

新 英 语 教 程

第三版

阅 读

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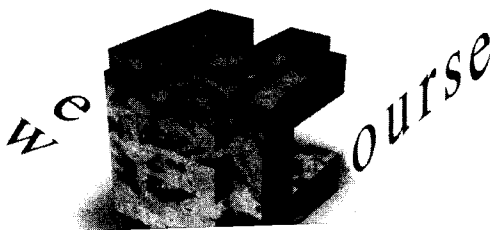
学 生 必 备

总主编：刘平梅 陈仲利

主编：赵伊娜

副主编：毕梅冬

编者：胡启铁 于红岩 杨利亚



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内 容 提 要

《学生必备》是为广大使用新英语教程阅读系列的学生编写的辅导教材。共分为四册。本册有 10 个单元。每个单元由导读、段落大意、语言点详解、参考译文和练习答案六大部分组成。重点单词都附有词性说明、中英文释义、典型用法及例句。语言点详解包括难句解析、语法分析。

本书讲解透彻、深入浅出,是帮助您学好《新英语教程》阅读系列的有用参考。

本书适合广大选用《新英语教程》阅读系列的学生以及备战大学英语四级的学生。

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作 者: 赵伊娜 主编 毕梅冬 副主编

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前 言

《学生必备》是《新英语教程——阅读》(第三版)的配套教材之一,共分四册,是一套与《新英语教程——阅读》(第三版)各册相对应的自学辅导丛书。

《学生必备》是由多年来一直使用《新英语教程》的院校的代表和负责同志共同发起,经反复酝酿,精心设计,亲密合作,分工编写而成。它反映了各校积累的丰富的教学经验,凝聚了众多院校教师的集体智慧。希望能成为全国各地广大读者的良师益友,成为有志掌握《新英语教程——阅读》各册丰富内涵和有效提高英语水平的学习者的必备之书。

参与《学生必备》设计与编写的院校有:

清华大学

北京化工大学

北京林业大学

沈阳工业大学

河北师范大学

青岛海军潜艇学院

《学生必备》的内容包括七个部分:

一、课文导读

在每篇精读(Part A)和泛读(Part B)课文之前都安排一简短的导读部分,以使学习者对课文有一概略的了解,或激发学生进行仔细阅读文章的浓厚兴趣。

二、主题句 (Topic Sentences)

列出了 Part A 各课各段落的主题句,以利于对各段中心思想的理解和对全文的提纲挈领的掌握。

三、词汇学习 (Word Study)

各课的重点和难点词汇及词组均采用中、英文释义;并附有简明易懂的典型例句表示其用法;对学过的近义词进行归纳辨异;从构词角度对某些词进行归纳小结等,以利于切实掌握《大学英语教学大纲》所界定的 1—4 级词汇。

在第4册中有少量词汇前标有▲号,这些是大纲规定的5—6级应掌握的词。为帮助学习者充分理解课文,对这部分词也提供了释义和例句。这些词在1—4级阶段不要求掌握,只要能理解它们在课文中的含义即可。

四、课文难点 (Language Points)

对各单元 Part A 和 Part B 中出现的难句,从词汇、语法和修辞等方面进行说明,辅以必要的例句,并适当进行归纳总结。

五、难句英文释义 (Sentence Paraphrasing)

对某些不易理解的句子进行简明而贴切的英文释义,帮助读者进一步理解原文。

注:第4册将四、五两项合并为“难句解析与翻译”。内容包括语言难点和英文释义,同时还配合《新英语教程——阅读》第4册 Part C 中汉译英的内容,对课文中每个难句的翻译处理加以说明,给予方法指导,使读者结合课文熟悉英译汉常用的方法手段,学会准确、通顺地用汉语表达英文的原义。

另外,在本册各课的 Word Study 一栏中,包括少数标有“▲”的词汇。这些是《大学英语教学大纲》中规定应在5、6级掌握的词汇,对1—4级的学生不作要求。但为了帮助学习者透彻地理解课文,对这些词也作了解释并提供了例句,以备参考。

六、《新英语教程——阅读》各单元 Part A, Part B 和 Part C 的全部练习答案

七、《新英语教程——阅读》各单元 Part A 和 Part B 各课的汉语译文

《学生必备》以其丰富全面的内容使学习者在课文大意、段落主旨、重点词汇的用法及难句的理解与翻译等诸方面得到透彻的了解,做到知其然并知其所以然,且能举一反三,因此拥有《学生必备》就是拥有一位随时都可为学习者答疑解惑的老师,从而使学习达到事半功倍的效果,英语水平得到质的提高。

本册主编为赵伊娜,副主编为毕梅冬。编者为胡启铁、于红岩、杨利亚。

作者

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Unit 1

Part A Why People Work

导 读

工作不仅仅给我们提供生活上所需要的物质，而且在心理上也给予我们快乐和满足。对大多数人来说，它不仅仅是一种需要，它更是人们生活的中心，是人们个性和创造力的源泉。无工可做会使人们在身体上和精神上都很快垮下来。事实上，人们都向往拥有一种成就感，一种能够用自己的双手、头脑或意志力去做各种事情的感觉，他们为自己完成的业绩而感到自豪。

Topic Sentences

- Par.1 Jobs and work do much more than most of us realize to provide happiness and contentment.
- Par.3 It is always useful to blame someone else, and the Greeks of the ancient world deserve some blame here.
- Par.4 Work is more than a necessity for most human beings; it is the focus of their lives, the source of their identity and creativity.
- Par.5 For large numbers of people, the absence of work is debilitating.
- Par.6 Why should work be such a significant source of human satisfaction?
- Par.11 The human being longs for a sense of being accomplished, of being able to do things, with his hands, with his mind, with his will.
- Par.13 It is energy expenditure that is satisfying.

Word Study

L5 **be conscious of** be aware or having knowledge of 意识到，发觉，自知

- * They were conscious of being watched. 他们知道有人在注视他们。
- * He is conscious of guilt. 他自知有罪。
- * Are you conscious of how people will regard such behaviour? 你可知道人们将对此种行为作何观感?

同义词比较 be conscious of, be aware of

这两个短语都表示“意识到的、觉察到的”，在这个意义上常可互用。但 **be aware of** 所表达的自我感知的能力更加敏锐、强烈；**be conscious of** 则多为直觉的，有时也是有意识的。两个短语都不用 **very** 修饰，但可以用 **well, quite, enough** 等修饰。

- * I am deeply conscious/aware of my responsibility as a teacher. 我深知作为一名教师的责任。

L13 **deserve** vt. be worthy of 应该受到；值得

- * The question deserves further discussion. 这个问题值得进一步讨论。
- * He deserves to be punished (He deserves punishment). 他应该受到惩罚。
- * I feel an old man like that deserves looking after. 我觉得像这样的一位老人是值得照顾的。

deserve well/ill of 应受奖赏/处罚，有功/罪于……

- * He deserves well of the people. 他有功于人民而应该受到人民的报答。
- * Lincoln deserved well of his country. 林肯有功于其国家。

L35 **aside from**

- ① in addition to; besides 除……之外（还）
 - * Aside from money, he works for fame. 除了金钱，他还为名誉而工作。
- ② apart from 除了
 - * Aside from arithmetic, I have finished all my homework. 除了算术没做完外，其他家庭作业我都做完了。

同义词比较 aside from, apart from, besides, in addition to

aside from 是美国英语，相当于英国英语的 **apart from**。从意思上讲，以上各短语都有“除……外（还）”的意思，但 **aside from** 和 **apart from** 还有 **except for** 的意思，如同上面例 2 所示。

L47 **pride** n.

- ① feeling of satisfaction arising from what one has done, or from sb./sth.

one is concerned with (因曾做某事, 或因某人/某事与自己有关而产生的) 得意之感; 自豪

* He looked at his product with pride. 他自豪地看着他的产品。

* This modern library is the great pride of our university. 这个现代化的图书馆是我们大学的骄傲。

② self-respect 自尊

* His pride prevents him from doing anything dishonourable. 他的自尊使他不会做出任何不光彩的事。

③ too much an opinion of oneself 骄傲, 自大

* Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

注: **pride** 一般只用作不可数名词, 仅在短语 **take a pride in sth./sb.** 中, **pride** 前面可加冠词 **a**, 例如:

* We take a great pride in our achievements. 我们为取得的成就感到非常自豪。

vt. be pleased and satisfied about 以……自豪; 得意于 (通常用于 **pride oneself upon sth.** 结构中, **pride** 后也可以跟 **that** 从句)

* He prides himself upon his skill as a pianist. 作为钢琴家, 他为自己的技巧感到自豪。

* Mr. Wang prided himself that he had won the title of advanced worker. 王先生因获得先进工作者称号而感到自豪。

proud *a.*

① feeling pleased with one's achievements 自豪的, 骄傲的

* We are proud of our great socialist motherland. 我们为伟大的社会主义祖国而感到自豪。

② thinking that you are better than others 自高自大的

* Bill is very proud, so he has very few friends. 比尔太自高自大了, 所以没有什么朋友。

L48 long for wish very much, desire greatly 渴望

* We are all longing for peace. 我们都渴望和平。

* The child is longing for home. 这孩子想回家。

long 后面也可跟不定式。

* He longs to see her again. 他渴望再次见到她。

* We longed for the summer to be over soon. 我们盼望夏天快快结束。

L48 accomplished *a.*

① skilled 熟练的

* She is an accomplished singer. 她是一位有才华的歌唱家。

② clever; good at sth. 精于……

* He is very accomplished at playing the piano. 他钢琴弹得很好。

* She is accomplished in numerous arts. 她精通各种技艺。

L65 make it succeed, reach a goal 办成功; 达到预期的目的

* I don't think this old car will make it to the top of the hill. 我看这辆老爷车开不到山顶上。

* The train goes at 10: 15, and it is now 10 o'clock. I think we shall make it. 火车十点一刻开, 现在是十点钟, 我想我们能赶得上。

* When three companies wanted to hire her, she knew that she had made it. 当三家公司都想雇佣她的时候, 她知道她已达到了预期的目的。

L71 get the most/best out of gain as much as possible from sth. or sb.; employ most efficiently 最有效地使用; 发挥……最大功效

* The doctors have told him that he has only six months to live, so he is trying to get the most out of them. 医生告诉他, 他只能再活六个月了, 因此他力图最有效地使用这段时间。

* There are countless subtleties one needs to know, for example, how to get the most out of cleaning compounds. 有许多奥妙需要掌握, 例如如何充分利用清洁剂。

* To get the most out of your new machine, follow the directions carefully. 要最有效地使用你的新机器, 请认真按照说明书操作。

L72 sequence *n.*

① connected line of events, ideas 顺序; 事件、想法的顺序

* Arrange the names in alphabetical sequence. 依字母的顺序排列这些姓名。

② succession 连续

* The enemy are suffering heavy defeats in rapid sequence. 敌人接二连三地遭到惨败。

* The sequence of events on that night of the murder still isn't known. 那个夜晚发生的谋杀事件的前后经过现在还不得而知。

L83 deceive *vt.*

① cause sb. to believe sth. that is false 欺骗; 诈骗

* He deceived the teacher by lying. 他用谎言欺骗老师。

* You can't pass the examination without hard work, so don't deceive yourself. 你不用功考试就不能及格, 所以不要欺骗自己。

② play a trick on, mislead(sb.) on purpose 故意使人有错误的想法

* He deceived me into buying that house. 他骗我买了那栋房子。

deception *n.*

* All their deceptions have been shown up by their own deeds. 他们自己的行为已揭穿了他们的所有的骗人把戏。

同义词辨析 deceive, cheat, trick

deceive 强调隐瞒真相, 通过弄虚作假使人相信, 通常指欺骗成功。**cheat** 指占他人便宜或为自己谋利而进行的欺骗, 强调为取得某物而采取不诚实的手段。**trick** 作“哄骗”讲, 多指用计谋使人相信不实之事或去作傻事, 多非出于恶意。请比较:

* He has entirely deceived us. 他完全欺骗了我们。

* Don't go to that shop—they will cheat you. 不要去那个商店, 他们会骗你的。

* Tom cleverly tricked his mother into approval. 汤姆略施小计巧妙地取得了母亲的同意。

难句解析与翻译

L1-2 Jobs and work do much more than most of us realize to provide happiness and contentment.

——Most of us do not fully realize how much happiness and contentment jobs and work can provide us.

要点: 这是一个比较句型, 比较的两个部分分别是 jobs and work 在 provide happiness and contentment 方面所能作的和我们大多数人认为 jobs and work 能够作的。这句话的意思是 jobs and work 在 provide happiness and contentment 方面所能作的比我们大多数人认识到的要多得多。to provide happiness and contentment 在语法上是状语, 表示目的。试比较 Jobs and work do much to provide happiness and contentment 中 to provide happiness and contentment 的作用。翻译该句不应受原句结构的限制, 可以先按意思把它分成两个部分(即: 工作提供快乐和满足感, 它们比我们大多数人认识的要多得多), 然后把这两部分揉合在一起。

译文: 工作给予我们的快乐和满足感比我们大多数人所认识到的要多得多。

L5-8 But we are much less conscious of the extent to which work provides the more intangible, but more crucial, psychological well-being that can make the difference between a full and an empty life.

——But we are much less aware of how important work is to us psychologically, in enabling us to lead a satisfying life.

要点: to which...well-being 是 extent 的定语从句。that can...life 是 psychological well-being 的定语从句。intangible, crucial 和 psychological 这三个形容词很容易被误解为是平行的关系, 事实上是 intangible 和 crucial 是修饰 psychological well-being 的。make a(the) difference between A and B: 使甲乙有别。翻译此句不能采用直译法, 比如 extent 就不必直接译出来; psychological well-being 本是宾语的中心

词,但把它译成一个介词短语似乎更符合习惯。make the difference between 也不宜直译。两个定语从句可用前置法译成两个汉语的偏正结构,放在被修饰的词的前面。

译文: 但对工作所带来的更难以觉察、却又更为关键的心理健康方面的影响,我们的认识却远远不够,而这种影响却能决定生活是充实还是空虚的。

- L9-11 Why is it that most of us don't put work and human satisfaction together, except when it comes to the end product of work: automobiles and houses and good foods?**

——Most of us don't associate work with human satisfaction. They do so only when they are talking about the results of work, for example, automobiles and houses and good foods. Why?

要点: why/how is it that ...: ……是怎么回事呢。except 后面除了跟名词和代词外,还可以跟介词短语、从句等结构,例如: He usually goes to work on his bike except on rainy days.除了雨天,他一般都骑自行车上班。His account is correct except that some details are omitted.除了有细节未提到外,他的叙述是正确的。My papers seem to be everywhere except where they ought to be.我的文件似乎完全不在他们应该放置的地方。when it comes to: 当谈论到。翻译这句时,可以把 except 短语提前到谓语的前面,这样汉语会更通顺一些。

译文: 为什么我们大多数人除了谈到工作的最终成果——汽车、房子和美食时,就不把工作和人的满足感联系起来呢?

- L13-15 At that time work was restricted to slaves and to those few free citizens who had not yet accumulated adequate independent resources.**

——At that time only slaves and those few poor free citizens worked.

要点: restricted 后面有两个介词短语,分别是 to slaves 和 to those few free citizens。adequate 在此处的意思是 enough。independent resources 指的是 money。who 引导的定语从句在翻译时可译成汉语的偏正结构,放在它修饰的成分前面。

译文: 那时候,从事工作的仅限于奴隶和少数尚未积累起足够财富的自由民。

- L20 "I can't wait for my vacation".**

——I am eager to spend my vacation.

要点: can not wait for: 迫不及待要干……。该句要意译。

译文: 我迫不及待地等候着假期的到来。

- L23-26 Against this backdrop, it may well come as a surprise to learn that not only psychologists but other behavioral scientists have come to accept the positive contribution of work to the individual's happiness and sense of personal achievement.**

——Contrary to the above situation, we might be well surprised to learn that both

psychologists and other behavioral scientists have come to the conclusion that work makes people happy, and that work gives people a sense of personal achievement.

要点: backdrop 指的是它前面的两句话。it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 to learn...achievement。may 或 might 与 well 连用, 表示有充分的理由, 可译成“很可能”。该句可按原文顺序翻译。come to 表示 begin, have come to accept: 已认识到。

译文: 与此形成对照, 可能使我们感到意外的是, 不仅心理学家而且还有其他的行为科学家都已承认工作对个人的幸福和本人的成就感起着积极的作用。

L30-32 Retirement often brings many problems surrounding the “What do I do with myself?” question, even though there may be no financial cares.

——When people retire, although they may not have money problems, they have many other problems related to “What do I do with myself?”.

要点: surrounding the “What do I do with myself?” question 是现在分词短语, 作 problem 的后置定语。“What do I do with myself?”起形容词作用, 作 question 的定语。该句翻译时最好把 even though 引导的状语从句提前, 放在主句主语的后边。

译文: 退休后即便不存在经济上的忧虑, 也常常会引发很多围绕着“我该怎么办?”等方面的问题。

L35-38 It has been observed that unemployment, quite aside from exerting financial pressures, brings enormous psychological discomfort and that many individuals deteriorate rapidly when jobless.

——People have noticed that, besides money problems, unemployment makes people feel very uncomfortable and that many people's health becomes worse rapidly when they have no job to go to.

要点: it has been observed that: 人们已经注意到。it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是两个 that 引导的主语从句, 分别是 that unemployment...discomfort 和 that many...jobless。when jobless 等于 when they are jobless。该句可按原文顺序翻译。

译文: 人们注意到, 失业不仅带来经济上的压力, 还会造成严重的心理失衡; 不少人失去工作后, 健康状况迅速变坏。

L40-42 A good share of the answer rests in the kind of pride that is stimulated by the job, by the activity of accomplishing.

——The answer to this question comes, to a great extent, from the pride that the job and the activity of accomplishing the job bring to people.

要点: good share 的意思是 large part。rest in 同 lie in, 意思是“在于”。accomplishing 在此处是名词, 等于 accomplishing the job。该句中的 that 定语从

句仍可以译成定语, 放在 *pride* 的前面, 但 *good* 可译成状语。

译文: 在很大程度上, 这个问题的答案在于由工作及完成工作所激发出来的那种自豪感。

L43-44 They are independently wealthy, no one would be surprised if they spent their time at leisure.

——They are well-off and don't have to depend on others. If they spent their time enjoying themselves, nobody would be surprised.

要点: 该句的后半部分是 *subjunctive mood*, 表示他们并没有这么做。花时间做某事如果后面跟的是名词, 它的通常结构是 *spend (time) on/in sth.*, 此处跟 *at*, 是 *at leisure* 所要求的, 等于 *not working or busy*. *independently* 在翻译时应拆开, 译成一个汉语的分句。

译文: 他们在经济上宽裕, 无须依赖他人, 如果他们逍遥自在地过日子, 谁也不会感到惊讶。

L50-52 Each of us wants to feel he or she has the ability to do something that is meaningful and that stands outside of us as a tribute to our inherent abilities.

——All of us want to feel that we are able to do something that is physically separate from our bodies and that displays what we are capable of achieving.

要点: *something* 后面有两个定语从句, 分别是 *that is meaningful* 和 *that stands...abilities*. *stand outside of us*: 存在于我们自身之外。翻译时, *that is meaningful* 仍可译成定语, 放在 *something* 前面; 第二个 *that* 从句较长且复杂, 可单独译成一个分句, 并重复 *something*。

译文: 我们每一个人都愿意感到自己有能力去完成某种有意义的任务, 这种能力作为对我们内在能力的褒奖而存在于我们自身之外。

L52-54 This extension of ourselves—in what our hands and minds can do—fills out our personality and expands our ego.

——The problem we solve and the things we create are extensions of ourselves. They make us more complete and build our self-esteem.

要点: *what* 引导的从句是 *in* 的宾语, 用来解释 *this extension of ourselves*, 表示我们的手和脑所做的是我们自身的一种延伸。*fill out = fill in*: 填写; 使长大, 使丰满, 翻译时不可硬译, 应灵活处理。

译文: 这种自我延伸——在手、脑力所能及的范围之内——可以使我们的个性丰满, 充实自我。

L58-62 We've watched programmers and engineers work fifteen and eighteen hours at a stretch, seven days a week, when a job really got tough and they knew that a crucial deadline had to be met, or when a major project would fail unless some