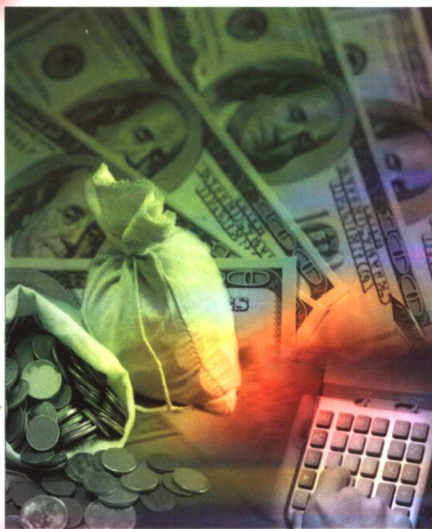


浙 江 大 学

《新编大学英语》

学习指导

第三册



主编 王兴国 李 郁



北京航空航天大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书共包括 12 个单元,每个单元由课堂讨论导入、词语巧记活用、课文难点详释、练习疑难点拨及参考译文 5 个部分组成。它针对性强,对语言点和知识点的讲解细致深入,有利于增加词汇量及提高英语综合能力,是学习《新编大学英语》的得力助手。

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编者的话

《新编大学英语》的一个重要特点是课堂上以学生为活动中心来组织教学。学生在课堂讨论中身临其境地进行学习,这无疑对教师和学生都是一个新的挑战。综观全教材,词汇量大、词语含义广、阅读材料丰富、涉及面广,因而有一定的难度。为了帮助学生学好这套教材,我们组织几位讲授过本教材的有经验的教师把自己教授本教材的心得、体会、做法归纳总结出来,汇集成这套《新编大学英语学习指导》。

课堂讨论导入 我们深知学生们课堂用英语讨论开口难,能热烈讨论就更难了。为此,我们在本项中不但引出讨论的提纲,给出相应的表达模式,还提供了丰富的相关词汇和表达方法。

词语巧记活用 本项包括单词、词组。重点在“一要记住、二会应用”。要记住词语就要想一些办法,比如利用构词知识,相关的词义联想或词形比较等行之有效的方法加深记忆。要学会掌握词语的用法,就要多实践、多比较。本项给出了同义词辨析、英语固定搭配及习惯用法。只要掌握好这些应用要点,使用起来就会游刃有余。

课文难点详释 对主课文中的难点、要点加以详细解析、诠释。所谓难点无非有两类:一是语法难点;对于这一点我们主要从语法规则,习惯用法或特殊用法上来讲述。二是理解难点:要么句子过长、要么层次太多、要么背景太生疏。我们力求针对不同的难点进行讲解:讲到要点、讲到实处、讲则讲透。使学习者对问题能做到“迎刃而解”。

练习疑难点拨 对于书中练习都给出答案,对于练习中的重点、难点加以点拨、解析。附有听力的原朗读材料或对话材料,便于学生在复习时深化理解和练习。只要学生通过练习去反复训练,应用时就会瓜熟蒂落、水到渠成。

参考译文 主课文参考译文有助于学生课前预习和课后复习时更好地理解课文内容。课外阅读的参考译文则能帮助学生加深对材料的理解。参考译文经任课教师认真推敲,力求做到表达准确、达意、用词用语符合汉语习惯。以便给学生提供上乘的翻译范文。

由于参编教师都是本教材的使用者,因此本书的指导思想、体例、内容更具针对性和实用性。只是浏览一遍就匆匆编写指导书与讲授过几遍再编写指导书,其质量是大不一样的。

编者虽已尽力,本书不当之处在所难免,敬请各位读者指正。

王兴国、丛波

2002年3月

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Unit One Myths and Legends

一、课堂讨论导入

Some Useful Information:

- (1) Fable(寓言)—a short story not based on fact often with animals as characters, that conveys a moral. The most famous group of fables are *Aesop's fables* (《伊索寓言》).
- (2) Myth(神话)—story that originated in ancient times, esp. one dealing with ideas or beliefs about the early history of a race, or giving explanations of natural events, such as the seasons. There are the Creation myth(创业神话) and ancient Greek myths(古希腊神话).
- (3) Legend(传奇、传说)—story handed down from the past, esp. one that may not be true.

许多文明古国都有着灿烂的文化。其中古希腊的神话就很脍炙人口,它给语言特别是英语注入了充足的血液。以下就介绍几个与古希腊神话相关的英语习语。

- (1) to sacrifice a cock to Aesculapius 指病人痊愈后向医生道谢或付医疗费。

Aesculapius is the son of Apollo, the god of sun. Apollo sent him to Chiron (Whose body is half horse and half human) to learn medicine. So Aesculapius became the most famous doctor who could bring the dying back to life. His great skill caused Zeus' jealousy. Zeus killed him by the lightning. In modern English, Aesculapius is used to refer to doctor.

- (2) between Scylla and Charybdis 进退维谷
- (3) Pandora's box:潘多拉的盒子,指产生一切灾难的根源。Prometheus stole the poly fire for human beings, and caused the anger of Zeus, because he didn't want human beings to become stronger and stronger. Zeus ordered gods to create a pretty and coquettish woman named Pandora, which meant "the gift of gods" and gave her a box as a trousseau for her marriage with the brother of Prometheus, Epimetheus. Due to the woman's curiosity, Pandora opened the box soon after the wedding. As a result, the disasters, sin, diseases, and sorrow hidden

inside ran out. Hope alone was left at the bottom of the box. From then on, human beings suffered frequently and endlessly.

- (4) Midas' barber: 弥达斯的理发师, 指不善于保守秘密的人或饶舌的人。
- (5) Midas' ears: 弥达斯的耳朵, 指难得掩饰的愚蠢或无知, 或者用来形容某人一点儿也不懂音乐。
- (6) the Golden Touch: 点金术, 指做某件事的窍门、快速致富的方法。

Midas was a king. He saved the friend of the god of wine, Dionysus, so Dionysus promised him to grant one wish. Greedy Midas had dreamed of becoming the richest man, so he asked the god of wine for the golden touch. His dream became true. Everything he touched turned into gold, such as food, and even his daughter. He couldn't live and was overwhelmed with sorrow. Finally, he asked the god of wine to dismiss the magic. Now, Midas represents the very rich people.

在英语学习过程中, 我们会接触到许多美丽的神话故事或传说, 对于有些脍炙人口的篇章, 我们应做到有能力将它们用简单语言讲述出来。应该注意到讲述故事时所使用的时态一般为过去时, 故事发生过程中人物对白则依据当时的情境, 一般多为现在时和将来时。通常故事的开头语可以是:

Once upon a time, 从前……

In the past, 过去……

Long, long ago, 很久, 很久以前

The story goes that... 话说……

如果你是听别人讲故事, 听完后别忘了说:

Wonderful! It's very interesting.

I enjoyed it very much.

Thank you very much for telling me such a nice story.

而讲述人则可以说:

I'm glad you enjoyed it.

二、词语巧记活用

1. cannon ['kænən]

n. (*pl* unchanged 复数不变) old type of large heavy gun firing

solid mental balls(发射实心金属炮弹的旧式)大炮
[巧记](英)cannon→音译→(汉)加农(炮)

2. cunning [ˈkʌnɪŋ]

adj. clever at deceiving people 善于骗心的(狡猾的)

e. g. a cunning liar 诡计多端的说谎者

a cunning trick 行骗手段

n. cunning behavior or quality 欺诈行为, 狡猾

e. g. When he can't get what he wants openly and honestly,
he resorts to low cunning.

当他不能光明正大地得到他想要的东西时,他就采取卑鄙的欺诈手段。

[活用]

<派生词> cunningly *adv.* 狡猾地

cunningness *n.* 狡猾

[典型考题] He has the _____ of the secret drinker who hides bottles.

A. cunning B. cumin C. custom D. cunningly

注: 答案为 A。句意: 他是一个狡诈的酒徒, 有偷偷喝酒把酒瓶藏掉的本领。

cumin 小茴香(一种植物, 用作调味品); custom 风俗, 习俗:
cunningly 狡诈地

3. delectable [dɪˈlektəbl̩]

adj. ① extremely pleasant to taste 美味的

e. g. What delectable food you cook!

你做的菜真可口!

② very pleasing; delightful 使人愉快的, 令人高兴的

e. g. a delectable sense of freedom 愉快的自由感

n. delightful thing; tasty food 使人愉快的事物; 美味的食物

e. g. food including such delectable as shrimp and blueberry cobbler

包括诸如虾仁、越橘馅饼等食品

[活用]

<派生词> delectably *adv.* 愉悦地, 怡然地

delectation *n.* 享受, 愉悦

<近义词> delicious *adj.* 美味的

tasty *adj.* 可口的

[典型考题] I really enjoyed the _____ meal.

A. ¹delighted B. delegate

C. delicacy D. delectable

注:答案 D。句意:我确实享受了一顿美餐。

delighted 愉快的,高兴的;delegate *n. /v.* 代表;delicacy *n.* 美味佳肴;delectable *adj.* 美味的

4. dutifully ['dʒʊtɪfəli]

adv. showing respect and obedience 恭顺地,尽职地

e. g. He dutifully followed his commander's instructions.
他恭顺地服从长官的命令。

e. g. He was determined to serve his country dutifully.
他决心尽忠职守为国效力。

5. dye [dai]

n. a substance you use to change the colour of your clothes; hair, etc. 染料

e. g. a bottle of green dye 一瓶绿色染料

vt. to give or take colour by means of dye 染(成……色)

e. g. She dyed the dress red. 她把衣服染红了。

vi. to take colour by means of dye 被染色,被着色

e. g. Will this dress dye? 这件衣服好染吗?

[活用]

<派生词> dyeable 可染色的

dying *adj.* 垂死的

[典型考题] Sunset _____ the sky red.

A. shone B. dyed C. glitter D. light

注:答案为 B。句意:夕阳染红了天空。

shone 发光;照耀;dyed 使染上颜色;使沾上颜色;glitter 闪耀;light 照亮,点火

6. eloquent ['eləkwənt]

adj. able to make good speeches and influence the hearers 善辩的

e. g. an eloquent lawyer 善辩的律师

[活用]

<派生词> eloquence *n.* 雄辩,口才,辩才

<近义词> orator *n.* 演说家;雄辩家

[典型考题] An _____ lawyer can help you win the case.

A. oratorical B. consequent

C. eloquent D. sequent

注:答案为 C。句意:一个雄辩的律师可以帮助你打赢这场官司。

oratorical 演说家似的;consequent 结果的;eloquent 雄辩的;

sequent 连续的

7. failing ['feiliŋ]

n. a fault, a weakness of character 错误, 弱点

e. g. That machine has one big failing. 那机器有个大缺点。

prep. in the absence of; without 没有

e. g. Failing instructions I did what I thought best.

没有任何指示, 我只能按我觉得最好的方法去做了。

[巧记] fail(失败) + ing → failing

[典型考题] Last year the crops _____.

A. fail B. failing C. are failing D. failed

注: 答案为 D。句意: 去年收成不好。fail: 失败, 时态不对; failing:

失败, 名词, 不能作谓语; are failing: 正在失败, 没这种说法;

failed: 失败, 但在这里作“歉收”讲。

8. faithfully ['feiθəli]

adv. ① with faith 忠实地, 诚意地

e. g. I promised you faithfully.

我真诚地向你许诺。

② exactly 正确地

e. g. I copied the letter faithfully.

我一丝不苟地抄写这封信。

[典型考题] This dictionary has _____ reflected changes in a living language.

A. faithful B. fairly C. fair D. faithfully

注: 答案为 D。句意: 这部字典如实反映了活的语言的变化。

faithful 忠实的; fairly 相当地; fair 公平; faithfully 如实地

9. famine ['fæmin]

n. extreme scarcity of food in a region 饥荒

[典型考题] The long drought was followed by months of _____

A. hunger B. scarcity C. starvation D. famine

注: 答案为 D。句意: 长时间的旱灾过后便是数月的饥荒。hunger

意思是“饥饿”; famine 是大面积或一定区域范围内的“饥荒”;

scarcity 是“不足、缺乏”的意思, 常指原料供不应求, 相当于

shortage; starvation 是“饥饿、饿死”的意思。

10. feast [fi:st]

n. ① a splendid esp. public meal 盛宴; 宴会

e. g. The king held a feast. 国王举行了宴会。

② a day kept in memory of some happy religious event (宗

教的) 节日

e. g. Christmas is an important feast for Christians.

圣诞节对基督教徒来说是一个重要的节日。

v. ① (on, upon) to eat and drink very well 大吃大喝, 享受美食

e. g. We feasted on chicken and coconuts.

我们享受精美的鸡肉和椰子。

② (on, upon) to give (someone) a feast 款待, 宴请

e. g. The king feasted his friends on chicken and coconuts.

国王以鸡肉和椰子宴请他的朋友。

[活用]

<构成词组> a wedding feast 婚筵

a Dutch feast 主人先醉的酒宴

a moveable feast 非固定日期的节日

feast away 在欢宴中度过

Feast of Lanterns 上元节、元宵节

[典型考题] He _____ his eyes on the beautiful scene.

A. made B. feasted C. put D. feeds

注: 答案为 B。句意: 他饱览美景。feasted: 款待, 这里是比喻用法。

put 置于; feeds 喂食; made 使

11. grumble [ˈɡrʌmbl]

v. ① (at, over, about) to express discontent; complain, not loudly, but angrily 喃喃诉苦; 发怨言

e. g. Why grumble at me about your own stupid mistakes?

你自己犯的错为什么向我抱怨?

e. g. He has everything he needs, he has nothing to grumble about.

他有什么有什么, 没什么可埋怨的。

② (out) to say in a bad-tempered way 生气地道出

e. g. He grumbled out his reasons for disliking the arrangement.

他生气地说出他不喜欢这项安排的理由。

n. a complaint or expression of dissatisfaction 怨言; 牢骚

e. g. The high cost of living was his daily grumble.

他天天抱怨生活费用昂贵。

[活用]

<派生词> grumbler *n.* 抱怨的人

[典型考题] Consumers _____ their endless complaints.

A. grudged B. grueled C. grumbled D. grubbed

注:答案为C。句意:消费者无休止地抱怨。

grudge 怨恨、嫌恶;gruel 燕麦粥;grub 发掘、搜寻

12. hoe [həʊ]

n. long-handled tool with a blade 耕锄

[巧记] 归类:spade 锹

pick 镐

sickle 镰刀

13. hut [hʌt]

n. small roughly-build house or shelter 简陋的小房子;棚子

[巧记] 归类:cottage 村舍

shed 工棚

shack 简陋的棚子;小屋或房子

14. invitation [ˌɪnvɪteɪʃən]

n. ① the act of inviting 邀请

e. g. A year ago, I had an invitation to go and talk to the cadets at west point.

一年前我应邀前去西点军校向学员们做了一次演讲。

② an often written request to be present or take part 请柬;请帖

e. g. The invitation is addressed to your husband.

邀请书是寄给你丈夫的。

[典型考题] He received a teaching _____ from a university.

A. invitation B. inviting

C. invitee D. investigation

注:答案为A。句意:他收到一所大学请他去讲学的邀请信。

invitation 邀请,名词;inviting 吸引的,形容词;invitee 客人,名词;investigation 调查研究,名词

15. mat [mæt]

n. piece of material used to cover the floor 席子,垫子

[巧记] 归类:rug 小地毯

blanket 毯子

carpet 毛毯

16. mischievous [ˈmɪʃɪvəs]

adj. ① having or showing a liking for playfulness 淘气的; 顽皮的

e. g. One expects healthy children to mischievous at times.

健康的孩子有时会很顽皮。

e. g. He is as mischievous as a monkey.

他像猴子那样顽皮。

② (of behavior) showing a spirit of such kind (指行为) 恶作剧的; 胡闹的

e. g. a mischievous look/smile/trick

调皮的样子/微笑/花招

e. g. Someone is spreading mischievous stories about the minister's private life.

有人在散布关于部长私生活的谣言。

[活用]

<派生词> mischievously *adv.* 顽皮地
mischievousness *n.* 顽皮, 淘气

17. **murmur** ['mɜ:mə]

v. ① say in a low voice 低声说

e. g. He was murmuring about his childhood.

他低声叨念着童年往事。

② make a low continuous sound 发出连续低沉的声音

e. g. The wind murmured in the trees. 风在林中低鸣。

n. ① low continuous sound 低沉、持续不断的声音

e. g. the murmur of bees in the garden

花园中蜜蜂的嗡嗡声

e. g. the distant murmur of a brook 远处溪水的潺潺声

② quietly spoken words 低语声

e. g. Murmur of conversation from the next room attracted his attention.

隔壁传来的低语声引起了他的注意。

[活用]

<派生词> murmurer *n.* 咕哝的人
murmuring *adj.* 低咕的
murmuringly *adv.* 低咕地

[典型考题] It was raining softly, a steady drizzling _____.

- A. whistle B. murmured
C. murmuringly D. murmur

注:答案为 D。句意:天空中的绵绵细雨,淅淅沥沥下个不停。

18. orator [ˈɔrətə]

n. person who excels at giving a public, or formal speech 雄辩家,演说家

19. palm [pɑ:m]

n. ① undersurface of the hand between the wrist and the fingers 手掌

[巧记] 归类: finger 手指

nail 指甲

wrist 手腕

arm 手臂

tip 指尖

② 棕榈树

[巧记] 归类: willow 柳树

pine 松树

20. peck [pek]

v. (try to) strike (sth.) with the beak 啄,啄食

e. g. Hens feed by pecking. 母鸡啄食。

e. g. Look! The birds are pecking at the window.
看,鸟儿在啄玻璃窗。

e. g. He pecked at his food after he had heard the bad news.
当他听说了坏消息之后,便开始无精打采地一点一点地吃东西。

21. plumage [ˈplu:mɪdʒ]

n. a bird's feathers 鸟的全身羽毛,羽衣

22. preparation [ˌprepə'reɪʃən]

n. ① the act or action of preparing 预备;准备

e. g. Plans for selling the new product are now in preparation.

出售新产品的计划现在正在准备当中。

② an arrangement (for a future event) 安排;筹备

e. g. She is making preparations for her marriage.
她正在筹备婚礼。

[活用]

<构成词组> make preparation for 为……作准备
in preparation 在准备中

[典型考题] Education should be _____ for life.

A. preparation B. a preparation

C. ready D. prepared

注:答案为 B。句意:教育应为踏上生活道路做准备。

preparation 准备,可数名词;ready 准备的,形容词;prepared 准备的,形容词

23. rattle ['rætl]

v. ① (cause to) make short sharp sounds quickly, one after another (使)发出一连串的短促而尖利的声音

e. g. The windows were rattling in the wind.

风刮得窗户格格作响。

e. g. Hail stones rattled on the tin roof.

冰雹落在铁皮屋顶上发出砰砰声。

② (尤用于被动语态) (informal 口) make (sb.) nervous; frighten or alarm 使(某人)紧张,使恐惧

e. g. The policeman's visit really got her rattled.

警察的来访可把她吓了一跳。

n. ① a baby's toy that rattles 嘎嘎响的玩具

② a rattling sound 一连串短促而尖利的声音

e. g. a rattle of milk bottles

牛奶瓶互撞时发出的哐啷哐啷响

[活用]

<构成词组> rattle brained (指人)愚蠢而又喋喋不休的

rattle off 急促地说出

rattle on/away 喋喋不休

rattle through 迅速地讲或念

[典型考题] The door _____ in the wind.

A. rattled B. cracked C. banged D. rattling

注:答案为 A。句意:门在风中格格作响。

rattled 嘎嘎响;cracked 发出爆裂声;banged 突然的巨响;rattling 格格作响的,形容词

24. shell [ʃel]

n. the hard covering on the outside of seeds, nuts, eggs,

shellfish, or certain types of animal 壳类,贝壳

[巧记] 归类:shellfish 贝类

oyster 牡蛎

clam 蛤

crab 蟹

lobster 龙虾

25. spear [spiə]