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自主学习指南

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

H31/705 :4 2005

新视野大学英语

自主学习指南

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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语自主学习指南 4/王达金主编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2005.5 ISBN 7-5600-4846-3

I. 新··· II. 王··· II. 英语一高等学校一自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 046406 号

出版人:李朋义 责任编辑:付分钗 执行编辑:徐 静 封面设计:彭 山

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

杜 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

域: http://www.fltrp.com

 印 刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 24.75

版 次: 2005年6月第1版 2005年6月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4846-3

定 价: 28.90 元

* * *

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前言

为了指导大学在校学生和自学者学好教育部推荐的《新视野大学英语:读写教程》,提高英语实际运用能力,我们组织一些长期从事大学英语教学、现正讲授本教程并在指导英语四、六级考试方面颇有经验的教师编写了与《新视野大学英语:读写教程》1—4册配套的自主学习指南丛书。

本丛书共分四册,与《新视野大学英语:读写教程》1—4册配套。该丛书内容的编写及原则的确定均以学生为中心,以自主学习为出发点,每册均按教材顺序编写。每单元分四个部分:课文自主学习、练习答案与讲解、补充练习与讲解和重点及四级考点归纳。

课文自主学习——主要包括三方面内容:1. 背景知识:主要用中英文介绍与课文内容有关的重点背景知识,以利于学生理解课文,获取信息;2. 关键词语:主要从用法、扩展、辨析三个方面讲解课文中出现的并与英语四级考试密切相关的词汇和短语,尤其对派生词、易混词、易混短语从释义、搭配、用法诸方面进行了辨析性的讲解,以指导学生正确理解和使用;3. 难点解析:一方面将课文中出现的较难理解的句子用浅显的英文解释并给出汉语译文,对句中难理解的词语、句法、习惯表达法、修辞手法等进行简明扼要的解析:另一方面对课文中出现的四级考试必考的结构进行概括性的讲解与归纳。

练习答案与讲解——主要针对课文后的练习给出参考答案,对重要词汇、易混词汇、 重要结构等进行简要或概括性的讲解,以利于学生掌握其用法。

补充练习与讲解——主要结合课文内容和本单元应掌握的知识,并结合相关四级考试内容编写补充练习并讲解,以利于学生巩固所学知识。

重点及四级考点归纳——主要按四级考试要求总结归纳本单元应掌握的重点词汇、短语、结构,帮助学生总结、归纳所学知识,明确重点,掌握用法。

本丛书可供选用《新视野大学英语》教材的广大师生、自学者等使用。尽管我们在丛书内容的编写上力求做到以满足读者自主学习的需求为目的,但未必能尽如人意。不当之处,恳请广大使用者惠予批评指正。如本丛书能给使用者学好《新视野大学英语》教材提供一些帮助,并使其在全国大学英语四、六级考试及其他英语考试中获得好的成绩,我们将会感到莫大的欣慰。

编 者 2005年3月

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UNIT ONB

a. ① 体面积。但是多数的(considered to be socially acceptable because of having a good character or appearance)。作前置定语或表语,受尊敬的对象是句中的主语或所修饰的名词 ② 足够的。

可观的 (enough in amount or quality)。作前置定学主自文果面的 役略一葉e.g. She is a very respectable woman. 她是个很体面(正派)的女子

He wanted to become a writer, but his father didn't think it was a respectable profession. 他想当一名作家,可他父亲认为这不是一个你的研究

The Temptation of a Respectable Woman Woman The Temptation of a Respectable Woman The Temptation of A Respec

respect: n. ①([U]常同介词for连用)尊敬、尊重 ②重视、注意

w. ① 尊敬, 敬重 ② 尊重, 重视, 识。 **吠 景一背**

It is undesirable to try to damage the significance of all life simply for love. You should understand that once the big tree falls down the vine of love will lose its pivotal. In this case, the two people will destroy each other in love (Romain Rolland). If you want to find out, you will see that fear is not love, dependence is not love, jealousy is not love... responsibility and duty are not love, self-pity is not love, the agony of not being loved is not love... love is not the opposite of vanity (Krishnamurti).

为了爱情而竭力摧毁生活的一切意义是不可取的。殊不知大树一倒,藤萝般的爱情也就失去了依傍。这样,两个人就在爱情中互相毁灭(罗曼·罗兰)。如果你想寻找爱之真谛,你会发现:畏惧不是爱,依赖不是爱,妒忌不是爱……责任和义务不是爱,自怜不是爱,由于没有爱而极度痛苦不是爱……爱与虚荣也不是相反的(克里希那穆提)。

The teacher is respectable so we are all respectful to him. 这位老师值得尊敬,我们都很微重他

关键词语

respective: a. 各自的,分别的。主要用作前置定语。

. They have their respective future dreams. 他们对未来各有梦想。

A. 词 汇

The three men were given work according to their respective abilities. 这三个人的

respectable	idle	nuisance	presence	breeze	
melt	keen	sensible	deserve		albı .S

【用法】

a. ① 空闲的,有空的(not employed or working) ② 懒惰的(avoiding work or employment; lazv)

1. respectable

【用法】

- a. ① 体面的, 值得尊敬的(considered to be socially acceptable because of having a good character or appearance)。作前置定语或表语,受尊敬的对象是句中的主语或所修饰的名词 ② 足够的,可观的 (enough in amount or quality)。作前置定语,修饰数量或质量方面的名词。
- e.g. She is a very respectable woman. 她是个很体面(正派)的女子。

He wanted to become a writer, but his father didn't think it was a respectable profession. 他想当一名作家,可他父亲认为这不是一个体面的职业。

He earns a respectable income. 他收入可观。

【扩展】

respect: n. ① ([U] 常同介词 for 连用) 尊敬, 尊重 ② 重视, 注意

- v. ① 尊敬, 敬重 ② 尊重, 重视。侧重指注重某物的价值, 某人的判断、意见等。
- e.g. He has no respect for the feelings of others. 他从不在意别人的感受。

We should show respect for our elders. 我们应该尊敬长者。

with respect to: 关于。属正式用语。其中 with 可用 in 替换, to 可用 of 替换, 即: in respect to/ of。

e.g. With respect to your recent enquiry, I enclose a form for your insurance claim. 关于你最近的询价, 现随附一份保险索赔表格给你。

In respect of this problem, we don't have to draw a conclusion here. 关于这个问题, 我们没有必要在此作结论。

【辨析】

respectful: 尊敬的。常作前置定语或表语,表示主动含义,后常接 to 或 towards 连接尊敬的对象。

e.g. He is always respectful to older people. 他对老人总是彬彬有礼。

The teacher is respectable so we are all respectful to him. 这位老师值得尊敬,我们都很数重他。 respective: a. 各自的,分别的。主要用作前置定语。

e.g. They have their respective future dreams. 他们对未来各有梦想。

The three men were given work according to their respective abilities. 这三个人的工作是根据各自的能力安排的。

2. idle

【用法】

a. ① 空闲的,有空的(not employed or working) ② 懒惰的(avoiding work or employment; lazy)

- v. 浪费, 虚度(时光) (waste time doing nothing)。常常与 about 或 along 连用。
- e.g. Carpenters are left idle when machines break down. 机器坏了的时候, 木匠们就无事可做了。 It would be idle to argue further. 再辩论下去也不会有什么结果。

Don't idle your time away. 不要虚度光阴。

【扩展】

idly: ad. 空闲地,懒惰地

idleness: n. 空闲、懒散

e.g. Idleness rusts the mind. 闲散使人头脑迟钝。

When people become unemployed, it is which is often worse than lack of wages. (CET-4 1999.6) (C)

A. laziness

B. poverty

C. idleness

D. inability

3. nuisance

【用法】

- n. 麻烦(事),令人讨厌(的人)(a person, thing or situation that causes annoyance)。常用于 make a nuisance of oneself 或 make oneself a nuisance 短语中, 意为 "惹人讨厌"。
- e.g. The naughty child was a nuisance to the class. 这个调皮的孩子令全班同学讨厌。 He is always making a nuisance of himself. 他总是惹人讨厌。

A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough ______. (CET-4 2000.1) (A)

A. nuisance

B. trouble

C. worry

D. anxiety

【扩展】

nuisance-free: a. 无公害的

dust nuisance: 尘害

noise nuisance: 噪声危害 pollution nuisance: 公害

4. presence

【用法】

- n. ① 出席, 出场 (the state or fact of being present; at a particular place) ② 气质, 风度 (person's qualities, esp. when it commands respectful attention)。尤其指个人举止。
- e.g. He was so quiet that his presence was hardly noticed. 他一声不响, 几乎没有人留意到他在场。 He continues to possess the presence of the young man. 他仍然有年轻人的气质。

【扩展】

present: a. 出席的

e.g. Thirty guests were present at the meeting. 有 30 位客人出席这次会议。

in the presence of sb.: 在……面前,有某人在场 (= in sb.'s presence)

presence of mind: 镇定; 沉着

e.g. The boy loses his presence of mind. 这个男孩心慌意乱。

5. breeze

【用法】

- n. 微风, 轻风 (a light current of air; a gentle wind)
- v. ① 轻轻地吹 (blow lightly) ② 轻松地取得进步 (progress swiftly and effortlessly)
- e.g. We breezed through the test. 我们毫不费力地通过了测验。

The branches of the willow are trembling in a faint breeze. 柳枝在微风中颤动。

【辨析】

blast: 强风, 爆炸

e.g. A blast of wind blew the window and the door agape. 一阵风把门和窗子都吹开了。

The blast from the bomb blew out all the windows in the area. 炸弹爆炸的冲击波震破了这个地区的所有窗户。

gale: 大风。古语或诗歌中作"微风、柔风"。

e.g. The gale drove the freighter out of its course. 大风把货船吹出了航道。

6. melt

【用法】

- v. ① 熔化 (be changed from a solid to a liquid state) ② 溶解 (dissolve) ③ 逐渐消失 (disappear or vanish gradually) ④ 融合为一体 (pass or merge imperceptibly into sth. else) ③ 感动 (become softened in feeling)
- e.g. Salt melts in water. 盐在水中溶解。

The crowd melted away after the rally. 集会结束之后, 人群逐渐散去。

Sea melted into sky along the horizon. 在地平线处海天连成了一片。

Our hearts melted at the child's tears. 孩子的眼泪使我们心软了。

【辨析】

melt: 侧重指通过加热或加压等方式使物质由固态变为液态,常用作不及物动词。

e.g. Glass melts at high temperature. 玻璃在高温下熔化。

dissolve: 侧重指将某物放入水或其他液体中溶解,常用作及物动词。

e.g. Dissolve sugar in water. 把糖溶解在水中。

4 UNIT ONE

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

liquefy: 侧重指某物因受热或其他原因而慢慢溶解。

e.g. Butter liquefies in heat. 奶油加热便融化。

thaw: 侧重指通过加热将冰雪融化或将冻凝的物体解冻。

e.g. The ice has thawed. 冰已融化。

Make sure that the chicken is properly thawed out before you cook it. 冷藏鸡在烹调以前务必解冻。

7. keen

【用法】

- a. ①锋利的, 敏锐的, 敏感的 (sharp, acutely sensitive) ②强烈的, 激烈的 (intense or very hard) ③ 热情的, 热切渴望的 (enthusiastic or eagerly desirous)。常用于be keen on sth.; be keen (on) doing sth.及 be keen to do sth. 句式。
- e.g. The dog has keen ears. 狗的耳朵很灵敏。

There has been keen competition for the job. 这项工作一直竞争激烈。

I'm not very keen on football. 我不太喜欢足球。

Cook is keen on going/keen to go to Europe to meet his old friend—a keen chess player in the spring. 库克热切盼望春天去欧洲见那位热心的老棋友。

【扩展】

keenly: ad. 敏锐地

keenness: n. 敏锐

8. sensible

【用法】

- a. 明智的,切合实际的(reasonable and practical)
- e.g. This is a sensible choice. 这是个明智的选择。

It was sensible of him to accept the old man's advice. 他接受老人的建议是很理智的。

He is sensible of the danger of his position. 他发觉自己处境危险。

【扩展】

sense: n. 感觉, 判断力, 见识, 理性

v. 感到, 理解, 认识, 胜任

e.g. There's no sense in waiting three hours. 等 3 个小时是不明智的。

He sensed that his proposals were unwelcome. 他意识到他的建议不受欢迎。

sensitive: a. 敏感的, 高精密度的, 容易生气的, 过敏的。其后常与 to 连用。

e.g. She is sensitive to what people think of her. 她很敏感人们是怎么评价她的。

9. deserve

【用法】

vi. 值得;应得(be worthy of; merit)。其后常接事物名词或不定式,一般不用进行时。如果以事物名词作主语,其宾语是动词时,通常将作宾语的动词改为动名词主动形式或不定式被动形式。

e.g. These people deserve our help. 这些人值得我们帮助。

If you do wrong, you deserve punishment. 你如做错事, 应当受罚。

They certainly deserved to win that match. 他们当然应该赢得那场比赛。

【扩展】

deserved: a. 应得的, 当然的

e.g. a well-deserved holiday 应得的休假

Their victory was thoroughly deserved. 他们的胜利是理所当然的。

deservedly: ad. 应得地, 当然地

e.g. He won the award for best actor, and deservedly so. (= he deserved it.) 他赢得了最佳演员奖, 这是他应得的。

B. 短语

for the most part	impose on/upon	count on/upon
make a fuss	run down	drink in

1. for the most part

【用法】

多半,通常(in large part; mainly or chiefly)。属正式用语,多作状语。

e.g. They are good students, for the most part. 他们大多数都是好学生。

For the most part the crowd was orderly. 总而言之,人群还是有秩序的。

【扩展】

in part: 部分地

e.g. What he has said sounds reasonable in part. 他所说的听起来是有些道理的。

on the part of sb.: 就某人而言,代表某人,某人所做的,某人有责任的。该短语亦作 on one's part。

e.g. There are still some doubts on the part of the employers. 雇主 方面仍心存怀疑。
He expressed appreciation on the part of the whole committee. 他代表整个委员会表达了谢意。

for my part: 至于我,就我而言

e.g. For my part, this book is useful. 在我看来,这本书很有用。

2. impose on/upon

【用法】

① 强加于,把……加在 (place... on)。多指税、责任等 ② 勉强,迫使 (force oneself on)。多用于 impose oneself (one's company) on 句式。

e.g. New duties were imposed on wines and spirits. 酒类要加税。

We must perform the task that has been imposed upon us. 我们必须完成肩负的任务。

Don't impose yourself on people who don't want you. 不要勉强和不需要你的人在一起。

3. count on/upon

【用法】

依靠,依赖,指望 (rely on; depend on)。其后除接名词、代词、动名词外,还可接名词加不定式或 v.-ing 形式的复合结构。

e.g. You can count on my help. 你可以依靠我的帮助。

We counted on getting a raise. 我们期待加薪。

【扩展】

count down: 倒数计时

count in: 计算, (包括) 在内

count out: ① 逐一数出 ② 不计算在内

The manager needs an assistant that he can ______ to take care of problems in his absence. (CET-4

1996.1) (A)

A. count on

B. count in

C. count up

D count out

4. make a fuss

【用法】

大惊小怪,小题大做 (express unreasonable anxiety or excitement)。其后常接介词 about 或 over 加事物名词,fuss 可依据不同情况有不同的词语修饰。

e.g. You should not make all that fuss about so simple a matter. 你不必为这么简单的事大惊小怪。

Don't make so much fuss over losing a penny. 别为丢了一便士而大惊小怪。

【扩展】

make a fuss of sb.: 对某人过分关心,宠爱某人

to the second

e.g. They made a great fuss of the new baby. 他们非常宠爱这个新生儿。

Mother makes a great fuss of me every time when I come home. 我每次回家, 妈妈总是对我关怀备至。

5. run down

【用法】

- ① 停止,常指机械或设备因动力耗尽而停止运转 (stop because of lack of force or power) ② 筋疲力尽 (become tired) ③ 与……相撞,把……撞倒,撞沉 (collide with and knock down) ④ 贬低,说坏话 (disparage)
- e.g. The alarm clock finally ran down. 闹钟终于停了。

His health ran down to a dangerous level. 他的健康状况已经恶化到危险地步。

A pedestrian was run down by a speeding motorist. 行人被一辆疾驰的摩托车撞倒。

Don't run her down; she is very talented. 不要小看她,她是很有天分的。

【扩展】

run out: 用完,耗尽。用作不及物动词,其主语多指耗尽的东西。

e.g. Our supplies finally ran out. 我们的供给终于耗尽了。

6. drink in

【用法】

陶醉于,如饥似渴地倾听(look at or listen to with great interest and enjoyment)

e.g. Don't drink in the daydream all day and all night. 不要终日陶醉于白日梦。

She stood silently on the beach, drinking in the beauty. 她静静地站在沙滩上, 为美丽的景色所陶醉。

难点解析

A. 课文难句解析

- 1. After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first. (ll. 3-4)
 - 释义: After a few days with him on her plantation, she still knew no more about Gouvernail than at the very beginning.

译文:相处几天后,她对他仍没什么了解。

解析: no 常用于比较级前, 意同于 "not at all"。

e.g. It's no warmer today than it was yesterday. 今天没有昨天暖和。

- 2. ... accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself. (II. 6-7)
 - 釋义: ... having a walk with him to the mill, she tried to understand the reserve in which had enveloped himself unintentionally.
 - **译文:** ……陪他散步一直走到磨坊,试图打破他那并非有意的沉默。
 - 解析: ① 整个分词短语作状语,其中介词加 which 属定语从句,修饰 silence。
 - ② press one's attempt to do sth.: 试图做某事 (make an effort to do sth.) e.g. He pressed his attempt to persuade her. 他试图说服她。
 - ③ penetrate: v. 刺人,渗透,洞察。常和 into/through/to 连用。
 - e.g. The insistent rhythm of piano practice penetrated each room of the house. 钢琴的韵律持 续回荡在整幢房子的每个房间。

These fine particles penetrate deep into the lungs. 这些微小的颗粒能深入肺部。

- 3. "You are full of surprises," he said to her. "Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions. Here you are," he went on, "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect." (II. 17-21)
 - 释义: He told his wife that she was always saying something unexpected and even he, as her husband, could never know how she would act in a certain situation. He continued saying that she was paying too much attention to Gouvernail and showing too much anxiety about him. That was what Gouvernail disliked.
 - 译文: "你可真让人吃惊,"他说,"我都说不准你什么时候会怎么做。瞧你对古韦内尔的较真 劲儿,他可最不喜欢别人对他大惊小怪了。"
 - 解析: ① be full of surprises: 做出人意料的事(do unexpected things) e.g. Tom is always full of surprises. 汤姆总做些出人意料的事情。
 - ② take sth./sb. seriously: 较真, 认真对待某事物或某人 e.g. We must take our work seriously. 我们应该认真对待我们的工作。
 - ③ the last thing: 最想不到的事, 最后做的一件事 e.g. The last thing for a miser is to spend his money. 守財奴最不想花钱。

4. He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence. (ll. 34-36)

释义: He sat beside her without realizing that she might be unpleasant to be with him.

译文: 他在她身旁的长凳上坐下, 丝毫不曾想到她可能会反对他坐在那儿。

解析: ① seat: v. 使坐下。seat sb./oneself: 请某人落座,属正式用法。

e.g. The usher seated me beside the queen. 引座员带我到女王身边就坐。

- ② object to: 反对,不喜欢。注意: to 是介词,后接名词、代词、动名词等。
 - e.g. They objected to my proposal. 他们不赞成我的建议。

We *object to* being blamed for something that we haven't done. 我们反对把与我们无关的事情作为理由来指责我们。

③ that 从句做 suspicion 的同位语从句。

5. He made some routine observations upon the unhealthy effect of the night breeze at that season. (II. 40-41)

- 释义: He made some regular comments on the negative effect of the night wind of that season on people's health.
- **译文**: 他照例说了些诸如这个季节的夜风对身体不好之类的话。
- 解析: make an observation upon/on: 对……评述 (make a comment about sth./sb.)
 - e.g. He has *made* some interesting *observations on* the nature of life. 他对生活的本质作了有趣的评述。

6. However, before the year ended, she proposed, wholly from herself, to have Gouvernail visit them again. (ll. 65-66)

释义: However, before the end of the year, she suggested having Gouvernail visit them again completely out of her own will.

译文: 然而快到年底时,她主动邀请古韦内尔再来。

解析: ① propose: v. 建议,求(婚)。其后接宾语从句时,从句中的谓语动词应为 should 加原形动词, should 可省略。

e.g. She *proposed* that the CD-ROM be forbidden. 她建议这张光盘应该禁止发行。
He *proposed* to her on bended knee, but she refused him. 他跪下向她求婚,但遭到拒绝。

② have sb. do sth.: 让/使某人做某事。注意: have sb. doing sth.也表示同样的意义,区别在于前者的动词(do)表示一般的意义,后者的动词(doing)强调此时正在进行的动作。

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