SECOND EDITION 〔第二版〕

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH 新编大学英语

综合辅导3

主编: 栾述文 孙秀丽





外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS SECOND EDITION 〔第二版〕

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前言

1. 编写简介

本书为《新编大学英语》(第二版)主教材的同步学生辅导用书,共分四级,每级配有独立成册的《新编大学英语(第二版)词汇助记与段落诵读手册》。

2. 编写宗旨

本书紧密围绕教材编写,旨在对学生进行全程能力型导学与针对性训练,使其在学习后能够加深对教材的理解和掌握。力求使阅读教学与写作教学、口语教学以及四、六级备考紧密结合起来,以读促写、提高读写水平、促进学生口语表达的积累,为其顺利通过四、六级考试及口语考试奠定坚实的基础。

3. 编写特色

- <u>准备活动</u> 主要为导入本单元课文的学习而设计:充分挖掘教学材料提供的内容素材和 语言素材,提炼出课文中的重点句型与表达方式,配有例句演示;同时拓展与课文内容 相关的小知识,旨在让学生更多了解本单元的主题,尽快顺利地过渡到课文的学习。
- <u>课文讲解</u> 注重对文章主题、语篇结构、写作特点及修辞手段的分析与介绍,突破了单 纯的词汇及语法讲解的局限,旨在提高学生的思维分析能力。
- <u>四、六级新题型演练</u> 以新题型为载体、以单元话题为依托精心设计而成,旨在将课本 学习与四、六级考试有机结合。
- ●《<u>词汇助记与段落诵读手册》</u> 内含词汇讲解与精彩段落赏读两项内容,方便学生查阅及记忆单词,同时有助于学生养成背诵的良好习惯,培养英语语感、丰富语句应用,为学生作文提供语言素材。

4. 编写队伍

我们在全国范围内组织了一批长期从事大学英语教学、现正教授《新编大学英语》(第二版)的颇具经验的教师联合编写了本套教辅。各级的编写单位及成员如下:

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组织编写这套《新编大学英语》(第二版)的学生辅导用书是一次新的尝试,内容量大,涉及面广,欠妥之处在所难免,欢迎广大教师和学生在使用过程中给予批评指正,帮助我们不断完善这套辅导用书。

《新编大学英语(第二版)综合辅导》编写组 2006年3月

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<u>Unit</u>



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Personality



第一部分 准备活动

一、热身训练

1. 描述个性的常用表达方式

! be inclined to 倾向干

tend to do... 倾向于做······

be prone to 易干

have a(n)...outlook on

对……有……看法

describe...as 把·····描述为

be a mix of...and...

是……和……的混合体(兼有两种

性格等)

- ★ He had been inclined to talkativeness, but gradually he became silent.
- ★ He tends to get angry when people disagree with him.
- ★ She is prone to sudden fits of anger.
- ★ He seems to have a very gloomy outlook on life.
- ★ People describe him as easy-going, outgoing and sympathetic.
- * Most people are a mix of optimism and pessimism, but are inclined in one direction or the other.

2. 讨论个性对人的影响的常用表达方式

have a(n)...influence/effect on

」 对……有……影响

play an important role in

· 在……中起重要作用

be a barrier/an obstacle to 阻碍

hold sb. back 阻碍某人,阻止某人

- ★ Negative attitudes can have negative effects on a person's health.
- * Personality plays an important role in all areas of one's life.
- ★ Passivity is a barrier to one's success.
- ★ Don't let negative thoughts hold you back.

二、拓展知识

★ 小知识1

人格

人格一词,由日本学者译自英文personality,后直接引入中国。它来源于拉丁文persona,原指戏剧表演时演员所戴的面具,而后引申为演员所扮演角色的特征。人格一词在心理学中的广泛应用要追溯到上个世纪30年代,当时主要作为性格(character)的替代概念而出现。因为在西方语境中,"性格"带有道德评价方面的含义,而"人格"则显得更为中性(这一点与中文语境正好相反)。

人格的定义为: 个体在遗传素质的基础上,通过与生存环境的交互作用而形成的相对稳定,独特的心理行为模式。

★ 小知识2

人格类型,个性类型

人格类型(Personality Type)指根据人的人格结构特征或行为反应模式对人的分类。根据①向性(外向型E、内向型I)、②注意方式(感觉型S、直觉型N)、③决定模式(理性型T、感性型F)、④生活风格(判断型J、感知型P)四个维度、八种偏好两两组合,共组成16种人格类型。

★ 小知识3

有关人格的英语谚语

- 1. Personality is to man what perfume is to a flower. 人格之于人,犹如芳香之于花。
- 2. Optimism is the best way to deal with disappointment. 乐观地对待失望是最行之有效的。
- 3. Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. 乐观是一种优秀品质,但如过分乐观就是愚蠢了。
- 4. A person should be vivacious but disciplined, innocent but not childish, courageous but not rash, unyielding but principled, enthusiastic but not impulsive, optimistic but not blind. 一个人应该:活泼而守纪律,天真而不幼稚,勇敢而不鲁莽,倔强而有原则,热情而不冲动,乐观而不盲目。



In-Class Reading

The Misery of Shyness

一、课文导读

本文是一篇关于羞怯的议论文,主要论述了羞怯对人的不良影响,并对如何克服羞怯提出了很有帮助的建议。这篇文章对于青年人,尤其是有心理障碍、自卑感强的青年人大有裨益。

二、文化背景知识



compliment 称赞,恭维

中国人受到别人的称赞时,常常否定以示谦虚,但英美人士都会率直地予以接受。例如:听到别人说:"You're wearing a nice hat today. (你今天戴的帽子真漂亮。)",英美人士会答"Thank you. (谢谢。)"。请别人吃自己烹调的佳肴或赠送手工制品而得到称赞时,也以"Thank you."或"I'm glad you like it. (很高兴你喜欢它。)"作答。但称赞人要据实作坦诚的评价,如果言过其实,则会变成flattery(奉承,巴结),会起到相反的效果。

A-level A级

在美国大多数大学里,学生的成绩是以A、B、C、D、F的形式给出的。A表示outstanding,B表示excellent,C表示good,D表示fair,F表示fail。一般来说每个分数等级还细分为A⁻、B⁺、B⁻、C⁺、C⁻等等,以精确反映学生的学习状况。

门门功课都得A的学生是少见的,有时甚至是不存在的。

三、篇章结构分析

There are four parts in this passage:



(Para. 1) Introduction

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people.

(Para. 2-3) Reasons why shyness can have a negative effect

Part 2

Para. 2: People's self-concept has a profound effect on all areas of their lives. People with high self-esteem usually act with confidence.

Para. 3: People with low self-esteem are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others.

(Para. 4—15) Ways of overcoming shyness

Part 3

Para. 4: People can overcome shyness. People's expectations of themselves must be realistic.

Para. 5—15: Helpful steps toward building self-confidence.

Part 4

(Para. 16) Conclusion

The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential.

四、课文内容分析

The Misery of Shyness

Para. I Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. All kinds of people describe themselves as shy: short, tall, dull, intelligent, young, old, slim, overweight. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. Worrisome thoughts are constantly swirling in their minds: What kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? I'm ugly. I'm wearing unattractive clothes.

文章开门见山,指出对许多人来 说, 羞怯是很多不愉快的起因。

接下来讲了羞怯的人的特点,用一个词来概括,即self-conscious。 that is后的内容是对上文的进一步解释:羞怯者过分地关注自己的外表和举止。

Para. 2 It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people adversely.

A person's self-concept is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives.

For instance, people who have a positive sense of self-worth or high self-esteem usually act with confidence. Because they have self-assurance, they do not need constant praise and encouragement from others to feel good about themselves. Self-confident people participate in life enthusiastically and spontaneously. They are not affected by what others think they "should" do. People with high self-esteem are not hurt by criticism; they do not regard criticism as a

第二段首句是第二部分即第二、 三段的主题句,总括了羞怯对人有负 面影响。

一个人的自我看法对生活的各个 方面都会产生深刻的影响。

自信者感觉良好,能够热情、自 发地投入生活,不因别人认为他们 "该"做什么而受到影响。 personal attack. Instead, they view a criticism as a suggestion for improvement.

Para. 3 In contrast, shy people, having low selfesteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. They need reassurance that they are doing "the right thing". Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their inferiority.

They also find it difficult to be pleased by compliments because they believe they are unworthy of praise. A shy person may respond to a compliment with a statement like this one: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true."

It is clear that, while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is detrimental, or harmful.

段首in contrast衔接上文,表明羞怯的人的行为方式与自信者正相反: 羞怯的人往往消极被动并且容易受他人影响。

本段形象生动地描述了羞怯者的 特点,对羞怯者对于称赞的反应描写 尤为逼真。

段尾总结句中作者用了while来表示让步关系,以退为进,再次说明羞怯的不利影响:尽管自知是一种健康的品质,但不能太过,过了,就有害了。

Para. 4 Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determined and patient effort in building self-confidence.

Since shyness goes hand in hand with lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses as well as their strengths. For example, most people would like to be "A" students in every subject. It is not fair for them to label themselves as inferior because they have difficulty in some areas. People's expectations of themselves must be realistic. Dwelling on the impossible leads to a sense of inadequacy, and even feelings of envy, or jealousy. We are self-destructive when we envy a student who gets better grades.

既然羞怯对人不利,是否可以彻底消除或者至少减轻羞怯感呢?作者 在第四段一开始就提出了这个问题, 继而给出了肯定的答案:通过坚持不懈的努力建立自信,可以克服羞怯。

接下来分析,应该正视自己的优 缺点,对自己的期望值应该合乎实际。

人无完人。我们不可能十全十 美,样样都行。因此没有必要苛求自 己,这样只会使自己不痛快、有挫败 感。

Para. 5 If you are shy, here are some specific helpful steps toward building self-confidence and overcoming shyness:

总括下面第6至第15段,作者提出了十条克服羞怯的建议。

Para. 6 1. Recognize your personal strengths and weaknesses. Everyone has both. As self-acceptance grows, shyness naturally diminishes.

承第四段所指出的,羞怯和缺少 自尊密切相关,要克服羞怯感,就必须 有自尊,而要想有自尊,首先要对自己 有全面而清醒的认识,不能把眼睛只盯 在缺点上。要知道自己的优点,这样, 人的自我认同才会不断增加。

Para. 7 2. Set reasonable goals. For example, you may be timid about being with a group of strangers at a party. Don't feel that you must converse with everyone. Concentrate on talking to only one or two people. You will feel more comfortable.

人们对自己应有一个实际的期望 值。如果太高,会因为达不到而感到 失望。因此,确定合理的目标尤为重 要。

Para. 8 3. Guilt and shame are destructive feelings. Don't waste time and energy on them. Suppose you have hurt someone's feelings. Feeling ashamed accomplishes nothing. Instead, accept the fact that you have made a mistake, and make up your mind to be more sensitive in the future.

本段的讲解很有说服力。我们可能都有过这样的经历:因为伤害别人而感到懊悔、羞愧。作者指出,羞愧于事无补,我们应该做的是承认自己错了,并决心以后要更加替别人着想。

Para. 9 4. There are numerous approaches to all issues. Few opinions are completely right or wrong. Don't be afraid to speak up and give your point of view.

看待问题、解决问题不止有一种观点、一种方法,哪一种都说不上完全正确或者完全错误。因此,要敢于公开表达自己的观点。

Para. 10 5. Do not make negative comments about yourself. This is a form of self-rejection. Avoid describing yourself as stupid, ugly, a failure. Accent the positive.

要树立自信,自己对自己的评价极 为重要。作者建议,要重视自己积极的 方面,不要对自己做消极的评论。

Para. 11 6. Accept criticism thoughtfully. Do not interpret it as a personal attack. If, for example, a friend complains about your cooking, accept it as a comment on your cooking, not yourself. Be assured that you are still good friends, but perhaps your cooking could improve.

别人的批评在所难免。不要把批评 看作人身攻击,应该自信一些,把批评 视为提醒自己改进的建议。 Para. 12 7. Remember that everyone experiences some failures and disappointments. Profit from them as learning experiences.

Very often a disappointment becomes a turning point for a wonderful experience to come along. For instance, you may be rejected by the college of your choice. However, at the college you actually attend, you may find a quality of education beyond what you had expected. 失败和挫折是生活的一部分。我们 千万不能被它们打倒。要把它们作为增 长见识的经历,从中受益。

"塞翁失马,焉知非福?"挫折往往 会成为转机。

Para. 13 8. Do not associate with people who make you feel inadequate. Try to change their attitude or yours, or remove yourself from that relationship. People who hurt you do not have your best interests at heart.

总有些人会让你感到自己无能。可 以尝试改变他们或自己的态度,如果不 能,就敬而远之,不要和他们交往。

Para. 14 9. Set aside time to relax, enjoy hobbies, and re-evaluate your goals regularly. Time spent this way helps you learn more about yourself.

我们需要时间放松,享受爱好,并 且定期重新评估自己的目标。花在这上 面的时间是值得的。

Para. 15 10. Practice being in social situations. Don't isolate yourself from people. Try making one acquaintance at a time; eventually you will circulate in large groups with skill and self-assurance.

多在社交场合中锻炼。一次结识一个朋友,最终你将能够娴熟而自信地在 众人中周旋。

Para. 16 Each one of us is a unique, valuable individual. We are interesting in our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential. Let's not allow shyness to block our chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

这是文章的结论段,很是令人鼓舞:我们每个人都是独一无二、难能可贵的个体;我们自有吸引人的地方。克服了羞怯,我们会拥有更加丰富多彩、成果显赫的生活。

还有什么理由不按照作者的建议去做呢?

本文结构规范,论述严谨,语言流畅,思路清晰。从羞怯对人的负面影响入手,引出如何克服羞怯从而拥有丰富多彩的、成果显赫的生活。具有极强的说服力。

更难得的是作者能把道理说得浅显明白,形象生动,使人读着不禁对照自己的行为。结论处令人 欢欣鼓舞,使人一下子自信起来:原来我们都可以这样精彩地生活。

五、难点解析

1. regard...as 的用法

【课本句】 (/. 15) People with high self-esteem are not hurt by criticism; they do not **regard** criticism as a personal attack. 有很强自尊心的人不会被批评所伤害,他们不会把批评看作是人身攻击。

【解析】regard...as 意为"把······看作·····"。和 regard...as类似的词组有:accept...as,interpret... as,count...as,view...as,look on...as,consider...as,take...as,perceive...as,label...as。as 后面可以接名词、动名词、形容词。请看例句:

- He did not accept this reply as valid. 他认为这个回答不正确。
- You should not interpret the silence as a refusal. 你不应该把沉默当成拒绝来理解。
- He said that he counted her as his dearest friend. 他说他把她当成自己最好的朋友。
- She is viewed as a strong candidate for the job. 她被认为是这项工作的最有力的竞争者。
- We look on her as our daughter. 我们把她当女儿看待。
- Do you consider him (as) a friend or a colleague? 你把他当朋友还是同事?
- She took what he said as a compliment. 她把他所说的当成恭维。
- Stress is widely **perceived as** contributing to heart disease. 压力是公认的心脏病的诱因。
- If you spend any time in prison you're likely to be **labeled as** a criminal for the rest of your life. 一旦你在 监狱呆过,就会在余生被打入罪犯的行列。

【四级真题例句】Beethoven is my favorite musician. I regard him as superior to other musicians. 贝多芬是我最喜爱的音乐家,我认为他比其他音乐家都要好。

2. be likely to do 的用法

【课本句】 (/. 18) In contrast, shy people, having low self-esteem, **are likely to be** passive and easily influenced by others. 相比之下,羞怯的人自尊心较弱,往往消极被动并且容易受他人影响。

【解析】注意likely与possible的用法区别。likely可以作形容词,也可作副词,possible只能作形容词。作形容词时,likely常用于(sb.) be likely to do或lt is likely that-clause句型中,possible常用于It is possible for sb. to do或lt is possible that-clause句型中。

【四級真驗例句】The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. 他们说,危险很可能持续到海浪到达一片不会像石灰岩一样被海浪吞没的、具有坚硬岩石的内陆区域时,才能停止。

3. while 的用法

【课本句】 (*l*. 23) It is clear that, **while** self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is detrimental, or harmful. 显然,尽管自我意识是一种健康的品质,过分的自我意识却是不利和有害的。

【解析】此句中while的意思为in spite of the fact that(尽管),表示让步关系,相当于although。在此用法下,while引导让步状语从句,用于主句前。

【四级真题例句】While much is known about what occurs during sleep, the precise function of sleep and its different stages remains largely in the realm of assumption. 尽管对于睡眠中发生了什么我们已经有了很多的了解,但是对于睡眠及其不同阶段的确切功能我们仍处在主观臆想阶段。

4. as well as 的用法

【**课本句**】 (*l*. 27) Since shyness goes hand in hand with lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses **as well as** their strengths. 由于胆怯和缺少自尊是密切相关的,因此正视自己的弱点和正视自己的优点一样重要。

【解 析】A as well as B相当于not only B but also A,也就是说,用as well as强调前者。

【四级真题例句】Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. 而且,任何回避压力的忠告使你在远离麻烦的同时也失去了机会。

5. "the + 比较级"的用法

【课本句】 (/. 74) The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential. 我们对自己了解得越多,就越容易充分发挥自己的潜力。

【解析】the + 比较级, the + 比较级, 表示"越……,就越……"。请看例句:

- —The more I read, the more I know. 我读的书越多,知道的越多。
- —The harder you push a body, the faster it moves. 越用力推动一个物体,它就运动得越快。
- —**The more** carefully you do your homework, **the fewer** mistakes you will make. 你做作业越认真. 犯错就越少。

【四级真题例句】The more knowledge students have about the school, **the easier** it will be for them to adapt to the new environment. 学生对学校了解越多,就越容易适应新环境。

六、参考译文

羞怯的痛苦

- 1 对许多人来说,羞怯是很多不愉快的起因。各种各样的人——矮的、高的、愚笨的、聪明的、年轻的、年老的、瘦的、胖的——都说自己是羞怯的。羞怯的人会焦虑不安,感到不自然,也就是说,他们过分地关注自己的外表和举止。脑海中不断盘旋着一些使自己不安的想法:我给人留下的是什么印象?他们喜欢我吗?我讲话是不是傻里傻气?我长得难看。我穿的衣服毫不引人注目。
- 2 很显然这种不安的感觉会对人产生不利的影响。一个人的自我看法反映在自己的行为方式之中,而一个人的行为方式又影响他人的反应。通常,人们如何看待自己对他们生活的各个方面都会产生深刻的影响。例如,具有积极的自我价值观或很强自尊心的人往往表现出自信。而由于自信,他们不需要他人不断地称赞和鼓励,也能使自己感觉良好。自信者热情、自发地投入生活。他们不因别人认为他们"该"做什么而受到影响。有很强自尊心的人不会被批评所伤害,不会把批评看作是人身攻击。相反,他们认为批评是一种提醒他们改进的建议。
- 3 相比之下,羞怯的人自尊心较弱,往往消极被动并且容易受他人影响。他们(是否)在做"该做的事情"需要得到别人的肯定。害羞的人对批评非常敏感,他们觉得批评正好证实了他们比别人差。他们也很难因别人的赞美而高兴,因为他们相信自己不值得称赞。羞怯的人也许会用这样的话来回答别人的赞美之辞:"你这么说只是为了让我感觉好一些。我知道这不是真的。"显然,尽管自我意识是一种健康