

英语专业三年级(下)用书

新编英语教程 (第六册)

辅导用书

主编 方笑君

A New English Course (6)
Reference Book

对外经济贸易大学出版社

(京)新登字 182 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语教程(第6册)辅导用书/方笑君主编. —北京:对外经济贸易大学出版社,2005

ISBN 7-81078-446-3

I. 新… II. 方… III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 016904 号

© 2005 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行

版权所有 翻印必究

新编英语教程(第六册)辅导用书

方笑君 主编

责任编辑:单亦祯

对外经济贸易大学出版社

北京市朝阳区惠新东街 12 号 邮政编码:100029

网址:<http://www.uibep.com>

山东省莱芜市圣龙印务书刊有限责任公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行

成品尺寸:140mm×203mm 6.75 印张 169 千字

2005 年 3 月北京第 1 版 2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81078-446-3/H·084

印数:0 001—5 000 册 定价:13.00 元

前言

《新编英语教程》5—6册（李观仪主编，上海外语教育出版社出版），作为大学本科英语专业三年级“高级英语”课程，是国家教育部推荐使用的优秀重点教材。该教材起点高，语言摄入量，涉及的知识面广，所选课文均源于英美原著材料，具有典型的语言代表性，学生在学习时自然会遇到不少困难，教师在教学上也感到有一定的难度。因此，为了帮助广大师生较好地达到学习和掌握该教程所规定的要求，笔者根据自己多年的教学实践，专门编写了这本学习指南，供大家参考之用。

《新编英语教程》5—6册在面世之初，就已经有了相应的配套练习答案用书。而后又相继出版了教师用书。这无疑为教师和学生提供了不小的帮助。尽管如此，课文中仍然存在着很多难点使学习者一时无法解决。虽然答案在手，但大家还是有一种知其然，不知其所以然的迷茫感。所以笔者建议在继续使用教师用书或曰答案用书的同时，应多从课文篇章结构理解的角度上考虑，将重点放在每个单元主课文（即 Text One）中出现的相关人文背景知识和一些可能学生较难理解的句子包括不少经常容易产生混淆的词或不常见的词组上。基于以上考虑，本书的编写特点是：不再重复已有的练习答案，不提供每个单元中为学生课后阅读设计的副课文的相关注释，不分析范文中的写作风格，而是本着使复杂的东西简单化、简单的东西多样化的原则，试图用较简明的英语对文中的语言现象进行精确的解释和对比，使得学生在原有水平的基础上逐渐摒弃依靠参考答案，先入为主式的被动学

习状态，而培养自己强化、巩固用英语进行复杂思维的语言定势和学会如何有效学习的能力，把所学知识具体化，最终达到完全理解课文中的若干难点的学习目标。

另外，为了更好地帮助学生随时检测每学期按部就班的学习水平，并有意识地拓展该教程的深度和广度，笔者还特地在每一单元后补充了一些附加的练习题，借此达到巩固所学的语言点知识的目的。笔者期望该丛书能成为一套比较实用的高级英语学习的参考书。

由于笔者水平所限，书中尚有不少谬误或疏漏，敬请读者指正。

编者

2004 年 10 月

CONTENTS



前言	(I)
Unit One	Vesuvius Erupts (1)
	Two Words to Avoid, Two to Remember * (10)
Unit Two	The Fine Art of Putting Things Off (17)
Unit Three	Walls and Barriers (31)
Unit Four	The Lady or the Tiger? (I) (45)
Unit Five	The Lady or the Tiger? (II) (58)
Unit Six	Dull Work (68)
Unit Seven	Beauty (79)
Unit Eight	Appetite (94)
Unit Nine	A Red Light for Scofflaws (108)
Unit Ten	Straight-A Illiteracy (124)
Unit Eleven	On Consigning Manuscripts to Floppy Discs and Archives to Oblivion (136)
Unit Twelve	Grant and Lee: A Study in Contrasts (149)
Unit Thirteen	Euphemism (162)
Unit Fourteen	That Astounding Creator — Nature (175)
Unit Fifteen	Teaching as Mountaineering (191)
参考书目	(210)

Unit One

Vesuvius Erupts

I. About the Author

Pliny the Younger (ca. 62 – 113 A.D.), whose name in full is Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus wrote a number of letters to the Roman Emperor Trajan which have been found of value for a picture of the times in which they both lived. The text is a firsthand account of the events surrounding the eruption of Vesuvius, one of the ancient world's most famous upheavals, written by the author to the historian Tacitus.

II. Explanation to the text

1. Plus: Pliny the elder was commander of the Roman fleet at Misenum at the time. It was said that he went ashore to find out the cause to reassure the terrified citizens. Unfortunately, he was overcome by the fumes which caused the volcanic acting and died on August 24, 79 AD.
2. Vesuvius — an active volcano (1200 m. high, 8 km long) located in the southeast of Naples, Italy. Its first known eruption (79 AD) destroyed the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum at its foot.
3. kinds of fear: from weak degree to strong one



uneasiness — anxiety — worry — nervousness

apprehension = dread, but the latter is the stronger of the two

Alarm is a sudden fear (usually to groups of people).

fright \approx alarm, but more to a single experience

Panic is a desperate fear often affecting large groups and causing uncontrolled behavior.

Terror is a very strong fear.

Horror is a mixture of fear, disgust and surprise.

4. hazards — dangers

5. Misenum — an ancient port and naval station in southern Italy, at the northwestern corner of the Bay of Naples.

6. for I broke off at the beginning of this part of my story — because of sorrow of my uncle's death, I stopped telling my story.
break off — stop suddenly

7. Though my mind shrinks from remembering... I will begin. — (here) The author's mind is as sorrowful a state as Aeneas after knowing his uncle's death.

Aeneas — In book II of Aeneid, the hero Aeneas tells Dido, Queen of Carthage, about the burning of Troy and his flight with his father, wife, and son. The wife was lost and died.

8. fitfully — irregularly

9. tremor — shaking movement of the ground; a quivering sound in speaking; an involuntary quivering of the limbs, etc., from weakness, disease or age; a slight shaking movement of a tree.

10. forecourt — a courtyard in front of a large house or building

11. Campania — a region in southern Italy. The lowlands in this region are interrupted by volcanic formations, still partly active, including Mount Vesuvius.



12. folly — foolishness
13. Some phrases:
 - on one's part — for which one is responsible
 - for one's part — as far as one is concerned
 - in part — partly
 - part and parcel — sth that is naturally a part
14. call for — come to fetch (here)
15. Livy (64 or 59 B.C. - 12 or 17 A.D.) — the most famous of the ancient Roman historians. He wrote *The Annals of the Roman People* in 142 books, of which about one third is extant.
16. foolhardiness — recklessness, stubbornness
17. totter — stand or walk shakily as if about to overbalance;
to be so weak as to be about to lose authority or power
18. imminent — coming soon, approaching (something bad)
19. We were followed by a panic-stricken mob of people wanting to act on someone else's decision in preference to their own (a point in which fear looks like prudence) , who hurried us on our way by pressing hard behind in a dense crowd. — A big swarm of frightened people were close behind us, and they pushed hard to make their way out of this dangerous spot. They were so horrified that they were not sure of making their own decisions, and so they would rather follow other people without thinking at all (a case where one, when extremely overwhelmed with fear, may become cautious).
20. stationary — not moveable
stationery — means of writing
21. Some phrases:
 - panic-stricken — for a group of people



grief-stricken — for a single person

mob — disorder

act on — make a decision

act for — represent

act out — make a performance

act up — cause pain/annoyance by functioning badly

in preference to — rather than

prudence — carefulness

22. strand — leave high and dry

23. On the landward side a fearful black cloud was rent by forked and quivering bursts of flame, and parted to reveal great tongues of fire, like flashes of lightning magnified in size. — On the land, a terrible scene was clearly seen all around; large seas of flames were accompanied with forked lighting, splitting the ominous clouds.

24. at this point — at this very place or spot; at this moment

25. so why put off your escape? — So why don't escape here as quickly as possible?

26. We replied that we would not think of considering our own safety as long as we were uncertain of his. — We answered that we were unlikely to consider how we should escape from danger, unless we were sure that all were safe with him.

27. blot out — hide from view

28. Capri — an island in the Gulf of Naples, Italy. It has been a resort for over 2,000 years.

29. promontory — a long, narrow point of land stretching into the sea.

30. kinds of blames:



blame — stress I. an attempt to determine who is at fault for some failure

II. suggests the assigning of guilt or responsibility

scold — for misbehavior, usu. by superior, such as a teacher or a parent

rebuke — speak severely because one has done something wrong

reproach — criticize in a polite or gentle way for somebody has said or done something wrong

reprimand — criticize severely from a superior

31. trample — crush under the feet

bewail — moan for

beseech — ask for eagerly

implore — ask for earnestly

entreat — ask for earnestly and seriously

32. There were people, too, who added to the real perils by inventing fictitious dangers: some reported that part of Misenum had collapsed or another part was on fire, and through their tales were false they found others to believe them. — Some people made up stories saying that part of Misenum had been destroyed or another part was on fire. The stories made a bad situation even more frightening though they were only rumors. But still, there were people who sincerely believed them as true.

33. I could boast that not a groan or cry of fear escaped me in these perils, had I not derived some poor consolation in my mortal lot from the belief that the whole world was dying with me and I with it. — I dare say that if I met with such dangers, I would never utter a single sound of terror. That was because I knew I



would definitely die together with the whole world, which was going to die with me as the same.

34. mortal lot — earthly fate

35. ludicrous — absurd, ridiculous

III. Some Useful Words and Expressions

1. Synonyms

shake — the most general term, often as a result of a physical and external source

quiver — rapid but almost too slight shake or vibration

quake — more violent disturbance, a convulsive motion

tremble — a slight but continuous motion on the surface, often showing a vulnerable attitude

shudder — tremble suddenly as from horror, fear, disgust or cold

vibrate — shake rapidly back and forth

2. yell — cry in a loud and shrill way

dangle — a. hang loosely b. keep before a person's mind (with the intention of persuading somebody)

sag — bend down in some part, esp. in the middle

3. scatter — the group is broken up as a result of a random, casual, or disorganized effort

disperse — the group is broken up permanently or completely, as a result of disciplined or organized effort.

4. catch somebody unawares — be completely unexpected to somebody

leave no stone unturned — try every possible means

go into details — give precise figures

5. for good and all — forever



fix blame on — decide blame for somebody/sth

grit one's teeth — keep the teeth tightly

6. Some proper nouns:

◇ Oscan — a member of a people anciently living in central Italy

◇ Etruscan — an ancient people living in central Italy

◇ Samnite — an ancient people living in south and central of Italy

◇ Herculaneum — an ancient town near Naples

◇ Constantinople — an ancient city in Byzantine whose name is Istanbul today

IV. Additional Language Work for Practice

I) Transformation work: finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence above it

1. There is a six-month time limit on residence at the hostel.

You cannot _____

2. Immediately he returned from his run, and he had to reorganize the morning schedule.

No sooner _____

3. He seemed to be very wealthy.

He gave _____

4. He found the pressures of the job intolerable.

He could _____

5. I had better prepare for tomorrow's training session now.

It's time _____

6. The workers did not arrive home until midnight.

It was _____

**Key:**

1. You cannot stay more than six months at the hotel.
2. No sooner had he returned from his run than he had to reorganize the morning schedule.
3. He gave the impression of being very wealthy.
4. He could not stand up with the pressures of the job.
5. It's time I prepared for tomorrow's training session.
6. It was not until midnight that the workers arrived home.

II) Transformation work: rewrite each of the following sentences by using the underlined word(s), the word(s) should not be changed in any form

1. The ships in the harbor took the full force of the storm.
brunt
2. Most of the orders will have been processed by Friday.
bulk
3. They renovated and redecorated the old house.
did
4. Not much heat came from the radiators.
barely
5. In this job you have to work long hours.
involves
6. He was given permission to apply for a special training course.
application

**Key:**

1. The ships in the harbor bore the brunt of the storm.



2. The bulk of the orders will have been processed by Friday.
3. They did up the old house.
4. Barely any heat came from the old radiators.
5. This job involves working long hours.
6. He was given permission to put in an application for a special training course.

III) Vocabulary

1. The words fought and fort are _____.
A. homophones B. homographs C. synonyms D. variants
2. All applicants for this job must have a university _____.
A. certificate B. course C. career D. degree
3. Their standard of living is barely above _____ level.
A. subsistence B. poverty C. assistance D. welfare
4. Because she has two children, Mrs Jones received \$ 20 a week in the form of child _____.
A. dole B. payment C. entitlement D. benefit
5. The Electricity Board has _____ off the supply to that house.
A. broken B. cut C. stopped D. shut
6. During the building _____ of the eighties, many new houses were built in Docklands.
A. rise B. surge C. boom D. bonanza
7. They had been living beyond their _____ for several years.
A. means B. money C. resources D. status
8. Before he started bodybuilding, Charles was a _____ 40 kg weakling.
A. small B. slight C. slim D. puny
9. Because of his work for handicapped people, Michael received a(n)



- _____ from the Queen.
- A. award B. prize C. order D. reward
10. Motorways generally have three or four _____.
A. channels B. tracks C. routes D. lanes
11. Most of the people in the early morning trains are _____.
A. passengers B. travelers C. commuters D. staff
12. The rocket _____ up into the air at tremendous speed.
A. leapt B. rushed C. pushed D. zoomed
13. Lady Margaret suggested putting on a concert and giving the _____ to charity.
A. proceeds B. takings C. tickets D. surplus
14. Every Friday, Andrew signs _____ for unemployment benefit.
A. on B. in C. up D. below

**Key:**

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A
8. D 9. A 10. D 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. A

Two Words to Avoid, Two to Remember

(For new edition textbook only)

I. Explanation to the text

1. The meaning of the title — Avoid using the phrase “if only”, but



try to remember the phrase "next time"

2. Nothing in life is more exciting and rewarding than the sudden flash of insight that leaves you a changed person — the quick and sudden understanding that causes you to be a changed person is more interesting and satisfying in daily life, it is not only suitable for the changed person, but also for being a better person than others

a flash of insight — a quick and sudden understanding that makes somebody solve the problem that one has pondered for some time leave (have) — make somebody remain in a certain state

insight — 1. (into) a chance to understand sth. or learn more about it; 2. the ability to notice and understand a lot about people and situation

3. Manhattan — a borough of New York City. U. S. A. , and it is the financial, commercial and cultural centre of the city, and adjacent islets. There are many famous buildings in this district.

4. Because of several miscalculation on my part, a project of considerable importance in my life had fallen through. — Because of my wrong estimate, as far as I know, my great ambition in my life had failed to be achieved.

on one's part — as far as one is concerned.

fall through — fail to be successful, come to nothing

a project of considerable importance — great ambition

5. prospect — a view of what one may expect to happen.

6. I sat there frowning at the checkered tablecloth, chewing the bitter cud of hindsight — feeling sadly, I sat there staring at the tablecloth printed with different colours, thinking deeply and repeatedly about sth unexpected that had happened.



frown — show dissatisfaction by moving one's eyebrows.

the checkered tablecloth — the tablecloth printed with different colours.

chew the cud — 1. bring food from the stomach back into the mouth and chew it again.

2. think deeply to oneself.

hindsight — wisdom or knowledge got only after sth bad has happened.

7. he came across the street, finally, muffled in his ancient overcoat, shapeless felt hat pulled down over his bald head, looking more like an energetic gnome than an eminent psychiatrist — at last, he walked over the street, wrapped in his old-fashioned overcoat covered his bald head with a shabby felt hat. He looked like a dwarfish old man full of vitality rather than a well-known psychiatrist.

muffle — deaden the sound of (here); wrap one's body

ancient (here) — old-fashioned

gnome — a small, ugly man like a creature who lives underground, often guarding treasure

eminent — famous within a particular profession

8. he was close to 80, but he still carried a full case load, still acted as director of a large foundation, still loved to escape to the golf course whenever he could — he was nearly 80, but he still had an/ability to carry a heavy case with full documents in it, still was a leader of a large foundation, and still liked to spare time to play golf if possible.

9. invariable — unchanging

10. indestructible — that cannot be destroyed