

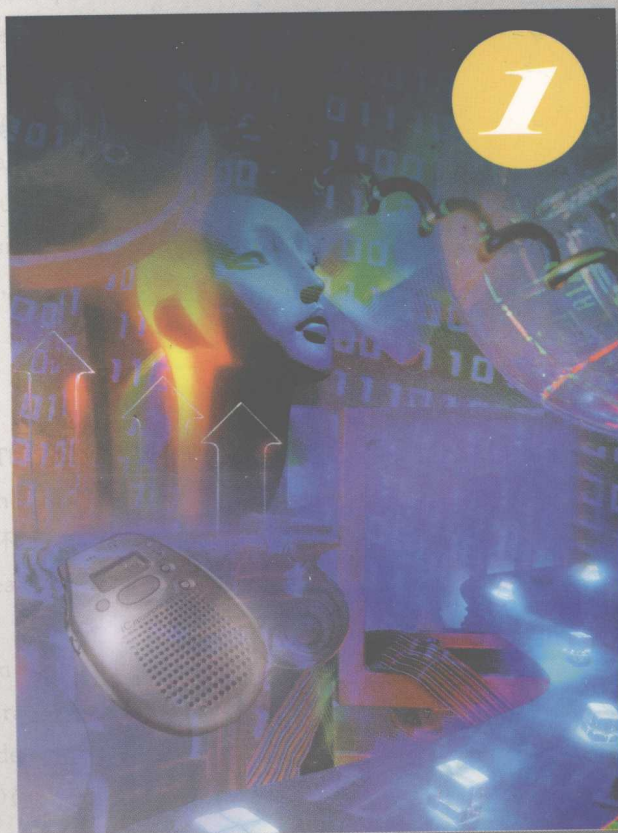
《新编大学英语》

A GUIDE TO NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

学 习 指 南

总主编 徐启江 余 非 叶朝成

主 编 罗良功 刘东霞



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A GUIDE TO NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

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1

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前 言

《新编大学英语》是由浙江大学主编、外语教学与研究出版社出版发行的一套大学英语新模式系列教材。这套教材以国家教育部审定批准的新《大学英语教学大纲》为总指导原则,采用“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写。该教材选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强,尤其是练习形式生动活泼,打破陈旧框框,能充分调动学生参与语言实践活动,激发学生的学习兴趣,培养学生应用语言的能力。《新编大学英语》的出现,将极大地促进和推动我国大学英语教学与教材的改革,并作出积极的贡献。

《〈新编大学英语〉学习指南》是为《新编大学英语》教材配套的系列学习辅导书,主要供学生使用。该系列学习辅导书一共六册,分为1~6级,每册12单元。根据每单元内容的设置和学生自学的需要,《〈新编大学英语〉学习指南》每一单元分为六个部分。这六个部分是:

1. 语言精要:这部分概括列出每单元的重点单词、重点词组和语法结构,使学生在深入学习各项内容之前,对重点内容有初步了解,使学习有针对性。

2. 课文主题:这部分简要介绍每单元中各篇课文的概要。每篇概要的写作形式各异,丰富多彩,使学生在了解本单元概要的同时,学习有关文章概要的写作方法。

3. 阅读详解:这部分是讲解的重点,分为两种形式:详解和一般性注解。对课堂阅读文章作详解,内容包括词、词组、句子、习语和搭配等,每个语言知识点均配例句和译文,以帮助学生准确地掌握重点。一般性注解主要针对课后阅读文章,对一些语言现象作简明扼要的讲解,以帮助学生正确理解文章。

4. 佳句背诵:不同的民族有着不同的语言与文化,语言不同,表达方式迥异,常造成学习外语的障碍,而学习、收集和赏析好的句子是学习语言的有效方法之一。本部分将从每单元的各篇文章中,精选出 5 个佳句,使学生在理解和背诵佳句的同时,提高阅读能力与欣赏水平。

5. 练习解答:该部分对所有练习以及小测验进行解答。除了给出参考答案之外,还对测验部分的练习作了注释性讲解。

6. 参考译文:该部分提供每单元课内外阅读文章的全部译文,以便学生对照自学,也可以帮助学生做翻译练习。

本系列学习辅导书第 1 册由徐启江、余非、叶朝成担任总主编,罗良功、刘东霞担任主编,杨存汝、许常红担任副主编。具体编写分工为:第 1 单元:贾启鸿;第 2 单元:罗良功、黄琼;第 3 单元:宋红波、方庆华;第 4 单元:刘东霞;第 5 单元:武琰;第 6 单元:朱云莉;第 7 单元:张冬贵;第 8 单元:熊焱冰;第 9 单元:熊瑛;第 10 单元:许常红;第 11 单元:杨存汝;第 12 单元:张荣。全书由陶峻、叶朝成、罗良功、刘东霞负责统稿工作。

本书中课文主题部分由美籍语言学专家 Bruce Morrison 先生和 Valori Morrison 女士、中南财经大学冯仁安教授审校;课后阅读文章参考译文部分由武汉大学任晓晋教授和姚兰副教授审校。对于各位专家教授的无私奉献和辛勤劳动,在此表示由衷的敬佩和诚挚的谢意!

鉴于编写时间仓促,加之编者水平所限,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 8 月

目 录

Unit 1 Love	(1)
语言精要	(1)
课文主题	(1)
阅读详解	(2)
佳句背诵	(11)
练习解答	(11)
参考译文	(20)
Unit 2 Psychology in Our Daily Life	(25)
语言精要	(25)
课文主题	(25)
阅读详解	(26)
佳句背诵	(35)
练习解答	(36)
参考译文	(44)
Unit 3 Culture	(49)
语言精要	(49)
课文主题	(49)
阅读详解	(50)
佳句背诵	(59)
练习解答	(60)
参考译文	(70)
Unit 4 Holidays and Special Days	(76)
语言精要	(76)
课文主题	(76)
阅读详解	(77)
佳句背诵	(86)
练习解答	(87)
参考译文	(96)
Unit 5 Money	(101)
语言精要	(101)

课文主题	(101)
阅读详解	(102)
佳句背诵	(110)
练习解答	(110)
参考译文	(120)
Unit 6 Shopping	(126)
语言精要	(126)
课文主题	(126)
阅读详解	(127)
佳句背诵	(136)
练习解答	(136)
参考译文	(146)
Unit 7 Emotions and Health	(152)
语言精要	(152)
课文主题	(152)
阅读详解	(153)
佳句背诵	(162)
练习解答	(163)
参考译文	(171)
Unit 8 Social Problems	(175)
语言精要	(175)
课文主题	(175)
阅读详解	(176)
佳句背诵	(186)
练习解答	(186)
参考译文	(196)
Unit 9 The Joy of Travel	(201)
语言精要	(201)
课文主题	(201)
阅读详解	(202)
佳句背诵	(209)
练习解答	(210)

参考译文	(219)
Unit 10 Man and Animals	(224)
语言精要	(224)
课文主题	(224)
阅读详解	(225)
佳句背诵	(233)
练习解答	(233)
参考译文	(241)
Unit 11 Advertising	(245)
语言精要	(245)
课文主题	(245)
阅读详解	(246)
佳句背诵	(253)
练习解答	(254)
参考译文	(264)
Unit 12 Reflections on Life	(268)
语言精要	(268)
课文主题	(268)
阅读详解	(269)
佳句背诵	(279)
练习解答	(279)
参考译文	(287)
Appendix(Key to Test Yourself)	(293)

Unit 1 Love

语言精要

重点单词: embarrass adjust activity bother
 complain content urge reluctance
 impatient despite envy

重点词组: set the pace lean on break out
 engage in subject... to

语法结构: 独立主格结构 nor 引导的倒装句

一、课文主题

A Good Heart to Lean On

This story tells of the love between a father and a son, describing how the son changed his attitude towards his father. At first, the son was ashamed to be seen walking with his father who was short and crippled and needed the son's help for keeping his balance. The father, however, had a strong will and, almost never missed a day for work whether he was sick or the weather was nasty, although his office was far from his home. Crippled as he was, the father tried to participate in some activities in some way. What surprised the son most was that the father would endure indignity and stress without complaint. Therefore, the son changed his attitude towards his father, from whom the son learned to have a good heart. The son felt that it was not his father who needed his help for keeping his balance, instead, he himself needed his father's aid for keeping his balance in life.

A Kiss for Kate

This passage describes the love of an old couple. Chris, the husband, and Kate, the wife, both lived in a nursing home. In their last period of life, they often recalled their

past happy events over the photos in their big scrapbooks. They loved each other so much that they were reluctant to depart from each other although they had to sleep in single beds. They were always together, hand in hand. Every night Chris helped Kate to take her medicine and then assist her to go to bed. Before sleep, he always sang a song for her and kissed her good-night.

However, one day, Chris died of a sudden heart attack. This made her so upset and sorrowful that she couldn't sleep all night. Later, a nurse came to realize that she couldn't sleep without her husband's kiss. Thus she went into her room and gave Kate a gentle kiss. It was the kiss that cheered her up from the misfortune of her husband's death.

Benefits from Pets

This article points out that raising pets is of benefit.

Like human beings, pet animals are also capable of feeling the emotion of love. As many pet owners say, not only do they love their pets, but in return, their pets also love them. This is a very important point of owning pets. Besides, pets can give pet owners many benefits. They can love their pet owners unconditionally without asking a lot from their owners. When the owners come home, they will run to greet them. If the owners go out for a walk, the pets can accompany them. In addition, pets do more for us than we realize. Pets can also be used for the treatment of the old and those who suffer from Alzheimer's disease or physical disabilities. Pet dogs, for example, can be trained to help the deaf, blind and wheel-chair bound persons to live independently.

In a word, pets enable people to be healthy both physically and mentally.

二、阅读详解

A Good Heart to Lean On

1. A Good Heart to Lean On

lean on: 依赖, 依靠

e. g. He always *leans on* me for help. 他总是依赖我的帮助。

e. g. The old man has to *lean on* a stick for walking. 这个老人必须拄着手杖行走。

depend on: 依赖

e. g. Children *depend on* their parents for food and clothing. 小孩依赖父母供给衣食。

rely on: 依赖

e. g. You may not *rely on* the weather report. 天气预报不足为信。

2. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father.

embarrass: (v.) 使人窘迫; 使人困惑

e. g. Don't *embarrass* them with (by asking) personal questions. 不要问隐私事情以免让他们觉得不好意思。

e. g. She was *embarrassed* by his loud laughter. 他放声大笑, 使她觉得十分不好意思。

3. He was severely crippled and very short, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare.

his hand on my arm 是一个独立主格结构, 其构成形式是: 名词 + 介词词组。

e. g. The teacher walked into the classroom, *a book in hand*. 老师手里拿着一本书走进教室。

e. g. On a winter morning, the little girl, *a basket on her back*, went out for cutting grass. 在一个冬天的早晨, 这个小女孩背着篮子, 出去割草。

balance: (n.) 平衡

e. g. A small child has to learn to keep its *balance* before it can walk far. 小孩在能走远以前, 必先学会保持平衡。

e. g. How long can you keep your *balance* on one foot? 你用一只脚能站立多久?

crippled: (adj.) 跛的, 拐的。

e. g. My uncle was born crippled. 我叔叔生来就跛。

e. g. Crippled as he was, he didn't ask for help when getting on the bus. 尽管他腿跛, 但他上车时不要人帮忙。

4. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on.

bother: (v.) 打扰

e. g. Don't *bother* me with stupid questions. 不要问一些愚蠢的问题来烦我。

e. g. I'm sorry to *bother* you, but can you tell me the way to the station? 对不起, 打扰你, 请你告诉我到车站怎么走好吗?

disturb: (v.) 打扰

e. g. He opened the door quietly so as not to *disturb* the sleeping child. 他轻轻地打开门, 为的是不惊醒小孩。

let on: 泄露秘密

e. g. He knew where the boy was hiding but he didn't *let on*. 他知道那个男孩躲在哪里, 但他没有说。

e. g. He *let on* to the police where the criminal hid. 他向警察告发了罪犯的隐藏之地。

5. It was difficult to coordinate our steps—his halting, mine impatient—and because of that, we didn't say much as we went along.

coordinate: (v.) (使)协调

e. g. A baby can not easily coordinate his movement. 婴儿不容易协调自己的动作。

e. g. The sound has to be coordinate with the picture. 声音必须和画面协调一致。

impatient: (adj.) 不耐烦的

e. g. He is *impatient* of her complaint. 她的唠叨令他很不耐烦。

e. g. The boy is *impatient* with his mother. 这个男孩对他妈妈感到不耐烦。

patient: (adj.) 耐烦的

e. g. You should be more *patient* with others. 你应该多容忍他人一些。

patience: (n.) 忍耐, 耐烦

e. g. We may not have the time or the *patience* to give much thought to this problem. 我们也许没有时间和耐心来考虑这个问题了。

6. You set the pace.

set the pace: 定速度; 树榜样

e. g. If we let the fastest runner *set the pace*, the others will be left behind. 如果我们让跑得最快的人定速度, 其他的人都将抛在后面。

e. g. The Smiths *set the pace* and their neighbors try to keep up with them. 史密斯一家作出了榜样, 邻居们都竞相效仿。

7. I will try to adjust to you.

adjust (to): (使)适应; 使适合

e. g. The body *adjusts* itself to changes of temperature. 身体能自行调节体温。

e. g. She will have to *adjust* herself to new conditions. 她得使自己适应新的情况。

adapt (to): (v.) (使)适应

e. g. He *adapted* himself to his life in the country. 他使自己适应农村生活。

8. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather.

despite: (prep.) 尽管

e. g. *Despite* the difficulties, they managed to finish the task. 尽管有困难, 他们还是设法完成了任务。

e. g. *Despite* the heavy rain, we arrived at the destination in time. 尽管雨下得很大, 我们还是及时到达了目的地。

in spite of: 尽管

e. g. *In spite of* his hard work, he still failed in the examination. 尽管他作出了很大的努力, 但考试还是未通过。

9. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress.

marvel: (v.) 惊叹, 惊异

e. g. I marvelled at the child's boldness. 我对小孩的勇敢感到惊叹。

e. g. We all marvelled at their success. 我们对他们的成功都感到惊异。

subject ... to: 经受, 经历

e. g. He *subjected* himself to criticism for his stupid mistake. 他因愚蠢的错误而受到批评。

e. g. The tires are *subjected to* various tests. 这些轮胎须经各种测试。

indignity: (n.) 侮辱

e. g. The hijackers subjected us to all sorts of *indignity*. 劫持者对我们施以各种侮辱。

e. g. She can't stand this *indignity*. 她不能忍受这种侮辱。

stress: (n.) 压力, 紧张

e. g. The landlord has imposed a severe *stress* on the poor tenants. 房东给贫困的房客们施加了很大的压力。

e. g. Don't impose too much *stress* on the child. 不要给孩子太大的压力。

10. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able.

nor: (adv.) 也不。放在句首时, 句子的主谓要倒装。

e. g. Jack didn't like the play. *Nor* did we. 杰克不喜欢那部戏, 我们也不喜欢。

e. g. Without their help, you cannot do it. *Nor* can I. 没有他们的帮助, 你做不了这件事, 我也做不了。

neither: (adv.) 也不

e. g. She doesn't like Beethoven. *Neither* do I. 她不喜欢贝多芬的音乐, 我也不喜欢。

envy: (v.) 嫉妒; 羡慕

e. g. I *envied* your trip to Europe. 我羡慕你的欧洲之旅。

e. g. I don't *envy* you for your good luck. 我不因你交上好运而嫉妒。

envious: (adj.) 嫉妒的; 羡慕的

e. g. She was *envious* of Julia's beauty and wealth. 她嫉妒朱利亚的美貌和财富。

fortunate: (adj.) 幸运的

e. g. You are *fortunate* to escape being injured. 你没有受伤真是幸运。

e. g. She is *fortunate* in having a good husband. 她很幸运嫁了一个好丈夫。

11. Unable to engage in many activities, my father still tried to participate in some way.
engage in: 参加, 从事于

e. g. The government does not allow its officials to *engage in* trade. 政府不允许官员参与经商。

e. g. He has *engaged in* politics for many years. 他从政已有多多年。

activity: (n.) 活动

e. g. I have a lot of *activities* which take up my time. 我从事很多活动, 时间都填满了。

e. g. The children are now taking part in the planting *activity*. 孩子们正在参加植树活动。

action: (n.) 行为

e. g. All we need now is *action*, not discussion. 现在我们需要的是行为, 而不是讨论。

act: (n.) 行动

e. g. He ran into the burning house and saved the child. That was really a brave *act*. 他冲进着火房子中, 救出了小孩。这确实是一个勇敢的行为。

participate in: 参加, 参与

e. g. He often *participates in* some political activities. 他经常参加一些政治活动。

e. g. The children are *participating in* the discussion. 孩子们正参与讨论。

12. He liked to go to dances and parties, where he could have a good time just sitting and watching.

have a good time: 玩得高兴

e. g. Did you *have a good time* at the party yesterday evening? 昨晚的聚会你玩得
好吗?

e. g. The little girl is *having a good time* with her father in the park. 在公园里, 这个小女孩正与她爸爸玩得高兴。

13. On one memorable occasion a fight broke out at a beach party, with everyone punching and shoving.

occasion: (n.) 场合

e. g. You shouldn't wear such clothes on a formal *occasion*. 在正式场合你不应该穿这样的衣服。

e. g. The language didn't fit the *occasion*. 那种语言不适合那个场合。

break out: 爆发

e. g. The Second World War *broke out* in 1939 and ended in 1945. 第二次世界大战爆发于 1939 年, 结束于 1945 年。

e. g. Recently in Turkey, a large earthquake *broke out*. 最近在土耳其爆发了一次大地震。

punch: (v.) 用拳猛击

e. g. Bob *punched* John on the nose. 鲍勃打了约翰的鼻子。

e. g. He was *punched* in the face and fell down. 他的脸受到重击, 于是他倒了下去。

shove: (v.) 推, 挤

e. g. The reporters pushed and *shoved* as they tried to get close to the movie star. 记者们推推挤挤, 试图接近影星。

e. g. he *shoved* the boat into the river. 他将船推入河中。

14. He wasn't content to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand.

content: (adj.) 满足的, 满意的

e. g. He was *content* just to sit in front of the television all day. 他仅仅满足于整天坐在电视机旁。

e. g. He wasn't *content* to get the little achievement. 他并不满足于取得一点点成绩。

satisfactory: (adj.) 满意的

e. g. The news is highly *satisfactory*. 这消息令人大为高兴。

15. But the next day people kidded him by saying it was the first time any fighter was urged to take a dive even before the bout began.

kid: (v.) 开玩笑, 取笑(口语)

e. g. You're *kidding*, aren't you? 你在开玩笑, 是吗?

e. g. Don't *kid* her; she is very ashamed. 别取笑她, 她很害羞。

urge: (v.) 怂恿; 主张; 催促

e. g. She *urged* that I (should) apologize to him. 她主张我应该向他道歉。

e. g. They *urged* me to eat the strange food. 他们怂恿我吃这奇怪的食物。

urgent; (*adj.*) 紧急的

e. g. The earthquake victims are in *urgent* need of medical supplies. 地震灾民急需医疗用品。

16. I wonder if he sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks.

reluctance; (*n.*) 不愿意; 勉强

e. g. She accepted his invitation with *reluctance*. 她勉强接受了他的邀请。

e. g. He showed a great *reluctance* to help me. 他显得非常不愿意帮我的忙。

reluctant; (*adj.*) 不愿意的

e. g. She is *reluctant* to answer her question about her privacy asked by the reporters. 她不愿意回答记者们提出的有关她的隐私问题。

17. And when I came home on leave, he saw to it that I visited his office.

on leave: 休假

e. g. Today he doesn't come work; he is *on leave*. 今天他没有来上班, 他今天休息。

e. g. She doesn't come today, because she is *on sick leave*. 她今天没有来, 她在休病假。

see (to it) that: 确保("to it" 可以省略)

e. g. It's up to you to *see (to it) that* the job is done properly. 你现在务必把工作做好。

e. g. Please *see to it that* you come on time tomorrow. 明天早晨请务必准时到。

18. I think of him when I complain about trifles, when I am envious of another's good fortune, when I don't have a "good heart".

complain (about): 抱怨

e. g. She *complained* to me *about* his rudeness. 她向我抱怨他的粗鲁。

e. g. We have nothing to *complain about*. 我们没有什么可抱怨的。

complaint; (*n.*) 抱怨, 诉苦

e. g. You have no cause for *complaint*. 你没有理由诉苦。

trifle; (*n.*) 微不足道的事

e. g. Don't waste your money on *trifles*. 不要为无价值的东西浪费金钱。

e. g. He is always worrying over *trifles*. 他常为琐事烦恼。

A Kiss for Kate

1. Every afternoon when I came on duty as the evening nurse, I would walk the halls of the nursing home, pausing at each door to chat and observe.
be on duty 意为“上班”, 比较; be off duty 意为“下班”。pausing at each door... 表伴随。
2. Two young lovers smiling through the passing seasons.
此句是一个独立主格结构。其构成形式为: 名词 + 现在分词短语。
3. Then conversation would turn to a discussion of the couples' love and devotion, and what would happen when one of them died.
turn to 意思为“转向”。句中 discussion 为宾语, 后面 of the couples' love and devotion 与 (of) what would happen when one of them died 作 discussion 的定语。
4. We knew Chris was the strong one, and Kate was dependent upon him.
注意介词搭配 be dependent upon/on 意为“依靠”, be independent of 意为“不依靠”。
5. Bedtime followed a ritual.
此句意思为: Everything done before bedtime is like a kind of routine.
6. Observing this act of love, I would think for the thousandth time, good heavens, why don't nursing homes have double beds for married couples?
for the thousandth time 意思为“一次又一次”。
7. All their lives they have slept together, but in a nursing home, they're expected to sleep in single beds.
be expected to 意为“预料, 应该”, 类似的词组有: be likely to, be supposed to.
8. Overnight they're deprived of a comfort of a lifetime.
be deprived of 意为“被剥夺”。
9. How very foolish such policies are, I would think as I watch Chris reach up and turn off the light above Kate's bed.
reach (v.) 意思为“伸出(手去拿)”。
turn off 意为“关(灯, 电视等)”。
10. He would pull up the side rail on her bed, and only then would he turn and accept his own medication.
only 放在句首并且修饰状语, 句子的主谓要倒装。
11. She looked at me, puzzled, as though wondering how I had suddenly appeared.
as though 意为“好像”。它所引导的从句所表示的意思通常与事实相反, 即从句中一般要虚拟语气。
12. Why this time of day more than the other hours?
这是一个省略句, 其完整的意思为: Why was she more restless and insecure at this time of day than the other hours?
13. Then one night as I walked into her room, only to find the same wide-awake Kate.