

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

新编大学英语 辅导讲义 (有声版)



主编 北京大学英语系 高德
编写 (北京) 高校英语教学研究中心
审定 艾秋

4

本讲义与**磁带**配套销售，

磁带 + 书，仅售 19 元

磁带内容包括每单元听力录音

世图音像电子出版社

新编大学英语 辅导讲义

(第四册)

编写 (北京)高校英语教学研究中心
主编 北京大学英语系 高德 李延波
审定 艾秋

H31

G21/4

世图音像电子出版社
ISRC CN - M46 - 03 - 0004 - 0/A. H

前言

外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》是一套适应新大纲、新标准、新形式、新要求的新教材,其立意之新在于教材以学生为中心的教学思想,也在于其侧重了学生读、听、说、写能力的综合全面训练。

为了在学习方法上给学生以指导,使他们懂得如何自学并养成良好的自学习惯,我们组织北京大学、中国人民大学等高校的数位资深教师、英语专家分工协作,编写了这套《辅导讲义》。这些编写人员均从事多年的大学英语教学,使用过多种大学英语教材,主编或参编过多本教材、教学教辅参考书。

本书按照《新编大学英语》教材各单元几大模块的顺序编写,每个单元包括以下部分:

一、学习目标和重点 以直观明了的表格形式言简意赅地归纳出本课的学习重点,包括:核心词汇和重要短语、语法结构考点等。

二、水平自测 列举出与本课相关的四六级、考研真题,让同学们在平时的学习中就熟悉 CET 及研究生入学考试题型、考点。

三、文化背景 学习语言,必须要掌握相关的文化背景知识。

四、准备活动 帮助读者进入本课主题并为学习课文做好准备。

五、听力无障碍 对教材中 Listening-Centered Activities 部分给出难点注释、答案详解和听力原文。

六、课文精读 这是本讲义的核心,包括:

I. 总结概括能力培养 培养读者用自己的语言总结、概括课文内容的能力。

II. 考纲词汇及短语 对本课中出现的大纲内词汇、短语进行分析讲解及记忆点拨。

III. 难句与语法结构分析 指出课文中出现的语法重点难点和特殊句型,系统地归纳整理了与考试密切相关的语法结构知识。

IV. 参考译文 包括 In-Class Reading 和 After-Class Reading 的准确译文,帮助学生理解课文。

V. 练习答案与详解 对课后所有习题进行详细讲解。

另外,本讲义为有声版,与磁带配套销售,磁带内容为每单元 Listen-

ing-Centered Activities 的录音。为减轻读者经济负担,书和磁带全套定价才 19 元。

本书在编写过程中得到了教材编写人员的指导与帮助,在此表示感谢。同时,由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大师生批评指正。

校身勤養共學自何取勇勤口勤勞，每能以主學德士志。

2003年2月于北京

目 录

Unit 1	
学习目标 and 重点	1
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	2
文化背景	3
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	3
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	4
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	10
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	36
五、Quiz 答案与解析	38
六、全真考场	41
Unit 2	
学习目标 and 重点	48
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	48
文化背景	49
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	50
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	51
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	53
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	80
五、Quiz 答案与解析	82
六、全真考场	84
Unit 3	
学习目标 and 重点	89
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	89
文化背景	90
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	91
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	92
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	95
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	115
五、Quiz 答案与解析	117
六、全真考场	119

Unit 4

学习目标和重点	123
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	123
文化背景	124
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	125
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	126
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	129
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	157
五、Quiz 答案与解析	159
六、全真考场	161

Unit 5

学习目标和重点	167
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	167
文化背景	168
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	169
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	170
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	173
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	197
五、Quiz 答案与解析	198
六、全真考场	200

Unit 6

学习目标和重点	206
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	206
文化背景	207
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	208
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	208
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	212
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	237
五、Quiz 答案与解析	242
六、全真考场	244

Unit 7

学习目标和重点	246
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	246
文化背景	247

New College English

一、准备活动 (Preparation)	248
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	250
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	255
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	278
五、Quiz 答案与解析	280
六、全真考场	283

Unit 8

学习目标和重点	289
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	289
文化背景	290
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	291
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	293
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	296
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	318
五、Quiz 答案与解析	319
六、全真考场	321

Unit 9

学习目标和重点	327
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	327
文化背景	328
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	329
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	330
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	333
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	355
五、Quiz 答案与解析	359
六、全真考场	360

Unit 10

学习目标和重点	365
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	365
文化背景	366
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	367
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	368
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	371
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	392
五、Quiz 答案与解析	395

六、全真考场	396
Unit 11	
学习目标和重点	402
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	403
文化背景	404
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	404
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	406
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	409
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	432
五、Quiz 答案与解析	434
六、全真考场	436
Unit 12	
学习目标和重点	442
水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	442
文化背景	443
一、准备活动 (Preparation)	444
二、听力无障碍 (Listening-Centered Activities)	445
三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)	448
四、能力发展 (Further Development)	474
五、Quiz 答案与解析	475
六、全真考场	477

Unit 1

Happiness

幸福

学习目标和重点

四级核心词汇

compromise defect essentially exterior governor inquiry liberal
 liquor multiple mushroom princess restraint revolt spiritual vir-
 tually

四级核心短语

be grounded in in short scores of fall ill put down
 reach an agreement aside from draw/come to/reach a conclusion
 live up to look up have no alternative but to do something
 sit back

语法考点

- ① 分词做定语 (I-1) 例: as it was at such a time, his work _____
- ② 倒装结构 (I-2);
- ③ 让步状语从句 (I-5);
- ④ 动词不定式作主补、宾补 (A1-4)。

* I 表示 In-Class Reading, A 表示 After-Class Reading, 例如 A1-4 表示在 After-Class Reading 的“难句与语法结构分析”的第 4 个解析。

水平自测——

与本课相关的四六级、考研真题

1. You will see this product _____ wherever you go. (CET4:00-6-30)
 A) to be advertised B) advertised
 C) advertise D) advertising
2. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests. (CET4: 97-6-43)
 A) are freshmen permitted B) freshmen are permitted
 C) permitted are freshmen D) are permitted freshmen
3. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs. (CET4:99-6-60)
 A) may we use B) we may use
 C) we could use D) did we use
4. Rod is determined to get a seat for the concert _____ it means standing in a queue all night. (CET4:01-6-43)
 A) as if B) even if
 C) provided D) whatever
5. _____ difficulties we may come across, we'll help one another to overcome them. (CET4:00-12-57)
 A) However B) Whenever
 C) Wherever D) Whatever
6. _____, he does get annoyed with her sometimes. (CET4:00-6-49)
 A) Although much he likes her B) Much although he likes her
 C) As he likes her much D) Much as he likes her
7. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention. (CET4:96-1-26)
 A) Being published B) Published
 C) Publishing D) To be published
8. The mother didn't know who _____ for the broken glass. (CET4:02-1-64)
 A) blamed B) would blame
 C) to blame D) be blamed
9. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yes-

Unit 1

terday. (CET4:01-1-63)

A) robbed B) to have been robbed

C) being robbed D) having been robbed

10. A dream of the red Chamber(红楼梦) is said translated into dozens of languages in the last decade. (CET4:93-1-36)

A) to have been translated B) to translate

C) to be translated D) to have translated

答案: 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

文化背景

Alexander Pope(1688-1744)

Pope was the great British poet of the 18th century. No other poet in the history of English literature has handled the heroic couplet with such flexibility and brilliance. Pope became renowned for his translations of Homer and for his biting counter attacks on the criticisms of his literary enemies. He represented the rationalistic neoclassical tendency in literature and has often been called the spokesman in verse of the Age of Reasons. His works include *Dunciad* and *Essay on Man*.

亚历山大·蒲柏(1688-1744)

亚历山大·蒲柏是18世纪英国最伟大的诗人。在英国文学历史上,没有人能像他那样以如此灵活而才华四溢的手法诠释英雄诗篇。他以其翻译的荷马史诗而闻名,并且以他对其文学界的手的对手的辛辣的驳斥而著称。他代表着文学上的理性新古典主义,而且被誉为理性时代的代言人。他的作品有《群愚史诗》和《论人类》等。

一、准备活动(Preparation)

2. Happiness Test

STEP TWO

Samples

1) —I'm most satisfied with the fact that I'm intelligent enough to be enrolled in a prestigious university.

—I'm most satisfied with my strong willpower. I have been taught never to give up even if I am faced with great difficulties.

—I'm most satisfied with the harmonious relationships between the members of my family. We help and learn from each other and enjoy each other's company.

—I'm most satisfied with my major and what I've achieved so far. Hopefully this will enable me to find a good job.

2) —I'm most dissatisfied with my communication ability. I'm reserved and so it's difficult for me to make friends with others.

—I'm most dissatisfied with my bad temper. I'm easily annoyed by anything I find unsatisfactory. So I often hurt my friends.

—I'm most dissatisfied with my financial situation. I'm often short of money and cannot afford to go traveling, my favorite hobby.

3) —I think I will become even happier after graduation because I can be economically independent and pursue my interests with the money I earn. And I'm quite sure that I will have a good family, which is also a source of happiness.

—I don't think every student can become happier after graduation. We are quite carefree when we are students. After we graduate, we will inevitably meet different kinds of people and will be in different situations that we cannot predict now. I'm afraid that not all the problems of life will be solved. So probably we will feel discouraged from time to time.

二、听力无障碍 (Listening Centered Activities)



Listening I

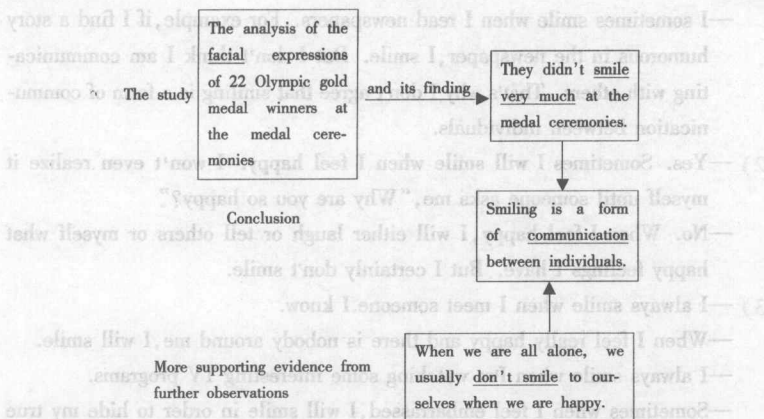
语言过关

Spanish 1) *adj.* 西班牙的, 西班牙人的, 西班牙语 2) *n.* 西班牙人
ceremony *n.* 仪式, 典礼 *brief adj.* 简短的 grin 1) *v.* 露齿而笑, 咧开嘴笑 2) *n.* 露齿而笑, 咧开嘴笑 *profoundly adv.* 深深地 *automatic adj.* 自动的 *observation n.* 观察 *appreciation n.* 感激 *commentator n.* 广播、电视的时事评论员, 实况转播解说员

听力练习答案

Exercise 1

Unit 1



Exercise 2

- 1) What is the nationality of the researchers? [B]
- 2) How much of the time did the gold medal winners smile during the medal ceremonies? [A]
- 3) When did the athletes smile quite a lot? [C]
- 4) How did the gold medal winners feel during the ceremony? [D]
- 5) According to the passage, on which of the following occasions would we most probably NOT smile? [A]
- 6) Which of the four statements is true according to the passage you have just heard? [D]

Exercise 3

Samples

- 1) —I agree that smiling is a form of communication between individuals. We can see many commentators smiling on TV, but I never smile at them. Even if they mention something amusing, I don't smile. Instead, I probably laugh.
—I don't think the responses from the Olympic gold medal winners are a good example. Those medalists are really very happy at heart. They are extremely excited when they realize that they have become the winners. They would probably express their excitement by crying. When the medal ceremony begins, they are perhaps no longer excited. That is the reason why they don't smile much.

- I sometimes smile when I read newspapers. For example, if I find a story humorous in the newspaper, I smile. But I don't think I am communicating with others. That's why I don't agree that smiling is a form of communication between individuals.
- 2) —Yes. Sometimes I will smile when I feel happy. I won't even realize it myself until someone asks me, "Why are you so happy?"
—No. When I feel happy, I will either laugh or tell others or myself what happy feelings I have. But I certainly don't smile.
- 3) —I always smile when I meet someone I know.
—When I feel really happy and there is nobody around me, I will smile.
—I always smile when I'm watching some interesting TV programs.
—Sometimes when I feel embarrassed, I will smile in order to hide my true feelings.
—Facing a camera, I will smile.
- 4) Other ways to express one's happiness:
—to sing and dance; —to cry;
—to yell; —to jump;
—to run wildly; —to go shopping;
—to clap one's hands; —to eat a lot;
—to chat with others; —to play games;
—to clean the room and put everything in order.

听力录音原文

Happiness and Smiling

Happiness is associated with smiling. But do we always smile when we are happy?

During the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, Spanish researchers analyzed the facial expressions of 22 gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies. The researchers were surprised to see that these medal winners didn't smile very much. In fact, throughout the different medal ceremonies, they only smiled about 10% of the time. But during the brief moment when the gold medal was actually put around their neck, the medal winners grinned about 70% of the time.

The researchers interviewed the athletes they had watched to find out how they felt. All the winners interviewed said that they felt intensely happy throughout the ceremony.

Unit 1

Despite the fact that they were profoundly happy, they didn't smile a great deal. The researchers concluded that smiling is not the automatic expression of happiness. The fact that the gold medal winners smiled much more when they were actually being given their medals can be explained because, according to the Spanish researchers, smiling is a form of communication between individuals. The happy athletes were smiling at the people who were giving them their gold medals.

Perhaps we can support the findings of the Spanish researchers by making some observations of our own behavior. When we are all alone, for example, do we smile to ourselves when we are happy? Probably not very often. If someone greets us with a friendly smile, do we respond with a smile? Yes, we probably do. When a friend gives us a beautiful present, would we show our appreciation with a smile? Yes, of course. But if we are sitting alone watching television, do we smile at a commentator who smiles at us? (286 words)



Listening II

语言过关

well-being *n.* 健康欢乐, 幸福 Sherwood 男子名 reflect *v.* 反映 Portugal (国家名) 葡萄牙 Holland (国家名) 荷兰 Bangladesh (国家名) 孟加拉国 financial *adj.* 财政的, 金融的 necessity *n.* (常用复数) 必需品 lottery *n.* 彩票 temporary *adj.* 暂时的 proportion *n.* 比例, 比率 decline *v.* 下降 prosperity *n.* 繁荣

听力练习答案

Exercise 1

The Interviewer's Questions	Professor Sherwood's Answers
1) Are people in <u>rich</u> countries happier than people in <u>not-so-rich</u> countries?	The economic wealth of a country does appear to <u>reflect</u> the overall well-being of its citizens. Evidence: In Portugal, <u>one in ten</u> people reports being very happy. In Holland, <u>four in ten</u> people report being very happy.

The Interviewer's Questions	Professor Sherwood's Answers
2) Are rich people in a country happier than poor people?	<p>In poor countries, satisfaction with <u>one's financial situation</u> does affect happiness. But once people can afford <u>the basic necessities</u> of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier.</p> <p>In rich places like <u>Europe</u> and <u>the United States</u>, the relationship between income and happiness is rather weak.</p>
3) Can winning a <u>lottery</u> bring happiness?	<p>As a matter of fact, various studies show that winners only get <u>temporary</u> joy.</p>
4) Do people become happier as their countries <u>become richer</u> ?	<p>A steady increase in a country's <u>prosperity</u> does not mean an increase in its people's happiness.</p> <p>Evidence: In the United States, from <u>1957</u> to <u>1996</u>, the proportion of happy people declined from <u>35%</u> to <u>30%</u>. But during that same period, the <u>average income</u> per person in the country <u>doubled</u>.</p>

Exercise 2

- 1) Wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you are extremely poor, you will be miserable.
- 2) Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.
- 3) —Yes, I agree. If people can't make ends meet, they can't be happy. They will have to worry about daily necessities and will always be thinking about ways to make money. And there'll be no chance for them to enjoy life, let alone to feel happy. But once they can support their families and save a certain amount of money every month, they should feel satisfied with their financial situation. If they love money too much, they would either be misers or risk their health to earn more. Some people even cheat others out of their money, and consequently they become criminals. Therefore, it's almost impossible for these people to be happy. So I think

Unit 1

we have to be content with our lives. Greed and jealousy are major causes for feeling miserable.

—No. First of all, happiness is not wanting what we have. What we have is not always satisfactory. To accept it unconditionally will cause depression rather than happiness. And it is also possible that there won't be much change in our lives, which we will find boring. If all the members in a society are satisfied with what they have, there would be no progress. Second, happiness is getting what we want. The pursuit of happiness itself is a kind of happiness to us, no matter whether we find it or not. The most important thing is that we have tried. Of course, if we succeed, it will bring us a greater sense of happiness.

听力录音原文

Wealth and Well-Being

Interviewer: Good morning, Professor Sherwood. Thank you for accepting our interview. You've been doing research on happiness for many years, so I'm sure you have some interesting information to share with our audience.

Prof. Sherwood: Good morning. Thank you for inviting me. I hope I can answer your questions.

Interviewer: I would like to start with a general question. Are people in rich countries happier than people in not-so-rich countries?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, I would say there is a relationship between national wealth and well-being. In other words, the economic wealth of a country does appear to reflect the overall well-being of its citizens. For instance, in Portugal, one in ten people reports being very happy, whereas in Holland, four in ten people say they are very happy.

Interviewer: Does it mean that rich people in a country are happier than poor people?

Prof. Sherwood: In some poor countries, satisfaction with one's financial situation does affect happiness. But once people are able to afford the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier.

Interviewer: What about rich places like Europe and the United States? Are income and happiness related?