

大学英语自主学习丛书 主编 刘 桦

新编大学英语 辅导教材 1

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

刘 桦 主编



西南交通大学出版社

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 主 编 | 刘 桦 | | |
| 副主编 | 刘淑珍 | 解秀琴 | 宋 冰 |
| 编 委 | 王大庆 | 李 海 | 宋 冰 |
| | 刘 桦 | 刘淑珍 | 杨素娟 |
| | 曾少蓉 | 楚 军 | 谭芷芳 |
| | 廖炜春 | 解秀琴 | |

前 言

《新编大学英语辅导教材》是按照教育部(1999年)最新公布的大学英语四、六级教学大纲和大纲词汇表的要求,在浙江大学新出版的《新编大学英语》基础上编写的同步辅导教材。本书立足原教材,体现“主题教学”和“学生中心”两大特点,强调语言的功能性和交际性。鉴于新教材词汇量大,课文较难,要点讲解较少,我们认为及时给予学生课外导读帮助和教师案头参考是必要的,因此,本书是广大学生自学及测试和大学英语教师备课的参考用书。

本书按新大纲要求增强了词汇和记忆训练,增加了词汇量。本书提供极有实用效果的词缀分析和联想记忆两项内容。因为英语单词有很多是由代表一定意义的词根,词干和词缀构成的,只要掌握它们,单词量可以迅速扩充。另外,本书提供同根词或近(反)义词或拼写上易混淆的词等,即对一个名词进行横向和纵向联系,这不仅促进联想记忆,而且让学生有效地掌握和保持四、六级考点词汇。在本书后附有词缀表,随时对照本书词缀,提高词形结构意识。针对课文部分,本书对课内阅读和课外阅读均有句子注释,句法讲解,补充和强化学生的语法薄弱环节。本书对每篇课文编写了课文大意,理解题和翻译题,并针对各单元的重点,难点,按四、六级统考要求编写了单元测试题,以供学生自学和自测。

此外,本书在每个单元首尾部分均提供了本单元经典背诵句和体现同一主题的谚语,用以强化对课文主题的理解,更重要的是让学生在积累一定语言素材的基础上,学会表达和运用。

本书编写分工如下:

解秀琴(第一单元),楚军(第二单元),刘桦(第三单元),刘淑珍(第四单元),王大庆(第五、六单元),杨素娟(第七单元),宋冰

(第八、十一单元),廖炜春(第九、十单元),谭芷芳(第十二单元),曾少蓉,李海(附录)。

本书在编写中得到来自西南交通大学外语系和电子科技大学外语系教师的大力支持,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1999.8.7

目 录 (contents)

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| 第一单元 | 爱(love) | 1 |
| 第二单元 | 日常生活的心理现象(Byschology in Our Daily Life) | 31 |
| 第三单元 | 文化(Culture) | 64 |
| 第四单元 | 节假日(Holidays and Special Days) | 99 |
| 第五单元 | 金钱(Money) | 135 |
| 第六单元 | 购物(Shopping) | 168 |
| 第七单元 | 情绪与健康(Emotions and Health) | 201 |
| 第八单元 | 社会问题(Social Problems) | 228 |
| 第九单元 | 旅行的快乐(The Joy of Travel) | 266 |
| 第十单元 | 人与动物(Man and Animals) | 296 |
| 第十一单元 | 广告(Advertising) | 323 |
| 第十二单元 | 人生的感想(Reflections on Life) | 353 |
| 课文译文与参考作文 | | 390 |
| 本书词缀表 | | 423 |

第一单元 爱(Love)

背诵句 (Sentences to Remember)

More than I realized, Dad has helped me keep my balance.

我当时没有意识到,是爸爸帮我保持平衡。

The old know what loving truly means; the young can only guess.

老人才明白相爱的真正含义,而年轻人只能猜想。

Give unconditional love.

毫无保留地奉献你的爱。

一、课内阅读

善良之心,永世相依 (A Good Heart To Lean On)

(一) 词汇 (Vocabulary)

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] v. (adapt; regulate) 调整, 调节; 适应于 (to)

= ad (前缀, 表示加强) + just (公正的; 适当的) e.g. I must adjust my watch. It's slow. 我必须调一下表, 它走慢了。When you adjust to a new situation, you get used to it by changing your behavior or ideas. 当你通过改变自己的行为或看法逐渐习惯于一个新的环境, 你便使自己适应了环境。

[联想与记忆] **adjustable** a. 可调整的 **adjuster, adjustor** n. 调整者; 调停者 **adjustment** n. 调整(节); 校正

bother ['bɒðə] v. (annoy, disturb) 烦扰; 打扰

e. g. That's what bothers him most. 那是最使他烦恼的一件事。I can't bother him with little affairs. 我不能因区区小事去打扰他。

[联想与记忆] **bother** v. 指使人感到轻微不安 **trouble** v. 指为某事而心烦, 苦恼, 或麻烦某人做某事。e. g. May I trouble you to pass me the dictionary. 麻烦你把词典递给我好吗? **disturb** vt. 打扰; 扰乱。只作及物动词。e. g. She opened the door quietly so as not to disturb the sleeping children. 她轻轻地把门打开, 生怕惊动了酣睡的孩子。 **annoy** vt. 指由于不愉快的事而使人暂时感到生气, 烦恼。e. g. Don't annoy your father! 别再惹你父亲生气了。 **plague** v. 语气最为强烈, 指一种因周围环境或沉重的精神负担使人日夜不安的折磨与困扰。e. g. She was constantly plagued by the noise from the nearby plant. 长期以来附近工厂的噪声一直折磨着她。

cling [kliŋ] v. (stick, hold fast) 粘着; 坚持, 抱定(to)

e. g. Wet clothes cling to the body. 湿衣服粘身。She clung to the hope that her son was not dead. 她总是抱着儿子没有死的希望。

[联想与记忆] **stick** v. (与 to 搭配) 粘在一起的紧密结合状态(也作比喻意义)。e. g. Stick a stamp on the envelope. 把邮票贴在信封上。stick to one's plans/promise 坚持计划/遵守诺言。 **adhere** vi. (与 to 搭配) 与 stick 同义, 但较为正式。e. g. He adheres to his old habits. 他抱住老习惯不放。

complain [kəm'plein] v. 抱怨, 诉苦

= com(前缀, 完全) + plain(抱怨, 叫屈)

e. g. He never complains about working overtime. 他从不因加班加点而抱怨。She complained to me of his rudeness. 她因他的粗鲁而向我抱怨。

[联想与记忆] **complainant** n. 抱怨者; 原告 **complaint** n. 抱怨; 控告 complaint department (顾客)意见处

coordinate [kəu'ɔ:dineit] v. (harmonize) (使)协调

= co(前缀, 相同) + ordinate(按顺序排列) e. g. You must coordinate your movements in swimming. 游泳时, 你必须使动作协调。
If we coordinate our efforts we should be able to defeat the enemy.
如果我们配合行动, 就能打败敌人。

[联想与记忆] **coordinative** a. 同等的; 协调的 **coordinator** n. 协调人 **coordination** n. 协调; 同等

embarrass [im'bærəs] v. (shame) 使窘, 使尴尬; 使困难

= em(前缀 = en, 表示使处于……境地) + barr(栅栏) + ass(驴, 傻瓜) e. g. Her father's rude behaviour embarrassed her. 她父亲粗鲁的举止使她难堪。Henry was embarrassed when he was caught to cheat at cards. 当亨利打牌作弊被发现时他很尴尬。

[联想与记忆] **embarrassed** a. 尴尬的; 局促不安的 **embarrassing** a. 使人尴尬的; 使人为难的 **embarrassment** n. 困窘; 局促不安

engage [in'geidʒ] v. 从事; 订婚(常用于被动语态)

= en(= in, 在内) + gage(誓约) e. g. I didn't visit John when I stayed in Shanghai; he was engaged at that time. 在上海期间, 我没去拜访约翰, 那时他很忙。George is engaged to Linda. 乔治与琳达订了婚。

[联想与记忆] **engage in** 从事; 参与 **be engaged in** 从事; 忙于 **engaged** a. 忙碌的; 已订婚的 **engagement** n. 约会; 订婚 **engaging** a. 招人喜爱的; 迷人的。

lean [lin] v. (incline) 倾斜; (rest) 倚, 靠; (depend, rely) 依靠

e. g. The lamppost leans a little bit. 电线杆有点倾斜。The old man leaned against the wall. 这位老人身体靠在墙上。Don't always lean upon others for help. 不要老是依赖别人的帮助。

participate [pɑ:'tisipeit] v. (take part) 参加, 参与; 分享

= part(部分) + i + cip(采取) + ate(动词后缀)使自己成为……的一部分;参与 e.g. The boy participated actively in the class discussion. 这个男孩积极参加课堂讨论。I participate in your sufferings and joys. 我与你同甘共苦。

[联想与记忆] **participating** a. 由多人一起参加的 **participation** n. 参加, 参与; 分享 **participator/participant** n. 参与者

punch [pʌntʃ] v. (strike) 用拳猛击

e.g. He punched his opponent on the nose. 他用拳头猛击对手的鼻子。He punched the man in the chest. 他用拳头猛击那人的胸部。

[联想与记忆] **punchy** a. 有力的; 生气勃勃的 **punchrunk** a. 被拳头打得昏头转向的 **punching bag** (练习拳击用的) 吊袋 **punching ball** (练习拳击用的) 吊球

urge [ɜ:dʒ] v. (persuade) 促使; 力劝; 督促 n. 冲动 迫切要求

e.g. We urged him to give up smoking. 我们敦促他戒烟。The shopkeeper urged me to buy a skirt. 店主极力劝我买一条裙子。

[联想与记忆] **have an urge to do sth** 迫切想做某事

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] n. 活动

= activ(e)(活动的) + ity(名词后缀)。e.g. Students should take active part in extracurricular activities. 学生应积极参加课外活动。We need a little activity to keep ourselves warm. 我们需要稍微活动一下以使身体暖和。

[联想与记忆] **act** v. 行动; 起作用; 行为 **activate** a. 使活动; 使激活 **action** n. 行动; 作用 **active** a. 积极的; 活跃的; 在行动中的。 **react** v. 反应, 起(反)作用 **reaction** n. 反应, 反作用; 对抗 **interaction** n. 相互作用; 相互影响

balance ['bæləns] n. 平衡

= ba(= bi, 两个) + lance(天平) e.g. John lost his balance and

fell from the ladder. 约翰因失去平衡从梯子上摔下来。A small child has to learn to keep his balance before it can walk far. 小孩子会走路之前得先学会保持平衡。

[联想与记忆] **keep one's balance** 保持平衡; 保持镇静 **be out of balance** 不平衡; 失去平衡 **hold the balance** 举足轻重 **throw sb. off his balance** 使某人摔倒; 使某人心慌

fortune ['fɔ:tʃən] n. (luck) 运气; (great wealth) 一大笔钱, 财产
e.g. It was his good fortune to be present at the time. 他在那个时候出现是他的好运气。He received a large fortune when his uncle died. 他的叔叔去世时他继承了一大笔财产。

[联想与记忆] **fortunate** a. 幸运的; 带来幸运的 **fortuneless** a. 不幸的; 无财产的 **fortune hunter** 追求有钱女子的男子 **fortune-hunting** n. 为了财产而追求有钱女子 **fortune-teller** n. 给人算命的人 **fortune-telling** n. 算命 **come into a fortune** 继承财产 **try one's fortune** 碰运气

frustration [frʌs'treɪʃən] n. 沮丧; 挫折感, 不尽人意; 失败
= frustrat(e) (挫败) + tion (名词后缀) e.g. Life is full of frustration for most people. 对大多数人来说, 人生充满了不尽人意的
事。Without public support our efforts will end in frustration. 没有大众的支持, 我们的努力将以失败而告终。

[联想与记忆] **frustrate** v. 挫败; 阻挠; 使灰心 **frustrated** a. 受挫的; 无效的 **a sense of frustration** 失意; 心灰意冷

indignity [in'digniti] n. 侮辱; 无礼
= in (否定前缀) + dignity (尊严) e.g. The bandits subjected us to all sorts of indignities. 强盗们对我们进行种种的侮辱。He treated the old man with indignity. 他无礼地对待那位老人。

[联想与记忆] **indignant** a. 愤慨的 **indignation** n. 愤慨, 义愤 **dignify** v. 使有尊严; 使高贵 **dignity** n. 尊严; 尊贵 **beneath sb's dignity**

nity 不合某人的身份 **stand upon/on one's dignity** 保持尊严; 坚持受到应有的礼遇

occasion [ə'keɪʒən] n. (occurrence) 场合; (opportunity, chance) 机会; 时机。

e. g. I can't recall the occasion, but I've met him before. 我以前遇见过他, 但我想不起是在哪个场合。He took the occasion to satisfy his desire for revenge. 他抓住机会满足了复仇的愿望。

[联想与记忆] **occasional** 偶然的 **occasionally** ad. 偶然地; 非经常地 **as occasion requires** 在必要时 **as occasion serves** 当时机有利时 **improve the occasion** 因势利导 **on occasion** 有时; 间或 **take occasion to** 利用机会; 趁机

reluctance [rɪ'lʌktəns] n. (unwillingness) 不愿; 勉强

= **reluct**(不同意; 不愿意) + **ance**(名词后缀) e. g. I don't understand his reluctance to go. 我不理解他为什么不愿意走。He agreed to help, but with great reluctance. 他同意帮忙, 但很不情愿。

[联想与记忆] **reluctant** a. 不愿的; 勉强的; 难驾驭的 **reluctantly** ad. 不情愿地; 勉强地 **reluctate** v. 表示不愿; 表示勉强; 反对

stress [stres] n. (tension; pressure) 紧张; 压力

e. g. Not all of us can cope with the stresses of modern life. 我们中间不是所有的人都能对付现代生活的紧张(节奏)。The stress of life was too great for a ten-years-old boy. 对一个十岁的孩子来说, 生活的压力太大了。

[联想与记忆] **stressless** a. 没有压力的 **stress-ful** a. 有压力的

content [kən'tent] a. (satisfied, happy) n. & v. 满意; 满足

= **con**(前缀, 全部) + **tent**(握住) e. g. They seemed to be content with her treatment. 他们对她的款待尚感满意。I'm not content with beautiful dreams; I want beautiful realities. 我并不满足于美

梦；我需要的是美好的现实。

[联想与记忆] **contented** a. 满意的；心满意足的 **contentedly** ad. 满意地；心满意足地 **contentedness** n. 满足；满意 **contentment** n. 满足；令人满意的事

envious [ˈenviəs] a. (jealous) 嫉妒的；羡慕的

= envi (妒嫉) + ous(形容词后缀) e. g. She would always be envious of her sister's beauty. 她会永远羡慕她妹妹的美貌。Don't be envious of your friends. 不要嫉妒你的朋友。

[联想与记忆] **enviously** ad. 嫉妒地 **envy** n. & v. 嫉妒；羡慕 **enviable** a. 引起妒忌的(同义词): **jealous** a. 嫉妒的；吃醋的(常带贬意) e. g. She is always jealous of her classmates' progress. 她总是嫉妒同班同学的进步。 **jealousy** n. 嫉妒；嫉妒之言行

unaided [ʌnˈeɪdɪd] a. (without help) 无助的；独力的

= un(否定前缀) + aid(帮助) + ed(形容词后缀) e. g. They finished the work unaided. 他们独力完成了这项工作。This is his own unaided work. 这是他自己独力完成的工作。

[联想与记忆] **aid** v. & n. 帮助；援助 **assist** v. (正试用语) 帮助；援助 **assistance** n. 帮助 **assistant** n. 帮助者

unworthy [ʌnˈwɔ:θi] a. (without worth or merit) 无价值的；(not worthy) 不值得的，不配的

= un(否定前缀) + worth(价值) + y(形容词后缀) e. g. It was an unworthy act. 这是个拙劣的表演。He is unworthy to live who lives only for himself. 只为自己活着的人不配活在世上。He is an unworthy son. 他是不孝之子。

break out 爆发；突然发生

e. g. Fire broke out in the hospital last night. 昨晚医院发生火灾。The war broke out in 1939. 战争于1939年爆发。

[比较] **break over** 在某人身边突然(爆)发出一种声音

e.g. The young singer was pleasantly surprised when waves of cheering broke over her at the end of her first performance. 年轻的歌手惊喜地发现她的第一次演出结束时, 听众欢声如潮。**break off** 使中断关系; 中断协议; 折断 e.g. Greece broke off relations with Turkey. 希腊中断了与土耳其的关系。The wing of the plane broke off in mid-air and the plane crashed. 飞机的一只翅膀在半空中折断导致坠机。

engage in 从事; 参与; 忙于

e.g. The minister has been engaged in politics all his life. 该部长一生从事政治。They are engaged in a war of words. 他们正忙于舌战。

[比较] **engage to sb.** 与某人订婚 e.g. Mary was engaged to Jim for three months before their wedding. 玛丽与吉姆订婚三个月后举行了婚礼。

let on 泄露机密

e.g. You mustn't let on where the jewels are hidden. 你决不能把藏宝石的地方泄露出去。

[比较] **let off** 免去 e.g. The judge decided to let the boys off the punishment they deserved, to give them a chance. 为了给这些少年一次改过自新的机会, 法官决定免去他们应得的惩罚。I'll let you off doing the dishes, as you helped with the shopping. 因为你帮我购物, 所以你可以不洗碗了。**let out** (非故意) 泄露 e.g. Jane let out where she had hidden her father's birthday present. 简爱无意中泄露了藏放她爸爸生日礼物的地方。

on leave 休假

e.g. When are you going home on leave? 你打算什么时候回家休

假?

[比较] **on business** 因公; 因事 e.g. He has gone to Beijing on business. 他去北京出差了。No admittance except on business. 非公莫入。

subject... to 使承受; 使遭遇

e.g. Why should you subject yourself to such great pressure? 你干吗要承受如此大的压力呢?

[比较] **be subject to** 容易遭受 e.g. John is in rather poor health and is subject to colds. 约翰的身体很差, 易患感冒。

in frustration 失败(地); 挫折(地)

e.g. His dream will end in frustration. 他的梦想将以失败告终。He waved in frustration. 他失意地摆摆手。

[比较] **in amazement** 惊讶(地) e.g. He looked at me in black amazement. 他带着迷茫惊讶的神情望着我。 **in astonishment** 惊奇(地) e.g. The boy stared at the stranger in astonishment. 这个男孩惊奇地瞪着眼睛看那陌生人。 **in fun** = for fun 开玩笑地 e.g. I'm sorry I hid your book; I only did it in fun. 对不起, 我把你的书藏起来了; 我只是开开玩笑而已。

start out 出发; 着手; 开始

e.g. They started out early at dawn. 他们黎明时就早早地出发了。When did you start out as a lawyer? 你什么时候开始当律师的?

[比较] **set out** 出发; 开始 e.g. The passengers set out on their sight-seeing tour. 旅客们开始了观光旅行。

(二) 句子 (Sentences)

1. He went to work sick, and despite the nasty weather. (L.8—9)

不论遇到生病还是恶劣的天气,他都坚持上班。

形容词 *sick* 作状语,表示伴随情况,类似结构的句子课文中还有...but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand (L.32) 介词 *despite* 相当于复合介词 *in spite of*,表示“尽管,无论”。

2. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. (L.20-21) 他从不把自己当作怜悯的对象来谈论,他也从不对比自己幸运或能干的人表示任何羡慕。

表示否定意义的并列连词 *nor* 置于句首时,(分)句子要倒装。定冠词与形容词连用时表示一类人(例如 *the poor* 穷人, *the disabled* 残疾人,等)。

3. "...and I could have done this, too, if things had been different." (L.40-41) 假如不是这种情形的话,我那时也能做这些。

该句的谓语动词形式 *could have done* ... 句中 *had been* 为虚拟语气,表示与过去事实相反,并暗示“爸爸”的残疾已有多久了,至少在年轻的时候就有了。

(三)语篇阅读 (Text Reading)

课文大意 (Main Idea)

When I was young, I was ashamed of my crippled father, and reluctant to be seen walking with him who always put his hand on my arm for balance. But he seemed to take it for granted and never complained. As I grow up, I realize that what he wanted from others was nothing but a "good heart". I regret that I didn't have a "good heart" to lean on. It is Dad who helped me keep my "balance". Although he is disabled and short in statue, he is able and great in spirit. Since he's been gone for years, I now miss him more than ever before.

二、课外阅读 1

给凯特的吻 (A Kiss for Kate)

(一) 词汇 (Vocabulary)

deprive [di'praiv] v. (dispossess) 夺去; 剥夺

= de(前缀, 表示分开) + prive(私有的) e. g. He was deprived of the right to speak at the meeting. 他被剥夺了在会上发言的权利。
Liver cancer deprived him of his life. 肝癌夺去了他的生命。

[联想与记忆] **deprivable** a. 可夺去的; 可剥夺的 **deprivation** n. 剥夺 **deprivation** n. 剥夺; 丧失 **private** a. 私人的; 秘密的 **privacy** n. 隐居; 私下

separate ['sepəreit] v. (part) 分离; 分开 a. 分离的; 分开的。

= se(分离) + par(置, 放) + ate(动词和形容词后缀) e. g. The Atlantic Ocean separates America from Europe. 大西洋把美洲和欧洲隔开。Theory should by no means be separated from practice. 理论决不应该与实践相脱离。

[联想与记忆] **separation** n. 分离; 分开 **separable** a. 可分离的, 可隔开的 **separately** ad. 分离地; 分开地 **inseparable** a. 不可分离的 **separator** n. 分离者; 分离器

surround [sə'raund] v. (encircle) 包围; 环绕

= sur(超) + round(圆形的)。e. g. The small village is surrounded by mountains. 小村庄被群山环绕。We are surrounded by dangers. 我们的处境危机四伏。

[联想与记忆] **surroundings** n. 环境, 周围的事物 **surrounding** a. 周围的

comfort ['kʌmfət] n. (consolation) 安慰; 舒适

= com(前缀, 加强) + fort(有力的, 坚强的) e. g. The old lady

takes comfort in her children. 这位老太太从她子女那儿得到安慰。

[联想与记忆] **give comfort to** 安慰 **cold comfort** 聊胜于无的安慰 **comfortable** a. 舒适的; 愉快的 **comfortless** a. 无安慰的, 不舒服的。 **discomfort** n. 不舒服 **comforting** a. 令人欣慰的

devotion [di'vəʊʃən] n. (dedication) 奉献, 献身

= devot(e) (献身) + ion (名词后缀) e. g. His noble devotion to our country sets us a good example. 他对祖国的崇高献身精神为我们树立了好榜样。

[联想与记忆] **devote** a. 献身; 专心做, 致力于 **devotional** a. 忠诚的; 虔诚的 **devote one's energy to** 全力做…… **devote oneself to** 致力于……

recognition [,rekəg'nɪʃən] n. (identification) 认出

= re (前缀, 再次) + cogn (认识) + ition (名词后缀) e. g. He passed us rather hurriedly with his head down, as if anxious to escape recognition. 他低着头匆匆从我们身边走过, 好象怕被认出来似的。

[联想与记忆] **recognize** v. 认出; 辨认 **recognizable** a. 可认出的; 可辨认的

schedule ['ʃedju:l] n. (timetable) 时间表; 一览表

e. g. She always has a tight schedule. 她的时间总是排得满满的。
The train is behind the schedule. 列车晚点了。

[联想与记忆] **scheduler** a. 时间表的; 一览表的 **scheduler** n. 时间表等的制表人 **on/behind schedule** 按照/落后预定时间。

dependent [di'pendənt] a. 依靠的; 依赖的

= de (前缀, 表示下) + pend (悬垂) + ent (形容词后缀) e. g. The color of the skin is dependent on an adequate supply of blood. 皮肤的颜色取决于血液的供应是否充足。 It's natural that a child