

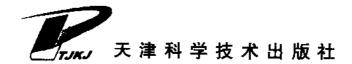
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《新编大学英语》(外研版)

同步辅导与测试

(第 -- 册)

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前言

《新編大学英语》(外研版)是按"以学生为中心的主題教学模式"编写的教材。它所选用的材料语言规范,具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性。内容新颖,信息量大,在讲授和学习《新編大学英语》(外研版)时,两方面都存在一定的难度。作为《新编大学英语》(外研版)的配套辅导书,本书配合教材的要求,旨在为读者提供有益的帮助,通过本书全面地学习,不但可以全面帮助、指导学生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,更重要的在于培养学生的语言综合运用能力,全面提高英语水平。

为了实现上述宗旨,本书在编排上既突出了实用性、考试性,又注意了综合能力训练。本辅导教材分为4册,每册12个单元,根据每个单元内容的设置以及便于学生自学的需要,每一单元分为9个部分:

一、文化背景知识(中、英文):语言的学习离不 开文化。文化背景知识缺乏所带来的问题是,每一个 字都认识,就是弄不懂文章的意思。为解决这一问 题,本书的编者为读者提供了与课文内容相关、丰富 有趣的文化背景知识,以扩大学生的知识面。

二、课内阅读概述(中、英文):对课内阅读文章 的内容加以概括和总结,提纲挈领地给出了文章的 中心思想,帮助读者全面、透彻地理解全文。

三、难点词汇和短语:《新编大学英语》(外研版) 的特点之一是阅读量大,信息量大,词汇量也必然 大。这会给学生的学习带来一定的难度。为了帮助学 生全面扩大词汇量,牢固掌握词汇、短语的用法,编者抽取阅读文章中的重要词汇和短语,从记忆法和考点两个方面,以生动活泼的形式、详尽的解释、大量的例句来帮助读者掌握。特别对四、六级考试中容易出现的词汇和短语进行了详解,便于学生复习、总结,并顺利通过四、六级考试。

四、课内阅读注释: 句子是理解文章的关键环节,特别是对长句、难句的理解常常会影响到对全文的理解。课文中长句、难句比比皆是,针对这一现象,编者对课文中具有一定难度的句子从语法结构、语言点、词汇短语、译文几个方面分别做出分析和解释,并给出大量例句,以增强学生对课文的理解。

五、课内阅读练习答案:编者给出了包括客观题 的准确答案和主观题的参考答案,同时还给出了讨 论题的参考答案,以便于读者自行模仿训练。

六、课内阅读译文:编者给出课内阅读文章的译文,供读者参考。

七、课外阅读注释:《新编大学英语》(外研版)的课外阅读量大,一般每个单元会有二到三篇文章,文中出现的长句、难句会给读者带来困扰,为此本书编者摘取出文章中的难句,从语法、语言点、词汇和短语、译文等方面加以注释,以帮助读者提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力。

八、课外阅读译文:编者给出课外阅读文章的参考译文,供读者参考。

九、Quiz 答案及注释:编者给出小测验(quiz)答案及详解。

另外,每册书还附有两套四级模拟题及答案,模 拟题在形式上完全遵循四级考试大纲的要求,便于 学生练习,为四级考试做好充分的准备。

参与本丛书第一册编写者为:

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在此要特别感谢李春香、李松、焦磊、邹芳在本书的计算机处理等方面给予的极大的帮助。

我们衷心希望本书能为读者提供有益的帮助。

编者

2001年12月

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Unit 1

LOVE

一、文化背景知识

1. New York City

New York City is located on the northeastern coast of the USA, at the mouth of the Hudson River. The total area of New York City is about 300 square miles. It is 35 miles across at its widest point. The population is roughly seven million. Another two million people, who live outside New York City, commute there to work during the week. The city is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten Island. The Bronx is the only borough that is part of the mainland. Brooklyn and Queens are part of a larger island called Long Island. Manhattan and Staten Island are also islands.

New York City is often called "The Big Apple". It was jazz musicians who made up the phrase to describe something that is the ultimate in size excitement and achievement.

纽约市

纽约位于美国的东北部,处于哈得逊河的人口处。其总面积大约为300平方英里,最宽阔的地带能达到35英里。纽约市的人口大约为700万。另有约200万的人口居住在纽约市区之外,每周乘车往返上班。纽约市区划分为五部分:曼哈顿,布鲁克林,奎因斯,布郎克斯和斯达顿。布郎克斯是属于大陆部分的惟一的区,布鲁克林和奎因斯隶属于长岛,而曼哈顿和斯达顿也是一些岛屿。

纽约经常被称为"大苹果"。这是由爵士音乐家创造的称谓。它用来描述那些充满了刺激 和成就的地方。

The Subway System

The subway system is the most popular means of transportation in The Big Apple. It is the quickest and most economical way of traveling distances as well as the best way of avoiding congested street traffic. It is certainly very impressive. First, it has 230 miles of track and 460 stations. This makes it the most extensive subway system in the world. Second, it carries more than 4 million passengers every weekday, more than any other subway system in the world. Third, the subways run twenty-four hours a day. Fourth, it is inexpensive. The subway uses tokens, which cost about 50 cents each.

地铁系统

在纽约,地铁是最受欢迎的交通工具。它不但是远距离行程最快最经济的方式,而且是防止交通堵塞的最好方式。纽约的地铁系统给人的印象非常深刻。第一,它的行程长达 230

英里,并且设有460个地铁站,这使它成为世界上最发达的地铁系统。第二,每周乘坐地铁的人次达到400万之多,比世界上其它任何地铁系统的乘客都多。第三,地铁提供一天24小时全天服务。第四,乘坐地铁非常便宜。乘地铁所用的地铁票每张只花大约50美分。

二、课内阅读概述

With plain and touching language, the author recalls the story of his disabled father who was very short, severely crippled and needed his son's help for keeping his balance, but bravely and calmly accepted the bitterness and never complained about it. The story describes vividly how the crippled man went to work every day even in nasty weather; how he participated all the activities; and above all, how he confronted life with optimism. When the author became an adult, he realized that it was his father who taught him many things such as how to have a good heart. it was his father who set the pace for him and helped him keep balance.

本文作者用朴实无华但感人的语言回忆了他的有残疾蹬父亲。他父亲身材矮小,走路跛得厉害,而且需要儿子帮助才能保持平衡,但他勇敢而平静地接受着痛苦,从不抱怨。故事生动地描述了作者残疾的父亲如何坚持每天上班,无论天气多么恶劣;如何参加一切活动;更重要的是,如何乐观地面对生活。作者长大后,他终于明白了,正是他的父亲教会了他许多事情,如:怎样有颗善心。也正是他的父亲为他定下了人生的步伐,帮他保持了平衡。

三、难点词汇和短语

- 1. activity [æk'tiviti] n. 活动 【扩展]active adj. 活跃的 act v. & n. 行动,行为 action n. 行动
- 2. adjust [əˈdʒʌst] v. 调整

【拆分】ad—just



【联想】to-suitable, right

【组合】改变以使 …… 趋向恰当→调整

【扩展】(1) adjustable adj. 可调节的,可调整的 adjustment n. 调节,调整

- (2)ad-; to; toward advance [əd'vœns] v. go forward 前进;推进 adjoin [ə'dʒəin] v. be next to or nearest to 邻近,毗邻
- (3) adjust oneself/sth. (to) 使自己(某事)适应于
 The body adjusts itself to the changes in temperature.
 身体能自行调节以适应天气变化。

When I take pictures, they usually come out blurry, because I don't adjust the lenses properly.

我照的照片经常是模糊不清的,因为我没把镜头调整好。

3. baseball ['beisboil] n. 棒球

【拆分】base—ball

↓ ↓

【联想】基; 全一球

【组合】棒球

【扩展】bat 球棒 mitt 手套 softball 垒球

4. cling [klin] v. 紧紧抓住

【扩展】cling to sth. 粘在,依靠,依恋,坚持 cling to one's own view 坚持己见

5. complaint [kəm'pleint] n. 抱怨

【扩展】

n.

complain complaint **抱**怨 constrain constrain 强制 restrain 抑制

6. coordinate [kən¹ədineit] v. 协调

【联想】together—order— v. 词尾

【组合】使不同的东西能够有秩序地一起工作→协调

【扩展】(1)co-: together

cooperate [kəu¹əpəreit] v. 合作 co-worker n. 同事

(2) ordin: order

subordinate [sə'boxdinət] n. 下属 (sub-: under)

7. crippled ['kripəld] adj. 跛的,拐的

【联想】<形似>apple <类似>lame adj. 跛的,瘸的

halting adj. 一瘸一拐的

cripple n. 跛子,瘸子 ut. 使 …… 变瘸

limp v. 跛行, 一瘸一拐地走

【组合】With an apple in his hand, the cripple who is lame in the right leg islimping on the way home happily.

这个右腿有毛病的跛子手里拿着一个苹果,正高高兴兴地一瘸一拐地往家走。

8. embarrassed [im'bærəst] adj. 尴尬的

【联想】使—keep sb in or out—rass—过去分词或形容词(pp./adj.)词尾

3

【组合】I was embarrassed when a naughty boy barred me in and laughed at me along with his friends.

当我被一个男生关在屋子里,并且被他和他的朋友们嘲笑的时候,我感到很尴

【扩展】embarrass n. 使尴尬,使窘迫 embarrassment n. 尴尬, 尴尬的处境 embarrassing adj. 令人尴尬的

9. envious ['enviəs] adj. 嫉妒的,羡慕的

envy n. & v. 嫉妒,羡慕

【扩展】<近义词> jealous adj.

jealousy n.

<区分 > jealous/jealousy 主要是指恶意的妒忌

envious /envy 多指善意的羡慕

<搭配 > hc jealous/envious of 妒忌(羡慕)的

10. fortune [ˈfɔːtʃən] n. 命运,运气

【联想】著名杂志 FORTUNE,原译《幸福》现译《财富》

【扩展】misfortune n. 不幸,不幸的事

fortunate adj、幸运的

unfortunate adj. 不幸的

fortunately adi, 幸运地

unfortunately adj. 不幸地

11、frustration [fra'strei[ən] n. 沮丧,挫折

【扩展】frustrate v. 使受挫

12. halting ['ho:ling] adj. 一瘸一拐的

【扩展】halt v. 停顿

13. impatient [im/peifant] adj. 不耐烦的

【扩展】<反义词> patient adj, 耐心的

be impatient/patient at 对……(不)耐烦

14. indignity [in digniti] n. 侮辱

【联想】not-worthy,——名词词尾 respectable

【组合】认为是没有价值的东西,不值得尊敬的东西→侮辱

【扩展】<反义词> dignity ['digniti] n. 威严, 尊严

dign(拉丁词根 Latin root) = worthy, respectable

indignant [in'dignent] adj. (因被视为没有价值而感到愤慨)→愤慨的, 不平的, 义愤的

indignation n. 愤慨, 不平, 义愤

15. kid [kid] v. (用于口语)开玩笑,取笑 【联想】小孩子 (kid n. 小孩子)爱开玩笑(kid v. 开玩笑) Are you kidding (me)? 你别是在逗我吧? 16. local ['loukəi] adj. 本地的,当地的 【拆分】loc----al Ţ 【联想】place—*adj* . 词尾 【组合】本地的,当地的 【扩展】loc(Latin root) = place locate v. 坐落于,指出……的位置 location n. 地点 17. marvel ['maxvəl] v. 惊叹 n. 惊奇 【扩展】marvelous/marvelous['morvələs] adj. 奇妙的,异常的 18. memorable ['memərəbl] adj. 值得记忆的 【扩展】memory ['memori] n. 记忆 memorize ['meməraiz] v. 背诵 19. navy ['neivi] n. 海军 【扩展】naval ['neivl] adj. 海军的 navyblue [meivi'blu:] n. 藏青色 The Royal Navy (英)皇家空军 Navy Cross 海军十字勋章 20. occasion [əˈkeiʒən] n. 场合 【扩展】occasional adj. 偶尔的 occasionally adv. 偶尔地 21. participate [pa:'tisipeit] v. 参与 【拆分】parti—cip—ate 【联想】party—sip—eat 【组合】到 party 吃吃 eat 喝喝 sip→参加 【扩展】(1)participation [pointisi'peifn] n. 参加,加入 participant [pc:'tisipent] n. 参加者,参与者 (2) < 搭配 > participate in 分享,参与 The President's son participated in the plot against him. 总统的儿子参与到了颠覆他的阴谋中。 22. precisely [pri saisli] adv. 精确地 【拆分】pre——cise—ly

【联想】before—cut—adj. 词尾

【组合】事先切掉不必要的→精确的

【扩展 Leid, cis (Latin roots) = cut

decide v. (一刀切下去;裁决) 决定

23. reluctance [ri'laktəns] n. 勉强,不情愿

【扩展】reluctant [rillaktent] adj. 勉强的,不情愿的

24. shove [∫_{Av}] v. 推

【扩展】shovel ['favl] n. 铁锹

25. sleigh [slei] n. 雪橇

【扩展】Santa Claus ['sæntə kləz] 圣诞老人 reindeer ['reindiə] n. 驯鹿

26. subway ['sʌbwei] n. 地铁

【拆分】sub——way

under— way

【组合】地下的路→地铁

【扩展】(1)sub-;under

subordinate [sə'bəxdinit] n. 下属

subconscious [sab'kənʃəs] adj. 潜意识的

(2)伦敦的地铁称为 underground,口语中称为 tube

27. tunnel ['tʌnl] n. 隧道

【联想]channel ['tfænl] n. 海峡,航道,频道

28. unaided [ʌnˈeidid] adj. 没有帮助的

【拆分】un—aid—ed

↓ ↓ ↓

【联想】not-help-pp./adj,词尾

【组合】未被帮助的→没有帮助的

【扩展】first-aid kit 急救箱

financial aid 经济资助(如奖学金,助学贷款等)

29. unworthy [ʌnˈwəːði] adj. 不值得的, 没有优点的

【扩展】<反义词> worthy adi. 值得的

<搭配> be worthy of sth. 值得……的,足以……的

be worthy to do sth. 值得……的,足以……的

30. urge [əːdʒ] v. 催促

【扩展】urgent [ˈəːdʒənt] adj. 紧急的

31. vicariously [viˈksəriəsli] adv. 间接感受地

【拆分】vi—cari—ous———ly

【联想】外一care—adj. 词尾一adv. 词尾

【组合】作为局外人关心,感觉是间接的,间接感受到的

32. break out 爆发,突然发生

The war broke out as a result of dispute between the two parties.

由于两党间的争执战争爆发了.

33. let on 泄露秘密

let on about sth. 泄露某事

let on to sb. 向某人泄露

34. make it 做成,成功

He says he will be on time tomorrow, but he will never make it.

他说他明天会按时到。但他绝对做不到

Professor Hill has lost his voice, but he has a class this morning from nine-thirty to eleven, and he won't be able to make it.

希尔教授的嗓子哑了说不出话,他上午 9 点半到 11 点的课上不了

35. now that 既然

Now (that) you have finished your work, you can go to bed and have a nice sleep. 工作已经作完了,你终于可以好好睡一觉了。

36. on leave 休假

<阿义词>on holiday / on vacation

37. see (to it) that 确保

The group leaders have to see to it that everybody get a chance to talk.

组长要保证每个人都有机会说话。

38. subject... to 使承受, 使遭受

He was subjected to ridicule for his stupidity.

他由于愚蠢而受到嘲笑。

四、课内阅读注释

1. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. (L. 1)当我渐渐长大,别人看见我和爸爸在一起,我会感到很尴尬。

when 引导的时间状语从句用的是过去进行时,表示长大的过程,这个动作不是在一瞬间就结束; to be seen 是不定式的被动语态,意思是: I was embarrassed when I was seen with my father.

2....and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare.(L. 2-3)我们一起走时,他为保持平衡把手搭在我胳膊上,人们会盯着我们。

when 引导的从句使用了 would, 意思是 used to (过去常常),不是过去将来时的助动词。课文中类似的句子还有:

I would be ashamed of the unwanted attention. (L, 4)

At such times my sister or I would pull him through the streets of Brooklyn. (L. 12)

his hand on my arm for halance 是独立主格结构(absolute construction)。按其结构形式,独立主格结构分为不定式独立主格结构、现在分词独立主格结构、过去分词独立主格结构和无动词独立主格结构,本句属第四种情况。独立主格结构通常在句中起状语

分句的作用,可表原因、条件、方式和伴随状况,每一个独立主格结构都可以扩展为简单句。例如:

He lay on his back, his teeth set, his right hand clenched on is breast, and his glaring eyes looking straight upward.

他仰卧着,牙关紧闭,右手握拳按在胸上,炯炯的双目直盯着上方。

句中的三个独立主格结构是名词+过去分词或现在分词构成的,在句中作状语, 修饰动词 lay,表示方式或伴随情况。又如:

The teacher walked into classroom, a book in hand.

老师手里拿着一本书走进教室。

A book in hand 是名词 + 介词短语构成的独立主格结构, 在句中作状语, 表示伴随情况。

3. Our usual walk was to or from the subway, which was how he got to work. (L. 8) 我们通常往返于地铁和家之间,因为父亲要乘地铁上班。

to and from 来回,这是一种很简洁的表示法,类似的表示法还有:to and forth 来回,backward and forward 前后,up and down 上下,back and forth 前后等;which 引导一个定语从句,先行词是 subway,这句话直译为"地跌就是他上下班的汇具。"

4. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. (L. 8-9) 不管是生病,还是天气恶劣,他都要上班。

sick 和 despite nasty weather 作同样的成分,相当于 despite sickness and nasty weather。 sick 是形容词,在这里作状语,强调一种伴随状态; despite 不管,同义词组为 in spite of 。例如:

The boy went out in spite of his father's orders.

那男孩无视父亲的命令,径自出去了。

5. Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free、到了那儿,他就紧紧抓住栏杆走到最低下的台阶,地铁里比较暖和,地下的台阶不结冰。

本句的主句为 he would cling to the handrail; once 引导条件状语从句,是连词,意思是"一旦",等于"as soon as",这里省略了"once he got there"一旦他到那儿; until he reached the lower steps 是时间状语从句; that the warmer turnel air kept ice-free 为定语从句,修饰 the lower steps; cling to 扶着,紧紧抓住, hold tightly to。例如:

The little boy clung to his mother's skirt in fear.

那小男孩害怕得紧紧抓住他母亲的裙子。

keep ice-free keep sb./sth. + adj. 是一种常见的用法,形容词作宾语补足语。例如:

The window was kept locked.

那窗户--直锁着。

ice-free 不结冰的,类似的词还有:salt-free, trouble-free, duty-free, rent-free。

6. 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.(L. 17-18) 如今我想起这一切,

不禁感到惊讶不已;一个成年男子要有多大的勇气才能承受这样的屈辱和压力。

这是个主从复合句, 引导状语从句; marvel at 对……表示惊奇。本句中 at 后面接的是由 how much 引导的宾语从句, must have done 是虚拟语气,表示猜测; how much courage it must have taken fit a grownup men to subject himself to such indignity and stress 是句型 it takes sth. for sb. to do sth.的变体。例如:

It takes thirty minutes for them to walk from home to station.

他们从家里步行到车站要 30 分钟

subject ... to 使遭受的意思。

7. 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) 他从不把自己说成是怜悯的对象,也从不嫉妒更幸运或更能干的人。

talk about 谈论; "as"此处是"作为"的意思; nor did he show any envy of....是由 nor 引导的状语从句, ---般来说, 否定词放在句首句子常倒装句, 即主谓倒装。类似的否定词还有 seldom, hardly, neither, never, little 等。例如:

Little did we think that we would lose the game.

我们根本没想到会输掉比赛。

the more fortunate or able 这种用法是 the + adj.表示一类人或一类事物,它后面的代词和谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The rich are not always happy.

有钱的人并不一定都快乐。

8. Now that I am older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people, even though I still don't know precisely what a "gold heart" is. But I know the times I don't have one myself.(L. 23 - 25) 随着年龄的增长我相信这正是判断一个人的恰当标准,即使如今我仍不知道如何精确定义"善良的心",但是我自己不具备的时候,我是清楚知道的。

now that 意思是"既然". 引导状语从句; by which to judge people 作 standard 的定语从句,相当于 by which we should judge people. by standard 是固定搭配,意思是"根据标准"; even though 即便,等于 even if; but I know the times I don't have one myself 一句中 times 用的是复数,意思是"时期、时代"。 I don't have one myself 是 times 的定语从句,省略了when。

9. He like to go to dances and parties, where he could have a good time just sitting and watching. (L. 29-30) 他喜欢参加舞会和晚会,在这种场合,他只要坐着看就很高兴了。

where 引导的定语从句修饰 dances and parties, 先行词在句中作地点状语; sitting and watching 作伴随状语,表示动作同时进行

10. 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. (L. 35-36)但是第二天人们跟他开玩笑说这头一回拳击比赛尚未开始,对手就被追故意认输。

"kidded him by saying...","通过说……和他开玩笑", by 引导表示手段的介词短