

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

学生辅导用书

浙江大学 编著

3

RECORD OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES

Bridging Cultural Gaps Gracefully

I. Word List

Directions: Memorize the following phrases before class.
benefit from your effort when you get the
your teacher and read it in class.



唯一
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前 言

本书是外研社出版的《新编大学英语》教材的学生辅导用书。该书是由《新编大学英语》的主编、编写人员以及其他正在使用该教材的教师共同设计与编写的。

《新编大学英语学生辅导用书》力求满足使用该教材学生的不同需求,并遵照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”。编写人员从学生现有的英语基础和语言知识出发,按照外语学习的特点和规律,以学生的兴趣,语言的规范性和时代特征为编写依据,以内容的系统性、科学性、知识性为指导编写了全书。

新的《大学英语教学大纲》考虑了我国的社会需求,并做了充分的可行性论证,不仅提高了对四、六级英语词汇量的要求,还增加了高级英语词汇(六级后)一千条。同时,中学英语词汇量的提高也势在必行。为了贯彻大纲精神,并预期到中小学英语教学的改革势头,《新编大学英语》在词汇量方面提出了较高的要求。为了鼓励学生不断进取,在单词表中不仅详细注释了单词的中英文意思,还附加了大量例句。本书为了配合教材在词汇方面的要求,将常用的,复现率、派生率高的,要求复用的词汇进行了详细的注释、举例,尤其是这些词的常用搭配及老词新意。为了加深对词汇的理解,为了便于记忆,还采用了联想、比较、对比等方法,提供了这些词汇的常用词组、同义词(组)辨析、同形、同音异义词辨析、反义词(组)等,使学生在词汇方面得到最直接、最有效的帮助。

本书还对课内及课外阅读文章中的难句作了分析和翻译。为了便于理解原文,其英文解释浅显易懂,中文翻译多为直译。课内阅读的全篇译文也附在本单元内。注释之后均有练习,学生可以在几分钟内完成,并可立即参看所附的答案,达到强化知识的目的。每单元结束时有一个综合测试,涉及该单元(包括课内、课外阅读)的重点、难点,以便学生检验整体掌握情况。本书还根据图式理论和联想理论补充了相互关联的知识,使学生温故而知新,轻松快捷地提高语言能力。

参加第三册辅导用书编写的教师有:张兴奎、蒋景阳、张珊珊、朱勇和柯萍。由许力生、张建理审稿。

由于编写时间较为仓促,书中错误在所难免。敬请各位读者批评指正。

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Unit 1 Myths and Legends

Part One Preparation

1. An Argument about the Sun

1) Useful Sentence Patterns:

In my opinion...

e.g. In my opinion, there is something in what he says.

依我看, 他说的有点道理。

My answer is/would be that...

e.g. My answer is that nothing can be 100 per cent sure.

我的答案是没有什么事情是百分之百肯定的。

The reason... is that/because...

e.g. The reason she's so irritable is that she's tired.

她如此易怒的原因是她累了。

It is due to the fact that...

e.g. It is due to the fact that they had very little experience. 那是因为他们缺乏经验。

2) Words and Phrases You May Use:

give out (释放出) angle (角度) vary (变化) optical illusion (视觉错误) horizon (地平线) distance atmosphere penetrate (穿透) knowledgeable expert limitations (局限性) natural phenomena (自然现象) curious jump to conclusions (草率地下结论) aspect (方面)
--

3. Chinese Fables (寓言)

The following are some famous Chinese fables with key words offered for your convenience.
(One complete version is provided.)

His Spear Against His Shield (自相矛盾)

A man of the state of Chu (楚国) had a spear (矛) and a shield (盾) for sale. He was loud in praises of his shield.

"My shield is so strong that nothing can pierce (刺) it through."

He also sang praises of his spear.

"My spear is so sharp that it can pierce anything."

"What would happen," he was asked, "if your spear is used to pierce your shield?"

It is impossible for an impenetrable (穿不透, 刺不穿) shield to coexist (同时存在) with a spear that finds nothing impenetrable.

The Vigil by the Tree Stump (守株待兔)

vigil (警戒, 值夜), the state of Song (宋国), tree stump (树桩), hare (野兔), dash against (往……冲撞), abandon (扔掉), his plough (犁), laughing stock (笑柄/料)

The Real Thing (叶公好龙)

Lord Ye (叶公), dragon, ornament (装饰品), carving (雕刻品), turn pale, be frightened out of his wits (吓坏)

Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

Listening I

Mart Moody's Bird Dog

Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

Mart Moody 人名

a big flock of ducks 一大群鸭子

Tupper Lake 地名

be heavy with pups (犬)怀孕

pup *n.* 小狗

fall *n.* 秋天

show up 出现

retriever *n.* 猎犬

shoreline *n.* 海岸线, 滨线

Exercise 3

Words and Phrases You May Use:

exaggerate (夸张)	responsible	dutiful (负责的)	give birth to (使……诞生)
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Listening II

Women Are More Clever Than Men

Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

preacher *n.* 牧师

the Reverend (对教士的尊称) 教长, 主教, 法师

roast *v.* 烤
sharpen *v.* 使……锋利
stove *n.* 炉子
shed tears 流泪
yell *v.* 叫嚷
damned *int.* 该死的

Listening III

The Cat with the Wooden Paw

Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

Jack Storme 人名
barrel maker 做桶匠
blacksmith *n.* 铁匠, 锻工
Thebes /θi:bz/ 底比斯(地名)
Illinois /ɪlɪˈnɔɪ/ 伊利诺伊州(美国)
mouse catcher 捉鼠者
machinery *n.* 机器
paw *n.* 爪子
fasten *v.* 系住, 栓住
sleek *adj.* (动物等)壮健的, 养得好的
peer out 凝视, 费力地看
cautiously /ˈkɔːʃəsli/ *adv.* 小心地
flash *n.* 刹那, 瞬间
seize *v.* 捉住
in no time 立刻, 马上

Exercise 2

Key Words and Phrases for Retelling the Story:

Jack Storme	cat	mouse	paw	cut off	thin	wooden paw	fasten
injured leg		fat	curious	manage with the wooden paw			
knock them on the head							

Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

In-Class Reading

Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth?

II. Pre-Reading

1) Words and Phrases You May Use:

III. Passage Reading

Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points

1. now and again (Para .1)

This phrase is the same as (every) now and then, meaning “sometimes” (时而, 偶尔).

e.g. We heard shots in the wood now and again.

我们时而听到树林里的枪声。

2. escape one's notice (Para .3)

If something escapes your attention or notice, you do not see it or realize that it is there. 躲开某人的注意

词组: escape death (死里逃生), escape punishment (逃脱惩罚), escape responsibility (逃避责任), escape tax (逃税)

3. heard of (Para .3)

Compare: hear of, hear from, hear, listen

• hear of 意思为: 听说

e.g. I've never heard of him! 我从来没听说过他。

• hear from 意思为: 收到来信

e.g. Have you heard from Sally lately? 最近你有没有收到萨莉的信?

• hear 意思为:

1) 听见, 听到

e.g. I heard her singing in the next room.

我听到她在隔壁房间唱歌。

2) 听说(接从句)

e.g. Did you hear that he had an accident three days ago?

你有没有听说他在三天前出了事故?

3) 听取

e.g. We must hear opinions contrary to ours.

我们必须听取与我们相反的观点。

• listen 意思为:

1) (用心)听

e.g. The little girl listened at the door for a while, but heard nothing.

小姑娘在门口听了一会儿, 但没有听到任何声音。

2) 听从

e.g. I tried my best to persuade her not to marry a man like that, but she wouldn't listen.

我千方百计想说服她不要嫁给那种男人, 但她不听。

3) 听取

e.g. We must listen to opinions contrary to ours. (*cf.* hear 3)

我们必须听取与我们相反的观点。

4. ungrateful (Para .6) (反意词 grateful)

e.g. I) The ungrateful worker refused the generous raise and demanded even more money.

这位不知感恩的工人拒绝接受慷慨的加薪,反而要更多的钱。

II) It will look very ungrateful if you don't write and thank him.

如果你不写信谢谢他,好像会显得忘恩负义。

5. in spite of (Para .11)

Compare: in spite of, despite, regardless of

- in spite of 意思为:不管,尽管,任凭。同 despite, 但 despite 较为正式。

e.g. In spite of / Despite my qualifications, I couldn't get a job.

尽管我有资历,但我还是没有找到工作。

注意:despite 后面不可加“of”。

- regardless of 意为:“不考虑”、“不在乎”、“无论”

e.g. I) The plane took off in spite of the bad weather (= although the weather was bad).

尽管天气不好,飞机还是起飞了。

II) The plane will take off, regardless of the weather (= no matter whether the weather is good or bad).

无论天气怎么样,飞机还是要起飞。

6. peoples (Para .11)

此处 people 意思为:一国人民;民族

e.g. I) the peoples of the world 世界各国人民

II) the Jewish people 犹太民族

7. approval (Para .12) (approve v. 反意词 disapproval)

e.g. I) By doing well at school he hoped to win his parents' approval.

他希望通过努力学习来赢得父母的嘉许。

II) The budget proposals met with the Senate's approval.

有关预算的一些提议得到了参议院的批准。

8. fill out (Para .16)

1) 填表

e.g. Some people find it difficult to fill out a form.

有人觉得填表很难。

2) 配药

e.g. "Have this prescription filled out at the drugstore," said the doctor.

“到药店去配这药方,”医生说道。

3) 变胖

e.g. John finished growing taller last year, and now he's filling out.

约翰从去年开始不再长高,现在开始长胖。

9. choose to do (Para .17)

e.g. I) Kate chose (decided) to stay away from work that day.

那天凯特决定不去上班。

II) We chose to ignore her rudeness.

我们决定不去理睬她的粗鲁。

10. deliver the message (*Para* .19) (delivery *n.*)

常与 deliver 搭配的名词有:

1) deliver a speech / lecture / talk 发表演讲(做讲座、发表谈话)

2) deliver a letter / goods / flowers 送信(货、花)

11. flew away smiling to himself (*Para* .19)

smiling to himself 是现在分词作状语,表示伴随。

e.g. I) I sat smoking and wondering what to do.

我坐着,抽着烟寻思着该做什么。

II) Walking down Union Street, they spotted the same man again.

沿着团结街走,他们又看到了同一个男人。

12. crash to the ground (*Para* .19)

e.g. I) The car crashed straight into the tree.

车径直往树上撞去。

II) The plane crashed shortly after take-off.

飞机起飞不久就坠毁了。

13. in the neighborhood (*Para* .21)

e.g. Are there any hotels in the neighborhood?

附近有旅店吗?

2. Finding the Best Summary

Words and Phrases You May Use:

famine birds invitation from the sky feast Tortoise sweet tongue persuade
lend feather cunning *All of You* food present angry crash to the ground
break into pieces medicine man send for smooth

3. Taking Sides

1) Useful Sentence Patterns:

He shouldn't have done... (用来表示与过去所发生的事情相反的一种主观设想,常带责备语气)

e.g. You shouldn't have bought that expensive car.

你本不该买那辆昂贵的车。(注:事实上已经买了。)

It might be better if he had done...

e.g. It might be better if you had listened to what he said.

如果你当时听他的话就好了。(注:可惜没听。)

2) Words and Phrases You May Use:

unwise selfish innocent (天真的) ignorant (无知的) credulous (轻信的)
pitiful (令人怜悯的) be punished in the end be carried away by sweet words (被甜言蜜语所陶醉)

3) Proverbs You May Use:

- (1) Never trust fine words. (切勿轻信漂亮话。)
- (2) He is the wisest who does not think so. (不自作聪明便是最聪明。)
- (3) Every man has his weak side. (人人都有自己的弱点。)
- (4) A leopard cannot change its spots. (本性难移。)

课内阅读

参考译文

为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的

从那些小木屋里远远传来的低声细语,时不时地被歌声打断,奥康瓦听到了,这是他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。爱克蔚菲和她的女儿爱金玛坐在一块小地毯上。现在,轮到爱克蔚菲讲故事了。霎时,嘈杂声静了下来,所有的眼睛都转向她们最喜欢的讲故事能手。

“很久以前,”她开始讲道,“所有的鸟儿都受邀请到天上赴宴。他们非常高兴,开始为这盛大的日子做准备。他们用颜料把自己的身体涂成深红色并画上漂亮的图案。”

“乌龟看到了这些准备活动,并很快了解了事情的来龙去脉。动物界里发生的任何事都逃不过他的眼睛,(因为)他狡黠无比,诡计多端。一听说天上有盛宴,对此他不禁垂涎三尺。那些日子,他们正经历着一场饥荒,乌龟已经有两个月没吃过一顿饱饭了。他的身体就像一段枯棍在空荡荡的躯壳里咔咔作响。于是他稳扎稳打地开始计划如何能到天上去。”

“但是他没有翅膀呀。”爱金玛说。

“别性急,”她母亲回答道,“故事(的关键)就在这里。乌龟没有翅膀,但他去找鸟儿们,请求跟她们一起去。”

“‘我们太了解你了,’鸟儿们听了他的请求后说道。‘你诡计多端并且忘恩负义。如果我们答应你,你马上就会施展诡计。我们老早就把你看透了。’”

“‘你们不了解我,’乌龟说。‘我已经脱胎换骨了,不再是你们以前所知道的那个捣蛋鬼了。相反,(现在的)我既体贴又善良。我已经认识到,给别人添麻烦的人就是在给自己添麻烦。放心吧,我保证不给你们增添任何麻烦。’”

“乌龟巧舌如簧,没过多久,所有的鸟儿都一致相信,他确实已经脱胎换骨了,于是每只鸟儿都给了他一根羽毛。用这些羽毛,乌龟做了两只色彩绚丽的翅膀。”

“最后,这盛大的日子终于来到了,乌龟第一个到达了集合地点。等所有的鸟儿都来齐了,他们就一块儿动身。乌龟飞在鸟儿们中间,非常高兴,而且由于他擅长演说,很快就被推选为大伙儿的发言人。”

“‘有件重要的事我们绝不能忘记,’他在飞行途中说道,‘当人们受邀请参加类似于这样的盛宴时,要特意给自己取个新名字。天上的主人们一定也希望我们能遵循这一古老习俗。’”

“鸟儿们谁也没听说过这个习俗,但他们知道,尽管乌龟在其他方面不怎么样,但他到过许多地方,知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。于是他们每人都取了一个新名字。等他们全都取好了,乌龟也取了一个新名字,叫‘你们大家’。”

“最后群鸟飞到了天上,那儿的主人见到他们非常高兴。乌龟穿着他那五彩的羽衣,起身对主人們的邀请深表谢意。他的口才是如此之好,所有的鸟儿都庆幸把他带来了,对他所说的一切都点头赞同。主人们把他当成了鸟儿们的国王,尤其是因为他看起来有那么点儿与众不同。”

“精选出来的各种果仁呈上来吃完之后,天上的主人在客人面前摆上了乌龟从未见过或梦到过的美味佳肴。汤刚从炉子上烧好就原罐子热气腾腾地端上来了,里面好多肉和鱼。乌龟开始很响地吸气。有甜薯泥,用棕榈油和鲜鱼做的甜薯汤,还有一坛坛棕榈酒。等所有的菜肴在客人们面前摆好后,一位天上的人走上前来,把每样菜肴都尝一口,然后请鸟儿们进餐。但这时乌龟一跃而起,问道:‘你们是谁准备的盛宴?’”

“‘为你们大家啊,’那个人回答道。”

“乌龟转向鸟儿们说:‘你们该记得,我的名字就是“你们大家”。这儿的习俗是先请发言人吃,然后才轮到其他人。我吃完以后,他们会请你们吃的。’”

“他开始大吃起来,鸟儿们则私下里生气地抱怨着。天上的人还以为把所有的食物让国王吃是鸟儿们的习俗。就这样,乌龟吃掉了最好的食物,还喝了两坛棕榈酒,以致于身体涨得胖鼓鼓的足以把整个龟壳塞满。”

“鸟儿们围拢在四周吃些残羹剩饭,啄着他扔在地上的骨头。有一些鸟儿气得什么都没吃,他们宁可空着肚子飞回去。但是离开前,每只鸟儿都向乌龟要回了各自借给他的那根羽毛。乌龟站在那儿,身上只剩了一个硬壳,里面满是佳肴美酒,却没有翅膀可飞回去。他请求鸟儿们捎个口信给他的妻子,但被拒绝了。最后,鸚鵡,他最生乌龟的气,突然改变了主意,同意替他带个口信。”

“‘告诉我的妻子,’乌龟说道,‘把家里所有软的东西都拿出来,铺在地上,这样,我就可以从天上跳下去而不至于摔伤了。’”

“鸚鵡满口答应一定把这个口信带到,然后窃笑着飞走了。当他飞到乌龟家时,他却告诉乌龟的妻子把家里所有的尖家伙、硬家伙都拿出来。于是乌龟的妻子就尽心尽职地把丈夫的锄头,刀子,长矛,枪甚至他的大炮都搬了出来。乌龟从天上往下看,看到他的妻子正往外搬东西,但相距太远了看不清是些什么。当一切似乎都已准备妥当时,他就纵身一跳。他掉啊,掉啊,以致开始担心自己就这样一直不停地掉下去。这时,他重重地摔到了地上,那声响就跟他的大炮轰鸣一样。”

“他死了吗?”爱金玛问道。

“没有。”爱克蔚菲回答说。“他的背壳摔成了好几百块碎片。不过,那附近有一个医术高明的行医者。乌龟的妻子就派人把他请来,这位行医者把所有的碎片捡拢来,粘在了一起。这就是为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的。”

Grammar and Vocabulary Exercises

Directions: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- There have been three accidents in this _____ same place.
A. actual B. much C. certain D. very
- I know the coat's unfashionable but I'm not going to throw it away. I'll keep it _____ that style comes into fashion again.
A. when B. since C. until D. as
- Mail is _____ to our office twice a day.
A. delivered B. deposited C. conveyed D. reached
- We won't escape _____ the commercial rate.
A. paying B. to pay C. pay D. being paid
- _____ of few words, Uncle George declined to express an opinion.
A. While a man B. Being a man C. Since a man D. Be a man

6. This is the first time I have _____ the problem.
A. heard from B. heard of C. heard D. listened to
7. When I applied for a loan, I had to _____ dozens of forms.
A. reach out B. hand out C. write out D. fill out
8. _____ her orders to stay, I left.
A. In spite of B. With C. So long as D. On
9. _____ poorly in the final examination, all the students complained that the test was too hard.
A. Done B. Having done C. Doing D. Having been done
10. Leave this house now, or I will _____ the police.
A. send out B. send away C. send for D. send in

Key and Notes:

1. 答案是: D

actual 的意思为:实在的,实际的,确实的。e.g. What were his actual words?

much 根据上下文不通。

certain 意思为:某……(不指明的或说不出的)。如果原句后面部分是这样:in a certain place 就正确了。

very 在此起强调作用,意思为:正是

2. 答案是: C

when, since, as 都不符合题意。

until 在此意为:直到……。这句话意思是:我知道这件衣服不时髦了,不过我不想扔掉它。我要一直留着它,直到它再度流行。

3. 答案是: A

deposit 意为:1)储存;2)放下某物,存放

作2)解释时,e.g. I) He deposited the books on the desk. 他把书放在桌上。

II) I deposited my luggage at the station so I didn't have to carry it around all day. 我把行李放在车站,这样我就用不着整天拿着它。

convey 意思为:传递,传达

reach 意思为:到达

4. 答案为: A 因为 escape 后要跟动名词。

5. 答案为: B 现在分词作状语,在此表示原因。

6. 答案为: B

hear from 意思为:收到……来信

hear of 意思为:听说

hear 意思为:听见(声响)

listened to 意思为:倾听

7. 答案为: D 意思为:填表

reach out 意思为:伸手去拿,抓等

hand out 意思为:分发或分配

write out 意思为:写出,与 form 不搭配。

8. 答案为: A