

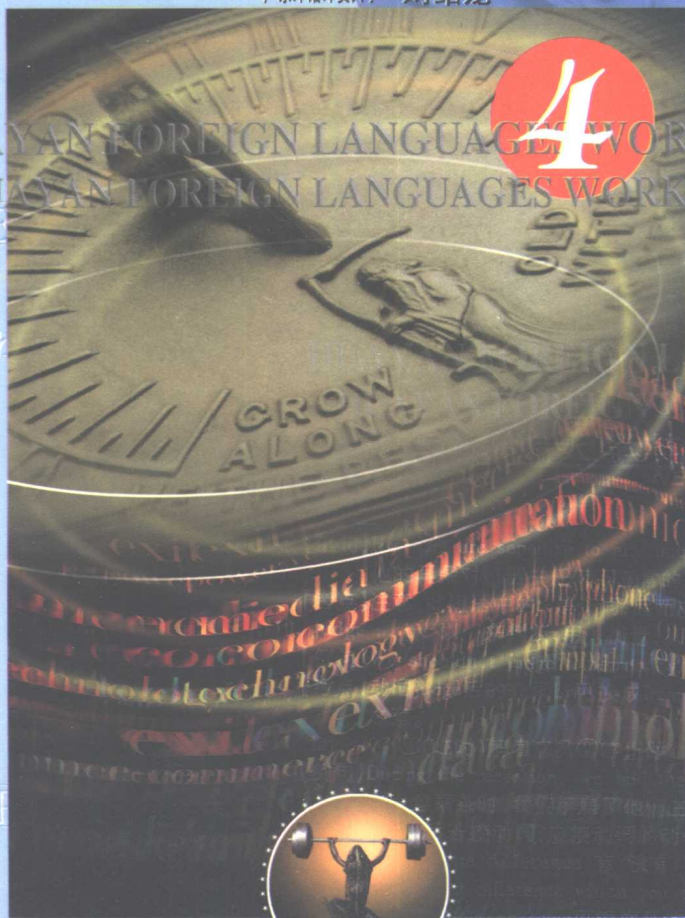
新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

课文辅导

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中山大学出版社

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

课文辅导

4

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前 言

本《课文辅导》是根据外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》教材编写而成的。

《新编大学英语》是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材,自出版以来受到了全国越来越多高校师生的重视和欢迎

编者在编写过程中认识到,辅导书与教材是绿叶与红花的关系。为了帮助和指导学生更好地掌握教材的精髓,减轻学习的难度,我们着重强调了母语在教学中的作用,并特别注意正确处理教学与考试的关系。为了帮助读者顺利通过四、六级考试,我们把课文中涉及到的基本语言点都做了详尽的分析和归纳,并加强了四、六级考试全真试题的训练与详解。

本书每课的组成与特点如下:

一、水平预测

针对课文中至关重要的考点,编者从历年的四级、六级、考研试题中精心挑选了一些相关题目,以便测试读者课前掌握的程度

二、文化背景知识

介绍与本单元有关的主要概念、术语、写作背景及相关人物,有助于读者深入理解课文

三、准备活动

提供主题词汇提示和常用口语表达。

四、听力过关

对听力部分的语言、文化和词汇进行注释,并提供听力练习答案和听力录音原文

五、课文精读

此板块为本《课文辅导》的核心,包括:

I. 篇章分析与写作

简要分析文章的篇章结构,使读者对课文内在逻辑关系一目了然

II. 课文内容概要

中英文对照,使读者首先对所学课文主要内容有总体的了解,也能提高学习者的概括能力。

III. 考纲词汇与短语

设立例句、联想、扩展、易混、考点(搭配、辨析、注意)等栏目,对文章内的知识点做了全面的分析和归纳。

IV. 难句分析

将文章中结构复杂或有特殊含义的句子进行翻译、点评,使学生充分、正确理解文章精华。

V. 课文练习参考答案与解析

不仅给出了每道习题的答案,而且配有译文,特别难的句子还有简单解析。

VI. 参考译文

措辞独具匠心,力求贴近原文。

六、四级全真试题

这一部分是本书的一大特色,旨在让读者在学习的同时,测试自己的实际水平,看到自己的差距,也看到自己的进步,更增添学习的动力。

七、全真试题答案与详解

给出全真试题的正确答案,并且提供详尽的解析,每道题都归纳出考点,剖析出题的规律。

尽管编者均是工作在教学第一线的资深教师,但因时间仓促,难免有疏漏之处,恳请使用者不吝指正。

编者

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Unit 1

Happiness

幸福

水平预测

- 1 Since it is late to change my mind now, I am _____ to carrying out the plan
[考研: 1996]
A) obliged B) committed C) engaged D) resolved
- 2 Please _____ yourself from smoking and spitting in public places, since the law forbids them.
[考研: 1998]
A) restrain B) hinder C) restrict D) prohibit
- 3 American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle
[CET-4: 1991.6]
A) ignored B) neglected C) denied D) refused
- 4 In spite of the _____ economic forecasts, manufacturing output has risen slightly.
[CET-6: 2000.12]
A) gloomy B) miserable C) shadowy D) obscure
- 5 Some researchers feel that certain people have nervous systems particularly _____ to hot dry winds. They are what we call weather-sensitive people.
[CET-6: 2000.12]
A) subjective B) subordinate C) liable D) vulnerable
- _____ of John, there's no one for the job.
A) exterior B) external C) outer D) outside
- The teacher could find no _____ with his pupil's work.
A) error B) mistake C) flaw D) fault
- 6 Only her best friend Jane pretty _____ knew all the secrets of her married life
A) almost B) nearly C) practically D) virtually

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

文化背景知识

1. Happiness 幸福

从古至今,人们对于幸福的探讨和追求从未停止过,这在谚语和格言中也有所体现。有人认为幸福首先在于健康:Happiness lies first of all in health.;有人认为幸福在于求知、在于理解:Happy is the man that finds wisdom, and the man that gets understanding.;有人认为幸福是一种心情:Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone.;还有人认为幸福在于人的本性:The happiest people seem to be those who have no particular cause for being happy except that they are so.;也有人认为幸福可遇而不可求:Happiness is a butterfly, which, when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp, but which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you.;这些说法都各有道理,在本单元中都有涉及。不过,有一点似乎是大多数人都认同的,幸福不一定总是财富的附属物:Happiness is not always annexed to wealth.。

2. Queen Victoria 维多利亚女王

维多利亚,英国女王,生于1819年,1837年登上王位,1901年去世。她即位时,英国的工业革命已基本完成,各主要工业部门里,机器代替了手工工具,工厂代替了手工作坊,因此,生产力发展非常迅猛。

维多利亚在位时,积极向外拓展殖民地。1849年,英国侵占印度全境,维多利亚自封为“印度女皇”。到20世纪初,英国已经占领了整个非洲三分之一的领土。1840年,英国借口保护通商,挑起鸦片战争,1842年强迫清政府签订《南京条约》,占领香港;后来又先后签订了《虎门条约》和《天津条约》;1860年火烧圆明园,签订《北京条约》……

不过,同一时期,英国也被迫对殖民地做了一些让步。加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰先后赢得自治权,但它们都必须效忠于国王或女王。

总的来说,维多利亚在位的60多年是英国的全盛时期,到19世纪后半期,英国的领土面积和人口总数均占世界的1/4,所以一些历史学家将之称为英国历史上的“黄金时期”。女王对子女家教很严,夫妻关系和睦,也为当时的人、尤其是中产阶级,树立了行为的典范,因此她统治的这一时期也被很多人称为“the Polite Society”(风雅社会)。

一、准备活动(Preparation)

1. 主题词汇提示

Factors Closely Related to Happiness 和幸福紧密相关的因素	success	achievement	health	friendship
	成功	成就	健康	友谊
	love	marriage	traits	prestige
	爱情	婚姻	性格	威望

	power 权力	status 地位	luck 运气	wealth 财富
	hobbies 爱好	appearance 外貌	wisdom 智慧	praise 赞扬
	promotion 提拔	satisfaction 满意	goal 目标	outlook on life 人生观
Facial Expressions 面部表情	happy 快乐的, 幸福的	delighted 高兴的	pleased 高兴的; 满意的	cheerful 兴高采烈的
	excited 兴奋的, 激动的	overjoyed 欣喜若狂的	unhappy 不愉快的	grief-stricken 极度悲痛的
	miserable 痛苦的	upset 心烦的, 苦恼的	depressed 抑郁的, 沮丧的	confused 迷惑的
	puzzled 困惑的	bewildered 不知所措的	angry 生气的	furious 狂怒的
	frustrated 失意的	disappointed 失望的	scared 惊恐的	frightened 害怕的
	surprised 吃惊的	amazed 惊奇的	astonished 惊讶的	agitated 狂躁不安的
	smile 微笑	laugh 笑	chuckle 咯咯笑	grin 咧嘴笑
	cry 哭	yell 叫喊	jump 跳	run wildly 疯狂奔跑
Possible Ways to Express One's Happiness 表达快乐的可能方式	sing & dance 唱歌、跳舞	hold a party 邀人聚会	play games 玩游戏	go shopping 购物
	clap one's hands 拍掌	chat with others 和别人聊天		
	telephone one's family or friends 给家人朋友打电话	invite others to dinner 请别人吃饭		
	eat out 在饭店吃饭	see a film 看电影	have a walk 散步	keep diary 记日记

II. 常用口语表达: 称赞

- I love your new hair-do.
我喜欢你的新发型。
- You've got a nice blouse./Your blouse is very nice.
你的上衣真漂亮。
- Mmm, this cake looks delicious. Did you make it yourself?
这蛋糕看起来美味可口。是你自己做的吗?
- Who made this? You did? Wow!

这是谁做的呀? 是你吗? 哇!

5 Hey! This is cute!

嘿! 真可爱!

二、听力过关 (Listening-Centered Activities)

语言与文化

奥林匹克运动会 (The Olympic Games)

奥林匹克运动会是世界上规模最大、参加国家最多、影响最大的运动盛会,每四年举办一次。在世界各国的运动员心目中,能够参加奥运会是一项莫大的荣誉,而把闪光的奖牌挂在胸前,更是他们梦寐以求的目标。

近年来,能够举办奥运会不仅证明了一个国家强大的实力,而且也能带来丰厚的经济效益,因此出现了多国争办奥运会的局面。1992年,奥运会在巴塞罗那举行,精明的西班牙研究者充分利用了这一宝贵的机会,专门对获奖运动员的面部表情进行分析,借此揭开快乐和微笑之间的关系,结果却发现:微笑并不是快乐的自然表现。

Listening I



1. 词汇注释

Barcelona 巴塞罗那; Spanish 西班牙(人)的; 西班牙人, 西班牙语; grin *n./v.* 咧嘴而笑, 露齿而笑; profoundly *ad.* 深深地; 深刻地, 极度地; commentator *n.* 实况播音员

2. 听力练习参考答案

Exercise 1

The analysis of the facial expressions of 22 Olympic gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies.

They didn't smile very much at the medal ceremonies.

Smiling is a form of communication between individuals.

When we are alone, we usually don't smile to ourselves when we are happy.

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 (略)

3. 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.

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?

Listening II



1. 词汇注释

well-being *n.* 康乐, 安乐; Portugal 葡萄牙; Holland. 荷兰; lottery *n.* 抽彩给奖法

2. 听力练习参考答案

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.
2) Are rich people in a country happier than poor people?	In poor countries, satisfaction with <u>one's financial situation</u> does affect happiness. But once people can afford the <u>basic necessities</u> of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier. In rich places like <u>Europe</u> and <u>the United States</u> , the relationship between income and happiness is rather weak.
3) Can winning a <u>lottery</u> bring happiness?	As a matter of fact, various studies show that winners only get <u>temporary</u> joy.
4) Do people become happier as their countries <u>become richer</u> ?	A steady increase in a country's <u>prosperity</u> does not mean an increase in its people's happiness. 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> .

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) (略)

Exercise 3 (略)

3. 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?

Prof. Sherwood: Very little. Rich people are only slightly happier than the average citizen. People whose income increases constantly are not any happier than people whose income doesn't increase.

Interviewer: I'm always wondering whether winning a lottery can bring happiness. Is there any research on that?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, as a matter of fact, various studies show that lottery winners only get temporary joy.

Interviewer: I guess wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you're extremely poor you will be miserable.

Prof. Sherwood: Yes, that's true. Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.

Interviewer: That's a nice way of putting it. Well, in your opinion, do people become happier as their countries become richer?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, if I take the case of the United States, from 1957 to 1996, the proportion of people who said that they were very happy declined from 35% to 30%. But during that same period, the average income per person in the United States doubled.

Interviewer: So, you mean that a steady increase in a country's prosperity does not mean an increase in its people's happiness.

Prof. Sherwood: That's right.

三、课文精读 (Reading-Centered Activities)

Enriching Your Word Power

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. favor | A. <i>n.</i> 好感, 欢心; 恩惠 | B. <i>v.</i> 支持; 喜爱, 赞同 |
| 2. ground | A. <i>n.</i> (讨论、工作等的) 范围, 领域 | B. <i>v.</i> 使(论点等) 基于 |
| 3. reason | A. <i>n.</i> 理由 | B. <i>v.</i> 推论 |
| 4. guarantee | A. <i>n.</i> 保证 | B. <i>v.</i> 确保 |
| 5. contrast | A. <i>n.</i> 对比, 对照 | B. <i>v.</i> 使成对比, 使成对照 |
| 6. nurse | A. <i>n.</i> 护士 | B. <i>v.</i> 护理, 照顾 |
| 7. divorce | A. <i>n.</i> 离婚 | B. <i>v.</i> 与... 离婚 |
| 8. volunteer | A. <i>n.</i> 自愿者 | B. <i>v.</i> 自愿 |
| 9. block | A. <i>n.</i> 障碍(物), 堵塞(物) | B. <i>v.</i> 阻碍, 妨碍 |
| 10. collapse | A. <i>n.</i> 崩溃 | B. <i>v.</i> 倒塌, 崩溃 |
| 11. curse | A. <i>n.</i> 咒语 | B. <i>v.</i> 求上帝(或上天) 降祸于 |
| 12. witness | A. <i>n.</i> 目击者, 见证人 | B. <i>v.</i> 目击 |

(一) 课内阅读 (In-Class Reading)



I. 篇章分析与写作

这是一篇议论文。开篇便是三个问句, 问得简洁, 包含的内容却很丰富, 不仅能一下子抓住读者的视线, 而且也点明了文章将要讨论的主要问题。接下来从历史的角度回顾以往人们对于幸福的种种猜测。第三部分, 即3至6段, 是破, 讲述了科学家已经推翻的一些错误观点。四、五部分是立, 分别提出了快乐的人具有的四个典型特征、探讨了性格与快乐的相互关系, 并举例说明了亲密的人际关系和快乐之间的联系。最后一段是全文的总结, 明确回答了文章开头提出的问题: 判断一个人是否快乐不能看年龄、性别、收入, 而应当依据他的性格和人际关系。

四、六级考试中很多同学也喜欢用设问式来给作文开头, 但所提的问题往往不是直扣主题, 而是拐个弯间接引出主题。四、六级短文本来字数就不多, 这种写法不值得提倡, 最好像本文这样, 提出的问题即是全文要讨论的中心。

另外, 在写议论文时, 我们也不防先破后立, 使自己的观点更有说服力。

II. 课文内容概要

What factors are closely related with happiness? What engenders a sense of well-being? In the past, some philosophers and sages have presented many competing ideas about happiness. By now social scientists have exploded some myths about happiness and arrived at the conclusion that knowing one's age, sex, and income gives no clue to the person's subjective well-being. In study after study,