

英语专业二年级(下)用书

新编英语教程 (第四册)

辅导用书

主 编 潘 红

副主编 胡 一

A New English Course (4)
Reference Book

对外经济贸易大学出版社

英语专业二年级(下)用书

新编英语教程(第四册)

辅导用书

A New English Course (4)
Reference Book

主 编 潘 红

副 主 编 胡 一

参 编 (按姓氏汉语拼音顺序)

陈 玉 范彩霞 胡 一

梁向辉 潘 红 苏翊翔

孙 贇

对外经济贸易大学出版社

(京)新登字 182 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语教程(第四册)辅导用书/潘红主编. —北京:对外经济贸易大学出版社,2006

ISBN 7-81078-702-0

I. 新... II. 潘... III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 080534 号

© 2006 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行

版权所有 翻印必究

新编英语教程(第四册)辅导用书
A New English Course (4) Reference Book

潘 红 主编

责任编辑:胡小平

对外经济贸易大学出版社

北京市朝阳区惠新东街 10 号 邮政编码:100029

邮购电话:010-64492338 发行部电话:010-64492342

网址:<http://www.uibep.com> E-mail: uibep@126.com

唐山市润丰印务有限公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行

成品尺寸:140mm×203mm 8.125 印张 203 千字

2006 年 9 月北京第 1 版 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81078-702-0

印数:0 001-5 000 册 定价:13.00 元

前言

上海外语教育出版社出版的《新编英语教程》(修订版)(由李观仪先生担任主编、梅德明先生担任副主编)是供四年制英语专业本科生使用的综合英语课本,也是我国普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材及“十五”国家级规划教材。该教程第三、四册适合英语专业二年级学生使用,以训练读写能力为重点,兼顾听说。教程强调对学生交际能力的培养,但坚持以语言能力为基础,注重听说读写四项技能的培养,同时具有宽广的社会科学和自然科学方面的知识,并通过对语言语用因素的强调、对社会文化语境、社交规约、应对策略、话语得体性等方面的强调,培养学生运用英语灵活有效地进行交际的能力。

《新编英语教程》第三、四册已配有教师用书和学生练习册,有效地帮助了教师对教程中难点和重点的把握。但在长期的教学中,我们发现:由于各地学生的学习起点不同,从不少学生的角度来看,利用现有的配套用书来学习尚不能完全有效地达到理想的学习效果。为此,我们特地编写了《新编英语教程(第三、四册)辅导用书》,以帮助学生更好地掌握该教程中的语言知识和技能。

《新编英语教程(第三、四册)辅导用书》针对该教程每个单元的内容编写,各单元由词汇学习、交际活动、读写并连、基础练习、相关阅读和趣味阅读等六个部分组成。各部分特点如下:

1. 词汇学习 (Vocabulary in Context)

单词表 (Word List) 列出了课文中的主要生词并做了简要的中英文释义, 附相关的词汇语体信息和地域差异用法。词汇用法 (Word in Use) 针对课本中必须熟练掌握的单词, 详细解释并给出有语境参照的例句。词义辨析 (Word Distinction) 针对同义词、易混淆的单词等进行释义辨析。这一部分的内容有利于学生更好地把握单词在课文中的语义, 在掌握认知型单词的同时, 学会准确、熟练地运用常用单词, 提高学生的学习效率。

2. 交际活动 (Interactive Activity)

“话题讨论” (Topics for Discussion), 针对每一单元主课文 Text I 的内容, 设计了相应的辩论题、讨论题、对话题等, 并给出提示性的关键词组以开阔学生的思路、提高口头表述能力。这一部分内容的设计旨在拓展学生对主课文的理解、提高学生的口头交际能力。

3. 读写并连 (Reading - writing Link)

这一部分的内容主要针对主课文 Text I 提出一些思考性的题目, 学生根据自己对课文的理解进行笔头解答, 目的是活跃思维、促进动笔, 体现该教程“听说领先、读写跟上”的编写原则。

4. 基础练习 (Language Practice)

这一部分采用完形填空、选择题、填空、翻译题等多种练习形式, 针对主课文 Text I 中出现的词汇、语言点、语篇知识、文体知识等, 结合学生学习中的薄弱之处编写。目的是让学生通过练习掌握所学的词汇、语法、语篇体裁及结构特点、基本文体知识等要素, 进一步提高学生的语言运用能力。

5. 相关阅读 (Related Reading)

通过让学生阅读与主课文 Text I 内容相关联的中等篇幅的文章, 让学生进一步了解相关的背景知识, 进行拓展性阅读。

6. 趣味阅读 (Reading for Fun)

采用难度相当、体裁题材不同的各类阅读材料，如英语小诗、广告、幽默故事、散文、演讲片断、谚语及哲理箴言等。力求语篇短小精悍，做到严肃思考和实用娱乐相结合。目的在于陶冶情操、启迪思维、开阔视野、丰富精神世界，提高学生的人文素养。

本书撰稿分工如下：

潘红负责全书的主编工作，包括全书框架设计和难度把握，并完成了初稿和终稿的审校、修订和一部分内容的补充。副主编胡一参与了书稿的组织、整合和审校工作。具体编写分工如下：

第一、二单元由潘红编写；

第三、四单元由苏翊翔编写；

第五、十一单元由梁向辉编写；

第六、七单元由陈玉编写；

第八、十单元由范彩霞编写；

第九、十五单元由胡一编写；

第十二、十三、十四单元由孙赞编写。

本书相关阅读部分的有些文章摘自互联网有关网站。另外，我们在编写本书的过程中，参考和引用了许多书籍和网上文章。在此，我们谨向作者表示衷心的感谢。

鉴于我们学识水平有限，书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免，敬请各位老师和同学批评赐教。

潘红

2006年4月11日于榕城福州

CONTENTS



前言	(1)
Unit 1 This Year It's Going to Be Different	(1)
Unit 2 Englishes/Stop Being Coy	(17)
Unit 3 Salvation	(37)
Unit 4 Writing between the Lines	(54)
Unit 5 Network Designer — Tim Berners-Lee	(68)
Unit 6 Predators, Parasites and Other Relationships	(84)
Unit 7 A Sunrise on the Veld	(100)
Unit 8 Antarctica	(117)
Unit 9 The Pearl	(131)
Unit 10 From Composer to Interpreter to Listener	(147)
Unit 11 A Friend in Need	(162)
Unit 12 University Days	(180)
Unit 13 Dolly's False Legacy	(193)
Unit 14 Water, Water Everywhere	(209)
Unit 15 Gettysburg Addresses	(222)
练习参考答案	(235)
主要参考书目	(248)

Unit 1

This Year It's Going to Be Different

I. Vocabulary in Context (词汇学习)

1.1 Word List (生词表)

Text I

resolution [ˌrezəˈljʊːʃən] *n.* a decision to do something or to behave in a certain manner 决心, 决定; 决议

boundless [ˈbaʊndlɪs] *adj.* having no limit 无限的, 无穷的

tiptoe [ˈtiptəʊ] *vi.* to walk or move quietly on one's toes 踮着脚走, 蹑手蹑脚地行进

escapement [ɪsˈkeɪpmənt] *n.* a mechanical device that regulates movement (钟表的) 擒纵轮, 摆轮

coronary [ˈkɒrənəri] *n.* [C] & *adj.* [亦作 **coronary thrombosis**] an extremely dangerous medical condition in which the flow of blood to the heart is blocked by a lump of blood 冠状动脉血栓症

kit [kɪt] *n.* [C] a set of things, such as tools or clothes, used for a particular purpose or activity 成套工具, 用具包, 工具箱

jovially [ˈdʒəʊvjəli] *adv.* (of a person) friendly and in a good mood, or (of a situation) enjoyable because of being friendly and pleasant 愉快地, 高兴地



pajamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz] *n.* [Am. E] soft loose clothing which is worn in bed and consists of trousers and a type of shirt [Br. E **pyjamas**] 睡衣

trivial ['triviəl] *adj.* having little value or importance 琐碎的, 价值不高的, 微不足道的

jacks [dʒæks] *n.* [U] a children's game in which you throw a ball into the air and try to pick up a number of small metal or plastic objects with the same hand before catching the ball again 抓子游戏

hippie ['hipi:] *n.* [C] [亦作 **hippy**] a person, typically young, especially in the late 1960s and early 1970s, who believed in peace, was opposed to many of the accepted ideas about how to live, had long hair, and often lived in groups and took drugs 嬉皮士, 嬉皮派; 消极颓废的人

impossible [im'pɒsəbl] *adj.* very difficult to bear; used to describe a person who behaves very badly or is extremely difficult to deal with 难以忍受的(人)

whittle [(h)wɪtl] *vt.* to make something from a piece of wood by cutting off small thin pieces 用刀子削木头; 使木头成形

poisonous ['pɔɪznəs] *adj.* very unpleasant and hurtful 讨厌的; 令人不悦的; 使人无法忍受的

cross-examine [ˌkrɒsɪg'zæmɪn, (US) 'krɒs-s-] *vt.* [亦作 **cross-question**] to ask detailed questions of someone, especially a witness in a trial, in order to discover if they have been telling the truth 盘问; 严密询问

commotion [kə'məʊʃən] *n.* [C or U] a sudden short period of noise, confusion or excited movement 喧哗, 混乱

small talk [smɔ:l'tɔ:k] *n.* [U] conversation about unimportant



things, often between people who do not know each other well
(与不熟悉的人)攀谈,聊天

assemble [ə'sembl] *vt.* & *vi.* to come together in a single place or
bring parts together in a single group 集合,聚集

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* to finish something successfully or to
achieve something 完成;实现

uneasily [ˌʌn'i:zili] *adv.* anxiously or uncomfortably 不安地,担心
地;不自在地

even-tempered [i:vən'tempəd] *adj.* [Approving] always calm
and never angry or too excited about anything [褒义] 镇定的,冷
静的

snarl [sna:ɪ] *vi.* & *vt.* (of people) to speak or say something
angrily and fiercely 咆哮,吼叫,怒骂

sprawl [sprɔ:ɪ] *vi.* to stretch the arms and legs out carelessly and
untidily while sitting or lying down 四肢摊开懒散地躺着

Text II

rattle ['rætl] *vi.* & *vt.* to worry someone or make someone nervous
使紧张;使紊乱

transact [træn'zækt, -'sækt] *vt.* [formal] to do and complete a
business activity [正式] 交易

beforehand [bi'fɔ:hænd] *adv.* earlier (than a particular time); in
advance 预先

shamble ['ʃæmbl] *vi.* to walk slowly and awkwardly, without
lifting your feet correctly 蹒跚地走,摇摇晃晃地走

wicket ['wikit] *n.* a small window or opening, often fitted with
glass or a grating (售票处等的,通常装有玻璃或格栅的)窗口,
小窗



accountant [ə'kauntənt] *n.* [C] someone who keeps or examines the records of money received, paid and owed by a company or person 会计

solemnly ['sələmli] *adv.* serious and without any amusement 严肃地,一本正经地

crumple ['krʌmpl] *vt. & vi.* to become or cause something to become full of irregular folds 弄皱,压皱

self-evident ['self'evidənt] *adj.* clear or obvious without needing any proof or explanation 不证自明的,不言而喻的

conclude [kən'klu:d] *vt.* to judge or decide something after some consideration 推论,断定

deposit [di'pɒzɪt] *vt.* to put something valuable, especially money, in a bank or safe 存放;储蓄

safe [seɪf] *n.* a strong box or cupboard with special locks where valuable things, especially money or jewels, are kept 保险箱

convulsive [kən'vʌlsɪv] *adj.* having, producing or consisting of convulsions; used to describe sudden uncontrollable movements of the muscles in one's body 起痉挛的,痉挛性的

reckless ['rekli:s] *adj.* not thinking of the consequences or of danger, doing something dangerous and not caring about the risks and the possible results 鲁莽的;轻率的

wretched ['retʃɪd] *adj.* unhappy, unpleasant or of low quality 不幸的;恶劣的

1.2 Word in Use (词汇用法)

1) **look** *excl.* used to express annoyance [感叹词,亦作 **look here**] (表示不悦、规劝等)喂,注意,听我说

Look, I've already told you it's not possible.



Look here, I've had enough of this. 听我说,我受够了。

- 2) **say excl.** [Am. E, I say Br. E] used to express surprise or pleasure, or to attract attention to what you are about to say [感叹词] 用于表示惊讶或引起某人的注意

Say, how about going out tonight?

I say, do you have the time? 我说,你有时间吗?

- 3) **wander off:** (of a person, his mind, etc.) be inattentive, confused; if your mind or your thoughts wander off, you stop thinking about the subject that you should be giving your attention to and start thinking about other matters 走神,心不在焉

Halfway through the meeting my mind started to wander off.

- 4) **how come:** [informal] used to ask how or why something has happened 怎么会

So how come you missed the train?

- 5) **come on:** said to encourage someone to do something, especially to hurry or try harder, or to tell you something 快点,赶快;来吧
Come on, Mary, you can tell me. I won't tell anyone.

Come on, dear, my guests will be arriving before long and we are not yet changed for dinner.

- 6) **bet vi.** [informal] [亦作 I bet] said to show that you understand why someone has a particular opinion or feels in a particular way 敢断定,当然

I bet our team will win. 我敢断定我们队准能获胜。

"I was so relieved I didn't have to clean up after the party." "I bet you were."

- 7) **only conj.** used to show what is the single or main reason why something mentioned in the first part of the sentence cannot be



performed or is not completely true 只是,除了,要不是
I'd be happy to do it for you, only (= but) don't expect it to be done before next week.

This fabric is similar to wool, only (= except that it is) cheaper.

- 8) **strike up**: to start a relationship or conversation with someone
He gets really jealous if his girlfriend strikes up a friendship with another man.

It can be difficult to strike up a conversation with a complete stranger.

- 9) **rapport** *n.* a good understanding of someone and an ability to communicate well with him [亦作 **establish rapport with someone**, **be on /in rapport with someone**] 和……建立友好关系,跟……和睦相处

We'd worked together for years and developed a close/good rapport.

She has an excellent rapport with her staff.

- 10) **throw in the sponge /towel**: [colloquial] to admit defeat [口语体] 认输,投降;放弃斗争

I hate my work. Sometimes I feel like throwing in the towel.
我不喜欢我的工作,有时真想撒手不干了。

Don't throw in the sponge yet! You may still win if you go on!

- 11) **take down**: to remove something that is on a wall or something that is temporary; or to remove a structure by separating its different parts 拆卸;拆除

I've taken the pictures down.

The machine takes down easily. 这机器容易拆卸。

- 12) **have the nerve for/ to do something**: have the bravery or



rudeness to do something 有胆量做某事,厚脸皮做某事,胆敢做某事

I didn't have the nerve to tell him what I really thought of his suggestion. 我没有勇气告诉他我对他提出的建议的真实看法。

Did he have the nerve to say that? 他竟有脸说这话吗?

That man has such a nerve! He's always blaming me for things that are his fault.

- 13) **hold it**: [informal] used to tell someone to wait or stop doing something [非正式] 停止;慢着

Hold it! What are you saying? 慢着! 你说什么?

Hold it! I haven't got my coat on yet.

- 14) **know how one stands (with sb.)**: to know what one's opinion or situation is

I know where I stand on this issue — I'm against the war.

When we've paid all our debts we'll know where we stand.

- 15) **let something/someone alone**: to leave something/someone alone 不动,不惊动,不打扰

Let the poor little cat alone. 不要去惹那只可怜的小猫。

He is busy, and we'd better leave him alone. 他正忙着,我们最好不要去打扰他。

1.3 Word Distinction (词义辨析)

1) **compliment, complement**

compliment *n.* a remark that expresses approval, admiration or respect 称赞,恭维

complement *vt.* to make something else seem better or more attractive when combining with it 补充,使完备,补充物



She complained that her husband never paid her any compliments.

A sincere compliment boosts one's morale. 由衷的称赞可鼓舞一个人的精神。

This wine complements the food perfectly. 配上这种酒,这顿饭简直是盛宴了。

Strawberries and cream complement each other.

2) aware, conscious, sensible

aware *adj.* (used after verb) knowing that something exists, or having knowledge or experience of a particular thing 侧重“感官所意识到的外界事物”

I wasn't even aware that he was ill.

Were you aware of the risks at the time?

I suddenly became aware of him looking at me.

conscious *adj.* meaning “to be aware of”; but it emphasizes mental perception, being alert or awake 侧重“心理感知”,有知觉的,清醒的

He is conscious of a sense of guilt. 他感到内疚。

I think she's very conscious of being the only person in the office who didn't have a university education.

The patient remained fully conscious after the local anesthetic was administered. 病人在施以局部麻醉之后仍能保持完全清醒。

sensible *adj.* [formal] having a good understanding of a situation; it implies knowledge gained through intellectual perception or through intuition; it can also mean having or acting with good sense [正式] 指通过感性知觉或通过直觉得到的认识,明智的

I am sensible that a good deal more is still to be done. 我认识到



还有许多事情要做。

He did not appear to be sensible of the difficulties that lay ahead.

This old man is a sensible person. 这位老人是个通情达理的人。

3) shriek, shrill, yell

shriek *vt. , vi. & n.* to produce a short, loud, high cry, especially suddenly as an expression of a powerful emotion 尖锐的喊声

We shrieked with laughter, when we realized how stupid we'd been.

He suddenly let out a piercing shriek.

shrill *vt. , vi. & adj.* to produce a loud and high sound that is often unpleasant or painful to listen to; high-pitched
She had a shrilling high-pitched voice.

The phone shrilled, making her jump.

yell *vt. & vi.* to shout something or make a loud noise, usually when one is angry, in pain or excited

Our neighbours were yelling at each other this morning.

The child yelled out in pain.

II. Interactive Activity (交际活动)

Topic for discussion :

Give an account of New Year resolutions you made in the past but failed to keep.

Key words and expressions for reference :

compile a list of do's and don'ts	ambitious schemes
announce my resolutions to everyone	self-improvement
experience the frustration	enthusiasm wane 热情减退



find good excuses for 为……找借口 poor self-discipline
 slip back into the old habits back to where I had started
 give up my resolutions from
 be distrustful of myself

III. Reading-writing Link (读写并连)

Answer the following questions on Text I and write down your responses.

- What has past experience of New Year resolutions taught the writer? What extra efforts has he made in making his resolutions this year?
- Why did the writer fail to carry out his resolutions on the New Year's Day?

IV. Language Practice (基础练习)

1. The words listed in Column A are American English, find the equivalent British English words and match them in Column B.

A (Am. E)

service station(修车铺)

washbowl(洗脸盆)

elevator(电梯)

candy(糖果)

railroad(铁路)

couch(沙发)

zero(零)

sneakers(旅游鞋)

baggage(行李)

B (Br. E)
