

英语专业二年级(上)用书

新编英语教程 (第三册)

辅导用书

主 编 潘 红
副主编 陈 玉

A New English Course (3)
Reference Book

对外经济贸易大学出版社

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主 编 潘 红
副 主 编 陈 玉
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

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A New English Course (3) Reference Book

潘 红 主编

责任编辑:王 煜

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

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前言

上海外语教育出版社出版的《新编英语教程》（修订版）（主编李观仪、副主编梅德明）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、“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，并通过对语言应用因素的强调，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。

为《新编英语教程》第三、四册所配的教师用书和学生练习册，可有效地帮助教师对《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) 列出课文中的主要生词并作简要的中英文释义, 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)

让学生通过阅读与主课文 Text I 内容相关联的中等篇幅的文章, 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、哲理箴言等。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，并完成初稿和终稿的审校、修订和部分内容的补充。副主编陈玉参与书稿的组织、整合和审校工作。具体编写分工如下：

第一、二单元由陈玉编写；

第三、五单元由孙贇编写；

第四、六单元由胡一编写；

第七、八单元由范彩霞编写；

第九、十单元由苏翊翔编写；

第十一、十二单元由潘红编写；

第十三、十四和十五单元由梁向辉编写。

本书相关阅读部分的有些文章摘自国际互联网有关网站。另外，我们在编写本书的过程中，参考和引用了若干书中和网上文章。在此，我们谨向作者表示衷心的感谢。

潘红

2006年4月11日于榕城

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Unit 1

My First Job

I. Vocabulary in Context (词汇学习)

1.1 Word List (生词表)

Text I

summon [ˈsʌmən] *vt.* [formal] to officially order someone to come to a place, especially a court of law [正式] 召唤; 召集; 传唤, 传讯

awkward [ˈɔːkwəd] *adj.* inconvenient and uncomfortable 不便的
dreary [ˈdriəri] *adj.* not interesting or cheerful 沉闷的, 阴郁的; 令人沮丧的

gable [ˈgeɪbl] *n.* the upper end of a house wall where it joins with a sloping roof and makes a shape like a triangle 三角墙, 山墙

sashwindow [ˈsæʃˈwɪndəʊ] *n.* a window consisting of two frames that you open by sliding one up or down, behind or in front of the other 框格窗

gravel [ˈgrævəl] *n.* small stones, used to make a surface for paths, roads, etc. 沙砾, 砾石

shrub [ʃrʌb] *n.* small bush with several woody stems 灌木

rotund [rəʊˈtʌnd] *adj.* [humorous] having a fat round body [幽默] 圆而胖的, 矮胖的

tweed [twiːd] *n.* rough woolen cloth woven from threads of



different colors, used mostly to make jackets, suits, and coats
(粗)花呢

ample ['æmpl] *adj.* large 宽敞的, 宽大的

grunt [grʌnt] *vi.* to make short sounds or say a few words in a low
rough voice, showing that you do not want to have a conversation
发出(表示厌恶、不满等的)咕哝声或嘟哝声

stale [steil] *adj.* no longer fresh or good to eat 不新鲜的, 走味的

dingy ['dindʒi] *adj.* a dingy room, street or place is dark, dirty
and in bad condition 暗淡的; 无泽的; 泛黄的

margarine [mɑ:dʒə'ri:n, 'mɑ:gərin] *n.* a yellow substance that is
similar to butter but is not made from milk, which you eat with
bread or use for cooking 人造黄油

salt cellar *n.* [Br. E] [Am. E **salt shaker**] a small container for salt
(餐桌上用的)盐瓶或盐碟

bloodshot ['blʌdʃɒt] *adj.* slightly reddish in color(眼睛)充血的,
布满血丝的

mumble ['mʌmbəl] *vi. & vt.* to say something too quietly and not
clearly enough, so that it is difficult or impossible to hear 含糊地
说话, 咕哝

appal [ə'pɔ:l] *vt.* [Br. E] [Am. E **appall or appal**] to shock
someone by being very bad or unpleasant 使惊吓, 使丧胆

dismay [dis'mei] *vt.* to make someone feel worried, disappointed,
and upset 使幻想破灭; 使失望; 使气馁

algebra ['ældʒibrə] *n.* a type of mathematics that uses letters and
other signs to represent numbers and values 代数

geometry [dʒi'ɒmitri] *n.* the study in mathematics of the angles and
shapes formed by the relationships of lines, surfaces, and solid
objects in space 几何

tramp [træmp] *vi. & vt.* to walk around or through somewhere with firm or heavy steps 踏着坚实(或沉重)的脚步行走
diffident ['difidənt] *adj.* shy and unwilling to make people notice you or talk about you 缺乏自信的;胆怯的;羞怯的
ultimate ['Altimit] *adj.* better, bigger, worse, etc. than all other objects of the same kind 最大的,极限的

Text II

terrier ['teriə] *n.* a small active type of dog that was originally used for hunting 小猎犬
prompt [prɒmpt] *vt.* to cause something to happen or be done 敦促,促使
temperament ['tempərəmənt] *n.* the emotional part of someone's character, especially how likely they are to be happy, angry 气质,性情;性格
panel ['pænl] *n.* a group of people with skills or specialist knowledge who have been chosen to give advice or opinions on a particular subject(选定的)专门小组;评判小组
reckon ['rekən] *vt.* [mainly spoken] to believe that something is true [口语] 想,以为
thickset ['θik'set] *adj.* having a wide strong body 体格结实的
heavy-jowled ['hevi-dʒauld] *adj.* having large jowls that hang down slightly 下颚有垂肉的
querulous ['kwɜruləs] *adj.* [formal] complaining all the time in an annoying way [正式] 爱发牢骚的;抱怨的;易怒的
grant [grɑ:nt] *n.* an amount of money given to someone, especially by the government for a particular purpose 补助金
premonition [ˌpri:mə'niʃən] *n.* a strong feeling that something is



going to happen, especially something bad (尤指不祥的) 预感或预兆

reveal [ri'vi:l] *vt.* to show something that was previously hidden (显) 露出

forthcoming [ˈfɔ:θ'kʌmɪŋ] *adj.* willing to be helpful, willing to give information about something 乐于助人的; 乐于提供消息的

instil [in'stil] *vt.* [Br. E] [Am. E **instill or instil**] to teach someone a way of thinking or behaving over a long period of time 灌输

cross-examine [krɒsig'zæmin; (US) 'krɒ:s-] *vt.* to question someone very thoroughly 盘问

persecute [ˈpə:sɪkju:t] *vt.* to treat someone cruelly over a period of time, especially because of their religious or political beliefs (尤指因政治、宗教信仰不同) 迫害

rugger [ˈrʌgə] *n.* [Br. E] [informal] rugby [非正式, rugby 的变体] 英式橄榄球

1.2 Word in Use (词汇用法)

1) **short of**: not having enough of something, in need of something
Her father's illness left the family short of money.

Government forces are running short of ammunition and fuel.

2) **chance** *n.* possibility 可能性; 或然性

There was really very little chance that Ben would ever have led a normal life. 指可能性。

The specialist who carried out the brain scan thought Tim's chances of survival were still slim.

3) **survive** *vi. & vt.* to continue to live or exist, especially after coming close to dying or being destroyed or after being in a



difficult or threatening situation

survival *n.*

Just eight passengers survived the plane crash.

Of all the museum's paintings, only one survived the fire.

His main concern is to ensure his own political survival.

- 4) (**an**) **air** (**of**): a feeling or attitude that someone has; the feeling that a place or situation gives you 神态, 样子; 气氛, 氛围
He has an air of importance.

The house has an air of comfort.

The meal gave the occasion an almost festive air.

put on airs 摆架子

My friends are people I trust, and I don't have to put on airs with them.

- 5) **smell of**: to have a particular smell

The laboratory smelled strongly of chemicals.

The morning smelled of rain.

- 6) **scar** [skɑ:] *vt.* [usually passive] to leave permanent marks on something especially as a result of damage

Her suitcase was scarred and battered from years of use.

The land was badly scarred by chemical waste.

cf. scare [skeə] *vt.* to make someone frightened or worried

I'm sorry, I don't mean to scare you.

I was scared when I heard that I'd failed all my exams.

scarce [skeəs] *adj.* If food, is scarce, there is not enough of it.

Fresh water and medicine were scarce in the flooded region.

Natural resources are scarce in the world.

- 7) **go** *vi.* to change to another condition, usually a worse one 变为

go deaf/blind/gray /bald, etc. ; go wild/crazy/mad;

go bad/sour/rotten

The milk smells like it's going bad.

This material has gone a nasty color.

- 8) **judging by/from something**: giving the reason why you think something is true

Judging by his face, he was angry.

Judging by the opinion polls, he seems to be succeeding.

cf. considering prep. You use considering to indicate that you are thinking about a particular fact when making a judgment or giving an opinion.

Considering her lack of experience, it is surprising she has achieved so much.

He does very well, considering how old he is.

- 9) **attach importance/significance/value/weight to something**: to think that something is important or true and that it should be considered seriously 重视

Both her parents attach great importance to education.

attach no/little/much importance to

He attached no importance to her warning.

- 10) **have something in common (with somebody)**: to have the same interests or opinion as someone else

We've got so much in common.

I don't think they've got much in common with their neighbors.

have something in common (with something): to have the same features as something else

This area obviously has a lot in common with other inner-city areas.



have nothing/little /a lot/much in common with

in common with: in the same way as someone or something else

Britain, in common with other European countries, has abolished the death penalty.

- 11) **range** *vi.* to include a variety of things

They asked questions ranging over the whole subject of science.

The sharks range in length from nine to fourteen feet.

- 12) **a crocodile of** [Br. E] a crocodile of people, especially school children, or vehicles is a long line of them moving together (行走时) 两人一排成纵列的人 (尤指学生)

A crocodile of children walk from the schoolhouse to the dining room for lunch.

- 13) **the last straw/the straw that broke the camel's back:** the latest in a series of unpleasant or undesirable events, and makes you feel that you cannot tolerate a situation any longer (一系列重压、打击中) 终于使人不能忍受的最后一击; 终于垮掉的因素

Then came the recession. Revenues dropped, but the straw to break the camel's back was the war.

The hotel was expensive, the poor food, and the bad weather was the last straw.

- 14) **prospect** *n.* something that you expect or know is going to happen in the future 可能性; 机会; 前景

Spending a week at his cousin's farm was an exciting prospect.

Her heart sank at the prospect of introducing him to her family.



1.3 Word Distinction (词义辨析)

1) **make up, consist of, compose, comprise, constitute**

Things **consist of** or **are made up of** a series of parts, or more formally **are composed of/comprise** all their parts 事物的整体由部分组成时用 **consist of** 和 **be made up of**, 较正规场合的用 **be composed of** 和 **comprise**:

New York City **comprises** Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Staten Island.

a street **composed** mainly of detached houses

a family **made up of** six people

Dinner **consisted of** a starter, a main course and a dessert.

Water **consists of** hydrogen and oxygen.

All the parts of something together **make up** or more formally **constitute** or (less frequently) **comprise** the whole 事物的部分组成一个整体时用 **make up**, 或在正规的情况下用 **constitute**, 较少用 **comprise**:

Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Staten Island **constitute/comprise** New York City.

People of 65 and over now **comprise** nearly 20% of the population.

How many people **make up** a basketball team?

Hydrogen and oxygen **constitute** water.

2) **resent, consent, assent, dissent**

resent *vt.* to experience angry, unhappy feelings because you think you have been treated unfairly or without enough respect (尤指因受委屈、伤害等)对……表示愤恨, 对……怀恨
resentment *n.*, **resentful** *adj.*

The girls in family **resented** all the attention that Peter was



getting.

resent (somebody) doing something

It's obvious he resents being dropped from the team.

consent to *vi. & n.* to give approval for something 同意, 赞同

The child's parents would not consent to the treatment.

Her father would not consent to her going abroad.

with/without somebody's consent

He entered the building without the owner's consent.

Both the husband's and wife's consent to the sale is required.

assent *n. & vi.* [formal] agreement with or approval of a plan or suggestion [正式] 同意, 赞成, 赞同

Both Denmark and Britain will give their assent to the treaty this summer.

I assented to the request of the American publishers to write this book.

dissent *n. & vi.* strong disagreement, especially with what people in authority think or what the majority of people think 意见不一致, 意见分歧

He is the toughest military ruler yet and has responded harshly to any dissent.

No one dissents from the decision to unify.

There are likely to be many dissenting voices.

3) **proceed, precede**

proceed *vi.* to continue to do something that has already been started 进行, 继续进行

The work is proceeding according to plan.

Patrick said he liked my work, and then proceeded to tell me everything was wrong with it.



precede vt. [formal] to happen or exist before something or someone or to come before something else in a series [正式] 先于, 位于……之前

The numbers on the license plate are preceded by a letter.

He was a much stronger leader than the man who preceded him.

II. Interactive Activity (交际活动)

Topic for discussion :

Would you work under a woman leader? Why? / Why not?

Key words and expressions for reference :

less aggressive

forceful

short-sighted

the competitive edge (竞争力)

the lack of drive (缺乏干劲)

considerate

more amiable

office politics (职业场所的游戏规则)

empire-building (权力扩张)

status symbols

III. Reading-writing Link (读写并连)

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

- Do you think the young man would take the job? Why? / Why not?
- How does the writer convince the reader of the unpleasantness of his first job interview?

IV. Language Practice (基础练习)

1. Replace the words in *italics* by an infinitive or an -ing construction.

- 1) The Minister of Labor readily agreed *that he would meet* the