

A GUIDE TO NEW CENTURY ENGLISH

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

BOOK FOUR

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新世纪英语教程自学指导

浙江大学出版社

专科·第4册

新世纪英语教程自学指导

(专科·第四册)

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浙江大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪英语教程自学指导. 专科. 第4册/ 黄建滨总主编; 顾晔分册主编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2004.10

ISBN 7-308-03984-6

I. 新... II. ①黄...②顾... 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(2004)第 107335 号

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州浙大路 38 号 邮政编码 310027)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

策 划 清 风

责任编辑 徐宝澍

排 版 金华市曙光印务有限公司

印 刷 浙江大学印刷厂

开 本 787mm×960mm 1/16

印 张 15

字 数 277 千字

版 印 次 2004 年 10 月第 1 版 2006 年 1 月第 4 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-308-03984-6/H·297

定 价 19.00 元



前 言

《新世纪英语教程(专科)》是一套为高等学校夜大、函大等成人高等教育而编写的英语教材,同时也可以作为高等专科院校和高职高专院校英语教材使用,旨在为新世纪的大学英语教学服务。

本套教材的使用者应该已经有大约 900 词的英语词汇量(参见第一册书后所附的基本词汇表),具有初步的英语语法知识和读、听、说英语的能力。本套教材的培养目标是:培养学生掌握较扎实的英语基础知识,具有较强的英语阅读能力,能听懂一般的英语会话材料,可以进行简单的日常英语会话,具有一定的翻译和写作能力。

本教材由课本(即《新世纪英语教程(专科)》)共四册和与各册配套的《新世纪英语教程(专科)自学指导》共四册组成,供四个学期使用。第一、二册含 15 课,第三、四册含 12 课,进度基本上可以按每周一课安排。本教材每课均涉及同一个主题,两篇文章各有侧重。围绕这些与学生生活和工作息息相关的热门话题,学生可以在教师的指导下充分发挥其学习的主动性,进行一定的语言活动,提高语言应用能力。由于自学指导中有较详细的课文注释并附有练习答案,因此教师不必再花太多的宝贵课堂教学时间讲解课文,而可以将更多的课堂时间用在提高学生的语言应用能力上,从而使学生真正成为课堂教学的主角。另外,由于话题相同,词汇复现率大大提高,有助于学生提高单词记忆效果。本教材每课前均配有听力材料,其主要目的是使学生通过听力训练来掌握英语的常用会话句型,从而达到进行简单日常口头交际的能力。

考虑到夜大、函大的学生上课时间不多,他们主要是通过自学学习英语,本套教材的自学指导对每课课文都进行了相当详细的注释。这些注释涉及语法、词汇等语言难点,对常用句型结构和词汇均通过给出例句说明其用法,并对常用的同义词的近义词进行了辨析。这些详细的注释有利于使用本教材的读者加深对课文的理解。

一词多义是英语词汇的一大特点,因此尽管有些词已出现在基本词汇表中,但考虑到它们的词义变化和用法,我们仍在课文后的词汇表中列出,并在课文注释中进行讲解,在课文练习中进行操练,以提高学生运用这些常用词的能力。

本套教材的练习相对来说是不多的,这与我们的教学理念不无关系。我们从多

年的教学实践中深刻体会到,练习只是英语教学中的一个环节。大量的练习在一定情况下(如为了参加某种考试)是有效的,但要想真正提高语言应用能力,还是要把时间和精力花在语言本身,即大量地接触所学语言上。我们希望读者把更多的时间用在听英语(课文、广播、电视节目、VCD等)上,用在广泛地阅读原文上,并在可能的情况下,多说英语,多进行英语写作和翻译训练,从而提高英语应用能力。在学习本套教材时,读者应把更多的时间放在课文学习中,通过反复朗读,直至可以背诵课文来学习英语,以培养起良好的语感。持之以恒,必见成效。

为了保持英语语法体系的完整性,我们将语法单独编写成册,另配一册语法书,而不再分项编在每课中。但教师可根据学生的实际语法水平,每学期就3—5个语法专题进行专题讲座式的讲解,以加深学生对英语语法的掌握。

本套教材的编者都是长期工作在大学英语教学和成人英语教学第一线的教师,对中国学生学习英语的特点有多年的研究。在本书的编写中,我们将我们的想法和体会贯穿其中,使本套教材具有了上述特色。我们真诚地希望这些编写特色有助于提高读者的自学效率。

本套教材由黄建滨总主编。第四册由顾晔主编,许华琳副主编,编者为:张璇、许华琳、张亚萍、杨清、唐爱军。本套教材承教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会委员、中国农业大学外语系系主任李建华教授主审,特此表示衷心的感谢。本套教材的编写得到了浙江大学成人教育学院的大力支持,他们将本套教材列入“2001年浙江大学成人教育教材建设基金、教学建设基金立项项目”并给予了重点资助。值此教材出版之际,谨向浙江大学成人教育学院表示衷心的感谢。浙江大学出版社为本书的尽早出版做了大量工作,责任编辑徐宝澍先生对本套教材的编写、版式、结构等提出了许多宝贵的意见,为本书增色不少,也谨在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

囿于水平加之时间紧张,本套教材一定还有许多不尽如人意之处,我们恳请使用本套教材的读者提出宝贵的意见和建议,使之更能满足广大读者的需求。

黄建滨

2003年12月于求是园



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Listening Comprehension

Unit One

Noise Pollution

1. A Dialogue

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

Using a Bank Account



Don't forget to sign your name. There is the bottom right-hand corner.
 (b) Ebb, here... how you for Daniel, D-A-V-I-D-L, Kirkland.
 K-I-L-K-L-A-N-D.

Listening Comprehension

Tapescript

I . A Dialogue

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

Using a Bank Account

Dan is in a bank and wants to get some money. He is talking to the teller and filling in the bank check.

Teller: Hi, may I help you?

Dan: Hi. I've just opened a checking account and I want to withdraw forty dollars. I want to know how to make out this check.

Teller: You just write the word "cash" on this line.

Dan: This line here?

Teller: Yes. Next to the words "pay to the order of".

Dan: OK. C-A-S-H. Now, I want to make this forty dollars. There. How's this?

Teller: Well, you've written the amount in numbers, but you have to write it out in words, too. That goes on the second line, there.

Dan: Oh, yeah.

Teller: By the way, it's a good idea to draw a line from the end of the amount to the word "dollars", so nobody can change the amount.

Dan: Oh! Thanks. Well, that should do it. Here you go.

Teller: You forgot to sign your name. There, in the bottom right-hand corner.

Dan: Woops, sorry! (Uh...) Uh, here ... here you go. Daniel, D-A-N-I-E-L, Kirkland, K-I-R-K-L-A-N-D.

Unit One



Teller: The... the date.

Dan: W... huh?

Teller: The date, you forgot it. It goes in the top right hand corner.

Dan: Oh, right, OK, August 29, 2003. That should do it.

Teller: You have to endorse the check. You know, sign your name on the back of it.

Dan: Oh, yeah, I always forget that. OK, am I done?

Teller: Yes. That's ten-twenty-thirty-four dollars.

Dan: Thanks a lot. Have a good day.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blank check.

Key

Exercise 1

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

Exercise 2

Daniel Kirkland	
4091 Deerwood Lane	
Minneapolis, MN 55441 (August 29, 2003)	
Pay to the order of (Cash)	\$ (40)
(Forty)	dollars
Metro North Savings Bank	
(Daniel; kirkland)	

Tapescript

II. A Passage

Exercise 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

Money

Thousands of years ago, people didn't use coins or paper money. If they wanted to buy something, they paid for it with animals, jewelry, or food. In early Rome, the army paid their soldiers with salt because it was difficult to get and therefore it was very valuable. In fact, the English word salary comes from the Latin word for salt.

When copper was found on an island in the Mediterranean Sea, traders began to use it to pay for products. Countries then made coins from copper and other valuable metals, and the idea of money was born. Today, most people use paper money or coins when they want to buy something.

Exercise 2

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Key

Exercise 1

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

Exercise 2

1. coins 2. jewelry 3. valuable 4. salary
5. copper 6. island 7. traders 8. metals

Reading Comprehension

Text

Noise Pollution

Notes to the Text

1. warn sb. of 警告某人潜在的危險或問題。例如：

Unit One



They warned him of the dangers of flying alone.

他们警告他单独飞行有危险。

She has been warned of the danger of driving the car in that state.

已经告诉过她,这样开汽车有危险。

2. *serve v.* 满足(需要),达到(目的)。例如:

This serves to show how foolish you have been.

这足以说明你有多蠢。

It's not exactly what I wanted, but it will serve my purpose.

这跟我想要的不太一样,但还算可以。

比较: *serve (sb.) (as sth.)* 为(某人)工作,尤指当佣人。例如:

He has served his master for many years.

他伺候主人很多年了。

serve sb. (with sth.) 给……饭菜。例如:

Dinner is served.

开饭了。

3. *in the form of* 以……形式。例如:

The lawn was laid out in the form of the figure eight.

草地铺成8字型。

4. *unwanted sound* 作补语。

unwanted 此处意为“有害的”。例如:

unwanted plants 有害的植物。

unwanted 还可意为“多余的,不需要的”。例如:

ignore unwanted advice 不理睬多余的劝告。

5. *before: conj.* 在……之前

It will be a long time before we finish this dictionary.

我们需要许多时间才能把这本字典编完。

It may be many years before we meet again.

大概要过许多年我们才能再见面。

6. *have been studying* 为现在完成时。现在完成时表示从过去某时开始一直持续到现在的动作。此动作或情况可能已停止,也可能继续下去。例如:

I have been teaching for 15 years.

我已任教15年了。

My grandfather has been working in the garden the whole morning.

我的外公已在花园里干了一上午了。

7. *amaze vt.* 使……惊讶,常用于被动语态。例如:

He said most of the cast was amazed by the play's success.

大多数演员对此剧的成功感到惊讶。

She is amazed that people still risk traveling without insurance.

人们依然在没有保险的情况下冒险旅行,她对此感到惊讶。

8. the crashing, squeaking, banging, hammering of people 为 noise pollution 的同位语,对其作补充说明。

joke 意为“无需认真对待的事情,轻松的事,容易的事”,常用于否定句中。be no joke 意为“不是闹着玩的”。

9. look at 此处意为“考虑,接受”。例如:

I wouldn't even look at a job like that.

这样的工作我不屑一顾。

He would not look at a task like that.

这样的任务他不会接受。

It is a threat that should be looked at carefully. 中的 that 为关系代词,引导定语从句,修饰 threat。例如:

It is a problem that you must take seriously.

这个问题你必须认真对待。

10. called “decibels” 为过去分词作后置定语,修饰 units, 相当于定语从句 which/that is called “decibels”。又如:

The famous pottery lost in a shipwreck off the coast of China has been found two months before.

在中国海岸附近由于沉船事故而丢失的陶器两个月前找到了。

11. They bother not only our ears, but our minds and bodies as well.

not only ... but as well 不但……而且,也可表示为 not only ... but also。例如:

He not only gave us a lot of advice, but helped us to do the job as well.

他不但给了我们很多建议,而且帮助我们做事。

He not only read the book, but also remembered what he read.

他不仅读了那本书,而且还记住了。

not only 放在句首时,句子要倒装。例如:

Not only does he write his own plays, but also he acts in them.

他不仅自编剧本,还饰演其中的角色。

Unit One



as well: also, and 也, 还, 又。例如:

He is a doctor, and a musician as well.

他既是医生又是音乐家。

12. saying n. 谚语, 俗语, 格言。例如:

We also realized the truth of that old saying: Charity begins at home.

俗话说: 慈善先惠及家人, 我们也认识到其中的真谛。

it being so noisy that you can't hear yourself think 为动名词短语作介词 about 的宾语。

so ... that 如此的……以至于。例如:

The deal seems so attractive that it would be difficult for him to say no.

这个买卖太诱人了, 他无法拒绝。

hear yourself think 中的 think 为宾语补语。注意这里 think 前不用 to。

13. who study noise 为定语从句, 修饰 doctors。that we must sometimes hear ourselves think 为 believe 的宾语从句。

14. If we don't 是省略句, 完整句为 If we don't hear ourselves think

15. add ... to 增加。例如:

add fuel to the flames 火上浇油

that already faces enough stress 为定语从句, 修饰 society。

face vt. 面临, 面对。例如:

We should face our responsibilities. 我们应当正视自己的责任。

比较: be faced with 面对, 对付。例如:

We are faced with difficulties. 我们面临着困难。

16. stop ... from 阻止。例如:

Nothing could stop me from achieving my ambition.

什么都无法阻止我实现自己的抱负。

17. hearings 此处意为“(调查委员会等召开的)意见(或证言)听取会, 听证会”。下句中的 hearing 意为“听力、听觉”。例如:

They held a hearing on the construction of subway.

他们就地铁建设举行了听证会。

The hearing in one of his ears was gone.

他的一只耳朵失聪。

18. airplanes taking off and landing 为动名词短语, 作 of 的宾语。

19. break in on / upon 打扰, 打断。例如:

Mary broke in on his thoughts.

玛丽打断了他的思路。

Don't break in on their conversation.

别打断他们的谈话。

20. that 指代 noise, 避免了重复。本句主语为 noise of buildings going up 和 that of emergency automobiles, 因此谓语动词用复数。

emergency automobiles 救火车, 救护车

emergency *n.* 紧急情况, 紧急事件。此处起形容词的作用, 修饰另一名词 automobiles。又如:

vegetable plot 菜地

college student 大学生

the labor movement 工人运动

21. caused by noise 为过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 harm。

cut down (on) : reduce (sth.) 减少。例如:

cut down (on) one's expenses 减少开支

The doctor told him to cut down (on) his consumption of fat.

医生建议他减少脂肪的摄入量。

22. to cut down 为动词不定式短语, 在此句中做表语。例如:

Our plan is to finish the work in two weeks.

我们计划在两周内完成这项工作。

Her wish is to become an expert in computer.

她的愿望是成为一个计算机专家。

23. to protect ourselves against the noise we can't stop 也是动词不定式短语作表语。the noise we can't stop 为定语从句, 修饰 noise, 省略了关系代词 that 或 which。

24. controlling noise 现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 laws。

25. good old days 意为“过去的好时光(指没有噪声污染、平静安宁的日子)”。

Translation of the Text

噪声污染

对声音的感觉是我们了解周围事物的重要手段之一。警报声或是响尾蛇发出