

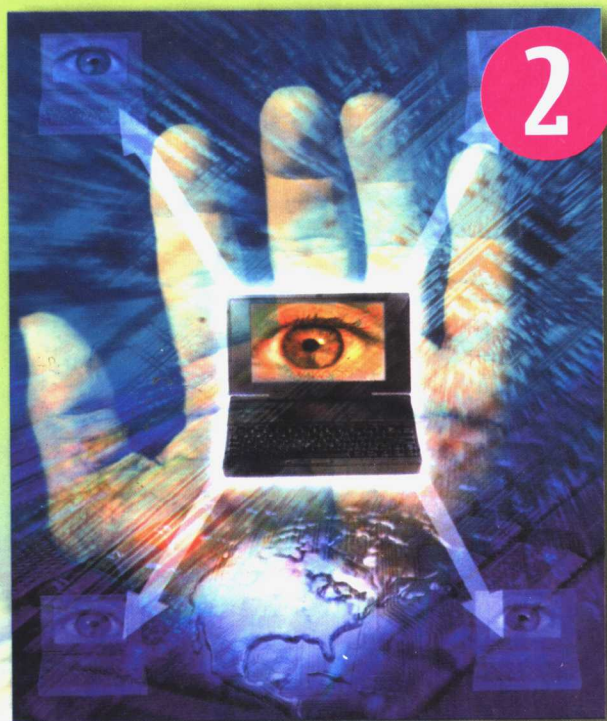
# 新编大学英语

New College English

## 疑难详解

主编 黄志宏

编著 黄志宏 董 明



浙江大學出版社

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第2册

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语》(浙江大学应惠兰主编,外语教学与研究出版社出版)是一套全新的高质量的教材,很好地体现了《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本,1999年)的精神和原则,受到了众多高校师生的欢迎。为配合教材的使用,我们组织教学经验丰富,对教学大纲和四、六级考试有一定研究的教师编著了与教材完全配套的《新编大学英语疑难详解》丛书。

**本丛书的鲜明特色:**“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”需要学生在课堂教学中积极参与围绕主题的各项语言活动。这是《新编大学英语》的教学要求,但恰恰也是目前大学英语教学和学生学习的难点。为此,本丛书在每个单元专门拟出一两个与教材单元主题一致的,更适合口、笔头英语交际活动的题目,并就此提供或归纳相关的、符合认知需求的语言材料,解决学生参与课堂活动的困难,逐步提高学生的英语综合应用能力。

丛书在编排上与教材同步,每个单元分以下五个部分:

**Part I Topic-Based Verbal Preparation:** 提供与单元主题一致的课堂或课后的交际活动的题目及所需的语言材料,有助于学生扩展和记忆相关主题的词汇和句型,顺利完成教学必需的交际活动。

**Part II In-Class Reading:**

**Section A Word Study:** 对课内阅读文章的重点词汇进行详解。词义和用法以四、六级词汇表为依据,并辅以相对应的典型例句;同时列出该词的短语、派生词、近义词和反义词,便于学生举一反三,温故知新,扩大词汇量。

**Section B Sentence Analysis:** 对文章中的难句分别从英文释义、中文译文以及句子分析进行讲解。分析部分从句子结构、语言

点、文化背景等几个方面着手。

**Section C Key to Post Reading:** 提供课文练习参考答案。

**Part III After-Class Reading:** 分别对教材中各篇课后阅读文章的重点词汇和难句进行详解,内容安排同 Part II 的 Section A 和 Section B。

**Part IV Key to Further Development:** 提供教材中“巩固和提高”中练习的参考答案,便于学生自学与对照。

**Part V Testing Yourself:** 为帮助学生巩固教学内容,进行应试训练,为四、六级考试做好准备,每个单元配以一定量的四、六级模拟题(附答案),内容紧扣教材。题型分为两个部分:第一部分为词汇和语法结构;第二部分为中译英(第1册)、阅读理解(第2册)、作文(第3册)、完形填空(第4册)。

本丛书由黄志宏主编并审订。参加本册编著的有黄志宏(Unit 1~Unit 3)和董明(Unit 4~Unit 12)。

本丛书在编写过程中,参阅了《新编大学英语》及有关书籍,在此一并致以谢意。书中如有疏漏,敬请专家、同行指正。

编著者  
2001年10月

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# Unit 1

## Food

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### Part I Topic-Based Verbal Preparation

**Topic** What Are Your Favorite Foods? Why Do You Prefer These Foods?

#### Section A Words and Phrases

##### 1. Food

###### 1) Vegetable(蔬菜)

cabbage(大白菜)

turnip(萝卜)

broad bean(蚕豆)

soybean(大豆)

bamboo shoot(竹笋)

pumpkin(南瓜)

tomato(西红柿)

onion(洋葱)

lettuce(莴苣)

###### 2) Meat(肉类)

pork(猪肉)

cucumber(黄瓜)

carrot(胡萝卜)

pea(豌豆)

bean sprout(豆芽)

mushroom(蘑菇)

eggplant(茄子)

potato(土豆)

broccoli(花椰菜)

garlic(蒜头)

beef(牛肉)

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| bacon(咸/熏肉)              | ham(火腿)            |
| pork chop(排骨)            | sausage(香肠)        |
| steak(牛排)                | mutton(羊肉)         |
| lamb(小羊肉)                | chicken(鸡肉)        |
| turkey(火鸡)               | duck(鸭肉)           |
| 3) Fish & Seafood(鱼和海鲜)  |                    |
| tuna(金枪鱼)                | shark(鲨鱼)          |
| shark's fin(鱼翅)          | shrimp(虾)          |
| prawn(大虾)                | lobster(龙虾)        |
| crab(蟹)                  | sea cucumber(海参)   |
| jellyfish(海蜇)            | tortoise(甲鱼)       |
| eel(鳗、鳝鱼)                |                    |
| 4) Cereal(谷类)            |                    |
| rice(大米)                 | wheat(小麦)          |
| barley(大麦)               | corn/maize(玉米)     |
| cornflake(玉米片)           |                    |
| 5) Beverage & Wine(饮料和酒) |                    |
| tea(茶)                   | coffee(咖啡)         |
| Coke(可口可乐)               | Pepsi(百事可乐)        |
| Sprite(雪碧)               | lemonade(柠檬水)      |
| fruit juice(果汁)          | mineral water(矿泉水) |
| soft drink(不含酒精的饮料)      | rice wine(黄酒/米酒)   |
| red/white wine(红/白葡萄酒)   |                    |
| house wine(饭店自制的特色酒)     |                    |
| beer(啤酒)                 | liqueur(烈性酒)       |
| champagne(香槟)            | brandy(白兰地)        |
| whisky(威士忌)              | gin(杜松子酒)          |
| sherry(雪莉酒)              | cocktail(鸡尾酒)      |



## 6) Fruit(水果)

apple(苹果)	pear(梨)
peach(桃)	banana(香蕉)
grape(葡萄)	pineapple(菠萝)
orange(桔子)	watermelon(西瓜)
lemon(柠檬)	plum(李子)
cherry(樱桃)	strawberry(草莓)
coconut(椰子)	

## 7) Food &amp; Dish(食品和菜肴)

## a. Western Food(西餐)

appetizer(开胃菜)	starters(第一道菜)
main course(主菜)	dessert(饭后的甜点)
salad(沙拉)	cheese(奶酪)
sushi(寿司)	sashimi(生鱼片)

## b. Chinese Food(中餐)

cold dish(冷盘)	poached eggs(荷包蛋)
fried diced chicken(炒鸡丁)	fried sliced fish(炒鱼片)
shrimp with beancurd(虾仁豆腐)	
beancurd stewed in eastern pot(砂锅豆腐)	
stewed meat balls(红烧肉丸)	roast duck(烤鸭)
shredded pork with green pepper(青椒肉丝)	

## c. Fast Food(快餐)

sandwich(三明治)	hot dog(热狗)
hamburger(汉堡包)	pizza(比萨饼)
McDonald's(麦当劳)	spaghetti(意大利式面条)
fish and chips(炸鱼片和土豆条)	French Fries(炸土豆条)
Kentucky Fried Chicken(KFC)(肯塔基炸鸡)	
lunchbox(便当,盒饭)	

## 2. Tastes and Nutrition

### 1) Tastes(味)

a. cook(煮)	fry(煎,炸)
deep-fry(炸,油余)	stir-fry(炒)
bake(烤,烘)	steam(蒸)
stew(炖)	grill(扒)
salted(腌的)	smoked(熏的)
fresh(鲜的)	frozen(冷冻的)
b. sweet(甜)	sour(酸)
bitter(苦)	hot/spicy(辣)
delicious(美味的)	tasty(好味道的)
flavored(有……风味的)	mouth watering(诱人食欲的)
distinctive(有特色的)	nutritious(有营养的)
disgusting(令人作呕的)	nauseating(令人恶心的)

### 2) Nutrition(营养)

protein(蛋白质)	amino acid(氨基酸)
fat(脂肪)	starch(淀粉)
carbohydrate(碳水化合物)	mineral(矿物质)
phosphorus(磷)	calcium(钙)
vitamin(维生素)	nutrient(营养成分)

## Section B Expressions and Sentences

1. ...be good to eat ……是好吃的东西
2. to regard...as appropriate/good food 把……视为正常的/好的食物
3. ...make a delicious meal ……是一种美味佳肴
4. food likes and dislikes 对食物的喜好
5. food taboo 食物禁忌
6. a memorable meal 一餐难忘的饭

7. to develop an appetite 增进食欲
8. a restaurant that features... 以经营……为特色的餐馆
9. absorption of nutrients 营养的吸收
10. to provide the body with heat/fuel and energy 为人体提供热量和能量
11. ...that the body needs for growth 人体生长所需要的……
12. ...be necessary for good health ……是保持身体健康所必需的
13. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 每天吃只苹果,医生不来找我。
14. Hunger is the best sauce. 饿了,什么都好吃。(饥不择食。)
15. The first dish pleases all. 第一道菜人人喜欢。

## Part II In-Class Reading

### Food and Culture

#### Section A Word Study

1. **apparently** *ad.* easily seen or understood 显然地; according to appearance (not necessarily true), seemingly 似乎

例: 1) Mary was all smiles that day. Apparently, she felt happy and excited. 那天,玛丽喜形于色。显然她很高兴和兴奋。

- 2) There weren't any witnesses of the traffic accident, but apparently the taxi driver speeded. 交通事故没有目击者,但出租车司机似乎超速了。

【同根词/派生词】appear *v.*; apparent *a.*

【近义词】evidently(显然地); obviously(明显地); seemingly(似乎)

2. **appropriate** *a.* (for/to/that...) correct or suitable 适当的, 恰当的

*vt.* to take for oneself 私占, 挪用; to set aside for some purpose 为……拨出

例: 1) Her bright clothes were not appropriate for a funeral. 她那艳丽的衣服不适合在葬礼上穿。

2) All the employees should be given tasks appropriate to their abilities. 给雇员分配工作, 要人尽其才。

3) It is appropriate that the committee should be reorganized. 重组该委员会是恰当的。(appropriate 用在此句子结构中, 则主语从句用虚拟语气。)

4) It was suspected that a large proportion of the emergency food packages had been appropriated by some officials and had never reached those in need. 人们怀疑, 一大部分求援食品被一些官员侵吞了, 根本没送到那些急需的人手中。

5) The government has appropriated large sums of money for building new schools and hospitals. 政府拨出好几笔款项作为新建学校、医院之用。

【同根词/派生词】 *appropriately* *ad.*; *appropriateness* *n.* (适当); *appropriation* *n.* (拨款用作……, 中饱私囊)

【近义词】 *a.* suitable (适合的); fitting (适当的, 合宜的)

【反义词】 *a.* inappropriate (不适当的); unsuitable (不适合的); improper (不适当的, 不正确的)

*v.* assign (分配, 指定); allot (分配, 拨出)

3. **bark** *vi./n.* (to make) the short, sharp and loud sound that dogs make 狗吠叫(声)

*n.* [不可数] the strong outer covering of a tree 树皮

例: 1) Whenever strangers approach the house, the dog always

barks at them. 每当有陌生人走近这房子, 这个狗总是朝他们叫。

2) The dog backed a few steps, giving a bark of alarm. 这狗朝后退了几步, 发出警告的叫声。

3) Unfortunately, there is no bark and branches on the old tree. 不幸的是, 这株老树已经既无树皮又无树枝了。

【习语/短语】

1) Their bark is worse than their bite. 他们叫得比咬得凶。  
(说话很凶, 其实不然。)

2) to bark up the wrong tree: to go to the wrong place or have a mistaken idea 认错目标; 想法错误

例: You are barking up the wrong tree if you ask her for help. 假如你要求她帮忙的话, 那你就找错人了。

【近义词】*v. / n.* yap(狗汪汪叫/汪汪叫声); howl(狗/狼嗥叫; 嗥叫声); snarl(狂吠, 嗥叫)

4. **fertilize** *vt.* to add chemical or natural substance to soil to make crops grow well 施肥, 使土地肥沃; to start the development of young in a female creature or plant 使受精

例: 1) More and more chemicals are used to fertilize farmlands.  
现在给土地施肥, 越来越多地采用化学肥料。

2) Bees fertilize the flowers. 蜜蜂使花受精。

【同根词/派生词】*fertilizer n.* (肥料); *fertility n.* (肥沃, 繁殖, 多产); *fertile a.* (多产的; 肥沃的; 受精的)

【近义词】*enrich* (使富裕); *impregnate* (受胎, 怀孕)

5. **forbid** *vt.* to order/command somebody not to do 不许; 禁止(某人做某事)

例: 1) Tom's father forbade him to drive the car. 汤姆的父亲不许他开这辆车。

2) Foreigners are forbidden from entering the military base.

外国人禁止进入军事基地。

3) Smoking is forbidden in the concert hall. 演奏厅内不准吸烟。

【习语/短语】god/heaven forbid (that...); very much hope it will not happen 但愿不会发生;绝对不会有那回事

例: Heaven forbid that I should ever say nasty things about you. 我绝不会说你的坏话。

【同根词/派生词】forbidden *a.* (严禁的, 禁止入内参观的); forbidding *a.* (难以接近的, 形势险恶的)

【近义词】ban(禁止); prohibit(禁止)

【反义词】permit(准许); allow(允许)

【辨 异】forbid; prohibit; ban

●forbid 更多的是个人或某个规定所不允许, 是一个较常用的词。

●prohibit 常指被法律、法规所禁止。

●ban 也指法律的禁止, 另外它不仅能作动词也能作名词。

例: 1) The students were forbidden to take calculators into the exam. 学生不准把计算器带入试场。

2) Those under 18 are prohibited from drinking in that country. 在那个国家禁止十八岁以下的人喝酒。

3) Many political parties were banned in that country last year. 去年那个国家取缔了许多政党。

4) There is a ban on smoking in this office. 这个办公室禁止吸烟。

6. **sacred** *a.* holy by connection with God or religion, thus deserving respect 神圣的; religious 宗教的; serious, solemn and important 郑重的, 重要的, 不可改变或不可冒犯的

例: 1) The pig is a sacred animal in Moslem countries. 在伊斯兰国家,猪是神圣的动物。

2) Do you have any sacred writings in your library? 你们图书馆有宗教类的书吗?

3) He thinks that his privacy is sacred. 他认为他的隐私不可侵犯。

4) The teacher saw it as her sacred duty to ensure that children were taught respect for others. 老师认为教会孩子们尊重别人是她的神圣职责。

【习语/短语】sacred to: for the honor of a person or god 献给(某人或某神)的,祭祀

例: It is proposed that a monument sacred to the memory of martyrs be erected in the city's square. 人们提议在城市的广场上树一块烈士纪念碑。

【同根词/派生词】sacredly *ad.*; sacredness *n.* (神圣)

【近义词】holy(虔诚的); divine(神圣的); blessed(神圣的,快乐的)

【反义词】profane(污秽的)

## Section B Sentence Analysis

1. Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats, but there are forty-two different cultures whose people regard rats as appropriate food. (L. 5, 指自教材第 5 行起,下同)

【释义】Many people would feel disgusted if they had to eat rats, but people from forty-two different cultures in the world think that rats are a kind of food.

【译文】许多人会觉得吃老鼠太恶心了,但世界上有 42 种不同文化背景的人们把老鼠当作正常的食物。

【分析】1) 这是一个并列复合句,两个并列分句由 but 连接。

第一分句中 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是动词不定式 to eat rats;第二分句是一个复合句,含有 whose 引导的定语从句修饰 cultures。

- 2) regard somebody/something as somebody/something:  
consider somebody/something somebody/something  
把……看成……

例: We regard English as a useful tool in work. /We  
consider English a useful tool in work. 我们把英  
语看成工作时的有用工具。

**2. Some people in Africa think African termites make a delicious meal. (L.8)**

【释义】Some Africans consider African termites good enough to be a delicious meal.

【译文】有些非洲人认为非洲白蚁是一种美味佳肴。

【分析】make 在句中用作系动词,意为: be good enough to be/ become...; be suitable or have the qualities necessary for a special purpose/job; be responsible for the success of... 宜成为;能成为;使成为

例: a. Chocolates make a nice Valentine gift. 巧克力糖是情人节的好礼物。

b. The story makes good reading. 这故事很有看头。

**3. Many other people would probably be sick if they had to eat termites, but one hundred grams of termites contain more than twice as many calories and almost twice as much protein as one hundred grams of cooked hamburger. (L.8)**

【释义】Many other people would probably feel sick if they had to eat termites, but in one hundred grams of termites there are more than twice as many calories and almost twice as much



protein as in the same amount of cooked hamburger.

**【译文】**对于许多其他人来说,如果非得吃白蚁,他们很可能会感到恶心。然而,如果拿 100 克的白蚁和 100 克制成的汉堡包相比,它所含的热量是后者的两倍多,其所含的蛋白质也几乎是后者的两倍。

**【分析】**1) 这是一个由 but 连接的并列复合句。第一分句是一个复合句,含有 if 引导的条件状语从句,主句谓语 would be 和从句谓语 had to 都是虚拟语气,表示“非得吃白蚁”是一种不太可能的假设;第二分句是一个 as...as... 的比较句型,第二个 as 引导了一个有省略的比较状语从句,完整的应为: as one hundred...hamburger (contain calories and protein)。

2) sick 和 ill 的区别:

词义上: 同样表示病了, sick 还可指精神方面的病, 另外, sick 常常指胃部的不适(如反胃、恶心等), 还指称不上病的身体上的不适(如晕车、晕船等)。

用法上: sick 可作表语也可用作定语, 而 ill 只能用作表语, 不能用作定语。

3) as many as + 可数名词/as much as + 不可数名词: 多达……

例: For lunch, Jack ate as many as five hamburgers and paid as much as half the money he earned that day. 午饭, 杰克吃了多达 5 个汉堡包, 花去了多达当天一半的收入。

句中 calorie 是可数名词, protein 是不可数名词, 因此, 句中用了 many calories 和 much protein。

4) cooked 是过去分词作定语, 修饰 hamburger。过去分词作定语, 表示这个动词的动作对所修饰的名词