

新编大学英语

New College English

疑难详解

主编 黄志宏

编著 鄢小凤 钟 玮



浙江大學出版社

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第1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。参加本册编著的有鄢小凤(Unit 1~Unit 6)和钟玮(Unit 7~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

Love

Part I Topic-Based Verbal Preparation

Topic Tell a Love Story

Section A Words and Phrases

lover(爱人,情人)	affection(爱,爱慕)
romantic love(爱情)	love at first sight(一见钟情)
admire(爱慕,钦佩)	be engaged to(与……订婚)
lovely(可爱的)	lovable(可爱的)
heartache(痛心,伤心)	heartbroken(使心碎的)
warm-hearted(热心的)	heartless(无情的)
break one's heart(使人心碎)	with all one's heart(真心诚意的)
half-hearted(半心半意的)	fall in love(爱上)
be in love with(跟……恋爱)	make love(做爱)
hug(拥抱)	unrequited love(单相思)
sweetheart(爱人,情人)	tenderly(温柔地)
kiss(吻)	miss(思念)
love affairs(恋爱)	love letters(情书)

love story(爱情故事)	love song(情歌)
marriage(婚姻)	wedding(婚礼)
passionate(充满激情的)	part(断绝关系)
loyal(忠诚的)	divorce(离婚)

Section B Expressions and Sentences

1. All her life, she has been looking for a good heart to lean on. 她一生都在寻找可以永世相依的善良之心。
2. Two young lovers were smiling through the passing seasons. 两个年轻的恋人穿越时间隧道灿烂地微笑着。
3. The old know what loving truly means; the young can only guess. 老年人知道爱情真正意味着什么,年轻人只能猜测。
4. Love me, love my dog. 爱屋及乌。
5. The more forbidden the love, the stronger it becomes. 越不让爱,爱得越深。
6. Love is blind. 爱情使人对缺点视而不见。
7. The two young lovers once made a solemn pledge of love. 这对年轻恋人曾经海誓山盟。

Part II In-Class Reading

A Good Heart to Lean On

Section A Word Study

1. **adjust** *vt.* to set right, to put in order 调整; to regulate 调节;
to make suitable or convenient for use 使适用,使……适应
例: 1) She adjusted the pillows on the bed. 她把床上枕头弄松并放好。

2) The body adjusts itself to changes in temperature. 身体能自行调节以适应气温变化。

3) You should adjust your expenditure to your income. 你必须量入为出。

【同根词/派生词】adjustable *a.* (可调整的); adjustor *n.* (调整者, 调节器); adjustment *n.* (调整)

【近义词】regulate(调节); adapt(调整)

【反义词】derange(捣乱, 扰乱)

【辨 异】adjust, adapt

●adjust 一般与具体事物连用, 如: adjust one's watch (对表); 也可用于抽象事物或比喻说法, 如: adjust the relations among the people (调整人民内部关系)。

●adjust 用反身代词作宾语时, 与 adapt 略有区别。adjust 强调作轻微的、不重要的调整; adapt 指“修改或改变以适应新的环境或变化”, 强调使某物或某人发生较大的变化。

例: 1) This creature can adjust itself to external change. 这种生物能适应外界的变化。

2) When you go to a foreign country, you must adapt your way of living to changed conditions. 你去外国时, 必须使自己的生活方式适应变化了的环境。

2. **balance** *n.* condition of being steady, a weight or influence on one side which equals weight or influence on the other 平衡, 均衡; an instrument for weighing things by seeing whether the amounts in 2 hanging pans are equal 天平, 秤; money or something else which remains or is left over 结存, 结欠

v. to weigh (a question); to compare (two objects, plans, etc.) 衡量, 权衡; to keep or put (something, oneself) in a state of balance 保持平衡; 使平衡

例: 1) The slow and steady Mr. Smith acts as a balance to the clever but irresponsible Mr. Green. 做事缓慢、稳重的史密斯先生和聪明、不负责任的格林先生正好平衡。

2) Weigh the fish in the balance. 把鱼放秤上称一称。

3) My bank balance isn't very large any more. 我的存款不多了。

4) You must balance the advantages with the disadvantages. 你必须权衡事情的利弊。

5) Can you balance a stick on the end of your nose? 你能使一根放在鼻尖上的棍子保持平衡吗?

【习语/短语】be in (the) balance 安危未定; keep one's balance 保持平衡, 镇定; lose one's balance 失去平衡, 慌乱; throw somebody off one's balance 使某人失去平衡

例: 1) Though her life was in (the) balance, she thought only of the work of the Party. 尽管她的生命危急, 但她一心只想着党的工作。

2) A small child has to learn to keep its balance before it can walk far. 小孩在能走远以前, 必先学会保持平衡。

3) He was surrounded by so many dangers that he lost his balance. 他为如此多的危险所包围, 故心绪甚为烦躁。

4) The big stone threw him off his balance. 这块大石头使他失去了平衡。

【同根词/派生词】balanced *a.* (身心平稳的); unbalanced *a.* (不平衡的, 不稳定的); unbalance *vt. / n.* (使失去平衡, 使精神错乱/不平衡)

【近义词】*n.* equilibrium(平衡, 均衡); poise(平衡)

v. counterbalance(平衡,抗衡); counterpoise(平衡,抗衡)

【反义词】*n.* unbalance(不平衡)

v. unbalance(使失去平衡)

3. **cling** *vi.* to hold tight, to resist separation 坚守,抓紧,紧紧抓着; to stay near, to go closer to 粘着,挨近; to stick to 坚持,忠实于

例: 1) He clung to his possessions. 他坚守自己的财产不肯放弃。

2) The ship clung to the coast. 这艘船紧靠海岸航行。

3) They clung to old customs. 他们墨守成规。

【近义词】*v.* stick(粘住,坚持); adhere(粘附,坚持)

4. **engage** *vt.* to obtain the right to employ 雇用

v. to promise, to bind (oneself) 许诺,约束; take part in, busy oneself with 从事,忙于; to be bound to a promise to marry 订婚

例: 1) He engaged Mary as an interpreter. 他聘用玛丽做翻译。

2) I will engage (myself) to manage the business if you will (yourself) provide the capital. 如果你答应出资,我答应经管这个事业。

3) He is engaged in politics. 他从事于政治。

4) Tom and Mary are engaged. 汤姆和玛丽订婚了。

【习语/短语】be engaged to somebody. 与某人订婚

例: Tom is engaged to Mary. 汤姆和玛丽订婚了。

【同根词/派生词】engagement *n.* (约会,订婚); engaged *a.* (忙的,没空的); engaging *a.* (迷人的,可爱的); engagingly *ad.* (迷人地,可爱地)

【近义词】hire(雇用); pledge(保证); promise(许诺)

5. **envy** *n.* [不可数] feeling of disappointment and resentment (at another's better fortune) 嫉妒, 羡慕; object of such feeling 羡慕的对象, 嫉妒的对象

vt. to feel envy of 羡慕, 嫉妒

例: 1) He was filled with envy of me/at my success. 他十分羡慕我(我的成功)。

2) His splendid new car was the envy of all his friends. 他那辆豪华的新车是他所有朋友羡慕的对象。

3) I envy your good fortune. 我羡慕你的好运。

【同根词/派生词】 *envious a.*; *enviously ad.*; *enviousness n.*

【近义词】 *v.* jealousy(嫉妒, 珍爱); grudge(怨恨, 妒忌)

6. **fortune** *n.* [不可数] a chance or luck as a force in human affairs, fate 运气, 命运; [可数] prosperity, great wealth 兴隆, 巨富

例: 1) She had the good fortune to be free from illness all her life. 她很运气, 一生都和疾病无缘。

2) The West is traditionally the land of the pioneers and the cowboys, where they could easily make fortunes in cattle or land. 西部传统上是开拓者和牛仔的天地, 那里牲口和土地很容易给他们带来大量财富。

【习语/短语】 tell somebody's fortune 给某人算命

例: It is said that the Gypsy can tell your fortune. 据说吉普赛人会算命。

【同根词/派生词】 *fortunate a.* *fortunately ad.* *unfortunate a.* *unfortunately ad.*

【近义词】 luck(运气); chance(机会, 运气); property(财产); wealth(财富)

【反义词】 misfortune(坏运气, 不幸)

7. **lean** *v.* to be put in a sloping position 倾斜; to rest in a sloping

position for support (on/upon) 倚,靠; to depend (on/upon) 依靠,依赖

a. having less than the usual proportion of fat 瘦的; producing or having little value 贫瘠的

例: 1) Look at the trees that lean over in the wind! 看那被风吹斜的树!

2) He leaned his elbows on a table. 他把两肘倚靠在桌上。

3) Don't always lean on others for help. 不要老是依赖别人的帮忙。

4) She is a lean figure. 她身材瘦。

5) It was a lean year last year. 去年是个歉收年。

【习语/短语】lean against/on/upon 倚,靠

例: She leaned against his shoulder. 她倚靠在他的肩膀上。

【同根词/派生词】leaning *n.* (倾向,倾斜; 爱好)

【近义词】*v.* slant(倾斜); slope(倾斜); incline(倾斜,使倾斜)

a. skinny(瘦的)

【反义词】*a.* fleshy(多肉的,肥胖的); strong(强壮的)

8. **occasion** *n.* time at which a particular event takes place; right time (for something) (发生特殊事情的)时机,机会; reason, cause, need 理由,原因,需要

vt. to cause 引起,惹起

例: 1) I have met Mr. White on several occasions. 我曾有几次碰到怀特先生。

2) I've had no occasion to visit him recently. 我最近没有必要去看他。

3) Your behavior has occasioned (us) a lot of trouble. 你的行为给我们惹了许多麻烦。

【习语/短语】on occasion(s) 有时,间或; rise to the occasion 起

而应变,善处难局

例: 1) He came to see us on occasion(s). 他偶尔来看我们。

2) In the economic crisis, he rose to the occasion. 在经济危机时,他应付自如。

【同根词/派生词】occasional *a.* (时而的,偶尔的); occasionally *ad.* (时而地,不时地)

【近义词】opportunity(时机,机会); chance(机会); time(时间,时机)

【辨 异】occasion, chance, opportunity

●occasion 强调应采取行动的时机。

例: He took the occasion to satisfy his desire for revenge. 他抓住这个时机满足他复仇的欲望。

●chance 主要指幸运和偶然事件提供的机会。

例: They had no chance to escape. 他们没有机会逃走。

●opportunity 是普通用语,所指范围较广,尤其指做符合自己的目的、愿望的事的好机会。

例: You should make the most of your opportunities of seeing the country, of learning the language. 你应该尽量利用你的机会看看这个国家,学习它的语言。

9. **urge** *vt.* to push or drive on 驱赶,驱策; to request earnestly, to try to persuade, to recommend strongly 力请,力劝,敦促

n. strong desire 强烈的愿望

例: 1) With whip and spur he urged his horse onward. 他以马鞭及马刺策马前进。

2) The salesman urged me to buy a new car. 那推销商向我大力推销一部新的汽车。

3) He urged on his pupils the importance of hard work. 他向学生们力言用功的重要性。

4) He urged that we should leave. 他竭力主张我们离去。

5) He has an urge to travel. 他很想去旅行。

【同根词/派生词】urgent *a.* (紧急的, 急迫的); urgency *n.* (紧急的事; 紧急)

【近义词】*v.* spur (激励, 鞭策); prick (刺, 扎, 刺痛)

n. desire (要求, 渴望); passion (激情); lust (欲望); appetite (胃口, 愿望)

Section B Sentence Analysis

1. He was severely crippled and very short, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. (L. 1, 指自教材第 1 行起, 下同)

【释义】He was seriously lame and very short, and when we often walked together, my father would put his hand on my arm to keep his balance, so it was quite often that people would look at us.

【译文】他跛得很厉害, 个头又矮, 当我们一起走时, 他为了保持平衡把手搭在我胳膊上, 人们常常会盯着我们看。

【分析】1) 这是一个并列复合句。逗号后的第二分句中有一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句。

2) his hand on my arm for balance 是一个“名词 + 介词短语”的独立主格结构, 作 we would walk together 的状语。

3) when 从句中的 would 是 used to (过去常常) 的意思, 不是过去将来时的助动词。

2. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. (L. 17)

【释义】Looking back now, I feel surprised at how much courage

he must have had to endure all that humiliation and pressure.

【译文】一个成年男子需要多少勇气来承受这种屈辱和压力,我现在想起这些的时候,仍感到惊叹不已。

【分析】1) 这是个复合句,含有:①when 引导的状语从句;②宾语从句 how much...stress,作 marvel at 的宾语。

2) marvel 此处意为“惊叹”,为不及物动词,通常与 at 连用。

例: He marveled at the rapid economic growth in China. 他对中国经济的快速发展感到惊讶。

3) must have taken 是虚拟语气,意思是“一定”,表示猜测。

4) to subject somebody to something 意为“使……遭受”。

例: Everyone interviewed was subjected to unfair treatment. 每个面试过的人都遭受到了不公正的待遇。

3. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. (L. 20)

【释义】He never regarded himself as someone deserving pity and he was not envious of those who were more lucky and more capable either.

【译文】他从不把自己说成是怜悯的对象,也没流露过对更幸运或更能干的人的羡慕。

【分析】1) talk about...as: 把……说成

例: She never talked about herself as a VIP. 她从不把自己看成是个重要人物。

2) nor 引导的是倒装句,一般说来,否定词放在句首时

都要主谓倒装,类似的否定词还有 seldom, hardly, scarcely, neither, only, at no time, on no account 等。

例: a. At no time will China ever behave like a superpower. 中国任何时候都不做超级大国。

b. I couldn't answer the question. Nor could anyone else in our class. 我回答不了这个问题,我们班上任何人也回答不出来。

3) the more fortunate, the more able 这种用法是 the 加上形容词,指一类人。

例: We are trying to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. 我们正在设法缩小小富人和穷人之间的差距。

4. **Now that I am older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people, even though I still don't know precisely what a "good heart" is. (L.23)**

【释义】When I am more mature, I believe that is a correct standard to judge people, even if I don't know exactly how to define a "good heart".

【译文】随着年龄的增长,我相信这正是判断一个人的恰当标准,即使我如今仍然不知道如何精确定义“善良的心”。

【分析】1) 整个句子是含有四个从句的复合句。now that 引导状语从句 now that... older。that 引导 that is... people 作 believe 的宾语。even though 引导 even though... is, 这个状语从句本身也是复合句,有 what 引导的宾语从句: what a "good heart" is。

2) by which to judge people 是不定式短语作 standard 的定语。judge by/from: 根据……来判断