

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH GUIDE BOOK

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# 《新编大学英语》

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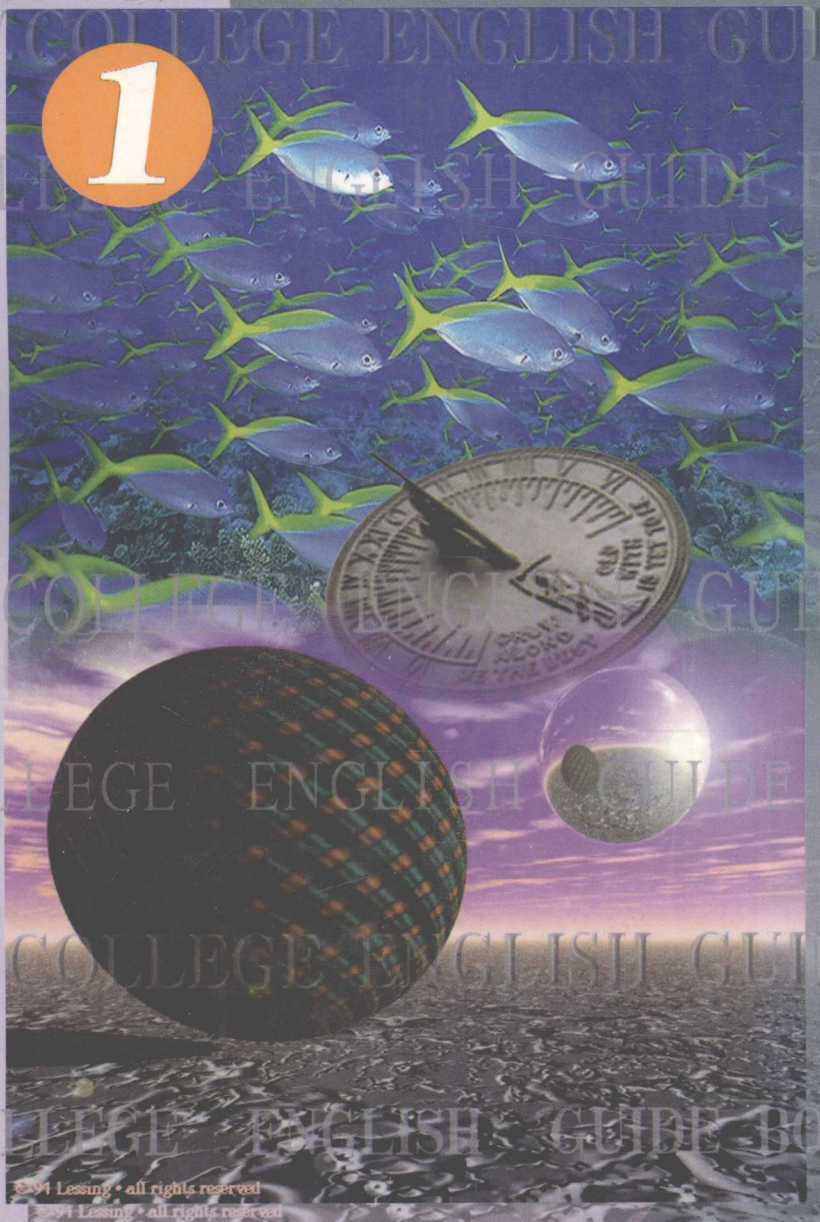
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH GUIDE BOOK

## 学习参考书

左年念 董元兴 贾霓 主编

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# **《新编大学英语》学习参考书**

第 一 册

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中国地质大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书是浙江大学编写、外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》教程第一册的学习参考用书。本书每单元(Unit)有三个部分。第一部分是课文难句难点的英汉注释以及课文中四级词汇的用法举例;第二部分是每单元所有课后阅读材料(Passage)的汉语译文;第三部分是教程中全部练习(课堂听力除外)的参考答案和范文。在给出答案和范文的同时,还为学习者提供了答题依据、答题思路、词语和句子解释以及答题技巧等等。由于教程思路较新,本书也力图突破传统学习指导用书的框框,大量采用英语进行解释,更多地注重启发学生,使他们在课堂活动中能更自信、更有把握地参与进去,从而全面提高英语能力。为了便于学习者对照检查,本书还在第六和第十二单元之后提供了两套模拟试题。本书可供大学英语学习者或同等程度的英语爱好者学习、参考,也可供使用《新编大学英语》教程的教员参考。

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在新世纪到来之际,我国的大学英语教学与改革精彩纷呈。随着新的教学大纲出台,各校都在不断地尝试着新的教学方法,大学英语的四、六级考试也在不断地推出新的题型。另外还有一点值得注意的是,新编和改编的大学英语教材不断地涌现出来,给广大的教员以充分的选择余地。

由浙江大学一批勇于探索 and 创新的教授和老师编写,国内知名的外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》,是全国许多新编的大学英语教材中较早推出,影响较为突出的一种。该教材以学生为中心,理解和体现学生的知识、智力、情感和个性需求。它以新的教学思想,新的教学模式,新的教学方法为指导,注重学生自学能力的培养,充分调动学生学习英语的积极性。这一教学模式已经取得了较好的效果,被证明是符合教师教和学生学的规律的。

由于这套教材新近在全国试用,还有许多配套的教学参考材料有待开发。因此,为了配合广大教师的教课和学生的学习,我们编写了这一套学习指导用书。在编写本书时,力图突破传统学习指导用书的框架,大量用英语进行各方面的启发、解释和说明;改变过去注重语言点讲授的套路,旨在加强学生用英语交际的信心和能力。在书中每个单元的第一部分,我们提供了对课文内容的中英文解释,尤其是英文解释,以便学生直接用英语理解原文。对挑选出来进行解释的课内阅读的难句,在进行英文解释之后,又对整个句子作了汉语翻译。为了照顾部分学生,我们还对课文中出现的、教学大纲所要求掌握的词语全部按照大纲词汇表所给定的义项进行英汉双解,并举例予以说明,目的是便于学生准确掌握大纲所规定要掌握的词汇。在书中的第二部分,我们给课外阅读中的 Passage 都配上了参考译文,以满足既要弄懂课文的英语,又要弄懂其汉语意思的学生课下自学的需要。在第三部分,我们对教程中(除课堂听力之外)的全部练习都提供了参考答案以及这些答案的答题依据、词语解释、句子解释、答题思路、解题技巧等英语(用斜体字)或汉语说明,供使用者理解、参考、学习、提高。在每六个单元之后我们按照教材的模式和每一级的要求编写了一套模拟题,供学生检查自己的学习水平和进度。《新编大学英语》这套教材始终围绕着一个“活”字做文章,旨在调动学生的学习积极性,而不是让学生做大量有死答案的选择题。因此,我们在编写本书的过程中,十分注意在各种课堂活动中,向学生提供活动的准备材料和范例,以图帮助学生课前准备、勇于开口,敢于并且善于开口说、动笔写英语。编写这套学习用书的目的是为了帮助这套教材的使用者充分地学习语言,使用语言,并以此为基础,进而为英语学习者的听、说、读、写、译能力的全面提高做一个良好铺垫,充分发挥这套新教材的作用,使这套新教材的推广得以顺利进行,以此为我国的大学英语教学与改革尽微薄之力。

由于时间仓促,我们的书中难免有不当和错误,敬请各位同行及使用者批评指正。

在本书编写的过程中,我们参考了浙江大学编著,外研社出版的《新编大学英语——教师用书》的部分内容,在此,我们谨对他们表示感谢。

编者

1999年11月



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## 一 课文注释

### I. In-Class Reading: A Good Heart to Lean On

#### Paraphrase

1. *If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on*: If he ever found anyone staring at him or if he ever felt uncomfortable, he never told anybody about it. 如果父亲注意到别人的目光或为此而感到烦恼,他也从来不说。
2. *It was difficult to coordinate our steps — his halting, mine impatient*...: It was difficult for us to keep in step with each other because his steps were unsteady and I was impatient with him ... 我们的步子很难协调:他走走停停,我则很不耐烦。为此,我们一起走路时很少说话。<sup>①</sup>
3. *You set the pace*: You walk as you like, quickly or slowly. 走快走慢由你决定,我会尽量跟你的步伐一样。
4. *He went to work sick*...: He went to work even when he was ill... 他生病了也去上班,天气很糟也去。
5. *...I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress*: ...I admire him because he, as an adult, endured such indignity and stress, which needed a great courage. 我现在想起这件事时,对一个成人能以极大的勇气承受如此的屈辱和压力而感到钦佩。
6. *...nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able*: ...for fortunate people or able people, he did not show any envy, either. 他从来不把自己作为可怜的对象来谈论。对那些更幸运、更能干的人他从不嫉妒。
7. *But I know the times I don't have one myself*: When I don't have a "good heart", I am aware of the fact myself. 但是,当我自己没有好心时,我就会明白好心是怎么回事。
8. *He wasn't content to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand*: He wanted to stand up and took part in the fight, but he couldn't do so on the soft sand when nobody helped him. 他不想只是坐着观看了。但没人帮助,在松软的沙滩上他又站不起来。
9. *I wonder if he sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks*: I think he might have known that I felt embarrassed to walk with him. 我猜想他已经感觉到我不喜欢别人看见我和他一起走路。

#### Words, Phrases and Structures

1. **embarrass**: to make people feel anxious, ashamed, or uncomfortable 使窘迫,使为难
  - \* He should always avoid embarrassing the students.
  - \* Shy and embarrassed, the boy thrust the flowers at his girl friend.
2. **bother**: to annoy sb. by interrupting them 打扰,麻烦; make sb. feel slightly worried or upset 担心,烦恼
  - \* She never bothers about other people's convenience.

① 本书 paraphrase 中的英文注解与引文对应,但汉语部分为整个句子的译文。

## Unit One

\* I am afraid I have bothered you with a great many questions.

### 3. **subject** :

1) *n.* the thing you are talking about 主题, 题目; an area of knowledge that you study at a school or college 学科, 科目; word or words that usually comes before a main verb and represents the person or thing that does the action of the verb 主语

\* What did she say on the subject of money?

\* In a primary school the main subjects are reading, writing and arithmetic.

\* "I" is the subject to the following sentence: I see the cat.

2) *a.* likely to be affected by *sth.*, especially *sth.* unpleasant (to) 易遭...的, 受...支配的

\* The trains are subject to delay when there is fog.

3) *vt.* to force *sb.* or *sth.* to experience or undergo *sth.* very unpleasant or difficult (to) 使遭受, 使服从分配

\* He was subjected to severe criticism.

\* The metal plate was subjected to intense pressure.

4. **engage**: to take part in an activity (使)从事于, 使忙于, 参加; occupy or attract (one's time, etc.) 占用(时间等); employ *sb.* 雇用, 聘用

\* He was busily engaged in writing letters.

\* The new toy didn't engage the child's interest for long.

\* He's been engaged to decorate the house recently.

5. **break out**: to start suddenly 爆发, 突然出现; escape from a place 使逃脱, 使逃走

\* The economic crisis broke out first in the United States.

\* Influenza often breaks out in winter.

\* The armies encircled at Stalingrad were not able to break out.

6. **urge**: to encourage *sb.* or hurry *sth.* in a certain direction 驱策, 鼓励; strongly advise or suggest that *sth.* be done 催促, 力劝

\* Mother urged me not to tell you anything about it.

\* She urged that he write an application and accept the position.

## II . After-Class Reading

### Passage I A Kiss for Kate

#### Paraphrase

1. *How foolish to think they have a monopoly on such a precious commodity*: It's foolish for the young people to think that only they can understand what the true love is.
2. *Then conversation would turn to a discussion ...*: Then we would change our topic to discuss ...
3. *How would Kate function ...*: What would happen to Kate ...
4. *Overnight they're deprived of a comfort ...*: They could not enjoy their love at night ...
5. *Kate, I just found out about Chris*: Kate, I heard the news about Chris just a little while ago.
6. *Recognition and sadness flooded her face*: From her sad face I knew she recognized me.
7. *Kate, could it be you miss your good-night kiss*: Kate, is it because you can not have the good night kiss that you feel sad?



8. ...*lifted softly in song* ...: ...raised her voice a little and sang a song softly ...

### Words, Phrases and Structures

1. **turn to**: to change into 变成; try to get help, advice, or sympathy from *sb.* or by doing *sth.* 求助于, 借助于
  - \* The worm will turn to a butterfly.
  - \* I don't know who to turn to for help when I have such a difficulty.
2. **function**:
  - 1) *vi.* to work 运行, 起作用; do the activities that people normally do 行使职责
    - \* Can you explain for me how the device functions?
    - \* She nurses people in their homes who are too old to function alone.
  - 2) *n.* the purpose that *sth.* is made for 功能, 机能, 作用; the job that *sb.* does 职务, 职责; a mathematical quantity that changes according to how another quantity changes 函数
    - \* The function of a camera is to take photos.
    - \* In your new position you are expected to perform many different functions.
    - \* In the formula of  $x = 2y$ ,  $x$  is a function of  $y$ .
3. **pull up**: to stop the vehicle that *sb.* is driving (使) 停下
  - \* He pulled up at the red light.
  - \* When he saw a police car signaling behind him he pulled up immediately.
4. **duty**: *sth.* that you have to do as part of your job or because of your social position 职责; *sth.* you have to do because it is morally or legally right 责任, 义务; a tax that you pay on *sth.* you buy 税
  - \* Illness prevented her from carrying out her official duties.
  - \* It's our social duty to help those who need it.
  - \* You should pay customs duty on the goods you buy abroad.
5. **only to do**: used to mean that *sb.* did *sth.*, with a disappointing or surprising result 结果是...
  - \* When he rushed home, only to find his wife gone.
  - \* Jackson finally got to the office only to hear that he had been dismissed.
6. **turn up**: to appear suddenly, or arrive at a place 出现, 来到; make a machine such as an oven, radio etc. produce more heat, sound etc. 开大, 调大
  - \* I can't find my dictionary. I wish it would turn up one day.
  - \* Please turn up the radio. The room is so noisy that I can't hear the program.

### Passage II Benefits from Pets

#### Paraphrase

1. *The article listed seven things ... if they themselves did them*: The article gave readers seven items ... if the pet owners did these seven things themselves.
2. *When you want something badly, dig for it*: If you want something very much, find and get it yourselves.
3. *Thousands of articles are written ... as to what people should be doing if they wish to improve their chances of having good health*: Many articles are written ... about what people should do if they want to improve their health.

## Unit One

4. *Why get a pet? ...than those who don't*: Why should we own a pet? ...than those people who don't have pets.
5. *People who own pets often remark on what good company they are ...*: Pet owners often say that pets can be people's good friends...
6. *In addition to those mentioned thus far...and are a great diversion from troubles*: Besides what have been said above...and pets can take your attention away from your troubles.
7. *They eagerly await its arrival ...*: They want the dog to come very much ...
8. *... there are countless stories of...wheel-chair bound individuals...*: ...there are a lot of stories about... people who can't walk and have to use their wheel-chairs...
9. *The love between these people and their four-footed friends is touching*: The friendship between pet owners and their pets causes people have deep feelings.

### Words, Phrases and Structures

1. **entitle**: to give *sb.* the official right to have or do *sth.* 给...权利(或资格); give a book, an essay etc. a name 给(书、文章)题名, 给...称号
  - \* This ticket entitles you to a free meal in the new restaurant.
  - \* The opera is entitled "Song of My Heart".
2. **household**:
  - 1) *n.* all the people who live together in one house 家庭, 户
    - \* There are more than 50 households in the village.
  - 2) *a.* connected with looking after a house and the people in it 家庭的, 家常的, 普通的
    - \* Now household products are everywhere on the market.
    - \* E-mail is a household word in the country.

**family**: people who are closely related to each other 家, 家庭(成员); all the people *sb.* is related to 家族, 氏族

  - \* Ted comes from a big family of nine children.
  - \* A student showed us Sarah's family tree.
3. **identify**: to recognize *sth.* or discover exactly what it is, what its nature or origin is, etc. 认出, 鉴定; think that *sth.* is the same as, or closely connected with, *sth.* else 认为...等同于(with)
  - \* Scientists have identified the gene that causes the disease.
  - \* I didn't like the TV play because I couldn't identify with any of its characters.

**distinguish**: to be able to recognize and understand the difference between two similar things or people 区分, 辨别, 分清

  - \* We should distinguish between family and household when we learn English.
  - \* The two sisters are so alike that it's difficult to distinguish one from the other.
4. **share**:
  - 1) *v.* to have or use *sth.* that other people also have or use at the same time 共用, 共有, 分享, 分担; divide *sth.* between two or more people 分配, 均分
    - \* I shared a room with John when I was at college.
    - \* The old man's property was shared out between his children.
    - \* His wife did not share in his sadness.

2) *n.* the part of *sth.* that belongs to *sb.* 一份, 份额; one of the equal parts into which the ownership of a company is divided 股份

\* Take your share, everybody. Please don't take more.

\* He decided to sell his shares at this time.

### 5. touch:

1) *v.* to feel *sb.* or *sth.* physically 触摸, 碰到; affect *sb.*'s feelings 触动, 感动; deal with a particular matter, situation, or problem 涉及, 论及

\* She was afraid to touch a dog.

\* The thief was deeply touched by his words.

\* He was the only lawyer who was willing to touch that case.

2) *n.* act of touching 接触, 碰到; a very small amount of *sth.* 少许, 一点

\* A gentle touch is a sign of love.

\* There was a touch of fear in his talk.

## 二 参考译文

### I. 课后阅读第一篇

#### 给凯特一个吻

每天下午我作为夜班护士去上班时,都要穿过敬老院的大厅。我会在每个门前停一下,聊上几句,看看里面的老人。凯特和克里斯经常把他们的大相册搁在腿上,看着照片,追忆往事。凯特会骄傲地把过去的照片指给我看:克里斯当时身材高大,满头金发,长相英俊;凯特相貌清秀,满头黑发,面带笑容。两个年轻的恋人微笑着度过了岁岁年年。现在他俩坐在那儿是多么的可爱。光线洒在他们白发苍苍的头上,洒在他们因岁月流逝而布满皱纹的脸上。他们看着相册上捕捉下来并永远留住的身影,为有对岁月的美好回忆脸上泛起笑容。

我总是想,年轻人对爱知道得是多么的少。他们认为只有他们才能垄断这珍贵的“商品”。这想法真是可笑。老人们知道真正的爱意味着什么,而年轻人只能去猜想。

凯特和克里斯总是在一起:在餐厅,在休息室,在宽阔的门廊下和在草坪上散步时,他们总是手拉着手。当我们护理人员在一起吃饭时,凯特和克里斯有时会慢慢地从餐厅门前走过。这时,我们的谈话就会转到夫妻的爱情和忠诚这类话题,还会谈到当一方去世时会发生什么事。我们知道克里斯身体好一些,凯特的生活依靠他。

我们经常想,要是克里斯先死凯特能挺得住吗?

每天睡觉前要做几件固定的事。我把晚上吃的药拿去时,凯特总是穿着睡衣和拖鞋,坐在轮椅上,等着我的到来。在克里斯和我关注的目光下,凯特服下药丸。然后,克里斯小心地扶她从椅子上站起,躺到床上去,并在地衰弱的身体上给她把被子盖好。

每当我看着这一充满爱心的举动时,我都会想(已经成百上千次了):天啦,为什么敬老院不给已婚夫妇准备双人床呢?他们一辈子都睡在一起,而在敬老院里,他们只能指望睡单人床。在晚上,他们一生所能给对方的体贴倒被剥夺了。

当我看着克里斯伸手去关灭凯特床上的灯时我就想到,敬老院的举措是多么的愚蠢啊。随后,克里斯慢慢弯下腰,他们相互轻柔地吻了一下。克里斯拍拍凯特的脸颊,两人同时都笑了。克里斯把凯特床边的横档拉起来。做完这些以后,克里斯才转过身,接过自己要吃的药。当我走进大厅时,可以听到克里斯说:“凯特,晚安。”然后是凯特应答的声音:“克里斯,晚安。”而此时,房间里宽敞的空间把他俩的床远远地隔开。

## Unit One

我轮休了两天。等我再去上班时,听到的第一个消息就是:“克里斯昨天早上死了。”

“怎样死的?”

“心脏病。一下就死了。”

“凯特怎么样?”

“挺糟。”

我走进凯特的房间。她坐在椅子上,一动不动。手放在膝头,眼睛直视前方。我把她的手拿起来,说:“凯特,我是菲莉斯。”

她的眼睛没有转动,只是凝视着前方。我用手托住她的下巴,慢慢把她的头转过来,使她可以看着我。

“凯特,我刚刚听到克里斯的消息。我很难过。”

听到“克里斯”这几个字,她的目光恢复了生机。她看着我,一副迷惑不解的样子。好像我是一下子冒出来似的。“凯特,是我,菲莉斯。听到克里斯的消息我很难过。”

从她满是悲伤的脸上可以看到,她认出了我。她的泪水涌上来,顺着双颊流下。她低声地说:“克里斯走了。”

“我知道,”我说,“我知道了。”

一段时间里,我们特别照顾凯特。让她在自己的房间里吃饭,每个人都对她特别关心。然后,护理人员才慢慢恢复到克里斯死前的安排上去。在我走过凯特的房间时,经常会看到她坐在椅子上,腿上搁着相册,伤心地注视着克里斯的照片。

对凯特来说,每天最难过的时候是入睡前。虽然医院让她从睡自己的床换到睡克里斯的床,虽然护理人员晚上在给她盖被子时和她说说笑笑,但是凯特总是默不作声,一副孤独悲伤的神态。给她把被子盖好一个小时,在我走过她的房间时还会发现她双眼大睁,凝视着天花板。

几个星期过去了,入睡前情况依然没有好转。她似乎非常焦虑,非常不安。我心想,这是为什么呢?为什么一天的这个时候她比其他时候都更伤心呢?

一天晚上,我走进她的房间,发现她还睁着双眼。我忍不住问道:“凯特,你会不会是在想着睡前的亲吻?”我弯下腰,在她满是皱纹的脸上吻了一下。

这一举动似乎打开了感情的闸门。泪水从她的脸上流下来,她把我的手抓得紧紧的。她哭道:“克里斯睡前总是吻我。”

我轻声答道:“我知道。”

“我很想他。这些年来他睡前一直吻我,”我给她擦去眼泪时她停了一下,“没有他的吻我好像就是睡不着。”

她看着我,眼睛里噙着泪水。“噢,谢谢你吻我。”

从她的嘴角可以看到一丝微笑。“你知道,”她轻声对我说,“克里斯还经常给我唱歌。”

“是吗?”

“是的,”她满是白发的头点了一下,“我晚上躺在这儿就想起那首歌。”

“是怎样唱的呢?”

凯特笑了。她抓紧我的手,清了清嗓子。然后,她提高了一点嗓音,轻声地唱道(因为年老,她的声音很小,但是依然很动听):

吻我,亲爱的,我们这才分别。

我如果年老而无法幻想,

你的吻将铭记我心。

## II. 课后阅读第二篇

### 宠物之益

最近,美国的一些报纸登载了一篇很短的文章,标题是“从你的狗那儿可以学到的东西”。文章列举了小狗经常做的七件事。这七件事如果喂养宠物的人自己也去做,对他们将有益处。这七件事分别是:①你所爱的人回家时,跑上去迎接。②快乐地进食。③天热时多饮水。④睡午觉。⑤不要咬人,叫唤就行。⑥如果



你想要得到什么,自己去弄。⑦给人以无条件的爱。

许多人坚持认为只有人类才能体验爱情。然而,许多人,尤其是喂养宠物的人,会感受到不仅是他们爱宠物,宠物也爱他们。这是喂养宠物唯一的,也是非常重要的一个益处。我们都想拥有健康。由于人们都想要增进健康,所以报纸和杂志都刊载有成千上万的文章,提供各种各样的建议,劝人们该怎么做。这些建议中最常见的有:我们应该正确地进食,应该锻炼,应该服用维生素,还应该喂养宠物。为什么要养宠物呢?因为有越来越多的研究表明,养宠物的人比不养宠物的人在生理上和心理上都更加健康。现在,美国有一半以上的家庭拥有一个宠物作伴。这些宠物包括5 100万条狗,5 600万只猫,4 500万只鸟,还有其他一些小动物。

除了一些显而易见的优点(比如逗人喜爱,看起来有意思,带来的乐趣很多)之外,宠物还可以做许多我们还没有意识到的事。无论你的外表如何,穿着怎样,也不管你在做什么,如果你现在拥有或者已经拥有一个宠物,当你想到有个“人”在那儿等你,会是一件多么美妙的事啊。宠物无条件地爱你,它们不需要你说动听的话,只要你对它们说声“乖乖”,在它们的头上拍一下,或是在下巴上摸一下,就足够了。它们会以各种方式让你知道它们感激你对它们的赞赏,它们会摇尾巴,将身子靠着你,低声地叫一叫,或是用爱抚的眼睛看着你。

喂养宠物的人经常说宠物是很好的伴侣,与它们在一起是多么的快乐。宠物专家和研究还发现了许多喂养宠物以及与宠物交流的别的好处。比如,宠物还可以减轻人的压力和焦虑,助人放松,给人以安全感,还可以转移人们的烦恼。一项医学研究表明人们在抚摸宠物时血压会下降。

宠物越来越多地用于老年病、老年性痴呆和身体残疾的治疗。在亚利桑那州的图森有一位女士,她和敬老院中的许多老人共享着一条可爱的小狗带来的乐趣。她每周至少带小狗去敬老院一两次,让那儿的老人抱一抱、摸一摸小狗。这些老人平时都急切地等待着小狗的到来。那位女士只是数以百计的和孤寡老人分享宠物乐趣的人之一。当然,还有数不清的关于狗被训练来帮助盲人、聋哑人和坐轮椅的人的故事。宠物使这些人常常能够独立生活,否则他们就无法生活下去。人们和他们的四脚朋友之间的友情是十分感人的。即使是摸一下或是拍一下小狗也是极好的物理疗法。我们都知道散步的好处,狗也需要散步。

詹姆斯·赫里奥特是英国的一位乡村兽医。他在英语国家里是一位受欢迎的作家。他已写了不少关于养宠物者及其宠物的故事和书籍。许多故事讲的是宠物及其喂养者之间的友情和喂养者和宠物之间互相得到好处的故事。他作为一个作家大受欢迎的部分原因来自于这样一个事实:喜欢宠物的人爱读这本书,而且他们还把自己看作是和别的宠物喂养者一样的人。

### 三 参考答案和范文

#### Part One Preparation

##### 1. Getting to Know Each Other

*Speaking ability is very important in English learning. And this textbook requires the students to speak English, discuss in English in class quite often. Various activities in class are done in English, with many students taking part in them. You have been learning English for more than 6 years. You can speak English more or less. The key is that you should be brave to talk to other students in English, in class, or after class. Don't be shy. You will make much more progress in practice.*

*The first exercise asks the students to introduce themselves and know other classmates. The following words or phrases are useful in doing this:*

*middle school, key high school, junior, senior;  
city, town, county, region, province, river, lake, mountain;  
mother, father, uncle, aunt, sister, brother, grandpa, grandma;  
hobby, sports, reading, writing, stamp collecting, traveling, music;  
mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, Chinese, English, biology.*

## Unit One

My name is Li Xiaoming. I am eighteen. I come from Yichang City, Hubei Province. I graduated from the First High School of Yichang, one of the key school in the city. There are five people in my family: grandfather, grandmother, father, mother and I. We love each other. I like reading and calligraphy, and I like to play basketball. I am glad to come to this university and I hope we can become friends with each other.

### 2. Getting to Know the Members of the Family

*You are required to describe Sarah's family tree. As there are many people in the picture, you should do it in good order. For example, you can do it from top to bottom, from left to right, or you can talk about the family tree the way you think is easy.*

This is Sarah's family tree. On the top are her grandmother and grandfather. They have two children: a son and a daughter. The daughter is Sarah's mother and the man beside her is her husband, Sarah's father. The son is Sarah's uncle and the woman near him is Sarah's aunt. They have two children, who are Sarah's cousins. Sarah has a brother and he is married. His wife is Sarah's sister-in-law. They have a daughter and a son. They are Sarah's niece and nephew. Sarah is married, too. Her husband's parents are her mother-in-law and father-in-law. Her husband's sister and brother are her sister-in-law and brother-in-law. Sarah and her husband have a daughter and a son, too. Both of them are married. The son's wife is Sarah's daughter-in-law and the daughter's husband is Sarah's son-in-law. Their daughter and son are Sarah's granddaughter and grandson.

### 3. Talking about Someone You Love

*You may love many people in your life, who may be your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, sister, brother, or your teacher, girl friend, boy friend and so on. Choose one from them and tell your classmates about her or him. The following adjectives may be useful in your describing the person you love:*

*kind, kind-hearted, considerate, thoughtful, helpful;  
gentle, tender, tender-hearted, calm, peaceful, patient, quiet;  
hard-working, diligent, industrious, painstaking;  
honest, trustworthy, reliable, upright;  
generous, sympathetic, warm-hearted, humanitarian, charitable (乐善好施的).*

I love my grandmother very much, because she has been very important in my life. She is a retired teacher. Before I came here to this university I lived with her. She was very kind and considerate to me. My parents were both very busy and they could not take care of my meal and homework. My grandmother was hard-working and she usually got up early to prepare me good food. She often encouraged me to study hard and pointed out my mistakes when she found them. When I had any trouble, she was patient to listen. To other people, she was sympathetic and quick to help. In a word, without her care and help, I would have been a different person.

## Part Two Reading-Centered Activities

### I. Pre-Reading

*The disabled people are miserable, compared with ordinary people. Although modern society has highly developed economy, many disabled people are living a hard life. The In-Class Reading has given us*

*an example. In the passage, the father is useful for society, one way or another. However, there are still many others who can't make a living by themselves. Do you know any of these people? What do you think of them? Share your ideas with your classmates.*

- 1) I feel sad when I see disabled people on the street. Sometimes I give them money to help them. But I hope our society will give them more help so that they may not appear on the street.
- 2) My neighbor, Mr. Wang, has a nephew. The boy is deaf. When he was born he was a healthy baby. He got a disease when he was three. The hospital gave him injections and then he could not hear. He could only let out simple sounds and couldn't speak. Now, he has grown up and found a simple job in a small factory. He can earn his living by himself. He is a kind person, and I often see him smiling. But in my opinion, his life is not easy. He is still single at the age of 35.

## II. Post-Reading

### Reading Comprehension

1. 1) Para. 1 ~ 4      c    *This part is the beginning of the passage. It mainly talks about the father's disablement and how he overcomes difficulties to get to work.*
- 2) Para. 5 ~ 7      a    *In this part, the writer describes the influence of his father on him. He makes comments on his father's characters.*
- 3) Para. 8 ~ 11      b    *In the four paragraphs, the writer mentions the father's participation in people's activities in some way.*
- 4) Para. 12 ~ 13      d    *As a conclusion of the writing, the son talks again about the father's influence on him.*
2. 1) They would stare at them. (See L. 2 ~ 3, Para. 1)
- 2) He felt embarrassed. (See L. 3, Para. 1)
- 3) He never showed his feelings. (See L. 4, Para. 1)
- 4) He usually walked there with the help of his son. (See L. 1, Para. 3)
- 5) He was pulled on a child's sleigh to the subway station. (See L. 1 ~ 3, Para. 4)
- 6) He liked dances, parties and sports. (See Para. 8)
- 7) He asked the others to sit down near him and fight with him. (See L. 2 ~ 4, Para. 9)
- 8) He felt proud of his son. (See L. 3 ~ 5, Para. 11)
- 9) He missed him greatly and was sorry for what he had thought about him. (See Para. 12)
- 10) He learned to have a good heart from his father. (See L. 3 ~ 4, Para. 12; Para. 13)
3. 1) C      (See L. 1 ~ 3, Para. 1)
- 2) A      *The sentence means "You walk as you please, quickly or slowly. I'll try to keep in your step."*
- 3) C      (See L. 3, Para. 3)
- 4) B      (See Para. 4)
- 5) D      *In this paragraph the writer says that a grown man needs great courage to behave like his father.*
- 6) A      *From the sentence "if he found one, the owner...", we know the owner means the person with a good heart.*
- 7) B      (See L. 2, Para. 8)

## Unit One

- 8) C     *The sentence means that the father wanted to take part in the fight, if any one went and sat near him so that he could do it without standing up.*
- 9) D     *(See L. 3, Para. 11)*
- 10) A     *Because it is what the writer thinks after his father died, choices C and D are wrong. Choice B is different from Choice A in that it means “我从来没有真正懂得难受意味着什么, 对此我很遗憾”. So, the answer is A.*
4. 1) the difficulty in keeping in step with each other “that”指前句中提到的困难。  
2) whether a person has a good heart “that”指上一段中提到的好心。  
3) a good heart 与上题相同, “one”指的是前面引号中提到的好心。  
4) the baseball team “it”指本句前面时间状语从句中提到的球队。  
5) sat down to fight with him “did”代替上段最后两句中的动作。  
6) what the son has done “this”主要指儿子成为一名英俊的海军战士一事。父亲认为他自己本来也能这样的。  
7) found out the true feelings of his son “did”代替前面从句中的动词部分“sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks”。  
8) the unwillingness to walk with him 与上题一样, “it”指儿子不愿和有残疾的父亲走在一起这件事。
5. *You are asked to answer the four questions about the passage, using your own words as many as possible. You can make use of the details of the text to answer the second and third questions. For the first and last questions, you should tell your own opinion.*
- 1) Different people have different ideas about “good heart”. In my opinion, what’s important for a good heart is that a person with it should help other people whenever it is necessary, regardless of his own difficulties. Many other factors can be mentioned as the parts of a good heart. But it is shown or seen by people only when the owner is helping others.
- 2) The text centers around the tender feelings between father and son. Both of them love each other deeply, although they may not express their love openly. The son’s feelings towards his father are examples of this. Especially when his father died, he feels very sorry that he was ashamed of walking with him, because he has always been his dear father. The father is very proud of his son. Whenever it is possible, he will show others what his son has been doing.
- 3) When the writer was young he often helped his father to walk because of his father’s physical difficulty. At first, he was embarrassed when people stared at their walking. Later, when he got to know his father more, he understood that his father had a good heart. It was his father’s example to life, work, and to other people that made him change his attitudes towards his father. In the end he realized that it was his father who was teaching him how to live.
- 4) Almost every son admires his father, whether he is a great man or just an ordinary person. As a boy grows up, he will have many new things before him. Generally, father is a better teacher for the son, compared with mother. A boy may love his mother very much. It is father, however, that makes a son mature. Therefore, if I were the son, I would admire the father in the story, too.

### Vocabulary

1. 1) urged 要对人们大声疾呼, 应尽最大努力拯救祖国。



- 2) halted 登山者停下来休息。
- 3) bother 对不起,打搅一下,您能告诉我车站怎么走吗?
- 4) embarrassed 她丈夫在晚会上谈话声音太大,为此她感到很难堪。
- 5) adjusted 他对该国炎热的气候很快就适应了。
- 6) complain 如果服务这么糟,你怎么不向经理投诉呢?
- 7) kid 别骗我。我知道你没讲真话。
- 8) engage 如果一本书前面几页提不起我的兴趣,我通常就不再往下读了。
- 9) subject 她说:“我不想逼他参加这次长途旅行。”
- 10) saw to it that 爸爸要我把大部分业余时间都利用好。
- 11) coordinate 婴儿的运动很难协调。
- 12) participate 我们号召中学生参加打击毒品的运动。

2. patience          entrance          bitterness          complaint          fortune  
 envious          knowledgeable          memorable          reluctant          frustration

- 1) bitter 形容词,修饰“disappointment”,意为“痛苦的”。
- 2) fortunate 形容词,此处作表语,意为“幸运的”。
- 3) patience 名词,作宾语,意为“耐心”。
- 4) memorable 形容词,作定语修饰“occasion”,意为“值得纪念的”。
- 5) reluctant 形容词,作表语,意为“不愿意的”。
- 6) entrance 名词,作介词“to”的宾语,意为“入口”。
- 7) complaints 名词,作宾语,意为“投诉”。
- 8) envious 形容词,作表语,意为“嫉妒的”。
- 9) knowledgeable 形容词,作表语,意为“知道的”。
- 10) frustration 名词,作主语,意为“挫折”。

### Translation

1. He walked slowly because of his bad leg.  
 “走得慢” can be translated into “walk slowly”. “腿有毛病” can be translated into “bad leg(s)”.
2. He came to the conference despite his serious disease.  
 “病得很重” can be expressed as “serious disease or illness”. “来参加会议” can be put into “come to the meeting or conference”, in which “参加” can not be translated into “take part in” because it has already had the meaning in it.
3. He saw to it that the same mistake would never happen again.  
 “See to it that” is a useful structure, meaning “确保” in Chinese. “今后不再发生” can be translated into “will never happen again”.
4. Now that they have got to know each other a little more, they get better along with each other.  
 “Now that” means “既然”; the English sentence should have the structure. “相处” is generally expressed as “get along (with sb.)”.
5. At that time, I found myself surrounded by five or six boys.  
 “Find oneself” is “发现自己...”. “被...围住” can be put into “surrounded by” here.
6. Let me send you my best wishes on this happy occasion.  
 “On...occasion” is “在...的时刻”, “向...致以最美好的祝愿” is generally translated into “send