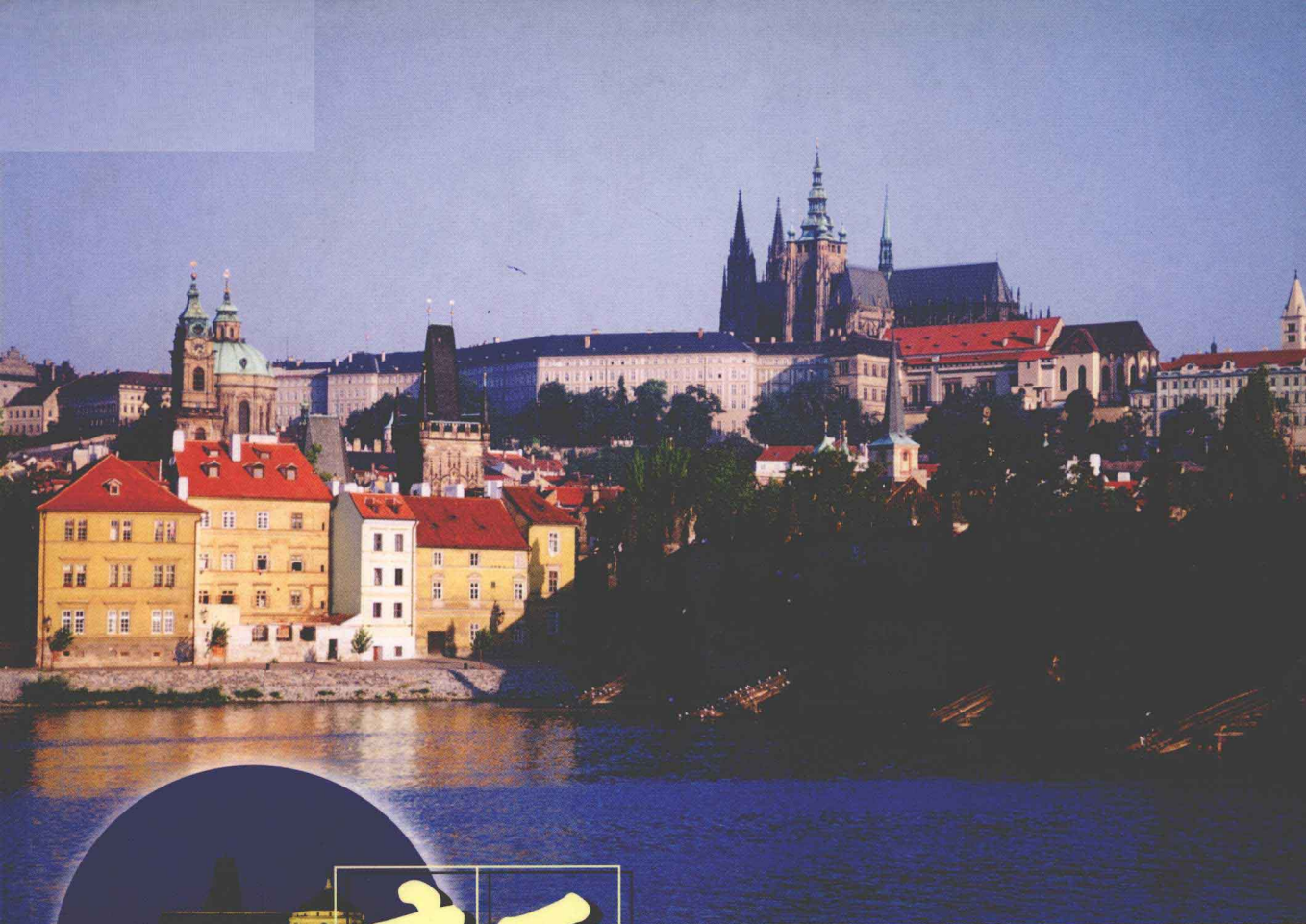




新视野 第四册

大学英语学习手册

邵元生 陈 红 主编

◆ 苏州大学出版社

新视野大学英语学习手册 第四册

邵元生 陈红 主编

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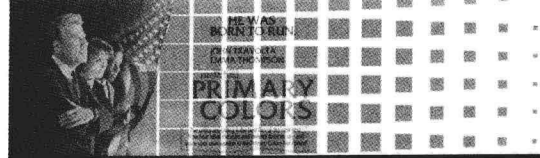
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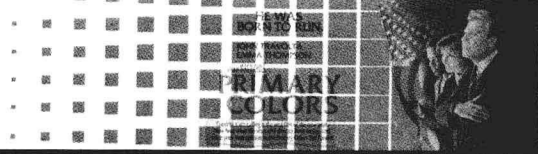


前言

《新视野大学英语》是“十五”国家级规划教材，也是教育部推荐的大学外语教材之一。它虽然同步提供课本、光盘和网络课程，旨在拓宽教学内容、丰富教学手段，但估计大多数学生仍将主要通过传统的课本进行学习。老师在课堂上只能讲授要点和难点，无法覆盖一切。在课外，学生仍需要花一些时间和精力去自学。自学离不开课本和辅导书。即使少数学生有条件偶尔使用多媒体或上网学习，也少不了课本和参考书。为了帮助学生更好地使用这套教材，辅导他们主动地、自主地、深入地、方便地、高效地学习，我们编写了这套《新视野大学英语学习手册》系列丛书。希望学生利用这本手册去掌握课本里所有的语言点，并且拓宽涉及到的知识面。

每个单元的最后部分是综合测试，采用 CET-4 阅读理解、词汇与结构两个部分的题型。目的是在对大学生进行素质教育的同时，帮助他们通过 College English Test。

我们在编写这本手册时，把选定的语言点分成“词汇和短语”及“句子理解”两个方面来解析。“词汇和短语”部分不但给出了典型例句，而且还从联想、搭配、考点等角度进行了详细



的讲解,并且与四、六级的典型考题紧密结合起来,从而使学生在学学习时能够抓住重点,有的放矢,掌握教材的真谛。

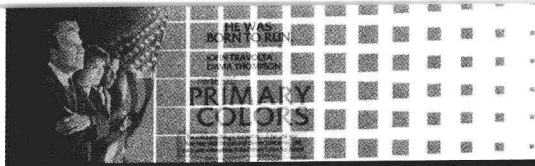
《新视野大学英语学习手册(第四册)》主编为邵元生、陈红,副主编为刘丽、吴转利、徐勤,主审为成善祯。主要参编人员有范锋,徐勤,孙峰,范林芳,朱承霞,刘丽,吴转利,乐礼铭,丁敏,李立功。

本书的编写过程可以说是全体编审人员集体备课、共同探讨的过程,经历了各人编写、互相校对、主编修订、主审审定四个步骤。在时间紧、任务重的情况下,出版社的责任编辑帮我们发现了疏漏之处,印刷厂的排印人员为我们保障了出书进度,在此谨表谢意。最后,恳请使用本书的师生一旦发现错误立即告诉我们,以便再版时修正改进。在此预先感谢各位同事和学生。

编 者

2003 年

于江苏大学外国语学院



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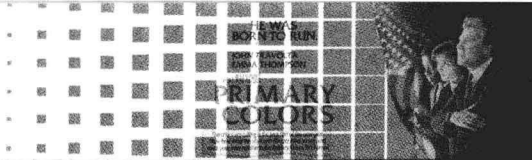
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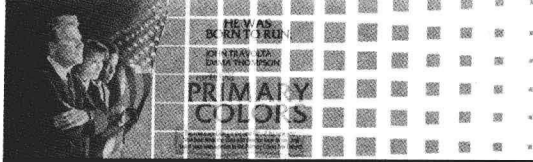
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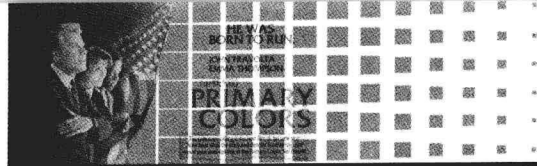
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Unit One



Section A

The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

一、语篇赏析

1. 语篇结构

本文是篇小说,以时间顺序讲述了巴罗达太太态度与情感的变化。全文大致可分为3个部分:

Part I (Para. 1 – Para. 10) Mrs. Baroda thought of the guest as a terrible nuisance.

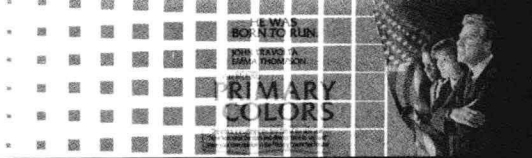
Part II (Para. 11 – Para. 20) Mrs. Baroda drank in the tones of guest's voice and changed her former attitude.

Part III (Para. 21 – Para. 24) Mrs. Baroda welcomed the guest's revisit.

2. 段落结构

本文段落的展开是典型的 cause-effect 的模式。试以第二段为例:

第一句为 effect,即 Gouvernail's quiet personality puzzled Mrs. Baroda。第二至第四句为 cause。其中,第一句为 cause 1, 第二句为 cause 2, 第三、第四句为 cause 3。



二、词汇和短语

- 1. **temptation**: *n.* 1) [U] the action of tempting sb. or the state of being tempted 诱惑
2) [C] a thing that tempts or attracts sb. 诱惑物

【例句】I know I shouldn't eat chocolate cake when I'm dieting, but I find it hard to resist the temptation. 我知道在节食期间不该吃巧克力,但我发现很难抗拒这一诱惑。

All that money is certainly a big temptation.

那些钱当然是个极大的诱惑。

【搭配】avoid temptation 避开诱惑

yield to/give way to the temptation of 经不住……的诱惑

【联想】tempt *v.* 引诱,诱惑,勾引

- 2. **for the most part**: mostly; usually 多半,就大多数而言,通常

【例句】For the most part, he is friendly. 总的来说,他是友好的。

Their remarks are for the most part correct. 他们说的话大部分是正确的。

- 3. **impose one's company/oneself upon sb.**: force one's company or oneself on sb.
硬缠着某人

【例句】Don't impose your company on them. They are busy with their work.

别缠着他们了,他们正忙着呢!

A drunken tramp imposed his company on us.

一个醉醺醺的流浪汉缠着我们不走。

- 4. **idle**: *adj.* 1) without any particular purpose 无目的的
2) (of people) unwilling to work or be involved in any activity; lazy; wasting time 闲散的,懒散的,无所事事的
3) not working or operating productively 空闲的,闲着的

【例句】I don't know why I asked—just idle curiosity.

我不知道我为什么问这个问题,只是出于不经意的好奇心吧。

Men are left idle when machines break down.

机器出故障时,人们就闲着没事干了。

The new financial supervisor intends to make full use of the company's idle capital. 新来的财务总监打算充分利用公司的闲置资本。

【联想】idleness *n.* 懒惰,无所事事

A man, like a sword, rusts in idleness. 刀不用会生锈,人闲着会怠惰。

【试题】When people become unemployed, it is _____ which is often worse than lack of wages.

A) laziness

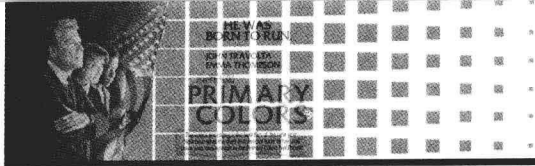
B) poverty

C) idleness

D) inability

【解析】答案为 C。译文:失业时,人变得懒散,这种情况常常比手头缺钱更糟。
laziness(懒惰);poverty(贫穷);inability(无能)。

- 5. **penetrate**: *v.* 1) move into or through (sth.) 穿透,渗入,进入



2) understand or discover sth. that is difficult to understand or is hidden 理解,看透(真相等)

【例句】Our eyes couldn't penetrate the darkness.

我们的眼睛无法透过黑暗看东西。

The rain penetrated through to his skin. 雨把他淋得浑身湿透了。

Science can penetrate many of nature's mysteries.

科学可以揭开很多自然之谜。

【联想】penetrating *adj.* 浸透的,贯穿的,刺骨的,有洞察力的
penetration *n.* 渗透(力),洞察力

►6. **for my part**: speaking for oneself; personally 就我而言,至于我

【例句】I, for my part, was very excited to see the Imperial Palace in Beijing.

就我来说,看见北京的故宫我非常兴奋。

I don't know what he wants to do, but for my part, I would be glad to go.

我不知道他想干什么,至于我,倒是很想去的。

【联想】as far as ... 就……而言

►7. **nuisance**: *n.* a person, thing or situation that causes trouble or inconvenience
恼人的人或事物

【例句】These cars are a real nuisance. 这些车真惹人讨厌。

They claimed that the noise from the concert was causing a public nuisance.

他们声称从音乐会上传来的嘈杂声引起了大众的反感。

【试题】A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough _____.
A) nuisance B) trouble C) worry D) anxiety

【解析】答案为A。译文:总有很多蚂蚁侵入我的厨房,它们真令人讨厌。

►8. **count upon/on**: expect; depend on 料想;依靠,指望

【例句】I'm counting on my teacher to help me. 我正指望我的老师来帮我。

You can't count on the weather being fine. 你不能指望天晴。

【联想】rely on/rest on 依靠,依赖

►9. **make a fuss about**: 1) express unreasonable anxiety or excitement about
对……小题大做,对……大惊小怪

2) (over/of) pay a lot of attention to sb., usu. to show one's love 过于宠爱某人,宠爱

【例句】Please don't make a fuss about such a small thing.

请别为这点儿小事大惊小怪。

I'm sorry for making such a fuss about the noise.

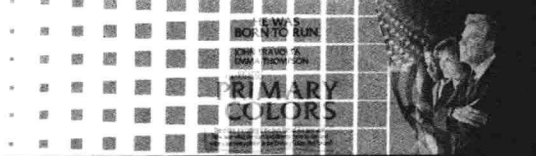
我很抱歉对噪音这样大惊小怪。

They made a great fuss of the new baby. 他们非常宠爱这个新生儿。

►10. **nonsense**: *n.* meaningless or foolish ideas, words or behavior 胡说,废话

【例句】I believe that the report is nonsense and nothing but a waste paper.

我认为这报告废话连篇,只不过是张废纸。



They think the government's new ideas are nonsense.

他们认为政府的新构想是一派胡言。

【搭配】talk nonsense 说废话,胡说

- 11. **run down**: tire; (cause to) be in an increasingly worse condition (使)筋疲力尽;
(使)衰退

【例句】His health has run down; what's the matter?

他身体不如从前了,怎么回事?

He is run down because he's been working too hard.

他劳累过度,把身体搞垮了。

【联想】run across 偶然遇上 run after 追赶

run out of 用光,缺乏 run over 溢出

run off 跑掉;很快写出,印出

【试题】Can you run _____ 200 copies of this notice before the post goes?

A) out B) in C) down D) off

【解析】答案为 D。译文:在告示张贴以前,你能印出 200 份吗?

- 12. **wit**: n. 1) [U] the ability to use words in a clever and humorous way 机敏风趣
2) [C] a person who is skilled in using words in a clever and humorous way
机敏风趣的人

【例句】His speech was full of wit and humor. 他的演讲充满了机智和幽默。

Oscar Wilde was a famous wit.

奥斯卡·王尔德是个出名的机敏风趣的人。

【搭配】at one's wit's end 智穷计尽,不知所措

have/keep one's wits about one 保持冷静,临危不乱

out of one's wits 失去理智,惊惶失措

- 13. **object to**: oppose; express opposition to (sth. or sth. being done) 不赞成,反对

【例句】We've all objected to this proposal. 我们都反对这个提议。

I really object to being charged for parking. 我很反对停车要收费。

【试题】The match was cancelled because most of the members _____ a match without a standard court.

A) objected to having B) were objected to have
C) objected to have D) were objected to having

【解析】答案为 A。译文为:因为大部分成员反对在不符合标准的球场上比赛,
(所以)比赛被取消了。object to 后接名词或动名词。

- 14. **presence**: n. the state of being in a particular place 出席,在场

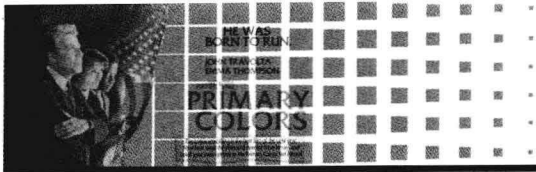
【例句】She is usually quite polite in my presence. 在我面前,她通常很有礼貌。

The document must be signed in the presence of a witness.

这份文件必须当着证人的面签署。

【搭配】in sb.'s presence 当着某人的面,有某人在场

presence of mind 镇定自若



【试题】Don't talk about such a thing in the _____ of young ladies.

- A) presence B) present C) presentation D) presentiment

【解析】答案为 A。译文：不要当着年轻女士的面谈论这种事情。

- 15. **observation**: *n.* 1) a spoken or written remark based on sth. one has seen, heard, or otherwise observed 评论
2) the action of watching sb./sth. carefully; recording of what one observes 观察; 观察记录

【例句】He made some interesting observations on the current economic situation.

他对当前的经济形势作了一些有趣的评论。

She made a few general observations about my work.

她对我的工作笼统地作了些评论。

They have published their observations of these birds.

他们发表了对这些鸟的观察报告。

【搭配】keep... under (close) observation 对……(密切)监视

【试题】The experiment is complicated and requires careful _____.

- A) look B) watch C) observance (D) observation

【解析】答案为 D。译文：实验很复杂，需要仔细观察。observance(遵守，奉行)。

- 16. **gaze**: *n.* a long steady look 注视，凝视

【例句】He turned his head away, feeling too ashamed to meet her gaze.

他把头扭开了，羞愧得不敢与她凝视的目光对视。

She felt uncomfortable under his intense gaze.

在他的密切注视下，她感到不自在。

v. look (at sth./sb.) for a long time, esp. in surprise, admiration and often without being conscious of what one is doing 注视，凝视

【例句】She gazed at me in disbelief when I told her the news.

当我告诉她这个消息时，她难以置信地注视着我。

He sat for hours just gazing out of the window.

他坐了几个小时，只是注视着窗外。

【搭配】gaze at/on/upon/into 凝视

【联想】stare at 盯着

fix one's eyes on 盯着看

- 17. **in no sense**: not at all 一点也不

【例句】In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved. 这事根本没有解决。

His mind was in no sense brilliant. 他一点也不聪明。

- 18. **keen**: *adj.* 1) extreme; strong; active 强烈的，激烈的，敏锐的

2) very interested; eager or wanting (to do) sth. very much
热衷的，热心的，渴望的

【例句】Many people are taking a keen interest in the result of the vote.

许多人对投票结果非常感兴趣。



We were keen about going to the picnic. 我们渴望去野餐。

She's keen on (playing) tennis. 她很喜欢打网球。

【搭配】be keen on (doing) sth. 对……热心,渴望

►►19. **a succession of**: a number of people or things following each other closely 一系列, 一连串

【例句】The reason is that a succession of statistics suggest a rapidly weakening economy. 理由是一连串统计资料表明经济在迅速衰退。

He thought life was just an endless succession of parties and dinners.

他认为生活只不过是一连串无休止的聚会和筵席。

【联想】a series/chain/sequence of 一系列,一连串
in succession 接连地

【试题】The clever fellow only spent 25 minutes installing 3 sets of toys _____ .

A) in essence B) in succession C) in substance D) in conclusion

【解析】答案为B。译文:那个机敏的小伙子只花了25分钟就接连装好了3套玩具。in essence(实质上);in substance(大体上);in conclusion(最后)。

【试题】A _____ of misfortunes has befallen her.

A) continuation B) series C) succession D) recognition

【解析】答案为C。译文:她连遭不幸。succession表示“连续”、“系列”,着重于一个接一个。a succession of表示“一连串的”、“一阵……的”,如a succession of victories(一个接一个的胜利)。continuation表示“继续”,表示停了一段时间之后的继续;series表示“连续”、“系列”,不一定有先后衔接的顺序,如a series of lectures(一系列学术报告)。

►►20. **drink in**: look at or listen to with great interest and enjoyment 陶醉于,全神贯注地

【例句】We just stood there drinking in the scenery.

我们只是站在那儿,陶醉于风景之中。

They drank in the words of their leader. 他们全神贯注地听领导讲话。

He drew in his breath as he drank in her youthful beauty.

他陶醉于她的青春美丽,深深地吸了一口气。

►►21. **yield to**: allow oneself to be overcome; stop opposing or resisting 让步于,屈服于

【例句】He said he would give up smoking, but he ended up yielding to the temptation and took a cigarette. 他说他要戒烟,但终究还是经不起诱惑,又抽上了。

In the end, he yielded to his son's request to buy a car.

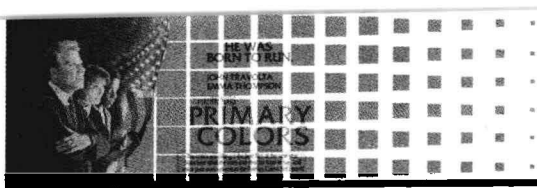
他终于屈服于儿子买车的要求。

【试题】We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.

A) up B) to C) in D) at

【解析】答案为B。译文:我们热爱和平,但不是那种屈服于武力威胁的人。yield与up搭配表示“让于”,“让给”。

►►22. **upright**: a. (approving) honest, responsible and moral 正直的,诚实的



【例句】The young man was upright in his business. 那个年轻人做生意很规矩。

Beneath their upright dignity, the people were at heart warm and kindly.

这些人的神态刚正威严,但实际上为人热情,心地善良。

►23. **farewell**: *n.* (fml.) goodbye 告别,再见

【例句】We said our farewells to our dear friends. 我们跟亲爱的朋友们道别。

They waved farewell to their friends. 他们挥手向朋友们告别。

【联想】welfare 福利

►24. **honorable**: *adj.* 1) behaving in a way that is morally correct and shows one has high moral standards 高尚的,光明正大的

2) deserving respect and admiration 可敬的,令人尊敬的

【例句】an honorable man 一位有名望的/高尚的人

an honorable agreement 一份体面的协议

【联想】honor 荣誉,名誉;尊敬,敬意

do the honors 尽地主之谊,尽主人之谊

in honor of 为了向……表示敬意,为纪念

on/upon one's honor 以名誉担保

honorary *adj.* 名誉的,荣誉的

an honorary member 名誉会员

【试题】The soldiers who have fought for our country should be shown _____.

A) reputation B) fame C) honor D) favor

【解析】答案为C。译文:那些为祖国打过仗的人,应当受到尊敬。reputation表示“名声”,“名誉”,指人们的看法或评价,强调心目中的印象,可以是好名声,也可以是坏名声。fame表示“名声”,指以能力、业绩而出名。

【试题】The department will hold a ceremony _____ Prof. Jones who has been teaching there for 30 years.

A) in memory of B) with regard to
C) in honor of D) with respect to

【解析】答案为C。译文:系里将举办一个仪式,庆祝乔尼斯教授从教30年。in memory of(纪念);with regard to(关于);with respect to(关于)。

【试题】Though he was not a professional writer, he became an _____ member of the Writers' Association.

A) honorable B) honorary C) honourary D) honoured

【解析】答案为B。译文:尽管他不是位职业作家,但他已是作家协会的名誉会员。honorary(荣誉的,名誉的);honorable(光荣的,高尚的,尊敬的)。

【注意】honor/honorable可拼作honour/honourable,而honorary没有honourary的拼写形式。

►25. **propose**: *v.* 1) (fml.) suggest a plan, an idea, etc. for people to think about and decide on 提议,建议

2) ask sb. to marry one (向某人)求婚