

主 编

杨 梅

江文清

课文结构图解

新编大学英语

课文导读

难句难点精讲

内容提要范例

2

New College English

中国科学技术大学出版社

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难句难点精讲

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(以姓氏笔画为序)

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内 容 简 介

本书是与《新编大学英语》教材配套、由 10 多位高校英语老师结合数年的一线教学经验编写而成的学习指导用书。内容包括课文结构分析、课文简述、难句分析、参考译文及练习答案 4 个部分。这 4 个部分围绕“主题教学”这一宗旨,相互补充,对所要掌握的技能给予整体式讲解和引导,改变孤立地讲解单词的做法,以各单元的篇章结构分析和内容提炼为重点,将词汇学习、句法分析融会到课文分析和难句讲解中,使学生在篇章、句法的学习中综合掌握语言技能,体现了整体教学的思想。使学生对文章的理解更透彻,更有助于语言运用能力的提高。

本书编写体例新颖,重点突出,可作为学习《新编大学英语》第 2 册的学习辅导书,为各大专院校学生首选学习参考用书,也适合有志提高英语水平的各类读者自学使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语课文导读(第2册)/杨梅等编著. —合肥:中国科学技术大学出版社, 2003.8

ISBN 7-312-01610-3

I. 新… II. 杨… 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(2003)第 065904 号

中国科学技术大学出版社出版发行

(安徽省合肥市金寨路 96 号, 230026)

中国科学技术大学印刷厂印刷

全国新华书店经销

开本: 787×1092/16

印张: 10.5 字数: 256 千

2003 年 8 月第 1 版

2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—3 000 册

ISBN 7-312-01610-3/H·311

定价: 12.00 元

(凡图书出现印装质量问题, 请向承印厂要求调换)

前言

《新编大学英语》第1册至第4册的编写宗旨是以“学生为中心的整体教学模式”和“发展学生语言综合技能”，针对这一特点，结合实践教学需要，我们组织部分高校教学一线的英语老师编写了“《新编大学英语》课文导读”同步辅导书，也分为4册。与同类学习辅导书相比，本套书有以下特点：

1. 以“语篇教学”思想为主导。许多学生在英语学习过程中反映，虽然他们能够背完一本字典收录的所有词条，但在阅读文章和词语运用时仍感到困难重重。这实际上正反映了“见木不见林”，将语言的整体技能分解得支离破碎的英语学习方法的弊端。本套书的编写目的即是要克服这一弊端。为凸现以“学生为中心的整体教学模式”和“发展学生语言综合技能”的特点和优势，本套书改变了孤立地讲解单词的做法，以各单元的篇章结构分析和内容提炼为重点，将词汇学习、句法分析融会到课文分析和难句讲解中，使学生在篇章、句法的学习中综合掌握语言技能，体现了整体教学的思想。

2. 为方便广大学生课外自学，本书对课后阅读的文章予以详解。由于《新编大学英语》内容多，信息量大，课后阅读的文章量大，学生自学课后阅读有相当的难度，现有的部分辅导书对课后的阅读文章多是不做讲解或是讲解甚少。本套书解决了这一问题，对课后阅读文章的结构、内容、语言点等做尽可能详尽的分析，以满足学生的需要，真正发挥课后辅导的作用。

3. 编写体例新颖，重点突出。对每篇文章分4个部分予以详解：

A. 课文结构分析 以表格框架的形式图解每一篇文章的整体结构，给出文章的要点及各论证论据（supporting idea），使学生对该文章的结构、甚至写作提纲一目了然，帮助学生从整体上掌握课文结构，提高语篇理解力，进一步理解课文内容。

B. 课文简述 将课文内容浓缩到200~300字，使学生对所学课文内容有整体掌握，深化理解，并学习课文提要的写法，加强总结、复述能力的训练。

C. 难句分析 根据教学中学生的反映，选取重点、难点或文中的关键词句给以详细讲解，所举例句均以双语注释。把对词的解析置于对句子的分析中，这样就避免了学习孤立的单词的做法。在文章中多处出现的同一用法，都将选出来集中在一起进行比较，加深学习印象。

D. 参考译文及练习答案 翻译技能是英语学习的一项重要技能，也是许多考试中的重要考点。通过原文和译文的对比，学生不仅更加熟悉原文，还可以加强翻译练习，有助于翻译水平的提高。

各单元的课内阅读部分的练习都提供了答案，供学生参考。由于课外阅读的练习部分教材上已附有答案，在此就不再重复列出。

以上4个部分围绕“主题教学”这一宗旨，相互补充，使学生对文章的理解更透彻，对所要掌握的技能有一个整体的提高，更有助于语言运用能力的提高。

本套书的编写者们目前正在使用这套教材进行教学，本套书就是根据他们在近 4 年的教学实践中的较为成熟的经验体会，经总结、概括编写而成。书中选编的难点大多是根据学生在学习过程中的反馈归纳出来的，有很强的针对性。因此，可作为各大专院校正在学习使用《新编大学英语》的所有学生的良师益友和自我提高的辅助教材，相信广大英语学习者都会从这套书中有所收益。

本书第 1 册由江文清、杨梅编写，第 2 册由张宇祥、王继玲、王吉良、武晓山、胡昌宇编写，第 3 册由梁琼、曹玉兰、宋庆文编写，第 4 册由杨梅、侯菊梅、李光华编写，最后由美国语言博士 Doctor Leo Lindsay 和程先富教授审定，在此一并感谢。

由于编者的教学研究水平和实践能力的限制，书中难免有疏漏不当之处，恳请读者批评指正，不吝赐教。

编 者

2003 年 8 月 16 日

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Unit 1 Food

In-Class Reading Food and Culture

A. Structure of the Text→课文结构分析

Part I	Different cultures have different ideas about foods, and a certain food which is good in one culture can be disgusting or nauseating in another. (Para.1)
Part II	Rather than based on the consideration of nutrition, food likes and dislikes are often influenced by such factors as religion, availability, affection and health, etc. (Para.2~6)
Part III	Most food likes and dislikes are a result of the ways of life of different people. (Para.7)

B. Abstract of the Text→课文简述

It's true that one man's meat is another man's poison, i.e. the food which is good for one person may be bad for the other. In other words, different cultures have different likes and dislikes. Food likes and dislikes do not always seem to be related to nourishment (i.e. nutrition). Dislike is not the only reason why some cultures will not eat a certain food because in some culture, it is closely connected with taboo. And the taboo on these foods can result from different factors, such as religion, availability, affection and health, etc. Yet, most food likes and dislikes, as anthropologists have pointed out, are a result of the ways of life of different people.

C. Difficult Sentences and Language Points→难句分析

1. As a result, people from one culture often think the foods that people from another culture eat are disgusting or nauseating.

因此，来自某种文化的人常常会认为来自另一种文化的人所吃的食物令人厌恶或使人作呕。

本句主语为 people，宾语从句 (that) the foods that people from another culture eat 是谓语 think 的宾语。其中，这一宾语从句又包含了一定语从句 that people from another culture eat，修饰 the foods。

as a result (of) 因此；因为；所以

The flight was canceled as a result of the snow storm. →航班因暴风雪而取消了。

There was a snow storm last night in this region; as a result, the flight was canceled.

→昨夜该地区有暴风雪，航班因此取消了。

disgusting or nauseating 意为 unpleasant in taste 或 even feel sick at (these foods)。

2. Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats, but there are forty-two different cultures whose people regard rats as appropriate food.

许多人认为吃鼠肉是令人作呕的事，然而世界上有 42 种不同文化的人们把鼠肉当做美味。

would 在这里是 used to 的意思，关于这一用法，可参照第一册的第二单元。

句中的 it 是指 to eat rats，原句含义为 to eat rats is disgusting。

whose people regard rats as appropriate food 为定语修饰 different cultures。

find 认为 **regard ... as ... 把……看做……**

3. Some people in Africa think African termites make a delicious meal.

有些非洲人把他们那儿的白蚁当做非常好吃的一道菜。

think 后面跟的是省略了 that 的宾语从句 African termites make a delicious meal。

make 此处为系动词，意思是：to have the quality (of); to be suitable for ... (especially something good)能成为；适合做。

He believes Mary can make a good wife. →他相信玛丽会成为一个好妻子。

His experiences make good story now. →他的经历今天成了好故事。

4. ... 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.

但 100 克白蚁所含的卡路里是 100 克蒸制汉堡的两倍还多，其所含蛋白质也几乎是后者的两倍。

句中的 twice as many ... (as) 和 twice as much ... (as) 是英语中常见的倍数表示方法，其基本结构为倍数 + as ... as。可数名词用 as many ... as，不可数名词用 as much ... as。如句中同时反映了可数的 calories 和不可数的 protein，即：

twice as many calories and almost twice as much protein as ...

Our class has twice as many students as yours. →我们班学生是你们班的两倍。

He earns twice as much money as you do. →他的收入比你高一倍。

This factory produces three times as many TV sets as last year.

→这个工厂生产的电视机是去年的 3 倍。

5. One explanation for the pig-eating taboo is that pork that is not cooked sufficiently may spread a disease called trichinosis.

对食猪肉禁忌的一种解释是：没有煮透的猪肉会传播一种叫做旋毛虫病的疾病。

One explanation for ... 意思为 The reason for ...

句中 that pork that is not cooked sufficiently may spread a disease called trichinosis 是 is 的表语从句。其中，that is not cooked sufficiently 为先行词 pork 的定语从句，意思为 not cooked enough。

called trichinosis 是过去分词短语做定语，修饰 a disease，其作用相当于定语从句 which is called trichinosis。

原句可简化为 One explanation ... is that pork ... may spread a disease ...

D. Keys to the Exercises→练习答案

Reading Comprehension

1.

	Taboo	Reasons
India	<u>cow</u>	1) <u>Cows help plow the fields.</u> 2) <u>Cow manure can be used as fertilizer.</u> 3) <u>Cow manure can be dried and burned to make a cooking fire.</u>
United States	<u>dog</u>	1) <u>Dogs are regarded as pets and companions for people.</u> 2) <u>Dogs serve as protection against criminals.</u>
Ancient Egypt & Israel	<u>Pork</u>	1) Pork that is not cooked sufficiently may spread diseases. 2) People did not want to stay in one place to raise pigs.

2.

- 1) nutrition, religion, the way of life of different people.
- 2) butterflies, rats, termites.
- 3) calories, protein.
- 4) there is plenty of land raising cattle and their meat can be shipped cheaply for long distances by railroads.
- 5) they go wherever they want to in the streets, they can eat anything from the supplies of the food sellers on the streets.

Vocabulary

1.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1) common | 2) appropriate | 3) forbidden | 4) supplies | 5) related |
| 6) protection | 7) requires | 8) raise | 9) spread | 10) sufficiently |

2.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1) disgusting | 2) habit | 3) insects | 4) reasonable |
| 5) relatively | 6) animals | 7) harvested | 8) grow |
| 9) nearly | 10) other | 11) altogether | 12) consumed |
| 13) avoided | 14) popular | 15) offers | 16) served |
| 17) would | 18) enjoyed | 19) considered | 20) reject |

Translation

1. We regard him as one of the best players in the game.
2. The scientists picked up those little pieces of rock and carefully put them into a box.
3. The population of China is almost five times as large as that of the United States.
4. The reason why grass is green was once a mystery to the little boy.
5. She was standing by the window, apparently quite calm and relaxed.
6. Profits have declined as a result of the recent drop in sales.

7. She put on dark glasses as a protection against the strong light.

8. He could no longer be trusted after that event.

After-Class Reading

Passage I The Menu

A. Structure of the Text→课文结构分析

Part I	The menu has undergone the three stages in its development from oral menu through written menu to printed menu. (Para.1~2)
Part II	The menu decoration generally follows the art movements of that time. (Para.3)
Part III	The menu has two important functions: to sell food; and to repeat and emphasize the atmosphere of that restaurant. (Para.4)
Part IV	The development of American history provided many opportunities for creative menu design. (Para.5~7)
Part V	The menu has the souvenir value to the diners and advertising function to the restaurant owners. (Para.8)

B. Abstract of the Text→课文简述

The origin and development of menus are closely related with food history. As printing industry develops, printed menu is introduced and gradually, decorated corresponding to the social requirement. Generally speaking, menu decoration always follows the art movements of a set time. Its decoration and design must cater to the demand of and appeal to the tastes of the diners. The evaluation of a good menu can be done on the basis of the following yardstick: (1) originality (2) legibility (3) ease of handling and (4) sales effectiveness. In a word, a creative menu can provide diners with the unique atmosphere of a restaurant and its advertisement functions are inestimable. What's more, a good menu can give diners a lot of messages about the food culture.

C. Difficult Sentences and Language Points→难句分析

1. Developments in printing finally led to a change and the larger restaurants' floor plans made a single handwritten menu impractical, so printed menus were introduced.

印刷术的发展最终给菜单带来了变化, 因为餐馆的扩大, 一份手写菜单难以适用, 印刷菜单便应运而生。

本句的主句由两个简单句并列组成, 即 Developments ... led to 和 the larger restaurants' floor plans made ... impractical。so 引导结果状语从句。

这里的a change指的是a change in the forms of menus。

lead to 引起，导致

All this has led to unprecedented progress in agriculture in the region.

→所有这些使这个地区的农业得到空前的发展。

floor plan 居室、楼层的平面图

2. Delmonico's restaurant in New York City is often given credit for introducing the first printed menu in the United States in 1834.

德尔莫尼柯餐馆于 1834 年在美国率先使用印刷菜单，因而，常常为人们大加赞赏。

give credit for sb (doing sth) 为……而称赞某人

She doesn't really get the credit she deserves. →她称不上她所得到的赞赏。

The swimmer was given credit for saving the child from drowning.

→那个游泳的人因抢救落水儿童而受到称赞。

3. That menu, as well as others of the period, was simple in design and offered specific information.

这种菜单和与它同时代的其他菜单一样，设计朴实，内容具体。

这里的主语 that menu 为单数形式，因而谓语也用单数，当主语后面跟有 as well as 等引导的短语做并列主语时，谓语动词和前面的主要主语保持数的一致。

Justice, as well as the law, demands that these criminals be severely punished.

→法律和正义都要求严惩这些罪犯。

4. The highly decorated late 19th century menus, which were influenced by Victorian art gave way to modern art in the 20th century.

19 世纪末装饰精美的菜单深受维克多利亞艺术的影响，最终在 20 世纪让位于现代艺术。

give way to 让位于，转变为

The stormy weather gave way to a period of sunshine. →暴雨天气变成了晴朗的天气。

5. The magazine went on to say that the menu really has two important functions.

那本杂志接着指出，菜单的确有两大重要功能。

that the menu really has ...是 say 的宾语。really 在此加强语气。

go on + 不定式 接着做某事

He went on to talk about the world situation. →他接着又谈了世界形势。

go on + 现在分词 继续做某事

Industrial production has gone on declining there. →那里工业生产继续下降。

6. Progress in printing, photography, and especially color photography, opened up more opportunities for creative expression.

印刷、摄影特别是彩色摄影技术的发展为创造性表达开辟了一个新天地。

本句可简化为 Progress in printing, ..., opened up more opportunities ...

句中的 progress 为 printing, photography, and ... color photography 所限定。

open up 打开，开始；开发，开垦

This opened up broad possibilities for the use of modern technology.

→这打开了采用现在技术的广阔前景。

They decided to open up the island for cultivation. →他们决定开发这个岛屿。

7. The 1970s brought a decline in eating out,

70 年代，外出吃饭变得越来越稀少.....

英文中，常用这种表达方式，如：

1979 saw the beginning of reform and opening to the outside world in China.

→1979 年，中国开始实行改革开放。

8. Many restaurants have provided customers with souvenir versions of their menus.

许多餐馆为顾客特制了纪念珍藏版菜单。

provide with 提供，供给

We'll provide you with every facility. →我们将给你们提供一切方便。

D. The Text in Chinese→参考译文

菜单的故事

据饮食历史记载，在早年的餐馆里，口头报菜单越来越成为一件费时的事情。因此，人们发明了手写菜单以帮助顾客点菜。那时，菜单通常写在黑板上或顾客容易看得见的地方。印刷术的发展最终给菜单带来了变化，因为餐馆的扩大，一份手写菜单难以适用，印刷菜单便应运而生。

德尔莫尼柯餐馆于 1834 年在美国率先使用印刷菜单，因而，常常为人们大加赞赏。这种菜单与它同时代的其他菜单一样，设计朴实，内容具体。一些特殊情况需要别具一格，独具匠心的设计。就这样，产生了装帧考究的菜单。

然而，菜单的华丽设计更加归功于那个时代的艺术发展。19 世纪装帧精美的菜单深受维克多利艺术的影响。最终在 20 世纪让位于现代艺术。绘图和印刷术的提高使菜单封面艺术独树一帜。

到了 20 世纪 20 年代，菜单被视为旨在为顾客创造满意服务的餐馆经营计划的一部分，它能用来打开客人的胃口。讲一则笑话，解释一道菜，创造氛围，说一说餐馆发展的轶闻趣事，而最重要的是推销菜肴。餐饮业的出版物促使菜单成为商业策略的一部分。国家餐饮协会通过全国一年一度的最佳菜单比赛，有效地提高了菜单的绘制技术。它的评审条件为：（1）新颖，（2）易读，（3）使用方便，（4）促销效果好。1935 年 11 月的《餐饮管理》杂志指出，很大部分餐饮业主对菜单的外表的作用估计不足。那本杂志接着指出，菜单的确有两大重要功能：①推销菜肴，②再现和突出餐馆的独特氛围。

即使在 30 年代的大萧条时期，餐饮业仍生机勃勃，菜单设计变得重要起来。各种不同类型的餐馆不断涌现，如自助餐，服务到车上的路边餐馆，商店小吃部，以及传统的较正规的餐馆。许多餐馆花了大量精力以开发菜肴的主题，菜单的装帧和菜单的风格。印刷、摄影特别是彩色摄影技术的发展为创造性的表达开辟了一个新天地。二战期间，食品的限制常常影响餐馆的生意。然而，战争胜利刚刚取得，外出吃饭很快就又流行开来。

20 世纪中叶，便餐及快餐发展很快，然而这一时期仍给菜单的创造性设计提供了很多