

174

H31

H79d3

新编大学英语

疑难详解

第4册

主 编 黄志宏
编 著 张长根

浙江大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语疑难详解.第4册 / 黄志宏主编;张长根编著. —杭州:浙江大学出版社, 2002.2

ISBN 7-308-02929-8

I. 新... II. ①黄...②张... III. 英语—高等学校—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 093196 号

责任编辑 樊晓燕

封面设计 俞亚彤

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州浙大路 38 号 邮政编码 310027)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

排版 浙江大学出版社电脑排版中心

印刷 余杭人民印刷有限公司

开本 850mm×1168mm 1/32

印张 17

字数 426 千

版印次 2002 年 2 月第 1 版 2002 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数 0001—4000

书号 ISBN 7-308-02929-8/H·167

定价 25.50 元

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。本册由张长根编著。

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

Contents

| | | |
|---------|--|-----|
| Unit 1 | Happiness | 1 |
| Unit 2 | Human Behavior | 43 |
| Unit 3 | Attitudes Toward Work | 106 |
| Unit 4 | Honesty | 139 |
| Unit 5 | Aappearance | 185 |
| Unit 6 | Advertising Campaigns | 229 |
| Unit 7 | Today's Youth | 267 |
| Unit 8 | The Media | 319 |
| Unit 9 | Computer Technology | 366 |
| Unit 10 | Medical Ethics | 404 |
| Unit 11 | Criminal Punishment and Crime Prevention | 446 |
| Unit 12 | Ambition | 488 |

Unit 1

Happiness

Part I Topic-Based Verbal Preparation

Topic Where Does Happiness Come From?

Section A Words

ambitious(有雄心的)

diligent(勤奋的)

good-hearted(好心肠的)

open-minded(思想开明的)

outgoing(乐于助人的)

sincere(诚挚的)

well-off(走运的)

achievement(成就)

capacity(能力)

fortune(好运)

health(健康)

integrity(正直)

personality(个性)

content(知足的)

easy-going(乐于助人的)

hard-working(勤勉的)

optimistic(乐观的)

satisfied(满意的)

unaffected(不矫揉造作的)

well-to-do(富裕的)

ambition(抱负)

diligence(勤奋)

harmony(和谐)

honesty(诚实)

luck(运气)

power(权利)

promotion(晋升)

pursuit(追求)

sincerity(真挚)

riches(财富)

success(成功)

wealth(财富)

Section B Expressions and Sentences

1. Happiness comes from... 幸福源于……
2. ... is a source of happiness. ... 是幸福的源泉。
3. It seems to me that people... 在我看来,人们……
4. Take... for example. 以……为例。
5. ... is typical of happy people. 幸福的人的特点是……
6. They take pleasure in... 他们从……中得到乐趣。
7. Does happiness favor...? 幸福会眷顾……?
8. Does happiness go together with...? 幸福与……是并存的吗?
9. What else will engender happiness? 还有什么能带来幸福?
10. People might become happy by... 人们也许通过……会感到幸福。
11. Many people believe... 许多人相信……
12. They believe themselves to be... 他们相信自己是……
13. Happy people tend to be... 幸福的人往往是……
14. Happiness accompanies a(n)... life. 幸福伴随着……的生活。
15. They are happy because... 他们之所以感到幸福,是因为……
16. Are men happy because of...? 人们会因为……而感到幸福吗?
17. Does that mean...? 那是说……?
18. There is something in what you said, but I think... 你说的有点道理,不过我认为……
19. Such tendencies may explain... 这些倾向可以说明……
20. Happiness depends less on... than on... 幸福取决于……而不是取决于……

21. It's a feeling that comes as a result of... 这是一种因……而产生的感觉。
22. Nothing can guarantee happiness but... 只有……才会有幸福。
23. From this we can conclude that... 据此,我们可以得出结论,.....
24. All this supports the conclusion that happiness... only when... 所有这一切有助于得出这样一个结论:只有在……时候幸福才会……

Part II In-Class Reading

Finding Happiness

Section A Word Study

1. **engender** *v.* to bring into existence; give rise to 使发生,产生,引起; to come into existence; originate 形成,发源
例: 1) Sympathy often engenders love. 同情常常产生爱情。
2) "Every cloud engenders not a storm." (Shakespeare) "并非每片云都能生成一场风暴。"(莎士比亚)
3) Conditions for a war were engendering in Europe. 导致战争的情势正在欧洲形成。
- 【同根词/派生词】 engenderer *n.*; engenderment *n.*
【近义词】 generate(产生); produce(生产); breed(繁殖); develop(生长); derive(源自)
【反义词】 destroy(摧毁); finish(终结); terminate(终止); ruin(毁灭)
2. **fluctuate** *v.* to (cause to) rise and fall in or as if in waves; vary

irregularly (使)起伏, (使)涨落, (使)波动; to change from one state to the opposite 变化, 徘徊

例: 1) Prices fluctuate from year to year. 物价年年波动。

2) Recently the share prices have been fluctuated widely. 最近, 股票价格起伏很大。

3) His feelings fluctuated between excitement and fear. 他时而兴奋, 时而恐惧。

【同根词/派生词】fluctuant *a.*; fluctuation *n.*; fluctuating *n./a.*

【近义词】swing(摆动, 摇摆); wave((情绪)波动)

【反义词】stabilize(稳定); last(持续); establish(确定); fix(固定)

3. **gloom** *n.* partial or total darkness; dimness 阴暗, 黑暗; 昏暗; a state of melancholy or depression 消沉, 忧郁; 情绪低落, 沮丧

v. to be or become dark, shaded, or obscure 变黑, 变暗, 变得模糊; to feel, appear, or act depressed, sad, or mournful 忧郁, 沮丧, 悲伤, 忧伤; to make dark, shaded, or obscure 使变黑, 变暗, 使模糊

例: 1) In the gloom of the thick forest, they nearly lost their way. 在密林的黑暗中, 他们几乎迷了路。

2) Gloom pervaded the office. 整个办公室的人都情绪低落。

3) Jack is still glooming over his coffee at the way he had been tricked. 喝咖啡时, 杰克还对自己当时受骗感到闷闷不乐。

4) Dark clouds gloomed the streets. 乌云使大街上阴沉沉的。

【同根词/派生词】gloomy *n.*; gloominess *n.*; gloomily *ad.*; glooming *n.*

【近义词】moody(忧郁); moroseness(闷闷不乐); sullenness(愁眉不展)

【反义词】cheerfulness(快活); delight(喜悦); joyfulness(快乐)

4. **hunch** *n.* an intuitive feeling; a feeling or guess about the future
直感, 预感

v. to bend or draw up into a hump 弯成拱状, 蜷起; to assume a crouched or cramped posture 蹲伏, 蜷缩

例: 1) He had a hunch that he would lose. 他预感到他会输。

2) The cat hunched in the corner. 猫蜷缩在角落里。

3) I hunched my shoulders against the wind. 顶着风我蜷起了身子。

【同根词/派生词】hunchback *n.* (= humpback 驼背, 驼子);
hunchbacked *a.* (= humpbacked)

【近义词】intuition(直觉); surmise(猜度)

【反义词】execution(完成); realization(实现); actualization(现实化)

5. **mushroom** *vi.* to grow and develop fast; grow or expand rapidly
迅速成长; 快速扩张, 增长, 生长或扩展; to swell or spread out
into a shape similar to a mushroom 呈蘑菇状扩散

n. a fast-growing fungus with a short stem and a round top 蘑菇

a. resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth or evanescence 像蘑菇一样快速生长或消失的; resembling a mushroom in shape 形状像蘑菇的

例: 1) The population mushroomed in the postwar decades. 战后数十年里人口快速增长。

2) The smoke mushroomed into the sky. 烟呈蘑菇状扩散到空中。

3) What he obtained from it was only mushroom fame. 他从
中获得的名声来得快,去得也快。

4) The explosion of the nuclear bomb engendered a giant
mushroom cloud above the surface of the earth. 核弹爆
炸后,半空中腾起一朵巨大的蘑菇云。

【习语/短语】to spring (grow, shoot) up like mushrooms 雨后
春笋般地涌现

例: New houses have sprung up like mushrooms on the edge of
the town. 城市边缘的新建房屋犹如雨后春笋。

【同根词/派生词】mushrooming *n.*

【近义词】progress(进步); advance(前进); enlarge(扩大); ex-
tend(扩充)

【反义词】diminish(变小); dwindle(缩小); contract(收缩);
shrink(缩水)

6. **rebound** *vi.* to recover in value, amount, strength, etc.; spring
back from a setback; bounce back after a bad experience 恢复;
(从挫折中)振作起来; to return to and affect (perhaps for the
worse) the person responsible; have an unexpected effect on 产
生与初衷相违的结果; to fly back after hitting something 弹回
例: 1) She rebounded from disappointment. 她从失望中振作起
来。

2) His evil doings rebounded upon himself. 他干坏事而自
食其果。

3) The ball rebounded from the backboard. 球从篮板上弹
了回来。

【习语/短语】on the rebound 失恋,遭人拒绝,或遭到失败后立
即行动

例: He married another girl on the rebound. 失恋后,他立即

与另一个女孩结了婚。

【同根词/派生词】rebounder *n.*

【近义词】restore(恢复); renew(复兴); refresh(精神振作);
retrieve(恢复)

【反义词】sink(消沉); dismay(沮丧); upset(心烦意乱)

7. **restraint** *n.* control or repression of feelings 拘谨, 拘束; an instrument or a means of restraining 约束措施, 限制手段; an influence that inhibits or restrains; a limitation 限制, 约束; the act of restraining or the condition of being restrained 克制, 抑制

例: 1) She talked to me without restraint. 她毫无拘束地跟我交谈。

2) I am under no restraint whatever. 我不受任何束缚。

3) His rage was beyond restraint. 他怒不可遏。

4) The government is urging investors to exercise restraint and not to panic. 政府力劝投资者要克制, 不要惊慌。

【同根词/派生词】restrainable *a.*; restrainedly *ad.*; restrainer *n.*

【近义词】check(阻止); confinement(限制); control(抑制);
shackle(束缚)

【反义词】impulsion(驱使); push(推动); encouragement(鼓励); cheer(喝彩)

8. **shackle** *vt.* to confine with shackles; fetter 加桎梏, 加枷锁; to restrict, confine, or hamper 束缚; 限制, 妨碍, 阻碍

n. a metal fastening, usually one of a pair, for encircling and confining the ankle or wrist of a prisoner or captive; a fetter or manacle 手铐, 脚镣, 桎梏, 枷锁; a restraint or check to action or progress, often used in the plural 妨碍, 阻碍, 束缚物[常用复数]

例: 1) The prisoners were shackled together. 囚犯们被铐在了

一起。

2) We should not be shackled by old customs. 我们不应受旧习俗的束缚。

3) Shackles were placed on the prisoner's hands and feet. 该囚犯的手脚都上了镣铐。

4) It is not easy to break through the shackles of habit. 打破习惯的束缚不容易。

【同根词/派生词】shackler *n.*

【近义词】bind(约束); restrain(抑制); hamper(牵制); chain(束缚); handcuff(管束)

【反义词】liberate(解放); loosen(放宽); release(释放); relieve(解除)

Section B Sentence Analysis

1. **Emotions do change with age:...** (L. 17, 指自教材第 17 行起, 下同)

【释义】People do have different emotions in the different periods of life:...

【译文】情感确实随着年龄而变化:.....

【分析】介词 with 的用法值得注意, 其意义是 at the same time (and rate) as something else(随之, 伴随着)。

例: a. We rose with the sun. 我们日出而起。

b. His back was bent with age. 他年纪大了, 背也驼了。

2. **As we might expect of people who are usually happy, they report that they have positive self-esteem.** (L. 37)

【释义】People who are usually happy, as might be expected, report that they have good opinions of their own worth.

【译文】正如我们预期的那样, 快乐的人对自己评价不错。

【分析】1) *as* 是关系代词, 意义上指代主句所含的内容, 作动词 *expect* 的宾语。

2) *expect... from/of...*: to hope and believe that (something usually good) will be done (by somebody) 指望, 对……寄予期望

例: a. Don't expect sudden improvements from this class. 别指望这个班突然有起色。

b. The whole family expects great things of him.
全家人对他寄予莫大的期望。

类似用法的常用动词有: to ask... of...; to demand... of...; to request... from/of...; to require... of...

3. **Deprived of control over one's life—a phenomenon studied in prisoners, nursing-home patients, etc.—people suffer lower morale and worse health.** (L. 44)

【释义】Without control over their life, people experience lower morale and their health becomes worse. This phenomenon has been studied in prisoners, nursing-home patients, and the like.

【译文】如果失去了生活自主权, 人就会萎靡不振, 健康状况每况愈下, 对这一现象曾在囚犯、疗养院的病人等群体中进行过研究。

【分析】1) 过去分词短语 *deprived of control over...* 可理解为省略 *if they are* 的条件句。不过此处原文似有误, *control over one's life* 应为 *control over their life*。

2) *a phenomenon* 指译文第一句谈及的情况。过去分词短语 *studied in...* 作定语, 修饰 *a phenomenon*, 其结构相当于一个定语从句: *a phenomenon which/*

that has (already) been studied in..., 但整个成分是个复合名词短语, 作插入语。此处介词 in 的用法较特殊, 值得注意。in 可用来表示某人或某物内在的东西(如性格特征、某种特性等)或同一性。

例: a. He has no malice in him. 他没有恶意。

b. There is no flavor in these apples. 这些苹果没有味道。

c. We lost a great man in him. 我们失去了一位伟人。

3) suffer something: to experience or undergo something painful, harmful, or very unpleasant; (something painful, harmful, or very unpleasant) happen to somebody 经历, 遭受(不愉快之事)

例: We were warned to support the government or suffer the consequences. 有人警告我们说, 如不支持政府, 有我们好受的。

试比较 suffer from something: to have pain or bad health because of (a disease) or be badly affected by something; be worse because of (something) (经受, 受苦, 患病等)

例: a. She was suffering from a headache. 她正经受头痛之苦。

b. They suffered from cold and hunger. 他们饥寒交迫。

4. "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed," wrote poet Alexander Pope in a 1727 letter. (L. 48)

【释义】"Happy are those who expect nothing, for they shall never be disappointed." wrote poet Alexander Pope in a

1727 letter.

【译文】1727年,诗人亚历山大·蒲柏在一封信中写下这样的话:“人无所求是快乐的,因为永远不会失望。”

【分析】1) 主句为倒装句,一是为了行文的需要,突出 blessed 一词的意思和强调 expects nothing 与 blessed 之间的条件关系,二是主语较长。

2) 主句的定语从句意义上实为隐性条件句,这种条件句在书面语和谚语格言中多用 he who... 或 they who... 的句式,口语中常用 one who... 和 those who... 等句式。

例: a. He laughs best who laughs last. (= If he laughs last, he laughs best.) 笑到最后,笑得最好。

b. Those who are full of themselves are very empty. (= If those are full of themselves, they are very empty.) 自满者空虚。

c. A person who does not do his duty will not succeed. (= If a person does not do his duty, he will not succeed.) 不尽自己职责的人是不会成功的。

3) for 引导原因分句时,通常表示一种附带说明、解释或事后的推理,只能后置或单独成句。后置时,两个分句间可用逗号、分号或破折号。

例: a. I decided to stop and have lunch—for I was feeling quite hungry. 我决定停车吃午饭——我感到很饿。

b. He could not go; for he was ill. 他因病不能去。

- 4) shall 与陈述句的第二、第三人称的主语连用时,有两点需注意:shall 暗示说话者的意图,表示决心、允诺、警告、命令等,这时 shall 要重读,没有'll 的缩写形式。

例: a. No more drink shall be drunk tonight. 今晚(谁也)不许再喝了。(命令)

b. You shall be promoted. 你会得到提升的。(许诺)

c. You shall be punished. 你定将受到惩罚。(威胁)

d. No one shall stop me. 谁也别想阻拦我。(决心)

5. **Depending on our outlooks and recent experiences, our happiness fluctuates around our happiness set point, which disposes some people to be ever cheerful and others gloomy.** (L. 67)

【释义】 Under the influence of our general attitude toward life and our recent experiences, our happiness varies around our happiness point imposed by our genetic makeup, which inclines some people to be ever cheerful and (inclines) others (to be ever) gloomy.

【译文】 (但)由于受人生观和目前经历的影响,快乐程度会在一个固有的快乐值上下波动。正是这个快乐值,使得有些人经常感到快乐,有些人经常感到忧郁。

【分析】 1) 此句结构较复杂,现在分词短语 depending on... 因其逻辑主语与主句的主语不一致,故为独立结构,但功能上相当于原因状语从句,修饰主句的 our happiness fluctuates; 非限定性定语从句 which disposes... 修饰名词短语 our happiness set point; and oth-