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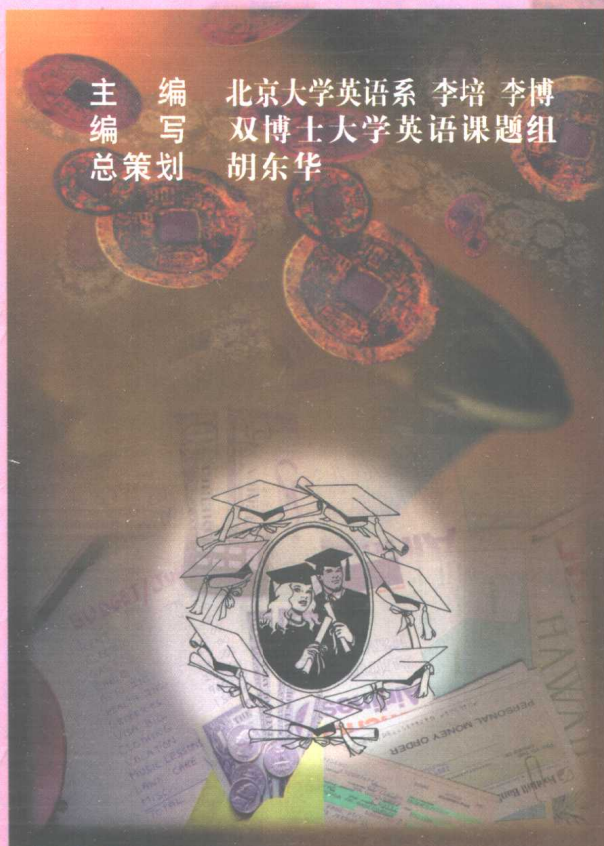
**NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH**

# 新编大学英语

## 双博士课堂 3

(第二次修订本)

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总 策 划 胡东华



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双博士精品系列

# 新编大学英语双博士课堂

(第三分册)

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四 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	翻译	写作	模拟题
六 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	改错	写作	模拟题
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以上讲座将结合本教材。

七、信息发布：网站将随时发布大学英语教学和四、六级考试方面的最新消息。

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## 郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士：

您好！

收到您的回信十分高兴，您能如此重视一名普通读者的意见，在百忙之中给予回复，并提供赠书，令我这名学管理的学生看到了贵公司完善的管理机制，也看到了“双博士”品牌光辉的前景。

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册，并且我认为质量很好，因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料，仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点，另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇，而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩，真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士，也相信考研中借助双博士的力量，会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下，如果可以的话，我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》，或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本，我都相信会给我带来好运！

另外，……

最后，预祝双博士前途无量，事业有成！

李 XX

2001年11月22日

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## 天津某高校学生的来信

双博士：

你们好！

期待中，我们收到了所需要的书目，同时也收到了对我们学生工作热情的支持与无偿的帮助，这更加证明“双博士”是我们真诚的朋友，你们已经用你们的信誉与忠诚占领了一个将永远信任你们的市场！我在此代表我校所有爱好英语的同学，向你们道一声：谢谢！

我们都知道，英语学习中，口语是非常重要的，而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的，是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后，我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛，我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学，相信他们会很意外，也会很高兴的。双博士为我们着想，我们也希望能以微小之力量，给她的工作以支持和回报。其实，我想，只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事，使他们从中受益，英语有了提高，就是对“双博士”最好的回报了，对不对？

还有，我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难，到书店买，常被抢购一空，由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”，所以，我想与你们联系，能否帮同学们统一订购？如可以，请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

好了，再次感谢我们的朋友——双博士！

祝：

一马当先！

马到成功！

英语俱乐部部长：于 XX

2002年4月24日

# 前言

一、本书是《新编大学英语》(第三分册)配套辅导用书,是在原本品牌同类书基础上全面修订的。本书不仅承袭了原版本的精华,而且在原布局风格基础上增加了“核心内容”“准备活动”“无障碍听力”“课文赏析、写作风格及课文英文摘要”“能力提高”“Quiz 部分参考答案”“历年四级、六级、考研相关真题及解析”,整体布局浑然流畅,细致、全面。每一部分在紧扣教材的基础上,围绕四、六级考纲,以点带面、纵向延伸、横向贯通,实现《新编大学英语》“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”,使学生轻松自如地进行读、听、说、写、译。

二、本分册是与《新编大学英语》第三分册相配套的辅导用书,共有 12 个单元,每个单元包括十二个部分:

(一) 核心内容。四、六级核心词汇、短语及语法。

(二) 课文背景。将原教材写作背景,纵深拓宽,情景交融。

(三) 准备活动 (Preparation)。为学生课前热身提供良好的环境。

(四) 无障碍听力。听力自助,耳熟能详,为无障碍交流做准备。

(五) 课内阅读精讲。课文赏析、写作风格及课文英文摘要。对每一篇课文都作了评价和分析,有助于学生对课文的透彻领悟;对在课文中出现的四、六级核心词汇及短语的用法进行了详尽的解释,从记忆法、考点和用法详解三个方面加以点拨,并渗透与之相适应的典型考题,使学生学习有的放矢。提炼课文中的一些长难句,并附有英文释义、译文及解析;课文练习答案及详解。

(六) 课外阅读精讲。课文赏析、写作风格及课文英文摘要。对每一篇课文都作了评价和分析,有助于学生对课文的透彻领悟;对在课文中出现的四、六级核心词汇及短语的用法进行了详尽的解释,从记忆法与考点两个方面加以点拨,并增加相应的典型考题,使学生学习有的放矢。提炼课文中的一些长难句,并附有英文释义、译文及解析。课文练习答案及详解。

(七) 能力提高 (Further Development)。有助于学生对文章进一步理解,巩固和加深。

(八) Quiz 部分参考答案。

(九) 历年四级、六级、考研相关真题及解析。均为最近几年的四级、六级、考研考题,学生在学习中不离考试,边学边练,轻松过关。

(十) 四级、六级、考研相关模拟题及解析。模拟题在内容和考点上贴近教材,在形式上完全遵循四级、六级和考研考试大纲要求,使学生边学边备考。

(十一) 工具箱。对课文语法进行概括总结。

(十二) 时文选读。时事热点，篇篇精彩。

三、本书采用小 5 号字及紧缩式排版，每一页比同类其他书内容饱满充实，目的是让学生在同等硬件条件下，汲取更多营养。

四、本书参编者均为北京大学英语系专攻四、六级考试专业人才。历时数载，对大学英语四级和六级测试颇有研究。

五、本套丛书作者在中国教育考试双博士网站 <http://www.bbdd.cc> 将举行四、六级押题讲座，此义举将为你四、六级考试引航指路，届时欢迎点击。

六、本书采用双色排版，用 60 克黄色胶版纸印刷，且每印张的定价不上涨，其直接目的是以学生利益为中心，遏制盗版。

七、本套辅导用书，根据读者使用层次，分两个版本，编写体例和定价上稍有不同，敬请挑选。

八、本套丛书从 2002 年起由原科技文献出版社改为由——机械工业出版社出版（全国优秀出版社），其内容、用纸及印装质量在原基础上均上了一个大台阶，故称之为“双博士精品”系列。

**双博士与你一同成长！**

双博士大学英语课题组

2002 年 8 月于北京

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## Unit 1

# Myths and Legends

Betraying a trust is a very quick and painful way to terminate a friendship.

◇ *Ralph Waldo Emerson, American thinker*

背信弃义会迅速而痛苦地断送友谊。

◇ 美国思想家 爱默生, R. W.

### 一 核心内容

#### 1. → 四、六级词汇及短语(56个)

cannon, cunning, delectable, dutifully, dye, eloquent, failing, faithfully, famine, grumble, mischievous, murmur, orator, rattle, spite, banish, conceited, engrave, fatten, hideous, jealous, magnificent, swift, wicked, Alchemy, authentic, accord, ashore, bound, despair, persecute, register, befoul, crouch, ritualize, slimy, now and again, escape someone's notice, jump to one's feet, rest assured (that), slowly but surely, of old, set off, bring out, fill out, except for, accustomed to, in return, insist on, consumed with, put an end to, behave oneself, conform to, come up, pass down, put out

#### 2. → 四、六级考试重点语法:现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时

### 二 课文背景

**Myth(神话):**

神话的内容都具有象征性,通常其来源已经无从知晓。表面上,神话所讲的似乎是真实的故事,但都和特定的宗教信仰有关。它和象征性的行为(比如礼拜和宗教仪

式)以及象征性的场所或者物品(比如庙宇或者是图腾)又有所不同。神话是对神或者超自然力量的描述,涉及到在现存的正常的人类经验所不同的超常的事件和环境,一般没有特别明确的时间背景。Mythology 这一术语既可以指对神话的研究(神话学),也可以指属于特定的宗教传统的神话故事本身。神话一词还更广泛地用来指类似宗教信仰的意识形态的信仰,作为宗教意义的扩展。

现代英语中的 Myth 一词来自于希腊语的 mythos,意思是“说话”、“讲话”“故事”以及“虚构”,神话合理性的不容疑问与理性形成了对照,后者的合理性或者是真相是允许讨论和论证的。因为神话叙述奇异的事情而又不去证实它本身的存在,所以有时被认为只是没有事实基础的故事。于是神话一词又成了谎言或者至多是误解的同义词。然而在宗教研究中区分神话和仅仅是虚构的故事是非常重要的。

### Legend(传说或传奇):

传说是指关于某个人或地方的单个的或成组的故事。Legend 原来是指圣人的故事。传奇在内容上类似于民间传说;可以包括超自然的力量和神话的因素,或者是对自然现象的解释,但它们通常和特定的地区或人联系起来,作为一个历史事件来讲述。

有些传说是传说所描述的地方或人的独一无二的特征,比如说乔治·华盛顿年轻时代的故事,这个未来的美国第一任总统承认是他砍倒了樱桃树。很多地区性的传说是和一些特殊的人或地方联系在一起的广为流传的民间故事。地区性的传说有时候会广为传播,因此在很多地方可能有类似的传奇故事。

## 三 准备活动(Preparation)

### 1. An Argument About the Sun

#### Sample answers

1)Both the children are wrong. The sun gives out almost the same amount of heat at any time of the day. We feel sometimes it is hotter, and sometimes it is cooler only because the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth varies constantly.

That the sun seems bigger at daybreak is an optical illusion. When it appears on the horizon, only a small part of the sky is bright enough to be seen against it. This makes the sun seem bigger. But when it's high up in the sky, it seems smaller with the huge bright sky against it.

That it is cooler in the morning than at midday is not because of the change of the distance between the sun and the earth. It is because of the change of the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth. We don't feel very hot in the morning because less sunlight is received per unit of area when the angle is smaller. But as time passes, more and more sunlight per unit of area penetrates the atmosphere and reaches us, so we feel hotter at midday.

2)Confucius was knowledgeable, but not a genius. We can't expect him to know everything. Everyone has his or her limitations. Another reason is that at that time science was not developed and people didn't have advanced equipment to do research on

the sun and the earth. So it was difficult to understand or explain many natural phenomena.

3) A. I think Confucius was honest. He didn't pretend to know the answer.

B. No one is perfect. One may be an expert in one field, but a layman in other fields.

C. The children were very curious, a good quality of theirs. But they only saw one side of the phenomenon and then jumped to conclusions. One should consider different aspects before drawing any conclusion.

## **2. Bedtime Stories**

### *Sample*

Long ago there were two brothers. The elder brother was rich, but the younger brother was poor. They made a living by cutting wood in the forest. One day when the younger brother was crossing a bridge, his iron axe fell into the water. He was very sad and began to cry. At that time an old man appeared. After he knew what happened, he dove into the water and brought a silver axe to the younger brother, but the younger brother said, "No, this isn't mine. Mine is made of iron." Again the old man dove into the water, and brought a gold axe to him. But again he said this wasn't his. The old man was very happy with this because the younger brother was honest and not greedy. So he gave the younger brother the gold axe.

After the younger brother got home, he told all this to his elder brother. On hearing the story the elder brother went to the same bridge and dropped his iron axe into the water. The old man appeared too and dove into the water after knowing what happened. He brought a silver axe to the elder brother, but the elder brother said this wasn't his, his was a gold one. The old man was very unhappy and brought him a gold axe unwillingly.

The elder brother went back home with the gold axe, but as soon as he was home, he became a statue, as a result of the magic power of the gold axe.

## **3. Chinese Fables**

### **Three at Dusk and Four at Dawn**

In the state of Song there was a man who was very fond of monkeys and kept a large number of them. He could understand the monkeys and they could understand him. In order to satisfy the monkeys' demands, he reduced the food consumption of his family.

After a while his family did not have enough to eat, so he wanted to limit the food for his monkeys. But he was afraid the monkeys would not submit to him. So he played a trick on them.

"If I give you three chestnuts in the morning and four in the evening, would that be enough?" he asked the monkeys.

All the monkeys rose up in a fury.

After a short time he said, "If I give you four chestnuts in the morning and three in the evening, would that be enough?"

All the monkeys lay on the floor, happy and satisfied with this proposal.

#### His Spear Against His Shield

In the state of Chu there was a man who had a spear and a shield for sale. He was loud in praises of his shield.

"My shield is so strong that nothing can pierce it through."

He also sang praises of his spear.

"My spear is so strong that it can pierce through anything"

"What would happen," he was asked, "if your spear is used to pierce your shield?"

He was unable to give an answer.

It is impossible for an impenetrable shield to coexist with a spear that finds nothing impenetrable.

## 四 无障碍听力

### ★ (Listening—Centered Activities)

#### Listening I

#### (一) 词语注释

Marty Moody [mɑ:t mu:di] (人名) 马特·穆迪 Tupper Lake [leik] (一个湖泊的名称) pup [pʌp] 小狗, 幼畜 retriever [ri'tri:və] 猎犬

#### (二) 录音原文

#### Mart Moody's Bird Dog

Mart Moody from Tupper Lake used to tell this tale. "I went out one day and there was a big flock of ducks out on Tupper Lake. And I had this good dog. I shot at the ducks, and then I sent the dog out there. She was heavy with pups at the time, and I didn't know whether I should send her out there. It was a cold day in the fall. Well, she took right off and away she went. But she didn't show up when it got dark. I began to worry about her. She was a good dog, a really good retriever. She'd get anything I shot at.

So the next morning I woke up and I thought I'd better go see if I could find her. And I got down to the shoreline of the lake and I looked out. Suddenly I saw something coming. It was this dog. She came into the shore! She had three ducks in her mouth. And behind her she had seven pups. And each of the pups had a duck in his mouth."

#### (三) 练习答案

#### Exercise I

- 1) What did Moody shot at one day?  
Ducks.
- 2) Who went with Moody?



His dog.

- 3) What happened to the dog after she left?

She didn't turn up/show up that day.

- 4) Why was Moody worried about her?

It was unusual for a dog as good as her not to come back.

- 5) What do you think of the ending?

It is somewhat unbelievable. I don't think it is possible for a new-born pup to carry a duck in his mouth. And it is also incredible that the dog had three ducks at once in her mouth. Moody is obviously exaggerating.

#### Exercise 2

- 1) F    2) F    3) T    4) T    5) F    6) T

#### Exercise 3

#### Samples

1) Moody told the story to show what a good and responsible retriever the dog was. For example, when there were too many ducks for her to carry, she gave birth to seven pups. And even the new-born pups were able to carry ducks on their own. Of course, Moody is exaggerating. Anyone can see this isn't a true story at all.

2) Moody must be very proud of his dog. She was good and faithful. She carries out her master's orders dutifully even when she was big with pups. Even when she had given birth to her pups, she didn't forget to accomplish the task her master had assigned her. Although this story is not true, we like it because it is very funny.

#### Listening II

### (一) 词语注释

preacher['pri:tʃə] *n.* 传教士    Reverend ['revərənd] *adj.* 对牧师的尊称, 前面与连用表尊敬的    carve[kɑ:v] 切开    shed[ʃed] 流出, 落下    yell[yel] 叫喊, 大声叫    damned[dæmd] 该死的, 可恶的。

### (二) 录音原文

#### Women Are More Clever than Men

There was an old man who had a daughter. He told his daughter that he had invited a preacher to his house. He said, "Daughter, I'm going down to the train to meet the Reverend, and I've roasted two ducks and left them there for him in the other room. Don't you touch them." The daughter said, "No, I won't touch them." So her Papa went to the train to meet the Reverend, and the girl began to taste the ducks. The ducks tasted so good that she kept on tasting them until she had eaten them all up, every bit of them.

After the old man came back, he didn't even look in the place where he had left the ducks. He went directly into the other room to sharpen his knife on the oil stone so he could carve the ducks. The preacher was sitting in the room with the girl. She knew that her papa was going to punish her, and she started crying and shedding some tears. The preacher said, "What is the matter with you, girl?" She said, "Papa has



this one bad fault—he invites preachers to his house and goes to sharpen his knife to cut off both their ears.” And the Reverend said, “What is that you say, Daughter?” The girl said, “Yes, Papa invites preachers here all the time and cuts off both their ears.” The preacher said, “Daughter, hand me my hat, quick!” The girl gave him his hat and he ran out of the door quickly. The daughter called her Papa and said, “Papa, the preacher got both of the ducks and has gone.” The old man ran to the door and yelled to the preacher, “Hey, where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now!” But the preacher just kept running and shouted back over his shoulder, “Damned if you’ll get either one of these.”

### (三) 练习答案

#### Exercise 1

- 1) Whom did the old man invite to his house?  
A priest. / The Reverend.
- 2) What did he roast for the guest?  
Two ducks.
- 3) Where did the father go to meet the Reverend?  
To the train station.
- 4) What did the daughter do while the father was away?  
She ate the two ducks.
- 5) What did the father do after he came back with the guest?  
He sharpened his knife on the oil stone.
- 6) Why do you think the daughter started to cry in front of the guest?  
She wanted to attract the preacher’s attention. / She wanted to make her story more credible.
- 7) What did she say to the guest?  
“Papa invites preachers to his house and cuts off their ears.”
- 8) What did the guest do after he heard what the daughter said?  
He took his hat and left quickly.
- 9) What did the daughter say to her father when the preacher left?  
She told her father that the guest had taken the two ducks.
- 10) What did the father shout to him?  
“Where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now.”
- 11) What did the guest reply?  
“Damned if you get either one of them.”
- 12) What does “either one of these” mean to the guest and to the father?  
It means the ears to the guest, but to the father, it means the two ducks.

#### Listening III

### (一) 词语注释

Jack Storme 人名 Thebes 忒拜(城市名) Illinois 伊利诺斯(美国州名) sleek [slik] (指毛发、动物之皮毛等)柔滑发亮 peer [piə] 窥视