

精编 新视野

大学英语读写教程 课文辅导

廉晋萍 主编
李桂山 主审

重点突出
难点精讲
学练对接
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精编新视野大学英语 读写教程课文辅导

(第三分册)

主 编 廉晋萍
编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)
 王晓晖 汪 静 刘 哲
 刘江荣 张荣晖
主 审 李桂山



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本书为配套新视野大学英语读写教程第三分册的同步辅导用书,主要栏目设置有:词汇及短语必备、课文导读、词语精解、同义词辨析、难句突破、课文理解自测、课文练习答案、参考译文、四、六级考试链接、习语妙用共十个板块。本书根据教材特点,着眼于全方位地解决学生在学习、提高、运用和应考等诸方面的问题,同时突出对学生英语基本功的训练和指导,力求提高学生的英语综合能力。

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前 言

由北京外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语教程》自问世以来,受到了高等教学英语界的欢迎。越来越多的高等院校已采用该书作为教材。为了便于广大学者,特别是在校大学生学好这套教材,使之成为大家提高英语水平的良师益友,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,重点结合《最新大学英语四、六级考试大纲》,编写了这套教学参考书,为广大莘莘学子的英语学习助一臂之力。本书根据教材的特点,在编写中立足于结合学生的实际学习状况;着眼于全方位地解决学生在学习、提高、运用和应考等诸方面出现的问题。我们在词语的诠释、理解、辨析以及使用方面,刻意突出对学生英语基本功的训练和指导,力求提高学生的外语综合能力。本书作者在编撰过程中,参阅了大量的权威性参考书和工具书,为读者提供了大量详实、确切的语言解析材料和解决语言难点的例句,有些单元还介绍了相关的背景知识。为了提高对该书的学习兴趣,我们在每单元中增加了“习语妙用”栏目。所有这些都会在学习过程中起到减时增效的作用。

本书各单元的体例排序如下:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级) | 二、课文导读 |
| 三、词语精解 | 四、同义词辨析 |
| 五、难句突破 | 六、课文理解自测 |
| 七、课文练习答案 | 八、参考译文 |
| 九、四、六级考试链接 | 十、习语妙用 |

参加本书编写工作的有:廉晋萍(第1单元)、张荣晖(第2单元)、刘哲(第3、4单元)、刘江荣(第5、6单元)、王晓晖(第7、8单元)、汪静(第9、10单元)。李桂山教授审核了本书的全部成稿,加拿大籍专家 Ferdinand Roseboom 先生对本书的语言难点给予了热情的帮助,在此一并致谢。

编 者

目 录

前言

Unit One	(1)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(1)
二、课文导读	(1)
三、词语精解	(1)
四、同义词辨析	(23)
五、难句突破	(30)
六、课文理解自测	(35)
七、课文练习答案	(36)
八、参考译文	(42)
九、四/六级考试链接	(48)
十、习语妙用	(56)
Unit Two	(57)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(57)
二、课文导读	(57)
三、词语精解	(57)
四、同义词辨析	(79)
五、难句突破	(84)
六、课文理解自测	(89)
七、课文练习答案	(90)
八、参考译文	(96)
九、四/六级考试链接	(100)
十、习语妙用	(108)
Unit Three	(109)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(109)
二、课文导读	(109)
三、词语精解	(110)
四、同义词辨析	(123)
五、难句突破	(132)

六、课文理解自测	(138)
七、课文练习答案	(139)
八、参考译文	(145)
九、四/六级考试链接	(151)
十、习语妙用	(158)
Unit Four	(159)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(159)
二、课文导读	(159)
三、词语精解	(160)
四、同义词辨析	(171)
五、难句突破	(177)
六、课文理解自测	(183)
七、课文练习答案	(184)
八、参考译文	(191)
九、四/六级考试链接	(197)
十、习语妙用	(201)
Unit Five	(202)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(202)
二、课文导读	(202)
三、词语精解	(202)
四、同义词辨析	(218)
五、难句突破	(222)
六、课文理解自测	(229)
七、课文练习答案	(231)
八、参考译文	(236)
九、四/六级考试链接	(242)
十、习语妙用	(248)
Unit Six	(249)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(249)
二、课文导读	(249)
三、词语精解	(250)
四、同义词辨析	(262)
五、难句突破	(267)
六、课文理解自测	(273)

七、课文练习答案	(274)
八、参考译文	(281)
九、四/六级考试链接	(286)
十、习语妙用	(288)
Unit Seven	(289)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(289)
二、课文导读	(289)
三、词语精解	(290)
四、同义词辨析	(318)
五、难句突破	(322)
六、课文理解自测	(328)
七、课文练习答案	(329)
八、参考译文	(335)
九、四/六级考试链接	(340)
十、习语妙用	(342)
Unit Eight	(343)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(343)
二、课文导读	(343)
三、词语精解	(344)
四、同义词辨析	(372)
五、难句突破	(378)
六、课文理解自测	(384)
七、课文练习答案	(385)
八、参考译文	(391)
九、四/六级考试链接	(397)
十、习语妙用	(400)
Unit Nine	(401)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(401)
二、课文导读	(401)
三、词语精解	(402)
四、同义词辨析	(422)
五、难句突破	(426)
六、课文理解自测	(432)
七、课文练习答案	(433)

八、参考译文	(440)
九、四/六级考试链接	(446)
十、习语妙用	(448)
Unit Ten	(449)
一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)	(449)
二、课文导读	(449)
三、词语精解	(450)
四、同义词辨析	(466)
五、难句突破	(470)
六、课文理解自测	(476)
七、课文练习答案	(478)
八、参考译文	(485)
九、四/六级考试链接	(491)
十、习语妙用	(494)

Unit One

一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)

词 汇	短 语
fantasy suspicion arouse injection deputy court considerate mislead restore republican estate brick auc- tion horizon multiple glorious fur- nish panel deceive inherit deposit notify commission supervise ar- rangement substantial arrest motive justify romantic disguise exploit ex- ceedingly utter thrill swear simplify twist standpoint grasp heave oval shiver attack stab shrug crawl com- mit description observation frankly	raise a glass to, turn out, buy up, bring ... to life, live out, bring ... into court, fall upon dark days, stick by sb., add on, sink ... in- to, fix up, make ... into, sell sth. at a loss, read about, in the night, make an appointment, raise the devil, point at, stare after, fail to, at the rear of, struggle to one's feet, stagger to one's feet, held out, at the scene, get involved in, charge sb. with sth., make...into

二、课文导读

本单元含三篇短文,其中两篇为真实故事,一篇为虚构。第一篇故事发生在苏格兰的一个小山村,这个美丽的小山村令人心旷神怡,令一位先生在这个小村投入了大量的现金,真可谓是单枪匹马就使这里焕发了生机。据估计这位先生在该村投入了近 500 万英镑,而就在小村受益匪浅的同时,村民们也在怀疑那些钱的出处,因为即使是用 100 年的时间,那位先生也收不回这些钱来。第二篇故事是有关一个侦探的传奇故事,向读者展示了不同人物在身临险境的情况下是如何应对的。最后一篇文章同样是描写现代社会的犯罪问题,而作者试图通过描写人们在特定环境中的不同反应或表现而引起大家的深思,唤起人们的良知。

三、词语精解

Section A

1. **fantasy** *n.* [C U] imagination; daydream; a thing imagined or not real

幻想,想像,白日梦,空想

e. g. He is having fantasies about becoming rich and famous.

他总是抱着发财成名的幻想。

Her fantasy was about owning a big house and a car.

她的幻想是拥有一所大房子和一部小轿车。

He lives in a world of fantasy where he could be anything he wanted.

他生活在幻想的世界里,在那里他可以想成为什么就成为什么。

[应考指要] *indulge in fantasy* 沉湎于幻想; *build fantasies* 做各种白日梦; *spin a fantasy* 想入非非, 这些是较为常见的用法。另外, *fantasy* 也可以当动词使用, 例如: *He fantasies himself a dancer.* 他幻想自己是个舞蹈家。*fantasy* 的形容词 *fantastic* 既有极好的、极出色的、极妙的含义,也有异想天开的、不切实际的、无法实现的含义。例如: *He thought she was fantastic.* 他认为她长得很美。*She's a fantastic player.* 她是位极出色的运动员。*These plans of yours are quite fantastic—they can never work.* 你们的这些计划太荒唐了——永远实现不了。

2. *suspicion* *n.* [C] a belief or feeling that sth. is wrong or that sb. has done
猜疑,怀疑,嫌疑

e. g. I have a suspicion that she is not telling me the truth.

我怀疑她告诉我的不是实情。

He was caught on suspicion of having stolen the money.

他因涉嫌盗窃那笔钱而被捕。

[应考指要] 名词 *suspicion* 还有“略有所知”或“模糊的想法”之义。例如: *He did not have the least suspicion of the approaching marriage.* 他一点也不知道即将举行的婚礼。*I have a suspicion that he is not trustful.* 我隐约觉得他不可信。短语 *above suspicion* 和 *beyond suspicion* 含义相同,均为无可置疑之义;而 *under suspicion* 正相反,是受到怀疑之义。*suspicion* 常和动词 *arouse* 搭配使用, *arouse (one's) suspicion* 引起(某人)猜疑。

3. *arouse* *vt.* 1) *cause (sth.) to happen* 引起,唤起,激起

e. g. His speech succeeded in arousing our enthusiasm.

他的讲话成功地激起了我们的热情。

Public attention is aroused as to its importance.

此事的重要性已引起了公众的注意。

2) wake (sb.) from sleep 唤醒

e. g. He was aroused from his sleep by the ringing of the telephone.

电话铃声把他从睡眠中唤醒。

[应考指要] 值得注意的是, 不要将 arouse 与 arose (arise 的过去式) 的拼写混淆, arise 的意思是“起来”、“升起”或“起床”。另外, arouse 主要用来意指“使产生”、“激起或引起”, 它通常指一个迅速而短暂的反应。例如: His views arouse interest/fear/criticism. 他的观点引起了兴趣/恐惧/批评。arouse 当“唤醒”的意思越来越少。

4. injection *n.* [C] (figurative) introducing (new thoughts, feelings, money, etc.) into sb./sth. 投入, 注入, 引入

e. g. The firm would be brought back to life by an injection of new funds.

新资金的投入会使这家公司恢复生气。

The solution proposed is the injection of public funds.

提出的解决办法是投入公积金。

n. [U] forcing (a drug or other liquid) into sb./sth. 注射, 打针

e. g. One method of giving a patient medicine is by injection.

给病人用药的方法之一是注射。

[应考指要] 动词 inject 常与 into 搭配使用。例如: to inject money into education 把资金投入教育; to inject life into discussion 给讨论增添生气; to inject a drug into one's arm 将药液注入某人的手臂。

5. deputy *n.* [C] 1) one appointed to act for another 代理人, 代表

e. g. He is a deputy to National People's Congress.

他是人大代表(全国人民代表大会代表)。

While the manager was ill, his deputy ran the office very successfully. 经理患病期间, 他的代理人很成功地履行了职责。

n. [C] 2) a person whose rank is just below that of the leader of an organization 副职, 副手

e. g. She's the deputy head of a school in the East End of London.

她是伦敦东区一所学校的副校长。

He and his deputy had cooperated very well.

他和他的副手一向合作得很好。

[应考指要] deputy 也可作形容词用, 例如: deputy chairman 副主席, 代理主席; deputy mayor 副市长; deputy editor 副编辑。deputy 与 vice 是同义词, 例如: deputy chairman, vice chairman 都是“副主席”, 与 vice 相比, deputy 的表达比较正式。

6. court *n.* [C U] a place where law cases are held 法院, 法庭

e. g. She's threatening to take me to court for not paying the bill on time.

我没有按时支付账款, 因此她威胁说要送我上法庭。

They're building the new law court down by the river.

他们正在河边建一所新法院。

n. [C] a place marked out for tennis or other ball games 球场

e. g. Do you prefer grass or hard courts?

你喜欢草地球场还是硬地球场?

They are on the court. 他们上场了。

[应考指要] 当 court 用做动词时, 表示“招致”、“招惹”或“企求”。例如: to court danger 招致危险; to court defeat 招致失败; to court disaster 招致灾祸; to court self-destruction 自取灭亡; to court applause 博取掌声。

7. considerate *a.* careful not to hurt others; thoughtful

体谅的, 体贴的, 考虑周到的

e. g. He is considerate to his parents. 他体谅他的父母。

It was considerate of you not to play the piano while we were asleep.

你不在我们睡觉的时候弹钢琴, 想得真是周到。

[应考指要] considerate 的反义词是 inconsiderate, 意为不顾及别人的; 轻率的。It's inconsiderate of you to arrive unexpectedly. 事先不通知就来, 你太不体谅他人了。It's an inconsiderate conclusion. 这是个草率的结论。

8. mislead *vt.* cause sb. to have a wrong idea or impression about sb. /sth.

给……以错误的想法或印象, 使误解

e. g. A clearer introduction is needed to prevent consumers from being

misled into eating things that are bad for them.

需要有更清楚的介绍以防止顾客误食对他们有害的食品。

He misled us into thinking he was rich.

他使我们误以为他很有钱。

[应考指要] 常用的搭配有: be misled by bad companions 被坏伙伴引入歧途; be misled by the guide 被向导带错了道路。另外, mislead 也是不及物动词, 例如: Some advertisements are apt to mislead. 有些广告往往使人上当受骗。What she said may mislead. 她讲的话可能引起误解。

9. **restore** *vt.* 1) rebuild or repair sth. so that it is like the original
重建, 修复

e. g. The old painting was handsomely restored.

这幅古画得以精心地修复。

The factory was restored to full working order.

工厂已重建并完全恢复正常工作秩序。

He could restore the old car to its original condition.

他可以将旧汽车修复原样。

2) bring sb. /sth. back to a former position or condition

使恢复, 使回复, 归还

e. g. The former leader was today restored to power in the first free elections for twenty years.

今天, 在 20 年来首次举行的自由选举中, 前领导人重掌大权。

He feels completely restored to health after his holiday.

假期之后, 他感到自己完全恢复了健康。

[应考指要] 与 restore 常用的搭配还有: to restore stolen property 归还赃物; to restore law and order 恢复治安; restore sb. to his old post / job 使某人复职。

10. **Christ** *n. (proper)* Christ is one of the names of Jesus; the founder of the Christian religion 基督教创始人, 亦作: Jesus Christ 基督

int. Christ is also a swear word that some people use to express anger, surprise, shock, annoyance, etc, or to emphasize what they are saying.

Christ 也是感叹词, 表示气愤、惊讶、震惊、厌烦等, 或用于加强语气。

e. g. Christ! We're running out of food. 天哪! 我们没吃的了。

[应考指要] Before Christ 公元前 (缩写为 B. C.); in Christ's name (强调语气) (= in the name of Christ) 究竟; Christ-Church (牛津大学的) 基督学院。

11. **estate** *n.* 1) [C] a large area of land in the country which is owned by a family or an organization and is often farmed 庄园; 大片私有土地

e. g. He bought an estate 30 miles from the city.

他在离城市 30 英里处买了一块地产。

It's a typical country estate with a large house for the owner, farm buildings and estate workers' houses. 这是典型的乡村庄园, 有庄园主的大住房、农舍及庄园工人的住房。

- 2) [U C] all the money and property that a person owns, esp. which is left at death 房地产, 产业; 财产, 遗产

e. g. His mother left behind him a considerable estate.

他母亲死后留下一笔可观的遗产。

Her estate was divided between her four children.

她的遗产分给了她的四个孩子。

His country estate includes a large forest.

他乡下的产业包括一片大的树林。

[应考指要] 与 estate 常用的搭配有: estate agent 房地产经纪人、房地产代管人; suffer in one's estate 家道衰落、生计困难; housing estate 住宅区; an industrial estate 工业区; tea estate 茶园; rubber estate 橡胶种植园。另外, estate 也可以用作动词, 意为“赠”或“给”, 例如: He would estate half his property in his nephew. 他将把他的…半家产给他的侄子。

12. **auction** *n.* [C U] a usually public sale of goods or property, where people make higher and higher offers of money for each item, until it is sold to the person who will pay the highest price 拍卖; 拍卖会

e. g. They will hold an auction of jewelry on Thursday.

他们在星期四将举行一次珠宝拍卖会。

They sold a collection of paintings by auction.

他们拍卖了一批藏画。

vt. sell sth. by auction 拍卖

e. g. The company is auctioning a lot of old equipment.

公司正在拍卖大批的旧设备。

[应考指要]“拍卖”auction 常用的搭配有: put (sth.) up to auction / put up at auction / put sth. up at auction / sell by auction / sell a thing by auction / sell at auction / sell a thing at auction; 而“Dutch auction”是指开价甚高然后逐渐降低直至拍卖出去; 拍卖商 auctioneer; 拍卖业 auctioneering

13. **horizon** *n.* 1) [U] the furthest thing which one can see and the place at which the sky and the earth seem to join 地平线

e. g. The moon rose slowly above the horizon.

月亮缓缓地升上地平线。

The setting sun disappeared below the horizon.

落日消失在地平线以下。

2) (*pl.*) the limit of a person's knowledge, experience, interest, etc.

一个人的知识、经验、兴趣的限度或范围; 眼界; 见识

e. g. Science gives people new horizons.

科学使人们大开眼界。

The new textbook opened up new horizons for the students.

新的教科书为学生们打开了新的视野。

[应考指要] 短语 on the horizon 意为“即将来临的”。例如: A solution to the question is on the horizon. 解决这个问题的办法已经有了眉目。On the horizon is a new product. 一个新产品即将问世。常用的搭配还有 broaden one's horizons 开阔眼界。

14. **glorious** *a.* 1) beautiful; splendid; magnificent 美丽的, 辉煌的, 灿烂的, 显赫的

e. g. Landing on the moon for the first time was really a glorious achievement. 首次登月的确是一项壮举。

These roses are glorious! 这些玫瑰真是美极了!

2) deserving praise and honor 荣耀的, 光荣的

e. g. She enjoyed a glorious 40-year career on the stage.

她度过了 40 年辉煌的舞台生涯。

This was another glorious victory for the team.

这是该队又一次值得称道的胜利。

[应考指要] glorious 在口语中表示 delightful, 意为“令人愉快的”。例如: a glorious party 令人愉快的宴会; glorious weather 好天气; a glori-

ous weekend 愉快的周末。另外, glorious 有时有“极度的”或“可怕的”含义。例如: a glorious mess (muddle, row) 乱七八糟; The weather was glorious. 天气特别热。

15. furnish *vt.* 1) provide ... with furniture; put furniture in (a place)

布置家具; 配备家具

e. g. They're renting a furnished flat.

他们要租一套有家具的单元房。

His house is furnished with the simplest essentials.

他的房子里只布置了最简单的必需品。

2) supply, provide or give 提供, 供应

e. g. I will furnish all the books you need.

我愿供给你所需要的一切书籍。

We can furnish the money for the trip. 我们可以提供路费。

[应考指要] 与 furnish 常用的搭配有: be furnished with 备有, 安装有, 陈设有; furnish out 补充; 使(房屋的设备)完备; furnish sb. with sth. 或 furnish sth. to sb. 意为“供给某人某物”。另外, 特殊用法 Spanish furnish 意为“色彩装饰”。

16. panel *vt.* cover or decorate sth. with flat parts, or pieces of wood, metal, cloth, etc. 给……镶上面板

e. g. This room is paneled with polished wood.

这个房间镶嵌着磨光的木料。

The walls of the hall were paneled in pine.

大厅的墙上镶着松木板。

n. [C] a flat part, or a piece of wood, metal, cloth, etc. that fits into or onto sth. larger 面, 板

e. g. The car's left side panel had to be replaced after the crash.

撞车后汽车左边的面板不得不重新换一块。

At the bottom of each page is a panel with information.

每页底下留有一个信息板块。

[应考指要] panel 用作名词时, 还有“座谈小组”或“专门小组”的含义。例如: A panel of experts judged the competition. 这次竞赛由一个专家小组来评判。The panel are all experts in their various

subjects. 小组成员全是各门学科的专家。

17. **deceive** *vt.* make sb. believe sth. that is not true 欺骗, 蒙蔽

e. g. She was deceived by his looks. 他被他的外表蒙骗了。

We were deceived into believing that he could help us.

我们受蒙蔽,竟相信他能帮助我们。

The sound of the door closing deceived me into thinking they had gone out. 关门声蒙骗了我,使我以为他们出去了。

[应考指要] deceive sb. 后面要求接 into doing sth. 意思是“哄骗某人做某事”; deceive oneself 欺骗自己,例如: They try to deceive themselves that everything is all right. 他们试图欺骗自己,认为一切正常。I have never deceived myself. 我从不欺骗自己。其他常见的短语还有: be deceived in sb. 看错了某人。与 deceive 有关的谚语: He that once deceives is ever suspected. 骗人一次,受疑一世。

18. **inherit** *vt.* receive (property, a title, etc.) as a result of the death of the previous owner 继承(财产、爵位、头衔等)

e. g. A son inherits his father. 子承父业。

She inherited a little money from her relative.

她从亲戚那儿继承了一点钱。

If he dies without making a will, his closest relative will inherit everything.

如果他没有留下遗嘱就去世了,他的至亲将成为他的继承人。

[应考指要] inherit 作为动词还有“经遗传而得(性格、特征)等”含义,例如: He didn't inherit his father's bad temper. 他没有继承父亲的坏脾气。She inherited all her mother's beauty. 她继承了她母亲的全部美貌。另外要注意名词“继承人”inheritor 和“女继承人”inheritress 的区别。

19. **deposit** *n.* 1) [C] a sum paid into an account at a bank

存款,存放,寄存

e. g. This depositor made two deposits of \$500 last month.

这位储户上个月存了两笔钱,各为 500 美元。

Most of the goods were deposited in a warehouse.