



大学英语辅导丛书

丛书主编/李建波 何念

新编大学英语导学

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

1

Flash MX, the solution for developing rich internet content and applications. Macromedia Flash MX provides everything you need to create and deliver rich Web content and applications. Whether you are designing motion graphics or building data-driven applications, Flash MX has the tools you need to produce great results and deliver the best user experiences across multiple platforms and devices.

Also included is the Macromedia® Flash™ Player 6, the standard client for internet content and applications. The Macromedia Flash Player ensures all Flash (SWF) content is viewable and accessible consistently and across the broadest range of platforms, browsers and devices. Flash Player continues to be distributed with every major partner, including Microsoft®, Apple, Netscape®, and AOL, to bring rich content and applications immediately to over 414 million people worldwide.

We have some great resources to help you discover more about Macromedia Flash MX, get support, and send feedback to the team.

Welcome to Macromedia® Flash™ MX, the solution for developing rich internet content and applications. Macromedia Flash MX provides everything you need to create and deliver rich Web content and applications. Whether you are designing motion graphics, building data-driven applications, Flash MX has the tools you need to produce great results and deliver the best user experiences across multiple platforms and devices.

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何念/主编



华东理工大学出版社

EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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前 言

《新编大学英语》(浙江大学编著),是一套旨在适应新大纲、新标准、新形式、新要求而编写的新教材,其立意之新主要在于体现了以学生为教学活动中心的指导思想。该教材根据不同的主题,把精、泛读合为一体,从多侧面、多层次选择语言材料,其内容集时代信息性、启发性和前瞻性为一体,充分展开“听、说、读、写、译”的综合训练。这种模式的更新,起点的提高,必然导致教材难度与深度的增加,这就需要有一种与之相适应的辅助教材,帮助学生成为教学活动中“真正的主动学习者”,在自学、预习、复习和巩固课堂知识的时候,做到有条不紊、富有成效。

基于这样的考虑,我们组织了从事多年大学英语教学、有丰富教学经验的老师编写了这套《新编大学英语导学》丛书,全套共分四册,每册十二个单元,与课程同步,旨在帮助学生正确理解原文,掌握英语语言知识,在“听、说、读、写、译”各项技能上自如地运用所学知识。

《新编大学英语导学》主要有以下五方面的内容:

课文内容导读 简短而又精辟地概括课文主题,以助读者正确地理解课文内涵和学会正确地归纳、总结。

背景知识介绍 提供有关课文题材、体裁及文化背景知识,以助读者有效地吸取文化信息。

重点词汇学习 有机地将大学英语新大纲与教材结合在一起,对重点词汇、词组的用法作了较为详细的解释,运用联想、派生

词、考生分析、CET 链接等手法引导学生抓住重点,扩大词汇量。

实用每课一帖 轻松有趣的每课一帖,使读者在轻松的学习氛围中掌握英语各方面的应用技能与技巧,使英语学习变得更有趣。

同步测试练习 每单元设同步测试,就本单元的重点词汇、语法和句型设计了大量的巩固性试题,以补充教材本身的不足。

本书的主要读者为文理科大学生、英语自学者,也可作为教师备课的参考书。

本书在编写过程中参考了大量书籍,在此表示感谢。

编 者

2003 年 5 月于南京

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Unit One

Love

一、课文导读

1. A Good Heart to Lean On

This passage is about the love between father and son. The author described in the article his changing feelings towards his father. When the author was young he was reluctant to walk together with his father, because his father was crippled and walking together with his father would embarrass him in the public. However, as the author grew up, he came to realize the kindness and greatness of his father. He finally came to understand that a sound and balanced heart is more important, compared with the health of one's body.

Written in a narrative form, this passage has a vivid, lucid and affectionate style. The ideas expressed in the passage are not complicated and the sentence patterns are quite simple. Therefore, pay attention to the author's way of narration while reading. In the meantime, pay attention to the use of phrases in the article.

这是一篇讲述父子情的文章。作者在文中描述了他对父亲感情的转变过程。小时候,作者不愿和父亲一起走路,因为父亲的腿有残疾,这让他人在别人面前感到难堪。然而随着作者年龄的增长,作者开始意识到父亲的善良和伟大。他最终悟出一个道理:和身体的健全相比较,心灵的健全和平衡更为重要。

这篇文章属于记叙文,文体生动、简洁,饱含深情。文章所表达的意思并不复杂,句型也比较简单。因此在阅读时可着重体会作者的记叙方式。同时因为文章贴近生活,短语的使用频率较高,在学习中需要注意。

2. A Kiss for Kate

This article tells a moving story about the love between an aged couple who lived

in the nursing home. The author worked in the nursing home and there he came to know the couple, Chris and Kate. They loved each other so much that they wouldn't be parted for even a second. Every night before bed time Chris would help Kate go to bed and give her a kiss before he went to his own bed. However, Chris died one morning because of a sudden heart attack. Kate was too sad to accept the fact. She couldn't fall asleep in the night. Why? One night the author gave Kate a kiss and that explained everything.

This article is also written in a narrative way. Its vivid and tender style makes it a touching story.

这篇文章讲述了一对生活在养老院的老年夫妇之间的动人爱情故事。作者在一家养老院工作,在那里,她结识了一对老夫妇。男的叫克里斯,女的叫凯特。他们非常恩爱,一刻也不愿分开。每天晚上入睡前,克里斯总会帮助妻子睡下并给她一个亲吻。然而,有一天早上,克里斯因心脏病发作去世了。凯特受不了这个沉重的打击,非常悲伤,晚上无法入睡。为什么呢?直到有一天晚上,作者给凯特的一个晚安亲吻揭开了答案。

该文也属于记叙文体,文笔生动、亲切,读来感人至深。

3. Benefits from Pets

This article lists many benefits brought to people by pets. The article shows that love also exists between pets and human beings. The benefits listed in the passage are accompanying their owners unconditionally, aiding the old, ill and disabled people etc. The style of this passage is more formal than the former two passages.

这篇文章讲述了宠物给人们带来的诸多好处。文章指出,在人类和宠物之间同样存在爱的交流。文章列举了宠物的很多优点,如不计报酬地陪伴主人,帮助老人和病人以及残疾人等。该文文体比前两篇文章较为正式。

二、背景知识

1. New York City 纽约市

纽约市位于美国东海岸,濒临大西洋,现为美国最大的城市和海港。面积: 30 959 mi (80 139 km),人口: 7 380 906(1996)。纽约最初为荷兰人创建,原名新阿姆斯特丹(New Amsterdam),1688年由英国人占领,改名纽约。纽约市共分为五区: 布朗克斯 The Bronx、布鲁克林 Brooklyn、曼哈顿 Manhattan、昆斯 Queens 及里士满 Richmond (Staten Island)。纽约市是美国的商业、娱乐及出版的中心。纽约市内的名胜有中央花园、自由女神像、五号街商业区等。此外,纽约还有哥伦比亚大学、纽约大学等诸多高等院校。纽约市还有个俗称,叫做“大苹果”(Big Apple)!

2. Baseball 棒球

棒球的起源可追溯到遥远的古埃及时代,有些历史学家认为是古埃及人发明了这项运动。但棒球更直接的来源是英国的圆场棒球。职业棒球比赛是1869年从美国兴起的。美国棒球协会成立于1876年。这项运动先在美国发展壮大,然后慢慢传播到欧洲国家如意大利和法国,二战后在亚洲一些地区蓬勃开展。在世界上有120多个国家开展这项运动,它是日本和加拿大以及一些加勒比国家最流行的体育运动项目。

3. Nursing home 敬老院,养老院

在美国,有很多养老院或养老中心,这种照顾老年人的行当是具有数十亿美元的产业。每个州都制定了本州的法律来管理这些“老人之家”。有些养老院由基督教或犹太教组织兴建并管理,其出发点不是为了盈利。另一些养老院则是明确的商业性投资,也就是要为投资者赚钱。虽然多数美国老人更愿意住在自己家里,但住进养老院的老人的比例每年都在增加。养老院的主要好处在于:如果老人病了,养老院里就有设施来照顾他们。住进养老院的人也不必打扫房间,一日三餐也是现成的。老人可以随意参加范围广泛的社交活动:学习小组、工艺品制作、编织与勾织、园艺、烹饪课、电影、游戏、体育、音乐欣赏和郊游等。据报道,美国共有1.7万家养老院,大约150万老年人居住在这些养老院里。

三、重点词汇学习

本书的词汇学习部分主要运用了以下几种方法对本单元课文中的重点词汇进行讲解,目的在于抛砖引玉,帮助学习者找到最适合自己的记忆方法。

■方法一:归类记忆。英语单词可以据词性划分为名词、动词、形容词等。虽然要记忆的单词很多,但是记忆的重点应该放在动词上面。这主要是因为动词的用法最灵活,也最难掌握。形容词主要要掌握近义词及同类词的比较;名词除去一部分易混淆的词要会辨析之外,主要靠记忆。此外,常见的介副词搭配和习惯用法也是学习难点。掌握这一部分绝非一日之功,需要日积月累。

■方法二:联想、比较。理论基础:学习的过程就是在原有联系的基础上不断建立新的联系的过程。这种联系越稳固,越新鲜,记忆的效果就越好。快速记忆法利用的就是这个原理。因此,记忆单词不是一个孤立的过程。我们在这本辅导手册中所列出的【派生词】、【近】、【反】、【辨析】等便突出了这一点。

■方法三:利用例句帮助记忆。单词记忆不能脱离句子。由于一词多义、近义词及习惯搭配在英语中大量存在,单纯记忆单词的诸多义项对提高英语运用能力帮助甚微。通过句子学习单词的用法则事半功倍。此外,很多人常抱怨语法难学。事实上,语法的主体也是由词的用法构成,而词的用法只能在句子中才能得到充分的体现。

■方法四：结合四级考试的要求，突出词义辨析及考点分析。

In-Class Reading

A Good Heart to Lean On

◆动词学习

1. **adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] *vt. & vi.* ① 调节, 改变……以适应 [近] alter, change, modify: My eyes haven't adjusted to the dark yet. 我的眼睛还没有适应黑暗。② 校正, 调整: My watch is slow, I have to adjust it. 我的表慢了, 我要把它校正一下。

【派生词】 adjustable *a.* 可调节的, 可调整的; adjustment *n.* 调节, 调整

【辨析】 **adjust & adapt**: 两词都有“改变使适应, 适合”的意思; 两者都常用于 adjust/adapt (oneself) to 结构之中。前者强调“调整使适应”, 后者只是“使适应”。如: He soon adjusted to the college life. 他很快就调整了自己(的状态), 使自己能适应大学生活。He soon adapted himself to the college life. 他很快就使自己适应了大学生活。

【搭配】 **adjust to something** 适应某事

2. **bother** [brðə] *vt.* 打扰, 麻烦 [近] annoy, trouble, worry, disturb [反] comfort, relieve, please: I'm sorry to have bothered you. 很抱歉打扰了你。 *vi.* 担心, 烦恼: Don't bother with it. 不要为之担心(烦恼)。 *n.* [U] 烦恼, 焦急: the bother of growing up 成长的烦恼

【派生词】 bothering *a.* 烦人的

【经典例句】 Don't bother yourself about me! 不要为我操心!

【考点分析】 I'm very sorry to have _____ you with so many questions on such an occasion. (1999, 6, 42)

A. interfered B. offended C. impressed D. bothered

A 意思为“干涉, 妨碍”; B 意思为“冒犯, 得罪”; C 意思为“打动, 给某人留下印象”; D 意为“打扰”。本题选 D。

3. **cling** [kliŋ] (clung) *vi.* (to) ① 紧紧抓住(或抱住) [同] hold, grasp, clasp, hug: She clung to his husband and cried out loudly. 她紧紧地抱住她的丈夫, 大声哭了起来。② 黏着, 挨近: The wet clothes clung tightly to his body. 湿衣紧紧贴着他的身体。③ 依恋, 依附 [同] adhere: Young children tend to cling to their parents. 儿童倾向于依恋他们的父母。④ 坚持, 墨守, 忠实于: I always cling to my beliefs. 我一直坚持我的信念。Don't cling to the routines. 不要墨守成规。

【词汇扩展】 recycling [ri:'saikliŋ] *v. & n.* 再循环, 反复利用

【考点分析】 cling 后常跟介词 to。

4. **complain** [kəm'plein] *v.* 抱怨 [近] grumble: He always complains of his bad

memory. 他总是抱怨自己的记性不好。He never complained about anything. 他从来都没有任何抱怨。She complained to the manager that the service was very bad. 她对经理抱怨说服务太差。

【派生词】 complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] *n.* 抱怨

【考点分析】 complain 后可跟介词 of, about 以及从句。

5. **coordinate** [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt] *vt.* 协调, 调节: A baby cannot easily coordinate his movement. 婴儿不容易协调自己的动作。We can learn to coordinate our movements in swimming. 我们可以通过游泳学会协调动作。[kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnt] *n.* [C] 坐标: The coordinate of the hill is marked on the map. 地图上标出了那座小山的坐标。

【派生词】 coordination [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 协调, 调和

【词汇扩展】 cooperate [kəʊ'pəreɪt] *v.* 合作, 协作

【考点分析】 The! newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country. (1998. 1, 48)

A. suit B. adapt C. regulate D. coordinate

本题选 B. adapt oneself to the climate 使某人适应气候。

6. **engage** [ɪn'geɪdʒ] *vt.* ① 使从事于, 使忙于: I am engaged tomorrow. 我明天有事。He is engaging himself in writing a new book. 他正忙于写一本新书。② 占用(时间等): My time is fully engaged. 我的时间都排满了。③ 雇用, 聘用: engage a servant 雇用仆人/engage a lawyer 聘用律师 [近] hire, employ *vi.* (in) 从事于, 参加: He has engaged in politics for twenty years. 他从政已有二十年了。He engaged in a scientific research during the war. 他在战争期间参加了一项科学研究。

【派生词】 engagement [ɪn'geɪdʒmənt] *n.* 约会; 订婚

【搭配】 engage sb. to do sth. 安排某人做某事 engage oneself in doing sth. 使某人忙于做某事

7. **frustrate** [frʌs'treɪt] *vt.* ① 使灰心, 使恼怒而又不知所措: He was frustrated by the failure. 失败使他灰心丧气。The criticism frustrated him. 批评使他很恼怒。[反] encourage ② 挫败, 使受挫折 [近] defeat: We frustrated the enemy's attack. 我们挫败了敌人的进攻。Though frustrated, he didn't lose his hope. 尽管遭受了挫折, 他并没有失去希望。

【派生词】 frustration *n.* 挫折, 失败, 使人失望的事

8. **halt** [hɔ:lt] *vi. & vt.* (使) 停住, (使) 停止 [近] stop, cease [反] march *v.* 前进: The troop halted for a short rest. 部队停下来休息了一会。Halt! Who are you? 站住, 你是谁? *n.* 停住, 停止: The car came to a halt. 车停了下来。

【词汇扩展】 halter *n.* 缰绳

9. **lean** [li:n] (lean, leaned or leant) *vi.* ① 倾斜, 屈身: lean forward/back 向前倾/

向后倾 ② 靠,倚,依靠: Please lean the ladder against the wall. 请把梯子靠墙放着。He was leaning on a desk with a book in his hand. 他靠着桌子站着,手里拿着一本书。a. 瘦的,贫乏的: lean meat 瘦肉

【考点分析】lean 作“倚、靠”时,后常跟介词 against 或 on。

10. **participate** [pɑː'tɪsɪpət] *vi.* (in) 参与,参加 [近] attend, enlist, join, take part in: He participated in the discussion actively. 他积极地参加了讨论。Everybody can participate in the game. 每个人都可以参加游戏。

【派生词】participation [pɑː'tɪsɪ'peɪʃən] *n.* 参加

【词汇扩展】participle *n.* 分词; particle *n.* 微粒

【辨析】participate 是正式的用法,多用于书面体,通常指较积极的参与。join 和 take part in 则没有 participate 正式,但搭配用法较多。enlist 多用于参军。

【考点分析】后常跟介词 in 连用。

11. **punch** [pʌntʃ] *vt.* ① 猛击 [近] beat, strike, bang: punch sb. on the nose 对着某人鼻子打一拳/punch the keyboard 猛击键盘 ② 冲出(孔等) *n.* 猛击: give sb. a punch 给某人一击

【记忆链】lunch→punch

12. **urge** [ɜːdʒ] *v.* ① 驱策,鼓励: My father's words urged me to study hard. 我父亲的话激励着我刻苦学习。② 催促,规劝: I urged him to have a rest. 我催他赶快休息。

【派生词】urgent ['ɜːdʒənt] *a.* 迫切的,紧急的; urgency ['ɜːdʒənsi] *n.* 紧急,紧急的事

【搭配】urge... into doing (to do) 催促(怂恿)……做

【考点分析】Since the matter was extremely _____, we dealt with it immediately. (1998. 1, 58)

A. tough B. tense C. urgent D. instant

本题选 C。A 项意为“困难的,艰苦的”; B 项意为“紧张的”; D 项意为“紧迫的,急迫的”,但是 instant 只能用在名词之前,不能直接充当表语。

◆形容词学习

1. **bitter** *a.* ① 痛苦的: a bitter lesson 一个痛苦的教训 [近] painful; unpleasant ② 寒冷入骨的: a bitter winter 一个寒冷的冬天 ③ 有苦味的: Bitter pills may have wholesome effects. 良药苦口利于病。[反] sweet

【派生词】bitterness ['bɪtənɪs] *n.* 苦味,痛苦; bitterly *ad.*

【词汇扩展】sour 酸的; salty 咸的; pungent ['pʌndʒənt] 辣的

【经典例句】He who has never tasted bitter knows not what is sweet. 不尝黄连苦,怎知蜂蜜甜。

2. **considerate** *a.* 考虑周到的,体谅的 [近] thoughtful; sympathetic: You are very considerate. 你考虑得真周到。We should be considerate of other people's difficulties. 我们应该体谅他人的苦难。

【派生词】 consider [kən'sɪdə] *v.* 考虑; considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl̩] *a.* 大量的; considering [kən'sɪdərɪŋ] *prep.* 鉴于; 考虑到

【词汇扩充】 human 有人情味的; obedient 顺从的; tolerant 宽容的; generous 慷慨的; kind 亲切的; sympathetic 有同情心的

【辨析】 considerable 与 considerate 词形相近,但意思差别较大,要注意区分。

【考点分析】 All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off. (1998. 1, 49)

- A. considered B. be considered
C. considering D. having

本题选 A。“考虑到所有的事情,计划好的旅行不得不取消了。”因为表达的是被动的含义,所以选 A。

3. content ['kɒntent] *a.* 满意的,满足的 [近] satisfying [反] discontent; He is content with his salary. 他对自己的工资很满意。One should never rest be content with his knowledge. 一个人应该永不满足于自己的知识。

【派生词】 contented [kən'tentɪd] *a.* 满足的,心安的; contentedly *ad.* 满足地,安心地

【辨析】 content 与 contented 作形容词时意义相近,但 content 只能作表语,而 contented 还可用在名词前,如: a contented boy.

【搭配】 be content to do sth 乐于做某事 be content with 沉迷(满足)于某事

【考点分析】 Young people are not _____ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in. (2000. 6, 24)

- A. conservative B. content
C. confident D. generous

本题选 B。A 项意为“保守的”; C 项意为“自信的”; D 项意为“慷慨的”。

4. crippled ['krɪpld] *a.* 残废的 [近] disabled

【记忆链】 cripple 伤残人 → crippled

【经典例句】 He that lives with cripples learns to limp. 近朱者赤,近墨者黑。

5. embarrassed [ɪm'beərəsɪd] *a.* 尴尬的,局促不安的,难堪的 [近] uneasy; I was embarrassed by their compliment. 他们的称赞让我感到很不安。He was embarrassed by debts. 债务让他感到局促不安。His words embarrassed me. 他的话让我很难堪。

【记忆链】 embarrass 使窘迫 → embarrassed → embarrassing 令人难为的

6. envious ['enviəs] *a.* 忌妒的; 羡慕的 [近] jealous; She was envious of her sister's beauty. 她妒嫉(羡慕)妹妹的美貌。

【记忆链】 envy 羡慕嫉妒 → envious → enviously *ad.* → enviousness *n.*

【词汇扩展】 resentful 气愤的; sullen 闷闷不乐的; greedy 贪婪的

【辨析】 envious & jealous: 两个词都可表达“嫉妒”之意; 都常用于 be envious/