

# 精維新犯野

# 大学英语读写教程 课文辅导

陆 彤 主编 新梅琳 主审

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### 精编新视野大学英语 读写教程课文辅导

(第四分册)

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机械工业出版社

本书为配套新视野大学英语读写教程第四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。

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

精编新视野大学英语读写教程课文辅导.第四分册/陆彤, 杨建华主编.-北京:机械工业出版社,2004.1 ISBN 7-111-13272-6

1.精... □.①陆...②杨... □.①英语 - 阅读教学 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料 ②英语 - 写作 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料 Ⅳ. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 001895 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037) 责任编辑: 邝 鸥 版式设计: 刘志春 封面设计: 鞠 杨 责任印制: 闫 焱 北京中加印刷有限公司印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行 2004 年 1 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷 850mm×1168mm 32·11.625 印张 372 千字 定价: 17.00 元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换本社购书热线电话:(010)68993821、88379646 封面无防伪标均为盗版

#### 前言

《新视野大学英语教程》书如其名。该书以新的视野全方位地为英语学习者提供了一本选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、语言规范,集趣味性、知识性、可思性和时代感为一体的一本不可多得的教科书,深受读者的喜爱。

为使广大英语学习者掌握必备的语法知识和词汇要领,更好地理解文章内容,我们根据这套教材的特点,博采众长,汲取广泛的教学实践经验,并结合《最新大学英语四/六级考试大纲》,编写了本书,使之成为广大读者的良师益友。

本书的编写特点之一是具有很强的指导性,立足读者的实际情况,从易到难,从点到面,从单词到短语、再到句子,由浅人深地诠释、辨析,旨在对读者掌握语言基础知识加以正确的引导。

本书的另一特点是综合性强,每个单元的主题相近,作者对每个单元中的字、词、句都做了详尽的讲解,这样使学习者对相关主题的内容、词汇和表达方法有个综合性的接触和了解,从而有助于学习者提高语言的综合应用能力。

本书作者在编写过程中,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的语言辨析、难句突破,并配以简明易懂的例句,使读者学习起来更加得心应手。

本书各单元的体例排序如下:

一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)

三、词语精解

五、难句突破

七、课文练习答案

九、四/六级考试链接

二、课文导读

四、同义词辨析

六、课文理解自测

八、参考译文

十、习语妙用

参加本书编写工作的有: 孙永杰(第1单元)、诸葛瑞英、阚婷婷(第2单元)、李桂苓(第3单元)、罗建奇(第4、6单元)、刘杰(第5单元)、杨建华(第7、8单元)、于浩淼(第9单元),陆彤(第10单元)。

本书在编写中得到了靳梅琳教授的大力帮助,同时靳梅琳教授审核了本书的 全部成稿。

请广大读者就本书的编辑工作不吝赐教,从而使我们不断完善以后的出版工作。

编 者 2004年1月

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## Unit One

#### 一、词汇及短语必备(四、六级)

#### 词汇

temptation, respectable, penetrate nuisance, presence, keen, propose overcome, deserve, obligation, offense, relevant, hollow, guarantee, interpret, virtue, pursue, sacrifice, acknowledge, genuine, appreciate

#### 短 语

for the most part, impose one's company/oneself upon sb, for my part, count upon/on, make a fuss about/over, run down, in no sense, drink in, object to, now and then, drink in, yield to, subject to, consist of, get out of hand, by virtue of, result in, take on

#### 二、课文导读

爱情、婚姻、家庭是现代社会中人们必须正确面对的问题,美妙浪漫的爱情,温馨幸福的婚姻生活恐怕是每个青年人所梦想和期待的。但是与其共同存在的责任与义务却总是被人们忽略。在当今这个崇尚个性自由,充满诱惑的社会里,婚外恋,性解放,高离婚率等现象比比皆是。如何处理好爱的权利与义务的关系就显得尤为重要了。也让我们不得不重新思考"爱的真谛"这个问题。有人说现代社会中的人们已经不敢再轻言爱情,随着年龄的增长愈发如此。我想,这是因为他们懂得了爱情两个字的分量,明白了承诺一旦说出口,所需要肩负起的重大责任。

对于一个从不把爱挂在嘴边的人来说,他或许比旁人更懂得**爱**情的神圣不容玷污。

#### 三、词语精解

#### Section A

- respectable: a. considered to be socially acceptable because of having a good character or appearance, or having good social position 体面的,人格高尚的,有社会地位的
  - e.g. She is a respectable young woman from a good family.

她是一位出身良好的体面的年轻女子。

He wanted to become a writer, but his father didn't think it was a respectable profession.

他想当一名作家,可他父亲认为这不是一个体面的职业。

- [应考指要] respect 的形容词有三个,区别它们的含义很重要。respectful 是表示"尊敬的"意思,是主语对别人表示尊敬。例如: I wish you would be more respectful to your father. 我希望你对自己的父亲更尊敬一些。而 respectable 是"可敬的,令人尊敬的"。例如: This is a respectable household. 这是令人尊敬的一家。另外, respective 是"各自的,各个的"意思。例如: My husband and I are each going to visit our respective mothers. 丈夫和我各自去探望自己的母亲。
- 2. for the most part: 1) usually; in general 通常;总的来说 2)mostly 大多
  - e.g. For the most part, he is honest. 总的来说,他是诚实的。

The people of this town are, for the most part, quiet and well - behaved. 这个镇上的人大多温文而雅,彬彬有礼。

3. impose one's company/oneself upon/on sb.: inconvenience sb. by one's presence; force one's company or oneself on sb.

强迫某人接受某事物或自己;死缠着某人

- **e. g.** Don't impose your company/yourself on people who don't like you. 不要硬缠着那些不喜欢你的人。
- [应考指要] impose ... on 是强加于, 征税的意思。例如: We can not impose our views on others. 我们不能把自己的观点强加于人。A duty is imposed on wines. 酒类要征税。
- 4. accompany v. 1) to go with 陪伴, 伴随 2) to play or sing an accompaniment to 为……伴奏
  - e.g. Lightning usually accompanies thunder.

闪电通常伴随雷鸣同时出现。

Her mother accompanied her on the piano.

她母亲用钢琴替她伴奏。

[应考指要] accompany 可以用于 accompany sb. to some place 表示陪某人去某地。例如: I'll accompany you to your room and wait while

you have your shower and whatever else you feel necessary before you leave. 我陪你到你房间,你洗个澡,看看在我们离开前还需要做些什么,我等着你。

- 5. **penetrate** v. 1) understand or discover sth. that is difficult to understand or is hidden 理解, 看透 2)go into or through sth. 穿透,进入
  - e.g. Science can penetrate many of nature's mysteries.

科学可以解开很多自然之谜。

The war penetrates every area of the nation's life.

战争影响到这个国家人民生活的方方面面。

- [应考指要] penetrate 也可用于不及物动词,与 into/through /to 搭配表示穿透或进入到什么东西里面。例如: These fine particles penetrate deep into the lungs. 这些微小的颗粒能深入肺部。
- 6. make a fuss about over: show anger, complaint, annoyance, dissatisfaction or excitement about sth. esp. sth. that is not important 大惊小怪
  - e.g. There is nothing to make a fuss about.

没有什么值得大惊小怪的。

You shouldn't make a fuss about so simple a matter.

这么简单的事,你不该那么大惊小怪。

- [应考指要] make a fuss of /over 还有另一层含义: pay a lot of attention on sb. usu. to show one's love 对……过分喜爱、关注。例如:They made a great fuss of the new baby. 他们非常宠爱这个新生儿。When I arrived, my cousins made a big fuss of me. 我到了以后,我的表兄弟们对我非常热情。
- 7. run down: 1)(of a mechanical device) to cease to run, or stop operating due to lack of power(指机器)停止运转,变弱,能量被耗尽 2) decline in physical condition; weaken or exhaust in mind or vigor 健康衰退,使筋疲力尽 3)knock down (车等)把……撞倒
  - e.g. The battery has run down. 电池的电用光了。
    His health ran down to a dangerous level.
    他的健康状况已经恶化到危险的地步。
    The liner ran down a fishing boat during the dense fog.
    远洋班轮在浓雾中撞沉了渔船。

- 8. in no sense: not at all 绝不,一点也不
  - **e.g.** He was in no sense a honest man. 他可不是个诚实的人。
  - [应考指要] in no sense 是具有否定意义的词组,如放在句首,谓语要部分倒装。例如:In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved. 这事根本无法解决。
- 9. drink in: be absorbed in 沉醉于
  - e.g. We just stood there drinking in the scenery. 我们只是站在那儿,沉醉于风景中。
- 10. **sensible**: a. reasonable, practical and able to judge things well 有判断力的,明智的
  - **e. g.** I think it's a very sensible suggestion. 我想这是一个很明智的建议。
  - [应考指要] 区别 sensitive, sensible 和 sensory: sensitive 是"敏感的"; sensible 意思是"合理的"; sensory 意思是"感官的"。例如: Sex education and birth control are sensitive issues in the movement. 性教育和计划生育是该运动中的敏感问题。It was sensible of her to cancel the trip. 她取消了这次旅行是很明智的。 His essay contains too much sensory information. 他的文章中包含了太多的感性信息。
- 11. arise v. stand up; get up; appear 起立;起床;(问题)出现
  - e.g. arise early in the morning 早上很早起床
    New problems arise every day. 新问题每天都出现。
  - [应考指要] 区别 rise, raise, arouse 和 arise: rise 是不及物动词,意思是"升起"; raise 是及物动词,意思是"使上涨,使升高,喂养,教养"; arouse 是及物动词,意思是"引起(兴趣等)"; arise 是不及物动词,意思是"起床,(问题)出现等"。例如: The sun rises in the east. 太阳在东方升起。Several children raised their hands. 几个孩子举起了手。His articles aroused the local people's indignation. 他的文章引起了当地人民的愤慨。A strong wind arose in the night. 夜里刮起了大风。另外, arise 还和 from 搭配意思是"由.......引起"。例如: The farm losses this year arose from the flood. 农场今年欠收是由洪水引起的。

- 12. **yield** v. 1) to give up, submit, surrender 放弃; 屈服, 屈从 2) produce 生产
  - **e.g.** He had to yield his power to his elder brother. 他不得不把权利让给他的哥哥。

This orchard yields apples and pears. 这座果园出产苹果和梨。

- [应考指要] yield 也可用作名词,意思是"产量,收获量"。例如: The trees gave a high yield this year. 这些果树今年丰产。
- 13. **propose** v. 1) suggest a plan, an ides, etc. for people to think about and decide on 建议 2) ask sb. to marry oneself 求婚
  - **e. g.** He proposed that the book be banned. 他提出应该禁止出版文本书。

He proposed to her on his bended knee. 他跪下来向她求婚。

- [应考指要] propose 后接宾语从句时,谓语动词要用虚拟语气。形式是 (should ) + 动词原形, should 可省略。例如: I propose that we leave now. 我建议我们现在就走。
- 14. **overcome** v. succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem that had prevented one from achieving sth. 克服
  - e.g. She overcame her injury to win the Olympic gold metal.
     她克服伤痛,赢得了奥运会金牌。
    He finally managed to overcome his fear of flying.
     他最终克服了对飞行的恐惧。
- 15. **deserve** vt. be sth. or have done sth. for which one should receive a reward, special treatment, etc. 应受(奖赏、特殊待遇等),值得
  - **e. g.** One player in particular deserves a mention. 有一位选手尤其值得一提。

The question deserves consideration. 这个问题值得考虑。

[应考指要] deserve 后可直接加名词或短语,也可加不定式。例如: He deserves to be locked up forever for what he did. 因为他的所作所为,他应被永远关起来。另外,deserve 一般不用于进行时态。

#### Section B

1. **subject...to:** 1) make sb. experience or undergo (usu. sth. unpleasant) 使遭受,使蒙受(痛苦)2) bring under control or domination of 使服从;征服

- e.g. In recent years, she has been subjected to attacks of depressions. 近年来,她一再受到忧郁症的困扰。 He tries to subject the whole family to his will.
  - 他试图使全家人服从他的意志。
- [应考指要] 还可用作形容词、意思是易受……的; 受……支配的。例如; He is subjected to ill health. 他经常生病。The plans are subjected to ministerial approval. 计划要得到部级的批准。
- 2. **offense(GB offence)** n. the act of upsetting or insulting sb.; insult 使不悦或恼怒的行为:冒犯
  - e.g. I'm sure he meant no offense when he said that. 我肯定他那样说的时候,并不想冒犯他人。
  - [应考指要] take offense: feel upset or insulted 见怪或生气。例如: No one will take offense if you leave early. 如果你早走的话,没有人会见怪。He takes offense at the slightest criticism. 他听到一点点批评就生气。
- 3. **irrelevant** a. not related to what is being discussed or considered and therefore of no importance 无关的,不相关的
  - e.g. Gender is irrelevant to how well men or women will do the job.

    一个人对工作的胜任程度与性别无关。

    It's irrelevant what you say—nothing can change his attitude.

    你说什么都没有意义——任何事情都无法改变他的态度。
  - [应考指要] irrelevant 与 relevant 一样经常与 to 搭配。例如: These documents are largely irrelevant to the present investigation. 这些文件大都与目前的调查不相干。
- 4. look back on: to remember what has happened in the past 记起,回忆起e.g. I always look back on those happy days I spent at college. 我总是回想起我在大学里度过的快乐时光。
  - [应考指要] 区别 look down on, look in on 和 look on; look down on 轻视,看不起,如; She looked down on him just because his family was poor. 只因为他家贫穷,她看不起他。look in on 顺便看望;短暂访问,如;Won't you look in on me when you're in town? 你进城时顺便来看我,好吗? look on 1) (常与 as 连用)旁观,如; The bull

looked on the drunk sympathetically until he was out of the way before turning its attention to the matador once more. 这头公牛一直同情地望着醉汉,直到醉汉不见了才重新把注意力转向斗牛士。2)看作 (= look upon) I used to look on him as a friend. 我以前把他看作是一位朋友。

- 5. **transmission** n. 1) the act of transmitting or state of being transmitted 传送,传播,播送 2) sth. broadcast on television, radio, etc. (电视、广播的)播送节目
  - e.g. They arrived in time to prevent the transmission of the secret documents. 他们及时赶到,阻止了这些机密文件的传播。

We interrupt our normal transmissions to bring a special news. 我们现在中断正常节目,播送一条特别新闻。

- [应考指要] 在使用时注意 transmission 在表示传播时是不可数名词, 在表示节目时是可数名词。
- 6. **obligation** n. a connection or influence that makes it necessary for sb. to do sth.; duty 义务;职责;责任
  - e.g. We have a moral obligation to protect the environment. 我们有保护环境的义务。
  - [应考指要] under an obligation 有义务;必须。如: We are under an obligation to help. 我们有义务帮忙。
- 7. get out of hand: become uncontrollable 无法控制
  - **e.g.** When they arrived there, the angry crowd had already got out of hand. 他们到达那里时,愤怒的人群已经失去了控制。

They were very drunk before the dinner, but things really got out of hand when they started throwing cream at each other.

他们在开饭前就已经喝醉了,但当他们开始互相扔奶油时,情况 真的失控了。

- 8. guarantee vt. promise to do sth.; make sth. certain to happen 保证; 许诺
  - e.g. Many shopkeepers guarantee satisfaction to customers. 许多店主对顾客许诺,一定让他们满意。 He guaranteed that the payment of the debts.

他保证偿还债务。

- [应考指要] guarantee n. 保证,担保,保证书。如: offer one's house as a guarantee 以房屋为担保品;Blue skies are not always a guarantee of fine weather. 蔚蓝的天空并不永远保证晴朗的天气。另外, guarantee 与 against 搭配,意思是保证……不……例如: His insurance guaranteed him against monetary loss in case of fire. 他投的保险使他在遭受火灾时,免受钱财损失。
- 9. come apart: break or collapse 裂开; 破裂; 垮下来, 崩溃
  - e.g. I picked up the old book and it just came apart in my hands. 我捡起那本旧书,它就在我手中散开了。 He pulled both ends of the stick, and it came apart into two pieces. 他把棍子两头一拉,棍子变成了两截。
- 10. at will: as one wishes 随意、任意
  - e.g. The animals are allowed to wander at will in the park. 允许动物在公园里自由走动。
    As an actor, he has to be able to cry at will.
    作为一名演员,他在需要时,必须能够随时哭出来。
- 11. worship n. a strong feeling of love and respect to sb. /sth.; the practice of showing respect to God. (对某人或某物的)崇拜, 敬仰; 【宗】(对上帝的)崇拜; 礼拜 vt. to show worship or great honor to 崇拜, 敬仰, 仰慕; 爱慕(女人)
  - e.g. A church is a place of worship. 教堂是礼拜的地方。 win (have) worship 享有别人的敬仰 with worship in one's eyes 以敬慕的眼光 to attend s church service 礼拜, 拜神 worship sb. the ground and tread on 拜倒在某人脚下 worship everything foreign 崇洋媚外
- 12. deny u. 1) to refuse to give or allow 拒绝;不给予;不允许 2) to declare untrue; refuse to accept as a fact 否认;否定;拒绝相信
  - e.g. He denies his wife nothing. 他对他的妻子有求必应。 He said that I had stolen his bicycle, but I denied it. 他说我偷了他的自行车,可是我否认了。

- [应考指要] deny oneself 节制,克己,放弃; deny oneself to meet 不会见 (客人);谢绝(来客);另外,deny之后常接动名词,例如:The accused man denies ever having met her. 被告否认曾经遇到过她。
- 13. **interpret** v. 1) decide the meaning or purpose of sth.; explain what sth. means 解释;说明 2) hear sth. in one language and immediately put it into another orally 翻译,口译
  - **e.g.** I interpret his answer as a refusal. 我把他的回答理解为拒绝。 He interpreted the silence as contempt. 他把沉默看作轻蔑的表示。

His speech was interpreted rather inaccurately. 他的演讲被翻译得相当不准确。

- 14. by virtue of: (formal) by means of or because of 由于; 靠…的力量 ( = in virtue of)
  - e.g. She succeeded by virtue of her hard working rather than her talent. 她成功靠的是刻苦努力,而不是天生才智。
    The player defeated his rivals by virtue of more experience. 这位选手凭借更为丰富的经验战胜了对手。

[应考指要] virtue of 有……优点

- 15. leave behind: ignore; fail or forget to take sth. /sb. 忽视;遗忘
  - e. g. She's left that kind of student life behind.

她早已把那种学生生活忘得一干二净。

We left in a hurry and I must have left my keys behind.

我们走得匆匆忙忙,我肯定忘了带钥匙了。

- [应考指要] leave behind 还有"超过"的意思,例如: In the running race, I was left far behind by the first runner. 在赛跑比赛中,我被第一名选手远远地落在后面。
- 16. sacrifice n. the act of giving up sth. important or valuable in order to get or do sth. that is more important; sth. that one gives up in this way 牺牲, 献身, 牺牲品 n. give up sth. important or valuable in order to get or do sth. that is more important 牺牲;献身
  - e.g. His parents made sacrifices to pay for his education. 他的父母为供他上学而做出了牺牲。