

高等学校英语专业教材配套辅导丛书 丛书主编/唐伟胜

新编英语教程

(第三版)

课文辅导



A Guide To

A New

主编：苏红
主审：唐伟胜

English Course

世界图书出版公司

W 上海外语教育出版社

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P 前言

reface

《新编英语教程（第三版）课文辅导》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的《新编英语教程（第三版）》编写而成的课文配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《新编英语教程（第三版）》的大学生及相当水平的英语学习者更好地理解课文，巩固语言知识，提高英语水平，同时也为顺利通过大学英语专业四级、八级考试打下坚实的基础。在编写过程中，我们严格按照最新《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的各项要求，遵从大学英语的教学特点，力求体现以学生为中心的思想，一切从学生的实际出发，力求为大家提供最大方便和最科学的学习方法。

本书具有以下特点

紧扣课本，结构完整

本书每单元的各部分与原教材各部分一一对应，学习、检索一目了然，使用起来非常方便，就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱的导师坐在身边，引导整个学习过程。每单元均由九个部分组成：语言结构、对话、听与说、课文阅读一、课文阅读二、写作指导、互动练习、练习册答案、模拟训练与答案详解。从学到练应有尽有。

内容全面，重点突出

结合大学英语专业四级、八级考试，本书将各单元的语言结构、对话与课文中的重点、难点、考点进行了讲解，补充了大量必备基础知识，教授了大量必考的单词、短语、习惯用语、语法点，以求给学生打下扎实的语言基础。对课后练习，提供了语言精练、表达准确的答案，还附上了答案详解，使学生知其然并知其所以然，从而切实掌握好的学习方法和应试技巧，在今后遇到类似的练习或试题时，能举一反三，学以致用。

突出专业，提高能力

为突出英语专业学生的学习特点与要求，提高学生的英语表达能力，本书将重点词汇都进行了重点讲解，在提供经典例句的同时，还列出了常见的短语搭配及大量的同义词辨析，以便学生在学习过程中既能扩大词汇量，又能准确把握词语的用法。特别在语言点评述部分，我们特意对重点单词、句子、段落进行了剖析，分析它们在文章中的功能与作用，以帮助提高学生写作能力及对英语文章的鉴赏力。

同步真题，直指应试

本书各部分均选用大量英语专业四级、八级历年考试中的真题作为例证和练习。尤其在单元的最后，根据课文中学习的内容，配套提供了全真模拟题和答案详解，方便学生进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用的真题和模拟题，可信度很高，学生可以从中找寻自己的不足，有助于指导复习应试，使学习与应试有机融合、无缝对接。这些练习不仅加强了学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握，学到知识，锻炼能力，同时也可以加深对英语专业四级、八级考试的认识，提高考试准备的针对性。

本书编写的宗旨是：改进你的学习方法，提高你的应试技巧，增强你的英语实力。这也是我们对本书使用者的衷心希望。

由于编者水平有限，书中疏漏难免，还盼广大读者不吝批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES ☆



一、语言点评述

1. The pupils should be told that their homework *has to be checked* before they hand it in.

【解析】has to是情态助动词 (Modal Auxiliary)，意为“不得不，必须”。注意它与情态动词must的区别，两者都是“必须”的意思，但have/has to侧重表示客观需要，如：My shoes are worn out; I have to buy a new pair. 我的鞋子破了，我得买双新的。must表示说话者的主观意志，强调主观必要性，如：You must come home by 9 p.m. 你必须在晚上9点前回家。must还可表示较有把握的推测，但只用于肯定句，意为“一定”，而have to不能，如：This must be June's book. 这一定是琼的书。

2. She *isn't paid anything* for overtime.

【解析】此句为被动句 (Passive Sentence)，若转换为主动句则是They didn't pay anything extra to her for overtime. 另外注意句中的paid是能接双宾语 (Double Object) 的及物动词。常用的能接双宾语的及物动词有give、pay、teach、buy、cook、sell等，常用句型为：主语+及物动词+间接宾语 (如句中的her)+直接宾语 (如anything extra)。该句型的主动结构变为被动结构时，两个宾语都可用作被动句的主语，但注意：(1) 将间接宾语变为主语，直接宾语保持不变，如：She gave us a book. → We were given a book. (2) 将直接宾语变为主语，间接宾语用介词to或for引导，如：Dad told us a story. → A story was told to us by Dad. 另外当被动结构中强调间接宾语时，介词to不可以省略，如：This puppy was given to me, not to Sally.


3. I don't think anybody *should be made fun of* because of his physical

handicap.

【解析】句中使用了动词短语的被动语态。此时，要把动词短语当做一个整体来对待。动词短语make fun of属“动词+名词+介词”的搭配类型，在句中相当于及物动词；其他的属于此类型能用于被动语态的有pay attention to、take care of、make a mess of等。

4. **They say / It is said that three parks will be expanded.**

【解析】It is said that是固定用法，表示“据说……”的意思。当不想提及动作的执行者具体是谁或者不知道执行者究竟是谁时，这个句型可是常用的表达方式。如：It is said that the little boy got hurt on his way. 其他表示“据说……”的句式还有Rumor has it that ..., They/People say that ..., There is said (to be) ...等等。

 **二、练习答案**

*** PRACTICE I**

**

- A: Oh dear! / Dear me! / My goodness! / My pupils' homework is full of careless mistakes.
 B: Did you tell them to check their homework before they hand it in?
 A: No, I didn't.
 B: I think they should be told that their homework has to be checked before they hand it in.

*** PRACTICE II**

**

- A: Lillian's been working very hard, I was told.
 B: Yes, so I heard. She often works overtime.
 A: Is she paid anything extra for overtime?
 B: No, she isn't.

*** PRACTICE III A**

**

- A: Poor Tom! Lots of people make fun of him.
 B: Why do they do that?
 A: Because he walks with a limp.
 B: Well, I don't think anybody should be made fun of because of his physical handicap.

* PRACTICE III B

- A: How was the exhibition?
 B: Very good.
 A: Were brochures handed out to visitors?
 B: Oh, yes, they were.

* PRACTICE IV

- A: People say the city has mapped out a construction plan for the next year.
 B: Has it? Do you know any particulars?
 A: Yes. They say / It is said that three parks will be expanded.
 B: Good. // That's wonderful / marvellous / fascinating! / What a wonderful / marvellous / fascinating idea! / How wonderful! / Great! / Splendid! // We'll have more space for enjoyment and rest.

DIALOGUE



The Olympic Games

一、重点词汇和词组详解

feature ['fi:tʃə] *vt.* 以……为特色 *vi.* 起重要作用; 扮演主要角色

例句 His famous work will be featured in this international exhibition. 这场国际展览会将突出展示他的成名作。

Leonardo has already featured in two awarding-winning films this year. 莱昂纳多

今年已主演了两部获奖影片。

chariot ['tʃæriət] *n.* (古代的) 双轮战车, 双轮马车; 四轮礼车 *v.* 乘马车 (或战车); 用马车 (或战车) 载送

扩展 charioteer *n.* 双轮马车驭手

progenitor [prə'dʒenitə] *n.* 祖先; 前辈; 创始人; (观点或模型的) 原型

短语 *progenitors of socialist ideas* 社会主义思潮的先驱; *the progenitors of the house cat* 家猫的祖先

扩展 *progeny* *n.* 后裔; (动/植物的) 后代; 结果, 成果

zenith ['zeniθ] *n.* 巅峰, 顶点, (某人或物的) 鼎盛时期; 天顶

例句 Julie was only 18 years old when she

was at the zenith of her career as an actor. 在朱莉的演艺事业达到巅峰状态时, 她才年仅18岁。

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* 废止, 废除, 取消

例句 They are in favor of abolishing the death penalty. 他们赞成废除死刑。

扩展 *abolitionist* *n.* 废除主义者



二、语言点评述

1. One of the most popular myths identifies Heracles and Zeus as the progenitors of the games.

【解析】 此处 *identify someone as someone* 意思是“判定或认定某人为什么身份”。关于 *identify* 的其他搭配有: *identify sth. with sth.* 认为……和……一致/等同, 如: *She identifies wealth with happiness.*; *identify with sb.* 同情/理解某人, 与某人产生共鸣, 如: *I identify with the boy with cancer.*

2. According to legend, it was Heracles who first called the Games “Olympic” and established the custom of holding them every four years.

【解析】 此处 “*it is ... who ...*” 是表强调的句型结构 (an emphatic structure), 强调主语 *Heracles*。当强调部分指人做宾语时, *who* 改为 *whom*, 如: *It was Tommy whom/that Lisa was looking for.*

3. The Games reached their zenith in the 6th and 5th centuries BC.

【解析】 这里的 *reached their zenith* 指的是“达到巅峰, 全盛时期”, 可以解释为 “*The Games reached their peak or culmination in the 6th and 5th centuries BC*”。

4. His attempt of reviving the Games must have been warmly welcomed by the people.

【解析】 此处 “*must have ...*” 是对过去发生的事情的肯定猜测。在 “*must+have+动词-ed形式*” 结构中, “*must*” 意为“肯定, 想必”, 语气很有把握, 该结构常用于肯定句中。



三、参考译文

奥林匹克运动会

- A: 你好, 马克!
- B: 你好, 杰西, 很高兴见到你。你看起来忧心忡忡的, 怎么回事呢?
- A: 我要写一篇奥运会的文章, 可是你知道这方面我不太了解。大家都说你是奥运专家, 你能帮帮我吗?
- B: 没问题! 你想要知道什么?
- A: 我只知道古代奥运会发源于雅典。你能跟我详细说说吗?
- B: 古代奥运会是古希腊各城邦和王国代表间举行的一系列竞赛, 以运动为主, 也有战斗和战车竞速项目。
- A: 奥运会的起源总是很神秘。
- B: 是的。有一个流行甚广的传说, 传言宙斯和赫拉克勒斯两父子是奥运会的创办者, 是赫拉克勒斯首先称之为“奥林匹克”运动会, 建立了每四年举办一届的传统。
- A: 第一届古代奥运会什么时候举办的呢?
- B: 公元前776年首次举办, 在公元前6世纪至公元前5世纪时古代奥运会达到顶峰, 但在罗马帝国统治古希腊后逐渐衰落。公元393年奥运会被停止。
- A: 太可惜了! 奥运会什么时候才开始复兴呢?
- B: 过了大约1500年, 年轻的法国教育家皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦提议让奥运会在全球范围内复兴。
- A: 那他尝试复兴奥运会的提议一定得到了人们的热烈响应吧!
- B: 没有, 实际上并没有什么反响, 不过, 他还是继续坚持。
- A: 那第一届现代奥运会又是什么时候在什么地方举办的呢?
- B: 第一届现代奥运会是在1896年, 来自14个国家共241名运动员参加了首届现代奥运会43个项目的比赛。
- A: 现在的奥运会有来自200多个国家上万名选手参赛, 真是惊人的进步!
- B: 对, 确实如此!
- A: 每届奥运会的举办城市都不同, 那是谁来负责选择举办城市呢?
- B: 国际奥委会负责选择主办城市, 监督奥运会筹划工作, 以及调整更新运动项目、批准设立新项目。
- A: 你对奥运会的知识知道的可真不少。谢谢你的帮助!
- B: 很荣幸能帮到你。

ROLE-PLAY ☆

The dialogue might begin like this:

Learning to Do Taijiquan

Cui: Good morning, Mrs. Dudley.

Dudley: Good morning.

Cui: I know that you are a taijiquan fan. I wonder if you would mind answering a few questions about how you began to take the taijiquan lessons.

Dudley: Not at all. I'd be glad to answer your questions. Please feel free to ask me any questions concerning about physical exercise.

Cui: Did you know anything about taijiquan before you came to China?

Dudley: Oh, yes. Before we came here, we'd been told about it and my husband and I had been discussing the possibility of taking taijiquan lessons when we came to China.

Cui: Did you ask about the taijiquan lessons as soon as you arrived in China?

Dudley: ...

LISTENING IN & SPEAKING OUT ☆

听力原稿

Popular Sports in Britain

Sports play an important part in the life in Britain and they are popular leisure activities.

Whether spectating or participating, Britain people are well-known for their love of sports. Wherever you are, you're never far from the action and the options are huge. There's a non-stop calendar of events with many sports played in summer or winter. It's no wonder many British people think in sporting seasons rather than years.

The United Kingdom has given birth to a range of major international sports including: football, rugby, cricket, golf, tennis, badminton, squash, hockey, boxing, snooker, billiards and curling. It has also played a key role in the development of sports such as Sailing and Formula One.

Football is undoubtedly the most popular sport in England, and has been played for hundreds of years. In the English Football League there are 92 professional clubs. These are semi-professional, so most players have other full-time jobs. Hundreds of thousands of people also play football in parks and playgrounds just for fun. The highlight of the English football year is the FA (Football Association) Cup Final each May. The beautiful game is not only a sport in Britain but a way of life. Players like England ace David Beckham have turned heads all over the world and