

高等学校英语专业教材配套辅导丛书

丛书主编/唐伟胜

(第三版)

新编英语教程

课文辅导



A Guide To A New English Course

主编：丁洁云

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新编英语教程

第三版

课文辅导



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P 前言 Preface

《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）编写而成的课本配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《新编英语教程》的学生及具有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，力求为学生提供最有效和最科学的学习方法。

本书显著特点

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。每单元均由五大部分组成：Text I（课文导读、重点词汇和词组详解、语言点评述、课文练习答案与详解和参考译文）、Text II（重点词汇和词组详解、语言点评述、课文练习答案与详解和参考译文）、练习册答案、阅读精练精解、全真模拟训练。既有对课文的讲解，又有难度适当、紧扣考试的练习题。

内容全面，重点突出

结合高等院校英语专业八级考试的特点，本书将各单元的语言结构与课文中的重点、难点、考点进行了分析，补充了大量必备的基础知识，详细讲解了大量必考的单词、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，本书不仅提供了语言精练、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，在考试中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，本书为重点词汇配上中英文双解，方便学生更好地理解单词意义，而不受中文意思的局限。本书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，我们特意对重点疑难句进行了paraphrase（用英语解释英语）和详尽解释，为学生的英语表达提供示范。作为英语专业的学生，能用英语解释疑难点是最基本、也是非常重要的技能技巧，本书为提高学生这方面的能力进行了有力地指导。本书在补充了背景知识的基础上，还从修辞与文章的角度，对单词、句子、段落进行了剖析，分析它们在文章中的功能与作用，以帮助学生提高写作能力及对英语文章的理解能力。

同步真题，直指应试

本书各部分均选用大量英语专业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，配套提供了英语专业八级全真试题及分析，方便学生进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用的题目，难度得当，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八级考试的了解，提高备考的针对性。

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

TEXT 1

Two Words to Avoid, Two to Remember

一、课文导读

【一】文化背景 ☆

Manhattan 曼哈顿

Manhattan is the business and cultural centre of New York City. The business area is mainly on Wall Street at the southern end of Manhattan, where the New York Stock Exchange (纽约证券交易所) and the former World Trade Center are. Fifth Avenue, in the centre of Manhattan, is known for having many expensive shops and department stores. There are many theatres on or near Broadway, and Manhattan has several important museums. The Metropolitan Museum of Art (大都会艺术博物馆) is on the edge of Central Park, a very large park in the middle of Manhattan Island. When people say that they have visited New York, more often than not they mean they have been to Manhattan. The skyline is world-famous. Manhattan's famous skyscrapers include the Empire State Building (帝国大厦), the Rockefeller Center (洛克菲勒中心), and the United Nations Headquarters (联合国总部).

Sigmund Freud 西格蒙德·弗洛伊德

Sigmund Freud (1856~1939) was an Australian doctor who developed a new system for understanding the way that people's minds work, and a new way of treating mental illness called psychoanalysis (精神分析学). He was one of the most important figures in the development of modern psychiatry and his psychoanalysis had many followers

in psychiatry. He discovered the unconscious and believed that bad experiences that people have as children can affect their mental health as adults, and that by talking to a mentally ill person about his/her past life and feelings, the hidden causes of his/her illness can be found. He wrote *The Interpretation of Dreams* (《梦的解析》) and *The Ego and the Id* (《自我与本我》). His ideas, especially about the importance of sex, have had a very great influence on the way that people think in the 20th century.

【二】内容概要 ☆

The present text narrates the author's last encounter with his psychiatrist friend "the Old Man" at a time when he was suffering from a depression due to a business failure. The psychotherapy the Old Man prescribed for the author was a simple one — simply to substitute two words that had haunted his mind with another two more inspiring words — and the therapy proved to be not only effective but lasting, leaving the author a changed person, "changed for the better".

本文叙述作者和一位年长的心理医生朋友的最后一次见面。当时作者本人正因生意上的失意而情绪低落。“老人”给作者开了一剂简单却不失有效的处方，仅仅以两个字就让作者摆脱了当时的心理。这两个字自此深深影响了作者此后的生活，让他成为一个生活态度更为积极向上的人。

【三】文章评述 ☆

在生命体验中，我们免不了有迷惘的时候。要成功走出困惑，很多时候只在于我们认识和态度的转变。一本好书，一句好诗，都有可能促成这种转变。当然，一个当心理医生的好朋友的一席话，就更具备这种革命性了。作者以这一颇富哲思、隽语般的人生感悟引起全文，并在第1至3自然段中为我们提供故事发生的一切背景，如时间、地点以及作者当时的心情，同时描绘了一个精神矍铄的老人形象，为下文做了铺垫。第4至31自然段为文章的第二部分，讲述老人给作者上的一堂生动的“心理课”，让作者从简简单单的“next time”两个字中悟出了道理，并走出了困惑。最后两自然段为全文总结，作者指出这一次顿悟让他受益终身，此中亦表达了对这位自此改变他生活态度的老人的缅怀和心存感激。

从写作手法上来看，首先这是一篇典型的叙述文 (narration)，全文以时间顺序 (in chronological order) 安排组织材料。其次，文章结构合理、前后呼应，各部分有机联系：开篇对事件发生场景的介绍，层层铺垫；中间部分通过对老人的言谈举止的描写凸现其积极向上的形象，作者的心理变化则记录了在老人这一形象影响下作者的顿悟过程；第二部分结尾处则又呼应了前文对老人形象的刻画，而结尾处则重申了这次感悟的意义。从文体上说，本文的措辞亦很有特色，灵活恰当地使用正式与非正式语体：与老人的对话多数使用非正式语体，口语性的语言有助于塑造老人的活力健康形象，如：“drag”、

“lift”等词属俚语，老人的话语篇章中更多的是铿锵有力的短句；而作者的省思和感悟则更多地使用正式语体，如“miscalculations on my part”、“melancholy pride”和“a small fragment of immortality”等等，这和作者当时的心情相符合，也有助于作者把这一人生感触加以升华、诗化、哲理化。文章格言般的开篇和隽语似的结尾，更是让人释卷后还久久回味。

二、重点词汇和词组详解

wintry ['wintri] *adj.* suggestive of winter, as in cheerlessness or coldness 像冬季的，寒冷的，冬天的，冷淡的

搭配 *a wintry welcome* 冷漠的欢迎

fall through to fail to be successfully completed 失败，终成泡影

例句 The deal **fell through** at the last minute. 这笔买卖在最后一刻落空了。

checkered ['tʃekəd] *adj.* ①divided into squares 分成方格的 ②marked by light and dark patches; diversified in color 明暗色明显的；色彩多样的 ③marked by great changes or shifts in fortune 盛衰无常的，有大变化的

搭配 *a checkered career* 充满波折的经历

chew [tʃu:] *v.* to ponder, to meditate, to think seriously or deeply about 考虑，沉思

例句 I'll **chew** your proposal over for a few days and then let you have my answer. 对于你的建议，我想仔细考虑几天再给你回音。

搭配 *chew on* 慢慢细细地考虑；*chew out* <美>斥责；*chew the cud* (非正式)

(尤指在作出决定前) 深思，细想

hindsight ['hainsait] *n.* wisdom about the event after it has occurred (尤指对失败的原因的) 事后认识，事后的觉悟

例句 I now know with **hindsight** that I did him a terrible wrong. 我事后才明白我完全冤枉了他。

搭配 *knock the hindsight out / off* <口> 彻底打败；消灭；根除

muffle ['mʌfl] *v.* to make a sound less easily heard 裹住，围住；压抑，捂住(使声音减弱)

例句 The sound of the bell was **muffled** by the curtains. 铃声被帘子蒙住而压低了。

搭配 *muffle oneself up well* 把自己裹得严实

bald [bɔ:ld] *adj.* having no or not much hair, not many feathers, trees, leaves 秃头的，没有羽毛的，没有叶子的

例句 The mountain is **bald**. 这座山光秃秃的。

搭配 *as bald as a coot / as bald as an egg* 头顶光秃秃的

energetic [ˌenə'dʒetik] *adj.* full of energy 精力充沛的，充满干劲的

例句 He is an **energetic** boy; he enjoys sports. 他是一个精力充沛的孩子，喜欢运动。

gnome [nəʊm] *n.* ①a pithy saying that expresses a general truth or fundamental principle; an aphorism 格言，箴言 ②an ageless and often deformed dwarf of folklore

who lives underground and usually guards treasure hoards 土地神; 侏儒

eminent ['eminənt] *adj.* famous and admired 著名的, 卓越的

例句 The students are expecting the arrival of an **eminent** scientist. 同学们正期待着一位著名科学家的来访。

搭配 **eminent as a sculptor** 卓越的雕刻家; **eminent souls** 社会名流

psychiatrist [saɪ'kaɪətrɪst; (AmE) si-] *n.* expert in psychiatry 精神病医生 (专家)

indestructible [ɪndɪ'strʌktəbl] *adj.* impossible to destroy 不能破坏的, 不可毁灭的

搭配 **indestructible furniture** 坚固的家具; **indestructible faith** 不可动摇的信念

preliminary [prɪ'lɪmɪnəri] *adj.* coming before and introducing or preparing for sth. more important 预备的, 初步的 *n.* a preparation 初步, 开端, 预备

例句 As is often the case with a new idea, much **preliminary** activity and optimistic discussion produced no concrete proposals. 要想出一个新点子往往这样: 在一系列准备活动和乐观的讨论之后通常什么具体的建议也没有。

搭配 **a preliminary trial** 初审, 初试; **a preliminary exam** 预考; **preliminary remarks** 开场白; 序言

denominator [di'nɒmɪneɪtə(r)] *n.* ①the number below the line in a fraction 分母 ②a common trait 共同特色, 共同特点

搭配 **least common denominator** 最小公分母

berate [bi'reɪt] *vt.* to rebuke or scold angrily and at length 严厉指责, 申斥

marital ['mærɪtl] *adj.* of marriage 婚姻的

搭配 **marital discord** 夫妻不和; **marital relations** 婚姻关系

be in/get into trouble with to

be or to get into a position in which one is blamed for doing wrong 惹上麻烦

例句 He is always **getting into trouble with** the police. 他总是闯祸进警局。

woeful ['wəʊfʊl] *adj.* ①very sad 悲伤的, 忧愁的 ②which makes one sorry, because it should not be 令人惋惜的

搭配 **a woeful spectacle** 悲惨的景象; **a woeful song** 悲歌

perverse [pə:(t)'vɜ:s] *adj.* (of a person) unreasonably opposed to the wishes of other people; awkward and annoying 邪恶的, 不正当的, 堕落的

streak [stri:k] *n.* ①long thin mark, line or band of a different substance or colour from its surroundings 条纹, 色线 ②element or trace (in a person's character) (性格上不大显著的) 特色 *v.* to mark sth. with streaks 在……上加条纹

例句 The Indians used to **streak** their faces with paint. 印第安人过去常用颜料在脸上涂条纹。

hash [hæʃ] *v.* to talk about, to review 谈论, 回顾 (常与over搭配) *n.* ①(dish of) cooked meat cut into small pieces and recooked 回锅肉片 ②mixture or jumble, reused material 混杂 (物), 大杂烩, 再次使用的材料

例句 They **hashed** the data interminably. 他们对资料讨论不休。

搭配 **make a hash of sth.** 把……弄糟, 把……搞乱; **hash sth. up** 把某物切成小块, 把某物剁碎

so to speak (used when one is describing sth. in an unusual way) as one might say; rather (非正式) 可谓, 可以说, 简直是

例句 He knows which side his bread is buttered, **so to speak**!

可以说, 他知道怎样才对自己最有利!

perceptible [pə'septəbl] *adj.* that can be perceived 能感觉到的, 看得出的, 可察觉的; 显而易见的

搭配 *a perceptible smell of paint* 感觉得到的油漆气味

click [klik] *n.* a slight, sharp sound (摄影机等的) 咔嚓声 *v.* ① to give off or make such a sound 发出咔嚓声 ② to succeed 成功

immortality [imɔ:'tæləti] *n.* 不朽, 不朽的声名



三、语言点评述

1. **Nothing in life is more exciting and rewarding than the sudden flash of insight that leaves you a changed person — not only changed, but changed for the better.**

【Paraphrase】The most inspiring and satisfying moment in our life is the time when an unexpected understanding of life itself makes you different and a better person than ever before.

【解析】(1) insight在这里是“a sudden clear understanding; a sudden perception and enlightenment”之意, 即“突然领悟, 如醍醐灌顶般顿悟”。a flash of insight 是此词的一固定搭配, 如: With a flash of insight, she found the solution to the problem. 刹那之间, 她突然醒悟, 想出解决问题的方法。(2) leave在这里表示to cause to be or remain in a particular state of position “留下, 使处于某种状态”。有leave + object (宾语) + complement (补语) 的搭配, 其中的补语可以由名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语或者分词充当。(3) 这句话在全文有着非常重要的作用, 引领全文, 指出人生体验中往往刹那间的领悟将使我们终身受用。紧接着的下一句 (Such moments...comes to all of us. Sometimes from a book, a sermon, a line of poetry. Sometimes from a friend...) 提纲挈领地告诉了我们, 本文讲述的这种顿悟体会将来自一个友人的启示。

2. **He came across the street, finally, muffled in his ancient overcoat, shapeless felt hat pulled down over his bald head, looking more like an energetic gnome than an eminent psychiatrist.**

【Paraphrase】At last he walked over from the other side of the street. With his body wrapped in his old-fashioned overcoat and his bald head covered by a shapeless felt hat, he looked like a little old man full of energy rather than a well-known psychiatrist.

【解析】(1) 此长句看似复杂, 其实只是一简单句: He came across the street; 后面分别是过去分词muffled、独立结构hat pulled down over his bald head (shapeless felt为hat的定语) 和一个现在分词短语looking more like an energetic gnome than an eminent psychiatrist, 它们均充当He的补语, 补充说明老人的衣着外貌。(2) 这句话不仅仅告诉了我们老人的年龄、衣着打扮和职业, 更重要的还告诉了我们这是一位

(hale and hearty) 精神矍铄的老人, 充满精力, 生活态度上必定也是积极乐观。

3. I had long since ceased to be surprised at his perceptiveness. So I proceeded to tell him, at some length, just what was bothering me.

【Paraphrase】I had been used to his incredible ability to understand people long ago. So I went on to tell him, in some details, what was troubling my mind.

【解析】(1) long since表示long ago, 常用在完成时态中, 如: The ancient heroes' names have been long since forgotten. 古代英雄们的名字已早被忘却。又如: I've long since forgotten what our quarrel was about. 我早就忘记我们为什么吵架了。(2) perceptiveness指的是the ability to notice details and understand well “洞察力”, 如: a man of perceptiveness 一个有洞察力的人。(3) 这句话点明了老人作为一个精神病医生特有的敏锐观察力, 以及作者对他的信任。

4. With a kind of melancholy pride, I tried to be very honest.

【Paraphrase】With a mixed feeling of sadness and pride — sad because of my “miscalculations” and proud because that was “a project of considerable importance” — I tried to tell him everything that has happened.

【解析】(1) melancholy和pride两个看似不甚调和的词合在一起使用, 在英语修辞上叫做矛盾修辞 (oxymoron), 又如a deafening silence (震耳欲聋的沉默) 和a mournful optimist (悲伤的乐观)。(2) 表面上看, 矛盾修辞法表达的是互相排斥的两个概念, 实际上却是表达了非常丰富的意义。此句表达了作者当时还沉溺在过去得失中的复杂心情。

5. I want you to listen to the recordings and see if you can pick out the two-word phrase that is the common denominator in all three cases.

【Paraphrase】I want you to listen to the recordings and try to find out a two-word phrase that is shared by all of the three cases.

【解析】习语common denominator是从数学术语“公分母”借入, 表示a quality or belief shared by all the members of a group “共同特色、共同信念、共同点”, 如: There is one common denominator in these very different schemes — namely, that they are all aimed at reducing pollution. 这些看似大相径庭的方案中有一个共同点, 就是目的都是为了减少污染。

6. The woman who spoke next had never married because of a sense of obligation to her widowed mother; she recalled bitterly all the marital chances she had let go by.

【Paraphrase】The next speaker on the tape was a woman who had remained single because she thought it was necessary for her to take care of her mother who was a widow. She still remembered and told others miserably about all the chances of marriage she had missed.

【解析】(1) obligation指的是: a condition or influence that makes it necessary for someone to do something, esp. as a duty, 即“义务, 责任, 职责”, 如: You can look around the shop with no obligation to buy. 你可以在这个商店里到处看看, 不一定非要买东西。“履行义务”英文可作to fulfill one's obligation; 句中a sense

of obligation即“责任感,义务感”。(2) let sth. go by表示let sth. pass in time or place, or lose sth.。如: She let the opportunity go by. 她错过了机会。This will be your second chance to get her. Don't let it go by. 这将是得到她的第二次机会,千万不要再错过。

7. 'you'd stop saying *if only*, we might begin to get somewhere!'

【Paraphrase】'if you stop saying *if only*, we might be able to begin to make some progress or get something done!'

【解析】(1) 在口语中, get somewhere/anywhere表示to achieve sth., or to make some progress. 如: After six months' work on the project, at last I feel I'm getting somewhere. 那个计划我搞了半年,终于觉得有所进展。(2) 反义词组是get nowhere, 如: We're getting nowhere with this plan; we'll have to try something else. 用这个计划我们一无所成,我们必须试试别的方法。

8. In the end, if you let it become a habit, it can become a real roadblock, an excuse for not trying any more.

【Paraphrase】If you at last get into the habit of saying "if only", these two words can become a real barrier to your future success because in that case you will keep finding excuses in them and give up trying anything at all.

【解析】(1) roadblock原意为“(警察设置的)路障”,这里引申为“障碍”(anything that blocks the road to success), 如: Lack of confidence can be a real roadblock to your future career. 缺乏自信将对你未来的事业发展极不利。(2) 老人在这里彻底点明了if only这两个字莫大的害处,警告“我”不应沉湎于过去。

9. There's a perverse streak in all of us that makes us like to hash over old mistakes.

【Paraphrase】There's an unreasonably stubborn trait in all of us which makes us tend to dwell too much on our old mistakes.

【解析】(1) streak通常指人身上的个性特征, a quality of someone's character; 如: a strong/adventurous/competitive/independent/selfish streak 强烈的/好冒险的/有竞争意识的/独立的个性。perverse常指unreasonable and obstinate “一意孤行的, 知错不改的, 不合情理的”, 如: We all wanted to go tomorrow, but she had to be perverse and insisted on going today. 我们都想明天去,但她却十分任性偏偏要今天去不可。(2) hash over为俚语,特指老是重提过去, 如: Don't hash over past mistake; let bygones be bygones. 过去了就让它过去吧,不要老是揪住过去犯下的过错不放。

10. A small fragment of immortality, to be sure.

【Paraphrase】That is just a small piece of advice, but it will definitely have a everlasting influence upon me.

【解析】这是全文的总结,点明next time这两个字虽然简单,但它折射出来的,也正是老人身上体现出来的乐观向上的生活态度,是我们每个人都必须铭记在心的真理。