

《新视野大学英语读写教程》

自学一线通

4

主 编 蒋勋蓉 张乐兴
副主编 董淑芳 郭立民

条线学习法：

导读 词汇学习 难句讲译 重点短语 重点语法 练习答案 参考译文 真题自测



北京航空航天大学出版社

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前 言

目前有不少高等院校采用《新视野大学英语》这套教材。考虑到多数学生自学的需要,我们在对学生学习该教材过程中所遇到的较为普遍的问题,结合历年大学英语四级、六级考试中词汇测试的重点,组织北京航空航天大学、首都师范大学、天津纺织学院、复旦大学、上海财经大学、中国人民大学、南开大学等10所院校的一线教师联合编写了这套“一线通”自学辅导,从学习的各个层面来为学生解决实际问题。

“一线通”系指“一条线式学习法”,由“文章导读——词汇学习——难句讲译——重点短语——重点语法——练习答案——参考译文——真题自测”组成。调查表明,这种设计符合多数学生的学习习惯。

文章导读——该教材涉及到许多文化风俗以及伦理道德等方面的内容,中西方在文化风俗方面又存在许多差异,导读在于诱发学生学习课文的兴趣,帮助学生更好地、积极地去理解课文内容,从而使学生从被动地学习词汇和课文转变为主动积极地、有兴趣地去学习词汇和课文内容。

词汇学习——并非词汇表中每一个词汇都需要学生去掌握。该部分根据四级考试大纲的要求以及历年四级考试中词汇考试所出现的情况,精选重点词汇,从释义到用法、例句以及构词法都给以准确的说明或示例,例句的内容紧密联系学生的日常学习和生活,力求例句的趣味性和实用性,便于理解和记忆,为准确理解和掌握课文内容奠定坚实的基础。

难句讲译——每课的A、B、C课文中都有一些内容抽象或结构复杂的句子,本部分将这些句子用英文进行解释的同时又给出了相应的译文,并标有与课文相应的行数标记与段落标记,这样的设计便于学生查找,在学习过程中,发现问题可得到及时的解决。既可以使学生准确理解原文,也可以使学生学会相应的语言表达,并顺利掌握文章中的语言点,做到对课文的融会贯通。

重点短语——这是在掌握了词汇学习和难句讲译的基础上

提炼出的文章中的常用表达,包括各种短语和一些固定的表达或搭配,使学生在理解课文的同时,能够学会一些表达手段,与词汇学习结合起来,既能应付各种词汇考试,又能在写作和口语中使自己的语言出现诸多的“闪光点”。

重点语法——调查表明,尽管学生在中学阶段学习了不少语法知识,但是学生在大学阶段的英语学习和应用中,语法方面仍然存在很大的缺陷,这在语法考试和表达(口语与作文)中十分突出。因此,本部分将课文中出现频率较高的、在四级语法考试中比较典型的语法现象挑选出来,每课只介绍一两个语法内容,对学生现有语法知识中的缺陷进行弥补,以完善学生的语法知识,使学生无论在学习或是在应用中,都能说出或写出更多语法正确的句子。

练习答案——为便于学生自学,我们给出了课文后练习中的所有答案,其中有个别语言点还给出了重点的点拨。通过本部分内容,使学生能够更好地掌握本课的词汇知识、课文知识和语法知识。

参考译文——为便于学生更好地理解课文,每课的A、B、C三篇课文我们都给出了译文,力求详尽、准确、忠实原文。

真题自测——为便于学生能够及时检查自己在本课中所掌握的知识,我们将历年四级考试中的词汇题目根据在每课中所出现的情况汇编成单元,使每单元都有一个真题自测,供学生按照四级的要求来检查自己在本课中是否掌握了应该掌握的知识。

我们这种设计是“线性”的,而且各块之间也是相互联系的,是以方便学生使用为中心的,使学生能够最大限度地从教材中获得知识。

如果广大学生和教师在使用本书的过程发现问题或有建议,望不吝赐教。

编者

2003年8月于北京

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Unit 1

Section A The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

文章导读

家庭是社会的重要组成部分,与家庭相关的情感、责任等是永恒的话题。在十七世纪,弗兰西斯·培根把“妻子”这个概念定义为:“妻子是年轻人的情人,中年人的伴侣,老年人的保姆。”从培根的定义中人们不难看出社会视角中女性的多情和贤淑。那么,距培根已几百年后的今天,女性又是怎样的呢?文中的女主人公,一个一家之妻,与丈夫一起接待了他的朋友——一个让她惊奇,不悦而又很快让她心动的男士……

词汇学习

1. temptation n. 诱惑,诱惑物,有吸引力之物

- The turkey on the table is a strong temptation to the poor little girl.

桌上的火鸡对这个可怜的小女孩是个很大的诱惑。

- The honey is certainly a big temptation to the hungry bear.
- 那些蜂蜜对这只饿熊当然是个极大的诱惑。

- Although candies are not good for one's teeth, it's difficult for children to resist the temptation.

尽管糖果对牙齿不好,但孩子们很难拒其诱惑。

- The temptation of easy profits made the two college boys start the plan.

轻松赚钱的诱惑使这两个大学生开始了这项计划。

- [短语] yield/give way to temptation 屈服于诱惑

● [动词] **tempt** 劝诱

to tempt sb. into doing sth. 诱惑某人去做某事

2. **idle** a. 无目的的, 闲散的, 懒散的, 无所事事的, 空闲的, 闲着的

— The dog took an *idle* glance of the toy bone.

小狗漫不经心地看了一眼玩具骨头。

— Some Iraqi people were left *idle* during the war.

一些伊拉克人在战争期间无事可做。

— It's a waste to have all this expensive machinery lying *idle*.

让所有这些贵重机器闲置是一种浪费。

● [短语] **idle away** 虚度光阴

● [易混词] **idol** 偶像, 神像

3. **penetrate** v. 穿透, 渗入, 进入, 洞察

— Our eyes couldn't *penetrate* the darkness.

我们无法在黑暗中看东西。

— Little Red Riding Hood did not *penetrate* the disguise of the wolf at first.

小红帽最初并未识破狼的伪装。

● [名词] **penetration** 穿透, 进入

4. **wit** n. 机敏风趣, 机敏风趣的人

— He has the *wits* enough to deal with the emergency.

他有应对紧急事件的才智。

— The presidents' conversation is full of *wit*.

校长的谈话很风趣。

● [短语] **at one's wit's end** 智穷计尽

live by one's wits 靠耍小聪明过日子。

5. **presence** n. 出席, 在场

— She is usually quite polite in the *presence* of her boss.

她在老板面前通常很有礼貌。

— The agreement must be signed in the *presence* of the two parties.

这份合同必须当着双方的面签署。

— Your *presence* is a great honour to us.

您的光临使我们感到很荣幸。

— He was calm in the *presence* of SARS.

在 SARS 面前,他镇定自若。

● [短语] **in sb's presence** 当着某人的面,有某人在场

● [形容词] **present** 到场的,目前的

— Every one of the Board of the Directors were *present* at the conference.

全体董事都出席了会议。

— Do you know the situation of Israel at the *present* time?

你了解以色列当前的局势吗?

● [动词] **present** 赠(送),介绍

— This is the book *presented* to me by my tutor when I left the university.

这本书是我告别大学时导师送给我的。

He *presented* his views logically.

他条理清晰地阐明了自己的观点。

● [短语] **at present** 现在

for the present 目前,暂时

● [副词] **presently** 现在,不久

— I am to see the boss *presently* and to speak to him about your request.

我不久就要见到老板,把你的请求转告给他。

6. *sheer* a. 完全的,彻底的,(织物)极薄的,轻的,陡峭的,垂直的

— It is *sheer* nonsense.

这纯粹是一派胡言。

— Meeting him in Beijing is by *sheer* chance.

能在北京见到他完全是出于偶然。

— Stockings of *sheer* nylon are on sale.

透明的尼龙袜正在打折。

— The fall has a *sheer* drop of 500 feet.

这个瀑布的落差是 500 英尺。

7. *observation* n. 观察;观察记录;评论

- Close *observation* will be made after the experiment.
实验后要进行仔细观察。
- The experiment was carried out under the *observation* of all the students.
所有学生都看到了实验。
- He made some original *observations* on the situation of Middle East.
他对中东的形势作了一些独到的评论。
- [短语] **keep sb. under observation** 注意观察某人
- [动词] **observe** 观察, 遵守, 评论
- He *observes* keenly but says little.
他观察敏锐, 但很少说话。
- Drivers should *observe* the traffic rules.
司机应遵守交通规则。

8. **keen** a. 锋利的, 强烈的, 激烈的, 敏锐的, 热心的

- One of the characteristics of Mark Twain's works is his *keen* sarcasm.
马克·吐温作品的特点之一是他那尖刻的讽刺。
- Disabled as Helen is, she has a *keen* enthusiasm in her work.
海伦虽身为残疾, 却对工作极为热衷。
- A *keen* intelligence is an important factor in scientific study.
敏捷的智力是科学研究中很重要的因素。
- We are *keen* to go for a picnic.
我们渴望去野餐。
- [短语] **be keen on** 对...有兴趣, 渴望
- She's *keen* on tennis.
她很喜欢打网球。

9. **upright** a. 挺直的, 竖立的, 垂直的; 正直的, 诚实的

- The guard is standing himself *upright*.
卫兵笔直地站立着。
- The *upright* posts turned into great help for setting up the

stage.

直立的柱子在搭台时起了很大作用。

- Hunter is an *upright* and intelligent detective in the TV series.

亨特是电视剧中一个正直的、充满智慧的侦探。

- [副词] **upright** 挺直地, 竖立地
- [短语] **stand/hold oneself upright** 笔直地站立

10. **farewell** *n.* 告别, 再见

- Hemingway's novel *A Farewell to Arms* is a masterpiece of war theme in world literature.

海明威的小说《永别了, 武器》是世界文坛上战争文学的一部杰作。

- Sampras said *farewell* to tennis at the US Open.

桑普拉斯于美国公开网球赛上告别网坛。

- Although there is no touching *farewell* speech in Daudet's "The Last Lesson", the short story is moving.

都德的小说“最后的一课”中虽然没有伤感的告别演讲, 但却很感人。

- [短语] **make one's farewells** 辞行

11. **honourable** *a.* 可敬的, 光荣的

- When the *honourable* teacher was to leave the village, all the children cried.

当这个可敬的老师要离开村庄时, 所有的孩子都哭了。

- [名词] **honour** 尊敬, 敬重, 荣幸; 增添光荣的人;

[pl] 优异成绩

- The monument at the Tian'anmen Square was erected in *honour* of the heroes killed in Chinese revolutionary war.

天安门广场的纪念碑是为纪念在中国人民解放战争中牺牲的英雄而建立的。

- Will you do me the *honour* of coming with me to the party?

敬请您与我共赴晚会。

- May I have the *honour* of your company at dinner?

恭请您与我共进晚餐。

- He is an *honour* to his classmates.

他是他的同学引以为荣的人。

● [短语] **in honour of** 为纪念…

do sb. honour/do honour to sb. 向某人致敬

do sb. the honour of/have the honour of 给某人…
之荣幸

on/upon one's honour 以名誉担保

do the honour(s) 尽地主之谊

● [动词] **honour** 给…以荣誉,向…表示敬意

- I feel highly *honoured* by what you have done for me.

我对您为我所做的感到很荣幸。

12. **propose** *v.* 提议,建议;求婚;提名,推荐,

- I *propose* that the first draft be modified.

我建议把第一稿修改一下。

- They *proposed* dealing directly with the suppliers.

他们提议我们和供应商直接打交道。

- Will he *propose* marriage to Miss Tylor?

他会向泰勒小姐求婚吗?

- I *propose* Mary for our new monitor.

我建议玛丽做我们的新班长。

● [动词] **propose (marriage)(to sb.)** (向某人)求婚

● [名词] **proposal** 提议,建议,计划;求婚

- His *proposal* on the schedule was seconded by the chairman.

他对日程的建议受到了主席的附议。

- How about the *proposal* of “Road Map” of the Middle East?

中东“路线图”计划怎么样了?

- The film star has five *proposals* in one day.

这个影星一天内受到5次求婚。

13. **wholly** *ad.* 完全地,完整地

- Mr. B was *wholly* touched by Pamela's letters.

帕美勒的信件完全打动了B先生。

- Chinese and American people have *wholly* different culture.

中美文化完全不同。

● [形容词] **whole** 全部的, 完全的

● [名词] **whole** 全部, 集体

● [短语] **as a whole** 整个看来

on the whole 总的说来, 大体上

14. **deserve** *v.* 应得, 应受, 值得

— Hard work *deserves* good pay.

勤奋工作理应多得。

— Your suggestion *deserves* to be taken seriously.

我们值得认真考虑你的建议。

● [形容词] **deserved** 应得的

— Brave Sister Ann received *deserved* praise.

勇敢的修女安得到了应有的赞美。

15. **tender** *a.* 易伤的, 一触即痛的; 嫩的; 温柔的

— Not all of us like to be touched on a *tender* spot even though it's between friends.

即使是朋友, 也不是我们所有的人都愿意让别人谈论自己的痛处。

— *Tender* subjects are not suggested on all occasions.

并不是所有的场合都适合谈论敏感话题。

— I prefer *tender* beef.

我比较喜欢嫩牛肉。

— Her *tender* look is the best present he can receive.

她亲切的目光是他收到的最好的礼物。

难句讲译

1. Mrs. Baroda was a little annoyed to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the plantation. (L. 1, Para. 1) — Mrs. Baroda was not very happy when she knew that her husband was awaiting the arrival of his friend, Gouvernail, who was going to spend a week or two on their farm. 当巴罗达太太得知她丈夫在盼着

他的朋友古韦内尔到种植园住一两周时,有些不高兴。

2. **After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first.** (*L. 3, Para. 2*)——After being together with him for a few days, she knew no more about Gouvernail than at the very beginning. 与他相处几天后,她对古韦内尔仍感到陌生。
3. **Then she imposed her company upon him, accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself.** (*L. 5, Para. 2*)——Later she forced him to accept her walking together with him, while he was walking aimlessly to the mill, and tried to broke the quietness in which he had concealed himself unintentionally. 他在通往磨坊的路上散步时,她执意与他同行,并试图打破他那并非有意掩饰自己的沉默。
4. **... he went on, "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect."** (*L. 19, Para. 7*)——He continued saying that she was paying too much attention to Gouvernail and showing too much anxiety about him. However, that was what Gouvernail disliked. 他接着说到:“(你)对古韦内尔太认真,太大惊小怪,而这却恰恰是他最不愿接受的。”
5. **But the poor fellow is run down by too much work now.** (*L. 24, Para. 9*)——But since the poor fellow has been working too hard, he is too tired to be clever-looking or active now. 但这可怜的家伙工作太忙,累垮了。
6. **She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of a distinct necessity to leave her home the next morning.** (*L. 31, Para. 11*)——She could not control her thought, and the only hope she had was her strong desire to leave her home the next morning. 她理不出半点头绪,但有一点很肯定:第二天一早必须离开家。
7. **He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion**

that she might object to his presence. (L. 34, Para. 12)——He sat down on the bench beside her, without suspecting that she might dislike his staying there. 他在地旁边的长凳上坐下,想都不想她可能会反对他坐在那儿。

8. **She accepted it from him and let it lie in her lap.** (L. 38, Para. 13)——She accepted the white fabric and put it on her lap. 她从他手中接过纱巾,放在腿上。

9. **He made some routine observations upon the unhealthy effect of the night breeze at that season.** (L. 40, Para. 14)——He made some regular comments on the side effect of the night breeze on people's health at that season. 他开场白式地说了些这季节的夜风不利于健康之类的话。

10. **Gouvernail was in no sense a shy man.** (L. 42, Para. 15)——Gouvernail was not shy at all. 古韦内尔根本不腼腆。

11. **Now, all there was left with him was a desire to be permitted to exist, with now and then a little breath of genuine life, such as he was breathing now.** (L. 47, Para. 16)——At this moment, the only desire he had was to live, and experience the meaning of real life now and then, like what he was doing. 而今,他惟一所要求的就是能生存,时不时体验一下真正的生活,就像此刻。

12. **His words became a meaningless succession of verbs, nouns, adverbs, and adjectives; she only drank in the tones of his voice.** (L. 50, Para. 17)——His words came to her mind in verbs, nouns, adverbs and adjectives, which didn't make any sense to her, and she was only attracted by the tones of his voice. 他所说的话变成了一连串毫无意义的动词、名词、副词及形容词;而她则完全沉醉在他的声音中。

13. **The stronger the desire grew to bring herself near him, the further, in fact, did she move away from him.** (L. 54, Para. 18)——She was attracted by his voice and wanted to be closer to him; however, she was moving away from him in fact. 她心里愈想靠近他,脚步却愈向后退。

14. But she did not yield to the temptation. (L. 58, Para. 19)——

But she did not follow her inner desire. 但她没这样做。

15. There was some talk of having him back during the summer

that followed. (L. 63, Para. 21)——During the following

summer, they sometimes talked about inviting him to visit

them again. 第二年夏天,他们有时会谈到再请古韦内尔来

种植园玩。

重点短语

1. for the most part 总的来说,大多数 (L. 4)

--- Dogs are *for the most part* gentle.

--- *For the most part*, the magician David's performance in China is successful.

--- People in Inner Mongolia, *for the most part*, are open-minded and warm-hearted.

2. impose one's company/oneself upon/on sb. 缠着 (L. 6)

--- What if you *are imposed his company on by somebody* you don't like?

--- After the concert, some young people *imposed their company upon* their favourite singer.

3. for one's part 就...而言,至于... (L. 9)

--- I, *for my part*, was very excited to see Beijing is voted the Host City of 2008 Olympic Games.

--- I don't know what he wants to do, but *for my part*, I will be with him.

4. be full of surprises 出人意料 (L. 17)

--- The experiences Alice has in her wonderland are *full of surprises*.

--- The holiday of some naughty children is not full of enjoyment, but *full of surprises*.

5. count upon/on 料想;依靠,指望 (L. 18)

--- Helen Keller never *counted on* others for help.

- You can't *count on* the weather in mountainous areas.
 - Some parents *count too much on* their children.
6. **take sth. /sb. seriously** 认真看待, 当真 (L. 20)
- Everybody is bound to fail sometime, so sometimes don't *take your failure too seriously*.
 - If women's position *had always been taken seriously*, there wouldn't have been so many revolutionaries.
7. **make a fuss about** 对…小题大做, 对…大惊小怪 (L. 20)
- Please don't *make a fuss about* such a trifle thing.
 - Some newspaper tends to *make a fuss* about the private life of film stars.
 - Never *make a fuss about* others' mistakes.
8. **run down** (使)筋疲力尽; (使)衰退 (L. 24)
- He *is run down* by overwork.
 - According to ancient Chinese military strategies, army men are likely to *be run down* by over-tensed practices.
9. **seat sb. /oneself** 使坐下, 就座 (L. 35)
- In some culture, the host usually *seats himself* at one end of a table, with his wife beside him.
 - It is regarded impolite if you *seat yourself* without the permission of the host.
10. **object to** 不赞成, 反对 (L. 35)
- We all *objected to* the proposal of a picnic in such a windy day.
 - I really *object to* being charged so much money in so short a time.
11. **in no sense** 根本不 (L. 42)
- Finland is *in no sense* a big country, yet a beautiful one.
 - Edison was *in no sense* a good student when he was at school.
12. **now and then** 不时地, 经常 (L. 48)
- Robinson could find something interesting *now and then* when he was alone on the island.