

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新编大学英语

## 同步辅导

主编/吴玮翔 分册主编/黄浩 仇俐萍

审订/恩波

NEW COLLEGE

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# 新编大学英语同步辅导

(第三册)

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# 前 言

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》为大学生的英语学习规定了新的标准,新的考试形式也为大学生英语学习在方法上提出了新的要求,《新编大学英语》(浙江大学编著)是一套适应新大纲、新标准、新形式、新要求的新教材,其立意之新在于教材以学生为中心的教学思想,也在于其侧重了学生读、听、说、写能力的综合全面训练。

《新编大学英语同步辅导》为《新编大学英语》的同步配套丛书,共四册。本丛书的主编及编写人员均从事多年的大学英语教学,使用过多种大学英语教材,主编或参编过多本教材、教学教辅参考书。本丛书的编写旨在为使用本教材的师生解决以下一些教学中的实际问题:

1. 听、说、读、写的基本技能、技巧与方法;
2. 大学期间应掌握的全部重点语法、句型;
3. 口头表达的基本句式、示例与思路拓展;
4. 大纲词汇、短语的记忆与考点整理;
5. 课文重点、难点的讲解;
6. 教材与大学英语四、六级考试的链接与沟通。

本丛书按《新编大学英语》教材各单元几大模块的顺序编写,重点突出了以下几个方面的内容:

一、听力和阅读技巧的点拨。在大学英语学习的初级阶段(1~2册),本书有重点地结合听力材料和课文给学生提供一些有针对性的听力技能、技巧指导和阅读理解篇章分析技巧,以有效帮助学生提高语言学习的信息接收能力。

二、四、六级常考词汇和重点短语的助记、搭配和考点。针对教材词汇量大、学生一时难以全部消化巩固且不知如何取舍的实际问题,本书每单元(包括各单元的课文和课后短文)都在首页概括出数十个重点单词、短语和介词搭配,并对四、六级重点单词(单词助记与考点中:四级词汇标以“\*”,六级词汇标以“△”,未作标记的词汇均为四、六级重点词汇的派生词)进行了词根派生助记、考点点拨、CET链接等处理,以帮助学生抓住重点、要点进行词汇学习。

三、从课文向大学英语四、六级考试的有机过渡。针对各教材与大纲和考试的实际都有较大距离这一现象,本丛书除了在词汇、课文、听力的处理时紧扣大纲和考试外,还于每单元专设 From Text to CET(考试链接)部分,就本单元的重点词汇、语法和句型设计了大量与大学英语四、六级考试题型相近的巩固性试题。其中综合能力试题于一、二册侧重 Cloze 和翻译,三、四册侧重简短问答和改错,从而使本丛书全面覆盖了四、六级考试的所有题型,补充了教材本身的不足。

四、为学生的语法、句型提供了特别帮助。通过“Special Help 语法精粹与重要

表达式”部分,结合每单元课文、课后短文中出现的语法重点难点和特殊句型,系统地为学生归纳整理了与考试密切相关、又是学生中学时期未掌握的语法。为学生顺利提高读、听、说、写能力提供了语法知识方面的保障。

**五、抓住重点难点,突出课文篇章理解。**外语学习中最重要也是最难提高的是阅读理解能力。本丛书充分利用本教材阅读量大的优势,一改传统辅导书的套路,专门在课文分析的第一部分进行课文理解的技巧点拨与提示,并在课文重点难点讲解中着重篇章层次的理解和分析。

**六、与教材同步,听说读写全面兼顾。**本丛书摒弃同类参考书重课文、词汇的传统做法,坚持实践原教材的编写思想。在课文、词汇讲解的同时,于 Preparation、Listening-Centered Activities 和 Further Development 几部分兼顾了说、听、写综合能力的训练和指导。

本丛书第三册与《新编大学英语》(第三册)相配套,具体编写分工如下:体例设计:姚友本、吴玮翔;单元首页:吴玮翔;Preparation 和 Listening-Centered Activities:郑静;Reading-Centered Activities: In-Class Reading: 课文理解技巧点拨:吴玮翔(课文理解提示)、黄海虹(背景知识);词汇助记与考点:仇俐萍、黄海虹;重点短语详解:钱兴平;课文重点难点详解:黄浩;练习解析:姚友本;参考译文:吴玮翔;After-Class Reading: 词汇助记与考点:仇俐萍、黄海虹;重点短语详解:钱兴平;课文重点难点详解:黄浩(1—8 单元)、郑静(9—10 单元)、黄海虹(11—12 单元);练习解析:姚友本;参考译文:吴玮翔;Further Development: 徐洁;Key to Quiz: 徐洁、姚友本;From Text to CET: 吴玮翔;Special Help 语法精粹与重要表达式:吴玮翔。

全书由吴玮翔同志统稿并定稿。

由于编写时间仓促,再加上《新编大学英语》教材全新的思路与模式,书中不够成熟之处一定难免,恳请专家同行不吝赐教,以期再版时修订。

编 者

2001.8

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# Myths and Legends

### 重点单词

dye, feast, spite, ungrateful, appreciative, departure, fatten, grief-stricken, jealousy, horrible, magnificent, tremble, wicked, accord, ashore, authentic, certainty, committee, delete, despair, fulfill, grant, (take for granted), irresponsible, obtain, rank, region, register, temptation, spit, traditional

### 重点短语及搭配

escape one's notice, jump to one's feet, let oneself go, rest assured, slowly but surely, for the sake of, in place of, put an end to, at will, behave oneself, of one's own accord, take revenge, with certainty, come up (sun or moon), pass... down to, put out, rest with

### 重点介词搭配

jealous of, peck at, preparation for, appreciative of, condemn... to, conform to, invulnerable to, refrain from

### 语法精粹与重要表达式

1. 介词 + which/whom 引起的定语从句, 2. 动词不定式作定语, 3. be to do sth., 4. as + 形容词原级 + as + 形容词原级, 5. so as (not) to..., 6. so that, in order that 引导目的状语, 7. 祈使句 and/or 陈述句

## Part I Preparation

### 1. An Argument About the Sun

#### 常用词语与表达式

contend *v.* 争论, 辩论; dawn *n.* 黎明, 拂晓; angle *n.* 角度; vary *v.* 变化; optical illusion 视觉, 幻觉; horizon *n.* 地平线; limitation *n.* 弱点, 局限性; weakness *n.* 弱点; laymen *n.* 外行

Both... are wrong; Neither... nor... is correct;

It is an optical illusion that makes...; That it is cooler... is(not) because...;

It seems/looks as if...; The reason that/why... is that...;

It was difficult to...;

### 2. Bedtime Stories

#### 常用表达式

故事一般以下列结构开始: Once upon a time, there was/were...; Long ago there was/were...; Long, long ago there lived...;

### 3. Chinese Fables

#### 某些中国成语的表达式

giving the seedlings a hand 拔苗助长; safety in number 滥竽充数; buying shoes 郑人买履; aping a beauty 东施效颦; a frog in the shallow well 井底之蛙; the worrier of Qi 杞人忧天; three at dawn and four at dusk 朝三暮四; to move mountains 愚公移山; in pursuit of the sun 夸父追日; his spear against his shield 自相矛盾

## Part II Listening-Centered Activities

### Listening I

#### 1. 生词与短语

flock /flok/ *n.* 群; pup /pʌp/ *n.* 小狗; retriever /ri'tri:və/ *n.* (经特殊训练)能巡回猎物的猎犬; show up 显现; Mart Moody (人名) 马特·姆迪; Tupper Lake (地名) 坦帕湖

## 2. 听力原稿

### Mart Moody's Bird Dog

Mart Mood from Tupper Lake used to tell this tale. I went out one day and there was a big flock of ducks out on Tupper Lake. And I had this good dog, I shot at the ducks, and then I sent the dog out there. She was heavy with pups at the time, and I didn't know whether I should send her out there. It was a cold day in the fall. Well, she took right off and away she went. But she didn't show up when it got dark. I began to worry about her. She was a good dog, a really good retriever. She'd get anything I shot at.

So the next morning I woke up and I thought I'd better go see if I could find her. And I got down to the shoreline of the lake and I looked out. Suddenly I saw something coming. It was this dog, she came into the shore! She had three ducks in her mouth. And behind her she had seven pups. And each of the pups had a duck in his mouth.

### 3. 答案

#### Exercise 1

- 1) What did Moody shoot at one day? Ducks.
- 2) Who went with Moody? His dog.
- 3) What happened to the dog after she left? She didn't show up/come back that day.
- 4) Why was Moody worried about her? It was very unusual for her not to come back./ She's heavy with pups./ It was late, but she still didn't come back.
- 5) What do you think of the ending? It's somewhat incredible. I don't think a newly-born pup could carry a duck in its mouth because it was too weak to do so, And it is also unlikely that the dog could carry three ducks at once in her mouth. Obviously, Moody was exaggerating, but it sounds interesting.

#### Exercise 2

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T

#### Exercise 3

- 1) Moody told the story to show what a good and responsible retriever the dog was. For instance, when there were too many ducks for her to carry, she gave birth to seven pups. And even the pups were able to carry ducks right after birth. Of course, Moody was exaggerating and we know it isn't a true story.
- 2) This dog was a capable and dutiful retriever. She could accomplish her duty even if she was bearing seven pups. Without any delay, she took off to get the ducks her master shot at. She never forgot her duty even when she had to give birth to the pups. Even her baby pups followed her example. We know Moody was exaggerating, but it was funny.

## Listening II

### 1. 生词与短语

preacher /'pri:tʃə/ *n.* 讲道者,传教士; yell /jel/ *v.* 叫嚷; damned /dæmd/ *adj.* (俚语) 见鬼,该死的; carve /kɑ:v/ *v.* 雕刻; shed tears 流泪; Reverend /'revərənd/ *n.* 对牧师的尊称

## 2. 听力原稿

### Women Are More Clever than Men

There was an old man who had a daughter. He told his daughter that he had invited a preacher to his house. He said, "Daughter, I'm going down to the train to meet the reverend, and I've roasted two ducks and left them there for him in the other room. Don't touch them." The daughter said, "No, I won't touch them." So her papa went to the train to meet the reverend, and the girl began to taste the ducks. The ducks tasted so good that she kept on tasting them until she had eaten them all up, every bit of them.

After the old man came back, he didn't even look in the place where he had left the ducks. He went directly into the other room to sharpen his knife on the oil stone so he could carve the ducks. The preacher was sitting in the room with the girl. She knew that her papa was going to punish her, and she started crying and shedding some tears. The preacher said, "What is the matter with you, girl?" she said, "Papa has this one bad fault—he invites preachers to his house and goes to sharpen his knife to cut off both their ears." And the Reverend said, "What is that you say, daughter?" the girl said, "Yes, Papa invites preachers here all the time and cuts off both their ears." The preacher said, "Daughter, hand me my hat, quick!" The girl gave him his hat and he ran out of the door quickly. The daughter called her Papa and said, "Papa, the preacher got both of the ducks and has gone." The old man ran to the door and yelled to the preacher, "Hey, where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now!" but the preacher just kept running and shouted back over his shoulder, "Damned if you'll get either one of these."

## 3. 答案

### Exercise 1

- 1) Whom did the old man invite to his house? The Reverend / A preacher.
- 2) What did he roast for the guest? Two ducks.
- 3) Where did the father go to meet the Reverend? To the railway station.
- 4) What did the daughter do while the father was away? She ate the two ducks.
- 5) What did the father do after he came back with the guest?  
He sharpened his knife on the oil stone.
- 6) Why do you think the daughter started to cry in front of the guest?  
She wanted to attract the preacher's attention. / She wanted to make her story believable.

- 7) What did she say to the guest? "Papa invites preachers to his house and cuts off their ears."
- 8) What did the guest do after he heard what the daughter said? He took his hat and left quickly.
- 9) What did the daughter say to her father when the preacher left?  
The guest had taken the two ducks.
- 10) What did the father shout to him?  
"Where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now."
- 11) What did the guest reply? "Damned if you'll get either one of these."
- 12) What does "either one of these" mean to the guest and to the father?  
It means the ears to the guest, but the ducks to the father.

Excise 2. (open)

## Listening II

### 1. 生词与短语

Thebes 底比斯(古希腊城市名); Illinois 伊利诺斯; sleek *adj.* 整洁的, 光滑的;  
peer /piə/ *v.* 凝视; quick as a flash 迅速如闪电

### 2. 听力原稿

#### The Cat With The Wooden Paw

Jack Storme was the local barrel maker and blacksmith of Thebes, Illinois. He had a cat that 1) stayed around his shop. The cat was the best 2) mouse catcher in the whole country, Jack said. He kept the shop 3) free of rats and mice. But, one day, the cat got caught in a piece of machinery and 4) got a paw cut off. After that, he began to 5) grow weak and thin and didn't take any interest in anything, because he wasn't getting enough to eat.

So, one day, Jack decided to 6) make a wooden paw for the cat. He made one with his pocket knife and 7) fastened it on the injured leg. After that, the cat began to 8) grow sleek and fat again. Jack decided to stay at the shop one night to see how the cat 9) managed with his wooden paw. After dark, the cat got down in front of a mouse-hole and waited. Pretty soon a mouse 10) peered out cautiously. Quick as a flash the cat 11) seized it with his good paw and knocked it on the head with his wooden one. In no time, that cat had 12) eighteen mice piled up in front of the mouse hole.

### 3. 答案

Exercise 2

Once upon time there was a man who had a cat. The cat could catch a lot of mice. But

unfortunately, the cat got a paw cut off by a machine. From then on the cat grew very thin. Then, the man thought out a good idea. He made a wooden paw for the cat and fastened it onto his injured leg. The cat soon became fat again. The man was wondering how the cat managed with his wooden paw. He finally found out that the cat caught mice with his good paw and knocked them on the head with his wooden paw.

## Part III In-Class Reading

### Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

#### 一、课文理解技巧点拨

##### 1. 课文理解提示

本文是一则寓言故事,通过 Okonkwo 之妻 Zkwefi 之口,以插叙的方式展开,讲述了一个乌龟言而无信、贪婪狡诈最后被鸟儿抛弃、摔破龟壳这样一个故事。寓言全部在引号内,阅读时注意段落层次上引号的运用:除最后一段,其它各段均不用关引号。

寓言在情节的展开上与普通叙事体文章相同,即多以时间为脉络,只是寓言往往赋予各种动物以人的语言、思想和情感,并以指人的人称代词替代 it,另外寓言中总隐含一个寓意,需要读者在读完故事后领悟。本文通过这一寓言教育孩子们要从善、诚信、戒贪。

##### 2. 背景知识

神话(Myths)是对神或超自然力量的描述。故事没有事实根据,情节大多虚构,并且没有明确的时间概念。情节多与宗教信仰和魔法、法术有关。

传奇、传说(Legends)是关于某人或某地的故事。通常与特定的人或地方联系起来。以历史事实为依据,但又不同于真实的历史事实,往往在史实的基础上加入丰富的想象和联想,使故事情节更加曲折、生动。

#### 二、词汇助记与考点:

1. cannon<sup>^</sup>/'kænən/ *n.* 大炮,加农炮

2. dutifully/'dʒʊtɪfəli/ *adv.* 恭顺地

【助记】←dutiful← duty

3. dye\*/'dai/ *n.* 染料 *v.* 染,染色

【考点】die(死)→dying→died; dye(染色)→dyeing→dyed

【典型例句】Helen dyed that white dress blue. 海伦将那白色衣服染成了蓝色。

【CET 链接】Sunset \_\_\_\_\_ the sky red.

A. shone

B. dyed

C. glitter

D. light

答案: B. 夕阳映红了天空。

4. **eloquent**<sup>△</sup> /'eləkwənt/ *adj.* 口才流利的, 善辩的; 雄辩的, 有说服力的  
【助记】→ eloquence *n.* 雄辩; 口才; 辩才
5. **faithfully** /'feiðfʊli/ *adv.* 忠实可靠的  
【助记】← faithful ← faith; faithless *adj.* 无信的, 不忠的
6. **famine**<sup>\*</sup> /'fæmin/ *n.* 饥荒  
【助记】[同] starvation
7. **feast**<sup>△</sup> /fi:st/ *n.* 盛宴; 宗教节日 *v.* 宴请; 赴宴, 饱餐  
【助记】→ festive /'festiv/ *adj.* 节日的, → festival /'festəvəl/ *n.* 节日  
【考点】give/hold a feast 举行宴会; at the wedding feast 在喜宴上; feast one's friends 款宴朋友; feast sb. on sth. 宴请某人吃...; feast on sth. 尽情地吃...  
【CET 链接】We \_\_\_\_\_ all evening \_\_\_\_\_ the best food and drink.  
A. feasted...on B. feasted...with C. took...on D. got...on  
答案: A. 我们整晚尽情享用佳肴美酒。
8. **hut**<sup>\*</sup> /hʌt/ *n.* 小屋
9. **invitation**<sup>\*</sup> /invɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 邀请, 招待; 邀请书, 请柬  
【助记】← invite
10. **mat**<sup>\*</sup> /mæt/ *n.* 小地毯, 席  
【助记】→ mattress
10. **mischievous** /'mɪʃɪvəs/ *adj.* 调皮的, 恶作剧的  
【助记】→ mischievously *adv.* 顽皮地; mischievousness *n.* 顽皮, 调皮
11. **murmur**<sup>△</sup> /'mɜ:mə/ *v./n.* 小声说话; 小声抱怨, 咕哝
12. **palm**<sup>\*</sup> /pɑ:m/ *n.* 手掌; 棕榈树
13. **preparation**<sup>\*</sup> /ˌprepe'reɪʃən/ *n.* 准备  
【助记】← prepare; → preparational  
【考点】under preparation 正在准备中
14. **shell**<sup>\*</sup> /ʃel/ *n.* 壳, 荚, 甲壳, 介壳
15. **spear**<sup>△</sup> /speə(r)/ *n.* 矛盾  
【助记】[反] shield
16. **spite**<sup>\*</sup> /spait/ *n.* in spite of (= despite) *prep.* 虽然, 不顾, 不管  
【考点】In spite of the serious illness, he went to the meeting. 尽管重病缠身, 他还是去开会了。  
【CET 链接】\_\_\_\_\_ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.  
A. As for B. In spite C. Despite D. Because of  
答案: C. 尽管科学不断发展, 老年的病痛无疑总是伴随我们。



17. **ungrateful** /ʌn'greɪtɪf(u)l/ *adj.* 忘恩负义的

【助记】←grateful (感激的); →ungratefully *adj.* 忘恩负义地

【搭配】be ungrateful to sb. 不感恩……

It will be ungrateful if... 如果…那很忘恩负义

【CET 链接】It will look very \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't write and thank him.

A. ungrateful      B. inconsiderable      C. thoughtless      D. unappreciable

答案: A. 你若不给他写封感谢信就会显得不知好歹。

### 三、重点短语详解

1. **escape someone's notice** *v. phr.* 逃过某人的注意

【典型例句】The fact escaped my notice. 我没注意到这一事实。

【CET 链接】The fox succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ the hunter's notice.

A. drawing      B. escaping      C. making      D. taking

答案: B. 那只狐狸成功地躲开了猎人的注意。

2. **slowly but surely** *adv. phr.* 稳扎稳打地

【典型例句】The plan should be carried out slowly but surely. 这项计划应该稳扎稳打地实施。

【近义短语】slow but sure, slow and steady

3. **rest assured (that)** *v. phr.* 请放心;安心

【典型例句】You can rest assured that we will do all we can. 放心,我们会尽力的。

【相关短语】rest on 依赖,依靠; rest with 由…负责

4. **set off** *v. phr.* 启程,出发 *vt.* 使…爆炸;点燃(鞭炮);引起;使…发生

【典型例句】We shall set off for town together. 我们将一起动身进城。That strike set off a series of strikes throughout the country. 那场罢工触发了全国范围的一系列罢工。

【近义短语】set out, start off, start out, set forth

【相关短语】got off (突然)离开; move off 离开; 离去, get off 下去, 下来

【CET 链接】She \_\_\_\_\_ on the journey yesterday.

A. went off      B. got off      C. set off      D. went out

答案: C. 她昨天动身去旅行。

5. **bring out** *v. phr.* 使…出现;拿出;出版;生产

【典型例句】The meaning of the poem was admirably brought out. 这首诗的含义已优美地展示了出来。

The publishing house has just brought out his second novel. 出版社刚出版了他的第二本小说。

【相关短语】bring about 导致;带来; bring down 降低;击落; bring forth 提出;生产