

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

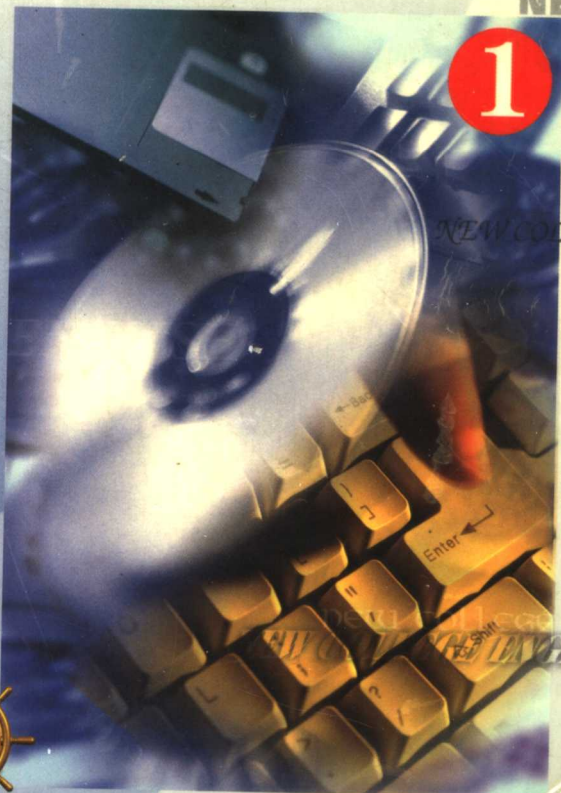
新编大学英语

同步辅导

主编/吴玮翔 分册主编/褚羞花 马冬梅

审订/恩 波

NEW COLLEGE



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新编大学英语同步辅导

(第一册)

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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、四册侧重简短回答和改错,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句式”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作出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。本丛书摒弃了同类参考书重课文、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。

第一册的具体编写分工: **体例设计**: 姚友本、吴玮翔; **单元首页**: 吴玮翔; **Preparation 和 Listening-Centered Activities**: 张丹业; **Reading-Centered Activities**: **In-Class Reading**: 课文理解技巧点拨: 马冬梅(6单元吴玮翔); **词汇助记与考点与重点短语详解**: 马冬梅(1—6单元), 陈爱民(7—12单元); **课文重点难点详解**: 褚羞花; **练习解析**: 褚羞花(1—7单元), 罗湛(8—12单元); **参考译文**: 吴玮翔; **After-Class Reading**: **词汇助记与考点与重点短语详解**: 张艳(1—8单元), 罗湛(9—12单元); **课文重点难点详解**: 褚羞花; **练习解析**: 褚羞花(1—7单元)、罗湛(8—12单元); **参考译文**: 吴玮翔; **Further Development (Key to Quiz)**: 顾瑶; **From Text to CET**: 吴玮翔; **Special Help 语法精粹与重要表达式**: 吴玮翔。

全书由吴玮翔同志负责统稿、修改并定稿。

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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Love

重点单词

activity, adjust, complain, content, despite, engage, occasion, participate, urge, dependent, function, observe, surround, addition, benefit, capable, identify, obvious, bother, fortune, cling, deprive

重点短语及搭配

break out, let on, make it to, on leave, see to (it that), be/come on/off duty, come to life, find out about, turn up, in return, thus far, have a good/bad time doing sth., not ...until, now that

重点介词搭配

ashamed of, adjust to, cling to, complain of, content with, engage in, envious of, lean on, marvel at, participate in, subject...to, dependent on, gaze at, deprive...of, capable of, derive from, entitle...to, in addition to

语法精粹与重要表达句式

1. the + 形容词; 2. would 表示过去习惯; 3. once + 省略; 4. 形容词 + 动词不定式; 5. not...until...; 6. never...nor

Part I Preparation

1. Getting to Know Each Other

1) 常用语与表达式

province 省; city 市; county 县; village 村; key high school 重点中学; experimental school 实验学校; high school attached to... 附属中学; hobby 爱好; music 音乐; classical music 古典音乐; folk music 民乐; pop songs 流行歌曲; sports 体育运动; playing chess 下棋; fishing 钓鱼; stamp-collecting 集邮; reading 读书; drawing 绘画; watching TV 看电视; travelling 旅游; calligraphy /kə'liɡrəfi/ 书法

I come from... (I'm from...) 我来自……

I graduate from... 我毕业于……

I am interested in... 我对……感兴趣

I have a lot of hobbies, such as... 我有许多爱好, 诸如……

... is my favorite. (my favorite hobby is...)

……是我最大的爱好(我的最大爱好是……)。

2) 示例

My name is Wang Ling. I am eighteen years old. I come from Hang Zhou city, ZheJiang province. I graduated from the First middle school, a key high school in our province. I have many hobbies, such as fishing, sports, reading and travelling. And I'm especially interested in listening to pop music. I hope we can become good friends.

3. Talking about Someone You Love

1) 常用语与表达式

patient 有耐心的; easygoing 随和的; friendly 友好的; warm-hearted 热心的; inhibited 内向的; outgoing 开朗的; kind 和善的; ordinary-looking 长相一般的; shy 害羞的; cheerful 快乐的; frank 坦率的; graceful 文雅的; wise 聪明的; enthusiastic 热情的; considerate 体贴的; modest 谦虚的; knowledgeable 博学的; upright 正直的; straightforward 直率的

I love ... most (very much). 我最(非常)爱……。

He (She) is kind to 他(她)对……很友善。

He (She) is easy to get along with. 他(她)容易相处。

2) 示例

I love my mother most, because she is always very patient and kind to me. My mother is an ordinary-looking woman, but in my eyes she is very beautiful. She is hard-working and does almost all the housework. She is considerate, gentle and easy to get along with. To me, she is not only a great helper but also a good listener. By the way, she is also a good cook. I love her very much.

Part II Listening-Centered Activities

1. Listening I

1) 重要表达式

How are you doing? 你好吗?

Do you feel like (doing) sth.? 你想干……吗?

What about...? ……怎么样?

Why not? 为什么不?

2) 生词与短语

disco/'diskəʊ/ *n.* 迪斯科舞厅, 夜总会;

terrific/tə'rifɪk/ *adj.* 极好的;

pizza/'pi:tʃə/ *n.* (意大利式)比萨饼;

pick sb. up 开车接某人

3) 听力技巧点拨

日常口语中对对方的问话有时常常不从正面用“Yes”或“No”去回答,而是用疑问句、反问句或另一个陈述句间接回答。一些特殊的简短回答已成某种定式。听清听懂这些答语对理解很重要。

4) 听力原文

Susan: Hello.

Michael: Hi, Susan. It's me, Michael.

Susan: Oh, hi, Michael. How are you doing?

Michael: Oh, not bad. Say, are you doing anything Saturday night?

Susan: No, nothing special. Why?

Michael: Well, do you feel like going to that new disco?

Susan: Oh, that's a terrific idea.

Michael: Great. What about having a pizza first?

Susan: Sure, why not? Where do you want to meet?

Michael: Why don't I pick you up at your house?

Susan: OK. What time?

Michael: Is seven o'clock OK?

Susan: Fine. Well. See you at seven.

Michael: Right. So long for now.

Susan: Bye.

5) 答案

- (1) Michael
- (2) He wanted to invite Susan to a new disco.
- (3) She thought it was terrific/great/wonderful/excellent/marvelous.
- (4) He would pick her up at her house.
- (5) They would meet at seven Saturday night.

2. Listening II

1) 重要表达式与难句理解

- (1) With her first hello, she gave a meaning to this empty world of mine. 她一声“哈罗”，使我那空空的世界充满了意义。
- (2) She fills my heart with very special things, with angel's songs, with wild imaginings. 她用极其独特的东西，以天使的歌声和自由的想象，充满了我的心房。
- (3) She fills my soul with so much love, that anywhere I go I'm never lonely, with her along who could be lonely? 她让我的心充满爱，以致不论我去哪儿我不再孤独——是啊，有她在谁还会孤独。
- (4) I have no answers now but this much I can say, I know I need her till the stars fade away. 我懂得我需要她，直到星儿凋落，除了说这些我无话可答。

2) 生词与短语

angel /'æŋdʒəl/ *n.* 天使;

imagining /i'mædʒɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 想象;

measure /'meʒə/ *vt.* 测量;

fade away 消失, 离去

3) 听力技巧点拨

- (1) 听英文歌曲时，应以语义或意群为单位，不要一个单词一个单词去理解，应一句句一段段地去听，直至听懂全部内容。
- (2) 因为是歌词，歌唱时往往会出现连读、弱读以及吞音现象。特别要注意一些小品词，如“at”、“of”、“it”等。反复听而后跟唱，从中掌握这些发音规则。

4) 答案

- (1) older (2) brings (3) start (4) meaning (5) time (6) fine
(7) special (8) soul (9) hand (10) last (11) hours (12) say

3. Listening II

1) 重要表达式

never (not) ... till ... 直到……才……

2) 生词与短语

traditionally / trə'diʃənli / *adv.* 传统上; emotion / i'mouʃən / *n.* 感情;
thoughtful / 'θɔ:tful / *adj.* 体贴的; Titanic / tai'tænik / *n.* 泰坦尼克号;
be associated with 与……相联系; attract sb. to... 把某人吸引到……;
generous / 'dʒenərəs / *adj.* 慷慨的, 宽宏大量的;
unfeeling / ʌn'fi:liŋ / *adj.* 无情的, 冷酷的

3) 听力技巧点拨

在听写填空时, 应结合语法知识及词的搭配适当地判断空格处所缺什么词, 即对所听内容做出预测。在听的过程中把注意力集中在上下文中某些关键词或短语上。在听第一遍时, 建议不要急于动笔, 因为听第一遍的目的是要对全文有个整体理解。(当然有的同学若有边听边写的习惯, 也不妨在第一遍时采用, 但前提是不要影响对全文的整体把握。) 在听第二遍时, 利用录音停顿或间隔迅速准确地填入所缺词语。第三遍放音时往往希望你进行最后核对。

4) 答案

- (1) kind (2) gold (3) heartless (4) love (5) songs (6) says
(7) touch (8) lifetime (9) gone (10) happens (11) feelings

5) Exercise 2

参考词语

affection 喜爱; lover 恋人, 爱人; lovely 可爱的; lovable 讨人喜欢的, 可爱的;
lovesick 害相思病的; heartbreaking 令人心碎的; heartbroken 心碎的, 悲痛的;
warm-hearted 热心的; hearty 衷心的; heart-burning 嫉妒, 不满; be in love with 热恋着, 热爱;
fall in love with 爱上; love at first sight 一见钟情; love letter 情书; love song 恋歌, 情歌;
one-sided love 单相思; half-hearted 不热心的; have a heart-to-heart talk 开诚布公地谈话; with all one's heart and soul 全心全意的;
from the bottom of one's heart 从某人心灵深处

Part III In-Class Reading

A Good Heart to Lean on

一、课文理解技巧点拨

1. 课文理解提示

本文属记人文章。记人文章的写作要点在于抓住人物的一个重要方面,用实例加以放大,以突出主题。本文主要表现“父亲”作为一个残疾人却拥有一颗善良之心。作者把发生在自己与父亲之间的具体事情作为实例,如父亲身材矮小,身体残疾,行走要靠子女帮忙,却不畏屈辱(第一、第四小节);父亲深知儿子为其残疾感到羞耻,却予以宽待,从不责怪;父亲身虽残疾却克服极大的困难勤奋工作(第三、第四小节);父亲并不因为自己的残疾而悲观,相反他却积极参与各种正常人的活动(第八、第九、第十小节),对生活充满热爱,以此来烘托父亲的那颗伟大、善良之心。全文中心突出,有血有肉,生动感人。

2. 背景知识

1) Manhattan (曼哈顿) and Brooklyn (布鲁克林)

Manhattan 和 Brooklyn 是纽约市的两个区。纽约市共有 5 个区,其他三个区为 Bronx(布朗克斯)、Queens(魁恩斯)和 Staten Island(斯达登岛)。

Manhattan 为一个狭长岛屿,以摩天大楼闻名于世。最著名的有 The Empire State Building (帝国大厦)、the World Trade Center Tower(世界贸易中心大厦)、Rochefeller Center(洛克菲勒中心)、the United Nations Buildings(联合国大厦)。

2) Baseball

棒球是最受美国人欢迎的运动之一。1992 年正式成为奥运会的比赛项目。

二、词汇助记与考点

1. activity* /æk'tiviti/ n. 活动

【助记】←active + -ity

【辨异】act, action, activity: act 指一次性动作;action 指相对于“言(word)”之“行”,常为不可数名词;activity 指各种具体活动,常用复数。

【考点】a volcano in activity 活动中的火山;(at)one's time of full activity 某人精力最旺盛时期;mental/physical/recreational activities 脑力/体力/娱乐活动

【CET 链接】Visitors to England sometimes find the lack of public _____ in the evenings depressing.

A. action

B. meetings

C. activities

D. operations

答案: C. 去英格兰的访问者有时发现晚上娱乐活动很少而感到扫兴。

2. **adjust** * /ə'dʒʌst/ *v.* 调整

【助记】← ad + just; → adjustable *adj.* 可调整的; adjustment *n.* 调整

【考点】adjust watch/TV set/camera 调手表/电视机/相机

【搭配】adjust to... 适应; adjust ... to ... 使...适应...

【CET 链接】The body quickly _____ itself to changes in temperature.

A. adjusts B. turns C. shifts D. switches

答案: A. 身体很快使自身适应温度的变化。

3. **balance** * /'bæləns/ *n.* 平衡

【助记】→ balanced *adj.* 平衡的, unbalanced *adj.* 失去平衡的

【考点】keep/lose (one's) balance 保持/失去平衡

4. **baseball** * /'beɪsbɔ:l/ *n.* 棒球

【助记】← base + ball

【考点】play baseball 打棒球

5. **basement** ^ /'beɪsmənt/ 地下室

【助记】← base + ment

6. **bother** * /'bɒðə(r) / *v.* 麻烦, 打扰

【助记】→ bothersome *adj.* 麻烦的; [同] trouble

【考点】bother oneself/one's head about sth. 为某事烦神; (not) bother doing/to do sth 不费神去做某事

【搭配】bother (sb.) about/with sth. 为某事烦神, 因某事麻烦某人

【典型例句】I can't bother him with such trifles. 我不能因这样的小事麻烦他。

Should I bother finishing the book? 我有必要看完这本书吗?

【CET 链接】Don't _____ about my supper; I have had it in the office.

A. trouble B. bother C. think D. bring

答案: B. 不用为我的晚饭费神了; 我已经在办公室里吃过了。

7. **cling** ^ /kliŋ/ *v.* 紧紧抓住

【考点】cling on 抓紧; cling to sth 紧紧抓住, 依恋, 坚持

【典型例句】The little girl clung to her mother. 小女孩紧紧抓住她的母亲。She clung to her belief. 她坚持自己的信念。

【CET 链接】His father's last words _____ to his memory.

A. kept B. remained C. clung D. hold

答案: C. 他父亲临终的话让他始终不能忘记。

8. **complain** * /kəm'pleɪn/ *v.* 抱怨

【助记】→ complaint *n.* 抱怨

【搭配】complain that...; complain of/about

【典型例句】He complained to me about/of her carelessness. 他向我抱怨她粗心;
She complained that she had been treated unfairly. 她抱怨她受到了不公正的待遇。

【CET 链接】She _____ to the manager about the bad service in the hotel.

A. accused B. charged C. complained D. informed

答案: C. 她向经理抱怨旅馆的服务差。

9. **complaint** * /kəm'pleint/ *n.* 抱怨; 怨言

【助记】← complain *v.* 抱怨

【考点】make a complaint about the food 抱怨食物; hear/receive a lot of complaints 听到许多不满意

10. **content** * /kən'tent/ *adj.* 满足的

【助记】→ contently *adv.* 满意地; contentment *n.* 满意, 满足; [同] satisfied, contented

【辨析】**content**, **contented**: content 只做表语, 不做定语。contented 既可做表语, 也可以做定语, 例: He is content/contented to be a primary school teacher. 她满足于做一位小学老师。I looked angrily at the contented cat. 我生气地看着那只满足的猫。

【考点】be content to live in a small house 满足于居住在一所小房子里

【搭配】be content with one's current salary 满足于某人目前的薪水

【CET 链接】Seeing that my boss was not _____ with my answer, I added a few more remarks.

A. content B. cheerful C. satisfactory D. satisfying

答案: A. 看到老板对我的答案不满意, 我又补充了几句话。

11. **coordinate** * /kəu'ɔ:dineit/ *v.* 协调

【助记】← co + ordinate, order 次序

【考点】coordinate one's steps/movements 协调步伐/行动

12. **crippled** /'kripld/ *adj.* 跛的, 拐的, 伤残的

【助记】← cripple

【考点】a crippled leg 跛腿; the crippled 伤残者

13. **despite** * /dis'paɪt/ *prep.* 尽管

【助记】← de + spite; [同] in spite of

【典型例句】Despite his illness, the professor gave the lecture. 尽管教授生病, 他还是讲了课。

14. **embarrassed** /im'bærəst/ *adj.* 尴尬的