

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

新编大学英语 评点释译

茅风华 ◎主编



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前言

《新编大学英语评点释译》是根据外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》编写而成的课文配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《新编大学英语》的大学生及相当水平的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四、六级考试打下坚实的基础。在编写过程中,我们严格按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》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。

本书具有以下几个显著特点,使其区别于其他的课文辅导书,而傲视同侪:

一、结构完整,内容全面。本书每单元均由八部分组成:①以本单元学习目标和重点词汇开始,使学生明确了该单元的学习重点;②课前准备,使学生对课文有个基本的了解;③听力练习答案及听力录音原文;④背景知识及篇章评点,并深入课文,针对大学英语四、六级考试,讲解重点、难点、考点,提供了大量必备基础知识;⑤课后练习有详尽的答案和解析;⑥备有课后阅读篇章评点、参考译文及其重点单词、难句的精确释义,方便学生课后自学;⑦教材中 Further Development 及 Quiz 部分的练习答案;⑧与课文完全同步的四、六级全真模拟题供学生自行模拟训练、答案及解析,以便掌握学习进度,为四、六级考试做准备。

二、上面的示例图充分说明本书:体例新颖,版面革命。在进行课文讲解时,本书创新地采用了两列平行对照结构。第一栏是中英文对照的课文,有利于学习理解篇章内容,第二栏则是重点词汇的音标释义、记忆方式及词汇在试题中的应用或者课文中的长难句解析。这种两列平行对照结构可视为对课文辅导类参考书的一种革命,非常方便学生的随堂学习和课下自学。同时在学习方式上也配合教材强调应用能力的宗旨,将传统的“词句篇”过程革命性地改变为分层次式“篇句词”的编排结构,从篇章到句子,再到短语和词汇,按部就班、循序渐进,彻底摆脱了传统语言教学中注意力只集中到句子

English Texts &
Chinese Trans-
lations

课文原文与中
文翻译对照

1. Words, Phrases
& Idioms

单词、词组与短语

2. Key Sentences
长难句

1. Phonetic symbols & Defini-
tions

音标与释义

2. Derivatives & Similar Words

记忆法与近义词辨析

3. Examples

经典例句

4. Real Examination Questions
in CET-4 & CET-6

历年四、六级考试真题

5. Explanations & Gloss

重点难点考点注解

6. Grammar & Syntax

语法与句法

的具体成份而不是整个句子的弊端,为掌握英语交流技能而进行训练。这种革命性的结构编排,同时从内容和形式两个方面突出强调“在语境中理解词句”的教学思想,走出了某些课文辅导书中大量堆砌单词和短语、忽视句篇而造成的“只见树木,不见森林”的误区,符合语言习得规律,易于把握,定能收到事半功倍的良好效果。

三、紧扣课本,体贴周到。本书每单元的各部分与原始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、循循善诱的老师坐在身边,引导整个学习过程。对课后的阅读材料,提供了篇章评点、中文译文。同时编者考虑到读者的层次不一,水平有高低,在译文之外,本着提高对大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率的原则,有选择地对阅读材料中的难词难句进行了讲解,这样水平较高的学生可以通过阅读进一步巩固知识,而水平稍低的学生也不致感觉太吃力,这种设计既体贴又周到,照顾到各个层次的学生,必将获得广泛欢迎。

四、法用并重,鱼渔兼授。本书既强调基础知识学习,又重视技巧训练。课文讲解中教授了大量四、六级考试必考的单词、短语、习惯用语、语法点等,以求给学生打下扎实的语言基础;对课后练习,不仅提供了语言精练、表达准确的答案,还附了中文翻译和答案详解,使学生知其然并知其所以然,学会分析为什么对为什么不对,从而切实掌握许多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,找出正确的解法。这样就把知识传授和方法点拨集于一体,既“授人以鱼”,又“授人以渔”,可谓英语学习和应试的全面解决方案,以求使学习不走弯路,事半功倍。

五、同步真题,直指应试。本书各部分均选用大量大学英语四、六级历年考试中的真题作为例证和练习。尤其在单元的最后,根据课文中学习到的内容,配套提供了四、六级的全真模拟题和答案详解,方便学习进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用真题和逼真的模拟题,信度极高,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,不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握,学到知识,锻炼能力,同时也可以使学生加深对英语四、六级考试的认识,提高了针对性,增强学生的学习和应试信心。

以上是本书的五大特点。本书编写的宗旨是:改进你的学习方法,提高你的应试技巧,增加你的英语实力。这也是我们对广大学生的衷心希望,最后祝同学们学习愉快,轻松过关。

风华英语新编大学
英语课题研究组

2003年2月

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Unit 1 Happiness

学习目标和重点

① 重点单词

changeable	committed	exterior	gloomy	pursuit
restraint	subjective	defect	deny	dismay
prominence	revolt	afflict	multiple	spiritual
virtually	compromise	inquiry	unavoidable	

② 重点短语

be grounded in	in short	be at one's beck and call
scores of	fall ill	put down
reach an agreement	turn sb against...	aside from
for life	live up to	draw/come to/reach a conclusion
look up	miss the point	owe it to sb to do sth
stumbling block	take pleasure in	take the easy way out
a feather in one's cap	for the better/ worse	have no alternative but (to do)
sit back	be subject to	equate... with/to

③ 大学英语写作讲座

第一讲 大学英语四、六级考试短文写作概述

Part One Preparation

1. Happiness Test

STEP TWO

Samples

- 1) -- I'm most satisfied with the fact that I'm intelligent enough to be enrolled in a prestigious university.
- I'm most satisfied with my strong willpower. I have been taught never to give up even if I am faced with great difficulties.
- I'm most satisfied with the harmonious relationships between the members of my family. We help and learn from each other and enjoy each other's company.
- I'm most satisfied with my major and what I've achieved so far. Hopefully this

will enable me to find a good job.

2) -- I'm most dissatisfied with my communication ability. I'm reserved and so it's difficult for me to make friends with others.

-- I'm most dissatisfied with my bad temper. I'm easily annoyed by anything I find unsatisfactory. So I often hurt my friends.

-- I'm most dissatisfied with my financial situation. I'm often short of money and cannot afford to go traveling, my favorite hobby.

3) -- I think I will become even happier after graduation because I can be economically independent and pursue my interests with the money I earn. And I'm quite sure that I will have a good family, which is also a source of happiness.

-- I don't think every student can become happier after graduation. We are quite carefree when we are students. After we graduate, we will inevitably meet different kinds of people and will be in different situations that we cannot predict now. I'm afraid that not all the problems of life will be solved. So probably we will feel discouraged from time to time.

Part Two Listening - Centered Activities

Listening I

Words and Phrases

Barcelona 巴塞罗那 (西班牙东北部港市)

grin *v. n.* 露齿而笑

profoundly *adv.* 深深地, 衷心地

commentator *n.* 广播、电视的时事评论员, 实况转播解说员

1) is associated with……与……有关系

2) the facial expressions 面部表情

3) at the medal ceremonies 在颁发奖章仪式上

4) ... actually put around their neck 确实挂在他们脖子上

5) the all to matic expression 无意识的表情

6) show our appreciation with a smile 用微笑表示感激

Tapescript

Happiness is associated with smiling. But do we always smile when we are happy?

During the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, Spanish researchers analyzed the facial expressions of 22 gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies.

The researchers were surprised to see that these medal winners didn't smile very much. In fact, throughout the different medal ceremonies, they only smiled about 10% of the time. But during the brief moment when the gold medal was actually put around their neck, the medal winners grinned about 70% of the time.

The researchers interviewed the athletes they had watched to find out how they felt. All the winners interviewed said that they felt intensely happy throughout the ceremony.

Despite the fact that they were profoundly happy, they didn't smile a great deal. The researchers concluded that smiling is not the automatic expression of happiness. The fact that the gold medal winners smiled much more when they were actually being given their medals can be explained because, according to the Spanish researchers, smiling is a form of communication between individuals. The happy athletes were smiling at the people who were giving them their gold medals.

Perhaps we can support the findings of the Spanish researchers by making some observations of our own behavior. When we are all alone, for example, do we smile to ourselves when we are happy? Probably not very often. If someone greets us with a friendly smile, do we respond with a smile? Yes, we probably do. When a friend gives us a beautiful present, would we show our appreciation with a smile? Yes, of course. But if we are sitting alone watching television, do we smile at a commentator who smiles at us?

Exercise 1

The study:

The analysis of the facial expressions of 22 Olympic gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies and its finding:

They didn't smile very much at the medal ceremonies.

Conclusion:

Smiling is a form of communication between individuals

More supporting evidence from further observations:

When we are all alone, we usually don't smile to ourselves when we are happy.

Exercise 2

1) What is the nationality of the researchers?

2) How much of the time did the gold medal winners smile during the medal ceremonies? A

- 3) When did the athletes smile quite a lot? C
- 4) How did the gold medal winners feel during the ceremony? D
- 5) According to the passage, on which of the following occasions would we most probably NOT smile? A
- 6) Which of the four statements is true according to the passage you have just heard? D

Exercise 3

Samples

- 1) -- I agree that smiling is a form of communication between individuals. We can see many commentators smiling on TV, but I never smile at them. If they mention something funny, I don't smile. I'll just chuckle or laugh.
 -- I don't think the responses from the Olympic gold medal winners are a good example. Those medallists are very happy at the bottom of their hearts. They are just over whelmed by extreme happiness and excitement when they realize that they've made it. When the medal ceremony begins they probably have gotten over the initial excitement. That is probably the reason why they don't smile much.
- Sometimes what I read in the newspapers makes me smile. For example, funny or humorous stories. But I don't think I'm communicating with others. That's why I don't agree that smiling is form of communication between individuals.
- 2) -- Yes. Sometimes I smile when I feel happy. I won't even realize it myself until someone asks me, "Why are you so happy?"
 -- No. I'm a person with perfect self-restraint. I will certainly share my happy feelings with my family members or friends, but I seldom smile.
- 3) -- I always smile when I try to be friendly with someone I know.
 -- I always smile when I watch my favorite entertainer's performance.
 -- Sometimes I smile to conceal my embarrassment.
 -- I usually smile when someone is taking a picture of me.
- 4) -- Other ways to express one's happiness:
 -- to sing and dance;
 -- to cry;
 -- to yell;
 -- to jump up and down;
 -- to clap one's hands;
 -- to hug one's close friends; etc.

Listening II

Words and Phrases

well-being *n.* 健康欢乐, 幸福, 安宁

Portugal *n.* 葡萄牙

Lottery *n.* 彩票, 奖券, 抽彩给奖法

- 1) four in ten people... 十个人里的四个人
- 2) afford the basic necessities of life 买得起生活中的基本用品
- 3) Is there any research on that? 有关于那个方面的研究吗?
- 4) extremely poor 相当贫困
- 5) That' s a nice way of putting it 那样解释是对的
- 6) take the case of United States 拿美国举例

Typescript

Wealth and Well-being

Interviewer: Good morning, Professor Sherwood. Thank you for accepting our interview. You' ve been doing research on happiness for many years, so I' m sure you have some interesting information to share with our audience.

Prof. Sherwood: Good morning. Thank you for inviting me. I hope I can answer your questions.

Interviewer: I would like to start with a general question. Are people in rich countries happier than people in not-so-rich countries?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, I would say there is a relationship between national wealth and well-being. In other words, the economic wealth of a country does not appear to reflect the overall well-being of its citizens. For instance, in Portugal, one in ten people reports being very happy, whereas in Holland, four in ten people say they are very happy.

Interviewer: Does it mean that rich people in a country are happier than poor people?

Prof. Sherwood: In some poor countries, satisfaction with one' s financial situation does affect happiness. But once people are able to afford the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn' t necessarily make them happier.

Interviewer: What about rich places like Europe and the United States? Are income and happiness related?

Prof. Sherwood: Very little. Rich people are only slightly happier than the average citizen. People whose income increases constantly are not any happier than people whose income doesn' t increase.

Interviewer: I' m always wondering whether winning a lottery can bring happiness. Is there any research on that?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, as a matter of fact, various studies show that lottery winners only

get temporary joy.

Interviewer: I guess wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you're extremely poor, you will be miserable.

Prof. Sherwood: Yes, that's true. Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.

Interviewer: That's nice way of putting it. Well, in your opinion, do people become happier as their countries become richer?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, if I take the case of the United States, from 1957 to 1996, the proportion of people who said that they were very happy declined from 35% to 30%. But during that same period, the average income per person in the United States doubled.

Interviewer: So, you mean that a steady increase in a country's prosperity does not mean an increase in its people's happiness.

Prof. Sherwood: That's right.

Exercise 1

1) Are people in rich countries happier than people in not-so-rich countries?
The economic wealth of a country does appear to reflect the overall well-being of its citizens.

Evidence: In Portugal, one in ten people reports being very happy.

In Holland, four in ten people report being very happy.

2) Are rich people in a country happier than poor people?

In poor countries, satisfaction with one's financial situation does affect happiness.

But once people can afford the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier.

In rich places like Europe and the United States, the relationship between income and happiness is rather weak.

3) Can winning a lottery bring happiness?

As a matter of fact, various studies show that winners only get temporary joy.

4) Do people become happier as their countries become richer?

A steady increase in a country's prosperity does not mean an increase in its people's happiness.

Evidence: In the United States, from 1957 to 1996, the proportion of happy people declined from 35% to 30%. But during the same period, the average income per person in the country doubled.

Exercise 2

1) Wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you are extremely poor, you will be miserable.

- 2) Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.
- 3) Yes, I agree. If people can't even make ends meet they can't be happy. They will have to worry about daily necessities and will always be thinking about ways to make money. And there will be no chance for them to enjoy life, let alone to feel happy. But once they can support their families and save a certain amount of money every month, they should feel satisfied with their financial situation. If they love money too much, they would either be misers or risk their health to earn more. Some people even cheat others out of their money, and consequently become criminals. Therefore, it is almost impossible for those people to be happy. So I think we have to be content with our lives. Greed and jealousy are major causes in feeling miserable.
- 4) No. First of all, happiness is not wanting what we have. What we have is not always satisfactory. To accept it unconditionally will cause depression rather than happiness. And it is also possible that there won't be much change in our lives, which we will find boring. If all the members in a society are satisfied with what they have, there would be no progress. Second, happiness is getting what we want. The pursuit of happiness itself is a kind of happiness to us, no matter whether we find it or not. The most important thing is that we have tried. Of course, if we succeed, it will bring us a greater sense of happiness.

Part Three Reading - Centered Activities

一、课文概述

文章通过列举和分析社会科学家的调查结果,试图从科学的角度回答一个自古以来就为人们所关注的问题:什么样的人更快乐?

与一些人的想法相反,科学研究表明,快乐、幸福与人的年龄、性别以及收入水平没有明显直接的关系。幸福的人有四个典型特征:首先,幸福的人都自我欣赏,这在强调个性的西方文化中显得尤为突出。第二,幸福的人都特别有自我驾驭能力。第三,幸福的人通常都很乐观。第四,幸福的人往往很外向。幸福与上述四个特征的因果关系还不能确定。有些科学家认为,快乐只能在基因组织所限定的范围内变化。人们快乐程度的差别在很大程度上是遗传决定的,快乐程度在人生观和目前经历的影响下,会在一个我们固有的快乐值左右波动。

亲密的人际关系也是幸福生活的标志。美满的婚姻是幸福的源泉。

总之,正如事实所显示的,外部事物对快乐的影响比大多数人以为的要小得多。判断一个人是否快乐,更好的依据是了解他具有什么性格,以及他是否有一个良好的人际关系网支持他。

二、课文原文译文及单词难句详解

Finding Happiness

寻找快乐

1. Does happiness favor those of a particular age, sex, or income level?

快乐是否偏爱某一年龄段、某种性别或是某个收入阶层的人呢?

Does happiness come with satisfying close relationships?

有了令人满意的、亲密的人际关系就会得到快乐吗?

What attitudes, activities, and priorities engender a sense of well-being?

什么样的态度、活动及选择能给人快乐呢?

2. Although the scientific pursuit of happiness has recently mushroomed, speculations about happiness are age-old.

尽管有关快乐的科学研究最近才迅速发展起来,但对快乐的思考却自古有之。

Ancient philosophers believed that happiness accompanied a life of intelligent reflection.

古代哲学家们认为充满智慧思索的人才会快乐。

"There is no fool who is happy, and no wise man who is not," said the Roman philosopher Cicero.

罗马哲学家西塞罗说:“世上没有快乐的愚人,也没有不快乐的智者。”

① In later centuries, some sages have suggested that happiness comes from living a virtuous life, and others, from indulging pleasures; 在此后的几个世纪里,一些智者认为快乐源于高尚的人生,而另一些则认为快乐来自纵情享受;

some that it comes from knowing the truth, and others, from preserving illusions;

一些智者认为快乐源于认识真理,而另一些则认为快乐来自一直存有的幻想;

some that it comes from restraint, and others, from getting rid of rage and misery.

一些智者认为快乐源于自律,而另一些则认为快乐在于摆脱愤怒和痛苦。

The list goes on, but the implication is clear: To discover the truth about happiness, we must ask how these competing ideas relate to reality. 对立的观点不胜枚举,但蕴涵的意义已经很清楚:要想了解快乐的真谛,我们必须弄清楚这些相互对立的观点是否贴近现实。

In short, we must study happiness scientifically.

简言之,我们必须对快乐进行科学的研究。

3. ② ① Social scientists have ② exploded some ③ myths about who's happy and who's not by identifying predictors of happiness and life satisfaction.

社会科学家通过辨别与人生的快乐和满足有关的因素,推翻了一些关于哪些人快乐、哪些人不快乐的错误观念。