

新世纪大学英语综合教程课文辅导

Zooming In:

An Integrated English Course

总策划 胡东华

主 编 北京大学英语系 李 培 李 博

上海外国语大学 林 其

支 持 新浪教育频道 edu. sina. com. cn

审 读 Paul Denman(美)



国 高等學院校科聯特及市民港书系统

新世纪大学英语综合教程课文辅导



rela Salapanella Sa

* succession with the

B BIRTHS A THINK

· · miles

新世纪大学英语综合教程

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 11197]

总策划 胡东华 主 编 北京大学英语系 李 培 李 博 上海外国语大学 林 其

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪大学英语综合教程课文辅导. 3/李培,李博, 林其主编. 一重庆: 西南师范大学出版社, 2009. 7 ISBN 978-7-5621-4566-0

I. 新··· Ⅱ. ①李···②李···③林··· Ⅲ. 英语 – 高等学校 – 教学参考资料 Ⅳ. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 111971 号

新世纪大学英语综合教程课文辅导3 主编 李 培 李 博 林 其

出 版 人:周安平

出 版 者:西南师范大学出版社

地: 重庆北碚区天生路 2 号西南大学校内

责 任 编 辑:杨光明

封 面 设 计:尚品视觉

高等教育分社:(023)68254356

市场营销部:(023)68868624 68254350

邮 购 部 电 话:(023)68252507

型: www. xscbs. com

发 行 者:西南师范大学出版社

经 销:全国新华书店

印 刷 者:重庆东南印务有限公司

次:2009年7月第1版

印 次:2009 年 7 月第 1 次 nammed los 1

本:850mm×1168mm 1/32

字 数:230 千字

印 张:5.375

版

开

定

价:9.00元

版权所有 违法必究

沿 馨提示

To All I

"新双博士"品牌是"双博士"和西南师范大学出版社强强联合,共同打造的全新品牌,包括高等学校教材辅导及考试、研究生考试和全国职业资格考试等三个系列。"新双博士"品牌继承原"双博士"品牌品质,不断提升品牌质量,为广大读者提供更加优质的服务。

器"双博士"品牌图书是全国最大的大学教辅图书和考研图书品牌之一,全国有1/3的大学生和考研学生使用"双博士"品牌图书。

森来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信摘要:双博士,您好! ……首先感谢您对北京 大学的热情支持和无私帮助! "双博士"作为大学教学辅导和考研领域全国最大的图 书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久被北大师生感怀和 铭记!

*目前,是否通过大学英语四、六级考试仍然是衡量大学生英语水平的重要标准,也是大学生毕业后求职的重要指标。每一位大学生朋友都应该充分认识到大学英语四、六级考试的重要性,全力投入到四、六级考试中。

**本系列丛书自出版问世以来,几经修订,日臻完善,连续多年位居北京西单图书大厦、西安市新华书店、广州购书中心等全国著名图书零售店同类图书销售排行榜前列,在全国各省市多年来一直供不应求,市场反应十分火爆。

*现在市场上有人冒用我们的书名,企图以假乱真,因此,读者在购买时,请认准 "新双博士"品牌。

"新双博士"倾情奉献:

響免费给各大学学生会、校团委各类活动,提供奖品用书。有意的相关单位,可将活动的《策划报告》盖章后,传真或者来函至高教分社,通信地址:重庆市北碚区西南大学校内西南师大出版社高教分社,联系人:杨光明,邮编:400715,传真:023-68208984,电话:023-68254356,邮箱:guangmy@swu.edu.cn.

。四文迎误——四科尔利亚州文 贵州。

Preface

"双博士"成就双博士! "双博士"上词双"玉铜品"士列双"金

"新双博士"续写新辉煌!

在北京市新华书店文教类畅销书排行榜前五名中,有四本书是"新双博士"品牌图书。

"新双博士"大学英语教辅系列丛书,由我国著名大学教辅图书策划专家胡东华,组织数位参加全国四、六级考试命题的教授,根据最新四、六级考试命题精神编写而成。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《新世纪大学英语综合教程》(第三分册)的配套学习用书。

本书与市场上同类书相比,在内容编写方面力求细致详尽。每单元分七大板块来讲解,内容包括:

- 一、文化背景——提供与本课相关的详尽的背景知识,以利于读者加深对课文的理解。
- 二、Listen and Respond——在练习听力的同时,提前对课文有所了解,丰富课堂内容。
 - 三、课文 A 精读——从宏观和微观两个方面对文章进行精细讲解,同时,考虑到学生自学需要,提供了参考译文和练习答案及详解。
 - 四、课文 B 精讲——对文章从宏观和微观两个方面作了讲解和分析,同时,提供了参考译文和练习答案及详解。
 - 五、Enhance Your Language Awareness——提供习题答案,帮助学生巩固语言点,提高学生阅读兴趣。
 - 六、四六级相关模拟题及详解——与 710 四、六级考试相关的核心词 汇、短语和句型。
 - 七、时文选读——国内外精选时文赏析。

C 目 录 ontents

(44)	Unit	one
(紀)、文化背景		(1)
Listen and Response	Leannann LanoX	(1)
三、课文 A 精讲		
四、课文 B 精讲		(8)
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness ·······		(15)
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(17)
七、时文选读		(21)
	Unit	Two
、文化背景		(23)
(=,Listen and Response	//	(23)
三、课文 A 精讲·····		(24)
四、课文 B 精讲		(31)
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness ·······		(36)
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(38)
七、时文选读		(43)

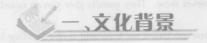
Unit Three

一、文化背景		(44)
		(44)
三、课文 A 精讲 ·····		(45)
四、课文 B 精讲 ·····		
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness ·······		(58)
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(60)
七、时文选读	19.6	(65)
	. Sa Ti ti alimata ma	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Unit	rour
一、文化背景		(66)
二、Listen and Response ······		(67)
三、课文 A 精讲 ·····		(68)
四、课文 B 精讲 ·····		(74)
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness ·······		
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(82)
七、时文选读		
	Unit	rive
一、文化背景 ·····		(88)

二、Listen and Response ······		(88)
三、课文 A 精讲 ·····		
四、课文 B 精讲		(96)
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness ·······		(101)
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(104)
七、时文选读		(107)
	Unit	Six
一、文化背景		(108)
Listen and Response		(108)
三、课文 A 精讲 ······		(110)
四、课文 B 精讲		(116)
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness ·······		(121)
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(123)
七、时文选读		(127)
	Unit	Seven
一、文化背景		(128)
Listen and Response		(129)
三、课文 A 精讲		(130)
四、课文 B 精讲		(137)
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness ··································		(142)
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(144)

七、时文选读		(147)
	Linit	Eight
	mur Language Aware	Cigrii constad, il
(101)		
一、文化背景		(148)
Listen and Response		(149)
三、课文 A 精讲		(150)
四、课文 B 精讲		(156)
五、Enhance Your Language Awareness		
六、四六级相关模拟题及详解		(162)
七、时文选读		(163)
	Your Language Aware	
(*27)		

Unit One



owt of loos shares at it the What Is Friendship? Once od of word our does orbo

1. Aristotle 亚里士多德

Aristotle is a well-known ancient Greek philosopher, who is one of the students of Plato and considered to be one of the greatest thinkers in Europe.

亚里士多德是柏拉图的学生,是著名的古希腊哲学家,被尊为欧洲最伟大的思想家之一。

2. Cicero 西塞罗

Cicero is a very great orator and statesman in ancient Rome, with *On Friendship* as one of his representative work.

西塞罗是古罗马一位非常著名的演讲家,代表作有《论友谊》等。

3. O. Henry 欧·亨利

O. Henry is the pen name of a well-know American writer of short-story. His representative work includes: The Gift of the Magi, The Last Leaf and so on.

欧·亨利是一位美国著名短篇小说家的笔名。其代表作有:《麦琪的礼物》、《最后的叶子》等等。



Script:

A Reason, a Season and a Lifetime

We meet thousands of people in our life. Some come into our life for a reason, some for a season, and some for a lifetime. When you figure out which it is, you will know exactly what to do.

When someone is in your life for a REASON, it is usually to meet a need you have

expressed inwardly or outwardly. They have come to help you out of a difficulty, or to provide you with guidance and support.

Then, without any wrongdoing on your part or at a certain time, this person will say or do something to bring to relationship to an end. Sometimes they die; sometimes they just walk away; and sometimes they force you to do something that you do not like.

When people come into your life for a SEASON, it is time for you to share, grow or learn. They may bring you an experience of peace or make you laugh. They may teach you something you have never done. They usually give you an unbelievable amount of joy, but only for a season.

LIFETIME friendships are based on trust and understanding between your and your friend. Together, you have gone through good times as well as bad times. Lifetime friendships teach you lifetime lessons. And your job is to accept the lessons and love the people who teach you how to be good. So, what is a lifetime friend? It is a single soul in two bodies.

Task One

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- 1) It is mainly about three different types of friendship in our life, that is, friendship for a reason, for a season and for a lifetime.
- 2) When people need each other, they become "friends for a season."

Task Two

Zooming In on the Details

1) reason

season

lifatima

- 2) figure out
- 3) meet a need

guidance and support

- 4) an experience of peace
- 5) trust and understanding

lessons

accept



1.文章主旨

The writer pays much attention to the Aristotle's opinion on friendship so as to acquire a much better understanding of it.

作者重点介绍了亚里士多德的友谊观,以便更好地理解友谊这个范畴。

(一)篇章分析。w. sind some for a lifetime. When you frame out which it is, work for a first a sense in the some for a lifetime.

Para. 1: It's necessary to review some classical views of friendship so as to acquire a better avail understanding of it.

我们有必要回顾一下一些经典的关于友谊的观点,以便于更好地加以理解。

Para. 2-5: In Aristotle's opinion, there are three kinds of friendship. Friendship based on goodness is perfect and distinct from the other two.
亚里士多德认为,友谊可以分为三种,其中建立在善良基础上的友谊是最完美

的,与另外两种不同。

Para.6:In Aristotle's opinion, the friendship is possible only between goodmen and it is virtue that creates and preserves true friendship.

亚里士多德认为,友谊只能在两个善良的人之间产生,美德能创造并保持真正的友谊。

Para. 7: Friendship is permanent between virtuous people sharing a commitment to the good.

建立在美德基础上的友谊是永久的。

(二)写作特点

本文主要围绕一些古典的关于友谊的观点而展开,论点鲜明,论据充分,层次较为清楚。

Ⅲ. 词汇、短语和句子

(一)词汇

1.notion /'nəuʃən/ n. 概念, 观念, 看法;意图, 打算

【语境】Do you have the notion of what this means?

你能明白这是什么意思吗?

2. appropriate /əˈprəuprieit/adj. 适当的,恰当的

vt. 挪用;盗用

【语境】Her bright clothes were not appropriate for a funeral.

她那身鲜艳的衣服不适合参加葬礼。

【扩展】appropriation n.

【搭配】appropriate to 将……分配给……

3. classical /ˈklæsikəl/ adj. 古典的, 经典的

【语境】I'm interested in classical architecture. de semend best great and [報告] 我喜爱古典建筑风格。

【扩展】classic n. /adj.

4. utility /jux'tiliti/ n. 功用, 效用;公用事业

【语境】The room can be utilized for a utility room. 合意數 and single double bank that the small and sold the small and small an

5. pursue /pə'sju:/ vt. 追捕;追求;继续; 从事

【语境】They began to pursue an comfortable and easy life. 學學 two bould [編書] 他们开始追求安逸舒适的生活。

【搭配】pursue after 追赶

6. regulate / regjuleit/ vt. 管理,控制;调整 是社会本品的 Mocaconica (Manufacture) All

【语境】The policeman regulated traffic at the intersection. 警察在交叉路口指挥交通。 网络海南 明明 网络阿拉西 医阿拉克 医阿拉克氏 医二氏原现代

7. violence/'vaiələns/ n. 暴力, 强暴;猛烈, 强烈

【语境】War is the most acute form of expression of violence 不是可以

【扩展】violent adj.

【语境】She's a girl of strong convictions all of the 她是一位信念坚定的女孩。 white peopled from many at qualitative of the same of

【扩展】convict v.

9. bond/bond/n. 捆绑物, 结合

vt. 使结合 第次是,在在5vi. 结合。在,在对面点规的的孩子类的地点进一些面要是要未

【语境】This glue makes a firm bond 这种胶水粘得很结实。

10. possess/pəˈzes/vt. 具有;占据

【语境】He who scorns false glory shall possess the true. 蔑视虚荣才会获得光荣。 The state of the s

【扩展】possession n.

【搭配】possess oneself of 获得,据为己有 possess of 持有

11. preserve /pri'zəːv/ vt. 保护;维持

【语境】We must preserve our natural environment. 我们必须保护自然环境。

【搭配】preserve from 防止

12. commitment /kəˈmitmənt/ n. 承诺, 保证;信奉, 献身

【语境】She is very tired because she has taken on so many commitments 她很累,因为她承担了很多的事情。

【扩展】commit v.

vt. & vi. 使结合

【语境】Such a frame will bind our hand and foot. 这个框架会约束我们。

【搭配】bind down 捆绑,束缚。 has ald anothers me where of regard configuration. bind in 组合

bind up in 专心于某事

14. permanent / pəɪmənənt/ adj. 永久的,固定的 是是 是是 an Airsingan Airsin

【语境】The coat gives permanent protection. **这种衣服很耐穿**。

【扩展】permanently adv.

15. unite/juːˈnəit/ vt. & vi. 合并,联合; 统一 a moy of an adduct on avail 11 面積 1

【语境】We need to unite with and support each other.

【搭配】unite with 与……联合

16. attribute /ˈætribjuːt/vt. 归因于·····

The property of the state of t

【语境】We attributes his success to working hard. 我们认为他的成功是艰苦工作的结果。

【扩展】attribution n.

【搭配】attribute to 把……归因于某人(某事)

17. greed/grizd/n. 贪婪,贪心 see an internal behavior headed words a flat week.

[语境] Was it greed that made you steal it? notice books have been placed " [] []

【扩展】greedy adj. The second and the second and the second adj. The second adj.

18. orator / orata/ n. 演说者, 演讲家

【语境】He is an excellent orator. 他是一位出色的演说家。

19. virtuous / vəɪtjuəs / adj. 品德高的, 有美德的;自命清高的

【语境】There is never a truly great man that is not meanwhile truly virtuous 直下的伟人,道德必然高尚。

hm [扩展] virtue n. good boog reseated band whiten one distributed bas evol. [新華]

(二)短语

1. distinguish between:区分,辨别 [] 文本 [] 本本 [] 本本 [] 本本 []

【例句】We can distinguish between gold and copper. 我们能区分金和铜。

2. break up:解散,结束

【例句】The party breaks up and the classmates hurry home. 宴会结束了,同学们匆匆地赶回家去。 al Annil yell Jadw nor too

3. in so far as:到 … 程度 玉哥本丽长子单源"战义宝"人就"将来一拉朗【立新】

【例句】He will help you in so far as he can. 他会尽所能帮助你。

4. describe... as:把······形容为 long with at intention may as enable relative valletime as ...?

[例句] I should describe the experiment as a success. died tank verb bas [章英] 可以说,这次实验是很成功的。

5. take pleasure in doing:喜欢做······ 业事的高景于衷热器出场资动印刷[文章]

6. as to:关于

【例句】I have no doubts as to your sincerity. 含料,社会 Line St. the Appendix Doubles of Experimental Property Company of the Appendix Doubles of the Append

7. as the saying goes:正如……所说,常言道 非支肤点,常图脉直要禁门到

【例句】"Time is money,"as the saying goes 常言道:"时间就是金钱。"

8. have the courage of one's convictions:勇敢地去说或做自己认为对的事

【例句】He is considered to have the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the start of the start of the courage of his convictions and the start of the start of

(三)句子

1. When we approach the notion of friendship, our first problem is that there is a lack of socially acknowledged criteria for what makes a person a friend.

【解析】"Socially acknowledged criteria" are those established standards that are accepted by all the people in the society.

【译文】我们讨论友情这个概念的时候,面临的第一个问题就是,没有一套社会公认的择友标准。

2. They take pleasure in each other's company only in so far as they have hopes of advantage from it.

【译文】只有当他们认为彼此有希望互相利用时,才会愿意待在一起。如此时间

3. It is between goodmen that both love and friendship are chiefly found and in the highest form.

【英译】Love and friendship are mainly found between good people and the love and friendship are of the best quality.

【译文】爱和友情多半发生在品德高尚的人之间,而且以最高雅的形式出现。

4. He further defines "the good" as "those whose actions and lives leave no question as to their honor, purity, equity, and liberality; who are free from greed, llust, and violence; and who have the courage of their convictions."

【解析】"have the courage of their convictions" means "be brave enough to say and act on what they think is right even though other people may not agree."

【译文】他进一步将"好人"定义为"那些行为和生活无损其荣誉、纯洁、公正和开明的人;那些摆脱了贪念、欲望和暴力的人;那些勇于按照自己的信念说话和做事的人。"

5.... and they must share a commitment to the good.

【英译】and they must both devote themselves to pursuing what is morally right or worthy of praise.

【译文】他们应该彼此都热衷于崇高的事业。

海等品个湖。[1] 型消毒规则及增量 **友情的真谛** [1] 点是干烫热热电源, 热茎电影形

金属 東西 Man Man Man A 米歇尔·E· 多伊尔 马克·K· 史密斯

我们讨论友情这个概念的时候,面临的第一个问题就是,没有一套社会公认的择友标准。在某种情况下,我们会称某人为朋友;但是,一旦情况发生变化,朋友这个称谓就显得没有那么贴切了。因此,人们对友情真谛的理解总是很肤浅的。为了帮助我们理解友情的真正含义,我们需要回顾一下有关友情的几种传统的观点。

古希腊著名的哲学家亚里士多德的著作里阐述了一种传统的友情观。他把自己心目中真正的友情同另外两种友情区分开来。这种友情分别是:基于互利的友情以及基于愉悦的友情。所以,根据亚里士多德的观点,我们可以将友情划分为三类。

建立在功利基础上的友情。功利并不是永恒的,它随着环境变化而变化。一旦友情的根基消失,友情也会随之消失。这种类型的友情似乎在老年人之间最为常见,由于他们上了年纪的人需要的不是愉悦而是实用性。建立在功利基础上的友情也同样存在于追逐个人利益的中青年之中。由于这些人有时甚至不喜欢对方,所以他们不会在一起消磨时光,除非他们觉得可以互相利用,否则就没有交往的必要。只有当他们认为彼此有希望互相利用时,才会愿意待在一起。

建立在愉悦基础上的友情。年轻人之间的友情常常被看做是建立在愉悦的基础上的,由于年轻人的生活受感情的支配。他们所感兴趣的主要就是自己的快乐以及目前的重要机遇。但是,随着其日渐成长,他们的情趣也会发生变化,他们交朋友容易,分手也容易。年轻人的态度变化多端,甚至会一日数变,难怪他们的友情总是匆匆地开始,又匆匆地结束。

建立在美德基础上的友情。完美无瑕的友情是建立在美德的基础上的。只有建立在那些品德高尚以及拥有类似美德的人之间的友情才是最完美的。品德高尚的人,他们的行为是相同的,或者是相似的。爱和友情多半发生在品德高尚的人之间,而且以最高雅的形式出现。这种友情是少见的,需要时间,需要交往。常言道,真正的朋友必须得同甘共苦,历经风雨。只有当两个人彼此证明自己值得爱并因此获得对方的信任后,才能接受对方为自己的朋友。

另一种传统的友情观可以在古罗马政治家和演说家西塞罗的著作中找到。他认为,真正的友情只能发生在好人之间。他进一步将"好人"定义为"那些行为和生活无损其荣誉、纯洁、公正、和开明的人;那些摆脱了贪念、欲望和暴力的人;那些勇于按照自己的信念说话和做事的人。"好人之间建立的这种友情是基于美德的,它的确可以带来物质利益,但是绝对不会把追求物质利益作为目标。人类生活的社会是以共同的理性为基础的。所以,在处理朋友关系以及其他人际关系的时候,那些优越于他人的人必须平等地对待那些没有那么幸运的人。美德可以创造友情并且