

第三版

# NEW College English 新编大学英语

主 编 陈仲利  
副主编 韩 猛 翟萍娟

学生必备

4

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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主 编 陈仲利  
副主编 韩 猛 翟萍娟  
编 者 张伟伟 康 蕾 元 喻  
王京京 杜艳娇

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# 前言

《新编大学英语》(第三版)继续采用了“以学生为中心”的主题教学模式,调整了难度和梯度,融听、说、读、写、译为一体。该书内容丰富,信息量大。但对于大部分学生来说,要想真正按照教材编写者的意图完成学习任务,还需要课后做大量相关的拓展和延伸练习。

同时,随着大学英语教学改革的不断深入,各高等院校在教学模式、教学方法、课程设计和测试等方面都在进行探索和改革。为了适应时代需求,实现培养学生语言综合能力、实践能力和自主学习能力的教学目标,加强对学生自主学习的指导,把课堂教学和学生课下自主学习融为一体,我们特组织部分骨干教师编写了这套《新编大学英语(第三版)学生必备》丛书。

本丛书以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,借鉴近年来大学英语教学实践的成功经验和成果,汲取国内外先进的教学理念和教学方法,认真分析学生学习和发展的需要,以求“学用自成”。

本丛书与《新编大学英语(第三版)》教材完全同步,共四册,每册10个单元,内容包括教材内容详解、文化知识扩展、技能训练和四级测试等内容。

《新编大学英语(第三版)学生必备》丛书具有以下几个特点:

## 1 激发兴趣,开拓视野

为激发学生的学习兴趣,开拓学生的文化视野,本丛书设置了“芝麻开门”和“万花筒”两个部分,结合教材的单元主题,扩充相关的社会、文化等知识,以及名言警句、文化小常识,尤其侧重中西方文化差异,融知识性、趣味性与文化性于一体,以帮助学生快乐学习。

## 2 篇章讲解,全面赏析

教材中选用的课文都是精挑细选的佳作。如能掌握其文体、结构、主旨和行文规范,对于学生提升阅读能力、赏析能力和写作能力均有裨益。故本丛书在篇章讲解部分,特别设置了“写作文体”、“文章概要”和“参考译文”三大部分。

## 3 知识技能,精解全拓

词、句、篇三点一线,可以帮助学生自学。强调积跬步,即词汇学习。本丛书在讲解课文中的重点核心词汇部分设六个子栏目【词族】、【近义】、【反义】、【搭配】、【活译】、

【四级再现】。内容精挑细选，全面延伸扩展，形成多角度、主体化、系统化的英语词汇记忆方案。析经典，即佳句学习。本丛书将课文中的经典佳句集中展现，精心剖析句子结构、语法难点，并配有翻译练习，做到融会贯通。构全篇，即写作学习。此部分依据单元主题，设置作文题目，并配备例文。在四册书中，分别依据课程学习要求，由段落仿写至篇章书写，呈阶段性学习检测。

## 4 四级在线，同程攻克

本丛书强调夯实基础，培养能力，注重应用的原则。根据不同阶段的需要，精心编排挑选四级模拟题和真题，并附有答案和点拨，以帮助学生以练促学，检验学习成效。

本套丛书由陈仲利教授担任总主编。由于编者经验和水平所限，书中一定存在不尽如人意之处，欢迎广大师生在使用过程中批评指正。

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《新编大学英语（第三版）学生必备》丛书编写组

2012年4月28日

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# Unit 1

## 芝麻开门

### Leisure Activities

Leisure or recreational activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement, or pleasure and are considered to be "fun". In contemporary society, more and more people not only care about what to eat and wear, but also put emphasis on enriching their spare time and improving the quality of their life. They choose to do recreational activities, for example, home entertainment, attending sports, concerts, plays and other performances.

Instead of going out to the park or seeing a movie, people of all ages prefer to stay at home. To cater for people's different tastes, the home entertainment industry strives to create the most competitive product in the marketplace, such as DVDs, MP3, MP4, Cable TV, and computer games. But an increasing number of people enjoy spending some of their leisure time attending sports events or participating in competitive sports or other physical activities such as walking fast, dancing, and weight lifting. Concerts, plays and other performances constitute another source of entertainment outside the home. Cross-talk is a kind of traditional Chinese stand-up comedy accented with puns. Sometimes the performer gets up alone and talks directly to the crowd. Other times, he brings along another comedian. Cross-talk performance has undergone a revival recently, largely thanks to Guo Degang, a stout, doughy, moon-faced performer.

## 教材全解

### Text A Entertaining Humor—What's Funny?

#### 1. Bird view

##### Writing style ( 写作文体 )

整篇文章结构分明，线索清晰，描写细腻。作者对幽默故事的把握也恰到好处，既不让人觉得虚假，也不显得矫揉做作，在轻松温馨的氛围中得出结论：幽默本身是活泼的，它还会继续进行下去，只因为每天都有有趣的事情发生。

##### Summary ( 课文概要 )

The joy of laughing at a funny story is universal. Some people have a better sense of humor than others. A truly funny person has a joke for every occasion and a humorless person is not likely to be the most popular person in a group. Humorous stories consist of three parts: the setup, the body and the punch line. They take different forms, some of which are slap-stick, a play on words, puns and double-entendres.

Today's humor is not so intelligent or sophisticated as some professional humorists think it should be. However, the author doesn't think humor is to be blamed for lacking creativity and vulgar language. He believes that humor is alive and well, and it will persist simply because there are funny things every day.

##### Translation ( 参考译文 )

### 享受幽默——什么东西令人开怀?

- 1 听了一个有趣的故事会发笑、很开心，古今中外都一样。这一现象或许同语言本身一样悠久。那么，到底是什么东西使一个故事或笑话让人感到滑稽可笑的呢?
- 2 我是第一次辨认出幽默便喜欢上了它的人，因此我曾试图跟学生议论和探讨过幽默。这些学生文化差异很大，有来自拉丁美洲的，也有来自中国的。我还认真地思考过一些滑稽有趣的故事。这么做完全是出于自己的喜好。
- 3 为什么听我讲完一个笑话后，班上有些学生会笑得前仰后合，而其他学生看上去就像刚听我读了天气预报一样呢？显然，有些人对幽默比别人更敏感。而且，我们也发现有的人很善于讲笑话，而有的人要想说一点有趣的事却要费好大的劲。我们都听人说过这样的话：“我喜欢笑话，但我讲不好，也总是记不住。”有些人比别人更有幽默感，就像有些人更具有音乐、数学之类的才能一样。一个真正风趣的人在任何场合都有笑话可讲，而且讲了一个笑话，就会从他记忆里引出一连串的笑话。一个缺乏幽默感的人不可能成为一群中最受欢迎的人。一个真正有幽默感的人不仅受人喜爱，而且在任何聚会上也往往是人们注意的焦点，这么说是有道理的。

- 4 甚至有些动物也具有幽默感。我岳母从前经常来我们家，并住上很长一段时间。通常她不喜欢狗，但却很喜欢布利茨恩——我们养过的一条拉布拉多母猎犬。而且，她们的这种喜欢是相互的。布利茨恩在很小的时候就常常戏弄外祖母。当外祖母坐在起居室里她最喜欢的那张舒适的椅子上时，布利茨恩就故意把她卧室里的一只拖鞋叼到起居室，并在外祖母刚好够不到的地方蹦来跳去，一直逗到外祖母忍不住站起来去拿那只拖鞋。外祖母从椅子上一起来，布利茨恩就迅速跳上那椅子，从它那闪亮的棕色眼睛里掠过一丝拉布拉多式的微笑，无疑是在说：“啊哈，你又上了我的当。”
- 5 典型的笑话或幽默故事由明显的三部分构成。第一部分是铺垫（即背景），接下来是主干部分（即故事情节），随后便是妙语（即一个出人意料或令人惊讶的结尾）。如果这个妙语含有一定的幽默成分，便会使这个笑话很有趣。通常笑话都有这三部分，而且每部分都必须交代清楚。如果讲故事或说笑话的人使用听众都熟悉的手势和语言，则有助于增强效果。
- 6 我们可以对幽默这种娱乐进行分析，从而发现究竟是什么使一个有趣的故事或笑话令人发笑。举例来说，最常见的幽默有以下几种，包括了从最显而易见的幽默到比较微妙含蓄的幽默。
- 7 “滑稽剧”是最明显的幽默。其语言简单、直截了当，常常以取笑他人为乐。说笑打闹这种形式过去是、现在仍然是滑稽说笑演员和小丑的惯用技巧。它为不同年龄、不同文化背景的人们所喜爱。几乎本世纪的每个讲英语的滑稽说笑演员都曾以这样或那样的方式使用过下面这则笑话。一位男士问另一位男士：“昨晚我看到的那位和你在一起的夫人是谁？”那位男士回答道：“那可不是什么夫人，那是我老婆。”这个笑话的幽默之处在于第二位男士说他的妻子不是一位夫人，也就是说她不是一位高雅的女人。这个笑话并没有因为经常讲而变得不再那么好笑。由于这是一个经典笑话，观众都知道要说什么，而且因为大家对这个笑话很熟悉而更加珍爱它。
- 8 中国的相声是一种特殊的滑稽剧。相声中两名中国喜剧演员幽默地谈论诸如官僚主义者、家庭问题或其他一些有关个人的话题。相声随处都能听到，无论是在乡村的小舞台上，还是在北京最大的剧院里，抑或在广播、电视上。它显然是中国家喻户晓的一种传统的幽默形式。
- 9 “文字游戏”不像滑稽剧那样浅显，它是因语言的误用或误解而令人发笑。我特别喜欢的一个例子是三位年长的绅士在英国乘火车旅行的故事。当火车慢慢停下来时，第一位绅士问道：“这是 Wembley（温布利）吗？”“不，”第二位绅士说：“是 Thursday（星期四）。”“我也是，”第三位说道，“让我们下车喝杯啤酒吧。”我们知道上了年纪的人往往耳背，因此会把 Wembley（温布利）听成了 Wednesday（星期三），把 Thursday（星期四）听成了 thirsty（渴了），这样一来就为第三位老人的妙语做好了铺垫。
- 10 著名的中国漫画家和幽默家丁聪便是一位文字游戏大师。在他的一幅幽默漫画中，一位老师说：“你为什么一字不改地抄别人的作业？”那位年轻的学生回答道：“我没有一字不改地抄。我把作业上的名字改成自己的了。”在丁聪的另一幅经典漫画里，一位生气的父亲问道：“告诉我，1 加 2 等于几？”儿子说：“我不知道。”这位不耐烦的父亲接着说道：“比方说，你、你妈妈和我，我们加起来一共是几个，傻瓜？”儿子得意地回答道：

“是三个傻瓜。”无论这些故事是漫画还是笑话，是由演滑稽剧的喜剧演员说还是由搭档的相声演员讲，都为各地人民所喜爱。人们喜爱这些有趣的故事，因为它们贴近现实生活，而且里面那些出人意料的妙语十分有趣。

- 11 双关语是一种更微妙的文字游戏。它使用的技巧是利用发音相似的词或同一个词的不同意思。有些批评家认为双关语是最低级的幽默，但我不同意这种观点。双关语与其他形式的幽默相比需要更细微、更巧妙的语言技巧；然而，简单的双关语甚至很小的孩子也能利用。例如，谜语或脑筋急转弯问题常使用双关语做铺垫、制造故事情节，而且更多地用在妙语部分。双关语是我最早懂得的幽默。记得大约在五岁时我听到了下面这个谜语。一个人问：“什么东西整个儿是黑的、白的和红的？”另外一个人通常猜不出来，于是问道：“我不猜了。是什么呀？”出谜语的人回答：“是报纸。”如果你知道在英语中“red（红色）”和“read（读）”的读音一样但意思显然不同，答案就很明显了。
- 12 DOUBLE ENTENDRES（法语中的“一语双关”）是双关语的特殊形式，其中的词或短语有双重意思。两个意思往往很不相同，一个比较恰当，另一个往往比较粗俗——但并不总是这样。我喜欢那个关于一位中学教师和校长因看见学生在校操场上接吻而感到担心的故事，故事并不过火。那位教师对学生们说：“我和校长已经决定停止在学校操场上接吻。”听到笑声，她意识到她没有把意思表达清楚，于是补充说：“我的意思是不能再在我们的鼻子下面发生接吻这样的事了。”当然，这个解释并没有纠正她的第一句话，反而使这个笑话的双重含义变得更加好笑。
- 13 一些专业的幽默家认为如今的幽默大多缺乏智慧，不够巧妙。他们不喜欢在幽默中过多使用有色情意味或粗俗的语言，而且觉得大多数幽默家缺乏创造性。的确，现在有些幽默令人震惊，但我认为这不是幽默的过错。幽默本身是活泼健康的，它还会继续生存下去，只因为每天都有有趣的事情发生。一些有幽默感的人会看到、听到这些有趣的事情，并把把它们编成妙趣横生、令人开心的笑话和故事。

## Answers ( 题目详解 )

### Reading Comprehension

1 Paragraphs	Topics
Paras. 1-3	Humor is <u>universal</u> , but people's sense of humor <u>varies</u> .
Para. 4	Even <u>animals</u> have a sense of humor. The writer's <u>dog</u> is a good example.
Para. 5	The typical three parts of a joke: 1) <u>the setup</u> , 2) <u>the body</u> , 3) <u>the punch line</u> .
Paras. 6-12	Different forms of humor: 1) <u>slapstick</u> , 2) <u>Chinese cross-talk</u> , 3) <u>a play on words</u> , 4) <u>puns</u> , and double entendres.
Para. 13	Humor will <u>persist</u> even though some professional humorists think today's humor is not very <u>intelligent</u> or <u>sophisticated</u> .

2 1 B 2 D 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 A 7 A 8 D 9 B 10 B

### 3 Sample

I think there are several factors that lead to the different responses, such as one's personality, knowledge of the world, cultural background, etc. Some people are more sensitive to humor. They like to laugh, and they enjoy jokes. They are more imaginative. After hearing a joke, they will use their imagination to make the joke more laughable. Others may not understand the joke well, perhaps because they don't have the right knowledge, or because of their limited cultural background, etc. Another barrier, I think, is the language. Sometimes when a foreign teacher tells a joke, his students cannot understand it because of some difficult words. And people from different cultures may perceive humor differently.

### 4 Joke 1

One day a visitor from the city came to a small rural area to drive around on the country roads, see how the farms looked, and perhaps see how farmers earned a living. (SETUP) The city man saw a farmer in his yard, holding a pig up in his hands, and lifting it so that the pig could eat apples from an apple tree. The city man said to the farmer, "I see that your pig likes apples, but isn't that quite a waste of time?" (BODY)

The farmer replied, "What's time to a pig?" (PUNCH LINE)

### Joke 2

One absent-minded professor approached the edge of a wide river, and far across on the other side he saw another absent-minded professor. (SETUP) The first man called out loudly, "Hello! How do I get to the other side of the river?" (BODY)

The second man on the far side of the river shouted back, "Hello! You are already on the other side of the river." (PUNCH LINE)

### 5 Sample

- I agree with it because people enjoy laughter. Humorous people know that laughter is the best medicine. In fact, this kind of insult is not insulting in its real sense because when people are trying to make others laugh the focus is on the fun they can enjoy, not on insulting them. People often need self-mockery to survive, to let out anger, and to get out of difficult or embarrassing situations. Life should be filled with laughter. How boring the world would be if everybody was serious and humorless.
- I don't agree with it. Dignity is the most important thing. I wouldn't allow anyone to insult me even if they intend to make me laugh. As a matter of fact, they wouldn't be able to make me laugh if they are insulting me. When people are getting together, friendliness and harmony are the priorities. I enjoy jokes, but I think some jokes go too far because they hurt people.

## Vocabulary

- |   |                             |                              |                          |                 |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1 A entertaining            | B entertainment              | C entertained            | D entertainer   |
|   | 2 A recognizable            | B recognized                 | C recognition            |                 |
|   | 3 A tempting                | B temptation                 | C tempt                  |                 |
|   | 4 A reasoned                | B reasoning                  | C reasonable             | D reason        |
|   | 5 A analyzed                | B analytical                 | C analyst                | D analysis      |
|   | 6 A valuable                | B valuation                  | C valued/values          | D value         |
|   | 7 A humorist                | B humor                      | C humorous               | D humorless     |
|   | 8 A understandable          | B understanding              | C understand             | D misunderstood |
| 2 | 1 a sense of responsibility | 2 a sense of safety/security | 3 a sense of inferiority |                 |
|   | 4 a sense of superiority    | 5 a sense of rhythm          | 6 a sense of justice     |                 |
|   | 7 a sense of shame          | 8 a sense of helplessness    | 9 a sense of direction   |                 |
|   | 10 a sense of urgency       |                              |                          |                 |
| 3 | 1 mischief                  | 2 sense                      | 3 end                    | 4 successful    |
|   | 6 individually              | 7 response                   | 8 answer                 | 9 directly      |
|   |                             |                              |                          | 5 contacted     |
|   |                             |                              |                          | 10 followed     |

## Translation

- 1 Lively behavior is normal for a four-year-old child.
- 2 Fast cars appeal to John, but he can't afford one.
- 3 Dave required a lot of time to study the diverse arguments.
- 4 I asked my boss for clarification, and she explained the project to me again.
- 5 Photographic film is very sensitive to light.
- 6 Mutual encouragement can be a great help, especially in the early days.
- 7 Jimmy cried when people made fun of him.
- 8 John won't give up. He persists in his opinion/viewpoint.
- 9 Ted always wants to be the focus/center of attention.
- 10 Is it cheaper if we buy the ticket in advance?



## 2. Knowledge and skills

## Vocabulary ( 积跬步-词汇 )

**comfort** /'kʌmfət/*n.* 安慰; 舒适 *v.* 安慰, 使舒适【词族】comfortable *adj.* 使人舒服的, 舒适的; comfortably *adv.* 舒服地, 舒适地; comforting *adj.* 令人宽慰的; comfortless *adj.* 不舒服的

【词块】take comfort from reading 从阅读中获得安慰; comfortable bed 舒服的床; live comfortably 活得舒服; comforting words 令人宽慰的话; a comfortless room 不舒服的房间

【近义】relief/ease/consolation *n.* 安慰, 舒服, 安慰者【反义】agony/discomfort/distress/grief *n.* 疼痛, 痛苦

【例句】However, the first generation of space hotels should offer tourists a much more comfortable experience. [CET-4, 2006.12 快速阅读]

**completely** /kəm'pli:tli/*adv.* 完全地; 完整地【词族】complete *adj.* 完全的 *v.* 完成; completion *n.* 完成, 结束; complex *adj.* 复杂的, 难懂的; complicated *adj.* 复杂的, 难懂的; compliment *n.* 赞扬, 问候

【词块】completely different 截然不同; complete agreement 意见完全一致; the completion of the building 大楼的竣工; complex structure 错综复杂的构造; complicated system 复杂的系统; pay sb. a compliment 赞扬某人

【近义】entirely/thoroughly/totally/fully/absolutely 完全地, 全部地

【反义】incompletely *adv.* 不完全地

【例句】Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane. [CET-4, 2010.6 阅读]

**concept** /'kɒnsept/*n.* 概念, 观念, 思想【词族】conception *n.* 思想; 构想; conceptual *adj.* 概念的; conceptually *adv.* 概念地

【词块】an abstract concept 抽象概念; a good conception 构思绝妙; a conceptual model 概念模式; conceptually similar 概念上相似

【例句】In regard to a concept for a space hotel initially planned by Space Island, such a hotel could offer guests every convenience they might find at a hotel on Earth, and some they might not. [CET-4, 2006.12 快速阅读]

**critic** /'krɪtɪk/

*n.* 批评家, 评论家

【词族】critical *adj.* 决定性的; 批评(判)的; criticize *v.* 批评; 评论; criticism *n.* 批评; 评论, 评论文章

【词块】film/water critics 影评家/水评家; critical mind 批判性思维; harshly criticize 强烈指责; literary criticism 文学评论

【例句】Just as she will have her critics, she will also have millions of fans who usually have little interest in the First Lady. [CET-4, 2009.12 阅读]

**diverse** /daɪ'vɜːs/

*adj.* 不同的, 多种多样的

【词族】diversity *n.* 差异性, 不同点; diversion *n.* 转向, 偏离; diversified *adj.* 多样的, 多种多样的; diversely *adv.* 不同地, 多样化地; diversification *n.* 多样化

【词块】diverse cultures 不同的文化背景; a rich diversity of opinions 意见纷纭; traffic diversion 交通改道; diversified products 多样化产品; market diversification 市场多元化

【近义】different/unlike/dissimilar 不同的, 多种多样的

【例句】It is equally true that, in studying the diverse wisdom of others, we learn how to think. [CET-4, 2003.1 阅读]

**entertainment** /,entə'teɪnmənt/

*n.* 娱乐, 消遣

【词族】enter *v.* 进来, 进去; 加入机构; entertain *v.* 招待; 使有兴趣; entertaining *adj.* 有趣的, 娱乐的

【词块】forms of entertainment 娱乐形式; enter into sth. 开始讨论; entertain guests 招待客人; an entertaining speech 妙趣横生的演讲

【近义】pleasure/amusement *n.* 娱乐

【例句】It has been designed for conducting research, not entertainment. [CET-4, 2006.6 快速阅读]

**intelligent** /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/

*adj.* 聪明的; 理解力强的

【词族】intellectual *adj.* 智力的, 理智的; intelligible *adj.* 可理解的, 明了的; intelligently *adv.* 聪明地, 明智地; intelligence *n.* 智力, 才智; intellect *n.* 智力

【词块】a highly intelligent child 非常聪明的孩子; intellectual development 智力发展; intelligible explanation 明白易懂的解释; intelligently control 智能控制; a person of high intelligence 智力高的人; human intellect 人类的智慧

【例句】The most basic details were unclear and confusing. I was surprised, because these were intelligent people. [CET-4, 2009.12 听力]