英语专业三年级(上)用

新编英语教程(第五册)

辅 导 用 书

主编　方笑君

对外经济贸易大学出版社

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(京)新登字 182 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语教程(第 5 册)辅导用书/ 方笑君主编 . —北京:对外经济贸易大学出版社,2005
ISBN 7-81078-445-5

Ⅰ. 新… Ⅱ. 方… 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(2005)第 016903 号

2005 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行

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对外经济贸易大学出版社
北京市朝阳区惠新东街 12 号 邮政编码:100029
网址:http://www.uibep.com

山东省莱芜市圣龙印务书刊有限责任公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行
成品尺寸:140mm×203mm 6.625 印张 166 千字
2005 年 3 月北京第 1 版 2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81078-445-5/ H·083
印数:0 001 - 5 000 册 定价:12.00 元

前 言

《新编英语教程》5—6 册（李观仪主编，上海外语教育出版社出版），作为大学本科英语专业三年级“高级英语”课程，是国家教育部推荐使用的优秀重点教材。该教材起点高，语言摄入量大，涉及的知识面广，所选课文均源于英美原著材料，具有典型的语言代表性，学生在学习时自然会遇到不少困难，教师在教学上也感到有一定的难度。因此，为了帮助广大师生较好地达到学习和掌握该教程所规定的要求，笔者根据自己多年的教学实践，专门编写了这本学习指南，供大家参考之用。

《新编英语教程》5—6 册在面世之初，就已经有了相应的配套练习答案用书。而后又相继出版了教师用书。这无疑为教师和学生提供了不小的帮助。尽管如此，课文中仍然存在着很多难点使学习者一时无法解决。虽然答案在手，但大家还是有一种知其然，不知其所以然的迷茫感。所以笔者建议在继续使用教师用书或曰答案用书的同时，应多从课文篇章结构理解的角度上考虑，将重点放在每个单元主课文（即 Text One）中出现的相关人文背景知识和一些可能学生较难理解的句子包括不少经常容易产生混淆的词或不常见的词组上。基于以上考虑，本书的编写特点是：不再重复已有的练习答案，不提供每个单元中为学生课后阅读设计的副课文的相关注释，不分析范文中的写作风格，而是本着使复杂的东西简单化、简单的东西多样化的原则，试图用较简明的英语对文中的语言现象进行精确的解释和对比，使得学生在原有水平的基础上逐渐摒弃依靠参考答案，先入为主式的被动学

习状态，而培养自己强化、巩固用英语进行复杂思维的语言定势和学会如何有效学习的能力，把所学知识具体化，最终达到完全理解课文中的若干难点的学习目标。

另外，为了更好地帮助学生随时检测每学期按部就班的学习水平，并有意识地拓展该教程的深度和广度，笔者还特地在每一单元后补充了一些附加的练习题，借此达到巩固所学的语言点知识的目的。笔者期望该丛书能成为一套比较实用的高级英语学习的参考书。

黄静同志参与了本书的部分文字编辑工作。

由于笔者水平所限，书中尚有不少谬误或疏漏，敬请读者指正。

编者

2004 年 10 月

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Unit One Hit the Nail on the Head

I . About the Author

Alan Warner — an English teacher at Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda . In this essay, he suggests that students whose native language is not English should use right words and expressions whenever they learn English .

II . ackground: Related Famous Persons & Some Useful Information

a . *Gustave Flaubert* (1821 - 1880) — French novelist, was associated with the movement of naturalism and known as one of the greatest realists of 19th century, France . He devoted his life to long hours in heavy toil over his work . His writing is marked by exactness and accuracy of observation, extreme impersonality and objectivity of treatment, precision and expressiveness in style, or the principle of the exact word (le mot juste) .

b . *Mrs . Malaprop* — a famous character in Sheridan s comedy “ The Rivals ” (1775) . She is noted for her blunders in the use of words .“ As headstrong as an allegory (alligator) on the banks of the Nile ” is one of her grotesque misapplica-

tions . She also requests that no delusions to the past he made . She has given us the word“ malapropism ”(a ludicrous misuse of a word) as a name for such mistakes .

c . *Hindi* — a literary and official language of northern India

d . *Swahili* — a Bantu language used widely in East Africa and in the Congo region

e . *Bantus* — people belonging to a group of tribes found in equatorial and southern Africa

f . *Uganda* — an independent country in East Africa; until 1962, it was a British colony

g . *chic* [i k] — fashionable, smart and elegant in French

h . *weltanschauung* — world view in German

i . *ahimsa* — Hindi word meaning the Hindi and Buddhist doctrine of refraining from harming any living being

j . *safari* — a trip through wild country, especially in east or central Africa, hurting or photographing big animals

III . Explanation to the text

1 . *hit the nail on the head* — an English proverb, meaning: use the right word exactly; guess a right word; arrive at the exact conclusion .

2 . ynonyms:

A . *clumsy* — implies stiffness, heaviness, and blundering as the source of the lack of grace

e .g . is ～ attempts at the humor failed to get a conversation starts .

B . *awkward* — lacking grace, ease, or proficiency

e .g . e was quite ～ before large audiences, but very ef-

fective at small gatherings .

C . *ungainly* — stresses the lack of physical adroitness and suggests limbs and joints out of control .

e .g . The ～ young man stumbled up the door and rang .

3 . *So with language; the good craftsman will choose words that drive home his point firmly and exactly* . — Therefore, it is the same with language, the linguist will choose exact words to express his idea as perfectly as he can .

drive something home — force (something) into the right place

drive home a point — try to force somebody to understand or accept it

craftsman includes: carpenter, blacksmith, cobbler, tailor and other skilled workmen .

4 . *deft* — skillful

5 . *squarely* — firmly, directly

6 . *apt* — i . suitable; ii . likely

7 . *A word that is more or less right, a loose phrase, an ambiguous expression, a vague adjective, will not satisfy a writer who aims at clean English* . — A writer who is particular about the exactness of an expression in English will never feel happy with a word which fails to express an idea exactly .

more or less — i . approximately; ii . almost

8 . *scrupulous* — meticulous, painstaking

9 . *that constitutes his limitation* — that forms his shortcoming in certain respects

constitute — make up or form

10 . *Choosing words is part of the process of realization, of defi-*

ning our thoughts and feelings for ourselves as well as for those who hear or read our words — To a certain degree, the process of finding the right words to use is a process of perfection where you try to search for words that may most accurately express your thoughts and feelings, and words that may most effectively make people understand your thoughts and feelings .

11 . *It is hard work choosing the right words, but we shall be rewarded by the satisfaction that finding them brings* — Finding the most suitable words to use is not an easy job . But there is nothing like the delight we should experience when such a word is located .

reward — is restricted to a form of payment earned by somebody for his effort .

award — prize given by an organization for somebody done something well

12 . *The exact use of language gives us mastery over the material we are dealing with* — Once we are able to use language accurately, we are in a position to fully understand our subject matter .

13 . *Command of words is ultimately command over life and experience* . — In the end, the degree you master words depends on your accumulation of life and experience .

ultimately — *in the end*

14 . ord distinctions:

concept — may apply the idea formed after consideration of a category or, more broadly, to any widely accepted of what a thing ought to be .

conception — often interchangeable with concept, stresses the process of imagining or formulating and often applies to a peculiar or individual idea rather than to a widely held one .

15 . ord distinctions:

A . *precise* — great accuracy about very tiny details

e .g . He kept ～ records of income and expenditures .

B . *accurate* — that there are degrees of conformity to such a standard and stresses the painstaking care necessary for the attainment of fidelity to truth or fact

e .g . All the answers were ～ .

C . *exact* — extreme accuracy in measurable qualities or quantities

e .g . Please have the ～ change ready .

16 . *human action* — action taken by man

humane action — merciful action

human killer — person that kills humans

humane killer — that which kills but causes little pain .

17 . *We don t have to look far afield to find evidence of bad carpentry in language* . — It is unnecessary for us to look far away to find evidence of bad command of language .

far afield — very far away

18 . *rife* — widespread, common, for something negative

19 . *malapropism* — the unintentional misuse of a word

20 . *singularity of mind* — oddity of mind

singleness of mind — concentration

21 . *steadfastly* — firmly

22 . *epitomize* — be typical of

imprison — (here fig .) limit

coercion — compulsion

single out — select for special treatment

23 . *distill* — extract, obtain

24 . *alteration* — the act of changing

25 . *to be alive to these differences* — to know these differences so well

to be alive — to be alert; know well

26 . *expire* — die

27 . *indigent* — poverty-stricken、poor、penniless

28 . ynonyms:

A . *creep* — move slowly, stealthily with the body close to the ground with hands and knees

B . *loiter* — linger idly without real purpose

C . *march* — walk in a regular manner in a group

D . *meander* — wander about in various directions

E . *pace* — walk slowly in a regular step

F . *patrol* — walk by moving continually around it

G . *plod* — walk heavily or slowly with great effort

H . *prowl* — move about stealthily in order to steal or attack somebody

I . *ramble* — go for a long walk in the countryside for pleasure

J . *roam* — walk from one place to another without fixed plan

K . *saunter* — walk in a leisure, relaxed way (not in a city)

L . *shuffle* — move without lifting one s feet in a weary way

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M . *stagger* — move unsteadily

N . *stalk* — move in a threatening, proud way

O . *step* — walk in a short distance, in a particular direction

P . *stride* — walk with a long or large step in a vigorous way

Q . *strut* — walk in an arrogant manner

R . *stroll* — saunter in an urban area

S . *toddle* — walk in unsteady steps (for a child to learn to walk)

T . *tramp* — walk with a firm, heavy step in a particular direction

U . *tread* — walk carefully

V . *trudge* — travel over a long distance in a steady hard manner

W . *walk* — general term

X . *prance* — move in a proud manner (literal word)

Y . *sidle* — move in a shy way

29 . *take courage* — feel hopeful and confident about something .

30 . *Better know two words exactly than three vaguely* . — Knowing three words roughly is not so good as knowing two ones exactly .

IV . Additional Useful Words and Expressions

1 . ynonyms:

A . *smirk* — smile in a self-satisfied or foolish manner

B . *simper* — smile in a silly manner

C . *grin* — smile with one s teeth shown

D . *beam* — smile happily like a child

2 . ynonyms:

A . *coma* — a long-continuing unconscious state

B . *hibernate* — to pass the winter for sleep

C . *drowse* — doze only half-way

D . *doze* — sleep slightly

E . *slumber* — sleep soundly

3 . ynonyms:

A . *alms* — (old) money given to the poor

B . *donation* — a gift of money or goods to a fund or collection

C . *endowment* — a permanent income given to an institution

D . *grant* — money given for a particular purpose

4 . ynonyms:

A . *nibble* — take small bite of something

B . *munch* — chew something with one s mouth closed

C . *chew* — work or grind (food) between the teeth

D . *gulp* — swallow eagerly or in large mouthful

5 . ynonyms:

A . *kernel* — most important part

B . *gist* — main idea

C . *quintessence* — purist and most essential part

6 . ord finder:

A . say: . peak / tell / declare / pronounce / express / state / argue

b . affirm / mention / allege / recite / repeat

B . see: . ehold/ look at/ glimpse/ glance at/ survey
b . contemplate/ perceive/ discern/ observe
c . know/ comprehend/ remark/ distinguish

C . beverage: liquor/ wine/ beer/ tea/ coffee/ milk/ drink

D . excitement: . gitation/ perturbation/ commotion/ disturbance
b . tension/ bustle/ stir/ flutter/ sensation

E . delight: joy/ gladness/ charm/ rapture/ ecstasy

F . skillful: . apt/ ingenious/ handy/ ready quick
b . capable/ able/ gifted/ talented/ dexterous

7 . ome useful words:

till — prepare (land) for the growing of crops, esp . with a plough

diminutive — (formal) very small

willowy — (formal) slender and graceful

docile — (somebody or animal) quiet and easy to manage

V . Additional Language Work For Practice

I) Vocabulary

1 . he bishop preached a farewell sermon to a(n) _____ that filled the church to overflowing .

A . congregation . audience . procession D . reunion

2 . lthough he was neat and well-groomed, he was slightly unattractive in _____ .

A . outlook B . look C . appearance D . feature

3 . ew mineral resources may be discovered during the forth-

coming Antarctic _____ .

A . excursion B . voyage C . expedition D . campaign

4 . he had just _____ the shell of the hard-boiled egg and was starting to peel it off .

A . snapped B . cracked C . fractured D . burst

5 . he Fosters believe so firmly in family equality that they never go to visit their friends without their children s _____ .

A . allowance B . permit C . concession D . permission

6 . esides washing that cut , put some _____ on it in case you have got some dirt in it .

A . medicine B . disinfectant C . antiseptic D . antidote

7 . ur new house is very _____ for the office as I can get there in five minutes .

A . comfortable B . suitable C . available D . convenient

8 . he children were having a wonderful time _____ on the frozen lake .

A . slipping B . gliding C . skidding D . sliding

9 . he lorry was traveling at a high _____ .

A . rate B . quickness C . acceleration D . speed

10 . nly hotel guests have the _____ of using the private beach .

A . occasion B . possibility C . privilege D . habit

Key:

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

II) Cloze

We were having such __(1)__ weather in London that Roberta suggested __(2)__ Christmas week in an Italian seaside resort we had visited the previous summer . We thought this idea __(3)__ for __(4)__ day or two and then made __(5)__ our minds to go . When I asked my brother whether I could __(6)__ some money from him, he advised me __(7)__ going anywhere __(8)__ that time of year but finally __(9)__ to help us when I promised faithfully to __(10)__ him back the loan from my next month s salary . The manager of a local tourist office gave us some advice and a lot of useful __(11)__ about our __(12)__ from London to Italy, hotels and the type of clothes to __(13)__ with us for Christmas week .“ You d better __(14)__ London at __(15)__ two days before Christmas if you can, if not earlier, so __(16)__ to be __(17)__ plenty of time for the Christmas Eve celebrations,” he said .“ I hope you enjoy __(18)__ .”

Now we are looking forward to __(19)__ in a warm sunny country for a few days . But we have just heard __(20)__ the radio that icy gales are sweeping Southern Europe while London is now enjoying blue skies and warm sunshine .

Key:

1 . cold/ bad/ npleasant 2 . spending 3 . over 4 . a

5 . up 6 . borrow 7 . against 8 . at 9 . agreed

10 . give/ pay 11 . information 12 . journey 13 . take

14 . leave 15 . least 16 . as 17 . in

18 . yourselves 19 . staying 20 . on

III) ransformation work: finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence above it .

1 . e had never been on board a ship before .

This was the _____ .

2 . e kept making angry comments during the reading of the radio news .

While _____ .

3 . t was your father s wish that you should become an engineer .

Your father wanted _____ .

4 . Let s take some flowers to Aunt Penelope .” June suggested .

June suggested _____ .

5 . omeone has stolen the Chief Constable s car .

The Chief Constable _____ .

6 . s he grows older he becomes increasingly cheerful .

The older _____ .

7 . e painted his letter-box red so that it looked more conspicuous .

He painted his letter-box red so as _____ .

8 . he asked a policeman the distance to the nearest post of-

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