

浙江大学

《新编大学英语》

学习指导

第一册

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内 容 简 介

本书共包括 12 个单元,每个单元由课堂讨论导入、词语巧记活用、课文难点详释、练习疑难点拨及参考译文 5 个部分组成。它针对性强,对语言点和知识点的讲解细致深入,有利于增加词汇量及提高英语综合能力,是学习《新编大学英语》的得力助手。

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编者的话

《新编大学英语》的一个重要特点是课堂上以学生为活动中心来组织教学。学生在课堂讨论中身临其境地进行学习,这无疑对教师和学生都是一个新的挑战。综观全教材,词汇量大、词语含义广、阅读材料丰富、涉及面广,因而有一定的难度。为了帮助学生学好这套教材,我们组织几位讲授过本教材的有经验的教师把自己教授本教材的心得、体会、做法归纳总结出来,汇集成这套《新编大学英语学习指导》。

课堂讨论导入 我们深知学生们课堂用英语讨论开口难,能热烈讨论就更难了。为此,我们在本项中不但引出讨论的提纲,给出相应的表达模式,还提供了丰富的相关词汇和表达方法。

词语巧记活用 本项包括单词、词组。重点在“一要记住、二会应用”。要记住词语就要想一些办法,比如利用构词知识,相关的词义联想或词形比较等行之有效的方法加深记忆。要学会掌握词语的用法,就要多实践、多比较。本项给出了同义词辨析、英语固定搭配及习惯用法。只要掌握好这些应用要点,使用起来就会游刃有余。

课文难点详释 对主课文中的难点、要点加以详细解析、诠释。所谓难点无非有两类:一是语法难点:对于这一点我们主要从语法规则,习惯用法或特殊用法上来讲述。二是理解难点:要么句子过长、要么层次太多、要么背景太生疏。我们力求针对不同的难点进行讲解:讲到要点、讲到实处、讲则讲透。使学习者对问题能做到“迎刃而解”。

练习疑难点拨 对于书中练习都给出答案,对于练习中的重点、难点加以点拨、解析。附有听力的原朗读材料或对话材料,便于学生在复习时深化理解和练习。只要学生通过练习去反复训练,应用时就会瓜熟蒂落、水到渠成。

参考译文 主课文参考译文有助于学生课前预习和课后复习时更好地理解课文内容。课外阅读的参考译文则能帮助学生加深对材料的理解。参考译文经任课教师认真推敲,力求做到表达准确、达意、用词用语符合汉语习惯。以便给学生提供上乘的翻译范文。

由于参编教师都是本教材的使用者,因此本书的指导思想、体例、内容更具针对性和实用性。只是浏览一遍就匆匆编写指导书与讲授过几遍再编写指导书,其质量是大不一样的。

编者虽已尽力,本书不当之处在所难免,敬请各位读者指正。

王兴国、丛波

2002年3月

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Unit One Love

一、课堂讨论导入

1. Getting to Know Each Other

Some Useful Words and Phrases :

—province, city, county, town

—carefree, happy, depressed

—key(重点的)high school, high school attached to... (……附属中学)

—playing cards/Chinese chess, listening to records, traveling, kite-flying (放风筝), swimming, football

首先看几则自我介绍用语,请熟记并灵活运用:

Let me introduce myself. 我先自我介绍一下。

I'm/My name is Ada Acheson. You can call me Ada. 我是艾达·阿奇森,叫我艾达好了。

I spent my whole childhood in the country. 我的童年是在农村度过的。

I was born and raised in Southern German, but my parents are from America. 我出生和生长在德国南部,父母祖籍美国。

I am from a humble family. 我出身贫寒。

I graduated first in my class in 2000. 2000年我以全班第一的成绩毕业。

I am a man of many interests. 我这人兴趣广泛。

I'm a film fan, how about you? 我是影迷,你呢?

I can play quite a few musical instruments but I'm not particularly good at any one. 乐器我能来几样,但一样也不精通。

My philosophy is a smart young man should be independent as early as possible. 我的人生哲学是:一个有为的青年应尽早自立。

我们知道同陌生人接触不是件容易的事,但如果你掌握了以下几种开场白,就另当别论了。

Nice day, isn't it?

Horrible weather we're having...

Excuse me, have you got a right...?

Oh, could you help me, I'm looking for...

Sorry, I couldn't help overhearing—do you mention something about...

一般向陌生人询问个人的事情时,应该委婉些。下面是一

些引出问题的开场白：

I was wondering if you could help me. I'd like to know...

I wonder if you could tell me...

Excuse me, do you know... ?

I hope you don't mind my asking, but I'd like to know...

Something else I'd like to know is...

当你需要思考或想要拖延回答时,可用这些回答技巧:

Well, let me see...

Well, now...

Oh, let me think for a minute...

I'm not sure, I'll have to check...

That's a very interesting question...

当你可能知道答案,而不愿意作答时,可以回绝如下:

I'm not really sure...

I'm sorry, I really don't know...

I've got no idea...

I'd like to help you, but...

当你想进一步了解详情或是不满意对方的回答时,你可以进一步提出问题。对更多信息的提问:

Could you tell me some more about... ?

Would you mind telling me about... ?

I'd like to know more about...

Something else I was wondering is...

Sorry, that's not really what I mean. What I'd like to know is...

2. Getting to Know the Members of the Family

Warm-up Questions : Do you have any brothers or sisters ?

How many people are there in your family ?

Could you draw your family tree ?

What does your father/mother do ?

Family Members :

—father, mother, uncle, aunt

—brother, sister, elder brother, younger brother, elder sister, younger sister, cousin

—son, daughter, nephew, niece

—father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law

—grand-father, grand-mother, great-grandfather, great-grand-mother, grandson, granddaughter

3. Talking about Someone You Like or Dislike

Some Useful Words and Phrases :

—generous(慷慨的), patient, considerate(体贴的), acute(敏锐的), resolute(果断的), courageous(勇敢的), intelligent, modest, prudent(谨慎的), respectable, easy-going, hard-working

下面是一些情感表达法。

询问别人喜欢与不喜欢的基本句型:

Are you fond of/keen on jazz ?

Do you enjoy/like swimming ?

How do you like/What do you think of Dixieland ?

What kind of/sort of/type of music do you like ?

Who's your favorite singer ?

Could you tell me if you have a fondness for rock ?

I wonder if you enjoy reading on the weekend ?

Do you feel an attachment for her ?

Which color do you prefer, red or black ?

What would you rather do, travel by train or by air ?

表示喜欢的基本句型:

I enjoy/like/love jazz.

I really/especially enjoy/like/love/adore reading lyrics.

I am crazy about playing football.

I really care for that cotton dress.

I can't find words to express how lovely it is.

The film is really super/fantastic/terrific.

表示厌恶的基本句型:

I hate/don't like the way he talks.

I really can't work up any enthusiasm for that film.

It's a pain having to get along with a fellow like him.

There is nothing new in what you say.

I see nothing funny in it.

That opera is not to my taste.

Disgusting, isn't it ?

Oh, hell/how awful !

I really/especially dislike beef.

4. Read the Following Poem and Learn It by Heart.

In loveliness, in sickness, in confusion

The mere knowledge of friendship makes it possible to

Endure, even if the friend is powerless to help
It is enough that they exist
Friendship is not diminished by distance or time
By imprisonment or war, by suffering or silence
It is in these things that it roots most deeply
It is from those things that it flowers

* * *

Love is an active power in man, a power which breaks through the wall which separates man from his fellow man, which unites him with others; Love makes him overcome the sense of isolation and separateness, permits him to be himself and retain his integrity.

(爱是活跃于人心中的一种力量,它冲破人与人之间的隔阂,使我们紧紧相连;它使我们战胜孤独无助,却仍使我们保持着自我个性的独立完整。)

Sayings

A thousand friends are few, one enemy is too many.

朋友千人尚觉少,仇敌一个尤嫌多。

Friendship is like money, easier made than kept.

友谊如金钱一般,容易得到却不易保持。

A true friend is known in the day of adversity.

疾风知劲草,患难见真情。

Love is blind.

爱情是盲目的。

The course of true love never did run smooth.

通向真爱的路从无坦途。

——Shakespeare 莎士比亚

It is impossible to love and to be wise.

爱令智昏。

——Francis Bacon 培根

二、词语巧记活用

1. activity [æk'tivəti]

- n.* ① the state or quality of being active or lively 活力,活动性
e. g. When a man is over 70, his time of full activity is usually past.
当人活到七十岁以后,他充满活力的时期通常已过

去了。

② things to be done 活动

e. g. practical activities 实践活动 physical activities 体力活动
social activities 文娱活动 mental activities 脑力活动

[巧记] act(行动)+ive(后缀:有……性质)+ity(后缀:表状态或情况)→activity

[活用]

<辨析> act, action, activity 与 deed

- 1) Helping the homeless is an _____ of mercy.
- 2) The time has come for _____.
- 3) His _____ does not agree with his words.
- 4) Too many extracurricular _____ take up too much of our precious time for study.

注:act 表示具体的、短暂的、简单的行为或行为过程;action 表示抽象、连续、复杂的行为或过程;activity 是广义词,表示个人或群体的活动,表达几个单独的连续发生的动作;deed 指在智慧、力量、技巧、勇气或品德等方面达到一定境界时产生的行为。

答案:1)act, 题意:帮助无家可归的人是仁慈的行为。

2)action, 题意:行动的时间到了。

3)deed, 题意:他言行不一。

4)activities, 题意:课外活动太多,占去了我们很多宝贵的学习时间。

2. adjust [ə'dʒʌst]

v. ① change something so that it fits or works better 调整,校准

e. g. adjust the picture on a TV set 调整电视机图像

② adapt oneself, become adapted 使适应

e. g. They adjusted themselves to live in the tropics.

他们已经适应了热带地区的生活。

[巧记] ad(广告)+just(正,恰当)→adjust

[活用]

<构成词组> adjust sth., adjust one's watch, adjust oneself to

<派生词> adjustable *adj.* 可调整的

adjustment *n.* 调整,调节

3. balance [ˈbæləns]

v. keep or put in a state of balance 使平衡

e. g. How long can you balance yourself on one foot?

你用一只脚能站多久?

n. condition of being steady, the state in which all parts are of equal weight 平衡

e. g. You need a good sense of balance to ride a bicycle.
你骑自行车时需要一个好的平衡感。

[活用]

<构成词组> keep one's balance 保持,平衡;(喻)不要冲动;保持冷静

lose one's balance 失去平衡;倾倒;(喻)心绪紊乱

hold the balance 有决定权

4. bother [ˈbɒðə]

v. ① cause trouble to 打扰、烦扰

e. g. Don't bother me with foolish questions.
不要拿傻问题来烦我。

② feel anxious about, worry 焦虑,为……操心

e. g. We needn't bother when it happened.
我们不必操心那是何时发生的。

③ trouble, worry 麻烦

e. g. Don't bother getting dinner for me today.
今天不要麻烦为我预备饭了。

n. worry, trouble 焦虑,麻烦

e. g. It'll be no bother.
它不会有什么麻烦。

[活用]

bother(*vt.*) + sth. /doing sth.

bother(*vi.*) + about sth.

e. g. Don't bother about this letter.
此信不必费心回复。

<构成词组>

bother oneself/one's head about 操心,焦虑;费脑筋

<辨析> bother, disturb, trouble, worry

1) Did my whistling _____ you?

2) Just pay the bill and I'll stop _____ you.

3) I'm _____ by the doctor's report.

4) Tom _____ that he'll fail the exam.

注:这四个词为同义词表示“烦恼”,但又有区别。bother 与 disturb 都可用于主动、被动。但 bother 意思比 disturb 强,表示这个行为可能是故意要打扰别人的,而 disturb 表示其打扰行为并不是专门冲着别人去的。trouble 和 worry 很大程度上限用

于被动,指被某事搞得心绪不宁。trouble 比 worry 稍正式些, worry 尤指对某事的后果没有把握而焦虑。

答案: 1) disturb, 题意: 我的口哨声打扰你了吗?

2) bothering, 题意: 只要付了帐, 我就不再找你的茬儿了。

3) troubled, 题意: 医生的诊断令我很不安。

4) worried, 题意: 汤姆担心会考试不及格。

<派生词> bothersome (troublesome) *adj.* 麻烦的

5. coordinate [kəʊˈdɪnɪt]

v. make various things work effectively as a whole 协调

e. g. You should coordinate your movement when swimming.
你游泳时要协调身体各部分的动作。

adj. equal in importance 并列的

e. g. coordinate clause

并列从句

n. pair of numbers that point to the position of a point or line by reference to a fixed figure 坐标

e. g. horizontal coordinate

横坐标

vertical coordinate

纵坐标

[巧记] co(前缀: 共同) + ordin(顺序) + ate(“eat”的过去式) → coordinate

[活用]

<派生词> coordination *n.* 同等的 coordinative *adj.* 使协调的

6. cripple [ˈkripl]

n. a lame or disable person or animal 跛子, 残疾的人或动物

e. g. He was born a cripple.

他生来就是跛子。

v. ① make a cripple of 使跛, 使残疾

e. g. The bullet in his spine had crippled him.

射入脊椎的子弹使他残疾了。

② (fig.) damage or weaken seriously (喻) 严重损坏或削弱

e. g. His ship was crippled in storm.

在暴雨中, 他的船被严重损坏。

[巧记] crip(爬行) + ple → cripple

[活用]

<派生词> cripple *adj.* 跛的, 拐的

7. embarrass [im'bærəs]

v. cause mental discomfort or anxiety to 使窘迫, 使为难

e. g. embarrassing questions 令人困窘的问题

embarrassed by lack of money

因缺钱而窘迫

[巧记] em(前缀:= en, 表示“在……里面”) + bar(栅, 栏) + rass
→ embarrass

[活用]

<辨析> embarrassment, shame

1) He looked back with _____ on his night's prank.

2) She looked down with _____ at her unfashionable dress.

注: 这两个词指心情上的窘迫状态。embarrassment 表示因在公众面前表现的不恰当或不得体而感到惊慌; shame 表示因做错事而感到羞愧、难为情, 处于窘迫状态。

答案: 1) shame 题意: 他回顾晚上的恶作剧而感到羞愧。

2) embarrassment 题意: 她窘迫地看了看自己过了时的衣服。

<派生词> embarrassment *n.* 困窘, 使人为难的事物

embarrassing *adj.* 令人为难的, 令人尴尬的

embarrassed *adj.* 为难的, 尴尬的

8. despite [dis'pait]

prep. in spite of 不管, 不顾

e. g. remain modest despite one's achievement

尽管有成绩仍保持谦虚

e. g. Tomorrow we'll start out despite the rain or wind.

无论下雨还是刮风, 我们明天都要出发。

[活用]

despite/in spite of + *n.* = although/though + 从句

e. g. Though Tom studied hard, he failed in the exam.

In spite of Tom's efforts, he failed in the exam.

Despite(of) Tom's efforts, he failed in the exam.

尽管汤姆学习很努力, 但他考试还是不及格。

<构成词组> despite(不管, 尽管) = in spite of

<辨析> despite 与 in spite of 可相互替换。

但 despite 较后者更正式, in spite of 语气较强。

9. envy ['envi]

n. ① jealousy 嫉妒, 羡慕

e. g. My success excited his envy.

我的成功引起了他的羡慕。

② object of such feeling 羡慕,嫉妒的对象

e. g. His splendid new car was the envy of all his friends.
他那部豪华的新车是他所有的朋友羡慕的东西。

v. feel envy of 羡慕,嫉妒

e. g. You are lucky, I envy you.
你真幸运,我羡慕你。

[活用]

<构成词组> feel envy at sth. /of sb. 嫉妒,羡慕……

<辨析> envy, envious, jealous, jealousy

1) He was _____ that she had another friend.

2) She is the _____ of the town.

3) He is never _____ of others for their wealth.

4) _____ was entirely foreign to his nature.

注:这两组词都有“妒忌”,“羡慕”之意。envy(*n.* & *v.*) 和 envious (*adj.*) 主要指对他人的(希望自己也有)好运、财产或特殊品质的“羡慕”,“羡慕”的东西是他人的,不一定有恶意;而 jealous (*adj.*) 和 jealousy (*n.*) 指因为害怕别人夺走自己的东西或不允许别人同自己竞争,而产生的妒忌,比 envious 和 envy 强烈,常含不快或恶意的意味。

答案:1) jealous, 题意:他妒忌她还有一个朋友。

2) envy, 题意:她是全城倾慕的人。

3) envious, 题意:他从不羡慕别人的财富。

4) Jealousy, 题意:嫉妒根本不是他的本质。

10. fortune [ˈfɔ:tʃu:n]

n. ① fate, good or bad luck coming to a person 命运

e. g. He had the good fortune to be free from illness all his life.
他很幸运,一辈子没得过病。

② property, wealth, great sum of money 财产

e. g. He received a large fortune when his uncle died.
叔父死时他得到了一大笔财产。

[活用]

<构成词组> have fortune on one's side 走好运

try one's fortune 碰运气

tell sb. one's fortune 为某人看相

make a fortune 致富

come into a fortune 继承大笔遗产

<辨析> fortune, destiny, fate, luck

- 1) She missed her first bus as if _____ would have it.
- 2) Do you believe that our _____ is predetermined?
- 3) It has been my _____ to be cheated.
- 4) _____ always goes for him.

注:这四个词均有“命运”“运气”之意。其中 fortune 指好或坏的运气和命运;destiny 侧重预先注定的命运;fate 通常表示不幸的命运,是不可避免、决定人或事成败的力量;luck 通常指运气。

答案:1) fortune, 题意:她运气不佳没有赶上早班车。

2) destiny, 题意:你相信我们的命运是预先注定的吗?

3) fate, 题意:受骗是我的天数。

4) Luck, 题意:他的运气总是很好。

<派生词> fortunate *adj.* 幸运的,吉利的
(be fortunate in 在……方面幸运)

11. lean [li:n]

v. ① slope, bend 倾斜, 屈身

e. g. The tower leaned a little to the right.
这塔有点向右倾斜。

e. g. The man leaned out of the window.
那人把上身探出窗外。

② rest in a sloping position 靠, 倚

e. g. He leaned his bicycle against the wall.
他把自行车靠在墙上。

③ depend 依靠, 依赖

e. g. Don't always lean on others for help.
不要老依赖于别人的帮助。

[活用]

<构成词组> lean on/upon 依靠, 依赖
lean against 倚在……上

12. engage [in'geɪdʒ]

v. ① take part in, busy oneself with 从事, 忙于

e. g. engage in politics
从事于政治

② bind oneself 约束

e. g. She engages herself to do the work.
她自愿承担这项工作。

③ guarantee 担保

e. g. Can you engage that all his statements are trustworthy?

你能担保他的话都可靠吗？

- ④ obtain the right to employ 雇用
e. g. engage sb. as a guide
雇用某人当向导
- ⑤ be bound by a promise to marry 订婚
e. g. Tom and Anne are engaged.
汤姆与安妮订婚了。
- ⑥ be occupied 占去(时间等)
e. g. My time is fully engaged.
我的时间完全被占去了。

[活用]

<构成词组> be engaged in 忙于, 从事于
engage (oneself) to do sth. 约束自己, 答应
be engaged to sb. 订婚

<派生词> engagement *n.* 约束; 婚约; 约会; 雇用

13. impatient [im'peɪʃənt]

- adj.* ① not patient 不耐烦的, 急躁的
e. g. impatient at the delay
对延误感到急躁
- ② eager 急切的, 渴望的
e. g. impatient for a journey to start
急着动身去旅行

[巧记] im(前缀: 表否定) + patient(有耐心的) → impatient

[活用]

<构成词组> be impatient at/of sth. 对某事不能容忍
be impatient with sb. 对某人不耐烦
be impatient for sth. /to do sth. 急切

<派生词> impatiently *adv.* 不耐烦地
impatience *n.* 无耐性

14. occasion [ə'keɪʒən]

- n.* ① a case of something happening or the time when it happens
场合
e. g. a formal/great occasion
正式/盛大的场面
- ② right time (for sth.) 时机, 机会
e. g. choose one's occasion
选择时机。

[活用]