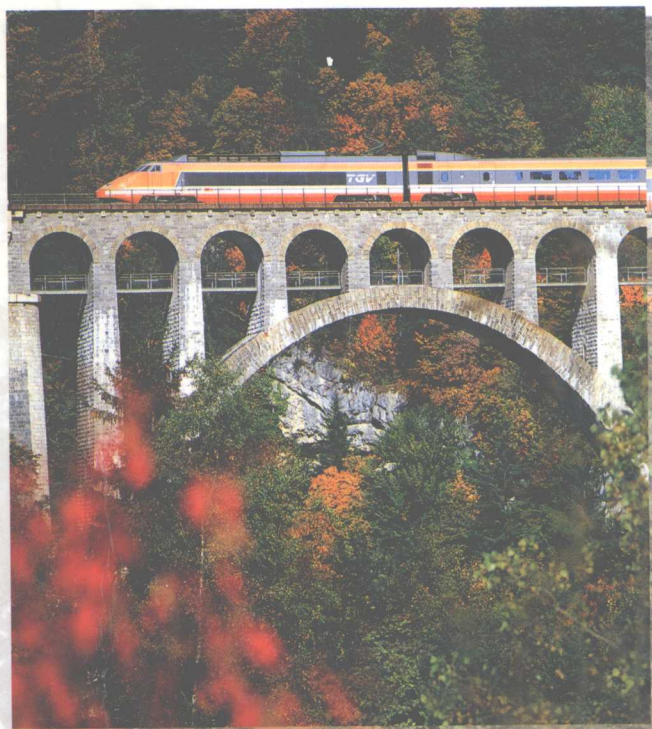


普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材  
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

*Integrated Course 4*



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

全新版

New

# 大学英语

综合教程

# 4

学生  
自学辅导

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## *Integrated Course 4*

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语 (全新版) 综合教程 (4) 学生自学辅导 / 邱东林主编;  
张颖等编. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2004  
ISBN 7-81095-139-4

I. 大… II. ①邱…②张… III. 英语—高等学校—自学参考  
资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 005210 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 35051812 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 代 红

印 刷: 上海外语教育出版社印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 890×1240 1/32 印张 10.25 字数 383 千字

版 次: 2004 年 5 月第 1 版 2004 年 6 月第 2 次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-139-4 / H · 047

定 价: 14.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

## 编者的话

本书是《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第四册的配套辅助用书,供学生参考使用。

本书严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的要求编写,突出强调学生语言综合能力的培养和提高。

每单元由下列几部分组成:

Part I 和 Part II 为重点背诵单词和词组,包括课文 A 和课文 B 的单词和词组,按字母顺序排列。单词和词组的匮乏是学生提高英语综合能力的瓶颈,也是摆在广大教师面前亟待解决的难题。本书的第一、二部分把它们放在显赫的位置,无非是想强调单词和词组的重要性,也便于学生自学。

Part III 和 Part V 为课文 A 的语句难点和课文 B 的语句难点。编者认为课文 A 和课文 B 同样重要,不应该“重 A 轻 B”。所谓难点,包括语法的、篇章的、文化的。课文难点注解以及例证都有中文翻译,便于学生自学。另外,本着扩大学生知识面,激发学生想像力的原则,在注解重点单词和词组时,除阐明课文中的释义和用法之外,还介绍了它们在其他方面的用法,并且与其他单词和词组作了同义比较。

Part IV 为建议学生背诵段落。长期以来我国英语教育学中存在着“精读不精,泛读不泛”的现象,许多学生在学完一单元后,什么都记不得。这是我们在新时期必须克服的问题。语言学习在某种程度上可以说是一种技能训练。只有不断地刻苦训练,才能从必然王国走向自由王国。

Part VI 为练习答案。在给出答案的同时,本书还作了说明,学生不仅应当知其然,还应知其所以然。

Part VII 为围绕课文内容而设计的补充练习,包括词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作。所有练习基本按照全国大学英语四、六级考试题型设计,以便学生逐步熟悉其形式,在某些练习后,作了说明或分析。





## 综合教程(4) 学生自学辅导

全书最后为补充练习之答案。

在编写本书过程中,得到了上海外语教育出版社的鼎力支持,但由于编者水平和经验所限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

2003年10月

**《大学英语》(全新版)**  
**综合教程(4) 学生自学辅导**

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*Unit One Fighting with the Forces of Nature*

*Unit One Fighting with the Forces of Nature*

*Unit One Fighting with the Forces of Nature*

*Unit One Fighting with the Forces of Nature*

# Unit One

## *Fighting with the Forces of Nature*

### Part I. 重点背诵单词

alliance	campaign	casualty	conquest
crucial	decisive	declaration	efficient
engage	heroic	instruct	invasion
launch	limp	minus	occupation
offensive	raw	reckon	region
render	retreat	siege	stroke
toll	weaken		

### Part II. 重点背诵词组

at the cost of	be faced with
be / get bogged down	bring to a halt
catch sb. off guard	die from / of
drag on	in the case of
press on / ahead	stand / get / be in the way
take a gamble	take its / a toll
thanks to	turn the tide (against)



## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

1. He was prepared for the fierce resistance of the Russian people defending their homeland ... But he was not prepared for the devastating enemy that met him in Moscow — the raw, bitter, bleak Russian winter. (Line 2-6) 他已准备好面对俄罗斯人民为保家卫国而作的奋勇抵抗……但是他没料到在莫斯科他会遭遇劲敌——俄罗斯阴冷凄苦的寒冬。

### fierce

### e.g.

- a. (1) violent and angry 强烈的; 猛烈的

- 1) a fierce storm 狂风暴雨
- 2) There is a vivid description of a fierce bayonet charge in the novel. 这本小说中有一段生动地描写了一场激烈的白刃战。
- 3) In the fierce fighting the lightly wounded refused to leave the front line. 在这场激烈的战斗中战士们轻伤不下火线。

- (2) unpleasantly strong 残忍的, 凶猛的

- 1) The famous boxer killed a fierce wolf with his bare hands. 那位著名的拳击手赤手空拳打死了一头凶猛的恶狼。
- 2) We wanted to offer help, but the fierce glare on his face stopped us. 我们本想帮忙, 但是他那虎视眈眈的目光使我们望而却步。

### raw

### e.g.

- a. (1) (of the weather) damp and cold 湿冷的  
(2) (of materials) not processed; in a natural state; (of information) not yet been studied in detail 天然的; 未加工处理过的

- The old man died on a raw winter morning. 老人在一个阴冷的冬日上午过世了。
- 1) raw material / silk / data 原料 / 生丝 / 原始数据
  - 2) They claimed that raw sewage was being pumped into the sea. 他们声称未经处理的污水被排放进了海里。



## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

2. Hitler's military might was unequalled. (Line 8-9) 希特勒的军事力量堪称无敌。

<i>might</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<i>n.</i> power; strength 力量, 威力; 强权, 势力; 兵力	1) David pushed the car with all of his might, but it didn't move an inch. 大卫用尽全力推车, 但车还是纹丝不动。 2) The might of the army could prove a decisive factor. 军队的兵力可以成为决定性的因素。

## 注意

习惯用语: by might 用武力

with / by might and main (=with all one's might) 尽全力; 全力以赴地

<i>unequaled</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<i>a.</i> superior to all others; unmatched 无比的; 无匹的	1) The husky is unequalled for stamina and endurance. 爱斯基摩狗的体力和忍耐力是无双的。 2) Though small, this restaurant offers a range of fish dishes unequalled anywhere else in London. 这家餐馆虽小, 但它的鱼类菜肴是伦敦其他地方都不能比拟的。
<b>比较</b> <b>unequal</b> <i>a.</i> (1) 不平等的, 不同的	1) I resented that my salary was unequal to that of my colleagues. 我的工资与同事不一样, 对此我很不满。 2) The children complained that their portions of food were unequal. 孩子们抱怨他们分到的食物分量不均等。
(2) 不相称的; 不胜任的	I feel unequal to the task. 我觉得难以胜任这项工作。



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3. His war machine had mowed down resistance in most of Europe. (Line 9-10) 他的战争机器扫除了欧洲大部分地区的抵抗。

**注意** *mow* 这个词的原意是“刈, 收割庄稼”, 而 *mow down resistance* 则喻指像割田里的庄稼一样扫除欧洲大部分的抵抗力量。

<i>mow down</i>	e.g.
kill or injure seriously in a violent event, often in large numbers 杀死; 摧毁; 扫射	1) Three people were mowed down last night when a drunken driver lost control of his car. 昨晚一个喝醉酒的司机驾车失控, 撞死了三个人。
	2) Our machine guns mowed them down like grass. 我们的机枪像割草似的把他们扫射在地。

4. Napoleon, confident of a quick victory, predicted the conquest of Russia in five weeks. (Line 16-17) 拿破仑相信他能马到成功, 预言要在五周内攻下俄国。

形容词短语 *confident of a quick victory* 在句中作定语, 修饰 Napoleon。

5. To his surprise, the Russians refused to stand and fight. (Line 20) 令他吃惊的是, 俄国人并不奋起反抗。

to one's + n. 这一结构可用来表示“令人感到……的是”。在此结构中常用的名词有: excitement、joy、regret、delight、disappointment、dismay、amazement、astonishment 等。

e.g. 1) To my delight, they both turned up at the party. 令我高兴的是, 他俩都来参加聚会了。

2) To his amazement, his examination results were far beyond his expectation. 令他惊讶的是, 他的考试成绩远远超过他的预期。

6. The Grand Army followed, but its advance march soon became bogged down by slow moving supply lines. (Line 21-23) 大军紧追其后, 但它的长驱直入不久就由于粮草运输的缓慢而停顿下来。

<i>be / get bogged down</i>	e.g.
(cause to) meet difficulties 陷入泥潭; 不能前进(常	1) On the way to the school, their school bus got bogged down in the mud. 在去学校的

## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

用复数)

路上, 他们的校车陷入了泥沼。

- 2) The talks with the men bogged down on the question of working hours. 与那些人的谈话在工作时间的问题上陷入僵局。

7. Napoleon took the gamble of pressing on to Moscow, 448 kilometers away. (Line 30-31) 拿破仑决定孤注一掷, 向远在 448 公里以外的莫斯科继续挺进。

**take a / the gamble**

e.g.

risk doing sth. 冒险从事(某事)

- 1) The businessman took a gamble in investing such a large amount of money in this project. 这位商人冒险在这个项目上投资了这么多的钱。
- 2) The coach decided to take the gamble of replacing the football star with a new player whom the opponents did not know much about. 这位足球教练决定冒险替换球星, 换上对方不太了解的新手。

**press on / ahead**

e.g.

continue doing sth. in a determined way, often despite problems (不顾困难) 继续进行(后常跟 with)

- 1) It was pouring with rain but we pressed on towards the village. 雨下得很大, 但我们还是朝着村子的方向继续前进。
- 2) They're determined to press ahead with the new road despite opposition from environmental groups. 尽管遭到环保组织的反对, 他们决心不顾困难继续建造新的道路。

8. By nightfall, thirty thousand French and forty-four thousand Russians lay dead or wounded on the battlefield. (Line 32-34) 到了傍晚时分, 3 万名法国士兵和 4.4 万名俄国士兵或死或伤, 倒在了战场上。

lay dead or wounded 中的 dead or wounded 是做主语 thirty thousand French and forty-four thousand Russians 的补足语, 补充说明那些人所处的状态(亦称表语)。另见 Line 47 的 fell dead 和 Line



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90 的 lay buried, 其用法相同。

9. Napoleon had a clear path to Moscow, but the occupation of the city became an empty victory. (Line 35-36) 拿破仑顺利进入了莫斯科, 然而, 占领这个城市成了毫无意义的胜利。

an empty victory 意思是虽然胜利了, 却毫无价值。

empty 空洞的; 无意义的

e.g. 1) empty promises 空洞的许诺

2) empty talk 空谈

10. Napoleon offered a truce to Alexander I, but the Russian czar knew he could bide his time: "We shall let the Russian winter fight the war for us." (Line 38-40) 拿破仑向亚历山大一世提出停战, 但沙皇知道他可以等待良机: "就让俄罗斯的严冬为我们战斗吧。"

**bide**

e.g.

v. wait 等候

1) bide one's time 等待良机

2) Our neighbor seems to be doing nothing, but in fact he's just biding his time. 我们的邻居看来似乎无所事事, 但事实上他在等待时机。

11. Napoleon soon realized he could not feed, clothe, and quarter his army in Moscow during the winter. (Line 41-42) 拿破仑很快就意识到, 他无法向在莫斯科的部队提供粮草、御寒的衣服和宿营地。

**quarter**

e.g.

v. provide with accommodation 供……住宿; 使(部队)驻扎

Our soldiers are quartered in that region. 我们的士兵们驻扎在那个地区。

12. Soldiers took ill and froze to death. The French soldiers dragged on, leaving the dead along every mile. (Line 49-50) 士兵们纷纷病倒、冻死。法国士兵拖着脚步费力地前进, 沿路留下无数死尸。

**take ill**

e.g.

become ill suddenly (=fall ill)

Shortly before Thanksgiving, he mysteriously

## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

突然病倒

took ill. 就在感恩节前不久, 他突然神秘地病了。

**drag on**

e.g.

continue for too long; last an unnecessarily long time 拖延; 缓慢而费力地行动

- 1) The talks might drag on for weeks before any concrete result is announced. 在公布具体结果之前会谈可能会持续数周。
- 2) My debt to the bank is still dragging on. 我欠银行的钱在慢慢地还。

13. But Napoleon, by stroke of luck, was able to build two new bridges. Thousands of French soldiers escaped, but at the cost of fifty thousand dead. (Line 54-56) 但是, 侥幸的是, 拿破仑突击造起了两座桥。成千上万法国士兵得以逃脱, 但却损失了5万人。

**stroke of**

e.g.

single successful or effective action or occurrence (of some kind) 一次成功或有效的(行动); 意外的(运气)

- 1) Your idea was a stroke of genius. 你的主意真了不起!
- 2) It was a stroke of luck that I found you here. 我在这里碰见你真是运气。

**比较**

**stroke** *n.* (1) (用武器刃部的)一击; 打击  
(2) 游泳姿势

With one stroke of his ax, he had cut the tree down. 他一斧子就砍倒了这棵树。

Which stroke are you good at, breast-stroke or back-stroke? 你最擅长哪种泳姿, 蛙泳还是仰泳?

(3) 中风

The stroke left him paralyzed on one side of his body. 他因患中风而半身不遂。

**at the cost of**

e.g.

involving the loss or sacrifice of something 以……为代价, 用……换来的  
该词组后面接的通常是表示被损失的东西的词, 例

- 1) The man saved the little girl buried in the earthquake debris at the cost of his own life. 那个男子救出了被埋在地震后的废墟中的小姑娘, 自己却牺牲了。
- 2) We should not develop our industry at the





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如: life, health, time, money.

cost of polluting the environment. 我们不应该以污染环境为代价发展工业。

14. Once across the Berezina, the tattered survivors limped toward Vilna. (Line 56) 溃不成军的幸存者渡过别列兹拿河后, 一瘸一拐地向维尔纽行进。

**tattered**

e.g.

a. ragged 破烂的, 褴褛的

- 1) The homeless man's tattered clothes were all he owned. 这个无家可归的人身上的破烂衣衫是他所有的财产。
- 2) Susan threw out the tattered towel. 苏珊把破烂的毛巾扔了。

**limp**

e.g.

v. walk unevenly 跛行, 瘸着走

- 1) He limped off the football field. 他一瘸一拐地走出足球场。
- 2) I limped to the clinic after I cut my foot. 脚被戳伤后, 我瘸着走到医务室。

15. Napoleon abdicated and went into exile, his empire at an end. (Line 61-62) 拿破仑退位后被流放, 他的帝国也随之灭亡。

**注意** his empire at an end 是独立结构, 由主语和介词短语组成, 完整的形式应是 his empire being at the end. 独立结构的详细讲解见第一册第五课。

**abdicate**

e.g.

v. resign from the throne (国王) 退位

When King George abdicated, his brother succeeded him to the throne. 国王乔治退位后, 其弟继承王位。

16. He planned to use the blitzkrieg, or "lightning war," tactics that had defeated the rest of Europe. (Line 68-69) 他计划采用征服欧洲其他国家的闪电式战术。

<i>tactic</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<p><i>n.</i> (1) art of placing or moving fighting forces in a battle 战术; 兵法(常用复数)</p> <p>(2) a skillful way of doing something 手段; 谋略</p>	<p>Strategy wins wars; tactics wins battles. 赢得战争靠战略, 打赢战役靠战术。</p> <p>1) Different circumstances involve adopting different tactics. 不同的形势需采取不同的策略。</p> <p>2) If you want to be a successful politician you must make yourself able in tactics. 如果你想成为一名成功的政治家, 就必须善于谋略。</p>
<p><b>比较</b></p> <p><b>strategy</b> 1) 战略; 策略</p> <p>2) 针对性措施; 对策</p>	<p>1) military strategy 军事部署</p> <p>2) business strategy 经营战略</p> <p>3) By careful strategy she negotiated a substantial pay rise. 经过精心策划, 她谈妥了大幅增加工资的事。</p> <p>a new police strategy for crowd control 警方为控制人群拥挤现象而采取的新措施</p>

17. Caught off guard by the invasion, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin instructed the Russian people to "scorch the earth" in front of the German invaders. Farms and factories were burned, destroyed, or rendered useless. (Line 71-73) 苏联领导人约瑟夫·斯大林被打打了个措手不及, 于是指示全国人民在德国入侵者到来之前实行“焦土”政策。农场和工厂被焚烧、毁坏, 或者使之无法使用。

<i>catch sb. off guard</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<p>surprise somebody by doing something when they are not expected 不备, 疏忽; 不警惕; 趁……不备</p>	<p>1) The thief caught me off guard and took my wallet. 小偷在我毫无防备的情况下偷走了我的钱包。</p> <p>2) The angry George caught the secretary off guard and rushed into the boss' office. 愤怒的乔治趁秘书不备闯进老板的办公室。</p>



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<i>render</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
v. cause somebody or something to be in a particular state 致使; 造成	1) His fatness renders him lazy. 身体肥胖致使他懒惰。 2) His rudeness rendered me speechless. 他的无礼让我哑口无言。 3) New technology has rendered my old computer obsolete. 新的技术使我的旧电脑显得过时。

18. As food ran out, people died from hunger and disease. (Line 79) 由于食物供应不上, 人民死于饥饿和疾病。

<i>die from</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
die following (something except illness or feeling) 因(病或感情以外) 某事而死	1) The child died from her fall out of the high window. 女孩因从高高的窗户翻落而死。 2) In a severe winter, wild animals can die from lack of food. 严冬季节, 野生动物可能会死于食物短缺。
<b>比较</b> <b>die of</b> 因(病等) 而死; 死于	George's father died of pneumonia. 乔治的父亲死于肺炎。

19. "General Mud" slowed down the movement of the Germans' lightning attack. (Line 84-85) "泥泞将军" 拖延了德军闪电战的进攻。

此处的 General Mud 采用的是拟人的修辞手法, 指天气在拖延德军的快速进攻上帮了大忙。

20. The Russian winter brought the German offensive to a halt. (Line 91) 俄罗斯的冬季阻止了德国人的攻势。

<i>bring to a halt</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
stop 使暂停前进; 使止步	1) The sudden change of order from the headquarters brought the marching soldiers to a halt. 来自总部的命令突然变化, 行进中的士兵只得暂停前进。

## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

	2) Severe flooding has brought trains to a halt on several lines in Scotland. 严重的水灾使苏格兰的几条铁路停止运营。
<b>比较</b>	
<b>call a halt</b> 使停止	How many more people will have to die before they call a halt to the fighting? 在他们停止战争之前会有多少人死于非命?
<b>come to a halt</b> 停下来	The bus came to a halt (= stopped) just in time to avoid hitting the wall. 眼看就要撞墙时, 公共汽车及时停了下来。
<b>grind to a halt</b> 慢慢停下来	If traffic increases beyond a certain level, the city grinds to a halt. 如果交通增量超过一定的标准, 城市交通就会瘫痪。

**offensive****e.g.**

n. planned military attack 进攻; 攻势	UN troops have gone on the offensive. 联合国部队已经开始进攻了。
a. used for attacking; disgusting; annoying; causing offense 攻击性的; 讨厌的; 无礼的	Knives of any sort are classed as offensive weapons. 任何种类的刀都属于攻击性的武器。 The offensive joke made me blush. 这个粗鲁的玩笑让我脸都红了。

**比较**

<b>take the offensive</b> 采取攻势; 发动攻势	Since the other side had taken offensive, we had no choice but to defend ourselves. 对方已发动攻势, 我们不得不自卫。
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21. In November 1942, the Russians launched a counterattack. (Line 97)  
1942年11月, 俄国人发起了一场反攻。

counterattack 是由前缀 counter- 加 attack 联合而成。counter- 可以用以构成名词、动词、形容词以及副词, 表示“相反的、回击的、对应的”等。

e.g. counterbalance 平衡力, counterpart 相对应的人或物, counteract 对抗, counterattack 反击, counterrevolutionary 反革命的, counterclockwise 反时针方向(的)