

总主编 史冰岩

总主审 乔梦铎

《全新版大学英语综合教程》

解析

(第二册)

主编 李斐 任丽

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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主 编 李 斐 任 丽

编 者 王艳薇 杨 帆 赵龙武

王 洋 孙 爽 赵红珊

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

·哈尔滨·

内 容 提 要

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《全新版大学英语综合教程》(第二册)配套辅导用书。内容分八个单元,每个单元从词汇、课文及练习等各个层面都做了详细的讲解和适当的扩展。同时,本书还注重交际能力的培养,突出文化信息的输入,融教学与测试为一体,不但便于教师教学授课,而且有利于学生的自主学习。

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前 言

《全新版大学英语综合教程》解析(1~2册)是上海外语教育出版社出版的《全新版大学英语综合教程》配套教学及自主学习用书。本套辅导教材是遵循英语学习的规律和特点,依据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中全新的教学理念,结合教师和学生的实际需求而精心设计编著的。

本书具有以下几个特点:

a. 注重交际能力的培养。口语训练中的谚语既与课文主题相关,还是一些琅琅上口的佳句;每日英语以短小精悍的对话形式,展现一些原汁原味、贴近生活的日常用语,既便于记忆,又便于实际应用。

b. 突出文化信息的输入。以“文化事例”(Case Study)分析的形式,突出课堂上的文化教学,让学生了解和掌握中西方文化的差异及社交礼仪。

c. 加强生词词义的扩展。由于新的教学要求所提供的词汇表中没有标出生词的词义和词性,因此,为使学生对生词有一个较全面的了解,本书就词汇部分做了详细的讲解。通过同根词,同义词,反义词和派生词等方式扩大学生的词汇量,并通过丰富而详实的例句加深学生的记忆。尤其对四、六级词汇做了详解,并将以往全国大学英语四、六级统考真题以例句的形式融入练习之中。

d. 便利教学的课文注释。就课文部分进行了全方位的注释,如文化背景、语言结构、长句、难句等从知识、结构和语义方面做出准确而详细的解释与说明,用句型结构的形式将一些经典句型提炼出来,并给出全句的译文。

e. 学生自主学习的好助手。本书就所有内容做出准确而全面

的解释与说明,这就为学生们的自主学习提供了便利及可靠的保障,使学生的学习摆脱了时间和空间的制约,使自主学习成为可能。

f. 将教学与测试融为一体。通过系统地学习和掌握本书当中所讲解的词汇与课文,可为各类考试打下一个坚实的基础。为提高学生的应试能力,在本册的课后练习中增添了大学英语四、六级考试的新题型——翻译、听写和改错。

《全新版大学英语综合教程》解析便于教师教学授课和学生自主学习使用。

由于时间仓促,难免有一些错误和问题,欢迎批评指正。

编者
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Unit 1 Ways of Learning

Text A Learning, Chinese-style

Oral Work

★ Proverb

- When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。
- Life is half spent before we know what it is. 人生过半, 方懂人生。
- Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。
- Good for good is natural, good for evil is manly.
以德报德是常理, 以德报怨大丈夫。

★ Everyday English

Carl: Lunchtime! *Let's grab a bite to eat.*
午饭时间啦! 咱们找点东西吃吧。

John: I'm ready! 我已经蓄势待发了!

Frank: *I had a big breakfast*, so I think I'll skip lunch today.
我吃了一顿丰盛的早餐, 所以不打算吃午饭了。

Mira: Not me! *I always eat three square meals a day.* Where are we going to eat? 我可不行! 我总是每天三顿都好好吃。我们去哪吃?

Carl: *Let's go out for Mexican food.* 咱们去吃墨西哥餐吧。

★ Case Study

An Unwanted Food Service

During a lunch buffet at a conference in China, Fa Wu, the interpreter of the conference, sat with four foreign participants. They were having a good time talking. When Fa Wu stood up for more food, she asked whether she could bring anything back for them.

Everyone thanked her and said "no". A while later, Fa Wu came back with a plate full of food, and asked whether the others would like to have something from her plate.

Again, the four others said, “No”.

“Oh, please take something. I can’t eat this much food myself.”

The foreigners shrugged and one or two of them even frowned a little.

Chinese Perspective

Fa Wu was trying to be helpful at the buffet. Even though a buffet means that everyone could pick his/her own food, she felt that she should take care of the foreign participants. Because they did not speak any Chinese, she felt that they needed a little extra help. Chinese often say “no” when people offer them something, just to be polite, thus Fa Wu didn’t really take the rejection to her first offer to help seriously. She thought that bringing more food back to the table might be a good way to help.

North American Perspective

While a foreigner will usually appreciate extra help when trying to function in China because of their usual lack of familiarity with any Chinese language, this normally does not extend to something as simple as walking through a buffet. North Americans are familiar with buffets, and one of the rules they are taught is not to take more than they can eat. Fa Wu’s effort at kindness, which she couched in the terms, “I can’t eat this much food myself”, came across as being silly and greedy. If she could not eat as much as she took, why did she take it?

North Americans will sometimes say “no” to be polite, too. It can be difficult to know if someone is just being polite, or if they truly mean “no”. However, in the case of a buffet, where one can easily help oneself, “no” should be taken to be “no”.

Pre-reading

★ The Song and the Theme of This Unit

The song “Teach Your Children” suggests that it is usually difficult for children to understand their parents completely, because they are at different stages of life, and they have different experiences and views of life. However, it is still rewarding for children to share their dreams for a better life with their parents, so that they can improve their mutual understanding and strengthen the bond which ties them together. Parents would feel their love for their children returned and they can give them advice and help them turn their dreams into reality. Of course if children don’t want any interference, they can keep their dreams to themselves.

This song also reflects the theme of this unit, ways of learning, which not only refers to how people learn but also how people teach. Teaching is not a one-way street. It is an interactive intercourse, which means the one who is teaching is taught at the same time. But people usually think that people who know more, for example, parents and teachers, teach, while children, especially students, learn. But this kind of one-way learning/teaching has proven to be inefficient, as teachers who are not ready to learn cannot teach well, while students who do not teach their teachers about their own levels or interests cannot learn efficiently. In short, teaching and learning take place at the same time.

★ Warm-up Questions

—Describe how your parents taught you, when you were a small kid, some of the simple things in life, such as the proper ways of using chopsticks, peeling an apple, setting the alarm clock, and making a kite/model plane, etc. What do you think of their methods of teaching? Did you learn fast? Did your parents care much about your success of learning things?

(Hints: patience; encourage; clumsy; fail; effective; perfect; *in retrospect*; *incomplete understanding*; *lack of initial success*; *parental duties*; *accomplish the task*; *holding one's hand*; *skill*; *achievements*, etc.)

—When facing a problem, do you prefer to solve it on your own, or rely on experienced people to give a direct answer? Give reasons and examples.

(Hints: (in)dependently, profound thinking; gain experience; safe; reliable; *explore*; *solve a problem effectively by oneself/on one's own*; *self-reliance*; *creativity*; *figure out*; *assist*; *creative solutions*; *come to one's rescue*; *frustrated*; *desirable outcome*, etc.)

★ Word Study

elementary *adj.* ① basic 基本的; 简单的

【例 句】 He considered the steps the most elementary.

他认为这些是最基本的步骤。

It's the elementary knowledge for a citizen.

这是作为一名公民的基本知识。

The book meant for the beginner is rather elementary.

这本为初学者写的书相当简单。

② relating to the early stage of study or education 基础的, 初级的

【例 句】 This book contains a series of elementary exercises for learners.

这本书为学习者提供了一系列基础练习题。

She completed her elementary education in 1983.

她在 1983 年完成小学学业。

【搭 配】 elementary school (= primary school) 小学

the elementary rules of social conduct 社会行为的基本守则

【同义词】 basic; essential; fundamental; introductory; initial; primary

【反义词】 advanced *adj.* 高级的

【同根词】 element *n.* 元素; 因素; 要素; 成分

attach *v.* ① to fasten, join or connect; to place or fix in position 把…系
(或贴、装、附)到…上

【搭 配】 attach sth. to sth. else

【例 句】 I attached a photo to my application form.

我把照片贴到申请表上。

Use this cable to attach the printer to the computer.

用这根缆线把打印机装到计算机上。

In Britain, packets of cigarettes come with a government health warning attached to them.

在英国,香烟盒上附有政府给予的健康警告。

【反义词】 detach *v.* 使分开,使分离

② to join for a limit period of time 短期地参加;依附于

【搭 配】 attach oneself to

attach importance/significance/value to sth. 认为…有重要性/重要意义/价值

【例 句】 Being on his own, he attached himself to a noisy group at the bar. 独自一人时,他混迹于酒吧里嘈杂的人群中。

A young man attached himself to me at the party and I couldn't get rid of him.

晚会上一个小伙子粘上了我,撵都撵不走。

I don't attach any importance/significance to these rumors.

我认为这些谣言没有任何意义。

She attaches great value to being financially independent.

她认为经济上独立很重要。

【派生词】 attachment *n.* [U] 附属; 连接; 粘贴; [C] 附件; [U] 钟爱, 爱慕

attached *adj.* 钟爱的; 依恋的

attachable *adj.* (配件等)可(往...上)装配的

attendant *n.* ① [C] someone whose job is to be in a place and help visitors or customers 服务员; 接待员; 店员

【例句】 A flight attendant is a person who serves passengers on an aircraft. 客机服务员就是在飞机上为旅客服务的人员。
The parking-lot attendant signaled the car to stop by raising his hand. 停车场管理员举起手示意汽车停下。

② [C] someone whose job is to travel or live with an important person and help them 侍从, 随从; 陪伴者; 伴随物

【例句】 The prince was followed by his attendants.

王子后面跟着他的几个随从。

Hatred is often an attendant of jealousy.

仇恨常随妒忌而生。

【同根词】 attend *v.* 出席; 照料; 治疗; 注意; 处理(问题等)

attendance *n.* 出席(人数); 参加(次数); 照料

vigorous *adj.* ① very forceful or energetic 精力充沛的; 充满活力的; 果断的

【例句】 He keeps himself vigorous by taking exercises.

他通过锻炼让自己保持充沛的精力。

As a tennis player, he is vigorous rather than skilful.

作为一个网球手, 他有活力却缺乏技术。

【搭配】 a vigorous campaign against tax fraud

积极打击骗税的运动

a vigorous opponent/supporter of the government

政府的坚决反对者/积极支持者

② healthy and strong 强有力的; 用力的

【例句】 There has been vigorous opposition to the proposals for a new road. 修建新路的提议遭到强烈反对。

Cutting the bush back in the autumn will help promote vigorous growth in the spring. 秋季修剪灌木有利于促进它春天的生长。

【同根词】 vigo(u)r *n.* [U] 精力; 活力; 干劲

not in the least not in any way 一点儿也不

【例句】 “Are you dissatisfied with the results?” “Not in the least.”
“对这个结果你不满意吗?” “一点儿也不满意。”

He was not in the least angry with me.

他一点儿没有生我的气。

【扩展】

the least bit = in the least 丝毫;一点儿

the least sb. can do 某人至少应该做的事

to say the least (of it) 至少可以说(温和地表示不赞许之意)

last but not least 最后的但并非最不重要的(含“相当重要”之意)

find one's way to arrive at; to reach a destination naturally 进入;流入;成功地到达

【例句】

Rivers find their way to the sea. 江河流入大海。

They found their way to the cheaper seats.

他们设法弄到了较便宜的座位。

His words and looks found their way to her heart.

他的音容笑貌印入她的心田。

【扩展】

all the way 完全地;尽可能地;自始至终地

by way of 途径;取道;为了…的目的

give way to 认输;投降;让步

have a/the way with 善于和…相处;善于处理

in no way 根本不;一点都不

make one's way 向前走;前进

make way for 让路;让位;提供必要空间

be under way 前进;在进行中

initial *adj.* of or at the beginning 开始的,最初的

【例句】

My initial surprise was soon replaced by delight.

我很快由最初的吃惊转为喜悦。

Initial reports say that seven people have died, though this has not yet been confirmed.

最初的报道说七人已经死亡,但这还尚未得到证实。

My initial action was one of great shock.

我开始的反应是大为震惊。

【同义词】

original

n. the first letter of a name, especially when used to represent a name 首字母,(尤指)姓名的首字母

【例句】

He wrote his initials, P.M.R., at the bottom of the page.

他在页面下方写下了他姓名的首字母:P.M.R.。

They carved their initials into a tree.

他们把他们的名字的首字母刻在了树上。

【同根词】 initiate *v.* 创始;发起;开始

initiative *n.* 主动性;进取心;积极性

assist *v.* to help 帮助,协助

【搭 配】 assist sb. in/with sth. assist sb. in doing sth.

assist sb. to do sth.

【例 句】 The army arrived to assist the officials in the search.

军队赶到,来协助官方搜查。

You will be expected to assist the editor with the selection of illustrations for the book.

你的任务是协助编者为此书选取插图。

He assisted his father in building the house.

他帮父亲造房子。

Good glasses will assist you to read.

好的眼镜对你看书有帮助。

【派生词】 assistance *n.* 帮助,协助

assistant *n.* 助手;助理 *adj.* 助理的

【例 句】 The company needs more financial assistance from the Government. 公司需要得到政府更多的资金援助。

My assistant will now demonstrate the machine in action.

现在我的助手将演示机器的运转情况。

【同义词】 aid

insert *v.* ① to put something inside something else 插入;嵌入

【例 句】 Please insert the key in/into the lock. 请把钥匙插入锁头。

He inserted another cigarette into a cloisonné holder.

他将另一支香烟插入景泰蓝制的烟嘴。

② to add something, especially words, to something else 插(话等);添写;添加

【例 句】 In the pause he managed to insert a question.

趁间歇时他插言提出了一个问题。

I've filled in the form, but you still need to insert your name and date of birth.

我已填了表格,但你还得填上你的姓名和出生日期。

【同义词】 add

【派生词】 insertion *n.* 嵌入;插入(物)

【例 句】 The insertion of one word can change the meaning of a whole sentence. 加进一个词可以改变整句的意思。

somewhat *adv.* slightly; to some degree; a little 有点儿, 稍微

【例 句】 She's somewhat more confident than she used to be.
她比过去稍加自信了些。

We were somewhat tired after our long journey.
长途旅行之后我们有点累了。

What happened to them remains somewhat of a mystery.
他们到底出了什么事, 到现在仍是个谜。

await *v.* to wait for, or be waiting for something 等候; 期待

【例 句】 He's anxiously awaiting his test results.
他正焦急地等待测试结果。

A marvelous reception awaited me on my first day at work.
工作第一天就奇迹般地有一个欢迎会等着我。

Many surprises awaited him. 他将感受到很多意外。

occasion *n.* ① a particular time, especially when something happens 时候; 场合

【例 句】 There are occasions when you must not refuse.
有时候你是不能拒绝的。

【搭 配】 on...occasion(s)/on the occasion of 在...时候/场合

on occasion(s) 有时; 间或

on this/that occasion 这/那次

as/when occasion requires/demands 在必要时

【例 句】 We met on several occasions to discuss the issue.
我们见过几次面来讨论这件事。

He was presented with the watch on the occasion of his retirement. 他在退休时获赠这块手表。

He has been known on occasion to lose his temper.
大家都知道他有时会发脾气。

I seem to remember that on that occasion he was with his wife. 我好像记得那次他同他妻子在一起。

② a special or formal event 重大(或特殊)活动; 盛会

【例 句】 Sara's birthday party was quite an occasion—there were over a hundred people there. 沙拉的生日晚会是一次相当规模的盛会——那里去了 100 多人。

The coronation of a new king is, of course, a historic occa-