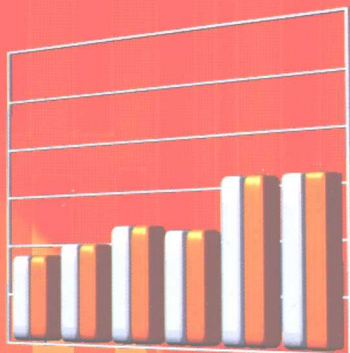


浙江省高校人文社会科学重点研究基地（外国语言文学）大学英语教辅丛书

大学英语

四位一体学习

—— 攻阅读 练翻译 学句型 记单词



丛书总主编
主 编

杨廷君
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Multilevel College English Study

— Reading Comprehension, Translation, Sentence Pattern and Word



国防工业出版社

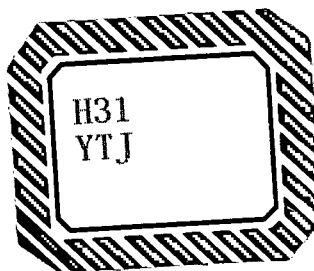
National Defense Industry Press

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(外国语言文化)大学英语教辅丛书

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華 夏 出 版 社
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内 容 简 介

该书以 35 篇大学英语四级、10 篇大学英语六级和 5 篇研究生入学英语阅读试题为基础,在对这 50 篇阅读文章的 250 道原题进行详细分析后,结合最新大学英语四、六级考试题型,围绕语法或词汇设计了 50 个典型的翻译考点和 50 个写作借鉴句型;同时,每篇以一个重要单词为基础,打破常规,以尾字母为序,集中复习了 2000 多个四、六级考试中使用频率较高的单词,帮助考生建立词汇网络。该书题型真实,仿真性强;讲解透彻,点拨深入;讲练结合,实战性强;难度适中,可作自我诊断。本书尤其适用于备考大学英语四级、六级和研究生考试的本科生。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四位一体学习:攻阅读 练翻译 学句型
记单词/杨廷君,李跃平主编. —北京:国防工业出版社,
2008.7

(大学英语教辅丛书/杨廷君主编)

ISBN 978-7-118-05765-2

I. 大... II. ①杨...②李... 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(2008)第 077711 号

国防工业出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号 邮政编码 100044)

涿中印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 字数 307 千字

2008 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—4000 册 定价 26.00 元

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店: (010)68428422

发行邮购: (010)68414474

发行传真: (010)68411535

发行业务: (010)68472764

前 言

2007年7月教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》。新的教学要求强调指出:“为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要,特制订《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,作为各高等学校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。”新的教学要求重新规定了大学英语教学目标:“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力”。

为了帮助非英语专业本科生熟悉新题型的考试重点和难点,我们组织了一批长期从事大学英语教学与测试研究的一线教师根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》和四级最新题型的要求,编写了《大学英语四位一体学习——攻阅读 练翻译 学句型 记单词》一书。

全书以篇章为单元,由50个篇章单元组成。每个篇章由一篇四级、六级或研究生考试的阅读真题引出,分别由阅读测试、翻译演练、写作句型、单词速记四大部分组成。“阅读测试”为四级、六级或研究生原题;“翻译演练”是从本单元的阅读文章中精选出一个语法有一定难度的句子,形成原句呈现、进行用法点拨、展现更多的经典例句、再进行模拟翻译检测;“写作句型”也是从本单元的阅读文章中精选出一个语法有一定难度的句子,形成原句呈现、进行句型点拨、展现更多的经典例句,供使用者学习模仿;“单词记忆”是从本单元的阅读文章中精选出一个句子,该句子中有一个特殊的单词,再列举出《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中以这个单词中的特殊字母组合形式结尾的单词进行对比学习。

《大学英语四位一体学习——攻阅读 练翻译 学句型 记单词》一书具有以下特点:(1)题型真实,仿真性强;(2)讲解透彻,点拨深入;(3)讲练结合;实战性强;(4)难度适中,可作自我诊断。书末附有“阅读测试答案与注解”和“翻译检测参考答案”,供使用者自测练习后校对答案时参考。

本书是浙江省高校人文社会科学重点研究基地(外国语言文学)大学英语教辅丛书之一,由杨廷君(宁波大学)和李跃平(西南民族大学)主持编写。参加编写的除主编外还有蒋兰丽、凌民、苗丽霞、裴光兰、王艳春、邬蔚群、熊艳、杨国。

由于编者的水平所限,书中恐有不妥之处,恳请使用该书的教师、学生和广大英语爱好者提出宝贵的批评和建议,以便使其日臻完善。

编者
于宁波大学杏琴园

目 录

Contents

Passage 1	1	Passage 22	123
Passage 2	7	Passage 23	129
Passage 3	14	Passage 24	135
Passage 4	20	Passage 25	141
Passage 5	25	Passage 26	146
Passage 6	31	Passage 27	151
Passage 7	37	Passage 28	159
Passage 8	43	Passage 29	164
Passage 9	49	Passage 30	168
Passage 10	55	Passage 31	175
Passage 11	60	Passage 32	181
Passage 12	67	Passage 33	186
Passage 13	72	Passage 34	192
Passage 14	78	Passage 35	198
Passage 15	83	Passage 36	203
Passage 16	89	Passage 37	210
Passage 17	94	Passage 38	215
Passage 18	100	Passage 39	221
Passage 19	106	Passage 40	227
Passage 20	111	Passage 41	233
Passage 21	117	Passage 42	241

Passage 43	248	Passage 48	281
Passage 44	255	Passage 49	292
Passage 45	261	Passage 50	305
Passage 46	268	Answers to Exercises	313
Passage 47	275		

Passage 1

① Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water, which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

② Arthur von Wiesenberger, who carries the title Water Master, is one of the few water critics in North America. As a boy, he spent time in the larger cities of Italy, France and Switzerland, where bottled water is consumed daily. Even then, he kept a water journal, noting the brands he liked best. "My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water," he says.

③ But is plain tap water all that bad? Not at all. In fact, New York's municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity. Similarly, a magazine in England found that tap water from the Thames River tasted better than several leading brands of bottled water that were 400 times more expensive.

④ Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share. This is despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water.

⑤ As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate (垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant's typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it's often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren't available in stores, most diners don't notice or care.

⑥ As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell

bottled water. According to an article in *The Wall Street Journal*, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it.

① Regardless of how it's sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, even a longing for lost purity.

【阅读测试】

1. What do we know about Iceberg Water from the passage?

- A) It is a kind of iced water.
- B) It is just plain tap water.
- C) It is a kind of bottled water.
- D) It is a kind of mineral water.

2. By saying "My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water" (Sentence 4, Paragraph 2), the author means _____.

- A) plain tap water is certainly unfit for drinking
- B) bottled water is clearly superior to tap water
- C) bottled water often appeals more to dogs' taste
- D) dogs can usually detect a fine difference in taste

3. The "fancier brands" (Sentence 3, Paragraph 5) refers to _____.

- A) tap water from the Thames River
- B) famous wines not sold in ordinary stores
- C) PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani
- D) expensive bottled water with impressive names

4. Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?

- A) Bottled water brings in huge profits.
- B) Competition from the wine industry is intense.
- C) Most diners find bottled water affordable.
- D) Bottled water satisfied diners' desire to be fashionable.

5. According to passage, why is bottled water so popular?

- B
- A) It is much cheaper than wine.
 - B) It is considered healthier.
 - C) It appeals to more cultivated people.
 - D) It is more widely promoted in the market.

【翻译演练】

【原句呈现】PepsiCo's Aquafina and Coca-Cola's Dasani are both purified tap water **rather than** spring water.

【用法点拨】rather than 是一个边际并列连词,其含义为“是……而不是,与其说是……不如说是……”。它连接的两个成分应该对等,即形容词对形容词,名词对名词或代词,副词对副词或介词词组,动词对动词,从句对从句。

【经典例句】It was **what he meant** rather than **what he said**. 这是他心中所想的,而不是他口中所说的。(连接从句)

Such glass could **bend like metal** when dropped rather than **shatter into bits**. 这种玻璃摔在地上时,会像金属一样弯曲,而不是破碎。(连接动词)

The distinctions we have been discussing here are **semantic** rather than **grammatical**. 我们一直在讨论的区别是语义上的,而不是语法上的。(连接形容词)

She insisted on having the bed-room **papered** rather than **painted**. 她坚持用纸裱糊卧室,而不是用漆来漆。(连接过去分词)

Business is therefore viewed as **an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity** rather than **the aristocratic idea of in-**

herited privilege. 因此工商业被看作是机会均等思想的表达,而不是继承特权的贵族思想的表达。(连接名词词组)

【翻译检测】1. I was engaged in **writing a letter** _____ (而不是看报).

2. They are doing this **for all of us** _____ (而不是为了他们自己).

3. The patient was **worse** _____ (不是好转).

【写作句型】

【原句呈现】A restaurant's typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, **whereas** on bottled water it's often 300 to 500 percent.

【句型点拨】whereas 是一个并列连词,意思是“而,却,然而”,它引出的句子常位于主句之后。

【经典例句】They want a house, **whereas** we would rather live in a flat. 他们想要一座房子,而我们宁愿住在一套房间里。

I hate, **whereas** you merely dislike, him. 你只不过是喜欢他,而我却恨他。

He must be about sixty, **whereas** his wife looks about thirty. 他一定在 60 岁左右,而他的妻子看上去仅有 30 岁左右。

Your mother was at home while you were children, **whereas** mine went out to work. 你们小时候母亲都待在家里,而我的母亲却出去工作。

You eat a massive plate of food for lunch, **whereas** I have just a sandwich. 你午饭吃了一大堆食物,而我只吃了一块三明治。

【单词速记】

【单词学习】句子 As a result, some restaurants are turning up the **pressure** to sell bottled water 中的单词 pressure 表示“压力”,

如 under the pressure (在……的压力下), social pressure (社会压力), put pressure on somebody (对某人施加压力)。I see four kinds of pressures working on college students today: economic pressure, parental pressure, peer pressure and self-induced pressure. 我发现有四种压力影响着今天的大学生: 经济上的压力、父母的压力、同伴的压力和自己导致的压力。

【类比记忆】《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中以字母-ure 结尾的单词。

单词	音标、词性	词 义
cure	/ kjuə / <i>vt.</i>	治愈, 治好; 消除, 矫正
secure	/ si'kjuə / <i>adj.</i>	安全的, 可靠的; 牢固的, 稳固的; 无忧无虑的, 安心的
secure	/ si'kjuə / <i>n.</i>	得到, 获得; 使安全, 保卫; 缚牢
procedure	/ prə'si:dʒə / <i>n.</i>	程序, 手续, 步骤
endure	/ in'djuə / <i>vt. & vi.</i>	忍受, 容忍; 耐住; 持久, 持续
figure	/ 'figə / <i>n.</i>	数字, 数量; 人物, 名人; (pl.) 算术, 计算; 体型
figure	/ 'figə / <i>vi. & vt.</i>	(引人注目) 出现; 有道理; 计算; 认为, 猜想
injure	/ 'indʒə / <i>vt.</i>	伤害, 损害, 损伤
failure	/ 'feiljə / <i>n.</i>	失败; 失败的人(或事); 失灵, 故障; 没做到, 不旅行
leisure	/ 'li:ʒə / <i>n.</i>	空闲时间, 闲暇; 悠闲, 安逸
ensure	/ in'fjuə / <i>vt.</i>	保证, 担保, 确保
insure	/ in'fjuə / <i>vt.</i>	给……保险; 保证, 确保
exposure	/ iks'pəʊʒə / <i>n.</i>	暴露, 显露; 揭发, 揭露; 曝光
assure	/ ə'fjuə / <i>vt.</i>	使放心, 使有信心

(续)

单词	音标、词性	词 义
feature	/ 'fi:tʃə / <i>n.</i>	特征,特色;(pl.)面貌;特写,专题节目;故事片
feature	/ 'fi:tʃə / <i>vt.</i>	突出,由……主演
mature	/ mə'tjuə / <i>adj.</i>	熟的,成熟的;成年的;深思熟虑的,慎重的
mature	/ mə'tjuə / <i>v.</i>	(使)成熟,(使)长成
signature	/ 'signitʃə / <i>n.</i>	签名,署名,签字
temperature	/ 'tempɹitʃə / <i>n.</i>	温度,体温;热度,发烧
literature	/ 'litəritʃə / <i>n.</i>	文学(作品);文献,图书资料
manufacture	/ ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃə / <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i>	(大量)制造,加工,制造业;(pl.) 制造品,产品
architecture	/ 'ɑ:kitektʃə / <i>n.</i>	建筑学,建筑术,建筑业;建筑式样,建筑风格
structure	/ 'strʌktʃə / <i>n.</i>	结构,构造;建筑物
structure	/ 'strʌktʃə / <i>vt.</i>	构造,建造
furniture	/ 'fə:nitʃə / <i>n.</i>	家具
culture	/ 'kʌltʃə / <i>n.</i>	文化,文明;教养,教育;培养,培植;培养菌
agriculture	/ 'ægrɪkʌltʃə / <i>n.</i>	农业,农学
venture	/ 'ventʃə / <i>n.</i>	冒险投资,(商业等的)风险项目
venture	/ 'ventʃə / <i>v.</i>	冒险,大胆行事;敢于,大胆表示;拿……冒险
adventure	/ əd'ventʃə / <i>n.</i>	异乎寻常的经历,奇遇;冒险,冒险活动

(续)

单词	音标、词性	词 义
capture	/ 'kæptʃə / <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i>	俘虏, 捕获; 夺得, 占领
departure	/ di'pɑ:tʃə / <i>n.</i>	离开, 出发; 背离, 违反
torture	/ 'tɔ:tʃə / <i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i>	拷问, 折磨
gesture	/ 'dʒestʃə / <i>n.</i>	姿势, 手势; (交往时做出的) 姿势, 表示
moisture	/ 'moɪstʃə / <i>n.</i>	潮湿, 湿气
mixture	/ 'mɪkstʃə / <i>n.</i>	混合; 混合物
obscure	/ əb'skjuə / <i>adj.</i>	不著名的, 不重要的; 费解的, 模糊不清的
obscure	/ əb'skjuə / <i>vt.</i>	使变模糊, 掩盖
lure	/ ljuə / <i>vt.</i>	吸引, 引诱, 诱惑
enclosure	/ in'kləʊʒə / <i>n.</i>	四周有篱笆(或围墙)的场地, 围场; (信中的)附件
nurture	/ 'nɜ:tʃə / <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i>	养育, 培育, 滋养

Passage 2

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease — especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who

has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs. Both types have simply been called “well”. In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap may be “well,” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. “Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

【阅读测试】

6. Today medical care is placing more stress on _____.
A) keeping people in a healthy physical condition
B) monitoring patients’ body functions
C) removing people’s bad living habits
D) ensuring people’s psychological well-being

7. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that, _____.
A) good health is more than not being ill
B) drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful
C) regular health checks are essential to keeping fit
D) prevention is more difficult than cure
8. Traditionally, a person is considered “well” if he _____.
A) does not have any unhealthy living habits
B) does not have any physical handicaps
C) is able to handle his daily routines
D) is free from any kind of disease
9. According to the author, the true meaning of “wellness” is for people _____.
A) to best satisfy their body’s special needs
B) to strive to maintain the best possible health
C) to meet the strictest standards of bodily health
D) to keep a proper balance between work and leisure
10. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?
A) People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.
B) People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.
C) People who try to be as healthy as possible, regardless of their limitations.
D) People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.

【翻译演练】

【原句呈现】“Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed **not** as a state that people can achieve, **but** as an ideal that people can strive for.

【用法点拨】not ... but 是一个关联性词组，副词 not 在形式上往往否定谓语，使句子具有否定意义，但连词 but 在句子中起到了转折作用，肯定了 not 所要否定的中心，形成肯定与否定的对照关系。not 和 but 后面的成分须保持一致，即 not 后为介词词组时，but 后一般也用介词词组；not 后为名词时，but 一般也使用名词。以此类推。

【经典例句】A sensible—a humanistic—environmentalism protect the environment not **for nature's sake** but **for our own**. 理智的——人本主义的——环境保护论不是为大自然保护环境，而是为我们自己保护环境。（连接介词词组）

The value of radar lies not **in being a substitute for the eye**, but **in doing what the eye can not do**. 雷达的作用不在于它能代替眼睛，而在于它起到了眼睛所不能起的作用。（连接介词词组）

A man's dignity depends not **on what he has** but **on what he is**. 一个人的尊贵不在于他的财富，而在于他的为人。（连接介词词组）

I come here not **to complain**, but **to seek justice**. 我来这里不是诉苦，而是寻求正义。（连接不定式）

Many, on becoming rich, have found in wealth not **an escape from evil**, but **a new and worse form of it**. 许多人发财后，便知道财富不能逃避罪恶，反而成为一种新的更可怕的罪恶。（连接名词词组）

The writer has in mind not **a particular class of readers**, but **men and women in general**. 作者想到的不是某一种特殊阶层的读者，而是一般男女。（连接名词词组）

It is not **what happens to me** that matters but **what happens in me**. 发生在我身上的事情并不重要，重要的是发生在我内心的事。（连接分句）

【翻译检测】1. The deficiency is not in the quality of women in po-