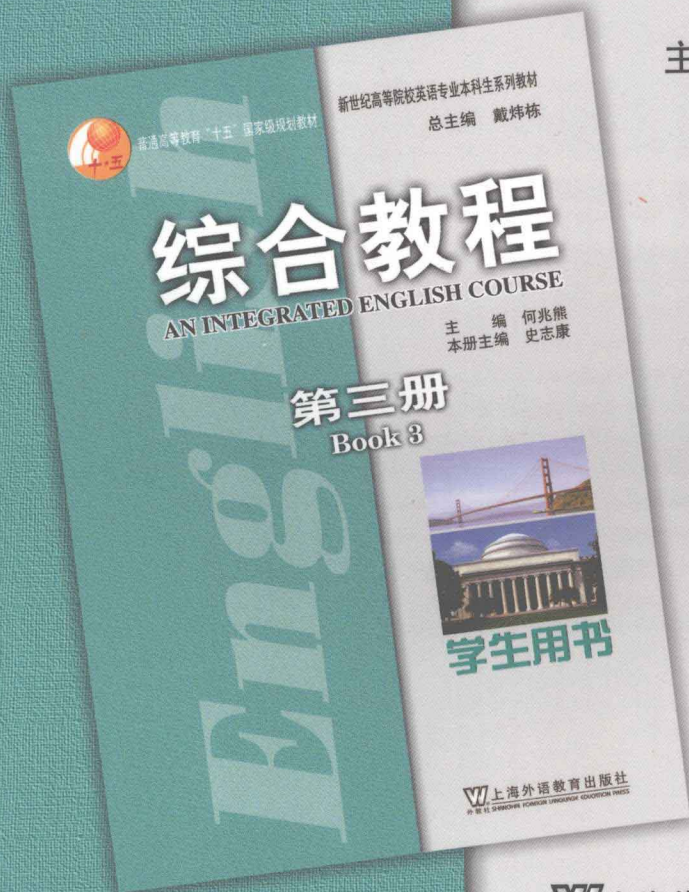


新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材

# 《综合教程》第三册

## 自学一路通

主编 贺云



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## 目录 — 插图

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# 《综合教程》 第三册

## 自学一路通

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# 前 言

“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”为普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材，选材广泛新颖，编写理念先进科学，体系完整宏大。各册循序渐进，全面培养学生的英语综合能力，并恰当地融合了对学生的素质教育，有助于其发展成为高素质的复合型人才。

该系列教材中，《综合教程》为主干教材，共有8册。为了充分发挥学生在课下的学习积极性和主观能动性，帮助学生更好地学习课本，获得知识，提高英语能力，上海外语教育出版社组织编写了与其配套的《综合教程自学一路通》。

本套辅导书基本框架如下：

**Background Information** 旨在介绍与单元课文内容相关的文化知识点，帮助学生更好地理解课文内容。

与**Text I**相关的内容有以下几个部分：**Summary of the Text**; **Key Words and Expressions**; **Sentence Highlights**; **Stylistic Features**（自第三册起）; **About the Exercises in the Student's Book**。

**Summary of the Text** 帮助学生对课文的主要意图和内容进行分析归纳，训练学生的逻辑思维能力和对课文的整体把握。

**Key Words and Expressions** 对重点常用词汇和词组的用法作出简要解释，给出例句及其译文，并适当提供相关的构词法解析、派生词、近义词、反义词等，帮助学生掌握相关词汇和词组的正确用法，掌握一定的构词法知识，有效扩大词汇量。

**Sentence Highlights** 挑选课文中的难句或经典句，对其中的语言点进行简要解释并给出全句译文，培养学生细致观察语言的能力，为其深入理解课文打下基础。

**Stylistic Features** 旨在引导学生把握课文的文体风格、篇章结构以及突出的修辞手段及其文体效果，培养学生的语用能力和对名篇名句的赏析能力。



About the Exercises in the Student's Book 旨在帮助学生了解学生用书中每个练习的目的和意义,并提供相关的答案和解释,使学生的练习活动更具成效。

Text II 是对 Text I 主题的扩展和深化。对 Text II 的辅导包含两个部分: Key Words and Expressions 和 Sentence Highlights, 旨在帮助学生学习词汇并理解课文。

每个单元最后都设置了练习题,使学生在学完课文之后,可以在该练习中对重要的知识点进行回顾及运用,从而巩固学习效果。

本书为第三册,供英语专业二年级第一学期使用。为了帮助学生更好地准备专业四级考试,本书在上述板块之外,特设“专四特区”,重点介绍英语专业四级考试中的便条写作,让学生通过实践,对英语写作有一个初步的了解。

本书由上海外国语大学英语教师编写,具体分工如下:贺云负责各栏目的协调和定稿工作;王磊负责 Text I 背景知识和课文文化点介绍以及一课一练中的阅读理解练习;重点词汇和表达由马景秀、朱晔、王森、王正、骆明琼负责;杨春雷和张艳莉承担了课文难句、重点句的解释和翻译;许立冰负责课文简介以及修辞和写作工作;陶茜负责 Text II 的重点词汇和课文难句、重点句的解释和翻译;白玉华负责课后练习的答案和解释;王珏承担了一课一练的编写工作;许立冰负责专四特区的编写。

由于时间仓促,加上水平有限,本书可能还存在一些问题,真诚希望同行专家和广大教师不吝赐教。

编者

2007年7月

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# *Unit 1*

## **Background Information**

### **Higher Education in the USA**

USA has more than 3,300 accredited colleges and universities, which offer a wide range of graduate and undergraduate programs.

#### **Undergraduate Programs (Bachelor's Degree)**

This is the first level of post-secondary education that begins after 12 years of primary and secondary schooling. It includes at least 4 years of education and earns a bachelor's degree. There are also two-year programs which earn an associate degree. A student who has an associate degree has to study further for a minimum of 2 years to earn a bachelor's degree.

#### **Graduate Programs (Master's & Doctorate Degree)**

Graduate programs usually involve one year or more of education depending on the subject or course, and earns a master's or doctoral degree like MBA, MS or PhD. Admission to a graduate program usually requires a minimum of 16 years of formal education. That is, 12 years of primary and secondary schooling and further 4 years of college education.

#### **Types of Institutions**

There is no central ministry of education in the US and each institution can

determine its own programs and admission standards. There are private as well as state funded colleges. **Universities** are academic institutions that include one or more undergraduate colleges, as well as any number of graduate and professional schools, i.e. schools offering study for a single profession such as law. **Four year colleges** are undergraduate institutions offering academic programs leading to a bachelor's degree. Community colleges or junior colleges are undergraduate institutions offering up to two years of academic instruction beyond secondary school at a relatively low cost. These offer certificate programs that last for a few months to a year as well as associate degrees. **Institutes of technology** or polytechnic institutes offer specialized programs in sciences and engineering, in addition to basic sciences, humanities and the social sciences, at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

(Source: <http://www.infozee.com/usa/education.htm>)

### The Ivy League

The term “Ivy League” is informally used to describe eight East Coast universities — Brown, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale — which are acknowledged as among the most prestigious postsecondary schools in the United States. The ivy image derives from the fact that these institutions are also among the oldest in the country, with stately buildings and beautiful historic campuses. Because of highly selective admissions criteria, an “Ivy League” degree represents the near-guarantee that a graduate will rise to the top of his — or, only since the 1970s, her — profession (the Ivy League colleges were originally all-male institutions).

The term itself did not originally connote academic excellence: it was coined in the late 1930s by Cas Adams, a *New York Herald-Tribune* reporter, who bestowed the name on the schools because he noticed that buildings on all eight campuses were covered in vines. Before the 1880s, contacts between these institutions were few until intercollegiate athletic teams began to develop.

Walter Camp, a Yale student in the 1870s, had all but invented college football and, by the turn of the century, the eight universities were dominating the sport.

With applications to most Ivy League universities topping 20,000 a year by the 1990s, and acceptance rates hovering between 10 and 15 percent, it is not hard to see how the Ivy League sets the benchmark against which other postsecondary

institutions are measured. Many high school seniors and their parents invest so much in acceptances — from SAT preparation classes to costly counselors — that they overlook colleges that do not have such recognizable brand names.

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## Text I

### Fresh Start

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#### I. Summary of the Text

本文为记叙文，作者叙述了她在大学生活的第一天里所犯下的两个在她当时看来愚不可及的小错，并告诉读者她是如何走出自己的心理误区，从此健康快乐地度过大学时代。

按照以上写作意图，作者把文章分为4个部分。第1部分即第1小段，作者写出了她初进校园时紧张的心情，生怕犯错的忧虑。接下来的6个自然段构成第2部分，作者以生动幽默的文笔再现了她在上课第一天两件糗事以及由此引发的恶劣心情。第8、第9小段告诉了读者她的懊恼是如何烟消云散的。最后一部分包括了5个小段，描写了作者在3个事件后开始思索，终于走出了以往的心理误区，人生得以健康发展。

#### II. Key Words and Expressions

##### 1. distinct

**adj.** ① 明显的，清楚的，易于被感觉和察觉的【同 apparent】【反 obscure】

【例句】 He speaks with a distinct Shanghai accent. 他说话带有明显的上海口音。

② 有区别的，不同的【同 different】【反 identical】

【例句】 It is inappropriate for you to use the same expression on two distinct occasions. 你在两种截然不同的场合使用同样的表达方式是不合时宜的。

【扩展】 distinctness *n.* 不同；明显

distinctly *adv.* 不同地; 明显地

- 【辨析】distinctive 和 distinct 是很容易混淆的两个单词。前者的意思是“特殊的”(special), 而后的意思是“不同的”(different)、“明显的”(apparent)。

## 2. square

*vt. & vi.* ① (使)成方形; 弄平, (使)直

【例句】square one's cap 摆平某人的帽子

② (使)调和, (使)和谐

【例句】He tried to square himself with his parents. 他尽量使他与父母关系融洽。

③ 结清; 付清

【例句】After 10 years' hard work, Matilda finally squared the debt. 十年的辛苦劳作后, 玛蒂尔德终于还清了债务。

*adj.* ① 正方形的, 直角的

【例句】Other people built tall, square houses on hills, but Wright did not want to lose the beauty of the hill. 别人在山上建造高高的四方方的房子, 但莱特却不想失去山峦美。

② 公平的【同 fair】

【例句】We want to play a square game. 我们想要进行公平的比赛。

③ 结清的

【例句】He was square with his landlord. 他不欠房东的账。

④ 平方的

【例句】This shopping mall is said to cover 420,000 square meters. 据说这座大卖场占地 42 万平方米。

*adv.* 正对着, 径直

【例句】The boxer hit his rival square on the jaw. 拳击手一拳正中对手的下巴。

【扩展】squarely *adv.* 方形地, 直角地

squareness *n.* 方形; 小心拘谨, 一丝不苟

【搭配】① 当 square 作动词时, 有短语:

square away 整理; 把...放起来或整齐地放

square off <美>摆出作战姿势, 准备作战

square up 结清账单或债务

square up to 直面(困难等)

② 当 square 作名词时, 有短语:

on the square 诚实、公开地

out of square 意见不同

③ 当 square 作形容词时, 有短语:

fair and square 公平的

a square peg in a round hole 不适合担当某职务的人

### 3. glance

**vi.** 扫视, 匆匆一看【同 glimpse, skim, scan】

【例句】The waiter handed the menu to him but he only glanced at it and ordered a glass of black tea. 服务员递给他一份菜单, 但他只瞄了一眼, 然后点了杯红茶。

**n.** 一瞥, 匆匆一看【同 glimpse】

【例句】He gave the newspaper a glance before breakfast. 他在吃早饭前浏览了一下报纸。

【搭配】glance at 浏览, 大致地看

He glanced at his watch and then looked at the sky. 他看了看手表, 然后又看了看天空。

【辨析】glance, glimpse, skim, scan

这四个单词都有“浏览”、“粗略地看”的意思。但 glimpse 所表达的看的时间比 glance 还要短, 有时甚至是无心的。skim 和 scan 主要强调看东西的速度很快。

### 4. demeanor

**n.** 行为; 举止; 风度【同 bearing, behavior, conduct, manner, deportment】

【例句】Her arrogant demeanor turned everybody away. 她举止傲慢, 人人避之不及。

【联想】demean (使行为举止显出某种特征) + or (名词后缀)

【扩展】demean **v.** 降低…的身份

### 5. grope

**vi. & vt.** 摸索; 盲目地或不确定地寻找【同 search, explore, fumble, feel, look for】

【例句】He groped for the door handle in the dark. 他在黑暗中摸索着门把手。

We are groping after the truth. 我们在探索真理。



【扩展】groping *adj.* 探索的, 暗中摸索的  
gropingly *adv.* 摸索着, 暗中摸索地

【搭配】grope for 摸索  
grope after 探索, 追求

【辨析】grope 有很多同义词, 如上所述。它与其他单词的区别在于它强调在“黑暗中或在不确定的情况下艰难地摸索、探询”。

## 6. tip (sb.) off

暗中向…泄漏消息; 告诫, 提示

【例句】If he had not been tipped off to flee in time, he would have been killed. 如果他事先没有听到风声及时逃避的话, 他早就被杀害了。

【注意】该短语在表示“事先给某人警告或暗示”的意思时, 一般用在口语中。

## 7. maneuver

*n.* ① 策略【同 strategy, tactic, scheme】

【例句】The football player tried every maneuver to score a goal, but was blocked by the goalkeeper of the rival team. 这位足球运动员千方百计想进球, 可惜还是被对方守门员给拦截了。

② [复] (部队或舰队的) 大规模演习

【例句】Russia and China planned for allied maneuvers along the border. 中俄计划在边界处进行联合军事演习。

③ (军队的) 调遣, 调动

【例句】General Barrett came to realize the enemy army's attempts of a flanking maneuver. 白瑞德将军认识到敌军侧翼包抄的企图。

④ 巧计, 花招

【例句】Jack worked out a crafty maneuver to outwit his powerful rivals. 杰克想出一条高招, 智取强敌。

*vi. & vt.* ① 调遣

【例句】It is very important for a general to be good at maneuvering armies on the battlefield. 对于一名将军来说, 善于在战场上调兵遣将是很重要的。

② 操纵, 设法使…【同 scheme, manipulate】

【例句】Jiang Jieshi tried every means to maneuver General Yang Hucheng

into giving in to the Japanese army, only to be detained later. 蒋介石千方百计诱使杨虎城将军放弃抗日, 结果反被软禁起来了。

【扩展】maneuverable *adj.* 容易操作的, 有机动性的

maneuverability *n.* 可操作性, 机动性

【搭配】maneuver sb. into / out of doing sth. 诱使某人做 / 不做某事

#### 8. come to one's feet

站起来【同 stand up】

【例句】The boxer was hit hard on the head and fell on the ground heavily. But to everyone's relief, he came to his feet within ten seconds and went on fighting. 这位拳击手头部受重击倒地。但他在10秒钟之内居然又站了起来并继续比赛, 让每个人都松了一口气。

【搭配】这个短语很普通, 但是和 foot 有关的短语很多, 以下提供参考:

fall on one's feet 安然脱离危险

have one foot in the grave 已是风烛残年

rise / spring / struggle to one's feet 站(跳、挣扎着)起来

set foot on / in 踏上(进入)

show the cloven foot 露马脚

#### 9. sneak

*vi.* 偷偷地走, 溜【同 steal, slink, lurk, creep】

【例句】Just as the thief sneaked into the bedroom of the owner, he was caught on the spot by the awaiting policeman. 小偷刚溜进户主的卧室, 就被早已等候多时的警察抓了个正着。

*vt.* 偷偷摸摸地做; [口语]偷窃

【例句】Seeing so many fancy candies in the bowl on the table, the little boy couldn't help sneaking a handful into his mouth. 看到桌上的碗里有这么多各式各样的糖果, 小男孩忍不住抓了一把就往嘴里塞。

*adj.* 暗中进行的

【例句】London suffered a great loss in the sneak attack by the terrorists. 伦敦在恐怖分子的偷袭中损失惨重。

**n.** 鬼鬼祟祟的人, 偷偷摸摸的行为

【扩展】**sneaker n.** 运动鞋

**sneaking adj.** 偷偷摸摸的, 卑鄙的

**sneakingly adv.** 偷偷地, 卑鄙地

**sneaksby n.** 偷偷摸摸的人, 鬼鬼祟祟的人

**sneaky adj.** 鬼祟的, 卑鄙的

【搭配】**sneak in** 渐显, 淡入

**sneak into** 偷偷溜进

**sneak out (of)** 偷偷溜出; 淡出

**sneak up on sb.** 偷偷走近某人

## 10. **composed**

**adj.** 镇静的, 沉着的【同 calm, cool, balanced, self-possessed, dispassionate, imperturbable, placid, sedate, serene】

【例句】It is necessary for one to keep composed when facing unexpected incidents. 在突发事件面前保持沉着冷静是很有必要的。

【联想】com-(同一)+pose(姿势)+-(e)d(形容词后缀)

【扩展】**composedly adv.** 镇定地, 沉着地

**composedness n.** 镇定, 沉着

**composed** 是从 **compose** 衍生出来的, 后者最重要的义项是“组成, 构成”。由该词衍生出来的词很多, 如:

**composing** 著作, 构成, 组成; 排字

**composite** 合成的, 复合的; 合成物

**composition** 写作, 作文; 成分; 合成物

**compositional** 成分的

**compositive** 组成的, 合成的, 集成的, 混合的

**compositor** 排字工人; 排序

## 11. **sb.'s heart goes out to sb. else**

同情某人【同 take pity on sb.】

【例句】Seeing a picture depicting a mother crying over her dead baby killed by the tsunami, my heart went out to her. 看到一位母亲为她在海啸中丧生的孩子哭得悲痛欲绝的图片时, 我不禁对她同情万分。

【搭配】这是一个非常形象的短语, 有关 heart 的常见短语还有:

a heart of gold 道德高尚的人

a heart of oak 刚强勇敢的人