

大学 英语

3

读写教程导学

第三册

● 主编 金春霞 金秀颖



苏州大学出版社

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前言

上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》(全新版)和外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语》是教育部重点推荐使用的精品大学英语教学全新教材,其语言规范、选材广泛、体裁多样,以反映现实生活为主。教材由国内著名院校数十位资深教授、英语教学专家根据“大学英语教学大纲(修订本)”编写而成。两本教材各有千秋。为了配合教材的使用,并能最大限度地惠及大学英语的学习者,我们组织多名资深一线教师精选两本教材之精华编写了《大学英语读写教程导学》,旨在进一步帮助学生打好语言基础和提高语言的运用能力,供使用该教材的学生参考。本套书共分四册,每一册所选内容与教材主干教程相对应。每个单元的同步辅导与训练和教材各相应单元内容相配合,提供目标测试及综合测试题的参考答案,供学生自我测试。

本书由金春霞、金秀颖担任主编,束金星、宋小平、吴转利担任副主编,参加编写的主要人员有:金春霞、金秀颖、束金星、宋小平、吴转利、范钦林、丁敏。

本书的编写得到诸多部门及同仁的热情关心和帮助,对此,我们全体编写人员表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,加上编者水平有限,书中难免有欠妥之处,敬请读者斧正。

编者

2005年7月于

江苏大学外国语学院

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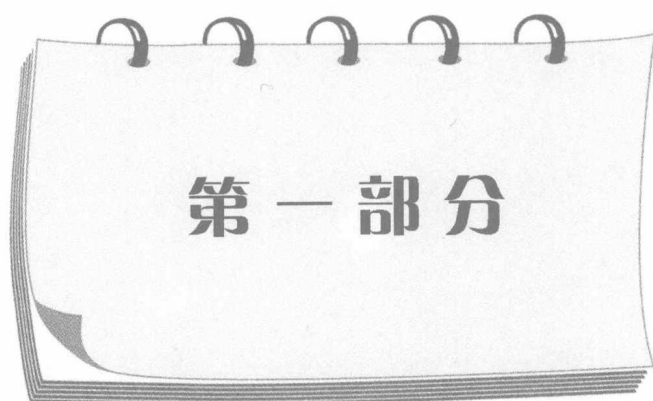
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*Nature is commanded by obey-
ing it, and modern man should
return to nature.*

Unit 1 Changes in the Way We Live

一、文化背景与课文导读

文化背景

1. Fahrenheit scale

... a scale of temperature, established by Gabriel Fahrenheit, a German physicist, in 1715. The unit of temperature is the degree Fahrenheit (°F), and 0 °F was originally the coldest temperature Fahrenheit could achieve using a freezing mixture of salt and ice. On his scale, water freezes at 32 °F and boils at 212 °F (under set atmospheric conditions). To convert a Fahrenheit temperature to Celsius (centigrade), subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9. The conversion formula is: $t_c(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 5/9(t_f(^{\circ}\text{F}) - 32)$.

2. Celsius scale (centigrade)

... a scale of temperature, first established by the Swedish scientist Anders Celsius in 1742. On this scale, the unit of temperature is degree Celsius (°C); water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C (under agreed standard atmospheric conditions). To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32. The conversion formula is: $t_f(^{\circ}\text{F}) = 9/5t_c(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$.

3. Ivy League

... eight long-established colleges and universities in the United States with prestigious academic and social reputations. Members of the Ivy League are Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island; Columbia University in New York City; Cornell University in Ithaca, New York; Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire; Harvard University in Cambridge,

Unit 1

Massachusetts; University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey; and Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut.

4. Sports Illustrated

... a popular US sports magazine published each week by Time Inc. , part of Time Warner. It first appeared in 1954, and is read mainly by men. The magazine also publishes the Sports Illustrated Sports Almanac every year.

5. Individual Retirement Account (IRA)

... an US government plan that allows people to put part of their income into special bank accounts. No tax has to be paid on this money until they retire.

课文导读

The author writes his piece in a clear and logical way. In many instances he employs the pattern of “one topic sentence + several detail sentences” structure. It’s easy for readers to grasp the main idea.

Sometimes the detail sentences run parallel to each other, like those in Para. 2. In some other paragraphs the detail sentences have their own hierarchy. Take Para. 5 for example. The first sentence tells how busy “I” am. The second sentence states that Sandy, the wife, is also busy. The final sentence is a kind of summary—nobody can relax. Yet following the second sentence there are a few more detail sentences showing how tight a schedule Sandy has. Take Paras 12 – 13 for another example. The topic sentence therein is “I suspect not everyone who loves the country would be happy living the way we do. It takes a couple of special qualities.” Then there are two subtopic sentences: “One is a tolerance for solitude”; “The other requirement is energy—a lot of it.” Each subtopic sentence has its own supporting details.

Sometimes there is no transitional device between detail sentences, sometimes there are, the most frequently used one of which is time words or phrases. For example, the detail sentences in Para. 4 begin with “three months ago”, “three months from now”, “recently”, and “later this month”, respectively. To be sure, other conjunctions scatter the text, like “first”—“then”—“then”—“eventually” in Para. 7.

二、重点词汇及短语

词汇

1. **haul** *vt.* 拖曳,用力拖(或拉);(用卡车、马车等)拖运,运送,搬运 *vi.* 拖拉

【例如】haul at/upon a rope 拉绳子

They *hauling* the boat up the beach. 他们把船拖上岸。

Cattle are *hauling* by rail. 牲口由铁路运输。

The truck *hauling* the garbage away. 卡车把垃圾运走了。

【记忆】haul (sb.) over the coals 责备, 申斥, 斥责(某人)

I was *hauling* over the coals for being late. 我因迟到而受到了严厉的训斥。

haul sb. up (before sb.) 把某人带上来审问或训斥

He was *hauling* up before the local magistrates for disorderly conduct.

他因妨害治安被送交地方法官查办。

【辨异】pull v. 拖拉(某物); 拽; 牵

The horse was *pulling* a heavy cart up a steep slope.

马拉着一辆沉重的车子走上陡坡。

In a tug-of-war, the competitors *pull* as hard as they can.

在拔河比赛中, 双方队员都拼命地拉。

2. improvement n. 改进, 改善

【例如】There is still room for *improvement* in your English.

你的英语仍有进一步提高的余地。

We all hope for an *improvement* in the weather. 我们都希望天气好转。

【记忆】improve v. 改进, 改善; 好转, 进步

Their life has been much *improved*. 他们的生活有了很大的改善。

He went to night school to *improve* himself in English.

他上夜校以提高自己的英语水平。

3. supplement vt. 补充; 增补 n. 增补(物), 补充(物)

【例如】a *supplement* to a dictionary 词典的补编

I *supplement* my grant working in the evenings.

我除享受助学金外还打夜工以增加收入。

She *supplemented* her diet with vitamin tablets.

她服用维生素片剂以补充规定食谱中的营养。

【记忆】supplementary a. 补充的, 增补的; 追加的

supplementary reading 补充读物 a *supplementary* means 辅助手段

4. indoor a. 室内的 [attrib. 作定语]

【例如】Gymnastics is a kind of *indoor* game. 体操是一种室内运动。

indoor activities 室内活动

an *indoor* swimming pool 室内游泳池

【反义】outdoor a. 户外的; 露天的 [attrib. 作定语]

outdoor sports 户外活动 an *outdoor* theatre 露天剧场

an *outdoor* life 野外生活

5. spray vt. 喷洒, 喷涂 [spray sth. (on/over sb./sth.); spray sb./sth. (with sth.)]

【例如】She *sprayed* perfume on her arms. 她往手臂上喷洒香水。

The farmer is *spraying* his crops with pesticide. 农夫正在给作物喷杀虫剂。

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【辨异】 *shower* *v.* 洒落, 喷向 (通常指人意外地或无防备地被洒上水滴、尘土等)

The shoppers were *showered* with broken glass from the explosion.

炸碎的玻璃劈头盖脸地落到购物者的身上。

splash *v.* 洒, 溅 (指不慎洒出液体)

Don't let the acid *splash* on your hand. 别让酸液溅到手上。

6. *pursue* *vt.* 追赶, 追踪; 追随; 进行, 从事, 继续; 追求, 寻找

vi. 追, 追赶 [*pursue after*]

【例如】 The police *pursued* the stolen vehicle along the motorway.

警察在高速公路上追赶被盗的车辆。

She felt their eyes *pursuing* her. 她觉得他们的目光紧随着她。

The poet *pursued* fame all his life. 那位诗人一辈子追求名誉。

He has been *pursuing* the research of lung cancer for 10 years.

他 10 年来一直从事对肺癌的研究。

She decided to *pursue* her studies after obtaining her first degree.

她决定在获得学士学位后继续深造。

【记忆】 *pursuer* *n.* 追赶者, 追捕者

He managed to avoid his *pursuers*. 他设法甩掉了那些追击者。

pursuit *n.* 追求; 寻求; 从事; 进行

The dog was in *pursuit* of a rabbit. 狗在追逐兔子。

7. *stack* *vt.* 堆积; 垛起; 堆放于 *n.* 堆, 垛

【例如】 a *stack* of rice straw 稻草垛

a *stack* of paper boxes 一堆叠起的纸盒

She *stacked* the dishes in the sink. 她把碟子堆放在水池子里。

The floor was *stacked* high with bales of cotton.

地板上高高地堆放着许多包棉花。

【记忆】 *stacks* *n.* 大量, 许多

stacks of money 大堆的钱

I have *stacks* of work to get through. 我有一大堆工作要完成。

8. *overflow* *v.* 溢出, 漫出; 泛滥

【例如】 My cup is *overflowing*. 我的杯子满得溢出来了。

The river *overflows* every year. 那条河每年都要泛滥。

The lake *overflowed* its banks. 湖水漫过了堤岸。

The crowd *overflowed* the hall and some had to stand outside.

大厅里挤不下, 有人只好站在外面。

9. *swamp* *vt.* 淹没; 浸泡; (以繁多的事物) 压倒 (esp. *passive* 尤用于被动语态)

【例如】 The sink *overflowed* and *swamped* the kitchen.

洗涤槽的水溢出来了, 厨房里到处是水。

A huge wave *swamped* the boat. 一个巨浪淹没了那条小船。

I've been *swamped* with work this year. 今年我工作忙得不可开交。

We asked for applications and were *swamped* with them.

我们请大家提出申请,因而为此应接不暇。

10. illustrate *vt.* (用图或例子等)说明,阐明;表明

【例如】The article is *illustrated* by charts and diagrams. 文章附有图表说明。

To *illustrate* my point I have done a comparative analysis.

为说明我的观点,我作了对比分析。

This behavior *illustrates* your selfishness. 这一行为表明你很自私。

【记忆】*illustration* *n.* 图解,示例;举例说明

He cited instances in *illustration* of this theory. 他举例说明这种理论。

illustrator *n.* 插图家,说明者

11. digest *v.* 消化;吸收;融会贯通;领悟 *n.* 文摘;摘要

【例如】Food must be chewed well to be *digested* properly.

食物必须细嚼才能很好消化。

Fish is easy to *digest* when you are ill. 生病时吃点鱼容易消化。

Have you *digested* the report yet? 这个报告你吃透了吗?

Readers Digest 《读者文摘》

a *digest* of the week's news 一周新闻摘要

I read only the *digest* of the novel. 我只读过这部小说的摘要。

12. boundary *n.* 分界线;边界;界限

【例如】The fence is the *boundary* between my land and hers.

这道栅栏是我的地和她的地的分界线。

The wall marks the *boundary* of the school grounds.

这道墙标志着校园的界线。

Scientists continue to push the *boundaries* of knowledge.

科学家们不断地把知识领域的边缘向外扩展。

13. generate *vt.* 发生,产生(光、热、电等);形成;引起,导致

【例如】A fire *generates* heat. 火产生热。

A dynamo is used to *generate* electricity. 发电机用来发电。

This is the kind of hatred *generated* by racial prejudice.

这是由种族偏见引起的仇恨。

14. minor *a.* 较小的,较次要的

【例如】a *minor* operation 小手术

a *minor* illness 小病

It's a *minor* fault. 这是小错。

The young actress was given a *minor* part in the new play.

那个年轻女演员在新剧中被分派扮演一次要角色/一配角。

【记忆】*minority* *n.* 少数;少数派;少数民族

He was supported by only a *minority* of voters. 他只得到少数选民的支持。

Members of 16 *minorities* live in this area. 16个少数民族居住在这一地区。

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【反义】major *a.* 较大的,主要的

The car needs *major* repairs. 汽车需要大修。

majority *n.* 多数,多数派,过半数

The *majority* were in favor of the proposal. 多数人赞同那项提议。

15. **lower** *vt.* 降低,放下,放低;贬低

【例如】We must *lower* our expenses. 我们必须降低开支。

He *lowered* his gun slowly. 他慢慢把枪放下。

Such acts *lowered* him in our eyes. 这种行为降低了他在我们心目中的地位。

【记忆】lower *a.* 较低的,低等的

lower officeholders 低级公职人员 *lower* classes 下层社会

16. **patronize -ise** *vt.* 光顾,惠顾;赞助,资助

【例如】The restaurant is *patronized* by politicians and journalists.

这家饭店常有政治家和记者光顾。

They no longer *patronize* the local department store because of its poor service.

因为服务不好,他们不再光顾当地的那家百货公司了。

patronize a young musician 资助一位年轻的音乐家

【记忆】patron *n.* 资助人,赞助人,(老)主顾,顾客

The artist has a wealthy *patron*. 那位艺术家有富豪作资助人。

Patrons are requested to leave their bags in the cloakroom.

顾客请将手提包留交寄存处。

17. **suspect** *vt.* 猜想,认为;疑有,怀疑(指倾向于认为是存在的或真实的,但由于证据或理由还不足,尚不能最后肯定,即疑其“有”,含肯定意思)

【例如】We *suspect* him to be ill/that he is ill. 我们猜想他病了。

What made you *suspect* her of having taken the money?

你凭什么怀疑钱是她偷的?

He *suspected* danger and didn't go near it. 他疑有危险而不敢接近它。

I *suspect* they will be a little late. 我揣想他们会晚来一会儿。

【辨析】doubt *vt.* 怀疑,不相信(一般指由于证据不足或单凭证据还不能肯定而产生怀疑,往往含否定之意,因此基本含义是“不大相信”)

You can phone him if you *doubt* my word.

要是你不信我说的话,可写信去问他。

I *doubt* that he will come. 我想他恐怕不会来。

18. **budget** *n.* 预算;专款 *v.* 编预算,安排款项 *a.* [attrib. 作定语]不贵的,便宜的,廉价的

【例如】a weekly *budget* 周预算

The government *budget* never gets smaller. 政府预算总是削减不下来。

He limited himself to a daily *budget* of \$2. 他限制自己每日零花2美元。

The government has *budgeted* £100,000,000 for education spending.

政府将1亿英镑编入教育预算。