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*A Guide to College
English Study*

大学
英语
导学
与
精练

本册主编

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A GUIDE TO
COLLEGE
ENGLISH
STUDY 2

中国海洋大学出版社

大学英语导学与精练

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前言

为了配合大学英语的教学,更好地帮助广大读者学好、用好新教材,我们编写了《大学英语导学与精练》一书。

在本书的编写过程中,我们致力于帮助学生全面提高英语综合能力,既考虑到学生在使用新教材时可能遇到的难点和问题,又尽可能地给学生列出新教材中的精华;既对学生语言知识上的不足进行大量的讲解,又为学生将来参加四、六级考试提供足够的自测练习。本书包括以下内容:

1. 背景知识:介绍了与课文相关的信息,包括作者生平、人物介绍、风土人情、社会万象等,以帮助读者提高学习兴趣,领会课文内容。

2. 课文精析:包括课文简评、写作技巧分析等,使读者从总体上对课文有一个概括的了解,以期起到提纲挈领、统领全局的效果,帮助读者在更高层次上理解课文内容。

3. 核心词汇和短语详解:对课文中的关键词汇和短语进行详尽解释,内容涉及单词与短语的用法、搭配、同义辨析以及例句等,其解释之详尽不亚于多本词典同时在手。

4. 句型结构:精选课文中重要句式,解释其用法并附以例句加以阐述,让读者更易掌握。

5. 疑难句解析:选择课文中较难理解的句子进行详细讲解,包括句子的结构、译文以及词汇、短语在上下文中的具体运用等等,犹如教师在亲自讲课。

6. 阅读系列讲座:展示课文作者使用的各种写作技巧和方法,引导读者多加揣摩,举一反三,在加深对课文理解的同时,将各种写作技巧和方法运用于平时的写作当中去。

7. 课文参考译文:提供课文的参考译文,是为了帮助读者更好地理解原文,同时加强对读者翻译能力的培养。

8. 练习答案及解析:在提供练习答案的同时对练习进行了分析讲解,以利于读者对练习的深入理解。同时提供了听说教程的

部分练习答案。

9. 真题训练:每一单元中都附有四、六级真题,并提供了答案和解析,读者通过该部分训练,既可以掌握课文中出现的重点单词、短语和句型,还可以进一步提高自己的阅读理解能力和完形填空能力,为四、六级考试过关打基础。

总而言之,本书既是一本辅导书,又是一本英语学习指南,还是一座应对四、六级考试的演练场,在学习的同时,也收获着希望。

全书共分四册,由杨春苑、贾学勤总负责,杨春苑对全套书进行了设计构思和仔细审读,参编者均为长期从事大学英语教学与研究的教师。

限于水平,书中难免有错误疏漏之处,敬请英语界同人和广大读者不吝指教。

编者

2004年1月

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Unit One



Part I Understanding and Learning 理解与学习



Section A Time-Conscious Americans

一、Background Information 背景知识

Cultural Differences

Our culture influences who we are and our understanding of social behavior. In cross-cultural communication, disorientation, confusion, and improper reactions will arise because of cultural differences. Students and teachers need to be aware that the ethnocentric attitudes of writers are precisely the way cultural conflict is encouraged. The more power a person has, the more social privilege a person has, the more likely he or she can hold these ethnocentric attitudes without being seriously challenged. Why is understanding a culture always the others responsibility? Is it not possible that each culture could be made aware of different conventions? Both sides must work at rising above cultural differences and be willing to compromise and, in both cases, most likely neither side has access to the cultural conventions of the other so blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

二、Brief Comment on the Text 课文简评

这是一篇说明文。作者通过论证、对比和举例来说明美国人对于时间的态度：珍惜时间——行走匆忙，尽量减少寒暄，谈工作开门见山；想方设法节约时间——用电话问候、约会、聊天、购物和获取信息，利用电视召开远程会议。高效率解决问题、完成工作被视为重要的技巧。

三、Writing Skills 写作技巧

段落写作：用细节（解释等）支持论述。

这种段落的第1句通常为陈述句，用来点明本段要谈论的主题。其余句子均围绕主题给出细节，如解释、例子、数据等。以本单元A篇课文第7段为例：第1句为主题句 The U. S. is definitely a telephone country. 第2、第3句讲述美国人使用电话的各种场合和电话的重要性。第4句解释电话业务受欢迎的原因。

四、Detailed Study of the Text 课文重难点详解

(一) Key Words 核心词汇

budget	acute	count	replace	brief	interaction
convention	assess	given	conduct		
significance	obtain	whereas	fulfill	competent	

1. budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *v.* (Line 6)

作预算, 计划开支 plan the spending of (time, money, etc.)

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】budget for 为……作预算
 (2) 【扩展】① economize *v.* 节约, 节省; ② tighten your belt 束紧腰带, 节省支出
 (3) 【其他词性】*n.* 预算, 收支计划

【例句说明】

- (1) Sensible people budget their incomes.
 理智的人会对自己的收入作预算。
 (2) He budgeted for his wedding in the coming year.
 他计划来年婚礼的开支。
 (3) The government has budgeted for the Hope Project.
 政府已在预算中为希望工程拨款。
 (4) She has so many appointments that she has to budget her time carefully.
 她的约会如此之多, 因而不得不精心安排自己的时间。
 (5) The Chancellor's budget must be approved by Parliament.
 首相所作的预算必须得到议会的批准。

2. acute [ə'kjʊt] *adj.* (Line 7)

- (1) 灵敏的, 敏锐的 (of feelings or the senses) fine; sharp
 (2) 严重的 severe, very great

【学用要点】

词义(2) 的近义词语: severe, grave, critical, be no laughing matter

【例句说明】

- (1) Birds have an acute sense of direction.
 鸟类有灵敏的方向感。
 (2) He is an acute observer.
 他是一位敏锐的观察家。
 (3) People in the area are faced with an acute water shortage.
 这一地区的人们正面临着严重缺水的状况。

3. count [kaunt] *v.* (Line 9)

有价值, 重要, 起作用 be important [同义] matter

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】count on/upon 指望, 仰赖, 期望

- (2) 【同义】depend on/be dependent on, rely on, turn on

【例句说明】

- (1) It's not how much you read but what you read that really counts.

真正起作用的不是你读了多少,而是你读了什么。

- (2) For them money was the only thing that counted.

对于他们而言,钱是惟一重要的东西。

- (3) The individual doesn't count much in the situation.

在这种情形下,个人起不了什么作用。

4. replace [ri'pleis] *vt.* (Line 9)

- (1) 把……放回原处 put (sth.) back in its place

- (2) 代替,取代 take the place of (sb. /sth.)

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】replace sb. /sth. with 用……代替

- (2) 【派生词】replacement *n.* 代替,代替的人

- (3) 【同义】substitute, take the place of 代替

【例句说明】

- (1) He replaced the magazine in the rack.

他把杂志放回架子上。

- (2) Buses are replacing trams.

公共汽车正在取代有轨电车。

- (3) I have to replace the broken window with a new one.

我得把那扇破窗户换掉。

5. brief [brɪf] *adj.* (Line 17)

- (1) 短暂的 lasting only a short time; short

- (2) (指说话或写作)用字简练的,简洁的 (of speech or writing) using few words

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】in brief 简言之,总之,简短地 to be brief 简单说来

- (2) 【派生词】briefly *adv.* 简短地,简言之,总之 briefness *n.* 短暂,见解,简短

- (3) 【反义】lengthy, long

- (4) 【其他词性】*vt.* 预先向……提供必要信息或指示 give sb. necessary information or instructions, esp. in order to prepare sb. for an activity *n.* 案情摘要;情况介绍

【例句说明】

- (1) Occasionally he stops for a brief rest.

他偶尔停下来稍微休息一下。

- (2) He arose and made a brief speech.

他站起来作了简短的发言。

- (3) Before the meeting, let me brief you on what to be expected.

开会前我先跟你谈谈会议的内容。

- (4) The law journal printed the brief of the case.

那份法律杂志刊登了案情的摘要。

(5) My brief didn't include the price of new materials.

我的介绍不包括新材料的价格。

(6) There is not much time left so I'll tell you about it in brief.

没有多少时间了,我简短地把那件事跟你说一说。

6. interaction [ˌɪntər'ækʃən] n. (Line 23)

(1) 交流 communication

(2) 合作,相互作用 acting on each other, working together

【例句说明】

(1) The relationship between teachers and students depends on the degree of interaction between them.

师生关系取决于他们之间的交流程度。

(2) There is much more human-computer interaction in the information era.

信息时代有更多的人机交流。

(3) Increased interaction between the police and citizens will improve the rate of solving crimes.

警民之间加强合作将有助于提高破案率。

7. convention [kən'venʃən] n. (Line 24)

(1) 习俗;惯例;常规 customary practice

(2) 会议 meeting of members of a profession, a particular party, etc.

【学用要点】

(1) 词义(1)用做不可数名词时,指“抽象的习俗”;用做可数名词时,指“具体的惯例”

(2) 【同义辨析】habit, custom, practice, convention

表示“习俗,习惯”时,habit指“一个人经常做的事情”。custom指“整个社会常做的事情”。practice同custom一样,但常带有贬义,通常指不好的做法和习俗。convention指社会习俗,是公认的行为标准、传统、习俗、惯例等。

【例句说明】

(1) Youth often questions the conventions of society.

年轻一代经常对社会习俗提出质疑。

(2) Using the right hand to shake hands is a convention.

用右手握手是惯例。

(3) It is convention that makes people act in the same way.

习俗使人们行为方式一致。

(4) Convention now permits short hair for women, but it used to be thought queer.

女人留短发现在已为习俗所允许,但这在过去却被认为古怪。

(5) The convention voted on a new constitution.

大会就新宪法举行了投票。

(6) The Republican presidential candidate will be chosen at the national convention.

共和党全国代表大会上将选出本党总统候选人。

(7) I'm in the habit of rising early.

我习惯早起。

(8) We must get rid of corrupt practice.

我们必须根除腐败的恶习。

(9) Eating customs vary throughout China.

中国各地的饮食习惯不相同。

8. assess [ə'ses] *v.* (Line 27)

评价, 估价 judge the quality, importance, or worth of [同义] evaluate

【学用要点】

【派生词】assessment *n.* 评定, 估定; 税额 assessor *n.* 估计财产的人, 确定税款的人
assessable *adj.* 可评估的, 可征税的

【例句说明】

(1) They sent him to assess the value of the house.

他们派他去给那座房子估价。

(2) It's difficult to assess the feasibility of the project.

很难对这一方案的可行性作出评估。

(3) We can assess her ability through the affair.

通过这件事我们能评价出她的能力。

9. given ['givn] *prep.* (Line 35)

(1) 考虑到 taking... into account, allowing for

(2) 假定, 如果有 provided with, if allowed, supposing that

【学用要点】

【其他词性】*conj.* 引导句子

【例句说明】

(1) Given the circumstances, you've coped well.

考虑到这些情况, 你已经处理得很好了。

(2) Given enough manpower and financial support, he would succeed in carrying out the task.

如果有足够的人力和财力支持, 他就能成功地完成这项任务。

(3) Given that they are inexperienced, they've done a good job.

考虑到他们缺乏经验, 他们已经干得不错了。

(4) Given that X equals ten, Y equals fifteen.

如果 X 是 10, Y 则是 15。

10. conduct [kən'dʌkt] *v.* (Line 38)

(1) 进行, 管理 carry out, direct, manage

(2) 传导(电、热等) act as the path for (electricity, heat, etc.)

【学用要点】

【其他词性】*n.* ['kɒndʌkt][U] 行为, 品行

【例句说明】

(1) He should learn how to conduct a meeting.

他应当学会如何主持会议。

(2) The police conducted a series of investigations on the case.

警察就这一案件展开了一系列的调查。

- (3) If he conducts his business affairs in the careless way he conducts his private affairs, they must be in confusion.

如果他处理公事也像处理私事一样粗心,那么事情一定会混乱不堪。

- (4) Most plastics don't conduct heat or electricity.

大多数塑料既不导热也不导电。

- (5) Mrs. White was very indignant with them over their recent conduct.

怀特夫人对他们近期的行为感到非常愤慨。

11. significance [sig'nifikəns] n. (Line 38)

- (1) 意义 [U] meaning

- (2) 重要性 [U] importance

【学用要点】

【相关词】significant *adj.* 有意义的,重要的 significantly *adv.* 有意义地

【例句说明】

- (1) He fails to understand its real significance.

他没有理解它的真正意义。

- (2) This is an industry of great significance to the country.

这是一项对国家极为重要的产业。

- (3) Money at this period held no significance for Andrew.

这时候金钱对安德鲁已经不重要了。

12. obtain [əb'tein] vt. (Line 45)

取得,获得 get, achieve

【学用要点】

- (1) 【同义辨析】acquire, achieve, gain, get

get 是个普通词,多用于非正式场合。obtain 比 get 正式,指通过个人的努力、奋斗、技术等获得某物。gain 倾向于获益、获得经验、自信等。acquire 指获得知识、技能、财富或许可证等具体的东西。achieve 指成功地获得或达到非物质性的东西,如成就、目的、目标等。

- (2) 【派生词】obtainable *adj.* 可获得的 obtainment *n.* 取得,获得

【例句说明】

- (1) Tom has failed to obtain a scholarship.

汤姆没能获得奖学金。

- (2) We wished to obtain first-hand information.

我们希望取得第一手/原始资料。

- (3) The astronauts obtained rock samples from the moon.

宇航员从月球上取得了岩石样品。

- (4) He hopes to achieve all his aims by the end of the year.

他希望年底能实现所有的目标。

- (5) Some apes have acquired the ability to communicate with humans using sign language.

有些猿已经获得了用形体语言与人类交流的能力。

- (6) Tom got a job as a computer programmer.

汤姆得到了一份电脑程序员的工作。

- (7) I gained some valuable experience from the job.

我在此工作中获得了一些有益的经验。

13. whereas [hweər'æz] *conj.* (Line 47)

然而 but in contrast; while

【例句说明】

- (1) Some praise him, whereas others condemn him.

一些人表扬他,另一些人却谴责他。

- (2) Why are some cancers cured by chemotherapy alone, whereas others are unaffected by drugs?

为什么有些癌症单凭化疗就能治愈,而有些癌症药物对之却不起作用?

- (3) The wages of men averaged 54 dollars, whereas women's wages averaged but 42 dollars.

男人月工资平均 54 美元,而妇女只有 42 美元。

14. competent ['kɒmpitənt] *adj.* (Line 52)

(指人)有能力(技术、知识)的,能干的,胜任的 (of people) having the necessary ability, skill, knowledge, etc.

【学用要点】

- (1) **【常用搭配】** be competent as/at/in sth. = be competent to do sth. 有能力做……

- (2) **【派生词】** competence *n.* 能力,胜任 competently *adv.* 胜任地,适合地

- (3) **【同义词】** able, capable, qualified

【例句说明】

- (1) I don't feel competent to comment on the matter at the moment.

目前我还不能评论此事。

- (2) Be sure to get a competent electrician for the job.

一定要找个胜任工作的电工。

- (3) When Chinese football team has won several games, people began to think that this Yugoslavian coach is competent.

中国足球队赢了几场比赛后,人们开始认为这位南斯拉夫教练是胜任的。

15. fulfill [ful'fil] *vt.* (Line 53)

- (1) 履行,执行,完成 perform

- (2) 满足(要求、希望等),符合条件 supply or satisfy (a need, demand, or requirement)

【学用要点】

- (1) **【派生词】** fulfilled *adj.* 符合条件的 fulfillment *n.* 实践,实现,满足

- (2) **【同义辨析】** accomplish, fulfill

accomplish, fulfill 都可以表示完成。accomplish 主要指某一确定任务或工作的成功完成,可以指做一件重大的事。另外,该词主要指阐释性或技术性的工作,而非创造性或独创性的工作。fulfill 除表示完成或完全履行某种责任、计划、任务外,还表示某

人的要求或欲望等。

【例句说明】

- (1) If you make a promise you should fulfill it.
你应当履行自己的诺言。
- (2) The doctor's instructions must be fulfilled exactly; the sick man's life depends on it.
必须准确无误地执行医嘱,因为这关系到病人的生命。
- (3) If he is lazy, he'll never fulfill his ambition to be a doctor.
如果懒惰,他将永远无法实现当医生的抱负。
- (4) Jane was the only one who fulfilled all the conditions.
简是惟一符合所有条件的人。
- (5) We should fulfill every task assigned by the Party and the country.
我们应该完成党和国家交给的各项任务。
- (6) The best method to accomplish this goal is to unite as many sympathetic people as possible.
达到这一目标的最好办法就是尽可能团结一切有同情心的人。
- (7) The builders have accomplished the difficult piece of work.
建设者们完成了这项艰巨的工作。

(二) Phrases 短语

fall behind	result in	nothing but	account for	charge for
go with	much less	at hand	work at	

1. fall behind (Line 1)

- (1) 落在后面 become bit by bit further behind [同义] lag behind
- (2) 拖欠 fail to produce sth. at a proper time

【学用要点】

【常用搭配】fall behind with 晚交,迟迟未付

【例句说明】

- (1) Mary was not promoted because she fell behind her colleagues in her sales volume.
由于玛丽销售额落后于同事,她未得到提升。
- (2) Soon he fell behind his competitors in the race.
在比赛中他很快就落后于竞争对手。
- (3) I have fallen behind with my correspondence.
我有许多信尚未回复。
- (4) They fell behind with the rent.
他们拖欠了房租。

2. result in (Line 2)

导致 cause, have as a result [同义] lead to

【学用要点】

【扩展】result from 由于,因为

【例句说明】

- (1) Their dispute resulted in war.
他们之间的争端导致了战争。
- (2) Their efforts resulted in failure.
他们的努力以失败告终。
- (3) The talks have resulted in a lessening of suspicion.
交谈减少了怀疑。
- (4) Any damage resulting from negligence must be paid for by the borrower.
因疏忽引起的任何损坏应由借用者负责赔偿。
- (5) His lameness resulted from an accident.
他因为一次事故变瘸了。

3. nothing but (Line 5)

只有,除……以外什么也不 only

【学用要点】

- (1) but 在此处意为 except
- (2) 【扩展】no one/none/nothing/all/everyone/... but

【例句说明】

- (1) He is nothing but a common criminal.
他只不过是普通的罪犯。
- (2) The research paper contains nothing but false figures.
这篇研究论文的数字都是虚假的。
- (3) None but the brave deserve the fair.
(谚) 只有英雄才配美人。

4. account for (Line 6)

- (1) 解释,说明……的原因 explain the cause of
- (2) 占 be the origin of

【学用要点】

- (1) account 此处是动词
- (2) 【扩展】account 也可做名词,常用词组有:① on account of 由于;② take sth. into account 把……考虑在内;③ settle one's account with (向商人等)结清欠账,清账;④ give (sb.) an account of (向某人)描述

【例句说明】

- (1) Philip was seized with a restlessness that he couldn't account for.
菲里浦突然感到一种难以名状的不安。
- (2) This might account for his pessimistic view.
这也许能说明他悲观的原因。
- (3) Toys account for 50% of our export commodities.
玩具占出口商品 50% 的份额。
- (4) After regaining consciousness she was able to give police a detailed account of the accident.