

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

x p e r i e n c i n g

新世纪网络课程建设工程项目

大学体验英语[®]

Experiencing English

综合教程课堂辅导

3

Work Book

总主编 孙永强
主 编 徐亚辉



高等教育出版社

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总主编 孙永强
主 编 徐亚辉
副主编 杜 朋
编 者 乔宇涛 冯菲菲
赵 巍 李 倩
肖 英 张凤妍



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反盗版举报电话：(010) 58581897/58581896/58581879

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E - mail：dd@hep.com.cn

通信地址：北京市西城区德外大街4号

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前 言

《大学体验英语综合教程课堂辅导3》是与高等院校教材《大学体验英语综合教程3》配套的辅导用书，是根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》、《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（2005年试行）》，由长期从事英语教学的资深教师共同打造的。

该辅导用书紧扣《大学体验英语综合教程》主教材，指导自学，辅助训练，集四、六级应试辅导与交际运用于一体，为学生英语学习和实践提供了理想的辅导平台。在巩固主教材内容的基础上，该辅导用书既注重学生语言能力的培养，又兼顾提高学生英语应试水平；充分考虑到训练学生实际使用语言进行交际的能力，尤其是注重口头和书面实用表达能力的训练与培养；强化相关知识的学习和掌握，注重学前、学中和学后过程的连贯与互补。

该辅导用书共分4册，与《大学体验英语综合教程（1-4）》主教材同步。每册共8个单元，每个单元由4个部分构成，每个部分通过不同的途径相对应于主教材中的Listen and Talk、Read and Explore、Write and Produce等设计模块，展开新的操练平台。每个单元的构成与特点如下：

1. 知识准备：围绕听说热身，进行单元导入，介绍背景知识，加入课文导入答案及注解，另附交际实战的设计模块，涵盖主题交际技能和高频词汇应用能力的测试，引导学生运用新语汇，提炼重点记忆精华；
2. 课文学习：围绕A、B两篇文章，以阅读导引为辅导宗旨，设有课文相关知识介绍、词汇充电、难点精讲，篇章分析，参考译文，课文练习答案与详解；篇章分析包括课文概要和语篇分析，语篇分析简洁链接各段内的关系，深化理解，指导写作；
3. 跟踪训练及答案详解：汇集本单元出现的高频词汇，结合四、六级考试的真题考点，演示词汇学习的实际运用；阅读训练围绕本单元的阅读专项技能训练设计问题，引导学生在实践中掌握阅读技巧；结合阅读技能训练、考核学生的阅读理解能力与书面英语表达能力。
4. 精品集锦：精选本单元出现的或本单元主旨有关的英语新兴口语和及新语汇。

编者

2006年7月

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Caring for Our Earth

• 知识准备

1 Listen and Talk

单元导入

背景知识介绍

- ▶ **Awareness Magazine:** Awareness Magazine is a bimonthly publication, which came into being in 1933, and claims to each other to live in balance with nature and devote itself to making our planet a better place to live in. *Awareness Magazine* reaches individuals concerned with many issues involving the Environment, Holistic Health, Natural Health Products, Fitness and Personal Growth.
- ▶ **环境保护:** 环保是近年来人们提得越来越多的一个词。随着各国经济的发展和世界人口急剧增加,发展与保护环境的矛盾也越来越突出。自然环境的内在规律正在让人类不负责任的行为付出沉重的代价—冰川融化,海面上升;许多国家洪水泛滥;沙尘暴肆虐全球;许多国家出现了历史罕见的高温、干旱;……正因为如此,许多政府都把保护环境和发展经济放在了同等重要的地位,也出现了诸如“绿色和平组织”等民间环境保护组织,他们正在共同努力,来保护和改善人类的生存环境。

与环境保护有关的词语

General terms: global warming, greenhouse effect, gas pollution, energy efficiency, population explosion, air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution

Environmental problems: flood, draughts, sand-storm, animal depopulation, desertification

Greenhouse effects: temperature rising, iceberg melting, sea surface rising, land area decreasing

Fossil fuels: coal, oil, petroleum, gas, natural gas

课文导入答案及注解

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1. human beings | 人类 |
| 2. powered | 产生动力的 |
| 3. greenhouse | 温室 |
| 4. far away | 远离 |
| 5. make a difference | 区别 |
| 6. breathe in | 吸入 |
| 7. decreasing performance | 影响效果 |
| 8. four inches high | 4 英尺高 |
| 9. campaign | 战役 |
| 10. encourage | 鼓励, 鼓舞 |

Notes:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. be powered by | 由……提供动力 |
| 2. fossil fuels | 矿物燃料 |
| 3. convince sb. that | 使某人相信 |
| 4. ecological disruption | 生态混乱 |
| 5. cut down | 减少, 削减 |
| 6. make a difference | 起重要作用, 使不同 |
| 7. in reality | 实际上 |
| 8. carbon dioxide | 二氧化碳 |
| 9. low-flow shower heads and faucets | 低流量的淋浴喷头和水龙头 |
| 10. energy-efficient | 高效的, 能源利用率高的 |
| 11. mount a campaign | 发起……活动 |
| 12. solar | 太阳的, 太阳能的 |

[参考译文]

全球变暖可以说是人类制造的最具有危害性的环境问题, 也是最难解决的问题。我们的社会在很大程度上都是靠矿物燃料提供的能量来运作, 而正是这种燃料导致了全球变暖。其不断增长的危害, 如生态破坏、洪灾、干旱、疾病, 使越来越多的人相信我们必须减少温室污染。

许多人认为全球变暖是一个太大、太远的问题, 他们做任何事都不会有什么效果。然而, 实际上, 我们能做很多事情来阻止至少减轻全球变暖的问题。

种一棵树, 树能吸收二氧化碳, 但只有树在活着时才有此作用。

装流速慢的淋浴头和水龙头。你的用水量会减半但洗浴效果不受影响。

购买节能电池和装置。在不用时将它们关掉。

减少垃圾! 利用垃圾! 回收垃圾! 回收一堆仅 4 英尺高的报纸就可拯救一棵大树。

在当地发动一场反对全球变暖的运动。向你所在的社区的人员宣传如何减少温室气体污染。支持国家和地区采取的提高能源利用效率的措施, 鼓励使用干净的、可重复利用的太阳能和风能技术。

Look at these pictures which you are most probably familiar with. Try to say something about them or your college life.

[参考范文]

Firewood, coals and oil have been playing the role of fuel. They have contributed a lot to the development of our earth. But they caused much pollution and are not exhaustible. Scientists find out cleaner energy such as solar energy and wind. They are cheap and inexhaustible. So is water. We can use the speed of water to generate electricity, which can avoid pollution. Sometimes, nuclear power station is also an efficient way of generating energy. In my opinion, with the development of science and culture, we'll find out more and more clean energy. But whatever is used as energy, the basic principle is that we must treasure our environment, and resource. Otherwise we'll face another problem.

交际实战

Communicative Tasks:**Work with a peer and take turns to start the conversation.****Task 1**

- A: So, we've heard that there are plans to build a massive dam in the Three Gorges area of the Yangtze.
- B: That's right. In fact, they've already started the preliminary construction.
- A: But what about the environmental implications?
- B: What do you mean?
- A: Well, the damage to the eco-system ... Isn't it going to mean flooding a great big area, forcing people to relocate and immersing the sites of special archaeological interest?
- B: I see what you mean, but that's what you've read in the Western press ... and you've only read half of the story.
- A: How's that?
- B: There's no doubt that the project does have environmental implications but on the whole the benefits outweigh the disadvantages. During the rainy season, the Yangtze often floods and it causes masses of damage, destroying homes, crops and so on. The dam will prevent this flooding and so, while it's true that some people have to move, many people will reap the benefits. What's more, the dam will provide hydro-electricity to many homes thereby reducing pollution from coal burning power plants.
- A: What about the fish?
- B: The fish?
- A: Aren't there some breeds of fish which swim upriver to spawn (产卵)?
- B: We're talking about saving human lives and livelihoods, and you're worried about the fish! As it goes, I've heard of other dams where they've built special little gates or something like that which allow the fish to pass through.
- A: And China's going to lose one of its most famous sites ...
- B: Well, not really. Some of the sites will look grander with a higher water level. Why don't you go and see them now while you still have the chance. You can revisit them to make a comparison after the Dam is built.

Task 2

- A: You know, Mrs. Brady, I've been meaning to ask you something ...
- B: Yes, dear, what's that?
- A: Well, why do you always keep the air-conditioning running?
- B: Why, would you rather swelter in the heat?
- A: Well, it's not that. It's true that sometimes it's really hot outside and then I'm quite happy not to suffer, but it seems to me that the air-conditioning has become a habit and you keep it on even on the days when it isn't so hot.
- B: We like to have a constant temperature in the house, you know.
- A: But it means there's always an artificial atmosphere, and never any fresh air. Why do you keep it on on cooler days rather than turning it off and opening the windows? You could reduce your power bill by quite a lot too.

B: Are you trying to save me money? Am I charging you too much rent?

A: Oh no, it's not that. But we were talking in class the other day about being environmentally conscious and I was thinking that not only is the air conditioning bad for the environment, it's bad for our health AND it's expensive...

B: Well, you may be right. It's just part of our lifestyle, you know. I'll tell you what. Why don't we talk about this with the others over dinner tonight and see what they think?

A: Ok, Mrs. Brady, that will be interesting. Thank you.

Please complete the communicative tasks with appropriate words according to the Dialogue Samples and the Chinese hints, one blank one word. (根据课本中的对话示范及中文提示用适当的词完成下列交际对话, 每空限填一词)

A: So, I've (1) _____ that there has been a debate over whether to start construction of the Three Gorges Project. (我听说大家正在争论是否应该开始三峡工程的建设。)

B: That's right. The debate has been one unprecedented in world history. And now a consensus has been (2) _____ on the important issues and the preliminary construction has started. (是啊。这次争论在世界历史上是空前的。但现在已经达成了共识, 前期的建设已经开始了。)

A: What does the Project imply to the environment? Will it damage the (3) _____? I think it has some impact on the environment. (三峡工程会对环境造成什么样的影响? 它会破坏生态系统吗? 我想它会给环境带来一些影响的。)

B: Well, I see what you mean, but just as a Chinese proverb says "it is wise to weigh the (4) _____ and (5) _____ before a commitment to action". The question of whether a construction project should be undertaken hinges not only on its technical feasibility but also, more importantly, on its economic benefits. In (6) _____ words, gains must be weighed against losses. (我明白你的意思了, 但就像中国有句谚语所说的“智者在行动前先衡量利弊”一样。三峡工程是否建立关键不仅在于它的技术可行性, 而且更重要的是它所带来的经济利益。换句话说, 得必有失。)

A: Apart from the environmental implications, it also means flooding a great big area, forcing people to relocate. (除了它给环境带来的影响外, 它还会淹没大片地区, 这样人们就不得不搬迁。)

B: There is no denying the (7) _____ that the Three Gorges Project entails some disadvantages. Human, it should be noted that it possesses great (8) _____ to promote China's modernization and occupy an important strategic position in the (9) _____ economy. It will bring unparalleled comprehensive benefits to the nation in 10. _____ of flood control, generation of electricity, shipping, and water supplies, etc. (不可否认的事实是三峡工程必须要遭受一些损失。但是我们必须意识到三峡工程在促进中国现代化进程中具有非凡的潜力, 在国民经济上占有重要的战略地位。它将为我国在洪水治理、发电、航运及供水上带来空前的全面的好处。)

[参考答案]

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. heard | 2. reached | 3. ecosystem | 4. advantages | 5. disadvantages |
| 6. other | 7. fact | 8. potential | 9. national | 10. terms |

• 课文学习

2 Read and Explore

Passage A

Care for Our Mother Earth

背景知识与课文概要

- ▶ **Greenhouse Effect (温室效应)**: 全球变暖已成为人类越来越关注的气候现象, 其严重危害性正逐渐被人类所认识。人类应该做的就是从自身做起保护环境, 实现社会的可持续发展。
全球气候变暖会导致生物物种的灭绝, 因为不同地理气候的生态环境适宜不同生物群体的居住。而气候变暖以及人类活动改变了广大地区的生态环境, 严重影响了生物的多样性。
- ▶ **Amrit Desai**: is an internationally recognized authority on yoga and holistic living. Widely acknowledged for carrying the authentic voice of yoga to the world, he has been honored with such rare awards and titles as: “Doctor of Yoga,” “Jagadacharya,” (Universal Teacher), and “Vishwa Yoga Ratna,” awarded by the President of India.
- ▶ **Aman Motwane**: the author of “The Power of Wisdom — When You Change How You See the World, Your Whole World Changes”, and a leader in his field as an internationally known inspirational and corporate trainer.
- ▶ **课文概要**: 环境问题是近年来人们越来越关注的话题。本文是《意识》杂志的麦肯立博士就环境问题对四位专家进行的采访, 从人类对环境的态度, 当前最值得关注的问题: 砍伐森林、全球变暖及其后果, 环境面临的首要问题: 空气和水污染, 人与环境之间的关系等方面进行了阐述, 有问有答, 条理清晰, 四位专家对环境问题各有见解。观点鲜明, 表达了他们对环境问题的关注, 从而使读者能够清楚地意识到环境问题的严峻性, 并在最后点明了文章的目的: 希望我们每一个人都从自我做起, 为我们有一个更加美好的生存环境而努力。

词汇充电

① addicted

adj. unable to stop taking or using sth. as a habit 上瘾的, 有瘾的: It doesn't take long to become addicted to these drugs. 服用这些毒品不要很长时间就会上瘾。

【联想】派生词 addict *n.* 对……上瘾的人, 成瘾者; *v.* 对……上瘾; addiction *n.* 吸毒成瘾, 沉溺, 癖好; addictive *adj.* 上瘾的, 成瘾的

【短语】 be addicted to 成瘾: He is addicted to alcohol. 他嗜酒成瘾。

【考题】 It was _____ that the restaurant discriminated against black customers. (2002年6月第41题)

- A. addicted B. alleged C. assaulted D. ascribed

【详解】 答案为B。题意: 这家饭店因歧视黑人顾客而被指控。addict “使……上瘾”; allege “指控, 宣称”; assault “攻击, 猛袭, 突袭”; ascribe “归因于, 归咎于”。

② ailing

adj. unwell 不舒服, 生病; You should take care of your ailing mother. 你应该照顾你生病的妈妈。

【联想】**近义词** sick *adj.* 不舒服的(在美国英语中, sick 和 ill 几乎同义, 在英国英语中意思为“恶心的”); diseased *adj.* 有病的; ill *adj.* 生病的

③ atmosphere

n. the mixture of gases that surrounds any heavenly body, esp. the earth 大气(层)

【例句】This hotel tries to create a homelike atmosphere. 该饭店尽力营造一种宾至如归的氛围。

【考题】The room has a stuffy _____.

A. atmosphere B. surface C. attitude D. altitude

【详解】答案 A。题意: 这个房间空气闷热。atmosphere 大气; surface 表面; attitude 态度; altitude 海拔, 高度。

【短语】live in an atmosphere of freedom 生活在自由的环境中 / clear the atmosphere 消除误解; 消除紧张气氛 / the exciting atmosphere of match 激动人心的比赛气氛

④ carbon

n. non-metallic chemical element that is present in all living matter and occurs in its pure forms as diamond and graphite 碳

【联想】carbon paper 复写纸; carbon copy 副本; carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 **派生词** carbonated *adj.* 含氧化碳的; carboniferous *adj.* 产碳的; carbonize *v.* 碳化

⑤ consequence

n. ① result 后果, 结果, 影响; You made the wrong decision, you must take the consequence. 你做了错误的决定, 必须承担后果。② importance 重要性: Is it of any consequence to you? 那对你重要吗?

【联想】[con-(=with)+sequ(=follow)+-ence; 随而发生的事] *n.* 结果, 后果; 重要性

【短语】answer for the consequences 对后果负责 / consider the consequences 考虑后果 / in consequence 因此, 结果 / in consequence of 由于

⑥ consumer

n. a person who buys and uses goods and services 消费者

【联想】*v.* consume 消费, 消耗; *n.* consumption 消费, 消耗

【考题】The _____ must be protected against the sale of poor-quality goods.

A. producer B. consumer C. tradesman D. dealer

【详解】答案 B。题意: 应保护消费者的利益, 反对销售劣质产品。Producer 生产者, 厂家; tradesman 商人, 相当于 businessman; dealer 商人, 这三个词都不能与“be protected against the sale of poor quality goods”相呼应, 故应选 consumer, 意为“顾客, 消费者”。

⑦ convenience

n. ① fitness; suitability; the quality of being convenient 方便; I keep my reference books near my desk for convenience. 我把参考书放在书桌旁用着方便。② an apparatus, service, etc., which gives comfort or advantage 便利设施或用具; Gas is one of the modern conveniences the newly-built apartment building provides. 这座新造的公寓大楼装有煤气等现代化设备。| The singer conquered the operatic world by his excellent performance. 这歌手以他出色的表演征服了戏剧界。

【联想】**反义词** convenient *adj.* 便利的, 方便的; inconvenience *n.* 麻烦, 不方便之处; *vt.* (-enced, -encing) 使感到不便; inconvenient *adj.* 不便的, 有困难的

【考题】Our new house is very _____ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes. (1999年1月第69题)

A. adaptable B. comfortable C. convenient D. available

【详解】答案:C。句意:我们的新房子对我来说非常方便,因为我五分钟就能到办公室。adaptable 能够适应的; comfortable 舒适的; convenient 方便的; available 可以利用的。只有 convenient 符合句意。

【短语】as a matter of convenience 为了方便 | at one's (own) convenience 在方便时 | at your earliest convenience 得便务请……从速 | await sb.'s convenience 等待某人方便时 | for convenience (sake) 为了方便起见 | for the convenience of 为……方便起见 | make a convenience of sb. 任意利用某人 | marriage of convenience 以实利为本位的婚姻, 金钱婚姻

8 deforest

v. to cut down the forests 砍伐(森林): After being deforested, the land will become a desert in the future. 砍伐之后, 那片有树木的土地将会变成沙漠。

【联想】de- 表示移动, 再如: derail 出轨

9 dioxide

n. oxide formed by combining two atoms of oxygen and one atom of another element 二氧化碳

【联想】(1)[熟]oxygen 氧→[根]oxy 氧 | (2)[根]di-(=two)→[生]dilemma 进退两难; dioxide 二氧化碳 | △ bi-, di-, du-=two; bimonthly 双月刊; duplicate 复制, 复印; dual 双重的

10 downwind

adj. in the direction that the wind is moving 顺风处的: The wind was so strong that they had to have a downwind drift. 风太大, 他们只好顺风漂流。

【联想】**形近词** downward *adj.* 向下的; downstairs *n.* 楼下; downgrade *v.* 使降级; downhearted *adj.* 郁闷的; downpour *n.* 倾盆大雨; **反义词** upwind *adj./adv.* 逆风的/地

11 ecosystem

n. an ecological community together with its environment, functioning as a unit. 生态系统: It constitutes a complex ecosystem even in such a small area. 甚至是在如此小的地方也构成了一个复杂的生态系统。

【联想】[熟]ecology 生态学→[根]eco 生态

【短语】agricultural ecosystem 农业生态系统 | aquatic ecosystem 水生生态系统 | artificial ecosystem 人工生态系统(指城市, 空间飞行器等) | community ecosystem 群落生态系(统) | fresh-water ecosystem 淡水生态系(统) | local ecosystem 局部生态系(统) | man-made ecosystem 人为生态系(统) | marine ecosystem 海洋生态系(统)

12 element

n. ① necessary or characteristic part of sth. 要素, 特色: What a sensational story! It has all the elements of a soap opera. 多么耸人听闻的事! 具备连续剧的一切要素。② small amount of sth; suggestion or trace of sth. 少量, 微量: There is an element of truth in what you say. 你的话有些真实性。③ any of about 100 substances which cannot be split by ordinary chemical methods into simpler substances 元素: Both hydrogen and oxygen are elements. 氢和氧都是化学元素。

【辨析】element, ingredient, composition | (1) element 表示“成分”, 通常指一个整体中内在固有的成分。 | (2) ingredient 也表示“成分”, 但主要指混合或熔融在某个整体中的部分。如: 蛋糕的一种“成分”(ingredient)是糖, 糖的一种“成分”(element)是氢。 | (3) composition 尤用于指物体内在固有的不可分割的(组)成(部)分。

【考题】Justice is an important _____ of good government.

A. elephant B. eliminate C. elevator D. element

【详解】答案D。句意:公正是仁政的要素。element 要素; elephant 大象; eliminate 排除, 消灭; elevator 电梯, 升降机。

【短语】an element of 一点点; 少许 | be in one's element 处于适宜的环境, 如鱼得水, 在行 | be out of one's

element 处于不适宜的环境, 不得其所, 格格不入, 外行 | reduce ... to its elements 把……分析出来

13 environment

n. ① the surrounding physical and / or social conditions 环境, 外界 ② surroundings 围绕, 周围: The children have a happy environment at school. 孩子们在学校有一个快乐的环境。 | The rural environment lent itself to the restoration of his health. 农村环境有助于他恢复健康。

【联想】[en-(=in-)+viron (vers (=round 的变体)+-ment)]; environmental *adj.* 环境的

【考题】Children need a happy home _____.

A. nature B. conditions C. situation D. environment

【详解】答案D。题意: 孩子们需要一个幸福的家庭环境。Nature 意为“大自然”, 与题意不符; conditions 意为“影响日常生活的事物, 如食物、工作、住房等”; situation 意为“更具有普遍意义的东西, 如政府计划和财政等”; 只有 environment 意为“人们生活的周围环境, 包括物质和社会环境”。

【短语】adjust to a new environment 适应新的环境 / a happy home environment 幸福的家庭环境 / beautify the environment 美化环境

【辨析】circumstance, surroundings, environment, setting | (1) circumstance(s) 指某事或动作发生时的“情况”。 | (2) surroundings 专指自然环境, 从周围的事物这一客体着眼。 | (3) environment 可指自然环境, 也可指精神环境, 均从环境对人的感受、道德及观念的影响着眼。试比较: The children grew up in beautiful surroundings but not in a happy home environment. 孩子们在美丽的环境中长大, 但是却缺少一个幸福的家庭环境。所以我们说, 美丽的 surroundings, 幸福的 environment。

14 evaporate

v. to change into steam and disappear 蒸发, 使脱水: The sun will evaporate the mist. 太阳会蒸发雾气。 | The pool of water on the playground evaporated in the sun. 操场上水坑里的水在阳光下蒸发了。 | Heat evaporates water. 热使水蒸发。

【联想】[熟]vapor 蒸气→[生]evaporate 蒸发 | evaporation *n.* 蒸发; evaporative *adj.* 成为蒸气的, 蒸发的

【考题】The rainwater in the street soon _____ in the warm sunshine.

A. disappeared B. vanished C. faded D. evaporated

【详解】答案D。题意: 街道上的雨水不久被温暖的阳光蒸发了。disappear 意为“突然地或逐渐地, 长久地或暂时地消失”; vanish 意为“突然地、完全彻底地, 有时是神秘地消失”; fade 意为“颜色褪去, 变浅”; evaporate 可用于指“水等物质蒸发而消失了”。

【短语】evaporate to dryness 蒸(发到)干

15 expert

n. a person with special knowledge or training 专家: Rex soon became an expert at opening the gate. 雷克斯很快就成了开门能手。 | Kate's an expert in / at / on teaching small children. 凯特是个幼儿教育专家。

adj. done with, having, or involving great knowledge or skill 熟练的, 老练的, 需有专门知识或技术的

【短语】be expert at driving racing cars 驾驶赛车能手 | in an expert capacity 以专家的身分

【联想】[熟]experienced *adj.* 有经验的, 内行的→[生]expert *n.* 专家, 内行; expertise *n.* 专门知识, 专长

【辨析】expert, skilled, skillful | (1) expert “熟练的, 精明的”, 指在某一领域内非常熟练, 如: He became expert in diving. | (2) skilled “熟练的”着重于实际操作, 如: She is a skilled worker. | (3) skillful “熟练的, 有经验的”, 侧重于知识, 技巧, 如: He is skillful in teaching.

【短语】be expert in 在……方面是专家 / be expert at 在……方面是专家 / advertising expert 广告师 / associate expert 助理专家 / consultancy expert 咨询专家

16 exploit

vt. employ to the greatest possible advantage; make use of selfishly or unethically 开发, 利用, 剥削: They exploited

her generosity shamelessly. 他们无耻地利用了她的慷慨。

- n.* brave and successful act 英雄业绩, 功绩: Their heroic exploits will go down in history. 他们的英雄业绩将被载入史册。

【联想】派生词 exploitation *n.* 开发, 剥削; exploiter *n.* 开拓者, 开发; exploitee *n.* 被剥削者, 被榨取者; exploitable *adj.* 可开发的, 可利用的, 可剥削的; exploitability *n.* 可开发性, 可利用性, 可剥削性

【考题】He wished Mr. Wales a success in the _____ of his highly important mission.

- A. achievement B. exploits C. accomplishment D. performance

【详解】答案C。句意: 他祝愿威尔萨先生成功地完成他极其重要的任务。achievement 意为“成就, 功绩”; exploits 意为“英勇行为, 业绩”; accomplishment 意为“完成, 成功完成的行为”; performance 意为“履行, 表演, 成绩”。从名词 mission 可知, 应选择C, 任务的完成。

【短语】to exploit the oil under the sea 开发海底石油 / to exploit the poor 剥削穷人

17 fossil

- n.* ① remains of a prehistoric animal or plant preserved by being buried in earth and now hardened like rock 化石: This fossil may be over 2 million years old. 这化石可能超过二百万年了。② person, esp. and old one, who is unable to accept new ideas or adapt to new conditions 不能接受新思想或不能适应新情况的人, 老顽固, 老古董: Our literature teacher is an old fossil. 我们的文学老师是个老顽固。

【考题】The experts have decided that this was a(n) _____ an extinct animal.

- A. mineral B. limestone C. fossil D. ore

【详解】答案C。题意: 专家们推断这是一种灭绝的动物的化石。fossil 化石; mineral 矿物; limestone 石灰石; ore 矿石。

【联想】派生词 fossilize *v.* 使成为化石; fossilization *n.* 变成化石

18 global

- n.* ① covering or affecting the whole world; world-wide 全球性的, 全世界的: She always dreams of a global trip. 她时常梦想做环球旅行。② covering the whole of a group of items, etc 包括一切的: The report takes a global view of the company's problem. 这份报告全面审视了该公司的问题。

【联想】[熟] globe *n.* 地球 → [生] global *adj.* 全球的; globality *n.* 全球性

【考题】He gave a fairly accurate forecast of the _____ output of the factory.

- A. solar B. spherical C. global D. lunar

【详解】答案C。题意: 他相当准确地预测到这家工厂的总产量。global 全球的, 总体的; solar 太阳; spherical (半)球体的; lunar 太阳的, 似月的。

【短语】global travel 环球旅行 / take a nonstop global flight 作一次环绕世界一周的不着陆的飞行 / the global output of a factory 一个工厂的总产量 / the global sum (=total sum) 总计

19 greed

- n.* strong desire to obtain a lot or more than what is fair 贪心, 贪婪: He can't stop eating sweets — it's just greed! 他不停地吃糖果, 就是嘴馋。

【联想】派生词 greedy *adj.* 贪婪的

20 greenhouse

- n.* a glass building used for growing plants 花房, 温室: The temperature of the greenhouse was regulated by computer. 温室的温度由计算机调节。

【短语】greenhouse effect 温室效应

21 exhaust

- v.* ① make (a person or an animal) very tired 使(人或动物)非常疲惫: The long cycle ride exhausted her. 她因长

途骑车而筋疲力尽。② use sth up completely 用尽, 耗尽某物: My patience is exhausted. 我无法忍耐了。

【考题】 We had _____ our supply of oxygen.

- A. exhausted B. exhaled C. exercised D. exclaimed

【详解】 答案 A。题意: 我们用完了氧气。Exhaust “用尽, 用完”; exhale “呼出气体”; exercise “锻炼, 运动”; exclaim “惊叫, 喊叫”。

n. ① waste fumes, gases, steam, etc expelled from an engine or a machine (机器排出的) 废气、蒸汽等: exhaust fumes 排出的废气 | ② outlet or pipe through which these gases are sent out 排气口; 排气管: My car needs a new exhaust. 我的汽车该换排气管了。

【联想】 **派生词** exhausted *adj.* (被动意义) 感到筋疲力尽的; exhausting *adj.* (主动意义) 令人筋疲力尽的; exhaustive *adj.* 彻底的, 详尽的

【短语】 be exhausted by 因……而疲劳 / be exhausted with 因……而疲劳 / feel exhausted 感到疲劳

22 isolate

vt. to separate from others 使……孤立, 使……隔离: The farm is isolated; the nearest house is 30 kilometers away. 这个农场与世隔绝, 离它最近的住家在 30 公里以外。 | Several villages have been isolated by the floods. 洪水使好几座村庄与外界隔绝了

【联想】 [熟] island *n.* 岛 → [生] isolate *vt.* 使孤立

【考题】 The house was very quiet _____ as it was on the side of a mountain.

- A. isolated B. isolating C. being isolated D. having been isolated

【详解】 答案 A。句意: 这所房子非常安静, 因为它孤立于山的一边。本题为原因状语从句 as it was isolated on the side of a mountain 的倒装句。

【短语】 isolate sth. from 把……与……隔离

23 nurture

vt. ① to give care and food to 养育: She nurtured the child as if he had been her own. 她把那孩子当作自己的来养育。② encourage the growth of (sth.); nourish 培育, 滋养

【搭配】 nurture a student's talent. 培养学生的才能

【联想】 [熟] nurse 护士, 保姆, 奶妈 → [根] nurt / nour (育, 喂养) → [生] nurture *vt./n.* 养育, 营养; nourish *vt.* 养育, 喂养

【短语】 nature and nurture 本性和教养

24 petroleum

n. a mineral oil obtained from below the surface of the Earth 石油: The petroleum here is rich enough to obtain. 在这里可以获得足够量的石油。

【联想】 **派生词** petrol *n.* 汽油; petrochemical *n.* 石油化学产品; petrology *n.* 岩石学

25 pollute

vt. ① to make (air, water, soil, etc.) dangerously impure or unfit for use 污染: The river has been polluted by factory waste. 这条河已被工厂废料所污染。② destroy the purity or sanctity of sth.; corrupt 玷污某事物; 败坏: Churches and altars were polluted by atrocious murders (Edward Gibbon) “教堂和圣坛被凶残的谋杀亵渎了” (爱德华·吉本)

【联想】 **派生词** pollution *n.* 污染

26 priority

vt. ① the state, quality, position, or right of being first in position or earlier in time 优先权, 重点: You must give this matter priority. 你必须优先处理此事。② something that needs attention, consideration, service, etc., before others 优先考虑的事: The highest priority of governments has been given to the problem of heavy traffic. 政府已

经优先考虑交通拥挤的问题。

【联想】[熟]prior *adj.* 优先的→[生]priority *n.* 优先权

【考题】There's no doubt that the _____ of these goods to the others is easy to see.

- A. prestige B. superiority C. priority D. publicity

【详解】答案B。句意：毫无疑问，这些产品相对于其他产品的优势性是显而易见的。prestige 名誉；superiority 优越性；priority 优先权；publicity 公开。

【短语】according to priority 依次 / give (first) priority to 给……以（最）优先权 / take priority of 比……居先，得……优先权

27 product

n. something (useful) produced by growth or from the ground, or made in a factory 产品：Petrol is the most important product of many Middle-East countries. 石油是许多中东国家最重要的产品。

【辨析】produce, product, production | produce (农) 产品；product (工业) 产品；production 生产，产量

28 purify

vt. to make pure 使……纯净，净化：This salt has been purified for use in medicine. 这种盐已经提纯以供药用。

【联想】与下列词一起联想：pure *adj.* 纯净的，洁净的；purely *adv.* 完全，完整，极其；purification *n.* 净化，洗涤；purity *n.* 纯洁，纯净，纯粹。purified water 纯净水。

29 release

vt. ① allow (a person or an animal) to go; set free or liberate sb/sth 放走(人或动物)；释放或解放某人/某事物：I released the horse and it ran away. 我放了这匹马，让它跑走了。| Four prisoners were released. 四名犯人被释放了。② allow (news, etc) to be made known: The photographs of the delegates were not released to the press. 代表们的照片没有向报界公布。③ to free from something that binds, fastens, or holds back; let go: 松开，解开从捆绑、牢系或阻挡的东西中解放出来；放开；released the balloons 放走气球

【辨析】relieve, release | relieve 着重指减轻或暂时解除(痛苦、负担等)；release 指从根本上免除。

【考题】Don't _____ the news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.

- A. release B. discard C. relieve D. retain

【详解】答案A。句意：不要将这条消息公布于众，除非我们让你去这样做。release 除了有“放行，释放，免除”之意外，还有“发布，发行”之意；relieve 缓解，减轻。

【短语】release a prisoner 释放犯人 | release sb. from his suffering 免除某人的痛苦 | release sb. from his promise 使某人不必履行诺言 | a recently released film 新发行的电影

30 source

n. ① starting-point of a river 河流的源头，发源地：the sources of the Nile 尼罗河的发源地 ② place from which sth. comes or is obtained 来源，出处：The news comes from a reliable source. 这条消息来源可靠。③ person or thing (esp. a book, document, etc) supplying information, esp. for study 提供资料的人，原始资料：He cited many sources for his book. 他在书中引用了许多资料。

【辨析】source, origin, resource | source 本义为河流的源头；广义指任何事物起始的地方或原始材料、文献等，如：a new source of income (一项新收入的来源)。而 origin 指事物的起源或由来、人的出身或血统，如：the origin of life (生命的起源)。resource 指一个国家或个人的资源，财源，财力，与源泉无关。

31 specific

adj. ① detailed, precise and exact 详细而精确的；确切的：I want a specific answer. 我想要一个明确的回答。② relating to one particular thing, etc; not general 特定的，具体的：The money is to be used for one specific purpose: the building of the new theatre. 这笔钱有专门用途：就是建造新剧院。