

总主编 于兴亭

# 大学英语 综合拓展训练

第 4 册

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苏州大学出版社  
Soochow University Press

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# 前言

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《新视野大学英语》是教育部重点推荐使用的全新大学英语教学精品教材,它语言规范、选材广泛、体裁多样,以反映现实生活为主。其第二版读写教程更是由国内外资深、著名专家教授根据“大学英语课程教学要求”编写修订而成。为了配合教材的使用,并能最大限度地惠及大学英语学习者,我们组织多名资深一线大学英语教师编写了“大学英语综合训练教程”系列,旨在帮助学生很好地进行大学英语的自学、预习、复习,帮助他们打好语言基础,提高语言的实际运用能力。

本套教材共分四册,每一册内容和《新视野大学英语》读写教程相对应,每单元第一部分的同步辅导和教材各相应单元内容相配合,提供文章的背景知识、文章结构导读与分析、重点难点讲解等;第二部分综合训练试题与大学英语四级统考的最新题型相一致,为学生和教师提供丰富的单元测试、英语竞赛和四级强化辅导试题。

本套教材由于兴亭老师担任总主编,编者均为多年从事大学英语教学工作的一线教师,在编写过程中能结合教学情况,力求抓住学生学习过程中的主要问题进行循序渐进的辅导与练习。

在编写过程中,编者参考了大量的文献资料,在此谨向参考资料的出版者与编著者表示由衷的感谢。

成书之际,我们要感谢宿迁学院领导和教务处的的大力支持与鼓励,感谢徐州师范大学外国语学院为本书的出版提供的帮助,感谢为本书提出过宝贵意见和建议的有关人士。

对于本书中出现的不当与疏漏之处,恳请同行和读者不吝指正。

编者

2010年8月

于宿迁学院

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## Unit 1

### The Tail of Fame



## Part One

### I. Cultural Background

#### 1. Tennessee Williams (1911 – 1983)

Tennessee Williams was an American writer whose plays are mainly about people with emotional problems and are set in the southern states. His plays include *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, and *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*.

#### 2. Ernest Hemingway (1899 – 1961)

Ernest Hemingway was one of the most famous American novelists, short story writers and essayists, whose deceptively simple prose style has influenced a wide range of writers. Hemingway was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature.

#### 3. Robert Frost (1874 – 1963)

Robert Frost was one of American leading 20th-century poets and a four-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize. An essentially pastoral poet often associated with rural New England, Frost wrote poems whose philosophical dimensions transcend any region. His poetry is thus both

traditional and experimental, regional and universal.

#### 4. Oscar Wilde (1854 - 1900)

Oscar Wilde was an Irish playwright, novelist, poet, and short story writer. Known for his wit and flamboyance, he was one of the most successful playwrights of late Victorian London, and one of the greatest celebrities of his day. As the result of a famous trial, he suffered a dramatic downfall and was imprisoned for two years of hard labor after being convicted of the homosexual offences.

## II. Text Learning Guide

### 1. Questions

(1) Why does the author compare an artist who seeks fame to a dog chasing its own tail?

(2) What do famous writers, painters and moviemakers have to give up in order to maintain their fame and fortune, according to the author?

(3) What does the quote "Men become old, but they never become good" mean?

### 2. Structure Analysis

Part I (Para.1) The argument for the whole passage: Chasing fame often leads to self-destruction.

Part II (Paras.2 - 5) The author tries to convince us that the conquest of fame is not an easy job and that along with fame and fortune there come some negative effects which could be disastrous.

Part III (Para.6) Showing us how hard it is for successful artists to remain true to themselves. Oscar Wilde, known for his uncompromising behavior, is just an example.

Part IV (Para.7) Telling us the greatest winners, oddly enough,



are those who initially fail in the conquest of fame.

Part V (Para. 8) Convincing us with examples that some famous artists have experienced successive failures before their final success.

Part VI (Para. 9) The conclusion of the passage: The author offers his advice to those seeking fame and fortune that once they succeed they might find that it is not really what they wanted. So instead, people should do what are happy with. The result might be that you are not famous but you can create better art.

### 3. Summary

The passage is a piece of argumentation which tries to convince us that seeking fame sometimes leads to one's own destruction. So once you have earned a good name, be careful to maintain it through civility, integrity and humility.

## III. Key Sentences Comprehension

1. "Don't quit your day job!" is advice frequently given by understandingly pessimistic family members and friends to a budding artist who is trying hard to succeed.

**Paraphrase:** The budding artist's family and friends frequently advise him against giving up his day job. Their feeling that the artist might fail in his pursuit is understandable.

**译文:**对一名正努力追求成功并刚刚崭露头角的艺术家,其亲朋好友常常会建议“正经的饭碗不能丢!”

day job: a normal job where one earns most of their money

a budding artist: one who is beginning to develop or show signs of future success in a particular area

2. They develop a style that agents market aggressively to hasten

popularity, and their ride on the express elevator to the top is a blur. Most would be hard-pressed to tell you how they even got there.

**Paraphrase:** These artists demonstrate a style that agents promote forcefully to make them popular more quickly. Most of them would find it difficult to tell you how they became famous.

**译文:**为了能迅速走红,经纪人会极力吹捧他们的这种风格。他们青云直上的过程让人看不清楚。

ride on the express elevator to the top: a metaphor which means "becoming famous quickly"

be hard-pressed to do something: to have difficulty doing something  
This year the airline will be hard-pressed to make a profit. 今年这家航空公司要盈利困难重重。

You'd be hard-pressed to find anyone better for the job. 你很难找到更好的人做这项工作。

**3. After their enthusiasm has dissolved, the public simply moves on to the next flavor of the month.**

**Paraphrase:** After their enthusiasm has disappeared, the public simply turns to another star who then is very popular, but only for a similarly short time.

**译文:**公众的热情消磨以后,就会去追捧下一个走红的人,但也是很短的时间。

flavor of the month: an idea, person, style, etc. that is very popular at a particular time, but only for a short while

**4. The public simply discounts styles other than those for which the artist has become famous.**

**Paraphrase:** The public only accepts the styles for which the artist has become famous and they think other styles are not worth their attention.

**译文:**公众对于他们藉以成名的艺术风格以外的任何形式都不屑一顾。

other than: apart from; except

He didn't mention anyone else's contributions other than his own.  
他只提到了自己的贡献,而没有提其他任何人的。

We missed the last bus so there was no choice other than to walk home. 我们错过了最后一班公交车,所以除了走回家别无选择。

**5. One drop of fame will likely contaminate the entire well of a man's soul, and so an artist who remains true to himself or herself is particularly amazing.**

**Paraphrase:** One drop of fame could poison a person's soul, and so an artist who acts according to his or her beliefs and does what he or she thinks is right is particularly amazing.

**译文:**一滴名气之水有可能玷污人的心灵这一整口井,因此一个艺术家若能保持真我,会格外让人惊叹。

remain true to: to continue to be loyal to someone or something

He always remains true to his principles. 他一直忠于自己的原则。

**6. The mother of a young man Oscar was intimate with accused him at a banquet in front of his friends and fans of sexually influencing her son.**

**Paraphrase:** The mother of a young man with whom Oscar had an extremely close friendship blamed him at a banquet before his friends and fans for being a bad influence on her son sexually.

**译文:**在一次宴会上,奥斯卡一位密友的母亲当着他的朋友和崇拜者的面,指责他在性方面影响了她的儿子。

be intimate with: to involve or have a sexual relationship with; to have a very close friendship with

He suspected that the boss was intimate with his secretary. 他怀疑那老板与他的秘书有染。

She is intimate with the president. 她和总统关系密切。

accuse somebody of something: to say that someone has done something wrong or is guilty of something

They accused him of incompetence. 他们指责他无能。

He is accused of having committed a crime. 他被指控犯了罪。

7. Extremely angered by her remarks, he sued the young man's mother, asserting that she had damaged his "good" name. He should have hired a better attorney, though. The judge did not second Wilde's call to have the woman pay for damaging his name, and instead fined Wilde. He ended up in jail after refusing to pay, and even worse, was permanently expelled from the wider circle of public favor.

**Paraphrase:** Wilde was very angry about her remarks, and he made a legal claim against the young man's mother, saying firmly that she had ruined his "good" reputation. However, he did not win the case. The judge did not agree to his demand to have the woman pay for damaging his name, and instead, the judge made him pay money as punishment. Wilde was put into jail after he refused to pay the money. And even worse, he lost public support for ever.

**译文:**他听了她的话以后很生气,起诉了这个年轻人的母亲,声称她毁了自己的“好”名声。但是,他并没有获胜。结果是,法官不仅不支持他提出的让这个女人赔偿他名誉损失费的要求,反而对他本人进行了罚款。他由于拒交罚款最终被送进了监狱。更糟糕的是,他再也无法获得更多公众的宠爱。

**judge:** a person in charge of a court, who decides how criminals should be punished

**jury:** a group of 12 ordinary people, who listen to the details of a trial, and then decide whether or not someone is guilty of a crime

**lawyer/attorney (US):** someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court

**defendant:** a person in a trial who is being charged with a crime

**the prosecution:** the lawyer in a court of law who tries to prove that someone is guilty of a crime

**witness:** someone who tells what he/she knows about a crime in a court of law

8. Single-minded artists who continue their quest for name even after failure might also like to know that failure has motivated some

famous people to work even harder to succeed.

**Paraphrase:** Those artists who are determined in their search for fame, even after they have suffered failure, might also like to know that failure has made some famous people work even harder to succeed.

**译文:**那些失败了却仍不肯放弃的顽固派会乐于知道,一些名人曾经如何越挫越勇,直至成功。

Pay attention to the word formation of “*adj.* + *n.* -ed”. Words of similar formation include:

blue-eyed	kind-hearted	broad-minded	good-natured
gray-haired	light-hearted	open-minded	cold-hearted
near-sighted	single-handed		

## Part Two

7

### I. Writing (15%)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the true friendship. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



A true friendship  
does not appear in  
the sunshine, but in  
a rain.

### Writing technique:

#### 写作模式

As is vividly revealed in the picture above, \_\_\_\_\_. The picture reminds us of an old Chinese saying—\_\_\_\_\_.

We all need \_\_\_\_\_. But what \_\_\_\_\_? It means that \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ will not leave you alone no matter what you have encountered. \_\_\_\_\_.

In one word, I believe \_\_\_\_\_. Only \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Reading Comprehension (35%)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

More than forty women have been killed in the war in Iraq. Hundreds of others have been 1. The war began in March of 2003. Two 2 published books tell two different stories of women who served in Iraq.

One is by Janis Karpinski. She was the army general who commanded military police at prisons in Iraq. These 3 the army reserve soldiers who 4 the Abu Ghraib Prison near Baghdad.

Some have received prison 5 for mistreating prisoners at Abu Ghraib. Miz Karpinski became the highest-level officer to be punished in connection with the 6. She left service in July after being 7 from a brigadier general(准将) to a colonel(上校).

Her book is called *One Woman's Army: The Commanding General*

of *Abu Ghraib Tells Her Story*. Miz Karpinski says she was unfairly blamed for conditions beyond her control. She also tells of her difficulties as a rising woman officer in the army.

8 former member of the army, Kayla Williams, wrote a book called "Love My Rifle More than You". The name is taken from a marching song. Miz Williams was an Arabic translator in Iraq. She says her book describes what it is like to be young and 9 in the army. One famous reviewer called it "a frank, shocking and honest look at life in the 10".

- |               |             |                |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. prison     | F. case     | K. situation   |
| B. female     | G. included | L. military    |
| C. wounded    | H. Other    | M. guarded     |
| D. Another    | I. reduced  | N. arbitrarily |
| E. treatments | J. recently | O. sentences   |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

### The Redistribution of Hope

- A) "HOPE" is one of the most overused words in public life, up there with "change". Yet it matters enormously. Politicians pay close attention to right-track/wrong-track indicators. Confidence determines whether consumers spend, and so whether companies invest. The "power of positive thinking", as Norman Vincent Peale pointed out, is enormous.
- B) For the past 400 years the West has enjoyed a comparative advantage over the rest of the world when it comes to optimism.

Western intellectuals dreamed up the ideas of enlightenment and progress, and Western men of affairs harnessed technology to impose their will on the rest of the world. The founding fathers of the United States, who firmly believed that the country they created would be better than any that had come before, offered citizens not just life and liberty but also the pursuit of happiness.

### Desperation road

- C) The West's growing pessimism is reshaping political life. At present, the mood in Washington is as glum as it has been since Jimmy Carter argued that America was suffering from "malaise". The Democrats' dream that the country was on the verge of a 1960s-style liberal renaissance foundered(失败) in the mid-terms. But the Republicans are hardly hopeful: Their creed leans towards anger and resentment rather than optimism.
- D) Europe, meanwhile, has seen mass protests, some of them violent, on the streets of Athens, Dublin, London, Madrid, Paris and Rome. If the countries on the European Union's periphery are down in the dumps, it is hardly surprising, but there is pessimism at its more successful core too. The best-selling book in Germany is Thilo Sarrazin's *Germany Does Away with Itself*, a jeremiad about the "fact" that less able women (particularly Muslims) are having more children than their brighter sisters. French intellectuals will soon have Jean-Pierre Chevènement's *Is France Finished?* on their shelves alongside Eric Zemmour's *French Melancholy*.
- E) The immediate explanation for this asymmetry (不对称) is the economic crisis, which has not just shaken Westerners' confidence in the system that they built, but also widened the growth gap between mature and emerging economies. China and India are growing by 10% and 9%, compared with 3% for America and 2% for Europe. Many European countries' unemployment rates are disgraceful even by their own dismal standards: 41% of young



Spaniards are unemployed, for example. And the great American job machine has stalled: One in ten is unemployed and more than a million may have given up looking for work. But the change goes deeper than that—to the dreams that have propelled the West.

- F) For most of its history America has kept its promise to give its citizens a good chance of living better than their parents. But these days, less than half of Americans think their children's living standards will be better than theirs. Experience has made them gloomy: The income of the median worker has been more or less stagnant since the mid-1970s, and, thanks to a combination of failing schools and disappearing mid-level jobs, social mobility in America is now among the lowest in the rich world.
- G) European dreams are different from American ones, but just as important to hopes of a peaceful and prosperous future. They come in two forms: an ever deeper European Union (banishing nationalism) and ever more generous welfare states (offering security). With the break-up of the euro a possibility, and governments sinking under the burden of unaffordable entitlements as their populations age and the number of workers contract, those happy notions are evaporating(逐渐消失).

### **Shift happens**

- H) In the emerging world, meanwhile, they are not arguing about pensions, but building colleges. China's university population has quadrupled in the past two decades. UNESCO notes that the proportion of scientific researchers based in the developing world increased from 30% in 2002 to 38% in 2007. World-class companies such as India's Infosys and China's Huawei are beating developed-country competitors.
- I) The rise of positive thinking in the emerging world is something to be welcomed—not least because it challenges the status quo. Nandan Nilekani of Infosys says that his company's greatest