

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course
Reference Book 3

主编 单 勇 周世界 赵小东
主审 范凤祥



全新版
new

大学 英语

综合教程
参考书

3



大连海事大学出版社
DALIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY PRESS

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前 言

大学英语(全新版)是根据修改后的《大学英语教学大纲》而编写的。因为该书在编写设计和文章内容及课后练习等方面都有了很大的变化,所以原有的大学英语辅导用书已不再适合新版教材的需要。为了帮助广大同学更好地解决课文和练习中的难点和疑点问题,提高学习效率,我们经过精心的策划和认真的准备,组织了一些有长期教学经验的教师编写了这套大学英语(全新版)综合教程参考书。

本套参考书的特点是:紧密结合全新版教材,按册逐课编写,与教材同步,配套使用。每课包括:重点词汇、重点短语、词语辨析、课文难点解析、课后练习答案、译文和同步练习等。同步练习是根据各课的特点和要求,对基础语法和重点词汇进行巩固性训练,使学习者能了解自己对自己对每一课的掌握程度。

全书讲解简明扼要,内容详尽,条理清晰,分析透彻,例句丰富。

本套书由单勇策划。本册书为第3册,由单勇、周世界、赵小东、林莹、李红、单萍、徐瑾编写。范凤祥教授对全书进行了审阅。我们真诚地希望本书能对广大同学有一定的实用价值。

编 者

2004 年 3 月

目 录

Unit One Changes in the Way We Live	(1)
一、Text A Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life	(1)
1. 重点词汇	(1)
2. 重点短语	(3)
3. 词语辨析	(4)
4. 课文难点解析	(5)
5. 课后练习答案	(6)
6. 译文	(9)
二、Text B American Family Life: The Changing Picture	(11)
1. 课文难点解析	(11)
2. 译文	(12)
三、同步练习及答案	(14)
1. 同步练习	(14)
2. 答案	(16)
四、写作练习	(16)
1. 写作要求	(16)
2. 参考范文	(16)
Unit Two Civil-Rights Heroes	(17)
一、Text A The Freedom Givers	(17)
1. 重点词汇	(17)
2. 重点短语	(18)
3. 词语辨析	(19)
4. 课文难点解析	(20)
5. 课后练习答案	(21)
6. 译文	(24)
二、Text B The Dream, the Stars and Dr. King	(27)
1. 课文难点解析	(27)
2. 译文	(28)
三、同步练习及答案	(29)
1. 同步练习	(29)
2. 答案	(31)
四、写作练习	(31)
1. 写作要求	(31)

2. 参考范文	(32)
Unit Three Security	(33)
一、Text A The Land of the Lock	(33)
1. 重点词汇	(33)
2. 重点短语	(34)
3. 词语辨析	(35)
4. 课文难点解析	(36)
5. 课后练习答案	(37)
6. 译文	(40)
二、Text B Why I Bought a Gun	(42)
1. 课文难点解析	(42)
2. 译文	(43)
三、同步练习及答案	(45)
1. 同步练习	(45)
2. 答案	(47)
四、写作练习	(47)
1. 写作要求	(47)
2. 参考范文	(47)
Unit Four Extraterrestrials	(48)
一、Text A The Watery Place	(48)
1. 重点词汇	(48)
2. 重点短语	(50)
3. 词语辨析	(51)
4. 课文难点解析	(53)
5. 课后练习答案	(54)
6. 译文	(58)
二、Text B Is There Life on Planets Circling Other Stars?	(61)
1. 课文难点解析	(61)
2. 译文	(62)
三、同步练习及答案	(64)
1. 同步练习	(64)
2. 答案	(66)
四、写作练习	(66)
1. 写作要求	(66)
2. 参考范文	(66)

Unit Five How to Celebrate Holidays	(67)
一、Text A Writing Three Thank-You Letters	(67)
1. 重点词汇	(67)
2. 重点短语	(69)
3. 词语辨析	(70)
4. 课文难点解析	(72)
5. 课后练习答案	(73)
6. 译文	(77)
二、Text B Where Is Home?	(79)
1. 课文难点解析	(79)
2. 译文	(80)
三、同步练习及答案	(82)
1. 同步练习	(82)
2. 答案	(83)
四、写作练习	(84)
1. 写作要求	(84)
2. 参考范文	(84)
Unit Six The Human Touch	(85)
一、Text A The Last Leaf	(85)
1. 重点词汇	(85)
2. 重点短语	(87)
3. 词语辨析	(88)
4. 课文难点解析	(90)
5. 课后练习答案	(91)
6. 译文	(94)
二、Text B Thank You, Ma'm	(97)
1. 课文难点解析	(97)
2. 译文	(98)
三、同步练习及答案	(101)
1. 同步练习	(101)
2. 答案	(102)
四、写作练习	(102)
1. 写作要求	(102)
2. 参考范文	(102)

Unit Seven Making a Living	(104)
一、Text A Life of a Salesman	(104)
1. 重点词汇	(104)
2. 重点短语	(106)
3. 词语辨析	(107)
4. 课文难点解析	(109)
5. 课后练习答案	(110)
6. 译文	(113)
二、Text B Bricklayer's Boy	(117)
1. 课文难点解析	(117)
2. 译文	(118)
三、同步练习及答案	(120)
1. 同步练习	(120)
2. 答案	(122)
四、写作练习	(122)
1. 写作要求	(122)
2. 参考范文	(122)
Unit Eight Cloning	(123)
一、Text A A Clone Is Born	(123)
1. 重点词汇	(123)
2. 重点短语	(125)
3. 词语辨析	(126)
4. 课文难点解析	(127)
5. 课后练习答案	(129)
6. 译文	(132)
二、Text B Second Thoughts on Cloning	(135)
1. 课文难点解析	(135)
2. 译文	(136)
三、同步练习及答案	(137)
1. 同步练习	(137)
2. 答案	(139)
四、写作练习	(139)
1. 写作要求	(139)
2. 参考范文	(139)
参考文献	(140)

Unit One Changes in the Way We Live

一、Text A Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life

1. 重点词汇

- 1) improvement *n.* the act of improving or the state of being improved 改进, 改良
There is a need for improvement in your handwriting. 你的书法需要改进。
The new work procedure is an improvement on the old one. 新工艺比起老工艺是一个改进。
- 2) supplement *vt.* make addition to 补充, 增补
Some workers supplement their earnings by taking a night job. 一些工人靠晚上做工来补充他们的收入。
Some old people supplement their diet with vitamin pills. 一些老人服维生素丸以补充食物营养。
- 3) pursue *vt.*
(1) to chase in order to catch, kill, or defeat 追捕, 追击
The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 警察正在追捕一个逃犯。
(2) to make continual efforts to gain something 追逐, 追求
The poet has pursued fame all his life, but has never experienced it. 那位诗人一生追求名誉, 但从没有体验过。
(3) to continue steadily with; be busy with 从事, 进行
She has been pursuing the study of English for 22 years. 她 22 年来一直从事英语学习的研究。
- 4) stack
(1) *vt.* make into a pile 把……堆起来
The floor was stacked with boxes. 地上堆满了箱子。
He stacked the books up against the wall. 他把书堆靠在墙上。
(2) *n.* an orderly pile or heap of things one above another 堆, 一堆
He set a stack of hay on fire. 他点着了一堆草。
- 5) policy *n.*

(1) a plan or course of action in directing affairs, as chosen by a political party, government, company, etc. 政策, 方针

Honesty is the best policy. 诚实为最上策。

(2) a written statement of the details of an agreement with an insurance company
保险单

When it comes to insurance, they have a poor man's major-medical policy.

至于保险,他们买了一份低收入者的主要医疗项目保险。

6) budget *n.* a plan of how to spend money 预算

He planned a monthly budget for their family. 他制定了每个月的家庭收支计划。

7) scale *n.*

(1) a relative level or degree 规模

They are preparing for war on a large scale. 他们正在准备一场大规模的战争。

(2) a rule or set of numbers comparing measurements on a map or model with actual measurements 标尺, 比例尺

The scale of this map is one inch to 100 miles. 该地图的比例是 1 英寸相当于 100 英里。

This is a map on the scale of one-millionth. 这是一张比例尺为百万分之一的地图。

8) temptation *n.* the act of tempting or the state of being tempted 诱惑, 引诱

No temptation could make him false to a friend. 任何诱惑都不能使他背弃朋友。

The young should learn not to yield to temptation. 年轻人应学会不受诱惑。

9) profit

(1) *n.* an advantageous gain or return 得益, 收益; 利润

We made a profit of \$ 500 in those shares. 我们从那些股票中赚了 500 美元。

The net profit amounts to \$ 20 per ton of coal. 每吨煤的纯利达 20 美元。

(2) *v.* be of advantage to 有益, 对……有益

It will profit you nothing to do that. 做那件事对你不会有什么好处。

She profited by the advice he gave her. 她从他的忠告中得到了益处。

They hoped to profit from their investment. 他们希望从投资中获利。

10) invest *v.* to use (money) to make more money out of something that will increase in value 投资

If I had any money, I would invest it in that land. 如果我有钱, 我会把它投资在那块地上。

They invested heavily in the home. 他们对那座屋子进行了大量的投资。

2. 重点短语

1) get by 过得去, 尚可; 逃脱, 侥幸逃过

I did not do well on the exam, but I think I could get by. 我这次考试考得不太好, 但我想可以勉强及格。

We don't think the ship will get by the enemy guns. 我们认为那艘船躲不过敌人的炮火。

2) get through 完成, 通过

I got through the book in one evening. 我一个晚上就读完了这本书。

I am working hard and I expect to get through the exam. 我正在努力学习, 期望通过这次考试。

3) pick up 拾起; 振作; (车、船) 搭人; (无意中) 学会; 付(账)

Pick up the book, please! 请把书拾起来。

He picked up courage and asked the manager for a raise. 他鼓起勇气, 要求经理给他长工资。

I'll send a car to pick you up. 我将派车去接你。

He picked up the language during his stay in that country. 那种语言是他在那个国家居住期间无师自通地学来的。

The government should pick up the bill for the damaged ship. 政府应为那艘损坏的船掏钱。

4) aside from 除……之外

Aside from the pen he presented me with two notebooks. 除了那支钢笔之外, 他还送给我两个笔记本。

5) cut back 削减, 减少

The motor-car industry has cut back the production by ten per cent. 汽车工业已经把产量削减了 10%。

6) set aside 留出(时间、钱等); 把……置于一边

A sum has been set aside for new machines. 已经拨出了一笔款, 用于购买新的机器。

Let's set aside all formality. 让我们不要拘于形式。

3. 词语辨析

1) although, though

这两个词在作从属连词时,都可以引导一个让步状语从句。

although 多用于正式的文件,语言一般稍重些。它引导的让步状语从句通常强调的是事实,而不是设想。如:

Although he is old, he can do it. 尽管他上了年纪,但他可以做这个工作。

though 与 although 同义,是个日常用语,可以与 although 互换使用。它叙述的可能是一个假定的事实。如:

Though he was a child, he did it quite well. 尽管他还是个孩子,但他干得很好。此外,though 连接的让步状语从句可以用倒装句的形式出现。如:

The book, masterpiece though it is, is far from popular. 这本书虽是名作,但却不太受欢迎。

另外 though 还可以作并列连词,意思是“可是,不过,然而”,位于句子的后面,必须有逗号。如:

Air has weight, though it is very light. 空气有重量,不过它很轻。

还有,though 也可以作副词,意思是“可是,不过”。如:

I told you to buy the book, you didn't buy it though. 我告诉你买这本书,可是你并没有买。

2) Fahrenheit, Celsius or centigrade

这是一组表示温度的名词。

Fahrenheit 为华氏温度,主要在美国和其他一些讲英语的国家中使用。华氏温标显示 32 度为水的冰点,212 度为水的沸点。

Celsius or centigrade 为摄氏温度,在世界大多数国家中使用。摄氏温标显示 0 度为水的冰点,100 度为水的沸点。

为今后使用方便,可以记住下面两个公式。

$$\text{Fahrenheit to Celsius: } C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$$

$$\text{Celsius to Fahrenheit: } F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

3) anxious, eager

这两个词都有“急于的,渴望的”意思。

anxious 强调“焦急的”,并有担心的含义。如:

They were anxious to do their best. 他们渴望表现得更好一些。(担心做不好)

He is anxious about his health. 他为自己的健康担忧。

I am anxious that he should accept the advice. 我迫切希望他接受这个建议。

eager 着重“急于的”，意含“快些，很想”的急。如：

The boys are eager to start the game. 孩子们急于开始这场比赛。

He is eager to know the news. 他非常想知道这个消息。

4. 课文难点解析

- 1) Our bees provide us with honey, and we cut enough wood to just about make it through the heating season. (P. 3, L. 8) 句中 just about 是个副词短语，意思是“差不多，几乎”。如：We just about won the game. 我们几乎赢了这场比赛。

译文：自家养殖的蜜蜂提供蜂蜜，我们还自己动手砍柴，足以供过冬取暖之用。

- 2) We love the smell of the earth warming and the sound of cattle lowing. (P. 3, L. 12) 在本句中 the earth warming 和 cattle lowing 是两个动名词复合结构。

译文：我们爱闻大地回春的气息，爱听牛群哞叫。

- 3) In between such chores, I managed to spend 50 to 60 hours a week at the typewriter or doing reporting for the freelance articles I sell to magazines and newspapers. (P. 4, L. 24) 本句中 in between such chores 是双重介词的用法。双重介词的特点是介词后面跟的是介词短语。如：Our general manager seldom goes anywhere except to his office. 常见的双重介词有：from behind, from under, from among, until after, except for 等。

译文：在这些活计之间，我每周要抽空花五六十小时，不是打字撰写，就是为作为自由撰稿人投给报刊的文章进行采访。

- 4) Although we are stuck with paying minor expenses, our premium is low—only \$ 560 a year—and we are covered against catastrophe. (P. 5, L. 67) 本句中 stuck 是 stick 的过去分词，在这里是口语表达方式。意为“为难……，吩咐……做不愉快的事”。如：He always sticks me with the chores. 他总是叫我做那些杂事。另外，本句中 cover 的意思是“给（货物等）保险”。如：The goods are covered against fire. 这些货物已保火险。

译文：虽然我们仍要支付小部分医疗费用，但我们的保险费也低——每年只要 560 美金——而我们给自己生大病保了险。

- 5) We didn't move here primarily to earn money though. (P. 6, L. 97) 这是一个否定转移的句子。在英语中，如果否定的成分是后面的从句或状语时，通常习惯上把否定词提到前面去否定谓语，但在意义上仍然是否定后面的从句或状语。如：I don't believe that she will come tomorrow. 我相信她明天不会来。He didn't come here to work. 他来这里不是为了干活。

译文：但我们主要不是为赚钱而移居至此的。

5. 课后练习答案

Text Organization

1.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1 - 3	The writer views his life in the country as a self-reliant and satisfying one.
Part Two	Paras 4 - 7	Life in the country is good yet sometimes very hard.
Part Three	Paras 8 - 11	After quitting his job, the writer's income was reduced, but he and his family can manage to get by.
Part Four	Paras 12 - 15	A tolerance for solitude and a lot of energy have made it possible for the family to enjoy their life in the country.

2. Happy Moments and Events

- 1) growing nearly all their fruits and vegetables
- 2) canoeing, picnicking, long bicycle rides, etc.
- 3) keeping warm inside the house in winter
- 4) writing freelance articles
- 5) earning enough money while maintaining a happy family life

Hardships

- 1) working hard both in winter and in summer
- 2) harsh environment and weather condition
- 3) anxious moments after the writer quit his job
- 4) cutting back on the daily expenses
- 5) solitude

Vocabulary

I.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. 1) insurance | 2) On balance |
| 3) aside from | 4) cut back |
| 5) resist | 6) haul |

- 7)supplemented 8)sprayed
 9)wicked 10)illustrated
 11)budget 12)digest
 13)boundary 14)get by
 15)at that point
2. 1)cut back/down 2)pick up
 3)get by 4)get through
 5)face up to 6)turn in
 7)turning out 8)think up
3. 1)While farming, Benneker pursued his mathematical studies and taught himself astronomy.
 2)Misused words often generate misleading thoughts.
 3)Lafayette Hotel is patronized by international celebrities drawn to its French food and service.
 4)A person who thinks that money will do everything may well be suspected of doing everything for money.
 5)A person surely has to face a good many bitter disappointments before he gets through life.
4. 1)Seeing that more and more people are concerned about the quality of their in-door environments, John is considering starting an interior decoration business. It seems certain to earn a profit, but he does not yet have enough money to invest in it.
 2)This device is primarily used for the improvement of the sound quality of electronic media. It was invented in the US, but now it is used on a global scale.
 3)When the first settlers came to America, their household utensils consisted of a few pots, pans and some bowls stacked in one corner of the house. There wasn't much material temptation around them. They never dined out in a restaurant as we often do nowadays.

II. Confusable Words

1. 1)house 2)Home
 3)home, family 4)household
2. 1)doubt 2)suspected
 3)doubted 4)suspected
 5)suspect

III. Word Formation

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1)rise | 2)final |
| 3)regular | 4)cash |
| 5)hows, whys | 6)upped |
| 7)yellowed | 8)bottled |
| 9)lower | 10)search |

Structure

1. 1)when it comes to changing your life
- 2)when it comes to such matters as keeping the room tidy
- 3)when it comes to emotional intelligence
- 4)when it comes to managing minor matters
2. 1)Not everyone agrees on what is right and what is wrong
- 2)but unfortunately, money isn't everything
- 3)not all Americans like them
- 4)Not all people share the same interests

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) 1. gets by | 2. temptation |
| 3. get through | 4. picked up |
| 5. improvements | 6. aside from |
| 7. suspect | 8. supplement |
| 9. profit | 10. primarily |
| 11. spraying | 12. stacking |
| (B) 1. While | 2. escape |
| 3. begin | 4. Because/As |
| 5. quit | 6. start |
| 7. on | 8. but (also) |
| 9. be | 10. close |
| 11. have | 12. cutting |
| 13. cook/prepare | 14. cities |
| 15. however | 16. family |

II. Translation

A decade ago, Nancy did what so many Americans dream about. She quit an executive position and opened/set up a household equipment store in her neighborhood. People like Nancy made the decision primarily because of/owing to/due to their desire to improve the quality of their lives.

But, to run a small business is by no means an easy job. Without her steady income, Nancy had to cut back on her daily expenses. Sometimes she did not even have the money to pay the premiums for the various kinds of insurance she needed. Once she could not even pick up the phone bill and had to ask her parents to loan her some money.

Fortunately, through her own hard work, she has now got through the most difficult time. She is determined to continue pursuing her vision of a better life.

6. 译文

课文 A

在美国,不少人对乡村生活怀有浪漫的情感。许多居住在城镇的人梦想着自己办个农场,梦想着靠土地为生。很少有人真去把梦想变为现实。或许这也没有什么不好,因为,正如吉姆·多尔蒂当初开始其写作和农场经营双重生涯时所体验到的那样,农耕生活远非轻松自在。但他写道,自己决不后悔,对自己作出的改变生活方式的决定仍热情不减。

多尔蒂先生创建自己的理想生活

吉姆·多尔蒂

有两件事是我一直想做的——写作与务农。如今我同时做着这两件事。作为作家,我和 E·B·怀特不属同一等级,作为农场主,我和乡邻也不是同一类人,不过我应付得还行。在城市以及郊区历经多年的怅惘失望之后,我和妻子桑迪终于在这里的乡村寻觅到心灵的满足。

这是一种自力更生的生活。我们食用的果蔬几乎都是自己种的。自家饲养的鸡提供鸡蛋,每星期还能剩余几十个出售。自家养殖的蜜蜂提供蜂蜜,我们还自己动手砍柴,足可供过冬取暖之用。

这也是一种令人满足的生活。夏日里我们在河上荡舟,在林子里野餐,骑着自行车长时间漫游。冬日里我们滑雪溜冰。我们为落日的余辉而激动。我们爱闻大地回暖的气息,爱听牛群哞叫。我们守着看鹰儿飞过上空,看玉米田间鹿群嬉跃。

但如此美妙的生活有时会变得相当艰苦。就在三个月前,气温降到华氏零下 30