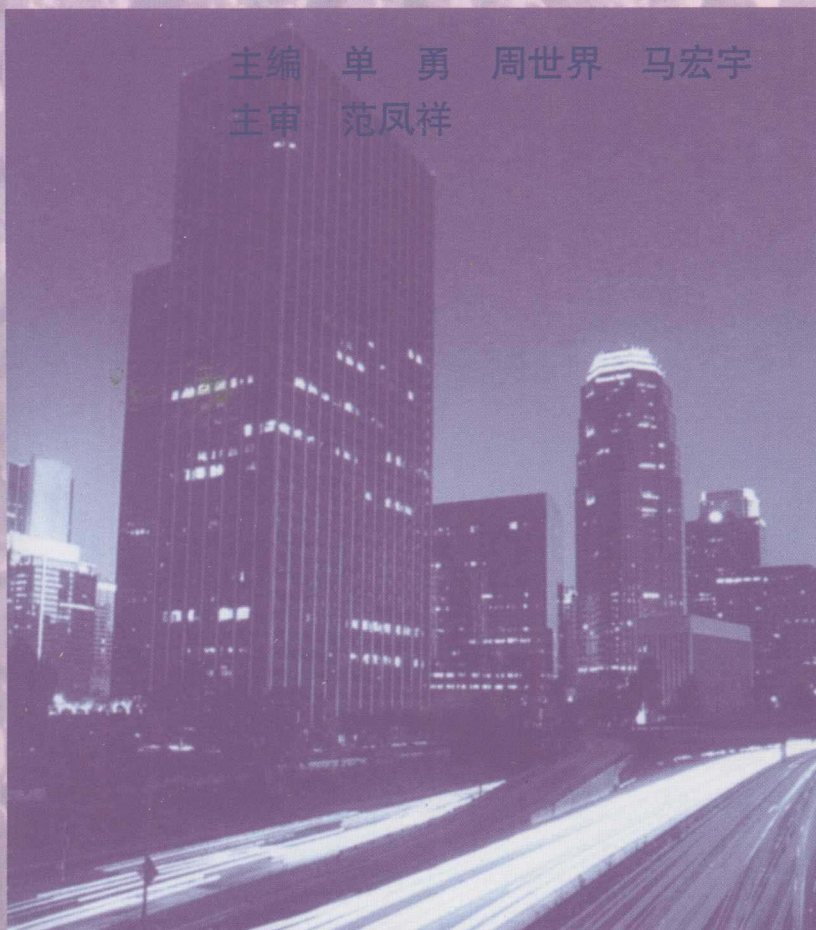


# COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course  
Reference Book 1

主编 单 勇 周世界 马宏宇  
主审 范凤祥



全新版  
new

# 大学 英语

综合教程  
参考书



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

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语(全新版)综合教程参考书1 = College English ( New ) Integrated Course Reference Book 1 / 单勇,周世界,马宏宇主编. —大连:大连海事大学出版社,2003.9

ISBN 7-5632-1703-7

I. 大… II. ①单… ②周… ③马… III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 080135 号

**大连海事大学出版社出版**

地址:大连市凌水桥 邮政编码:116026 电话:4728394 传真:4727996

<http://www.dmupress.com> E-mail: cbs@dmupress.com

大连理工印刷有限公司印装 大连海事大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:183 mm×233 mm 印张:8

字数:161 千字 印数:1~3000 册

2003 年 9 月第 1 版 2003 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑:高 炯 版式设计:小 云

封面设计:王 艳 责任校对:陈 航

定价:12.00 元

# 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1册,是由周世界、李红、马宏宇、单勇编写。范凤祥教授对全书进行了审阅。赵新平、赵晓东、韩晓娜也参加了一些具体的工作。在此,一并向他们表示谢意。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

2003年8月

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# Unit One Growing Up

## 一、Text A Writing for Myself

### 1. 重点词汇

- 1) associate *vt.* join or connect together; bring in the mind 联合, 结交; 联系, 使联想

We associate Egypt with the Nile. 我们想起埃及就想起尼罗河。

People often associate the old days with good times, and seem to forget the hardship they suffered. 人们经常联想到过去美好的时光, 而似乎忘记了他们所经历的艰难。

- 2) assign *vt.*

- (1) give as a share or duty 分配, 分派(工作、任务给某人)

Your teacher often assigns you work to be done at home. 你老师经常给你分派家庭作业。

- (2) appoint, name 指派, 选派

Two pupils were assigned to sweep the classroom. 两个学生被指派打扫教室卫生。

George has been assigned to the newspaper's Paris office. 乔治已被选派到这家报社的巴黎分部。

- 3) anticipate *vt.* expect 预期, 期望

The directors anticipated a fall in demand. 董事们预期需求会降低。

We anticipate running into problems in carrying out the medical welfare reform. 我们预料在实行医疗福利改革中会遇到很多问题。

- 4) reputation *n.* the general opinion about the character, qualities, etc. of sb. or sth. 名声, 名誉

The company has an excellent reputation for high-quality leather shoes. 这家公司因高质量的皮鞋而蜚声中外。

- 5) inspire *vt.* fill sb with confidence, eagerness 激励, 鼓动

What inspired him to give such a brilliant performance? 是什么激发他做出这么

出色的表演?

Mr. Green is very dull as a lecturer and doesn't seem to have the idea of how to inspire the students with enthusiasm. 作为老师,格林先生讲课非常单调,似乎不知如何激发学生的热情。

- 6) rigid *a.* stiff; firm; not to be changed 僵硬的,严厉的,不能弯曲(改变)的

My grandfather is so rigid in his thinking that he never listens to new ideas. 我的祖父思想僵化,从不听取新的观点。

- 7) severe *a.*

(1) stern; strict 严厉的,剧烈的,艰难的

Only those who have undergone severe training can be accepted into the air force. 只有经历过严格训练的人才能被空军接收。

(2) simple, without ornament(指文体等)简朴的,不事修饰的

The first time she met the class, Miss White wore a severe black dress and plain black shoes. 怀特小姐第一次面见全班时,穿着一件简朴的黑裙和一双黑鞋。

Earnest Hemingway is known for his severe writing style. 海明威以文笔简洁而著称。

- 8) tackle *vt.* try to deal with 处理,解决,应付(问题、工作等)

The President came under attack from all sides for his inability to tackle the country's severe social problems. 总统因不能应付国内严重的社会问题而受到各方的攻击。

The classroom was quiet as students were busy tackling the final exam. 课堂里静悄悄,学生们正在考试。

- 9) distribute *vt.* divide and give out among people, places, etc. 分发,分送,分配

They are going to distribute those clothes and blankets among the flood victims. 他们要把衣服和毛毯分发给洪水灾民。

- 10) sequence *n.* connected line of events, ideas, etc. 顺序,连续,一系列(事件、观念等)

The second part of the book describes the strange sequence of events that lead to the King's fall from power. 这本书的第二部分描写了导致国王退位的一系列怪诞的事件。

*The Fall of The Roman Empire* was written in historical sequence. 《罗马帝国的覆灭》是一部编年史。

- 11) argument *n.*

(1) disagreement, quarrel 意见不和,争论,争吵

Mary found that compromise was always the best policy when she had an argument with her husband. 玛丽发现每当与丈夫意见不一时,妥协是最好的办法。

(2) reasoned discussion 论点,论据,辩论

The director wanted to hear all the arguments for and against the proposal before he made a decision. 董事长在做出决策前,总是想听取各方的意见。

12) violate *vt.* act against 违背,违反

Speeding in downtown areas violates traffic regulations. 在闹市区超速违反交通规则。

13) compose *vt.*

(1) make up, form 构成,组成

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是由氢和氧构成的。

(2) write or create 著作,作(曲)

Many people know who wrote the song, but it seems none has any idea of who composed the music. 很多人知道是谁写的歌词,但很少有人知道是谁作的曲。

## 2. 重点短语

1) off and on 有时,断断续续地

It has been raining off and on for a week. 雨断断续续地下了一个星期。

2) take hold 确立,确定

The idea of one child only has taken hold in many Chinese families. 在中国,独生子女政策已深入人心。

3) turn out

(1) 证明为,结果是

Everything turned out (to be) satisfactory. 结果一切都令人满意。

(2) 生产,制造;造就

As long as people keep buying bikes, we will keep turning them out. 只要有人买自行车,我们就会生产。

The university has turned out many first-rate scholars. 该校已造就了许多一流的学者。

4) out of date 过时的

New words are constantly added to our vocabulary while some old words go out of date. 新单词不断充实词汇,同时许多旧单词变得过时。

5) face up to 诚实而又勇敢地承认和对付

For a time, Sue did not know how to face up to the fact that she would never walk again.

一段时间以来,苏不知如何面对再也站不起来这一事实。

6) put down 记下,写下

Because his condition is not serious, they have put his name down on the hospital waiting list. 因为他的病情不很严重,他们把他的名字列于医院等候名单之中。

7) turn in 交(作业);归还当局

Jane is worried she won't be able to turn in her paper on time. 因为不能按时交作业,简十分着急。

8) hold back 忍住

When I saw my little boy crying bitterly over the death of his pet dog, I could hardly hold back my tears. 当看到我的小儿因宠物狗的死大声哭时,我也忍不住流下了眼泪。

### 3. 词语辨析

1) assignment, task

这两个单词都含有“任务,工作”之意。

assignment 表示“分配、分派”时为不可数名词。表示“所分派的事”时为可数名词,常指分配下来的任务或指定的作业。

task 为可数名词,强调必须完成一定量的工作,尤其是比较困难的工作。如:  
She finds housekeeping a tedious task. 她发现操持家务是一件令人厌烦的事情。

2) scan, skip

scan 表示匆促地略看;扫视。

He scanned the newspaper while having his breakfast. 他一边吃饭,一边浏览着报纸。

One day, while scanning the book, a true story caught the eyes of Sue. 一天,在浏览一本书时,苏突然看到了一个真实的故事。

而 skip 表示漏看某部分;略过;遗漏。

He skipped the dull parts of the book. 他把这本书的枯燥部分略过不读。

3) recall, remember

remember 表示“记忆,忆及”的含义,如:

I remember being taken to the zoo when I was a boy. 我记得小时候被带到动物园过。

而 recall 则有两种重要的含义:

(1)bring back to the mind 回想起,回忆起

I don't recall his name/meeting him/where I met him. 我不记得他的名字/  
曾见过他/在哪见过他。

(2)summon back 召回

The cabinet recalled an ambassador from his post to his own country. 内阁把  
大使召回国。

4)pain, agony

两者都有“痛苦”的含义,但 agony 的痛苦程度比 pain 大。pain 是不可数名词,  
一旦加-s后,则表示“劳苦、辛劳”。如: take great pains to do sth. 表示为某事  
费尽心机,而 agony 则是可数名词。

I have suffered agonies/have been in agonies with toothache. 我受到牙痛之苦。

5)command, order

两者都有“命令,指令”的含义。但在阅读理解中 command 作为“具有并能自  
由使用,支配”的含义经常出现。

He has a good command of the English language. 他精通英文。

He offered me all the money at his command. 他把所有能支配的钱都给了我。

6)except, except for, except that

except 和 except for 的宾语都不包括在所论及的事物之内,但 except 句中前后  
事物同属一类,except for 句中前后事物不同属一类。如:

We had a very good time except for the weather. 要不是天气,他们会玩得很痛  
快。

但在句首须用 except for。如:

Except for Tom, you can all go. 除了汤姆之外,你们其他人都可以去。

except that 后面需要接从句,如:

I don't know anything about him except that he is a scholar. 我只知道他是一个  
学者,其他情况我一无所知。

#### 4. 课文难点解析

- 1)The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in  
Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility  
took hold. ( P.3, L.1)后半句是 not...until...结构嵌套在“it is...that...”  
强调句中。正常语句应为“The possibility did not talk hold until my third year  
in high school.”

译文:从孩提时代,我还住在贝尔维尔时,我的脑子里就断断续续地转着当作

家的念头,但直到我高中三年级,这一想法才有了实现的可能。

- 2) He was said to be very formal, rigid and hopelessly out of date. ( P. 3, L. 9)句中 be said 可用于两种结构中。一种是用 it 作形式主语的“It is said that...”结构;另外一种是由表示人或物的名词或代词作主语的“sb./sth. is said to...”结构。两者可以互换。对于后一种结构,一定要注意不定式部分的时体变化。如果不定式的动作发生在主句之前,句子应变为“Sb. is said to have done sth.; Sth. is said to have been done”。

译文:据说他拘谨刻板,完全落后于时代。

- 3) Vivid memories came flooding back of a night in Belleville when all of us were seated around the supper table. ( P. 4, L. 24)这是一句结构已被调整的句子。正常语序为“Vivid memories of a night... came flooding back.”。表示动作的不及物动词 come 后面往往会紧跟着另外一个表示动作的不及物动词的现在分词,表示伴随或方式。如 He came running. 他是跑着来的。Vivid memories came flooding back. 清晰的记忆如潮水般涌来。

译文:贝尔维尔之夜的清晰的回忆如潮水一般涌来,当时,我们大家一起围坐在晚餐桌旁。

- 4) Spaghetti was still a little known foreign dish in those days. ( P. 4, L. 27)在英语构词中,副词和动词的分词可构成一形容词来修饰一名词。本句中, little 是一副词,与 known 构成一形容词,意为“鲜为人知的”。这种结构如果出现频率高,一般用连字符连接,如 a well-known principle。句中 a 是一冠词,不构成 a little 短语。

译文:那时意大利细面条还是很少听说的异国食品。

- 5) To write as I wanted, however, would violate all the rules of formal composition I'd learned in school, and Mr. Fleagle would surely give it a failing grade. ( P. 4, L. 36)句中 as 这个词看起来简单,但用法很多。作为连词可表示“时间、原因、比较、方式等”。本句表示动作的方式,作“如同”解释。

译文:然而,照我希望的那样去写,就会违反我在学校里学的正式作文的种种法则,弗利格尔先生也肯定会打它一个不及格。

- 6) I was preparing myself for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline when I saw him lift my paper from his desk and knock for the class's attention. 本句的主要结构为“I was preparing... when...”。句型“be doing... when...”表示“正在干……突然……”。

译文:我正准备着遵命一放学就去弗利格尔先生那儿挨训,突然却看见他从桌上拿起我的作文,敲了敲桌子让大家注意听。

## 5. 课后练习答案

## Text Organization

1.

Paragraphs	Headings
1	Baker's feelings about English courses
2	Baker's impression of his new English teacher
3	A topic that attracts Baker's attention
4	Vivid memories the title brought back
5	Baker's sudden desire to write about the topic
6	Anticipating punishment
7	Mr. Fleagle's announcement
8	Classmates' response to the essay
9	What Baker discovered

2.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part I	Paras 1 - 2	Baker was bored by everything associated with English courses, including essay writing.
Part II	Paras 3 - 5	Baker found himself attracted by one particular topic and wrote about it for his own joy.
Part III	Paras 6 - 9	The experience of writing the essay helped him discover his talent for writing and realize what he wished to do in life.

## Vocabulary

I.

1. 1) arguments 2) put...down 3) sequence 4) rigid 5) tedious  
 6) hold back 7) reputation 8) distribute 9) off and on 10) vivid  
 11) associate...with 12) congratulations 13) finally 14) turn in/turn out  
 15) tackle

- 2.1) George has been assigned to the newspaper's Paris office.
- 2) There is a possibility that his wish to become a writer will come true.
- 3) She had a clear image of how she would look in twenty years' time.
- 4) When the officer gave the command the soldiers opened fire.
- 5) As long as people keep buying bikes we'll keep turning them out.
- 3.1) Mr. Green is very dull as a lecturer. He's rigid and old fashioned, and doesn't seem to have the faintest idea of how to inspire. I always get bored with/by his lecture.
- 2) Alan's essays are long and tedious to read. What's more, his arguments are often based on out of date ideas.
- 3) I was pleasantly surprised at my ability to compose an essay that the professor chose to read to the class. It was without doubt one of the happiest moments in my school career, but I did my best to avoid showing pleasure. When the professor offered me his congratulations, however, I could hardly hold back a smile.

## II . Synonyms in Context

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 composed      | 2 severe        |
| 3 agony         | 4 extraordinary |
| 5 recall        | 6 command       |
| 7 was violating | 8 anticipate    |

## III . Collocation

- |        |            |
|--------|------------|
| 1 at   | 2 for      |
| 3 of   | 4 with     |
| 5 as   | 6 about    |
| 7 to   | 8 in, in   |
| 9 from | 10 on/upon |

Structure

- 1.1) Russel Baker is reported to live today with his wife in Virginia.
- 2) They are said to be building another bridge across the river.
- 3) Only a few students in Mr. Parker's composition class are said to have really captured the essence of the essay.
- 4) Those love poems were believed to have been composed by an English poet of



the sixteenth century.

2. 1) as you suggested
- 2) as I told you to
- 3) exactly as I was
- 4) as you have described them to me

### Comprehension Exercises

#### I . Cloze

(A)

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 hold back | 2 congratulations |
| 3 tedious   | 4 scanned         |
| 5 recall    | 6 vivid           |
| 7 arguments | 8 off and on      |
| 9 turn out  | 10 career         |

(B)

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 that      | 2 after            |
| 3 black     | 4 kids/children    |
| 5 at        | 6 for/of           |
| 7 different | 8 So               |
| 9 On        | 10 she             |
| 11 answer   | 12 assignment/book |
| 13 wrong    | 14 proved          |
| 15 Thus     | 16 myself          |

#### II . Translation

Susan lost her legs because of/in a car accident. For a time, she did not know how to face up to the fact that she would never be able to walk again.

One day, while scanning through books, a true story caught her eye/she was attracted by a true story. It gave a vivid description of how a disabled girl became a writer. Greatly inspired, Susan made up her mind to read as much as she could, and what's more, she wanted to write stories about her own childhood. Susan began to feel that she, too, would finally be able to lead a useful life.