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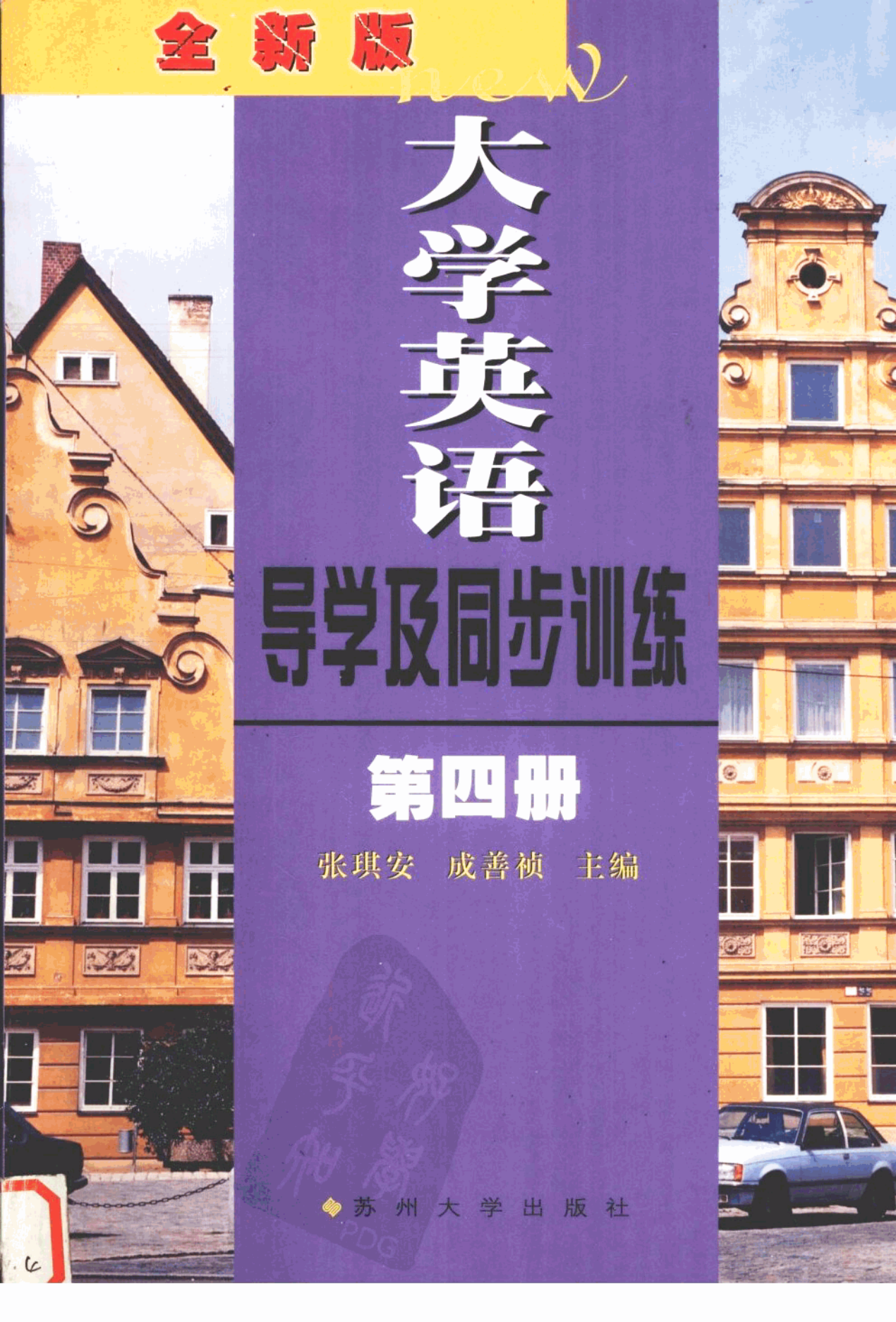
# 大学英语

## 导学及同步训练

### 第四册

张琪安 成善楨 主编

苏州大学出版社



全新版大学英语导学及同步训练 第四册

主编：张琪安 成善楨

全新版大学英语系列辅导教材

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张琪安 成善祯 主编

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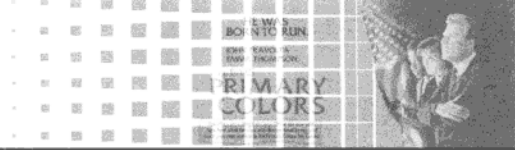


# 前言

《大学英语》(全新版)是上海外语教育出版社组织、策划并隆重推出的供大学英语教学基础阶段使用的全新教材,其语言规范,选材广泛,以反映现实生活为主,而且体裁多样。教材由复旦大学、北京大学等国内著名院校数十位资深教授、英语教学专家根据《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)编写而成,其主干教程是《综合英语》。为了配合这套教材的使用,我们组织编写了《全新版大学英语导学及同步训练》,旨在进一步帮助学生打好语言基础和提高语言的运用能力,供学习该教材的同学们参考使用。

本书共分四册,第四册内容与教材主干教程《综合英语》第四册对应。本书每个单元的同步辅导与训练和教材各相应单元内容相配合,它包括以下几个部分:一、文化背景与课文导读;二、重点词汇及短语;三、难句解析;四、课文练习答案;五、课文参考译文;六、全真考场,供学生们自我测试使用。附录提供全真考场试题的参考答案。

本书由张琪安、成善祯担任主编,华厚坤、林健、金秀颖担任副主编,参加编写的其他主要人员有:(按姓氏笔画为序)



田红、范钦林、景旭华、戴祝君。

江苏大学外国语学院领导对本书的编写自始至终给予关注，江苏大学有关部门领导对本书的编写出版也给予了大力支持，对此我们全体编写人员表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促，加上编者水平有限，书中欠妥之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 12 月于

江苏大学外国语学院

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*Disease, famine and death are  
the dogs of war.*

## Unit 1

# Fighting with the Forces of Nature

### 一、文化背景与课文导读



#### 文化背景

#### ► 1. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 – 1821)

... emperor of the French, who consolidated and institutionalized many reforms of the French Revolution. One of the greatest military commanders of all time, he conquered the larger part of Europe.

During this period Napoleon tried to gain control of the whole of Europe. He had great success against all his enemies except Britain, whose navy under Nelson defeated the French navy at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and whose army fought the Peninsular War against him from 1808 to 1814, making him weaker in his other campaigns. In 1812 Napoleon lost half a



million men when he invaded Russia in winter, and in 1814 the British, Russians, Prussians and Austrians entered Paris. They sent Napoleon to rule the island of Elba in the Mediterranean, but he collected an army around him and returned to Paris. He was soon defeated again, at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, and was sent to the island of St. Helena in the south Atlantic, where he died in 1821.

## ►2. The Battle of Waterloo

... final and decisive action of the Napoleonic Wars, that effectively ended French domination of the European continent and brought about drastic changes in the political boundaries and the power balance of Europe. Fought on June 18, 1815, near Waterloo, in what is now Belgium, the battle ranks as a great turning point in modern history.

## ►3. Adolf Hitler (1889 – 1945)

... German political and military leader and one of the 20th century's most powerful dictators. Hitler converted Germany into a fully militarized society and launched World War II in 1939. He made anti-Semitism a keystone of his propaganda and policies and built the Nazi Party into a mass movement. He hoped to conquer the entire world, and for a time dominated most of Europe and much of North Africa. He instituted sterilization and euthanasia measures to enforce his idea of racial purity among the German people and slaughtered millions of Jews, Sinti and Roma (Gypsies), Slavic peoples, and many others, all of whom he considered inferior.

## ►4. Joseph Stalin (1879 – 1953)

... general secretary of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) (1922 – 1953) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR (1941 – 1953). Under his leadership the USSR was built into a modern economic and military power that repelled Hitler's armies in World War II and rivaled the United States during the Cold War period.

## ►5. World War II

... a war (1939 – 1945) whose European operations took place between the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) and the Allies (Britain, France, and later the USSR and the USA). China and many other countries were also involved in the war, fighting against the aggression of Japan in Asia.

The war in Europe started when Germany, under Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, invaded and took control of some European countries and the Allies wanted to prevent German power growing in this way. Britain declared war on Germany in September 1939 when German troops entered Poland, and soon afterwards Winston Churchill, who in Britain was closely associated with the Allies' victory in the war, became the British prime minister.

In 1940 German air force attacked Britain repeatedly but was not successful, mainly because of the British victory in the Battle of Britain. In 1941 Germany invaded Russia and Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, an action which brought the USA into the war. In 1942 Japan expanded its control over Asia but was later checked by Allied forces in the Pacific. In the same year, at the Battle of El Alamein, Allied forces began to defeat Germany and Italy in northern Africa.

In 1943 the Allies landed in Italy and Russian forces began to advance on Germany from the east. In June 1944 the Allies invaded northern Europe with the Normandy landings and began to defeat Germany in Europe. The war ended in May 1945 when the Allies took control of Germany. Hitler killed himself, and Japan was defeated a few months later. Germany and Japan surrendered separately in 1945.

### 课文导读

#### A Comparison-and-contrast Analysis of the Two Invasions:

✓ invading country	France	Germany
✓ country invaded	Russia	Soviet Union
✓ starter	Napoleon	Hitler
✓ starting time of invasion	Spring, 1812	6/22/1941
✓ strength of invading force	600,000	the largest land campaign in history
✓ prediction	quick victory, conquest of Russia in 5 weeks	Blitzkrieg(“lightning war”), lasting no longer than 3 months
✓ initial resistance strategy	refusing to stand and fight; retreating eastwards, burning crops and homes	“scorch the earth”, fierce fight to defend major cities
capture of the Russian capital	yes	no
✓ major battles	Smolensk, Borodino, the Berezina River	Leningrad, Stalingrad
✓ truce offer	by Napoleon, rejected by the Czar	no
✓ biggest enemy for the invading force	snow, freezing temperature	heavy rain, “General Mud”, snow, freezing temperature
✓ turning point	October 1812, when Napoleon ordered a retreat	1943, when the Soviet troops pushed the German forces back
✓ fate of the invading force	only 100,000 survived	heavy losses
✓ war-starter's fate	Napoleon abdicated and went into exile, his empire at an end	Hitler committed suicide, his empire collapsing



## 二、重点词汇及短语

### 词汇

1. **raw** *a.* 生的,未煮熟的;未加工的;阴冷的

【例如】*raw fish* 生鱼

*raw meat* 生肉

Most of the fruits are eaten *raw*. 水果多半是生吃的。

All the *raw* materials for building the house have been collected.  
盖房的原材料都已备齐。

a *raw* February morning 2月里一个阴冷的早晨

A gust of *raw* northwest wind made him shiver all over.  
一阵阴冷的西北风吹得他直打寒战。

2. **launch** *vt. & n.* 发动,开始;发射

【例如】The government has *launched* a new plan to build more houses.

政府开始了增建房屋的新计划。

The enemy *launched* an attack against us at dawn.

破晓时敌人向我们发起了进攻。

The ship will be *launched* next month. 这艘船将于下月下水。

Through years of efforts, the Chinese scientists succeeded in *launching* a manned rocket into space.

经过多年努力,中国科学家们成功地向太空发射了一艘载人飞船。

*launch pad* (火箭等的)发射台

*launch vehicle* 运载火箭

【记忆】*launch out into* 开始从事,着手进行

*launch out into* a series of new experiments 着手进行一系列新的实验

3. **campaign** *n.* 战役;运动 *vi.* 开展运动;进行竞选活动

【例如】The desert *campaign* was won with tanks and armoured vehicles.

沙漠战役是靠坦克和装甲车打赢的。

The President's *campaign* to get reelected began several months ago.

总统争取连任的竞选运动数月前就开始了。

*campaign* against child labor 开展反对使用童工的运动

【记忆】*campaigner* *n.* 参加/开展运动的人;活动家;老兵

an old *campaigner* 老练的人,善于应变的人

**4. efficient** a. 效率高的,收效大的;有能力的,能胜任的

【例如】There must be a more *efficient* way. 一定还有更有效的方法。

The diesel engine is highly *efficient*. 这种柴油机效率很高。

A lawyer needs an *efficient* secretary. 律师需要有一名干练的秘书。

【记忆】*efficiently* ad. 效率高地,有效地

*efficiency* n. 效率;效能

*efficiency* expert / engineer [美] (研究如何取得设备、人力等最高效率的)效率专家

【辨析】*effective* a. 有效的,生效的

take *effective* measures 采取有效措施

This medicine is *effective* against cancer. 这种药对治疗癌症有效。

**5. conquest** n. 征服;战胜

【例如】Rockets made possible the *conquest* of space. 火箭使征服太空成为可能。

The Romans extended their *conquests* to Britain.

罗马人把征服的范围扩大到不列颠。

【记忆】*conquer* v. 征服;克服

To *conquer* or to die. 不成功便成仁。

The country has never been *conquered* by foreign foe.

这个国家从未被外敌征服过。

We must learn to *conquer* erroneous ideas through debate and reasoning.

我们必须学会通过辩论和说理来克服错误思想。

*conqueror* n. 征服者

The *conqueror* marched into the defeated country. 征服者开进了战败国。

**6. decisive** a. 决定性的;果断的;明确的

【例如】Our air forces were *decisive* in winning the war.

我们的空军在打赢这场战争中起了决定性作用。

The injury to their key player could be a *decisive* factor in the game.

他们的主力队员受伤可能是这场比赛胜负的决定性因素。

Be *decisive*—tell them exactly what you think should be done.

果断些——确切地告诉他们你认为应该怎么做。

【记忆】*decisively* ad. 决定性地;果断地;明确地

act / answer *decisively* 果断地行动/回答

*decide* v. 决定,裁决

*decide* to do sth. 决定做某事

We can't *decide* anything now. 眼下我们什么也不能决定。

*decision* n. 决定;决心;果断

make a *decision* to do sth. 决定做某事

Have they come to a *decision* yet? 他们是否已作出了决定?

The job demands a man of *decision*. 那项工作需要一个办事果断的人去做。



**7. retreat** *vi.* 退却;撤退

*n.* 撤退;隐退;隐蔽的场所;休养所

【例如】He *retreated* from reality. 他逃避现实。

At last we forced the enemy to *retreat* from the city.

我们终于迫使敌军撤出该城。

The soldiers were ordered to *retreat* to safer positions behind the lines.

士兵们受命向战线后方较安全的阵地撤退。

The enemy was in full *retreat*. 敌军全线溃败。

a quiet country *retreat* 乡间幽静处

a summer *retreat* 避暑地

**8. engage** *vt.* 使从事;使忙于;占用(时间、精力等);与……交战;雇用,聘用;使订婚

【例如】He was actively *engaged* as a social reformer.

他作为一个社会改革家,忙得不亦乐乎。

Reading *engages* all my spare time. 阅读占去我所有的空余时间。

The two armies were fiercely *engaged* for several hours. 两军激战达数小时。

He has *engaged* a clerk. 他已雇了一个办事员。

The experts were *engaged* from abroad. 这些专家是从外国招聘来的。

They were *engaged* yesterday. 他们昨天订婚了。

【记忆】engagement *n.* 约定;婚约,订婚

enter into an *engagement* with 与……订婚

fulfill / break one's *engagement* 践/毁约

He has a speaking *engagement* for next week. 有人约他下星期去作报告。

We must celebrate your *engagement*. 我们应该为你们的订婚庆祝一番。

She broke off her *engagement* to John. 她解除了与约翰的婚约。

**9. crucial** *a.* 至关重要的,决定性的

【例如】at the *crucial* moment 在紧要关头

a *crucial* decision / issue / factor / test 关键性的决定/问题/因素/试验

be *crucial* to / for sth. 对……是至关重要的

Getting this contract is *crucial* to the future of our company.

签订此项合同对本公司的前途至关重要。

【记忆】crucially *ad.* 关键地,至关重要地

**10. occupation** *n.* 占领;职业,工作

【例如】His country is under enemy's *occupation*. 他的国家正处于敌人的占领下。

In World War II German *occupation* of France lasted four years.

第二次世界大战期间,德国占领法国长达4年。

If you can think of no better *occupation*, you'd better weed the garden.

如果你想不出更好的事情做,最好到花园去除草。

She has no fixed / regular *occupation*. 她没有固定职业。

【记忆】occupy *vt.* 占领,占据;使忙碌;使从事



The enemy *occupied* the fort. 敌人占领了要塞。

Is the seat *occupied*? 这座位有人吗?

For three days Philip was *occupied* from morning till night.

菲利普一连三天从早忙到晚。

**11. minus** *prep.* 减去; 零下 *a.* 负的, 减少

【例如】Seven *minus* three is / makes / equals four. 7 减 3 等于 4。

He came back from the war *minus* leg. 他打仗回来, 少了一条腿。

a *minus* number 负数

The temperature was *minus* 10 degrees yesterday. 昨天的温度是零下 10 度。

She got A *minus* in her oral / spoken English examination.

她英语口语试得了 A<sup>-</sup>。

【反义】*plus prep.* 加 *a.* 正的

Two *plus* eight is ten. 2 加 8 等于 10。

His mark is B *plus*. 他的分数是 B<sup>+</sup>。

Three is a *plus* quantity. 3 是正数。

**12. limp** *vi. & n.* 跛行; 一瘸一拐地走; 蹒跚

【例如】*limp* about / along / away / off 一拐一拐地到处走/前行/走开/走去

The injured footballer *limped* slowly off the field.

受伤的足球队员跛着脚慢慢走出场地。

walk with a *limp* 跛行

have a bad / slight *limp* 跛得厉害/有点跛

**13. weaken** *v.* 使虚弱; 使变弱

【例如】They watched her gradually *weaken* as the disease progressed.

他们观察到随着病情的发展她的身体也渐渐衰弱下去。

The dollar has *weakened* in international currency trading.

美元在国际货币交易中已趋疲软。

Hunger and disease *weakened* his constitution.

饥饿和疾病使他的体质变弱。

【记忆】*weak a.* 虚弱的, 软弱的

We need strong leaders, not *weak* ones. 我们要坚强的领导者, 不要软弱的。

*weakness n.* 软弱; 虚弱; 薄弱

The patient's *weakness* is due to poor nutrition.

那病人体质虚弱是因营养不良所致。

**14. invasion** *n.* 入侵; 侵略

【例如】Napoleon's *invasion* of Russia was a disaster.

拿破仑对俄国的入侵是一场灾难。

France itself was threatened with *invasion*. 法国本身受到侵略的威胁。

【记忆】*invade v.* 侵入; 侵略; 侵害

ready to *invade* 准备进犯