

内 容 简 介

《〈新编大学英语〉自学辅导》是根据《新编大学英语》(浙江大学编)编写的同步辅导丛书,旨在帮助学习者有效巩固课堂所学内容,把握学习重点,突破学习难点,掌握考试要点。本书主要内容包括:词汇学习、课文详解、重点语法、参考译文、练习答案及补充练习。

词汇部分,对课文中出现的词汇,依其使用频率及在各类考试中的出现概率,精挑细选,列出其同源词、同义词、反义词及近形词。有些词还列出了常用搭配,以帮助学习者系统掌握所学词汇,扩大词汇量。

课文详解部分,针对课文中出现的重点词汇、短语、惯用习语及疑难句型等进行详细讲解,并附有例句和译文。有些还列出了类似短语或用法,供学习者比较掌握。

除必要的练习答案和参考译文外,本书还配有重点语法讲解及补充练习,与词汇及课文的学习构成的有机整体,使读者进一步熟悉并掌握课文中出现的语法现象,通过灵活多样的练习形式,巩固课文中所学的知识和技能。

为利于学生自学主动性的培养,我们略去了课后要求学生自我讨论的练习答案,但提供了听力文字材料以及其它各部分的答案,供读者参考。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《新编大学英语》自学辅导/姜文东等编著. —北京:
北京航空航天大学出版社, 2002. 1

ISBN 7-81077-064-0

I. 新... II. 姜... III. 英语—高等学校—自学
参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 18387 号

《新编大学英语》自学辅导第二分册

主编 姜文东 张敬源

编著者 姜文东 张敬源 郭建 田禾 张天明

责任编辑 肖之中

责任校对 戚 爽

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北京航空航天大学出版社出版发行

北京市海淀区学院路 37 号(100083) 发行部电话 82317024

<http://www.buaapress.com.cn>

E-mail: pressell@pubica.bj.cninfo.net

河北省涿州市新华印刷厂印装 各地书店经销

*

开本: 787×960 1/32 印张: 10 字数: 330 千字

2002 年 1 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷 印数: 5 000 册

ISBN 7-81077-064-0/H·024 定价: 10.00 元

前 言

《〈新编大学英语〉自学辅导》是由浙江大学编写的一套颇有影响的大学英语教材。该教材以“以学生为中心的主体教学模式”为其鲜明特色,选材新颖,题材广泛,时代性、知识性、趣味性兼备,使学生在丰富多样的课堂活动中,轻松获取知识,提高语言的实际运用能力。

《〈新编大学英语〉自学辅导》是依据该教材而编写的同步辅导丛书,旨在帮助学生有效巩固课堂所学内容,把握学习重点,突破学习难点,掌握考试要点,并补充了形式多样的课外练习。本书主要包括下述内容:词汇学习、课文详解、重点语法、参考译文、练习答案及补充练习。

如果用一个词来概括这本书的特点的话,那就是“实用”。

首先,在词汇方面,我们对课文中出现的词汇依其使用频率及在各类考试中的出现概率精挑细选,列出其同源词、同义词、反义词及近形词(拼写容易混淆的词),有些词还列出了常用搭配,以帮助学习者系统掌握所学词汇,扩大词汇量。

其次,课文讲解详细。针对课文中出现的疑难句型及重点词汇、短语、惯用习语进行详细讲解,并附有例句和译文,有些还列出了类似短语或用法,供学习者比较掌握。

另外,除了必要的练习答案、参考译文外,本书还配有重点语法讲解及补充练习,与词汇及课文的学习构成有机整体,使读者进一步掌握课文中出现的语法现象,通过灵活多样的练习形式,巩固课文中所学的知识和技能。

为利于学生自学主动性的培养,我们没有提供课后要求学生自我讨论的练习答案,但提供了听力文字材料以及其它各部分的答案。

本书由姜文东、张敬源负责全书的策划以及全部书稿的修改、补充和审定工作。参与本书编写的有中国科学院研究生院姜文东副教授、郭建副教授、田禾老师、北京科技大学张敬源副教授、军事医学科学院张天明老师。另外,郎程伟同志作了本书部分书稿的文字输入工作,在此表示衷心的感谢。

鉴于时间仓促,加之编者水平所限,书中难免有纰漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2001年10月1日

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anthropologist *n.*

anthropology *n.*

apparently *adv.*

apparent *a.* (to)

evident *a.*

obvious *a.*

self-evident *a.*

parent *n.*

patent *n.*

patient *a.*

apparatus *n.*

appearance *n.*

appropriate *a.*

proper *a.*

appreciate *v.*

approximate *a.*

architect *n.*

bark *v.*

scream *v.*

shriek *v.*

roar *v. n.*

bargain *v. n.*

mark *v. n.*

lark *n.*

disgusting *a.*

disgust *v. n.*

disgusted *a.*

sick *a.*

vomit *v. n.*

nauseate *v. n.*

nauseating *a.*

disguise *v. n.*

despite *prep.*

dispute *n.*

despise *v.*

fertilize *v.*

fertilizer *n.*

fertile *a.*

festival *n.*

feudal *a.*

forbid *v.*

forbidding *a.*

prohibit *v.*

inhibit *v.*

manure *n.*

mature *a.*

nutritious *a.*

nutrient *n.*

nutrition *n.*

protection *n.*

protect *v.*

protective *a.*

protest *v. /n.*

pretext *n.*

project *v. /n.*

sacred *a.*

holy *a.*

divine *a.*

sacrifice *n.*

sufficiently *adv.* 充分地
sufficient *a.* 足够的, 充足的
sufficiency *n.* 充足
enough *a. adv.* 足够的
suffocate *v.* 窒息

efficient *a.* 高效的
deficient *a.* 不足的
proficient *a.* 熟练的, 精通的
(*n.* 专家)

Passage 1

achieve *v.*
achievement *n.* 成就
acquire *v.* 获得
obtain *v.* 获得
fulfill *v.* 实现
association *n.*
associate *v.* 联系
sociable *a.* 爱交际的
assumption *n.* 假定
assistant *n. a.* 助手
casual *a.*
occasional *a.* 偶尔的
informal *a.* 非正式的
causal *a.* 原因的
commonly *adv.*
common *a. n.* 共同的
have something (nothing, little)
in common
commonplace *a.* 陈腐的
usual *a.* 通常的
ordinary *a.* 普通的
average *a.* 平均的
decline *n. v.* 衰退
on the decline
decrease *n. v.* 减少
reduce *v.* 减少
refuse *v.* 拒绝
reject *v.* 拒绝接受
incline *v.* 倾向
deadline *n.* 最后期限
distinctive *a.* 有区别的, 有特色的
distinct *a.* 清楚的
distinguish *v.* 区分, 区别

distinguished *a.* 杰出的
distinguished guests
distinction *n.* 区别
instinct *n.* 本能
instinctive *a.* 本能的
extinct *a.* 绝种的

expression *n.*
express *v.* 表达
expressive *a.* 富于表现力的
impress *v.* 使印象深刻
impressive *a.* 令人印象深刻的
empress *n.* 女皇帝

historian *n.*
history *n.* 历史
historic *a.* 历史性的

historical *a.* 历史的

legibility *n.* 可读性
legible *n.* 可读的, 易读的
legitimate *a.* 合法的
illegitimate *a.* 非法的
liability *n.* 责任

originality *n.* 独创性
origin *n.* 起源
original *a.* 原始的, 原有的
originally *adv.* 原有地
originate *v.* 起源 (from)

preserve *v.* 保存
preservation *n.* 保存
protect *n.* 保护
reserve *v.* 保留, 预定
reserved *a.* 保留的; 沉默寡言的
conserve *v.* 保护

publication *n.*

public *a.* 公共的
 make public 公之于众
 publicize *v.* 宣传
 underestimate *v.* 低估
 estimate *v.*

estimation *n.* 估计
 overestimate *v.* 高估
 evaluate *v.* 评估
 assessment *n.* 评估

Passage II

absorption *n.*

absorb *v.*
 absorbed *a.*
 be absorbed in
 take in 吸收
 absolute *a.*
 assumption *n.*
 scorpion *n.*

automobile *n.*

auto *n.*
 mobile *n.* *a.*
 autumn *n.*
 automatic *a.*

automation *n.*
 autonomous *a.*
 anonymous *a.*

mixture *n.*

mix *v.*
 mixed *a.*
 blend

pollution *n.*

pollute *v.*
 contaminate *v.*
 contamination *n.*

tropical *a.*

typical *a.*
 trumpet *n.*

1. We also have ideas about what kinds of foods are bad to eat. 对于什么食物不好吃,我们也各执一辞。
- 本句是一个复合句,其中,what kinds of foods are bad to eat 是名词性从句,在句中作介词 about 的宾语。
 - have ideas about something 对某事有想法
 - People from different cultures have different ideas about the proper distance between people in a conversation. 不同文化背景的人们对谈话时保持何种距离为适度有着不同的看法。
 - have any idea 知道,了解
 - Have you any idea of what I am trying to explain? 你知道我想说什么吗?
 - have no idea 不知道
 - I have no idea that your husband was opposed to my visits. 我不知道你丈夫不喜欢我的来访。
 - have an (the) idea 感到,觉得,认为
 - John had an idea that he had met this woman somewhere before. 约翰觉得他曾在哪儿见到过这个女人。

2. As a result, people from one culture often think the foods that people from another culture eat are disgusting or nauseating. 因此, 来自一种文化的人常常会认为来自另一种文化的人所吃的一些食物是令人厌恶或恶心的。
- think 后面是一个由 that 引导的宾语从句, 即: People think the foods are disgusting or nauseating. 宾语从句中又包含一个 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 foods. People 后面的 from one culture 短语作定语。
 - as a result: 结果……
 - As a result, the discussion was called off. 结果, 讨论被取消了。
 - He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months. 他滑倒了, 摔伤了腿。结果, 他要两三个月不能来上学。
 - He spent all the time he could spare on his studies. As a result, he entered the upper tenth in his class at the end of the semester. 他把所有能挤出的时间都用在在学习上, 结果, 期末时, 他已进入班级前十名。
 - as a result of 由于……的结果
 - Thousands of people have been driven homeless as a result of the everlasting civil war. 由于持续内战, 数千人无家可归。
 - with the result that 结果
 - Many overseas students have studied in this university with the result that it has accumulated substantial experience in dealing with foreign students. 许多留学生都在这所大学学习, 因此, 学校在培养留学生方面积累了丰富的经验。
13. When the famous boxer Muhammad Ali visited Africa, for example, one member of his group became quite sick when he saw someone pick up a butterfly and eat it. 例如, 当拳击名将穆罕默德·阿里访非期间, 访问团一名成员看到有人拿起一只蝴蝶吃了下去时便恶心欲吐。
- 本句是一个主从复合句, 句子的主干为 …one member of his group became quite sick…; 句首的 When the famous boxer Muhammad Ali visited Africa 是时间状语从句, for example 在句中作插入语; when he saw someone pick up a butterfly and eat it 也是一个时间状语从句, 在该从句中, pick up a butterfly and eat it 是省略了动词不定式符号 to 的不定式短语, 在句中作宾语

补语。

- become (get, feel) sick 感到恶心欲吐

- On his first flight he began to feel sick as soon as the plane took off. 第一次乘飞机时,飞机刚刚起飞他就感到恶心欲吐。

- be (feel) sick about (at) 因为某事不高兴,难过,感到遗憾

- I'm sick at having to refuse you, but I must. 我很遗憾不得不拒绝你,但我别无选择。

- be sick of 厌烦,讨厌

- I'm sick of being blamed for everything that goes wrong. 我讨厌把一切不好的事情都怪到我头上。

- i 4. Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats, but there are forty-two different cultures whose people regard rats as appropriate food. 不少人会认为吃老鼠令人恶心,然而世界上却有42种不同文化的人视鼠肉为正经食物。

- 本句是一个并列复合句,分句 Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats, 和 there are forty-two different cultures whose people regard rats as appropriate food. 通过转折连词 but 连接; 在第二分句中,whose people regard rats as appropriate food 是一个定语从句,修饰限制 different cultures。

- 注意:本句前半部分中的 would find 是虚拟语气形式,而 but 后面的部分则是陈述语气,这种虚拟语气与陈述语气相结合的句子在各类英语考试中出现频率较高。例如:

- I would have gone to the hospital to see you had it been at all possible, but I was too busy the whole of last week. 假如有一点可能性我都会到医院去看你的,但上个星期我一直太忙了。

- 本句中 whose 用于引导定语从句,在句中作定语。例如:

- Members of the Fire Service, whose work is often dangerous, are paid less than members of the Police Force. 消防人员待遇比警员低,但是他们的工作却时常很危险。

- regard as 把.....看作

- He's regarded as the best dentist in town. 他被认为是城里最好的牙科医生。

- 3 5. However, food likes and dislikes do not always seem related to nutrition. 然而,对食物的好恶并非总与营养有关。

- seem (be, become) related to 与.....相关,和.....有联系

- Yet political news was often related to economic and social prob-

lems. 政治新闻总是与经济和社会问题相联系。

• relate to 和……有关

These regulations relate only to people under the age of twenty-one. 这些规定仅与不到 21 岁的人有关。

• in relation to 关于

In relation to the complaint you have made there is nothing we can do to improve the quality of these books. 关于你的抱怨,对改进这些书的质量我们无能为力。

4 6. Taboo is a word from the language of the Fiji Islands that is used to describe something that is forbidden. “禁忌”一词来源于斐济群岛的语言,用来描述受到禁止的事。

• word 后面跟了两个定语,一个是 from the language of the Fiji Islands,另一个是一个定语从句,由 that 引导。其中 something 后面还跟了另一个定语从句 that is forbidden。

5 7. They are usually regarded as part of the family, almost like a child in some cases. 他们通常被视为家庭的一部分,在某些情况下,就象孩子一样。

• 本句是一个简单句,almost like a child in some cases 是介词短语,在句中作状语。

• in some cases 在某些情况下

In some cases what you have considered absolutely true can be wrong. 在某些情况下,你认为绝对真实的可能是错误的。

• in case of 在……的情况下

In case of a fire, ring the alarm on the wall. 如果发生火灾,就按下墙上的报警器。

• in case 万一

In case I forget about it, please remind me of the meeting. 万一我忘了开会的事,请你一定要提醒我。

• in no case 在任何情况下都不

In no case should we do anything that benefits ourselves but harms the interests of the people. 无论在什么情况下,我们都不可做有益于自己却有损于人民利益的事。

5 8. Thieves will not usually enter a house where there is a dog because the dog will bark and possibly attack a stranger who is trying to get into a house. 盗贼一般不进入有狗的住宅,因为狗会吠叫,而且可能会袭击试图进入房子的人。

• 整个句子是一个由 because 引导的原因状语从句,主句中又

有一个由 where 引导的定语从句,从句中也有一个定语从句,由 who 引导来修饰 stranger。

5 9. Apparently, the dog's place in society as a companion and as a protection against criminals makes the dog taboo as food. 显而易见,狗在社会中作为伙伴及防范罪犯的卫士的角色使吃狗肉成为禁忌。

- 这个句子是一个简单句,主语是 the dog's place,谓语是 makes。as a companion 和 as a protection against criminals 同时作 the dog's place 的定语。

6 10. One explanation for the pig-eating taboo is that pork that is not cooked sufficiently may spread a disease called trichinosis. 对禁食狗肉的一种解释是未被煮熟的猪肉可能会传播一种叫旋毛虫病的疾病。

- 这个句子的主语是 One explanation,谓语是系表结构组成的合成谓语,其中表语是一个从句:pork that is not cooked sufficiently may spread a disease called trichinosis,其中 that is not cooked sufficiently 作 pork 的定语。

7 11. It is easier for them to use insects for food because it is not difficult to catch insects and it does not require a lot of energy. 对他们来说,把昆虫作食物更容易些,因为捕捉昆虫既不困难也不需要花许多力气。

- 原因状语从句, it is not difficult to catch insects 和 it does not require a lot of energy 并列表示原因。第一个 it 代替后面的不定式 to use ...,第二个 it 代替 catch insects。

INTERCLASS READING

Passage I

1 1. Food history tells us that in early restaurants the recitation of the available food dishes became an increasingly time-consuming chore; therefore, written menus were developed to help guide diners in their eating choices. 餐饮发展史告诉我们,早期的餐馆由侍者口头报上本店可供的各类菜肴(供用餐者选择),这种点菜方法越来越耗费时间,于是,人们想出一种办法:把菜单写出来供用餐者据此选择。

- 本句是一个并列复合句,其主句为 Food history tells us...; that in early restaurants the recitation of the available food dishes became an increasingly time-consuming chore, therefore, written

menus were developed to help guide diners in their eating choices 是一个宾语从句;在宾语从句中,the recitation of the available food dishes became an increasingly time-consuming chore 和 written menus were developed to help guide diners in their eating choices 是两个并列的分句,通过分号连接。

recitation: give a list of, tell names (facts) one by one 口述

chore: unpleasant and tiring task 令人疲劳、不愉快的工作

time-consuming: requiring much time 耗费的

similarly: peace-keeping(热爱和平的)

epoch-making (划时代的)

sound-producing(发音的)

develop: produce 开发

guide sb. in sth. 在...方面指导某人

The principle of cost effectiveness guides us in our work. 节约成本的原则指导着我们所从事的工作。

12. Developments in printing finally led to a change and the larger restaurants' floor plans made a single handwritten menu impractical, so printed menus were introduced. 印刷技术的发展最终又使这一方式发生了变化,同时,大饭店的楼层布局使得店内仅此一块手写菜单显得不够实用,于是,印制的菜单便应运而生。

本句是一个并列复合句,分句 Developments in printing finally led to a change 和 the larger restaurants' floor plans made a single handwritten menu impractical 是并列关系,通过并列连词 and 连接;在第二分句中,so printed menus were introduced 是目的状语从句。

23. Delmonico's restaurant in New York City is often given credit for introducing the first printed menu in the United States in 1834. 位于纽约市的德尔莫尼柯餐馆有幸成为于1834年在美国率先引入印制菜单的餐馆。

give credit to sb. for sth. 因……而赞誉某人

Though the invention is his, he gives much credit to all those who have helped him for their great help. 尽管发明属于他,但他高度赞誉所有那些给过他大力帮助的人们。

24. That menu, as well as others of the period, was simple in design and offered specific information. 这一菜单和同期的其它菜单一样,设计简单,仅提供一些具体信息。

• as well as 和……一起

Forest fires, as well as floods, earthquakes and tornadoes rank as the four major calamities. 森林火灾、洪水、地震、飓风并列成为四大主要灾害。

注意:as well as, alongside with, together with 意思相近,用于连接状语,谓语动词与主语保持一致,与 as well as, alongside with, together with 后面的成分无关系。例:

The minister, as well as several other high-rank officials, is going to attend the grand ceremony. 部长和其他高级官员将参加这一盛大仪式。

35. For the most part, however, menu decoration followed the art movements of the time. 然而,通常情况下,菜单的装帧紧随艺术时尚。

• for the most part : usually, on the whole 通常,总体来说

- Japanese TV sets, for the most part, are of superior quality. 大体说来,日本产的电视机品质优良。

36. The highly decorated late 19th century menus, which were influenced by Victorian art, gave way to modern art in the 20th century. 十九世纪末,菜单装帧华丽,这是受到维多利亚女王时代的艺术影响,而在二十世纪它又让位于现代艺术。

• 本句是一个主从复合句,其主句为 The highly decorated late 19th century menus...gave way to modern art in the 20th century; which were influenced by Victorian art 是一非限制性定语从句,进一步补充说明 menus。

• highly decorated: 这里,highly 是副词,用于修饰过去分词 decorated。

注意:形容词和副词的误用问题是各类英语考试的重点,其中一个重要语法规则是修饰分词(包括现在分词和过去分词)的词大多是副词,而不用形容词。例如:

A lot of people believe that English is one of the poorest taught subjects in high school. 很多人认为英语是中学里教授最差的科目之一。

本句中的 the poorest taught 即是语法错误,应改为 the most poorly taught.

• give way to : yield to 让位于,让步于

- The chairman spoke so forcefully that the rest of the committee gave way to his opinion. 主席说话态度强硬,委员会其他成员

只好顺从他的意见。

57. In spite of the Depression of the 1930s, restaurants did well and menu design became important. 尽管20世纪30年代经济处于大萧条时期,餐馆业情况却很不错,菜单设计也受到重视。

- 本句是一个并列句,restaurants did well 和 menu design became important 是两个并列的子句,通过并列连词 and 连接;句首的 In spite of the Depression of the 1930s 是一介词短语,在句中作让步状语。

- in spite of : despite 尽管,虽然(后接名词或相当于名词的从句)

- In spite of the initial failure of the experiment, he went on with the research. 尽管最初的实验失败了,他依然继续进行研究。

- In spite of what has been done so far, the future is still not very promising. 尽管已经做出了种种努力,前景依然不堪乐观。

68. Progress in printing, photography, and especially color photography opened up more opportunities for creative expression. 印刷、摄影,尤其是彩色摄影艺术的进步为人们创造力的表达提供了新的机会。

- 本句是一个简单句,句子主干结构为 Progress...opened up more opportunities for creative expression; in printing, photography, and especially color photography 是介词短语,在句中作定语,修饰限制 progress。

- open up: 开辟,提供

- Modern scientific advance has opened up the possibility of a higher standard of life for most of our people. 现代科学进步为我们大多数人生活水平的提高提供了可能性。

- Many new opportunities will be opened up in course of time for those with a university education. 随着时间的推移,那些受过大学教育的人会有许多新的机遇。

69. During the Second World War food rationing often hurt the business of restaurants, but as soon as victory was achieved, eating out became very popular again. 二战期间,食品的定量配给给餐饮业带来很大冲击,但战争胜利后不久,外出就餐又风行起来。

- 本句是一个并列复合句,分句 During the Second World War food rationing often hurt the business of restaurants 和 as soon as victory was achieved, eating out became very popular again 是并

列关系,通过转折连词 but 连接;在前一分句中,During the Second World War 是一介词短语,在句中作状语;在后一分句中,as soon as victory was achieved 是时间状语从句。

- 7'10. By the end of the 1960s, the increasingly popular coffee shops and restaurants that featured a singular item such as pizza, steak, or pancakes used new menu graphics. 20 世纪 60 年代末,倍受人们青睐的咖啡屋以及以某种食物如比萨饼、牛排或薄煎饼为特色的餐馆采用了许多富有创造性的菜单设计。

- 本句是一个主从复合句,本句的主干是 the increasingly popular coffee shops and restaurants... used new menu graphics; 句首的 By the end of the 1960s 是介词短语,在句中作状语; that featured a singular item such as pizza, steak, or pancakes 是定语从句,在句中修饰 shops and restaurants。
- feature: make somebody or something a particular feature of, have a prominent part for 以……为特色
- The new type engines feature high speed, small size and economical operating costs. 这种新型发动机以高速、小型和操作费用低廉为其特色。
- This supermarket features round-the-clock service. 日夜服务是这家超市的特色。
- item: 条、款、项、条目、条款
- Every item of dishes offered by this restaurant is delicious and tasty. 这家饭店推出的每一道菜肴都味美可口。
- The audience applauded every item warmly. 观众对每个节目都报以热烈的掌声。

- 7'11. The 1970s brought a decline in eating out, but the 1980s, especially in homes where both parents were working, brought a big increase in the demand for many types of restaurants. 到了二十世纪七十年代,人们外出就餐有所减少,而八十年代,尤其是父母双方均在外工作的家庭对各类餐馆的需求有较大增长。

- 本句是一个并列复合句,两个并列的分句分别是 The 1970s brought a decline in eating out 和 the 1980s... brought a big increase in the demand for many types of restaurants, 通过转折连词 but 连接; especially in homes where both parents were working 是介词短语,在句中作状语; where both parents were working

是定语从句,在句中修饰限制 homes。

- 8' 12. For many generations of diners, taking a restaurant menu has been a way of preserving a memory or documenting a trip or a voyage. 许多外出就餐者取回一张菜单以作纪念,或是作为某次旅行的见证。

- 本句是一个简单句,句中的 documenting a trip or a voyage 是动名词短语,和 preserving a memory 并列作介词 of 的宾语。
- document; prove by, supply with, documents 为……提供证明
- The memorandum documented a growing number of border incidents between the two countries. 这份备忘录记录了两国间不断增多的边境事件。
- These pictures documented all the traveling experiences she had so far. 这些照片记载了她至今的旅游经历。

- 8' 13. The restaurant owners believe that this is a good way of advertising. Thus the menu now serves a new, but also important function. 餐馆老板认为这是一种极好的广告宣传,因此,菜单现在又有了一种新的重要作用。

- serve a function; perform a function 起到……的作用
- The artificial flowers on the wall serve a cosmetic function. 墙上的这些假花起到装饰作用。
- The only room his family had served the function of the living room, working room and bedroom at the same time. 全家仅有的一间房子既作客厅,同时又作工作室和卧室。

Passage II

- 1" 1. First, some nutrients provide fuel and energy. 第一,某些营养物可以为机体提供养料和能量。

- 本句中, fuel 意思是“养分、养料”。

- 1" 2. Some nutrients help control different processes of the body like the absorption of minerals and the clotting of blood. 某些营养物有助于控制机体的不同生理过程,如矿物质吸收及血液凝结等。

- 本句是一个简单句,句子主干为 Some nutrients help control different processes of the body..., like the absorption of minerals and the clotting of blood 是介词短语,在句中作定语,修饰 different processes of the body。

- 2" 3. Carbohydrates are important because they provide the body with heat and energy. 碳水化合物之所以重要,是因为它们能为机

体提供热量和能量。

- provide somebody with something: 也可用作 provide something for somebody
- The program aims to provide self-sufficiency for local needs. 这项计划旨在使当地能自给自足。
- We have a moral obligation to provide them with necessary aid. 我们有道义上的责任要为他们提供必要的援助。
- 4" 4. The word "protein" comes from a Greek word that means "of first importance". "蛋白质"一词源于希腊语,意思是“头等重要”。
- of first(utmost, primary) importance: be extremely important
- Never mind who told me, that's of minor importance. 甭管是谁告诉我的,那并不重要。
- He would try to make himself of more importance in this matter. 他试图在这件事上发挥更加重要的作用。
- 5" 5. Two ways to form complete proteins from incomplete proteins are: (1) to mix vegetables and grains correctly, or (2) to add a small amount of meat or milk to a large amount of grains. 非完全蛋白质要转化为完全蛋白质主要有两个途径:一是正确搭配蔬菜和谷类食品,二是在谷类食品中加入少量肉或奶。
- 本句是一简单句。句中动词不定式 to form complete proteins from incomplete proteins 用作定语,修饰主语 two ways。动词不定式 to mix vegetables and grains correctly 和 to add a small amount of meat or milk to a large amount of grains 并列用作表语。
- add ... to 增加,添加
- She tasted her coffee and then added more sugar to it. 她尝了尝咖啡,接着又往里面加了些糖。
- Severe weather conditions added more difficulty to the simple life of the nomads. 严酷的气候条件给游牧民的简单生活增加了更多的困难。
- add to 增添
- Fireworks add to the attraction of the festival night. 烟火使节日之夜更加生色。
- I have nothing new to add to what you already know. 除你已知的以外,我没有新东西补充。
- add up to 总共,加在一起等于

- All the formal school education she has received adds up to no more than five years. 她受到的正规学校教育加在一起仅有五年。

All the facts we have collected so far add up to very little. 至今为止我们掌握的事实并不能说明多少问题。

- in addition 此外

- This region is relatively underdeveloped. In addition, there is a crop failure this year. 这一地区相对落后,此外,今年庄稼又歉收。

- in addition to 除了……之外

- In addition to these subjects, the department also offers some optional courses at students' requests. 除了这些课程以外,系里还应学生的请求开设了一些选修课。

- 5"6. The body can then use the complete proteins which result from the mixtures. 这样机体就可以利用来自这些混合物的完全蛋白质了。

- 本句是一个主从复合句,句中,which result from the mixtures 是定语从句,修饰限制 the complete proteins。

- result from: stem from, originate from 由……造成,源于

- Sickness often results from unhealthy habits such as poor eating habits. 疾病往往源于对健康不利的习惯,如不良饮食习惯。

- Any damage resulting from the user's negligence will not be paid by the manufacturer. 一切因使用者疏忽造成的损失,制造方均不予赔偿。

- 6"7. If people do not eat enough carbohydrates for the energy that they need, their body uses proteins for energy. 如果人们不能摄入足够的碳水化合物满足机体对能量的需求,机体就会使用蛋白质获取能量。

- 本句是一个主从复合句,主句为 their body uses proteins for energy; If people do not eat enough carbohydrates for the energy that they need 是一个条件状语从句,在该从句中,that they need 是定语从句,修饰限制 the energy。

- 8"8. Because iron carries oxygen, people who do not have enough iron do not get enough oxygen for their normal activity. 由于铁携带氧气,所以缺少铁质的人不能有足够的氧气用于正常活动。

- 本句是一个复合句,其主句为 people...do not get enough oxygen for their normal activity; 句首的 Because iron carries oxygen