



《大学体验英语》教与学导读丛书

《大学体验英语 扩展教程 3》

总主编 杨爱英 王钰
本册主编 王钰

教与学



国防工业出版社
National Defense Industry Press

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内 容 简 介

《大学体验英语扩展教程 3》由 10 个方面组成,即:

(1) 背景知识和相关知识介绍:旨在围绕本单元的主题介绍相关的背景知识,直接引用中英文材料,或是编著者的分析。对涉及到的专门名词、人名、地名、事件等有专门的文字介绍。

(2) C、D 篇章标题分析:通过分析短文标题的文字结构,如限定词、核心词等推理文章的主题大意和写作文体及篇章结构,目的是增强读者对语篇的把握和理解,进而运用合理的阅读技巧提高阅读速度 and 理解的准确度。

(3) 篇章结构分析:对整篇文章进行结构分析,即划分段落、总结段落大意、分析各段落与主题的关系。

(4) 难点难句分析:根据在文章中出现的先后顺序,对生词、偏词、难句(结构、含义等)、标点、替代、上下文关系等对理解有妨碍的语句单独提出加以解释。

(5) 概括大意:通过对标题、文章结构、段落大意的分析解读,对该篇短文做出概括。采用英文表达。

(6) 课后练习答案及详解:对各项练习中的难点、难句进行解读,并配有例句。翻译练习从语法和翻译技巧方面进行讲解,深入浅出,便于学习者自学提高。

(7) C、D 篇参考译文。

(8) 单元和阅读理解测验。

(9) 写作技能和实用文体指导练习。

(10) 翻译指导与练习。

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丛 书 前 言

本丛书是为使用高等教育出版社出版的《大学体验英语综合教程》、《大学体验英语扩展教程》进行教学和自学的教师、学生提供的辅导用书。《大学体验英语综合教程》、《大学体验英语扩展教程》是《大学体验英语》系列教材的两个主要组成部分,各包括第一册至第四册,共计 8 册。该系列教材是依据《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)编写的,随着新的《大学英语教学课程要求(试行)》的颁布,再加上在教学中的实际应用,我们深刻地体会到,该套教材知识点比较多,由于课时少、学生自学时间多等因素的存在,教师在课上不能做到一一详解,所以,总有一部分学生还需要通过课外继续学习、领会、理解和练习等才能够达到掌握和正确运用语言的目标。虽然各册教材中也涉及了一些相关的练习,但有些方面的练习量还需要增加,有些方面知识的解释深度和广度也有必要补充,特别是《大学体验英语扩展教程》还缺乏配套的教师用书和学生自学辅导书。因此,我们希望能根据我们的教学体会和经验,编写一套既可作为教学参考书,又有助于学生使用的自学辅导教材。该丛书的主要特点如下:

1. 紧密结合原教材的体例和内容,并根据实际需要対知识点进行适当的扩充。书中注重讲与练的结合,有助于实现大纲和新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(2004 年 1 月出版)对词汇量的要求。
2. 通过“导入(Lead in)”的形式,引导学生进入单元内容的学习,以《大学体验英语扩展教程》教与学为例,从介绍背景知识、分析标题结构、理解文章大意入手,试图以一种比较自然的、渐进的形式引入更深层的教学环节。

3. 强调内容的实用性。无论是例句,还是语言点,力争借用实用性强、有时代感、印象深刻的例句和便于理解、记忆的词汇来进行描述和解释。
4. “教”、“学”、“练”相结合。为了帮助不同基础的学生得到适当的训练和基础知识指导,书中就课后主要练习项目进行了详解,通过英译汉、分析句型结构、补充例句、比较同类用法、扩充同义词、对比反义词等手段帮助学生认识并学会遣词造句,达到学以致用目的,提高运用语言的综合能力。

为方便使用者,本丛书与《大学体验英语综合教程》和《大学体验英语扩展教程》配合编写。全丛书分两个系列,即“综合教程”和“扩展教程”。每个系列由4册书组成,共计8册,每册书包含8个单元。

作为《大学体验英语》的首批使用者(2004年教育部批准的180所高等学校使用新教材进行大学英语教学改革试点单位之一,《大学体验英语》教材列其中),我们通过两届学生对该套教材的完整使用和体会,编写了这套教与学导读丛书。编写人员全部是使用过该套教材的任课教师。在编写过程中,我们得到了众多领导、专家、同行的支持和鼓励,在此,我们一并表示感谢。

编写本丛书对我们大部分参编者来讲也是一次非常具有挑战性的教研课题。由于经验不足和材料所限,书中定有不当和疏漏之处,敬请使用者不吝指正。

编 者

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One

UNIT

Caring for Our Earth

背景知识和相关知识介绍

A report that measures damage to the environment from human activities and the services that nature provides for people was released in March, 2005. It is part of a project called the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan proposed the project five years ago.

More than one thousand three hundred ecologists and other scientists from ninety-five countries prepared the report. They studied the ability of ecosystems to perform activities like providing food and making water pure. An ecosystem is a group of living things and the environment in which they live.

The report says people have changed ecosystems to meet growing demands for food, fresh water, and energy. These changes have helped improve the lives of thousands of millions of people. But they have weakened the ability of nature to provide important services for people.

The report identified several problems. They include reduced numbers of fish in the world's oceans and dangers to people living in dry areas. Another problem is a growing threat to ecosystems from climate change and pollution.

The study found that sixty percent of the world's ecosystems are being harmed by human actions. These include fishing too much and clearing land to grow crops.

The study considered many kinds of services that an ecosystem provides. These include things like a forest's ability to store water and cool the air. It also includes cultural services, like providing a place for recreation. And, it includes life-support services like soil formation and the process by which plants make food.

(Adapted from SCIENCE IN THE NEWS in VOA Special English)

2005年3月30日,联合国在全球8个城市同时发布的《千年生态环境评估报告》(Millennium Ecosystem Assessment)中指出,半个世纪以来,人类活动给地球生态环境已造成巨大破坏,这将危及人类长久的发展。报告由95个国家的1360名研究学者耗时4年完成,是全球有史以来有关生态环境最全面和最深入的调查报告。

《千年生态环境评估报告》指出,过去50年中,由于人口急剧增长,人类过度开发和使用地球资源,一些生态系统所遭受的破坏已经无法得到逆转。报告说,地球自然资源每年提供价值15万亿英镑的物产,如新鲜的水、清洁的空气和鱼等,但是人类活动破坏了大约2/3提供上述资源的生态环境,包括湿地、森林、菜地、河流和海岸等。目前,地球上10%~30%的珍稀野生动物濒临灭绝;24个生态系统中的15个正在持续恶化。大约60%的人类赖以生存的生态服务行业,如饮用水供应、渔业、区域性气候调节以及自然灾害和病虫害控制等,无法进行可持续性生产,前景每况愈下。

报告认为,全球生态环境恶化危及人类健康与长久发展。报告说,如果目前情况继续恶化下去的话,生态环境就有可能发生突然变化,将导致水资源质量发生突变,新的疾病蔓延,沿海地球海洋生物死亡,以及地球气候出现异常变化。

报告同时呼吁人类改变消费方式,增强环保意识,加强资源危机与保护教育,采用新科学技术,以减轻对生态系统的破坏。

(中国生物技术信息网)



一、标题分析

Will that Be Paper or Plastic? (纸袋还是塑料袋?)

标题为一个选择疑问句。看到这个题目后,读者可能会一时不知道文章将要讲述什么,那么我们可以根据标题的两个中心词 *paper* 和 *plastic* 做一个推测,*or* 是一个连词,意为“或者;还是”,标题可译为:选择纸(制品)还是塑料(制品)? 结合本单元的题目“保护我们的地球”,以及日常生活中的常识,我们大致知道这是一篇关于环境保护题目之下选择用纸质品或是塑料制品的文章。其中还可能涉及使用纸制品或是塑料制品的优缺点、孰优孰劣的讨论。文章应属议论文。

二、篇章分析

该文以一个生活场景——超市购物开头,提出问题:选择用纸袋还是塑料袋盛物品,进而展开议论。全文边叙述边议论,最终回到起点回答问题:请三思而后选择。全文可分成三部分。

第一部分:1~2 自然段,问题的提出和人们的选择。When going shopping, people choose healthy food but when it comes to using plastic or paper to hold the products, many will prefer plastic bags. 从人们熟悉的环境引入问题,亲切、自然。

第二部分:3~8 自然段,选择塑料袋后发生的事情。There are many differing opinions on plastic versus paper. We will follow the travels of three plastic bags and see what happens to them. 夹叙夹议,生动、不枯燥。

第三部分:9 自然段,提出建议——最好不用塑料袋。Whenever you need a bag, bring your own cloth bag or use paper bags for we have to consider protecting our environment and the animals. 答案清晰明了。

三、难点难句分析

1. purchase [Para. 1, L. 1]

v. to buy something 购买;买

例句: Having purchased a new car was the most unforgettable event for our family last year.

过去的一年中令我们一家最难忘的事就是购买了一辆新车。

n. [Para. 9, L. 1]

① [C often pl 通常作复数] something bought 所购物品;购买之物

例句: She has several purchases to make in the supermarket.

她在超市有些东西要买。

② [U] buying 购买;购置

例句: The receipt has the date of purchase on it.

收据上有购买日期。

③ [C] an act of buying 购买行为

例句: They began to regret making a purchase of such a large house.

他们开始后悔购买了这样一所大房子。

2. organic [Para. 1, L. 1]

adj. using or produced with fertilizers of animal or vegetable matter, using no synthetic fertilizers or pesticides 有机物的; 用动物或植物肥料、而不用化肥或杀虫剂的

例句: To have a compost heap helps build an organic gardening.

修建一个肥料堆有助于发展有机肥料灌溉的花园。

organic vegetables 有机肥料灌溉的蔬菜

organic farming 有机的耕作方法

3. This seems like a simple enough question and there are plenty of reasons we choose plastic.

[Para. 2, L. 1 - 2]

译文: 这看起来是再简单不过的一个问题, 而且我们有许多的理由选择塑料袋。

(1) enough

adv. rather; quiet; very 相当; 充分地; 十分地 (置于形容词、副词等之后)

例句: She dances well enough, but she would dance very well if she tried harder. 她跳得还不错, 但是如果再努力些她会跳得非常好。

enough + to do something *to the necessary degree* 够; 充分

例句: He is old enough to support his own family.

他已经长大了, 可以养家了。

(2) plenty

pron. large number/amount 大量; 充足 (常与 of 连用, 后接可数名词或不可数名词均可, 同时动词的单复数形式须与名词一致)

例句: There is plenty of milk left in the refrigerator. 冰箱里有充足的牛奶。There are plenty of reasons we choose plastic.

我们有大量的理由选择塑料袋。

plenty of... 只用于陈述句, 在疑问句或否定句中一般用 enough 或 much, many

例句: We have plenty of time for the experiment.

Have you enough/much time for the experiment?

We have not enough/much time for the experiment.

4. ... because it's the "in" thing [Para. 2, L. 4]

译文: 因为这是很流行的做法。

in (adj.) showing something that is fashionable, popular, etc. (作定语) 流行的; 时髦的

例句: Nowadays, going to the gym is the in thing for young people.

如今年轻人去健身房是很流行的事情。

5. There are many differing opinions on plastic versus paper. [Para. 3, L. 1 - 3]

译文: 使用塑料袋还是纸袋, (人们) 有很多不同意见。

(1) differing = differ (v.) + -ing

adj. different 不同的

例句: The twin brothers have differing views and tastes in many things.

那两位孪生兄弟在很多方面有不同的观点和品味。

differ

v. ① differ from somebody/something

to be unlike; not be the same 不一样; 不同; 有区别

例句: Easterners differ a lot from westerners in table manners. 东方人和西方人在餐桌礼仪方面有很大不同。

② **differ with/from somebody (about/on/over something)**

disagree; not share the same opinion 不同意;持异议

例句: He differed with me about the proposal. 他对我的提议持异议态度。

(2) **versus**

prep. as the alternative to or in contrast with 与……相反;对……

例句: Freedom of information often seems versus invasion of privacy.

信息自由常常与侵犯隐私相对。

6. deposit [Para. 4, L. 6]

v. to place; to lay or put something down 存放;放置

例句: Some insects deposit their eggs in grass or on ground.

一些昆虫将卵产在草里或是地上。

He deposited some 500 dollars in the bank.

他往银行存了大约 500 美金。

7. As they are lifting the cans into the truck, the first plastic bag falls out or blows out before they arrive.

时间状语从句

主句(主语

谓语并列谓语 状语从句)

[Para. 5, L. 1-3]

译文: 当搬运工把垃圾桶提升到卡车上时, 第一个塑料袋就掉了出来, 或者在他们来之前就被风刮走了。

(1) **fall out**

v. ① come out 掉了; 出来

例句: My mom's teeth fell out when she was 65.

我母亲的牙齿在 65 岁时都掉了。

② *to have a quarrel [+ with]* 吵架; 争吵

例句: She has fallen out with her boss in terms of the contract.

她和老板因合同条件谈不拢而争吵。

(2) **blow [+adv. / adj.] out**

v. ① to be moved by the force of the wind or a current of air 被风吹动; 被风吹成……

例句: The signboard of the store was blown out.

大风刮跑了商店的招牌。

A sudden gust of wind blew the door shut.

一阵风把门吹关上了。

② *to cause to stop burning by blowing* 吹灭; 吹熄

例句: Blow out all the candles before you leave.

你走之前把蜡烛都吹熄了。

③ (*esp. of a tire*) *to burst* (尤指轮胎) 爆破

例句: The tire blew out as I was driving to school.

我开车去学校的路上, 车胎爆了。

8. It sits in an alley for a couple of hours until a car comes along and whisks it down the road.

主语 谓语 介词短语

介词短语

时间状语从句

[Para. 5, L. 3-4]

译文: (塑料袋) 呆在小巷里, 几个小时后才有一辆汽车经过此地把它卷到大路上。

(1) come along

v. appear; arrive 出现; 到达

例句: She is still waiting for the job opportunity to come along.

她还在等待就业机会的出现。

(2) until

prep. up to the time that 直到……的时候(引导时间状语从句, 可与 till 通用, 但在主句前的从句或短语中, 通常用 until)

例句: Until then, I knew nothing at all about what he had done.

在那之前, 我对他的所作所为一无所知。

当主句有否定含义时, until/till 有 before 的意思, 通常翻译为“直到……才……”。例如: You cannot leave until your experiment is finished. 你的试验完成了你才能离开。放在句首时, 主句的主谓要倒置, 表示加强语气。例如: Not until he told us his plan did we agree to help him. 直到他告诉了我们他的计划我们才答应帮他。It was not until she came in that the students began to discuss the question. 直到她进来学生们才开始讨论问题。

(3) whisk

v. to move or cause to move with quick light sweeping motions 拂; 使……移动

例句: The mother whisked the children away. 母亲挥手赶孩子们走开。

9. Water fills the bag making it look like a jellyfish. A seal swims by

主语 谓语 宾语 分词结构作状语, 表结果 主语 谓语

thinking it looks very interesting and takes a bite out of it. [Para. 5, L. 7-8]

分词结构作状语, 表伴随

译文: 水灌进了袋子使它鼓鼓囊囊的像一只海蜇。一只海豹游过来, 发现了塑料袋, 觉得它特别好玩就咬了一口。

(1) -ing 结构作状语

表示主语在进行一个动作的同时所进行的另一动作, 它对谓语动词起修饰或陪衬的作用。这时要注意-ing 与其逻辑主语在时态、意义上的统一。

(2) make + n. /pron. + do

意思为“使……做……”

比较上面两句中的用法: ... make it look like... 使它看上去像……; ... think it looks very interesting... 认为它像……

例句: Poor quality of living made him leave school.

贫穷的生活使他辍学。

10. swallow [Para. 5, L. 9]

v. ① to cause (esp. food or drink) to pass through the throat into the stomach 吞、咽(尤指食物或饮料)

例句: In a hurry he swallowed an egg for his breakfast.

早餐他匆忙中吞下一个鸡蛋。

Taking pills is easy; just put them in your mouth and swallow.

服用药片很容易, 只须放在口中咽下即可。

② accept (an insult, etc.) without protest 忍受

例句: He swallowed all the criticism without saying a word.

他什么也没说, 忍受了所有的批评。

③ not express (a feeling, etc.) openly 不流露(感情)

例句: I swallowed my anger and went on talking.

我忍气吞声地继续往下讲。

11. marine [Para. 5, L. 10]

adj. of, near, found in, relating to, or produced by the sea 海的; 近海的; 海中的; 与海有关的; 海产的

例句: marine creature / animal / plant etc. 海洋生物/动物/植物

marine exploration 海洋探险

12. edible [Para. 5, L. 12]

adj. fit to be eaten 可食用的

例句: edible roots / wild berries 可食根/可食用野果

an edible mushroom 一种可食用蘑菇

13. cover up [Para. 6, L. 6]

v. to place something upon or over, so as to protect or conceal 完全盖住; 掩盖

例句: Please cover up the furniture with the cloth when you are away.

离开前请把家具用布都盖上。

The authority is trying to cover up the scandal. 当局企图掩盖这件丑事。

14. Once the winds die down, workers are sent out to collect the thousands of bags strewn around.

once 引导时间状语从句

主句

过去分词短语作后置定语

[Para. 6, L. 4-6]

译文: 风刚一减弱, 工人们就被派去捡回那些散落到各处的、数以千计的塑料袋。

(1) once

conj. as soon as; when 一……就; 一旦; 当……时

例句: Once the baby awakes, he will start to cry. 那个婴儿一醒就会大哭。

(2) die down

v. gradually become less strong, loud, noticeable, etc. 逐渐减弱、降低、察觉不到; 变弱

例如: flames / storms / winds / pain die down 火焰 / 暴风雨 / 风 / 疼痛逐渐减弱

(3) strew

v. to spread here and there; scatter 四处散播; 分撒

例句: We walked on a path strewn with autumn leaves.

我们在撒满秋叶的小路上散步。

15. The last bag also blew away but was caught and replaced into the

主句

landfill where it sits for years and years, as all the landfill is wrapped in

关系副词 作状语

as 引导的原因状语从句

an even larger plastic bag making natural degradation of the material almost impossible.

分词结构作状语, 表结果

[Para. 7, L. 1-4]

译文: 最后的这个塑料袋也被风吹跑了, 但是被人捡了回来扔进垃圾堆里埋掉了。于是它就年复一年地呆在那儿, 因为这堆垃圾又被一个更大的塑料袋包裹着, 使得这些东西几乎不可能自然分解。

(1) blow away

v. to move along or be carried by the wind 被风吹落; 吹走; 驱散

例句: Her hat blew away when turning around the corner.

转过街角时她的帽子被吹落了。

(2) **wrap somebody/something in something**

v. to put somebody/something in a piece of material as a covering or protection 将某人/物置于(一块材料)中加以遮盖或保护

例句: The newly born baby is wrapped (up) in a warm blanket.

那个新生婴儿身上裹着暖暖的毯子。

16. system [Para. 7, L. 6]

n. group of things or parts working together as a whole 系统; 体系

例句: the nervous system 神经系统

a railway system 铁路系统

ecosystem 生态体系

17. The little plastic bag gets caught by the incoming tide and is dragged out to sea. [Para 5, L. 6-7]

译文: 这个小塑料袋被涨潮的海水卷入了海中。

(1) **get + done**

此处 get 用法与 be 有相同的作用, 形成被动语态。可翻译成“被……”, 用在某件事上意想不到地、突然地或偶然地发生的情况。

例句: He got caught in the act of stealing. 他在行窃时被当场抓到。

Did you get invited to her birthday party?

你被邀请参加她的生日舞会了吗?

另见[Para. 6, L. 1-2]

The bag gets dumped out of the truck into the landfill area.

这个塑料袋从卡车上被倾卸进了垃圾掩埋场。

(2) **incoming**

adj. coming towards one; about to start or enter 即将进来的; 即将开始的

例句: There is a sharp rise of incoming flights at this airport.

这个机场的到达航班数量有所激增。

18. Plastic bags are made from petroleum products, a hazardous waste material,

主句

petroleum products 的同位语

which in one way or another makes its way into the environment. [Para. 7, L. 7-8]

定语从句, 修饰 a hazardous waste material

译文: 塑料袋是由石油产品制成的, 是一种非常危险的废料, 会以某种形式污染环境。

(1) **be made from ...**

用……制成(通常指制造后改变了材料原有的性质和形状)

例句: Ice-wines are made from frozen grapes ripened in hot summer and picked in winter. 冰酒是由夏天成熟冬天采摘的冻葡萄制成的。

Butter is made from milk. 黄油是用牛奶制成的。

[比较] be made of ...

用……做成(通常指制造后不改变材料原有的性质和形状)

例句: This model ship is made of wood. 这艘模型船是用木头做成的。

(2) which

引导非限定性定语从句,其作用是对所修饰的成分作进一步说明,通常和主句间用逗号隔开,将从句去掉后,其他部分仍可成立。which 引导的非限定性定语从句可以用来说明前面主句的某一部分,或说明整个句子的情况。

例句: Several well-known scholars will give us lectures on their respective study fields a few days later, which excited the college students very much.
过几天几位著名学者将来开讲座,这件事令大学生们兴奋不已。

(3) one way or another

以这样或那样的方式;设法;不管怎样

例句: He managed to finish his college one way or another.
他设法完成了大学学业。

(4) make one's way

一路向前;(艰难地、迂回地)走到

例句: They made their way through the crowd. 他们在人群中前行。

19. The majority of paper bags now made from recycled paper do biodegrade, are not suggested but can be eaten by animals, and there are more opportunities to recycle paper than plastic.

[Para. 9, L. 2-5]

译文: 如今,大多数用再生纸做的纸袋子都可以降解,虽不建议给动物食用,但动物吃了也无害。而且,纸的循环利用机会要比塑料大得多。

(1) the majority (of)...

大多数;大部分(其动词既可以用单数也可以用复数,当把全部当作一个整体时视为单数,当作许多个体时视为复数)

例句: The majority of students were crazy about school activities.

大多数的学生热衷于校园活动。

The majority now elects plastic bags than paper bags.

现在大多数人选择用塑料袋而非纸袋。

[反义词] minority 少数;小团体

(2) recycle

v. to treat a used substance so that it is fit to use again (废品的)回收;处理(用过之物)使之可再用

例句: People in my community recycle bottles, newspapers and tin cans.

我们社区的居民回收再利用瓶子、报纸和金属罐。

四、概括大意

In this article, the author points out that many people choose plastic to hold goods because they are cheaper, easier to carry and lighter than paper bags. Actually, plastic bags are not as strong and reusable as we expected. Moreover, they are harmful to our environment. The author asks us to follow the journey of the three plastic bags that a customer uses to carry the products with which one paper bag could hold.

The first one falls out or blows out of the trash bin and is blown to the beach. Water fills it making it look like a jellyfish. A seal swims by and by mistake swallows it. The second one is dumped into the landfill. But before covered up, it starts its adventure with the help of wind and gets caught in trees. Finally, it makes its way to our lakes. The third one is placed into the landfill. As it can't be degraded, it may escape and enter our water or air systems.

Plastic bags are made from petroleum products, a hazardous waste material. Another problem is that our landfills are estimated to be filled in about 20 years.

Think carefully about our environment and our animals when you ask for plastic bags.

五、课后练习答案及详解

Language Focus

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Make changes where necessary.

1. You have to deposit \$ 500 in order to open a checking account.

译文: 你必须存 500 美元才可以开一个活期账户。

注释: a checking account 活期存款

例如: a savings account 储蓄账户; 存折

a cash account 现金账户

open/close an account 开户/结束户头

2. Since the weather was very cold, she wrapped her fur coat closely about herself.

译文: 因为天气很冷, 她用毛皮外套把自己紧紧地裹了起来。

注释: wrap (vt.) 裹; 包; 缠绕; 捆

例如: wrap oneself up in a blanket 把身子裹在毯子里

wrap a book in a piece of paper 用纸将书包起

wrap (vi.)

①缠[盘]绕

例句: The wire wrapped around the pole. 电线缠绕在杆子上了。

②穿外衣; 围好围巾

例句: It's cold outside; wrap up well if you go out.

外面冷, 出去的话要围好围巾。

3. Are these wild mushrooms edible, or are they poisonous?

译文: 这些野生蘑菇是可以食用的还是有毒的呢?

4. John got a fine for dumping trash on public land.

译文: 约翰因在公共场所乱倒垃圾而被罚款。

5. She swallowed the medicine with some soda water.

译文: 她就着苏打水把药吞了下去。

6. The community college offers an excellent course in marine biology.

译文: 那所社区大学开设了非常好的海洋生物学课程。

7. Organic gardening uses no manufactured chemicals.

译文: 有机园艺不使用人造化肥。

8. A leakage in the pipeline has led to the failure of the heating system.

译文: 管道漏水导致供暖系统瘫痪。

注释: leakage(水、气体、液体等的)漏出; 漏出物

例句: A leakage of toxic waste contributed to water shortage in this area.

有毒废物的渗漏导致这一地区缺水。

9. She saw there was only one bag of oranges left, so that she whisked it into her basket at once.

译文: 当她看到只剩下一袋柑桔时, 就立刻把它装进自己的篮子里。

10. Let us see how communication-practice drills differ from pattern-practice drills.