

《大学体验英语》教与学导读丛书



《大学体验英语 扩展教程 1》

总主编 杨爱英 王钰

本册主编 杨爱英

教与学



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press

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扩展教程 **1**》

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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,对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

内 容 简 介

本书由 9 个方面组成,即:

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。

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。

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。

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都单独提出加以解释。

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,用英文表达。

阅读理解测验:设计练习检查对本单元的理解,形式不限;选编一篇文章作为快速阅读练习的补充。

写作技能和实用文体指导练习:按教材(《大学体验英语综合教程》为主,《大学体验英语扩展教程》为辅)general writing, practical writing 第一至第四册的设计顺序,通过理论和练习指导学习。

课后练习答案及辅导:对各项练习中的难点、难句进行解读,并适当配例句。短文译文。

本书适合大学在校生的英语自学者学习使用。

目 录

Unit One

College Life	1
--------------------	---

Unit Two

Study Online	30
--------------------	----

Unit Three

Leisure Activities	59
--------------------------	----

Unit Four

Living On Your Own	93
--------------------------	----

Unit Five

Sources of Information	128
------------------------------	-----

Unit Six

Olympic Volunteers	156
--------------------------	-----

Unit Seven

Learning Strategies	185
---------------------------	-----

Unit Eight

Love and Friendship	218
---------------------------	-----



College Life

背景知识和相关知识介绍

I. About the topic

Colleges are large schools where you can study after high school and get a degree. In American and some other advanced countries, most of the high students are admitted by colleges or universities after high school. In recent years the number of college students in China is on the rise with the living standard and family condition improved financially. Besides, more people believe that higher degree and better educational background is of the most significance for your future career and life quality.

However, being educated at colleges or universities is just one short period for anyone in his long life span. To be more qualified for your future career and the society you will be living in depends on much more than your prominent education, but rather, your personality, self-confidence, persistence, competence, diligence, punctuality even your appearance will be the factors to determine your achievement. Therefore, educators are increasingly doing research on how the college students are educated, instructed and trained before they are fully ready to enter the society.

II. Related Information

大学是接受教育的最高级机构,在美国以及其他发达国家,高等教育的普及率是相当高的,大多数高中毕业生都能获得上大学的机会。近年来,随着综合国力的加强和人民生活水平的提高,中国的大学入学率也有很大提高。因为大多数人认为,只有受过良好教育才有可能在将来的事业上取得较好的成就。

然而,事实证明,高等教育背景并不是决定成就大小的唯一因素,个人成就还将受到性格、人品、自信、毅力、能力、勤奋、求实,甚至面貌等多种因素的影响。所以,教育家们不断地在探索如何培养教育大学生,使他们能更好地满足社会的需求。

PASSAGE C

一、标题分析:

College and Reality (大学和现实社会)

由两个平行关系的名词组成了该标题, *College* 和 *Reality* 两词同等重要,分别表达不同的含义,但在这里并列出现在同一个标题中势必会涉及到它们之间的联系。因此,我们可以初步认为,该篇文章属于议论性文章,重点谈 *College* 和 *Reality* 之间的关系,并就如何协调好这种关系提出建议。

二、篇章分析:

该篇短文并没有遵循通常的议论文格式,即由主题段(首段)、扩展段(中段)、结论段(最后段)三部分组成。而是以叙事开头,以议论结尾,通过叙事引出议论,通过议论为主的写作手法达到论说的目的。

大致来看:

第1~3自然段为叙述段。通过介绍一些家长和学生只关心大学生活是否舒适,毕业后怎样才能找到一份好工作这种现象,作者以一位资深教育者的身份指出:在大学里最重要的是要学会自立。“You'll learn to get out of bed in the morning without relying on your mother to wake you up and make your breakfast.”(第2自然段第9~14行),这也就是作者要谈的主题,即短文主题。

第4自然段为过渡段。作者进一步提出,应该把上大学看作是从事一份工作,“college is just like a job”(第4自然段第2行)。大学生不仅仅需要家长和老师的关心照顾,还更应该培养自己“对工作”负责任的态度和学会独当一面的工作能力。

第5~8自然段为议论段。阐述和分析建议。

三、难点难句分析:

1. freshman [Para. 1 - L. 1]

n. [C] [freshmen] a student in the first year of high school or university 中学或大学一年级的学生

例句: He was a senior at the University, while she was a freshman.

他是大学四年级学生,而她是一年级的学生。

freshman, sophomore, junior, senior 分别指中学或大学一、二、三、四年级的学生。

2. prospective [Para. 1 - L. 2]

adj. expected to be or to occur, future or possible [只作定语] 预期的;未来的;可能的

例句: The company has introduced a compulsory HIV testing program for all prospective employees.

该公司要求所有可能受聘的职工必须进行人体免疫缺损病毒(艾滋病病毒)的检查。

My three aunts keep introducing me to men they consider to be my prospective husbands.

我的三个姨妈不停地给我介绍对象。

a prospective student 有意前来就读的学生

3. Our college insists that the faculty be available during these visits, to help the students choose a major. [Para. 1-L. 3-4]

译文: 我们学校要求,在学生和家长访校期间,全体教师都得在校负责接待工作,帮助他们选择适当的专业。

1) insist

v. to demand that something should happen 要求;坚持(认为)

例句: They insisted that everyone come to the party.

他们要求每个人都参加晚会。

He insisted I should take a taxi and offered to pay for it.

他坚持要我乘出租车,并提出付费。

insist on something/doing something 坚持(做)……

例句: She kept insisting on her innocence. 她坚持认为自己是无辜的。

2) faculty

n. ① [U and C] all the teachers in a university [美国英语]大学全体教师

例句: Both faculty and students oppose the measures.

教师和学生都不赞成这些做法。

The faculty is meeting at 8:30 tomorrow morning.

明天上午 8:30 开全体教师们。

② [C][*faculties*] a department or group of related departments within a university

(大学的)系,科,院

例句: The Department of Geography is a part of the Faculty of Science.

地理系是理学院的一个系。

the Faculty of Law 法学院

③ *power of mind, power of doing something* 才能,能力,天赋

例句: He has a great faculty for learning languages/ to learn languages.

他有很强的语言天赋。

3) available

adj. ① *someone who is not busy and has enough time to be seen, talked to* (指人)可会见的,可与之交谈的

例句: The sales manager was not available for any comments on the quality of the products.

销售经理没有时间对这些产品质量作任何评论。

Most of the staff is away today so you'll have to use whoever is available.

大多数职员没来上班,只要谁那儿空着,你都可以用。

② *something that can be used or can easily be bought or found*

(指物)可用的或可得到的

例句: Tickets are available from the box office.

售票处有票出售。

Not enough data is available to scientists.

科学家还没有找到充分的数据。

Funds are available to assist teachers who want to attend the conference.

资助教师们参加会议的资金已经落实了。

Be sure to keep me informed soon when the book becomes available.

等这本书一到就立刻通知我。

There are plenty of jobs available in the bigger cities.

大城市的就业机会多一些。

We've used up all the available space.

我们把可利用的地方全都用上了。

4. parental [Para. 2—L. 3]

adj. relating to being a parent and especially to being responsible for a child's safety and development

[通常作定语] 父的,母的,父母的

例句: All his parental affection and love has been offered to him.

他得到了父母全部的爱。

Children lacking parental care are more likely to be misled, as is reported.

据报道,缺少父母关爱的孩子更容易误入歧途。

5. Only later, if at all, do they ask about the students' grades and extracurricular activities.

时间状语 条件状语

倒装式主句

[Para. 5 — L. 4—5]

译文: 然后,他们才会询问学生的学习成绩和参加社团活动的情况。

1) only

当 *only* 放在句首引导状语时, 主句用倒装的语序。

例句: Only after he read the document did he sign his name.

看了文件之后, 他才签字。

Only then did they decide on the final plan.

他们那时才做出最后的决定。

2) extracurricular activities:

(学生的) 课外活动, 社团工作

~~extra-~~ *very or more than normal*

[前缀] [一般加在形容词前面] 在……之外, 超出, 超出

extra-large 加大号

extraordinary 破例的, 反常的, 非惯例的; 非凡的, 惊人的

an extra-special edition <英> (晚报的) 最新号外

extramarital sex 婚外恋

extrasensory 超感官的

6. Woody Allen once said that the most important thing in life is to show up. [Para. 6—L. 1-2]

译文: 伍迪·艾伦曾经说过, 生活中最重要的事情就是要参与(露面)。

Here “*show up*” means to take part in extracurricular activities apart from lectures in the classrooms and try to communicate with any kinds of people by doing part-time jobs so as to develop his proficiency to be independent physically and psychologically.

show up

① [*inf.*] to arrive, especially at the place where someone is waiting for you 出席, 露面, 到场

例句: Smith showed up 2 hours after the opening ceremony began, apologizing for being late.

开幕式开始后两个小时史密斯先生才到, 他为自己迟到而道歉。

We had more than 2,000 people show up for the international seminar on the String Theory put forward by Mr. Steven Hawking.

我们组织了两千多人参加了霍金先生提出的的关于弦理论国际研讨会。

[同义词] turn up

② to be easy to see or notice 露出, 显出

例句: The marks do not show up in the faint light.

微弱的光线下, 这些痕迹显不出来。

7. Humor aside, this is certainly true of college. [Para. 6—L. 2]

译文: 先不说这话说得挺幽默, 但的确道出了真实的大学生活。

aside

[only after noun] used to show that something you have just said is not as important as what you are going to say next.

[常用于句首独立语中] (暂且) 撇开不谈

例句: These problems aside, we think the plan should go ahead.

问题可以先放一放, 我认为应该开始执行计划。

Joking aside, the small device really works well.

不开玩笑(说正经的), 这个小工具还挺好使。

8. ... and it's a financial reality that many students need to have part-time jobs. [Para. 6—L. 4-5]

译文: 许多学生需要做兼职工作,这也是现实的经济需要。

该句使用了强调句型: it's + 被强调成分 + that + 其他成分

例句: It is a universal worry that some natural energies are decreasing.

有些天然能源在减少,这是人们普遍关心的问题。

It was at the entrance to the gate that he found his boarding card missing.

就在登机口,他发现登机牌不见了。

It was Johnson who (that) broke the world record of men's 200-meter race at the 26th Olympic Games in 1996.

是约翰逊在 1996 年第 26 届奥运会上打破了男子 200 米赛的世界纪录。

9. The key is to balance all these elements in your life, and never lose sight of your academic goals. [Para. 6—L. 5-6]

译文: 关键是要合理安排你的生活内容,决不能忽视了最终的学业。

1) balance

vi. vt. ① to be in or get into a steady position, without falling to one side or the other, or to put something into this position. (使)保持平衡,(使)不倾斜

例句: She was balancing a basin of water on her head.

她把头上的水盆放稳。

Balance your diet, and your health improve.

如果膳食平衡了,你的身体状况就会有改善。

② to be equal in importance, amount, value, or effect to something that has the opposite effect.

权衡;斟酌

例句: Having balanced the qualities and designs of the two wall papers, he decided to buy the imported one.
比较了两种墙纸的质量和图案之后,他们决定买那种进口墙纸。

2) lose sight of ...

ignore, attach less importance to something 不重视,忽视

例句: After entering the university, he gradually lost sight of his academic goals, so much so that he failed in three final tests by the end of the first semester.

上了大学之后,他渐渐忽视了学业,最终第一学期三门都没有考试及格。

We should not lose sight of the fact that sand storms take place more times than before in recent years.

我们必须看到这样一个事实,沙尘暴近几年比以前发生的次数增加了。

10. come first [Para. 6—L. 7]

to be the most important person or thing to someone 最重要的,首要的

例句: As far as I'm concerned, the children come first.

对我来说,孩子才是第一位的。

For me, over the years, work came first, family came second.

多年来,在我眼里,工作第一,家庭第二。

11. It 's hard to spend more than half of that time eating and sleeping.

形式主语 系动词 表语

真正的主语(动词不定式)

[Para. 7—L. 1-2]

译文: 不可能把一多半儿时间都花在吃饭睡觉上。

该句使用了句型 “It’s hard to do...”

例句: It is necessary to take immediate measures to stop the spreading of the rumors.

必须采取果断措施及时制止谣言的传播。

It was of significance for colleges students to do part-time jobs in their spare time.

大学生利用业余时间做兼职工作是很有意义的。

It was careless of you to drive without a driving license.

你开车不带驾驶证,太粗心了。

12. except for ... [Para. 7—L. 3]

not including (somebody or something); but not

除了……之外(表示所说的不包括在内)

例句: I can answer all the questions except for the last one.

除了最后一个问题,所有的我都会回答。

The meal was excellent except for the last soup.

除了最后一道汤外,这餐饭还是很好吃的。

except that ...

例句: She could think of nothing to say except that she was so sorry.

她除了道歉,别的什么也说出来了。

except ...

例句: It is required that all the offices should not be open except weekdays.

按规定,除了星期一到星期五外,各部门其他时间都不办公。

except (when/where/if...)

例句: Dr. Smith kept the studio locked except when he himself was working there.

除了史密斯先生本人上班时间,他都把录音室的门锁上。

13.... decide how (where, when, what, who, whom, whether...) to do ... [Para. 7—L. 3]

例句: Weather permitting, we can decide where we will have an outing for Robert's 18th birthday or not.

要是天气条件允许的话,我们就可以订下来罗伯特十八岁生日时到哪里去游玩。

The inn has no right to decide how to deal with the private property.

这家旅馆无权处理这些私人财物。

14. Students with bad habits or irresponsible friends often let those habits or friends make the decisions for them. [Para. 7—L. 4-6]

译文: 有不良习惯和结交无责任心朋友的学生,其决定往往受这些习惯或朋友的影响。

这里的“... let those habits or friends make the decisions for them”,指的是“这些不良习惯或者结交的不负责任的朋友对这些学生的决定起到了消极影响”,与上一句“The quality of these decisions is the key to the college experience”是完全吻合的。即如何安排好学生自己的课内外活动对其大学生活的影响是非常大的,提醒学生对这方面的重视。

with ...

prep. having, possessing, or carrying something 拥有……,伴有……

例句: The tall gentleman with a grey beard is our new headmaster.

那位留灰白胡须的先生是我们的新校长。

Show me the book with a green cover on the top shelf, please.

请把书架上方那本绿皮儿书拿给我看一看。

We need someone with bright new ideas.

我们需要思想开明、点子新的人。

15. There's plenty of time for both. But not if you stay in bed until noon, miss your breakfast, and miss your morning classes. [Para. 8—L. 2—4]

译文：你既有充分的学习时间，也有充分的娱乐时间（如果你学会平衡学习和娱乐的话）。但是，如果你一觉睡到中午，早饭不吃，课也不上，那就完全不一样了（即既没有学习时间也没有娱乐时间）。

1) **But not** 是省略句，其完整表达形式可以是：**But there is not** any time for either of work or pleasure.

2) **if** 引导的条件状语从句是一个简单句，其主语 **you** 后面有三个平行关系的谓语动词，即 **stay... , miss... , and miss...**

例句：That old man drinks and smokes excessively.

那位老人抽烟酗酒。

The Chinese students and the overseas students are dancing and singing for the international cultural festival held in Beijing.

中外学生在北京举办的国际文化节上载歌载舞。

16. Then you'll spend the rest of the day trying to catch up, borrowing classmates' notes, and eating unhealthy snack food. [Para. 8—L4—6]

译文：你得用其余的时间补课，借同学的笔记来抄、随便吃些垃圾食品填饱肚子。

1) 该句使用了“**spend (time) doing...**”句型，即：

... spend (the rest of the day) trying... , borrowing... , and eating...

其中：trying... , borrowing... , and eating... 是平行关系

2) **catch up**

① *to improve and reach the same standard as other people in your class, group etc.*

赶上，不落后

例句：If you miss a lot of classes, it's very difficult to catch up.

你要是缺课很多的话，就很难赶上了。

The other players in the team are better than me, but I'm slowly catching them up.

其他队员都比我水平高，但我渐渐地赶了上来。

② *to come from behind and reach someone in front of you by going faster*

赶上，追上

例句：You go on ahead. I'll catch you up in a minute.

你们先走，我随后就到。

We need to start cycling faster or we'll never catch up.

我们得骑得再快点儿，不然就追不上。

3) **catch up with**

例句：At the moment our technology is more advanced, but other countries are catching up with us.

那时候我们的技术领先于别人，但是现在别人都赶上我们了。

The police car caught up with the stolen van after a long chase.

经过一段儿长距离追逐，警车追上了那辆被盗的汽车。

四、概括大意：

Most of the freshmen's parents are more concerned about how safe their kids are while away from families

and whether their kids can hunt jobs after graduation from colleges. However, as far as the experienced educator is concerned, what's the most important for them is to "learn to get out of bed in the morning without relying on your mother to wake you up and make your breakfast". That's to say, to learn to be self-dependent is of more significance than any others before they enter the society.

As is suggested, regular attendance and regular study are two most prevalent factors; punctuality and diligence are crucial to most future careers as well as the students' grades and extracurricular activities. Besides, to balance all the elements both in life and study is as important as what are mentioned above.

五、课后练习答案及详解:

Language Focus

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

1. Two tennis courts and a swimming pool are available for the regular members of the club.

译文: 两个网球场和一个游泳池供俱乐部正式会员享用。

2. He tried to balance a book on his head, but failed.

译文: 他想把一本书顶在头上, 结果失败了。

3. Big businesses enjoyed certain privilege that smaller ones do not.

译文: 大企业可以享受到一些小企业享受不到的优惠政策。

注释: ones 是代词, 代替可数名词的复数, 这里指 "businesses".

4. During the Second World War, the government was in financial difficulties.

译文: 第二次世界大战期间, 该政府的财政状况非常糟糕。

5. Many college students take part in campus activities.

译文: 许多大学生平时都参加校园活动。

6. It is required that a teacher in the university be punctual for class.

译文: 大学都要求教师按时上课。

注释: *require* v. 要求, 规定 [与其连用的从句必须用 (should) + v. 形式, 其同源名词 *requirement* 也要遵循该用法要求]

例句: Regulations require that students should attend at least 90% of the lectures.

规定要求学生必须听至少 90% 的课程。

It is required that anyone enjoy the concert with ticket.

要求每位观众都得凭票入场。

7. I have always found this to be a reliable brand of canned goods.

译文: 我一直认为这是罐装食品中品牌比较信得过的一种。

注释: 1) "find + 宾语 + to do" 发现(认为、觉得)某人/某物怎么样 [to do 作宾语补足语]

例句: We found the store house to be empty.

我们发现仓库里没有任何东西。

The works of art was found to be a masterpiece of Yuan dynasty.

人们发现这件艺术品是元代的一件精品。

2) *canned* adj. ① 罐装的, 听装的 (= *tinned*)

例句: canned tomatoes 罐装番茄 canned fruit 听装水果

② 录制好的

例句: canned music/laughter 录制好的音乐/笑声

8. When the student is offered computer books or novels, he always choose the former because he is interested

in computer.

译文:要是把计算机书和小说都提供给这个学生,通常会挑选前者,因为他对计算机非常感兴趣。

注释: *the former* *n.* (两个人或者两件事中的)前者,第一个人,第一件事

例句: Of the two possibilities, the former seems more likely.

两种可能性当中,第一种可能性更大一些。

[反义词]: *the latter*

9. I think if you keep your image up-to-date you will decrease the age factors in competing for jobs.

译文:我觉得你如果能保持目前的形象,你将会在求职的竞争中减少年龄带来的影响。

注释: 1) "*keep* + 宾语 + *adj.*" 保持某人/某物的某种状态 [*adj.* 作宾语补足语]

例句: It's hard to keep the house clean with three kids.

家里有三个孩子,很难保持室内整洁。

2) *up-to-date* *adj.* 直到目前的,现代的,新式的,时新的

例句: Our magazine will keep you up-to-date with fashion.

我们的杂志将把最新潮的时装介绍给你们。

up-to-date training methods 最先进的培训方法

up-to-date travel information 最新的旅游信息

10. Dr. Green was greeted for his success after he read his paper at the academic meeting.

译文:格林先生在学术会议上宣读完论文之后,很多人对他的成功表示祝贺。

注释: *greet somebody or something*. (以某种方式)接受……,对……做出反应

例句: He was greeted for his statement with cries of astonishment and indignation.

人们对他的讲话表示惊讶和愤怒。

4. Complete the following sentences with phrases or expressions from the passage. Change the form where necessary.

1. He didn't show up until everyone else had finished eating.

译文:别人都吃完饭了,他也没露面。

注释: *show up* (按约定)到场,出席

例句: Smith showed up, apologizing for being late. 史密斯来了,因为迟到而表示歉意。

We had 200 people show up for our seminar. 我们邀请 200 人参加了研讨会。

[同义词] *turn up*

2. This translation is very well done, except for a few inaccuracies.

译文:翻译得非常好,除了几处欠准确的地方。

注释: *except for*... 除了……之外

例句: She felt fine except for being a little tired.

她除了有点儿累,感觉还挺好。

The house is well-equipped, except for its unpleasant surroundings.

房子不错,只是周围环境差了点儿。

比较: *except*... 除了……之外

例句: The office is open every day except Sundays.

星期天除外,每天都办公。

You can have any of the cakes except this one.

除了这个蛋糕,你可以要任何一个。

3. I went for a walk regardless of the bad weather.

译文:不管天气多糟糕,我都出去散步。