

《大学体验英语》教与学导读丛书



# 《大学体验英语 综合教程3》

总主编 杨爱英 王钰  
本册主编 石文静

## 教与学



国防工业出版社  
National Defense Industry Press

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## 综合教程 3》

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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,达到学以致用用的目的,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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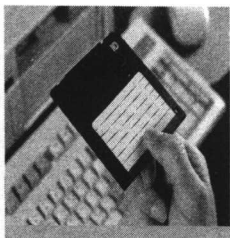
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# Caring for Our Earth

## Unit One

### Background Culture and Related Information (背景知识和相关信息)

#### 环境保护

环境保护是近年来人们提得越来越多的一个词。随着各国经济的发展和世界人口的急剧增加,发展与保护环境的矛盾也越来越突出。自然环境的内在规律正在让人类为不负责任的行为付出沉重的代价——冰川融化,海面上升;许多国家洪水泛滥;沙尘暴肆虐全球;许多国家出现了历史罕见的高温,干旱等问题。正因为如此,许多政府都把保护环境和发展经济放在了同等重要的地位,也出现了诸如“绿色和平组织”等民间环境保护组织,他们正在共同努力来保护和改善人类的生存环境。

#### 全球变暖

气候学的记录显示,19世纪末到20世纪80年代,全球气温上升了 $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。专家预计到2050年,气温的上升幅度可能在 $4.5^{\circ}\text{C}\sim 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 之间。而全球变暖已经使南极冰盖融化,并使海平面上升,严重影响了一些岛国和沿海居民的生存。并且这种趋势还可能继续下去。

#### 《意识杂志》

创立于1993年,双月刊。该杂志经常联系采访关注环境、健康、绿色产品和个人成长等问题的个人,其宗旨是:唤醒人们的环境保护意识,让人类与自然和谐相处,保持生态平衡,努力使我们的星球更适合人类居住。

#### 树蛙

一种小型到中型的蛙类。主要分布在世界的温带和热带地区,栖息在树上,长有长脚趾,末端有吸盘,身体颜色从棕色、灰色到绿色不等,以昆虫为主要食物。

#### 人类和濒危物种

地球上有很多种不同的动植物,随着人类对环境越来越多的改变,和以前相比,其他物种灭绝的速度在加快。事实上,与过去六千五百万年中的任何时候相比,现在动植物消失的速度都快了至少1000倍。人类占领了地球上越来越多的空间,破坏了其他动植物的寄居地。这也正是现在动物灭绝的最大原因。大熊猫就是一个典型事例。

## 一、Listen and Talk

### 1. Pre-activity(课前导入)

Words and phrases related to environmental problems(与环境问题相关的词汇短语)

- 1) 【环境问题】sandstorm, typhoon, drought, flood, global warming, greenhouse effect, gas pollution, energy efficiency, air/water/soil pollution
- 2) 【原因】population growth, deforestation, over-cultivation, pollution, imbalance of the ecosystem



## 2. Lead-in (课文导入训练)

1) Listen to the following passage about global warming and try to fill the missing words in the blanks.

## Listen and complete(听与写)

Global warming may be the most harmful environmental problem ① \_\_\_\_\_ have created, and the most difficult to solve. Our society is largely ② \_\_\_\_\_ by the fossil fuels that cause global warming. Its growing consequences—ecological disruption, floods, droughts, disease—are convincing more and more people that we must cut down ③ \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.

Many people view global warming as a problem too large and too ④ \_\_\_\_\_ for anything they can do to ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_. However, in reality, there are lots of things we can do to stop, or at least to reduce it.

- Plant a tree. Trees “⑥ \_\_\_\_\_” carbon dioxide, but only as long as they’re living.

- Install low-flow heads and faucets. You’ll use less than half the water without ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_.

- Buy energy-efficient electronics and appliances. Then, turn them off when they’re not in use.

- Reduce! Reuse! Recycle! Recycling a stack of newspapers only ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ will save a good sized tree.

- Mount a local ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ against global warming. Educate your community about how to cut greenhouse gas pollution. Support measures at the national and local levels that increase energy efficiency, and that ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ the use of clean, renewable solar and wind technology.

## 段落分析

## 【段落大意】

第一段,作者提出全球变暖问题的严重性。第二段,作者提出解决全球变暖问题的几个具体措施。

## 【听力技巧】

先通读全文,掌握作者观点,根据上下文猜测可能会填什么词,或至少根据句子结构,判断填什么成分、什么词性的词。因为朗读速度快,可在听懂意思的基础上,写出前几个字母,在其后补充完整。

## 【答案解析】

- ① human beings 人类:通过分析句子结构可以判断出此空应填入主语,且根据后文的“have”可以判断此主语为复数形式。
- ② powered 给……提供动力:从此空前后的结构可以猜测,此句应为被动句,而横线上应填动词的过去分词以构成被动结构。
- ③ greenhouse 温室:可借助上下文判断该空处应填定语,修饰后文的“pollution”。
- ④ far away 遥远:根据前文可看出此处是一个并列结构,所以横线上所填内容应具有形容词性质。
- ⑤ make a difference 产生影响:根据上文可看出此处应填动词原形。
- ⑥ breathe in 吸入:此处缺谓语动词,主语为复数,时态为一般现在时。
- ⑦ decreasing performance 降低工效,此处引申为“影响使用”;根据上文的“without”可知,横线处所填内容应具有名词性质。
- ⑧ four inches high 四英寸高
- ⑨ campaign 运动:根据上文的“a local”可判断此空应填可数名词单数。
- ⑩ encourage 鼓励:此句为并列成分,用“and”并列两个“that”引导的定语从句,根据第一个定语从句的结构,可判定此处应填动词原形。

## Language Points (听力段落语言注释)

- (1) global warming 全球变暖
- (2) be powered by 由……提供动力
- (3) fossil fuels 矿物燃料
- (4) ecological disruption 生态混乱

- (5) convince sb. that 使某人相信/信服……  
 (6) greenhouse pollution 温室气体污染  
 (7) make a difference 起作用  
 (8) breathe in 吸入  
 (9) carbon dioxide 二氧化碳  
 (10) low-flow shower heads and faucets 低流量沐浴喷头和水龙头  
 (11) energy-efficient electronics and appliances 高效利用能源的电子器具  
 (12) mount a campaign against... 开展一场反对……的运动/活动

**2) Now look at the following pictures and share your worries with your partner about the environment of the earth we live on. (The following answers are just tips for the questions.)**

- (1) Why is the Earth sweating and steaming? Do you want to join the crowd standing by and watching, or to do something to help her?

Certain gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane, collect in the atmosphere, trapping the sun's heat and causing the rise in temperature so that the Earth is sweating and steaming. We shouldn't join the crowd standing by and watching. Instead, we should do something to help her.

- (2) How do you dispose of tin cans, plastic bags, and used batteries? Do you know anything about garbage sorting and recycling?

We shouldn't mix all these things together, since tin cans can be recycled but plastic bags and used batteries are not recycled.

- (3) Do you know any machine or appliance that is powered by solar or wind energy? Can you list other clean energy technologies?

Solar battery charger, solar electric panels, solar powered flashlights and radios as well as wind generator.

Apart from wind and solar energy, biomass and water are also sources of clean, environmentally friendly energy, which can also provide heat, light, and electricity without polluting the air or disturbing large areas of land or water.

### 3. Dialogue Samples(对话范例)

#### Dialogue 1

Lin: Is the Earth really getting warmer?

John: Yes, **there is no doubt** about it. Scientists say that four years out of the last ten have been the hottest since records began.

Lin: But **why does it matter** if the Earth gets a little warmer?

John: **It matters** because it changes a lot of things concerning our life. If the Earth gets hotter, this will cause the level of the sea to rise.

Lin: You mean it will cause flooding?

John: Yeah, vast areas of the Indian coast, Bangladesh, Holland, and even London, would be under water. **To say nothing of** beautiful Venice.

#### 译文

林: 地球真的在变暖吗?

约翰: 是的, 毫无疑问。科学家们说在过去的十年中有四年是有记录以来最热的年份。

林: 但是地球稍稍变暖有些什么关系呢?

约翰: 有关系, 因为这改变了很多与我们生活息息相关的事情。如果地球变暖, 会导致海平面上升。

林: 你是说这会带来洪水?

约翰: 是啊, 印度洋沿岸的大部分地区, 孟加拉、荷兰, 甚至伦敦都会被水淹没。更别说美丽的威尼斯了!

Lin: That's terrible! And will there be any other effects?

John: Yes, there will be many. The global weather system will change too, causing too much rain in some areas and too little in others.

Lin: Can we do something about it?

John: There're a lot we can do. First of all, we must reduce the amount of pollution coming from industries and cars and stop deforestation. Otherwise, we will suffer from our careless actions.

林: 太可怕了! 还有别的影响吗?

约翰: 有, 还有很多。全球气候也会改变, 有些地方降水会过多而其他地方降水太少。

林: 我们能做些什么吗?

约翰: 我们有很多事情可以做。首先, 我们必须减少工业和汽车带来的污染, 还要减少森林采伐。否则我们会因自己的不慎行为而遭殃。

### Language Points (语言注释)

1) There's no doubt... 毋庸置疑, 毫无疑问……

2) ... why does it matter if... It matters because... 但是……有什么关系吗? 这很严重, 因为……

3) To say nothing of... 更别说了……

### Dialogue 2

Judy: Ah, you're back. Would you like me to run a bath for you?

Ming: Oh no. I'll take a shower. Baths use up too much water. A bath uses up 3 times more water than a shower, you know.

Judy: That's incredible!

Ming: Yes, it's a fact. And if you like to keep the water running while you brush your teeth, you waste from 25 to 45 liters every time you brush. This way a family of four would fill an Olympic pool by the time the youngest child reaches 21.

Judy: Wow! Here, have a cigarette.

Ming: No way! Not only is smoking bad for your health, it's the source of social problems in developing countries because, since profit from tobacco is very high tobacco has taken up the best food-growing areas, leading to food shortages.

Judy: So for every cigarette I smoke, someone is starving?

Ming: And many tobacco planters use wood to dry tobacco leaves. You know that when you down a tree, you're taking another step on your way to erosion.

### 译文

朱迪: 啊, 你回来了。要我给你放水泡个澡吗?

明: 噢, 不用。我淋浴就可以了。泡澡用水太多。你知道吗, 泡一个澡的用水是淋浴的 3 倍。

朱迪: 真令人难以置信!

明: 这是真的。而且如果你刷牙时喜欢让水一直流着, 那每次刷牙都会浪费 25 到 45 升水。这样的话, 如果一个四口之家到最小的孩子 21 岁时, 用的水都能灌满一个奥运会游泳池了。

朱迪: 喔! 来, 抽支烟吧。

明: 我才不抽呢! 吸烟不仅有害健康, 还是发展中国家社会问题的根源, 因为烟草的利润非常大, 它已经占用了最好的生产食物的土地, 导致食物短缺。

朱迪: 这么说我每抽一根烟, 就有人在挨饿?

明: 而且很多烟草种植者用木头来烘干烟叶。你要知道, 当你砍倒一棵树时, 你就距离土壤破坏又近了一步。

Judy: And erosion is also the beginning of hunger. OK,  
no more cigarettes and only quick showers.

朱迪:土壤破坏也是饥饿的开始。好,不再抽烟,冲个快速淋浴。

### Language Points (语言注释)

- 1) use up 用完,耗尽
- 2) take up 占用
- 3) So for every cigarette I smoke, someone is starving? 本句虽然是陈述语序,但是说话者只要在句尾处用升调就可以表示疑问,在口语中这种表达方法很常见。
- 4) take another step on one's way to... 向……又迈进了一步

## 4. Communicative Tasks (交际对话)

**Situation:** A debate between foreign visitors, who have just come to visit China, and their Chinese Friends, college students, about the advantages and disadvantages of building the Three Gorges Dam.

### Task One

A: I've heard that a huge dam construction project is now **under way** in China in the Three Gorges area on the upper Yangtze River.

【解析】我听说……

B: That's right, it's called the Three Gorges Dam. The construction began in 1994 and it will be the largest hydroelectric dam in the world **when completed** in 2009.

【解析】……正在进行中

【解析】本句是省略句,完整形式是 when it is completed in 2009.

A: But **from previous experience**, the reservoir will have an influence on the environment.

【解析】根据以往的经验来看……

B: What do you mean?

A: You know, the smoke from power plants will **influence the weather system** and the dam will **block the passage of fish**.

【解析】影响气候系统

【解析】阻碍了鱼类的通过

B: I see what you mean but **with modern technologies**, we can solve the problems. For example, the branch of the stream has been altered for the fish to pass. And **there's no doubt** the benefits of the project far outweigh the costs.

【解析】我知道你的意思,但是……

【解析】通过现代技术,我们可以……

【解析】毫无疑问……

A: Really?

B: Sure. The dam matters because it will benefit some two million Chinese by controlling flooding on the lower Yangtze River, generating hydroelectric power, and reducing pollution caused by the burning of coal.

A: But **there will be other effects**. What about the loss of many valuable archaeological and cultural sites and the future of the 1.9 million people who will be displaced by the rising waters?

【解析】还会有其他的后果

B: Well, many measures have been taken up to solve the problems. Our government has transplanted some relics to museums and helped those people settle down in appropriate places.

**Situation:** A Chinese student discusses some resource-saving and environmental protection techniques with her host mother in Britain.

### Task Two

### 语言注释

A: Mrs. Green, I was always wondering...

B: What, dear?

A: Why do you have the air-conditioning on almost all the time.

B: Are you feeling too cold, my dear?

A: Oh no. Actually I feel quite good when I come back from outside on a hot day. Yet, I find you **keep the air-conditioning running** even on cooler days.

【解析】一直开着空调

B: Yeah, I think it is necessary to **keep a constant temperature** in the house, for it makes me and my family more comfortable. Why, would you rather suffer in the heat?

【解析】保持恒温

A: No, but then there's always **artificial atmosphere** inside. Mrs. Green, you know, fresh air is good for our health. So could you please turn the air-conditioning off and open the windows on cooler days? **Not only is it** good for your health, **it also** cut down the power bill.

【解析】人造空气

B: I think you may be right. But it's part of my life style. We're used to it.

A: I understand. But my teacher says everybody should **be environmentally conscious**. Air-conditioning leads to air pollution. I think we can do our own part by reducing the degree of pollution.

【解析】不仅……而且……, “not only... but also...” 所引导的句子,前半句需部分倒装。

B: OK, I'll think about it.

【解析】具有环保意识

## 二、Read and Explore(阅读与探讨)

### Passage A

#### Care for Our Mother Earth

#### 1. 标题分析

本文的标题点出了文章的主题和作者的观点。通过阅读标题,读者可以知道,作者是在呼吁人们保护我们

的地球母亲。

## 2. 课文概要

环境问题是近年来人们越来越关注的话题,《意识杂志》的 McKinley 博士就此问题采访了四位专家。Aman Motwane 认为人类必须认识到世间万物都是息息相关的,人类的行为会产生必然的后果。Walter Semkiw 认为砍伐森林和全球变暖是目前最严重的两大问题。Leon Nacson 最关注空气和水污染问题,他认为人类应该尽量不要影响自然。Amrit Desai 博士认为人类就是问题的根源,我们不能滥用地球的资源。

## 3. 篇章分析

### Part 1 (Dr. McKinley & Aman Motwane)

Aman Motwane believes that we have to realize that everything is related and therefore that every action has a consequence.

### Part 2 (Dr. McKinley & Walter Semkiw)

Walter Semkiw is especially concerned with deforestation and global warming.

### Part 3 (Dr. McKinley & Leon Nacson)

Leon Nacson is particularly worried about air and water pollution and thinks everyone can help by not impacting on the environment.

### Part 4 (Dr. McKinley & Amrit Desai)

Amrit Desai makes a link between demands and exploitation of the earth, arguing that human greed poses a serious threat to Mother Earth.

### Part 5 (Dr. McKinley)

Conclusion: the environment is our responsibility and that we all have a part to play if we want to save our planet.

## 4. 难句分析

(Dr. McKinley of *Awareness Magazine* interviews a group of experts on environmental issues.)

Dr. McKinley: What do you think is the biggest threat to the environment today?

Aman Motwane: The biggest threat to our environment today is the way we, as human beings, see our environment. How we see our environment shapes our whole world. Most of us see everything as independent from one another. But the reality is that everything is part of one interconnected, interrelated whole. For example, a tree may appear isolated, but in fact it affects and is affected by everything in its environment—sunshine, rain, wind, birds, minerals, other plants and trees, you, me. The tree

【解析】but 引导的并列句,破折号后面的成分为 environment 的同位语。

【译文】比如,一棵树看上去或许是孤立的,但它却对其周围环境中的一切——日光、雨水、风、鸟、矿物质、其他植物和树木、你、我等——施加影响,同时又处于环境的影响之下。

shapes the wind that blows around it; it is also shaped by that wind. Look at the relationship between the tree and its environment and you will see the future of the tree.

Most of us are blind to this interconnectedness of everything. This is why we don't see the consequences of our actions. It is time for each of us to open our eyes and see the world as it really is—one complete whole where every cause has an effect.

Dr. McKinley: Hello Dr. Semkiw. In your research, what environmental issues do you find most pressing?

Walter Semkiw: Two environmental issues that we find most pressing are deforesting and global warming. Mankind has now cut down half of the trees that existed 10,000 years ago. The loss of trees upsets the ecosystem as trees are necessary to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climates, purify underground water and to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen. Trees bring water up from the ground, allowing water to evaporate into the atmosphere. The evaporated water then returns as rain, which is vital to areas that are naturally dry. Areas downwind of deforested lands lose this source of rainfall and are transformed into deserts.

Global warming results from the burning of fossil fuels, such as petroleum products, resulting in the release of

【解析】本句结构为“祈使句+and所带的并列句”，约等于if引导的条件状语从句。本句意思近似于“If you look at the relationship between the tree and its environment, you will see the future of the tree.”

【译文】了解这棵树与周围环境的关系，你就可以预见它的未来。

【解析】本句主干句型为“It is time for sb. to do sth.”其中包括一个as引导的定语从句，修饰the world。破折号后为the world的同位语。同时破折号后的成分中含有一个where引导的定语从句，修饰one complete whole.

【译文】现在我们每个人都应该睁开双眼，看清这个世界的真实面貌——一个因果相循的完整集合体。

【解析】主句是“Two environmental issues are deforesting and global warming.”that引导一个定语从句，修饰主句的主语 issues.

【译文】我们认为最严重的两个环境问题是森林砍伐和全球变暖。

【解析】本句为复合句，主句是“The loss of trees upsets the ecosystem.”后面是由as引导的原因状语从句，而从句部分含有四个并列的动词不定式短语。

【译文】毁掉树木也就破坏了生态环境，因为树木可以维持表层土壤，保证干旱气候地区的降雨量，净化地下水，并将二氧化碳转化为氧气。

【解析】“allowing water to evaporate into the atmosphere”部分是现在分词做结果状语。

【译文】树木把水从地下带到地面，并让水蒸发到大气中。

【解析】which引导一个非限定性定语从句，先行词是rain。从句中又含有一个that引导的定语从句，修饰areas.

【译文】随后这些蒸发气体再化为雨水返回地面，这对天然的干旱地区是至关重要的。

【解析】resulting in the release of... 部分为现在分词短语做结果状语。

【译文】全球变暖的原因是燃烧石油等矿物燃料引



greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses then trap heat, resulting in warming of our atmosphere.

Dr. McKinley: Mr. Nacson, thanks for participating all the way from Australia! What do you suggest the readers of Awareness Magazine can do to help the environmental problem?

Leon Nacson: The simplest way to help the environment is not to impact on it. Tread as lightly as you can, take as little as possible, and put back as much as you can.

Dr. McKinley: What is your specific area of concern regarding the current and future state of the environment?

Leon Nacson: Air and water pollution are our Number One priorities. It is hard to understand that we are polluting the air we breathe and the water we drink. These are two elements that are not inexhaustible, and we must realize that once we reach the point of no return, there will be nothing left for future generations.

Dr. McKinley: Mr. Desai, what an honor it is to have this opportunity to interview you. Can you please share your wisdom with our readers and tell us where you see the environmental crisis heading?

Amrit Desai: We are not separate from the problem. We are the problem. We live divided lives. On one hand, we ask industries to support our greed for more and more conveniences, comfort and possessions. We have become addicted consumers, which causes industrial waste. At the same time, we ignore the connection between our demands and the exploitation of Mother Earth. When we are greedy for more than what we need for our well-being, we always abuse the resources of our body and the earth.

We are nurtured by the healthy condition of Mother Earth. In humans, if the mother is

起的,因为这会释放出温室气体进入大气。

【解析】resulting in warming of our atmosphere 为现在分词短语做结果状语。

【译文】二氧化碳和其他温室气体会聚积热量,最终造成全球气候变暖。

【解析】本句是 and 连接的两个并列分句,其中第一个分句里含有一个 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 elements;第二个分句中含有一个 that 引导的宾语从句,而此宾语从句又是复合句,含有 once 引导的条件状语从句。left for future generations 是过去分词做定语,修饰 nothing.

【译文】空气和水这两种物质并非取之不竭,我们必须认识到,一旦到了无可挽回的地步,我们的子孙就将一无所有。

【解析】which 引导的非限定性定语从句,其中 which 并非指代某个单词,而是指代主语全句,指这件事造成工业浪费。

【译文】我们沉溺于消费,造成工业浪费。

【解析】when 引导的时间状语从句,在从句部分又有一个 what 引导的名词性从句,做 than 的宾语。

【译文】生活已是十分优裕,我们却依然贪得无厌地索取,滥用我们自身和地球的资源。

ailing, the child suffers. We are the cause of the ailing planet and we are the victims.

Dr. McKinley: In closing, I thank all of the participants.

I have learned a great deal about what I can do as an individual to help the environment.

I hope these interviews encourage the readers of *Awareness Magazine* to **take action** and develop your own **strategy**. Too many of us just **sit back** and say "I'll let the experts deal with it." Meanwhile, we are killing the planet. My aim of this interview is to show how one person can make a difference. Thanks to all for offering your wisdom.

## 5. 写作特点

本文是一篇采访文。这类文章通常使用第一人称,有问有答,通过问答展开内容,而被采访者的观点是全文的重点。采访者通常在结尾处对受访者的观点进行总结。全文条理清晰,观点鲜明。

## 6. 词汇及短语解析

### 1) 词汇 (Vocabulary)

#### ◆ addicted

*adj.* liking to do or have something so much you do not want to stop 嗜好……的;上了……瘾的

例如: addicted to computer games/drugs 打游戏上瘾/吸毒成瘾

The girl is addicted to chocolate/shopping.

那个女孩酷爱巧克力/逛街。

【常见搭配】(be) addicted to... 对……上瘾

【记忆技巧】同根词: addiction *n.* 癖好; addictive *adj.* 上瘾的; addict *vt.* 使……上瘾; *n.* 成瘾的人

【六级真题】It was \_\_\_\_\_ that the restaurant discriminated against black customers. (2002年6月41题)

A. addicted B. alleged C. assaulted D. ascribed

【详细解答】答案 B。句意:这家饭店被指控为歧视黑人顾客。本题考察形近动词被动语态的辨析。addict 意为“使……上瘾”;allege 意为“宣称,声称”;assault 意为“攻击”;ascribe 意为“归因于”。结合全句的意思,我们可知本题应选 B。

#### ◆ atmosphere

*n.* ① the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth 大气,大气层

例如: The space shuttle will re-enter the Earth's atmosphere tomorrow morning.

太空船将于明晨再次进入大气层。

② air in or around a place 空气

例如: The atmosphere here is very stuffy in here—can we open a window?

这里的空气很闷——咱们能把窗户打开吗?

③ feeling in the mind that is created by a group of people or a place; mood 气氛;情绪