

大学英语 能力进阶教程

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前言

《大学英语能力进阶教程》根据教育部颁布的《大学英语教学指南》(最新版)以及《全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲》(2016年版)的精神设计和编写而成。选材力求多样化,知识性和趣味性兼顾,题材包括经济、外贸、体育、教育、历史、地理、日常生活以及社会问题等内容,着重培养和提高学生的阅读与写译能力。编者集思广益,力求通过本教程帮助学生解决英语学习和考试中暴露出来的语言知识、应用能力及应试技巧等方面的问题,以提高学生的英语综合能力,为以后实现语言交际、顺利通过英语等级考试等打下良好基础。

《大学英语能力进阶教程》针对《大学英语教学指南》(最新版)中提出的大学英语基础、提高、发展三个等级的教学目标设计而成,包含4册,其中第一、二册为大学英语四级难度,第三、四册为大学英语六级难度,各分册之间难度呼应,分工明确又互为补充,相辅相成。可供不同需求的学生使用,为实现不同等级的教学要求和教学目标提供了选择和保障。

各册内容安排

《大学英语能力进阶教程》每册书均包含10个单元,其中:

前5个单元包括技巧讲解和实例介绍、听力理解、阅读理解、写作、翻译、口语表达六大部分。具体安排如下:

1. Part I为大学英语四、六级考试技巧点拨。每单元均提供大学英语听、说、读、写、译的应试技巧讲解和点拨,并辅之以相关例子,针对性强,便于教师开展课堂教学,也利于学生掌握英语实践技巧。

2. Part II为听力理解,结合单词(短语)释义帮助学生掌握和运用听力技能。

3. Part III为阅读理解,包含一篇长文章和相关习题。在深度阅读理解内容方面,更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好语言基础,提升判断、推理和总结的语言能力,并且每篇选文均配有多项选择题,以测试和衡量学生对课文的理解能力与理解深度;在快速阅读理解内容方面,主要致力于培养学生的阅读速度,强调在单位时间内快速获取所需信息的能力,生词量力求控制在2%左右。

4. Part IV为写作,Part V为翻译。在写作、翻译内容方面,侧重于训练学生在概念和细节、文章的总体结构以及句子和段落关系的明确表达。

5. Part VI为口语表达。通过熟悉话题的训练,提升学生在陈述事实、理由和描述事件时表达个人意见、情感、观点的会话能力。

后5个单元为相应的辅助练习,依照最新的大学英语四、六级考试(笔试)样卷的题型,包括写作、听力训练、阅读理解、翻译四大部分,侧重考查学生综合技能掌握和运用情况。各单元试题间及每单元试题的题项间都考虑到知识的系统性、内容的针对性、题量的适度性、题型的代表性以及形式的多样性。

此外，书后附有10个单元的听力理解录音文字材料，可以满足教师教学以及不同层次学生听力训练的需要。

教学使用建议

《大学英语能力进阶教程》内容丰富，习题多样，在使用时可以根据实际教学情况及因材施教的原则，适当选择教学内容。建议每单元安排2课时，可以根据教学计划安排面授精讲、自主学习和平时测试等内容。

大学英语听、说、读、写、译技巧讲解和点拨贯穿4册书,其中,第一、二册为大学英语四级难度技巧讲解和点拨;第三、四册为大学英语六级难度技巧讲解和点拨。教师可以根据教学需要适当选择讲解内容。

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由于时间仓促，书中不足之处在所难免，敬请各位专家、读者批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1

Part I 六级考试技巧点拨——词汇理解

词汇理解文章长度在260词左右，测试题型为选词填空，只占分值比例的5%。该题型要求考生阅读一篇隐去若干词汇的短文，然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空，使短文复原。该部分答题时间8分钟左右较为合理。

【解题思路】

1. 浏览全文，熟悉文章大致内容和上下文。
2. 迅速将词库中的单词按照词性分类，即名词、动词、形容词和副词。名词要注意其单复数；动词要注意它是动词原形还是分词形式，是及物动词还是不及物动词；形容词和副词则要注意是否为比较级或最高级，对词库中的单词进行分类时应注意一词多性，如有些单词既是名词又是动词，有些动词的分词也可以充当形容词。
3. 仔细阅读全文，利用上下文，边读边做。
4. 完成选词填空后，快速通读一遍全文，看整篇文章是否通顺流畅。

词汇理解的4个解题技巧

一、利用固定搭配

英语中的固定搭配通常是动词、名词、形容词与介词(或副词)构成的词组，搭配中的介词或副词通常是含义简单的虚词，如to, in, for, about, up, above等，通常可起到提示考点的作用。

【六级样题】

If we allow our offspring to believe carnal reading is all there is — if we don't open the door to spiritual reading, through an early _____ on discipline and practice — we will have _____ them of an enjoyable experience they would not otherwise encounter.

【解析】①an提示第一个空格需填入名词，且能与on搭配。名词库 attachment, insistence, intimate, petition中，insistence“坚持”符合要求，指通过早期坚持训练和实践。attachment通常与to/for搭配，故排除。②根据句子语义可判断第二个空格前的have为助动词，空格处需

填入动词的过去分词。句子的大意是:如果我们没有给后代打开精神阅读之门,他们就无法领略这种愉悦的体验。动词库 *acquired, cheated, engaged, petition, swayed* 中,只有 *cheated* 可与空格后的 *them of* 构成固定搭配 *cheat sb. of sth.*, 语法及语义上符合要求。*engaged* 常与 *in* 搭配, *petition* 不是过去分词,其他动词不能后接 *sb. of sth.*, 故排除。

二、确定词汇的语义色彩——积极意义或消极意义

确定词汇的积极意义或消极意义包括两方面:①根据上下文辨认空格处需要积极意义还是消极意义的词汇;②辨认词库中的词汇是积极意义还是消极意义。上下文常会提供线索,表明考点说的是事物的优点、优势还是缺点、劣势,据此判断填入空格处的单词应包含积极意义还是消极意义。再到词库中寻找相应词义色彩的词,就可以缩小寻找范围,节省答题时间。

【例题】

The classroom offers opportunities for children to replace angry, violent behaviors with _____, peaceful ones.

【解析】不定式 to replace... ones 中包含固定搭配 replace... with...，由此判断 angry, violent behaviors 应与_____ peaceful ones 形成对比关系。空格处需填入与 peaceful 并列且具有积极意义的形容词或分词。形容词库 comprehensive, cooperative, entire 中，只有 cooperative 具有积极意义，为本题答案。

三、运用上下文的逻辑语义关系

完整的语篇包含严密的逻辑，句子间的逻辑关系包括并列关系、对比和比较关系、因果关系、列举关系、补充递进关系、让步与转折关系等。理清上下句的逻辑关系，即抓住考点前后句子的意思，是判断空格处缺失的词汇的主要利器。

【六级样题】

When readers are enjoying the experience the most, the pace of their reading _____ slows. The combination of fast, fluent decoding of words and slow, unhurried progress on the page gives deep readers time to enrich their reading with reflection and analysis.

【解析】when引导时间状语从句，空格所在部分为主句，空格位于主句主语和谓语中间，应为副词修饰谓语 slows。根据下文的“进度从容不迫 (unhurried progress)”、“给深入阅读的读者充实阅读的时间 (gives deep readers time to enrich their reading)”可判断，空格所在句说的是阅读速度减慢。Actually “实际上”符合句意，起强调作用。副词库中的 scarcely 表否定含义，不符合上下语义，故排除。

四、利用词汇的复现或同现关系

词汇复现,指某一词汇以原词、同义词、近义词、概括词成其他形式重复出现在语篇中,语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系达到相互衔接、意义统一完整。因此,考点所要求填写的单

词往往在上下文出现。注意答案通常不会是原词复现。

词汇同现，指的是意义相关的词汇同时出现在同一语篇当中，构成以某一话题为中心的词汇链。因此，解题过程中发现词库中与文章主题毫无关联的选项，便可立刻排除，缩小选择范围。

【例题】

The children, after learning to resolve connects, took on the role of peacemakers. The Children's Movement for Peace in Colombia was even *nominated* (提名) for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998. Groups of children _____ as peacemakers studied human rights and poverty issues in Colombia, eventually forming a group with five other schools in Bogota known as The Schools of Peace.

【解析】原文讨论的是在战乱国家要教导孩子“充当” peacemakers，上文第3句指出这些“充当” peacemakers的孩子要学习的内容。空格处应填入形容词或分词，与 as peacemakers 一起修饰 groups of children，作其后置定语。动词库中现在分词 acting 符合语法和语义要求，acting as 与上文 took on the role of 在语义上呼应。

【例题】

The World Centers of Compassion for Children International call attention to children's rights and how to help the _____ of war.

【解析】原文主要讨论如何帮助处于战乱国家的孩子，与“战乱”相关的词汇有 war, conflict, violence, suffer, victims 等，根据空格所在句的内容，利用词汇的同现关系，可以判断名词库 images, information, projects, role, technology 和 victims 中，victims 最符合此处语境。

Part II Listening

Section A

New Words

consultancy	n.	咨询公司；顾问工作
Belgian	n.	比利时人
catastrophe	n.	灾难；大祸；惨败
contract	n.	合同；婚约
loom	v.	阴森地逼近；隐约地出现
Viking	n.	北欧海盗

7. A) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.
 B) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.
 C) The entire European coastline will be submerged.
 D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.
8. A) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.
 B) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.
 C) People cannot get around without using boats.
 D) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.

Section B

New Words

rehearse	v.	排练, 排演
jury	n.	陪审团; 评判委员会
trial	n.	试验; 审讯; 磨炼
syndrome	n.	综合症状
adolescence	n.	青春期
hormone	n.	[生化] 激素, 荷尔蒙
diabetes	n.	糖尿病; 多尿症

Proper Names

Stanford University	斯坦福大学
Texas	得克萨斯州(美国州名)

Exercise Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Section C

New Words

regulatory	<i>adj.</i>	管理的；控制的
chronically	<i>adv.</i>	长期地；慢性地
proportion	<i>n.</i>	比例；部分；面积；均衡
intervene	<i>v.</i>	干涉；调停
perspective	<i>n.</i>	观点；远景；透视图
currency	<i>n.</i>	货币，通货
groan	<i>n.</i>	呻吟声
demography	<i>n.</i>	人口统计学
slum	<i>n.</i>	贫民窟
overlap	<i>n.</i>	复叠，互搭
infrastructure	<i>n.</i>	基础；基础结构
illiterate	<i>n.</i>	文盲
fertility	<i>n.</i>	多产；肥沃；丰饶
gut	<i>n.</i>	肠子；内脏

Phrases and Expressions

baby boomer	生育高峰期出生的人
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Proper Names

Sweden	瑞典
<i>Financial Times</i>	《金融时报》

Exercise Lectures/Talks

Directions: In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks by some questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

- B) Extinction of rare species.
C) Chronic hunger.
D) Environmental deterioration.

Part III Reading

New Words

derail	<i>v.</i>	使脱轨; 使离开正常进程
transition	<i>n.</i>	过渡; 转变
incentive	<i>n.</i>	动机; 刺激
irreversible	<i>adj.</i>	不可挽回的; 不能倒转的
devastate	<i>v.</i>	破坏; 压倒
fiscal	<i>adj.</i>	财政的
deplete	<i>v.</i>	耗尽; 使枯竭
advent	<i>n.</i>	到来; 出现
Iranian	<i>n. & adj.</i>	伊朗人; 伊朗语; 伊朗的
displacement	<i>n.</i>	取代; 位移
substitute	<i>n.</i>	代用品; 代替者
scenario	<i>n.</i>	方案; 情节; 剧本; 设想
Egyptian	<i>adj. & n.</i>	埃及的; 埃及人
Mediterranean	<i>n. & adj.</i>	地中海; 地中海的
unleash	<i>v.</i>	发动; 解开皮带放开
hydro	<i>n.</i>	水疗医院

innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

- [B] Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition. Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change. That approach also offers fiscal benefits.
- [C] Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that “the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices”. The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields — which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost — are depleted. In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.
- [D] Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of *shale* (页岩) oil, point to a “low for long” scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.
- [E] Natural gas and coal — also fossil fuels — have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China.
- [F] Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and *geothermal* (地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its

primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.

- [G] Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels — 30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.
- [H] Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.
- [I] The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.
- [J] Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest *EL Nino* (厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that EL Nino events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.
- [K] Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially legally-binding agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.
- [L] The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign

countries.

- [M] Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, spurring the refinement of existing technologies and the development of new ones. And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.
- [N] Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the *collateral* (附带的) costs.
- [O] The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.
26. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.
 27. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 28. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.
 29. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.
 30. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.
 31. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.
 32. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.
 33. Even major fossil exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.
 34. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.
 35. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.