

王忠樑 主编

# 涉外大学英语泛读教程 辅导用书

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俞松禄 冶虹 李庄前 编写



世界图书出版公司

王忠櫟 主编

# 涉外大学英语泛读教程

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## 前 言

《涉外大学英语泛读教程》是根据教育部颁发的大学英语教学大纲编写的系列教材,辅导用书是整套教材的一部分。本书突出词汇,紧扣大纲对词汇的要求,第一册共有生词 800 个。由于教材中 A 课文的四级词汇没有列表注明,辅导书不仅列表,配以音标、例句,较详细地说明其用法及词源,有利于举一反三;还配有五个多样性练习,主、客观题并重,通过反复练习来帮助学生记忆,运用所学的单词。B 和 C 课文在原教材中不列出词汇表,目的是防止学生养成一遇生词,就看词汇表、查词典的习惯,阅读过程是通过联想、分析、探索达到理解的过程。查生词有碍于阅读的连贯性。如果学生生词确实过多,不妨先背一下词汇,再阅读。切忌边阅读边查词典,影响阅读速度和信息处理。本书对文章中的难点略加注释,并配有练习,以利巩固。

本书由杉达大学王忠樑主编;俞松禄、冶虹、李庄前等教师编写,并承蒙王亨时先生拨冗审阅,本书在编写过程中,还得到许多同仁的热情支持,在此表示衷心感谢,有错之处,请不吝赐教。

编 者

2000 年 3 月

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## Unit One

### Passage A The Father of Mickey Mouse (I)

#### Section One Proper Names

1. Mickey Mouse /'mɪki maʊs/ 米老鼠
2. Walter Disney /'wɔ:ltə 'dɪznɪ/ 沃尔特·迪斯尼(1901 - 1966, 美国动画片作家及制片人, 创作以米老鼠、唐老鸭等为主角的系列短片和《白雪公主》、《木偶奇遇记》等故事片, 1959 年创建迪斯尼乐园)
3. Chicago /ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ/ 芝加哥
4. Kansas City /'kænzəs 'sɪti/ 堪萨斯城
5. Chicago Academy of Fine Arts 芝加哥美术学院
6. Hollywood /'holiʊd/ 好莱坞(美国加利福尼亚州西南部城市洛杉矶的一部分, 在北郊, 美国电影业中心)
7. The Disney Version 迪斯尼改编本
8. Snow White 白雪公主

#### Section Two Vocabulary

1. **audience** /'ɔ:diəns/ *n.* the people listening to or watching a performance, speech, television show, etc. 观众, 听众; 读者  
eg. The audience was/were enjoying every minute of the show. 观众自始至终欣赏着这次演出。  
That book has a large audience. 那本书有广大的读者。
2. **creat** /kri:'eɪt/ *v.* produce (something new); cause (something new) to exist 创造, 创建; 引起, 产生  
eg. They created a new city where there was only desert be-

fore. 他们在从前只是一片沙漠的地方建起了一座新城市。

The wealth of society is created by the laboring people.  
社会财富由劳动人民创造。

The new plans created quite a stir. 新的计划引起一阵不小的骚动。

3. **character** /'kærəktə/ *n.* ① the qualities which make a person, thing, place, etc., different from another; nature (人的)性格,品质;(事物的)特征,特性

eg. He is a man of noble character. 他是一位品质高尚的人。

The soil here is of a different character from that in the mountains. 这里的土壤性质与山区土壤性质完全不同。

- ② a person in a book, play, etc. (书、戏剧等的)人物,角色

eg. Ah Q is the principal character in one of Lu Xun's novels. 阿 Q 是鲁迅一部小说中的主人公。

4. **interrupt** /,ɪntə'rʌpt/ *v.* to break the flow of (something continuous) 打断,打扰;中止,阻碍

eg. A knock at the door interrupted his concentration. 敲门声打断了他的专心思考。

Traffic was interrupted by the heavy snow. 交通被大雪阻断。

5. **garage** /'gærɑ:dʒ/ *n.* a building in which motor vehicles can be kept; a place where cars can be repaired 车库;汽车修理厂

eg. We are looking for a house with a garage. 我们在找一所带有车库的房子。

He has taken his car to the garage nearby to have the engine repaired. 他把汽车送到附近的修理厂去修理

引擎。

6. **possibility** /ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/ *n.* ① the state of being possible 可能(性);可能的事

eg. They are considering the possibility that the fire was started intentionally. 他们在考虑有人纵火的可能性。

There is a strong possibility that he won't be back by the weekend. 他周末不回来的可能性很大。

- ② potentiality [常用复]发展前途,潜在价值

eg. My new house has great possibilities. 我的新房子有很大的潜在价值。

7. **impress** /ɪmˈpres/ *v.* ① to fill (someone) with admiration 给……深刻的印象

eg. I was very impressed by/with what's happening. 目前所发生的事给我很深的印象。

- ② to make the importance of something clear to someone 使铭记

eg. We should impress on the young people that pride goes before a fall. 我们应该让年轻人牢记骄者必败。

8. **screen** /skri:n/ *n.* ① a surface on which a movie is shown 银幕

eg. She first appeared on the screen ten years ago. 她于10年前首次上银幕。

- ② an upright frame used as a small movable wall for dividing a room, protecting people from view, etc. 屏风,遮帘

eg. A screen separated the living room from the dining room. 一扇屏风把起居室与餐室分隔开来。

We have screens on the windows to keep flies out. 我们在窗户上装了纱窗,不让苍蝇飞进来。

9. **view** /vju:/ *n.* ① a personal opinion or belief about something 看法,见解,观点



eg. What are your views on higher education in China? 你对中国高等教育的看法如何?

② something seen from a particular place 风景, 景色

eg. There is no view from my bedroom window except of some factory chimneys. 从我卧室往窗外看, 除了几个工厂的烟囱外, 什么景色也没有。

v. to examine; to consider 察看; 看待

eg. They viewed his actions as unnecessary. 他们认为他的行动是不必要的。

10. **creature** /'kri:tʃə/ *n.* an animal of some kind; a person when considered in a particular way 动物; 生物; 人

eg. the wild creatures of the woods 林中的飞禽走兽

The poor creature has had a hard life. 这位可怜的人一直过着艰苦的生活。

11. **laughter** /'lɑ:ftə/ *n.* the act or sound of laughing [不可数] 笑, 笑声

eg. I could hear his laughter even in the next room. 我即使在隔壁房间也能听到他的笑声。

She burst into laughter. 她忍不住笑了。

12. **accompany** /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* ① to go with, as on a journey 陪伴, 陪同

eg. She asked me to accompany her to the dinner party. 她请我陪她去参加宴会。

② to happen or exist at the same time as 伴随, 和……一起发生

eg. Thunder usually accompanies lightning. 雷声通常伴随着闪电。

③ to make supporting music for 为……伴奏

eg. He accompanied the singer at/on the piano. 他为歌唱家

作钢琴伴奏。

13. **version** /'vɜːʃən/ *n.* a translation; one person's account of an event 版本,译本,改写本;说法

eg. I've read the Chinese version of the novel. 我读过这本小说的中译本。

The two newspapers gave very different versions of what had happened. 两份报纸对所发生的事说法很不一致。

14. **generation** /ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən/ *n.* ① a single stage in the development of a family [可数]一代(人)

eg. Our generation has seen a lot of changes. 我们这一代人目睹了许多的变化。

② the act or action of generating [不可数]产生,发生

eg. Water may be used for the generation of electricity. 水可以用来发电。

15. **uncertainty** /ˌʌn'sɜːtəntɪ/ *n.* ① unsureness [不可数]不确定,不稳定,难以预料

eg. The uncertainty of her answer made me suspicious. 她的回答不肯定,令我怀疑。

② something that is uncertain [可数]不确定的事物

eg. Whether she comes is still an uncertainty. 她来不来还不太确定。

16. **fortunately** /'fɔːtʃənətli/ *ad.* by good chance; luckily 幸运地,幸亏

eg. Fortunately for the latecomer, the train was late, too. 迟到者真幸运,火车也晚点了。

17. **adventure** /əd'ventʃə/ *n.* ① excitement, as in a journey or activity; risk [不可数]冒险,冒险活动

eg. He has a spirit of adventure. 他具有冒险精神。

② a journey, experience, etc., that is strange, exciting and often dangerous [可数]冒险的经历,奇遇

eg. He wrote a book about his adventures on the island. 他写了一本书,描述他在那个岛上的奇遇。

### Section Three Phrases and Expressions

1. be popular with      be favored by; be well liked by 受……欢迎的, 受……喜欢的

eg. He is very popular with/among the students. 他很受学生的欢迎。

2. for a time      for a short period 一段时间

eg. He lived for a time in Spain in his childhood. 他小时候曾在西班牙生活过一段时间。

注意 *time* 的其他搭配:

at no time 从不;绝不      at times 有时,间或

at one time 曾经,一度;同时      in no time 立即,马上

for the time being 眼下,暂时      once upon a time 从前

in time 及时;不迟      on time 按时;准时

3. make up one's mind      reach a decision 下定决心,打定主意

eg. She made up her mind not to stay there any longer. 她下定决心不再在那儿呆下去了。

4. set up ① to establish (an organization, business, etc.) 创立,建立

eg. The government has set up a committee to inquire into the problem. 政府已成立一个委员会调查这个问题。

② to raise into position 竖起,架起,建造

eg. Roadblocks were set up by the police to catch the escaped prisoner. 警察设置路障抓捕逃犯。

5. around the world      all over the world 世界各地

eg. Leaders from around the world will have a meeting in this city next week. 来自世界各地的领导人将于下周在本市开会。

6. complain about      to speak in an unhappy, annoyed, dissatisfied way  
抱怨,发牢骚

eg. The neighbors complained to the police about the noise.  
邻居们向警方投诉噪音问题。

7. go around/round      ① to spread (疾病、消息)传播

eg. There's a rumor going around that you are going to Canada.  
传闻你要去加拿大。

② to be enough for everyone 足够分配

eg. There are not enough desks to go around/round in the classroom.  
教室里书桌不够用。

## Section Four Word Study Exercises

I. For each word in Column A, select a word from Column B that is similar in meaning:

A	B
gain	serious
hurt	imagine
guess	work
grave	injure
labour	obtain
nation	sport
obvious	know
journey	country
recognize	clear
game	trip

II. Follow the example and complete the sentences below:

Example: This statement is *true*.

Its \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be questioned. (truth)

1. It makes good *sense* to bring an umbrella today; it's going to rain.  
She acted \_\_\_\_\_ and brought her umbrella.
2. I need some *advice* with my problem.  
He said it was \_\_\_\_\_ for me to go to college.
3. Do you have any *evidence* that he stole the watch?  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ that he did it.
4. I can *manage* to do all my work in three hours.  
My teacher gives a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of homework.
5. I have many *thoughts* about your birthday.  
How \_\_\_\_\_ of you to remember my birthday!
6. John is in *failing* health and can't go to work.  
His \_\_\_\_\_ to pay rents on time will cause him lots of trouble.
7. Farmers can't produce much food on *poor* land.  
And therefore they live in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He is a poor *talker*.  
And his wife is quite cheerful and \_\_\_\_\_.

**III . Study the following words which are formed from the same root of -cept- meaning (拿, 取) in Chinese:**

except      accept      concept      deceptive      deception  
intercept      percept      acceptable      acceptance      susceptible

Now complete the sentences with the above words in their proper forms:

1. "New \_\_\_\_\_ English" is popular in China.
2. Obviously that was his \_\_\_\_\_ conduct.
3. The suggestion you made at the meeting is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. An illegal shipment of arms was \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.
5. He is an excellent teacher \_\_\_\_\_ that he speaks too fast.
6. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my thanks for your timely help.
7. Parents must show by example as well as \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Do you think he is a \_\_\_\_\_ fellow?  
9. My friend was thrilled by his \_\_\_\_\_ into the famous university.  
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the magician's audience was almost complete.

**IV. Choose the best answer from A, B, C and D for each sentence:**

1. I'm sure that you'll certainly succeed if you \_\_\_\_\_ trying.  
A. make up                                      B. make for  
C. keep on                                       D. keep off
2. \_\_\_\_\_ his appearance, he must be from Australia.  
A. Judged by                                    B. Judging from  
C. As for                                         D. As to
3. I agree with him \_\_\_\_\_ but not entirely.  
A. to some extent                              B. to some point  
C. in an extent                                  D. at a point
4. We plant and care for trees \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits they give us.  
A. on behalf of                                  B. in honor of  
C. in proportion to                             D. in return for
5. The hospital is quite different from \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
A. that it was                                    B. what it was  
C. which was                                    D. it was
6. Industrial production in this country has increased \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.  
A. extremely                                     B. strikingly  
C. largely                                         D. considerably
7. Next year a great \_\_\_\_\_ of workers will be transferred to the new oil field.  
A. part    B. number  
C. deal    D. amount
8. Mother requested that the children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early on week

nights.

A. must go

B. can go

C. go

D. went

9. The stadium will provide more opportunities \_\_\_\_\_ students.

A. by

B. with

C. among

D. for

10. Like \_\_\_\_\_ other language skills, reading requires practice.

A. the most of

B. most of the

C. the some

D. some of

**V. Identify the one that is incorrect:**

1. My classmate lives in a small town in central China, a quiet town which  
A B

I would like to live myself.  
C D

2. It was not until the 18th century that man realizes that the brain controlled our thinking.  
A B C D

3. In the early morning, the first thing that both my brother and me did was to go to see the presents.  
A B C D

4. The number of sugar that Americans consume does not vary significantly from year to year according to a recent report.  
A B C D

5. Our guide told us that it was the very place that the first PLA unit crossed the Yangtze in 1949.  
A B C D

6. It seems to me that some students are not used to speak English in first-language situation.  
A B C D

## VI. Put the following Chinese sentences into English:

1. 谁创造了这个可爱的卡通人物?
2. 长途开车前往,虽然麻烦一点却值得。
3. 如果这部电影果真失败,他就会失去一切。
4. 战争后,他回到家乡在一家制作卡通片的公司上班。
5. 卡通制作很贵,但他喜欢。
6. 每年有更多的汽车生产出来,街道越来越拥挤。

### Passage B

#### New Words

- 1. runway      *n.* specially prepared surface along which aircraft take off and land 机场的跑道
2. crew      *n.* (*collective noun*) all the persons working on a ship, aircraft, train, etc. 全体船员,全体机务人员(飞机),一队(一组)工作人员(火车)
- 3. flap      *n.* ① (sound of a) flapping blow or movement 拍打声  
② (*informal*) a state of excited anxiety [非正式] 激动,慌乱,焦急
- v.* ① to wave sth. large and soft or move slowly up and down or backwards and forwards, usu. making a noise 使摆动(拍动,飘动)  
② (of a usu. large bird) fly (大鸟)飞翔  
③ (*informal*) to be in a state of excited anxiety [非正式] 焦急



- flapjack      *n.* ① a pancake cooked in a pan on top of the fire  
煎饼, 烤饼  
② [BrE] a mixture of oats and other things  
baked into a sweet cake [英]燕麦甜烤饼
4. roar      *n.* a deep loud continuing sound 怒吼声, 咆哮声, 呼啸声  
*v.* ① to give a roar 怒吼, 咆哮, 呼啸  
② [out] to say or express loudly or with force 高声说出, 大声表示  
③ to laugh long and loudly [非正式]大笑, 狂笑, 哄笑  
④ (of a child) to cry noisily [非正式](小孩子)号啕大哭
- roaring      *adv. adj.* to a very great degree 非常地/的
- 5. retract      *v.* ① take back or withdraw; take back a statement  
收回; 收回声明  
② draw in or back 缩回; 缩入
6. panel      *n.* ① a separate four-side division of the surface of a  
door, wall, or other structure (门、墙等的)嵌板  
② a board on which controls or instruments of  
various kinds are fixed 控制板, 操纵板, 仪表板  
③ a group of people with special skills who are  
chosen to perform a particular service 被挑选  
进行某种服务的有特别技能的一组人
- 7. ceiling      *n.* top inner surface of a room 屋顶
- \* 8. altitude      *n.* height, especially above sea-level 高度; 海拔
9. approach      *n.* a way of getting in; a method of doing something