

新编大学英语

自学辅导用书

主 编 王秀珍
副主编 熊敦礼 刘国政



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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(第二册)

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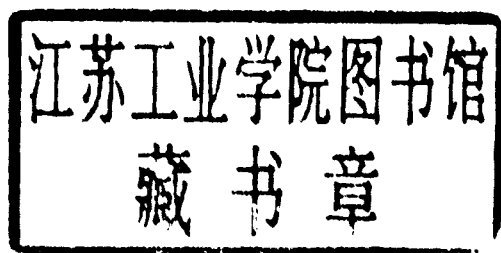
副主编 熊敦礼 刘国政

编 委 (按姓氏笔画排列)

李圣重 李 菁 罗良功

袁 荣 董元兴 谭书亚

熊敦礼



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主编: 王秀珍

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前 言

为了帮助同学们更好地学习《新编大学英语》这套教材,湖北省大学外语教学研究会组织湖北省部分高等院校教学经验丰富的教师编写了这套丛书。

本套丛书作为《新编大学英语》配套的学生学习辅导用书,根据《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)的要求,本着“以学生为主体”的原则,对教材中所涉及的相关知识点,进行重点释义,以便让学生更好地学习和掌握该教材。而且,学生在学习语言知识的同时,能大幅度地提高自己的听、说、读、写、译等语言应用能力。本套丛书既注意到综合能力的提高,又突出了考试的训练,使学生为今后参加各类考试打下坚实的基础。

本套丛书共有4分册。本分册是与教材第2册配套的第2分册,共有12单元。每单元分为9个部分。

- I. Brief Introduction: 主要针对每单元的主题给出中英简介。
- II. Tips for Oral Practice: 提出口语活动中所需的语言材料: Words and Expressions、Idioms and Quotations 以及 Patterns。
- III. Vocabulary and Notes for In-Class Listening: 对学生在课内听力中感到困难的单词进行注音、释义及词性说明;对一些词组和语言难点进行解释,以帮助同学们扫除语言障碍,提高听力水平。
- IV. Background Knowledge: 针对课内外各篇阅读材料给出简明的背景知识。
- V. Key Words and Expressions: 根据《大学英语教学大纲》中的四级词汇表,将阅读材料中的重点词汇逐一注出词性并释义,列出派生词、反义词、同义或近义词,给出搭配及构词法,并适当举例说明。
- VI. Explanations to the Language Points: 对课文中出现的难点和重点,进行较为详尽的解释。
- VII. Additional Exercises: 针对《大纲》及教材对教学的要求,编出了相关测试题供同学们课后进行自主练习。
- VIII. Key to Exercises and Explanations: 对听力、课内外阅读及自编练习给出了较为详尽的答案和讲解(包括听力的文字材料)。
- IX. Translation to the Reading Passages: 对课内及课外阅读材料给出了参考译文。

本书在编写过程中得到《新编大学英语》主编、浙江大学应惠兰教授无私的大力帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢和敬意。

鉴于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者
2002年2月

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Unit 1 Food

I. Brief Introduction

人们对食物的看法会受到文化、家庭背景、所掌握的营养学知识以及饮食习惯这些因素的影响。世界不同地域的人,其饮食各有不同,对食物也有着各自的偏爱。但是,不论人们吃什么或者偏爱什么食物,都有一个共识,那就是人每天的食物应能为其生长发育和健康,为保证其有足够的体力和精力进行各种日常活动而提供必不可少的营养和能量。

The views on food are influenced by culture, family background, knowledge of the science of nutrition, and eating habits. People in different areas of the world eat different kinds of things and have a preference for certain foods. But, no matter what they eat or what they prefer to eat, they all agree that the food they have every day should provide the necessary nutrients and energy for their growth, health, and daily activities.

II. Tips for Oral Practice

1. Words and Expressions

moral *n.* 寓意

Vegetable:

broccoli *n.* 花椰菜

cauliflower *n.* 花菜

potato *n.* 土豆

tomato *n.* 番茄

bean *n.* 豆

cucumber *n.* 黄瓜

pumpkin *n.* 南瓜

cabbage *n.* 卷心菜

eggplant *n.* 茄子

spinach *n.* 菠菜

Fruit:

apple *n.* 苹果

grape *n.* 葡萄

mango *n.* 芒果

peach *n.* 桃

strawberry *n.* 草莓

banana *n.* 香蕉

lemon *n.* 柠檬

orange *n.* 橙子

plum *n.* 李子

watermelon *n.* 西瓜

cherry *n.* 樱桃

lychee *n.* 荔枝

pear *n.* 梨

pineapple *n.* 菠萝

Meat:

bacon *n.* 熏猪肉

lamb *n.* 小羊肉

venison *n.* 鹿肉

beef *n.* 牛肉

mutton *n.* 羊肉

veal *n.* 小牛肉

ham *n.* 火腿

pork *n.* 猪肉

Cereal:

barley *n.* 大麦

oat *n.* 燕麦

maize *n.* 玉米

rice *n.* 大米

millet *n.* 小米

wheat *n.* 小麦

Others:

butter <i>n.</i> 黄油	bread <i>n.</i> 面包	cheese <i>n.</i> 奶酪
cake <i>n.</i> 蛋糕	cookie <i>n.</i> 饼干	egg <i>n.</i> 鸡蛋
fish <i>n.</i> 鱼	fowl <i>n.</i> 禽肉	noodle <i>n.</i> 面条
pie <i>n.</i> 馅饼	pudding <i>n.</i> 布丁	seafood <i>n.</i> 海鲜
steamed rolls 花卷	toast <i>n.</i> 吐司	

Drink:

beer <i>n.</i> 啤酒	coffee <i>n.</i> 咖啡	cocoa <i>n.</i> 热可可
cola <i>n.</i> 可乐	coke <i>n.</i> 可口可乐	cocktail <i>n.</i> 鸡尾酒
fat <i>n.</i> 脂肪	juice <i>n.</i> 果汁	liquor <i>n.</i> 酒
lemonade <i>n.</i> 柠檬汽水	milk <i>n.</i> 牛奶	pop <i>n.</i> 汽水
porridge <i>n.</i> 粥	soda <i>n.</i> 苏打水	tea <i>n.</i> 茶
wine <i>n.</i> 葡萄酒	mineral water 矿泉水	
nutritious <i>adj.</i> 有营养的	unhealthy <i>adj.</i> 对健康有害的	
lack of vegetable 缺乏蔬菜		
a wider variety of foods 更加丰富多样的食物		
providing vitamins and minerals 提供维生素和矿物质		

2. Idioms and Quotations

Diet cures more than the doctor. 饮食治病胜于医生。
Gluttony kills more than the sword. 暴食比利剑更容易致人于死地。
An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一天一个苹果,无须求医看病。
Eating and drinking takes away one's stomach. 少吃多滋味,多吃坏肠胃。
Enough is as good as a feast. 食不过量。
Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. 吃饭要随意,饮酒要适度。
Every man to his own taste. 人各有所好。
Appetite comes with eating. 胃口越吃越开。
Bread is the staff of life. 民以食为天。

3. Patterns

I think the diet of the English boy is healthy/unhealthy. 我认为英国男孩的饮食是健康的/不健康的。
The English boy eats too much sugar. 英国男孩吃糖吃得太多。
The diet of a 10-year-old English boy is quite different from that of a 10-year-old Chinese boy. 10岁的英国男孩与10岁的中国男孩的饮食有很大差异。
The Chinese boy eats less than the English boy. 中国男孩比英国男孩吃得要少一些。
I usually have a steamed roll and some porridge for breakfast. 我早餐通常吃一个花卷喝点粥。
I suggest that you should have some fruit every day. 我建议你每天吃点水果。
You'd better drink some milk every day. 你最好每天喝牛奶。
Don't eat too much meat! Eat more vegetables! 不要吃太多肉! 多吃点蔬菜!

III. Vocabulary and Notes for In-Class Listening

Listening I

grapefruit/'greɪfrʊ:t/ *n.* 西柚
canned /kænd/ *adj.* (食物)罐装的
bacon/'beɪkən/ *n.* 咸猪肉,熏猪肉
toast/təʊst/ *n.* 烤面包片,吐司
marmalade/'mɑ:məleɪd/ *n.* 果酱
preserves /prɪ'zɜ:vz/ *n.* (一般用复数)果酱
And is it tea or coffee? 来点茶还是咖啡?

Listening II

sleek /sli:k/ *adj.* (皮毛)柔软发亮的
passion/'pæʃn/ *n.* 强烈的感情,激情
counter /'kaʊntə/ *n.* 柜台
cardboard /'kɑ:dbɔ:d/ *n.* 硬纸板盒
plastic/'plæstɪk/ *adj.* 塑料的
container/kən'teɪnə/ *n.* 容器
tight-fitting /taɪt'fɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 盖很严实的
drive-in/'draɪvɪn/ *adj.* 可驾车进去的,免下车的
Mexican/'meksɪkən/ *adj.* 墨西哥的
Italian/ɪ'tæljən/ *adj.* 意大利的
menu/'menju:/ *n.* 菜单
microphone /'maɪkrəfəʊn/ *n.* 传声器,话筒,麦克风
trash/træʃ/ *n.* 垃圾
refill /rɪ'fɪl/ *v.* 再填,再注满
What can I get you folks? 各位想来点什么?
This friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. 这种友好是很自然的,并不完全是因为希望得到多一点小费。

Listening III

sleek /sli:k/ *adj.* (皮毛)柔软发亮的
bun/bʌn/ *n.* 小圆面包
mutter /'mʌtə/ *n.* 咕哝,嘀咕
chips/tʃɪps/ *n.* [pl.]油煎土豆片
fresh/freʃ/ *adj.* 新得到的,新供应的
fry/fraɪ/ *v.* 炸,煎
tin/tɪn/ *n.* 锡
copper/'kɒpə/ *n.* 铜

IV. Background Knowledge

Food and Culture

All individuals must eat to survive—but what people eat, when they eat, and the manner in which they eat are all patterned by culture. No society views everything in its environment that is edible and might provide nourishment as food: certain edibles are ignored, but others are tabooed. These food taboos may be so strong that just the thought of eating forbidden foods can cause an individual to feel ill. A Hindu vegetarian would feel this way about eating any kind of meat, an American about eating dogs, and a Moslem or orthodox Jew about eating pork. The taboo on eating human flesh is probably the most universal of all food taboos. Human flesh may be a source of protein, but it is not one that most humans are willing to use.

The Menu

Menu is a detailed list of the foods served at a meal or of the foods available at a restaurant. This is a traditional definition of menu. However, with the development of the menu, it has begun to play an important role in becoming the part of the business strategy, documentation of people's love of eating out, a good way of advertising. To some extent, it's menu that promotes the development of restaurant business. Because food habits vary in the world, the menu in different cultures presents the foods in different ways. Typically the western-style menu classifies the foods into the following categories: appetizer / starter, entrée / main course, dessert and drinks.

The Nutrients in Food

Eating habits change from generation to generation. Before scientist learned about vitamins and other elements of food, people believed in eating large quantities of food. Since the food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health, today people are concerned so much about a balanced diet, which places emphasis on variety in food and nutrition. Most nutrition experts today would recommend a balanced diet containing elements of all foods, largely because of our need for sufficient nutrition. A nutritious diet provides us with vitamins, minerals, and calories. Such a diet must include a variety of foods from each of the major food groups: fruits and vegetables; enriched breads, cereals, and grain products; meats, eggs, and dry peas and beans; and milk, cheese, and other dairy products.

V. Key Words and Expressions

apparently *adv.* 看来,似乎;显然地

e.g. He was standing by the window, apparently quite calm and relaxed.

他站在窗户旁,看起来很平静很放松。

e. g. Apparently she has been living quite a while with them.

她显然已经跟他们一块儿住了很长时间了。

近义词: seemingly

appropriate *adj.* 适当的,恰当的

e. g. Casual clothes are not appropriate for a formal wedding.

在正式的婚礼上穿便服是不适当的。

e. g. I will tell you the truth at the appropriate time. 我会在适当的时候把实情告诉你。

派生词: appropriateness *n.* 适当

近义词: right, proper, correct, suitable, fitting

反义词: inappropriate, improper, incorrect, unsuitable

搭 配: appropriate for/to sth. 对于某事是合适的,恰当的

disgusting *adj.* 令人作呕的,令人恶心的

e. g. The place smelled disgusting. 这个地方的味道真令人恶心。

e. g. Spitting in public is a disgusting personal habit. 当众吐痰是个令人厌恶的个人习惯。

近义词: revolting, nauseating, sickening

forbid *v.* 禁止

e. g. Her father forbade her from going out at night. 她父亲不许她晚上外出。

e. g. I forbid you to come to school late again! 我不准你上学再迟到。

e. g. It is forbidden for anyone to smoke in the classroom. 禁止任何人在教室里吸烟。

派生词: forbidding *adj.* 可怕的,令人难亲近的

近义词: prohibit, ban, outlaw, blacklist

反义词: allow, let

搭 配: forbid sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事

forbid sb. from doing sth. 禁止某人做某事

forbid sth. 禁止某事

nutritious *adj.* 有营养的

e. g. Milk is a very nutritious food, containing protein, vitamins and minerals.

牛奶是一种非常有营养的食品,富含蛋白质,维生素和矿物质。

近义词: nourishing, nutrient

protection *n.* 保护

e. g. Our medical insurance offers protection for the whole family in the event of illness.

我们的医疗保险可以为生病的任何家庭成员提供保障。

e. g. She put on sunglasses as a protection against the strong light.

她戴上太阳镜以抵御强烈的太阳光。

派生词: protective *adj.* 给予保护的,保护的

protectionist *n.* 保护贸易者

protector *n.* 保护者

搭 配: protection (for sth.) (against sth.) 保护/防卫

sufficiently *adv.* 足够地

e. g. Politicians have ignored this problem because they do not consider it sufficiently

important. 政客们不理睬这个问题,因为他们认为这个问题不够重要。

e. g. The price was increased sufficiently to cover production cost.

价格的抬升足够支付生产成本。

近义词: enough

反义词: insufficiently

achieve *v.* 获得或达到

e. g. At the end of the course you will really feel you have achieved something.

这门课程结束时你会真正感到自己有所收获。

e. g. The company intends to achieve all these goals within the next five years.

公司想在未来五年之内实现所有这些目标。

派生词: achievement *n.* 成就,功绩

achievable *adj.* 做得成的,可完成的,可有成就的

近义词: accomplish

casual *adj.* 偶尔的;非正式的

e. g. He was employed as a casual laborer. 他受雇为临时工。

e. g. Casual clothes are not suitable for work and formal occasions.

便服不适合在工作或正式场合下穿。

派生词: casually *adv.* 偶然地,随便地,临时地

近义词: informal

反义词: formal

decline *n.* 削减,下降

e. g. There has been a gradual decline in the population of the town.

该镇的人口一直在逐渐减少。

e. g. The number of robberies in the area is on the decline.

这个地区的抢劫案在减少。

近义词: decrease, degeneration, drop, fall, reduction, deterioration

反义词: increase

搭 配: decline (in sth.) 在……方面削减

fall/go into a decline 失去力量、影响等

on the decline 在削减;在衰退

feature *v.* 给某物显著地位;将……特写

e. g. *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* is a film that features a new Chinese actress Zhang Ziyi. 《卧虎藏龙》是一部由中国(演艺界)新星章子怡主演的电影。

e. g. Mindless violence features in too many television programs.

滥用暴力已成为许多电视节目的特征。

近义词: highlight, present, promote, spotlight

formal *adj.* 正式的

e. g. The Prime Minister made a formal declaration. 首相发表了正式宣言。

派生词: formality *n.* 拘谨,礼节,仪式,正式手续,拘泥形式

近义词: conventional, official, ceremonial, dignified

反义词: informal

preserve *v.* 保存

e.g. In the summer, large crops of fruit may be preserved by freezing or bottling.

夏天收获的大量水果可冷藏或装瓶装罐加以保存。

e.g. The city should take steps to preserve the old temple.

该市应该采取措施保存这座古寺。

e.g. Oil preserves metal from rust. 油可以保护金属使其免于生锈。

派生词: preservation *n.* 保存

preservable *adj.* 可保存的

preservative *n.* 防腐剂

preserver *n.* 保护者, 保存者

近义词: conserve, keep, save, store, maintain, protect, retain

反义词: destroy

underestimate *v.* 低估

e.g. Never underestimate your opponent. 永远不要低估了你的对手。

e.g. I underestimated the time we needed by 30%. 我把我们需要的时间低估了 30%。

近义词: belittle, dismiss, minimize, misjudge, underrate, undervalue

反义词: overestimate, exaggerate

voyage *v.* 航海; 航行; 乘船旅游

e.g. He is planning to voyage across the Atlantic. 他计划作横越大西洋的航行。

派生词: voyager *n.* 航行者, 航海者

absorption *n.* 吸收; 专心致志, 全神贯注

e.g. His work suffered because of his total absorption in sport.

他热衷于运动而影响了工作。

be sick of... 对……感到厌烦

e.g. I'm sick of washing dishes—I'm going to buy a dishwasher.

我已厌倦了洗碗——我要去买一台洗碗机。

e.g. You must be sick and tired of having to deal with other people's problems all day.

你肯定厌烦了整天处理别人的问题。

pick up 拿起

e.g. Don't just leave all those toys on the floor, pick them up!

不要把这些玩具都丢在地上, 把它们捡起来。

e.g. You have only one hour—you'd better pick up your pen and start writing.

你只有 1 小时的时间——你最好提笔开始写。

related to... 与……相关

e.g. Each country has its own problems, which are related to its economic and political position. 每个国家都有涉及自身经济和政治地位的问题。

above all 最重要的是; 首先; 尤其是, 特别是

e.g. A clock must be above all correct. 时钟最重要的是必须准确。

e.g. He longs above all to see his family again. 他尤其渴望再见到家人。

give... credit for... 因……赞扬/尊敬……

e.g. They gave her credit for the great success of the program.

他们因节目大获成功而称赞她。

e.g. We should at least give him credit for trying, even though he did not succeed.

即使他没有成功,我们至少也应该对他敢于尝试给予肯定。

give way to 让位于;改变为;屈服,认输;垮掉

e.g. We must not give way to their demands. 我们决不能对他们的要求让步。

e.g. Coal gave way to petroleum. 煤炭被石油取代了。

in short 总之,简言之

e.g. Things couldn't be worse, financially; in short, we're bankrupt.

财务方面已经糟得不能再糟了;总之一句话,我们破产了。

VI. Explanations to the Language Points

Food and Culture

1. (L.22) Anthropologists try to discover the hidden reasons for taboos. 人类学家们试图发现禁忌背后隐藏的原因。

hidden reasons 意为“隐藏的原因”,此处的 hidden 是 hide 的过去分词用做形容词表示“隐藏的;秘密的”。例如: hidden treasure 隐藏的财宝。

2. (L.50) It is easier for them to use insects for food because it is not difficult to catch insects and it does not require a lot of energy. 对他们来说,以昆虫为食要容易些,因为捕捉昆虫既不困难又不需要花许多力气。

这句话中三次出现 it 作形式主语。在主句中 it 指代的是 to use insects for food,从句中的两个 it 均指代 to catch insects。

The Menu

1. (L.11) That menu, as well as others of the period, was simple in design and offered specific information. 那份菜单和当时的其它菜单一样,设计简洁,提供了具体的信息。

句中的 as well as 的含义是“和……一样,又……”。A as well as B 的短语作主语时,谓语动词要随 A 的人称、数而变化。例如: His children as well as his wife were invited to the party.

2. (L.16) For the most part, however, menu decoration followed the art movements of the time. 然而菜单的装饰大体上跟随着当时的艺术潮流。

句中的 for the most part 是文语,意为“大部分,大体上是,多半”。例如: The students could for the most part follow my lecture. 学生们大都能了解我的讲课内容。另一个词组 of the time 充当形容词,含义是“现代的;当时的”。例如: I think he is the greatest artist of the time. 我想他是当代最伟大的艺术家。

3. (L.25) Restaurant trade publications encouraged the use of the menu as part of the business strategy, and the National Restaurant Association promoted effective menu graphics in its annual competition of best menus in the nation. 餐馆业的刊物鼓励将菜单的使用作为商业战略的一部分,而且,国家餐馆协会在全国一年一度的最佳菜单评选中宣传给人留下深刻印象的菜单艺术。

本句是一个由 and 连接的并列句, in its annual competition... 为介词短语作状语, 而 in the nation 则为介词短语作后置定语。

The Nutrients in Food

1. (L.85) There is no one food that is essential, but there are nutrients that are necessary for good health. 没有哪一种食物是必不可少的, 然而某些营养成分却是保持健康所必要的。

本句中的 essential 的含义是“不可或缺的, 绝对必要的”。例如: Sun and water are essential to the growth of crops. 阳光和水对于庄稼生长是不可缺少的。

VII. Additional Exercises

Directions: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Picking flowers in a public park is _____.
A. prevented B. forbidden C. disturbed D. interfered
2. A sound _____ as you get farther away from its source.
A. declines B. reduces C. diminishes D. lessens
3. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ all in a quiet environment.
A. before B. first of C. after D. above
4. After _____ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.
A. being interviewed B. interviewing
C. interviewed D. having interviewed
5. _____ not for gravity, there would be lots of things we could not do.
A. If it is B. Were it C. If it being D. It were
6. He is _____ a very old man but in fact he is only fifty.
A. apparently B. obviously C. actually D. really
7. Not until late afternoon _____ to tackle the major problem.
A. when they begin B. did they begin C. that they begin D. they began
8. She went back home without having _____ any success.
A. completed B. finished C. achieved D. realized
9. This morning some pot wine came, for _____ I know I have to thank you.
A. this B. it C. that D. which
10. If they would come, he _____ help Martin buy this equipment.
A. would B. shall C. must D. may
11. You had better _____ your seats today if you want to go to the game.
A. reserve B. preserve C. observe D. retain
12. It is necessary that he _____ sent there at once.
A. is B. will be C. shall be D. should be
13. I shall be glad when the concert _____.
A. drew to a close B. brings to a close
C. draws to a close D. was brought to an end