

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 大学英语精读 3

### “三点一练”

- 与教材配套  
重点难点语言点精解  
与考试接轨  
1~4 级模拟强化训练

张刚 赵亚翘 主编

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大连理工大学出版社

北京)

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# 前言

《大学英语精读“三点一练”》丛书是按照国家教委 1998 年新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四六级考试大纲》的要求,为配合“大学英语”精读教材(修订本)教学与测试而编写的。

为帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础,我们把“大学英语”精读教材(1~4)中每一课的重点难点词汇、短语和语法结构筛选出来,按照英语语言学习的重点难点语言点进行注释与解析(即书名中的“三点”),同时为了使学生尽早地熟悉国家大学英语四六级考试的要求,我们把这些词汇、短语、重点语法结构及语言地道、结构严谨的句子,按照四六级统考以来所采用的各种题型编写成针对性极强的同步模拟强化训练题(即书名中的“一练”)。

**“三点一练”**构成了本丛书的鲜明特色:

——对所选出的本课关键词和干扰项词,从词汇意义、词性、构词法、同义词、近义词、近形词、易混词等方面加以精解和辨异,并按历年四六级考试所出现题型设练习。

——对课文中出现的重点语法现象给以综合归纳,从每一课课文里挑选出有代表性的一种或两种语法结构的难句列出来,除简洁明了的归纳和翻译之外,还在该课的“同步强化训练”中,按四六级考试题型重点练习这类语法结构。

——使用这套丛书,学生可以进行课前预习,课内更主动地配合教师参与语言运用能力的操练,最后进行巩固复习本课学习内容,并且检查自己的学习效果。另外,由于丛书四册囊括了大学英语四六级考试的全部题型,所以,学生在参加四六级考试前学习完这套丛书,就提前熟练地掌握了题型,为提高四六级考试成绩打下了坚实基础。显然,这套书既为同步教学服务,也为过级考试服务。

——本丛书“同步强化训练”所有各项练习均有答案和详细讲解。第三册、第四册所设的单项作文,选题广泛,题材多样,体裁新颖,并附有范文,便于

学生模仿、借鉴。听力部分主要是针对四六级考试题型设计的,学生做练习时可借鉴“疯狂英语”的学习技巧,大声朗读听力内容,先以“读”代“听”,以便逐步熟悉听力测试题型特点和答题规则,掌握和提高听力测试技能。当然,发音比较好的学生也可以将听力内容自行录音,然后按照四六级考试听力测试的“实战”要求进行练测。

本丛书适用于所有大学生。使用“大学英语”精读教材的学生可以藉此做课前预习和课后复习;使用其他教材的学生可以藉此做四六级考试前备考强化训练。

本丛书也适用于准备参加国家各类英语过级、晋级提职考试和研究生入学考试的考生;对于大学本科或专科成人教育自考的学生来说,这也是一套难易程度适中的自学或复习参考书。对于没有使用大学英语“泛读”和“语法练习”教材的学生,认真学习本套丛书也可达到“大纲”所规定的教学要求。我们真诚希望广大学生和教师在使用本丛书过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者

1998年8月

# CONTENTS

## 前 言

<b>Unit One</b>	<b>A BRUSH WITH THE LAW</b>	1
	重点难点语言点	1
	同步强化训练	2
	同步强化训练答案与精解	14
	听力文字材料	21
<b>Unit Two</b>	<b>THE WOMAN WHO WOULD NOT TELL</b>	24
	重点难点语言点	24
	同步强化训练	25
	同步强化训练答案与精解	37
	听力文字材料	44
<b>Unit Three</b>	<b>WHY I TEACH</b>	46
	重点难点语言点	46
	同步强化训练	47
	同步强化训练答案与精解	59
	听力文字材料	66
<b>Unit Four</b>	<b>LADY HERMITS WHO ARE DOWN BUT NOT OUT</b>	69
	重点难点语言点	69
	同步强化训练	70
	同步强化训练答案与精解	83
	听力文字材料	90
<b>Unit Five</b>	<b>THE DAY MOTHER CRIED</b>	93
	重点难点语言点	93
	同步强化训练	94
	同步强化训练答案与精解	107
	听力文字材料	114
<b>Unit Six</b>	<b>A DAY'S WAIT</b>	116
	重点难点语言点	116
	同步强化训练	117
	同步强化训练答案与精解	130
	听力文字材料	136
<b>Unit Seven</b>	<b>THE SHELTER</b>	139
	重点难点语言点	139

同步强化训练 .....	140
同步强化训练答案与精解 .....	153
听力文字材料 .....	159
<b>Unit Eight DAYDREAM A LITTLE .....</b>	<b>162</b>
重点难点语言点 .....	162
同步强化训练 .....	163
同步强化训练答案与精解 .....	175
听力文字材料 .....	182
<b>Unit Nine THE DEATH OF HITLER .....</b>	<b>185</b>
重点难点语言点 .....	185
同步强化训练 .....	186
同步强化训练答案与精解 .....	198
听力文字材料 .....	204
<b>Unit Ten THE FANTASTIC SPURT IN TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>207</b>
重点难点语言点 .....	207
同步强化训练 .....	208
同步强化训练答案与精解 .....	221
听力文字材料 .....	227

## A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

### 重点难点语言点

#### 【单词】

apologize *vi.* 道歉, 谢罪

circumstance *n.* 情况, 环境

confirm *vt.* 证实; 确认

guilty *a.* 有罪的; 内疚的

regard *vt.* 把……看作; 把……认为

subsequent *a.* 随后的, 接下去的

arbitrary *a.* 任意的, 武断的

commit *vt.* 干(坏事), 犯(错误、罪)

dismiss *vt.* 驳回, 对……不予受理

meanwhile *ad.* 同时

reliable *a.* 可靠的, 可信赖的

temporary *a.* 暂时的

award *vt.* 判给; 授予

complain *vi.* 抱怨

due *a.* 预期的; 约定的; 到期的

obvious *a.* 明显的, 显而易见的

respectable *a.* 值得尊敬的

wander *vi.* 闲逛; 漫游

casual *a.* 漫不经心的, 随便的

conduct *vt.* 处理; 主持; 引导; 指挥

given *prep.* 考虑到; 假定

process *n.* 过程; 制作法

revolve *v.* (使)旋转

#### 【短语】

take sb. to court 对某人提起诉讼

a couple of 少数, 几个; 一对

save up 储蓄

take one's time 慢慢来, 不着急

at first 起先

turn out 结果; 证明是

call on 要求

stand a chance 有机会, 有希望

revolve around 绕……运转; 以……为中心

turn against (使)反对; 产生敌对心理

#### 【语法结构和惯用表达】

##### 1. 分词短语作状语

Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come, from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. (Line 59)

从对我指控的这种捕风捉影的做法来看, 我肯定, 如果我出身在另一种背景的家庭里, 并且是失了业的话, 我完全可能被判有罪。

##### 2. 常用句型

It turned out (that)... 原来是; 结果是; 证明是



It turned out there had been a lot of petty theft in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. (Line 29)

事情原来是这样的,在这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案,特别是从门前偷走牛奶瓶这种扒窃案。

## 同步强化训练

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:*

A) At the office.                      B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport                      D) In a restaurant.

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office.*

*Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer.*

1. A) The subway is on the corner.  
B) The subway is in the middle of the 18th block.  
C) The subway is not far from here.  
D) The subway is just across the street.
2. A) At the railway station.                      B) At the bank.  
C) At the check-in counter.                      D) At the hotel.
3. A) At 10.    B) After 7.  
C) At 10:15.    D) At 7.
4. A) Summer.    B) The whole year except summer.  
C) Fall, winter and spring.                      D) Four seasons.
5. A) Italian.    B) English.  
C) Italian grammar.                                      D) Both English and Italian.

#### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 short 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).*





- B) the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts
- C) the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts
- D) America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

What exactly is a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you. You say "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debts and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

Professor Jerald Jellison of the University of Southern California has made a scientific study of lying. According to him, women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a "white lie". such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks awful. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at; the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way.

Research has also been done into the way people's behaviour changes in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying "I wish I were somewhere else now." They also tend to touch certain parts of the face more often, in particular the nose. One explanation of this may be that lying causes a slight increase in blood pressure. The tip of the nose is very sensitive to such changes and the increased pressure makes it itch.

Another gesture which gives liars away is what the writer Desmond Morris in his book *Manwatching* calls "the mouth cover". He says there are several typical forms of this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side of the mouth. Such a gesture can be understood as an unconscious attempt on the part of the liar to stop himself or herself from lying.

Of course, such gestures as rubbing the nose or covering the mouth, or moving about in a chair cannot be taken as proof that the speaker is lying. They simply tend to occur more frequently in this situation. It is not one gesture alone that gives the liar away but a whole number of things, and in particular the context in which the lie is told.

26. According to the passage, a "white lie" seems to be a lie \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) that other people believe
- B) that other people don't believe
- C) told in order to avoid offending someone
- D) told in order to take advantage of someone

27. Research suggests that women \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) are better at telling less serious lies than men are
  - B) generally lie far more than men do
  - C) often make promises they intend to break
  - D) lie at parties more often than men do
28. Researchers find that when a person tells lies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) his blood pressure increases measurably
  - B) he looks very serious
  - C) he tends to make some small changes in his behaviour
  - D) he uses his unconscious mind
29. One reason people sometimes rub their noses when they lie is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they wish they were somewhere else
  - B) the nose is sensitive to physical changes caused by lying
  - C) they want to cover their mouths
  - D) they are trying to stop themselves from telling lies
30. Which of the following may best betray a liar?
- A) The touching of the tip of one's nose.
  - B) The changes of one's behaviour.
  - C) "The mouth cover" gesture.
  - D) The circumstances in which his lie is told.

*Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:*

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wines, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation (模仿). It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody

loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and scarcely that. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and condescend(俯就) to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

31. People who are unhappy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) always consider things differently from others
  - B) usually are influenced by the results of certain things
  - C) can discover the unpleasant part of certain things
  - D) usually have a fault-finding habit
32. The phrase “sour the pleasures of society” (line 9) most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) “have a good taste to the pleasures of society”
  - B) “aren’t content with the pleasures of society”
  - C) “feel happy with the pleasures of society”
  - D) “enjoy the pleasures of society”
33. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) We should pity all such unhappy people.
  - B) Such unhappy people are critical about everything.
  - C) If such unhappy people recognize the bad effects of the habit on themselves they may get rid of it.
  - D) Such unhappy people are also not content with themselves.
34. “scarcely that” (line 19) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) “just like that”
  - B) “almost not like that”
  - C) “more than that”
  - D) “not at all like that”
35. If such unhappy persons don’t change their bad behavior, the author’s solution to the problem is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people should avoid contact with them
  - B) people should criticize their misconduct
  - C) people should help them recognize the bad effects of the habit
  - D) people should show no respect and politeness to them

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Motorways are, no doubt, the safest roads in the country. Mile for mile, vehicle for vehicle, you are much less likely or seriously injured than on an ordinary road. On the other

hand, if you do have a serious accident on a motorway, fatalities are much more likely to occur than in a comparable accident elsewhere on the roads.

Motorways have no sharp bends, no roundabouts or traffic lights and thus speeds are much greater than on other roads. Though the 70 m. p. h. limit is still in force, it is often treated with the contempt that most drivers have for the 30 m. p. h. limit applying in built up areas in Britain. Added to this is the fact that motorway drivers seem to like travelling in convoys with perhaps barely ten metres between each vehicle. The resulting horrific pileups (involving maybe a hundred vehicles) when one vehicle stops for some reason—mechanical failure, driver error and so on—have become all too familiar through pictures in newspapers or on television. How many of these drivers realize that it takes a car about one hundred metres to brake to a stop from 70 m. p. h. ? Drivers also seem to think that motorway driving gives them complete immunity (免除) from the caprices (突变) of the weather. However wet the road, whatever the visibility in mist or fog, they plough (前行) at very high speeds oblivious (无视) of police warning or speed restrictions until their journey comes to a premature conclusion.

Perhaps one remedy for this motorway madness would be better driver education. At present, learner drivers are barred from motorways and are thus, as far as this kind of driving is concerned, thrown in at the deep end. However, much more efficient policing is required, for it is the duty of the police not only to enforce the law but also to protect the general public from its own folly.

36. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A) Motorways have no sharp bends.      B) Motorways have no roundabouts.  
C) Motorways have no traffic lights.      D) Motorways have no speed restriction.
37. This passage may lead us to infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there are much more accidents on ordinary roads  
B) motorways are not the safest roads  
C) in accidents, people are much more unlikely to be killed on motorways  
D) people are more likely to be killed on motorways
38. Which of the following was NOT a reason for road accidents?
- A) Drivers realize that it takes a car about a hundred metres to brake to a stop from 70 m. p. h.  
B) Drivers drive very fast in mist or fog.  
C) Drivers like travelling in convoys.  
D) Drivers drive at ludicrous speeds.
39. The drivers' attitude toward the weather is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) pessimistic      B) optimistic      C) careless      D) serious
40. The ways to deal with motorway madness may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) better driver education

- B) learner drivers are barred from motorways
- C) more efficient policing is required
- D) all of them

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.*

41. Some physicists have considered the possibility that, under certain \_\_\_\_\_, time might flow backward.  
A) cases                      B) positions                      • C) circumstances                      D) situations
42. The discussion \_\_\_\_\_ two topics.  
A) brought out                      B) turned on                      • C) revolved around                      D) got over
43. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager \_\_\_\_\_ the poor quality of the radio.  
A) provided... for                      • B) complained... of  
C) argued... about                      D) regarded... as
44. She was \_\_\_\_\_ the top prize in the competition.  
• A) awarded                      B) rewarded                      C) received                      D) accepted
45. His failure to pay the debts \_\_\_\_\_ the suspicion that he was not to be trusted. D  
A) concerns                      B) confesses                      C) confuses                      • D) confirms
46. \_\_\_\_\_ good health, James is sure to finish the work in a couple of months.  
A) Possessing                      B) Considered                      C) Giving                      • D) Given
47. Environmental engineers develop equipment to measure pollution levels and \_\_\_\_\_ experiments to determine the effects of various kinds of pollutants.  
A) behave                      • B) conduct                      C) design                      D) guide
48. They \_\_\_\_\_ him for a brief account of the matter.  
A) called on                      B) called for                      C) called off                      D) called up
49. The problem will be discussed at length in \_\_\_\_\_ chapters.  
A) subsequent                      B) final                      C) late                      D) consequent
50. The individuals most likely to \_\_\_\_\_ suicide are those who have on previous occasions thought about it, or attempted it.  
• A) commit                      B) make                      C) offend                      D) perform
51. Differences in physical development are \_\_\_\_\_ during the early teen-age years.  
A) evident                      B) clear                      • C) obvious                      D) apparent
52. It is not considered \_\_\_\_\_ to litter in public.  
A) respective                      B) respected                      C) respectful                      • D) respectable
53. As coal burns, it produces useful energy in the form of heat. People use this heat to warm buildings and to make or \_\_\_\_\_ various products.  
A) clean                      • B) process                      C) wash                      D) dry



54. By the mid-1820's, an incoming President would \_\_\_\_\_ a large number of government workers originally hired by the opposition party and replace them with members of his own party.  
A) refuse      • B) dismiss      C) eliminate      D) discard
55. Professor Jones is \_\_\_\_\_ to give us a lecture on the internet tomorrow.  
A) used      B) engaged      C) owing      • D) due
56. The reporter claimed that the information came from a \_\_\_\_\_ source.  
• A) reliable      B) confident      C) sure      D) believable
57. A blow to the head may cause \_\_\_\_\_ unconsciousness without permanent damage.  
A) contemporary      B) temperate      C) consistent      • D) temporary
58. The noise \_\_\_\_\_ to be just the cat scratching the window.  
A) turned in      B) turned over      C) turned out      D) turned up
59. \_\_\_\_\_ the U. S. superiority at that time; it was probable that any threatened U. S. response would have deterred the Soviet Union.  
A) If      B) Given      C) Although      D) Since
60. \_\_\_\_\_ that the jewels had been in the bank all the time.  
A) It is turned out      • B) It turned out  
C) It was turned out      D) It turns out
61. Sitting around the fire, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) mystery stories were told by each of us  
B) each of us told mystery stories  
C) there were told mystery stories by each of us  
D) stories of mystery were told by all of us
62. \_\_\_\_\_ in all parts of the state, pines are the most common trees in Georgia.  
A) Found      B) Finding them      C) To find them      D) They are found
63. In the 1850's Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" became the best seller of the generation, \_\_\_\_\_ a host of imitators.  
• A) inspiring      B) inspired      C) inspired by      D) to inspire
64. \_\_\_\_\_ left before the deadline, it doesn't seem likely that John will accomplish the job.  
A) Although such a short time      B) It is such a short time  
C) With so short time      D) With such a short time
65. "I like your house very much."  
"Thank you, but this house is \_\_\_\_\_."  
A) badly in need of paint      B) bad in need of painting  
C) badly in needing of paint      D) badly in need of painting
66. "Do you want some more bread?"  
"No thanks, \_\_\_\_\_."