

□ 大学英语第二课堂

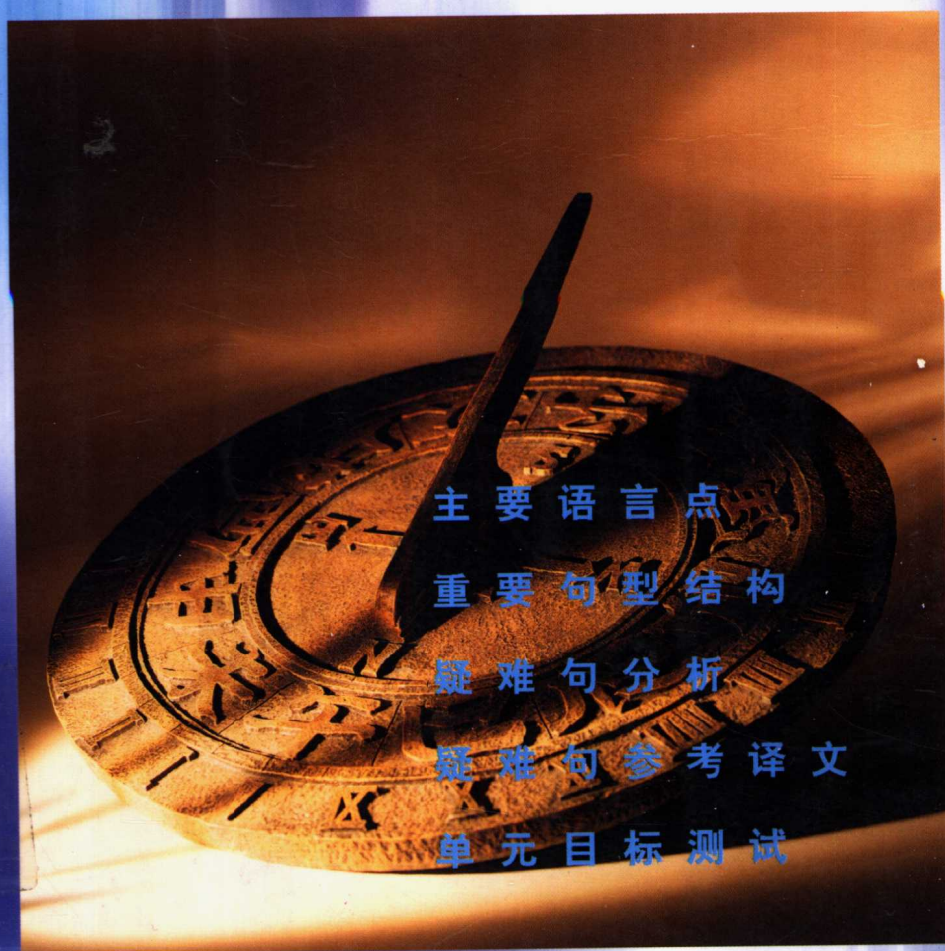
新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

同步辅导与测试

(1~2册合订本)

主编 解放军理工大学



主要语言点
重要句型结构
疑难句分析
疑难句参考译文
单元目标测试



东南大学出版社

《新编大学英语》 同步辅导与测试

(第 1、2 册合订本)

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东南大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本套丛书是外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》的配套辅导教材,分为第1、2册合订本和第3、4册合订本,本书是第1、2册合订本。本套丛书从主要语言点、重要句型结构、疑难句分析、疑难句参考译文等方面对课文及课后阅读材料进行解释、分析和答疑,以补充教材、教参之不足;本套丛书每一课后都安排了目标测试,以检测学生对每一课课文知识的掌握情况,培养学生的语言应用能力。本套丛书既可以为学生们自学提供帮助,也可以作为参考用书供教学使用。

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编 者 的 话

由浙江大学编写、外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》，是新的《大学英语教学大纲》（1999 年修订本）颁布后推出的众多大学英语教材之一。该教材充分吸收当代语言教学理论的思想，以新的教学模式、新的教学方法为指导，注重学生自学能力的培养，充分调动学生学习英语的积极性，促使学生能够积极参与课堂交际活动，在循序渐进的语言交际中，使学生的语言和文化摄入量不断增加，外语学习能力逐渐得以加强。

解放军理工大学于 2000 年全面启用该教材，经过一轮教学，取得了良好的教学效果，2000 级学生在 2002 年 6 月全国 CET-4 级考试中一次通过率达 90.4%。这从一个侧面说明注重英语能力素质教育与考试成绩并不总是相互矛盾、格格不入的。相反地，只要正确引导，学生语言交际与应用能力的提高完全可以与应试成绩的上升成正比。

当然，在使用该教材的过程中，我们也遇到了一些困难，最突出的就是教学内容多、课时紧，仅凭课内学时难以同时完成打牢语言功底和培养交际能力这两大教学目标。多年的教学实践和经验告诉我们，中国学生在缺乏真实的语言交际环境的情况下学习英语，如果忽视坚实的语言基础的培养，提高学生交际能力犹如纸上谈兵。换言之，培养学生英语交际能力的前提必须是保证学生学习、掌握并能活用一定量的词汇、短语和语法结构。基于以上考虑并结合教学实践，我们组织富有教学经验的教师将原先的讲稿进行整理、充实，形成了这套《〈新编大学英语〉同步辅导与测试》学习指导用书，作为学生第二课堂的学习辅导材料，它不仅可以培养学生的自主学习能力，而且可以确保广大教师能够拥有更多的时间组织课堂活动，提高学生的语言应用能力。该指导用书由两部分组成。

第一部分为同步辅导，内容包括：

（1）**主要语言点**。按单元列出课内、课外阅读材料中出现的主要语言点，可有效地帮助学生在茫茫词海中分辨理解性词汇（即只需认识、理解的词汇）和生产性词汇（即不仅需要认识和理解，而且需要学会活用的词汇），从而帮助学生反复理解、记忆、操练，活用那些使用频率高、组合功能强、富有语用活力的核心词汇。

（2）**重要句型结构**。按单元列出课内、课外阅读材料中出现的重要句型和语法，可以有效地帮助学生认识、理解、活用鲜活而地道的英语句型，从而帮助学生从根本上辨别英语句型与汉语句型的异同，以便在语言产出（口语、写作）的过程中，有意识地减少或避免中国式英语（Chinglish）的使用频率。

（3）**疑难句分析**。精选各单元课内阅读材料中的困难句和重点句，要求学生或以口头英语或以书面英语的形式给予解释，随后学生可将自己的解释方式与教师的解释范例（sample）进行比较，进而可有效地调动学生的理解性词汇，并促使其转化为生产性词汇，从而在实践中真正使学生明白语言产出并非难于上青天，只要持之以恒地学习用英语思维和用英语表达，就完全可以将许多早已认识、理解的词汇用活、用准。

（4）**疑难句参考译文**。精选各单元课后阅读材料中的困难句和重点句，要求学生或以

口头或以书面的形式进行英译汉练习。坚持练习英译汉,可有效防止学生在英语学习中丢失汉语表达能力的现象,即防止“外国人听不懂,中国人听着别扭”的洋泾浜式汉语的出现。

本指导用书的第二部分为测试练习,内容包括该单元重要词汇与结构选择题、词性转换、单句翻译,练习配有答案与解释,学生通过自测可了解对所学内容的掌握情况。各套测试练习还准确地把握了全国历年大学英语四、六级考试中词汇与结构的重点和难点,帮助学生逐渐提高应试能力和应试水平,从长远上将原来相互矛盾的素质教育与应试教育有效地统一起来。

与同类书相比,本套丛书的主要特色是体现“以学生为中心”,主要面向学生,以培养学生自主学习能力和语言综合应用能力为宗旨,同时兼顾方便教师备课,使教师能拥有更多的时间组织各种课堂活动。每个单元所列重点难点突出,所列词汇覆盖面广,结构解析简洁明了,难句解释贴切地道,英汉翻译忠实流畅,练习紧扣课文,同时与四、六级考题紧密结合。总之,本套丛书可以补充教材、教参之不足,帮助学生打下坚实的语言基本功,提高语言综合应用能力。

参加第1、2册编写的教师(按所编单元排序)有:陈东东(第1册第1、12课,第2册第1、2课)、王亦丰(第1册第2、9课)、汪宁(第1册第3课,第2册第3课)、刘洵(第1册第4、8课,第2册第4课)、张仲(第1册第5课,第2册第5课)、尚永菁(第1册第6课,第2册第6、11课)、王德丽(第1册第7课,第2册第7课)、步阳辉(第1册第10课,第2册第10课)、周红红(第1册第11课,第2册第8、9课)、成风圣(第2册第12课)。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有不当和错误之处,敬请各位同行及使用者批评指正。

编 者

2003年1月于南京

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《新编大学英语》第二册

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Unit 1 Love

主要语言点

A. In-Class Reading: A Good Heart to Lean On

1. *embarrass* (L. 1) *vt.* to make people feel nervous, ashamed or uncomfortable 使窘迫, 使为难
 - a. Making speeches in public always *embarrasses* me.
 - b. Don't *embarrass* them *with/by asking* personal questions. (不要问隐私问题让他们觉得不好意思。)*embarrassed adj.* 窘迫的, 尴尬的, 不好意思的
 - a. Shy and *embarrassed*, the boy thrust the flowers at his girl friend.
 - b. She was *embarrassed* when they kept telling her how clever she was.*embarrassing adj.* 令人尴尬的
It was so *embarrassing* when the children started laughing in the middle of the service. (礼拜做到一半时, 孩子们开始笑起来, 真令人尴尬。)
- embarrassment n.* 窘迫, 尴尬
 - a. That rude child is *an embarrassment to* his parents. (那个粗暴无礼的孩子使他父母难堪。)
 - b. Owing to my current financial *embarrassment*, I can not pay the bill.
2. *bother* (L. 4) *vt.* to annoy someone by interrupting them 麻烦, 打扰
 - a. I'm sorry to *bother* you, but can you tell me the way to the station?
 - b. Don't *bother to come* to my home. (不要特地来我家。)
 - c. Don't *bother to lock/locking* the door. (不必锁门了。)
3. *start out* (L. 6) *v-phras*
 - 1) to begin a journey; depart 出发, 动身(与 set off 用法相同)
 - a. We *started out/off* at 8 a. m. and arrived at 7 p. m.
 - b. It's a long trip; we'll have to *start out/off* early and start back for home in the afternoon.
 - 2) to begin doing sth 开始, 着手(后接动词不定式, set off 后接动名词)
 - a. The writer *started out to write* a novel.
 - b. Having missed the last bus, we had to *set off walking*.
4. *adjust* (L. 7) *vt.* to change slightly, especially in order to make it more effective or more suitable 调整
 - a. You can *adjust* this desk *to* the height of any child.
 - b. I *had* the brakes of my bicycle *adjusted*.
 - c. Will you please *adjust* the clock? It's slow.*adjustment n.* 调整
We have to make a few minor *adjustments to* the plan.
5. *subject* (L. 18) *vt.* to force sb or sth to experience or undergo sth very unpleasant or difficult (to) 使遭受; 使屈服
 - a. That country wanted to *subject* the neighboring countries *to* its rule.
 - b. He *was subjected to* criticism for his stupid mistakes.

subject *adj.* likely to be affected by sth, especially by sth unpleasant (to) 易受……的; 受……支配的

a. All players **are subject to** the rules of the game.

b. Those islands **are subject to** typhoons.

subject *n.*

1) the thing that is dealt with or represented in a piece of writing, work of art, etc. 主题, 题目

a. She wrote a book **on the subject of** sailing. (她写了一本有关航海的书。)

b. The **subject** of the painting is the Battle of Waterloo.

2) something being talked about or considered 话题; 考虑的问题

a. He was clearly embarrassed to talk about his private life, and tried to **change the subject**.

b. The budget has been the **subject** of much debate. (预算一直是辩论的主要问题。)

3) a branch of knowledge studied, esp. in a system of education 学科, 科目; 课程

a. History is my favorite **subject** at school.

b. She's taking three **subjects** in her exams.

4) a person who lives in the land of, is protected by, and owes loyalty to a certain state 臣民, 国民

a. all the Queen's **subjects** (女王的所有臣民)

b. a British **subject** (一个英国国民)

5) a person or animal to whom something is done in an experiment 接受实验的人或动物, 实验对象

This is an experiment to study the effects of smoking, with mice as the **subjects**. (这是一项以小鼠为实验对象、研究吸烟后果的实验。)

6. *engage* (L. 26) *vt.*

1) to take part or become involved in an activity 从事

a. He wants to **engage (himself) in** foreign trade.

b. She **was engaged in** protecting wild birds.

2) having agreed to marry 订婚

a. My daughter **is engaged to** a young teacher.

b. Our son **is engaged to** a nice young woman.

engagement *n.*

1) 订婚, 婚约

Have you heard that John has **broken off his engagement to** Mary?

2) 约会, 约定

a. I can't see you on Monday because I have **a previous/prior engagement**.

b. I **have a lunch engagement with** my uncle.

7. *break out* (L. 31) *v.-phrase* occur suddenly 爆发; (突然) 发生

a. The Second World War **broke out** in September, 1939.

b. A fire **broke out** in this hotel last night.

8. *urge* (L. 36) *vt.* to ask or advise someone very strongly to do sth 催促

a. Mother **urged** me not **to tell** you anything about it.

b. She **urged that** he (**should**) **write** an application and accept the position.

B. After-Class Reading

Passage I: A Kiss for Kate

1. *turn to* (L. 15) *v.-phrase*

- 1) to change into 变成
 - a. The worm will **turn to** a butterfly.
 - b. Their amusement **turned to** horror when they realized what had happened. (当他们明白发生了什么事的时候,他们的欢欣变成了恐惧。)
- 2) to try to get help, advice, or sympathy from sb or by doing sth 求助于,借助于
 - a. I don't know **who to turn to for** help when I have such a difficulty.
 - b. I **turned to** him **for** advice.
2. *stroll* (L. 12) vi. to walk a short distance slowly or lazily, esp. for pleasure 散步,溜达,漫步
 - a. We **strolled in/around** the park for an hour or so. (我们在/围着公园漫步了一个小时左右。)
 - b. The manageress was furious when the new trainee **strolled** into work two hours late. (新来的实习生姗姗来迟,上班晚到了两个小时,女经理见此情况勃然大怒。)
3. *function* (L. 18) vi.
 - 1) to work 运行,起作用
 - a. Can you explain exactly to us how this new system will **function**?
 - b. This machine is not **functioning** properly.
 - 2) to do the activities that people normally do 行使职责;活动,运行

She nurses people in their homes who are too old to **function** alone.

function n. a special duty (of a person) or purpose (of a thing) (人的)职责;(事物的)作用,功能

 - a. The **function** of a chairman is to lead and control meetings.
 - b. The brain performs a very important **function**; it controls the nervous system of the body.
4. *pull up* (L. 29) v-phrase to stop the vehicle that sb is driving (使)停下
 - a. He **pulled up** at the red light.
 - b. The policeman **pulled up** the motorist and asked to see his license.
5. *withdraw* (L. 57) vt. vi.
 - 1) to take away or take back 提取,收回
 - a. She **withdrew** \$50 **from** her bank account.
 - b. The drug, which is suspected of having serious side effects, has been **withdrawn from** the market.
 - 2) to (cause to) move away or move back (使)撤退,撤出,退回
 - a. They determined to **withdraw** the troops **from** the front line.
 - b. After dinner they **withdrew to** the living room.
 - 3) to (cause) not to take part in an activity (使)退出,(使)不参加
 - a. She **withdrew from** the election.
 - b. He **withdrew** his horse **from** the race.

withdrawal n. the act of withdrawing or state of being withdrawn 提取,收回;撤退,撤出;退出

 - a. He's **made** several **withdrawals of** money **from** his account recently.
 - b. **a gradual withdrawal of** troops **from** the war zone

Passage II: Benefits from Pets

1. *entitle* (L. 1) vt.
 - 1) to give sb the official right to have or do sth 给……权利(或资格)
 - a. This ticket **entitled** me **to** a free meal in the new restaurant.
 - b. Only members of the company **are entitled to use** the facilities.
 - c. I think I'm **entitled to know** why I wasn't given the job.

- 2) to give a book, an essay, etc. a name 给(书、文章)题名,给……称号
- Have you **entitled** your book yet?
 - The opera is **entitled** "Song of My Heart".
2. **identify** (L. 29) *vt.* to prove or show the identity of 证明,认出,识别;确认,鉴定;发现
- It's impossible to **identify** the man among so many people.
 - The dead man has been **identified as** Mr Smith.
 - They have now **identified** the main cause of the problem.
- identification** *n.* 认出,识别;确认,鉴定;身份证明(文件)
- The body had been badly burned, so **identification** was difficult.
 - His only means of **identification** was his passport. (他的惟一身份证明是他的护照。)
- identity** *n.* 身份
- The identity of** the murdered woman has not yet been established. (那个被谋杀的女人的身份尚未确定。)
 - She experienced **a loss of identity** after giving up her career to get married. (她放弃事业结婚之后有一种失落感。)
 - identity card** 身份证
3. **ease** (L. 31) *vt. vi.* to make or become less severe or anxious 减轻,舒缓;使安心,使宽慰;缓和
- I gave him some medicine to **ease** the pain.
 - I **eased** her mind by telling her that the children were safe.
 - The tensions in the region have **eased** a little.
4. **diversion** (L. 32) *n.*
- a turning aside from a main or usual course, activity, or use 转向,改道
 - the diversion of** a river to supply water to the farms (河流改道以灌溉农田)
 - a traffic **diversion** due to an accident on the main road (由于主要道路上出了交通事故而造成的车辆改道)
 - something that turns someone's attention away from something else that one does not wish to be noticed 分散注意力,声东击西的手段,牵制
 - I think your last argument was a **diversion** to make us forget the main point. (我认为你最后那个论点是在转移目标,以使我们忘掉要点。)
 - The bank robbers created a **diversion** to distract the attention of the police. (抢劫银行的强盗以声东击西的手段转移警察的注意力。)
 - something that amuses people 娱乐,消遣

Big cities have lots of cinemas and other **diversions**. (大城市有许多电影院和其他娱乐活动。)
- divert** *vt.* 使转向,使改道;使转移(注意力)
- Farmers **diverted** the water **from** the river **to** the field. (农民把河里的水引进田里。)
 - The outbreak of fighting in the North has **diverted** public attention **away from** other national problems. (北方战事的爆发已把公众的注意力从其他国内问题上转移开来。)
5. **derive** (L. 48) *vt. vi.* to obtain from or come from 从……得到;起源于,来自
- He **derives** a lot of pleasure **from** meeting new people. (他从结识新交中得到很多乐趣。)
 - This word **is derived from** Latin.
 - His power **derives** mainly **from** his popularity with the army. (他的权力主要来自他在军队中的威望。)

重要句型结构

A. In-Class Reading: A Good Heart to Lean On

1. He **went** to work **sick**, and despite nasty weather. (L. 8-9)

不及物动词后跟形容词作主语补足语。例如:

a. He **returned** home **late** yesterday.

b. The wounded soldier **lay peaceful** in the snow for two days.

2. In Manhattan the subway station was the basement of his office building, and he would **not** have to go outside again **until** we met him in Brooklyn on his way home. (L. 14-16)

not ... until ... 意为“直到……才”。若 **not until** 放在句首,主句用部分倒装结构。例如:

a. He did **not** go to bed **until** 11 o'clock last night.

b. **Not until** many years later **did** the whole truth **become** known.

3. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage **it must have taken** for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. (L. 17-18)

“**must + have done**”表示对过去动作的肯定推测,意为“肯定已经……”。例如:

a. This bottle is nearly empty; you **must have taken** a lot.

b. Mary's score on the test is the highest in the class; she **must have studied** very hard.

4. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, **nor did** he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. (L. 20-21)

以 **nor/neither/so** 开头的句子或分句,用来表示相同的看法,要用部分倒装结构。**nor/neither**表示否定,**so**表示肯定。例如:

a. She never laughed, **nor/neither did** she ever lose her temper.

b. We don't need air conditioning, **nor/neither can** we afford it.

c. She speaks English well, **so does** he.

5. He liked to go to dances and parties, **where** he could have a good time just sitting and watching. (L. 29-30)

本句 **where** 引导非限制性定语从句。例如:

a. I have kept that portrait on the wall, **where** I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my university days.

b. The next day John went with me to the station, **where** I bought a ticket for Beijing.

6. ... and I **could have done** this, too, **if** things **had been** different. (L. 40-41)

本句为由 **if** 引导的虚拟语气句,表示对过去的虚拟。例如:

a. He **could have got through** the exams **if** he **had worked** harder.

b. You **could have caught** the last train **if** you **had arrived** five minutes earlier.

B. After-Class Reading

Passage I: A Kiss for Kate

1. How **would** Kate **function if** Chris **were to die** first? We often wondered. (L. 18)

本句为由 **if** 引导的虚拟语气句,表示对将来的虚拟。例如:

a. **If** she **were to leave** right now, she **would get** there on Sunday.

- b. *If it were to rain* tomorrow, we *would stay* at home.
2. He would pull up the side rail on her bed, and *only then would* he turn and accept his own medication. (L. 29-30)
- “**only** + 状语(或状语从句)”放在句首,主句用部分倒装结构。例如:
- a. *Only by shouting at the top of his voice was* he able to make himself heard.
- b. *Only under special circumstances are* freshmen permitted to take make-up tests.
3. Then one night as I walked into her room, *only to find* the same wide-awake Kate, ... (L. 62)
- “**only** + 动词不定式”表示令人失望的结果,意为“结果却……”。例如:
- a. He rushed home, *only to find* his wife gone.
- b. Jackson finally got to the office, *only to be told* that he had been dismissed.
4. I just *can't* seem to go to sleep *without* his kiss. (L. 69)
- can't ... without ...** 为双重否定句,意为“如果没有……就不可能……”。例如:
- a. A man *can't* live in society *without* considering the interests of others as well as his own interests.
- b. Theory *can't* do *without* practice, *neither can* practice do *without* theory.

Passage II: Benefits from Pets

1. There are many people who would like to *insist that* only human beings *are* capable of feeling the emotion of love. (L. 8-9)
- insist** 作“坚决要求”解时,后跟虚拟语气,其形式为“(should) do”;作“坚持认为”解时,后跟陈述语气。例如:
- a. He *insisted that* he *was* innocent. (他坚持认为他自己是无辜的。)
- b. He *insisted that* John (should) *do* the job. (他坚决要求约翰做这个工作。)
2. Most often this advice includes *suggestions that* we *should eat* right, exercise, take vitamins and get a pet. (L. 14-15)
- suggestion** 后跟同位语,同位语中谓语用虚拟语气,其形式为“(should) do”。例如:
- a. We are all for your *suggestion that* the conference (should) *be put off*.
- b. *The suggestion that* he (should) *be invited* was rejected.
3. And then, of course, there are countless stories of dogs trained to aid blind, deaf, or wheel-chair bound individuals, often allowing them to live independently when *otherwise* this *would not be* possible. (L. 39-42)
- otherwise** 可引导隐含虚拟语气的条件句。例如:
- a. We didn't know his telephone number; *otherwise* we *would have telephoned* him.
- b. The traffic was very heavy; *otherwise* I *would have been* here 30 minutes sooner.

疑难句分析

In-Class Reading: A Good Heart to Lean On

1. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. (L. 1)
- When I was growing up, I felt uneasy when others saw me together with my father.
2. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on. (L. 3-4)
- If he ever found anyone staring at him or if he ever felt uncomfortable, he never told anyone about it.
3. It was difficult to coordinate our steps—his halting, mine impatient—... (L. 5)
- It was hard for us to keep in step with each other because his steps were unsteady while mine (were) im-

tient.

4. You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you. (L. 6-7)

You walk as you like, quickly or slowly, and I will try to keep in step with you.

5. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. (L. 17-18)

Whenever I recall it now, I will admire him because he had to endure such indignity and stress, which needed a great courage, after all.

6. But I know the times I don't have one myself. (L. 24-25)

When I don't have a "good heart", I will be conscious of it myself.

7. He wasn't content to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand. (L. 32-33)

He wanted to stand up and took part in the fight, but he couldn't do so on the soft sand when nobody helped him.

8. I wonder if he sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks. (L. 42-43)

I don't know if he realized that I felt embarrassed to walk with him.

疑难句参考译文

After-Class Reading

Passage I: A Kiss for Kate

1. How foolish to think they have a monopoly on such a precious commodity. (L. 9-10)

他们认为只有他们才能垄断这珍贵的“商品”,这想法真是可笑。

2. Then conversation would turn to a discussion of the couple's love and devotion, and what would happen when one of them died. (L. 15-16)

这时,我们的谈话就会转到夫妻的爱情和忠诚这类话题,还会谈到当一方去世时又会发生什么事。

3. Overnight they're deprived of a comfort of a lifetime. (L. 26)

突然间他们一生所能给予对方的体贴全被剥夺了。

4. Recognition and sadness flooded her face. (L. 48)

从她满是悲伤的脸上可以看出,她认出了我。

Passage II: Benefits from Pets

1. Thousands of articles are written in newspapers and magazines giving advice of all types as to what people should be doing if they wish to improve their chances of having good health. (L. 12-14)

报纸和杂志上刊载了成千上万的文章,提供各种各样的建议,劝导人们该怎么做才能增进健康。

2. Besides the obvious things, like being cute, interesting to watch, and a lot of fun, pets do more for us than we often realize. (L. 20-21)

除了一些显而易见的优点(比如逗人喜爱,瞧起来有意思,带来的乐趣很多)之外,宠物还可以做许多我们还没有意识到的事。

3. In addition to those mentioned thus far, pets ease stress and anxiety, aid relaxation, provide a sense of security, and are a great diversion from troubles. (L. 30-32)

除了上述提到的种种优点之外,宠物还可以减轻人的压力和焦虑,助人放松,给人以安全感,还可以让人们忘却烦恼。

4. And then, of course, there are countless stories of dogs trained to aid blind, deaf, or wheel-chair bound

individuals, often allowing them to live independently when otherwise this would not be possible. (L. 39-42)
当然,还有数不清的有关狗的故事,这些狗被训练来帮助盲人、聋哑人和坐轮椅的人。宠物使这些人能够独立生活,若离开了宠物的帮助,他们就无法独立生活。

Achievement Test 1

I. Multiple Choice

1. _____ his great wealth, he always remains a man of simple tastes.
a. Except for b. With regard to c. Despite d. Although
2. She will have to _____ herself to new conditions when she goes abroad.
a. admire b. adopt c. advise d. adjust
3. Only when he had handed in his exam paper _____ he had made several grammatical mistakes.
a. would he realize b. he realized c. has he realized d. did he realize
4. I send you my best wishes _____ this happy occasion.
a. in b. by c. on d. with
5. I never expected you to _____ at the meeting. I thought you had gone abroad.
a. turn up b. turn in c. turn down d. turn out
6. All the company's employees are _____ to an annual paid leave of from 24 to 30 days.
a. given b. offered c. entitled d. supplied
7. Not until I shouted at the top of my voice _____ his head.
a. that he turned b. had he turned
c. did he turn d. that he had turned
8. — Where have you been?
— I got caught in the traffic; _____ I would have been here sooner.
a. however b. although c. anyway d. otherwise
9. He was _____ of having asked such a silly question.
a. sorry b. guilty c. ashamed d. envious
10. As a result of the floods an epidemic of cholera(霍乱) _____.
a. broke in b. broke out c. broke down d. broke off
11. People coming and going were _____ strict investigation.
a. related to b. included in c. submitted to d. subjected to
12. If my husband won't agree to sign the papers, _____.
a. so will I b. I will not also c. nor I will d. nor will I
13. He is looking after three orphans _____ his own six children, so now he has nine children to provide for.
a. in addition to b. except c. beside d. instead of
14. If Harry did not attend the conference last night, he _____ too much work to do.
a. must have had b. must have c. had had d. had to have had
15. _____ right now, she would get there on Sunday.
a. Would she leave b. If she leaves
c. Were she to leave d. If she had left
16. When she _____, she found herself in a hospital.
a. came out b. came to c. came over d. came up
17. You'll get more skillful at this job as you _____.

- a. go down b. go up c. go along d. go over
18. Many people complain about the rapid _____ of modern life.
a. rate b. pace c. speed d. growth
19. He seemed to be _____ of deciding anything for himself.
a. incapable b. ineffective c. incompetent d. unable
20. Although the weather was very bad, the buses still ran on _____.
a. list b. plan c. schedule d. arrangement
21. _____ all the textbooks are bought in advance.
a. Seeing that b. Seeing to it that c. See that d. See to it which
22. _____ the uniform, he must be a postman.
a. Judging by b. Judged by c. Judging at d. Judge from
23. He opened his lips as if _____ something.
a. saying b. to say c. having said d. to have said
24. For nearly three hours we waited for the final decision, only _____ to come again the next day.
a. being told b. were told c. to be told d. to tell
25. It is urged that he _____ this report carefully.
a. reads b. to read c. reading d. read
26. The car _____ when the light turned red.
a. pulled in b. pulled out c. pulled up d. pulled over
27. She is an experienced teacher, for she _____ teaching for 30 years.
a. engaged in b. had engaged in c. is engaged in d. was engaged in
28. Tom arrived at 8 and Bill arrived ten minutes _____.
a. later b. latter c. lately d. late
29. Having failed in the examination, Henry feels very _____.
a. oppressed b. repressed c. suppressed d. embarrassed
30. The prisoner has been _____ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.
a. ensured b. informed c. deprived d. convinced

II. Vocabulary

Section A: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the words given in brackets.

31. He got _____ when he couldn't win. (frustration)
32. After an hour's delay, Fiona's _____ with her slower students was beginning to show. (impatient)
33. She seemed _____ to join in the discussion. (reluctance)
34. It's _____ what they can do with plastic surgery these days. (marvel)
35. Make sure the doors and windows are _____ before you leave. (insecure)

Section B: Complete each of the following sentences according to the Chinese given in brackets.

36. The famous movie star could hardly walk down the street without _____. (打扰)
37. How many people _____ in the inaugural ceremony? (参加)
38. I _____ to the hope that I might see her again one day when I said goodbye to her. (抱着)
39. Despite a life devoted to helping the poor, she never won any _____ before her death. (承认)
40. I play the piano for _____. (消遣)

III. Translation

41. 他现在很乐意去做分配给他的工作。(be content to do)

42. 我匆匆赶到王教授的家,可是发现他外出了。(only to do)
43. 政府不允许官员经商。(engage in)
44. 该公司的全体职员都享有免费医疗。(entitle ... to)
45. 那位妇女的病难住了医生,因为他查不出病因来。(puzzle)

答案与解释

I. Multiple Choice

1. (c) 介词 despite 与 in spite of 意思相同,意为“尽管”,后跟名词或名词短语。although 为连词,后跟从句。except for 意为“除了……”,表示整体中去掉一部分,例如:Your composition is well-written except for a few spelling mistakes. with regard to 为介词短语,意为“关于”。
2. (d) adjust oneself to 为固定搭配,意为“稍作调整以适应……”。
3. (d) “only + 状语或状语从句”放在句首,主句需用部分倒装结构。
4. (c) on occasion/on the occasion of 为固定搭配,意为“在……时刻,值……之际”。
5. (a) turn up 作不及物动词短语,意为“出现”;作及物动词短语,意为“调高(大)”。turn in 意为“上交”。turn down 意为“拒绝”。turn out 作不及物动词短语,意为“结果是,证明是”;作及物动词短语,意为“生产,制造”。
6. (c) entitle sb to (do) sth 意为“赋予某人……权利”。give sb sth (give sth to sb)/offer sb sth (offer sth to sb) 意为“给某人……”。supply sb with sth (supply sth to sb) 意为“给某人提供……”。
7. (c) not until 引导的短语或句子放在句首,主句需用部分倒装结构。
8. (d) otherwise 可引导隐含的虚拟语气句。
9. (c) be ashamed of 意为“对……感到惭愧”,符合题意。be sorry for 意为“对……感到抱歉”。be guilty of 意为“犯有……罪的”,例如:The boys were guilty of theft. be envious of 意为“对……感到妒忌”。
10. (b) break out 意为“爆发,发生”。break in 意为“破门而入”。break down 意为“(车)坏了;(身体)垮了”。break off 意为“突然中止”。
11. (d) subject ... to 意为“使……屈服于,使……屈从于”。be related to 意为“与……相关”。be included in 意为“包括在……内”。submit ... to 意为“向……提交”,例如:He submitted the report on the matter to the committee.
12. (d) nor 放在句首引导的句子需用部分倒装结构。
13. (a) in addition to 与 besides 意思相同,意为“除了……(还有)”,与 except 意思相反。instead of 意为“而不是,相反”。
14. (a) “must + have done”意为“肯定已经”,表示对发生在过去动作的肯定推测,符合题意。
15. (c) 本题表示的是对将来的虚拟,从句中省略了连词 if,所以助动词 were 应提到主语前面。
16. (b) come to 意为“苏醒;(数目)达到;达成(协议)”。come out 意为“出现;出版;开花”,为不及物动词短语。come over 意为“过来;感到(头晕等)”,例如:A fit of dizziness came over me. (我突然感到一阵头晕。) come up 意为“发生,出现;走近”。
17. (c) go along 意为“继续下去”。go down 意为“下降”。go up 意为“上升”。go over 意为“复习;检查”。
18. (b) pace of life 为固定搭配,意为“生活节奏”。
19. (a) be incapable of 为固定搭配,意为“不能够干……”,与 be unable to do/be incompetent for 意思相同。
20. (c) on schedule 为固定搭配,意为“按时”。
21. (c) see (to it) that 为固定搭配,意为“务必,确保”。
22. (a) judging by 短语,其作用相当于独立结构,不受主句主语限制。
23. (b) as if 后可跟省略句,接动词不定式表示将要发生的动作,接分词表示正在进行的动作。
24. (c) “only + 动词不定式”通常表示令人失望的结果。