

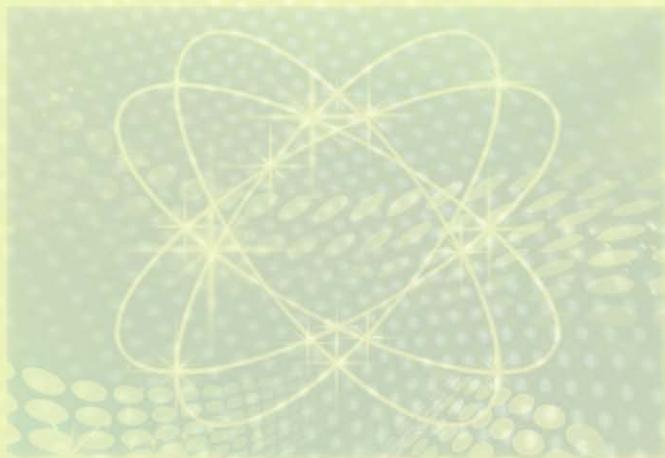
成人高等教育通用教材参考与辅导

英 语

第四册

( 第三版 )

本册主编 骆静华 李庄前



复旦大学出版社

成人高等教育通用教材参考与辅导

# 英 语

## 第四册 (第三版)

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## 内容提要

本书为《成人高等教育通用教材——英语》(第三版)第四册教材的教学配套书。

全书覆盖了上述教材(第四册)16篇A、B课文与练习的全部内容。每课由五大部分组成:视频欣赏、重点单词与短语、语言点详解、参考答案以及课文与对话的参考译文。

本书由复旦大学继续教育学院和华东政法大学外语学院执教多年的教师编写而成,融入了他们丰富的实践经验与心血,因而具有较高的参考价值,是广大成教师生难得的必备用书。

# 前言

由黄关福担任总主编的第三版《成人高等教育通用教材——英语》(1—4册)是供成人高等教育非英语专业使用的基础英语教材。本教学参考书是该教材第四册的配套用书。

全书包含上述教材第四册A、B课文的全部内容,每课由五大部分组成:视频欣赏、重点单词与短语、语言点详解、参考答案以及课文和对话的参考译文。本书列出的重点单词与短语以成人高等教育教学大纲和考试大纲为依据,兼顾词语的实用性和使用频率,基于Text A筛选而成。第四册中的重点单词和短语都是学生学习时必须首先掌握的最常用词汇。为便于学生记忆,重点单词与短语给出了注音、词性及汉语释义。由于教材课文选材多样、长短不同,因此本参考书每课的重点词汇量不尽相同。本书的语言点详解侧重于Text A中重点单词与短语的用法,以英汉双解的形式,既给出有关词汇在课文中的用法,也对其他常用用法作适当扩展,并配以例句,对部分词语的用法特点及注意事项加以说明:Text B是教材的选学内容,主要提示最常用的词语用法及部分难句。习题参考答案以及课文和对话参考译文旨在方便教师备课,同时也可供学生自学时参考使用。

本书由复旦大学继续教育学院和华东政法大学外语学院承担一线英语教学工作教师编写而成。主编为骆静华和李庄前,参与编写的教师有骆静华、李庄前、羊凯江、张培智、刘晨华、邓群芳、周静、郎丽璇、薛建华和孙立良。本书在编写过程中承蒙黄关福教授拨冗审阅并提供宝贵意见,同时得到了许多老师的关心和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限,不妥之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

编者  
2012年6月

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# Lesson One

## ***Video Watching    Living Aboard Space Shuttle***

### **Exercise 1**

Directions: Watch the video and decide whether the statements are true or false.

1. F    2. T    3. F    4. T    5. T    6. T

### **Exercise 2**

Directions: Watch the video again and complete the passage with the words given in the chart.

- |             |         |            |               |              |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) comforts | 2) warm | 3) pick up | 4) belongings | 5) away      |
| 6) doors    | 7) one  | 8) float   | 9) waste      | 10) disposed |

### **Script**

While we're in space, the space shuttle would be our home. It doesn't look much like home, but it has very much the same comforts. Come on, I'll show you.

Your house on Earth has a kitchen and so does the shuttle. Our kitchen uses a convection oven and hot water to warm our food. Each day we're in space, we'll use this kitchen to prepare our breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

How many of you have been told to pick up your toys when you're finished playing with them or they'll get lost? This is true in space too. At home, you probably have a closet or box to put your toys and belongings in. Here on the shuttle, we use these drawers for our things. And whenever we finish using something, we put it away so we'll always know where it is.

These boxes with the sliding doors are our beds. They don't look very comfortable, but at the end of a long day they feel just as good as the bed in your room at home.

I know most of you really want to ask, how do you go to the bathroom in space? Well we go to the bathroom right here, in what we call the WCS or Waste Collection System. Our toilet looks a little different from the one you have at home. That's because going to the bathroom in space is just a little bit different than what we're used to on Earth. This toilet even has places to put our feet so that we won't float away.



The big question is where does the waste go? Well, I'll show you. The shuttle's toilet has an air flow that pulls the waste into the bottom of the toilet where it stays until it can properly be disposed of later. The toilet also has a urine collection tube that we use when we have to urinate. And that is how we use the bathroom in space.

## Text A

## Private Space

### Key Words and Expressions

#### 1. Words

private /'praɪvɪt/ <i>a.</i>	私人的，个人的；秘密的，私下的
view /vju:/ <i>vt.</i>	考虑，认为
<i>n.</i>	看法，见解；观察，视阈
document /'dɒkjumənt/ <i>vt.</i>	用文件（或文献）等证明，记载
<i>n.</i>	公文，文件，证件
occupation /ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	占领，占据；工作，职业从事的活动，消遣
associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	把.....联系在一起；使联合，结合
shortage /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	不足，缺少
acute /ə'kju:t/ <i>a.</i>	严重的，激烈的；敏锐的；（疾病）急性的
relief /rɪ'li:f/ <i>n.</i>	轻松，宽慰；（痛苦等）缓解，减轻，解除
authority /ɔ:'θɒrɪti/ <i>n.</i>	[pl.] 官方，当局；当权者，权威，专家
intact /ɪn'tækt/ <i>a.</i>	完整无缺的，未受损伤的
facility /fə'sɪlɪti/ <i>n.</i>	[pl.] 设备，设施；便利，容易，方便
addition /ə'dɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	加，加法；增加的人（或物）
preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ <i>vt.</i>	保护，维持；保存，保藏
integrity /ɪn'tegərɪti/ <i>n.</i>	完整，完全，完善；正直，诚实，诚恳
boundary /'baʊndəri/ <i>n.</i>	分界线，边界，界限
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ <i>vt.</i>	包含，含有；使卷入，使参与；牵涉
comment /'kɒment/ <i>n.</i>	意见，评论
<i>vt.</i>	评论
retreat /rɪ'tri:t/ <i>vi.</i>	撤退，退却
<i>n.</i>	退却，撤退；隐退处
enclose /ɪn'kləʊz/ <i>vt.</i>	围住，包住；把.....装入信封，附入
transmit /trænz'mɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	播送，发射；传送，传染

substantial /səb'stænʃəl/ <i>a.</i>	可观的，大量的；实质的，真实的
indistinct /ˌɪndɪ'stɪŋkt/ <i>a.</i>	不清楚的，模糊的
grasp /grɑːsp/ <i>vt./n.</i>	抓紧，抓牢；理解，领会
friction /'frɪkʃən/ <i>n.</i>	不和，抵触；摩擦（力）
expose /ɪks'pəʊz/ <i>vt.</i>	暴露，显露；(to) 使处于……影响之下

## 2. Phrases and Expressions

be associated with	与……相联系
in addition	另外，加之
take something seriously	认真对待某事
count on	依靠，指望
comment on	评论，发表意见
call in	召来，请来
all over the world	世界各地
on the other hand	另一方面
leave out	遗漏，排除；不理睬，忽视

## Language Points

### 1. Private Space = Personal Space 个人空间

#### 1) private *a.*

(1) belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group only, personal 私人的，个人的

在英国，private school 通常指“私立学校”，以赚钱为目的。在美国，苏格兰和英国的属地，private school 指的是收费的学校。

— not allowed to open a private letter without permission 未经允许不能打开私人信件

— The President is paying a private visit to Europe. 总统正在欧洲进行私人访问。

(2) not to be revealed to others; secret 秘密的，私下的

— He is not going to tell you about it, it's private. 他没打算把此事告诉你，这是保密的。

private 和 personal 的区别

private 私人的，表示私有的事物，不愿被外人所看到或被人知道所拥有的；

personal 个人的，表示个人的事物，与公家的，公用的事物加以区分。

— In order not to disturb the government departments, the queen decided to make

a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ visit to the museum.

A. personal      B. private      C. personnel      D. individual

应该选 B. private, 它表示私人的、非正式的、非官方的活动, 而 personal 只是强调个人的, 此处用它不合适。

## 2) space *n.*

(1) sth. measurable in length, width, or depth, distance, area, or room “空间”, 是不可数名词, 表示万物存在之处, 太空; 距离

— I like to watch TV shows about space and spaceships. 我喜欢看关于空间和太空船的电视节目。

— There is plenty of space here to move about. 这里有很大的活动空间。

— The table takes up a lot of space. 这张桌子占去很多地方。

— The large table takes up too much space (room). 这张大桌子太占地地方了。

— There isn't enough space (room) for all our luggage. 没有足够的地方可以放我们的行李。

(2) a quantity or bit of this for an often stated purpose, land not built on 范围, 处所, 场所空位, 空地

— They are going to build offices in the open space next to our factory. 他们要在我们工厂旁边的空地上盖办公楼。

(3) What is outside the Earth's air, where the stars and planets are. 宇宙空间, 太空; 天空

— The earth moves through space. 地球在太空运行。

— Three American astronauts climbed into a spaceship and an immense rocket shot them into space. 三名美国宇航员进入飞船, 一枚巨大的火箭把他们送入了太空。

— Physical sciences deal with the knowledge of the world and space. 自然科学就是有关世界和宇宙的知识。

(4) an area or distance left between written or printed words, lines 间隔, 空白处

— Please leave a space between the lines for the necessary corrections. 请在行间留出点距离, 做必要的修改。

— Write your name in the blank space. 把你的名字写在空白处。

(5) a period of time 一段时间, 期间

— Let us rest a space. 让我们休息一会儿。

— Can you finish eating in the space of an hour? 一个小时的空余时间, 你能吃完吗?

## 2. The American view that space should be shared is particularly troublesome to the German.

— The American should share the view that space will cause great trouble to the German. 对德国人来说, 美国人那种空间应该分享的观点会造成很大的麻烦。

句中 that space should be shared 为同位语从句, 用来表达 view 的内容。

1) **view** (often pl.)[view (about/on sth.)]

(1) *n.* a personal opinion, belief, idea, etc., about sth. 作看法, 意见, 见解; 观察解时多用于复数形式

— What are the general manager's views on my resignation? 总经理对我的辞职有什么看法?

— He was soon lost from view among the crowd in the street. 他很快在街上的人群中消失了。

— She tried writing out her views. 她试着把自己的想法写下来。

(2) *vt.* view sb./sth. as sth., view sb./sth. with sth./ consider sb./ sth. in the mind 考虑, 认为

— She views every minor setback as a disaster. 她把每个较小的挫折都看成是重大灾难。

— They viewed the future with some alarm. 他们以惊恐的心情看未来。

view和opinion的区别

这两个词都含有“对某人或某物的看法或想法”的意思。

view 指见解、观点、侧重对广泛、重大或有公众问题所采取的态度;

view 比 opinion 更为肯定、全面、有系统, 是整体的看法, 看大方问, 全局统览, 主要是对某事的评论; opinion 是有自己的见解, 相当于 point of view, opinion 是最普通的个人观点、看法, 我认为……是指对事物或问题经过思考后提出的意见、主张或看法, 含有初步的“不十分肯定”的意味。

— May I know your views on this matter. 我可以知道你对这事的看法吗?

— What's your opinion of your teacher 你对你的老师有什么看法?

— With every word you utter, you state your world view. 你说的每一句话都阐明了你的世界观。

— His behaviors confirm my opinion that he is not happy here. 他的行为证实了我的看法: 他在这儿并不快乐。

view, sight, scene和scenery的区别

(1) view 主要指从某处看到的東西或景象, 有时也指“风景”, 尤指自然美景 (fine natural scenery)

— From the window there was a clear view of the mountains. 从窗户往外看是一览无余的群山。

— The view makes this a good location for a house. 景观使得此处成为建房的

好地点。

— The view was wonderful. If I'd had a camera, I would have taken some photographs. 风景好极了，要是我带有照相机，我就照几张相了。

(2) sight 则既可以指场景、眼前看到的景观，又可以指名胜、风景，但表示后者的含义时，习惯上要用复数。

— The sight was quite amusing. 这景象令人感觉有趣。

— We saw the sights of Hong Kong by bus. 我们乘公共汽车观看香港的风光。

— Mary walked round the town, looking at the sights. 玛丽在城里到处转，游览各处景点。

(3) scene 多指某一特定或具体场面所表示的“景色”、“场景”等，可以是室内的也可以是室外的、可以是城市的也可以是乡村的、可以是活动的也可以是静态的。

— There are some pretty scenes in the park. 公园里有几处美丽的景色。

— As he entered the room, he was confronted by a scene of disorder. 他进入房间，面对的是一个乱糟糟的场面。

(4) scenery 是表示“风景”的集合名词（不可数），主要指某一国家或地区的总体“景色”或自然“风景”，并侧重从“美”的角度加以考虑。

— What a beautiful scenery! 真是风景如画！

— We all enjoy mountain scenery. 我们都喜欢山景。

— The driver stopped now and again so that we could enjoy the scenery. 司机不时地停车，以便让我们欣赏风景。

## 2) **troublesome** *a.*

difficult to deal with, causing trouble or anxiety; worrisome 麻烦的，讨厌的，棘手的，令人烦恼的，引起烦恼或忧虑的；令人忧虑的

— It is the first step that costs troublesome. 万事开头难。

— This naughty boy is really troublesome. 这个淘气的男孩子真是惹人烦。

— My cough is rather troublesome today. 我今天咳嗽得很难受。

## 3. **I cannot document the account of the early days of World War II occupation when Berlin was in ruins but the following situation was reported by an observer and it has the nightmarish quality that is often associated with cross-cultural blunders.**

— I can not truthfully make any description of the very early days of World War II when Berlin was occupied in ruins, however, the following situation was reported by one observer and the nature of the report is like a nightmare that is often related to cross-cultural mistakes. 我不能如实地对第二次世界大战被占领初期处于废墟中的柏林进行描述，但是有一位见证人对以下的情

况作了报道，这篇报道的性质如同噩梦一般，这与常见的跨文化错误有关。句中when Berlin was in ruins 是定语从句，用来修饰the early days；而that is often associated with cross-cultural blunders 也是定语从句，用来修饰quality。

### 1) document

(1) *vt.* record in detail / prove or support sth. with documents 用文件（或文献）等证明，记载

— Could you document your claims? 你能为你的要求提供文件证明吗？

— The film tried to document the development of railways. 该影片试图纪实地反映铁路的发展过程。

(2) *n.* paper, form, book, etc. giving information about sth. 公文，文件；证件

— The secret government documents were stolen. 政府的机密文件被窃了。

— She was issued with travel documents. 给她签发了旅游证件。

document 和 file 的区别

document 是指文件，公文，比较正规，一般拿给上级需要签字的文件，多用document；file是档案，指文件，不一定是纸张，还可以是电子文件，比如我们说computer files或者paper files，以及衍生出来的filebook。

### 2) the account of

(1) (written or spoken) description of sth. that has happened, an explanation or a description of an idea 描述；叙述；报告，解释、说明（表示“对事件、人物等的叙述、报告、描写”或“对思想、理论、过程等的（尤指对上级的）解释、说明”，可以是口头的，也可以是书面的）

— Following is an account of how the Long March had come about and ended in victory. 以下是一篇记叙长征是如何开始、如何胜利结束的报道。

— I wish you would give me a more detailed account of your trip. 我希望你更详细地谈谈你旅行的情况。

— Don't always believe newspaper accounts of political events. 不要完全相信报纸上的政治报道。

相关短语：take account of

考虑；重视

take an account of

算账；清算

of no account

无关紧要

on no account

绝对不，决不

take account of sth. or take sth. into account= take sth. into consideration / allow for 意思是“考虑到，顾及”

— The company takes account of environmental issues wherever possible. 只要有可能，这家公司总是尽量考虑到环境问题。

take an account of 意思是“清算；算账”

— Our shop takes an account of stock at the end of every month. 我们商店每月底都要盘货。

on no account = under no circumstances 意思是“绝不可以”；决不，绝对不；在任何条件下都不

— On no account must you break the contract. 在任何情况下你们都不能违约。

— On no account (do you) forget to lock the door. 千万别忘了锁门。

而 of no account 作“无足轻重，无关紧要”解

— This is a matter of no account. 这是一件无关紧要的事。

— He is a person of no account. 也可说 He is of no account. 他不是重要人物。

(英语习惯说法) He is a no account person. (美式英语说法)

— This subject is of no account and isn't worth discussing. 这个问题无关紧要，不值得讨论。

### 3) **occupation** *n.*

(1) state of being occupied 占领，占据

— The Japanese occupation of Taiwan lasted fifty-one years. 日本占领台湾达51年之久。

— He was born in France during German occupation. 在德国占领期间他出生于法国。

(2) period of time during which a house, country, etc. is occupied (occupy) 居住期；占据期；占有期；占领期

— He returned from Paris and found his office was under someone else's occupation. 他从巴黎回来，发现他的办公室被别人占了。

— No one is yet in occupation of the house. 这所房子还没有人住进去。

(3) activity that occupies a person's time; pastime (人) 从事的活动；消遣

— The residents here have few occupations during the long winter. 这里的居民在漫长的冬季从事的活动很少。

— Reading is a profitable occupation for our moments of leisure. 闲暇读书是一种有益的消遣。

(4) job, employment, by occupation 职业上

— He is a teacher by occupation. 他的职业是教师。

注意：不能说 His occupation is a teacher.

— Please state your name, age and occupation. 请说明姓名、年龄和职业。

— He carries on several occupations at a time to support his family. 为了养家，他同时做几份工作。

occupation, career, profession 和 vocation 的区别



occupation 指一个人经常担任的工作，不论是否领取工资，与 job 或 work 同义，但较为正式。

— He engages in a productive occupation. 他从事一种生产性的职业。

— By occupation she is a housewife. 她的工作是管家。

这是因为尽管她没有外出工作，但她负责管理整个家庭，照顾一家人的生活，她的管家工作就可以称为 occupation，而不能用其他词来代替。当然，干工作而又领取工资的也可称为 occupation。

— The principal occupation of the inhabitants is to feed peacefully on tourists.  
当地居民的主要职业是靠招待旅游者平静度日。

career 指长期、终生从事的职业或事业生涯。

— Mr. Smith had an unusual career, he was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher. 史密斯先生有一个不寻常的生涯，开始他是一位办公室文员，然后当一名水手，最后成为一所学校的老师。

— In the west, students are not always influenced by their parents in their choice of a career. 在西方，学生在选择职业时并不总是受父母的影响。

— She abandoned her stage career. 她放弃了演戏的事业。

— His political careers began 50 years ago. 他的政治生涯始于50年前。

— a career diplomat 职业外交家

profession 指受过专门训练或良好教育的职业，带有专业性质的工作，多为创造性的脑力劳动。如医生、律师、牧师等职业，但现在它的词义已大大扩展了，现在可指有相当社会地位的许多其他谋生的职业。

— She is an architect by profession. 她的职业是建筑师。

— After graduation I decided on law as my ultimate profession. 大学毕业后我选定法律作为我的最终职业。

— She intends to make teaching her profession. 她想以教书为职业。

employment 指受雇于他人，领取工资以谋生计，并且是比较固定的工作

— His employment is that of a bookbinder. 他的职业是装订工。

vocation 正式用语，主要指尽义务或有责任使命感的职业，帮助别人的工作，如教书、护理等，常含有社会或宗教的使命感，可与 profession 同义，也指职业，行业，但语体委婉、庄重。

— Nursing is a vocation as well as a profession. 护理工作既是职业又是一种使命责任。

— Judge vocation is a special professional vocation which requires high personable morality. 法官职业是一种特殊的专业职业，需要有很高的个人道德。

— She chose teaching as her vocation (profession). 她选择教书为职业。



— Although a physician by vocation, he is a botanist by avocation. 虽然他的职业是医生，却又是一个业余的植物学家。

4) **be in ruins = broken to pieces** 变成废墟，成废墟，毁坏，毁灭

— An earthquake left the whole town in ruins. 那次地震过后，全城到处是颓垣断壁。

— Berlin was in ruins after World War II. 二次大战后，柏林一片废墟。

5) **associate** *vt.*

associate one thing with another 把某一事与另一事联系起来

(1) keep company with; join in a relationship based on friendship, business, or a shared purpose 与……交往；与……合作；使联合，结合，使有联系

— They are ready to associate themselves with us in an enterprise. 他们乐于跟我们合作办企业。

— He won't have his son associate with dishonest boys. 他不准儿子同不诚实的男孩交往。

— They were closely associated with each other during the school. 在中学期间，他们之间的关系很密切。

(2) find a connection between; join (people or things) together; join together in mind (在思想上、想象、感情、记忆等方面) 把……联系在一起，联想 (with)

— We naturally associate the name of Darwin with the doctrine of evolution. 我们很自然地把达尔文的名字与进化论联系在一起。

— Cigarette smoking has been associated with lung cancer. 肺癌被认为与吸烟有关。

— We associate the name of Mao Zedong with Chinese revolution. 我们把毛泽东的名字同中国革命联系在一起。

— We associate China with the Great Wall which is the symbol of China. 我们把中国和象征中国的长城联系在一起。

associate 和 relate 的区别

relate... to... = associate... with ...

— He wished to forget everything related to his childhood. 他想忘记与他的童年有关的一切事情（原因可能是有一个不幸的童年）。

— We usually associate the result with the cause. 我们通常把因果关系联系在一起。

6) **blunder**

(1) *n.* a usually serious mistake typically caused by ignorance or confusion 典型地由于无知和粗心造成的大错；失误

(2) *v.* to make a stupid, usually serious error in sth., to make a serious mistake 犯