

(综合教程2、3)

大学实用英语辅导 (综合教程 ||)

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NTRODUCTION

前言

《大学实用英语辅导用书》是与高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材《大学实用英语》相配套的一部学生自学辅导用书。其目的在于帮助广大英语学习爱好者和使用本套教材的在校大学生能够更好的把握和应用教材内容,将语言学习与文化认知结合起来,提高自身的英语学习及实践能力。

《大学实用英语》这套教材在尊重学生的大学英语学习起点和目标的前提下,在教材的编写中尽量做到了教材体系符合语言认知科学,同时又兼顾"以学生为中心的主题教学"理念。因而,其选材常常与学生校园和社会生活息息相关,内容涉猎文学、政治、科技、经贸、金融、教育、文化、艺术、宗教、娱乐等多个领域,课文均选自近几年来英语国家的出版物或网络媒体。这些文章语言较为规范,选材多样,内涵丰富,同时又兼具风趣幽默,引人入胜的特点,其可读性较以往之教材有跨越性的提高。然而,由于我国在校生的英语学习现况是重视英语语言学习本身而轻视语言背后的文化现象,与这样新鲜活泼的语言的碰撞往往会引发学习者自身的认知混乱,需要相关文化上的引入,此其一。其二,尽管教材中已按照《大学英语课程教学要求》将词汇等进行了分级标注,但由于篇幅和所选课文本身的限制,单词释义往往只选取课文中出现的意思,而并不一定是该单词的常用意,显得有些凌乱无章,不利于学生对词汇的整体把握与应用。

针对上述情况,我们在编写这套《大学实用英语辅导用书》时着重突出了以下几点:

一. 大量导入文化背景知识,并附以中英文对照注解,使不同英语水平的同学都能够



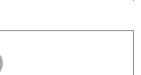
轻松掌握和语言紧密联系的某些文化现象,如人文历史、风土人情等。语言和文化是 互相渗透紧密相连的。如果想要学好一种语言,就必定要对使用这种语言国家的文化 有一定程度的了解。只有这样,才能做到活学活用,永不过时。

- 二. 词汇注释详略得当,并精选与之相关的四级真题,真正做到重点词汇整体全面认识,用法例句完善;一般词汇点到为止。现学现练,帮助学生加深记忆,在掌握词汇用法的同时,也掌握了四级词汇考试的重点及出题思路。此外,某些重点词汇还配有相应的词源、词根注释和派生词的释义,帮助学生联想记忆,轻轻松松扩大词汇量。
- 三. 拓展阅读写作训练,以课本为依托,指导学生提高英语阅读、写作能力。我们在原有的阅读、写作板块的内容中增添了与考试有关的相关阅读技巧和写作模块的学习,并配有对应的训练,最终将课本中的说、读、写、译融合为一体,使之真正转化为学习者自身的能力。

另外,值得一提的是编写这套自学导读用书的作者们都来自于大学英语教学的第一线,有着多年的四六级教学经验,我们坚信他们的智慧结晶定能帮助您省却诸多的学习时间和精力,迅速找到适合自己的大学英语学习之路。其中,朱月芳、芦俊负责整本书的编排、校订及审核,何璐负责编写第四册一、二单元,赵永梅负责编写三、四单元,孙蕾负责编写五、六单元,田瑜负责编写七、八单元。

由于编者水平与经验有限,这套书中难免还有不足或错讹之处,敬请广大教师与学习者指正,您的意见将成为我们继续向前的宝贵财富。在此我们对您的支持和帮助表示衷心的感谢。

编者



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Interests and Hobbies

Section A What's in a Hobby?



Background Information

1. Manchester

曼彻斯特(英语: Manchester),英国英格兰西北区域大曼彻斯特郡的都市自治市、城 市、单一管理区,人口437,000。曼彻斯特得名于古英语名字"Mamucium"(意思是乳头形 状的山),及后演化,加上 "ceaster"(起源于古拉丁语 "Castra") 而变成 "Manchester"。其 市区总人口在英国排名第二,仅次于伦敦。曼彻斯特人称为 Mancunians。

2. Bhutan

不丹王国,简称不丹,是位于喜马拉雅山脉东段南坡的一个内陆国。该国的国名当 地语言叫"竺域"。不丹从7世纪7世纪起属吐蕃之地。8世纪,莲花生曾至不丹傳教。 18世纪后期英国入侵,不丹沦为英国的保护地,1907年建立不丹王国。



Words and Expressions

- 1. **inferior**: adj. lower in rank, status, or quality (等级)下级的,(地位)下等的,(质量)次的 Schooling in inner-city areas was inferior to that in the rest of the country. 市中心贫民区的学校教育次于全国其他地方。
- 2. **subsequent**: adj. coming after something in time; following 随后的; 紧接的 The theory was developed subsequent to the earthquake of 1906. 这个理论是1906年地震以后形成的。
- 3. inclination: n. a person's natural tendency or urge to act or feel in a particular way; a disposition or propensity (人的) 自然倾向, 意愿

John was a scientist by training and inclination.

约翰无论经后天培养还是出于自身天赋,都是一名科学家。



4. **capture**: v. record or express accurately in words or pictures (用文字、图片) 正确记录(或表达)

She did a series of sketches, trying to capture all his moods.

她画了一系列素描,力图捕捉他所有的情绪。

5. **correspond**: vi. have a close similarity; match or agree almost exactly 相似; 相符; 一致 The carved heads described in the poem correspond to a drawing of Edgcote House. 诗中描述的雕刻头像和埃杰科特别墅的绘画完全一致。

Communication is successful when the ideas in the minds of the speaker and hearer correspond.

当说话者和听者的想法一致时,沟通就成功了。

- 6. **endure**: v. [with obj.] suffer (something painful or difficult) patiently 忍耐(痛苦,困难),忍受
- 7. **involve**: vt. [with obj.] (of a situation or event) include (something) as a necessary part or result(情况或事件)包括,包含;牵涉,卷入

His transfer to another school would involve a lengthy assessment procedure.

他的转学会涉及时间很长的评测手续。

8. **hike**: v. [no obj., with adverbial of direction] walk for a long distance, especially across country (尤指乡间)长途步行,远足

They hiked across the moors for miles.

他们步行几英里穿过沼泽地。

9. **relish**: vt. enjoy greatly 尽情享受,从……得到乐趣

He was relishing his moment of glory.

他正在享受他的光荣时刻。

10. **accessory**: n. a thing which can be added to something else in order to make it more useful, versatile, or attractive 附件,配件;装饰件

These are indispensable accessories.

这些是不可缺少的附件。

11. **allocate**: v. [with obj.] distribute (resources or duties) for a particular purpose (为某目的) 分配,分派(资源,责任)

The authorities allocated 50,000 places to refugees.

当局为难民分配了五万处居所。

12. **unyielding**: adj. (of a person or their behaviour) unlikely to be swayed; resolute(人,行为) 不屈从的,坚定的

Only this film, dedicated to the ideals of an unyielding person.

仅以此片,献给追求理想的不屈者。

13. **attain**: vt. [with obj.] succeed in achieving (something that one desires and has worked for) 获得; 实现

He attained the position of minister.

他得到了部长的职位。

14. **stem from**: to be caused by something 来自,起源于;由……造成 The present wave of strikes stems from discontent among the lower-paid. 当前的罢工浪潮起因于低工资雇员的不满情绪。

15. get a hold of: to obtain sth. 得到

If I get a hold of you two, you're both dead. 如果让我逮住,你们两个就死定了。

16. and the like: and similar things; et cetera 等等

Results of investigations and the like will need to be written up. 需写一份类似调查结果之类的东西出来。

- 17. **be passionate about**: to have enthusiasm about sth. 对……充满热情 Can you be passionate about something you are not very good at? 你会对你并不擅长的东西充满激情吗?
- 18. **get captivated with**: be attracted by 被……迷住,吸引 Everyone in the room get captivated with the speaker. 房间里的每一个人都被讲话人所吸引。
- 19. **associate with**: to connect with 与……有联系,和……交往
 The doctor was associated in the child's mind with injections and pains.
 在孩子的心里,医生总是使他联想到打针与疼痛。

Detailed Analysis of Difficult Sentences

- 1. Hobby stemmed from the time...(Para. 1)
 - 1) **stem from**: to come from; originate from 起源于

e.g.

Her interest in flowers stems from her childhood in the country.

她对花卉的兴趣产生于她在乡下度过的童年时代。

2. The intensity and extensiveness of the collection may differ from one collector to another. (Para. 2)

Paraphrase: Enthusiasm towards collection varies from person to person.

1) **differ from**(sb./sth.) not to be the same (as sb./sth.) 不同于 (与……有区别) e.g.



Since conditions differ from one country to another, their policies should also differ.

各国情况不同,政策也应该有区别。

Americans are proud to be different from each other, and from the world.

美国人以彼此不同、与其他国家的人也不同而感到骄傲。

3. The games and its rules vary as well as the involvedness of the participant in attaining the target. (Para. 3)

Paraphrase: The games and its rules are different, and the levels of participation are also different.

1) vary v. 彼此不同

e.g.

Your skin's moisture content varies according to climatic conditions.

皮肤的水分含量随天气情况变化。

4. While apparently **relished** by some as **an adrenalin rush** – it is a very effective method in education and teambuilding. (Para. 4)

Paraphrase: while a few people enjoy the excitement, it works very well as a way to educate and team build people.

1) **relish** v. to enjoy or get pleasure out of (sth.) 享受;从……中获得乐趣

e.g.

John won't relish having to wash all those dishes.

对于要洗完那些碟子,约翰感到没趣味。

5. They get captivated with anything that is associated with their hobby. (Para. 5)

Paraphrase: Anything hobby-related can draw a great deal of attention from the hobbyist.

1) get captivated with: be obsessed with sth. 被……吸引

Tourists are captivated with this land of irresistible beauty and warmth.

新加坡的美丽和热情,对大多数的观光客是难以抗拒的诱惑。

6. These possessions may well be carefully arranged and stored in a room **dedicated** only for the stuff. (Para. 5)

Paraphrase: These collections are arranged carefully and kept in a room which is only used for those items.

1) dedicated: designed for one particular purpose only 专用的

He dedicated himself to his country, body and spirit.

他把自己的身心都贡献给了国家。

Mornings were dedicated to reading and afternoons to writing.

上午读书,下午写作。

7. Hobbyists are also classified into different levels depending on the degree of their involvement

in their hobbies. (Para. 7) Paraphrase: Hobbyists are put into groups based on how intensely they pursue their respective hobbies. 1) be classified into...: to be placed into or assigned to a category 被分为……(种类等) Plans are classified into comprehensive plans and speciality plans. 规划分为综合规划和专业规划。 8. However, there is a **sheer wedge** between profession and hobbies. (Para. 10) Paraphrase: However, there are differences between profession and hobbies. 1) sheer: complete and without restriction or qualification 完全的 e.g. We did it for the sheer hell of it. 我们是为了追求刺激才干的。

	Quiz				
1.	. Their products are frequ	ently overpriced and _	in quality. 【C	ET 96.6]	
	A. influential	B. inferior	C. superior	D. subordinate	
2.	. Research shows that the	ere is no rel	ationship between how	much a person earns	
	and whether he feels goo	od about life. 【CET 05	5.1]		
	A. successive	B. subsequent	C. significant	D. sincere	
3.	. Numerous studies alread	y link the first meal of	the day to better classro	om 【CET	
	03.6]				
	A. performance	B. function	C. behavior	D. display	
4.	. Britain has the highest _	of road traffic	c in the world—over 60	cars for every mile of	
	road. 【CET 97.1】				
	A. popularity	B. density	C. intensity	D. prosperity	
5.	. Only those who can _	to lose their	money should make h	nigh-risk investments.	
	(CET 4 02.1)				
	A. maintain	B. sustain	C. endure	D. afford	
6.	. There's little chance that	t mankind would	a nuclear war. 【0	CET 04.6]	
	A. retain	B. endure	C. maintain	D. survive	
7.	. To be frank, I'd rather	you in the c	ase. 【CET 95.1】		
A. will not be involved C. not to be involved			B. not involved		
			D. were not involved		

8. A healthy life	is frequently thought to be	with the oper	n countryside and home-
grown food.	CET 04.1]		
A. tied	B. bound	C. involved	D. associated
9. The police are	the records of all	those involved in the cr	ime. 【CET 99.6】
A. looking into	B. looking after	C. looking out	D. looking on
10. Building that	railway was very difficult and	d involved ter	tunnels. [CET 05.6]
A. dig	B. having dug	C. to have dug	D. digging
11. Putting in a r	new window will c	utting away part of the re	oof. 【CET 05.12】
A. include	B. involve	C. contain	D. comprise
12. The millions	of calculations involved, had	they been done by hand	, all practical
value by the	time they were finished. [CF	ET 92.6]	
A. had lost	B. would lose	C. would have lost	D. should have lost
13. Most laborate	ory and field studies of huma	n behavior ta	king a situational photo-
graph at a gi	ven time and in a given place	e. 【CET 02.1】	
A. involve	B. compose	C. enclose	D. attach
14. Although mai	ny experts agree that more c	hildren are overweight,	there is debate over the
best ways to	the problem. 【CE	T 05.1]	
A. relate	B. tackle	C. file	D. attach
15. To be sure,	some insects can build comple	ex societies di	fferent types of individu-
als performing	g different tasks. 【CET 06.6	5]	
A. taken from	B. made of	C. composed of	D. developed from
16. In the	of the project not being	a success, the investors	stand to lose up to \$30
million.			
A. face	B. time	C. event	D. course
17. I'm not sure	whether I can gain any pro-	fit from the investment,	so I can't make a(n.
pr	omise to help you.		
A. exact	B. defined	C. definite	D. sure
18. These oversea	as students show great	for learning a new l	anguage.
A. enthusiasn	B. authority	C. convention	D. faith
19. Because of h	is excellent administration, p	eople lived in peace and	and all previ-
ously neglect	ed matters were taken care of	f.	
A. conviction	B. contest	C. consent	D. content
20. It's good to k	now that quite a few popular	English expressions act	ually from the
Bible.			
A. acquire	B. obtain	C. derive	D. result



Key to the Quiz

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. C

Grammar

英语被动语态的用法

- 一、概念:被动语态(Passive Voice)是一种语法手段,是指当句子的主语是动作的执行者时,谓语的形式叫主动语态;当句子的主语是动作的承受者时,谓语的形式叫做被动语态。
- 二、构成"助动词 be + 过去分词"主动词 be 有时态、人称和数的变化,也可以构成否定或疑问句。

不同时态的被动语态例句

- 1. The Great Wall is known all over the world.
- 2. This city was liberated in 1948.
- 3. The matter will be discussed tomorrow.
- 4. The question is being discussed at present.
- 5. The boy was being operated on when his parents hurried to the hospital.
- 6. The bridge has been built this month
- 7. The tickets had been sold out before I came to the cinema
- 8. He said the book would be returned as soon as he finished it.

三、用法:

- 1. 需要强调动作的承受者;
- 2. 只知道动作的承受者,不知道谁是动作的执行者;
- 3. 论述科技内容的文体需要强调客观性和科学性。

四、不及物动词或动词短语无被动语态:

appear, die disappear, end (vi. 结束), fail, happen, last, lie, remain, sit, spread, stand

break out, come true, fall asleep, keep silence, lose heart, take place.

e.g.

After the fire, very little was remained of my house.

比较: rise, fall, happen 是不及物动词; raise, seat 是及物动词。

- (错) The price has been risen.
- (对) The price has risen.



- (错) The accident was happened last week.
- (对) The accident happened last week.
- (错) The price has raised.
- (对) The price has been raised.
- (错) Please seat.
- (对) Please be seated.

要想正确地使用被动语态,就须注意哪些动词是及物的,哪些是不及物的。特别是一词多义的动词往往有两种用法。解决这一问题唯有在学习过程中多留意积累。

五、不能用于被动语态的及物动词或动词短语:

fit, have, hold, marry, own, wish, cost, notice, watch agree with, arrive at / in, shake hands with, succeed in, suffer from, happen to, take part in, walk into, belong to

e.g.

- 1) This key just fits the lock.
- 2) Your story agrees with what had already been heard.

六、系动词无被动语态:

appear, be become, fall, feel, get, grow, keep, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn

e.g.

- 1) It sounds good.
- 2) The steel feels cold.
- 3) The method proved (to be) effective.
- 七、"be+过去分词"并不一定都是被动语态,有时是系表结构。当"be+过去分词"表示动作时为被动语态,be是助动词,be后面的过去分词是主要动词,动作的对象是主语;当"be+过去分词"表示主语所处的状态时为系表结构,be是连系动词。be后面的过去分词是表语,相当于形容词。其区分办法如下:
- 1. 如果强调动作或句中有介词 by 引导出动作的执行者,该句一般为被动语态,否则为系表结构。例如:
 - 1) The glass is broken. 玻璃杯碎了。(系表结构)
 - 2) The glass was broken by the boy. 玻璃杯被那男孩打碎了。(被动语态)
 - 2. 如果句中有地点、频率或时间状语时,一般为被动语态。如:
 - 1) The magazine is published in Shanghai. 这家杂志出版于上海。(被动语态)
 - 2) The door is locked. 门锁着。(系表结构)
 - 3) The door has already/just been locked. 门已经/刚刚被锁上。(被动语态)
- 3. 被动语态除用于一般时态和完成时态外,还可以用于其他各种时态,而系表结构中的系动词 be 只有一般时态和完成时态。



所以下列句子都是被动语态:

- 1) The machine is being repaired. 机器正在修。
- 2) A new school will be built here. 这里将要建一所新学校。

爱好是什么?

"爱好"这个概念起源于人们把骑木马当做是一种消遣。后来,"骑木马玩具"这种 表达方式为越来越多的人所熟知。它的意思是追随你最喜爱的消遣方式。在现代,大家 都习惯把它称为"爱好"。

爱好的形式是多种多样的,收藏便是其中之一。收藏的价值在于购买或者拥有那些能够反映收藏者特殊喜好的物品。收藏者会将所收藏的这些物品细致地进行分类并精美地展示出来。对不同的收藏者来说,收藏的广度和集中度也是有所不同的。一些收藏者尤其专注于一些特殊领域的收藏。像是曼彻斯特的老邮票、不丹的硬币和古董钻石耳环等。而另一些人则喜爱收藏一些更为常见的物品,比如古董家具、珠宝、体育比赛的人场券诸如此类的东西。甚至有时候一些人会收藏经验。这些人会将在旅游中的特殊体验收集起来并通过录像或者拍照片的方式将其保存起来。

游戏同样也是爱好的形式之一。游戏是为了得到快乐而进行的一项娱乐活动。游戏活动需要控制,或是控制得严些,或是控制得松些。而游戏的挑战性和玩法则取决于其目的和规则。从远古时代开始,游戏就已经存在了。由于游戏会给人们带来快乐,根据不同人的不同兴趣,多种多样的游戏形式发展了起来。一个人应该参加什么样的游戏是由好几方面的因素决定的,例如年龄、智力水平、耐力和性格都应该被考虑在内。游戏与其规则的变化也是多样的,而且参与游戏的人所达到游戏目的的投入程度也是不同的。通常情况下,参加游戏需要相应的体力和脑力。因此,它们有助于人们的身心健康。

户外运动是另外一种受欢迎的娱乐方式。像是登山、徒步旅行、攀岩等这类运动很大程度上依赖于户外环境。在让人们的精神得到愉悦的同时,户外运动还是培养和训练团队精神的一种有效手段。除此之外,还有许多其他的爱好形式受到人们的喜爱,比如烹饪、园艺、绘画、音乐创作、软件开发,等等。

那么,如何来定义"爱好者"呢?是这些"爱好者"让爱好这个概念实实在在地体现了出来。他们对这些特定的物品或者活动充满激情,他们对任何与他们爱好相关的事物着迷不已。他们收藏的范围从杂志书籍到不同类型的工具、设备和配件。这些收藏品都会被精心地储藏在专门的房间中。爱好者们随时准备并且非常愿意为他们的兴趣爱好花钱花时间。他们会参加那些能让他们经常光顾的并且充分行使俱乐部成员权利的俱乐部。他们会留出专门的时间花在兴趣爱好上。他们乐于学习和探索新事物的热情使他们对该领域有了更深入的理解。

根据对兴趣爱好强烈程度的不同,爱好者们可以被划分为不同的层次。我们将第一层次称之为新手。新手就是那些购买基本材料的人。基本材料包括穿在身上的全套服