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张文起 主编

精读
同步讲解与优化练习

大学英语

2

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《大学英语·精读（修订本）二》

同步讲解与优化练习

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前 言

本书是《大学英语·精读（修订本）》第二册的辅导用书。本书严格遵循《大学英语》的编写安排，从文化背景、新词讲解、语言点精解、课后练习详解、课后阅读讲评等几个方面着手，解析了每课书的要点、难点，以便学生在课外自学时使用。本书对课文、练习中的英语句子给出了全文翻译，以帮助学生更好地理解课文和练习中每句话的含义。本书对课文中出现的同义词和近义词作了对比，对每个单元中出现的易混词也作了详细说明，并配有例句，力求做到使学生一目了然。同这套辅导用书的第一册一样，每个单元安排了“熟记熟背好句子”这一部分，挑选出该单元中好的英语句式，优美的表达，地道的习惯用法，供学生欣赏、背诵。此外，在每个单元的最后还将历年四、六级真题中出现的与本单元知识点相关的词汇题一一列出，并进行了详细题解，以巩固学生对这些词汇的掌握。最后，本书针对全书的十个单元编写了两套试题，以帮助学生复习和巩固学过的知识。

我们相信本书是学生们充实课外学习的最佳选择。

本书的编写分工如下：李维老师负责第一、三单元的编写；蔡晓惠老师负责第二、五单元的编写；王颖老师负责第四、十单元的编写；曹春瑾老师负责第六、七单元的编写；高玉茜老师负责八、九单元的编写；张文起老师负责两套试题的编写并审校了全书。

本书的编写和出版过程中，南开大学出版社王冰先生和其他编辑同志在本书付梓前进行了仔细的编审，精心设计。在此一并致谢。

编 者

2006年4月于南开园

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Unit 1

Is There Life on Earth?

Cultural Notes

Venus (金星)

Venus is the second planet in distance from the sun and nearest to the Earth of all the planets in the solar system. Except for the sun and the moon, Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The planet is called “the morning star” when it appears in the east at sunrise, and “the evening star” when it is in the west at sunset.

The surface temperature of Venus averages about 475°C and its atmosphere is about 95% carbon dioxide. Oxygen is very rare. The high temperature and near absence of oxygen on Venus make it unlikely that life as we know it could exist there.

金星是太阳系中离地球最近的一颗行星，也是除了太阳和月亮之外，最明亮的星体。金星在日出时分出现在东方时，被称为“晨星”；而日落时分出现在西方时又被称为“晚星”。

金星表面的平均温度约为 475°C，其大气层中 95% 是二氧化碳，氧气稀薄。高温和缺氧使得我们所知的生命不可能在上面生存。

Manhattan (曼哈顿岛)

It is one of the commercial, financial and cultural centers of the world. There are many famous tourist attractions on it, including the Empire State Building, the United Nations Headquarters, the Rockefeller Center, the Wall Street District, the Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, the Broadway, Chinatown, Times Square, Greenwich Village, and many churches, colleges, skyscrapers and theaters. Most of New York's municipal buildings stand on Manhattan Island. When people think of New York City, they are usually thinking of Manhattan, the core of the city.

Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians in 1626 by Peter Minute, a Dutch Colonial governor. He paid for this area of 31 square miles with total 24 dollars worth of jewelry, clothing and doodads.

曼哈顿岛是世界商业、金融和文化中心。岛上有很多闻名遐迩的旅游景点，包括帝国大厦、联合国大厦、洛克菲勒中心、华尔街区、第五大道、麦迪逊大道、林肯表演艺术中心、百老汇、唐人街、时代广场、格林威治村，以及众多教堂、大学、摩天大楼和剧院等等。大多数的纽约城市建筑矗立在曼哈顿岛上。每当人们想到纽约，他们脑海中通常浮现的是纽约市的中心——曼哈顿。

曼哈顿岛是一位荷兰殖民统治者——彼得·米尼特于 1626 年从印第安人那里购得的。他为这 31 平方英里的土地支付了珠宝、布料和一些小饰物，总价值 24 美金。

Consolidated Edison Belt (爱迪生联合电气公司带)

It is a fictitious and facetious name coined by Art Buchwald. In fact, it is a blending of two familiar names: Van Allen Belts and Consolidated Edison. Van Allen Belts refer to two radiation

zones encircling the earth named after James Van Allen, an American scientist who first identified such zones. Consolidated Edison is a group of electric power companies consolidated for greater efficiency, the largest of which was originally founded by Thomas Edison. The power plants of these companies, which produce and supply electricity for New York City and much of eastern New York State, burn a lot of coal, causing serious air pollution in the area. By Consolidated Edison Belt, Art Buchwald suggests in playful dismay that if Consolidated Edison—the embodiment of man's total indifference to his environment—should continue to pollute the air, she would eventually have a belt of coal dust and smoke encircling the planet Earth.

“爱迪生联合电气公司带”是作者杜撰出来的名字。事实上,它是将范艾伦带和爱迪生联合电气公司这两个人熟知的名字连在了一起。范艾伦带指的是环绕地球的两条辐射带,是以首先发现它们的美国科学家詹姆斯·范艾伦的名字命名的。爱迪生联合电气公司是一个为了更高效率而联合起来的几家电力公司,其中最大的一个是由托马斯·爱迪生创建的。这些公司的电场为纽约市以及美国东部的大部分地区供电,它们大量烧煤,在当地引起了严重的空气污染。使用爱迪生联合电气公司带一词,作者带着戏谑的沮丧指出,如果爱迪生联合电气公司——它是人类对于环境漠不关心这种现象的具体化——继续污染空气,终有一天它会产生一条环绕地球的有煤灰和烟雾构成的污染带。

New Words

1. humorous

adj. funny; making people laugh 幽默的, 诙谐的

— It is a **humorous** essay. 这是一篇幽默的散文。

— John is famous for his **humorous** style of writing. 约翰以其幽默的写作风格而闻名。

2. extremely

ad. very 极端地, 非常地

— I'm **extremely** sorry for my late. 我对我的迟到十分抱歉。

— The signal is **extremely** strong because of the fine weather. 由于天气晴朗, 信号格外的强。

extreme

adj. 极端的, 极度的

— His political ideas are rather **extreme**. 他的政治见解相当极端。

n. 极端

— go to **extremes** 走极端, 采取激烈的作法

— He is the kind of man who tends to go from one **extreme** to the other.

他是那种倾向于从一个极端走向另一个极端的人。

3. feasibility

n. possibility of being carried out or done 可行性

— Although he has explained the plan in detail, most of us still doubted its **feasibility**.

虽然他对该计划进行了详细的解释, 但我们大多数人仍怀疑其可行性。

— We should do a **feasibility** study before adopting the new proposals.

在采纳这个新建议之前, 我们应该作一个可行性分析。

4. conference

n. meeting (formal usage) 会议 (正式用法)

— press conference 记者招待会

— Mr. Brown is in **conference** with his advisers. 布朗先生和他的顾问们在开会。

— An international environment **conference** will be held in Shanghai next month.

一个国际环境大会将于下月在上海召开。

5. conclusion

n. decision or opinion reached by reasoning 结论

— Venusian scientists have come to the **conclusion** that there's no life on Earth.

金星的科学家们得出了结论：地球上没有生命。

— It took the jury a long time to reach the **conclusion** that he was guilty.

陪审团花费了很长时间才得出他有罪的结论。

6. compose

make up, form 组成, 构成

— Water is **composed** of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是由氢和氧组成的。

— The house is **composed** of a living room, a kitchen, a bath room and two bedrooms.

这个房子是由起居室、厨房、浴室和两间卧室构成的。

7. atmosphere

1) all the gases round the earth; air in a place 大气, 空气

— The pollution of the **atmosphere** has already drawn the attention of many people.

大气污染已经引起了许多人的关注。

2) the feeling for mood that one has in a particular place or situation 氛围, 气氛

— An **atmosphere** of tension filled the room. 房间里充满了紧张的气氛。

— The music and light of candle have created a romantic **atmosphere**.

音乐和烛光营造出了一种浪漫的氛围。

8. deadly

adj. causing death; likely to cause death 致命的

— Fog is the sailor's **deadly** enemy. 雾是航海者最致命的敌人。

— Tens of thousands of Jews were killed by **deadly** gases in World War II.

二战中, 成千上万的犹太人死于致命毒气。

9. survive

v. remain alive after; continue to live or exist 幸存; 活下来

— Only three of the crew **survived** the ship wreck. 只有三名船员在轮船失事中幸存下来。

— It is unbelievable that the old house **survived** the storm.

这所老房子没在暴风雨中倒塌真是难以置信。

10. originally

ad. formerly 起初, 原来

— The building which is under repair was **originally** a hospital.

那个正在修葺的大楼原来是一所医院。

— These machines were **originally** designed for some large factories.

这些机器起初是为一些大工厂设计的。

11. hazard

n. danger 危险, 危害

— Smoking is a big **hazard** to health. 吸烟是对身体健康的一大危害。

— He was determined to cross jungle at all **hazards**. 他决定不顾一切危险穿越丛林。

12. indicate

n. show 显示, 表明

— Record profits in the retail market **indicate** a boom in the economy.

零售市场上前所未有的最高利润显示出了经济的突飞猛进。

— Recently research **indicates** that the eating habit of people in big cities are changing rapidly.

近期研究显示大城市的人们的饮食习惯正在迅速改变。

13. emit

- v. sent out sth. such as light, hear, sound, gas, etc. 发出、射出(光、热、声音、气体等)
- The gases **emitted** from the chimney seriously polluted the air.
烟囱中放出的气体严重污染了空气。
 - This device kills off mosquitoes by **emitting** a sound at a frequency they can hardly bear.
这种装置通过以蚊子承受不了的频率发出声音来灭蚊。

14. crash

- v. fall or strike suddenly, violently and nosily 坠落, 猛撞
- The truck went out of control and **crashed** into the fence in the middle of the highway.
卡车失去了控制撞到了高速路中间的护栏上。
 - The enemy plane **crashed** to the ground after being attacked.
敌人的飞机受到攻击后坠毁了。

15. smash

- v. (cause to) break into pieces violently (使) 碎裂
- Several windows have been **smashed** by the sudden thunder.
突然的雷鸣声把几块窗子震碎了。
 - She **smashed** the vase with anger. 她一怒之下将花瓶摔了个粉碎。

16. proceed

- v. continue after having stopped (停顿后) 继续进行
- After a break, the workers **proceeded** to paint the wall. 休息一会后, 工人们继续刷墙。
 - As soon as he came in he **proceeded** to complain about all his troubles.
他一进门就开始抱怨他遇到的麻烦。

17. fund

- n. sum of money set apart or available for a special purpose 资金, 基金
- International Monetary **Fund** 国际货币基金组织
 - One of our job is to help raise **funds** for the Red Cross.
我们的工作之一就是为红十字会筹集资金。

18. stick up

stand upright; project 直立; 突出

- The Empire State Building that **sticks up** on Manhattan is one of the tallest skyscrapers in the world.
矗立在曼哈顿的帝国大厦是世界上最高的摩天大楼之一。
- Her hair has **stuck up** straight with fright. 她吓得头发都竖了起来。

19. give off

emit; sent out 发出; 散发出

- The flowers **gave off** a fragrant perfume. 花儿散发出芳香。
- The liquid in the cup **gave off** a strong smell. 杯子里的液体发出很浓的气味。

Language Points

1. (Para.2) For the first time Venusian scientists manage to land a satellite on the planet Earth ...

manage to do sth.: succeed in accomplishing or handling, esp. with an effort 设法成功地做成某事; 应付

— My six-year-old brother **managed to move** the big box upstairs. 我六岁的弟弟努力将这个盒子搬到了楼上。

— He **managed to raise** money for his new company. 他努力为他的新公司筹集资金。

2. (Para.2) ...and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since.

ever since: from then till now 从……以后, 自从……

— Tom was injured in an accident last Monday and has been in hospital **ever since**.

汤姆上周一在一次事故中受伤了, 此后就一直住院。

— I have known them **ever since** they got married in 1980. 自从他们 1980 年结婚, 我就认识他们。

3. (Para.2) The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan...)

be known as: generally recognized as; called 被认为是; 被叫做

— Hong Kong is **known as** one of the commercial and trade centers of the world.

香港被认为是世界商业贸易中心之一。

be named after: be given the same name (of) as... 以……的名字而命名

— The building is **named after** its owner. 这座大楼是以它的拥有者的名字命名的。

4. (Para. 3) ...Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth.

as to: about; concerning 关于

— There is no doubt **as to** his honesty. 他的诚实是毋庸置疑的。

— **As to** his proposal, the committee have to make further discussion. 关于他的提议, 委员们要作进一步讨论。

landing on Earth 在句中修饰 “flying saucer”, “landing” 作为现在分词作后置定语。

5. (Para. 4) “We have come to the conclusion, based on last week’s satellite landing,” Prof.

Zog said, “that there is no life on Earth.”

based on: build or found ...on; use...as a basis for 以……为基础

“based on last week’s satellite landing” 在句中修饰 “conclusion”, “based on” 过去分词短语作后置定语。

“that there is no life on Earth” 是由连词 that 引导的同位语从句, 作 conclusion 的同位语。

6. (Para. 6) For one thing ... for another 首先……; 再者……

通常用于表述原因, 相当于 in the first place ... in the second place ...; firstly ... secondly ...

— I will not make a trip in this holiday. **For one thing**, I don’t have enough money, **for another**, it will take me too much time. 这个假期我不想去旅行, 首先我没有足够的钱, 再者, 旅行会占用我太多时间。

7. (Para. 8) “What does this mean as far as our flying saucer program is concerned?”

as far as ... be concerned: as for, in spite of 至于, 就……而言

— **As far as I am concerned**, I don’t think it is necessary. 就我个人而言, 我认为没有必要。

— **As far as the quality is concern**, the green dress is better than the white one.

就质量而言, 这件绿色的裙子要比白色的那件好。

8. (Para. 11) ... but it could give us a lot of trouble...

could 作为情态动词, 表示对某种可能性的推断, 确定程度上 might, could, will, must 由低至高。

9. (Para. 14) They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other.

keep crashing into each other: hitting each other repeatedly 不断相撞

keep doing sth.: continue doing sth.; doing sth. repeatedly 连续不断地做某事

— The kid **kept crying** and refused to eat anything. 小孩不停地哭而且拒绝吃东西。

10. (Para. 17) If all you say is true, won't this **set back** the flying saucer program several years?

set back: cause to put off or get behind schedule 耽搁, 阻碍

— The storm **set back** our sailing. 暴风雨阻碍了我们航行。

Confusable Words

1. manage/attempt/try

manage: v. to succeed in doing sth., especially sth. difficult 成功地完成某事(尤指困难的事)

— In spite of his own disappointment, he **managed to comfort** the others.

尽管自己也很失望, 他还是努力安慰其他人。

attempt: v. make an effort or try to do sth., especially sth. difficult, often with no success

努力、试图做某事(暗含没有成功之意)

— They **attempted to finish** the project within two weeks but failed. 他们试图在两周内完成这个项目但是失败了。

try: v. to make an effort to do sth. 试图、努力做某事(日常用词; 没有表明成功与否)

— I **try to solve** this problem by myself. 我试图自己解决这个问题。

2. technology/technological/technique/technical

technology: n. scientific knowledge used in practical ways in industry 技术, 工艺

指应用于科技、工业、工程领域的技术; 也指学科, 即技术学、工艺学。

— science and **technology** 科学技术

— to make use of the modern **technology** 利用现代技术

— The invention of the steam engine was a great advance in **technology**. 蒸汽机的发明是工业技术的伟大进步。

technological: adj. technology 的形容词形式; (工业) 技术上的、科技的

— a **technological breakthrough** 技术上的突破

technique: n. a particular way of doing sth., especially one in which you have to learn special skills 技巧, 技法, 工艺

指做某事的一种专门的方法技巧, 通常需要通过专门的学习而获得。

— The artist combines different **techniques** in the same painting. 这位艺术家在同一幅画里把不同的画法融合在一起。

— He has mastered several different **techniques** of photography. 他掌握了几种不同的摄影技巧。

technical: adj. technique 的形容词形式; 技术的、技艺的、专业的

— a **technical school** 技校

— This article is full of **technical** terms of chemistry. 这篇文章里尽是化学专业术语。

3. compose/consist/constitute

compose: v. to combine together to form a whole

be composed of 由……组成、构成(一个整体)

通常用于被动语态, 往往用于可以融为一体的东西。

— Steel **is composed of** iron and a number of other elements. 钢是由铁和其他一些元素组成的。

consist: v. consist of sth. 由……组成

不能用于被动语态, 表示一个整体由几个部分组成, 主语是整体。

— Our college **consists of** 16 departments. 我们的学校由 16 个系组成。

constitute: v. 构成……, 组成

表示各部分构成整体, 主语是部分。

— Listening, speaking, reading, writing **constitute** the fundamental order in language learning.
听、说、读、写构成了语言学习的基本内容。

4. **deadly/mortal/fatal**

deadly: *adj.* causing or likely to cause death (可能) 致命的, 致死的

用于可能导致死亡的事情、行为、工具等, 如毒药、杀伤性武器等。

— The cobra is one of the world's **deadliest** snakes. 眼镜蛇是世界上最致命的蛇类之一。

mortal: *adj.* (literary) causing death or likely to cause death, very serious; last until death

导致死亡的, 致命的, 非常危险的; 致死方休的

用于说明致死的直接原因, 也指无法医治以致死亡, 不能用于形容武器, 因为武器引起的创伤才是直接死亡的原因。

— a **mortal** blow/wound 致命一击/伤口

— **mortal** enemy 死敌

fatal: *adj.* causing or ending in death; causing disaster or failure 致命的, 灾难性的

用于指一切可以导致死亡的事物, 含有命中注定的意味。

— The bullet wound on his head was **fatal** to him. 他头部的枪伤是他的致命伤。

— There is a **fatal** flaw in this plan. 该计划存在致命缺陷。

Key to Study & Practice

Vocabulary

1-3 略

4

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. extremely | 2. hazard | 3. pollute | 4. originally | 5. indicate |
| 6. survive | 7. atmosphere | 8. conclusion | 9. proceed | 10. conference |

5

- If you had paid attention to what he said, you could have avoided repeating such a bad mistake.
如果那时你注意听了他的话, 你就能避免再犯这个大错了。
- Mr. White didn't know I was in his office. He was too busy to notice me.
怀特先生不知道我在他办公室里。他太忙了, 以至于没有注意到我。
- On the way home from the party Nancy asked her mother if she had noticed anything strange in the way the hostess behaved. 在从舞会回家的路上, 南希问她的妈妈是否注意到女主人的举止行为有些奇怪。
- "Pay attention to what you are doing," the teacher said. "You should not let your thoughts wander." "把精力集中到你正在做的事情上," 老师说道, "你们不该走神。"
- Mrs. Wolfe noticed a great change in her husband when he returned home from a business trip to Europe. 沃尔夫太太注意到她丈夫从欧洲出差回来后有了很大变化。
- Obviously too much attention has been paid to the details. 很显然, 人们过多地注重细节了。

6

- The *New English-Chinese Dictionary* I bought her cost me almost thirty yuan.
我花了 30 多元给她买了《新英汉词典》。
- When he was very young Joe often wondered why his mother wouldn't spend a penny on herself.

小时候, 乔经常感到奇怪, 为什么他的妈妈从不在她自己身上花一分钱。

3. Does it cost a lot to have the recorder repaired? 修这台录音机要花很多钱吗?
4. Peter's aunt is used to a simple way of living. No wonder she doesn't want to spend so much money on food or clothing. 彼德的婶婶习惯了简朴的生活。难怪她不想在吃穿上花这么多钱。
5. Jane paid less than twelve pounds for her shoes. 简花了不到 12 英镑买的鞋。
6. The thief was about to leave the store when he was stopped and asked if the articles under his arm had been paid for. 小偷正要离开商店时, 被人拦住, 并被质问他胳膊下的东西是否已经付过钱了。
7. It goes without saying that everyone has to pay to get into the cinema.
每个人进电影院都要花钱买票这是不言而喻的。
8. Dick's uncle has to pay for his education as his father has come down in the world.
由于迪克的父亲穷困潦倒, 他的叔叔不得不担负他的教育费用。
9. Electricity will probably cost more than it did last year. 今年的电费可能比去年贵。
10. In the past few years the factory has spent a lot of money improving its working conditions.
在过去的几年中, 这个工厂花费大量资金用于改善工作环境。

7

1. Industrial cities such as Chicago and Detroit have severely polluted the waters of the Great Lakes.
像芝加哥和底特律这样的工业城市已经对五大湖水域带来了严重污染。
2. The doctor's report indicated that her death was due to heart disease.
医生的报告显示她死于心脏病。
3. Medical researchers reached the conclusion long ago that smoking is a serious hazard to health.
医学研究者早就得出结论: 吸烟严重危害健康。
4. George Washington, the first President of the United States, is known as the Father of His Country. 美国第一任总统, 乔治·华盛顿, 被誉为“美国之父”。
5. The fire that broke out in the plant during the night was still seen giving off a lot of smoke the next morning. 工厂夜间起了火, 第二天早上还能看到冒出的浓烟。
6. They have invented a new type of washing machine. 他们发明了一种新型洗衣机。
7. The movie we are going to see is said to be based on the life story of an American general.
我们要去看的电影据说是以一位美国将军真实的故事为基础拍摄的。
8. The fence along the middle of the road is intended to protect vehicles from crashing into each other. 公路中间的护栏是为了避免车辆相撞。
9. Supporters of gun control have worked for many years to ban the sale of deadly handguns in America. 枪支限制的支持者们多年来一直在为禁止致命手枪在美国销售而努力。
10. My native town, which was originally rather small, has now been built into one of the biggest cities in the province. 我的故乡起初是个小镇, 而现在已经成为全省最大的城市之一了。
11. The twin towers of the World Trade Center stick up over Manhattan Island in New York City.
世界贸易大厦的双塔矗立在纽约的曼哈顿岛上。
12. The speaker said something about the actors first and then proceeded to talk about the film.
讲演者先说了些关于演员的事, 然后接着谈这部电影。
13. We had a long debate as to whether we should spend so much money on space technology.
我们就是否该在空间技术上花这么多钱进行了长期的争论。
14. A plate dropped from her fingers and smashed into pieces on the kitchen floor.
盘子从她指间滑落, 掉到厨房的地上摔了个粉碎。

8

1. The earth's surface is mostly composed of water. 地球表面大部分是由水构成的。
2. Ice and snow on the roads both create hazards for drivers during the Christmas season.
在圣诞节期间，路面上的冰雪给司机造成了危险。
3. The youngest child survived the earthquake, but the rest of the family died.
地震中，只有最小的孩子幸存下来，家中其他人都死了。
4. Crime has made some streets in many American cities unfit to live.
在美国的许多城市中，某些街道由于犯罪而不适于居住。
5. Several cars crashed into each other on the highway due to the fog.
因为大雾，高速公路上有几辆车相撞。
6. The rider of the motorbike made a signal with his arm for a left turn.
那个骑摩托车的人做了一个左转的手势。

Word Building

9

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
accept	acceptance	guide	guidance
appear	appearance	perform	performance
arrive	arrival	propose	proposal
depend	dependence	refuse	refusal
differ	different	remove	removal
disturb	disturbance	sign	signal
exist	existence	survive	survival
confer	conference	insist	insistence

10

1. A dressmaker is a person whose job is making women's dresses and other clothing.
(裙装) 裁缝是指以做女裙及其他衣服为工作的人。
2. A troublemaker is a person who often makes trouble for others. 麻烦制造者是指经常给别人带来麻烦的人。
3. A weedkiller is a chemical for killing weeds. 除草剂是指一种去除杂草的化学药剂。
4. A recordholder is one who holds the record for some achievement. 纪录保持者是指在某项成就上保持纪录的人。
5. A timekeeper is a person or thing that keeps time. 计时员(器)是指记录时间的人或物。
6. A landowner is a person who owns land. 土地所有人是指拥有土地的人。
7. A bookseller is a person who sells books. 书商是指出售图书的人。
8. A shipbuilder is a person whose job is building ships. 造船者是指以制造船只业的人。
9. A taximan is a person whose job is to drive a taxicab. 出租车司机是指以开出租车为工作的人。
10. A can opener is an instrument for opening cans. 罐头启子是开罐头的一种工具。

Structure

11

1. Henry couldn't take part in the sports meet because of his broken leg.
因为他的腿骨折了，亨利不能参加运动会了。