

# 大学英语补修教程

College English Improvement Course

( 第一册 )

总主编 麻秀丽 徐亚辉  
主 编 孙 丽

东北林业大学出版社

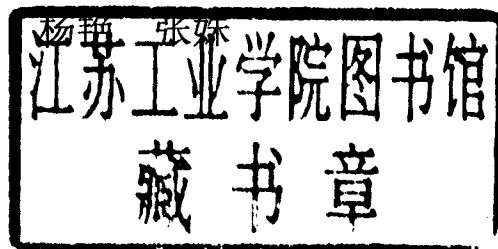
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# 前 言

本书根据大学生英语学习中的薄弱环节而设计。在大学英语教学中,学生经常在听力环节、词汇环节、阅读环节、翻译环节和写作环节等实用能力水平上遇到困难,导致学期末考试不及格,而且还会影响到下一个学期的学习。为了使学生在一个学期的学习结束后,能够对该学期的学习内容进行针对训练,或者使学期成绩不合格的学生采取适当方式的补修而提高及格率,我们从补修的角度编写了该教程。

该教程由四个分册组成,每个分册针对每个学期的学习内容而设计。每册由八个单元组成。每个单元分为两大部分:知识准备和补修训练。知识准备部分是本单元的要点总结并进行技能要点讲解;补修训练部分设计了针对本单元教学内容的训练题,包括听力训练、词汇训练、阅读理解训练、翻译训练和写作训练,针对薄弱环节进行设计。主要培养学生不同情境下使用英语进行交际的实际能力。还要针对国家大学英语四、六级改革的情况,对学生的英语能力进行针对性训练,使更多的学生能在大学英语四、六级考试中达到合格水平,提高就业能力。

大学一、二年级学生按教学计划每学期修读完正常大学英语课程后,可使用该教材对所学内容进行强化和补充。同时,也可用于大学英语教师的教学参考书以及其他年级学生的英语复习教程。

本书由黑龙江科技学院麻秀丽教授和徐亚辉教授任总主编。第一册由孙丽主编,李明慧、杨艳、张姝任副主编,每人编写两个单元;第二册由徐晓莹主编,李英波、张淑娟、赵斌任副主编,每人编写两个单元;第三册由刘晓光主编,陈静、黄斯楠、刘浩然任副主编,每人编写两个单元;第四册由高珺主编,刘敏慧、曲铭欣、王矗任副主编,每人编写两个单元。

由于编者水平有限,本书不足之处希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编者  
2009年7月

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# Unit One

## 一、知识准备

### Section A College Life

#### I Lead in

Directions: Listen to the following passage and try to fill the missing words in the blanks.

Hi, welcome to our college. You will spend at least four years here. College days will be the golden time in your life. There are many opportunities for you to (1) the unknown and you can (2) a lot. You can make lifelong friends; you can enjoy (3) kinds of activities; you can (4) your personal interests; and you will meet some outstanding (5). Keep a good balance and (6) a solid foundation. There are many doors to your dreams. You decide how many you can open.

1. 答案 (1) explore (2) experience (3) various (4) develop (5) scholars (6) lay

#### 2. 语言点精讲

(1) golden time 黄金岁月 golden age 黄金时代, 全盛时期

(2) 第一个空格, 前面是不定式 to, 所以后面应该是动词, 宾语是 “the unknown (未知)” 那么空格应该会是 “explore” 或 “study” 这样的词。如果头脑中事先有了一个词汇范围, 那么写对的机会就大大增加了。

(3) experience a lot 中的 experience 是不及物动词, 表示经历很多

#### II Passage A So Much to Learn

##### 1. 背景知识介绍

Commencement 毕业典礼

Commencement is the campus-wide graduation ceremony for students from all schools, colleges, and degree programs. The president of the University confers degrees upon all degree candidates at this ceremony. Family, friends, faculty, staff and trustees gather to witness the formal end to a student's college years. After commencement, convocation ceremonies are to be hosted by individual schools, colleges, and/or departments. Each ceremony may be different in form and structure and may range from a formal graduation ceremony to a casual reception.

##### 2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) approach v. 靠近, 接近 n. 靠近, 接近, 临近; 途径; 方法, 方式

例句 Walk softly as you approach the baby's crib. 当你走近婴儿小床时, 步子轻一些。

搭配 approach one's home 快到家了; at our approach 当我们接近时

(2) assurance n. 把握, 信心, 保证, 表示保证 (或鼓励、安慰) 的话, 保险

例句 She spoke in a tone of quiet assurance. 她不慌不忙以自信的口气说话。



搭配 with assurance 自信 give sb. one's assurance(that...)向某人保证……

(3) broaden v.使扩大, 变宽, 扩大

扩展 broad a. 宽的, 广阔的; 广泛的

搭配 broaden one's mind 拓展思维

(4) confidence n. 信任, 信心, 自信

例句 Jack lacks confidence in his ability to do the job.杰克对自己完成这工作的能力没信心。

搭配 gain/win sb.'s confidence 取得某人信任 have/place one's confidence in sb.信任某人

(5) conquer v.攻克, 征服; 破除, 克服

例句 The Normans conquered England in 1066.诺曼人于 1066 年攻占了英格兰。

扩展 conquest n. 攻取, 征服; 克服

搭配 conquer a city 攻克城市 conquer bad habits 克服坏习惯 conquer shyness 克服害羞情绪

(6) engineering n. 工程(学), 工程师行业

例句 This bridge is a triumph of engineering. 这座桥梁是工程学领域的巨大成就。

搭配 civil/electrical/mechanical engineering 土木/电机/机械工程

(7) graduate n. (尤指大学)毕业生; 研究生 a.研究生的 v. (使)毕业

例句 Mitch graduated from Stanford with a degree in Law.米奇从斯坦福毕业获法学学位。

扩展 graduation n. 毕业 undergraduate n. 本科生 postgraduate n. 研究生

搭配 graduate from/ at Oxford 毕业于牛津大学 graduate in law 获得法学学位

(8) impress vt.给……以深刻的印象, 使铭记; 印, 压印

例句 His words are strongly impressed on my memory.他的话深深地铭刻在我的记忆中。

扩展 impression n. 印象; 印迹 impressive a. 给人深刻印象的

### 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled, discussing the exam due to begin in a few minutes. (Lines1—2) 在一栋大楼的台阶上, 一群工程专业的大四学生围在一起, 讨论着几分钟后将要开始的考试。

解析: discussing the exam 为现在分词短语表伴随。

(2) On their faces was confidence. (Line2) 他们脸上写满了自信。

解析: 这是一个倒装句, 其正常语序为: Confidence was on their faces.

(3) Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get. (Line3) 有的人在谈论已经找到的工作, 有的人则在谈论着要找的工作。

解析: others of jobs they would get 为省略句, 为了避免重复, 可省略动词。

### 4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) a group of seniors 一群大四的学生

(2) On their faces was confidence.他们的脸上满是自信。

(3) With all this assurance of four years college study 四年的大学生活带来了自信

(4) conquer the world 征服世界

(5) collect papers 收卷子



### III Passage B Wish for the Freshman Year

#### 1. 背景知识介绍

Levels of Education in the United States and Canada 美国和加拿大教育分级

Education in the United States and Canada is divided into the following levels at the indicated ages: 美国和加拿大的教育按照所示年龄可分成以下几个等级:

Primary Education	初级教育	
Pre-school ages 2—6	学前班	年龄 2—6
Elementary School ages 6—12	小学	年龄 6—12
Secondary Education	中级教育	
Junior High School ages 12 —14	初级中学	年龄 12—14
High School ages 14—18	高级中学	年龄 14—18
Post Secondary Education	高级教育	
Junior College ages 18—20	中专	年龄 18—20
4 Year College ages 18—22	四年制大学	年龄 18—22
Graduate School ages (MA) 22—24	研究生院	年龄 (硕士) 22—24
Graduate School ages (PH.D.) 22—26/8	研究生院	年龄 (博士) 22—26/8
Post Graduate after PH.D.	博士后	

#### 2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) amuse vt.逗乐; 给……提供娱乐 (或消遣)

例句 He played the piano only because it amused him.他弹钢琴只是因为钢琴给他带来乐趣。

搭配 feel amused at/by/with 对……感到有趣 be amused to learn/hear 得知/听到……觉得有趣

(2) cherish vt.珍爱, 珍视; 爱护, 抚育; 抱有, 怀有 (希望、想法、感情等)

例句 They cherished the child as one of their own.他们把这孩子当作自己亲生子女一般抚养。

搭配 cherish affection for sb. 爱某人 cherish the memory of sb.怀念某人

(3) commitment n.承诺, 许诺, 保证; 信奉, 献身; 承担的义务

例句 Jim's afraid of emotional commitments.吉姆害怕感情上的承诺。

搭配 commitment to sth. 承担……的义务 commitment to do sth.承诺做某事

(4) denial n.否认; 拒绝, 拒绝给予

扩展 deny vt.否认; 拒绝给予

搭配 give a denial to 否认, 拒绝 meet with flat denial 遭到断然否认

(5) enormous a. 巨大的, 极大的, 庞大的

扩展 enormously ad. 巨大地 enormousness n.巨大, 庞大

搭配 enormous profits 巨大的利润 a man of enormous strength 力大无穷的人

(6) envy vt./n.嫉妒, 羡慕

例句 How I envy you!我真羡慕你!

搭配 be in envy of sb.'s success 羡慕某人的成功 Out of envy 处于嫉妒 (羡慕)

(7) excitement n. 激动, 刺激, 兴奋; 令人兴奋的事, 刺激的因素

扩展 excite vt.使激动, 使兴奋 exciting a.令人兴奋的 excited a. 激动的, 兴奋的

#### 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) In less than two weeks, I will have graduated. (Lines 1—2) 不到两个星期我就要毕业了。  
解析: will have graduated 为将来完成时, 表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成的动作。

(2) Every day I wish I could freeze time and make the next two weeks go more slowly. (Lines 5—6) 每天我都希望时间能够凝滞, 让接下来的两个星期过得更慢一些。

解析: 这是一个 wish 型虚拟语气句, 宾语从句常用虚拟语气表示与事实相反的一种愿望。

(3) With less than two weeks left of school, I'm getting a queasy feeling deep down every time I think about the fact that I'm going to be graduating. (Lines 34—35) 在学校的时间剩下不到两周, 每每想到就要毕业, 我内心深处就会有种不安的感觉。

解析: every time 意为“每每, 每当”, 作连词, 引导时间状语从句。

#### 4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) in less than sometime 在不到……的时间内

(2) I want to turn back time 我想让时光倒流

(3) someone find oneself doing 某人禁不住

(4) do sth. with envy 带着嫉妒的心情做某事

(5) I wish I could freeze time 我希望我可以让时间凝结

### IV 课后习题精讲

#### 1. Keys to Exercise 4

(1) conquer 译文: 为了克服语言障碍, 他们正刻苦地学习英语。

(2) impressed 译文: 学生们网上冲浪的能力给老师留下了深刻的印象。

(3) seniors 译文: 现在很多大学四年级的学生就开始考虑选择职业了。

(4) was approaching 译文: 春节临近, 许多人赶回家和家人团聚。

(5) surveying 译文: 他看着窗外, 眺望乡村景色。

(6) confident 译文: 我们自信能克服困难。

(7) graduate 译文: 汤姆是哈佛大学他那一届中最出色的学生。

(8) shifted 译文: 系主任发表长篇大论的时候, 他在座位上不耐烦地动来动去。

(9) broaden 译文: 大学有助于比尔拓宽自己的兴趣。

(10) obscure 译文: 掩盖事实真相的词必须弃而不用。

#### 2. Keys to Exercise 5

(1) due to 译文: 由于大雾, 预计上午 8:30 起飞的飞机延期了。

(2) passing out 译文: 大学生从事各种兼职工作, 如派发广告传单, 当家庭教师或送报纸。

(3) filing into 译文: 演讲定于今天下午 3 点开始, 现在学生们正排队进入礼堂。

(4) impressed upon 译文: 他们让孩子们铭记始终讲真话这个美德。

(5) no longer 译文: 他不再是个孩子了, 应允许他自己做决定。

#### 3. Keys to Exercise 6

(1) assurance 译文: 编辑明确地向我保证我的文章下个月就能发表。

(2) confident 译文: 该生一开始没有信心参加大学英语口语竞赛, 但最终他却获得二等奖。

(3) shifting 译文: 最近劳动力资源正逐渐从制造业向服务业转移。

(4) expecting 译文: 孩子们盼望父亲能早点好起来。

(5) engineer 译文: 年轻人的勤奋给这位资深的工程师留下了非常深刻的印象。

#### 4. Keys to Exercise 7

(1) He has no longer been writing to his friends since he got a mobile phone.

(2) Even though he is very busy, he spends at least two hours every day surfing the Internet in order to find out about the latest developments in this field.

(3) Professor Li gave/made a short speech at the commencement. What he said was strongly impressed upon my memory.

(4) Talking of the final exams the students were not nervous at all. There was full confidence on everyone's face.

(5) To write a short passage of about 100 words in 30 minutes would be a snap to most students in their class.

#### 5. Keys to Exercise 8

(1) Outside the reception room, a group of job hunters huddled around the receptionist, asking about the interview due to begin in a few minutes.

(2) With all this assurance of her working experiences she felt ready and able to find a job in the big company.

(3) The parents' smiles broadened as they noted that their sons and daughters speared at the entrance.

(4) I just want to impress upon you that even though your thesis may pass, there are still some grammatical mistakes to be corrected.

(5) The years have obscured the face of the doctor, but not her kindness towards the patients.

#### 6. Keys to Exercise 13

(1) amused 译文: 听说他坐在未干的油漆上, 我们都乐不可支。

(2) convince 译文: 他父亲相当固执, 几乎不可能让他承认自己犯了错。

(3) involves 译文: 这份兼职工作需要晚上上班。

(4) permanent 译文: 他经常变换工作, 总也没有个固定的地址。

(5) panicking 译文: 听到火警声, 他总是感到惊慌失措。

(6) remarkable 译文: 教授因其在土木工程方面的杰出成就而深受人们的尊重。

(7) surrounded 译文: 那是老太太的 80 岁生日, 儿孙们拥着她坐在椅子上。

(8) envy 译文: 我好羡慕你! 真希望我也能像你一样写一手漂亮的字。

(9) failures 译文: 她经历了多次的失败才找到正确的方法。

(10) reality 译文: 他给人留下了慷慨大方的印象, 但实际上他却非常自私。

#### 7. Keys to Exercise 14

(1) looked back 译文: 毕业典礼上他被授予学士学位。在回宿舍的路上, 他回顾自己的大学岁月, 感慨万千。

(2) At the idea of 译文: 一想到国庆节就要来临, 我就无法集中注意力学习。

(3) feel like 译文: 今天天气很好, 我想去河里游泳。

(4) come to 译文: 一个月前他对因特网还一无所知, 但现在他已开始意识到因特网所起的重要作用了。

(5) change their minds 译文：在大学里，如果学生们发现他们不喜欢以前申报的专业，他们可以改变主意，申报其他的专业。

## 8. Keys to Exercise 15

(1) I've found myself having great interest in oral English.

(2) Driving on the highway, I realized that enormous/great changes had taken place in China's highway system in recent years.

(3) I can hardly believe that he has learned how to operate/work a computer in such a short time.

(4) Three years have passed, and the final moment has come. In less than two weeks, I will go back to my country.

(5) I know a lot of people who can't wait to go abroad, but I prefer to stay with my family in my own country.

## Section B

### I Pre-reading Activity

#### 1. 听力原文

Getting good grades in college does not depend only on how smart you are or even on how hard you work. In fact, the biggest key to success in college is learning how to study effectively. The following secrets of "A" students will tell you what it takes to get the best grades you can.

First of all, concentrate! Treat studying a serious business, not something you can do while eating or watching TV at the same time. Second, study anywhere- or everywhere. If your schedule is full, study while you are doing other things such as exercising or brushing your teeth. Third, organize your materials. If everything you need is kept in one place, you can work more efficiently. Fourth, organize your time. Start working in assignment well in advance so that you can avoid last-minute pressure. Fifth, learn how to read selectively. Pay careful attention to passages that are relevant to what you are learning and skip over those that aren't. Sixth, take good notes. Write down the professor's idea and your own and also summarize the main points of each lecture. Seventh, ask questions. This will make clear what points you understand well and in what areas you need more work. Finally, study together. Working in a group with other students allows you to try different approaches and get support from your partners.

These are the secrets of "A" students. When you apply them to your own work, you'll be on the way to becoming an "A" student too.

#### 2. 语言点精讲

(1) depend on 依靠，依赖，取决于

(2) 名词 key 后的 to 为介词，后面要接名词或动名词。

(3) in advance 是固定搭配，译为“提前”。

(4) write down 的同意短语为 put down，译为“写下，记下”。

(5) apply... to 译为“把……应用于……中”。

## II Passage A Secrets of A Students

### 1. 背景知识介绍

#### Grading System 评分系统

Schools, colleges and universities in Great Britain and the United States commonly use letter grades to indicate the quality of a student's academic performance: A(excellent), B(good), C(average), D(below average), and F(failing). In the United States, work rated C or above is usually required of an undergraduate student to continue his/her studies; work rated B or higher is usually required of a graduate student to continue. In percentage scales, 100 percent is the highest mark, and 70 percent (or 65 percent) is usually the lowest passing mark.

### 2. 课文词汇与短语精讲

(1) perform v. 做、执行、实施、履行、采取行动、表演

例句 The surgeon performed the operation. 医生做了手术。

扩展 performance n. 履行, 执行, 表演, 演奏 performer n. 表演者

(2) approach v. 靠近, 接近 n. 靠近, 接近, 临近; 途径; 方法, 方式

例句 It is not allowed to approach the forbidden area. 这里是禁区不许接近。

扩展 approachable a. 可接近的, 亲切的

(3) economics n. 经济学

扩展 economic a. 经济的, 经济学的 economical a. 节约的, economy n. 经济

(4) ignore v. 不理睬, 忽视

例句 I tried to tell her but she ignored me. 我打算告诉她, 可是她不理睬我。

(5) essential a. 必须的, 基本的, 本质的 n. 本质, 必需品

例句 Food is essential to life. 食物是维持生命不可或缺的。

扩展 essence n. 精髓, 要素 essentially adv. 本质地

(6) athlete n. 运动员

例句 It's quite an event for an athlete to win a gold medal at the Olympic Games. 对于一名运动员来说, 在奥运会得到一块金牌真是一件大事。

(7) make the most of 充分利用

例句 The young lady has learned to make the most of every opportunity offered to her. 这位年轻的女士已经学会了充分利用给予她的每一次机会。

### 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspapers unread.  
一旦打开书本, 便不会再接电话, 不看电视, 不读报纸。

解析: 本句子涉及“go+(un)p.p.”, 在句中过去分词可以看作主语补语, 而置于动词“go”之后。

(2) It means planning your study time so that you can concentrate. 这就意味着安排好时间, 以便能全神贯注。

解析: mean doing 意思是“这就是说, 意味着”, mean to do sth. 意思是“意欲, 打算”。

(3) while brushing his teeth 汉译: 当他刷牙时。

解析: 这里“while+doing” is the same in meaning as “while + clause”。

#### 4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more.

知道如何充分发挥一个人的能力更加重要。

(2) I was too busy to waste time looking for a pencil or a missing notebook.

我太忙了，我不能浪费时间去寻找一支铅笔或一本不见的笔记。

(3) After all, the secrets of A students are not so secret. 毕竟，优等生的奥秘并不是那么神秘。

### III Passage B Bittersweet Memories

#### 1. 背景知识介绍

##### High School Graduation 高中毕业

At a high school graduation ceremony in the United States, the students, dressed in “caps and gowns”, parade into the auditorium while music is played. The color of the tassel on top of the cap matches the school color. Before officially graduating, the tassel is on the right side of the cap. After speeches from the principal, honored guests, visiting alumni, and so on, the name of each student is read loud. That student comes to the stage, gets his or her diploma and the tassel is moved to the left side to symbolize that the student is now a graduate.

#### 2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) locate v. 确定位置，设置，探明

例句 Their factory is located at the foot of the mountain. 他们的工厂坐落在山脚下。

扩展 location n. 位置，场所

(2) financial a. 财政的，金融的

例句 financial crisis 财政危机

扩展 finance n. 财政，金融，资金

(3) concern n. 有关，担心，担忧 v. 影响，关系，关心，担忧

例句 Are you concerned about/for the boy's safety? 你担心那男孩的安全吗？

(4) attractive a. 有吸引力的，迷人的

例句 The idea is very attractive. 这个主意很吸引人。

扩展 attract v. 吸引，诱惑 attraction n. 吸引力

(5) shift v. 改变，移动，转变 n. 改变，轮班

例句 When the men finish work in the daytime, the night shift starts. 当白班工人下班后，夜班工人开始上班。

(6) survive v. 幸免于，幸存，比……长命

例句 Most of them survived the accident. 他们大多数人都从事故中幸存了下来。

扩展 survival n. 幸存，残存 survivor n. 幸存者，生还者，残存物

#### 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) There was never any question in my mind that I would go to a college away from home. 对于自己要离开家去外地上大学这一点，我从未有过怀疑。

解析：that 引导一个同位语从句，修饰 question。

(2) Once it was established that, as long as it was financially feasible, I would be going away

anyway, my family's perspective changed. 而我呢, 只要经济上负担得起, 说什么也要离家就读, 这一点一经认定, 家里人的想法也就改变了。

解析: 句子中的第一个 it 做形式主语, 代替后面 that 引导的主语从句。

- (3) Exciting as the prospect of a new life seemed, it wasn't easy saying good-bye to the old one—the familiar faces, the familiar routine. 尽管新生活的前景似乎令人兴奋, 但要向原有的生活、那些熟悉的面孔和熟悉的生活常规告别, 谈何容易。

解析: Exciting ...seemed 是一个让步状语从句, 其中的连接词为 as。

#### 4. 精彩语句及表达

- (1) High school graduation — the bittersweet feelings are as much a part of me now as they were twenty-one years ago. 中学毕业, 那种苦乐交织的情感, 时至今日, 仍然像 21 年前那样是我整个身心的一部分。
- (2) Soon I would be on my own, making my own decisions, doing what I wanted without someone looking over my shoulder and it meant going to school with boys—a welcome change coming from an all-girl high school. 很快我将自立, 凡事自己决定, 想干什么就干什么, 不会再有人来管我; 而且这还意味着可以和男孩子一起上学——相对多年的女子中学来说, 这不失为一种可喜的变化。
- (3) Would I be unbearably lonely not knowing anyone else who was going to the same school? 我一个人也不认识, 会不会因此而感到孤独难忍?

### IV 课后习题精讲

#### Part One : Keys to the Exercises of Text A

##### 1. Keys to Exercise V

- (1) solutions 汉译: 没有解决人口过剩这个问题的简单方法。
- (2) ignore 汉译: 对于我们不想听的建议我们总是置之不理。
- (3) persuade 汉译: 即使医生都说服不了汤姆戒烟。
- (4) assign 汉译: 晚报打算派几名记者去报道北京奥运会。
- (5) deadline 汉译: 教授对他的学生说: “你们最晚下周一要把论文交上来, 务必记住。”
- (6) approach 汉译: 我认为我们不能这样解决问题, 我们应该试试其他方法。
- (7) stuck 汉译: 艾利克斯买来一张世界地图把它粘在卧室墙上。
- (8) essentials 汉译: 他每周赚 200 美元, 这点钱除了维持生活什么都干不了。
- (9) managed 汉译: 尽管阿曼达学习非常忙, 可是她总能设法找时间定期打网球。
- (10) necessarily 汉译: 他很有钱, 可并不说明他一定很幸福。
- (11) retained 汉译: 短时记忆就是那些只停留几分钟的记忆。
- (12) due, draft 汉译: 这篇论文下周一要提交, 我只打了个草稿还没有整理。

##### 2. Keys to Exercise VI

- (1) put in 汉译: 医生建议他俩每天拿出 20 分钟来打太极拳。
- (2) make the most of 汉译: 汤姆学习很努力, 他想充分利用大学期间这段时间来学习尽可能多的东西。
- (3) put down 汉译: 做笔记时, 你没有必要记下老师所说的所有的东西。



- (4) lead to 汉译: 教育专家认为, 积极阅读能帮助我们更好地理解所读的材料。
- (5) get her hands on 汉译: 待在农村的那些年, 她一直在读所能找到的所有的书籍。
- (6) put away our picnic things 汉译: 快下雨了, 我们最好把野餐的用品放好然后回屋去。
- (7) to stick to 汉译: 尽管出现了很多新的困难, 我们还是决定坚持我们的计划。
- (8) time after time 汉译: 我一再告诉你晚饭或午饭后不要立即运动。
- (9) has cut down on smoking 汉译: 按医生的建议, 我叔叔把减少吸烟作为戒烟的第一步。
- (10) counts for much more 汉译: 知道如何来充分发挥你自己的能力比工作努力更重要。

### 3. Keys to Exercise VII

- (1) announcement (2) collection (3) examination (4) development (5) connection  
 (6) imagination (7) government (8) discussion (9) organization (10) improvement  
 (11) expression (12) permission (13) movement (14) concentration (15) division  
 (16) solution (17) participation (18) revision

### 4. Keys to Exercise VIII

- (1) ...thus cutting on our costs.  
 (2) ...while having his breakfast.  
 (3) ...so that he can memorize a couple of new words every day while cooking his meals.  
 (4) ...thus greatly increasing his reading speed.  
 (5) ...while studying Chinese modern history at Beijing University.  
 (6) ...thus being able to do very well in their work.  
 (7) ...while doing his homework  
 (8) ...so that you can become one, too.

### 5. Keys to Exercise IX

- (1) used to go (2) got used to getting (3) used to study, has got used to working  
 (4) used to say (5) used to write, got used to communicating

### 6. Keys to Exercise X

- (1) Tom spent a lot of time preparing for the final exams.  
 (2) A smart student spends a few minutes writing two or three sentences about the lesson's main points.  
 (3) Alex spent the rest of the afternoon playing tennis with Amanda.  
 (4) Paul spent about 2 hours looking for a missing notebook.

### 7. Keys to Exercise XI

- (1) went unnoticed (2) go unpunished (3) go uncorrected  
 (4) goes unnoticed (or) unmentioned (5) go unreported

### 8. Keys to Exercise XII

interruption/waste, concentrate, organize/ make the most of, irrelevant, Taking,  
 retain/digest/absorb, whether, approaches, do/perform, schedule/search

### 9. Keys to Exercise XIII

- (1) A very curious boy, Tom is interested not only in whats but also in whys and hows.  
 (2) Happiness, according to Prof. Smith, is the ability to make the most of what you have.

- (3) You'd better keep this book where your 15-year-old son can't get his hands on it.
- (4) The story was so funny that Bill kept laughing all the time while reading it.
- (5) High-achieving students do not necessarily put in more time on their studies than their lower-scoring classmates.
- (6) How did you manage to persuade these students to take the speed-reading course?
- (7) Working hard is important, but knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more.
- (8) She asked her students to think for themselves rather than telling them what to think.

## Part Two: Keys to the Exercises of Text B

### 1. Keys to Exercise I

- (1) opposite 汉译: 汤姆是一个十分冷静的人, 而他的妻子却正好与之相反。
- (2) preference 汉译: 你是否偏爱某种特殊的音乐呢?
- (3) located 汉译: 许多电站都坐落在海岸上, 这样它们可以有好的水的供给。
- (4) feasible 汉译: 我喜欢你的想法, 但是我不认为它技术上可行。
- (5) perspective 汉译: 阿历克斯说他的最好的朋友的突然死亡给了他一个新的人生观。
- (6) has shifted 汉译: 大众的关注最近已经从世界杯转移到上涨的房价上了。
- (7) concern 汉译: 失业率的上升是政府所密切关注的。
- (8) attractive 汉译: 他们所提供的薪水十分吸引人, 但是阿曼达仍然不想要这份工作。
- (9) survive 汉译: 多亏动物园员工的精心照顾, 动物们才能够从去年的严冬中幸存下来。
- (10) transfer 汉译: 在加利福尼亚度过了一学期的大学后, 玛丽非常想转学到一个离她的家乡芝加哥比较近的学校去。
- (11) prospect 汉译: 约翰对于周末可以见到女朋友的前景非常兴奋。
- (12) particularly 汉译: 我们的英语老师告诉我们这两本字典对于学习英语的中国学生来说特别有用。
- (13) treasure 汉译: 我珍惜那些我们在高中时一起度过的美好时光的回忆。
- (14) despite 汉译: 尽管事实是几乎没有希望找到那个失踪男孩, 搜索队仍然继续在寻找。

### 2. Keys to Exercise II

- (1) on the other hand 汉译: 如果我们去三亚度假, 我们会有很好的天气, 但是相反的, 如果我们在家里, 即使是春季, 天气也是十分糟糕的。
- (2) keep up 汉译: 微积分对我来说有一点难, 我必须很努力学习才跟得上其他班级同学。
- (3) As for 汉译: 我的同学们非常友好而且乐于助人。至于我的老师们, 他们中的大多数人知识渊博而且富有经验。
- (4) for good 汉译: 我们认为她只是来短暂访问, 但是看起来她好像要永远留下。
- (5) turned out 汉译: 事实证明比我们所预计的更加可怕。
- (6) come of age 汉译: 我的女儿 15 岁了, 再过 3 年就成年了。
- (7) what if 汉译: “如果你到时我还没回来, 从隔壁那里取钥匙。” “如果他们也不在呢?”
- (8) welled up 汉译: 当她读信的时候, 眼泪涌上了眼睛。