

大学英语补修教程

College English Improvement Course

(第二册)

总主编 麻秀丽 徐亚辉
主 编 徐晓莹

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。主要培养学生在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在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 Famous Universities

I Lead in

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

Famous universities are located all over the world, and they attract students from all over the world, too. Oxford and Cambridge are the two oldest universities in Britain with a history of Oxford (1) 1100s. Princeton was established in 1746 and is (2) in Princeton, New Jersey, a state on the east coast of America. MIT began in 1861 and is located in another (3) state, Massachusetts. Stanford is a famous university in California. In 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford wanted to (4) a university in the west where young men and young women could (5) a degree. They donated many acres of land to the establishment of Stanford. It is one of the largest campuses in America today.

Harvard is the oldest university in America (6) many historic buildings and an (7) of American history. Students (8) Harvard have more than 40 areas of undergraduate studies to choose from. There are schools of medicine, business, design, law, public health, public policy to (9) a few. First year students, called freshmen, are required to live on campus. Sophomores and upper classmen can choose off campus living in an (10) or a house.

1. 答案 (1) dating back to (2) located (3) eastern (4) establish (5) earn
(6) surrounded by (7) atmosphere (8) attending (9) name (10) apartment

2. 语言点精讲

(1) 本文第一空能从常识中推出数字表示的可能就是牛津大学的悠久历史, 故可以很轻松捕捉到“dating back to”这个词组。

(2) 第二空, 从上下文可以判定这里谈到的是大学的位置, 而表示地理位置的一些短语有 be located in, be situated in 等, 可以先想一些, 以便按号入座。

3. 译文

著名的大学坐落于世界各地, 并且也吸引着来自各地的学生。牛津和剑桥是英国两个最古老的大学, 其中牛津的历史可追溯到 12 世纪末。普林斯顿大学成立于 1746 年, 位于美国东海岸新泽西州的普林斯顿。麻省理工学院建于 1861 年, 坐落于美国西部另一个州: 马萨诸塞州。斯坦福大学是加利福尼亚州的一所著名大学。1891 年李兰德·斯坦福夫妇想在西部建一所大学, 以便那里的年轻人能够获得学位。他们捐献了很多英亩的土地来建立

斯坦福大学。它是现在美国最大的校园之一。

哈佛大学是美国最古老的大学，它有很多具有历史意义的建筑物并且具有浓厚的历史氛围。哈佛大学本科有 40 多个领域的专业课程可供学生选择。大学里有医学院、商学院、设计学院、法学院、公共卫生学院、公共政策学院等。学校要求一年级学生（也称作新生）住校，二年级或高年级学生可以选择住校或租房。

II Passage A Oxford University

1. 背景知识介绍

Higher Education in Britain

In Great Britain, universities enjoy almost complete autonomy from national or local governments in their administration and the determination of their curricula, despite the fact that the schools receive nearly all of their funding from the state. Entry requirements for British universities are rather complicated. A student must secure a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them. The greater the number of “advanced level” passes, rather than “ordinary level” passes, that a student acquires, the better his chances are of entering the University of his Choice. This selective admission to universities, combined with the close supervision of students through a tutorial system, makes it possible for most British undergraduates to complete a degree course in three years rather than the standard four years. Great Britain’s academic programs are more highly specialized than their European continental counterparts. Most undergraduates follow an “honors” course in one or, at the most, two subjects, while the remaining minority of students take “pass” courses that cover a variety of subjects.

2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) award n. 奖，奖品； vt. 授予，奖给

例句 Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work in quantum physics. 爱因斯坦因在量子物理学方面的成就而被授予诺贝尔奖。

搭配 award sb. a medal 授予某人奖章。

(2) eligible a. 合适的，适宜的，有条件（被选中）的

例句 In the U.S., only native-born citizens are eligible to the office of president. 在美国，只有在美国本土出生的公民才有资格担任总统一职。

搭配 be eligible for... 有资格……； be eligible to do sth. 有资格干某事

(3) exploit vt. 剥削；利用；开拓，开发

例句 The social freshman should exploit every opportunity to enrich their experience. 刚踏入社会的人必须利用每一个机会积累经验。

扩展 exploitation n. 剥削，利用； exploitable a. 可开发的； exploiter n. 开发者，利用者

(4) facilitate vt. 使容易，使便利；助长，促进

例句 It would facilitate matters if you were more co-operative. 要是你再合作些就省事了。

扩展 facilitation n. 简便化，促进

搭配 facilitate our mutual understanding 加强相互了解。

(5) at large 整个

例句 The people at large wanted peace. 所有的人都希望和平。

(6) take primary responsibility for ...对……负主要责任, 承担……责任

例句 The driver refused to take primary responsibility for the traffic accident. 司机拒绝对这起交通事故承担主要责任。

3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) The university has over 16300 students (1999—2000), almost a quarter of these students are from overseas and more than 130 nationalities are represented.

解析: 句子的主干是“The university has over 16300 students (1999—2000)”, 后面紧跟着两个以“and”联系起来的修饰语。

(2) Each student at Oxford is assigned to a tutor, who supervises the student's program of study, primarily through tutorials.

解析: 这个句子为复合句, 其中“who supervises the student's program of study”为非限制性定语从句。

4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) the colleges take primary responsibility for the teaching and well being of their students. 教学和学生生活主要由各学院负责。

(2) Tutorials are weekly meetings of one or two students with their tutors. 导师制是指导教师每周和 1~2 名学生见面一次。

III Passage B “Students, You Represent Our Best Hope”

1. 背景知识介绍

Stanford University

Stanford University is an independent, nondenominational institution of higher learning, in Stanford, California. It was founded in 1885 by the American statesman, railroad magnate, and patron of education, Leland Stanford, and his wife, Jane Lathrop Stanford, in memory of their son, Leland Stanford, Jr.. The university opened in 1891. Its Institution and research are based on seven schools: Business, Earth Sciences, Education, Engineering, Humanities and Sciences, Law and Medicine. The Stanford library system contains 6.3 million volumes in 14 main and branch libraries as well as 5 coordinate libraries. Stanford has more than 1,400 faculty members and approximately 14,000 students (6,500 undergraduates and 7,500 graduate students). The degrees of bachelor, master and doctor are offered.

2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) advantage n. 优势

例句 He has the advantage of a steady job. 他有工作稳定的有利条件。

扩展 反义词: disadvantage n. 不利之处 advantageous a. 有优势的, 有利的

搭配 take advantage of 利用, 占……的便宜; to advantage 有利地, 使优点突出地

(2) cancel v. 取消

例句 The match had to be cancelled because of bad weather. 比赛因天气不好而只好取消。

扩展 同义词组: call off

(3) contribute v. 贡献

例句 Mr. He Zhenliang has contributed greatly to the Olympic bid. 何振梁先生为中奥做出了重大的贡献。

扩展 contribution 贡献; contributor 捐赠人

搭配 contribute sth. to / towards sth. 为……捐献……; contribute to sth. 对某事起促成作用

(4) dedicate v. 献给; 致力于

例句 She dedicated her life to helping the poor. 他毕生致力于帮助穷人。

扩展 dedication n. 献身; dedicated a. 敬业的, 有献身精神的

搭配 dedicate sth. to sb. 把……奉献给……

(5) transfer v. 转移; 调动

例句 The head office has been transferred from London to Cardiff. 总部已从伦敦迁至加的夫。

扩展 transfer 转移, 调动; transport 运输; transform 转变; transplant 移植

3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) I hope that you will discover a new understanding and appreciation for the pluralistic society in which we live and find constructive ways to contribute to the world.

解析: society in which we live...定语从句, 先行词为 society.

(2) Let it also be a moment you remember as the initiation of your journey into the larger world, a time when you consider your role as a citizen and what your future contribution might be.

解析: a moment you remember...定语从句, 先行词为 moment, 而关系代词 that / which 在从句中作宾语, 因而被省略。

(3) And I hope that you will find an intellectual pursuit that excites you and engages you so much that it will keep you up at night and get you out of bed early, even on the weekend!

解析: 本剧中有三个 that, 第一个 that 引导的是宾语从句, 作 hope 的宾语; 第二个 that 引导的为定语从句, 先行词为 pursuit; 第三个 that 是用在 so + a. + that...如此……以至于的结果状语从句中。

IV 课后习题精讲

1. Keys to Exercise 4

(1) elected 译文: 小组推选其中一个成员为发言人。

(2) minimum 译文: 因为经济萧条, 许多公司的工资增长幅度一直保持在很低的水平。

(3) distinct 译文: 工程方面的职业有很多区别显著的分支。

(4) responsibility 译文: 你现在已经 13 岁了, 应该有更多的责任感。

(5) pursue 译文: 通常学生们在某些学科获得了 A 级水平之后, 往往还会选择其中的一门或几门学科, 像艺术、戏剧、英语、音乐等。

(6) exploit 译文: 我们要确保资源得到完全的开发利用。

(7) restrict 译文: 议会正在考虑限制烟草销售的对策。

(8) equip 译文: 大学课程的设计应该使学生具备在现代社会中生存的知识和技能。

(9) granted 译文: 当地政府出资 110 万美元, 以便拆除重建这家老剧院。

(10) awarded 译文: 因为他在医学领域中的成就, 市长给他颁发了一枚荣誉奖章。

2. Keys to Exercise 5

- (1) at large 译文: 该组织为广大群众提供了卫生与健康的信息。
- (2) on the basis of 译文: 根据部长的讲话, 我们将得知政府思想是否有所进步。
- (3) in support of 译文: 我想说两句话以支持他的建议。
- (4) apply for 译文: 我写此信的目的是应征 Bedfordshire Reporter 上的招聘广告, 我想申请秘书这一职务。
- (5) is aiming at 译文: 我们公司今年的目标是生产量增长 50 %。

3. Keys to Exercise 6

- (1) Anyone over the age of 18 is eligible to vote. 解析: 此句中 over the age of 18 是介词做后置定语修饰限定主语 anyone; 其中 be eligible to 意思是有资格做某事。
- (2) A form to apply for the scholarships is sent by the university to each student before the start of each semester. 解析: apply for 与 apply to 的区别。前者表示申请, 后者表示适用于。
- (3) On the advice of my doctor, I decided to give up smoking. 解析: on the advice of my doctor 根据医生的建议做状语; 短语 give up doing 意思是放弃做……。
- (4) The park is located right in the center of town. 解析: locate 表示“位于”时, 要用被动语态。
- (5) The university provides all the materials and facilities we desire. 解析: 此句中运用了“provide sb. sth.”的结构, 表示“向某人提供某物”, 其次注意定语从句在句中的位置, 先行词是 all 常省略关系代词 that。

4. Keys to Exercise 7

- (1) The parents take primary responsibility for the initial teaching of their children.
- (2) The students set up a Qigong club on the basis of their own special interests.
- (3) The competition for gold medals in the All-nation Games is extremely strong.
- (4) The students of our school have demonstrated the greatest achievements in innovation in the national college students' invention competition.
- (5) In the annual quality assessment, the milk produced by his company was awarded top marks in nearly all items assessed.

5. Keys to Exercise 8

Our university is located in the west of Qiqihar, the second largest city in Heilongjiang province. It is one of the key universities of Heilongjiang province and the number of students is on the rise. The university provides quite a number of modern teaching facilities. On our beautiful campus there is a big library, many teaching buildings and large sports grounds. The teaching quality of our university is beyond what I used to expect. The university also provides various scholarships. But the competition is very strong and there are usually strict requirements.

6. Keys to Exercise 12

- (1) challenge 译文: 降低失业率对新政府来说是一个大难题。
- (2) had transformed 译文: 他说她把从一个酒鬼变成一个好丈夫和好父亲。
- (3) engage 译文: 新玩具没能长时间吸引孩子的注意力, 几分钟后他又哭起来了。

- (4) occurred 译文: 起飞几分钟以后, 飞机就坠毁了。一百多人丧生。
- (5) urged 译文: 导师要求我花点时间读点书。书单上列出的书, 至少要读三本。
- (6) cancel 译文: 由于乔治身体不好, 乐队不得不取消在 MTV 颁奖仪式上的演出。
- (7) prejudice 译文: 他们指控他对女雇员有偏见。
- (8) foundation 译文: 夫妻之间的相互理解为他们的婚姻奠定了坚实的基础。
- (9) beliefs 译文: 所有非暴力的宗教信仰和政治信仰都应得到同样的尊重。
- (10) constructive 译文: 在会上, 她提出了一些有建设意义的建议, 以便我们改进工作。

7. Keys to Exercise 13

- (1) rests with 译文: 最后的决定取决于病人自己而不是医生。
- (2) in recognition of 译文: 为了表彰你的勇敢, 特颁发这枚奖章。
- (3) in fact 译文: 正式说来, 由他负责这个公司, 可实际上所有的工作都是他秘书干的。
- (4) provided for 译文: 别担心。托儿所对幼童的一切需求都有安排的。
- (5) keep...up 译文: 电视上的好电影经常使我睡得很晚。

8. Keys to Exercise 14

- (1) He knew in his heart that they would never meet again.
- (2) He finally felt that he was on the road to success after they agreed to publish his first book.
- (3) He stopped to take a sip of water and then resumed speaking.
- (4) The big project engages us so much that we can't manage to take a holiday this year.
- (5) Just as water is the most important of liquids, oxygen is the most important of gases.

9. Keys to Exercise 15

Eugene O'Neill is a great American playwright. He brought new techniques to the American theater and produced a large number of works, many of which were based on his life experiences.

Section B

I Pre-reading Activity

1. 听力原文

Jennifer: So how was your visit to the museum?

Joanna: Fine. And you'll never believe what I saw there: a painting by Winston Churchill! I never knew he was a painter.

Jennifer: A painter?! That can't be right. It must have been a different Winston Churchill.

Joanna: No, it really was the famous one — the Prime Minister. The museum guard told me.

Jennifer: I don't believe you! When would Winston Churchill the Prime Minister have time to become a painter? He was too busy with the war. People don't become painters overnight, you know!

Joanna: Well, World War II didn't last forever. Maybe he became a painter after he retired.

Jennifer: But he was a politician! Politicians aren't artistic. You need passion to be a painter.

Joanna: So maybe he had a passionate side to his character that we don't know about. Anyway, if

you don't believe me, we can check in the encyclopedia.

(The conversation is to be continued in the Listening and Speaking Course Book).

2. 语言点精讲

(1) was busy with 忙于做某事, 还有其他表达法表达此意: be busy at /doing sth.

(2) overnight a. 突然, 很快; 晚上的, 夜里的

II Passage A Winston Churchill — His Other Life

1. 背景知识介绍

Winston Churchill

British Conservative statesman, orator, and writer, noted for his leadership during World War II. He held various posts, including First Lord of the Admiralty (1911—1915, 1939—1940), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1924—1929) before becoming Prime Minister (1940—1945, 1951—1956). His writings include *The World Crisis* (1923—1929), *The Second World War* (1948—1953), and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* (1956—1958). He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) distract vt. 分散 (注意, 心思等); 使人分心

例句 The noise in the street distracted me from my reading. 街上的嘈杂声使我不能专心读书。

扩展 distraction n. 分心, 狂乱; distracted a. 精神不集中的

搭配 distract sb. / sb.'s mind from 使注意力从……转移开, 使分心; contemplate

(2) precaution n. 防备, 预防; 预防措施

例句 Where risk exists, precaution is necessary. 只要有风险, 就需要防范措施。

扩展 caution n. 谨慎, 警告 vt. 警告

搭配 take precautions against 对……采取预防措施, 预防……

(3) fury n. 狂热, 激烈; 狂怒

例句 The storm raged with fury. 暴风雨疯狂肆虐。

搭配 fly into a fury 勃然大怒

(4) come to sb.'s rescue 解救某人, 救助某人

例句 We came to his rescue and pulled him out of the river. 我们来救他, 把他从河里拉了出来。

搭配 go to sb's rescue 或 come / go to the rescue of...

(5) try one's hand 尝试

例句 When he lost his job, he decided to try his hand at writing. 他失业后, 决定尝试一下写作。

搭配 try one's hand at sth. or doing sth. “尝试做某事”

(6) awaken to 使意识到, 开始认识到

例句 We awaken to the complication of this matter. 我们开始认识到这件事的复杂性。

搭配 awaken sb. to sth. 使某人意识到某事

3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) She plunged into the paints...on the absolutely terrified canvas.

解析: terrified 用在 canvas 之前, 是拟人的修辞手法。通常此类形容词用于形容有生命的人, 但是 canvas 在此处被丘吉尔看作是一个敌人, 是一个有生命的东西, 所以用了

这样的修辞手法。

(2) In painting, Churchill had discovered a companion...part of his life.

解析: be to 表示“注定要, 将要”; with whom he was to walk...是一个定语从句, 修饰 companion. companion 是可数名词, 意为“同伴, 伴侣”。注意: company 作“伴侣”解时为不可数名词。

(3) Historians have called the decade after 1929, ...his barren years.

解析: 这个句子的主要部分为 Historians call the decade his barren years. his barren years 是宾语补足语, 用来补充说明 the decade; 从句 when Winston again fell from office 是宾语 the decade after 1929 的同位语。

4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) I was even more alarmed when I saw who stepped from the car: the wife of Sir John Lavery, the celebrated painter who lived nearby. 当我看见谁下了车时我格外诧异: 住在附近的知名画家约翰·莱佛莉之妻。

(2) delighted with anything that distracted Winston from dark thoughts that overwhelmed him
任何能使丘吉尔从忧思中解脱出来的事情

III Passage B Wish for the Freshman Year

1. 背景知识介绍

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa, a Roman Catholic nun, was born to Albanian parents in Yugoslavia. She is noted for its work among the poor and the dying in Calcutta, India, and throughout the world. Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) abandon vt. 抛弃, 离弃, 放弃

例句 The driver abandoned his car in the snow. 司机把汽车抛在雪地里。

扩展 abandoned a. 被抛弃的, 被遗弃的

(2) adopt vt. 接受; 收养; 采纳, 正式通过

例句 The government decided to adopt the plan. 政府决定采纳这个计划。

He was adopted into a respectable family. 他被一个很有名望的家庭收养。

扩展 adoption n. 采取, 收养; adopted a. 被收养的, 被采取的

(3) convert vi./vt. (在形式、形态、用途等方面) (使) 改变

例句 We converted defeat into victory. 我们转败为胜。

扩展 convertible a. 可改变的; 可兑换的; (汽车)有折篷的; conversion n. 转变

搭配 convert...into / to 把……转化成……

(4) expand v. 扩大, 扩张, 扩展; 膨胀

例句 He is thinking of expanding his business. 他正考虑扩展生意。

扩展 expansion n. 扩大, 扩张, 扩展; 膨胀; expansive a. 膨胀的

搭配 expand business / vocabulary 扩大经营/词汇量

(5) addict n. 有瘾的人; 入迷的人; vt. 使入迷, 使成瘾

例句 He has been a baseball addict since boyhood. 他从小就是个棒球迷。

扩展 addiction n. 入迷, 上瘾; addicted a. 入了迷的, 上了瘾的

搭配 addict oneself to 沉溺于

(6) complain of 诉说(病痛等); 抱怨

例句 She complains of the room being too small for her. 她埋怨房间对她来说太小了。

He complained of difficulty in breathing. 他诉说呼吸困难。

(7) give way to 向……让步, 对……屈服

例句 We finally had to give way to his persuasion. 我们最后只好听从他的劝说。

(8) be identified with 认为同一; 和……一致; 投入; 卷入

例句 He had always been closely identified with the Liberal Party. 他与自由党的关系一向非常密切。

3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) With a will of iron... the dying and desperate in India...

解析: mother 和 sister 均指在教会机构中服务的女神职人员, 在本文中均指德肋撒。the dying and desperate 分别指垂死的人和无依无靠的人。the+形容词或分词表示某一类人。

(2) When she appeared at the side...in the tiny nun's shadow.

解析: it was the pope who...是一个强调句型, 强调教皇不如德肋撒修女伟大。be in / under the shadow of sb. 被某人的形象所遮挡, 比某人逊色。

IV 课后习题精讲

Part One : Keys to the Exercises of Text A

1. Keys to Exercise III

(1) artistic 译文: 我非常羡慕画家和诗人——我没有一点艺术才能。

(2) overcome 译文: 他奋力使自己克服对飞行的恐惧, 但是当他不得不乘坐飞机的时候他有时还是感到惊慌。

(3) infinite 译文: 她无限柔情地抱着自己的新生婴儿。

(4) plunged 译文: 当得知戴安娜王妃在事故中丧生时, 整个国家陷入了深深的悲痛之中。

(5) mission 译文: 志愿者的使命就是与警察一起工作来减少发生在纽约街道上的犯罪。

(6) campaign 译文: 这个城市正在计划实行一个群众运动来唤醒群众对噪音污染问题的重视。

(7) revived 译文: 他被一块石头击昏过去, 我使他苏醒过来后, 他却认不出我了。

(8) distract 译文: 一旦打开书本, 优等生就不会让任何事情打扰他们的学习。

(9) accustomed 译文: 阿曼达那天身体不舒服, 但她还是以惯常的轻松心情参加了表演。

(10) retreat 译文: 当你感到被大城市的繁杂生活压垮的时候, 到乡间躲避几天是非常好的。

(11) precaution 译文: 战争时期, 人们通常购买和贮存较多的食物以预防食品短缺。

(12) disastrous 译文: 卷烟厂的关闭给这个城镇的经济造成了惨重的损失。

2. Keys to Exercise VII

(1) Amazed at the great changes that are taking place in Shanghai, many foreign visitors leave

China with a completely new view of our country. 译文：许多外国参观者对上海发生的巨大变化惊叹不已；离开中国时，都对我们国家产生了完全不同的新的看法。

(2) Unpleasantly startled by the appearance of a mouse, we promptly decided to clean our apartment. 译文：发现有老鼠出没，我们很惊讶，于是立即决定打扫房间。

(3) Tired of their own cooking, they've decided to go to a restaurant for a change. 厌烦了自己做饭，他们决定改变一下，去饭店吃。

(4) Frightened by the horror film, the little girl was alert to every sound in the house that night. 译文：由于被恐怖电影吓着了，那天晚上这个小女孩对房间里发生的每个声音都非常警觉。

(5) Deeply disappointed with the actress's performance, Tom soon switched to another channel. 译文：因为对这个女演员的表演非常失望，汤姆很快转到了另一个频道。

(6) Embarrassed about still being in bed at 10 a.m., when my friends came I pretended to be sick with a terrible headache. 译文：上午10点钟还躺在床上我感到不好意思，当朋友来时我假装头疼。

3. Keys to Exercise VIII

(1) So I did

(2) so did my brother

(3) So she does

(4) So they do; so do his classmates

(5) So am I

4. Keys to Exercise IX

lonely; overcame; refuge; finally; however; where; delighted; contemplated; entry; campaign; distract; plunged into; After a month; rescue; when; overwhelming

5. Keys to Exercise X

“‘在画画呢！’她大声说道。‘真有趣。可你还在等什么呢？把画笔给我——大的那支。’她立即全神贯注地投入作画，还没等我缓过神来，她已经挥笔泼墨在惊恐不已的画布上画下了几道有力的蓝印。谁都看得出画布无法回击。我不再迟疑，抓起那支最大的画笔，异常迅猛地向我可怜的牺牲品猛扑过去。自那以后，我再也不曾害怕过画布。”

6. Keys to Exercise XI

(1) When his wife died of a stroke in her sixties, the 72-year-old retired professor was overwhelmed by grief. Life would be too difficult for him without anybody to rely on.

(2) Last month two amateur painters held an exhibition of their pictures in London. Many people went to see it, including a few celebrated professionals.

(3) When seven astronauts died in the Challenger disaster in the mid-1980s, it plunged the whole world into shock and grief.

(4) After completing her second prime ministry, she remained actively involved in political affairs. She came to the rescue several times when the government was in difficulty.

(5) After his failure in the election campaign, Dr. Smith retired to a small village, where he tried his hand at farming.

(6) As long as you keep working hard all your life, you will recall your past with a glow of

satisfaction.

(7) We must awaken people to the importance of environmental protection, or it will be too late.

(8) That official was removed from office for being involved in a political scandal. Had he known this would happen, he might have acted differently.

Part Two: Keys to the Exercises of Text B

1. Keys to Exercise III

(1) hospitalized 译文: 这位足球明星因腿部受伤被送医院治疗。

(2) abandoned 译文: 40 岁的时候, 这位女演员抛弃了丈夫和孩子, 与她的导演一起私奔到意大利。

(3) convert 译文: 他们决定把其中的一间卧室改为一间大浴室。

(4) religious 译文: 尽管玛丽出生在一个虔诚的信奉基督教的家庭, 她却很难完全接受她父母的宗教信仰。

(5) steady 译文: 格林小姐坚定地致力于其教师工作。

(6) irresistible 译文: 那些巧克力真是难以抗拒, 尽管我真的本不该再去拿一块。

(7) complain 译文: 如果这里的服务那么糟糕, 你为什么 not 向经理投诉呢?

(8) adopted 译文: 这位犹太作家出生在上海这个在二战期间接收了他父母的城市。

(9) expanded 译文: 当小汤姆长大一些的时候, 他扩展了自己的兴趣并变得更加自信。

(10) protesting 译文: 广场上有一大群人在抗议伊拉克战争。

(11) boundaries 译文: 这家公司有着雄心勃勃的计划去扩展公司的海外业务。

(12) numerous 译文: 我们收到了很多关于学校自助食堂的食品质量的投诉。

2. Keys to Exercise IV

(1) take over 译文: 既然你累了, 我可以替你来挖吗?

(2) ministering to 译文: 她把大部分时间都花在了照顾他生病的丈夫身上。

(3) has given way to 译文: 总统好像已经屈从于强硬派的压力。

(4) objected to 译文: 他反对自己被像小孩一样对待。

(5) As to 译文: 至于你的课程成绩, 那取决于你的期末考试。

(6) has been complaining of 译文: 在过去的两周里, 我爷爷一直在抱怨自己胸口疼。

(7) One by one 译文: 他把书一本一本地拿出来并用一块布来擦拭。

(8) is (too closely) identified with 译文: 这个政治家因与前政府关系过于密切, 以致于不能成为新政府的部长。

Section C Useful Skills

I 听力技巧

时间题型

只要一看到四个选择项是时间, 就应该毫不犹豫地想到关于时间的众多考法。

1. 多个时间选一个时间: 在对话中听到两个甚至到四个时间, 遇到难题时真可以说是听得“耳花缭乱”, 突然在问题中问及其中一个时间。在选择项中这几个时间都会出现, 而只有