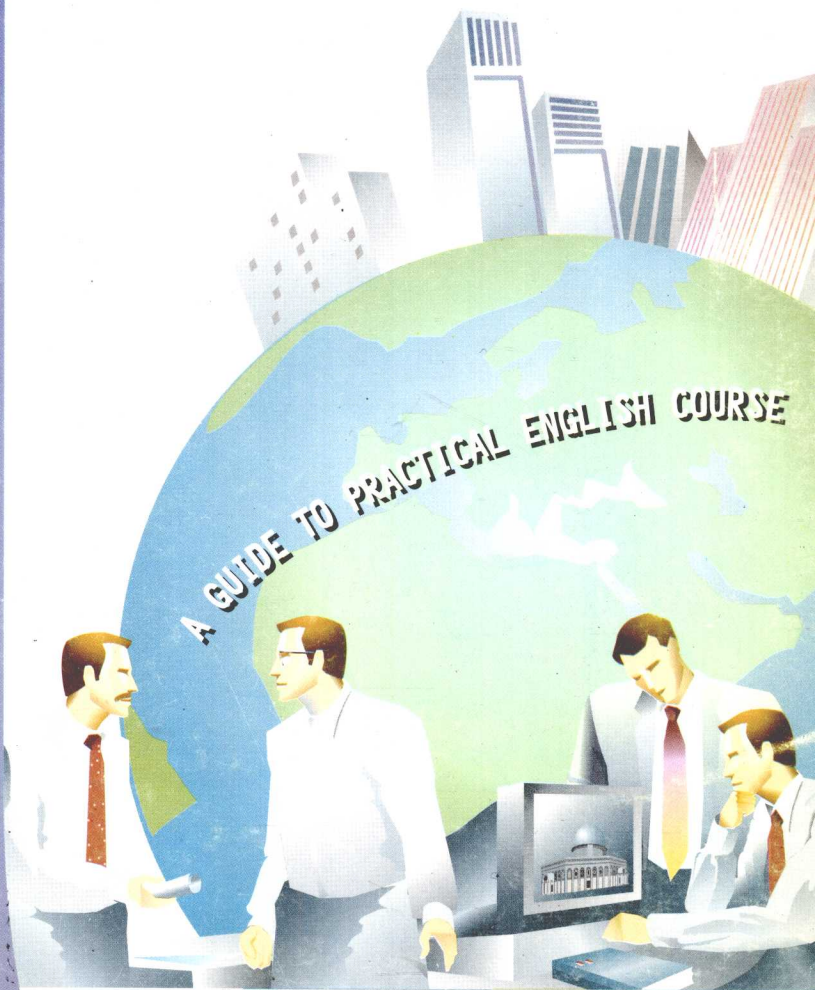


A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSE

实用英语综合教程 (第一册)

学习指南

总主编 陶峻 蒋开陆 程维华
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前 言

《实用英语》是根据国家教育委员会 1993 年颁布的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》编写的文理工各专业通用的专科公共英语系列教材。全套教材分《实用英语综合教程》(3 册)、《实用英语泛读教程》(3 册)和《实用业务英语》(1 册)。本书是配合《实用英语综合教程》编写的学习指南,其目的是帮助学生在 学习过程中排忧解难,以便更好地掌握基本的语言知识和语言技能,为提高语言应用能力打下扎实的语言基础。

《〈实用英语综合教程〉学习指南》共分三册,各册包括五大部分:

1. 疑难详解。这部分对 Text A 和 Text B 中的难点提供了较详细的注释及重点词语的使用例证,并对有些词的用法、引申意义、近义词等以方框形式列出,以求醒目。

2. 补充练习。补充练习是对课文后所设练习予以补充,其目的是进一步操练本单元中出现的重点词汇、短语和句型。

3. 补充练习答案。这部分对所补充的练习提供了答案。

4. 课文练习答案。这部分对课文所有练习提供了参考答案,包括听力部分的文字材料。

5. 课文译文。这部分提供了 A、B 篇课文的参考译文。

由于时间仓促,编者水平与经验有限,缺点错误在所难免,恳请专家、同仁及读者批评指正。

编者

1999.8

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Unit 1

一. 疑难详解

Text A: College——A New Experience

1. College is a new and different experience for me. 对于我来说,上大学是一种新鲜、不同与以往的体验。

experience: 经验;经历,阅历

eg. Has he had much *experience* in/of work of this sort? 他对这种工作有很多经验吗?

eg. Our journey by camel was quite an *experience*! 我们骑骆驼旅行是一次非同一般的经历!

eg. The failure was a good *experience* to me. 这次失败对我是一次有益的经历。

experience 作不可数名词时,意为“经验”;作可数名词时,意为“经历,阅历”。

2. I'm away from home, so I have many things to adjust to. 我离开了家,因此有很多情况要适应。

adjust (to): 调整,使适应

eg. Please do not *adjust* your sets. 请不要调你的电视。

eg. He *adjusted* (himself) very quickly to the heat of the country. 他很快(使自己)适应了该国的炎热。

adapt: (使)适应,使适合

eg. He *adapted* himself to his life in the country. 他使自己适应农村生活。

eg. The young man from the countryside *adapted* well to life in the big city. 这个农村青年很能适应大城市生活。

3. Being on my own, talking with friendly people, and having Fridays off —…….

独立自主,同友善的人交谈,逢星期五休息——……

(all) on one's own: 独自地,独立地

eg. How do you like living on your own? 你觉得一人独自生活怎么样?

eg. I can't carry it on my own; it's too heavy. 我一个人搬不动;它太重了。

off: 表示缺席、不在、不工作等

eg. I'll take a week off over Christmas. 圣诞节我要放假一周。

eg. The manager gave the staff a day off. 经理放全体职员一天假。

4. Living at college, first of all, gives me a sense of responsibility, of being my own. 首先,在大学里生活,使我有独立自主的责任感。

first of all: 首先

eg. First of all let me say how glad I am to be here. 首先,我要说,到这里来我多么高兴啊。

eg. I'm interested in old coins but first of all I'm a stamp collector. 我对旧币感兴趣,不过首先我是一个集邮爱好者。

first, firstly: 首先,第一

eg. First (ly) I'll mention the advantages, then I'll mention the disadvantages. 首先我要谈谈有哪些优势,其次我再谈谈不利之处。

in the first place: 首先,第一

eg. In the first place I don't want to go, and in the second place I can't afford to. 首先我不想去,其次我也没钱去。

at first: 开始,当初

eg. At first I didn't like him but now I do. 当初我不喜欢他,但现在我喜欢他了。

sense: 感官;感觉,知觉

eg. I lost my sense of sight (hearing, smell, taste, touch). 我失去了视(听,嗅,味,触)觉。

eg. He has no sense of time. 他没有时间感。

responsibility: (n.) 责任(心);职责,义务

eg. He had the chief responsibility for the accident. 他要在那意外事故负主要

责任。

eg. You have a post of great *responsibility*. 你担任着要职。

responsible: (*adj.*) 有责任的, 应负责任的

eg. Parents are *responsible* for their children's safety. 父母应负责子女的安全。

5. Everything I do has to be my decision, and that gives me the responsibility of handling my own life. 我所做的任何一件事都由自己拿主意, 这使我有了一种安排自己生活的责任感。

decision: (*n.*) 决定, 决心

eg. Who made the *decision* to go there? 谁作出决定去那里的?

eg. The committee expects to come to/reach/arrive at/take/make a *decision* soon. 委员会希望很快作出决定。

decide: (*v.*) 决定, 决心

eg. She *decided* to buy a new car. 她决定买一辆新车。

handle: 处理, 对待, 应付; 操纵

eg. It should be *handled* delicately. 此事应慎重处理。

eg. It was a difficult situation and he *handled* it very well. 这是一个很棘手的情况, 他处理得很好。

eg. The speaker was roughly *handled* by the crowd. 演讲人受到了众人的侮辱。

treat: 对待, 对付; 处理

eg. He *treats* his wife badly. 他对待妻子很不好。

eg. The water is chemically *treated*. 这水经过化学处理。

6. ..., I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account., 我要出去找一家银行开帐户。

look for: 寻找

eg. He is *looking for* his purse. 他在找钱包。

eg. He is *looking for* a new job. 他在找一个新的工作。

account: 帐目, 帐户

eg. I have an *account* with that bank. 我在那家银行立有帐户。

eg. The *accounts* show that we have spent more than we have received. 帐目表明我们的支出超过了收入。

7. Before that I looked in the phone book since I had no clue about any banks around here or where they were located. 此前, 由于对这附近的银行及它们位于何处一无所知, 我查找了电话号码簿。

not have a clue (about): (对……)一无所知

eg. "Do you know the time of the next train?" "I *haven't a clue*." "你知道下一班火车的发车时间吗?" "我不知道。"

eg. She *hasn't a clue* about computers. 她对电脑一无所知。

locate: (v.) 把……设置在, 使……座落于

eg. He carefully *located* the clock in the exact center of the mantel. 他把钟小心地放在壁炉台的正中。

eg. The house is *located* by the river. 这座房子位于河边。

location: (n.) 位置, 场所

eg. No one knows the *location* of the hidden treasure. 没人知道财宝藏在哪里。

8. Friendly people: that's another aspect I like about college. 友善的人: 这是我喜欢上大学的又一方面。

aspect: 方面

eg. Then she went on to consider other *aspects* of the matter. 然后她接着去考虑那件事情的其他方面。

eg. The subject may be viewed from two *aspects*. 这问题可从两个方面来观察。

respect: 方面

eg. The new job is better paid, but in some *respects* less interesting. 这项新工作报酬较好, 但在某些方面不甚吸引人。

9. On my first day (and even now) people were nice to me. 从第一天(甚至直到现在)人们都对我非常友好。

even now/then: 即使在现在(那时); 尽管这样(那样)

eg. *Even now* he won't believe me. 甚至到现在他还不相信我。

eg. Difficulties were increasing. *Even then* he didn't lose heart. 尽管困难增加了,他也毫不灰心。

10. I came to Marymount University here in Virginia from New York and——even though I'd been here before——I was a bit confused about where I was going. 我从纽约来到弗吉尼亚州玛丽芒特大学——尽管以前我曾来过这里——但我对怎么走却感到有点茫然不知所措。

even if/though: 即使,纵然

eg. *Even if* she did not come, she would phone me or something. 即使她不来,她会给我打个电话什么的。

eg. *Even if* there were air and water, plants still couldn't grow on the moon. 月球上即使有空气和水,植物仍然不能生长。

eg. *Even though* you say so, I don't believe it. 纵然你那么说,我也不想信这件事。

a (little) bit: 稍稍,有点

eg. I'm *a bit* tired. 我有点累。

eg. She's feeling *a little bit* cold. 她感到有点冷。

confuse: (v.) 使困惑,把…弄糊涂

eg. They asked so many questions that they *confused* me. 他们问了许多问题,把我弄糊涂了。

eg. Many people are *confused* about the new ways of measuring temperature. 许多人搞不清测量温度的新方法。

confusion: (n.) 混乱;混淆;困惑

eg. There was *confusion* in the city after the explosion. 爆炸发生后该市很混乱。

eg. He was in a state of *confusion*. 他心慌意乱。

11. My mother and I, not knowing the building where we were supposed to go to, and the guard was especially nice: with a smile, he told us what building we were looking for and where we could park our car. 母亲和我开车进了校园,但找不到我们要去的那一栋楼,此时保卫人员特别友善:他面带微笑告诉我们哪个是我们要找的大楼,汽车可以停在何处。

be supposed to: 理应, 应该

eg. We are supposed to be here at seven. 我们应该七点到达这里。

eg. You are not supposed to smoke here. 你不该在此抽烟。

eg. Everyone is supposed to bring a bottle to the party. 每个人都要带个瓶子到聚会上来。

park: (v.) 停放(车辆等)

eg. Can we park the car here? 我们能在这里停车吗?

eg. You are not allowed to park (your car) in this street. 你不许在这条街上停车。

12. My room was on the first floor of New Gerard, and I knew I had to go through some glass doors—but my mother and I didn't know which ones. 我的房间在新吉拉德大楼一楼, 我知道我得通过一些玻璃门——但是我和母亲不知道要经过哪几扇门。

I didn't know which ones = I didn't know which doors I had to go through.

注意英国英语和美国英语在表达楼层概念时的不同之处:

汉语	英国英语	美国英语
一楼	ground floor	first floor
二楼	first floor	second floor
三楼	second floor	third floor

13. When they found out I was looking for New Gerard, one said, "Oh, just follow us; that's where we're going." 当他们得知我是在找吉拉德大楼时, 有一个人便说: “噢, 跟我们走吧, 我们正要去那里。”

find out: 查明, 发现, 找出

eg. We must find out the truth of the matter. 我们一定要查明这件事情的真相。

eg. Please find out when the train starts. 请查看一下火车何时开车。

find: 找到, 发现

eg. Did you find anything wrong in the article? 文章里面你们发现什么错误没有?

follow: 跟随

eg. Monday *follows* Sunday. 星期一紧随星期天之后。

eg. I *followed* her into the room. 我跟着她进入房间。

14. Even now I feel comfortable in the dorm because there are friendly people around to talk with. 即使现在呆在宿舍里,我也感到很舒适,因为周围有友善的人可以交谈。

comfortable: (adj.) 舒适的,愉快的

eg. I am quite *comfortable* at this hotel. 我住在这家旅馆里很愉快。

eg. The beds and chairs were fairly *comfortable*. 这些床和椅子相当舒适。

comfort: (n.) 安慰;舒适,安乐

eg. His kind words gave me *comfort*. 他亲切的话语使我得到安慰。

comfort: (v.) 使舒适,安慰

eg. They tried to *comfort* her. 他们试图安慰她。

15. Finally——to add to my likes of college——I love having Fridays off; I wouldn't be able to cope with five days of classes in a row. 最后,再补充几点有关我上大学的原因吧。我喜欢周五休息,我受不了连续五天上课。

finally: 最后,终于

eg. The car wouldn't start, so *finally* we decided to go on foot. 车子不能发动,因此我们最终决定步行去。

eg. *Finally*, I want to thank all those who attended the birthday party. 最后,我要感谢所有出席这个生日晚会的人。

lastly: 最后

eg. *Lastly*, let me mention the help I had from my parents. 最后,让我谈谈父母给我的帮助。

at last: 最后;终于

eg. *At last* we found out what had really happened. 我们终于查明了事实真相。

in the end: 最后;终于

eg. He tried many times to pass the examination, and *in the end* he succeeded. 他多次努力试图通过考试,最后终于如愿以偿。

add to: 增加

eg. The rise in electricity costs has *added to* our difficulties. 电费的上升增加了我们的困难。

eg. Fireworks *added to* the attraction of the festival night. 烟火使节日之夜更加生辉。

cope with: 应付, 处理

eg. He didn't know how to *cope with* such a complicated situation. 他不知如何应付这一复杂局面。

eg. I don't know how she *cope with* looking after her family and doing a full-time job. 既要照顾家庭又要全天工作, 我不知道她是如何应付的。

deal with: 处理, 对付

eg. How do you *deal with* a drunken husband? 你怎么对待一个酒鬼丈夫?

in a row: 连续地

eg. She won the competitions three times *in a row*. 她连续三次赢得比赛。

eg. His eyes were bloodshot from working late for many nights *in a row*. 他一连许多晚上工作到深夜, 眼睛都熬红了。

16. Also, I love to sleep in. 而且, 我爱睡懒觉。

sleep in: 迟起, 睡懒觉

eg. I often *sleep in* on Sundays. 星期天我常常睡懒觉。

eg. He was up too late and decided to *sleep in* next morning. 他睡得太迟了, 因此决定第二天早晨多睡一会儿。

17. One Thursday night, my roommate and I and the people across the hall went to Georgetown. 一个星期四晚上我和我的室友同对面宿舍里的同学去乔治敦区。

across: 在……的另一边

eg. My house is just *across* the street. 我的房子就在街对面。

eg. He addressed me from *across* the room. 他从房间的另一边向我讲话。

18. We got in rather early the next morning, ... 次日很早我们就回到了学校,

get in: 抵达, 到达

eg. The train *got in* five minutes early. 那班火车早到了 5 分钟。

eg. We didn't *get in* until three o'clock in the morning. 我们凌晨 3 点钟才到家。

get to: 抵达, 到达

eg. What time will this train *get to* New York? 这班火车什么时候会到达纽约?

19. I do like things about college — … 我确实喜欢大学里的很多事情 — ……

助动词 *do* 置于动词原型前, 表示强调。

eg. *Do* be careful! 千万要小心!

eg. He *did* accomplish the task on time. 他的确按时完成了任务。

20. … New York is a pretty good place, too. …… 纽约毕竟也是一个非常好的地方。

pretty: (*adv.*) 相当, 颇

eg. I feel *pretty* tired. 我感到相当疲倦。

eg. The situation seems *pretty* hopeless. 这情况似乎没有多大希望了。

fairly: 相当地

eg. She speaks English *fairly* well. 她的英语说得相当好。

quite: 颇, 相当

eg. It was *quite* good, but not perfect. 这东西相当好, 但不是十全十美的。

rather: 相当, 颇

eg. These shoes are *rather* too big. 这些鞋子太大了一些。

Text B: How to Study Read

1. How to Study Read 怎样研究性阅读

study read 为一复合词, 意为“细读, 精读, 研究性阅读”。

2. Most students don't know how to study read. 多数学生不知道如何进行研究性阅读。

know 接不定式时的结构为: 动词 + 疑问词 + 带 *to* 不定式。

eg. I don't *know* how to get there. 我不知道如何到达那里。

eg. The boy didn't *know* where to go. 那个男孩不知道去哪里。

类似用法的动词还有 *decide, find out, forget, inquire, learn, remember, see, settle, understand* 等。

eg. I haven't *decided* whether to sell it or not. 我尚未决定是否卖它。

eg. *Remember* when to turn. 记住何时转弯。

3. They usually open their textbooks to the assigned page and start reading. 他们通常把课本翻到指定的页码就开始阅读。

assign: (v.) 分配, 分派; 指定

eg. Those rooms have been *assigned* to us. 那些房间已经分配给我们。

eg. Your teacher *assigns* you work to be done at home. 你的老师会分配家庭作业给你。

eg. Has a day been *assigned* for the trial? 审讯日期是否已定?

assignment: (n.) (分派的) 任务; (指定的) 作业

eg. The reporter's *assignment* was to interview the congressman. 该记者的任务是采访国会议员。

eg. What are today's *assignments*? 今天的作业是什么?

4. But before long, their minds have wandered off somewhere. 但是没多久, 他们的脑子便想到别的什么地方去了。

before long: 不久 (同 *soon*)

eg. They came back *before long*. 他们不久就回来了。

eg. This book will be published *before long*. 这本书很快就会出版。

wander: 漫游; 徘徊; 离题

eg. The man *wandered* up and down the road aimlessly. 那个人毫无目的地在马路上徘徊。

eg. His thoughts *wandered* back to his school days. 他回想到他的学生时代。

eg. He *wanders* in his talk. 他说话东扯西拉。

5. Or they read and mark up the pages by underlining everything that seems important. 或者是他们边阅读边将书页上看似重要的文字画线作上记号。

mark up: 把……标出; 标高(商品的)价格

eg. You have to learn how to *mark up* your article for the printer. 你必须学会

如何在你付印的文章上标符号。

eg. The new tax made it necessary to *mark up* all the goods in the shop. 新税迫使商店所有的货物涨价。

underline: 划线于……之下

eg. He *underlined* the sentence. 他在那句子下面划了线。

eg. Read the *underlined* parts carefully. 用心读划底线部分。

6. You are expected to remember more, and in most cases, will be tested on what you read. 要求你记住更多的东西,在大多数情况下,还要就你所阅读内容进行测验。

in most cases: 在大多数情况下

eg. *In most cases* regulations alone will not work. 在大多数情况下,单有规章还不解决问题。

eg. *In most cases*, the young man can solve the problems himself. 在大多数情况下,这位年轻人能自己解决问题。

7. Here is a four-step method for study reading that can help improve comprehension and promote retention of what is read. 这里介绍一种进行研究性阅读的四步法,它将有助于提高对所读内容的理解,增进记忆。

method: 方法,办法

eg. No one knows why they use this *method*. 没有谁知道他们为什么要采用这种方法。

eg. The bank has introduced a new *method* of calculating the interest on loans. 银行引进了一种计算贷款利息的新方法,。

其他表示“方法、方式”的词: *approach, manner, means, way*

eg. This is a new *approach* to cancer treatment. 这是一种治疗癌症的新方法。

eg. Do it in this *manner*. 以这种方式来做。

eg. The quickest *means* of travel is by plane. 最快的旅行方式是乘飞机。

eg. Do it (in) your own *way* if you don't like my *way*. 如果你不喜欢我的方法,那么就按你自己的方法来做。

improve: (v.) 改善, 增进; 提高