

# 全国英语等级考试 标准教程 学习指导

第三级

○ PETS 研究小组

全新版

Public

English

Test

System



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3

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# 前 言

《全国英语等级考试标准教程(全新版)》(第三级)(以下简称《教程(全新版)》)是教育部考试中心专门为参加全国英语等级考试的考生设计和组织编写的考试教材。为了帮助广大考生理解教材,抓住要点,解决学习中的疑难问题,了解考试重点,更加全面、系统和有效地复习备考,我们组织全国英语界的专家和高等院校的英语教学骨干编写了《全国英语等级考试标准教程学习指导(全新版)》(第三级)一书,奉献给广大参加全国英语等级考试的考生朋友,愿该书能为各位考生顺利通过全国英语等级考试助一臂之力。

## 编写原则

1. 《全国英语等级考试标准教程学习指导(全新版)》(第三级)一书严格依据《教程》的内容和结构编写。
2. 本书详解语言点严格以《全国英语等级考试(第三级)考试大纲(全新版)》(以下简称《大纲(全新版)》)规定的单词和短语为依据进行取舍。超“纲”词汇不作为语言重点处理,力求做到辅导有针对性,不增加考生的额外学习负担。
3. 兼顾口语和书面语的特点,按单元提炼出《大纲(全新版)》中规定的交际话语考点和句型,帮助考生掌握口语交际技能。
4. 体现语言的实践性特点。举一反三,用语言实例导出语言规律。
5. 既辅导语言,又介绍文化。增加介绍与课文内容相关的文化背景知识,扩大考生知识面。
6. 坚持细致、全面、实用的原则。语言重点不遗漏,语言难点都讲透。总结语言学习中带规律性的东西,突出实用性特点。

## 主要内容

全书分为30个单元,每个单元由8个部分组成,编排体例及内容要点如下:

1. 学习要点:本部分列出了从对话中归纳出来的一些最常用的句式或会话主题,以及本单元必须掌握的重点词汇和短语,旨在帮助考生有效地抓住学习重点。所有“要点”均按在对话和课文中出现的顺序编排。
2. 课文导读与背景知识:“导读”部分介绍了课文的写作手法和内容概要。“背景知识”包括对话和短文中涉及的语言和文化背景方面的知识,旨在帮助考生更好地理解课文,扩大知识面,提高跨文化交际能力。
3. 词汇详解:从《教程(全新版)》每个单元词汇表中选出了10个左右《大纲(全新版)》内的核心词汇、短语进行了全面详细的讲解。每个单词释义简明,词义取舍严格依据《大纲(全新版)》和《教程(全新版)》,针对难点和用法给出了例句。此外,还设置了记忆方法、习惯错误、常用短语、典型考题、详细解答、考点提示等栏目,切实有效地帮助考生全面掌握词汇。
4. 疑难详解:本部分立足于中国英语学习者的实际,针对学习中可能遇到的困难,从对话和课文中选出一定数量的疑难或重点句子进行详细解释。对于重点难点,编者不吝篇幅。对于一般问题则点到为止。用法、举例、说明均详略得当。

5. 阅读答案：本部分给出了《教程（全新版）》中对话和课文后所有问题的参考答案，目的是帮助考生了解自己是否正确地理解和回答了问题，为基础欠佳的考生提供口语练习参考。

6. 课后练习答案与详解：包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作、口头交流等部分，在给出正确答案的同时，对每道题做了详细的解析，其目的是帮助学习者解决做练习时可能遇到的实际困难，达到使学习者不仅知其然，而且能知其所以然的目的。

7. 参考译文：本部分包括对话参考译文和课文的参考译文，有助于学习者全面、正确地理解对话与课文内容。还向英语学习者提供了补充阅读短文的参考译文和语言注释，降低了学习难度，帮助学习者更好地理解 and 掌握阅读材料。

#### 使用说明

本书是供参加全国英语等级考试（第三级）的考生复习备考时，自学《教程（全新版）》一书而使用的配套辅导用书。使用该书时，读者可以：

1. 熟读《教程（全新版）》上的 Dialogue / Monologue 后，按本书“交际要点”所指出的句型检查自己的掌握情况。

2. 先浏览“语言重点”，对哪些是语言重点做到心中有数后再系统学习《教程（全新版）》。

3. “词汇详解”中的词汇用法应全面掌握，反复练习，融会贯通。

4. 学习《教程（全新版）》时，不要边学边看译文。只有当理解课文有困难时，再参看译文。

5. 不要先看课后练习答案。先自己独立做完《教程（全新版）》的课后练习，然后核对答案。这样会收获更大。

本书由刘文俊、李燕鸿主编，贾勤、钟利平任副主编，参加本书编写的有：肖春英、李玲、张璐、蔡慧娟、张竞碧、鲁修红、王梦景、唐时芳、彭秉源、陈松林等。

由于时间及编者水平所限，书中纰漏在所难免。恳切希望广大读者批评指正，以便再版时修正。

编者  
2011年

# CONTENTS

## CHAPTER 1 PEOPLE

- Unit 1 Greeting and Introduction 问候与介绍 ..... 2
- Unit 2 People 人物 ..... 16

## CHAPTER 2 HOUSE, FAMILY AND ENVIRONMENT

- Unit 3 House and Family 住房与家庭 ..... 32
- Unit 4 Environment 环境 ..... 46

## CHAPTER 3 WEATHER AND CLIMATE

- Unit 5 Weather and Climate 天气和气候 ..... 64

## CHAPTER 4 FOOD AND DRINK

- Unit 6 Eating and Drinking 就餐 ..... 82
- Unit 7 Food Culture 饮食文化 ..... 96

## CHAPTER 5 DAILY LIFE

- Unit 8 At Home 居家 ..... 112
- Unit 9 At Work 工作 ..... 126

## CHAPTER 6 SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES

- Unit 10 Hobbies and Interests 习惯与兴趣 ..... 142
- Unit 11 Entertainments and Sports 娱乐与体育 ..... 155

## CHAPTER 7 SHOPPING

- Unit 12 Shops and Commodities 商店与商品 ..... 170
- Unit 13 Shopping 购物 ..... 186

## CHAPTER 8 HOLIDAYS

- Unit 14 Holidays and Festivals 假日与节日 ..... 204

<b>Unit 15</b>	<b>Holiday Activities 节日活动</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>CHAPTER 9 PLACES AND LOCATIONS</b>		
<b>Unit 16</b>	<b>Places and Locations 地方与位置</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>CHAPTER 10 TRAVEL</b>		
<b>Unit 17</b>	<b>Travel and Tourism 旅游与旅游业</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Unit 18</b>	<b>Sightseeing and Travel Plans 观光与旅游计划</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>CHAPTER 11 HEALTH AND BODY CARE</b>		
<b>Unit 19</b>	<b>Visiting a Doctor and Health Insurance 就医与医疗保险</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Unit 20</b>	<b>Bodybuilding and Environmental Sanitation 健身与环境卫生</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>CHAPTER 12 SERVICES</b>		
<b>Unit 21</b>	<b>Services (1) 服务(一)</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Unit 22</b>	<b>Services (2) 服务(二)</b>	<b>329</b>
<b>CHAPTER 13 SOCIAL RELATIONS</b>		
<b>Unit 23</b>	<b>Making Friends and Communication 交朋友与交际</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>Unit 24</b>	<b>Political, Legal and Social Issues 政治、法律及社会问题</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>CHAPTER 14 JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS</b>		
<b>Unit 25</b>	<b>Work and Posts 工作与职位</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Unit 26</b>	<b>Finding a Job 求职</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>CHAPTER 15 EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Unit 27</b>	<b>Education 教育</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>CHAPTER 16 POPULAR SCIENCE</b>		
<b>Unit 28</b>	<b>Popular Science 科普</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>CHAPTER 17 HISTORY</b>		
<b>Unit 29</b>	<b>History 历史</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>CHAPTER 18 GEOGRAPHY</b>		
<b>Unit 30</b>	<b>Geography 地理</b>	<b>470</b>

# 第一章

## PEOPLE 人物

**Unit 1 Greeting and Introduction 问候与介绍**

**Unit 2 People 人物**



## 1

## Unit

# Greeting and Introduction

## 问候与介绍

## 学习要点

## 1. 交际要点

- 1 肯定所讲内容: **I'm sure you recognize grandmother in this picture?**
- 2 评价某人: **He looks like he's fun to be with.**
- 3 表示愿望: **I wish I had his social skills.**
- 4 表达该做某事: **It's time for us to discuss qualities needed in our personnel ...**
- 5 征求意见: **I'd like to hear your suggestions.**
- 6 谈论性格等: A desirable director is **humble, diplomatic, and flexible but well-educated and experienced.**
- 7 评价工作: We have **done good** work so far.
- 8 抱怨商品质量: They aren't of **good quality.**
- 9 要求检查某物: Would you mind letting me **take a look** in your briefcase?
- 10 要求对方解释: **Can you explain?**

## 2. 语言重点

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 curl         | 18 funeral      |
| 2 boot         | 19 occasion     |
| 3 personality  | 20 imagination  |
| 4 social       | 21 accurate     |
| 5 character    | 22 hollow       |
| 6 professional | 23 invention    |
| 7 vision       | 24 circumstance |
| 8 desirable    | 25 surround     |
| 9 humble       | 26 infant       |
| 10 diplomatic  | 27 promising    |
| 11 flexible    | 28 burden       |
| 12 generous    | 29 activity     |
| 13 absolutely  | 30 slavery      |
| 14 diligent    | 31 racial       |
| 15 magnificent | 32 weekly       |
| 16 terror      | 33 witness      |
| 17 negotiation | 34 award        |

## 一、课文导读与背景知识

这是一篇记叙文, 简要讲述了美国著名非洲裔脱口秀主持人奥普莱·温弗里的童年生活对其一生的影响, 并高度评价了她对改善美国的种族问题所做出的贡献。奥普莱·温弗里 1954 年 1 月 29 日出生在一个贫困的单亲家庭, 当时正值美国种族主义盛行, 童年时代她曾遭受许多伤害和不公正待遇。但是, 她天资聪慧, 三岁就能背诵教堂的布道词, 而且勤奋好学, 热爱读书, 每周写一篇读书报告, 从不浪费时间。在获得成功 after, 她运用自己的影响力为世界慈善事业和为改善美国种族关系做出了巨大贡献。作者最后使用一连串的形容词, 如

“勇敢、有趣、富于同情心、广见博闻、有强烈的好奇心、脚踏实地、充满爱心”等，描述了奥普莱·温弗里的人格魅力。

### 1. Jules Verne (1828—1905) 儒勒·凡尔纳

19世纪法国作家，被誉为“科学幻想小说的鼻祖”。1828年，凡尔纳生于南特，1848年赴巴黎学习法律，写过短篇小说和剧本。1863年起，他开始发表科学幻想冒险小说，以总名称为《在已知和未知的世界中奇异的漫游》一举成名。代表作为三部曲《格兰特船长的儿女》、《海底两万里》和《神秘岛》。主要作品还有《气球上的五星期》、《地心游记》、《机器岛》、《漂逝的半岛》、《八十天环游地球》等20多部长篇科幻冒险小说。

## 二、词汇详解

### 1. character

*n.* ① (人的)品质，性格：He is of strong character. 他个性坚强。

② 特征，特点：In only ten years the whole character of this school has changed. 仅仅10年，这所学校的特点都改变了。

③ 人物：The play is weak in plot but strong in character. 剧本情节简单但人物刻画深刻。

④ 字符：The characters in Chinese writing look like small pictures. 汉字看起来像是一幅幅小图画。

[典型考题] There is a serious side to her \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] quality [B] character [C] nature [D] characteristic

[详细解答] 答案[B]。句意：她性格当中有严肃的一面。character 指人的“性格，品质”，侧重道德方面的品格；quality (性质、特性) 指东西的质量；nature (本性、天性) 强调天生，有不可改变的含义；characteristic (特性、特征) 指一个人或事物有一个以上的特征，侧重某一方面。

### 2. professional

*adj.* 专业的，职业的：What professional qualifications does he have? 他有哪些职业资格？

*n.* 专业(或职业)人员：You read that like a real professional. 你读起来像个行家。

[扩展记忆] 构词法记忆：由 profession (词根) 和 -al (形容词后缀) 组成。

[典型考题] This business plan looks like very \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] competent [B] experienced [C] professional [D] qualified

[详细解答] 答案[C]。句意：这个商业计划看上去很有专业水平。competent 表示“有能力的，能胜任的”；experienced 表示“有经验的，经验丰富的”；qualified 表示“(尤指对某项工作)有资格的，合格的，能胜任的”。以上3个词语用于修饰人，因此不适合本题。

[考点提示] professional 的反义词为 amateur 和 unprofessional。

### 3. desirable *adj.* 合意的, 令人想要的

Though we didn't get a desirable outcome, the experience was valuable. 尽管我们没有达到理想的结果, 但是获得了宝贵的经验。

[扩展记忆] 构词法记忆: 由 desire (词根)和-able(形容词后缀)组成。

[典型考题] It is most \_\_\_\_\_ that he should attend the conference.

[A] worth [B] worthy [C] worth while [D] desirable

[详细解答] 答案[D]。句意: 他能参加此次会议, 是最好不过的了。worth(值得…的), 作表语, 其后接动名词和表示钱数的名词, 用于 it 为形式主语的句子中和以代词或名词作主语的句子中; worthy(值得), 作表语, 不能用在 it 为形式主语的句子中, 作表语时, 其后接不定式或名词, 或动名词被动式; worth while(值得的), 作表语时, 其后接动名词和不定式, 常用在 it 为形式主语的句子中。以上3词均与句子的语气不符。

### 4. generous

*adj.* ① 慷慨的: It is generous of you to pay for us. 你替我们付钱, 真是大方。

② 大量的, 丰富的: a generous slice of cake 一块厚大的蛋糕

[典型考题] They offered me a \_\_\_\_\_ helping of meat and vegetables.

[A] generous [B] plentiful [C] enough [D] rich

[详细解答] 答案[A]。句意: 他们给了我一大份肉和蔬菜。plentiful 表示“丰富的, 充足的”, 指在量上大大超过需要; enough 表示“足够的, 充足的, 只够做…”; rich 表示“富饶的, 肥沃的, 充足的, 丰富的”。

### 5. imagination

*n.* ① 想象力: With a little imagination, he could visualize the old house as a luxury hotel. 他稍稍想象, 就可以在脑海里勾画出这栋旧房子变成豪华饭店后的样子。

② 想象, 空想, 想象的事物: You didn't really see anything—it was only imagination. 你并没有真的看见什么——那不过是幻觉而已。

[扩展记忆] 1) 词根: imagine *v.* 想象 2) 相关词: imaginative *adj.* 想象力丰富的; imaginable *adj.* 可想象的, 可能的

[典型考题] Did you hear that noise, or was it my \_\_\_\_\_?

[A] guess [B] fancy [C] imagination [D] fantasy

[详细解答] 答案[C]。imagination 作想象力解时, 着重创造新想象或新思想的能力, 方法是将所见过或已知之物重新建构和解释, 或者创造不存在的事物成为完美新形象, 使其如同真实之物; guess(猜测, 推测), 尤指对问题的解答和要做出的判断不确定; fancy 指构成虚幻或不可相信之形象的能力, 其方法是凭空虚构, 或将实际存在之物作虚幻的处理, 如: Most comic strips are products of fancy. 滑稽的连环图画大多是幻想虚构而成; fantasy(幻想, 想象), 指由人们想象出会发生在自己身上的令人兴奋、不同寻常的经历或情景, 但可能永远不会发生, 如: Young children sometimes can't distinguish between fantasy and reality. 小孩有时不能区分幻想与现实。

## 6. accurate

**adj.** ① (信息, 报道, 描述等)准确的: She was able to give the policeman an accurate description of her attacker. 她能根据袭击者的情况向警察作出准确的描述。

② (机器)精密的: The cutter is accurate to within 1/2 a millimeter. 切割器的精密度在1/2毫米内。

[扩展记忆] accurate 的名词形式为 accuracy (准确度, 精确性); 同义词 exact (正确的, 确切的, 精确的)

[典型考题] We need the \_\_\_\_\_ measurements of the equipment to fit it into the device.

[A] right [B] correct [C] perfect [D] accurate

[详细解答] 答案[D]。句意: 我们需要这台设备的精确尺寸以便把它装进那个装置中。right 表示“真实的, 正确的, 如实的”。correct 表示“正确的, 无误的, 恰当的, 符合的”。perfect 表示“完美的, 最佳的, 完整的”。此题[D]为最佳选择。

## 7. promising *adj.* 会成功的; 有前途的

The weather is promising. 天气可望好转。

[典型考题] He is regarded as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ young actor.

[A] encouraging [B] favorable [C] promising [D] hopeful

[详细解答] 答案[C]。句意: 他被公认为是位很有前途的青年演员。encouraging 表示“令人鼓舞的, 振奋人心的”, 如: The result of the survey has been encouraging. 调查结果非常令人鼓舞。favorable 表示“赞成的, 有利的, 赞许的, 良好的, 讨人喜欢的, 起促进作用的”, 如: The film received favorable reviews. 这部电影得到了好评。hopeful 表示“怀有希望的”, 如: I am hopeful that she will come tomorrow. 我对她明天要来抱着希望。

## 8. weekly

**adj.** ① 一周一次的, 每周的: There are twice-weekly flights to Hong Kong. 每周有两个航班飞香港。

n. ② 周刊: Time is a popular news weekly. 《时代周刊》是一本受欢迎的新闻周刊。

[典型考题] The \_\_\_\_\_ current affairs program he hosts has won the Most Popular Prize.

[A] lately [B] weekly [C] regularly [D] frequently

[详细解答] 答案[B]。句意: 由他主持的那个每周时事节目赢得了最受欢迎奖。lately (近来, 最近), 副词, 通常用于否定句或疑问句, 或与 only 连用。regularly 表示“定期地, 经常”。frequently 表示“经常地, 频繁地”。

[考点提示] 注意两种词性: weekly (每周的 / 周刊); daily (每天的 / 日报); monthly (每月一次的 / 月刊); yearly (每年一次的 / 年鉴)。

## 9. witness

n. [律]证人, 目击者, 证据: The police finally found a witness of the accident. 警方最后找到了一个事故的目击者。

vt. ① 亲眼看见, 目睹: He witnessed the accident. 他亲眼看见那个意外事故。

② 表示; 表明: His tears witnessed the shame he felt. 他的眼泪说明他感到羞愧。

vi. 证实, 证明(某事): Her principal was called to witness to her good character. 她的校长被传唤来证明她具有优良的品德。

[典型考题] We \_\_\_\_\_ tremendous changes in the city.

[A] observed [B] spied [C] witnessed [D] viewed

[详细解答] 答案[C]。句意: 我们目睹了这个城市的巨大变化。observe 表示“注意到, 看到”, 如: In 1948, he went to Lake Kivu in the Congo to observe a new volcano which he later named Kituro. 1948年, 他到刚果基乌湖观察过一个新火山, 后来他把这火山叫做基特罗。spy 作动词意为“窥探, 秘密监视”, 如: Have you been spying on me? 你一直在暗中监视我吗? view 动词意为“观看, 仔细看”, 如: Several possible buyers have come to view the house. 几个可能的买主来看过房子。

### 10. award

n. ① 奖; 奖品: Meryl Streep won the best actress award. 梅丽尔·斯特里普获得最佳女演员奖。

② 薪水, 工资: The nurses' pay award was not as much as they had expected. 护士的工资远没有她们的那么多。

vt. ① 授奖: The school awarded Merry a prize (for her good work). 学校(因为她工作好而)奖励了梅丽。

② 裁定; 判决: The judge awarded a large sum of money to those hurt by the fire. 法官判给在火灾中受伤的人一大笔钱。

[扩展记忆] 同义词: prize n. 奖, 奖品

[典型考题] He was \_\_\_\_\_ a gold cup in acknowledgment of his creative achievements for the development of the company.

[A] awarded [B] granted [C] rewarded [D] prize

[详细解答] 答案[A]。句意: 公司奖给他一个金杯, 以感谢他为公司发展所做出的创造性成就。grant 表示“同意, 准予”, 如: The manager granted the workers permission to have one-day rest after the two-week hard work. 在工人们辛苦工作两周后, 经理允许他们休息一天。reward 表示“酬谢, 酬劳, 报答”, 如: How can I reward your kindness? 我如何酬谢你的好意呢? prize 作为动词意思是“珍视”, 如: We prize honor above money. 我们珍视荣誉甚于金钱。

## 三、疑难详解

1. My sister-in-law, Dorothy, is next to him but she's not smiling because she was angry with Lester. 他旁边是我嫂子, 多萝茜, 她没笑是因为在生莱斯特的气。

1) next prep.

A) (与 to 连用) 贴近; 靠近。例如: He sat next to her. 他坐在她的旁边。

- B) 次于; 接近。例如: Next to riding, I like swimming best. 除了骑马, 我最喜欢游泳。
- 2) be angry with/at 因…而生气; be angry with / at oneself 因…恨自己。例如:  
David was angry with himself for letting the others see his true feelings. 大卫恨自己让别人看出了自己的真实感受。
2. He really knows how to bring a person out. 他真会逗人开心。  
bring sb. out
- A) 使更自信, 更开朗。例如: When he went to college it really brought him out. 上了大学后, 他的自信心增强了。
- B) 生产; 制造; 推出。例如: The company has brought out a new kind of soap. 这家公司推出一种新肥皂。
3. ... since we're going to recruit some staff so that we can get our new school going in time. 既然马上要招募员工让我们的新学校及时运作起来…
- 1) since
- A) *conj.* 既然; 因为, 引导原因状语从句。例如: Since many of the customers work during the day, Billy has to collect the money at night. 因为许多顾客白天上班, 所以比利只好晚上去收钱。
- B) *conj.* 自…以后; 自…以来, 引导时间状语从句。例如: What have you been doing since I last saw you? 自我上次和你见面以后, 你在做什么?
- C) *adv.* 其后, 后来, 例如: At first he refused but since has accepted. 他最初拒绝, 但后来接受了。
- 2) so that 可引导目的和结果状语从句, 在文字中 so that 前有逗号(口语中有停顿), 多半表示“结果”, 否则多半表示“目的”。例如: We all arrived at eight, so that the meeting began promptly. 我们8点都到了, 会议得以准时召开。
4. In addition to those general assets, our school should seek practical leaders who are skilful and diligent. 除了上述那些一般品质外, 我们的学校应该寻找专业技术老道、工作勤奋务实的领导人员。  
in addition (常与 to 连用)此外。例如: In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on an adequate diet, a good education and a decent home environment. 除了遗传基因外, 智力的高低还取决于良好的营养, 良好的教育和良好的家庭环境。
5. The manager explained that they just needed persons like Mary for she didn't look like a detective. 经理解释道, 他们正需要像玛丽这样的人, 因为她看起来不像侦探。  
for *conj.* 因为, 引导并列句, 对前面的内容进行解释。例如: We can't go for it is raining. 我们不能走, 因为正在下雨。
6. One morning, Mary saw someone who looked like a businessman standing at the tie counter. 一天早上, 玛丽看到一位商人模样的人站在领带柜台前。  
英语中有些表示感觉的动词, 如: see, notice, watch, hear 等可以用于下列结构中: see / notice / watch / hear sb. do sth. 和 see / notice / watch / hear sb. doing sth., 但两者意义上有区别。
- 1) see sb. do sth. 看见某人做过什么, 它强调动作完成了。例如: I saw him cross the street. 我看见他过马路了。  
I heard him sing in the next room. 我听见他在隔壁唱歌了。

2) see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做什么, 它强调动作正在进行。例如:

I saw him crossing the street. 我看见他正在过马路。

I heard him singing in the next room. 我听见他在隔壁唱歌。

7. When the man was about to step on a magnificent Rolls-Royce, Mary went up to him and said ... 就在他要一脚踏进一辆富丽堂皇的劳斯莱斯时, 玛丽走上前对他说...

be about to do sth. 即将, 就要。例如: Her father is about to retire. 她的父亲即将退休。

As I was about to say when you interrupted me. 我正要张口说话时你打断了我。

8. Mary produced her identity card indicating that she was a store detective and she insisted on having a look into the man's briefcase. 玛丽出示了她的身份证来证明她是商店的侦探, 并坚持检查那位男子的公文包。

1) produce 拿出, 出示。例如: Can you produce any proof of your nationality? 你能出示证明你国籍的任何证件吗?

2) insist(常与 on, that 连用)主张; 坚持。例如: The teacher always insists on the importance of being punctual. 那个教师总是强调遵守时间的重要性。

9. Many of Jules Verne's attempts to look into the future, however, were surprisingly accurate. 然而, 儒勒·凡尔纳对未来进行探究的许多尝试精确得令人惊讶。

however adv. 不过; 然而, 在句中的位置比较灵活, 可在句首, 用逗号隔开; 句中, 前后加逗号; 句末, 前加逗号。例如:

He hasn't arrived. He may, however, come later. 他还未到, 不过, 他可能过一会儿来。

However, it is not always the case. 然而, 情况并不总是这样。

He didn't invite her to the party, however. 不过, 他并没有邀请她。

10. Present was the usual mix that had so often accumulated into a burden too heavy for a single-parent household like the one Oprah Winfrey grew up in. 境况通常是一团糟, 生活的困苦已积聚成一个像奥普莱·温弗里生长的单亲家庭所不堪承受的重负。

1) accumulate v. 积累, 积存, 例如: He accumulated a good library. 他积累了丰富的藏书。

2) Oprah Winfrey grew up in 是定语从句, 省略了关系代词 which, 修饰先行词 the one。

11. The state in which she was born had law in place waiting to characterize her as unwelcome, to bar her participation in otherwise acceptable social activities ... 她的出身使得早就有现成的规则将她定为“不受欢迎的人”, 禁止她参加向其他人开放的社会活动...

1) characterize vt. 表现...的特色, 刻画...的性格, 例如: This kind of behavior characterizes the criminal mind. 这种举止是罪犯的心理特征。

characterize sb. as sth. 将某人描述成..., 把某人当作...

2) bar v.

A) 用门关上。例如: He barred the door. 他闭上了门。

B) 把...关在门里或门外。例如: Those naughty boys barred themselves in for fun. 那些淘气的男孩子们把自己关在里面闹着玩。

C) 禁止。例如: He has been barred from playing for one year because of his using excitant. 他因服用兴奋剂被罚停赛已有一年了。

D) prep. 除...之外。例如: No work's been done in the office, bar a little typing. 除了打点字外, 今天在办公室没做什么事。

12. In hindsight, it appears that her birth was an uneventful one. 事后看来, 她的出生平淡无奇。  
appear *vi.* 看来; 似乎, 后接形容词和动词不定式。例如: She appeared very tired. 她显得很疲劳。He appears to want to leave. 他看来要走。
13. Upon discovering books, the child delved into the written word, turning out weekly book reports for her father. 一发现书籍的妙处, 这个孩子就一头扎进书堆, 每周向她的父亲提交读书报告。  
1) turning out weekly book reports for her father 现在分词短语表示伴随动作。  
2) upon / on + 动名词, 具有时间上紧接着的意义, 表示谓语动作将要紧接在这个动名词所包含的动作之后。例如: Upon / on reaching home, he went to call on his old friends. 他刚回到家里, 便去拜访老朋友。
14. That the world has changed in meaningful ways since 1954 is beyond question. 毫无疑问, 自1954年来, 世界发生了意义深远的变化。  
beyond question 无可争辩。例如: His honesty is beyond question. 他的诚实无可怀疑。
15. That may also be partly due to the very special energy that ... 部分原因可以归功于奥普莱·温弗里的特殊力量...  
1) due to 因为; 由...引起; 由于。例如: Her illness was due to bad food. 她的病是坏了的食物造成的。  
2) very(加强语气)就是, 正是。例如: The very idea of cheating people again is distasteful to him. 他一想到还要欺骗人就感到很不是滋味。

## 四、阅读答案

### Dialogue 1

1. Dorothy is Melanie's sister-in-law.
2. He is very thin.
3. They are the parents of Melanie's mother.
4. Curtis Lane is the brother of Melanie's sister-in-law.

### Dialogue 2

1. Interpersonal success in the profession world relies on vision, competency, fair-mindedness, and punctuality.
2. An ideal director should be humble, diplomatic, flexible, concerned and generous but well-educated and experienced.
3. Because they have accumulated quite a lot of experience in the international business that enable them to make valuable suggestions.
4. He is most familiar with the positions concerning the Commercial and Industrial Arts staff.

### Dialogue 3

1. Because she didn't look like a detective.
2. Most shoplifters are well-dressed, and many of them have much money and good jobs.
3. He said he did mind Mary taking a look at his briefcase and ordered Mary to go away rudely.



4. The passage implies that many shoplifters are vain, mean and hypocritical though they are rich.

#### Dialogue 4

1. Jules Verne was a writer who was good at writing scientific fictions.
2. Because his books describe the things he thought that scientists and inventors would one day be able to do in the far future.
3. Because in this book, after the three men's trip around the moon, they returned to the earth and splashed down into the sea not far from where the first real moon travelers landed in July 1969, about a hundred years later.
4. He based his stories on his scientific knowledge as well as his strong imagination.

#### Passage

1. Because she was a black female infant who was born into a single-parent family in 1954, a time when the racial repression was prevailing in the US.
2. She began her study by reciting speeches from church pulpits and read extensively with weekly book reports for her father once she found the charm of books.
3. On April 13, 1964, she witnessed the Academic Awards ceremony and saw a young African-American actor receiving the film industry's highest honor. This event prompted her to think what she would be able to do.
4. She speaks to the human family with her enormously influential talk show, her philanthropic work with children in Africa and elsewhere, her popular book club and magazine, her empowering spiritual message, her contribution to improving race relations, touching hearts and leaving each one uplifted.
5. According to the author, Oprah Winfrey is courageous, funny, compassionate, well-informed, dazzlingly curious, down-to-earth and loving.

## 五、课后练习答案与详解

### Section II Use of English

#### 短文大意 ▶

美国总统克林顿曾许诺免除发展中国家的4.35亿美元的债务。文章的作者同美国著名的摇滚歌星 Bono 一起致力于这项工作。当“某些人”提出只免除2亿美元并劝他们到此为止时，Bono 不仅断言拒绝，还警告说他会组织抗议活动来达到目的。Bono 被当成英雄不是因为他是摇滚歌星，而是因为他愿意为慈善事业付出时间和精力。他这样做是因为他和妻子在非洲的难民营目睹了那里儿童的悲惨生活。他一直都在为结束那种极度贫困而奋斗。

1. 答案[D]。考点：固定搭配。解析：make a deal (with) 与…做生意，和…妥协，如：This big country has swallowed her pride in order to make a deal. 这个大国放下架子以求做成一笔交易。
2. 答案[A]。考点：近义词辨析。解析：lawmaker 意为“立法者”，与上文中的 senator(参议员)最接近，其他选项与原文不符。
3. 答案[C]。考点：词义辨析。解析：[A] price 和[B] debt 显然与原文不符；[D] sum 虽然说得