



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材  
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

# 全新版大学英语

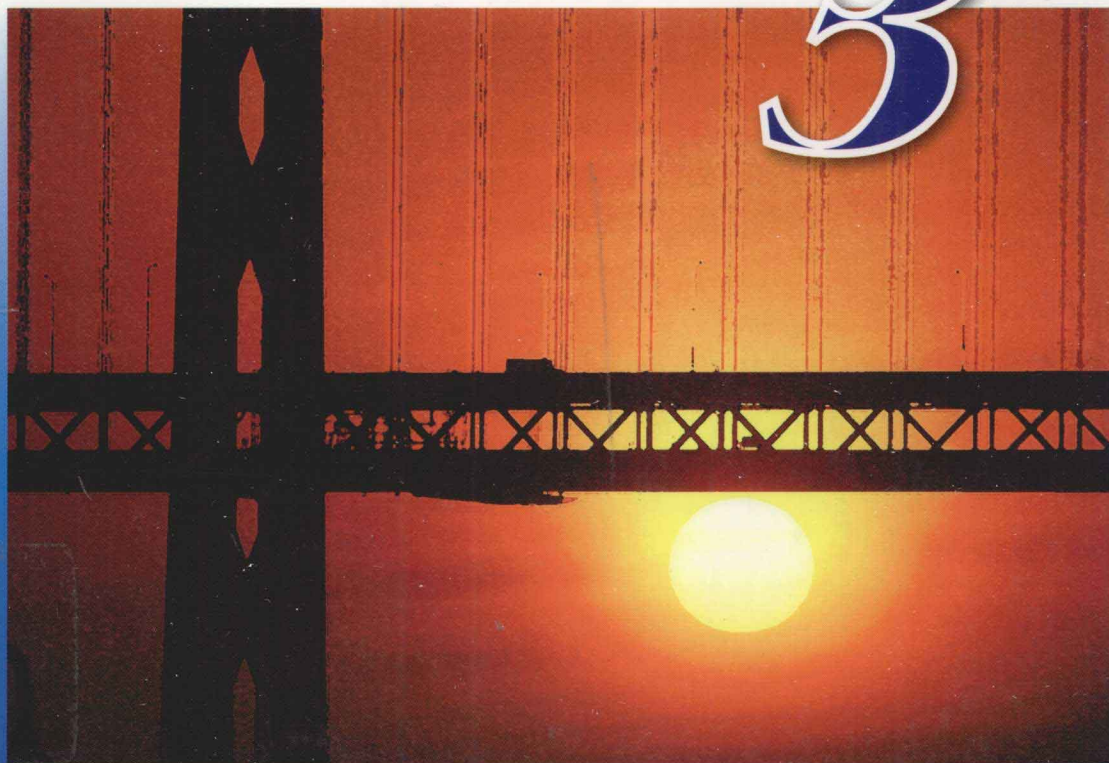
New College English (Second Edition)

第二版

综合教程  
学习手册

主编 裴文斌

3





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New College English (Second Edition)

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## 综合教程 学习手册

# 3

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# 前言

《全新版大学英语》系列教材自问世以来，受到了师生们的普遍欢迎和厚爱。为了更好地满足教学和教改的需要，更好地反映教学理论和实践方面的新进展，外教社对该系列教材进行了一次全面的修订。《全新版大学英语》（第二版）秉承首版教材的优良传统，参照《大学英语课程教学要求》修订，更加贴近教学实际，更能有效提升学习者的语言综合能力，能更好地满足新时期人才培养的需要。为了方便师生使用，帮助教材发挥最大的效用，外教社又组织编写了本套《学习手册》，配合修订后的《综合教程》使用。

本书为第三册，与《综合教程3学生用书》相配套。本册学习手册以单元为基础，力求为学生课前预习、课上学习以及课后温习提供一个最有利的工具。每个单元的内容包括 Cultural Notes, Key Words & Expressions, Sentence Highlights, Key to Exercises以及 Writing Strategy 等部分。

在 Cultural Notes 中，单元主题相关的文化背景以及课文中出现的具有特定文化含义的表达方式都得到了简单明了的阐释，其目的是根据不同程度、能力的学生需求，拓宽学生的视野并加深对课文内容的理解。Key Words & Expressions 部分着重语言点的巩固和加深理解。以四、六级的大纲为指导标准，针对本单元课文中的重点和常用词汇及词组进行了详尽的解释。除了词汇和短语的基本意思之外，本书还提供了例句、相应的词组搭配、词形变换和近义辨析。在保证解释内容的权威和语言纯正地道的同时，对于解释的广度和深度也做了严格的控制和把握。Sentence Highlights 部分是对课文中难解和重点句型以及结构的提炼和分析，旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文。Key to Exercises 部分为习题答案。Writing Strategy 部分对相应单元写作任务的注意事项和技巧作了简要介绍。针对有的辅导书忽视对 Text B 讲解的现象，本书对 Text B 也做了同 Text A 一样的处理，为有能力的、有更高要求的学生提供帮助。

本册学习手册紧紧围绕课本，又不局限于课本，在给学生提供必要的学习指导和帮助的同时，适当地开阔了学生的视野，提高了学习兴趣。同时，原汁原味的选材合理得当，内容丰富详实，使学生在掌握语言点的同时，充分接触地道的英语语言文化，从而达到了语言学习和文化摄取水乳交融的效果。本书编者都是在大学英语教学和研究方面颇有成就的资深大学英语教师，编写和出版过多部教材和辅导用书，有着丰富的教学实践经验和扎实的理论基础。总之，本套书为学生对教材的全面学习、对知识点的深入理解和广泛应用提供了全方位的素材，不仅可以作为学生的自学辅导用书，也可以作为课堂学习的补充材料。

本书由裴文斌担任主编，王崴担任副主编，郑世高、谭颖文、李玉才、王忠智参与编写。具体编写分工为：第一单元、第二单元、第三单元由王崴编写；第四单元、第五单元由郑世高编写；第六单元、第七单元由谭颖文编写；第八单元由李玉才编写。王忠智负责统稿和校对；裴文斌负责对全书进行筹划和审定。

由于编者水平和经验有限，书中难免有不足之处，希望读者批评指正。

编者

2011年1月



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# Unit 1

## Changes in the Way We Live



### Section 1 Reading Task

#### Text A Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life

##### I. Cultural Notes

1. E.B. White (July 11, 1899 – October 1, 1985): an American writer and a long-time contributor to *The New Yorker* magazine. He wrote many famous books for both adults and children, such as the *Charlotte's Web* and *Stuart Little*. He edited and updated *The Elements of Style*, which was published in 1918. White's rewriting of the book was extremely successful, and it became a standard tool for students and writers. In 1978, White won an honorary Pulitzer Prize for his work as a whole. Other awards he received included a Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963 and memberships in a variety of literary societies throughout the United States.
2. The Fahrenheit scale: It was first established in the 1715 by the German physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit. The zero point of the Fahrenheit scale is attained by mixing equal parts of water, ice, and salt. Fahrenheit set the number 32 at the freezing point of water and set the boiling point of water to 212 on his scale. The Fahrenheit scale is still used in the United States to measure temperature at or near the earth's surface. To convert a Fahrenheit temperature to Celsius (centigrade), subtract 32, and then multiply by  $5/9$ .
3. The Celsius scale: a scale of temperature, first established by the Swedish scientist Anders Celsius in 1742. According to Celsius temperature scale, the temperature difference between the reference temperatures of the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees. The freezing point is taken as 0 degree Celsius and the boiling point as 100 degrees Celsius. It is named after its establisher. Temperatures on the Celsius scale can be converted to equivalent temperatures on the Fahrenheit temperature scale by mul-



tipling the Celsius temperature by  $9/5$  and adding 32 to the result, according to the formula  $9/5C+32= F$ .

4. Ivy League: It refers to eight long-established colleges and universities in the Northeastern United States with prestigious academic and social reputations, Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island; Columbia University in New York City; Cornell University in Ithaca, New York; Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire; Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts; University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey; Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. The members of the Ivy League compete in intercollegiate athletics.
5. Sports Illustrated: It is a popular US sports magazine published each week by Time Inc, part of Time Warner. It first appeared in 1954, and is read mainly by men. It is the largest weekly American sports magazine, and features news articles inclusive of all sports — college and professional, men's and women's, as well as quality photos. The magazine also publishes the Sports Illustrated Sports Almanac every year.
6. Individual Retirement Account (IRA): It refers to a US government plan that allows people to put part of their income into special bank accounts. No tax has to be paid on this money until they retire. "IRA" is an abbreviated form and used more often. The individual retirement account is a personal, tax-deferred account for people who are employed, and their spouses. An IRA can be set up at almost any bank, brokerage, insurance company, or mutual fund.

## II. Key Words & Expressions

1. I am not in E.B. White's class as a writer or in my neighbor's league as a farmer, but I'm getting by. (Para. 1)

get by: be good enough but not very good; be acceptable 过得去, 尚可

**Examples** We can get by with four computers at the moment, but we'll need a couple more when the new staff members arrive. 目前, 四台电脑就行。但有新人来的话, 我们还得增加两三台。

Your definition of the word is not very good but it will get by. 你对这个词的定义虽不很好, 可也还过得去。

2. ...we spent two miserable days hauling firewood up the river on a sled. (Para. 4)  
haul *vt.*

1) transport, as with a truck, cart, etc. (用卡车、马车等)搬运

**Examples** Food processing companies haul crops directly from fields and orchards to their factories. 食品加工公司把农作物直接从田地和果园运回他们的工厂。

The rescue team hauled medical supplies and food to the flooded villages. 救援队把医用物资和食品运送到遭受水灾的村庄。

2) pull or drag sth. with effort or force (用力)拖拽, 强拉

**Examples** Let's haul the boat up onto the beach. 咱们把船拖到海滩上吧。

The phone had hauled her up out of nightmare depths. 电话铃声把她从梦魇

中拖了出来。

3. Soon Jim, 16 and Emily, 13, ..., will help me make some long-overdue improvements on the outdoor toilet that supplements our indoor plumbing when we are working outside. (Para. 4)

long-overdue *a.* not paid as scheduled for a long time; past due for a long time 拖了很久的

**Example** Virtually every serious commentator agrees that major reform within Third World education is long-overdue. 事实上, 任何一个严肃的评论家都认为第三世界的教育早就应该实行重大的改革了。

**用法提示:** overdue *a.* being sth. that should have occurred earlier 早该有的, 早该发生的, 例如:

Your visit here is long overdue.

The library called in all overdue books.

improvement *n.* the act or an instance of improving or being improved 好转, 进步; 改进, 改善

**Examples** I'm very happy that your health is showing signs of improvement. 看到你的健康状况有了好转, 我感到非常高兴。

Your English is getting better, but there is still room for improvement. 你的英语有进步, 但还可以进一步提高。

**用法提示:** improvement *in:* 指某一方面的改进, 例如:

There has been a distinct improvement in his health.

improvement on/upon: 好于(旧有的同类事物); 强于, 如: This year's car model is an improvement on last year's.

supplement *vt.* add to sth. in order to improve it (followed by *with*) 补充, 增补

**Examples** She supplements her regular income by doing a bit of teaching in evening. 她晚上教点课以贴补正常收入。

The doctor suggested supplementing my diet with vitamin E and A. 医生建议我在日常饮食中补充维生素E和维生素A。

4. In between such chores, I manage to spend 50 to 60 hours a week at the typewriter or doing reporting for the freelance articles I sell to magazines and newspapers. (Para. 5)

freelance *a.* working independently for different companies rather than being employed by one particular company 自由撰稿人(或演员等)的

**Example** I'm a freelance photographer. 我是一名自由摄影师。

She does freelance translation work for several agencies. 她为好几家公司做自由翻译。

5. Sandy, meanwhile, pursues her own demanding schedule. (Para. 5)

pursue *vt.*

1) follow, especially in order to catch, kill or defeat 追赶; 追踪; 追捕

**Examples** The hunters spent hours pursuing their prey. 猎人们花了几个小时来追捕他们的猎物。

The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 警方正在追捕一名在逃犯人。

2) strive to gain or accomplish 追求; 寻求

**Example** She pursued the goal of perfection in her art. 她旨在追求艺术的完美境界。  
He felt their eyes pursuing him. 他感到他们的眼睛总是盯着他看。

**用法提示:** pursuit *n.*

in pursuit of 追踪, 追求, 例如:

The police car raced through the streets in pursuit of the criminal.

I won't sacrifice my health in pursuit of wealth.

6. ... stacks a little woods and delivers the eggs. (*Para. 5*)

stack *vt.* arrange things in an orderly pile 堆放, 堆起

**Example** Once the last few people had left the hall, the caretakers began stacking the chairs.  
最后几个人一离开, 会堂的管理员们就开始动手堆放椅子。  
Stack the chips in equal piles. 把薯条平均堆成几份。

7. There is, as the old saying goes, no rest for the wicked on a place like this — and not much for the virtuous either. (*Para. 5*)

wicked *a.* evil or bad 邪恶的; 坏的

**Example** He will sooner or later be rewarded for his wicked conduct. 他迟早要为他的恶行而遭报应的。  
Cold, sharp despair buried deep in her heart like a wicked knife. 冰冷的绝望像一把恶毒的尖刀深深地扎进了她的心窝。

8. Then the growing season began, swamping us under wave after wave of produce.

(*Para. 7*)

swamp *vt.*

1) suddenly cover an area with a lot of water; flood 淹没; 使湿透

**Example** The sink overflowed and swamped the kitchen. 水槽里的水溢了出来, 把厨房给淹了。  
A huge wave swamped the boat. 一股巨浪淹没了那条船。

2) cause to have a large amount of work, problems etc. to deal with 使陷入(困境); 使忙于处理(大量问题)

**Example** We were swamped with work after the holiday. 假期过后, 我们深陷一大堆工作中。  
We've been swamped with calls all day long. 整整一天, 源源不断的电话让我们应接不暇。

9. The next year we grew even more food and managed to get through the winter on firewood that was mostly from our own trees and only 100 gallons of heating oil. (*Para. 8*)

get through: experience a difficult situation and come successfully to the end 成功地度过

**Example** The local government has taken some measures to ensure that all the people in the stricken village will get through the winter. 当地政府已经采取了一些措施, 确保受灾村庄的所有人都能安然过冬。

He got through the driving license test last week. 上周他通过了驾驶执照考试。

10. I've crawled into black-bear dens for *Sports Illustrated*, ... (*Para. 9*)

illustrate *vt.*

- 1) add visual features to a book, article, etc. 加插图于(文字作品)

**Example** The publisher agreed to illustrate the book with photographs. 出版商同意给这本书配上插图。

- 2) give examples such as diagrams and tables to make the meaning of sth. clearer 举例说明

**Example** In his lecture, he used graphs to illustrate the results of the experiments. 在讲座中, 他运用了图表来说明这些实验结果。

The following example will illustrate a typical method for solving such problems. 下面举一个例子来说明解决这类问题的一个典型方法。

11. ...checked out the Lake Champlain "monster" for *Science Digest*, ... (Para. 9)

digest *n.* a short piece of writing which gives the most important facts 摘要, 文摘

**Examples** The magazine, *Reader's Digest*, is famous for making complicated subjects understandable to millions of readers. 《读者文摘》这本杂志以深入浅出地为数以百万的读者讲解难懂的话题而著称。

The company publishes a monthly digest of its activities. 公司每个月都刊发其活动摘要。

12. ...and canoed through the Boundary Waters wilderness area of Minnesota for Destinations. (Para. 9)

boundary *n.*

- 1) a real or imagined line (especially between two areas of land or countries) that marks the edge or limit of sth. (两地区、国家等之间的)分界线

**Examples** A river forms the boundary line between the two countries. 河流成了两国的国界。

It is recognized that literature is non-boundary. 众所周知, 文学是没有国界的。

- 2) the limit of a subject or principle 界限, 限度, 范围

**Examples** Knowledge is infinite and wisdom has no boundary. 学识无顶峰, 智慧无边界。

The boundaries of human knowledge are constantly being extended. 人类知识的范围在不断地扩展。

13. I generate enough income to handle our \$600-a-month mortgage payments plus the usual expenses for a family like ours. (Para. 10)

generate *vt.* bring into existence, produce 形成, 产生

**Examples** Harnessing the wind to generate electricity dates back to 1890. 利用风来发电可以追溯到1890年。

The teacher's remarks generated loud laughter. 老师的话引来哄堂大笑。

14. When it comes to insurance, we have a poor man's major-medical policy. (Para. 10)

insurance *n.*

- 1) (the business of making) an agreement by contract to pay money to someone if sth.,

especially a misfortune such as illness, death, or an accident, happens to them 保险;  
保险业

**Examples** Blanket insurance means insurance which covers everything, a comprehensive policy. 所谓的综合险, 是指对全部财物保险, 出具的是一份综合保单。

His daughter works in insurance. 他的女儿从事保险业。

2) money paid to insurance company in order to make or keep such a contract 保险费

**Examples** He pays his \$300 insurance every January. 他在每年的1月份支付300美元的保险费。

They keep back £20 a month from my salary for National Insurance. 他们从我的薪金中每月扣下20镑用以支付国民保险费。

**用法提示:** insurance指对可能发生的情况作赔偿, 如fire insurance(火险); assurance指对将要发生的情况的赔偿, 如life assurance, 但现在也用life insurance指“人寿保险”。

policy *n.* (also insurance policy) a written statement of the details of an agreement with an insurance company 保险单; 保险合同

**Examples** Insurance companies blame rising medical bills for high policy costs. 保险公司把高额保险费归咎于日益上涨的医疗费用。

He didn't get any compensation because his insurance policy had lapsed. 因为保险单失效, 他没能得到任何赔偿。

**用法提示:** 与保险相关的词组:

a life/fire policy 人寿/火灾保险单

an all-risks policy 全险保单, 综合保单

policy-holders 投保人

15. We have to pay the first \$500 of any medical fees for each member of the family. (*Para. 10*)

fee *n.* an amount of money paid for a particular piece of work or for a particular right or service 费

**Examples** The doctor's fee was fifty dollars for a complete physical examination. 作一次全面体检要花五十美元。

I was incorporated a member of the society for the annual fee of \$500. 我被吸收为该协会的会员, 每年要缴五百元会费。

**用法提示:** fee指付给医生、律师等专业服务的服务费、酬金, 给学校的学费, 或某组织成员必须定期缴纳的会费。例如:

the lawyer's fees 律师费

school fees 学费

membership fee 会费

party (league) membership fee 党费或团费

an agent's fee 代理费

16. Although we are stuck with paying minor expenses, our premium is low... (*Para. 10*)

minor *a.* lesser or smaller in degree, size, amount or importance, etc. 较低级的, 较小的, 较少的, 次要的

**Examples** The important thing is to finish it quickly; cost is only a relatively minor consideration. 重要的是尽快做完这件事, 费用问题是相对次要的。

He left most of his money to his sons; his daughter received only a minor share of his wealth. 他把大部分钱都留给儿子们了, 他的女儿只得到了一小部分财产。

premium *n.*

1) a sum of money that you pay regularly to obtain insurance 保险费

**Examples** The annual premium on my policy is \$50. 我每年要缴纳的保险费是50美金。  
If your premium is late, you must pay a late fee. 如果逾期未缴保险费, 就必须缴付滞纳金。

2) an amount of money which is more than usual 额外费用; 津贴, 奖金

**Examples** We're willing to pay a premium for the best location. 如果有最好的位置, 我们愿意多付钱。

There's a premium of 10 dollars for a seat on this special fast train. 在这班特快列车上每个座位另收10美元附加费。

**用法提示:** be at a premium: rare or difficult to get, and therefore worth more than usual 因稀缺而更有价值的; put a premium on: cause (a quality or action) to be advantageous 鼓励, 重视, 使……有利, 例如:

During the holiday months, hotel rooms are at a premium.

Employers put a premium on honesty and hard work.

17. We've been able to make up the difference in income by cutting back without appreciably lowering our standard of living. (*Para. 11*)

cut back: reduce in size or amount 削减, 缩减

**Examples** We oppose any plans to cut back (on) the education budget. 我们反对任何削减教育预算的计划。

The government has cut back (on) defense spending. 政府已经削减了国防开支。

18. We continue to dine out once or twice a month, but now we patronize local restaurants instead of more expensive places in the city. (*Para. 11*)

patronize *vt.* be a regular customer of a shop or restaurant, etc. 光顾, 惠顾

**Examples** I won't patronize this shop anymore; the assistants are so rude. 我再也不来这家商店了, 店员们太无礼了。

The ladies like to patronize the roadside café for coffee and little cakes. 这些女士喜欢到这家路边咖啡店喝咖啡, 吃点儿点心。

19. I suspect not everyone who loves the country would be happy living the way we do. (*Para. 12*)

suspect *vt.*

1) believe to be true, likely or probable 怀疑, 觉得……可能是事实

**Examples** She was found dead in her apartment, and the police suspect murder. 她被发现死在公寓里, 警方怀疑是谋杀。

Scientists realized that Mars' evolution had been more complex and fascinating than they had suspected. 科学家们认识到火星的演化要比他们想象的更复

杂、更引人入胜。

2) believe to be guilty 认为……有罪

**Examples** They suspect him of giving false evidence. 他们怀疑他作伪证。  
The police suspect him of murder. 警方怀疑他涉嫌谋杀。

20. Because we are so busy and on such a tight budget, we don't entertain much. (*Para. 12*)  
budget *n.* a plan of how to arrange private or public income or spending; the quantity of money stated in these plans 预算, 预算案; 预算金额, 经费

**Examples** The sales director is preparing the company's advertising budget for 2010. 销售经理正在制定公司2010年度的广告预算。  
Our research budget for this year is \$100,000. 今年我们的研究经费预算是100,000美元。

21. The way to make self-sufficiency work on a small scale is to resist the temptation to buy a tractor and other expensive laborsaving devices. (*Para. 13*)  
scale *n.* size or level in relation to other things or to what is usual 规模; 程度; 范围

**Examples** We are now seeing unemployment on an unprecedented scale. 目前的失业状况前所未见。

This survey is conducted on a small scale. 这次调查是在小范围内开展的。

resist *vt.* keep from giving in to or enjoying (used in the patterns: resist sth.; resist doing sth.) 抵制; 忍住

**Examples** She could hardly resist laughing. 她忍不住要笑出来。

Keep me away from the duty-free shop. You know I can't resist expensive perfumes. 别让我进免税店。你知道我忍不住要买那些昂贵的香水。

device *n.* a piece of equipment intended for a particular purpose 装置; 器械; 设备

**Examples** The missile has a heat-seeking device which enables it to find its target. 导弹里装有热跟踪装置, 使它能锁定目标。

Rescuers used a special device for finding people trapped in collapsed buildings. 救援人员使用了一种特殊装置在坍塌的建筑物中搜寻被困人员。

**用法提示:** machine指手动或靠人力驱动机器; device是手操作的器械, 也指电动的器械, 尤其是用于衡量或保护另一物品的装置器械; 另外, device要比machine更正式, 更具体。

22. We didn't move here primarily to earn money though. (*Para. 15*)

primarily *ad.* mainly, chiefly (used to indicate the most important feature or element) 主要地, 首要地

**Examples** Ten years ago it was primarily a fishing village, but now it's a thriving tourist center. 十年前这里本来是一个渔村, 但如今它已成为了一个兴旺的旅游中心。

Military leadership is primarily a matter of intelligence, tenacity, and iron nerves. 军事指挥主要依靠机智、毅力和胆略。

### III. Sentence Highlights

1. I am not in E. B. White's class as a writer or in my neighbors' league as a farmer, but I'm getting by. (Para. 1)

**解析** class和league是同义词,“等级、级别”(division of people or things according to their quality, grade or rank); in someone's or something's class和in someone's or something's league为同义短语。本句可以英译为: As a writer, I am not as good as E. B. White; as a farmer, I am not as good as my neighbors. But I am acceptable.

**译文** 作为作家,我和E·B·怀特不属于同一级别;作为农场主,我和乡邻也不在同一档次。不过我应付得还行。

2. Our hens keep us in eggs, with several dozen left over to sell each week. (Para. 2)

**解析** 1) keep sb. in sth. 意为“使某人经常有某物”,例如:

We keep cows that keep us in milk the whole year.

2) leave over常用被动式be left over,意为“剩下,留下”,例如:

We have a few coins left over from our holiday in France.

**译文** 自家饲养的鸡提供鸡蛋,每星期还能剩余几打出售。

3. Our bees provide us with honey, and we cut enough wood to just about make it through the heating season. (Para. 3)

**解析** 1) just about: 几乎,近乎,例如:

I met just about everyone.

2) make it: 成功,例如:

He has made it: big house, good job and beautiful family.

The train goes at 4, and I think we shall make it.

3) the heating season指“供暖季节”,即“冬季”。

**译文** 自家养殖的蜜蜂提供蜂蜜,我们还自己动手砍柴,足可供过冬取暖时用。

4. We love the smell of the earth warming and the sound of cattle lowing. (Para. 3)

**解析** the earth warming和cattle lowing都是动名词短语,作介词of的宾语。the earth和cattle分别作warming和lowing的逻辑主语。

**译文** 我们爱闻大地回暖的气息,爱听牛群哞哞叫的声音。

5. We watch for hawks in the sky and deer in the cornfields. (Para. 3)

**解析** hawks和deer都作watch for的宾语,而in the sky和in cornfields分别作宾语补足语。句中的短语watch for意为“等待,守候,留意”,例如: You'll have to watch for the right moment.

**译文** 我们守望鹰儿飞过天空,看鹿群在玉米田间嬉戏。

6. Three months ago when it was 30 below, we spent two miserable days hauling firewood up the river on a sled. (Para. 4)

**解析** up the river意为沿河,up也经常表示方向,指向上或向北。但有时up和down也用于表示along、further on等,没有意思上的差别。例如: The nearest post office is about half a mile up/down the road. 最近的邮局在路那边半英里的地方。

**译文** 三个月前,气温降到华氏零下30度,我们辛苦了两天,用雪橇沿河拖运木柴。



7. Soon Jim, 16 and Emily, 13, the youngest of our four children, will help me make some long-overdue improvements on the outdoor toilet that supplements our indoor plumbing when we are working outside. (Para. 4)

**解析** 1) 从句that supplements our indoor plumbing when we are working outside作toilet的定语。  
2) long-overdue是由前缀long-和形容词overdue构成的复合形容词，以long作前缀构成的其它形容词有：  
long-ago 从前的  
long-awaited 期待很久的  
long-lived 长命的

**译文** 过些时候，四个孩子中的两个小的，16岁的吉米和13岁的艾米莉，会帮着我一起把拖了很久没修的室外厕所修葺一下，那是专为室外干活修建的。

8. Besides the usual household routine, she oversees the garden and beehives, ... (Para. 5)

**解析** 1) household 作形容词，意思是“家庭的，家常的”，可以组成以下短语：  
household chores 家务杂活  
household furniture 家具  
household expenses 家庭开支  
household appliances 家用电器  
2) household name (又作household word) 指家喻户晓的人或事，例如：  
After the tremendous success of her third novel, she became a household name.

**译文** 除了日常的家务，她还照管菜园和蜂房。

9. There is, as the old saying goes, no rest for the wicked on a place like this — and not much for the virtuous either. (Para. 5)

**解析** 1) There's no rest for the wicked. 语出《圣经》：“...no peace, saith my God, to the wicked”。  
2) 破折号后面的半句话... and not much for the virtuous either中的much 后省略了rest, 意为“好人也得不到休息”。  
3) as the old saying goes (like this) 是插入语，用来引出谚语或名言。

**译文** 正如老话说的那样，在这种情形下，坏人不得闲，贤德之人也歇不了。

10. While one storm after another blasted huge drifts up against the house and barn, we kept warm inside burning our own wood, eating our own apples and loving every minute of it. (Para. 6)

**解析** 1) drift即snowdrift, 意为“(风吹积而成的)堆积物”。  
2) burning..., eating... and loving... 这三个并列分词结构在句中作we kept warm inside的伴随状语。

**译文** 暴风雪肆虐，一场接着一场，积雪厚厚地覆盖着屋子和谷仓；而室内，我们用自己砍伐的木柴烧火取暖，吃着自家种的苹果，温馨快乐每一分钟。

11. When spring came, it brought two floods. First the river overflowed, covering much of our land for weeks. Then the growing season began, swamping us under wave after wave of produce. (Para. 7)