

21st Century Practical College English

21世纪大学实用英语

(第2版)

导学 3

Students' Guidance Book

主审 左 飏 主编 梁 华 严 薇



复旦大学出版社

21st Century Practical College English

21世纪 大学实用英语

(第2版)

导学 3

Students' Guidance Book

主审 左 飏 主编 梁 华 严 薇
编者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

白 雪 张丽英 严 薇
梁 华 傅 蔚

上海外国语大学 出版社

数据

21 世纪大学实用英语(第 2 版)导学. 3/梁华,严薇主编. —上海:

复旦大学出版社,2010. 8

(21 世纪大学实用英语(第 2 版)系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-309-07470-3

I. 2… II. ①梁…②严… III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 139054 号

21 世纪大学实用英语(第 2 版)导学 3

梁 华 严 薇 主 编

出品人/贺圣遂 责任编辑/林 森

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

宁波大港印务有限公司

开本 787×960 1/16 印张 20 字数 351 千

2010 年 8 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

印数 1—11 000

ISBN 978-7-309-07470-3/H·1528

定价:28.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

21 世纪大学实用英语导学

编 委 会

(以册次为序)

上海建桥学院 张慧芳

上海立达职业技术学院 陈彩凤

上海民远职业技术学院 陈雪征 梁 华

上海济光职业技术学院 徐乃琛 曹英多

前 言

全国普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《21 世纪大学实用英语》(第 2 版)系列教材自问世以来,为广大高职高专学生和教师所接受和使用。为了使學生能更好地理解 and 掌握这套教材的特点和精华,我们特编写了与之相配套的学习辅导书。全书共 4 册,与教材 1—4 册密切结合。

《21 世纪大学实用英语导学》(第 2 版)突出体现了以下 5 个特点:

1. 简要介绍 Text A(精读材料)和 Text B(泛读材料)的背景知识和文章摘要。其目的是帮助学生在正式学习之前,了解作者和专有名称的相关信息,了解该课文的文化背景和时代特点,使学生不仅学到课文中的语言知识,而且从其知识性、趣味性、教育性中受益。而针对 Text C(扩展阅读材料),《导学》则提供文章内容摘要,供学生自学之用,以排除学生在自学中对文章内容理解方面可能产生的一些障碍。

2. 详细地列出了每一篇课文的语言难点:单词、词组、句型和难句分析,并配以例句。《导学》还特意归纳了常用单词的近义词、反义词及相关词组。须特别说明的是,《导学》中所举的例句大多具有原创性,并尽可能反映出时代气息。

3. 实用写作(Practical Writing)是高职高专英语教学的基本要求之一,是学生必须掌握的一项实用技能。《导学》列出每一种写作必须包含的基本内容。在此基础上,学生可以根据写作的内容加以补充和延伸。此外,《导学》对每一种写作都提供了常用词汇和表达方式。

4. 每一单元后都配有各种形式的练习,供学生自学。练习分为两类:一类供学生复习当课内容,另一类取自历年高等院校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO A 级和 B 级)的真实考题及模拟题,第四册还增加了大学英语四级考试(CET-4)的内容,以利于学生为将来参加这两种全国统一考试做好准备。

5. 教材“听说部分”中的第 10 个练习是就所给的主题进行讨论,如: To live is to give (Unit 2, Book 1), We all would be thankful if we were more thoughtful (Unit 3, Book 1) 等。许多学生在做这一练习时遇到了相当大的困难,针对这一情况,《导学》为这一练习编写了范文,供学生参照使用。此外,为了帮助学生更好地理解课文,《导学》还提供了课文的参考译文

本套《导学》由上海四所高职高专院校共同编写,书中难免有许多不妥和需要改进之处,希望使用者不吝指正并提出建议。

编 者

2010 年 7 月

内 容 提 要

《21 世纪大学实用英语导学》(第 2 版)为配合普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《21 世纪大学实用英语》(第 2 版)系列教材的教学而编写,旨在帮助学生快速理解教材新思路,及时掌握教材内容,更好地复习、巩固课堂所学的知识,并在检验学习成果的同时,为各类标准考试做好准备。全书紧扣教材内容,以 Text A 和 Text B 为重点,通过“相关链接——背景知识介绍、文章中心思想或摘要”、“重点难点解析——重点词汇和词组的释义和举例、难句翻译和分析”以及“补充练习——课文练习、PRETCO 和 CET 模拟精练”等内容,帮助学生全面、系统、高效地学习大学基础英语,是一本可读性好、实用性强的读物,既可供教师教学时作为参考,又可供学生自学迎考之用。

目 录

Unit 1

Text A Attitude Is Everything	1
Text B What Makes a Good Attitude?	13
Practical Writing	21
Exercises	23

Unit 2

Text A Success Is a Choice	32
Text B Perspective Is Everything	40
Practical Writing	50
Exercises	52

Unit 3

Text A Believe and Achieve	61
Text B Forgiving My Father	83
Practical Writing	93
Exercises	96

Unit 4

Text A Death of a Real Superman	106
Text B High Five!	122
Practical Writing	132
Exercises	133

Unit 5

Text A A Sweet Love Story	144
Text B Hungry for Your Love	155
Practical Writing	167
Exercises	168

Unit 6

Text A Sorry, But...	178
Text B Credit, Not Charity	193
Practical Writing	203
Exercises	204

Unit 7

Text A Students in Shock	215
Text B Students in Shock (Continued)	225
Practical Writing	235
Exercises	237

Unit 8

Text A What Do We Need for Life?	246
Text B Environmental Protection Throughout the World	254
Practical Writing	264
Exercises	265

附录 1 《21 世纪大学实用英语综合教程》(第 2 版)(3) “Listening & Speaking”部分 Ex. 10 参考范文	275
--	-----

附录 2 《21 世纪大学实用英语综合教程》(第 2 版)(3) 课文参考译文	281
--	-----

附录 3 《21 世纪大学实用英语导学》(第 2 版)(3) 练习参考答案	303
--	-----

Unit 1

Text A Attitude Is Everything

相关链接

文章内容摘要

杰里是一个普通的餐馆经理,可是他却具有与众不同的特质——永远有正确的生活态度,永远积极向上。这份特质不仅让他获得许多真诚的朋友和忠心追随的属下,而且在最关键的时刻救了他一命。有一次他的餐馆遭到匪徒抢劫,杰里不幸中弹,被送到医院时已经奄奄一息。他凭借自己超强的毅力、不可思议的幽默感以及良好的心态战胜了死神。他回忆说:“我躺在地上的时候,告诉自己:我可以选择生,也可以选择死。我选择了生。”作者告诫我们,每天都有两个选择,可以选择好心情,也可以选择坏心情,而我们应该选择好心情。

重点难点解析

一、词汇

1. mood

[词义] *n.* state of one's feelings or mind at a particular time; the atmosphere of sth. 心境;情绪;气氛,情调

[用法] (1) in the mood of sth.

例: Frick and I were caught up in the mood of the evening. 弗里克和我沉醉在夜晚的情调中。

(2) in no mood for sth.

例: Scarlet was very tired, and in no mood for dancing. 斯佳丽太累了,没心情跳舞。

(3) in the mood to do sth.

例: He suggested we leave the rest of this work for another day, for he was in

the mood to go out of the city. 他建议我们把余下的工作留到日后做, 因为他当时一心只想着出城。

[关联词] moody *a.* 喜怒无常的

2. unique

[词义] *a.* being the only one of its type; having no like or equal 唯一的, 独一无二的; 独特的

例: Every individual is unique. 每个人都是独一无二的。

That actress speaks with a unique accent. 那个女演员用一种独特的腔调说话。

[关联词] uniqueness *n.* 唯一性; 独特性 uniquely *ad.* 唯一地; 独特地

3. motivate

[词义] *vt.* provide (sb.) with a strong reason for doing sth. 激发, 激励, 使有动机

例: Sometimes examinations do not necessarily motivate a student to seek more knowledge. 考试不一定能促使学生去追求更多的知识。

The answer to the question how to motivate employees is not so simple in the science of management. 在管理学中, 如何激发员工的积极性这个问题的答案不是三言两语就能说清的。

[关联词] motivated *a.* 有根据的, 有动机的 motivator *n.* 激发因素 motivation *n.* 动机

4. curious

[词义] *a.* eager to know or learn, esp. about sth. unfamiliar or mysterious 好奇的; 好求知的

[用法] (1) be curious about sth.

例: It is good to be curious about the world around you. 对你周围的世界感到好奇是件好事。

(2) be curious to do sth. 很想做某事; 渴望做某事

例: A student should always be curious to learn. 学生应该始终具有强烈的求知欲。

[关联词] curiosity *n.* 好奇心, 求知欲 curiously *ad.* 好奇地

[近义词] odd, queer, unusual

[反义词] incurious, indifferent, uninterested

5. victim

[词义] *n.* person, animal or thing that suffers pain, death, harm, destruction, etc. as a result of other people's actions, or of illness, bad luck, etc. 牺牲者;受害者;受灾者

例: In the fight Basil was a victim. 在这场争斗中巴兹尔成了牺牲品。

That girl was the victim of a road accident. 那个女孩是一场交通事故的受害者。

A purse has been made up for the flood victim. 已经为水灾灾民募集到一笔款子。

[关联词] *victimize v.* 使受害

例: They were victimized by racism. 他们成了种族主义的受害者。

[近义词] *sufferer*

6. complain

[词义] *v.* express feelings of annoyance, dissatisfaction, unhappiness, etc.; say in an annoyed, unhappy, dissatisfied way 抱怨;诉苦;发牢骚;投诉

[用法] (1) *vt.* complain + that 从句

例: People complained that the price of houses has been increasing. 人们抱怨说房价在不断上涨。

(2) *vi.* complain about/of sth.

例: Jean is always complaining about something. 琼总是满腹牢骚。

[关联词] *complaining a.* 抱怨的 *complainingly ad.* 抱怨地
complaint n. 抱怨,牢骚

例: He poured out his complaints before his girlfriend. 他在他女朋友面前倾诉苦衷。

Our company is pleased to receive complaints from the customers. 我们公司乐意接受客户的投诉。

[近义词] *grumble*

7. protest

[词义] *v.* state firmly; express strong disagreement or disapproval about (sth.) 声言;断言;抗议

n. the expression of strong disagreement with or opposition to sth. 抗议;声言;断言

[用法] (1) (AmE) *vt.* protest sth.

例: The suspect has always protested her innocence when questioned by the

police. 警察审问时,这个嫌疑人一直坚持说自己是无辜的。

Workers protested the reduction in their benefit. 工人们抗议削减福利。

(2) *vi.* protest against/about/at sth.

例: The tourists protested about the bad service at the restaurant. 旅客们对那家饭店低劣的服务表示不满。

[关联词] protestingly *ad.* 反对地; 抗议地 protester *n.* 抗议人

[短语] enter/make a protest 提出抗议 without protest 心甘情愿地 under protest 极不乐意地

[近义词] object, disapprove

8. react

[词义] *vi.* act or behave in a particular way in answer or opposition 作出反应, 反应

[用法] (1) react to sth.

例: Chinese media do react to the bird flu in a proper and prompt way. 中国媒体确实以一种妥善而快速的方式对禽流感事件作出反应。

(2) react on/upon 对...起作用,对...有影响

例: How do acids react on metals? 酸对金属起什么化学作用?

The rise in oil cost reacts on the price of food. 油价上涨影响食物价格。

[关联词] reaction *n.* 反应, 回应 reactive *a.* 反应的, 有反应的, 回应的

[近义词] answer, respond

9. affect

[词义] *vt.* cause some result or change in, influence 影响

例: More singletons will affect natural growth in population. 越来越多的单身主义者将影响人口的自然增长。

[近义词] influence

10. rob

[词义] *vt.* take the property (of a person or organization) illegally, esp. by using violence, threats, etc. 抢劫, 盗取

例: Rob Peter to pay Paul. 拆东墙补西墙。

[用法] rob sb./sth. of

例: They robbed the bank of thousands of dollars. 他们从那家银行抢走了几千美元。

The accident robbed him of his health. 那次事故使他丧失了健康。

[关联词] robbery *n.* 抢劫 robber *n.* 强盗, 盗贼

例: Exchange is no robbery. 一个愿打,一个愿挨。

This fur overcoat is daylight robbery! 这件毛皮大衣太贵了!

11. combination

[词义] *n.* the act of combining or state of being combined; the numbers or letters needed to open a combination lock 结合;联合;组合;(开启密码锁用的)号码组合,字码组合,暗码

例: The thief is trying to open a combination lock. 那个小偷正试图开密码锁。

[用法] (1) a combination of

例: His character is a combination of strength and kindness. 他的性格是刚与柔的结合。

(2) in combination with

例: The user can get an overview of where the jobs are by scanning the recruitment sites in combination with the Google maps. 用户可以通过浏览各招聘网站以及利用 Google 地图来搜寻工作机会。

[短语] corporate combination 合股公司 market combination 市场联合

[关联词] combine *v.* (使)联合,(使)结合 combinational *a.* 组合的,联合的

[反义词] separation

12. panic

[词义] *n.* a sudden, overpowering terror 惊恐,恐慌

v. cause to feel frightened (使)恐慌

例: The audience were thrown into a panic when the theater caught fire. 剧院失火时,观众顿时陷入一片慌乱。

Panic spread quickly on the Stock Exchange, and millions of pounds were knocked off the value of shares. 恐慌在证券交易所迅速蔓延,股票的价值一下跌了数百万英镑。

[短语] be seized with a panic 惊惶失措

[近义词] fear, fright, terror

13. shoot

[词义] *v.* fire a gun at (sb.); hit, wound or kill with a gun; fire (a gun, etc.) 向(某人)开枪;射中,射伤;射死;开(枪等)

例: The world was shocked when 32 students were killed in the college shooting. 32 名学生在这次校园枪击案中被射杀,全世界都为为之震惊。

The poor deer was shot in the head by a hunter. 可怜的小鹿被猎人击中

了头部。

[短语] shoot at 对准…射击 shoot down 射落/倒 shoot off 开枪打掉
shoot the bull 闲谈

[近义词] discharge, fire

14. relative

[词义] *a.* considered in relation or proportion to sb./sth. else; comparative; having pertinence or relevance 相对的; 比较的; 有关的
n. one related by kinship or marriage 亲戚

例: After his troubles, he's now in relative comfort. 困境过后, 他现在比较舒服了。

Beauty is relative to the beholder's eye. 美和观者的眼光相关。

One of my friends came to my university to have an oral English examination. I camped her with my relatives. 有个朋友到我的学校来参加英语口语考试, 我让她暂住在我的亲戚家里。

[关联词] relate *vt.* 使联系 relation *n.* 关系, 联系 relativity *n.* 相关性; 相对性; 相对论 relatively *ad.* 相对地

例: She won't notice anything but what relates to herself. 她只注意与自己有关的事。

Are there any relations between smoking and heart disease? 吸烟和心脏病之间有什么联系吗?

15. surgery

[词义] *n.* the science and practice of treating injuries or diseases by cutting or removing parts of the body 外科; 外科手术

例: With the development of modern medical science, some cancer patients may survive through surgery. 癌症通常需要外科手术。

The nurses are making arrangements for surgery. 护士们正为外科手术做准备。

[短语] plastic surgery 整形外科学 spare-part surgery 器官移植手术

[近义词] operation

16. intensive

[词义] *a.* giving a lot of attention to sth., often only for a short time 精心的; 深入细致的; 集中的

例: Intensive care in hospital is given to the seriously ill. 在医院里, 危重病人得到悉心护理。

Her efforts on the new software were very intensive and therefore resulted in great success. 她在这个新软件上下了极大的工夫,因此获得了巨大的成功。

[关联词] intensively *ad.* 强烈地

[反义词] extensive

17. decline

[词义] *v.* refuse (sth. offered), usu. politely; a continuous decrease in the number, value, quality, etc. of sth. 谢绝;(数量、价值、质量等的)减少,下降,衰落

n. the process or result of declining, especially a gradual deterioration 衰退,衰落(尤指逐渐恶化的过程或结果)

[用法] (1) *vi.*

例: Do you think standards of morality have declined in recent years? 你是否觉得近几年来道德标准下降了?

(2) *vt.* decline (to do) sth.

例: Li Ming declined the Subsidies For Most-needy Students the college offered. He paid his tuition by doing part-time jobs on weekends. 李明拒绝了学院提供的特困生补助。他用周末做兼职的收入缴了学费。

Their spokesman declined to comment on the event. 他们的发言人拒绝对该事件作出评论。

(3) *n.*

例: Almost no one is willing to move to a place which is on the decline. 几乎没人愿意搬去偏僻落后的地方。

There has been a sharp decline in profits this year. 今年的利润大幅度下降。

[关联词] declination *n.* 谢绝;偏差 declining *a.* 衰退中的

[近义词] fail, fall, refuse, reject

18. wound

[词义] *n.* injury caused deliberately to part of the body by cutting, shooting, etc. esp. as a result of an attack (尤指受攻击造成的)伤,创伤

v. give a wound to (sb.); hurt (sb.'s feelings, reputation, etc.) 伤,伤害

例: Time heals all wounds. 时间会治愈一切创伤。

Sometimes harsh words wound more badly than sword. 有时尖刻的话语比利剑更伤人。

[辨析] 与动词 wind(缠,绕)的过去式和过去分词 wound 同形同音

[近义词] bruise, hurt, injure

19. conscious

[词义] *a.* knowing what is going on around one because one is able to use bodily senses and mental powers; awake 感觉到的;意识到的;清醒的

[用法] (1) be conscious of (doing) sth.

例: Experts worry that a certain part of people are not conscious of the importance of environmental protection. 专家们担忧的是有相当一部分人还没有环保意识。

(2) be conscious + that 从句

例: He was vaguely conscious that he was being watched. 他隐隐约约觉察到有人在监视他。

[关联词] consciously *ad.* 有意地,有意识地 consciousness *n.* 意识

[近义词] awake, aware, knowing

[反义词] unconscious

20. wheel

[词义] *v.* push or pull (a vehicle with wheels); carry (sb./sth.) in a vehicle with wheels; turn around 推(或拉)(车);用车运载(人或物);转身
n. a simple machine consisting of a circular frame with spokes (or a solid disc) that can rotate on a shaft or axle (as in vehicles or other machines) 轮,车轮;方向盘

[用法] (1) *vt.*

例: The mother wheeled the baby round the park. 母亲用小车推着婴儿在公园游玩。

(2) *vi.* wheel about/round

例: On hearing someone calling her, she wheeled round in amazement. 听到有人叫她,她惊讶地转过身来。

(3) *n.*

例: America is a nation on wheels. 美国是车轮上的国家。

[短语] at/behind the wheel 驾驶;指导或控制 put one's shoulder to the wheel 勤奋工作 take the wheel 控制方向盘

例: The company will have no problems as long as this chairman is behind the wheel. 只要这位董事长把舵,这家公司就不会有问题。

All who would prosper in the future must put a shoulder to the wheel. 凡是想有所成就的人都必须勤奋工作。

I am rather tired, will you take the wheel? 我累了,你来驾驶好吗?