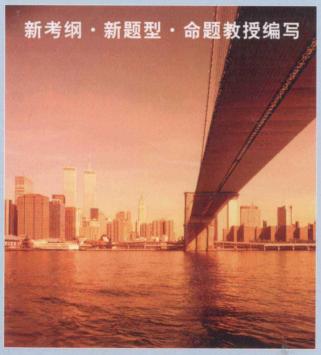


全新版

New COLLEGE ENGLISH



主 编 北京大学英语系 齐乃政 李 培 李 博 上海外国语大学 林 其

编 写 大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组

审读 Paul Denman (美)

11 科学技术文献出版社

大丘 听说教程 听说教程

辅导

3

(全新版)大学英语综合教程、 听说教程辅导

第三分册

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总 策 划 胡东华

审 读 Paul Denman (美)

科学技术文献出版社 Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House ・北京・

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语综合教程听说教程辅导. 第 3 分册/齐乃政主编. -修订本. -北京:科学技术文献出版社,2008. 8

ISBN 978-7-5023-3317-1

Ⅰ. 大… Ⅱ. 齐… Ⅲ. 英语-听说教学-高等学校-教学参考资料Ⅳ. H319. 9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 097966 号

出 版 者 科学技术文献出版社

图书编务部电话 (010)51501739

图书发行部电话 (010)51501720,(010)51501722(传真)

邮购部电话 (010)51501729

如 址 http://www.stdph.com

策划编辑科文

责 任 编 辑 丁坤善 杜 娟

责任校对 赵文珍责任出版 王杰馨

发 行 者 科学技术文献出版社发行 全国各地新华书店经销

印 刷 者 富华印刷包装有限公司

版 (印)次 2008年8月修订版 第1次印刷

开 本 850×1168 32 开

字 数 472 千

印 张 12

 切
 数
 1~10000 册

 定
 价
 18,00 元

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"双博士"成就双博士!

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语(全新版)》(第三分册)的配套学习用书。

本书是双博士大学英语教辅系列丛书之一,由我国著名大学教育图书策划专家胡东华组织数位参加全国四、六级考试命题的教授根据最新四、六级考试命题精神编写而成。

本系列丛书自出版问世以来,几经修订,日臻完善,连续多年位居北京西单图书大厦、西安市新华书店、上海外文书店、广州购书中心等全国著名图书零售店,同类图书销售排行榜前列,在全国各省市,多年来一直供不应求,市场反应十分火爆。

本书与市场上同类书相比,在内容编写方面力求细致详尽。每课分 八大板块来讲解,内容包括:

- 一、文化背景——提供与本课相关的详尽的背景知识,以利于读者加深对课文的理解。
- 二、核心内容提示——与 710 分四、六级考试相关的核心词汇、短语和句型。
- 三、课前训练——词汇学习、单元 Partl 部分的录音答案。
- 四、课文 A 精讲——从宏观和微观两个方面对文章进行精细讲解,同时,考虑到学生自学需要,提供了参考译文和练习答案及详解。
- 五、课文 B 精讲——对文章从宏观和微观两个方面作了讲解和分析,同时,提供了参考译文和练习答案及详解。
 - 六、相关语言练习——提供 Essay Writing 部分的参考例文。
 - 七、同步测试——精选与本课相关的全真试题。
 - 八、710 工具箱——对本单元出现的知识点进行系统梳理,方便学生自学和复习备考。

温馨提示:

**"双博士品牌图书"是全国最大的大学教辅图书和考研图书品牌,全国有三分之一的大学生和考研学生正在使用"双博士品牌图书"。

** 来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信摘要: 双博士, 您好! ……, 首 先感谢您对北京大学的热情支持和无私帮助! 双博士作为大学教学辅 导和考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一, 不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业 的老师, 其行为将永久被北大师生感怀和铭记! 北京大学研究生会

*目前,是否通过大学英语四六级考试仍然是衡量大学生英语水平的重要标准,也是大学生毕业后求职的重要指标。每一位大学生朋友都应该充分认识到大学英语四六级考试的重要性,全力投入四六级考试中。

₩ 现在市场上有人冒用我们的书名,企图以假乱真,因此,读者在购买时,请认准双博士品牌。

编者 2008 年于北京大学

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Unit One

Changes in the Way We Live 生活方式的改变



© 1. Countryside

The countryside of Britain is famous for its beauty and many features. Many of the most attractive places are national parks and are protected from development.

Many people associate the countryside with peace and relaxation. In their spare time they walk and ride a bicycle there. Many of them work in the city. A lot of people dream of living in the country. They believe there they would lead a better and healthier life.

In America there are many areas of wild and beautiful scenery, too. But only about 20% of Americans live in the countryside. Life may be difficult for them, some services like hospitals and schools may be far away from home, and going shopping can mean driving long distances. In spite of the disadvantages, many people who live in the country say that they love the safe, clean, attractive environment. But their children often move to a town or city as soon as they can.

Like British people, Americans like to go out to the country at weekends. Some people go on camping or fishing trips, others go walking in national parks.

乡村

英国的乡村以其风景宜人和景观迥异而举世闻名,那里有光秃秃的山脉和沼泽,有湖泊、河流、森林以及长长的海岸线。大片的地区是受保护的国家公园。每当英国人想起农田,他们总是不由得想到由树篱笆和石墙围绕的有牛羊的绿地,以及小麦田和大麦田。

许多人都将乡村与和平、休闲联系在一起。他们在业余时间散步或骑车,野餐或聚餐。只有少数在乡村居住的人在农场上干活。许多人都是城里的上班族。还有许多人梦想着生活在乡村,他们认为可以过上更好、更健康的生活。

美国也有许多未被开发的美丽风景。在西部的许多地方,比如明尼苏达州和怀俄明州,很少有人居住,但景色迷人。在美国东北的新英格兰地区,比如在新罕布什

尔州和佛蒙特州,处处可见由小山和绿地围绕的小农场。

事实上,只有大约 20%的美国人住在乡村。人们还是认为乡村生活比较艰难。一些服务设施,如医院、学校可能离得很远,购物意味着长途驾驶。尽管有种种不便之处,许多在乡村居住的人还是喜欢那种安全、干净的迷人环境,但他们的子女却越来越快地搬到了城市。

和英国人一样,美国人喜欢去乡下度周末。一些人去宿营或垂钓,其他人则在 国家公园漫步。

② 2. Fahrenheit scale and celsius scale

Both Fahrenheit scale and celsius scale are scales of temperature. Fahrenheit scale was established by the German physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit in 1715. On this scale, water freezes at 32°F and boils at 212°F under set atmospheric conditions. Celsius scale was established by the Swedist scientist Anders Celsius in 1742. On this scale water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C under agreed standard atmospheric conditions. To convert from degrees Celsius to degrees Fahrenheit multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

华氏度与摄氏度

它们都是温度的单位。华氏度是德国物理学家 Gabriel Fahrenheit 于 1715 年 创立的。其规定水在 1 个大气压下的凝固点为 32°F,而沸点为 212°F;摄氏度是瑞典科学家 Anders Celsius 于 1742 年创立的。其规定水在 1 个大气压下的凝固点为 0°C,而沸点为 100°C。两种温标的换算公式为: $C=5/9\times(F-32)$, $F=9/5\times C+32$ 。

3. Ivy League

Ivy League comprises eight famous universities and colleges in the northeast of the United States. It includes Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University and Yale University.

常青藤联合会

它是由美国东北部的八所著名大学和学院组成。包括 Brown University(布朗大学),Columbia University(哥伦比亚大学),Cornell University(康奈尔大学),Dartmouth College(达特茅斯学院),Harvard University(哈佛大学),University of Pennsylvania(宾西法尼亚大学),Princeton University(普林斯顿大学)以及 Yale University(耶鲁大学)。

© 4. Insurance

People face many choices when they plan to buy insurance. They usually select an insurance company based on several principles, they include: the financial stability of the insurance company, the price of policies and details of coverage and service.

Most insurance companies offer four main categories:

1) property and casualty, 2) life, 3) health and disability, 4) old-age and unem-

ployment.

保险

人们买保险时通常面临许多选择,他们总是依据一些原则来挑选保险单位,这 些原则包括:保险公司的金融稳定性,保险价格以及保险范围与服务。

大多数保险公司提供以下四大类险种:1)财产与伤亡保险;2)人寿保险;3)健康与残疾保险;4)失业与老年保险。



№ 1. 核心词汇和短语

boundary, budget, device, digest, generate, haul, household, illustrate, improvement, indoor, insurance, invest, lower, minor, patronize, premium, primarily, profit, pursue, requirement, resist, scale, spray, stack, supplement, suspect, temptation, wicked, aside from, at that point, cut back, dine out, get by, get through, make it, on a small/large scale, on balance, pick up

順Ⅱ. 核心句型

- (1) when it comes to
- 2)not all/everyone/everything
- 3) There have (has) been ...since...
- (4) as · · · as · · ·



⋒Ⅰ. 词汇学习

recharge[ri:'tʃpɑ:dʒ] v. 再充电 decent['di:snt] a. 还不错的,合宜的 battery['bætəri] n. 电池 smog[sməg] n. 烟雾

順Ⅱ. 练习答案

- (1) The song is about taking a break from city life, escaping from the crowd.
- (2) Whenever he need a bit of room to move, when life becomes too fast, he feel the need to get out in the country.
- (3) Getting out in the country can provide a welcome break, letting us recharge our batteries. And we can find a place to stand alone and take back something worth remembering. The countryside also promises escape from the pollution of the cit-

y, somewhere to get some decent air to breathe. The countryside also offers somewhere the sun is not hidden by smog, making it seem no more than a bright spot in the nighttime.

(4) Yes, it is. The singer needs a break because the pace of life has quickened, the environment has been changed, and the old life style is gone.



Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life

1 文章主旨

In this text, the author talks about the countryside life he has dreamed of for a long time. He describes the peace and relaxation and also the tough time during the countryside life. Then he points out that it takes a couple of special qualities to live countryside life happily, one is tolerance for solitude and the other is a lot of energy.

本文讲述了作者梦寐以求的乡村田园生活。他向我们描述了乡村生活的安宁, 恬然,以及艰苦度日的情形。通过这些他指出,要想把乡村生活过得有滋有味需要 具备两种特别的素质:一是耐得住孤独,二是充沛的精力。

篇1. 篇章分析与写作

(一)篇章分析

Paras. 1-3 作者眼中的乡村生活:自力更生而又令人满意的。

The author found contentment in the countryside life, which is a self-reliant and satisfying one.

Paras. 4-7 作者描述了乡村生活既舒适,但有时也很艰辛。

The author describes life in the countryside is comfortable, yet sometimes very tough to deal with.

Paras. 8-11 作者辞去工作后,收入大不如以前,但全家还是精打细算,渡过难 关。

After quitting his job, the income was much less than before. But they finally got by.

Paras. 12-15 作者指出只有耐得住孤独并拥有充沛的精力的家庭才能在乡村 生活下去。

The author points out that it is the tolerance for solitude and a lot of energy that make it possible for a family to live on in the country.

(二)课文赏析

本文以第一人称"我"讲述了作者梦寐以求的田园生活,是一篇记叙描写文。文章主要描述了田园生活的苦与乐,指出只有具备充沛的体力和对孤独的忍耐力才能

在乡村生活中自得其乐。

(三)写作特点

本文最大的写作特点在于作者运用了"主题句十细节例证句"的方法,使全文的篇章结构一目了然,尤其对于掌握每一个自然段的中心大意更是易如反掌。此外,作者还多次运用了表示时间顺序的过渡词,例如: three months ago, recently, later this month, first, then 等。

(四)写作佳句

- 1. In the summer we canoe on the river, go picnicking in the woods and take long bicycle rides. In the winter we ski and skate. We get excited about sunsets. We love the smell of the earth warming and the sound of cattle lowing. We watch for hawks in the sky and deer in the cornfields.
- 2. We've been able to make up the difference in income by cutting back without appreciably lowering our standard of living.
- 3. When the time comes, we 'll leave with a feeling of sorrow but also with a sense of pride at what we've been able to accomplish.

□ 词汇、短语和句子

(一)词汇

- 1. frustrate[fra'streit]vt. ①使灰心 ②挫败,阻挠
 - 【例句】The lack of money and hands frustrated them. 缺乏资金和人手使他们灰心丧气。
- 2. content[□]['kontent]n. ①容量,含量 ②(作品等的)内容 ③(pl.)(书刊的)目录
 - (a)Sea water contains salt. 海水含有盐。
 - (b) the salt content of sea water 海水中盐的含量
 - 【用法】 { the content of the book 书的内容 the contents of the book 书的目录 但做"目录"讲时,谓语动词要用单数; Is there a contents in the book? 这本书有目录吗?
- 3. content^②[kon'tent]n. /v. (使)满足,(使)愿意 a. 愿意的,满足的
 - 【例句】She takes content in nothing.

她这人从不知足。

- 【考点】be content to do 愿意做; to one's hearts' content 尽情地
- 4. haul [ho:l] v. ①transport, as with a truck, cart or train 用卡车或马车搬运、拖运②pull or drag something with effort or force 用力拖,用力拉
 - 【例句】These farmers usually haul vegetables to the market nearby on a cart at five o'clock every morning.
 - 每天清晨5点,农民们通常都用马车将蔬菜拖运到附近的市场。
 - 【考点】在考试中经常与 haul 搭配的短语有 haul around(改变航向以躲避某物,退却、撤退)和 haul up(船迎风行驶,把……拖上来)。

【考题】Rescue workers survivors out of the ruins of the church. [B]
A. took B. hauled C. put D. dragged
【解析】题意:救援人员把幸存者从教堂的废墟中拉了出来。此题强调了用力拉,
drag 没有此意,它强调的是"缓慢而费力地拽,拉"; take 和 put 不符合题
意。
5. supplement ['sapliment] ① vt. add to something in order to improve it (followed
by with) 补充;增补(经常与 with 连用); ②n. an additional amount
that makes something complete 追加,增补
【例句】She supplements her diet with vitamin tablets.
她服用维生素片剂以补充规定食谱中的营养。
Do you read the Sunday colour supplements?
你看星期天的彩色增刊吗?
【扩展】由 supplement 派生的词有:supplementary a. 补充的,附加的。
【考题】The college student his ordinary income by writing some essays.
A. added B. increased
C. supplemented D. improved
【解析】题意:这个大学生靠写一些小品文以补充正常的收入。add 的意思是"加,
增添";increase 的意思是"增长,增加";supplement 的意思是"补充";im-
prove 指"改善,提高"。
6. indoor ['indo:] adj. situated or used inside a building 室内的,户内的[反]outdoor
【例句】The grand hotel has a large indoor swimming pool.
大饭店有一个大的室内游泳池。
【扩展】indoors adv. 在室内,在屋里
【考题】Tobacco smoke is viewed as a serious pollutant. [D]
A. inside B. outside C. outdoor D. indoor
【解析】题意:烟草所产生的烟尘被认为是一种严重的室内污染物。inside 和 out-
side 主要指任何事物"内部的;外部的";indoor 和 outdoor 则强调的是"室
内的;室外的"。
7. spray [sprei] v. force out liquid in small drops upon (followed by with) 喷洒(经
常与 with 连用)
【例句】The farmer was spraying his crops with pesticide.
农夫正向农作物喷洒杀虫剂。
【辨析】spray 和 splash。"splash"强调的是"溅,泼,溅污,泼湿",例如: The little
boy splashed a page with ink. 这个小男孩把墨水溅在了书页上。"spray"
则是指均匀地喷洒。
【考题】Mr. Smith used to the flowers with water in the afternoon.
[A]

A. spray B. splash C. spit D. split

- 【解析】题意:史密斯先生过去常常在下午用水浇花。spray 和 splash 的差别已在 辨析中提及; spit 的意思是"喷吐"; split 的意思是"劈开,分裂"。
- 8. pursue [pə'sju:] v. ①strive to gain or accomplish 努力去取得(或完成),追求 ② follow esp, in order to catch, kill or defeat 紧随……之后[尤指]追捕、追杀、追击 ③continue steadily with, carry on 奉行,进行,继续从事
 - 【例句】Persisting in building good-neighborly relationships and partnership with the neighboring countries, we pursue a policy of bringing harmony, security and prosperity to neighbors and dedicate ourselves to strengthening mutual trust and cooperation with the fellow Asian countries, easing up hot spot tensions, and striving to maintain peace and tranquility in Asia. 我们坚持与邻为善、以邻为伴的周边外交方针,奉行睦邻、安邻、富邻的周边外交政策,着力加强同亚洲各国互信合作,积极推动缓解热点问题,努力维护亚洲的和平与安宁。

【考题】She decided to _____ her studies abroad after obtaining her first degree.

A. finish

B. pursue

C. gain

D. continue

- 【解析】题意:她决定获得学士学位后继续到海外求学。"求学"—般的固定译法是 "pursue one's study(ies)"; finish 的意思是"完成"; pursue 指"追求"; gain 指"获得"; continue 指"继续"。
- 9. oversee ['əuvə'si:] vt. ①看管 ②管理,监督
 - 【例句】I must employ someone to oversee the work. 我得雇个人监督这一工作。
 - 【辨析】oversee, supervise
 - ①oversee"监督",主要用于技师监督职工那样的场合。
 - ②supervise"督察,监督",指监督事务,看它是否按计划进行。
- 10. illustrate ['iləstreit] v. provide with visual pictures; clarify by use of examples, etc. 加插图于;举例说明
 - 【例句】These two papers clearly illustrate the relationship between ice shelf collapses caused by climate warming, and accelerated glacier flow for the first time.

这两份报告第一次清楚地说明了气候变暖导致的冰架崩塌与冰河流速加快之间的关系。

- 【扩展】可以将有关 illustrate 的词放在一起记忆: illustration 阐明,插图, illustrator 说明者,插图画家, illustrious 卓越的, 杰出的, illustrative 用作说明的,解说的。
- 【辨析】illustrate, explain, interpret
 ①illustrate 指绘图或举例说明。

②explain 是指解释、说明小了解的事情。
③interpret 较正式,侧重以知识、经验来解释难理解的事情,因此其宾语
往往是法律、条约中的条文或行文等。
【考题】The editor has the book with black-and-white photographs.
A. explained B. described C. elaborated D. illustrated
【解析】题意:编辑给书配上了黑白照片。explain 的意思是"解释";describe 的意
思是"描写";elaborate的意思是"详细描述";illustrate此处指"配插图"。
11. generate ['dʒenəreit] v. ① bring into existence, produce 形成,产生 ② produce
heat or electricity 生热发电
【例句】There is a hatred generated by racial prejudice among people.
在人民中间存在一种由种族偏见引起的仇恨。
The accident generated a lot of public interest in the nuclear power issue.
这次事故引起公众对核动力问题的广泛关注。
【巧记】gen一(生)+er+ate (动词后缀)
【扩展】与 generate 有关的词有: generation 产生;一代, generator 发电机, gener-
ous ['dʒenərəs]大方的,慷慨的。
【考点】generate "引起,导致"用在句子的正式用法中,后面直接接对象宾语。
【考题】The increased tension in the Middle East has an oil crisis in the
world.
A. generated B. invented C. created D. formed
【解析】题意:中东地区的紧张局势在世界范围引发了一场石油危机。generate
的意思是"引起,产生";invent 的意思是"发明";create 的意思是"创造";
form 的意思是"形成"。
12. insurance $[in']$ uərəns $]$ n . a guarantee that you will receive money if something is
lost or damaged, or have repairs paid for, by a financial company in re-
turn for regular payments you make to them 保险,保险费
【例句】Many nations provide unemployment insurance.
许多国家都提供失业保险。
【扩展】insured n. 受保人;insurer n. 承保人,保险公司。
【考点】insurance 通常与介词 against 连用,意思是"避免,防止"。
【考题】Tom is applying for two other jobs as a (n) against being rejec-
ted by this one.
A. prevention B. escape C. insurance D. guard
【解析】题意:汤姆正在申请另外两份工作,以防不被这份工作录取。prevention
的意思是"防止",通常与 from 连用; escape 指"逃避,避免"; insurance 通
常与 against 连用; guard 指"守卫"。
13. fee[fi:] n. ①费 ②服务费,酬金