

实用英语 重难点详释

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前 言

《实用英语重难点详释》是高等专科学校英语教材——《实用英语》的学习辅导用书。该书紧扣《实用英语》(综合教程第1~3册)教材,针对教材中的词语重点、课文疑难点作了详细的说明、举例和解释,以帮助学生牢固地掌握语言点,深刻地理解课文,提高运用英语的实际水平,全面达到国家教委颁布的高等专科英语课程教学基本要求所规定的培养目标。

本书前三部分分别针对《实用英语》(综合教程第1~3册)的内容而编写的。每一册均包含10个单元,每个单元包含A篇课文和B篇课文。该书从三个方面分别对每一单元A篇课文和B篇课文的语言点以及课文的疑难点进行了详释。1. 重点词汇, 2. 重点词组和表达方式, 3. 通过问与答理解课文。为培养学生用英语思维的习惯,锻炼学生运用英语的能力,本书更多地使用英语解释重点词与词组的含义并给出例句,问与答理解课文的方式为学生提供了使用英语学习英语的机会,也可以帮助学生口头或笔头总结课文大意,更好地理解课文。本书所选重点词、重点词组及表达方式主要以动词和动词词组为主,其次是少数副词、形容词、名词等以及相应的词组和表达方式。

本书第四部分是英语阅读与写作技巧,简略介绍了英语读与写的一般规律,以帮助学生迅速提高英语阅读能力并培养起初步的写作能力。第五部分设计了4套试题,试题1~3分别是综合教程第1~3册的自测试题,帮助学生自己检查对教材的掌握情况。试题4是高等专科英语水平模拟测试题,与山东省高等专科英

语水平考试的题型相同,有助于学生了解和熟悉省统测的试题形式。以上试题均附有参考答案。

本书编写过程中参考了《实用英语》教材以及其他教学参考资料,在此对以上书籍的编写者表示衷心的感谢。

本书编写人员有(按姓氏笔画):李岚、李恒森、朱彦之、朱爱新、刘素媛、张文华、张烨、房历成、杨栋、杨敏、郭鲁、隋志娟、魏丽。全书由郭鲁、张烨统编定稿。

由于作者水平所限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请专家及广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1998.3

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I Comprehensive Course (Book One)

Unit One

Text A College —— A New Experience 上大学——新的体验

I Important words in the text:

1. **handle**; to control, deal with
e. g. She couldn't handle the pressures of her new job.
My secretary will handle all the details.
She's very good at handling difficult customers.
2. **account**; an arrangement with a bank, shop or other organizations by which they take care of your money or allow you to buy things and pay for them later; a written or spoken description of an event
e. g. I've opened an account with a building society.
Have you got a bank account?
She gave a vivid account of her recent visit to China at the meeting yesterday.

He kept a detailed account of the suspect's movements.

3. **adjust**: to put something into the correct order or position;
arrange; regulate

e. g. She carefully adjusted her clothes and her hair before going out. 她出门之前仔细地整了整衣服和头发。

The brakes need adjusting. 制动器需要调整。

4. **aspect**: particular part or feature of something being considered

e. g. You should look at every aspect of the problem. 你应该看这问题的各个方面。

We should consider the plan in all its aspects. 我们应全面考虑这项计划。

5. **responsibility**: (for sb. /sth.) being responsible or accountable

e. g. You should take full responsibility for the consequences. 你应该对后果承担全部责任。

The manufacturers disclaim all responsibility for damage caused by misuse. 使用不当造成的损坏,生产厂家不负任何责任。

6. **savings**: money saved up

e. g. People like to keep their savings in the bank. 人们喜欢把积蓄的钱存在银行里。

cf. **savings account**: any type of bank account that can earn more interest than a deposit account

savings bank: a bank that pays interest on money deposited but does not provide other services for its customers

7. **confuse**: to make (sb.) unable to think clearly; puzzle; bewilder; put (sth.) into disorder

e. g. They confused me by asking so many questions.

Her unexpected arrival confused all our plans.

I always confuse the sisters; they look so alike.

8. **federal**: of a system of government in which several states unite, usual for foreign policy, etc.; but retain considerable control over their own internal affairs; (within a federal system) relating to central rather than local or provincial government

e. g. The Trans-Canada highway is a federal responsibility.

横跨加拿大的交通干线是由联邦政府管理的。

FBI is short for Federal Bureau of Investigation in the USA (美国的联邦调查局), that is, the department which is responsible for investigating violations of federal law and protecting national security.

9. **locate**: to discover the exact position or place of (sth. /sb.)

e. g. They are trying to locate an electrical fault.

I'm trying to locate Mr. Smith. Do you know where he is?

II Useful phrases and expressions in the text:

1. **adjust to**: to get used to by changing behavior or ideas

e. g. You should adjust yourselves to the life in America.

The body adjust itself to changes in temperature.

You should adjust your expenditure to your income.

2. **(be) on one's own**: to be alone, be independent

e. g. He can't be left to work on his own.

We are expected to solve the problem on our own.

The old lady is now on her own in a small town.

3. **have (some time) off**: to have a rest for a period of time without work

- e. g. I would love to have a year off.
You'd better have a few days off
4. **be confused about**; not clear about, don't know exactly what to do
e. g. I'm afraid I'm a little confused about these things.
Many people are confused about the new ways of measuring temperature.
5. **now that**; as a consequence of the fact (that)
e. g. Now that you have mentioned it, I do remember.
Now that you have grown up, you must stop this childish behavior.
6. **be supposed to**; should, must, be expected to
e. g. Everyone is supposed to know the rules.
You are supposed to report the matter to the police as soon as possible.
I'm not supposed to talk to you about this.
7. **add to**; to put one thing together with another
e. g. The Yangpu Bridge has added greatly to the beauty of Shanghai.
Adjectives add to the meaning of nouns.
8. **cope with**; to deal with successfully; endure
e. g. John and Sally coped with all their problems cheerfully.
Poor families have to cope with a lot of strain.
9. **in a row**; continuously without interruption
e. g. We had three bad summers in a row.
He was elected president three times in a row.
10. **sleep in**; to sleep late in the morning
e. g. We usually sleep in for a bit on Sundays.
I slept in by mistake and was very late for work.

He worked late and decided to sleep in the next morning.

III Understand the text through questions and answers:

1. What is about the first paragraph?

The first paragraph tells us the three reasons why the author likes college life.

2. What are the three reasons?

The first reason is that the author thinks college life makes her feel responsible for herself and independent. And then she likes the friendly people around her. The last is that she enjoys having Fridays off.

3. What does the author mention in the second paragraph?

In the second paragraph, the author gives details to the first reason why she likes college life, that is to say, she can do everything on her own or she has to make decisions on everything she does.

4. What examples can show that the author has to be on her own?

During the second week when she was at the college, she had to find a bank to open an account for her money although she didn't know anything about where the bank is. She had to determine how to deposit her money into the bank—whether to have a checking account or savings account and whether to get a MASTER card or not. Everything is on her own decisions.

5. Is the second reason why the author like college life explained in the third paragraph?

Yes. Some specific details support the fact that there are the friendly people she can get help from and talk with.

6. What did the friendly people do for the author on the first day she came to the college when she felt confused about where to go?

First of all, the guard was very nice and told her where her building was and where her car could park. And then some students who might be in the third or forth grade helped her to get to the building where she lived. Finally she felt comfortable in the dorm where there were the friendly roommates around to talk with.

7. Why is it wonderful to have Fridays off to the author?

Because she wouldn't be able to cope with five days of classes in a row and of course she loves to sleep in. She couldn't do in high school.

8. Does the author feel homesick at college?

Yes. Although she likes this new life, she still get homesick

Text B How to Study Read 如何进行细读

I Important words in the text:

1. **assign**; to give somebody a particular job or make him responsible for a particular person or a thing
e. g. I've been assigned the job of looking after the new students.

The teacher has assigned each of us a holiday task.

The two large classrooms have been assigned to us. 这两间大教室已经分配给我们了。

They've assigned their best man to the job. 他们选派了最合适的人做那项工作。

2. **case**: an instance or example of the occurrence of sth.

e. g. The company only dismisses its employees in cases of gross misconduct. 公司仅在雇员严重失职的情形下才予以解雇。

It's a clear case of blackmail! 这显然是敲诈!

3. **comprehension**: (power of) understanding

e. g. This is a problem above his comprehension. 这是他不能理解的问题。

I will have an English comprehension test tomorrow.

4. **concentrate**: to focus (one's attention, effort, etc.) exclusively and intensely on sth., not thinking about other less important things

e. g. I can't concentrate (on my studies) with all that noise going on. 吵闹声不绝于耳,我精神无法集中。

We must concentrate our efforts on improving education.

5. **content**: that which is contained in sth.

e. g. Do you like to show the contents of your handbag?

She hadn't read the letter and so was unaware of its contents.

The drawer had been emptied of its contents.

At the front of the book is a table of contents, giving details of what is in the book.

6. **major**: (more)important; great(er)

e. g. We have encountered major problems.

She has written a major novel, i. e., one of high quality and great importance.

7. promote; raise sb. to a higher position or rank
e. g. She worked hard and was soon promoted.
His assistant was promoted his head, i. e. above him.
The football team was promoted to the first division(甲级队).
8. reference; acting to referring to sb. /sth.
e. g. Avoid any reference to his illness. 千万别提起他的病。
The original text is here for ease of reference. 谨附原文以便查考。
The book is full of references to places I know. 这本书里提到许多我熟悉的地方。
9. title; name of a book, poem, picture, etc.; word used to show a person's rank, occupation, etc. or used in speaking to or about him
e. g. In the first unit of our textbook the title of the text A is College—A New Experiment.
She has a title, that is, a member of the nobility. 她有贵族头衔。
10. wander; move around in an area or go from place to place without any special purpose or destination; roam
e. g. He like to wander through the countryside.
She was wandering aimlessly up and down.
We wandered around for hours looking for the house.

II Useful phrases and expressions in the text:

1. wander off; to stop concentrating on something and start thinking about other things; be absent-minded
e. g. Don't let your mind wander off the main point at issue.
The lecture seemed boring and the audience's mind

wandered off.

We've wandered off the point somewhat. (= started thinking about a different subject)

2. **be expected to do**; to be required to do it as a duty or obligation

e. g. We are expected to work on Sunday.

You are expected to be punctual.

3. **in most cases**; very often or in most situations

e. g. In most cases, the traffic will be heavy during the rush hour.

He is ready to help others in most cases.

4. **sink in**; to become fully understood or realized

e. g. He paused, not for an answer, but to let his words sink in.

It is said that this lesson hasn't sunk in.

5. **make sense**; to have a meaning that can be understood; to have a good reason or explanation

e. g. What you have said doesn't make sense.

I looked at the printed pages but the words made no sense.

It just doesn't make sense—why should she do a thing like this.

6. **clear out**; to empty, make clear by taking out the contents of

e. g. It's time I cleared out the kitchen cupboard.

All these hospital expenses have cleared me out.

7. **make up**; to invent

e. g. The whole story is made up.

Pro. Lee made up some questions for the Final Examination.

8. **stand a good chance of**; to have a fair prospect of; have a possibility of
e. g. He stands a good chance of becoming the manager of the company.
Our team stands a good chance of winning the game.
9. **concentrate on**; to give all your attention to
e. g. You'll solve the problems if you concentrate on them.
The boy can't concentrate on his lessons.
10. **believe in**; to be in favor of; hold as an opinion
e. g. He believes in plenty of fresh air and exercises.
I've always believed in being broad-minded.
11. **go up**; to rise; become higher
e. g. The price of vegetables will go up as it's going colder and colder.
National income will go up next year by 8.6 per cent.
12. **in fact**; practically; actually
e. g. In fact, she is only thinking about her daughter.
Officially he is in charge, but in fact his secretary does all the work.
13. **once in a while**; occasionally; now and then
e. g. He went to see his grandmother once in a while.
During those years he went to the cinema once in a while.
14. **before long**; soon
e. g. We'll see that film before long.
Class will be over before long.
15. **go over**; to look at sth. carefully; examine the details of sth.; check sth.; study or review sth. carefully; rehearse or revise sth.