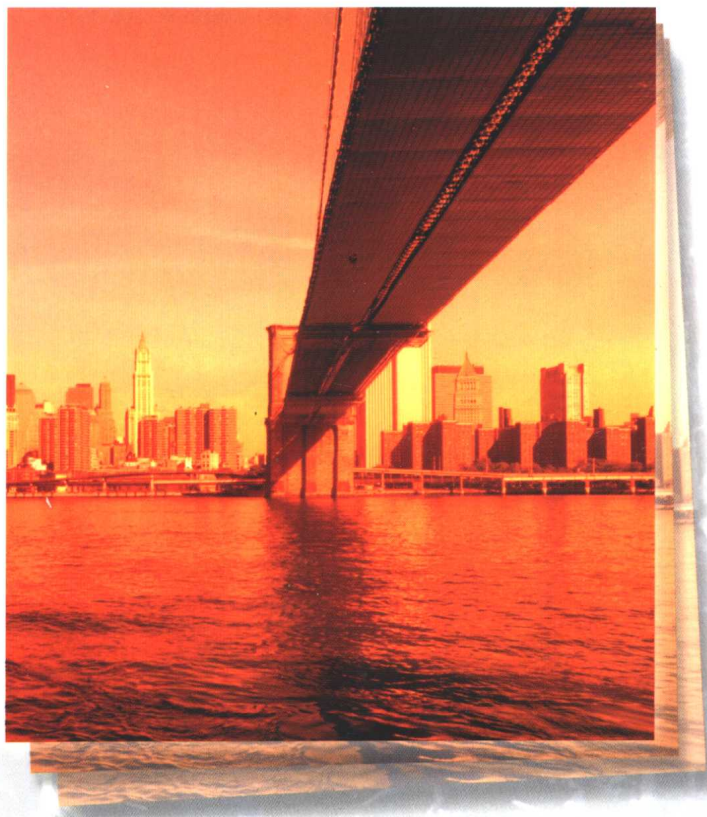


普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 3



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

全新版

New

大学 英语

综合教程

3

学生
自学辅导

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编者的话

本书是《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第三册的配套辅助用书,供学生参考使用。

本书严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的要求编写,突出强调学生语言综合能力的培养和提高。

每单元由下列几部分组成:

Part I和**Part II**为重点背诵单词和词组,包括课文A和课文B的单词和词组,按字母顺序排列。单词和词组的匮乏是学生提高英语综合能力的瓶颈,也是摆在广大教师面前亟待解决的难题。本书的第一、二部分把它们放在显赫的位置,无非是想强调单词和词组的重要性,也便于学生自学。

Part III和**Part V**为课文A的语句难点和课文B的语句难点。编者认为课文A和课文B同样重要,不应该“重A轻B”。所谓难点,包括语法的、篇章的、文化的。课文难点注解以及例证都有中文翻译,便于学生自学。另外,本着扩大学生知识面,激发学生想像力的原则,在注解重点单词和词组时,除阐明课文中的释义和用法之外,还介绍了它们在其他方面的用法,并且与其他单词和词组作了同义比较。

Part IV为建议学生背诵段落。长期以来我国英语教育中存在“精读不精,泛读不泛”的现象,许多学生在学完一单元后,什么都记不得。这是我们在新时期必须克服的问题。语言学习在某种程度上可以说是一种技能训练。只有不断地刻苦训练,才能从必然王国走向自由王国。

Part VI为练习答案。在给出答案的同时,本书还作了说明,学生不仅应当知其然,还应知其所以然。

Part VII为围绕课文内容而设计的补充练习,包括词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作。所有练习基本按照全国大学英语四、六级考试题型设计,以便学生逐步熟悉其形式,在某些练习后,作了说明或分析。

**综合教程(3) 学生自学辅导**

全书最后为补充练习之答案。

在编写本书过程中,得到了上海外语教育出版社的鼎力支持,但由于编者水平和经验所限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

2003年4月

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Unit One Changes in the Way We Live

Unit One Changes in the Way We Live

Unit One Changes in the Way We Live

Unit One Changes in the Way We Live

Unit One

Changes in the Way We Live

Part I. 重点背诵单词

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

Part II. 重点背诵词组

aside from	at that point	cut back
dine out	get by	get through
make it	on a small / large scale	on balance
pick up		



Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

1. I'm not in E. B. White's class as a writer or in my neighbors' league as a farmer, but I'm getting by. (Line 2-3) 作为作家,我和E·B·怀特不属于同一个级别;作为农场主,我和乡邻也不是同一类人,不过我应付得还行。

<i>get by</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
(1) continue to live, often in spite of difficulties; survive 度日; 生活	1) I will get by with a bicycle until I can afford a car. 在我买得起车之前,我可以靠自行车勉强对付过去。
(2) manage 尚可; 勉强及格	2) She can't get by on such a small income. 她不能靠这样微薄的收入生活。 Your work will just get by, but try to improve it. 你的工作尚能过得去,不过还需努力改进。

2. And after years of frustration with city and suburban living, my wife Sandy and I have finally found contentment here in the country. (Line 3-5) 在城市和郊区历经多年的怅惘失望之后,我和妻子桑迪终于在这里的乡村找到了内心的满足。

<i>frustration</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<i>n.</i> the feeling of being annoyed, caused esp. by a difficult or unpleasant situation that one is unable to change or control 挫折, 受挫	1) Being unemployed can lead to frustration and boredom. 失业会引起挫折感和厌倦的情绪。
	2) Every driver knows the frustration of being unable to overtake. 每个司机都体会到不能超车时的不悦之感。

<i>contentment</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<i>n.</i> a quietly happy and satis-	1) Nothing could disturb our feeling of peace

Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

fied feeling 满意, 满足

and contentment. 没有什么可以扰乱我们平静满足的心情。

- 2) The simple routines of life brought him great contentment. 生活中简单的日常事务带给他极大的满足感。

3. Our hens keep us in eggs, with several dozen left over to sell each week. Our bees provide us with honey, and we cut enough wood to just about make it through the heating season. (Line 7-9) 自家饲养的鸡提供鸡蛋, 每周还能剩几十个出售。自家养殖的蜜蜂给我们提供蜂蜜, 我们还自己动手砍柴, 足够供冬天取暖用。

注意

- A. keep oneself / sb. in sth. 使自己或某人经常有某物

e.g. She earns enough to *keep herself and all the family in good clothes*. 她的收入使自己和全家有好衣服穿。

- B. just about 相当于 almost, 如与动词连用, 经常放在动词前, 另例见书中 Line 94.

e.g. 1) The plums are *just about* ripe now. 这些李子几乎熟了。

2) *Just about* everyone will be affected by the tax increases. 几乎所有的人都会受到提税的影响。

make it

arrive in time; be successful in doing or being sth. 及时到达; 成功

e.g.

- 1) We made it to the airport 20 minutes before the plane left. 我们在飞机起飞前 20 分钟赶到了机场。
- 2) Frank won't be able to make it; he's been held up at work. 弗兰克不会来了, 他被工作耽搁了。
- 3) For a while up there on the rock, I thought we weren't going to make it. 在岩石上有那么一会儿, 我觉得我们爬不上去了。

4. We love the smell of the earth warming and the sound of cattle lowing. (Line 12-13) 我们爱闻大地回暖的气息, 爱听牛群哞哞叫的声音。

句中的 warming 和 lowing 是现在分词, 分别作名词 earth 和 cattle 的补足语。



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5. But the good life can get pretty tough. (Line 15) 但是美妙的生活有时会变得相当艰苦。

<i>tough</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
a. (1) difficult 困难的; 费力的; 难切难吃的	1) Shops and small businesses have had a tough time lately. 最近, 商店和小企业处境有些困难。
(2) strong and not easily broken, torn or worn out 坚韧的; 有韧性的	2) This meat is tough. 这肉咬不动。 1) These toys are tough and suitable for use in the garden. 这些玩具挺结实, 适合在花园里用。
(3) strict; severe 坚决的; 强硬的; 顽强的	2) You will need a tough pair of shoes for climbing. 你需要一双耐穿的爬山鞋子。 1) a tough policy 强硬政策 2) We have to make some tough decisions if the company is to be restored to profitability. 如要公司重新盈利, 我们得作些强硬的决策。

6. Three months ago when it was 30 below, we spent two miserable days hauling firewood up the river on a sled. (Line 15-17) 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。

注意

- A. 这里的“30 below”指的是华氏零下 30 度。华氏温度的计量方法与摄氏不同, 它的冰点是 32 度, 沸点是 212 度。另见下一句中的“it will be 95 above”。这里 95 指的是华氏 95 度, 相当于摄氏 35 度。华氏温度与摄氏温度的换算公式如下: $(F - 32) \times 5/9 = C$ 。现在世界上大多数国家使用摄氏计量法, 只有美国 and 少数几个国家使用华氏计量温度。
- B. 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 两个词用于表示“along”、“further on”等, 没有意思上的差别。
- e.g.* 1) There is a hardware shop further up the street on your left. 沿街走, 左手边有一家五金店。
2) She was already halfway up the hill. 她已经爬到半山腰了。
3) The nearest post office is about half a mile up / down the road. 最近的邮局在路那头半英里处。

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. (Line 19-22) 不久, 16岁的吉米和四个孩子中最小的13岁的艾米莉, 会帮我修葺早就该修的室外厕所, 那是室内卫生设备的补充, 专为室外干活修建的。

<p>overdue</p> <p>a. (1) not appearing or presented on time 迟到的; 延误的; 误点的</p> <p>(2) unpaid when due 过 期未付的</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <p>1) Her baby is two weeks overdue. 她的孩子预产期过了两周才出生。</p> <p>2) Changes to the tax system are long overdue. 税收制度早该改革了。</p> <p>1) an overdue account 一笔过期未付的账目</p> <p>2) an overdue book 一本过期未还的书</p>
<p>outdoor</p> <p>a. situated or used in the open air rather than in a building 户外的; 野外的</p> <p>比较</p> <p>outdoors <i>ad.</i> 户外</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <p>an outdoor pool 室外游泳池</p> <p>Let them go outdoors and play. 让他们到室外去玩。</p>
<p>indoor</p> <p>a. of, situated in, or carried on in the interior of a building 户内的; 室内的</p> <p>比较</p> <p>indoors <i>ad.</i> 在室内</p>	<p>e.g.</p> <p>indoor games such as table tennis 乒乓球等室内运动</p> <p>1) The concert is held indoors when it rains. 逢下雨天, 音乐会在室内举行。</p> <p>2) Indoor games are played indoors. 室内运动是在室内进行的。</p>



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<i>supplement</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
v. add to, esp. to make more adequate 补足, 补充	1) They had to get a job to supplement the family income. 他们得找一份工作贴补家庭收入。 2) He supplemented his diet with vitamin pills. 他服用维生素药片来补充饮食。

8. Later this month, we'll spray the orchard, paint the barn, plant the garden and clean the hen house before the new chicks arrive. (Line 22-23) 这个月再过些时候,我们要给果树喷药水,给粮仓刷涂料,给菜园播种,在小鸡运来之前把鸡舍打扫干净。

<i>spray</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
v. force out liquid in small drops upon 喷雾; 喷洒在……上	1) The seed was sprayed over the ground in huge quantities by aeroplanes. 飞机把大量的种子撒在地面上。 2) He sprayed water over the flowers. 他把水喷在花上。 3) He sprayed the flowers with water. 他用水浇花。

9. ...doing reporting for the freelance articles I sell to magazines and newspapers. (Line 25-26) ……作为自由撰稿人给报刊杂志投稿。

<i>freelance</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
a. self-employed 自由撰稿的	Sara is a freelance writer. 莎拉是个自由撰稿人。
n. a person, esp. a writer or an artist, who does freelance work 自由撰稿人	She started as a freelance with an Edinburgh publisher. 她开始时是爱丁堡一家出版社的自由撰稿人。
比较 freelancer n. 自由撰稿人	Most of our editorial workers are freelancers. 我们大多数编辑人员是自由职业者。

10. Sandy, meanwhile, pursues her own demanding schedule. (Line 26)
同时, 桑迪有她自己繁忙的工作日程。

pursue

v. (1) continue to do; seek to accomplish 继续; 从事

(2) follow in order to overtake 追捕; 追杀; 追击

比较

pursuit n. 追求; 追击

e.g.

1) She pursued the study of English for five years. 她持续不断地学了五年英语。

2) Many women find it difficult to combine pursuing a career with having children. 许多妇女发现很难在追求事业的同时兼顾孩子。

The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 警方正在追捕一个在逃的犯人。

1) In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson said that human rights included the preservation of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 《独立宣言》中, 托马斯·杰斐逊说人权包括保护生命、追求自由和追求幸福的权利。

2) The company is ruthless in its pursuit of profits. 公司为了追求利润不择手段。

demanding

a. (of a task) needing much patience, skill, effort, etc. 需要耐性、技能的、努力的; 要求高的; 苛求的

e.g.

1) a demanding job 费力的工作

2) a demanding boss 苛刻的老板

3) Children are so demanding: they need constant attention. 照顾孩子很费力, 随时都需要注意他们。

11. There is, as the old saying goes, no rest for the wicked on a place like this — and not much for the virtuous either. (Line 31–32) 正如俗话说的那样, 在这种地方, 坏人闲不了——好人也歇不了。

wicked

a. morally bad; evil 非常坏

e.g.

1) wicked cruelty 伤天害理的残暴行径



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的; 险恶的

这个词并非是 *wick* 的过去分词; 另外, *-ed* 也不发清辅音, 而发 /ɪd/。

- 2) Of course, the wicked witch does get killed.
当然, 邪恶的巫婆总是会被杀死的。
- 3) There is no doubt that he is a wicked and dishonest man. 毫无疑问他是个不道德、不诚实的人。

注意 and not much for the virtuous either 中, much 后省略了 rest, 意为“好人也得不到太平”。

virtuous**e.g.**

a. possessing good moral qualities 善良的, 有道德的; 贞洁的; 有效力的

- 1) He described them as a virtuous and hard-working people. 把他们描述成一个善良、勤劳的民族。
- 2) The virtuous boy returned to me the wallet I had lost. 这个男孩拾金不昧, 把我丢失的钱包还给了我。

12. 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. (Line 34-36) 虽然暴风雪肆虐, 一场接一场, 积雪厚厚地覆盖着屋子和粮仓, 但在室内, 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。

blast**e.g.**

v. blow up or strike by using explosives or other great forces 用炸药炸; 送风; 猛烈投掷(或推送)

- 1) They heard the guns blasting away all night. 他们整夜听到枪炮声。
- 2) The heavy winds blasted through the trees. 大风刮过树林。
- 3) The ball was blasted off the court. 球被击出场外。

注意

A. drift 指(风吹成的)堆积物, 尤指雪堆。

e.g. deep snow-drifts (风吹成的)厚厚的积雪

B. burning ... eating ... and loving ... 这三个并列的分词在句中作 we kept warm inside 的伴随状语。

13. When the spring came, it brought two floods.... Then the growing season began, swamping us under wave after wave of produce. (Line 37-39) 春天来临后, 发生了两次泛滥。……然后, 生长季节开始了, 一波又一波的农产品潮涌而来。

注意 句中的两次泛滥, 第一次指的是真正意义上的洪水泛滥, 而第二次的泛滥则是一种暗喻, 指农产品多得如同潮水似的。这种比喻用得非常形象, 读者几乎感觉得到作者一家应接不暇的情景。

<i>swamp</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
v. (1) cover with 使充溢; 淹没	1) The boat was swamped by an enormous wave. 船被巨浪吞没。
(2) cause to be unable to deal with 使陷入困境; 使穷于应付	2) Foreign cars have swamped the UK market. 外国车充斥英国市场。
	1) I am swamped with work at the moment. 我目前工作忙得焦头烂额。
	2) In many parts of the world, the rate of population growth already swamps the ability of society to cope. 世界上许多地方, 人口增长率已经使社会难以应付。

<i>produce</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
n. agricultural products thought as a group, esp. vegetables and fruits 农产品; 物产	1) The wine bottle was marked "Produce of Spain." 酒瓶上标明“西班牙产品”。
	2) They go to market to buy supplies and sell their produce. 他们去市场购买物品并出售自己种的农产品。
比较	
product n. 产品	Petrol is the most important product of many Middle-East countries. 石油是许多中东国家最重要的产品。
Both these nouns denote something that is produced.	1) the native produce 土特产品
Produce refers to things that have been produced by growing or farming, whereas prod-	2) The company sells plastic products. 这家公司经营塑料制品。
	3) She works swiftly, producing up to 20,000 words a day. 她干得很快, 一天写作达



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uct usually refers to industrially produced goods. Both nouns are pronounced with the stress on the first syllable. The verb *produce*, however, is stressed on the second syllable.

2 万字。

14. 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. (Line 45 - 47) 第二年, 我们种了更多的粮食, 差不多就靠着从自家树林砍下来的木柴和仅仅 100 加仑的燃油过了冬。

get through

continue to live through (difficult times) 消磨, 度过 (时间)

e.g.

- 1) I don't know how poor people get through these cold winters. 我不知道穷人如何度过这几年的严冬。
- 2) If we can get through the next year on your income, things should be easier after that. 如果我们能靠你的收入度过明年, 那么之后一切会容易些。

15. At that point I began thinking seriously about quitting my job and starting to freelance. The timing was terrible. 这时, 我开始认真考虑辞职去从事自由撰稿的事了。时机选得实在太差。(Line 47-48)

at that point

at that time 那时, 当时

e.g.

- 1) At that point, so late in the day, we were all too tired to go on. 那时, 天已经这么晚了, 我们全都累得不想再继续了。
- 2) At that point, she was really miserable, working part-time and having two children to support. 那时, 她确实可怜, 一边做兼职, 一边还要抚养两个小孩。

<i>timing</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<p>n. the selecting of the time for doing or saying something to obtain the desired effect 时间的选择或(安排、调配)等</p>	<p>1) Asking the boss for a raise on the day that a huge loss was reported was an act of very bad timing. 在老板知道有巨大损失那天要求加薪, 时机实在选得不佳。</p> <p>2) Your timing is perfect; I was just going to serve lunch. 你来得正好, 我刚准备把午饭摆上桌。</p>

16. ...our oldest girls were attending expensive Ivy League schools... (Line 49) ……我们的两个大女儿正在费用很高的常春藤学校上学……

Ivy League schools: 常春藤盟校, 指美国东北部的哈佛、哥伦比亚、耶鲁、普林斯顿、康内尔、布朗、达特茅斯、宾夕法尼亚等八所以学术成就及社会地位著称的名牌大学。

17. The answer, decidedly, was no, and so — with my employer's blessings and half a year's pay in accumulated benefits in my pocket — off I went. (Line 51–53) 答案无疑是否定的, 于是, 带着老板的祝福, 口袋里揣着作为积累津贴的半年薪水, 我走了。

<i>blessing</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
<p>n. (1) the act of one that blesses 祝福; 祈福</p> <p>(2) something extremely lucky 幸福; 可喜的事情</p>	<p>1) the blessing of the Lord 主的赐福</p> <p>2) His father refused to give his blessing to their marriage. 他父亲拒绝为他们的婚姻祝福。</p> <p>1) Count your blessings. 想想你现在的幸福。</p> <p>2) It was a blessing that no one was killed in the accident. 没人在事故中丧命真是不幸中的大幸。</p>

比较

a blessing in disguise 祸中得福; 塞翁失马

The ending of that relationship was a blessing in disguise really, since it meant that I could focus on my career. 结束那段关系我因祸得福, 因为这意味着我可以一心一意干事业了。