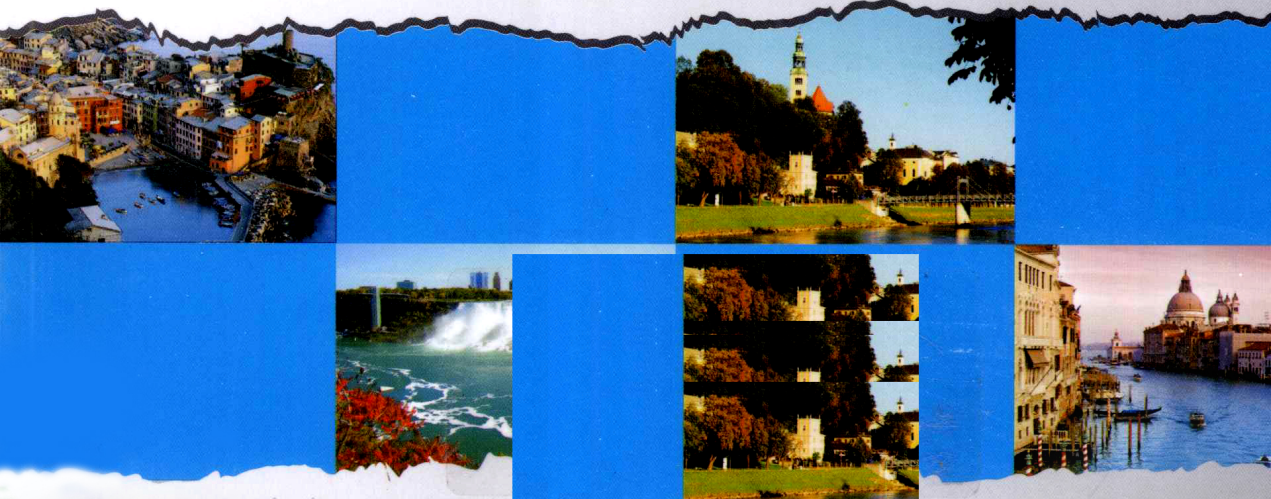


总主编 于兴亭

大学英语 综合训练教程

○ 主编 李勤

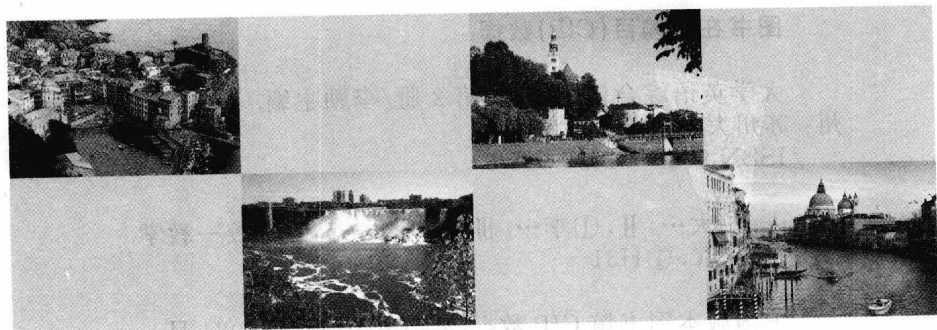


第 **2** 册



苏州大学出版社

总主编 于兴亭



大学英语 综合训练教程

第 2 册



苏州大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语综合训练教程. 第2册/李勤主编. —苏州: 苏州大学出版社, 2010. 10
ISBN 978-7-81137-588-6

I. ①大… II. ①李… III. ①英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 188084 号

大学英语综合训练教程 第 2 册

李 勤 主 编
责任编辑 沈 琴

苏州大学出版社出版发行
(地址: 苏州市十梓街 1 号 邮编: 215006)
宜兴市盛世文化印刷有限公司印装
(地址: 宜兴市万石镇南漕河滨路 58 号 邮编: 214217)

开本 787mm×960mm 1/16 印张 53.5(共四册) 字数 811 千
2010 年 10 月第 1 版 2010 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 978-7-81137-588-6 定价: 100.00 元(共四册)

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误, 本社负责调换
苏州大学出版社营销部 电话: 0512-65225020
苏州大学出版社网址 <http://www.sudapress.com>

前 言

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《新视野大学英语》是教育部重点推荐使用的全新大学英语教学精品教材,它语言规范、选材广泛、体裁多样,以反映现实生活为主。其第三版读写教程更是由国内外资深、著名专家教授根据“大学英语课程教学要求”编写修订而成。为了配合教材的使用,并能最大限度地惠及大学英语学习者,我们组织多名资深一线大学英语教师编写了“大学英语综合训练教程”系列,旨在帮助学生很好地进行大学英语的自学、预习、复习,帮助他们打好语言基础,提高语言的实际运用能力。

本套教材共分四册,每一册内容和《新视野大学英语》读写教程相对应,每单元第一部分的同步辅导和教材各相应单元内容相配合,提供文章的背景知识、文章结构导读与分析、重点难点讲解等;第二部分综合训练试题与大学英语四级统考的最新题型相一致,为学生和教师提供丰富的单元测试、英语竞赛和四级强化辅导试题。

本套教材由于兴亭老师担任总主编,编者均为多年从事大学英语教学工作的一线教师,在编写过程中能结合教学情况,力求抓住学生学习过程中的主要问题进行循序渐进的辅导与练习。

在编写过程中,编者们参考了大量的文献资料,在此谨向参考资料的出版者与编著者表示由衷的感谢。

成书之际,我们要感谢宿迁学院院长领导和教务处的的大力支持与鼓励,感谢徐州师范大学外国语学院为本书的出版提供的帮助,感谢为本书提出过宝贵意见和建议的有关人士。

对于本书中出现的当与疏漏之处,恳请同行和读者不吝指正。

编 者

2010年8月

于宿迁学院

Contents

目 录

Unit 1 Time-Conscious Americans	
Part One	1
Part Two	5
Unit 2 Learning the Olympic Standard for Love	
Part One	20
Part Two	23
Unit 3 Marriage across the Nations	
Part One	38
Part Two	41
Unit 4 A Test of True Love	
Part One	58
Part Two	61
Unit 5 Weeping for My Smoking Daughter	
Part One	78
Part Two	82
Unit 6 As His Name Is, So Is He!	
Part One	98
Part Two	102

Unit 7 Lighten Your Load and Save Your Life

Part One	118
Part Two	122

Unit 8 There's a Lot More to Life than a Job

Part One	138
Part Two	142

Unit 9 Never Be a Quitter in Face of Life

Part One	159
Part Two	162

Unit 10 Reports on Britain under the Bombs

Part One	176
Part Two	179

Unit 1

Time-Conscious Americans

Part One

I. Cultural Background

Cultural differences: Students and teachers need to be aware that the ethnocentric attitudes of writers are precisely the way cultural conflict is encouraged. Why is understanding a culture always the others' responsibility? Is it not possible that each culture could be made aware of different conventions? Both sides must work at rising above cultural differences and be willing to compromise and, in both cases, most likely neither side has access to the cultural conventions of the other, so blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

II. Text Learning Guide

1. Questions

- (1) What precious resource do Americans value?
- (2) What is considered to be a waste of time in the U. S. ?
- (3) In what different ways do Americans approach time in business relations?

2. Structure Analysis

Part I (Paras. 1 -2) Americans value time and save time carefully. Time is regarded as precious resources.

Part II (Paras. 3 -7) Americans try every means to save time. They save time in their daily life, business and work as well. They also create a series of devices to improve efficiency.

Part III (Para. 8) While new arrivals to the U. S. regard time differently, Americans do take it as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem or fulfill a job with speed.

3. Summary

Americans believe so much in moving ahead that they are committed to researching, experimenting and exploring. They treat time as if it were real—a precious resource. Americans value time so highly, they dislike anyone “wasting” it beyond an appropriate amount. New arrivals to the States will miss the custom of social talk during a business call because Americans generally assess or enquire about their visitors professionally rather than socially. The impersonality of electronic communication has little to do with the significance of the matter at hand. Finishing a job or solving a problem rapidly in the U. S. is considered a sign of skillfulness.

III. Key Sentences Comprehension

1. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor. (Para. 1)

Paraphrase: Americans use two things with great care (or: Americans never waste two things). One is time and the other is labor.

译文:时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一,另一个则是劳力。

Notice here in this sentence we have a special type of adverbial

clause: “the other being labor” (独立主格结构). The structure is: subject + v. -ing (or v. -ed). This type of clause can also be put at the beginning of the whole sentence. For example:

Lunch finished, the young couple returned to the sitting room. 吃完午饭, 这对年轻的夫妇回到了起居室。

This type of clause can be rewritten by adding the preposition “with”. For example:

Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, with the other being labor. 时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一, 另一个则是劳力。

With lunch finished, the young couple returned to the sitting room. 吃完午饭, 这对年轻的夫妇回到了起居室。

2. We budge it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it; we also charge for it. (Para. 2)

Paraphrase: We deal with time in various ways as if time were something of real value.

译文: 我们安排时间、节约时间、浪费时间、挤抢时间、消磨时间、缩减时间、对时间的利用做出解释; 我们还要因为付出时间而收取费用。

kill it (time): make time pass quickly by finding sth. to do. For example:

We killed time by playing cards. 我们用玩纸牌来消磨时间。

account for: ① give a satisfactory explanation about (how sth. is used). For example:

Jenny had to account to her husband for every penny she spent. 珍妮不得不向丈夫说明每一个便士是怎么花的。

② be the cause or origin of. For example:

North Sea oil accounts for a high proportion of our trade earnings. 北海石油占我国贸易收入的很大一部分。

charge for: ask (an amount of money) as a price. For example:

How much do you charge for washing a car? 你们洗一部车要收多少钱?

3. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. (Para. 2)

Paraphrase: The whole sentence is a metaphor, which means: Once time has passed, it will not return.

译文:一旦人生的光阴逝去,就不能复返了。

run out of: ① (of liquid or sth. like liquid) flow out of. For example:

Many rivers run out of the Himalayas. 许多河流发源于喜马拉雅山脉。

② use all one's supplies, have no more. For example:

I am running out of patience. 我快没耐心了。

4. Don't take it personally. (Para. 3)

Paraphrase: Don't let it upset yourself because they are treating everybody this way or because they are not doing this to you in particular.

译文:不要觉得这是针对你个人的。

take ... personally: if you take someone's remarks personally, you are upset because you think that they are being critical about you in particular. For example:

You mustn't take her negative comments of your plan personally. 你不应该把她对你计划的批评当做对你个人的攻击。

5. ... especially given our traffic-filled streets... (Para. 5)

Paraphrase: ... especially when we take into account our busy streets that are often full of traffic...

译文:……尤其是在马路上交通拥挤时……

given: *prep.* taking into account. For example:

Given their inexperience, they have done a good job. 考虑到他们缺乏经验,这工作他们算做得不错了。

We can also use "given that ... " for the same meaning. For example:

Given that they are inexperienced; they have done a good job. 考虑到他们缺乏经验,这工作他们算做得不错了。

Notice that “given” is followed by a noun phrase, while “given that” is followed by a finite clause.

Part Two

I. Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **The Value of Time**. The outline is given in Chinese. Your composition should be no less than 120 words.

1. 时间比金钱还宝贵。
2. 应该充分利用时间。

Writing technique:

写作模式(观点类)

A proverb says _____. But in my opinion, _____ . Why? Because _____. However, _____ . This is the reason why _____ .

It goes without saying that _____ . Hence, _____. We should _____ . As a student, I must _____ . But it is a pity that _____ . They do not _____ .

In a word, we should _____ . Do not _____ .

II. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (10%)

Here Comes the E-Book Revolution

At what temperature do electronic books catch fire? We're going to find out sometime this year. E-book sales are about to ignite.

On Monday, Amazon.com is expected to unveil a new version of its Kindle reader. It will probably be a lot better and a little cheaper than

the first version. But the real news already broke this week: A company spokesman announced that Amazon plans to offer Kindle books on cell phones.

This news countered Google's announcement that the 1.5 million public domain books available on its Google Book Search offering will soon be available (free, of course) via a new cell phone application.

I believe that cell phones will quickly outpace the dedicated e-book readers, including the Kindle, as the platform of choice for e-book readers. Leading the pack? The iPhone, ironically.

It's worth noting that Amazon.com sold more Kindles (at least 500,000) in its first year of sales than Apple sold iPods in its first year (378,000).

Apple may not understand the value of e-books, but iPhone users will embrace them anyway. The reason is simple: The iPhone has a huge, high-quality screen. And its user base includes millions of people who love to do everything on their iPhones, including reading, which they're already doing with online content.

I (and others) have been predicting for some time that Apple will ship a killer tablet at some point. This device, I believe, will have the iPhone user interface and a super high-quality screen. It will be ideal for reading e-books as well.

Why People Read E-Books

Just because e-books are available on better (the new Kindle) and more (all cell phones) devices doesn't mean people will read them. But mark my words, read them they will. Six trends will conspire (共同促成) over the next year to drive e-book reading to levels that will surprise just about everybody.

The Economy

The economy is in the tank, and people are looking to cut costs any way they can. An Amazon Kindle pays for itself after the purchase, of 20 or 30 books, then starts paying dividends. You save big on books,

magazines and newspapers. These savings will grow even more attractive as the recession deepens.

The Environment

Interest in protecting the environment just keeps growing and growing. The idea of getting a daily newspaper or a weekly or monthly magazine on paper seems incredibly wasteful to the point of decadence. Environmental consciousness will drive e-book acceptance.

A Publishing Revolution

The book publishing industry is one of the most backward, musty, out-of-date businesses in our economy. While every other kind of information moves at the speed of light, the process of publishing a book is like something from the Middle Ages.

For authors, it can take months to even find a literary agent willing to represent their work. Then the agent takes months to find a publisher. Then it takes ages for the publishing company to get the book out there.

People are already circumventing(设法回避) all this by self-publishing. The self-publishing industry is the only area of paper-book publishing that's thriving right now. Soon enough, a huge number of authors are finally going to get fed up with the publishing industry and just self-publish electronically. They'll hire their own freelance editors, and do the marketing themselves. The publication of a finished manuscript will take minutes, rather than months.

Old-school thinkers in the publishing industry will lament(悲叹) the slap-dash nature of self-published e-books, and sniff that books are no longer published with the quality and care that they used to. (Never mind that book publishers abandoned high standards years ago in previous cost-cutting initiatives.) The world will pass them by as the book industry undergoes the same transition that happened with the media and blogs.

First, the media didn't understand blogs. Then they invalidated them. Then they accepted them. And now blogs are where the

credibility is. Every columnist and reporter has a blog, and now major TV news programs are built around the opinions of bloggers. A similar transformation will take place about the credibility of self-published and electronic books.

The Rise in Aggressive E-Book Marketing

Like the move from silent pictures to “talkies”, the transition to electronic publishing will prove fatal to laggards. Those aggressively pursuing and developing e-books will rise to take control of the publishing industry. Part of this revolution will happen in e-book marketing.

The new generation of e-book publishers will leverage social media, contextual advertising and other innovations. For anyone who spends time online, specific e-book titles will increasingly be advertised and marketed and integrated into other content. E-books, now mostly invisible, will soon be everywhere.

A Rise in Books Written for Electronic Reading

The shift from print to electronic will change the nature of the book itself. Many books will be shorter. They'll be more timely and culturally relevant. They'll be more colorfully and engagingly written. And they'll go after young readers like nothing before.

As in Japan, this will spark a new cultural phenomenon of young people not just reading, but also writing novels and other book types on their mobile devices.

The idea that “people don't read anymore”, especially young people, will be revealed as false. Young people today read more, and write a lot more, than any generation in history. To date, they've been unexcited about books, magazines and newspapers because they grew up with social networking and social media. Once books are electronic, relevant and social, too, they'll start reading and writing books like crazy.

The Decline of the Newspaper Industry

And, finally, the newspaper industry is dying. The old method of

physically delivering blog entries on dead tree pulp is out-of-date. It's very simple. Newspapers that embrace e-books will survive. Those that don't, won't.

If you'd like to get a stark view of the relative economics of electronic vs. paper newspapers, check out a blog post on the *Silicon Valley Insider*. The blog did the math and determined that the *New York Times* could buy every single subscriber an Amazon Kindle e-book reader, and it would still cost them half as much as it will cost them to send paper newspapers for just one year.

After decades of false starts, the e-book revolution is finally upon us. By this time next year, e-books will be totally mainstream.

1. Who is going to supply a new version of Kindle reader?
 - A) eBay.
 - B) Google.
 - C) Amazon.com.
 - D) American Online.
2. How many iPods did Apple sell in its first year?
 - A) About 1.5 million.
 - B) About 1.4 million.
 - C) About 500,000.
 - D) About 400,000.
3. What is the price of an Amazon Kindle?
 - A) It is free of charge from the third year of use.
 - B) It costs an amount of money of 20 or 30 books.
 - C) It is the cheapest version of e-books.
 - D) It offers a free trial as long as three months.
4. A newspaper published on paper becomes wasteful out of concern about _____.
 - A) environmental protection
 - B) economic development
 - C) readers' convenience
 - D) marketing strategy
5. How is the book publishing industry developing at present?
 - A) It is in a backward state.
 - B) It is a profitable business.
 - C) It moves at the speed of light.
 - D) It develops in an abnormal direction.

find at a glance where a part on a certain car model is so that it can be identified and repaired. For the 19 the system could highlight accident black spots or dangers on the road.”

In other cases the glasses could be worn by people going on a guided tour, indicating points of 20 or by people looking at panoramas where all the sites could be identified.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| A) later | F) fills | K) cleaners |
| B) motorists | G) dashing | L) mechanic |
| C) moisture | H) necessity | M) industrial |
| D) noticeable | I) record | N) interest |
| E) frustrating | J) halts | O) identifying |

IV. Reading In Depth (20%)

Passage One

Scientists find that hard-working people live longer than average men and women. Career women are healthier than housewives. Evidence shows that the jobless are in poorer health than jobholders. An investigation shows that whenever the unemployment rate increases by 1%, the death rate increases by 2%. All this comes down to one point, work is helpful to health.

Why is work good for health? It is because work keeps people busy away from loneliness. Researches show that people feel unhappy, worried and lonely when they have nothing to do. Instead, the happiest are those who are busy. Many high achievers who love their careers feel that they are the happiest when they are working hard. Work serves as a bridge between man and reality. By work people come into contact with each other. By collective activity they find friendship and warmth. This is helpful to health. The loss of work means the loss of everything. It affects man spiritually and makes him ill.

Besides, work gives one a sense of fulfillment and a sense of