



高职高专“十一五”规划教材

3

# Practical English

## 实用英语

# 综合训练教程

*Comprehensive Training Course*

程晓东 主编

航空工业出版社

高职高专“十一五”规划教材

# 实用英语综合训练教程

## (3)

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航空工业出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

《实用英语综合训练教程》本着“少而精，抓重点”的思路，配合高职高专院校大学英语的教学，巩固课堂所学的知识，帮助学生系统地掌握教学大纲所要求的语言知识。强化词汇的记忆和运用。专项训练阅读技巧和应用文写作的能力。此外，结合高职高专院校英语应用能力考试的复习，书中配有专项练习题和历年考试的真题。其中第一册附有 B 级考试历年真题 5 套，第二册附有 A 级考试历年真题 5 套，为了帮助基础较好的同学准备大学英语四级考试，第三册附有四级考试历年真题 4 套。

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## 实用英语综合训练教程

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《实用英语综合训练教程》是依照教育部颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》，配合高职高专院校大学英语教学的辅导丛书，对课堂所讲授的知识做有益的补充。为教师提供了更多的练习题来检查学生知识的掌握情况，为学生课下进行复习和自学提供学习指导。

本书的编者均为各高职院校的骨干教师，有着丰富的课堂教学经验，对高等学校英语应用能力考试有多年的研究。因此，本书对历年考试的重点做了深入的分析，对知识点有精辟的讲解，模拟练习对预测考试和评估学生的英语能力有极大的帮助。

本书具有以下特点：

1. 少而精，抓重点。选取的知识点、关键词和例句虽然不多，但极具代表性，便于学生抓住考点。

2. 知识讲解系统全面。语法、阅读和写作的讲解非常系统，有利于学生全面总结归纳所学的知识，为今后的考试打好基础。

3. 实战性强。针对历年英语过级考试的考点，由经验丰富的一线教师精确地分析，再通过针对性极强的模拟题进行巩固，最后还有历年考试真题对考试的实战能力进行检验。

本套教材共分三册，单册定价均为 26 元。全书由程晓东任主编，杨坤、石婷、廉玉香任第一册副主编，魏晓亮、王菲菲、廉玉香任第二册副主编，王子恒、王丽英、廉玉香任第三册副主编，尽管在编写的过程中我们已竭尽全力，但书中难免会有不当或疏漏之处，望广大读者批评指正。

编 者  
2009 年 6 月

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# Unit One

【教学目标】通过本单元的学习，使学生掌握生活中人们介绍或谈论产品时常用的英语口语，并且能够在口语对话中熟练地加以运用。还要掌握产品广告的写作方法以及本单元的重点单词和短语，如 **ship**, **form**, **share** 及 **go shares** (with ...)。此外，要掌握英语的强调句，以及翻译法则之分译法。

## I. 课文重点词语精讲

1. **enhance** v. increase or make greater 提高，增强，加强  
e.g. Those clothes do nothing to enhance her appearance.  
她穿那些衣服也并没显得更漂亮。  
e.g. Health enhances beauty. 健康使人更美。
2. **ship** v. send by ship, or over long distances by any other type of vehicle 船运或用其他运输工具装运 n. 船  
v. to hire (a person) for work on a ship 雇佣船员，雇佣（一个人）到船上工作。  
e.g. Your luggage will be shipped in a week. 你的行李将在一周内运到。  
**习惯搭配：**  
**ship off** 送往，遣送  
**ship out** 坐船到国外去，送（某人上船）到海外去
3. **form** v. become shaped; come into being by taking form 形成，出现，产生  
n. shape, outward or visible appearance 形状，外形，外貌  
e.g. An idea formed in her mind. 她脑子里产生了一个主意。  
e.g. The training took the form of (i.e. consisted of) seminars and lectures. 这种培训是以讨论与讲课的形式进行的。  
e.g. This painting shows a good sense of form. 这幅画的构图很好。  
**习惯搭配：**  
**form from** 由……组成，用……构成  
**form into** 组成……，编成……  
**take the form of** 采取……的形状，表现为……的形式
4. **coordinate** v. do sth. together harmoniously 协调，配合



e.g. coordinating the moving parts of a machine; coordinate the colors of a design. 调整机器的运行部件；调和图案的颜色。

e.g. The generators coordinate so that one is always running. 这些发电机是同一种类型的以便于保证总有一台在运行。

5. **host** v. serve as host, chair 作东，主办，主持

e.g. He has hosts of friends. 他有很多朋友。

e.g. I can't come, for a whole host of reasons. 由于种种原因，我来不了。

**习惯搭配：**

**play host to** 招待，接待

**a host of** 一大群，许多

6. **share** v. divide, have a part 分享，划分

n. part taken or received by sb. in an action 份

e.g. Let me go shares with you in the taxi fare. 我和你分摊计程车费吧！

e.g. You're not taking much share in the conversation.

i.e. you're saying little. 在交谈中你没怎么说话。

**习惯搭配：**

**bear (take) one's share of** 负担……的部分，参加

**go shares (with ...)** 平分；分享（担），均摊

**lion's share** 最大的一份；最好的一份

## II. 课文难句精讲

1. (Passage 1) Chinese porcelain used to be considered more valuable than gold in Europe.

Analysis: *Used to* is a verbal phrase meaning “did sth frequently in the past, but no longer do it now”.

Translation: 中国瓷器在欧洲一度被认为比黄金还贵重。

Example: The earth used to be considered the centre of the universe. 地球一度被认为是宇宙的中心。

2. (Passage 1) I was also interested to learn about a major public art project that involved a large group of Chinese painters and sculptors, who were working on a special art salvation team for the Yangtze Three Gorges Project.

Analysis: There are two relative clauses in this sentence:

(1) That-clause is a restrictive relative clause, modifying “project”.





(2) Who-clause is a nonrestrictive clause, modifying “Chinese painters and sculptors”.

Translation: 我对中国的一项重要公众艺术工程也颇有兴趣, 这项工程聚集了一大批中国画家和雕塑家, 他们成立了一个长江三峡工程艺术专家工作队, 正在从事这项专门的艺术拯救工作。

Example: Einstein was the first person who discovered the laws that govern the universe, not in a laboratory, but at the desk in his study. 爱因斯坦不是在实验室, 而是在他的书房里的研究中第一个发现了支配宇宙的规律。

3. (Passage 2) I knew very little about China, and even less about its products.

Analysis: In this sentence, *I knew* is omitted after *and*.

Translation: 我对中国知之甚少, 对其产品则知之更少。

Example: Many Americans know very little about China, and even less about its people. 许多美国人对中国知之甚少, 对其人民则知之更少。

4. (Passage 2) I often had to “shake” the mouse for it to function.

Analysis: *Function* is used as a verb in this sentence, meaning “serve, work or perform a function”. *For it to function* means “so that it can perform its function”.

Translation: 我常常得不停地“摇晃”鼠标使其正常工作。

Example: A secretary may sometimes function as a receptionist or a recorder of minutes. 一名秘书有的时候要临时充当接待员或记录员。

5. (Passage 2) Using scroll wheel would either constantly slow down the work or it would not work at all!

Analysis: *either...or...* is used as a conjunction of choice, meaning “one or the other, but not both”. *Constantly* means “continuously or without stopping”.

Translation: 使用滚动轮鼠标要么不断降低工作效率, 要么根本不起作用。

Example: Linda was told to either finish her studies at college or find a job. 琳达被告知要么完成大学学业, 要么找工作。

### III. 语法及练习—强调句

人们在交流中为使自己的思想更好地为听者或读者理解, 就需要运用强调手段突出重要的内容。强调的手段多种多样, 可以通过语音、语调、词汇、语法、修辞、标点符号和字体变化等手段来实现。本文主要从语法角度对英语表示强调的几种句式进行初步探讨。



## 1. 用强调句型表示强调。

“It is (was) + 被强调的部分 + that (who) + 原句其他部分”来强调说话人的意愿。

这是一个最常见的强调句型。利用这种句型可以强调除谓语动词外的大多数句子成分，通常为主语、宾语和状语。引导词 it 作形式主语置于句首，后接动词 be，再加上强调的部分，再接 that- / who-从句。强调句型如果把“It is (was) ... that”去掉，该句的意思仍然应该完整，不缺少任何句子成分。区分下列两句：

It was 7 o'clock when he came back. 他回来时 7 点钟了。(it 指时间)

It was at 7 o'clock that he came back. 他是 7 点钟回来的。(强调句，强调 at 7 o'clock)

请看下面的例子：

He read three books in the library yesterday. 我们分别可以强调主语、宾语、地点状语和时间状语。如：

It was he who (that) read three books in the library yesterday. (强调主语)

It was three books that he read in the library yesterday. (强调宾语)

It was in the library that he read three books yesterday. (强调地点状语)

但是如果强调的部分是表示人的名词，也可以用 who，如果被强调的是人称代词，该人称代词要用主格（如 I, he 等），非正式文体中多用宾格（如 me, him 等）。如：

It was I (me) who told the police. 是我报告警察的。

**注意：**

- (1) 强调句可以用来强调除谓语之外的任何成分。
- (2) 强调句中的 It 决不会因为被强调的成分是复数而改变。
- (3) 强调句中只用 It is ... 和 It was ... 两种形式，如果原句中谓语动词属过去时范畴（一般过去时，过去完成时和过去进行时），就用 It was ...，其余时态均用 It is ...。
- (4) 强调句中的连接词一般只用 that（被强调部分是人时也可以用 who），但是不能用 when 和 where 的。
- (5) 强调句中的 that, who 作主语是不能省略的。that 作宾语时可以省略，例如：

It was a new dictionary (that) father bought for me. 父亲给我买的是一本新字典。

Was it her (that) you were talking about? 你刚才是在和她谈话吗？

- (6) 被强调的部分是主语时，注意句子的谓语动词和被强调的主语保持一致。



It is he who is late. It is they that were late.

- (7) 一般疑问句的强调句为“Is (was) it + that ...?”, 特殊疑问句为: “特殊疑问词+ is (was) +that ...?” 结构。如:

Was it ten years ago that his father died? 他的父亲是十年前去世的吗?

When is it that you will set off? 你到底什么时候出发?

2. 用助动词“do (does / did) + 动词原形”来表示强调。

He does know the place well. 他的确很熟悉这个地方。

Do write to me when you get there. 你到那儿后务必给我来信。

3. 用形容词 very, only, single, such 等修饰名词或形容词来加强语气。

That's the very textbook we used last term. 这正是我们上学期用过的教材。

You are the only person here who can speak Chinese. 你是这里唯一会讲汉语的人。

Not a single person has been in the shop this morning. 今天上午这个商店里一个人都没有。

How dare you buy such expensive jewels? 你怎么敢买这么贵的宝石呢?

4. 用 ever, never, very, just 等副词和 badly, highly, really 等带有 -ly 的副词来表示强调。

Why ever did you do so? 你究竟为什么要这么做?

He never said a word the whole day. 一整天, 他一句话也没说。

You've got to be very, very careful. 你一定得非常、非常小心。

This is just what I wanted. 这正是我所要的。

He was badly wounded. 他伤得很严重。

I really don't know what to do next. 我的确不知道下一步该怎么做。

5. 用 in the world, on earth, at all 等介词短语可以表达更强的语气(常用于疑问句)。

Where in the world could he be? 他到底会在哪儿?

What on earth is it? 它究竟是什么?

Do you know at all? 你到底知不知道?

6. 用感叹句来表示强烈的感情, 突出说话人的情感。

How interesting a story it is! 这是一个多么有趣的故事啊!

Oh, what a lie! 啊, 真是一个弥天大谎!

7. 用重复来表示强调。

Why! Why! The cage is empty! 怎么回事! 怎么回事! 箱子是空的!

They walked for miles and miles. 他们走了好多英里。



8. 用倒装句（也就是将要强调的句子或被强调的部分置于句首）来加强语气。

On the table were some flowers. 桌上摆着一些花。（强调地点）

Many a time have I climbed that hill. 我多次翻过那座山。

Only in this way, can we solve this problem. 只有这样，我们才能解决这个问题。

9. 用 If 从句来表示强调。

- (1) If 从句 + I don't know who / what, etc. does / is / has, etc., 主语部分也可以用 nobody does / is / has, etc. 或 everybody does / is / has, etc. 来代替（这里的 if 从句往往是正话反说，反话正说）。

e.g. If he can't do it, I don't know who can. 要是他做不了这件事，我不知道还有谁能做。（强调只有他能做）

e.g. If Jim is a coward, everybody is. 要是吉姆是个胆小鬼，那么人人都是胆小鬼。（强调吉姆不是胆小鬼）

- (2) if 从句 + it be 主句

e.g. If anyone knew the truth, it was Tom. 如果说谁了解事实的真相，那便是汤姆。

e.g. If there is one thing he loves, it is money. 如果说世界上还有他爱的东西，那便是金钱。

10. 用破折号、黑体字也可以表示强调，加强语气

It's because of **hard work** — **ten years of hard work**. 那是因为艰苦的工作——十年艰苦的工作！

He began the work in **late May**. 他在五月底开始的这项工作。（强调时间）

11. 用强调结构 “It is not until ... that ...” 表示强调（此为 “not ... until ...” 句型的强调结构，注意把否定词 not 转移到 until 前面）。

e.g. I didn't go home until rain stopped. 直到雨停了我才回家。

强调句为：It was not until rain stopped that I went home.

e.g. I didn't know the news until yesterday. 直到昨天我才知道那个消息。

强调句为：It was not until yesterday that I knew the news.

典型例题：

It is ten years \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Green returned to Canada.

A. that    B. when    C. since    D. as

答案 C，考点是连词用法。本题易误选为 A. that。其实本句不是强调句。若是强调句，去掉 It is ... that 还应是一个完整的句子。而本句去掉 It is ... that，只剩下 ten years Miss Green returned to Canada，不成句。因此本句不



是强调句。

It is / was + 时间 + since ... 其中 is <---> has been was <---> had been.

## 练习

### 1. 选择填空

- (1) My bike is missing. I can't find \_\_\_\_ anywhere.  
A. one                      B. ones                      C. it                      D. that
- (2) — Who's that?  
— \_\_\_\_ Professor Li.  
A. That's                      B. It's                      C. He's                      D. This is
- (3) \_\_\_\_ was Jane that I saw in the library this morning.  
A. It                      B. He                      C. She                      D. That
- (4) — Have you ever seen a whale alive?  
— Yes, I've seen \_\_\_\_.  
A. that                      B. it                      C. such                      D. one
- (5) The color of my coat is different from \_\_\_\_ of yours.  
A. this                      B. that                      C. it                      D. one
- (6) \_\_\_\_ will do you good to do some exercise every morning.  
A. It                      B. There                      C. Those                      D. You
- (7) We think \_\_\_\_ our duty to pay taxes to our government.  
A. that                      B. this                      C. it's                      D. it
- (8) The climate of Shanghai is better than \_\_\_\_ of Nanjing.  
A. that                      B. it                      C. which                      D. what
- (9) \_\_\_\_ four years since I joined the Army.  
A. There was                      B. There is                      C. It was                      D. It is
- (10) How long \_\_\_\_ to finish the work?  
A. you'll take                      B. you'll take it                      C. will it take you                      D. will take you

### 2. 选择适当的词填空

- (1) It was through Xiao Li \_\_\_\_ (who, whom, how, that) I got to know Xiao Wang.
- (2) It was in the rice fields \_\_\_\_ (where, that, in which, on which) we had our league meeting.
- (3) It was on October 1st \_\_\_\_ (which, when, as, that) new China was founded.
- (4) Was it because he was ill \_\_\_\_ (and, that, that's, so) he asked for leave?
- (5) Mary speaks in a low voice; \_\_\_\_ (it, that, so, she) is difficult to know what she is saying.



- (6) It was \_\_\_\_ (many years that, many years before, many years ago that, many years when) I met Mr. Green in Shanghai.
- (7) \_\_\_\_ is not everybody \_\_\_\_ can draw so well. (It, all / It, that / There, who / There, that)
- (8) So \_\_\_\_ (shallow is the lake, the lake is shallow, shallow the lake is, is the lake shallow) that no fish can live in it.
- (9) It was not until 1936 \_\_\_\_ (then, which, that, when) baseball became a regular part of Olympic Games.
- (10) \_\_\_\_ in 1943 \_\_\_\_ the harmful smog made its appearance in Los Angeles. (Only...that, It was...then, That it was...when, It was...that)

### 3. 词汇扩展

- (1) — How about John? — My uncle \_\_\_\_ a good student.  
A. believes John B. suggest John C. considers John D. knows John
- (2) — Is dinner ready? — No. Mother is \_\_\_\_ it ready now.  
A. doing B. cooking C. getting D. preparing
- (3) — What happened? — As you know, my schoolmates never \_\_\_\_ their clothes well.  
A. hanging B. hanged C. hung D. hang
- (4) What size shoes do you \_\_\_\_?  
A. wear B. dress C. put on D. have on
- (5) What he said \_\_\_\_ me and I got angry.  
A. broke B. hurt C. wounded D. damaged
- (6) The bad cold \_\_\_\_ me awake the whole night.  
A. made B. caused C. kept D. let
- (7) At the meeting, the monitor \_\_\_\_ a good suggestion.  
A. said B. showed C. made D. put
- (8) Will you \_\_\_\_ me the favor to take down the pictures?  
A. give B. do C. make D. bring
- (9) The expression on her face \_\_\_\_ that she was disappointed.  
A. told B. said C. expressed D. suggested
- (10) Many parts of the country were \_\_\_\_ by the floods in the summer of 1991.  
A. affected B. effect C. suffered D. irrigated



## IV. 技能训练——谈谈旅游

### 1. 写作——谈谈旅游

#### 范文

Last summer, my family and I went to Hawaii for a holiday! We flew across the Pacific to the tiny island from Beijing. After we booked into a hotel, we rested. Our fun started the next day and lasted for two long weeks. During our time there, we ate delicious exotic food and drank numerous fruit juices. The Hawaiians are very proud of their unique food, often “spiced up” with slices of juicy pineapple and strings of delicious cheese. There were also fantastic beaches right across the tiny atoll. The water was sparkling blue and the sand dunes radiated with inviting warmth of gold. The place was wonderful and the locals were really nice; I really enjoyed my holiday.

#### Some useful words, phrases and sentences:

As the chart above shows,... 如图所示

traveling abroad 出国旅行

the development of China's economy 中国经济发展

May Day and National Day Holiday 五一、十一长假

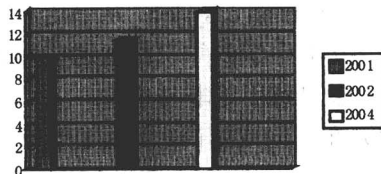
policy of opening up to the outside world 对外开放政策

It is obvious that the increase of the number of Chinese traveling abroad reflects the improvement of our living standards and the development of our economy. 很明显中国人出国旅游人数的增长反映了人们生活水平的提高和经济的发展。

在列举过程中可以使用以下套路表达使层次更加明显: (1) First, ...; Meanwhile, ...; What's more, ...; Last but not the least, ...。 (2) First of all, ...; Secondly, ...; Finally, ...。 (3) Firstly, ...; Secondly, ...; Thirdly, ...。

#### Exercises

最近几年, 越来越多的人选择了出境游。右图显示了近几年出境游人数的变化, 根据右图 (纵坐标单位为: 百万 million) 和提示写一篇报道, 字数: 100~120。





提示：1. 人民生活提高，收入增加。

2. 有充足的时间（如：五一、十一长假）。

3. 中国旅游业的发展，旅游公司提供机会，大力鼓励人们出境游。

4. 我国的对外开放政策。

注：对外开放政策 policy of opening up to the outside world, 旅游公司 travel agencies

### 1. 翻译——分译法

将英语长句化整为零，按意群将句子分开，译成汉语分句或独立句。汉语倾向于用短句。

英语长句子比较多，汉语句子相对而言比较短。在翻译时可以改变原文结构，把原文的某个成分从原来的结构中分离出来，译成一个独立成分、从句或并列分句。

（1）在主谓连接处切断分译

① A substantial minority of each party in strong opposition to the other party is sometimes the key factor in the party's policy-making. 每一个政党坚决反对另一个政党的有实力的少数派，往往是该党在决策时的关键因素。

或者：每个党派里都有相当一部分对异党持强烈反对意见的少数派，他们有时是影响党派决策的重要因素。

② His appointment to the position is still in doubt. 任命他担任这项职务一事，还有待于进一步商榷。

（2）在连接词前面切断分译

① A conflict between the generations-between youth and age seems the most stupid of all conflicts, for it is one between oneself as one is and oneself as one will be, or between oneself as one was and oneself as one is. 一代人与另一代人之间的冲突，也就是年轻人与老年人的冲突，似乎是最愚蠢的。因为这就是现在与将来的自己，或者是过去与现在的自己之间的冲突。

② It is very easy to bring some books from the bookstores and libraries, but to learn the knowledge in the books and put the knowledge into practice is by no means an easy job. 从书店和图书馆里带一些书回来是轻而易举的。然而，从书中学到知识并把这些知识运用到实践中去就不是那么简单的事情了。学以致用绝非易事。

（3）在副词或副词短语前切断分译

① But another conflict on the borders clearly would put strains on neighborly relations between the two countries. 然而，边界冲突的再次发生，显然会使





这两个国家的和睦关系处于紧张状态。

There is a physical and mental and spiritual enjoyment that comes from a consciousness of being the absolute master of one's work, in all its details, that is very satisfactory and inspiring. 如果对工作能完全自觉地掌握，那么在生理与精神上就能感到愉悦。说得更具体些，就是能够感到满足，受到鼓舞。

(4) 在关系代词或副词前切断分译

- ① After the war, his friend Kraemer got him a job as an instructor in an army training school that paid \$10,000 a year. 大战结束之后，他的朋友克莱莫介绍他到一所军事训练学校去任教，年薪一万美元。
- ② This secretary was aware that final decisions must be held open for the general manager. 这位秘书心中明白，最终的决定权握在总经理手里。

(5) 在动词前切断

- ① Then they went to the southern part of the island, but found it rocky and covered with bushes, growing so thickly that it was not easy to push one's way through. 于是他们来到这个岛的南部，却发现那里岩石遍布，灌木丛生，很难走出一条路来。
- ② Operations research is a scientific method of providing executive department with a quantitative basis for decisions regarding the operations under their control. 运筹学是一种科学方法，它为执政部门对其所掌管的各种操作决策时提供数量依据。

(6) 按意群切断分译

- ① Breakfast, lunch, dinner occur at regular hours and are of definitely limited duration: a million people perform these functions within a very narrow band of time, and only minor provisions are made for those who would have food outside this regular schedule. 三餐是定时的，间隔时间也是一定的。许多人固定在一段短时间内用餐，而在正餐时间之外想吃东西的人，可供选择的食物就很少。
- ② In the spirit of frankness which I hope will characterize our talks this week, let us recognize at the outset these points: we have at times in the past been enemies. We have great differences today. What brings us together is that we have common interests, which transcend these differences. 我希望我们在本周的会谈将是坦率的。让我们本着这种坦率的精神从一开始就承认这样几点：过去的一些时期内我们曾经是敌人，今天我们仍然有着巨大的分歧。我们之所以走到一起，是由于我们有着超越这些分歧的共同利益。