

# 大学英语进阶

## 同步课堂

主编 徐万治 贾卫章 张桂萍

主审 栾述文

石油大学出版社

# 大学英语进阶同步课堂

徐万治 贾卫章 张桂萍 主编



**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语进阶同步课堂/徐万治等主编. —东营:  
石油大学出版社, 2004. 8

ISBN 7-5636-1984-4

I. 大... II. 徐... III. 英语—高等学校—教学  
参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 082202 号

**书 名:** 大学英语进阶同步课堂

**主 编:** 徐万治 贾卫章 张桂萍

**责任编辑:** 徐 伟

**封面设计:** 荣 治

**出版者:** 石油大学出版社(山东 东营 邮编 257061)

**网 址:** <http://www.hdpu.edu.cn/> ~~www~~upress

**电子信箱:** erbians@mail.~~hdpu~~hdpu.edu.cn

**印刷者:** 石油大学印刷厂

**发 行 者:** 石油大学出版社(电话 0546-8391810)

**开 本:** 850×1168 1/32 ~~张数~~张数: 25 字数: 245 千字

**版 次:** 2004年9月第1版第1次印刷

**定 价:** 12.80 元



# 内容提要



本书是《大学英语进阶》的配套教材,其主要目的是为使用《大学英语进阶》的学生和教师提供方便。本书主要包括四个部分。第一部分 **Guided Reading** 包括所有阅读材料的长难句分析、中文译文及阅读理解练习参考答案。第二部分 **Keys to Guided Writing** 提供了写作练习的参考答案。第三部分 **Keys to Quiz** 为单元词汇、句法练习答案。第四部分 **Practical Translating Skills** 介绍了常见的实用翻译技巧和实例分析。

本书是作者经过多年教学实践,并对所使用的教学资料精心加工而成。在此,作者对在编写过程中所参阅资料的作者深表谢意,并希望广大读者和专家对本书的不足之处给予批评指正。



<b>Unit 1 Sources of Energy</b> .....	(1)
Part One Guided Reading .....	(1)
Passage A Petroleum .....	(1)
Passage B Underground Water: The Invisible and Endangered Resource .....	(7)
Passage C Coal .....	(15)
Part Two Keys to Writing Practice .....	(19)
Part Three Keys to Quiz (1) .....	(20)
Part Four Practical Translating Skills .....	(22)
<b>Unit 2 Social Science</b> .....	(25)
Part One Guided Reading .....	(25)
Passage A Making the Best of a Good Job .....	(25)
Passage B The Winner's Guide to Success .....	(33)
Passage C How to Make a Speech .....	(39)
Part Two Keys to Writing Practice .....	(44)
Part Three Keys to Quiz (2) .....	(46)
Part Four Practical Translating Skills .....	(47)
<b>Unit 3 Computers and Networks</b> .....	(50)
Part One Guided Reading .....	(50)
Passage A An Introduction of Digital Computers	







Part Two	Keys to Writing Practice	(226)
Part Three	Keys to Quiz (9)	(226)
Part Four	Practical Translating Skills	(227)
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Communications</b>	(230)
Part One	Guided Reading	(230)
Passage A	TXT in the City	(230)
Passage B	The Internet via Cable	(241)
Passage C	A Society Of Being Digital	(247)
Part Two	Keys to Writing Practice	(254)
Part Three	Keys to Quiz (10)	(255)
Part Four	Practical Translating Skills	(256)
<b>Unit 11</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	(258)
Part One	Guided Reading	(258)
Passage A	What Is a Great Book	(258)
Passage B	Harvard University	(266)
Passage C	The Role of English in the 21st Century	(271)
Part Two	Keys to Writing Practice	(276)
Part Three	Keys to Quiz (11)	(277)
Part Four	Practical Translating Skills	(278)
<b>Unit 12</b>	<b>Entertainment</b>	(281)
Part One	Guided Reading	(281)
Passage A	How Jazz Began	(281)
Passage B	Phys Ed Redux	(287)
Passage C	Montreal, a French Haven in North America	(293)
Part Two	Keys to Writing Practice	(301)
Part Three	Keys to Quiz (12)	(301)
Part Four	Practical Translating Skills	(303)





# Unit 1 Sources of Energy

Unit 1

## Part One Guided Reading



### Passage A Petroleum

#### I. Sentence Structure Analysis

1. Instead of originating in accumulating woody matter, petroleum may be the product of the accumulating fatty matter of ocean organisms such as plankton, the myriads of single-celled creatures that float in the surface layer of the ocean. (Para. 2, Line 1)

**Structure Analysis:** 主语是 petroleum, 谓语是 may be, 表语是 product。instead of 介词短语作状语, such as plankton 是 product 一词的同位语, the myriads of single-celled creatures that float in the surface layer of the ocean 是名词性短语, 作 plankton 的同位语。

**Paraphrase:** Coal is formed by the accumulating woody matter. But petroleum is formed by the accumulating fatty matter of ocean creatures. One of these may be plankton, which is single-celled creature and floats on the surface of the ocean.

**Translation:** 石油, 并不是来自于逐渐积聚的木质物质, 而可能是来自于逐渐积聚的海洋生物的脂肪物质。比如浮游生物: 大量浮游在海水表层的单细胞生物。

2. It is only necessary that the organisms settle down into the



ooze underlying shallow arms of the ocean under conditions of oxygen shortage. (Para. 3, Line 3)

**Structure Analysis:** 该句的框架为: it is + a. + that 从句

**Paraphrase:** The organisms settle down into the ooze that underlies shallow arms of the ocean when short of oxygen.

**Translation:** 生物有机体只需在缺氧的条件下沉积到海湾浅水处的淤泥里。

3. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, however, engines were developed which were powered by the explosions of mixtures of air and inflammable vapors within the cylinders. (Para. 9, Line 1)

**Structure Analysis:** Toward the end of the nineteenth century 介词短语作时间状语, 句子的主干为 engines are developed, which 引出的定语从句修饰先行词 engines。

**Paraphrase:** Near the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, people invented new kinds of engines. In these kinds of engines air and inflammable vapors mixed and exploded to produce power.

**Translation:** 然而, 到 19 世纪末人们研制出了内燃机。内燃机是通过在汽缸里将空气与可燃气体混合, 产生爆炸来提供动力的。

4. Such "internal combustion engines" are more compact than earlier steam engines and can be made to start at a moment's notice, whereas steam engines require a waiting period while the water reserve warms to the boiling point. (Para. 10, Line 1)

**Structure Analysis:** 该句是由 whereas 连接的并列句; 在前一个分句中又有 and 连接的并列成分, 后一个分句中包含 while 引导的时间状语从句。

**Paraphrase:** The engines were called "internal combustion en-



gines". They are smaller than steam engines and can be started in very short time. But steam engines require a longer time to be started because the water reserve must be warmed to the boiling point.

**Translation:**这种“内燃机”与蒸汽机相比,机身小巧,可以瞬间启动;而蒸汽机需要一定时间,等待储水加热到沸点。

5. There is another complication in the fact that petroleum is not nearly so evenly distributed as coal is. (Para. 15, Line 1)

**Structure Analysis:**该句的主句是 There is another complication in the fact, that 引导的是同位语从句,补充说明 fact。

**Paraphrase:** In fact, the distribution of petroleum is not as even as that of coal. So it makes the fact more complex.

**Translation:**还有另一种复杂情况,即石油的分布不如煤的分布均匀。

6. Kuwait, for instance, which is a small nation at the head of the Persian Gulf, with an area only three-fourths that of Massachusetts and a population of about half a million, possesses about one-fifth of all the known petroleum reserves in the world. (Para. 16, Line 2)

**Structure Analysis:**主语为 Kuwait, 谓语 possesses, 宾语 about one-fifth of all the known petroleum reserves in the world。for instance 为插入语, 举例说明。which is a small nation at the head of the Persian Gulf, with an area only three-fourths that of Massachusetts and a population of about half a million 是一个由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句, 修饰先行词 Kuwait。

**Paraphrase:** For example, Kuwait is a small nation at the head of Persian Gulf. It has an area only three-fourths that of Massachusetts and its population is only about half a million, but it has about one-fifth of all the known petroleum reserves in the world.



**Translation:** 例如, 位于波斯湾岬角处的科威特, 面积只有麻省  $3/4$  那么大, 人口只有大约 50 万, 却拥有世界已知石油储量的  $1/5$ 。

## ● II. Translation

### 石 油

1. 油, 和煤一样, 存在于沉积岩中, 而且可能由死去很长时间的生物有机体形成。含有石油的岩石几乎都来源于海洋, 所以形成石油的有机物一定是海洋生物, 而不是树木。

2. 石油, 并不是来自于逐渐积聚的木质物质, 而可能是来自于逐渐积聚的海洋生物的脂肪物质。比如浮游生物: 大量浮游在海水表层的单细胞生物。

3. 有机物的脂肪物质主要由碳氢原子组成, 因此并不需要太多的化学变化就可以形成石油。生物有机体只需在缺氧的条件下沉积到海湾浅水处的淤泥里。其脂肪不是分解腐烂, 而是逐渐积聚, 并在深层的淤泥里圈闭起来, 进而经过细微的原子重组, 最终形成石油。

4. 油比水轻, 呈液态, 会经由上方覆盖的孔隙性岩石向上渗透, 在地球上有些地区到达表层, 古人将这些表层石油称为 pitch, bitumen 或者 asphalt。在古代和中世纪, 这些石油油苗常被看作药品而不是燃料。

5. 当然, 表层的油苗数量很少。而石油油藏上方有时覆盖的是非孔隙性岩石。石油向上渗透抵达该岩石, 然后在岩石下方逐渐积聚形成油层。若在上方的岩石上钻个孔, 石油就可以通过该孔向上迁移。有时压力过大, 石油会向高空喷出。1859 年在宾夕法尼亚州, 由埃德温得雷克成功打出第一口井。

6. 如果可以发现一个合适的地点(勘探人员已经识别出地下可能圈闭有石油的地层结构), 那么就很容易抽取这一液体燃料,



这要比派人到地下把大块的固体煤炭砍成小块要容易得多。而且一旦获得石油,可以通过地上管道运输,而不必像煤一样,由运货车经过繁重的装卸任务来运输。

7. 石油便于抽取,易于运输,促进了石油的应用。石油可以蒸馏成不同的馏分,每种馏分均由特定大小的分子组成,分子越小,该馏分就越容易蒸发。

8. 到19世纪下半叶,最重要的石油馏分是由中等大小的分子构成的煤油,它不易蒸发,被用于照明。

9. 然而,到19世纪末人们研制出了内燃机。内燃机是通过在汽缸里将空气与可燃气体混合,产生爆炸来提供动力的。最便利的可燃气体是汽油——石油的又一馏分,由小分子构成,容易蒸发。

10. 这种“内燃机”与蒸汽机相比,机身小巧,可以瞬间启动;而蒸汽机需要一定时间,等待储水加热到沸点。

11. 随着各种带有内燃机的汽车、卡车、公共汽车、飞机等交通工具的使用,对于石油的需求激增。房屋不再用煤,而用燃烧燃料供热;轮船开始使用石油;电力也由燃油提供的能量来供给。

12. 在1900年,来自石油的能量只是煤的4%,二战后,由石油的各种不同馏分提供的能量已经超过煤所供给的能量,而现在石油成为推动世界科技发展的主要燃料。

13. 石油相对于煤的便利却被另一个事实所抵消:地球上石油的数量比煤少得多。(这不足为奇,因为地球上形成石油的脂肪物质,要比形成煤的木质物质少得多。)

14. 一般认为,地球上石油的总量为14万亿加仑。这在重量上,只是地球上煤总数的1/3,目前,石油正被迅速消耗。按照现在的使用速度,世界石油总储量仅可以持续30年。

15. 还有另一种复杂情况,即石油的分布不如煤的分布均匀。世界上的主要能源消耗国有足够的煤,却严重缺乏石油。美国有



世界石油总储量的 10%，数十年来一直是主要石油生产国。现在亦是如此，但是美国大量消耗石油产品，使之成为石油进口国，对于这一重要资源不得不日益依赖其他国家。而(前)苏联，石油储量和美国相近，但消耗的少，因而可以成为石油出口国。

16. 地球上已知的石油储备约有  $\frac{3}{5}$  集中在阿拉伯国家。例如，位于波斯湾岬角处的科威特，面积只有麻省  $\frac{3}{4}$  那么大，人口只有大约 50 万，却拥有世界已知石油储量的  $\frac{1}{5}$ 。

17. 由石油而引发的政治问题已经变得至关重要。

### ● III. Keys to the Exercises

#### Ex. 1

1. First, long-dead living organisms settle down into the ooze underlying shallow arms of the ocean under conditions of oxygen shortage. Then, the fat accumulates, is trapped under further layers of ooze, undergoes minor rearrangements of atoms, and finally is petroleum.
2. Petroleum is found in sedimentary rocks, and in some regions on Earth it reaches the surface and the ancients spoke of pitch, bitumen, or asphalt, but the surface seepages are in very minor quantities.
3. It's convenient to obtain and transport petroleum.
4. The reason is that, toward the end of the nineteenth century, internal combustion engines were developed which were powered by "gasoline", a petroleum fraction. As automobiles, trucks, buses, and aircraft of all sorts came into use, each with internal combustion engines, the demand for petroleum zoomed upward. Meanwhile, houses began to be heated by burning fuel oil rather than coal. In addition, ships began to use oil; electricity began to be



formed from the energy of burning oil.

- The disadvantages are that petroleum exists on Earth in far smaller quantities than coal does and that petroleum is not nearly so evenly distributed as coal is.
- It will create crucial political problems.

Ex. 2 (略)



Passage B Underground Water: The Invisible and Endangered Resource

❁ I. Sentence Structure Analysis

1. Of the investments that are actually made, a substantial amount will be devoted to extracting and piping groundwater, primarily for agricultural use and secondarily for industry and household consumption. (Para. 4, Line 3)

**Structure:** 主语是 a substantial amount; 谓语是 will be devoted to; extracting and piping groundwater 动名词短语作介词 to 的宾语。最后部分为由介词 for 引出的名词性并列短语作目的状语。

**Paraphrase:** Of the investments a great amount will be used to extract and pipe ground water. The water will be firstly used for agriculture and secondarily for industry and household.

**Translation:** 在实际的投资中, 一大部分将用于开采和抽取地下水, 首先满足农业用水需求, 其次满足工业和生活用水。

2. Alongside the problems of public groundwater sources is the increased consumption of privately bottled water, most of which is designated as spring water, i. e. groundwater. (Para. 6, Line 1)

**Structure Analysis:** 该句为倒装句, 主句的正常语序为 the in-



Unit 1  
creased consumption of privately bottled water is alongside the problems of public groundwater sources. 之后是由 most + of + which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰先行词 bottled water, 遵循定语从句一般靠近先行词的原则, 主句出现了倒装。

**Paraphrase:** Besides the problems of public groundwater sources, another problem is more use of bottled water by individuals. Most of the bottled water is named as spring water, that is groundwater.

**Translation:** 与公共地下水资源的问题同时出现的是瓶装水消费的增加, 瓶装水大多为矿泉水即地下水。

3. Political leaders and analysts are talking more frequently about the possibility that increasing demand for precious groundwater will lead to cross-border conflicts, even wars. (Para. 7, Line 1)

**Structure Analysis:** 主语是 political leaders and analysts; 谓语部分为 are talking more frequently about; 宾语是 the possibility; that 引导的同位语从句补充说明 possibility。

**Paraphrase:** Now political leaders and analysts often predict the problems about groundwater. As the demand is increasing, it might cause conflicts or even wars between nations.

**Translation:** 政治领导人和分析家常常谈到, 对珍贵的地下水的需求日益增长, 将会导致边境冲突, 甚至战争。

4. It is not easy to resolve disputes over sovereign groundwater rights, since many aquifers and underground streams cross national borders; and a well drilled vertically within the boundaries of one country may very well be "siphoning" water from the same aquifer, also tapped by a neighbouring nation. (Para. 7, Line 2)

**Structure Analysis:** 该句是由 and 连接的并列句。前一个分句包含由 since 引导的时间状语从句; 后一个分句的主干是: a well





may very well be “siphoning” water from the same aquifer; drilled vertically within the boundaries of one country 是过去分词作定语修饰名词 well; also tapped by a neighbouring nation 也是过去分词短语作定语修饰 aquifer。

**Paraphrase:** Many aquifers and underground streams cross national borders, so it is not easy to solve the disputes over groundwater rights. Even if a well is drilled within the boundaries of one country, the aquifer might cross borders so the water is also used by a neighbouring country.

**Translation:** 由于许多含水层和地下水支流跨越国家的边界, 难以解决地下水主权的纷争; 在一国领域内纵向打井, 很可能会是在抽取邻国的同一含水层, 而倾斜或横向打井将使该问题更加复杂化。

5. This third threat is known as waterlogging, and often occurs in farmlands where water has been brought in for irrigation, underneath cities that have imported large volumes of water or where there are leaking sewage systems, and in rural areas that have been deforested or stripped of vegetation. (Para. 13, Line 1)

**Structure Analysis:** 该句的基本框架是一个简单句。主语是 the third threat; 并列谓语结构是 is known as waterlogging 和 often occurs in farmlands where water has been brought in for irrigation, underneath cities that have imported large volumes of water or where there are leaking sewage systems, and in rural areas that have been deforested or stripped of vegetation。在后一并列谓语构成中核心动词是 occurs, 而 in farmlands, underneath cities, in rural areas 三者并列构成地点状语。在每一个地点状语中均包含一个定语从句修饰限定地点状语。

**Paraphrase:** The third threat is waterlogging. It often happens