

总主编 史冰岩

总主审 乔梦铎

《全新版大学英语综合教程》

解析

(第三册)

主编 赵龙武 王洋

哈尔滨工业大学出版社



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内 容 提 要

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《全新版大学英语综合教程》(第三册)配套辅导用书。本书内容分八个单元,每个单元从词汇、课文及练习等各个层面都做了详细的讲解和适当的扩展。同时,本书还注重交际能力的培养,突出文化信息的输入,融教学与测试为一体,不但便于教师教学授课,而且有利于学生的自主学习。

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前 言

《〈全新版大学英语综合教程〉解析》(3~4册)是上海外语教育出版社出版的《全新版大学英语综合教程》配套教学及自主学习用书。本套辅导教材是遵循英语学习的规律和特点,依据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中全新的教学理念,结合教师 and 学生的实际需求而精心设计编著的。

本书具有以下几个特点:

a. 注重交际能力的培养。口语训练中的谚语既与课文主题相关,还是一些琅琅上口的佳句;每日英语以短小精悍的对话形式,展现一些原汁原味、贴近生活的日常用语,既便于记忆,又便于实际应用。

b. 突出文化信息的输入。以“文化事例”(Case Study)分析的形式,突出课堂上的文化教学,让学生了解和掌握中西方文化的差异及社交礼仪。

c. 加强生词词义的扩展。由于新的教学要求所提供的词汇表中没有标出生词的词义和词性,因此,为使学生对生词有一个较全面的了解,本书就词汇部分做了详细的讲解。通过同根词,同义词,反义词和派生词等方式扩大学生的词汇量,并通过丰富而详实的例句加深学生的记忆。尤其对四、六级词汇做了详解。

d. 便利教学的课文注释。就课文部分进行了全方位的注释,如文化背景、语言结构、长句、难句等从知识、结构和语义方面做出准确而详细的解释与说明,用句型结构的形式将一些经典句型提炼出来,并给出全句的译文。

e. 学生自主学习的好助手。本书就所有内容做出准确而全面的解释与说明,这就为学生们的自主学习提供了便利及可靠的保障,

使学生的学习摆脱了时间和空间的制约,使自主学习成为可能。

f. 将教学与测试融为一体。通过系统地学习和掌握本书当中所讲解的词汇与课文,可为各类考试打下一个坚实的基础。为提高学生的应试能力,课后练习中增添了大学英语四、六级考试的新题型——翻译、听写和改错。

《全新版大学英语综合教程》解析便于教师教学授课和学生自主学习使用。

由于时间仓促,难免有一些错误和问题,欢迎批评指正。

编 者

2006年2月

目 录

Unit 1 Changes in the Way We Live	(1)
Text A Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life	(1)
Oral Work	(1)
Pre-reading	(2)
While-reading	(14)
After-reading	(18)
参考译文	(27)
Text B American Family Life: The Changing Picture	(30)
Main Idea of Text B	(30)
Divisions of Text B	(30)
Notes to Text B	(30)
Exercises of Text B	(34)
参考译文	(36)
Unit 2 Civil-Rights Heroes	(39)
Text A The Freedom Givers	(39)
Oral Work	(39)
Pre-reading	(40)
While-reading	(59)
After-reading	(66)
参考译文	(76)
Text B The Dream, the Stars and Dr. King	(78)
Main Idea of Text B	(78)
Divisions of Text B	(78)
Notes to Text B	(78)

Exercises of Text B	(86)
参考译文	(88)
Unit 3 Security	(90)
Text A The Land of the Lock	(90)
Oral Work	(90)
Pre-reading	(91)
While-reading	(107)
After-reading	(112)
参考译文	(123)
Text B Why I Bought a Gun	(124)
Main Idea of Text B	(124)
Divisions of Text B	(124)
Notes to Text B	(125)
Exercises of Text B	(129)
参考译文	(131)
Unit 4 Extraterrestrials	(134)
Text A The Watery Place	(134)
Oral Work	(134)
Pre-reading	(135)
While-reading	(152)
After-reading	(158)
参考译文	(167)
Text B Is There Life on Planets Circling Other Stars?	(170)
Main Idea of Text B	(170)
Divisions of Text B	(170)
Notes to Text B	(170)
Exercises of Text B	(175)
参考译文	(177)

Unit 5 How to Celebrate Holidays	(180)
Text A Writing Three Thank-You Letters	(180)
Oral Work	(180)
Pre-reading	(181)
While-reading	(195)
After-reading	(198)
参考译文	(208)
Text B Where Is Home?	(210)
Main Idea of Text B	(210)
Divisions of Text B	(210)
Notes to Text B	(210)
Exercises of Text B	(215)
参考译文	(217)
Unit 6 The Human Touch	(219)
Text A The Last Leaf	(219)
Oral Work	(219)
Pre-reading	(220)
While-reading	(237)
After-reading	(243)
参考译文	(252)
Text B Thank You, Ma'm	(254)
Main Idea of Text B	(254)
Divisions of Text B	(255)
Notes to Text B	(255)
Exercises of Text B	(260)
参考译文	(261)
Unit 7 Making a Living	(264)
Text A Life of a Salesman	(264)
Oral Work	(264)
Pre-reading	(265)

While-reading	(284)
After-reading	(289)
参考译文	(299)
Text B Bricklayer's Boy	(302)
Main Idea of Text B	(302)
Divisions of Text B	(302)
Notes to Text B	(303)
Exercises of Text B	(306)
参考译文	(308)
Unit 8 Cloning	(312)
Text A A Clone Is Born	(312)
Oral Work	(312)
Pre-reading	(313)
While-reading	(325)
After-reading	(331)
参考译文	(339)
Text B Second Thoughts on Cloning	(342)
Main Idea of Text B	(342)
Divisions of Text B	(342)
Notes to Text B	(342)
Exercises of Text B	(347)
参考译文	(348)
Reference	(351)

Unit 1 Changes in the Way We Live

Text A Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life

Oral Work

★ Proverb

Life is not all roses. 人生并不都是康庄大道。

Life is not all beer and skittles. 人生并不全是吃喝玩乐。

Life is half spent before we know what it is. 人过半生,方知天命。

★ Everyday English

— Go without saying. 可想而知。

A: She's the prettiest girl in the class.

B: That goes without saying.

— So that's how it is! 原来如此!

A: No, you are doing it wrong. This is how you do it.

B: So that's how it is!

— Just wait and see. 只好等着看喽。

A: I wonder what I got on my test.

B: You can't do anything but just wait and see.

★ Case Study

A Not-so-sociable Drink

Martin was sent by an American company to work in a special economic development zone(经济特区) in China for a year. He became very friendly with a few Chinese colleagues. Soon, he started to go out with them. He noticed that Chinese like to have something, such as peanuts, when they have beer, instead of just drinking beer without anything to eat as many North Americans do.

One day he was invited to a dinner party to celebrate a colleague's birthday. They ordered alcoholic beverages(酒精饮料) and toasted(敬酒) the guest of honour frequently. Soon Martin realized that the plan was to get their friend drunk. Each colleague would offer a toast, concluding with a cheery "gan bei!" and tried to get Martin to join in, even though he was unwilling to do it. Martin did not think it a good idea, and tried to talk them out of the game. However, he was accused of not being a good friend

for not co-operating.

Martin remained an outsider during the rest of the dinner. He was getting increasingly worried as he watched the poor guest become increasingly inebriated(酒醉的).

Chinese Perspective

Drinking is not as common in China as in the West. When people have beer without a meal in China, the purpose is to socialize, not to get drunk. Therefore, they often have something to go with the beer. However, when the Chinese do drink at a party or during a festive meal, they are likely to order high proof spirits to add a sense of abandonment or gaiety(欢乐) to the celebration. The group will not feel happy until at least one person gets drunk, and several people will work together to make this happen, selecting one person in the group as the target. This may sound cruel to a Westerner, but such a scheme is usually not out of ill intention but for fun.

Such a tradition may arise from the fact that Chinese are normally quite reserved. Their inhibition is released only when they drink, so they tend to drink to excess. The phrase people often use when they drink is that they want to "have good fun". Unfortunately, this can lead to an unhealthy pattern of excessive drinking.

North American Perspective

While not all North Americans drink, and while there is much variation in the amount they drink, alcoholic beverages are a common part of life. Many people will have wine or beer with a meal or perhaps a couple of cocktails at home after work. Over time, the amount of alcohol consumed has been declining in North America, and tastes generally have shifted away from spirits to beer and wine.

There is growing concern about the abuse of alcohol and especially about drinking and driving. While a generation ago, drunkenness was usually seen as something funny, attitudes have changed dramatically. Instead of being seen as someone comical(好笑的), a drunk is now more likely to be viewed as a person with a problem, especially if he/she is drunk frequently. This does not mean that people, especially young people, don't get drunk. They do, but few see this as funny.

More seriously, allowing someone to become drunk at a restaurant or private party makes the restaurant or the host legally responsible for any accidents the drunk might cause. So, if anyone left the party that Martin attended and was injured or caused an accident, the organizers of the party would be liable(有责任的) for damages.

Pre-reading

★ Background of Life in the Countryside

In America many people have romantic idea of life in the countryside. They associate the countryside with peace and relaxation. They spend their

free time walking or cycling there, or go to the country for a picnic or a pub lunch. They even dream of living in the countryside, where they believe they would have a better and healthier lifestyle. However, life may be difficult for people who live in the country. Services like hospitals and schools may be further away, and going shopping can mean driving long distances. In spite of the disadvantages, many people who live in the country say that they like the safe, clean, attractive environment.

★ Warm-up Questions

— What's your dream life like?

(Hints: *writing as a freelance, living on a farm, enjoying a self-reliant sort of life, living in a metropolis, working as a white collar, pursuing their own dreams by this way of life, etc.*)

— What do you think are possible ways to improve the quality of our lives?

(Hints: *get round to putting one's dream into practice, a tolerance for solitude and a lot of energy, try to learn more, manage to find as much as possible pleasure in one's work and life, try one's best to realize one's dream, realize one's dream by hard work, education or talent, etc.*)

★ Word Study

get by to have enough money for one's needs or way of life; to be good enough but not very good 过活;尚可,过得去

【例句】 How does she get by on such a small salary?
她靠这点微薄的工资怎么过活?

Your work will get by, but try to improve it.
你的工作还过得去,不过要设法改进。

【扩展】

get about 可以走动

get across 被理解;使人了解

get after 催促或责骂

get around 避开,逃避

get at 到达;发现,明白

get away with 逃避惩罚

get along 相处融洽;过活,生活

get by 通过,越过;勉强通过

get down 下降

get in 进入;到达

get into 卷入

get off 起程,动身;离开

get out 离开,逃走;泄露;出版

get over 胜过;超越;痊愈

get through 到达终点;结束或完成;使自己被理解

get to 开始;影响

get together 集会;达成协议

get up 起床或起立

get on 相处融洽

make it to be successful; to succeed in reaching a place in time 达到预定目标; 及时抵达

【例 句】 He never really made it as an actor.

他从来就不是一个成功的演员。

The flight leaves in twenty minutes—we'll never make it.
再过 20 分钟飞机就起飞了, 咱们无论如何也赶不上了。

【扩 展】 make for 移向; 走向

make of 懂得; 了解

make off 匆匆逃走

make up 化妆

make up for 补偿

haul v. ① to pull or drag forcibly 用力拖, 用力拉

【例 句】 They hauled the boat up onto the shore.

他们用力把船拖上岸。

The protesters were hauled off to jail.

抗议者被拉走投入监狱。

② to transport, as with a truck or cart 搬运, 拖运(如用卡车或马车)

【例 句】 Before it could be hauled to the city, a site had to be found for it and a pedestal had to be built. 在雕像可以运往这个城市之前, 必须给它选个场地, 还要建造一个雕像底座。

Trucks, trains and ships are usually used to haul freight.

卡车、火车和轮船通常可用于拖运货物。

【同义词】 transport; carry

overdue adj. ① coming or arriving after the scheduled or expected time 迟到的, 晚点的

【例 句】 Your funny story was too overdue. I used to hear about it when I was just a middle school student. 你讲的这个趣味故事来得太迟了。当我还是个中学生时, 我经常听到它。

They are half an hour overdue. I wish they would come.

他们已经迟了半小时了, 我希望他们会来。

② being unpaid when due 过期的, 到期未付的

【例 句】 These gas bills are overdue. 这些煤气账单已逾期未付。

The rent is now overdue. 现在房租已属拖欠。

【同根词】 due adj. 应得的, 应付的, 正当的, 预期的, (车、船预定) 应到的

supplement v. to add to 增补或补充

【搭 配】 supplement sth. by/with sth.

【例 句】 She supplements her regular income by doing a bit of teaching in the evenings. 她晚上教点课以补充正常收入。

The lady supplements her diet with vitamin tablets.

这位女士服用维生素片以补充规定食谱中的营养。

n. ① 增补, 补充

【搭 配】 supplement to

【例 句】 Industrial sponsorship is a supplement to government funding. 工业界的赞助是对政府拨款的补充。
They will sometimes eat fish as supplement to their monotonous diet.

他们有时吃鱼作为单调饮食的补充。

②(书籍的)补遗, (报纸、杂志的)增刊

【例 句】 The *Oxford English Dictionary* has a new supplement.

这本《牛津英语辞典》有新的补编。

Do you read the Sunday color supplements?

你看星期天的彩色增刊吗?

【派生词】 supplementary *adj.* 增补的, 补充的

spray *v.* to disperse (a liquid) in a mass or jet of droplets 喷洒

【搭 配】 spray sth. (on/onto/over sb./sth.) 喷洒

spray sb./sth. (with sth.) 喷洒

【例 句】 The seed was sprayed over the ground in huge quantities by aeroplanes. 飞机把这些草籽大量地撒在地面上。

Spray the conditioner onto your wet hair.

往你的湿发上喷些护发素。

The crops are regularly sprayed with pesticide.

庄稼定期喷洒杀虫剂。

n. 喷雾, 喷射剂

【例 句】 Did you bring along some insect spray? 你带杀虫喷射剂了吗?

Perfume spray scented the air.

香味喷雾使空气中充满了芳香。

pursue *v.* ① to chase 追赶

【例 句】 The police pursued the stolen vehicle along the highway.

警察在公路上追赶被盗的车辆。

The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner.

警方正在追捕一个在逃的犯人。

【同义词】 chase

② to carry further; to be engaged in (a vocation or hobby, for example) 继续; 从事

【例 句】 After graduation Martin chose to pursue the same career as his father as a politician. 毕业后, 马丁选择从事与父亲相同的事业, 即作一名政治家。

Mary decided to pursue her studies after obtaining her first degree. 玛丽决定获得学士学位之后继续深造。

③ to strive to gain or accomplish 努力去获得(或完成), 追求

【例 句】 He devoted all his lifetime to pursuing lofty political goals. 他投入一生的时间追求崇高的政治目标。

Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition. 应该鼓励年轻人去追求长远、现实的目标, 而不要让他们贪图眼前的声望和名誉。

【同根词】
【搭配】
【例句】

pursuit *n.* 追赶, 追捕, 追击; 追求, 寻求
in pursuit of

The police car raced through the streets in pursuit of another car. 警车正在街上疾驰, 追赶着另一辆汽车。

household *n.* a domestic unit consisting of the members of a family who live together along with non-relatives such as servants 家庭

【例句】 The whole household now were up early. 全家人都起得很早。
Most households now own at least one car in the United States of America.

在美国大多数家庭现在至少拥有一辆汽车。

【同义词】 family; home

adj. ① of, relating to, or used in a household 家庭的, 与家庭有关的

【例句】 The household expenses were much higher with the baby's coming, so he had to take a part-time job. 孩子出生后, 家里开支大大增加, 他只得找了份兼职工作。

UK household spending gap increases according to government figures published yesterday.

昨天公布的政府数据表明, 英国的家庭开销差距加大了。
domestic

② commonly known; familiar 家喻户晓的, 熟悉的

【例句】 The product was so successful that its name became a household word.

此种产品是如此成功, 以至于其名称已家喻户晓。

Puerto Rico native Ricky Martin now is a household name in America. 身为波多黎哥人的里基·马丁在美国已成为家喻户晓的人物。

stack *v.* to form or make into a neat pile 堆放

【搭配】 be stacked with 堆满

【例句】 They are specially packaged so that they stack easily.
它们经特别包装, 以便于堆放。

The floor was stacked high with piles of books.

地板上高高地堆放着书籍。

n. an orderly pile of things one above another 一堆

【搭配】 a stack of 一堆

【例句】 There is a stack of unopened mail waiting for you at the house.
家里有一大堆信等你拆呢。

There is a whole stack of bill waiting to be paid.

有一大堆待付的账单。

【同义词】 pile; heap

overflow *v.* to flow or run over the top or banks 泛滥, 溢出

【例句】 The lake overflowed till all the villages in the neighborhood were awash.

湖水泛滥, 使得周围的所有村庄都被水淹没。

The bath is overflowing; who left the water running?

浴缸里的水溢出来了;是谁没关水龙头?

n. 溢出,漫出,泛滥

【例 句】 Stop the overflow from the cistern. 止住水箱溢水。

The overflow of the river is so frequent that people nearby have to leave their houses.

那条河频繁泛滥,以至于附近居民不得不离开家园。

swamp v. ① to drench in or cover with or as if with water 淹没,覆没

【例 句】 A big wave swamped the boat. 一个巨浪淹没了那艘小舟。

The sink overflowed and swamped the kitchen.

洗涤槽的水溢出来了,厨房里到处都是水。

② to inundate or burden; overwhelm 使应接不暇;使疲于应付

【搭 配】 be swamped with 忙得应接不暇;疲于应付

【例 句】 We were swamped with phone calls after our advertisement in the paper. 我们的广告在报纸上登出之后,打来的电话就应接不暇了。

The department was swamped with job applications.

面对纷至沓来的求职申请,这个部门疲于应付。

【同义词】 overwhelm

get through 通过,度过

【例 句】 She got all her students through French A level.

在她的帮助下,所有学生的法语高级考试都通过了。

Do you think the Bill will get through Parliament?

你认为那个议案议会会通过吗?

at that point at that very moment, right then 就在那时

【例 句】 At that point, a soldier opened fire on the car.

就在那时,一个士兵向汽车开火了。

I was completely lost at that point. 那时,我完全迷路了。

【扩 展】 to the point 切题的

beside the point 和手头的事无关的

in point 有关系的,相关的

in point of 就...而言;关于...

bless v. ① to confer well-being or prosperity on 求上帝降福,保佑,祝福

【例 句】 God bless you! 愿上帝保佑你!

They brought the children to Jesus and he blessed them.

他们把孩子带到耶稣跟前,耶稣祝福了他们。

② to honor as holy 赞美神明;颂扬

【例 句】 We bless your holy name, O lord! 主啊,我们颂扬您的圣名!

You are certainly blessed with a glib tongue. 你倒真会说话。

【搭 配】 be blessed with sth./sb. 在...方面有福气;幸运地享有

【例 句】 He is blessed with good health. 他享有良好健康的幸福。

【同义词】 glorify; praise

【派生词】 blessing *n.* 祝福

blessed *adj.* 受祝福的

blessedly *adv.* 幸福地,神圣地

on balance after considering all the information 总的说来

【例 句】 Their suggestion has, on balance, proved practicable.
总的说来,他们的建议已被证明是可行的。

On balance, the company has had a successful year.
总的说来,公司这一年是成功的。

【扩 展】 in the balance(命运)未定,在危急中;不确定
off balance 不稳
out of balance 失去平衡

illustrate *v.* ① to provide with visual features 加插图

【搭 配】 be illustrated with...
illustrate... with...

【例 句】 The book was illustrated with color photographs.
这本书配上了彩色照片。

The editor has illustrated the book with black-and-white photographs. 编辑给书配上了黑白照片。

② to clarify by use of examples, etc. 举例,(用图画等)说明

【例 句】 The speaker said he would endeavor to illustrate.
演讲人说他将设法举例说明。

His story illustrates her true generosity very clearly.
他所说的事很清楚地说明了她确实慷慨大方。

【派生词】 **illustrator** *n.* 说明者;插图画家

illustration *n.* 说明,例证,例子,图表,插图,图解

illustrative *adj.* 说明性的,例证性的

digest *v.* ① to convert (food) into simpler chemical compounds that can be absorbed and assimilated by the body 消化

【例 句】 Some foods digest more easily than others.
有些食物较其他食物容易消化。

You should allow a little time after a meal for the food to digest. 饭后你应该留点时间让食物消化。

② to absorb or assimilate mentally 领会

【例 句】 He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.
他停了一会,等她慢慢领会这一信息。

It took me some time to digest what I had heard.
我花了一些时间才把听到的东西弄明白。

【派生词】 **digestion** *n.* 消化,领悟

digestible *adj.* 易消化的,可消化的

digestive *adj.* 消化的;有助消化的

boundary *n.* ① the dividing line, esp. between two areas of land 边界
线;边界

【例 句】 A stone wall marked the boundary between the two farms.
石墙是两个农场的分界线。

The river is the boundary between the two countries.
这条河是两国的界河。

【同义词】 border