

COLLEGE ENGLISH

上海外语教育出版社大学英语教材配套辅导丛书

上海外国语大学

梁晓春 主审

课文辅导大全



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大学英语

综合教程

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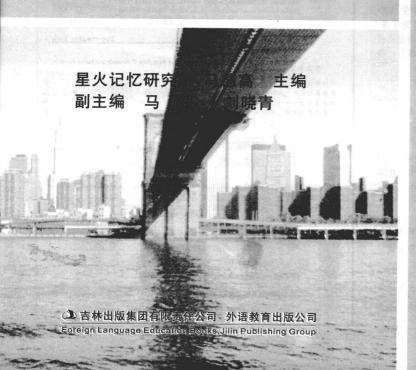
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当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给大学英语教学与考试提出了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好地理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求、渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本课文辅导大全系列就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的 时刻应运而生的。本系列丛书由上海外国语大学的众多知名教师联合 编写而成。全套图书紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考 试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力, 相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语综合教程(3)》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◆ 文化背景阅读指导

此部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)进行援引介绍,帮助学生更好地理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

◆ 重要知识点一网打尽

此部分用网络图对重要知识点进行梳理,帮助学生对课文重点进行整体了解,提高学习效率。

◆ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。



△ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录单元内的核心词汇,每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出, 且配有精美图片及四、六级真题例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。相信星火式记忆法的完美渗透,能够帮助学生迅速扩大词汇量,适 应四、六级考试的需要。

○ 长难例句框架剖析

此部分对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

△ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。为 方便读者快速查询课后习题答案,我们特制作了课本练习答案速查表, 方便使用。书后附有**听说教程答案及录音原文**,便于查询。

△ 同步测试综合演练

每个单元后的综合练习题大演练适应最新四、六级题型改革,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试的命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书 所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请 广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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文化背景阅读

Buying Insurance(买保险)

People face many choices when buying insurance policies. They commonly choose an insurance provider based on several criteria. Some of the most important of these include: 1) the financial stability of the insurance company, 2) the price of policies, and 3) details of coverage and service.



Only a financially sound company can fulfill its promise to pay in all circumstances. Companies with proven records of stability can provide insurance security. Choice of a provider based solely on price, on the other hand, may result in poor service and coverage, even if the provider advertises comprehensive coverage and high quality service.

Policy prices vary significantly among companies, but competition usually forces most companies' prices into a narrow range. The greater cost of some policies may pay off in the long run through better protection. Thus, a detailed examination of coverage in policies provided by different, well-regarded companies can help consumers make the best choice based on the risks they face, their needs, and their finances.

People seeking to buy insurance often use the services of an insurance agent or broker to assist in their purchase. Most insurance falls into four main categories, according to what it covers: 1) property and casualty, 2) life, 3) health and disability, and 4) old-age and unemployment. Insurers commonly refer to insurance purchased by individuals as personal lines coverage and to insurance purchased by businesses as commercial coverage.

买保险的时候,人们会面临很多问题,并通常会根据以下几个标准来选择保险公司,包括:保险公司的财政情况、价格、保险项目的细节等。只有财政状况良好的公司才能履行它承保的诺言,只追求价格的话,可能导致保险公司服务的不完善,从而会有损失。投保的价格因保险公司的不同,也会不同,但是公司间的竞争通常会迫使价格更有利于投保者。保险一般分为:财产保险、人身伤亡保险、医疗保险和意外保险等。



文章精读

Part I

Pre-reading Task

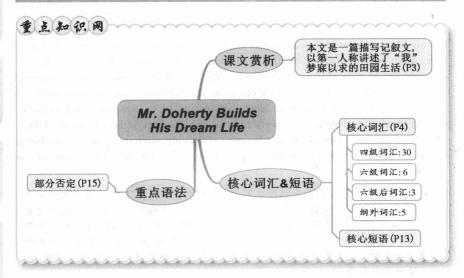
1. 词汇学习

recharge [ri:'tʃɑ:dʒ] v. 再充电 decent ['di:snt] a. 还不错的,合宜的 battery ['bætəri] n. 电池 smog [smɔg] n. 烟雾

- 2. 练习答案
 - (1) The song is about taking a break from city life, escaping from the crowd.
 - (2) Whenever he needs a bit of room to move, when life becomes too fast, he feels the need to get out in the country.
 - (3) Getting out in the country can provide a welcome break, letting us recharge our batteries. And we can find a place to stand alone and take back something worth remembering. The countryside also promises escape from the pollution of the city, somewhere to get some decent air to breathe. The countryside also offers somewhere the sun is not hidden by smog, making it seem no more than a bright spot in the nighttime.
 - (4) Yes, it is. The singer needs a break because the pace of life has quickened, the environment has been changed, and the old life style is gone.

Part II

Text A



Hope springs eternal in the human breast.



写作风格赏析

本文以第一人称讲述了"我"梦寐以求的田园生活,是一篇描写记叙文。文章主要描述了田园生活的苦与乐,指出只有具备充沛的体力和对孤独的忍耐力才能在乡村生活中苦中作乐。

本文最大的写作特点在于作者运用了"主题句十细节例证句"的方法,使全文的篇章结构一目了然,尤其对于掌握每一个自然段的中心大意来说更是易如反掌。此外,作者还多次运用了表示时间顺序的过渡词,例如:three months ago, recently, later this month, first, then 等。

语篇结构分析

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part 1	Paras. 1~3	The writer views his life in the country as a self-reliant and satisfying one.
Part 2	Paras. 4~7	Life in the country is good yet somethimes very hard.
Part 3	Paras. 8~11	After quitting his job, the writer's income was reduced, but he and his family can manage to get by.
Part 4	Paras, 12~15	A tolerance for solitude and a lot of energy have made it possible for the family to enjoy their life in the country.

课文内容概要

The author depicts vividly a pastoral scene in the countryside; he and his family canoe on the river, go picnicking in the woods, take long bicycle rides, and ski and skate in the winter. Meanwhile, the author reminds the readers that every coin has its reverse side. Farm life can get really tough; they suffer from floods, snowstorms, and they are too busy to socialize. So those who are ready to live the country life must be equipped with two special qualities—tolerance for solitude and a lot of energy. Tough as the country life is, the author still believes that he and his family have found their ideal way of life.

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二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

frustrate [fra'streit] vt. ①使灰心 ②挫败,阻挠

语境》 Their attempts to speak to him were frustrated by the guards. 他们想找他谈话的企图因警卫的阻挡而破灭。

The rescue work has been frustrated by bad weather. 救难工作因恶劣的天气而受挫。

Though she had advanced within the company, she felt **frustrated** and longed to be involved with nature and the outdoors. 尽管她在这家公司已经获得了升职,但是她还是感到很沮丧,渴望能够与自然和户外运动打交道。

【CET-6,2007.6,阅读】

frustration[△] [fraˈstreiʃən] n. ①挫折 ②令人失望

语境》 Frustration by his father of his wish to become a doctor made him very unhappy. 他当医生的愿望受到他父亲的阻挠,这使他感到很不高兴。

The other great **frustration** is that it has not eliminated insecurity. 另一个巨大的失望是富裕没有消除不安全感。【CET-6,2007.6,阅读】

suburb ['sʌbəːb] n. 市郊,郊区

助记》 sub-表示"次,副,下": sub-+committee → subcommittee 附属委 员会;sub-+ editor→subeditor 副主编

> sub-次 + 城

语境》 Many people commute from the suburbs. 许多人使用月票从郊区上下班。

suburban[△] [sə'bə:bən] a. 郊外的,郊 区的

语境》 We went to the suburban shopping center last Sunday. 上周日我们去了市郊的购物中心。

content ['kontent] [contain 的名词] *n*. ①容量,含量②(作品等的)内容③(*pl*.)(书刊的)目录

- (a) Sea water contains salt. 海水中含有盐。
- (b) the salt content of sea water 海水 中盐的含量



用法≫

the content of the book 书的内容 the contents of the book 书的目录 但 contents 做"目录"讲时,谓语动词 要用单数: Is there a contents in the book? 这本书有目录吗?

content^② [kən'tent] *n. /v.* (使) 满足,(使)愿意 *a.* 愿意的,满足的

(语境 >>> He takes content in nothing.

他这人从不知足。

He is quite content with his life at present. 他对目前的生活颇为满意。

搭配>> be content to do 愿意做

to one's heart's content 尽情地: The school being over, the children were allowed to watch television to their hearts' content. 学校放假了,孩子们可以尽情地看电视了。

三言辨异 contented, satisfied

The poor are often **contented**, but a miser is never **satisfied**。〔谚〕穷人常知足,守财奴则永不满足。

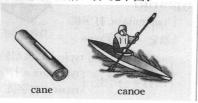
satisfy表示使人的要求、希望得到完全的满足;若只表示使人在一定程度上感到满足,则用 content。

contentment△ [kən'tentmənt] *n*. 满足, 知足

语境》 The people of the village seem to live in peace and contentment. 这个村子的人似乎生活在恬静和满足中。

助记》"糖果"(candy)原是由"甘蔗"(cane)制成的。

[熟] candy → [生] cane ①甘蔗(茎) ②棍棒,独木 → [生] canoe 独木舟 △ 顾名思义,独木舟(canoe) 就是用 独木(cane) 做成的舟, canoe 中的"o" 不正可想象为做独木舟时在独木上 凿的那个"圆槽"吗?见下图:



搭配≫ paddle one's own canoe 自力 更生,自食其力: Once you get married, you have to paddle your own canoe. 一结婚,你就必须自力更生。

hawk [鹰,隼(勇猛、激进的象征) 鹰派,主战派

dove [鸽(和平的象征) 鸽派,主和派

语境→ The hawk soared over the mountaintop. 鹰在山顶上空翱翔。

The hawk called for military intervention to settle the overseas conflict. 鹰派人物主张武力干预以解决海外冲突。



语境≫ A lorry hauled the car out of the mud. 卡车把汽车从泥地中拖了出来。

Though the burglar got away with a good haul, the police soon seized him. 尽管那窃贼大捞一把后跑了,警察还是很快就抓到了他。

due [dju:] a. [根义]应···的 → [多义](to)①应到(或预定)②应有的, 应给的,应得的③充分的,适当的 助记》

若知:[名] truth —— [形] true 则知:[名] duty —— [形] due

■ **park**® 水 大 英语

△"义务"(duty)是应尽的, due 的根 义就是"应…的"。

〔语境》 The train is due at 1:30. 火 车定于1:30到达。

We paid due attention to the problem. 我们对这问题给予了足够的注意。

Misappropriation is taking the intellectual property of others without due compensation and using it for monetary gain. 盗用就是在未 付费的情况下使用他人的知识产 权,并以此来赚钱。

【CET-6,2008,12,完形】

(搭配>>> due to 因为,由于[← due 应 付的]: The accident was due to careless driving. 这次车祸是由于驾驶员 的疏忽造成的。

△ owing to 由于[← owing 应付的 ← owe 欠]

(辦异>> 做表语,多用 due to;做状 语,多用 owing to。

overdue ['əuvədju:] a. 早该有的, 早该发生的

语境 >> Our house is overdue for a new paint job. 我们的房子早该重新刷一 下了。

improvement [im'pru:vmənt] n. 改进, 改善

> Your luck improves with the improvement of yourself. 时运随着 你自身的改善而改善。

搭配≫ 辨异: { improve(ment) on improve(ment) in

指某方面好转或改善,用 improve (ment) in; 如把两件事做比较, 而后 发生的那一件又比早先发生的好,则 用 improve(ment) on。

(a) There has been an improvement

in the weather. 天气越来越好了。

(b) Today's weather is an improvement on yesterday's. 今天天气比昨天好。

 $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 'sapliment \end{bmatrix} n. \\ \begin{bmatrix} 'sapliment \end{bmatrix} v. \right\}$ n. ①增 supplement

补(物),补充(物)②(书籍的)补遗, 附录,(报刊等的)增刊 vt. 增补,补充 助记>>「熟」supply 供给,补足 →

「生」supplement 增补,补充

语境》 Vitamin pills are a supplement to a poor diet. 维生素片可以补 充不良的饮食。

You'll find the newest words in the supplement to this dictionary. 在本词 典的附录里你可以找到最新的词。

She got a part-time job to supplement the family income. 她找了一个兼职工 作以补充家庭收入。

搭配 >> the supplement to (NOT of) the book 该书增刊

辨异» complement, supplement

(complement 补充,补足 supplement 增补,补充

complement 的意思是将具有缺 陷的两个东西结合成为完整的一个; supplement 则表示在完整的一个物 体上找到瑕疵,进一步补足,使其更 加完美。试比较:

A fine wine is a complement to a good meal. 盛宴不可无美酒。

This is the supplement to the book. 这 是该书的补遗。

typewriter

['taip_iraitə]n. 打字机

助记→「熟」type

typewriter

(n. 类型 → [生] typical a. 典型的 {vi. 打字 → [生] {typewriter n. 打字机 typist n. 打字员

6 Tell a man he is brave, and you help him to become so.

❖ The **typist** wrote a letter on a **typewriter**. 打字员用打字机打了一封信。

write a letter **on a** typewriter a letter written **in** typewriter

pursue [pə'sju:] wt. [根义] 追 → [多义] ①追随,追踪,追赶 ②追求, 努力去获得(或完成) ③忙于,继续, 从事

助记》 suit 之所以为"合适",因为它本是"随(得上),相配"。

[熟] suit → [根] su(it) = follow →

[生] $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{pursue } v. \\ \text{pursuit } n. \end{array}\right.$ 追踪,追赶

pur-=before # sue 跟随

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

Interest in **pursuing** international careers has soared in recent years, enhanced by *chronic* (长久的) personnel shortages that are causing companies to search beyond their home borders for talent. 近年来,由于国内长久的人才短缺使得许多公司不得不走出国门寻找人才,寻求国际职位的兴趣也应运迅速猛增起来。

【CET-4,2006.6,阅读】

oversee[△] ['əuvə'si:] [字面义: 从上往下窥视→] ʊt. ①看管 ②监督,管理 (语境>>> You must employ someone to oversee the project. 你得雇个人监督这一工程。

辨异>> oversee, supervise

- (1) oversee"监督",主要用于技师监督职工那样的场合。
- (2) supervise"督察,监督",指监督事

务,看它是否按计划进行。

语境 → I have got stacks of work to do. 我有一大堆工作要做。

Stack the boxes against the wall. 把箱子 靠墙堆起来。

辨异» pile, stack, heap

- (1) pile 通常指把同种类的东西比较整齐地堆起来,是一般性的用语。
- (2) stack 是指将同种类且同样大小的 东西整齐地堆在一起。
- (3) heap 指不论种类,杂乱地堆放。







overflow^{*}

{[ˈəuvəˈfləu] v. [重音

名前动后] v. ①溢出,外流,泛滥 ② 充满,洋溢 n. ①溢流口,溢流管 ② 溢出,满出

助记→ over + flow 流

语境》》 The audience easily overflowed the small theatre. 这小剧院很 快就盛不下观众了。

The tank is equipped with an over-flow. 储水箱装有溢流管。

【搭配》》 overflow with 充满…,洋溢…

语境》》 Everything in the boat was swamped. 船上所有的东西都浸水了。 The factory is swamped with orders. 这个工厂的订单多得应接不暇。

illustrate ['iləstreit] vt. ①说明,阐明 ②加插图于

- **「parth**® 八 大英语

助记》 illustrate 源于 luster(光泽),意 为"照亮",现多用做举例说明、图解等。

语境》 These graphs illustrate the results of the experiment. 这些图表说明实验的结果。

She has illustrated a number of books. 她为好几本书加了插图。

助记》 di-=away + gest =carry

语境 → He is still digesting the sad news. 他还在想那个令人悲痛的消息。







chew

swallow

diges

❖ Some books are to be **tasted**, others to be **swallowed**, and some few to be **chewed** and **digested**. (*Bacon*)有些书浅尝辄止,有些书可以囫囵吞枣,少数则须咀嚼消化。(培根)

boundary ['baundəri] [原义:捆扎、 约束线(地)→] n. 界线,边界 助记→ 已知: find → found; 则知: bind → bound

bound 拥,约束 表地点

辨异>> boundary, border, frontier

(1) boundary 着重指山脉、河流等形成的天然"边界线",多指在地图上的领土分界线。如:The Yalu River and the Tumen River form the boundary between China and the North Korea. 鸭绿江和图们江构成了中朝两国的

边界。

(2) border 指"边境地带"范围较广的 地区。如: They dwelt on the border of the country, 他们居住在边境地带。

(3) boundary, border 都可用来指国与国之间的边界、边境,而 frontier 指就某一国单方面提及的边界、边境,而且是意味着设防的边界,要作护照、签证、海关等各项检查。如: The soldiers guarded the frontier of the country. 战士们守卫在祖国边境。

generate ['dʒenəreit] vt. ①(物理、化学上)发生,产生,形成 ②引起,导致助记>>> [汉] 基因 一音译— [英] gene → 「根] gen(er)(制造,生产)

语境→ The flowing water is used to drive turbines, which generate electricity. 流动的水能用来驱动水轮机发电。

Her kind smile soon generated friendliness. 她和蔼的微笑很快博得了大家 的好感。

insurance [in'ʃuərəns] n. 保险, 保险, 保险费

(语境》 He buys himself safety insurance each time he travels abroad. 他每次出国旅行,总为自己购买人身安全保险。

(辨异》"保险"通常用 insure/insurance,英式英语用 assure/assurance表示"保险"时,多限于"人寿保险"。

人寿保险 { [英] life assurance [美] life insurance

policy ['polisi] n. ①政策,方针

②保险单

助记→ [熟] politics 政治(学) →

[生]policy 政策

语境≫ It is the policy of the govern-

8 Love your neighbor—yet don't pull down your hedge.