

现代远程教育系列教材



大学英语

2

主 编 戴丽萍
副主编 刘艳平



内附光盘



北京交通大学出版社
<http://press.bjtu.edu.cn>

现代远程教育系列教材



大学英语

②

主 编	戴丽萍		
副主编	刘艳平		
参 编	陈效新	付天英	梁 倩
	刘 岚	王继丰	王颖萍
	吴天骄	韦 超	周志杰

北京交通大学出版社

· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书为“现代远程教育系列教材”之一，全书共8个单元。本书所选语言材料难度适当，行文流畅，语言地道，题材多样化，富有时代感，且实用性较强，旨在重点培养学生的阅读技能，同时也进行必要的写作及翻译技能训练。本书既传授必要的、系统的语言知识，更注重培养学生实际应用语言的能力，培养学生的分析能力，以便全面提高学生的语言综合素质。

本书充分考虑了成人学习外语的特点，便于学生自学，便于利用现代教学手段，处理好传授与实践、面授与自学之间的关系，把学生主动性与教师的引导作用紧密地联系在一起。

本书的使用对象是成人高等教育的学生，也可供其他英语学习者参考使用。

版权所有，侵权必究。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语. 第2册 / 戴丽萍主编. —北京: 北京交通大学出版社, 2009. 1
(现代远程教育系列教材)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 81123 - 493 - 0

I. 大… II. 戴… III. 英语 - 远距离教育 - 教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 204187 号

责任编辑: 张利军

出版发行: 北京交通大学出版社 电话: 010 - 51686414

北京市海淀区高粱桥斜街 44 号 邮编: 100044

印刷者: 北京鑫海金澳胶印有限公司

经 销: 全国新华书店

开 本: 203 × 280 印张: 16.25 字数: 535 千字 配 DVD 光盘 1 张

版 次: 2009 年 1 月第 1 版 2009 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 81123 - 493 - 0/H · 139

印 数: 1 ~ 10 000 册 定价: 35.00 元 (含光盘)

本书如有质量问题, 请向北京交通大学出版社质监局反映。对您的意见和批评, 我们表示欢迎和感谢。

投诉电话: 010 - 51686043, 51686008; 传真: 010 - 62225406; E-mail: press@bjtu.edu.cn。

现代远程教育系列教材

编 委 会

主 任：齐高岱

编 委：陈 庚 程思岳 王营池 张 震 马国刚

赵晓波 范新民 朱东鸣 陈 健

顾 问：严继昌



出版说明

现代远程教育试点工作开展以来，编写适合我国远程教育培养目标、体现远程教育学习者学习特点、采用现代化的培养手段且便于教育机构和学生共享的学习资源一直是试点院校关注的问题。为促进教育资源的共建共享，中国石油大学（华东）远程与继续教育学院、北京交通大学远程与继续教育学院、福建师范大学网络教育学院、西南科技大学网络教育学院和北京网梯科技发展有限公司共同组建了“网络教育教学资源研发中心”，“现代远程教育系列教材”就是由以上单位合作组织编写的。

该系列教材力图体现以下特色：

1. 文字教材和数字化教学资源统筹考虑；
 2. 适应远程教育学生的学习特点，方便学生的自主学习；
 3. 教学内容适合应用型人才的培养目标；
 4. 多所高校长期从事一线教学工作的教师及资深专家共同编写，保证教材的高质量、高水平；
 5. 实现远程教育教学资源的共建共享。
- 期望本系列教材成为远程教育学生的帮手。

现代远程教育系列教材编委会
2009年1月

P r e f a c e

前 言

《大学英语》是“现代远程教育系列教材”之一，共分3册，教学对象是远程教育的学生，学习特点是在职业业余学习。其中，第1册共有10个单元，每单元建议授课学时为6学时，适用于高中起点专科层次的学生；第2册共有8个单元，每单元建议授课学时为6学时，适用于专科起点本科层次的学生；第3册主要为统考做准备，以分项强化练习、综合测试题、模拟题为主。第1~3册适用于高中起点本科层次的学生。同时，《大学英语》也可供其他英语学习者参考使用。

《大学英语》的设计与编写是在仔细研究了我国远程教育的特征，认真、审慎地考察了远程教育学生的需求之后完成的，其编写的指导思想是“简明、易读、实用”，以方便学生的自主学习。《大学英语》具备以下特点。

1. 每个单元给出明确的教学目的与目标。
2. 实行任务驱动的教学内容组织形式。
3. 给出明确的学习活动。
4. 进行详细的问题分析与解答。
5. 配有结合实际的习题与测验。
6. 提供丰富的参考资源。

通过《大学英语》的学习，学生能够进一步掌握英语基础知识和技能，具有阅读和翻译有关业务资料、进行简单的语言应用的能力，为今后继续提高英语交际能力打下良好的基础。具体来说，学完《大学英语》后，学生应能够认知3 000个左右的单词（包括入学时要求掌握的1 200个单词），对其中的2 000个单词能够正确拼写，进行英汉互译，并能够熟练掌握500个左右常用词组的基本释义和用法。《大学英语》旨在培养学生听、说、读、写、译等方面的能力，具体要求为：能够听懂没有生词的会话或短文；能够运用英语进行简单的日常会话；能够掌握基本的阅读技能，有较强的阅读能力；能够运用学到的语言知识写出正确的句子及简单的书信等应用文；能够借助词典翻译中等难度的一般性英语文章；能够运用所掌握基本的语法规则解决阅读与翻译中的一般问题。

《大学英语》的具体内容安排如下。

1. 每单元设主干文章一篇，课文较短，并配有详细的篇章分析及对语言点的讲解，同时介绍与文章主题相关的文化背景知识。
2. 每单元配备丰富的词汇、结构、翻译、阅读理解、写作、语法等多种练习，强调精练、勤练、多练，以便于自学巩固。

3. 语法知识按照由易到难的顺序直线排列，贯串各册，但每个单元都有侧重点，突出重点语法项目，并且前后呼应。

4. 根据每个单元的内容，选出课文中的重点段落，要求学生跟读并背诵。

5. 写作学习贯串各册，逐步介绍句子、段落及篇章的写作方法。

6. 为了便于自学，每个单元的课文配有外籍教师录音，同时提供练习答案、参考译文等材料。

《大学英语》所选语言材料难度适当，行文流畅，语言地道，题材多样化，富有时代感，且实用性较强，旨在重点培养学生的阅读技能，同时也进行必要的写作及翻译技能训练。《大学英语》既传授必要的、系统的语言知识，又注重培养学生实际应用语言的能力及分析能力，以便全面提高学生的语言综合素质。

本书为《大学英语》第2册，由北京交通大学的戴丽萍、刘艳平老师进行总体设计和统稿。其中，第1、2单元由西南科技大学的梁倩、吴天骄老师和北京交通大学的戴丽萍、付天英老师共同编写；第3、4单元由中国石油大学（华东）的陈效新、韦超老师和北京交通大学的周志杰老师共同编写；第5单元由北京交通大学的付天英老师编写；第6单元由北京交通大学的周志杰老师编写；第7、8单元由福建师范大学的王继丰、王颖萍老师和北京交通大学的刘艳平、付天英老师共同编写；测试题由福建师范大学的王继丰老师和北京交通大学的刘岚老师编写。

本书的编写工作得到了北京交通大学陈玉英、时芝平、高翠香等老师的帮助，在此一并表示感谢。

限于编者水平，本书难免有不足之处，恳请使用本书的教师和学生批评指正。

编者
2009年1月

C O N T E N T S

目 录

Unit 1 Nature	(1)
Unit 2 Survival	(27)
Unit 3 Money Management	(55)
Quiz 1	(78)
Unit 4 NBA	(85)
Unit 5 Movies	(113)
Unit 6 Falling in Love	(145)
Quiz 2	(176)
Unit 7 Living Abroad	(183)
Unit 8 Workaholic	(211)
Quiz 3	(242)
Appendix A Keys to Quizzes	(249)

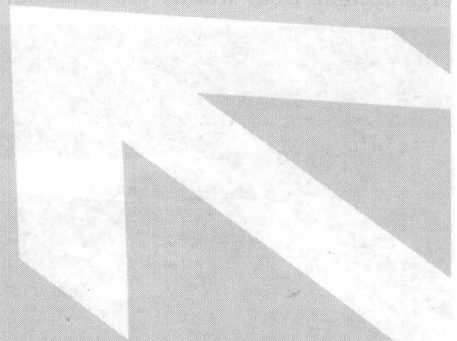
Unit 1

Nature

Focus

In this unit, you have to

- get to know some knowledge of pollution.
- master the target words and expressions.
- learn to use some sentence patterns in this unit.
- learn to write a description.
- master the usage of nominal clauses (1).



Part One Listen and Imitate

I. Listen to the following sentences and try to understand the meanings.

1. Human activities can release substances into the air, some of which can cause problems for humans, plants, and animals.
2. Each of these problems has serious effects on our health and well-being as well as on the whole environment.
3. The situation is made worse since many of the earth's forests are being removed, and plant life is being damaged by acid rain.
4. Researchers have investigated outdoor air pollution and have developed standards for measuring the type and amount of some serious air pollutants.
5. Only through the efforts of scientists, business leaders, legislators, and individuals can we reduce the amount of air pollution on the planet.

II. You are going to listen to the sentences again. After each sentence, there is a pause. Please read aloud during the pause.

Part Two Read and Practice



Culture Awareness

1. Nature and Society

Humans have always inhabited two worlds. One is the natural world of plants, animals, soil, air, and water that preceded us by billions of years and of which we are a part. The other is the world of social institutions and works of art that we create for ourselves using science, technology, and political organization. Both worlds are essential to our lives, but integrating them successfully causes enduring tensions.



While earlier people had limited ability to alter their surroundings, we now have power to extract and consume resources, produce waste, and modify our world in ways that threaten both our continued existence and that of many organisms with which we share the planet. To ensure a sustainable future for ourselves and future generations, we need to understand something about how our world works, what we are doing to it, and what we can do to protect and

improve it.

自然与社会

人类一直生活在两个世界中。一个是由植物、动物、土壤、空气和水组成的自然世界，它的存在先于人类几十亿年，而人类只是它的一部分。另一个是由社会机构和艺术作品构成的社会世界，它是人类利用科学技术和政治组织创造的。虽然这两个世界与人类生活都息息相关，但是成功地融合两个世界却导致了人与自然长期的对峙局面。

早期的人类能力有限，只能改变身边的环境。如今，我们有能力提取和消耗资源，产生废弃物，并改变世界，而且是以威胁到我们自己和与我们共享地球的其他生物继续生存的方式来进行的。为保证我们自己和子孙后代未来的可持续发展，我们必须知道世界是如何运转的，知道我们正在如何对待它，以及如何去保护并改善它。

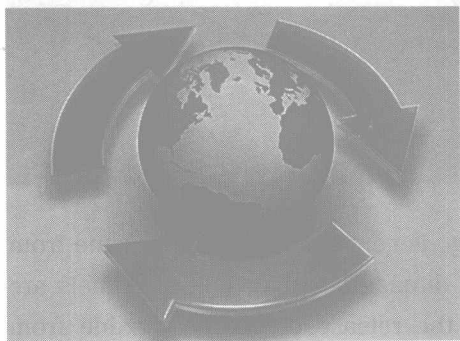


2. Environment and Development

The development of the economy has resulted in serious environmental pollution. Much of our air and water has been polluted by industrial waste and accidents. Power plants burning coal and gas produce pollution along with electricity. Now we have made many efforts to protect our environment. Laws have been established for environmental protection. Massive programs are launched to clear up rivers and lakes. Consequently, we now have a cleaner and more sanitary environment. We should note, however, that environmental protection will remain a great task for us over a long time to come. Since almost all environmental problems result from human economic development, and any economic activity may account for some possible pollution, it is unlikely to solve the problems once and for all. So while we are developing our economy, we should take into account those factors that may cause possible ecological harm, and launch long-term programs to cope with them. Compared to what it used to be, we have achieved much in this aspect; compared to what might be, we still have as much to do in the future.

环境与发展

经济的发展导致了环境的严重污染。大量的空气和水资源都被工业垃圾和意外事故污染了。电厂用煤和天然气发电的同时，也在产生污染。现在我们做了很多努力来保护我们的环境。我们制定了环境保护法，并启动了大量的规划项目来清洁河流和湖泊。因此，我们现在有了一个更加洁净卫生的环境。但是我们应该注意到，环境保护对我们来讲仍然是一项需要长期努力的任务。既然大多数环境问题都源于人类经济的发展，而且任何经济活动都可能导致污染，所以污染问题不可能一次性彻底解决。因此，在发展经济的同时，我们需要考虑那些可能会破坏生态平衡的因素，并启动长期规划来治理它们。与过去相比，我们在这方面取得了许多成绩；但展望未来，我们仍有很多事情要做。

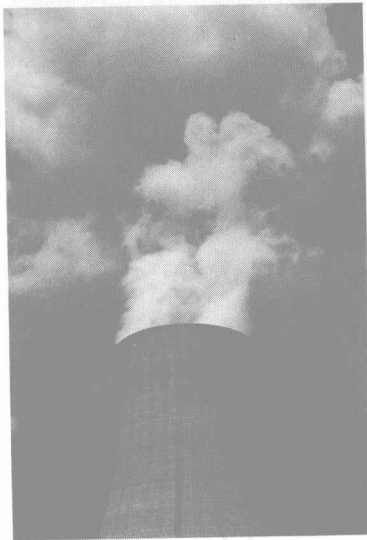




Intensive Study

Air Pollution

Air supplies us with oxygen which is essential for our bodies to live. ^① Air is 99.9% nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor and inert gases. ^② Human activities can release substances into the air, some of which can cause problems for humans, plants, and animals. ^③



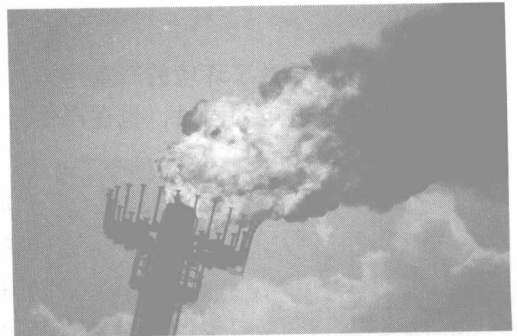
There are several main types of pollution and well-known effects of pollution which are commonly discussed. These include smog, acid rain, the greenhouse effect, and “holes” in the ozone layer. ^④ Each of these problems has serious effects on our health and well-being as well as on the whole environment.

One type of air pollution is the release of particles into the air from burning fuel for energy. Diesel smoke is a good example of this particular matter. This type of pollution is sometimes referred to as “black carbon” pollution. ^⑤ The exhaust from burning fuels in automobiles, homes, and industries is a major source of pollution in the air. ^⑥ Some authorities believe that even the burning of wood and charcoal in fireplaces and barbecues can release significant quantities of soot into the air.

Another type of pollution is the release of harmful gases, such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and chemical vapors. These can take part in further chemical reactions once they are in the atmosphere, forming smog and acid rain. ^⑦

Smog is a type of large-scale outdoor pollution. It is caused by chemical reactions between pollutants derived from different sources, primarily automobile exhaust and industrial emissions. Cities are often centers of these types of activities, and many suffer from the effects of smog, especially during the warm months of the year.

Another consequence of outdoor air pollution is acid rain. When a pollutant, such as sulfuric acid combines with drops of water in the air, the water or snow can become acidified. The effects of acid rain on the environment can be very serious. It damages plants by destroying their leaves, it poisons the soil, and it changes the chemistry of lakes and streams. Damage due to acid rain kills trees and harms animals, fish, and other wildlife.



The greenhouse effect, also referred to as global warming, is generally believed to come from the buildup of carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is produced when fuels are burned. Plants convert carbon dioxide back to oxygen, but the release of carbon dioxide from human activities is higher than the world's plants can process. The situation is made worse since

many of the earth's forests are being removed, and plant life is being damaged by acid rain. Thus, the amount of carbon dioxide in the air is continuing to increase.

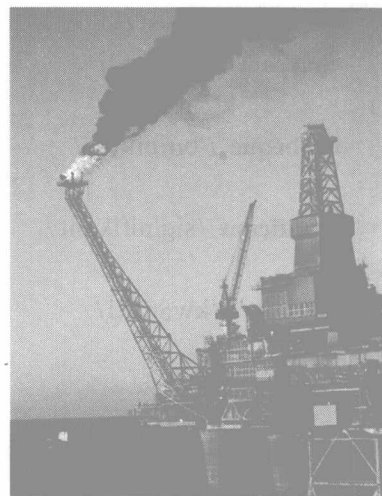
Pollution also needs to be considered inside our homes, offices, and schools. ^⑧ Some of these pollutants can be created by indoor activities such as smoking and cooking.

In many countries in the world, steps are being taken to stop the damage to our environment from air pollution. Scientific groups study the damaging effects on plant, animal and human life. Legislative bodies write laws to control emissions. Educators in schools and universities teach students about the effects of air pollution.

The first step to solve air pollution is assessment. Researchers have investigated outdoor air pollution and have developed standards for measuring the type and amount of some serious air pollutants. Scientists must then determine how much exposure to pollutants is harmful. Once exposure levels have been set, steps can be taken to reduce exposure to air pollution. These can be accomplished by regulation of man-made pollution through legislation. Many countries have set controls on pollution emissions for transportation vehicles and industry.

Prevention is another key to controlling air pollution. The regulatory agencies mentioned above play an essential role in reducing and preventing air pollution in the environment.

In addition, it is possible to prevent many types of air pollution that are not regulated through personal, careful attention to our interactions with the environment. Only through the efforts of scientists, business leaders, legislators, and individuals can we reduce the amount of air pollution on the planet. ^⑨ This challenge must be met by all of us in order to assure that a healthy environment will exist for ourselves and our children. ^⑩



698 words



10 minutes

New Words

essential /i'senʃəl/	<i>a.</i>	absolutely necessary; vitally necessary 必要的, 重要的, 本质的
nitrogen /'naitrədʒən/	<i>n.</i>	a common nonmetallic element that is normally a colorless odorless tasteless inert diatomic gas 氮
vapor /'veɪpə/	<i>n.</i>	a visible suspension in the air of particles of some substance 蒸汽
inert /i'nɜ:t/	<i>a.</i>	having only a limited ability to react chemically; chemically inactive 惰性的
release /ri'li:s/	<i>n.</i>	the act of liberating someone or something; a process that liberates or discharges something 释放
	<i>v.</i>	to liberate or discharge something 释放

substance /'sʌbstəns/	<i>n.</i>	that which has mass and occupies space 物质
smog /smɒg/	<i>n.</i>	air pollution by a mixture of smoke and fog 烟雾
ozone /'əʊzəʊn/	<i>n.</i>	a colorless gas (O ₃) soluble in alkalis and cold water 臭氧
well-being /'welbiŋ/	<i>n.</i>	a contented state of being happy, healthy and prosperous 幸福, 安康
particle /'pɑ:tɪkl/	<i>n.</i>	a tiny piece of anything; a body having finite mass and internal structure but negligible dimensions 微粒, 粒子
diesel /'di:zəl/	<i>n.</i>	an internal-combustion engine that burns heavy oil 柴油机, 内燃机
exhaust /ɪg'zɔ:st/	<i>n.</i>	gases ejected from an engine as waste products 废气
charcoal /'tʃɑ:kəʊl/	<i>n.</i>	a carbonaceous material obtained by heating wood or other organic matter in the absence of air 木炭
barbeque /'bɑ:bɪkjʊ:/	<i>n.</i>	a cookout in which food is cooked over an open fire 烤肉野餐
significant /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/	<i>a.</i>	important; of consequence; having or expressing a meaning 重要的, 重大的, 有意义的, 意味深长的
quantity /'kwɒntəti/	<i>n.</i>	an amount of something that can be counted or measured 量, 数量, 许多, 大量
soot /sut/	<i>n.</i>	a black colloidal substance consisting wholly or principally of amorphous carbon and used to make pigments and ink 煤烟, 烟尘
sulfur /'sʌlfə/	<i>n.</i>	an abundant tasteless odorless multivalent nonmetallic element 硫
dioxide /daɪ'ɔksaɪd/	<i>n.</i>	an oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in the molecule 二氧化物
monoxide /mə'nɔksaɪd/	<i>n.</i>	an oxide containing just one atom of oxygen in the molecule 一氧化物
oxide /'ɔksaɪd/	<i>n.</i>	any compound of oxygen with another element or a radical 氧化物
reaction /rɪ(:)'ækjən/	<i>n.</i>	(chemistry) a process in which one or more substances are changed into others (化学) 反应
large-scale /'lɑ:dʒ'skeɪl/	<i>a.</i>	usually large in scope; constructed or drawn to a big scale 大规模的, 大比例尺的, 大范围的
pollutant /pə'lju:tənt/	<i>n.</i>	waste matter that contaminates the water or air or soil 污染物质
derive /dɪ'reɪv/	<i>v.</i>	to come from; to obtain 得自, 起源; 获得
emission /ɪ'mɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	the act of emitting; causing to flow forth; a substance that is emitted or released 发出, 发出物
consequence /'kɒnsɪkwəns/	<i>n.</i>	the outcome of an event especially as relative to an individual 结果, 后果
sulfuric /sʌl'fju:ərɪk/	<i>a.</i>	of, relating to or containing sulfur 硫磺的, 含多量硫磺的

global /'gləʊbəl/	<i>a.</i>	worldwide 全球的, 全世界的
buildup /'bildʌp/	<i>n.</i>	the act of building up an accumulation; the result of the process of accumulation 组织, 组成, 增强
convert /kən'veɪt/	<i>v.</i>	to change the nature, purpose, or function of something 使转变
legislative /'ledʒɪsɪ'leɪtɪv/	<i>a.</i>	relating to a legislature or composed of members of a legislature 立法的, 有立法权的
assessment /ə'sesmənt/	<i>n.</i>	the classification of someone or something with respect to its worth 估价, 评估
investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/	<i>v.</i>	to try find out the truth about something such as a crime, accident, or scientific problem 调查, 调查研究
exposure /ɪks'pəʊʒə/	<i>n.</i>	the state of being put into a situation in which something harmful or dangerous might affect you; the act of making something publicly known because you believe it is wrong or illegal 暴露, 曝光
regulation /,ɪ'regju'leɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	an authoritative rule 规则, 规章
legislation /,ɪ'ledʒɪsɪ'leɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	law enacted by a legislative body 立法, 法律
vehicle /'vi:ɪkəl/	<i>n.</i>	any means in or by which someone travels or something is carried or conveyed; a means of transport 车辆, 交通工具, 运载工具
regulatory /'regjʊlətəri/	<i>a.</i>	having the purpose of controlling an activity or process, especially by rules 调整的, 管制的, 调节的
regulate /'regjuleɪt/	<i>v.</i>	to control an activity or process, especially by rules; to make a machine work at a particular speed, temperature, etc. 有系统的管理, 规定, 调节, 调整

→ Phrases and Expressions

supply with	供应	nitrogen oxide	氮氧化物
inert gas	惰性气体	chemical reaction	化学反应
acid rain	酸雨	derive from	来自
greenhouse effect	温室效应	suffer from	遭受 (不幸的事情), 患有 (疾病等)
ozone layer	臭氧层	due to	由于, 归因于
have an effect on	对……有影响	convert to	转换成
as well as	以及, 和	take steps to do sth.	采取措施做某事
refer to ... as ...	把……称作……	exposure to	暴露于, 接触
a quantity of	许多, 大量	play a role in	在……方面起作用
sulfur dioxide	二氧化硫	in addition	此外, 另外
carbon monoxide	一氧化碳	meet a challenge	应对挑战



Difficult Sentences

1. Air supplies us with oxygen which is essential for our bodies to live.

空气为我们提供生存所必不可少的氧气。

“which” 引导了一个限定性定语从句修饰 “oxygen”。“supply” 通常指定期“供应”，强调替代或补充所需物品，常用于 “supply sb. with sth.” 或 “supply sth. to/for sb.” 等固定搭配中。

Example: Cows supply us with milk. 母牛供给我们牛奶。

Our task is to supply vegetables all year round. 我们的任务是一年四季提供蔬菜。

supply 作名词表示“储备”，用于复数表示储备事物的种类。

相关短语: in short supply 短缺

辨析: offer, provide 和 give

三者都有“提供，给”之意，但含义不同。

“offer” 既可表示主动慷慨地给别人提供某物，也可表示无主动之情地提供，常用于 “offer sb. sth.” 或 “offer sth. to sb.” 等固定搭配中。

Example: Two days later I received a letter offering me the job.

两天后我收到了一封信，给我提供了这份工作。

The guesthouse offers all kinds of food to foreign visitors.

这家招待所为外宾供应各种食品。

“provide” 用于表示无主动慷慨之意地为人或物提供需要或有用的东西，仅仅是出于某种责任，常用于 “provide sb. with sth.” 或 “provide sth. for sb.” 等固定搭配中。

Example: The children are provided with good food and clothing.

孩子们有良好的衣食供应。

It is the duty of the government to provide homes for the old.

政府有义务为老年人提供住所。

“give” 常用于 “give sb. sth.” 或 “give sth. to sb.” 等固定搭配中。

2. Air is 99.9% nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor and inert gases.

空气中 99.9% 由氮气、氧气、水蒸气和惰性气体组成。

百分数用基数 + percent 表示。

Example: fifty percent 50%

three percent 3%

zero point one two percent 0.12%

这里的 “percent” 前半部 “per” 表示“每一”，后半部分 “cent” 表示“百”，所以表示“百分之几”的 “percent” 不用复数形式。

辨析: percent, percentage

这两个名词均可表示“百分比”之意。

“percent” 或 “per cent” 为拉丁语 “per centum” 的缩略，通常和一个具体数字连用，指具体的百分比。

“percentage” 不受数字修饰，不指具体的百分比，通常用在一些形容词或起形容词作用的词（如 large, small 等）之后，也可单独使用。

Example: Only twenty percent of families living in the cities owned a television in 1980s.

在 20 世纪 80 年代，城市里只有 20% 的家庭有电视机。

A large percentage of the population has their own houses.

大多数人都有自己的房子了。

注意：百分比作修饰语，前面不加冠词且不能加复数；不可数名词的百分比用单数，可数名词的百分比则用复数；表示增加或减少的数量的百分比，用“by + 百分数”表示。

3. Human activities can release substances into the air, some of which can cause problems for humans, plants, and animals. 人类活动释放出的物质进入空气，其中的一些会对人类、植物和动物造成影响。

“which”在后置的非限制性定语从句中代替上文出现的事物或情况。在此句中，它的先行词是“substances”。

“cause”作动词是“引起”的意思，作名词是“原因”的意思。

“cause”主要指导致某种结果或客观存在的原因，它是相对于“effect”来说的。“cause of”意为“……的起因”。

Example: Was the noise a cause of the illness, or were the complaints about noise merely a symptom? 噪音是病因呢，还是对噪音的抱怨仅仅是一种症状呢？

Every effect must have an adequate cause. 每一种结果都必须有充分的原因。

4. These include smog, acid rain, the greenhouse effect, and “holes” in the ozone layer.

它们包括烟尘、酸雨、温室效应和臭氧层“空洞”。

句中的“acid rain”指因排入大气的硫、氧化氮等污染物质在雨滴中生成硫酸、硝酸而导致的酸雨。

辨析：fog, mist 和 smog

这些名词都可表示“雾”之意。

“fog”指较浓的雾、大雾。

Example: There will be a thick fog tomorrow morning. 明天早上将有浓雾。

“mist”指轻雾、薄雾，比“fog”淡，也可以称为“霭”。“mist”既指自然界中的雾，也指因情绪波动眼中生出的雾翳。

Example: The mist came down over the mountains. 薄雾降下笼罩群山。

He looked at his hometown through the mist of tears. 他透过朦胧的泪眼看着故乡。

“smog”意为“烟雾”，它是由“smoke”与“fog”合成而来的，也可指工业区的烟和雾相混合而造成的又黑又浓的烟雾。

Example: There is some smog over the village because the villagers began to cook.

村庄上烟雾缭绕，因为村民们开始做饭了。

5. This type of pollution is sometimes referred to as “black carbon” pollution.

这种类型的污染有时被称为“炭黑”污染。

“refer to”的具体用法如下。

(1) 表示“查阅”或“参考”之意。

Example: If you want to know his telephone number, you may refer to the telephone directory.

如果你想知道他的电话号码，你可以查电话簿。

(2) 表示“谈到”或“提到”之意。

Example: Please don't refer to his past again.

请别再提他的往事了。

The old soldier referred to his experiences during the Long March.

老战士谈到了长征时的一些经历。

(3) 表示“适用于”或“涉及”之意。