

Integrative English

英语

修订版

主编 于忠喜

南京师范大学出版社
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非英语专业专科用



大纲及参考答案

3

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江苏省成人高等教育英语课程教学大纲 (非英语专业专科用)

根据原国家教委《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》，结合江苏省成人高等教育学生的实际，特制订本教学大纲。

一、教学对象

本课程的教学对象为成人高等专科各专业的学生，以成人在职业余学习为主要学习形式。学生入学时应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识，认知单词 800 个，并在读、译、听方面受过基本训练。

二、教学目的

本课程的教学目的是：培养学生具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，使他们能用英语简单地交流信息。在修完规定的课程之后，掌握良好的语言学习方法，打下较为扎实的语言基础。

三、教学要求

本课程必须在教学的全过程中加强英语基础知识和技能的训练，着重培养学生运用语言的能力。本课程的教学基础要求主要有以下七个方面：

1. 语音

能运用国际音标拼读单词，朗读时语音、语调基本正确。

2. 词汇

领会掌握 3000 个单词，对其中 2000 个左右的单词能正确拼写，英汉互译，能掌握 500 个常用词组的用法，并初步具有运用英语基本构词法识别生词的能力。

3. 语法

掌握基本英语语法规则，能解决阅读与翻译的一般语法问题。

4. 阅读能力

能较顺利地阅读中等难度的一般题材文章，阅读速度达到每分钟 50 个单词，理解基本正确。

能读懂简单的应用文，如信函、说明书、图表等。

5. 翻译能力

能借助词典把中等难度的一般题材文章译成汉语，理解基本正确，译文达意。能运用所学的语言及语法知识将中文单句及常见复合句译成正确的英文句子。

6. 听与说的能力

能听懂没有生词的简单会话和短文，能听写没有生词、结构简单的句子。学会最基本的日常用语并能进行简单的日常会话。

7. 写的能力

能根据要求写出语法正确的句子：能写简单的书信、便条等常见应用文，要求词、句基本达意，无大的语法错误。

四、教学具体安排

基础英语阶段的教学时数应在 160~200 学时之间，不少于 160 学时，每周 3~4 学时，课内外时数比例不低于 1:3。

五、考试

学生在完成规定的教学内容之后，可由所在学校统一报名参加由江苏省教育厅组织的英语考试。时间通常为每年的 1 月份和 6 月份。具体日期则要根据江苏省教育厅每学期下发的通知为准。

江苏省成人高等教育非英语专业专科 英语课程考试大纲

一、总则

江苏省教育厅在颁发的《江苏省成人高等教育英语课程教学大纲（非英语专业专科用）》中规定：“学生在完成规定的教学内容之后，可由所在学校统一报名参加由江苏省教育厅组织的英语考试。时间通常为每年的1月份和6月份。具体日期则要根据江苏省教育厅每学期下发的通知为准。”本考试大纲就是根据这一规定而设计的，考试的目的在于全面考核已修完本英语课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求。

教学大纲指出，成人高等教育非英语专业专科英语课程教学的目的是培养学生具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，使他们能用英语简单地交流信息；在修完规定的课程之后，掌握良好的语言学习方法，打下较为扎实的语言基础。因此，本考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力，同时也考核学生词语用法和语法结构的掌握程度。

本考试是一种标准化考试。考试范围主要是教学大纲所规定的要求和江苏省教育厅统一组织编写，由南京师范大学出版社出版的英语教材《Integrative English》1-3册的内容；其中1-2册为夜大、函授生的教学内容；1-3册的前6课为脱产学生的教学内容。为了保证考试的信度，除翻译（英译汉和汉译英）及写作部分为主观题外，其余试题均采用客观选择题形式。

本考试每年举行两次。由江苏省教育厅高教处组织出卷和实施考试。

二、考试内容

本考试包括六个部分，其中夜大、函授学生的考卷包括听力理解、词语用法与语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉及汉译英；脱产学生考卷包括听力理解、词语用法及语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉及写作。

听力理解部分 (Listening Comprehension) 共10道题，考试时间为10分钟。要求考生分别听5个单句和5个对话，并根据所听内容从每题4个选择项中选出一个正确答案。

听力理解部分的考试目的是测试学生最基本的英语听力能力，考试范围为英语教材听力部分的内容。

词语用法与语法结构 (Vocabulary and Structure) 共20道题，考试时间为20分钟，内容全部选自教材中的相关练习。要求考生从每小题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法与语法结构部分的考试目的是测试学生运用词语、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围为英语教材中相关的内容。

阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension) 共20道题，考试时间为35分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文，总阅读量为1000个词左右，每篇短文后有若干问题，考生根据文章内容从每题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材原则是：

1. 题材广泛，可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等，但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解。

2. 体裁多样，可以包括叙述文、说明书、议论文等。

3. 文章的难度适中，无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词，如超出教材的范围，用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力：

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；

2. 理解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节；

3. 既理解字面的意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论；

4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的考试目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求有一定的速度。文章大部分选自英语教材。

完形填空 (Cloze) 共20道题，考试时间为25分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文（约200个词）中留有20个空格，每个空格为一题。每题有4个选择项，要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构和实词。

完形填空部分的考试目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

英译汉 (Translation from English into Chinese)共 5 句, 考试时间为 15 分钟。句子选自英语教材。要求考生用规范的中文将所给的英文句子翻译出来。

英译汉部分的考试目的是测试学生的英语理解程度和汉语表达能力。

汉译英 (Translation from Chinese into English)共 5 句, 考试时间为 15 分钟。句子选自英语教材, 要求考生运用所学过的词、短语和句型结构将所给的汉语句子翻译成达意并符合英语习惯的句子。

汉译英部分的考试目的是测试学生对英语单词、短语、句型和基本语法知识的掌握程度和应用能力, 以及英语表达能力。

写作 (Writing), 考试时间为 15 分钟。要求学生根据要求写出简单的书信、便条等常见应用文, 词、句基本达意, 无重大的语法错误。

写作部分的考试目的是测试学生初步的英语写作能力, 形式不超出教材的范围。

为不断提高成人学生综合运用英语的能力, 统一考试卷中将有 10%~15% 的以课内知识为基础的、紧密联系实际应用的课外内容, 其中夜大、函授学生的试卷不超过 10%, 脱产学生的试卷不超过 15%。

三、答题及计分办法

客观题用机器阅卷, 要求考生从每题 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案, 并在答题卡上用铅笔在相应的字母中间划一条横线。试卷上不作任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案, 多选作废。客观题以答对题数计分。主观题按科学的评分标准评分。本试卷总分为 100 分, 60 分为及格标准, 85 分为优秀。

试卷六个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

夜大、函授学生试卷

序号	题 号	各部分名称	题目数	计 分	考试时间
I	1~10	听力理解	10 题	10 分	10 分钟
II	11~30	词语用法与语法结构	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
III	31~50	阅读理解	20 题	30 分	35 分钟
IV	51~70	完形填空	20 题	10 分	25 分钟
V	71~75	英译汉	5 题	15 分	15 分钟
VI	76~80	汉译英	5 题	15 分	15 分钟

脱产学生试卷

序号	题 号	各部分名称	题目数	计 分	考试时间
I	1~10	听力理解	10 题	10 分	10 分钟
II	11~30	词语用法与语法结构	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
III	31~50	阅读理解	20 题	30 分	35 分钟
IV	51~70	完形填空	20 题	10 分	25 分钟
V	71~75	英译汉	5 题	15 分	15 分钟
VI		写 作	1 篇	15 分	15 分钟

练习参考答案与课文参考译文

UNIT 1

I EXERCISE 1

1. d 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b 7. b 8. c

I EXERCISE 2

1. b 2. d 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. d

I EXERCISE 3

1. Because stress can contribute, directly or indirectly, to heart disease, cancer and strokes, as well as a number of psychological problems.
2. Yes, they are.
3. Yes, a certain amount of stress can help people to perform to the best of their ability.
4. Stress may become harmful when demands for dealing with stress are greater than resources, strength or time people can afford.
5. No, it isn't.
6. For example, women may receive lower salaries and have less opportunity of promotion than their male colleagues.
7. Having too much information.
8. Type A personalities.

II EXERCISE 4

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Thanks to | 2. sees to | 3. Keep to |
| 4. turn to | 5. lead to | 6. refer to |
| 7. came to | 8. due to | |

II EXERCISE 5

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 现代生活的健康大敌 | 2. 表现出自己的最佳才能 |
| 3. 几乎无法支配自己的生活 | 4. 平淡的工作 |
| 5. lack of security | 6. personality types |
| 7. information overload | 8. cope with stress |

II EXERCISE 6

1. e 2. f 3. h 4. d 5. b 6. c 7. g 8. a

II EXERCISE 7

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. responses | 2. as well as |
| 3. Regardless of | 4. cope with |
| 5. are...likely to | 6. confirm |
| 7. result in | 8. rely on |

III EXERCISE 8

A

W: Why do you look so depressed?

Z: Um...just that I'm anxious about tomorrow's examination.

- W: Oh, well, try and look on the **bright side**. Don't **forget** you've been working hard this term.
- Z: But I can never go to sleep the night before an examination, and the next morning I feel far **worse**...
- W: Come on. It's just that you are too nervous. Maybe the new device introduced in the newspaper can help you. It's said that it can help people who suffer **stress and anxiety** over things such as examinations and interviews.
- Z: It's wonderful. Then how can I get it?
- W: Oh, sorry I don't know. Well, I've got an idea. Have you tried music? **Listen to** music after going to bed, and you'll soon go to sleep.
- Z: **I'm afraid** it doesn't help. I did so last term.
- W: They **why don't you** come and play football with us. Good **exercise** can make you feel light-hearted, and at least temporarily forget the exams.
- Z: All right. Perhaps that's the only thing I can do. Let's go.

B

- A: Hi, how was your day?
- B: Oh, it's just been **one of those days**.
- A: **What's the matter?**
- B: Everybody at the office is sick, the work keeps piling up, and I'm getting blamed for it.
- A: Oh, well, **come on**, it can't be as bad as all that.
- B: Well, it is, yeah, I, I can't **take much more of it**. I mean it keeps getting worse. I've got to do something about it.
- A: Oh, well, **why don't you** take a bath and wash away all your troubles, and then you will feel much better.
- B: I...I don't know. I couldn't care **less**.
- A: Hey, **look**. Guess what I've made you for supper.
- B: Oh, you're so kind, Are you **trying** to distract me?

III EXERCISE 9

An important businessman went to see his doctor because he could not sleep at night. The doctor examined him **carefully** and then said to him, "Your **problem** is that you need to learn to **relax**. Have you got any hobbies?" The businessman thought for a few **moments** and then said, "No, doctor, I haven't. I don't have any time for **hobbies**."

"Well," the doctor answered, "that is your main problem, you see. You don't have time for anything **except** your work. You must find some hobbies, and you must learn to relax **with** them, or you'll be dead in **less than** five years. Why don't you learn to **paint** pictures?"

"All right, doctor," the businessman said. "I'll try that."

The next day the businessman telephoned the doctor and said, "That was a very good idea of yours, doctor. Thank you very much. I've already painted **fifteen** pictures since I saw you."

IV EXERCISE 10

1. The man writing at the desk is my brother.
2. The team winning the game is from Beijing.

3. The car being repaired in the garage was bought last year.
4. You should look for a man carrying a large umbrella.
5. An article written by my brother appeared in the local newspaper.
6. A tile falling from the roof hit him on the head.
7. This novel about the undersea war is the best of its kind ever written.
8. The substance, discovered almost by accident, has revolutionized medicine.

V EXERCISE 11

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. d 8. b

V EXERCISE 12

1. There were a lot of people cutting rice in the field.
2. The fish caught yesterday was still alive.
3. The book given to him is an English Grammar.
4. I shall arrive too late to catch the train leaving at eight.
5. 请坐在后面的人保持安静。
6. 在湖中划船的人似乎已忘记了时间。
7. 外宾种的友谊之树现在长得枝繁叶茂。
8. 你 3 月 10 号的信已经收到。

VI EXERCISE 13

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. a 8. d 9. c

VI EXERCISE 14

1. Mary devoted her life to caring for the sick.
2. Consult your lawyer before making the decision.
3. He admitted that his failure was caused by lack of determination.
4. Those who are unemployed but still have a family to support suffer from stress most badly.
5. Studies confirm that daydreaming is helpful for people to relax.
6. On Sundays, his landlady provided dinner as well as breakfast.
7. I'm buying the book, regardless of the cost.
8. The computer age has made people deal with more information.

VI EXERCISE 15

Alfred & Co
 Fernhall Drive, Redbridge,
 London E.C.1,
 England
 Phone:
 Fax:

To:	Allen Incorporation, 1470 St. Louis Street, Los Angeles, CA 90015, U.S.A.
Attn:	Sales Manager
Fax No.:	
Pages:	1
Date:	4th, Aug, 2006
Subject:	Order No.153

Dear Sir,

We wish to call your attention to the fact that up to the present moment no news has come from you about the shipment of our order No. 153, which we requested you to dispatch not later than July 31.

As the time is approaching, our buyers are badly in need of the goods. We shall be very obliged if you will dispatch promptly.

We hope you will let us have your shipping advice without delay.

Yours truly,

Mark Graystone

VII EXERCISE 16

1. A workaholic may devote all his time to work, and pay little attention to his family or the other aspects of life.
2. To make sure that she can carry out her plan.
3. She loves the colors, textures, smells, and the taste of food harvested just hours before.
4. Yes.
5. A big blanket, a straw hat, a basket of fresh bread, cheese, fruit and wine.
6. Yes. For example, when I'm preparing for the next day's examination, my friend comes and asks me to attend her wedding ceremony.
7. They go outside to admire the beautiful nocturnal sights of nature so as to relax themselves.
8. Just let something go, and set aside some time to renew our reserves.

VII EXERCISE 17

1. f 2. e 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. h 8. g

VII EXERCISE 18

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 使精力充沛 | 2. 不同于 |
| 3. 消除白日里的压力 | 4. 对世间的磨难感到无能为力 |
| 5. breathing room | 6. turn down an invitation |
| 7. save time | 8. get hooked on work |

HOMEWORK

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. likely | 2. a great number of |
| 3. requirements | 4. exhaust |
| 5. turned down | 6. Regardless of |

Exercise 2

1. We have several plans under way.
2. The accident resulted in the death of two passengers.
3. Stress may contribute to heart disease as well as various psychological problems.
4. Instead of reading books, he idled away his time by sleeping all day long.
5. Students need easy access to books.
6. His response to this question was completely different from Jack's.

Exercise 3

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. b 9. a

Exercise 4

Dear Sirs,

We regret up to the time of writing we have not heard anything from you about the shipment of the order. As you know we should have received your shipping advice by the end of October.

We believe there must have been some reason for the delay in shipping, and we feel sure we shall soon be hearing from you about this business.

Awaiting your reply, we are.

Yours truly,
(Signature)

课文参考译文

压力侵蚀着现代生活

压力被视为现代生活的健康大敌,它会直接或间接地引起多种心理问题,导致心脏病、癌症和中风。

儿童和成年人同样可能受到压力。无论一个人的个性有多冷静,无人能幸免。

“这不仅仅是‘年轻的都市上班族’的问题”,一本新书《应付压力》的作者马克·格林内谈到。“实际上,通常是那些不大能支配或根本不能支配自己生活的某些方面的人,像从事平淡工作的人或失业者,他们承受的压力最大,”格林内,这位药物学家和医学杂志记者补充道。

大多数人能应付压力,甚至还需要一定的压力才能发挥出他们的最佳才能。然而当应付压力的要求超出人力、财力和时间所能承受的范围时,压力就会变得危险。

“压力是人们对环境变化的一种反应。任何引起变化的事物都会产生压力,即使是能带来乐趣的事物也不例外,”格林内解释道。

压力并不是一个新问题,早在原始穴居人捕食野兽时就已经存在了,只不过现在人们在认识压力方面更擅长些罢了,医生们也逐渐意识到压力会引起很多疾病。

很多人原以为电脑时代和使男女更加平等的妇女运动会改善人们的生活方式,使男人和女人有更多自由支配的时间。但格林内却认为人们现在工作的时间延长了,要处理的信息增多了,不安全感也更强烈了。

“工作场所存在大量难以把握的不确定情况。工作上从一而终的理想已经过时,”他说。

格林内认为妇女受到压力的主要因素是家庭、孩子、工作带来的负担,和她在工作单位所遭受的歧视。

“对于男人来说,主要原因是(男女)职责的变化,以及缺乏他们所常常依赖的安全保障,”他解释道。

经理们同样在抱怨信息量过载带给他们的压力。心理学家大卫·刘易斯认为:“信息量过多和信息量过少一样具有危险性。”

研究已经证实某些个性类型较善于应付压力。竞争意识强,进取心强,缺乏耐心,急躁好动的 A 型性格的人,易于受到压力;而遇事从容,悠闲随和,较为被动消极的 B 型人则不易受到压力。

“所有的人都会感受到压力,这是生活的现实,”格林内说,“我们必须要做的是设法把压力处理好。”

补充阅读参考译文

让生活充满阳光的 10 种方法

这个夏季属于你自己,充分利用它吧。

不久前,我告诉父亲我是个工作狂时,他的回答令我大吃一惊,他说:“是的,亲爱的,你的确是工作狂。”

听到除了我还有别人这么说,激醒了我。想到迷上工作,特别是我喜欢的工作,都可能会带来问题真令人震惊。但我对工作的迷恋的确使我的婚姻亮起了红灯,还把我推向精力耗竭的边缘。虽说难以承认这一点,然而一旦承认了,我就意识到我需要做的事就是:少做一点。

工作是做不完的,而我们需要补充能量,使自己精力充沛,现在正是最合适的季节:昼长夜短,温暖宜人,大自然似乎也在召唤我们去户外走走。

为了切实地做到这点,我列了一张表贴在冰箱上。它是这么写的:

1 提前一个小时起床。我已经开始这样做了。走到室外,呼吸着空气,聆听着鸟鸣,沉思默想一会儿,再为自己准备上一些薄饼。

2 避开超市。正是万物生长的季节,我设法到本地农民的市场上去购买。我喜欢数小时前刚刚收获的那些食物的色彩、芳香、味道和质感。

3 采草莓去。没有什么比刚摘下来的熟透了的草莓味道更甜美了,这种滋味充满了诱惑。我丈夫汤姆和我在一次采草莓的远行中开始“谈情说爱”了。

4 做馅饼。真正地地道的馅饼,家中自制的馅饼,是一件艺术品,是一种爱的体现。

5 去野外吃饭。不错,就是多野餐。请带上:一张大毯子,一顶草帽,一篮子新鲜面包,奶酪,水果,酒,几个朋友。

6 说“不”。事实上,我不想逃避任何一件事,不想拒绝任何一次邀请,或告诉任何人让他们别来。但我正努力表现得坚决一些,以便留点时间给自己:懒洋洋地休息一会儿,打个盹儿,做做白日梦。

7 多到水上去,或者说多下水。日落潮长时,把那一叶旧的小舟推进小港湾,悄悄地划入邻人的池塘,让水消除掉白日里受到的压力。

8 找一片草场。等草割下后,乘着黄昏,摇下车窗,驱车去到草场。我喜欢停下车,就坐在那儿,呼吸着甜甜的、清新的芳香,看着燕子在夜幕渐渐降临的草场上的天空盘旋、俯冲。

9 晚上到户外走走。汤姆和我最近经常这样:天黑后在四周散散步,观赏银河、星星、和月光中的云彩。

10 不予理会。至少有些事不必去理会。有时,对于世间的一切磨难、家人和朋友的痛苦、自己家中的难办事我都感到无能为力。但我发现,如果每天给自己一点“庇护”,为自己留一片呼吸的空间,我就能更从容地面对这一切。抽出时间使自己精力充沛后,我们就能又有力量从多方面进行努力,以改变这个世界,改变我们自己。

UNIT 2

I EXERCISE 1

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. b 8. c

I EXERCISE 2

1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. b 8. b

I EXERCISE 3

1. Because it is believed that they will bring good luck and happiness to the couple at a time when their lives are changing hopefully for the better.
2. No. Some are known throughout the country and many other parts of the world. Others may be regional or even maintained within families from generation to generation.
3. For example, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and June.
4. No.
5. In the eighteen hundreds.
6. No. A combination of red and white flowers is avoid because they stand for blood and bandages.
7. The top tier of the cake is often kept by the couple till the christening of their first child.
8. 略

II EXERCISE 4

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. For the sake of | 2. for the time being |
| 3. for example | 4. for ever |
| 5. for the time being | 6. for the sake of |
| 7. for instance | 8. for ever |

II EXERCISE 5

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 与……联系在一起 | 2. 一代又一代 |
| 3. 作为一个整体 | 4. 代表 |
| 5. for example | 6. on the basis of its symbolic meaning |
| 7. wedding customs and superstitions | 8. marry in white |

II EXERCISE 6

1. g 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. h 7. e 8. f

II EXERCISE 7

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. stands for | 2. is associated with |
| 3. as a whole | 4. due to |
| 5. consider | 6. ceremony |
| 7. on the basis of | 8. dreamed of |
| 9. took place | 10. in the past |

III EXERCISE 8

A

- Wu: I feel sorry for Lin. She just **broke up** with her boyfriend.
- Li: Oh, really? I think they've been **going with each other** for over a year.
- Wu: I thought they would get **married** soon, because they seem very **serious** about each other.
- Li: They look like they enjoy each other's **company**, have the same friends and **share** the same interests. But, who knows...
- Wu: I heard that her boyfriend **dated** another woman while going with Lin.
- Li: That's too much. Lin must be very upset.
- Wu: That's true, but I plan to set her up on a **date** with Chen. What do you think?
- Li: That's a good idea. But I think we'd better wait for a while.

B

- Anne: Betty and Jim are **breaking up**.
- Joan: They often **quarrel**, but they'll **make up** afterward.
- Anne: Not this time. Things seem not to **work out**. They're getting a **separation**.
- Joan: Actually, it's not surprising. They seem to **have nothing in common**. So I can't imagine them having anything but an **arranged marriage**.
- Anne: That's true. It was their parents who **made the decision** for them to marry.
- Joan: It was really a shame. They thought they were **in love** with each other, but they really don't know each other very well.

III EXERCISE 9

There are many customs and superstitions **associated** with weddings. **For** example, people choose the first half of the week to have their weddings because these three days are **considered** lucky. It is thought unlucky for the groom to see the bride in her wedding dress before the **ceremony**. Most brides today marry in white which **symbolizes** maidenhood. Brides also wear veils at the weddings. The veil became **popular** in Britain in the eighteen hundreds. Flowers are always used for **decoration** at weddings. Some people choose the flowers on the **basis** of their symbolic meanings. Orange blossom is always used because it **stands** for purity and chastity. Cutting the wedding cake is part of the **celebration** at the reception. The couple make the first cut together to symbolize their shared future.

IV EXERCISE 10

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. crying | 2. to get |
| 3. to write | 4. will join |
| 5. known... moves | 6. to be invited |
| 7. discussing | 8. going |

IV EXERCISE 11

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. b 8. d

IV EXERCISE 12

1. It's nice to see you.
2. It is said that it's unlucky to marry on Fridays.

3. I found it difficult to finish the work in time.
4. The noise outside made it impossible for him to go on with his writing.
5. 他们组很可能赶在我们前面。
6. 明白我的意思了吗?
7. 他认为回访一下是礼貌的。
8. 你不认为为这事争论是浪费时间吗?

V EXERCISE 13

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. to→for | 2. making→to make |
| 3. with→in | 4. It believes→It is believed |
| 5. due to that→due to the fact that | 6. everything is associated→everything associated |

V EXERCISE 14

1. There are many customs and superstitions associated with weddings.
2. Summer as a whole is considered as the best time to marry.
3. Xiao Wang and Xiao Li have many interests in common.
4. It is said that it is unlucky for the bride to make her own wedding dress.
5. It is not clear when they are going to get engaged.
6. Many brides marry in red due to the Chinese tradition.
7. People choose flowers on the basis of their symbolic meanings.
8. For example, orange blossoms stand for purity.

VI EXERCISE 15

Dear Xiao Ming,

I am thrilled to hear that you have won the first place in the National English Speech Contest for the College Students. I want to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations and wish you continued success in the future.

Yours sincerely,
Wang Feng

VII EXERCISE 16

1. "I do" refers to getting married, and "I won't" refers to not getting married.
2. Although the Americans have not given up on marriage as an ideal, they're less likely to get married than ever before. They are very cautious about entering into marriage.
3. 50%.
4. 4.2 million in 1998; 439,000 in 1960.
5. The secularization of society, extended affluence, and a change in what Americans expect from marriage all contributed.
6. Young people have less confidence in marriage. They are anxious and pessimistic about their chances for having a happy marriage.

VII EXERCISE 17

1. e 2. d 3. f 4. g 5. h 6. b 7. c 8. a

VII EXERCISE 18

1. 更不可能做某事
2. 走向圣坛行婚礼 / 在教堂结婚
3. 过去的几代
4. 以离婚而告终
5. attitudes and expectations toward marriage
6. drop in the divorce rate
7. unmarried couples who live with each other
8. in a short period

HOMEWORK

Exercise 1

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Traditionally | 2. due to | 3. original |
| 4. whom | 5. was considered | 6. weeping |

Exercise 2

1. They have nothing in common.
2. Xiao Wang and Xiao Li not only share one room, but also share a lot of hobbies and interests.
3. The mistake was due to your carelessness.
4. Everyone had a dream in his childhood. For example, I used to dream of being a writer.
5. It is believed that a wedding taking place on Monday will bring wealth to the couple.
6. Queen Victoria chose to marry in white instead of silver.

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. going→to go | 2. that clean→to clean |
| 3. it is hard→it hard | 4. It has not decided→It has not been decided |
| 5. buy→buying | 6. that→whether |

课文参考译文

婚礼风俗与迷信

有很多风俗和迷信与婚礼有关。许多起源于几个世纪以前。有些风俗在一国,乃至世界上许多地区都广为人知。另一些可能是地区性的,或是在家族内部代代相传的。人们相信这些风俗在新婚夫妇的生活有希望变得更好的时候,会给他们带来好运和幸福。

选择婚期

尽管现在大多数婚礼在星期六举行,过去,这一天被认为是不吉利的。星期五也被认为不吉利,尤其当星期五又逢 13 日。有一首韵诗建议人们在一星期的上半周举行婚礼:星期一富裕 / 星期二健康 / 星期三最佳 / 星期四失落 / 星期五苦难 / 星期六最糟。六月被认为是结婚的吉利月份,因为它根据罗马爱情婚姻女神的名字命名的。整个夏季都被看作婚礼的吉期,这部分是因为太阳总是和多子多孙联系在一起的。

结婚礼服

新娘自己做礼服被认为是不吉利的。新郎在新娘到达婚礼庆典现场之前看见她身穿礼服也是不吉利的。新娘不应该在婚礼之日以前穿上全套服装。有些新娘把最后一个针脚留到即将动身去举行