



薛金星·教材全解 畅销19年
全国一亿读者首选

依据教育部最新大学英语课程教学要求编写
普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材配套用书



大学教材全解

大学体验英语

第二版

EXPERIENCING ENGLISH

3

盖飞虹 王智红 · 主编

考拉进阶《大学教材全解》编委会 编

综合教程 + 听说教程

提升能力 同步过级

课文全解 | 答案全析 | 词汇精讲 | 真题精练



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将教材吃透 过四六级无忧

——致读者的一封信

亲爱的读者朋友：

在学习的过程中您是否会产生一种困惑：平时的教材学习和四、六级考试有什么关系呢？还不如背几个单词来得实惠…事实果真如此吗？四、六级考试的实质是对大学英语能力水平的考查，其出题依据就是《大学英语课程教学要求》。而教材本身就是体现这个要求的最好典范，是众多英语专家严格按照《要求》进行编写的，结构严谨、系统科学。学透了教材，英语能力自然会提升至符合《要求》的程度，四、六级考试就会理所当然地轻松过关。所以说学好教材才是备考最科学、最高效、最根本的方法。

既然如此，哪一本辅导书才能全面透彻地解析教材，哪一本书才能真正把所学教材与过级考试完美结合呢？

没错，就是这本书：逐字逐词、逐句逐段、全面透彻、洞悉考试、轻松学习、无忧过级。令人耳目一新的创新设计，切合读者阅读和自学需要的人性化编排，展现在您眼前的就是这一套悉心打造的“大学教材全解系列”。本书六大“亮点”如下：

一、核心词汇 精解全拓

采用考拉“1+1”最新词汇记忆方法设计，严格按照《大学英语课程教学要求》的最新词汇表标注：一般要求词汇不作标记；较高要求词汇标记为★；更高要求词汇标记为▲；超纲词汇标记为■；积极词汇标记为◎。逼真模拟课堂教学模式，按照课文中出现的先后顺序逐句逐词讲解，重点突出四、六级考试重点核心词汇，每个核心词必考词都从记、考、串、辨、警、源、真题再现几个方面出发，全方位构建记忆大厦，做到融会贯通，完全解除查找工具书的烦恼，高效便捷，熟记这些词汇，四、六级词汇将不再是难题！

二、长句解析 简洁透彻

阅读理解之所以看不懂，除了词汇量的问题（可以通过以上栏目轻松解决），主要在于您把握不好长难句的句子结构。本书【解析】栏目，精心剖析句子结构，理顺语法难点，培养您对长难句的分析能力，进而提高阅读理解乃至

翻译能力。这是目前为止市面上唯一一本讲透所有长难句、全面解决您所有疑难长句之忧的权威著作!

三、篇章布局 整体把握

“语篇结构把握”栏目帮助您吃透文章整体结构,把握英语行文规范。这种能力对四、六级考试中解答“主旨大意”类考题,写出一篇谋篇严谨、逻辑性强的优秀作文都大有裨益!

四、习题点拨 鱼渔双授

本部分不仅对《学生用书》的课后习题全部给出了权威、详尽的答案,而且对四、六级考试中的经典题型进行了透彻的点拨。以最简练的语言在解题思路和方法上给您切实可行的建议,真正提高您应对过级考试的能力,可谓鱼渔双授,独具匠心。

五、真题演练 同步跨越

我们根据您不同阶段的需要,结合每个单元的主题,精心挑选了相关话题的四、六级真题,并附有详尽的答案和点拨,使您逐步攻克过级题型,战无不胜。

六、知识索引 快速定位

本书“知识点预览”栏目,既方便您在课前预习自测,又方便您在课后复习巩固,真正的多功能化、工具化、人性化设计,方法得当,事半功倍。

最后,真心希望这套教材全解能够为您所用,在学习和考试过级的路上成为您的得力助手,协助您过关斩将,成功晋级;在英语能力提升的途中成为您的忠诚伴侣,陪伴您昂首阔步,通向未来!

考拉进阶英语教育研究院

《大学教材全解》编委会

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Caring for Our Earth

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文化背景衔接

1 Global Environment Situation(全球环境状况)

1) Global climate trends(全球气候变化趋势)

The main drive behind climate change is the increasing amount of carbon dioxide(二氧化碳) in the atmosphere. Its level has risen by a third since the industrial revolution started in the 1760s. As CO₂ has built up, so temperature has risen. The main culprits(罪魁祸首) behind increasing CO₂ levels are burning fossil fuels(矿物燃料) and deforestation(森林采伐).

2) Global pollution trends(全球污染变化趋势)

If the number of cars keeps increasing at the present rate, there will be more than one billion on the road by 2025. Today, motor vehicles put out 900 million tons of carbon dioxide a year—about 15 percent of our total output. More vehicles will mean more global warming. Also by 2025, two-thirds of the world's people will live in cities, so traffic jams and pollution will loom large(显得突出) in most people's lives.

3) Global population trends(全球人口变化趋势)

Never has the pressure on the world's resources been so great. Over the next 20 years, the global population is expected to grow by a quarter—that's an extra 1.5 billion mouths to feed. Water is also under pressure as never before. Today some 500 million people do not have enough water. By 2025, that number is expected to hit 2.5 billion.



2 Tree Frog(树蛙)

A tree frog or tree toad is any frog that spends a major portion of its lifespan in trees, known as an arboreal(树栖的) state. As the name implies, these frogs are typically found in very tall trees or other high-growing vegetation(植物) in almost every continent. They do not normally descend to the ground, except to mate(交配) and spawn(产卵)—but some even build foam nests(涎沫巢) on leaves and during their adult lives rarely leave the trees at all.

The back color of tree frogs is typically a vivid green, giving an excellent camouflage(伪装) depending on the particular kind of vegetation they inhabit and what predators(食肉动物) they have to hide away from. But many tree frogs can change their color to a remarkable extent, and thus when resting on bark(树皮) they are usually brownish grey.

Tree frogs are usually minuscule(极小的), as their weight has to be carried by the branches and twigs of their habitat(栖息地). Typical for tree frogs are the well-developed discs at the finger and toe tips; the fingers and toes themselves as well as the limbs(腿, 肢) tend to be rather long, resulting in a superior grasping ability.

教材内容全解

1 Listen and Talk



Lead-in

1 听力填空

- 1) human beings 2) powered 3) greenhouse 4) far away 5) make a difference
6) breathe in 7) decreasing performance 8) four inches high 9) campaign 10) encourage

【译文】

人类所造成的最具危害性、也是最难解决的环境问题或许就是全球变暖问题。我们的社会主要依赖矿物燃料提供能源,而矿物燃料会导致全球变暖。全球变暖所造成的日益恶化的后果,如生态失衡、洪水、干旱、疾病等问题,使越来越多的人相信,我们必须减少温室气体污染。

许多人认为,全球变暖这个问题太大了、太遥远了,我们对它无能为力。事实上,我们有许多事情可以做,可以阻止或减缓全球变暖。

- 植树。树木能吸收二氧化碳,但前提是活着的。
- 安装流量低的淋浴头和水龙头。用水量减少一半,但效果却没什么两样。
- 购买节能电器。不用时关掉。
- 节约能源! 废物利用! 废品回收! 回收一堆仅4英寸高的报纸就相当于挽救了一棵大树。
- 在当地发起针对全球变暖的运动。向社区居民宣传如何减少温室气体污染,支持国家和地方采取的提提高能源使用率的措施,响应号召,使用清洁的、可循环的太阳能和风能。

2 看图会话

- 1) Why is the Earth sweating and steaming? Do you want to join the crowd standing by and watching, or to do something to help her?

According to scientists, the satellite data(卫星数据) confirm the Earth has had an increasing “fever” for decades because carbon dioxide and other air pollution have been trapping the sun’s heat and causing the Earth to warm up, sweat and steam. Global warming is really a big problem we have to deal with nowadays, because it has the potential to change forever our lives and our planet’s environment, and this would affect the whole mankind. So we couldn’t just stand by and watch. We don’t need to wait for governments to find a solution to this problem. Each individual can bring an important help adopting a more responsible lifestyle. For example, choose energy efficient appliances when making new purchases; defrost old fridges and freezers regularly; cover your pots while cooking and the like.

- 2) How do you dispose of tin cans, plastic bags, and used batteries? Do you know anything about garbage sorting and recycling?

While tin cans could be recycled, plastic bags and used batteries could not, so we should not mix them together. As we know, when different kinds of garbage are mixed together, pollution increases while the reusable value of rubbish decreases. Therefore, residents should separate organic material from the rest

of the garbage, separate wet kitchen material from the dry, and sort out plastic bags and hazardous waste. Garbage sorting involves a lot, and providing recycling bins on the street is just a first step. Waste collectors also pick out useful items such as metals, glass, paper and plastic from discarded trash. But some major problems remain. Take plastic bags for example. They not only take a long time to degrade, but their presence can influence the degrading of other waste materials. So it is very important for people to separate plastic bags from other garbage. In rural areas buckets are used as garbage containers. This may not be practical for city dwellers, but a better alternative to plastic bags needs to be found.

3) Do you know any machine or appliance that is powered by solar or wind energy? Can you list other clean energy technologies?

There are solar battery charger, solar electric panels, solar water heater, calculators, and wind generator, etc. Clean energies are forms of energy which do not pollute the air, the ground, or the sea. Besides solar and wind energy, there is a long list of clean energy technologies such as wave power(波能), salinity gradient power(盐位梯度能), tidal power(潮汐能) and geothermal power(浅层地能), etc.



Dialogue Samples

【译文】

Dialogue 1

全球变暖的影响

林: 地球真的正在变暖吗?

约翰: 是的,毫无疑问。科学家们说,在现存记录中,过去的十年中有四年是有史以来最热的。

林: 但是地球变暖一点有什么要紧吗?

约翰: 当然要紧了,因为它改变了许多与我们的生活紧密相关的东西。如果全球变暖的话,海平面就会上升。

林: 你是说,会引起洪水吗?

约翰: 是啊,印度洋海岸的大片地区,孟加拉、荷兰、甚至伦敦都将淹入海底,更不要说美丽的威尼斯了。

林: 太可怕了! 还有什么别的影响吗?

约翰: 是的,还有很多呢。全球的气候也会改变,一些地区会降水过多,而另外一些地区会降水过少。

林: 我们能做些什么呢?

约翰: 我们可以做的事情很多。首先,我们必须减少工业和汽车造成的污染并停止砍伐森林。否则,我们会为这些轻率的行为付出代价的。

Dialogue 2

了解环境问题

朱迪: 嗨,你回来了。要我给你放洗澡水吗?

明: 哦,不用了,我冲个淋浴就行。泡澡太费水了。你知道吗,泡澡用的水是洗淋浴的3倍呢。

朱迪: 太难以置信了!

明: 真的,事实就是如此。而且,如果你习惯刷牙的时候开着水龙头,那每次就会浪费25到45升的水。这样的话,当最小的孩子长到21岁时,一个四口之家刷牙用的水就足够填满奥运会的一个游泳池了。

朱迪: 哇! 来,抽根烟吧。

明: 不行! 抽烟不仅有害健康,而且它也是发展中国家社会问题的根源,因为种植烟草的利润很高,它已经占用了最好的农业用地,导致了食品匮乏呢。



朱迪: 这么说, 我每抽一根烟, 就会有个人挨饿?

明: 而且很多烟草种植者用木材来烘干烟叶。要知道, 每砍一棵树, 就离水土流失近了一步。

朱迪: 而水土流失也是饥荒的开始。那就别抽烟了, 还是冲个淋浴吧。



Communicative Tasks

1

Task 1

- A: Look at the picture I've taken at the Three Gorges! You cannot imagine how magnificent the Gorges are! But I heard that they would build a massive dam in that area.
- B: That's right. In fact, the debate over whether to start construction of the Project has been one unprecedented in world history. And now they've already started the preliminary construction.
- A: But what about the environmental implications? Won't it damage the ecosystem? And some natural landscapes will be submerged under the water, too.
- B: There's no doubt that the Project does have some impact on the environment, but **on the whole** the benefits outweigh the disadvantages. During the rainy season, you know, the Yangtze often floods and it causes masses of damage, destroying houses, crops and so on. The dam will prevent this flooding. What's more, most of the natural landscapes remain unchanged and actually the Project also becomes a tourist resort.
- A: Well, isn't it going to mean flooding a great big area, forcing people to re-locate?
- B: While it's true that some people have to move, many people will reap the benefits. In fact, the dam will provide hydro-electricity to many homes thereby reducing pollution from **coal burning power plants**.
- A: What about the fish? Aren't there some breeds of fish which swim upriver to spawn (产卵)?
- B: I've heard of other dams where they've built special little gates or something like that which allow the fish to pass through. All in all, the Project will greatly improve the environment and promote the economy as well. You needn't worry about it anymore.

【难点解释】

on the whole 大体上, 基本上

coal burning power plants 燃煤发电厂

Task 2

- A: Mrs. Bennet, **I've been meaning to** ask you something ...
- B: Yes, dear, go ahead please.
- A: Well, I don't know why you always keep the air-conditioning running?
- B: Why, won't you feel rather uncomfortable in the heat? We like to have a constant temperature in the house, you know.
- A: But it means there's always an artificial atmosphere, and never any fresh air. Why don't you turn it off on cooler days? You could reduce your power bill by quite a lot.
- B: Are you trying to save my money?
- A: Oh no, not really. But we discussed in class today about **being environmentally conscious** and I was thinking that not only is the air conditioning bad for the environment, it's bad for our health, and it's expensive...
- B: Well, you may be right. It's just part of our lifestyle, you know. **I'll tell you what**. Why don't we talk about this with the others over dinner tonight?



A: Great! Mrs. Bennet, that might be interesting. Thank you very much.

【难点解释】

I've been meaning to... 我一直想...

be environmentally conscious 关注环境的

I'll tell you what. 我有个想法。

2 Read and Explore

Passage A Care for Our Mother Earth

Think about it

1. Our Mother Earth is the only place for human beings to live in. We are nurtured by her healthy condition and we have to turn to her for everything we need. In humans, if the mother is ill, the child suffers. Similarly, if Mother Earth is damaged, we also become the victims and we would have no place to survive.
2. The root is us human beings. When we are greedy for more than what we need for comfort and happiness, we abuse the resources of the Earth. We are driven by the greedy needs for economic development and more conveniences, but totally ignorant of the disastrous consequences we are causing to the Earth.
3. We should take effective measures and develop strategies to protect Mother Earth rather than sit back and leave the problem to the government or the experts. In fact, every person can make a difference by reducing the emission of carbon dioxide, using clean energy, and planting more trees, etc.

Read about it

一 语篇结构把握

1 写作风格欣赏

本文是一篇访谈文章(interview),《意识》杂志的麦肯立博士就环境问题对四位专家进行了采访。四位专家对此问题各有见解,观点鲜明,论述清晰透彻,从不同角度表达了他们对环境问题的关注。采访有问有答,条理清晰。首先,麦肯立博士就人类所面临的最大的环境危机问题询问了专家的看法;然后,话题自然转到了如何解决这些危机的问题上来;接下来专家讨论了环境危机的发展趋势;最后,麦肯立博士对这次采访做了简单的总结,号召大家采取行动,制定自己的节能计划,积极参与到保护环境的战斗中来。

文章虽属访谈,但受嘉宾的教育背景和访谈主题的影响,行文语法规范,句式讲究,长短句结合。措辞严谨的书面语中穿插着少量的口语表达。例如,Amrit Desai在谈到人类无休止的欲望时说:“On one hand, we ask industries to support our greed for more and more conveniences, comfort and possessions...”,他的措辞相当正式,而且铿锵有力,以专家的口吻向读者传递信息;换作其他场合其他人,可能以更口语化、更直接的方式来表达相同的意思,比方说:“...we ask our society to support our endless need for more and more things...”。另一方面,嘉宾在提出建议和号召时,也多次使用了短句或祈使句,例如:“Tread as lightly as you can, take as little as possible, and put back as much as you can.”,这个号召简短有力、感染力强,排比手法的使用让人印象非常深刻。此类例子比比皆是,请同

学们在精读过程中细细品味。

2 语篇结构归纳

Part I (Paras. 1—5)	Aman Motwane thinks the biggest threat to our environment today is the way we see our environment. 阿曼·莫特万认为,环境所面临的最大的威胁是我们对环境的态度。
Part II (Paras. 6—8)	Walter Semkiw thinks deforesting and global warming are the most pressing environmental issues. 沃尔特·塞姆基认为森林砍伐和全球变暖是两个最严重的环境问题。
Part III (Paras. 9—15)	Leon Nacson and Amrit Desai suggest what we can do to solve the environmental problem. 利昂·纳可森和阿姆利特·德塞为解决环境问题提出建议。
Part IV (Para. 16)	Dr. McKinley encourages everyone to take action to protect our earth. 麦肯立博士号召大家采取行动,保护环境。

课文概要▶

Dr. McKinley, in an interview for *Awareness Magazine*, discusses with four specialists their opinions on environmental issues. Aman Motwane thinks the biggest threat to our environment today is the way we see our environment. He believes that we have to realize that everything is related, and every action has a consequence. Walter Semkiw thinks deforesting and global warming are the most pressing environmental issues. Leon Nacson is particularly concerned about air and water pollution and Amrit Desai argues that human being's greed poses a serious threat to our Mother Earth. Mr. Semkiw and Mr. Desai also suggest what we can do to help the environmental problem. Dr. McKinley finally encourages everyone to take action to protect our earth.

·《意识》杂志的麦肯立博士就环境问题对四位专家进行了采访。阿曼·莫特万认为,环境所面临的最大的威胁是人类对环境的态度。人类必须认识到,世间万物是相互联系的,有因必有果。沃尔特·塞姆基认为森林砍伐和全球变暖是两个最严重的环境问题。利昂·纳可森特别关心空气污染和水污染的问题。阿姆利特·德塞则认为人类的贪婪给地球母亲造成了巨大的威胁。纳可森和德塞还为解决环境问题提出了建议。最后,麦肯立博士号召大家采取切实行动来保护环境。

3 精品段落赏析

Two environmental issues that we find most pressing are deforesting and global warming. Mankind has now cut down half of the trees that existed 10 000 years ago. The loss of trees upsets the ecosystem as trees are necessary to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climates, purify underground water and to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen. Trees bring water up from the ground, allowing water to evaporate into the atmosphere. The evaporated water then returns as rain, which is vital to areas that are naturally dry. Areas downwind of deforested lands lose this source of rainfall and are transformed into deserts.

Global warming results from the burning of fossil fuels, such as petroleum products, resulting in the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases then trap heat, resulting in warming of our atmosphere.

这两个段落采用的是解释式的推展方式。沃尔特·塞姆基在回答麦肯立博士的问题时,首先简要指出了森林砍伐和全球变暖是两个最严重的环境问题。接下来,他解释了森林在生态系统中的重要作用,并阐明了全球变暖的原因。在谈论科学性比较强的问题时,沃尔特·塞姆基充分考虑到了读者的背景,没有使用深奥的语言和句子结构,却把复杂的自然现象生动地呈现给了读者。例

如,他说道:“... as trees are necessary to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climates, purify underground water and to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen.”,短短几个并列的动词短语就把树木的作用阐述地明明白白。又如,“Global warming results from the burning ... resulting in the release ...”这句话中,他对比地使用了 result from 和 result in 两个短语就把全球变暖的原因和影响说明白了,化繁为简,突出了主题。另外,这两段中有关森林砍伐和全球变暖的问题是热门话题,建议同学们背诵下来,以便在今后的练习和考试中信手拈来。

二 课文参考译文

关心地球母亲

1. (《意识》杂志的麦肯立博士就环境问题采访了几位专家。)
2. 您认为当前环境所面临的最大威胁是什么?
3. 现在环境所面临的最大威胁是我们人类对环境的态度。我们对环境的态度决定着周围世界的环境。
4. 大多数人认为世上万物是彼此孤立的。但事实上,每一个个体都是息息相关、相互联系的,都是一个整体的组成部分。比如,一棵树看上去或许是孤立的,但它却影响着周围环境中的一切事物——阳光、雨水、风、鸟、矿物质、其他植物和树木、你、我等等,同时又处于周围环境的影响之下。一棵树会影响从它周围吹过的风;风同时又会影响这棵树的生长。看看这棵树与其周围环境的关系,你就可以预见它的未来。
5. 大多数人都看不到万物之间的相互关联性。正因为如此,我们就不了解我们的所作所为会造成的后果。现在是我们每个人都睁开双眼、看清这个世界的真实面貌的时候了——这个世界是一个因果相循的完整的集合体。
6. 塞姆基博士,您好! 在研究过程中,您觉得哪些环境问题最为紧迫?
7. 我们认为森林砍伐和全球变暖是最亟待解决的两个环境问题。由于人类的大量砍伐,现在地球上的树木仅有一万年前的一半。树木可以维持表层土壤,保证干旱地带的降雨量,净化地下水,并将二氧化碳转化为氧气,因此它的作用是不可或缺的,而森林砍伐则破坏了生态系统。树木把水从地下带到地面,并让水蒸发到大气中,随后这些蒸发的水分又再转化为雨水返回地面。这对天然的干旱地区是至关重要的。毁林地区的下风区域会因缺乏降水而变为荒漠。
8. 全球变暖是由燃烧石油等矿物燃料引起的,因为燃烧释放的温室气体进入了大气。二氧化碳和其他气体会聚积热量,最终造成全球气候变暖。
9. 纳可森博士,感谢您专程从澳大利亚远道赶来参加我们的访谈。请您告诉《意识》杂志的读者怎样做才有助于解决环境问题。
10. 保护环境最简单的方法就是不要去影响它。要尽可能地少摧残、少索取、多回报。
11. 对于环境问题的现状及未来,您最关心的是什么呢?
12. 空气污染和水污染是我们关注的首要问题。我们正在污染我们呼吸的空气和饮用的水,这真是让人难以理解。空气和水这两种物质并非取之不竭,我们必须认识到,一旦到了无可挽回的地步,我们的子孙就将一无所有。

麦肯立博士:

13. 德塞博士,很荣幸有机会采访您。能否请您与我们的读者交流一下,对环境危机的走向问题,您有何高见?

阿姆力特·德塞:

14. 我们与环境问题是密不可分的。我们本身就是问题的所在。我们的生活非常矛盾。一方面,我们贪婪地要求工业提供更多的便利设施、舒适生活和财富,消费成瘾,造成工业浪费。另一方面,我们却忽视了这些需求和对地球母亲掠夺之间的联系。我们的生活已经是十分充裕了,可我们却依然贪得无厌地索取,滥用我们自身和地球的资源。

麦肯立博士:

15. 地球母亲用她健康的环境抚育我们。就人类而言,母亲生病,孩子就会遭殃;我们既然造成了地球上的生态失衡,就得自作自受。

16. 在本次访谈结束之际,我要感谢各位嘉宾的参与。关于个人应该怎样保护环境的问题,我感到受益匪浅。

17. 希望这次访谈会推动《意识》杂志的读者采取行动,制定自己的环保战略。我们中的许多人都习惯了袖手旁观,还说“让专家们去处理这些问题吧!”。这么做等于是在毁灭这个星球。本次访谈的目的正是想要说明,个人的行动有多么重要。谢谢诸位的高见。

三 课文内容全解

Paragraph 3

1. How we see our environment shapes our whole world.

environment /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/ *n.* [U, C] 环境,周围状况,自然环境: adjust to a new environment 适应新的环境 socio-economic environment 社会经济环境 The house itself is not particularly to my mind, but I like its environment. 这房子本身并不特别合我的心意,但我喜欢它周围的环境。



【记】en(在...里面) + viron(周围) + ment(状态) → 在...周围 → 环境,周围状况

【串】同族: environmental *a.* 周围的,环境的 同义: surroundings *n.* 环境 circumstance *n.* 环境,境况 situation *n.* 情形,境遇 setting *n.* 安装;背景

【辨】environment/ surroundings/ circumstance

这些名词都作“环境”讲。

environment 表示围绕某一特定的人或物、并对其产生某种影响的环境或氛围,即“四周,外界”,既可以指自然环境,也可以指精神环境,强调环境对人的感受和观念的影响。例: A child's character is greatly influenced by his home environment. 孩子的性格在很大程度上受其家庭环境的影响。

surroundings 指周围的事物、环境,尤其从周围的事物这一客体着眼,常指自然环境,一定以复数形式出现。例: railway surroundings 铁路周围环境

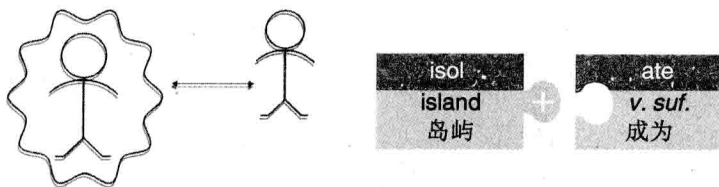
circumstance 指关系到或影响到某事发生的周边情况或环境,一般用复数形式,常和介词 under 搭配。例: Maybe under these circumstances we may say that man can conquer nature. 也许在这样的情况下,我们可以说人定胜天。

【警】这个单词的中间部分特别容易拼错,注意应该是 v-i-r-o-n(谐音“哇恩”),很多同学都记不住这几个字母的顺序,有的时候还会漏掉字母 n,请注意。

Paragraph 4

2. For example, a tree may appear **isolated**, but in fact it affects and is affected by everything in its environment—sunshine, rain, wind, birds, minerals, other plants and trees, you, me.

isolate /'aɪsəleɪt/ *vt.* ① to set apart or cut off from others 分开,隔离: Several villages have been isolated by the heavy snowfall. 好几个村庄因大雪而与外界隔绝。② to separate (a substance) out of a combined mixture 分解,离析: Scientists have isolated the virus causing the epidemic. 科学家们已分离出引起这种流行病的病毒。



【记】isol (岛屿) + ate (成为) → 像岛屿一样 → 像岛屿一样孤立 → 使孤立

【考】isolate...from... 使...与...隔离

【串】同族: isolation *n.* 隔绝,孤立 isolationism *n.* (政治上或经济上的)孤立主义

【六级现频】

University of Minnesota researchers who are studying the chemical composition of tears have recently **isolated** two important chemicals from emotional tears.

[CET-6, 2003.9 阅读]

【译文】明尼苏达州的专家正在对眼泪的化学成分进行研究,最近他们从眼泪当中分离出了两种重要的化学物质。

3. Look at the relationship between the tree and its environment and you will see the future of the tree.

【英释】If you look at the relationship between the tree and its environment, you will see the future of the tree.

【解析】这句话的结构是: 祈使句 + and + 并列分句。以并列句的形式表示条件的意义,可以用条件状语从句进行替换。

Paragraph 5

4. Most of us are **blind** to this interconnectedness of everything.

be blind to 对...没有察觉到的: She was blind to the silent worship in his eyes. 她没有发觉他眼神里流露出的无声的敬慕之情。

5. This is why we don't see the **consequences** of our actions.

consequence /'kɒnsɪkwəns/ *n.* [U,C] ① 结果,后果: face the consequences of one's action 自食其果 without negative consequence 没有副作用 It rained yesterday and in consequence the match was canceled. 昨天下雨了,结果比赛被取消。② 影响,重要性: This traveler was certainly a man of no great consequence. 这位旅客一定是个无足轻重的人。



【记】con(共同) + sequ(跟随) + ence(状态)→紧随其后的事→随之发生的事→结果,后果
→影响,重要性

【考】in consequence 因此,由此 in consequence of 由于…的缘故

as a consequence 因而,结果 as a consequence of 作为…的结果,因为…的缘故

take the consequences (of) 自食其果,承担…后果

【串】同族: consequent *a.* 作为结果的,随之发生的 consequently *ad.* 从而,因此 consequential *a.* 结果的,相因而生的 同义: result *n.* 结果,成效 effect *n.* 效果,作用 outcome *n.* 结果,成果 ending *n.* 结局,结尾

【辨】 consequence/ result/ effect/ outcome/ ending

这些名词都作“结果”讲。

consequence 指直接或间接的“后果”或一系列比较严重、不容忽略的“结果”。例: As a consequence of being in hospital, Shelly decided that she wanted to become a nurse. 因为住院的缘故,谢莉决定当一名护士。

result 指一系列结果中最后的“结局”,如比赛结果、计算结果等,有时强调两个事物之间严格的因果关系。例: The result of the game was five-nil / five-nothing. 比赛结果是五比零。

effect 与“起因”相对,强调直接的“结果”。例: cause and effect 因果关系

outcome 只用作单数名词,指最后“结局”,有“见分晓”的意思,不强调原因。例: The outcome of the election was in doubt then. 当时大选的结果还不明朗。

ending 指戏剧、小说等的结局、结尾。例: a happy ending 圆满的结局

Paragraph 7

6. The loss of trees upsets the ecosystem as trees are necessary to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climates, purify underground water and to **convert** carbon dioxide to oxygen.

【英释】The loss of trees disturbs the ecosystem since trees are necessary to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climates, and purify underground water. Trees are also important to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen.

【解析】这句话是个复合句,as 引导原因状语从句,表示“因为”。从句中 to build topsoil... 和 to convert carbon dioxide... 是两个并列的动词不定式短语,其中,build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climates, purify underground water 又另外组成了省略不定式 to 的并列结构。

convert /kən'vɜ:t/ *v.* ① to change (sth.) into another form, substance, state, function or purpose 变换,转化: The solar cell can convert the energy of sunlight into electric energy. 太阳能电池可以把阳光的能量转化为电能。② to persuade or induce to adopt a particular religion, faith, or belief 改变信仰: John has converted to Buddhism. 约翰改信了佛教。|| *n.* [C] 皈依者: He is a recent convert to Christianity. 他最近改信基督教了。

con
together
共同

vert
turn
转变方向

【记】con(共同) + vert(转变方向)→使之转变方向→使之变化、转化

【考】convert sth. into... 把某事转化为…

【串】同族: conversion *n.* 变换,转化 同义: transform *n.* 改变,转化