

当代大学英语 ACTIVE ENGLISH

导读与练习 3

主编：赵新城



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《当代大学英语》 导读与练习 3

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前 言

本书是专门为《当代大学英语》系列教材《综合英语》与《强化英语阅读》第三册而编写的同步辅导与练习用书。

《当代大学英语》教材自出版以来受到很多高校师生的欢迎。该教材以主题为中心，选材广泛、新颖，富有时代感和生活气息，语言生动鲜活，实用性很强，极大地调动了学习者的学习积极性，使他们在学习英语语言的同时能广泛接触反映西方文化方方面面的各种新知，增长见识，从而使语言学习与文化习得相得益彰。编写《当代大学英语导读与练习》的目的是为了帮助学习者解决学习这套教材可能遇到的难点，并提供大量的辅助练习，使其有更多的机会强化和巩固教材中的语言知识和技能，达到融会贯通，举一反三之目的。

本书每个单元均由导读和练习两个板块组成。导读部分提供了每篇阅读文章的课文摘要和难点注释，练习部分由词汇应用 (working with words)、活用语法 (Grammar in use)、阅读理解 (Comprehension tasks)、佳句欣赏 (Sentences to learn and remember) 及综合技能训练 (Comprehensive skills training) 等组成。练习的重点在词汇，既有针对课文的词汇运用练习，也有旨在提高词汇能力的课外练习，如词义猜测练习等。语法练习完全与教材中的语法讲解同步，以综合练习为主，兼顾单项练习；阅读理解主要测试学生对《强化英语阅读》课文的理解，以综合练习为主；佳句欣赏部分主要从阅读篇章中精选 3~5 个精彩句子，要求学习者在熟读课文的基础上对这些句子仔细揣摩而后加以模仿，以达到吸收和掌握的目的。综合技能训练主要是英译汉翻译练习，翻译句子全部选自阅读篇章，目的是让学习者在理

解文章的基础上，对重点部分加深理解，吃透原文含义，并通过处理译文的过程加深对英汉两种语言表达习惯差异的认识，通过比较而体会和学习地道的英语。

本书编写人员全部是使用《当代大学英语》系列教材的具有多年教学经验的第一线教师，他们在教材的使用上已经积累了一定的经验，也非常熟悉学习者的情况，这就保证了本书的内容具有较强的针对性。但是，《当代大学英语》毕竟是一套在教学理念和实践上都是全新的教材，对于习惯了传统教材和教法的教师而言，要完全吃透这套教材的真正精髓之所在，尚需一定的时日。因此，本书难免会存在一些缺失或不足，祈望读者提出宝贵意见和建议，以便再版时臻于完善。

本书的编写和出版得到外语教学与研究出版社华东信息中心的大力支持，谨此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2002年8月

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Unit One Efficient Study

I Help with Comprehensive English

Text: Coping with the reading load

1. Text analysis

本文是一篇说明文。作者针对学生们繁重的阅读负担这一问题，向读者提供具体而有实用价值的建议。作者认为，要解决这一问题，学生必须学会选择和判断哪些书必须精读，哪些书只需浏览即可。作者周密细致地逐条介绍和解析在预览试读中须注意的环节：查看书的内容是否过时；书的难易程度是否适合你本阶段的课程学习；该书包括哪些内容；如何利用目录或索引来了解全书的组织结构，或者与其他相关书籍作比较等。通过这些形式，选择对你有用或对你的学习有帮助的书。

本文条理清楚，脉络分明。段落之间过渡自然，并做到首尾呼应。

语言特点：使用中性语言，不带太多的感情色彩。

2. Notes to the text

1) But you are expected to read some of the items ...and to “dip into” others: You should read some of the articles and books on the list carefully and read others very quickly or in part.

你应该选择其中一些(仔细)阅读,其余部分浏览一下就可以。

be expected to do sth.: *be required to do sth. as a duty/obligation (cf. be supposed to)* 应该

e.g. Students are expected to be in class on time. 学生应该准时到课。

Guests are not expected to tip in China. 在中国,客人无须付小费。

2) It is up to you to decide which ones are most useful: It is for you to decide which ones are most useful. 你要靠自己来判断哪些书对你最有用。

be up to sb.: *be left to sb. to decide* 由(某人)决定, 随某人

e.g. It is up to you to tell the boy what to do. 该由你来告诉这个男孩该做什么。

Whether you learn or not is entirely up to you. 学与不学完全由你自己决定。

3) ...should give a good indication of what the book is about ...: should give a good idea of what the book is about ... 应该能告诉你书的内容

indication: *sign which gives you an idea of what is happening, how someone feels, etc.* 表明, 迹象, 说明

e.g. She gave us no indication about her intention. 她没有向我们表明她的意图。

4) Note that a book is normally revised for... not for a reprint. 注意, 通常一本书是在再版时而不是在重印时作修订的。

revise: *alter/re-examine (sth.) in order to improve* 修订

e.g. The dictionary has been revised twice. 这部字典已经修订过两次了。

I am afraid you will have to revise your opinion of Mary. 恐怕你得改变你对玛丽的看法。

5) This may tell you that the book is an introduction to the subject, or ...: The preface may indicate the author's purpose of writing; it may tell you whether the book is a textbook on the subject written for beginners, ... (通过阅读前言) 你可以了解该书是某一科目的入门教材, 还是...

introduction: *textbook for people beginning a subject* 入门教材

e.g. *An Introduction to Biochemistry* 《生化入门》

6) ...what ground has been covered...: *what areas of the subject the publication includes* 所覆盖的内容

ground 此处为不可数名词,是比喻用法,意为: a subject or a range of things or area of interest/discussion 话题,范围

e.g. The professor covered new ground in every lecture. 教授在讲座中每次都涉及新的领域。

7) This also indicates the author's approach, not only by the selection of material for inclusion but also by the order of chapters: By looking at the table of contents we can tell how the author has dealt with the subject through the selected material and through the order in which the author has arranged the chapters. 不论从编排目录的过程中作者对材料的选择上,还是从对章节顺序的安排上都可以看出作者是如何进行论述的。

approach: *way of dealing with a person or thing* 方法,途径

e.g. You need a good approach to teach these children English.

8) You can see if the book as a whole is likely to provide a balanced treatment of the subject or is concerned mainly with selected aspects: You can see whether the book treats the subject in a general way or deals mainly with some particular areas of the subject. 你能看出该书是从整体出发、全面地论述了某一学科,还是主要侧重于对该学科的某些方面进行论述。

9) To see how these parts fit into the text as a whole...: To find out how the topics are organized to the text... 要想知道各部分是如何衔接组成整本书的

fit in/into: *form part of a particular system or situation* 放进去;成为……的一部分

e.g. In fact, he doesn't really fit into the organization. 事实上,他并不真正适合呆在这个组织里。

He fitted the picture into the frame. 他把像片镶进相框里。



Working with Words

Task 1

Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

advisable	aspect	scope	indicate	sequence	trial	evaluation
relevant	reference	survey				

- 1) We decided to do something after a brief _____ of the situation.
- 2) Such subjects are outside the _____ of this book.
- 3) The teacher asked the student to tell the major events of the world in 1999 in _____.
- 4) It is _____ that you accept the job.
- 5) Please consider every _____ of the problem.
- 6) I wonder what his _____ on our work will be.
- 7) His remarks were not _____ to our discussion.
- 8) The teacher suggested that we find some _____ books in the library to help us understand this chapter better.
- 9) He succeeded on his third _____.
- 10) The black clouds _____ that it will rain soon.

Task 2

Use the verbs in the brackets to form appropriate phrasal verbs and complete the sentences with them.

- 1) Any new building must be _____ the existing appearance of the city. (fit)
- 2) It's advisable to _____ a book before deciding whether to buy it. (dip)

- 3) Will you _____ a train for me in the timetable? (look)
- 4) The twins _____ each other in hobbies. (differ)
- 5) Opinions in the family _____ approval _____ complete opposition.
(vary)
- 6) The team is _____ enough food to last the whole journey. (provide)
- 7) I should like to get rid of the responsibility for this job, but there doesn't seem to be anyone fit to _____. (turn)
- 8) That piano _____ too much space in my room. (take)
- 9) Don't try to cheat on exams; You'll never _____ it. (get)
- 10) His feelings on the matter have _____ bitterness to hope. (range)

Task 3

A: *Make sentences with the given phrases after the model :*

Model: Looking at other books before deciding which might be of use to you is important.

- 1) of great importance
- 2) of much value
- 3) of some use
- 4) of help
- 5) of significance

B: Rewrite the following sentences after the model:

Model: If the dolphins really died of disease, they were unlikely to have an identical wound on their necks.

If the dolphins really died of disease, it was unlikely that they would have an identical wound on their necks.

- 1) She is likely to win the prize.
- 2) Father is very likely to be late for work.
- 3) As David is short of money, he is unlikely to buy this luxurious house.

- ### Task 4

- 1) It is *a good idea* to ring her first before you pay a visit to her house.
- 2) His father *will probably* get angry at his poor test results.
- 3) Students are *supposed to* participate actively in classroom activities.
- 4) There are *signs* that the situation may be improving.
- 5) With a nod of his head, he *showed* me where I should sit.

- 1) Canada has one of the lowest *degree of crowdedness of people* in the world.
- 2) By *searching into* the outer space, human beings can unlock some mysteries about the earth, the universe and themselves.

3) One of the advantages of living in big cities is that you can enjoy a *great variety* of food.

- 4) The original *residents* of North America are the American Indians.
- 5) KFC enjoys a *prosperous* business in China.
- 6) There was a newspaper report today about the scandal *including* 6 mayors.
- 7) The Government has *officially forbidden* the use of chemical weapons.
- 8) The police *locked him up* for questioning.
- 9) Afghanistan was once a *place of safety* for the terrorist leader Bin Ladin.
- 10) He *claimed* that he was not on the spot of the crime that night.
- 11) This new fashion soon lost its *attractiveness* for the young.
- 12) They checked the calculation five times to *remove* any possible mistakes.
- 13) The Spice Girls gave a three-night concert and donated the *money from the*

performance to charity(慈善机构)。

14) *Accused* of murder of his ex-wife, Timpson was arrested and brought to court for trial.

15) Finally we had the first aircraft *made* by our Chinese people.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
◆ Task 5 ◆
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word derived from the italicized words on the left of the sentence. The words have been taken from the Enrichment Reading texts.

- 1) *try* We decided to hire him for a _____ period of 3 months.
- 2) *spoil* Nature-lovers can readily explore vast areas of _____ countryside in Canada.
- 3) *diverse* There is a wide _____ of opinion on this issue.
- 4) *inhabit* It's hard to tell now who were the first _____ of this island.
- 5) *refuge* During the civil war thousands of _____ left their country and fled to the neighboring country.
- 6) *permit* The spoiled boy turned out to have very _____ parents.
- 7) *tolerate* He often showed great _____ to those who opposed him.
- 8) *ignore* The police did not reveal the identity of their _____.
- 9) *act* The National People's Congress _____ a tax reform bill.
- 10) *hand* She gave me a _____ of sweets.
- 11) *mass* As soon as he got home, he drank a _____ amount of water.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
◆ Task 6 ◆
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

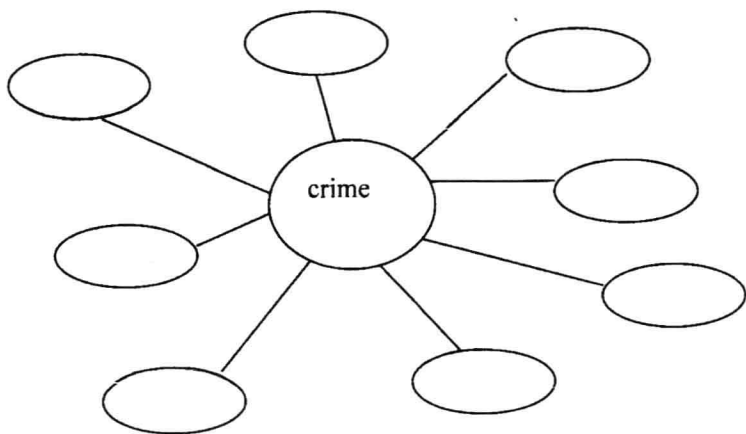
Study the formation of the word *good-humored* (a. + n. + -ed) and then translate the following into English.

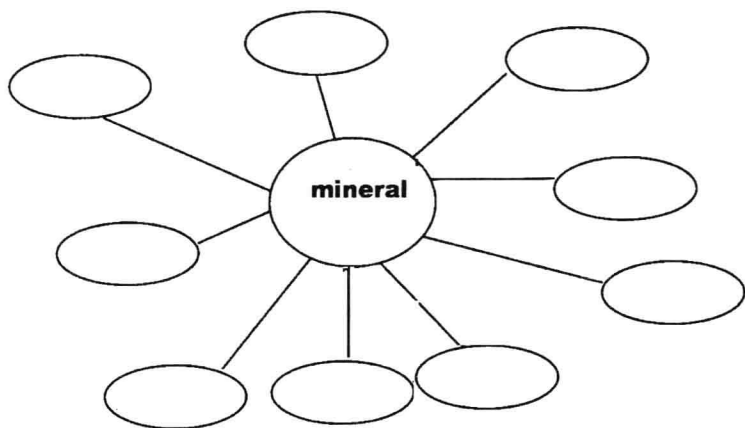
- 1) 一个有独立见解的领导人

- 2) 一个目光短浅的人
- 3) 一个头脑简单的人
- 4) 一个心地善良的女人
- 5) 一个性情温和的女孩
- 6) 一个目光敏锐的男人
- 7) 一个大耳朵的人
- 8) 一个耍两面派的人
- 9) 一个出手大方的年轻人
- 10) 一个冷血杀手

•••••
•••••
•••••
Task 7
•••••
•••••

Complete the following diagrams with words you know and words you have learned in Enrichment Reading in each category.





◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
◆ Task 8 ◆
◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

In the following paragraphs, decide the meaning of each of the underlined words by using context clues and your knowledge of word stems and affixes. Write a definition, synonym, or description of the underlined vocabulary item in the space provided.

This brings us to the other geographical factor that gravely affects Canada's security. Canada lies between two superpowers, and during the Cold War, Canadians were always acutely aware that if a nuclear war between the Soviet United States occurred, Canada would inevitably become a battleground, whether it wanted to be involved or not. At one point, Canadian analysts were horrified to discover that in the event of a nuclear exchange, the American war plan was to try to intercept missiles before they reached US territory . . . and that meant shooting them down over Canada, including major Canadian cities like Toronto. Of course the Canadian government protested, and the war plans were al-

1. gravely _____
2. superpowers _____
3. occurred _____
4. inevitably _____
5. at one point _____
6. intercept _____

tered so the missiles could be intercepted over the sea instead. Because of its geography, Canada has sometimes been described as being “indefensible”. As a result, Canada has had to find different ways of ensuring its security. Because of its military vulnerability, Canadian policy-makers have had a great interest in promoting peace and cooperation among nations. For this reason, Canada has always played an active role in international organizations like the United Nations, the Commonwealth (the political grouping of former British colonies and dominions), and La Francophonie (an informal group of countries and regions with French as their mother tongue). It makes strong contributions to UN peacekeeping missions, works hard to resolve disputes between countries using diplomatic means, has a large development aid program, and is a major player in the world economy.

- _____
7. protested
- _____
8. indefensible
- _____
9. ensuring
10. missions
- _____
11. disputes
- _____
12. means
- _____

III

Grammar in Use

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs in the brackets:

A:

- 1) I expect you'll see Sam at the lecture tonight. If you _____ (do), please _____ (remind) him of tomorrow's meeting.
- 2) If she hates London, why _____ she _____ (buy) a flat there just now?
- 3) If you _____ (wait) for a bus, you'd better join the queue.
- 4) If you were listening, you _____ (understand) the directions.
- 5) What _____ you _____ (do) if you had known the boy _____ (be) hungry?
- 6) When he left school he became a postman. His family _____ (not, like) it at all. They _____ (be) much happier if he _____ (become) a greengrocer like his father.

7) —Is the pie all gone?

—Yes. Why, would you like another piece?

—No, I _____ (be) full. I _____ (not, eat) another piece even if I _____ (want) to.

8) —What's the matter?

—I went to the game last night, and my cold got worse.

—You _____ (stay) home.

—If I _____ (know) it _____ to snow, I _____ (stay) home.

9) Even if my sister _____ (be) free, she _____ (not, go) to the movie, since she _____ it many times.

10) If you _____ (send) the car to the garage, you _____ (not, mend) it yourself now.

B:

(Tom has just come from school. He is talking to his mother.)

Tom: Can I go out and play now?

Mother: If you (1) _____ (finish) your homework.

Tom: If you (2) _____ (let) me go out. I (3) _____ (finish) it later.

Mother: Oh no! Just sit down and finish it now. You'd better do any if I (4) _____ (not, make) you, would you?

Tom: Yes, I would. But if I (5) _____ (not, go) now, it (6) _____ (be) too late to play football with the others.

Mother: Never mind about football. Your (7) _____ (never, do) well at school if you (8) _____ (not, do) your homework.

Tom: (sulky) I (9) _____ (not, mind) if I didn't.

Mother: Well, we would. What would your father say if you (10) _____ (come) out at the bottom of the class again?

Tom: I don't know. But just think how pleased he'd be if I (11) _____ (get) on the football team.

Mother: He (12) _____ (be) more pleased if you (13) _____ (come) out