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大学英语 同步训练 (上)

主编 刘以梅 陈 群 胡 亮



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Preface

前言

普通高等教育“十二五”国家级教材《新视野大学英语》(第三版)是教育部重点推荐使用的全新大学英语精品教材,语言规范、选材广泛、体裁多样,以反映现实生活为主。为配合教材使用,依据我校学生特点,我们组织了多位资深的一线大学英语教师编写《大学英语同步训练》系列,旨在帮助学生进行大学英语的自主性学习,帮助他们打好英语基础,提高语言应用能力,扩大视野,提升跨文化交际能力。

本套同步训练与《新视野大学英语》(第三版)内容对应,分为两部分。第一部分开展对每一单元的课文背景知识介绍、文章结构分析、重难点句型解析、四级新题型文化翻译和语法难点等知识和技能讲解。第二部分为综合训练。根据我校的教学要求,这部分单独设置四级专项训练和基础知识强化训练,力求抓住学生学习过程中的主要问题,进行循序渐进的辅导与练习。此外,还增加了具有时效性和经典性的课外美文延伸阅读,为不同层次的学生提供多样化和个性化的素材,满足和丰富了本套教材的不同层次的需求。

本套教材由于兴亭、沈刚老师担任总主编,编者均为多年从事大学英语教学工作的一线教师。在编写过程中,编者参考了大量文献资料,在此谨向相关编者和出版者表示由衷的感谢!

成书之际,我们还要感谢宿迁学院院领导和教务处对本项目的大力支持和鼓励!感谢为本套书提供宝贵意见和建议的专家!

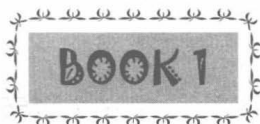
由于时间紧迫,加之编者水平有限,本套书难免有所疏漏,恳请同行和读者批评指正!

编者

2017年10月



Contents 目录



Unit 1 Fresh start

Part One	3
Part Two	8

Unit 2 Loving parents, loving children

Part One	21
Part Two	25

Unit 3 Digital campus

Part One	39
Part Two	46

Unit 4 Heroes of our time

Part One	58
Part Two	69

Unit 5 Winning is not everything

Part One	82
Part Two	86

Unit 6 Earn as you learn?

Part One	98
Part Two	102

Unit 7 Hoping for the better

Part One	116
Part Two	123

Unit 8 Friendship across gender and border

Part One	135
Part Two	140



Unit 1 Language in mission

Part One	155
Part Two	159

Unit 2 College—The ladder to success?

Part One	172
Part Two	176

Unit 3 Discovery of a new life stage

Part One	187
Part Two	191

Unit 4 Dance with love

Part One	204
Part Two	208

Unit 5 The money game

Part One	221
Part Two	225

Unit 6 Less is more

Part One	237
Part Two	241

Unit 7 Women: Making a difference

Part One	254
Part Two	259

Unit 8 Human rights vs. animal rights

Part One	271
Part Two	276

参考答案	290
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BOOK 1





Unit 1



Fresh start

Part One

A decorative ribbon graphic with the text 'Part One' centered on it.

I. Culture Background

1. Higher Education

Higher education in the United States is an optional final stage of formal learning following secondary education. Higher education, also referred to as post-secondary education, third stage, third level, or tertiary education, occurs most commonly at one of the 4,726 Title IV degree-granting institutions, either colleges or universities in the country. These may be public universities, private universities, liberal arts colleges, community colleges, or for-profit colleges. High visibility issues include greater use of the Internet, such as massive open online courses, competency-based education, cutbacks in state spending, rapidly rising tuition and increasing student loans.

According to the National Student Clearinghouse, US college enrollment has declined for five consecutive years and is projected to continue declining for the next two decades.

Strong research and funding have helped make American colleges and universities among the world's most prestigious, making them particularly attractive to international students, professors and researchers in the pursuit of academic excellence.

Unlike the tertiary education system of the UK and Australia, American education is unique in the world to place strong emphasis on liberal arts education in its higher education curriculum.



2. College Admissions in the United States

Students can apply to some colleges using the Common Application. With a few exceptions, most undergraduate colleges and universities maintain the policy that students are to be admitted to (or rejected from) the entire college, not to a particular department or major. This is unlike college admissions in many European countries, as well as graduate admissions. Some students, rather than being rejected, are “wait-listed” for a particular college and may be admitted if another student who was admitted decides not to attend the college or university. The five major parts of admission are ACT/SAT scores, GPA, College Application, Essay, and Letters of Recommendation. Not all colleges require essays or letters of recommendation, though they are often proven to increase chances of acceptance.

3. Vera Wang

Vera Wang (王薇薇, 1949 -) is a Chinese-American fashion designer. She was born and raised in New York City. While trained as a figure skater in high school, she eventually earned a degree in art history from Sarah Lawrence College in 1971. But a career in fashion was her dream. She worked as a senior fashion editor for *Vogue* magazine for 15 years. In 1985, she left *Vogue* and joined Ralph Lauren as a design director for two years. In 1990, she opened her own design salon in New York, and featured her trademark bridal gowns. Wang has made wedding gowns for many celebrities and public figures, such as Jennifer Lopez(詹妮弗·洛佩兹), Sharon Stone(莎朗·斯通) and Chelsea Clinton(切尔西·克林顿).

II. Text Learning Guide

1. Questions

- (1) What does the president call on the students to do with the greatest resources on campus?
- (2) How should you deal with new and unpleasant experiences in college?
- (3) How does the president's speech impress you?

2. Structure Analysis

Part I (Paras. 1 - 3) The president congratulates students on their achievement and reminds students of the fact that their current success was due to their own and their parents'



efforts, and that their future success is built on a solid foundation of the past.

Part II (Paras. 4 – 7) The president offers students comprehensive advice on how to make the most of their four college years and makes them realize the university's expectations and their own responsibilities.

Part III (Para. 8) The students are called upon to cherish the opportunity and to bear in mind their responsibilities as citizens of their communities, their country and the world.

3. Summary

This text is a welcome speech delivered by a university president to college freshman students. The president urges students to take full advantage of the unique opportunity, to challenge themselves, and to face new exciting experiences so that they will reap the benefits of their college years. The president also expresses the university's expectations of its students and of the responsibilities they carry.

III. Key Sentences Comprehension

1. Here at the university, we pledge to make your educational experience as rewarding as possible. (Para. 1)

Paraphrase: Here at the university, we promise to make your educational experience as worthwhile as possible.

译文: 在这所大学里,我们承诺将使你们学有所成。

rewarding: *adj.* giving you satisfaction, pleasure, or profit 值得的;有意义的;有回报的

Our journey to the orphanage was a very rewarding experience. 我们的孤儿院之行非常有意义。

Note: 形容词后缀-ing

① -ing 加在某些及物动词后,构成形容词,主要用于表示事物的性质或特征,或某事物给人的感觉、情感、印象等。这类词包括 welcoming, charming, discouraging, disgusting, alarming 等。例如:

a welcoming smile 一个热情的微笑

an alarming increase in housing prices 房价的惊人增长

A surprising number of men stay bachelors. 有相当多的男子仍然是单身。

② -ing 加在不及物动词之后,构成形容词,表示某事或某人仍然处于某种状态。例如:

his aging mother 他那日渐苍老的母亲

He wore his hair in the prevailing fashion. 他理的头发是当时流行的发型。

2. You may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with high school, and your parents may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with your laundry. (Para. 3)

Paraphrase: Perhaps you were so happy that you cried because at last you finished high school, and perhaps your parents were so happy that they cried because eventually they wouldn't have to do your laundry any more.

译文: 你们可能因为高中生活终于结束而喜极而泣,你们的父母也可能因为终于不用再给你们洗衣服而喜极而泣。

Note: Pay attention to the humor the president creates by contrasting the different responses from children and their parents—they all cried, but for different reasons.

may have done sth.: used for talking about past possibilities

She might have changed her mind and decided not to come. 她可能已经改变了主意,决定不来了。

3. You will not only emerge as a more broadly educated person, but you will also stand a better chance of discovering an unsuspected passion that will help to shape your future. (Para. 5)

Paraphrase: You will not only grow and develop into a more broadly educated person, but you will also be more likely to find a passion you don't know you have, which will help you to shape your future.

译文: 你不仅会变得更加博学,而且更有可能发现一个你未曾想到的、能成就你未来的爱好。

(1) **emerge**

① *vi.* to appear or become recognized 出现;为……所公认

No new leader has emerged to take his place. 还没有新领导来接替他。

② *vi.* to come out of sth. or out from behind sth. 出现;露出

The sun emerged from behind the clouds. 太阳从云层后面露出脸来。

Note: When in college, the student is accumulating a variety of experiences. In essence he is growing and developing. At the end of this experience, the student will emerge, like the caterpillar(毛虫) that undergoes metamorphosis(蜕变). While “emerge” may not literally mean “evolve”, there is a feeling or sense of “evolving” here.

(2) **stand a chance (of doing sth.):** to have the possibility of succeeding or achieving sth. 有(做成某事的)希望

Do they stand any chance of winning against France in the soccer game? 他们有希望在这次足球比赛中战胜法国队吗?



(3) **unsuspected**: *adj.* existing without your knowledge 未知的; 未被想到的

A previously unsuspected bone disease caused his disability. 一种前所未闻的骨病导致了他的残疾。

4. You may be an early bird while your roommate is a night owl. (Para. 6)

译文: 你可能喜欢早起, 而你的室友却是个夜猫子。

(1) **an early bird**: *n.* [C] (infml.)

① sb. who gets up early in the morning 早起的人

My mom is an early bird—she always gets up at 5 in the morning. 我妈妈喜欢早起, 她总是早上5点起床。

② sb. who arrives somewhere or does sth. before other people 早到的人; 捷足先登者

Go down to the store as early as you can because it is the early bird that catches the worm. If you get there after 10 o'clock, the best stuff will have been sold out. 你要尽可能早点去这家商店, 捷足先登嘛。要是你10点钟之后才赶到, 好东西可能都卖完了。

(2) **a night owl**: *n.* [C] (infml.) sb. who enjoys going out at night or does not go to bed until it is late 夜猫子; 惯于晚睡的人

He is indeed a night owl; he never goes to sleep before midnight. 他是个真正的夜猫子, 从来不在半夜之前睡觉。

Note: 句中 while 用作并列连词。用作并列连词时, while 有两个意思: 一是作“但是, 而”解, 表示两种情况之间的差别; 二是作“虽然, 尽管讲”, 相当于 although。例如:

I like the mountains while my little sister prefers the seaside. 我喜欢山, 而我妹妹喜欢海滨。

While there was no conclusive evidence, most people thought he was guilty. 虽然没有确凿的证据, 但大多数人还是认为他有罪。

IV. Translation Skills



直译

直译(literal translation)是指在传达原文意思的时候, 尽量做到译文的表达形式、句法结构等与原文保持一致, 能完全对等的要完全对等, 不能完全对等的也要大致对等。对等的内容包括词性、语序、表达方式、修辞手段、语体风格、地方色彩、个体风格、民族文化特色等。其理想目标是做到“形”“神”兼备。

(1) 某些习语和短语的翻译。

冷战

cold war

热线	hot line
辣妹	hot girl in cool suit; spicy girl
✓ 热销书/畅销书	hot-selling book
黑市	black market
支柱产业	pillar industry
血浓于水。	Blood is thicker than water.

(2) 含义广为流传,读者较为熟悉的短语、习语等,直译可以丰富译文语言。

海内存知己,天涯若比邻。

Bosom friends there are within four seas, and even the remotest regions are like close neighbors.

(3) 英语句子结构与中文较为接近时,直译能使译文显得通顺、自然。

我将永远记得,感恩节是我们吃美食、唱老歌、与家人朋友分享爱的时刻。

I'll always remember Thanksgiving as the times we eat good food, sing old-fashioned songs, and share a lot of love with family and friends.

Part Two

I. Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of taking precautions. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

The biggest regret in one's life is that he didn't even prepare a board when the tide is coming.





II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The students of Peking University enjoy a rich and vibrant campus life. Peking University has been famous for its student activities ever since the time of its 10. Enjoying the full support from the university, students are 2j to experience colorful campus lives. There are more than two hundred student-organized associations, and a(n) 3l of student activities running all year round, which satisfy the different demands of local as well as international students. Through these activities, students cultivate their 4d friendship, creativity and leadership.

Every year, there are several carefully designed festivals and activities, which are regarded as main campus 5a. Some of them are annual, such as New Year's Eve Celebration, or the International Cultural Festival. Others may be the result of the university encouraging students to follow current trends or 6b new activities; the Singing Competition for Foreign Students is one such new event.

In this way, students at Peking University not only receive a(n) 7f and prestigious academic education, but also experience a balanced life. Being a student at Peking University, you have the 8d of making good use of her resources to work towards 9l your dreams. We expect all students to be open to the numerous challenges and 10d our institution provides and offers.

A. discouraged

B. explore

C. found

D. inquire

E. admission

F. comprehensive

G. events

H. practising

I. range

J. encouraged

K. interpersonal

L. privilege

M. realizing

N. opportunities

O. foundation

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

Testing Babies' Brain

- A As far as her friends and teachers are concerned, Ashdod is an ordinary, bright, playful 5-year-old girl. They might be surprised to learn that not long ago therapists(治疗专家) were fighting to keep her from suffering from autism(自闭症)—a brain disorder that afflicts one in 100 children, typically leaving them with lifelong difficulties in communicating, socializing and carrying out many basic tasks. Ashdod was lucky: When she was 10 months old, her parents became alarmed that she had little interest in looking them in the eyes, eating and moving from her back, and took her to the Mifne Center in Rosh Pinna, Israel, a clinic that focuses on children 5 months and older who show early warning signs of autism. The results of the Mifne treatment were shocking, recalls the girl's mother, Tikva. "Now she goes to a regular school where she is the same sort of active, funny, normal child as anyone else," she says.
- B Despite a big jump in autism awareness in the past decade, parents, schools and doctors still frequently ignore warning signs in very young children. These can be difficult to detect: A child never points at things, shows more interest in objects than other people, has delayed speech and develops a fascination with toys turning around. Many experts regard these symptoms as harmless habits that kids will outgrow. New research and experience in some autism clinics, however, suggests that starting treatment by age 2 is critical to mitigating and in some cases entirely avoiding the disorder.
- C That's because unlike the brain of an adult or even an older child, a 12- or 18-month-old's brain is, in a sense, highly reprogrammable—that is, it responds well to treatments designed to permanently change basic patterns of thought and behavior. "All the evidence we have suggests that outcomes for these children will be better with an earlier diagnosis(诊断) before they reach 18 months, if possible," says Christopher Gillberg, a professor at Gothenburg University in Sweden.



- D Although there are currently no effective treatment for autism symptoms in older children or adults, the prospects are turning out to be entirely different for very young children who get prompt treatment. Psychologists have had remarkable success with behavioral therapy, which involves therapists working intensively with children to get them to do tasks they're having difficulty with. The Mifne Center in Israel applies its own form of intensive therapy, typically lasting about two weeks and focusing on getting the child to make contact with parents and to eat and move normally. Some 200 children have been through the program; about three quarters have remained free of any signs of autism or any other significant developmental disorder, according to Mifne founder and director Hanna Alonim. "If we can get them here as babies, close to 100 percent won't develop autism," she says. "If we don't see them until they're 2, it's a different story." To support Mifne's findings with more formal research, doctors at the Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center have begun screening and videotaping infants thought to be at risk of pre-autism before the Mifne treatment.
- E Having a treatment choice for infants raises the hard issue of diagnosis. Autism can be tricky to recognize—it encompasses any or all of a broad range of symptoms, including difficulty with social interactions, language, motor skills and taking in sensory information, as well as repetitive behaviors, eating problems and in some cases unusually high or low levels of activity. A study of nearly 1,000 children in Bergen, Norway, indicated that the number of children who showed "pronounced autistic features" was about five times higher than the number who qualified for a formal diagnosis of autism.
- F Even children who exhibit only partial or mild versions of autism symptoms are at risk of ending up with lifelong challenges, say researchers, and would benefit from autism therapies. But tagging more very young children as candidates for autism therapy creates another problem. The cost of behavioral therapy is eye-opening—applied behavior analysis, an intensive treatment that requires 15 to 25 hours of sessions a week, costs about \$30,000 a year, and even a modest program typically runs about \$10,000 a year. That's one reason studies estimate that less than one in 10 very young children with a diagnosis of autism get 25 hours a week of therapy.
- G Health-care systems are not up to this task. In the United States, where health insurance rarely covers such treatments, the chances of having the government pay for therapy varies wildly from state to state. Children don't necessarily fare much