

全新版

new

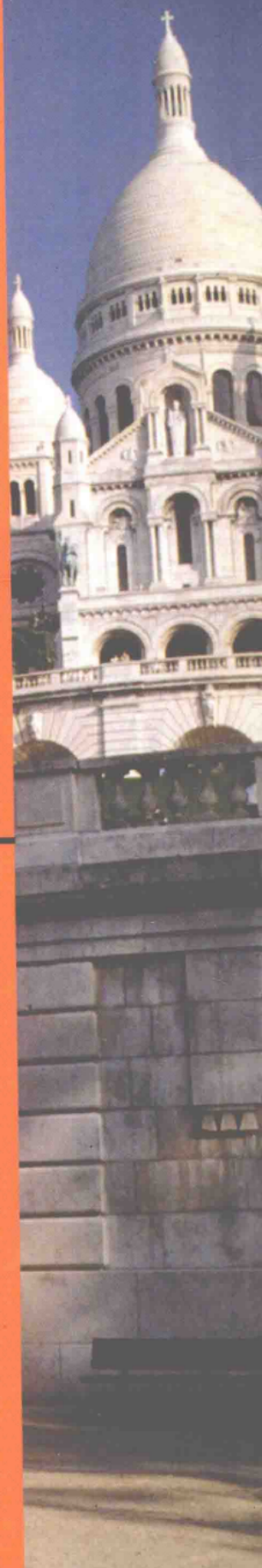
大学英语

导学及同步训练

第一册

宋小平 林 健 主编

◆ 苏州大学出版社



全新版大学英语导学及同步训练 第一册

宋小平 林健 主编

全新版大学英语系列辅导教材

苏州大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新版大学英语导学及同步训练. 第一册/宋小平,
林健主编. —苏州: 苏州大学出版社, 2003.1
(全新版大学英语系列辅导教材)
ISBN 7-81090-032-3

I. 全… II. ①宋…②林… III. 英语-高等学校
-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 103115 号

全新版大学英语导学及同步训练

第一册

宋小平 林 健 主编

责任编辑 倪 青

苏州大学出版社出版发行
(地址: 苏州市干将东路 200 号 邮编: 215021)
丹阳市兴华印刷厂印装
(地址: 丹阳市胡桥镇 邮编: 212313)

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 28.25(共两册) 字数 706 千
2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
印数 1-4200 册

ISBN 7-81090-032-3/H·3 定价: 29.00 元
(共两册)

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误, 本社负责调换
苏州大学出版社营销部 电话: 0512-67258802

《全新版大学英语系列辅导教材》编委会

总 主 编：成善楨

副总主编：林 健 胡清平

编 委：（以姓氏笔画为序）

方新生 成善楨 华厚坤 宋小平
林 健 金春霞 胡清平

《全新版大学英语导学及同步训练(第一册)》编委会

主 编：宋小平 林 健

副主编：华厚坤 金春霞 周小芳

编 委：（以姓氏笔画为序）

方新生 华厚坤 宋小平 张琪安

林 健 金春霞 周小芳 夏利亚

郭欣航 景旭华



前言

《大学英语》(全新版)是由上海外语教育出版社组织、策划并隆重推出的供大学英语教学基础阶段使用的全新教材,其语言规范,选材广泛,以反映现实生活为主,而且体裁多样。教材是由复旦大学、北京大学等国内著名院校数十位资深教授、英语教学专家根据《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)编写而成的,其主干教程是《综合英语》。为了配合这套教材的使用,我们组织编写了《全新版大学英语导学及同步训练》,旨在进一步帮助学生打好语言基础和提高语言的运用能力,供学习该教材的同学们参考使用。

全书共分四册,第一册内容与主干教程《综合英语》第一册对应。每个单元的同步辅导与训练和教材各相应单元内容相配合,它包括以下几个部分:一、文化背景与课文导读;二、重点词汇及短语;三、难句解析;四、课文练习答案;五、课文参考译文;六、目标测试。在教材相应的第4、8单元后分别有一套综合测试题,其测试形式与CET4相同(除听力部分以外),供学生自我测试用。附录提供目标测试及两套综合测试题的参考答案。



本册由宋小平、林健担任主编,华厚坤、金春霞、周小芳担任副主编,参加编写的主要人员有:(按姓氏笔画为序)方新生、华厚坤、宋小平、张琪安、林健、金春霞、周小芳、夏利亚、郭欣航、景旭华。

江苏大学外国语学院的领导对本书的编写自始至终给予关注,江苏大学有关部门领导对本书的编写出版也给予了大力支持,对此我们全体编写人员表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,加上编者水平有限,书中欠妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 9 月于

江苏大学外国语学院

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Growing Up

一、文化背景与课文导读	(001)
二、重点词汇及短语	(003)
三、难句解析	(007)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(010)
五、参考译文	(013)
六、目标测试	(016)

Unit 2 Friendship

一、文化背景与课文导读	(023)
二、重点词汇及短语	(026)
三、难句解析	(030)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(031)
五、参考译文	(034)
六、目标测试	(037)

Unit 3 Understanding Science

一、文化背景与课文导读	(044)
二、重点词汇及短语	(045)
三、难句解析	(049)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(051)
五、参考译文	(054)
六、目标测试	(057)



Unit 4 American Dream

一、文化背景与课文导读	(064)
二、重点词汇及短语	(066)
三、难句解析	(074)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(076)
五、参考译文	(078)
六、目标测试	(082)

Test Paper One (Units 1-4)

(089)

Unit 5 Romance

一、文化背景与课文导读	(098)
二、重点词汇及短语	(099)
三、难句解析	(109)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(110)
五、参考译文	(113)
六、目标测试	(117)

Unit 6 Animal Intelligence

一、文化背景与课文导读	(124)
二、重点词汇及短语	(126)
三、难句解析	(133)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(134)
五、参考译文	(137)
六、目标测试	(140)

Unit 7 Emergency

一、文化背景与课文导读	(146)
二、重点词汇及短语	(148)
三、难句解析	(154)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(155)
五、参考译文	(158)
六、目标测试	(162)



Unit 8 Coping with an Educational Problem

一、文化背景与课文导读	(169)
二、重点词汇及短语	(170)
三、难句解析	(178)
四、课文(Text A)练习答案	(180)
五、参考译文	(183)
六、目标测试	(187)

Test Paper Two (Units 5 - 8)

(195)

Appendix: Key to Tests

(204)



The best character of people is to seek truth and knowledge.

Unit 1

Growing up

001

全新版大学英语导学及同步训练

一、文化背景与课文导读



文化背景

►►1. Russell Baker (1925-)

American journalist and writer. This text is taken from his autobiography (自传) *Growing Up* (1982), which won him a Pulitzer prize (普利策奖).

►►2. Pulitzer prize

Each of 13 annual awards for achievements in American journalism, literature, and music. (J. Pulitzer, American newspaper-publisher, died in 1911.)

►►3. Spaghetti(意大利细面条)

A dried flour paste used in various shapes in cooking, made in solid strings, between macaroni (通心面) and vermicelli (用通心粉做的细面条) in thickness. Spaghetti is Italian-type



noodles, and unlike some Chinese noodles, it will never taste pulpy (糊状的) and is usually served with a sauce of minced beef, tomato, onion, etc, not in soup. The proper ways of eating spaghetti are as follows: 1) Hold the fork in your hand as if to poke the spaghetti; 2) Scoop up a small amount of spaghetti on your fork and raise it about 30cm above your plate; 3) Make sure the spaghetti on your fork is completely disconnected from the remainders on your plate; 4) Put the prongs of the fork at an edge of the plate that is free of food; 5) Quickly point the prongs of the fork straight down toward the plate and place the points on the plate; 6) Turn the fork several times so that the spaghetti will wind around the prongs; 7) With a quick scooping movement, gather up the roll around the prongs and place it in your mouth; 8) Gently gather up any stray spaghetti ends that don't make it all the way into your mouth. It's impolite to suck.

►4. The U. S. grade school system

The U. S. students generally go through elementary schools (kindergarten to 5th or 6th grade), middle schools (grades 6 - 8) or junior high schools (grades 7 - 9), and high schools (grades 9 - 12 or 10 - 12). "The third year in high school" (Para 1) equals "the eleventh grade" (Para 9).



课文导读

The essay we are going to read is an account of what once happened to the author in his life. Writings of this kind usually take the form of narration, which is in chronological sequence. There are some time words, phrases and clauses in Text A. For examples, since my childhood in Belleville, until my third year in high school, until then, when our class was assigned to Mr. Fleagle for third-year English, etc. A narrative comprises details. It is important to remember only those details that help bring out the main idea of the narrative are useful and effective. While reading, we can appreciate the narrative skills demonstrated in the text. They are selection of details, repetition and coherence.

Russell Baker is very good at selecting details to prove his point. For example, in Para. 2 he creates an unfavorable image of Mr. Fleagle by describing his "formal, rigid and hopelessly out-of-date" eyeglasses, hairstyle, clothes, jaw, nose, and manner of speaking. What's more, Russell Baker employs repetition not only to make it easy for readers to follow what he is saying, but also to impress them more deeply. For example, in Para 2, there are 9 *prim's* or *primly's* in as few as 4 sentences. When we come to the sentence "In the eleventh grade, at the eleventh hour as it were, I had discovered a calling." (Para 9) We may recall a similar sentence we have read: "The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold." (Para 1) By this we may see the importance of coherence in writing.



二、重点词汇及短语

词汇

1. probability *n.* 可能(性)

【例如】A fall in interest rates is a *probability* in the present economic climate.

根据目前的经济情况来看,很有可能要下调利率。

【记忆】(idm 习语) *in all probability*; *very probably* 极有可能

I've no idea where today's newspaper is; *in all probability*, it has been lost.

我不知道今天的报纸在哪儿,极有可能报纸给丢了。

Whether you will take my idea about your plan into consideration is up to you, *in all probability*, it's out of date.

你是否采纳我对你计划的意见由你决定,但极可能它已经过时了。

2. assign *v.* 分配工作/任务/作业

【例如】Our teacher has *assigned* each of us a summer vacation task.

老师给我们每个人都分配了暑假的工作。

This office has been *assigned* to us. 这个办公室已经分配给了我们。

3. anticipate *v.* 预料,预期;期望

【例如】I *anticipate* their visit with much pleasure. 我十分高兴地期待他们的来访。

We *anticipate* that the workers' demands for high pay are very likely to be refused by the employers. 我们预料工人们增加工资的要求很可能被雇主拒绝。

I *anticipate* meeting troubles in fulfilling the unwelcome task.

我预料在完成这个不受欢迎的任务中会碰到很多麻烦。

4. severe *adj.* 朴素的;严重的;强烈的;严格的

【例如】Her plain black dress was too *severe* for such a cheerful occasion.

在这样一个欢乐的场合,她身着黑色连衣裙太素了。

Earnest Hemingway is known for his *severe* writing style.

海明威以他朴素的写作风格而闻名。

Do you often have *severe* headaches? 你经常头疼得厉害吗?

We must turn out the newer and better products so as to win in the climate of *severe* business competition.

我们必须制造出更新更好的产品以便在激烈的市场竞争中获胜。

Those nurses have undergone *severe* training in medical school.

那些护士在医学院受到过严格的训练。



5. sequence *n.* 次序,顺序;一连串相关的事物

【例如】 *historical sequence* 历史上的先后顺序

the sequence of events 事件发生的时间顺序

All the names are arranged in alphabetical *sequence*.

所有姓名按字母顺序排列。

Calamities fall in rapid *sequence*. 不幸事件接二连三地发生。

6. image *n.* 形象;印象;(图)像

【例如】 Your memory forms *images* of people and things that you do not actually see.

你的记忆使你想像出你实际上没有看到的人和东西。

How can we improve our *image*? 我们怎样才能改善我们的形象?

【记忆】 (idm 习语) be the very/living/spitting *image* of sb./sth. : be or look exactly like sb./sth. 极像某人/某物 【例如】 He's the *very image* of his father. 他长得活像他爸爸。(指极像某人)

【比较】 Your daughter doesn't take after you at all. 你的女儿一点都不像你。(指长相或性格方面)

7. recall *v.* 回忆起;回想起

【例如】 She *recalled* that she had to see the doctor again that afternoon.

她回忆起那天下午她不得不再次去看医生。

The sight *recalled* the days of childhood to me. 那场景使我想起了童年。

I *recalled* her giving me the key. 我想起她给了我钥匙。

8. relive *v.* 再体验;重温

【例如】 I *relived* all the good humor of Uncle Allen's house in my mind.

艾伦舅舅家诙谐而有趣的场景全都在我脑海中重现。

She *relived* the scene of their good-bye. 她重温着他们告别的场景。

9. violate *v.* 违反,违背

【例如】 Speeding *violates* the traffic regulation. The speeders are given traffic tickets which require the speeding offenders to pay a fine.

超速违反了交通规则。超速者将被给以罚款单,并处以罚款。

His conduct *violated* the rules of decent behavior.

他的行为违背了规规矩矩行事的准则。

【记忆】 **violation** *n.* 违反,违背 【例如】 *violations of the law* 违法 in *violation of...* 违反……, 违背……

10. compose *v.* 创作

【例如】 She is a great composer. She began to *compose* songs at an early age.

她是一个大作曲家。她小小年纪就开始作曲了。

His speech on the current situation was *composed* by himself.

他关于目前形势的讲话完全是由他本人撰写的。

11. career *n.* 生涯;事业;职业

【例如】 She chose an academic *career*. 她选择了学术界职业。

In his long *career* as a *career* diplomat, Mr. Bell has interviewed many famous



people from all over the world. 作为一个职业外交家,贝尔先生在他长期的外交生涯中会见了全世界许多著名人士。

【辨析】**job**: position or post(职业;职位),指有定期收入的职业、工作。

employment 是公文用语,指可获报酬的工作。【例如】 the national *employment* figures 全国就业人数 *employment* agency 职业介绍所

career 指须经过训练并且是一个人终生想从事并有机会晋升的职业,如会计、新闻工作、政治等。可译为“职业”;“事业”;“生涯”。

profession 尤指须经过高深教育及专门训练才能从事的职业,如建筑师、律师、医生等。

trade 指须经过训练有手艺的职业,如木匠等。

occupation 意为“job”;“employment”,可译为“工作”;“职业”。指有报酬的某种工作。

calling 意同“profession; trade(职业;行业)”。也可表示对做某项工作的强烈愿望或责任感,指今生想做的事情。

12. essence n. 本质;精髓

【例如】The *essence* of his argument is that we must work harder.

他的论点的核心是我们必须更努力地工作。

Speed is of the *essence* in dealing with an emergency.

在处理紧急事件时,速度是非常重要的。

The two things are different in *essence*. 这两样东西在本质上是不同的。

【记忆】**essential** ① *adj.* 必要的;非常重要的 【例如】 It is *essential* that a child (should) be given loving attention. 给孩子以关爱这是非常重要的。

What is the *essential* theme of the film? 这部影片的主题是什么?

② *n.* 必要(性) 【例如】 A knowledge of English is an absolute *essential*. 掌握些英语是非常必要的。

essentially *adv.* 相当于(idm 习语)in *essence* 【例如】 He is *essentially* a very honest man. 他本质上是个非常诚实的人。



短 语

1. off and on (亦作 on and off) 有时;断断续续地

【例如】She comes here *off and on* to see me. 她有时来这里看我。

The war lasted *on and off* (for) five years. 战争断断续续打了5年。

2. take hold 生根;确立

【例如】You should give up smoking before the habit *takes hold*. You know, old habits die hard. 你应当戒烟,免得养成习惯。你知道旧习惯难改。

The idea of “One family, one child” has *taken hold* in many Chinese families.

“一个家庭只生一个孩子”的观念已经在许多中国家庭中确立。



【记忆】(idm 习语) take hold of; catch hold of 抓住 【例如】

Take hold of this rope and I'll pull you up. 抓住这根绳子,我拖你上来。

I managed to *take hold of* the vase before it fell.

我设法抓住了那只花瓶,这才未掉落到地上。

3. turn out 编写;生产,制造

【例如】He *turned out* five novels in his life. 他一生写了5部小说。

The factory *turns out* more than one thousand cars annually.

这家工厂每年制造一千多辆汽车。

Our university has *turned out* some scholars of high reputation.

我们大学已经培养了一些著名学者。

4. face up to 勇敢地接受,面对,对付

【例如】We must *face up to* the fact that he has not finished the job in time.

我们必须勇敢地面对这个事实,他没有按时完成工作。

It is difficult for her to *face up to* the possibility of an early death.

她难以面对英年早逝的可能性。

5. put down 写下,记下

【例如】Let me *put down* your number before I forget. 让我记下你的号码,免得我忘了。

Pay attention to what she is talking about. *Put it down* in your notebook.

请注意她在谈什么,并把它记在笔记本上。

6. turn in 交;上缴

【例如】You'd better *turn in* your essay by Friday.

你最好在星期五之前把你的文章交来。

The soldier is ordered to *turn in* his rifle when he leaves the army.

士兵在退伍的时候接受命令上缴枪支。

7. what's more 而且;此外;更有甚者

【例如】He came home after midnight, and *what's more*, he was drunk.

他半夜才回来,而且喝得烂醉。

We invited a new speaker, *what's more*, he was happy to come.

我们请来一位新的演讲人,而且他也很乐意来。

8. hold back 控制(感情、眼泪等)

【例如】She couldn't *hold back* her tears any longer and wept aloud.

她再也控制不住眼泪大声哭了起来。

They are accustomed to *holding back* their emotions.

他们习惯于控制住自己的感情。

9. at the eleventh hour 在最后时刻/关头

【例如】The president's visit was called off *at the eleventh hour*.

总统的访问在最后时刻被取消了。

The fight, which seemed certain, was prevented *at the eleventh hour*.

似乎是不可避免的一场打架在最后的关头被制止住了。



10. as it were 可以说是;在某种程度上

【例如】He is my best friend, my second self, *as it were*.

他是我最好的朋友,可以说是第二个自我。

She seemed very relaxed—in her natural setting *as it were*.

她似乎悠闲自得——可以说是有自己随遇而安的天地。

三、难句解析

1. The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold. (lines 1-3)
从孩提时代,我还住在贝尔维尔时,我的脑子里就断断续续地转着当作家的念头,但直等到我高中三年级,这一想法才有了实现的可能。

1) The idea of ... had come to ... (= The idea of ... had occurred to ...)

【例如】A fresh idea occurred to me. 我有了一个新的想法。

- 2) ... it wasn't until ... that ... 直到……才…… 【例如】It was not until recently that scientists knew much about lung cancer. 直到最近科学家们才对肺癌有了比较多的了解。

2. Until then I'd been bored by everything associated with English courses. (lines 3-4)
在这之前,我对所有跟英文课沾边的事都感到腻味。

1) bore ① *v.* 使(人)厌烦 【例如】We grew bored by his long, lifeless speech that we couldn't help yawning. 我们对他冗长而乏味的演讲感到越来越厌烦,以至于我们禁不住打起呵欠来了。 I hope you're not getting bored. 我希望你们不要感到厌烦。

② *n.* 惹人厌烦的人 【例如】John is such a bore that no one likes to talk to him. 约翰是一个惹人厌烦的人,没有人愿意和他说话。

- 2) associate sb./sth. with sb./sth. 把某人/某事与某人/某事联系起来 【例如】Whiskey is usually associated with Scotland.
人们通常把威士忌和苏格兰联系起来。
They questioned her closely about everything associated with the dead man.
他们紧追不舍地询问了她有关死者的一切情况。

3. I hated the assignments to turn out long, lifeless paragraphs that were agony for teachers to read and for me to write. (lines 4-6) 我痛恨那些长而乏味的段落写作,老师读着受累,我写着也痛苦。

1) agony *n.* 身心的极度痛苦 【例如】The injured men in the accident were in agony. 事故中的伤员处在极度的痛苦之中。 He suffered agonies of remorse 他遭受悔恨极度痛苦的折磨。

- 2) turn out: produce 【例如】Watches made in your factory are far superior in