

# TOPWAY

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书  
与高等教育出版社出版的大学体验英语教材配套使用

Experiencing English

上海外国语大学  
王兴扬 主编

含：听说教程答案  
赠：听说教程录音原文

## 大学体验英语

综合教程

# 1

谁笑到最后，谁笑得最好：He best who laughs last.

红膜自测 记忆法

## 课文辅导

世界图书出版公司

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主 编:王兴扬  
副主编:米卫文  
编 者:米卫文 夏玉宇  
田 野 周晓玲  
孟志君

# 大学体验英语


## 综合教程

### 辅导

# 1



He laughs best who laughs last.  
谁笑到最后,谁笑得最甜

 世界图书出版公司  
广州·上海·西安·北京

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学体验英语课文辅导·I/王兴扬主编. —广州:广东世界图书出版公司,2005.8

ISBN 7-5062-7710-7

I. 大 ... II. 王... 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(2005)第 097681 号

## 大学体验英语课文辅导 1

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出版发行:广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号 邮编:510300)

电 话:020-84451969 84453623

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷:广州家联印刷有限公司 邮编:510630

版 次:2005 年 9 月第 1 版

2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

开 本:850mm×1168mm 32 开本

印 张:13.5

书 号:ISBN 7-5062-7710-7/H·0474

出版社注册号:粤·014

定 价:14.80 元

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如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读,请与承印厂联系调换

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# 前言



《大学体验英语》是普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,内容新颖、实用,它是由国内数家知名大学的学者遵循《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的要求并融入最新的教学理念联合编写而成。

根据教与学的需要,上海外国语大学等高校的部分资深教师联手编写了这套《大学体验英语课文辅导》。本书是华研外语最新推出的一部力作,它完全忠实于教材,内容全面、解析详细,致力于帮助学生全面提高英语水平以及掌握各种学习技能。

本套辅导教程每个单元的构成与特点如下:

## 一、文化链接

此板块介绍该单元两篇课文涉及的主要概念、术语、写作背景及相关人物,有助于读者在丰富课外知识的同时深入理解课文,也使单纯的阅读妙趣横生。

## 二、课文精读

此板块为本辅导教程的核心,包括三大部分:

### 1. Listen and Talk “听与说”

注重应用与交际能力的培养,对读者听、说技能的提高大有裨益。

### 2. Read and Explore “阅读与研究”

本部分尤为重要,它包含以下几个方面:

#### 1) 课文内容概要

中英文对照,使读者首先对所学课文的内容有一个整体了解。

#### 2) 篇章分析

中英文对照,使读者对所学课文的整体篇章结构一目了然。

#### 3) 写作特点

介绍每篇课文的体裁、写作风格、思路,不仅使读者更深入地领会作者的思想,而且教读者如何使自己写出来的文章能够篇章结构清晰、文理通畅、耐人寻味。

#### 4) 考纲词汇与短语

词性、词义、同义词、反义词、例句、联想(词的构成)、扩展(派生词)、易混(形似词)、考点(搭配、辨析、注意)等细则,有助于学生扎扎实实地掌握课文中的核心词汇与短语并能够灵活地加以运用。

《大学体验英语》的使用对象为非英语专业大学生,因此本辅导教程中所出现的词汇均依照教育部和高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会指定编写、由上海外语教育出版社和高等教育出版社出版的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》选取。

#### 5) 难句分析

将课文中结构复杂或有特殊含义的句子(原句均注明行数与段落数 Line X, Para. X)进行翻译、解析,解释句中的关键词汇与短语,使学生充分、正确地理解文章精华。

#### 6) 参考译文

本着“信、达、雅”的原则进行译写,文笔流畅,措辞独具特色。

#### 7) 练习答案与详解

不仅给出了每道题的答案,而且配有译文。对有些题目还进行了详解,并对解题技巧进行了解说。

### 3. Write and Produce “写作与创作”

通过各种写作练习,有助于提高读者的写作能力。

### 三、真题检测

此板块是本书的一大特色,旨在让读者在学习的同时,测试自己的实际水平,看到自己的差距,也看到自己的进步,更增添学习的动力。真题选自历年的大学英语 CET-4 试题。

### 四、真题答案与详解

给出正确答案,并且提供详尽的解释,每道题都归纳出考点,剖析出题的规律。

本套辅导教程还有以下内容与特点:

#### 一、配备听说教程指南

鉴于目前许多学校听力课时少,学生听完录音后,有时难免仍有疑问,本辅导教程特配备听说教程指南(练习答案、录音原文),便于学生课后复习参考。

#### 二、红膜自测

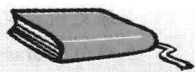
本辅导教程在考纲词汇与短语部分将每条例句、考点里的关键词用红色印刷,只要善用所附红膜隐去关键词和答案,便能随时检测学习成果。

尽管编者均为工作在教学第一线的资深教师,本书也难免有疏漏之处,恳请读者不吝指正。

“长风破浪会有时,直挂云帆济沧海”。我们衷心希望本书能成为广大学子们的良师益友,并像其他华研书一样受到大家的喜爱。

编者

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# College Life

## 1

## 文化链接

## So Much to Learn

### 1. Commencement 毕业典礼

Commencement at the University is a time of ceremony and pageantry, a time of joy, celebration, and reflection, a time for marking academic achievements, and a time to begin the next step in life. Commencement is the campus-wide graduation ceremony for students from all schools, colleges, and degree programs. The President of the University confers degrees upon all degree candidates at this ceremony. Family and friends gather to witness the formal end to a student's college years; faculty, staff and trustees join in the tradition of conferring degrees. After commencement, convocation ceremonies are to be hosted by individual schools, colleges, and/or departments for their graduates. Each ceremony may be different in form and structure and may range from a formal graduation ceremony to a casual reception.

大学毕业典礼是举行壮观的毕业仪式的时刻,是欢乐、庆祝和反思的时刻,是展示学术成就的时刻,也是开始人生新阶段的时刻。毕业典礼是一个为来自不同分校、学院、获得不同学位的毕业生举行的全校性的毕业庆祝仪式。大学校长将在该仪式上向所有获得学位的毕业生颁发学位。家人和朋友将聚集一堂见证学生大学生活的结束,教师、职员和校董也将参加这一传统的颁发学位的仪式。仪式过后,各个分校、学院和/或系还将为他们的毕业生举行毕业仪式。仪式的形式、过程不尽相同,可以是正规的毕业仪式,也可以是非正式的招待会。

## 2. Types of Examination Questions 试题类型

There are different types and emphases of tests, but all tests require understanding and reasoning, even though the type of response they call for may vary. The three main types of examinations are multiple choice questions (MCQ), short answer questions (SAQ) and essay.

MCQs are able to test a full range of abilities, including complex intellectual knowledge, reasoning ability and understanding. They are intended to be objective and reliable. Short answer questions cover a wide range of content and are most often used to test knowledge and understanding of definitions, formulae, principles, and explanations. Usually, SAQs can be answered succinctly, but answers need to be accurate. The essay-type examinations test the student's ability to read accurately and to write purposefully within a rigid time limit. They require a student to compose in one or more paragraphs an answer to a specific problem. Essay-type question tests understanding (of themes, ideas, concepts), and the ability to interpret, analyze, and evaluate, thus is as much a test of thinking and writing ability as of knowledge. The grade depends mainly on how well the answer is supported, not just on the student's opinions.

A typical exam might consist of 50 multiple choices for one point each and two essay questions for 25 points each.

尽管考试的类型与重点不同,所要求给出的答案也可能不同,但所有的考试都要求考生有一定的理解力和推理能力。三种主要的考试类型是多项选择、简短回答和论述题。

多项选择题测试考生的各种能力,包括对复杂的知识的掌握、推理能力和理解能力。这种考题旨在客观、可靠。简短回答题覆盖面广,通常用来测试考生对概念、公式、规则和解释的掌握程度和理解程度。简短回答往往力求简洁、准确。论述题测试学生在严格的时间限度内准确阅读并根据要求有目的地写作的能力。它们要求考生用一段或几段的篇幅回答某一具体问题。论述题既测试考生(对主题、思想和概念)的理解能力,又测试考生的领悟、分析和评估能力。因此,它既测试学生的思维、写作能力,又测试对知识的掌握。考试的分数不仅仅是依据学生的观点,主要是看答案论证得如何。

典型的考试可能包括 50 道多项选择题(每题 1 分)和 2 道论述题(每题 25 分)。

## Wish for the Freshman Year

### 3. College Life in America 美国大学生生活

College life gives the students a welcome measure of independence. At most four-year colleges and universities, students choose their majors in the first two years. At registration time, students consider which courses are required to graduate, which courses are required in their major, and which elective courses they are interested in. They design their own schedules by their choices of classes. Attendance is also the student's choice; the teacher may grade according to attendance and participation, but most teachers see it as the students' responsibility to attend class, do homework, and pass tests.

US college and university campuses abound with activities designed to foster friendships. Many schools designate a "Student Activities Center" where the students may learn of different options, such as outdoor clubs, chorus, dance, and a number of athletic teams. Clubs and organizations play a big role on campus. During this time of exploration and growth, the campus environment provides a variety of clubs and activities so that students may remain active in their established areas of interest or pursue new interests.

Participation in extracurricular activities is encouraged as a way to enrich students' overall learning experiences. Some students play musical instruments outside of class; there are thousands of student bands across the campuses of America. But the most popular kind of music — both to listen to and to play — is rock and roll for most students. If the weather is suitable, students engage in sports activities and games out-of-door. Basketball, American football, soccer, volleyball, tennis and Frisbee are popular pastimes.

美国的大学生活赋予学生相当的独立性。在大多数四年制的学院和大学中,学生们在头两年选择自己的专业。在注册时,学生们要根据毕业所要求的课程,专业所要求的课程以及他们自己的兴趣选修课程。他们根据自己选择的课程决定自己的学习计划。是否上课也可由学生自己选择。虽然老师可能根据出勤率和参与程度评分,但大多数老师认为学生有责任上课、做作业和通过考试。

美国学院和大学校园充满着各种各样的以培养友谊为宗旨的活动。很多学校都设有“学生活动中心”,在那里学生可以了解不同的活动内容,如户外俱乐部、合唱团、舞蹈队和若干体育运动队等。俱乐部和社团组织在校园中起着重要的作用。在这个开拓和发展的年代,校园里产生了各种各样的俱乐部并组织了各种活动,学生既可以继续发展他们原有的兴趣,也可以追求新的兴趣。

学校鼓励学生参加课外活动以丰富他们的学习经历。有些学生课后玩乐器,美国校园有数千个学生乐队。对大部分学生来说,不管是欣赏还是演奏,最流行的音乐是摇滚乐。如果天气合适的话,学生们还会从事户外的体育活动。篮球、美式足

球、美式足球、排球、网球和飞盘都是深受欢迎的娱乐活动。

## 2

## 课文精读

## I. Listen and Talk

## 1 Lead in 练习答案

spend, golden, explore, experience, lifelong, various, develop, scholars, lay, open

## 2 Dialogue Samples

## Picture 2

Linda and her professor Smith are discussing how to study effectively.

L: Good morning, Prof. Smith. Pleased to meet you.

S: Pleased to meet you, too, Linda. You look depressed. What's the matter with you?

L: I'm worried about my final examinations. I find that no matter how hard I study, I still can't make much progress.

S: Don't worry, Linda. Sometimes hard work isn't the whole story. Knowing how to study counts for much more.

L: I always doubt whether I have the ability to study well.

S: Do have confidence in yourself, Linda. In my mind, you are a clever student, and the most important issue you face now is how to make full use of your abilities.

L: Can you give me some recommendations on how to improve my achievements?

S: There is a passage on how to improve your study habits. I think it can be of some help to you.

L: Thank you very much, Prof. Smith.

## Picture 3

John and Michael are discussing the study methods they've just learned in class.

J: The teacher has talked about several good study methods. Which one, do you think, is most helpful to you?

M: Concentration. Treat studying like a serious business, not something we can do while eating or watching TV at the same time. Once we open our books, we

can really focus. Nothing can distract us from it.

- J:** To concentrate is very important. But as for me, organizing my time carefully can contribute more to academic success. A weekly schedule can make me more aware of how I spend my time.
- M:** I agree with you on this point.
- J:** What's more, it enables me to plan my activities so that I have adequate time for both work and play.
- M:** I couldn't agree more. I always forget to work on my assignment until the last minute because of other social activities.
- J:** Me, too. So let's learn all these good study methods by heart and try to study more effectively.
- M:** I hope we can make great progress in the near future.

### **Picture 5**

Linda and Michael are comparing their notes outside the classroom.

- L:** Hi, Michael, I didn't quite understand the meaning of the idiom "face the music". Can you give me an explanation?
- M:** The idiom the teacher illustrated just now in class?
- L:** Yes, I couldn't write it down completely in class.
- M:** Let me see. "Face the music" refers to meet and deal with the unpleasant results of one's own action. For example, if you've been caught cheating, then you have to face your music.
- L:** I see. "Face the music" means I must take responsibility for what I have done wrong.
- M:** That's right. So I never want to face my music.
- L:** Neither do I.

### **Picture 6**

John and Michael are chatting in the classroom about the travel they made in the summer vacation.

- J:** Michael, I'm told you have been to Guilin during the summer vacation. How is your trip there?
- M:** Wonderful. Otherwise I can never understand why people say the mountains and waters of Guilin are the best under heaven.
- J:** What's the most striking feature there?

- M: Its natural scenery. I've never seen such fantastic views before.
- J: Have you ever been to Seven Star Cave?
- M: Yes. It's typical of karst structure. Eroded by water over thousands of years, the cave is a wonderland of stalactites and stalagmites.
- J: My mother told me that Elephant Trunk Hill is regarded as the symbol of Guilin's landscape.
- M: Yes, it has a history of 3.6 hundred million years. Resembling an elephant leisurely sucking water from the river with its long trunk, the hill is world famous.
- J: I hope I can visit Guilin someday.
- M: When you visit Guilin, you can't miss the Li River. When you travel along the Li River, you can enjoy the magnificent sights and be fully aware of the beautiful green hills and clear water.

### 3 Communicative Tasks

#### Task 1

- Wilson: The lecture was interesting. I really enjoy it.
- Zhang: Yes. Indeed I agree but I don't think we've met before.
- Wilson: No, I came here just a few days ago. My name is Tom Wilson. Nice to meet you.
- Zhang: I'm Zhang Hua. Nice to meet you, too. Where are you from?
- Wilson: I'm from New Zealand. I come here to study.
- Zhang: Have you declared your major?
- Wilson: Yes, I'm majoring in Chinese Language. I was keen on Chinese culture when I was a child and I think the Chinese language can help me know more about China. How about you?
- Zhang: I'm a computer science major. Computer is very popular in China and information technology has a very big effect on our lives.
- Wilson: That's right. I'm very glad to have met you here.
- Zhang: Nice meeting you, Mr. Wilson. I hope you enjoy yourself in this university. See you next time.
- Wilson: See you.

#### Task 2

- Wang: Since we are going to select your courses, can you tell me what's your favorite subject?
- Mike: Modern Chinese Literature, I think.



Wang: Could you give any reason for your choice?

Mike: It's fantastic and it opens an entirely new world for me. Since I was a child, I've developed a strong interest in Chinese Literature. I hope from the course, I can know more about Chinese people and their culture.

Wang: What other courses would you like to take?

Mike: Chinese Martial Arts. They are very beautiful and the movements are fluent and smooth. I was deeply attracted the first time I saw them.

Wang: And they can also have a good influence on your health if you practice them properly. But they are difficult and boring at the beginning.

Mike: I know, but I have confidence in myself and I won't drop it halfway.

Wang: That's great.

## II. Read and Explore

### So Much to Learn

### Passage A

#### 1 课文内容概要

A group of engineering seniors were going to take their last exam. After four years' college study, they were confident. What's more, they knew the coming exam would be easy for they were allowed to bring any books or notes they wanted. However, the exam turned out to be very difficult and none of the students could finish even one of the five essay-type questions. This left a deep impression upon their minds and made them realize that although they were college graduates, there was much to learn and their education had just begun.

一群工程专业的大四学生即将参加他们的最后一场考试。经过四年的大学学习,他们信心十足。而且,他们也知道他们即将参加的考试会很容易,因为他们可以携带自己想带的任何书籍或笔记。但结果是,考试非常难,甚至没有人能完成五道论述题中的一道。这件事给学生们留下了深刻的印象并使他们意识到,尽管他们已是大学毕业生,但仍有很多东西要学,他们的学习才刚刚开始。

#### 2 篇章分析

Paras. 1-4 一群工程专业的大四学生信心十足准备参加最后一场考试。

A group of engineering seniors were confident and felt ready for their last exam.

Paras. 5-13 考试非常难,甚至没有人能完成五道题中的一道。

The exam turned out to be very difficult and none of the students could finish

even one of the five questions.

**Paras. 14-15** 教授所给的教训深深地印在了学生的头脑中。

The lesson the professor taught was deeply impressed upon the students' minds.

### 3 写作特点

作者通过讲述东部一所大学的四年级学生参加最后一场考试这一简单的故事阐明了“学无止境”这个发人深思的道理。

文章采用对比的修辞手法，生动形象地描写了考试前后学生们两种截然不同的表情和心态，发人深思，耐人寻味。考试前，学生们胸有成竹，信心十足，感到有能力征服世界：“On their faces was confidence.”“... they felt ready and able to conquer the world.”“The approaching exam, they knew, would be a snap.”“And their smiles broadened as the students noted...”而考试后则是另外一幅完全不同的伤心沉默的黯然场景：“The students no longer looked confident.”“On their faces was a frightened expression.”“... the worried faces...,”“The students shifted restlessly in their seats.”这一系列的对比描写给读者留下了深刻的印象，并更好地突出了作者想要反映的主题：学无止境。

### 4 考纲词汇与短语

红膜自测记忆法

#### (一) 词汇

**① approach** *v.* 靠近,接近 *n.* ①靠近,接近,临近②途径③方式,方法

【例句】Walk softly as you approach the baby's crib.

当你走近婴儿小床时，步子轻一些。

His best approach to the great man lay through a mutual friend.

对他来说，要接近那位伟人，最好的办法是通过一个双方都认识的朋友。

Our approach drove away the wild animals.

我们靠近时惊走了那些野生动物。

There are two basic approaches to solve the problem.

解决这个问题有两个基本方法。

【联想】ap(to)+proach(near)→接近,靠近

【扩展】approachable *a.* 可接近的,亲切的

【考点】1. 搭配: approach one's home 快到家了 approach completion 即将完成 at our approach 当我们接近时 on the approach of death 临死时 be easy/difficult of approach 易于/难以接近(某人) a fair approach to accuracy 近乎精确 his nearest approach to a smile 他似笑非笑的的笑容 make approaches to sb. 同某人亲近;和某人打交道

2. 辨析:①approach, manner, means, method, way *n.* [C] 方式,方法