

全新版

NEW

大学英语 全程导航 1+1

主编 高云 张鹏



A GUIDE OF COLLEGE ENGLISH

一册



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

综合教程
+
听说教程

全新版

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— 册

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听说教程

大学英语

全程导航 1+1

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内容提要

《全新版大学英语全程导航 1+1》丛书(第一册至第四册)是为《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程和听说教程而编写的具有较高实用价值的教学辅导参考书。本丛书与教材同步,综合教程每册分为 8 个单元,每个单元包括:学习目标、课前准备活动、Text A 和 Text B 的课文赏析、背景知识、课文概要、语言点、写作技巧、参考译文、课后练习的参考答案以及与课文紧密结合的写作范文赏析和每课一练,内容充实且使用方便。此外,每册精心设计了一套自测题,并提供了听说教程的听力文本材料和练习答案。

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Foreword 前言

《全新版大学英语全程导航1+1》为《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程和听说教程的同步辅导丛书,适应大学英语的新大纲、新标准、新形式、新要求。为了满足大学英语教学改革及考试的要求,进一步开发该教材的教学潜力,培养学生扎实的语言功底和应试能力,本丛书编者根据教材内容,组织编写了与课程相配套、紧扣教材的辅导与练习,具有很高的实用价值。

该丛书共分四册,综合教程每册分为8个单元,每个单元包括:学习目标、课前准备活动、Text A 和 Text B 的课文赏析、背景知识、课文概要、语言点、写作技巧、参考译文、课后练习的参考答案、写作范文赏析和每课一练。另外每册编写了一套自测题,同时提供了听说教程的听力文本材料和练习答案。全套丛书内容丰富,知识面广,使用方便,使读者感觉亲临课堂,是学生答疑解惑的好老师和自主学习的得力助手。

本丛书的特色及亮点:

一、知识丰富 内容新颖

在丛书每个单元的课文欣赏和文化背景中都介绍了作者以及课文中所涉及的相关人物、节日风俗等有关的背景知识,在帮助学生理解课文的同时,拓宽其知识面,提高其文化素养。

二、写作技巧 风格独特

本丛书对每单元的课文体裁、作者的写作风格都加以介绍和评析,以帮助学生更加深入地领会作者的思想。同时针对每单元的语篇结构和课文内容,配有范文赏析板块,力求引导学生写出耐人寻味且篇章结构清晰、文理通畅的优秀短文。

三、词汇讲解 详略得当

本丛书对每个单元收录的核心词条进行详细讲解并增加了经典例句、扩展、辨析等内容,以帮助学生在扎扎实实地掌握词汇的同时不再感到枯燥、乏味。

四、课后练习 同步实用

本丛书中每单元设计的每课一练,其内容紧扣课文,多选题中的前10题为模拟题,后10题为历年四、六级考试真题;翻译练习与课文内容同步,培养学生灵活运用语言的能力。此外,教材中的课后练习均配有译文与解析,以帮助学生巩固所学知识。

在本丛书的编写过程中,得到西安交通大学出版社的大力支持和帮助,谨向他们表示由衷的感谢。

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综合教程 1 (Integrated Course 1)

UNIT

1

Growing Up



Part I

学习目标 Learning Objectives

1. Grasp the main idea and structure of the text.
2. Appreciate the employment of **selecting detail** (选取细节), **repetition** (重复), **synonymous words & phrases** (同义词和同义词短语) and **coherence** (连贯) demonstrated in the text.
3. Master the key language points and grammatical structures in the text.
4. Conduct various listening, speaking, reading and writing activities related to the theme of this unit.



Part II

准备活动 Pre-Reading Task

New Words & Expressions

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. adventure: <i>n.</i> 冒险 | 2. hoe: <i>v.</i> 用锄耕地 |
| 3. lullaby: <i>n.</i> 催眠曲 | 4. come of age: 成年 |
| 5. on the run: 逃跑 | 6. a hard row to hoe: 艰难的任务 |

Key to pre-reading task

1. John Lennon, a singer and guitarist in the Beatles, was born on October 9, 1940 in Liverpool, England. He, together with Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr and George Harrison, formed a pop and rock group "the Beatles" in Liverpool in 1960. Although the group broke up in 1970, John Lennon remained active in the music world. Unfortunately, John was shot by a mad fan in front of his apartment building in New York at the age of 40 in 1980.
2. No, I haven't. / Yes, I have. The Beatles became popular imme-

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diately after they released their first single *Love Me Do* in 1963. And their first top one was *Please Please Me*.

3. He thinks it takes time to grow up; it is not easy, but full of surprises and adventures. Life becomes better as one grows up.
4. The unit is going to be about growing up, something surprising or impressive in the process of one's growing up.

Part III 课文详解 Text Analysis

Text. A Writing for Myself

I. 课文赏析 Introduction

本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者由厌烦英语及写作到发现写作的乐趣并决定成为作家的转变经历,启示读者好的作品来源于真实的生活,真正有感而发才能感动读者,引起共鸣。同时从侧面反映了教师的赞扬和肯定对一个学生的成长所起到的巨大作用。

本文写作看似平淡,同大多数记叙文一样,作者在开篇部分首先交代了故事发生的时间、地点、人物,但随后出乎意料的结果——作者对英语和写作由厌恶转变为喜欢;一位看似毫无激情、毫无创意的教师却成就了一名学生的未来——将文章推向高潮,达到了先抑后扬的效果。

作者 **Russell Baker** 是美国的一位新闻记者兼作家,在写作中非常善于选择用细节来描绘人物的动作和语言,使故事的叙述更加活泼生动。同时,文章中频繁出现的同义词、近义词和重复手法,同样达到了丰富语言、避免单调的目的。

II. 背景知识 Background Information

1. Russell Baker (拉塞尔·贝克)

Russell Baker was born in Loudoun County (郎敦县), Virginia in August in the 14th, 1925. He graduated from Johns Hopkins University (霍普金斯大学) with a degree in English, then he worked for *The Baltimore Sun* (巴尔的摩太阳报) from 1947 to 1954 as a reporter, working his way up through to London correspondent and to White House reporter.

Russell Baker won the Pulitzer Prize (普利策奖) for commen-

tary in 1979, and another one in 1983 for his autobiography *Growing Up*. His other famous books include: *There is a Country in My Cellar* and *Russell Baker's Book of American Humor*, etc.

2. Pasta (意大利面食)

Pasta, typical of Italian food, is a type of food made from a dough using flour, water and eggs. Pasta is boiled prior to consumption. There are many variations of shapes and ingredients of pasta such as spaghetti(意大利式细面条), macaroni(通心粉), lasagna(宽面条), ravioli(意大利馄饨), and so on.

Spaghetti is the Italian-style thin noodle, cooked by boiling and served with sauce. Unlike some Chinese noodles, it is not served in soup and will never taste pulpy(多汁的). Instead of using chopsticks, people eat spaghetti with a fork. Usually you would put a fork into a plate of spaghetti, turn the fork several times so that spaghetti will wind around the fork, then place the fork into your mouth. It is impolite to suck.

3. Grade school in the U. S. A. (美国学校的年级制)

In the U. S., students generally go through elementary school, which is from kindergarten to the 5th or 6th grade; middle school (grades 6—8) or junior high school (grades 7—9), and high schools (grades 9—12 or 10—12). Hence, the third year in high school (Para. 1) in the text is equivalent to the eleventh grade (Para. 9).

III. 课文概要 Summary

Though Russell Baker had the idea of becoming a writer since childhood, it was not very strong because he was bored with everything associated with English, including essay writing. Russell Baker didn't expect any change when Mr. Fleagle, with a reputation of dullness and inability to inspire, was assigned to teach him English in the third year of his high school. Once when Mr. Fleagle gave a list of topics to students, Baker found he was attracted by one particular topic. The topic brought back so much happy memories that for the first time Baker wanted to write for his own joy instead of for Mr. Fleagle. The essay turned out to be such a success that Baker surprisingly found his talent for writing and suddenly realized what

he wished to do in his life.

IV. 语言点 Language Points

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.** (L. 1)

【释义】I had thought of becoming a writer from time to time since I was a child in Belleville, but I didn't make up my mind until I was in the eleventh grade.

off and on (or on and off): from time to time; now and again; irregularly (断断续续地; 有时)

【例句】It has been snowing on and off for a week.

take hold; become established (生根; 确立)

【例句】The newly planted grass quickly took hold.

Old habits die hard (不易改掉). That's why you should stop smoking before the habit takes hold.

2. **Until then I'd been bored by everything associated with English courses.** (L. 3)

【引申】From this sentence, we can infer that up to then, Backer had had no interest in things related to English courses.

bore: *vt.* make (sb.) become tired and lose interest (使人厌烦)

【用法】**be bored with sth.** 令人厌烦某事

【例句】Students grew bored with his lectures.

Jack always bored his girlfriend by telling the same joke.

【扩展】**boredom:** *n.* 厌烦, 乏味 **boring:** *adj.* 乏味的, 无聊的
bored: *adj.* 感到厌烦的

associate: *vt.* join or connect together; connect or bring in the mind (使联系起来; 使联想)

【用法】**associate + sth. + with + sth.** 把(某事物与其他事物)联系在一起

associate with sb. 与……交往, 与……打交道

【例句】We often associate Egypt with pyramids.

Tom began to associate with different crowds of people.

【扩展】**association:** *n.* 协会; 联合; 联想

3. **I hated the assignments to turn out long, lifeless paragraphs that were agony for teachers to read and for me to write.** (L. 4)

【释义】I found it painful to write long, boring essays as required by teachers; neither did teachers enjoy what I wrote.

turn out:

1) come out or gather as for a meeting, public event, etc. (集合)

【例句】Crowds turned out for the procession (游行).

2) prove to be (证明是……)

【例句】The experiment turned out to be a success.

3) shut off (关闭)

【例句】Turn out the light before you go to bed.

4) produce; make (生产, 制造; 编写)

【例句】The new TV sets are turned out at the rate of fifty a day.

Students are asked to turn out long sentences.

4. **When our class was assigned to Mr. Fleagle for third-year English I anticipated another cheerless year in that most tedious of subjects.** (L. 7)

【引申】The phrase “another cheerless year” means that before Mr. Fleagle became Baker’s English teacher, all English courses were dull.

anticipate: *vt.* expect (期待)

【用法】**anticipate doing sth.** 期待做某事
anticipate that-clause 期待……

【例句】We anticipate running into problems in carrying out the medical welfare reform (医疗福利改革).

They anticipate that income will rise faster.

【扩展】anticipation: *n.* 预期, 预料

5. **inspire:** *vt.* fill (sb.) with confidence, eagerness, etc. (L. 9) (激励, 鼓舞)

【用法】**inspire sb. with sth.** **inspire sth. in / into sb.** 激起、鼓舞某人的某种感情

【例句】The last leaf on the tree that never fell off inspired the dying patient with the will to live on.

The news inspired us with courage. (= The news inspired courage in us.)

【扩展】inspiration: *n.* 灵感; 鼓舞 **inspiring:** *adj.* 鼓舞人心的
inspired: *adj.* 得到灵感的; 权威人士(或官方)授意的

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6. **rigid**: *adj.* (*often disapproving*) fixed in behavior; based on correct or accepted rules (L. 10) (一成不变的; 死板的)

【例句】The rigid headmaster would button up (扣紧) his clothes even on the hottest days.

【扩展】rigidity: *n.* 坚硬; 严厉; 死板

7. **severe**: *adj.* (L. 11)

- 1) completely plain (朴素的)

【例句】Rose wore a severe black dress to her grandmother's funeral (葬礼).

Hemingway (海明威) is known for his severe writing style (朴实的写作风格).

- 2) stern; strict (严格的)

【例句】Only those who have undergone (经历) severe training can be chosen as astronauts (宇航员).

- 3) causing very great pain, difficulty, worry, etc. (剧烈的)

【例句】The severe chest pain experienced by him proved to be a heart attack (心脏病发作).

【扩展】severity: *n.* 严格; 严厉; 激烈

8. **I prepared for an unfruitful year with Mr. Fleagle and for a long time was not disappointed.** (L. 16)

【引申】The author means that his expectation was right that Mr. Fleagle's lessons were dull. Here is a touch of irony (讽刺).

9. **Late in the year we tackled the informal essay.** (L. 17)

【释义】Late in the year we learned how to write informal essays and practiced writing them.

tackle: *vt.* deal with (处理, 应付)

【用法】**tackle sb. about / over / on sth.** 就某事和某人理论

【例句】The robot can tackle almost all kinds of houseworks.

She tackled the manager about her prize.

10. **face up to**: be brave enough to accept or deal with (a problem or difficulty) (勇敢地接受或应对) (L. 21)

【例句】The boss faced up to his responsibilities.

You must face up to the fact that you are no longer young.

11. **This title produced an extraordinary sequence of mental images.**