

# G 大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

第 26 辑



活学巧用英语词汇

从蝴蝶效应到你的伙伴儿

Lessons from a Butterfly

LIVING IN THE INTERNET PERIOD

四级新题型快速阅读中需要注意的几个问题

China to Press on with Reforms despite Growing Problems

福建人民出版社

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Mom



## 365 Ways to Say, "Mom, You're the Best"

Looking for that perfect Mother's Day gift? How about a gift that will be used everyday for the next year? A gift that will remind your mother of just how much you care for her, and how much she is appreciated! Bring a smile to her face every day with this special token of your love! This decorative jar contains 365 tokens of your affection, such as...

A mother holds your hand for a while, but holds your heart forever.

A mother is someone with whom you may not see eye to eye, but is someone who will always walk with you arm in arm.

For all the ways you've helped me grow, I want to say, "I love you so!"

If I could choose from all the mothers in the world, Mom, I'd choose you.

If love were a color, you would be the rainbow to me, Mom!

Mom—I will never outgrow my love for you.

The card reads:

To last throughout the coming year,  
here are my thoughts for you.

365 folded up inside,

to start each day anew.

Just choose one to read each day,

and know I Love You in every way!



**For Mother's Day on May 7th (China)**



# Real Friend

**H**orror gripped the heart of the World War I soldier, as he saw his life-long friend fall in battle. Caught in a trench with continuous gunfire whizzing over his head, the soldier asked his lieutenant if he might go out into the "No Man's Land" between the trenches to bring his fallen comrade back.

"You can go," said the lieutenant, "But I don't think it will be worth it. Your friend is probably dead and you may throw your own life away."

The lieutenant's words didn't matter, and the soldier went anyway. Miraculously he managed to reach his friend, hoist him onto his shoulder, and bring him back to their company's trench. As the two of them tumbled in together to the bottom of the trench, the officer checked the wounded soldier, then looked kindly at his friend.

"I told you it wouldn't be worth it," he

# 真朋友 在

第一次世界大战期间，当一位士兵看见他的挚友在战场上倒下时，恐惧充斥着他的内心。尽管他被困在了战壕里，头顶上是枪林弹雨，但他还是去请示中尉他是否可以去两个战壕之间的“无人地带”，将他受伤倒下的战友带回来。

“你可以去，”中尉说道，“但我想这么做不值得。你的朋友很可能已经死了，你也可能丢掉自己的性命。”

中尉的话并未奏效。无论如何士兵还是去了。他奇迹般地找到了他的朋友，将他扛在肩上带回自己这方的战壕。当两人一起跌入战壕时，中尉检查了士兵的伤势，然后友善地望着他的这位朋友说：

“我告诉过你，这不值得。”他说，“你的朋友已经死了，你却为此受了致命的伤。”

“尽管如此，还是值得的，长官。”士兵说道。

“你说‘值得’是什么意思？”中尉反问道，“你的朋友已经死了！”

“是的，长官。”士兵回答道，“可这是值得的，因为当我靠近他时，他还活着，我听见他说：‘吉姆，我就知道你会来的。’这让我心满意足。”

人生中有许多这样的时刻。一件事值得去做与否，取决于你怎样看待它。积攒你所有的勇气，跟着你的心走，做你“所想”的，将来你就不会因为没有去做而后悔。

愿世间每个人都有自己真正的朋友伴随左右

said. "Your friend is dead, and you are mortally wounded."

"It was worth it, though, sir," the soldier said.

"How do you mean, 'worth it'?" responded the lieutenant. "Your friend is dead!"

"Yes, sir," the private answered. "But it was worth it because when I got to him, he was still alive, and I had the satisfaction of hearing him say, 'Jim, I knew you'd come.'"

Many times in life, whether a thing is worth doing or not depends on how you look at it. Take up all your courage and do something your heart tells you to do so that you may not regret not doing it later in life.

May each and everyone of you be blessed with the company of true friends.

(倪晓红 编译)







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GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语 4

# GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

## China to Press on with Reforms despite Growing Problems



**C**hina must press on with its historic reform agenda of the past two decades despite growing economic, social and environmental problems, Premier Wen Jiabao said.

"We need to consistently and unswervingly press ahead with reform and opening up," Premier Wen told a press conference following the end of the annual parliamentary session.

"We need to continue to adhere to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Although there will be difficulties in the way ahead, we cannot stop. Back-pedaling is not a way out."

The economic and social reforms introduced by then-leader Deng Xiaoping in the early 1980s have transformed China, with its economy now the fourth biggest in the world. However it also now has one of the world's biggest wealth gaps; the environment is becoming increasingly degraded and corruption is a concern.

"The problems I find most heart-breaking during my past three years'





work are that I haven't been able to better solve the problems that Chinese people are most concerned about like health, education, housing and security," he said.

Premier Wen also acknowledged that masses of farmers were suffering injustices due to the illegal seizures of their land. "We need to respect the democratic rights of the farmers, especially their right to independently operate their contracted land," he said. Farmers' land is often seized by corrupt local government officials and industrialists without adequate compensation, and then converted to either residential or industrial use at great profit.

On the environment, Premier Wen admitted the government had failed to stop severe pollution and there was no easy solution. "We are now faced with a very serious problem of environmental pollution; this is a major problem facing China's development," he said. "To be honest with you, we failed to deliver on the targets concerning environmental protection."

Premier Wen's press conference followed the end of the annual session of the National People's Congress, which sat for 10 days in Beijing. China's leaders had made the plight of the 745 million rural people, who have seen most of the benefits of the nation's economic growth go to the cities, the main focus of the proceedings. One of the main measures approved by the Congress this year was a 14.2 percent rise in spending on the countryside.

China will now spend 42 billion dollars this year on rural development as part of what Premier Wen characterized as a historic shift to build a "new socialist countryside".

(Andy 选编)

1. The Fourth Session of the 10th NPC opens on March 5, and the Fourth Session of the 10th National Committee of the CPPCC begins on March 3.

全国人大十届四次会议和全国政协十届四次会议分别于3月5日及3月3日开幕。

2. Governments at all levels must learn to properly deal with problems and conflicts looming up in the new era of economic and social development, said Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao.

中国国务院总理温家宝表示，各级政府必须学习妥善处理新时期经济和社会发展过程中出现的问题和矛盾。

3. China is revising rural election law to protect the democratic rights of its farmers and promote village democracy in the country's vast countryside.

中国正在修订农村的选举法律以保护农民的民主权利和提升广大农村地区的基层民主。

4. The Chinese mainland is keeping close watch over the situation in Taiwan and making preparations to cope with any possible consequences from the change of the situation, said Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao.

中国国务院总理温家宝表示，大陆将密切关注台湾岛内事态的发展，随时准备应对可能出现的复杂局面。

5. The Internet's key oversight agency has outlined a plan for testing domain names entirely in non-English characters, bringing closer to reality a change highly sought by Asian and Arabic Internet users.

互联网监管机构ICANN已草拟了一份计划，将开始对完全由非英语字符组成的域名进行测试。此举使亚洲和阿



拉伯国家互联网用户不断要求也能使用自己语言做域名的愿望即将实现。

6. French students planned to march anew in the capital against a new labor law.

法国学生计划于首都巴黎再次举行示威游行，反对一项新的劳动法。

7. A stray dog dies of bird flu in Azerbaijan — reportedly the first time the deadly virus has killed a dog.

阿塞拜疆境内的一条流浪狗死于禽流感——这是首宗通报狗因染上禽流感致死的病例。

8. Former Yugoslav President Milosevic died of a heart attack, the United Nations war crimes tribunal said.

联合国海牙国际战犯法庭表示，前南斯拉夫总统米洛舍维奇由于心脏病发而死亡。

(Andy 编译)

## 十一五规划

the Eleventh Five-Year Plan

## 社会主义新农村

new socialist countryside

## 义务教育

compulsory education

## 学杂费

tuition and miscellaneous fees

## 社会保障体系

social security system

## 转变政府职能

transform government functions

## 社会矛盾

social conflicts

## 和谐社会

harmonious society

## 资源节约型社会

resource-conserving society

## 扩大内需

expand domestic consumption

## 科学发展观

scientific development concept

## 一国两制

one country, two systems

## 台独分裂势力和活动

"Taiwan independence" secessionist forces and activities

## 政府工作报告

report on the work of the government

## 公共卫生事件医疗救治体系

medical treatment system for public health emergencies

## 普通商品房和经济适用房

general commercial housing and low-cost housing

(Andy 选编)

# The Golden Sunset

By Henry W. Longfellow

The golden sea its mirror spread  
Beneath the golden skies,  
And but a narrow strip between  
Of land and shadow lies.

The cloud-like rocks, the rock-like clouds  
Dissolved in glory float,  
And midway of the radiant flood,  
Hangs silently the boat.

The sea is but another sky,  
The sky a sea as well,  
And which is earth and which is heaven,  
The eye can scarcely tell.

So when for us life's evening hour,  
Soft fading shall descend,  
May glory, born of earth and heaven,  
The earth and heaven blend.

Flooded with peace the spirits float,  
With silent rapture glow,  
Till where earth ends and heaven begins,  
The soul shall scarcely know.

波平似镜，映照天宇，  
水天金色一片。  
彼岸隐现，云影缓移，  
遥望依稀一线。

岩如行云，行云如岩，  
化作异彩漂浮；  
波光潋潋，注目中流：  
凝泊一叶扁舟。

茫茫然苍天如大海，  
浩浩然大海似苍天；  
何处天上？何处人间？  
俗眼岂能分辨？！

因而在人生暮年，  
当桑榆之景隐现，  
愿天地孕育的光华  
将天地融为一体。

心灵洋溢着宁谧，  
在沉静的欣悦中升华；  
性灵与天地交融，  
不分何处天上何处地下。

(孙黎 编译)

9 大学图书馆

## 情态动词

## would should

## 的主要用法

英语中的情态动词主要有: can, may, must, could, might, shall, should, will, would, ought to, need, dare 等。

情态动词不能表示正在发生或已经发生的事情,只表示期待或估计某事的发生。情态动词除 ought 和 have 外,后面只能接不带 to 的不定式。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,即情态动词第三人称单数不加-s。情态动词没有非谓语形式,即没有不定式、分词等形式。

情态动词 would 和 should 的用法有一定的特殊性,是情态动词学习的难点之一。下面分别重点讲述。

## 1. would 的用法

(1) 用于提出提议或邀请。如:

Would you like to change a seat? It's warmer here. 您要不要换一下座位? 这里暖和些。

Would you prefer a hardback edition? 您要不要买一本精装本?

(2) 用于提出客气的要求或请求。如:

I would like you to fetch that document for me now. 我想请你现在就帮我把那份文件取来。

I would like to know more about your plan. 我想更多地了解一下你的计划。

(3) would you mind+doing 句型通常用于表示请求对方做一件有一定麻烦的事情,语气一般都非常客气。注意回答时通常是肯定的,以表示愿意做所要求的事情。如:

Would you mind filling in this form? 请您填一下这张表好吗?

Would you mind repeating what you just said? 请把你刚才的话重复一遍好吗?

(4) 用于委婉地表达自己的意见。如:

I would think the journey will take something like two weeks. 依我看,这次旅程大约需要两个星期。

I would look at the problem a little differently. 我对这个问题的看法略有不同。

(5) 用于表示过去经常性的行为或动作。如:

The retired captain would sit hours on end watching ships sailing past. 退休的船长经常坐在海边观望过往的船只。一坐就是几个小时。

He would go to bed strictly at 9, and on Sundays would not have lunch anywhere except in that restaurant. 他总是严格地9点上床睡觉。星期日总在那家饭店吃午饭。

## 2. should 的用法

(1) 用于表示“应该”或“不应该”的概念。常带有责备的意味。如：

With all this work on hand, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night.

- (A) mustn't
- (B) oughtn't to go
- (C) wouldn't go
- (D) shouldn't have gone

全句的意思是：“他手头有这么工作，昨晚不该去看电影。”本句表达的是昨天已经发生但不该发生的事，所以用情态动词 should 的否定式，后接动词的完成式。因而答案是(D) shouldn't have gone。

(2) 用于提出意见劝导别人。如：

It would be better if the three of you should work as a team. 最好你们三个人能组成一个小组工作。

To keep your work, you should prove yourself a resourceful investigator. 你若要保住工作，就该证明自己是十足智多谋的调查员。

(3) 委婉地对别人提出建议或劝告。通常用 “I should/shouldn't...if I were you” 句型。如：

I should hand in a typewritten paper if I were you. 要是我，就交用打字机打出来的论文。

I shouldn't worry at all if I were you.

要是我才不着急呢。

(4) 用于表示可能性。should 的这一用法是考试中常常出现的考点之一。如：

We should arrive by supper time. 我们在晚饭前就能到。

She should be here any moment. 她随时都可能来。

(5) 在以 in case 或 if 引导的从句中，常用 should 表达一定程度的可能性。如：

I will get some beer ready in case Uncle John should come. 我得准备些啤酒，约翰叔叔可能会来。

If you should happen to see Mary, give her this package. 如果你碰到玛丽，请把这个包裹交给她。

(6) 用于表示一种惊讶的语气，should 的这一用法也是考试中常常出现的考点之一。如：

It is unthinkable that a strong character like Nancy should find a weak-willed man acceptable. 像南希这样很有主见的女子竟然觉得一个意志软弱的男子也可以接受，真让人难以想象。

I was shocked that she should have said such a thing to you. 她竟然对你说这种话，真让我吃惊。

(Zelia 改编)





# 活学巧用英语词汇

◆ 林雪萍



从学生在写作和口语里运用词汇的情况看，大多数学生的词汇量颇为有限，约占所认知词汇量的四分之一，即一千五百个词左右。撇开写作和口语，总体来讲，学生所背记的词汇总量应是较为令人满意的。一个非英语专业的大学本科，在大学里新增加约三千个英语单词，加上原先学过的，应掌握五六千个单词。然而，背记了一个单词并不意味着就有能力运用它。我们学过的许多词汇被我们无意识地长时期储存在记忆库的深层区域，很少被运用。相反，我们习惯运用记忆库的浅层区域里那些十分熟练的词汇。从某个角度来看，我们运用词汇的能力被自己无意识地定格在某个界定范围。

多数学生在写作和口语里显现的词汇运用能力的欠缺和弱点主要体现在两个方面：

**其一，陈词使用频率高，大学里学过的新词使用频率低。**如在议论文写作中经常用到的“认为”和类似“导入作者观点”的词汇，think, believe 和 in my view/opinion 是使用频率很高的词汇。这些单词或短语多年来反反复复地被许多学生使用在四级作文中，使得它们成为四级作文中的 cliché（陈

词)。其实,学生已经背记过许多类似的词汇:单词有 argue, insist, maintain, contend, advocate 等;短语有 argue for, hold the view, stick to, from my perspective, to my mind, personally speaking, for my part, as far as I am concerned 等。这些词汇既丰富了表达形式,又帮助同学们体验英语语言的灵活生动。又如同学们习惯用 difficult 表示“困难的”,而对于学过的表示相近意思的新词 tough, challenging, demanding, daunting, hard, taxing 却不敏感。同学们习惯用 be interested in 表示“对……感兴趣”,却无法得心应手地使用 be keen on, be enthusiastic in, care a great deal for 等类似短语;会用 very tired 来表示“疲惫不堪”,却不会用已背过的新词 exhausted, weary, shattered, drained, worn, tired out 等来表示相近意思。同学们常用 be busy with 表示“忙于……”,却极少使用 occupy oneself in/with, be engaged in, 甚至 focus one's attention on, be absorbed in, be immersed in, be involved in 等惯用语都有可能与“忙于……”形成随意境而变的对应关系。

**其二,多数学生倾向于使用老生常谈的上义词。**上义词是概括性的词汇,缺乏确切特点,无法彰显个性。比如说到一个人“笑”,立即脱口而出的是 smile 或 laugh。smile 和 laugh 是比较笼统的上义词,其中 smile 指的是不发出声音的笑,laugh 指的是发出声音的笑。然而,现实生活中笑的形式多种多样,而且英语也有生动活泼的对等词汇,如 grin 指“露出牙齿的笑”;guffaw 指“捧腹大笑,开怀大笑”;chuckle, chortle 指“低声轻笑”;giggle 指“咯咯地笑”;fitter 指“窃笑,嗤嗤地笑”;snigger, snicker 指“讥笑,暗笑”;cackle 指“高声地笑”;sneer 可以指“嘲笑”;smirk, simper 指“傻笑,假笑”。又如要赞扬一个人“漂亮”,许多人立刻想到的是 beautiful。beautiful 同样是一个比较笼统的上义词,无法让人印象深刻,有时甚至让人感觉这种赞扬有口无心。类似表示“漂亮”的词汇其实不少,而且各有特点,如:good-looking(容貌美的),pretty(娇小玲珑的),



charming (富有魅力的), attractive (富有吸引力的), sweet (甜美可爱的), graceful (优雅的), cute (灵巧可爱的), handsome (英俊的, 潇洒的, 形容 females 可指“健美的, 端庄的”), glamorous (迷人的), lovely (温柔可爱的), elegant (高雅的), stunning (美得让人入迷的, 极美的)。

外国人对富有特点的下义词是很敏感的。有一次我用“Fantastic.”来回应一位外教的“How are you?”这位外教立即表示称赞地告诉我:“Fantastic is a good word. You are the first person I have met with here to use the word. I have heard of so many times of 'fines'.”这位外教还说了一件令他费解的事:有一次他上课提问,班上几乎所有学生都使用同样一个词 maybe 来回答。他不明白难道 perhaps, probably, possibly, nor necessarily 这些类似的词学生没学过吗?他还谈到在形容一个人“漂亮”时,大多数学生只用 beautiful。他感叹道:“It seems to me that most students here have no other way to say 'beautiful' except saying beautiful.”

值得肯定的是同学们对背诵单词和扩大词汇量一直是积极的。背单词占据了他们学英语较大比重的时间。但在写作或口语中,大多数学生能自如运用的词汇量却很有限,甚至有些学生的词汇量让人感觉到还停留在中学阶段。这就说明提高词汇表达能力迫在眉睫。首先,应有意识、积极主动地唤醒并运用已学过的沉淀在记忆库深层区域的词汇,克服惰性和习惯性。对于新学的词汇要尽可能多运用。只有学会运用一个词时,才算真正掌握了这个词,否则,它仍然是一个 dead word (死词)。另外,平时要注意多积累同义词、近义词、上义词、下义词甚至反义词。注意它们之间的差异,懂得正反运用,懂得同一意思能用不同词汇表达,并能随时得体换用。同学们一旦能自如地运用丰富多彩的新增词汇,立刻就能体会到语言的鲜活魅力。

