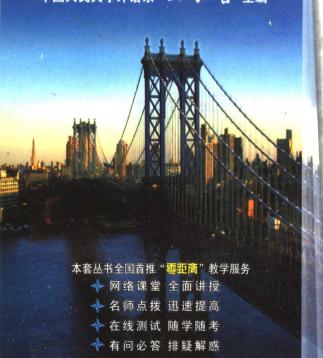
COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 2 Student's Book

全真课堂

中国人民大学外语系 王 长 喜 主編



中国社会出版社



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综合教程

学生用书



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(第二册)

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全真课堂 全新理念

外语要求逐年提高! 教材课本内容庞杂! 学习过程问题繁多! 过级考试压力沉重!

面对这一切,"山重水复疑无路"是许多学子们普遍的感受,"路在何方"是我们共同的困惑,突破英语学习和考试的瓶颈是我们迫切的愿望。

有古训:**善假于物者,能绝江河,能至千里**。然而,假"何物"能绝四、六级之"江河",能至研究生、博士生之"千里"呢?我们披阅多年来的大学英语教学研究和命题阅卷经验,综合《全新版大学英语》的教学实践与历年大学英语四、六级考试的内在规律,钩深致远,洞幽触微,以全面、详实、循循善诱;夯实基础,紧扣四、六级为原则,编撰了本套《全新版大学英语全真课堂》丛书。旨在给予同学们一套稳操胜券的"法宝"。

- 一位如影随形的良师益友!
- 一节永不终止的英语课堂!
- 一套英语学习和过级考试的全面解决方案!

一、本书编写思路和特点

- 1. 内容丰富、面面俱到:本书涵盖了英语学习的听说读写译各种技能训练,文化背景、词法、句法、篇章等各方面必备基础知识,让同学们打好坚实的基础并在应用技能方面得到全方位的实际训练。每单元均包括重点难点指要、文化背景介绍、课文点评指导、四、六级核心词汇用法汇释、长句难句解疑、典型考题例举和解析、各部分练习答案和解析、重要语法项目知识及历年考题解析、作文、阅读和翻译指导、补充练习及解析、励志养性的名言和谚语等,信息量非常之大,可谓英语学习和应试大全。
- 2. **层次分明、科学有效:**采用分层次式编排结构,从篇章,到句子,到短语和词汇,分层学习,按部就班,循序渐进,符合语言习得规律,易于把握,效果良好。
- 3. **紧扣课本、使用方便:**整套书每册每单元的各部分与原书各部分一一对应,学习、检索一目了然,使用起来非常方便,就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱、幽默风趣的老师坐在你的身边,带你走进英语学习的精彩世界,使英语学习和过级考试的旅程变得轻松愉快,充满乐趣和成就感。

4. 无缝对接四、六级考试:本书每单元各部分均选用大量大学英语四、六级考试历年典型考题作为例证和练习,使学习与应考有机融合、无缝对接,不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握,学到知识,锻炼能力,同时也可以使学生加深对英语四、六级考试的认识,提高了针对性,增强学生的学习和应考的信心。

二、倡导全新学习理念,实现零距离售后服务

- 1. 网络全程免费讲授: 本套丛书在中国考试网站 http://www.sinoexam.com.cn开设了网上配套课堂,将全面、逐课讲授。其目的就是要引导大家充分利用互联网这一方便、快捷的媒介,实现随时得到名师指导以及和学习成功者交流的愿望。
- 2. **随时在线模拟考试**:结合教材的学习,我们还在网上课堂开设了在线模拟考试,克服了传统教学中学生学习成绩反馈缓慢的重大缺陷,使你随时了解自己英语学习的状况,有目的地进行针对薄弱环节的学习。
- 3. 有问必答, 排疑解惑: 伴随着高校"扩招"热潮一浪高过一浪, 如今的大学校园可谓人头攒动, 大学英语师资严重匮乏, 加上大学生的学习以自学为主, 很难得到老师的亲自指导。网上课堂, 给你随时提问的机会, 老师就在你的身边, 可以随时得到专家、名师耐心地答疑解惑。

大学学业任务繁重,英语学习和考试更是"永远的痛"。面对英语学习和考试的压力,许多大学生无所适从。本套书的编写目标就是要为大学生的英语学习指明重点、解决难点、阐释疑点、扫除盲点,并集知识传授和方法点拨于一体,既"授人以鱼",又"授人以渔",可谓英语学习和过级考试的全面解决方案,使同学们不走弯路,事半功倍,一册在手,别无所求。

千里之行、始于足下。我们相信读者朋友会假借《全新版大学英语全真课堂》顺利突破英语学习和四、六级考试的瓶颈,达到"柳暗花明又一村"的境界。这将是我们最大的欣慰。

祝大家成功!

王长喜 2003年2月于北京人大红楼

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写作技巧。信息互换 阅读技巧,学会抓文章和段落的主题句
百答應:应试指导
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(325)
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关……课后练习参考答案……课文室考译文







Every book opens the door to another world. 每本书都是一扇开启另一个世界的窗。

四、六级核心词汇和短语

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breakthrough

come to sb. 's rescue figure out end up hold onto in due course in more than one sense

车。也许现在我们该冷静下来,对这一问题进行重新审解了。

proceed to throw light on with a few exceptions onergy to having their children, armed to teath, with different art skills. Actually many

- 比较和对比手法在写作中的运用secousing ed of beyong raffel dolldw
- 听力训练 方法与技巧
- 主谓一致
- 学会使用全英字典,养成勤动手的习惯。 但后来证明并不成功。所以 艺术教育热。



二文化背景知识

1.

Learning has been an age — old topic. Educators are, of course, especially concerned about this topic. There have been disputes about every aspect of this topic: the subjects to be learned, the style of learning, the purpose of learning, the necessity of learning, etc. History has witnessed great changes in people's attitudes towards these issues. In the remote past, people, both in the west and the east, placed more emphasis on literary studies than on technology or business studies, which seems to be exactly the other way round. People placed much less emphasis on the style of learning, dismissing it as a personal issue, varying from person to person according to personal interests and characters, while this has become almost the greatest concern of educators. While most people are much concerned with the function, especially social function, of learning, there is now a call for people to return to what some call "the primitive nature of learning" — the pleasures of learning, or, "learning for learning's sake."

学习是一个古老的话题。教育家们对这一话题当然尤其关注。人们对这一话题的方方面面都进行过争论:应该学习的科目,学习的方式,学习的目的,学习的必要性,等等。历史上人们对这些问题的态度经历过巨大的变化。在久远的过去,无论是在西方还是东方,人们都更加重视文科的学习,而不太重视理工科或商业方面的学习,现在这一点好像正好相反。过去人们不太重视学习方法的研究,认为这一点根据个人兴趣和特点而各自不同,所以纯属个人问题,而现在这几乎已经成为教育家最关心的问题。大多数人关心的还是学习的功能,尤其是社会功能,但另一些人在呼吁人们回到所谓的"学习的原始本质,"也就是学习的乐趣,或者是"为学习而学习。"

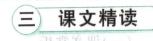
2.

Chinese parents' enthusiasm for their children's art education is attracting much educational interest, both home and abroad. Hoping to train their children to do everything they had not been able to learn to, parents are devoting much time, money, and energy to having their children "armed to teeth" with different art skills. Actually many western countries experienced similar "art fever of children" in the nineteenth century, which later proved to be unsuccessful and hence abandoned. Perhaps it is now time for us to cool down and reexamine this issue.

中国家长对孩子的艺术教育所表现出的极大热情已经引起了国内外教育界的关注。家长们希望孩子能接受过去自己没有条件接受的各种训练,所以投入了大量的时间,金钱,精力将孩子用各种艺术技能"武装到牙齿。"事实上,西方国家在十九世纪也曾经历类似的"孩子艺术教育热,"但后来证明并不成功,所以已经被人们摒弃。也许现在我们该冷静下来,对这一问题进行重新审视了。

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带有零末性的报告。由于作者希望文章引起中西方告围接着的关注及电鸣。因

Part I

code n. 法典,礼法,密码 hell n. 地狱 sigh v. 叹息 elder n. 年纪较长者 seek v. 寻求 feed on v. 以……为食 feed sb. on sth. 用……喂养某人,歌中意思是用……教育 某人 (1) harodaction (Para. 1 a advertibes an ancedote which inspired 梁客区: 12

- 1) Teaching is not a one-way street. It is an interactive intercourse, which means the one who is teaching is taught at the same time. But people usually think that people who know more, for example, parents and teachers teach, while children, especially students, learn. But this kind of one-way learning/teaching has proven to be inefficient, as teachers who are not ready to learn cannot teach well, while students who do not teach their teachers about their own levels or loss interests cannot learn efficiently. This odd also are (6.1 8 ans 9) should (8)
- 2) It's better to share our dreams for a better life with our parents, because in this way we can improve our mutual understanding and strengthen the bond which ties us together. Our parents would feel their love for us returned and they can give us advice and help to turn our dream into reality. Of course everyone has the right to keep their dreams to themselves, and if you are sure that it is completely your own business and you don't want any interference, you can keep (ii) Conclusion (the last Para,) - the author suggestlessnoy of emergence
- 3) It is very difficult for children to understand their parents completely, because they are at different stages of life, and they have different experiences and different views of life. But love is the most important factor in improving people's understanding of each other. If children love their parents very much and are ready to improve their mutual understanding, they can understand their parents have better and better, along the store and some store of sections of the better and better.
- 4) From this song, we can guess that way of learning can refer to how people learn and also how people teach, because as we can see from this song that teaching and learning take place at the same time. Way of learning means way tion. Chinese seem to emphasize tenching at skills sense, since

Part II

Text A

三课文精读

(一)课文赏析

1. 课文结构与风格评析

本文是美国哈佛大学一位教育学教授在中国进行一个多月教育考察后所做的一个带有学术性的报告。由于作者希望文章引起中西方普通读者的关注及共鸣,因此采用的写作风格平易近人,选材也贴近生活,结构一目了然,分析条理清晰,最后水到渠成,让人十分信服。尤其是文章一开头叙述的这则小故事,立刻吸引了读者的注意,十分生动具体地引出文章原本艰深晦涩的主题;中西方学习风格的差异。

本文语篇结构如下:

(1) Introduction (Para, 1-5); describes an anecdote which inspired the author in sugar dahis study of Chinese art education during his stay in China, anidas of (1)

half all Paragraph 1: introduces the author's purpose of his stay in China and an analidw all ecdote related to it in page and appear and appear would be allowed to the control of the

annian Paragraphs 2-4: a detailed description of the anecdote ages marblide

Paragraph 5; explains why the author included this anecdote in his discusto solve some with Chinese educators that the constant is solved to solve solved to solved to solve solved to solved to solve solved to solve solved to solve solved to solve solved to solved to solve solved to solved to solved to solve solved to solved to solve solved to solved to solve solved to solve solved to solve sol

- (2) Body (Para, 6-13): reveals the differences in Chinese and western ways of side at several parameter to share an already so that a better to share an already so that a set of the second se
- daidw by Paragraphs 6-7; present two different ways to learn in China and in America,

as your Paragraphs 8-10; are about the Chinese style of teaching; teaching by hold-sed according his hand. On the result was a style of teaching by hold-sed according his hand.

pool at and basic skills, it was most another hos assumed two movelets.

(3) Conclusion (the last Para.): the author suggests a superior way to approach education by combining the Chinese and western style of learning.

they are at different stages of life, and they have different ex要ManA

Beginning with an anecdote, this article reveals the differences between the different styles of learning in China and in America. In the first part of the article, the author describes his and the Chinese staff members' different attitudes towards his little son's attempt to insert a key into the slot, which gave him exciting inspiration about different ways of learning in China and in the U. S. His study of arts education in Chinese kindergarten and elementary schools strengthens his belief in such differences; while American people value creativity and self-reliance in early child-education, Chinese seem to emphasize teaching of skills at early age by "holding their hands". At the end of the article, the author expresses his wishes that people can combine the different ways of learning to get a more balanced one.

Dithe animals were thin and ill because Relation and homology (正)四、六级核心词汇与短语general gones 端,忽视,疏忽。习惯性的缺乏关心

1 attach /əˈtætʃ/

v. ①加土、连上、附上。②依恋;喜《经典例句》 servaures rend to fall into neglect. 欢 点

【同义词、近义词】attach add fasten

【辨析】均含有"把一件东西或一件参 事添加或附加于另一件东西(或 事)上"的意思。

attach 表示"多为外形的结合,可 以连得上去,也可拆得开来",还 可用于比喻的意义。 w sbaodserton ed

add 是最普通的词,可用于一切有

fasten 表示"结牢"、"拴住"、用于有一个一于,适用于 形的东西,有时可与 attach 互用

【反义词】detach v. 拆开,分离

2. tender / tendo(r) /mi are soiled and I

n, a formal offer 提出,正式的提 出、提议或提供;投标,招标,标 书;估价单 v. to offer formally 正 式提出;(常与 for 连用)投标(做某 事,履行(某契约) adj. delicate, easily hurt or damaged, easily feeling pain 柔软的; 脆弱的;娇嫩的; 疼痛的;温柔的;亲切的xe na serenT()

3. somewhat //samhwat, hwat/ 9W 3

A adv. to some extent or degree. 【经典例句】 計畫、以及 mainiting a ro notice. rather 达到某种范围或程度;相同 当: 有几分,略,稍 pron. something 重要事物;一点

儿,几分 【常用词组】more than somewhat[口] 是某种不明的东西。sal drow libs 非常 somewhat of[口]有点;相当。

4. neglect /ni | qlekt /h th ... neglect /ni | qlekt /h th

v. to pay little or no attention to; 不经典例句】 which we restrict the pay it is a desirable person or thing the pay. fail to heed; disregard 不注意,忽 略,疏忽,漏做,由于疏忽或有意丢

.①He attached a label to his parcel. 他给包 裏贴上了标签※"。" 緊ዀ"耐能 polyon

Fig. 5 . 5 . 5 peglect overlook

②I am very attached to that old picture. 我 很喜欢那幅旧画。

【重要词组】

slight 晶调"轻蔑。怠慢" attach to 参加;加于 ····· 之上 attach to an expedition 参加远征 attach importance to 重视 attach oneself to 依附;参加(党派等);热 grag 爱, 依恋厨 中 加 (a) 前背中, 的强以

attach to 认为有(重要性、意义等);归因 Inc v iff irrelevant

be attached to 连在……上, 附属于;热爱, 依恋

【经典例句】係並強素,廣查頻繁展連維業

- 1) They invited tenders for the new bridge last week. 他们上星期为新桥工程招标。
- 2) Mr. Smith tendered a letter of resignation to the mayor yesterday. 昨天史密 斯先生正式向市长提交了辞职信。
- 3 My finger is tender because I cut it yesterday. 我的手指一碰就疼,因为我昨天 把它割破了 ger of a rolling

倾外。不符合常规的例子 (Ban ob

- ①I was somewhat surprised. 我有点惊讶。
- ② He is somewhat of a musician. 他算是个 音乐家。
- ③ Matter is an unknown somewhat. 物质

worth doing or achieving; advisable 值得拥有的,值得做的,适当的

① He neglected to return the call. 他有意 不回电话。

下未做或实施 n, the act or an in-略,忽视,疏忽,习惯性的缺乏关心

【同义词、近义词】 neglect overlook slight

【辨析】都含"忽略"、"疏忽"的意思。 neglect 强调"疏忽"、"忽略" overlook 指"由于粗心、放任而没看 出或采取行动" 正然加支时间于另一件 brintation (原义引艮喜灾那辐目周 slight 强调"轻蔑, 怠慢"

5. relevant relivant and and of double

adj. connected with what is hap- 【经典例句】 pening 有关的; 恰当的, 贴切的, She corresponds with colleagues in order to

【反义词】irrelevant

6. investigate /in vestigent/of bodostis ad

v. to observe or inquire into in de- 【经典例句】 tail; examine systematically 调查. 究;调查;勘测;试验;研究;审 last week. 他们上是期为新桥工型播标

7. exception /ik sepfan/

排除在外 ② a case that does not conform to a rule or generalization 例外,不符合常规的例子 ③an objection or a criticism 反对,批评同时典

[]I was somewhat surprised. {] [] Was somewhat surprised.

take exception to 对……表示异议, 表示反对

8. desirable /di zaiərəbl/ mast anu Ma

adj. worth having or seeking; 【经典例句】 lanwance mad arom [数] [] [] worth doing or achieving; advisable 值得拥有的,值得做的,话当的 n. a desirable person or thing 引人

- 2) The animals were thin and ill because stance of neglecting something 忽 the farmer had neglected them. 这些牲 口瘦弱有病,因为农场主没给予足够的 关心。
 - 3 In course of time old customs and observances tend to fall into neglect. 随着 时间的推移,旧风俗习惯有被忽略的趋 了维斯] 均含有"把一件东西或一作·楼

切题的,中肯的(to),成比例的; learn about matters relevant to her own re-相应的,有重大意义的;实质性的 search. 她和同事们相互通信以了解和她自 己的研究有关的事。

1) The police are investigating the robbery. 详细地观察或查询;系统地检查研 警察正在调查这起抢劫案。

[反义员] detach C. 拆升。[] 图

2 He has been investigated and found blameless. 他已被调查,发现并无罪过。

probe review search study easily hurt or damaged easily feel

- ①There's an exception to every rule. 每项 规则均有例外。
- 2) We praised them all, with two exceptions. 我们称赞了所有的人,只有两个 M外。 對學與固葉特界性及 Todas

It is most desirable that he should attend the conference. 他能参加此次会议,是最 好不过的Pitte on no altril yeg or ...

注意的人或事 nation of artisal gon al 【反义词】 undesirable adj. 令人不快的 n. 令 人不快的人 英恩 施士由, 關關, 恩施 翻



9. critical / kritikal/all of main and

adj. ① inclined to judge severely 【经典例句】 and find fault 挑剔的,找岔的② characterized by careful, exact evaluation and judgment 有判断力 的 ③of, relating to, or characteristic of critics or criticism 评论的 ④crucial or decisive 关键的,决定 性的

[反义词] uncritical 不作批评的,批 评不当的 complimentary 恭维的, 赞美的

10. accomplish /ə¹kʌmplif, ə¹kəm-/

pass 成功地完成: 通过②to reach the end of; complete 达到终点;完 ad later works. 他的早期年品和晚份作

【经典例句】divertastings d、同本参数。

- ① He can accomplish more in a day than any other boy in his class. 他一天所完成的工作比他班上 其他的孩子都多。
- 2 You should accomplish the task within the allotted time. 你们必 须在规定时间内完成这项任务。
- 3 I accomplished two hours' work before dinner. 我在吃饭前完成 了两小时的工作。图喜博到的潮景与

11. performance /pəˈfɔːməns/

n. ①the act of performing or the 【经典例句】TR eventon to qolorab ald av state of being performed 表现②the act or style of performing a work or role before an audience 表演,演 奏③ the way in which someone or something functions 方式,性能④ something performed; an accom-evolve from M

- 1) Have you read critical opinions on this latest play in today's newspaper? 你读 了今天报纸上有关这出新剧的评论意 见吗?
- 2) We are at a critical moment in our historv. 我们正处于历史的关键时期。
- (3) She looked on everything with a critical eve. 她用吹毛求疵的眼光看待一切。 以而、为一是出改强满差异面便

v. ① succeed in doing; bring to 【同义词、近义词】accomplish complete finish

辨析】三者都含"完成"的意思。accomplish 通常接 task, aim, journey, voyage 等名 词,有时兼有"达成(效果)"之意

complete 比 accomplish 具体,可接建筑、 工程、书籍等名词,指"按预期目的把未完 成的工作经过进一步的努力使之完成", 主要含义是"补足缺少的部分" 2871000 01

finish 在许多情况下可与 complete 换用, 但不及 complete 正式,常含有"认真仔细 地完成工作的最后阶段的精工修饰, 使之 图 输加证。

- 1) Her performance in the play was very good. 她在剧中的表演非常好。
- 2) He is faithful in the performance of his
- 3 The theater gives two performances a day. 这座剧场一天演出两场。

『旅游面』involve v 进及、整人 re-

12. priority /prai brəti/

n. sth. that one must do before 【经典例句】 anything else; sth. that holds a

1) The highest priority of governments has

high place among competing claims 优先考虑的事;重点

【习惯用语】give priority to 优先考虑 have priority over 比……优先 first \ top priority 首选,第一,预先

13. contrast / kən trast/

vt. (常与 to 连用, 很少用 with) to set in opposition in order to show or emphasize differences 使 对照,为了显出或强调差异而使 ……对比 vi. (常与 to 连用, 有时 with) to show differences when compared 形成对比 n. (可与 to, with, between 连用) the act of contrasting 对照;对比;对立;反 育时兼有"去成(效果)"之意杲美;姜

【常用词组】by contrast with 和…… 成对照;和……比起来

gain by contrast 对比之下显出优点 in contrast with 和……形成对比[对 inish 在许多情况下可与 complete MII.

present a striking contrast to 和 成显著的对比角显得言器的外工效器

contrast finely with 和……对比起来 更加鲜明

14. evolve /i'volv/

vt. ①to develop or achieve gradu-【经典例句】ro mingrofred to too entitle (something) out; devise 引伸出, 推理 3 to give off; emit 发出;散 发;放射出 vi. to undergo gradual change; develop 进化,演化 and and T

【同义词、近义词】advance develop grow progress

【形近词】involve v. 涉及,卷入 revolve v. 旋转;考虑

been given to the problem of heavy traffic. 政府已经优先考虑交通拥挤的问 and find fault 釆剔的,投茶的②**颼**

②I have priority over you in my claim. 我 的请求比你优先。

【同义词、近义词】precedence 在前,优先权

【经典例句】 All le in a le in particulation le in a le in

- 1 This white peak contrasts finely with the blue sky. 雪白的山峰同蔚蓝的天空交 相辉映。是 warmenilemen 的是否则
- ②The writer contrasts good with evil. 作 家使美好与邪恶形成对照。
- 【介词搭配】①名词 contrast 后面可以跟 between, with 或 to:

There is a sharp contrast between his earlier and later works. 他的早期作品和晚期作 品截然不同。In contrast with (or less frequently to) his early works, the later plays are brittle and highly theatrical. 与其早期 的作品相比(或不经常用的 to),其晚期的 戏剧敏感且极富戏剧性。②当 contrast 被 用作及物动词时,后面可跟 with 和 to,但 with 更为普遍 smit beneath and midiw

He contrasts the naturalistic early plays with (or to) the brittle later comedies. 他早期的自然主义风格戏剧与(或者可用 to)敏感的晚期喜剧形成鲜明的对比

- ally 演变,逐渐发展② to work ① The British political system has evolved over several centuries. 英国政治体制是 经过几个世纪逐步形成的。
 - 2) He evolved a new system for running the factory. 他制定了一套管理工厂的新制 something performed; an accom. 更
 - 【常用词组】evolve as (逐渐)成为 manufacility evolve from 从……进化而来 evolve into 发展[进化]成,isdin die