

恩波学校 大学英语辅导丛书

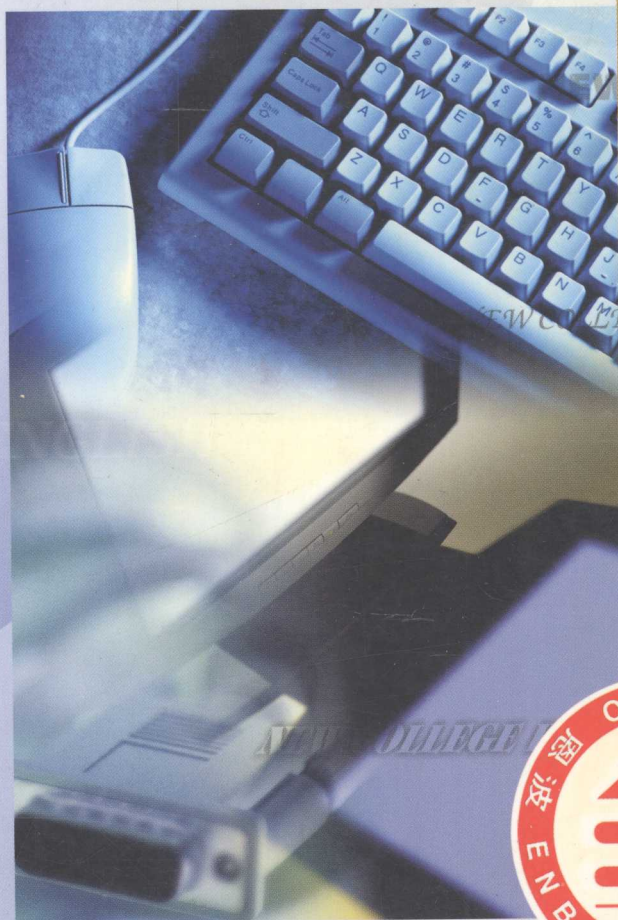
新编大学英语 同步辅导

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NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

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前言

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》为大学生的英语学习规定了新的标准,新的考试形式也为大学生英语学习在方法上提出了新的要求,《新编大学英语》(浙江大学编著)是一套适应新大纲、新标准、新形式、新要求的新教材,其立意之新在于教材以学生为中心的教学思想,也在于其侧重了学生读、听、说、写能力的综合全面训练。

《新编大学英语同步辅导》为《新编大学英语》的同步配套丛书,共四册。本丛书的主编及编写人员均从事多年的大学英语教学,使用过多种大学英语教材,主编或参编过多本教材、教学教辅参考书。本丛书的编写旨在为使用本教材的师生解决以下一些教学中的实际问题:

1. 听、说、读、写的基本技能、技巧与方法;
2. 大学期间应掌握的全部重点语法、句型;
3. 口头表达的基本句式、示例与思路拓展;
4. 大纲词汇、短语的记忆与考点整理;
5. 课文重点、难点的讲解;
6. 教材与大学英语四、六级考试的链接与沟通。

本丛书按《新编大学英语》教材各单元几大模块的顺序编写,重点突出了以下几个方面的内容:

一、听力和阅读技巧的点拨。在大学英语学习的初级阶段(1~2册),本书有重点地结合听力材料和课文给学生提供一些有针对性的听力技能、技巧指导和阅读理解篇章分析技巧,以有效帮助学生提高语言学习的信息接收能力。

二、四、六级常考词汇和重点短语的助记、搭配和考点。针对教材词汇量大、学生一时难以全部消化巩固且不知如何取舍的实际问题,本书每单元(包括各单元的课文和课后短文)都在首页概括出数十个重点单词、短语和介词搭配,并对四、六级重点单词(单词助记与考点中:四级词汇标以“*”,六级词汇标以“△”,未作标记的词汇均为四、六级重点词汇的派生词)进行了词根派生助记、考点点拨、CET链接等处理,以帮助学生抓住重点、要点进行词汇学习。

三、从课文向大学英语四、六级考试的有机过渡。针对各教材与大纲和考试的实际都有较大距离这一现象,本丛书除了在词汇、课文、听力的处理时紧扣大纲和考试外,还于每单元专设 From Text to CET(考试链接)部分,就本单元的重点词汇、语法和句型设计了大量与大学英语四、六级考试题型相近的巩固性试题。其中综合能力试题于一、二册侧重 Cloze 和翻译,三、四册侧重简短回答、改错和写作,从而使本丛书全面覆盖了四、六级考试的所有题型,补充了教材本身

的不足。

四、为学生的语法、句型提供了特别帮助。通过“Special Help 语法精粹与重要表达句式”部分,结合每单元课文、课后短文中出现的语法重点难点和特殊句型,系统地为学生归纳整理了与考试密切相关、又是学生中学时期未掌握的语法。为学生顺利提高读、听、说、写能力提供了语法知识方面的保障。

五、抓住重点难点,突出课文篇章理解。外语学习中最重要也是最难提高的是阅读理解能力。本丛书充分利用本教材阅读量大的优势,一改传统辅导书的套路,专门在课文分析的第一部分作出课文理解的技巧点拨与提示,并在课文重点难点讲解中着重篇章层次的理解和分析。

六、与教材同步,听说读写全面兼顾。本丛书摒弃了同类参考书重课文、词汇的传统做法,坚持实践原教材的编写思想。在课文、词汇讲解的同时,于 Preparation、Listening-Centered Activities 和 Further Development 几部分兼顾了说、听、写综合能力的训练和指导。

第四册的具体编写分工: 体例设计: 姚友本、吴玮翔; 单元首页: 吴玮翔; Preparation 和 Listening-Centered Activities: 张丹业; Reading-Centered Activities: In-Class Reading: 课文理解技巧点拨: 姚友本; 词汇助记与考点与重点短语详解: 陈爱民(1—3 单元), 吴玮翔(4—6 单元), 俞佩靓(7—12 单元); 课文重点难点详解: 王守申(1—6 单元) 王 全(7—12 单元); 练习解析: 姚友本; 参考译文: 吴玮翔; After-Class Reading: 词汇助记与考点与重点短语详解: 陈爱民(1—3 单元), 吴玮翔(4—6 单元), 俞佩靓(7—12 单元); 课文重点难点详解: 王守申(1—6 单元) 王 全(7—12 单元); 练习解析: 姚友本; 参考译文: 吴玮翔; Further Development (Key to Quiz): 王殿娜; From Text to CET: 吴玮翔; Special Help 写作技巧指导: 吴玮翔。

全书由吴玮翔同志负责统稿、修改并定稿。

由于编写时间仓促,再加上《新编大学英语》教材全新的思路与模式,书中不够成熟之处一定难免,恳请专家同行不吝赐教,以期再版时修订。

编 者

2002.2

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Happiness

重点单词

changeable, committed, exterior, gloomy, pursuit, restraint, subjective; defect, deny, dismay, prominence, revolt; afflict, multiple, spiritual, virtually; compromise, inquiry, unavoidable

重点短语及搭配

be grounded in, in short, scores of; be at one's beck and call, fall ill, put down, reach an agreement, turn sb against...; aside from, draw/come to/reach a conclusion; for life, live up to, look up, miss the point, owe it to sb to do sth, stumbling block, take pleasure in, take the easy way out; a feather in one's cap, for the better/worse, have no alternative but (to do), sit back

重点介词搭配

be subject to, equate...with/to...

大学英语写作讲座(1)

第一讲 大学英语四、六级考试短文写作概述

Part I Preparation

1. Stories Behind the Faces



1) 常用词语与表达式

surprised 奇怪的; amazed 感到诧异的; astonished 感到惊讶的; discouraged 丧失信心的; disappointed 失望的; angry 气愤的; helpless 无助的; powerless 无力的; low-spirited 情绪低落的; excited 兴奋的; at a loss 不知所措; furious 狂怒的; grin 露齿而笑; frown 皱眉; joyfully 欢快地

be surprised/amazed/astonished at (doing)/to do... 对(做)…感到惊奇/诧异。

To one's surprise/amazement/astonishment/relief/annoyance... 令某人感到惊奇/诧异/惊讶/宽慰/恼火的是…

2) 示例(Sample)

Once upon a time, there was a witch. One day, she was asked by a group of villagers to pray for rain because they had suffered from a severe drought for a long period of time. The witch raised her left hand and pointed to the sky, muttering to herself. Then she danced joyfully and with self-satisfaction. After a while, she stopped and seemed to wait for something to happen. At the same time, the villagers were awaiting, too, quietly, but to their disappointment, nothing happened. Finally the witch said to them: "God is sleeping. He can't hear me, therefore nothing can I do for you." To her astonishment, there was no one among the villagers who didn't believe her.

2. Happiness Test

Step Two

1) 常用词语与表达式

characteristic 特性,特征; perseverance 坚韧不拔; varied interests 各种兴趣;
optimistic 乐观的; patient 有耐心的; witty 机智的; humorous 幽默的; resolute
果断的; rational 理性的; good luck 好运; good family 好的家庭; harmonious
和谐的; a prestigious university 名牌大学; sloppy 马虎的; indecisive 优柔寡
断的; sentimental 多愁善感的; moody 喜怒无常的; give up easily 轻易放弃;
poor health 健康不佳; an uninteresting major 毫无兴趣的专业; hard to predict
难以预料; wait and see 等待观望

I'm most satisfied/dissatisfied with.... 我对...最满意/不满意...

I'm afraid that.... 我害怕...

2) 示例 (Sample)

- 1) a. I'm most satisfied with the perseverance of my character by which I was enrolled in a prestigious university that I dreamt of entering.
b. I'm most satisfied with the harmonious relationships between the members of my family. We love and help each other.
c. I'm most satisfied with my being witty, optimistic and humorous, thus it is easy for me to make friends with other people.
- 2) a. I'm most dissatisfied with my performance in CET4. Last term I failed to pass it.
b. I'm most dissatisfied with my financial situation. Sometimes I feel badly in need of money. If I can earn some money by doing part-time jobs, the first item I want to buy is a computer.
c. I'm most dissatisfied with my bad habit of staying in bed late in the morning.
- 3) a. Yes. I think I will become even happier after graduation because I can be economically independent and pursue my varied interests with the money I earn. And I'm sure, with the knowledge I learnt in university and good communication ability, I will make much progress in the future.
b. No, I don't think I can become happier after graduation. I'm quite carefree when I am a student. After graduation, I will inevitably be in different situations that I can not predict now. I'm afraid that not all the problems in life will be easily solved. Probably I will feel discouraged from time to time.

Part II Listening-Centered Activities

1. Listening I

1) 重要表达式和难句提示

Despite the fact that..., 尽管事实是...,
Probably not very often. 也许不是很常见。

2) 生词与短语

Barcelona /ˌbɑːsi'ləʊnə/ 巴塞罗那(西班牙东北部港市); Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙(人)的; *n.* 西班牙人; ceremony /'seriməni/ *n.* 典礼, 仪式; brief /brɪf/ *adj.* 简短的; *n.* 简报; profoundly /prə'faʊndli/ *adv.* 深远地; automatic /ˌɔːtə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 自动的; observation /ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən/ *n.* 观察; appreciation /əˌpriːʃi'eɪʃən/ *n.* 感激; commentator /'kɒmentɪtə/ *n.* 广播、电视的时事评论员, 实况转播解说员

3) 听力原文

Happiness and Smiling

Happiness is associated with smiling. But do we always smile when we are happy?

During the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, Spanish researchers analyzed the facial expressions of 22 gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies. The researchers were surprised to see that these medal winners didn't smile very much. In fact, throughout the different medal ceremonies, they only smiled about 10% of the time. But during the brief moment when the gold medal was actually put around their neck, the medal winners grinned about 70% of the time.

The researchers interviewed the athletes they had watched to find out how they felt. All the winners interviewed said that they felt intensely happy throughout the ceremony.

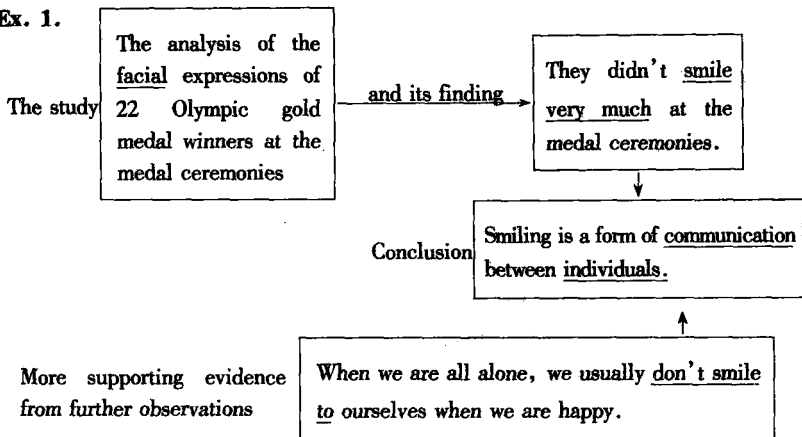
Despite the fact that they were profoundly happy, they didn't smile a great deal. The researchers concluded that smiling is not the automatic expression of happiness. The fact that the gold medal winners smiled much more than when they were actually being given their medals can be explained because, according to the Spanish researchers, smiling is a form of communication between individuals. The happy athletes were smiling at the people who were giving them their gold medals.

Perhaps we can support the findings of the Spanish researchers by making some observations of our own behavior. When we are all alone, for example, do we smile to ourselves when we are happy? Probably not very often. If someone greets us with a friendly

smile, do we respond with a smile? Yes, we probably do. When a friend gives us a beautiful present, would we show our appreciation with a smile? Yes, of course. But if we are sitting alone watching television, do we smile at a commentator who smiles at us?

4) 答案

Ex. 1.



Ex. 2.

- 1) What is the nationality of the researchers? (B)
- 2) How much of the time did the gold medal winners smile during the medal ceremonies? (A)
- 3) When did the athletes smile quite a lot? (C)
- 4) How did the gold medal winners feel during the ceremony? (D)
- 5) According to the passage, on which of the following occasions would we most probably NOT smile? (A)
- 6) Which of the four statements is true according to the passage you have just heard? (D)

2. Listening II

1) 重要表达式和难句提示

You've been doing research on.... 你一直在做有关...的研究。

I would like to start with a general question. 我想用一个概括性的问题开始。to start with: 首先,开始

I would say... 我想说...

I'm always wondering whether.... 我始终想知道是否...

That's a nice way of putting it. 这倒是一个很好的表述方式。put: 表达, 表述。例: What a way you have of putting things. 瞧你这人的那种表达方式。

2) 生词与短语

well-being *n.* 健康快乐, 幸福; Sherwood /'ʃəwud/ 雪伍德; reflect /ri'flekt/ *vt.* 反映; Portugal /'pɔ:tʃugəl/ 葡萄牙; Holland /'hɒlənd/ 荷兰; Bangladesh /ˌbæŋɡlə'deɪʃ/ 孟加拉国; financial /faɪ'næʃəl/ *adj.* 财政的, 金融的; necessity /ni'sesiti/ *n.* (常用复数) 必需品; lottery /'lɒtəri/ *n.* 彩票; temporary /'tempərəri/ *adj.* 暂时的; proportion /prə'pɔ:ʃən/ *n.* 比例, 比率; decline /di'klaɪn/ *vi.* 下降; prosperity /'prɒs'periti/ *n.* 繁荣; in other words 换句话说; take the case of 以...为例; as a matter of fact 实际上

3) 听力原文

Wealth and Well-Being

- Interviewer: Good morning, professor Sherwood. Thank you for accepting our interview. You've been doing research on happiness for many years, so I'm sure you have some interesting information to share with our audience.
- Prof Sherwood: Good morning. Thank you for inviting me. I hope I can answer your questions.
- Interviewer: I would like to start with a general question. Are people in rich countries happier than people in not-so-rich countries?
- Prof Sherwood: Well, I would say there is a relationship between national wealth and well-being. In other words, the economic wealth of a country does appear to reflect the overall well-being of its citizens. For instance, in Portugal, one in ten people reports being very happy, whereas in Holland, four in ten people say they are very happy.
- Interviewer: Does it mean that rich people in a country are happier than poor people?
- Prof Sherwood: In some poor countries, satisfaction with one's financial situation does affect happiness. But once people are able to afford the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier.
- Interviewer: What about rich places like Europe and the United States? Are income and happiness related?
- Prof Sherwood: Very little. Rich people are only slightly happier than the average citizen. People whose income increases constantly are not any happier than people whose income doesn't increase.
- Interviewer: I'm always wondering whether winning a lottery can bring happiness. Is there any research on that?
- Prof Sherwood: Well, as a matter of fact, various studies show that lottery winners only get temporary joy.

- Interviewer: I guess wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you're extremely poor, you will be miserable.
- Prof Sherwood: Yes, that's true. Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.
- Interviewer: That's a nice way of putting it. Well, in your opinion, do people become happier as their countries become richer?
- Prof Sherwood: Well, if I take the case of the United States, from 1975 to 1996, the proportion of people who said that they were very happy declined from 35% to 30%. But during that same period, the average income per person in the United States doubled.
- Interviewer: So, you mean that a steady increase in a country's prosperity does not mean increase in its people's happiness.
- Prof Sherwood: That's right.

4) 答案

Ex. 1.

The Interviewer's Questions	Professor Sherwood's Answers
Are people in <u>rich</u> countries happier than people in <u>not-so-rich</u> countries?	The economic wealth of a country does appear to <u>reflect</u> the overall well-being of its citizens. Evidence. In Portugal, <u>one in ten</u> people reports being very happy. In Holland, <u>four in ten</u> people report being very happy.
2) Are rich people in a country happier than poor people?	In poor countries, satisfaction with <u>one's financial situation</u> does affect happiness. But once people can afford <u>the basic necessities</u> of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier. In rich places like Europe and <u>the United States</u> , the relationship between income and happiness is rather weak.
3) Can winning a <u>lottery</u> bring happiness?	As a matter of fact, various studies show that winners only get <u>temporary</u> joy

The Interviewer's Questions	Professor Sherwood's Answers
4) Do people become happier as their countries <u>become richer</u> ?	A steady increase in a country's <u>prosperity</u> does not mean an increase in its people's happiness. Evidence: In the United States, from <u>1975</u> to <u>1996</u> , the proportion of happy people declined from <u>35%</u> to <u>30%</u> . But during that same period, the <u>average income</u> per person in the country <u>doubled</u> .

Ex.2.

- 1) Wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you are extremely poor, You will be miserable.
- 2) Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.
- 3) — Yes, I agree. If people are poor in health, they can't be happy. They will be unable to earn money to support their family, they will always worry about daily necessities and will always be thinking about how to make money. There will be no chance for them to enjoy life, let alone to feel happy.
— No, I don't agree. Happiness does not merely depend on how much money you have or how strong you are. Sometimes happiness has something to do with your life attitude — a peaceful mind and harmonious relationships between members of the family contribute more to one's feeling of happiness than wealth.

Part III In-Class Reading

Find Happiness

一、课文理解技巧点拨

1. 课文理解提示

幸福是什么？它与哪些方面有关？如何判断一个人是否幸福？在这篇文章里，作者用科学性的研究方法分析了这些问题，并给出了合理的答案。本文共分六个层次：第一层次(para. 1)首先提出问题：是什么态度、活动或倾向使人产生幸福感？第二层次(para. 2)列举了古往今来人们对这一问题的思索及各种各样的答案；第三层次(para. 3~6)逐一探讨几种可能影响幸福的因素，如年龄、性别、生活水平等；第四层次(para. 7~12)探讨幸福的人具有的四个特征以及他们之间的联系，幸福的人自尊、自控、乐观且外向；第五层次(para. 12~15)阐述良好的人际关系，特别是美满的婚姻，更有助于使人们感到幸福；第六层次(para.

16)为结论段,作者总结出判断人们是否幸福可以从他们的性格以及是否拥有一个良好的可依赖的人际关系网看出来。

整篇文章首先提出问题,继而否决那些似是而非的答案,然后分析影响问题的各个方面,最后导出作者自己的结论;可谓思路清晰,说理透彻,并且引用了很多名言和谚语,很有哲理性和说服力,也给我们很多启发。

2. 背景知识

Marcus Tullius Cicero 西塞罗(106—43BC)

古罗马政治家、律师、哲学家、作家,被公认为是伟大的演说家和修辞学家。他出身富家,善于辩护,并成为罗马的执政官。他徒劳地维护共和政体,后被恺撒的养子屋大维(Octavian)处死。

Jean-Paul Satre 让-保尔·萨特(1905—1980)

法国哲学家、剧作家、小说家。他是存在主义哲学的开创者和大力推进者,他开创的存在主义文学影响了二战以后将近三十年的现代文学。1943年萨特的哲学巨著《存在与虚无》出版,成为法国存在主义最伟大的著作。同时他还创作了很多剧本,以及自传《话语》,获1964年诺贝尔文学奖,但他未接受。五十年代萨特曾来中国访问。

二、词汇助记与考点

1. **causal** /'kɔ:zəl/ *adj.* 原因的,关于因果的

【助记】←cause

【考点】a causal relationship 因果关系; a causal clause 原因从句

2. **changeable** /'tʃeɪndʒəbl/ *adj.* 易变的,不定的

【助记】←change + able

【考点】changeable weather 变化无常的天气; a changeable nature. 生性善变

3. **committed** /kə'mɪtɪd/ *adj.* 坚定的,献身的,忠诚的

【助记】←commit + (t)ed; →committee *n.* 委员会

【考点】a committed revolutionary 坚定的革命者; a committed teacher 负责的老师

【典型例句】She has been committed to equal rights for women for many months. 几个月来,她一直为女权平等之事效力。

4. **exterior** /ik'stɪəriəl/ *adj.* 外部的,外面的 *n.* 外貌;外表;外面

【助记】←exter + -ior; 同 interior *adj.* 内部的

【考点】an exterior wall 外墙; exterior decorations 外部装饰; an exterior policy 对外政策; an exterior scene 外景; be calm on the exterior 外表镇静

5. **fluctuate** /'flʌktʃueɪt/ *v.* 起伏,波动,涨落