

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

 星火英语
ENGLISH

大学 **体验** 英语

Experiencing English

新考纲 · 新题型 · 新课辅

课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

紧跟大学英语四、六级考试改革精神

- 文化背景阅读
- 课文风格赏析
- 核心词汇学习：精选丰富例句，提供语境记忆
- 同步随堂测试：符合四、六级考试最新题型，
含2005年6月最新四、六级真题
- 附送实用赠品：《最新时文阅读22篇》

综合教程

1

红膜 自测

新华出版社

音
与
音

规划教
体验英

spark 星火英语
ENGLISH

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综合教程

1

红腹 自测

Well begun is half done.

好的开始是成功的一半。

新华出版社

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当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,逐步渗透,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给我们大学英语教学与考试提示了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好的理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求,渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,拓宽语言知识,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本系列“课文辅导大全”就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的。它由众多知名教师联合编写而成,紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是高等教育出版社出版的《大学体验英语 综合教程》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◆ 文化背景阅读指导

本部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)进行援引介绍。帮助学生更好地理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

◆ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

◆ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录单元内的核心词汇,每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,且配有精美图片及经典例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。帮助学生迅速扩大词汇量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

◆ 长难例句框架剖析

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

◆ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

◆ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,提高写作能力。

◆ 同步测试综合演练

每个单元后的综合练习题大演练,适应最新四、六级题型改革,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

◆ 红膜自测,随时检测

本书在词汇与短语部分将词条用红色印刷,利用所附红膜,可随时检测记忆效果。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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Unit 1

College Life



文化背景阅读

1. College study

In American colleges and universities, students have many choices about the subjects they study, their class schedule, and the teachers or professors of their classes.

2. Essay-Type Questions

These are also called discussion questions, because the student is expected to discuss a topic and provide facts, reasons, examples, etc. to back up the answer. The grade depends mainly on how well the answer is supported, not just on the student's opinion.



文章精读

1

Listen and Talk

Lead in

Picture 2: Discussing with professor

Cathy and her professor are discussing good study skills on campus.

Cathy: Good morning, prof. Dell. Nice to meet you here.

Prof: Nice to meet you, too. Oh, you are reading aloud. It's a good study skill to study anywhere or everywhere.

Cathy: Yes, I'm interested in the passage we discussed yesterday and try to memorize it in my mind.

Prof: You mean you are interested in the good study skills. Yes. Good study skills are actually more important to academic success than intelligence and hard work.

Cathy: Yes, I think so. Good study skills help us study more effectively.

Prof: Which skill do you think is the most important one?

Cathy: *Ask questions.* If you ask questions, you know at once whether you have got the point or not.

Prof: Yes, as curious students, you should be interested not only in whats, but also in whys and hows.

Cathy: I see. I will do as you said.

Prof: Wish you good luck and progress! Bye-Bye!

Cathy: Bye-Bye!

Picture 3: Discussing in Class

Mark, John and Catherine are discussing in class what they are learning. Their teacher is listening carefully standing aside.

Mark: The teacher has talked about secrets of A students(优等生的奥秘). Amount the several good study skills, to concentrate is the most important one. During the study time, there should be no interruptions. Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspapers unread. In this way, we can really focus.

John: To concentrate is very necessary. But in my eyes, to study anywhere or everywhere is also very important. For example, we can stick a vocabulary list on the bathroom wall and learn a new word every day while brushing the teeth.

Catherine: To study together is another good study skill, just as we are doing now. When we discuss or study together, different approaches and solutions can be put forward.

Teacher: All of you have got the point. I believe you will put all these good study skills into practice and make great progress.

Picture 5: Comparing Notes



Jack, Michael and Elizabeth are comparing notes outside the classroom.

Jack: Hi, Michael and Elizabeth. You are comparing notes?

Michael: Yes. The teacher told us the difference in American cultures and Chinese cultures, but I didn't write them down completely, especially the meaning of laughter in America and China.

Elizabeth: I know that in China, when a person falls off from his bike, the Chinese on-lookers will laugh. Their laughter means sympathy and understanding. To Americans, this laughter means "ridicule"(嘲笑).

Jack: Yes, that's right. So in order to not to cause trouble in communication, we will remember these and bridge these cultural gaps gracefully(从容地跨越文化沟壑).

Picture 6: Chatting in the Classroom

Rose, Kelly and William are chatting in the classroom about how to comfort themselves.

Rose: William, you look depressed. What's the matter?

William: Oh, I can't make myself happy these days, and I don't know why and how to comfort myself.

Kelly: Oh, look at the blackboard. Here are the several ways to comfort yourself: reading, walking, watching TV, listening to music, and tacking to yourself, etc.

William: O. K. I'll try one of these. I hope it will work.

Communicative Tasks

Task 1

A: Hello. Good morning! My name is Wang Ming. Nice to meet you.

B: Hello. I don't think we've met. My name is Tom Wilson. Nice to meet you.

A: You are a foreign student. Where are you from?

B: I'm from the United States. I come here to study.

A: Which year are you in?

B: I'm in the first year. I came here several days ago.

A: Have you declared your major? What is it?

B: Well, yes. I'm majoring in Chinese Language because I'm very interested in it.

A: That's good. I'm very glad to have met you.

B: Nice meeting you.

A: Bye.

Task 2

- A: Since we are going to select your courses, I want to know your plans. So far, what's your favorite subject or what courses do you like most?
- B: I'm interested in Chinese Language, and my favorite subject is ancient Chinese poems. I think they are profound in meaning and these poems reflect Chinese traditional culture. But they are very difficult.
- A: And what courses do you think will be most helpful to you?
- B: Introduction to ancient Chinese poets. From this course, I can have the idea of the life story of these famous poets and their thoughts, which will help me to appreciate their poems.
- A: Oh, that's a practical idea. Maybe, at the beginning, you'll also find this course difficult because these poets' lives were related closely to ancient Chinese history.
- B: Yes, that's what I have expected. I will not drop halfway.
- A: Great. Let's go there to fill out the chart.

2 Read and Explore

Passage A

一 课文赏析

● 文章写作风格赏析

本文作者没有用深奥的大道理或理论阐述“学无止境”这一主题,而是通过记叙一所东部大学大四学生毕业前的最后一场考试及老师对学生的谆谆教诲来阐发主题。

作者善于运用对比修辞方法,如在第一至四段作者用大量笔墨渲染了学生对即将进行的这场考试的胸有成竹:“On their faces was confidence.”“With all this assurance of four years of college study, they felt ready and able to conquer the world.”“The approaching exam, they knew, would be a snap.”“Jubilantly, they filed into the classroom.”“And their smiles broadened as...”这些铺垫与文章后部分中学生的表现形成鲜明的对比,如:“The students no longer looked confident. On their faces was a frightened expression.”“No one spoke...”“... the worried



faces... ” “The students shifted restlessly in their seats.”

本文语言简单明晰,寓意深远。

● 语篇结构分析

Part I (Para. 1~4): It was the engineering seniors' last exam and they were confident and ready for it.

Part II (Para. 5~13): The exam turned out to be very difficult and none of the students could finish one of the 5 questions.

Part III (Para. 14~15): The professor's lesson was still fixed in students' mind many years later.

● 课文内容概要

It was the engineering seniors' last exam in a large Eastern University. Students were confident and ready for the exam, for they were allowed to bring any books or notes they wanted; moreover, they were assured of four years of college study. However, the exam turned out to be very difficult and none of them could finish even one of the five essay-type questions. The professor had already expected the result and told the students that even though they were college graduates, their education had just begun and there was so much to learn. These words were still fixed in their mind many years later.

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *v.* 走近, 接近, 靠近

n. ① 接近 → ② 入门, 途径 → ③ (to) 方法, 步骤

[例句] It is not allowed to approach the forbidden area. 这里是禁区不许接近。

In some cases, different approaches to the same scientific problem lead to

conflicting theories. 在有些情况下, 对同一科学问题的不同研究方式会得出完全相悖的结论。

assurance▲ [ə'fʊərəns] [assure 的名词] *n.* ① 担保, 保证, 表示保证(或鼓励、安慰)的话 ② 把握, 信心 ③ (人寿) 保险

[助记] [熟] sure 确信的, 必定的 →

[生] assure ①使确信 ②向…保证;
ensure 保证,担保; insure ①给…保险
②保证,确保

[例句] The only complete defense is the elimination of nuclear weapons and assurance that they will never be produced again. 只有销毁核武器并保证永不再造才能达到真正意义上的防御。

[搭配]

(1) give sb. an assurance that... = assure sb. that... 向某人保证…: The manager gave her his assurance that her complaint would be investigated. 经理向她保证一定调查她的投诉。

(2) with assurance = with confidence 充满信心地: “She’ll like that,” said Dick with assurance. 狄克满有把握地说,“她会喜欢那东西。”

broaden [ˈbrɔ:dn] [broad (宽) + -en (使)] v. ①加宽, (使)变宽 ②(使)扩大

[例句] The road broadens after this bend. 经过这一拐角以后,路就变宽了。

You should broaden your experience by travelling more. 你应该多到各地走走以增加见识。

commence [kəˈmens] v. (使)开始,着手

[例句] The dancing will commence right after the dinner. 舞会在晚宴过后立刻开始。

[搭配] commence $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to do} \\ \text{doing} \end{array} \right\}$ sth. 开始做…: After the election the new gov-

ernment commenced developing the roads. 选举过后,新政府开始修路。

[辨析] commence 较 start, begin 正式,多用于书面语中,特指正式程序或一定仪式的开始。

commencement ♦ [kəˈmensmənt] n. ①

开始,开端 ②(AmE)(大学及高中的)毕业典礼,学位授予典礼

[助记] 多义:人生一个阶段的结束,又何尝不是新阶段的开始? commencement 的多义正是这样一种寓意:大学学业的结束(毕业典礼)正是(社会生活的)开始。

[例句] The commencement of World War II for China was July 7, 1937. 中国加入二次大战始于 1937 年 7 月 7 日。

The principal gave a long speech at commencement. 毕业典礼时院长发表了长篇的演说。

confidence [ˈkɒnfɪdəns] n. ①自信,信心,把握 ②信任 ③秘密,机密

[例句] Confidence in yourself is the first step on the road to success. (Emerson) 自信是踏上成功之路的第一步。(爱默生)

[搭配]

(1) with confidence 满怀信心地: He answered the questions with confidence. 他很有把握地回答了那个问题。

(2) in (strict) confidence 私下地,秘密地: I’m telling you this in confidence, so don’t breathe a word of it. 我现在告诉你的事是个秘密,千万不