

《大学体验英语》

综合教程辅导

第一册

主 编 罗卫华 李冰冰
副主编 潘 琪 连天雪
王慧慧 王 静
主 审 谭万成



大连海事大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书共有如下几个部分：

1. 文化背景。此部分对课文相关文化背景知识（风俗习惯、重大事件、相关人物、规章制度等）援引介绍，并附参考译文，目的在于帮助使用者拓宽知识面，提升对英语文化的理解，从而更好地学习课文。

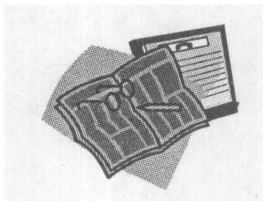
2. 课文赏析。此部分针对 **Passage A** 和 **B**，通过要点指津、句子解析、参考译文等项目对课文中出现的要点、难点详细地举例分析，加上参考译文，意在提高读者在阅读理解和英汉翻译方面的收益。

3. 练习答案。此部分按照课后练习的顺序给出了详尽的参考答案。

4. 四级新题型自测。此部分针对大学英语四级考试的最新改革，设计了一些题型，以方便使用者掌握新的命题趋势。这部分的答案见书后附录。

另外，针对大部分同学听力水平亟待提高的现状，书后还附有《听说教程》中 **Listening Task** 和 **Real World Listening** 两部分的听力原文，以方便读者自学。

本书主要的读者对象为高等学校本科生，旨在提高学生使用英语的综合能力。



前 言

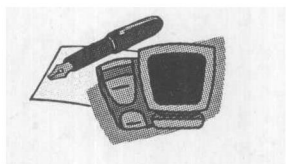
为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，深化教学改革，提高教学质量，满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要，2004年初，教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》。教育部于2005年2月25日举行新闻发布会，宣布对全国大学英语四、六级考试进行历史性改革，并公布了我国《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》。

《大学体验英语》是试点院校使用的新教材之一。本书是《大学体验英语》综合教程的辅导用书。旨在激发学生英语学习的积极性和自主性，更好地领会教材，提高学生的英语综合运用能力。同时帮助学生熟悉四级考试改革的新要求，从容面对新题型。本书将《大学体验英语》教材学习和四级考试紧密结合。它既是一本教材学习指南，又是一本四级新题型指导，使考生有条不紊地结合教材进行考前准备，达到有的放矢、事半功倍的目的。

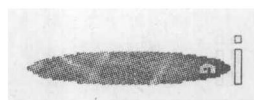
本书由在第一线从事教学，具有丰富四级辅导经验的教师联合编写，主要分为如下几个部分：文化背景、课文赏析、练习答案和四级新题型自测。另外，为了便于学生自主学习和课后巩固听力教程的内容，在书后附有听说教程中 Listening Task 和 Real World Listening 两部分的听力原文。

本书由罗卫华教授、李冰冰讲师主编。第一、二单元由李冰冰编写；第三单元由王静编写；第四、六单元由王慧慧编写；第五单元由连天雪编写；第七、八单元由潘琪编写。本书由谭万成教授主审。

本书在编写中参考了国内外有关资料，并得益于高等教育出版社的《大学体验英语》的教参及许多词典和英语工具书，在此谨向相关作者表示衷心感谢。同时，由于时间仓促，水平有限，本书难免存在不足之处，恳请读者提出宝贵意见，批评指正。



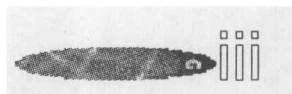
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Unit 1 College Life



文化背景

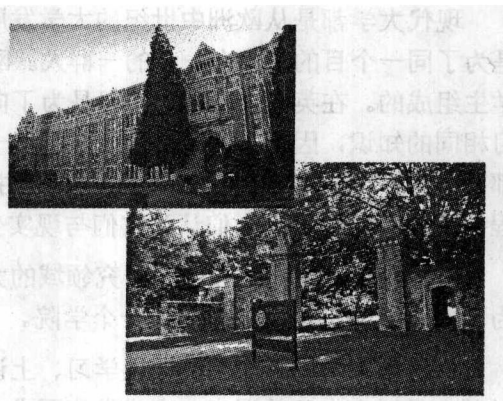
College and University of USA

People attend a college or university to continue their education after high school. Students usually attend a college for four years to complete a program of study. Those who are successful receive a bachelor's degree. Colleges generally do not offer additional study programs or support research projects. Universities often are much larger than colleges. Universities carry out research. They also offer several programs in many areas of study. Universities offer bachelor's degrees after four years of study. They also offer graduate degrees that require additional years of study.

Modern universities developed from those of Europe's Middle Ages. They took their name from the Latin word *universitas*. It meant a group of people organized for one purpose. The first European colleges were groups of students who came together because of the same interests. In England, colleges were formed to provide students with living places. Usually each group was studying the same thing, so the word college came to mean one area of study. Today, most American colleges offer an area of study called liberal arts. The liberal arts are subjects first developed and taught in ancient Greece. They trained a person's mind. They were considered different from subjects that were useful in life.

The word *college* also means a part of a university that teaches one area of study. That is because the first American universities divided their studies into many areas and called each one a college.

In American *colleges* and *universities*, students have many choices about the subjects they study, their class schedule, and the teachers of their classes. In this way, students can create a schedule that is most suitable for them. They can also fulfill the requirements of their degree. Therefore, students carry most of the responsibility for managing their academic life, although academic advisors are available to help them.



Types of Examination Questions in the US and the UK

The two main types of examination questions are multiple choice and essay, but other types are blank-filling and matching, and different teachers use different types, e.g., a typical exam might consist of 50 multiple choice questions for one point each and two essay questions for 25 points each.

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 support the answer, with the grade depending mainly on how well the answer is supported not just on the student's opinion.

Grading Systems in the US

Most colleges use letter grades like A, B, C, D, F, and some use plus or minus like B⁻ or C⁺. To compute students' averages, they say A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0. It takes an average of 2.0 to graduate. Grades of F must be repeated to get credit. Most students take 5 or occasionally 6 courses per semester, and most courses are 3 credits. It usually takes between 120 and 130 credits to graduate. A few colleges use numerical grades instead of letters. If so, most likely A=90, B=80, C=70, D=60, but this may be up to the professor.

美国的学院和大学

学生们高中毕业后到学院或大学继续接受教育。学生一般在学院学习四年才能学完一门专业。那些成功完成学业的学生将获得学士学位。学院一般不提供额外学习课程或对研究项目提供支持。大学的规模比学院大,大学一般开展研究工作。他们还在许多研究领域提供多种学习计划。在完成四年学习后大学要授予学生学士学位,在继续几年学习后大学可授予硕士学位。

现代大学都是从欧洲中世纪的大学发展而来的。其名称取自拉丁语 *universitas*, 意思是为了同一个目的聚集在一起的一群人。欧洲第一所学院是一群为共同兴趣而走到一起的学生组成的。在英国,学院的出现是为了向学生们提供居住的地方。一般每一组学生都学习相同的知识,因此学院这个词变成了“一个研究领域”的意思。如今,大多数美国学院都有“文科”这样一个研究领域。“文科”指的是最早在古希腊发展和传授的课程。这些课程训练人们的思维,人们认为它们与现实生活中的实用课程不一样。

学院这个词也指教授一个研究领域的大学的一部分,因为美国最初的大學将研究划分为许多领域并把每个领域称做一个学院。

在美国大学中,学生的课程学习、上课计划、任课教师都有许多选择。这样,学生可以制定最适合自己的课表,完成学位要求。学生得完全把握自己的学业。当然,学术导师也可提供帮助。

英美考试题型

考试题型主要有两种形式：多项选择题和论文，但也有填空和配对。不同的教师会用不同的题型，如典型的考试有 50 个多项选择题，每题一分，两篇论文问题，每篇 25 分。

论文型题

也叫讨论性问题，因为学生要讨论主题，提供事实、原因和例子等来得出答案。成绩主要视答案是否有据可依，而不仅仅取决于学生的看法。

美国大学的学分制度

大部分学校用字母 A, B, C, D, F 来表示分数，有的还用 B- 或 C+。为了计算学生的平均分，一般用 A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0。平均分达到 2 才能毕业。成绩只得 F 的课程要重修才能得到学分。大多数学生每学期选上 5 门课，或偶尔选 6 门课程，大多数课程为 3 学分。一般要得到 120~130 学分才能毕业。也有的学校用数字而不是字母来表示等级。如果是用数字的话，一般是 A=90, B=80, C=70, D=60。当然，这得取决于教师。

课文赏析

Passage A So Much to Learn



I. 要点指津

1. **huddle** v.: (1) crowded in a small place 挤作一团

We all huddled around the radio to hear the news. 我们全挤在收音机旁听新闻。

The clothes lay huddled up in a pile in the corner. 衣服堆在角落里。

(2) **huddle up**(against/to sb.): curl one's body up into small place 蜷缩

Tom was cold, so he huddled up against the radiator. 汤姆太冷，蜷缩在散热器旁。

2. **confidence** n.: a calm unworried feeling or manner based on a strong belief in one's abilities; self-assurance. 信心，把握，自信

(1) **confidence in sb./sth.**: firm trust - to have/lose trust in sb. 相信某人/不相信某人

I have little confidence in him. 我不太信任他。

Don't put too much confidence in what the papers say. 不要太相信报纸上所说的。

(2) **confident** adj.: confident smile/manner/speech 自信的微笑/方式/演讲

3. **commencement** n.: ceremony at which academic degrees are given. 开端；学位授予典礼

All the people became nervous before the commencement of the fight. 战斗开始前所有的人开始变得紧张起来。

I got a master's degree in English arts at the commencement in June 2003. 在2003年6月份的学位授予典礼上我被授予英语文学硕士学位。

4. **conquer** v.: to take by force, win by war, gain control over 占领, 克服, 制服, 驾驭

The Normans conquered England in 1066. 诺曼底人于1066年征服英格兰。

You must conquer your fear of driving. 你一定要克服开车的恐惧。

5. **approach** v.: come near 接近, 靠近

National Day is approaching. 国庆节快到了。

Few writers begin to approach Shakespeare's greatness. 没有几个作家能与莎士比亚相比。

6. **snap** n.: something that is easy to do 轻而易举的事

It is easy/a snap/ a piece of cake/ no sweat to do sth. 轻而易举做事。

For her, fixing a computer is a snap. 对她来说, 修理计算机是轻而易举的事。

7. **file into/out of**: to march or walk in the specified direction in a single line. 鱼贯而入/出

The students filed into the classroom. 学生们有秩序地走进教室。

When the audience filed out of the stadium after the concert was over, they found it had started to snow. 音乐会结束后, 走出体育场的观众发现已经开始下雪了。

file away: place sth., in a file 归档

File away letters in a drawer. 把信整理好放进抽屉。

8. **pass out**: to give out; to distribute 分发

He is standing in front of the supermarket, passing out flyers to customers. 他站在超市前面, 向过往的路人发传单。

Please pass out these sheets to the students in the lecture hall. 请把这些纸发给在报告厅的学生。

9. **broaden** v.: to make broader 加宽

College has helped the students to broaden his interests. 大学帮助学生扩大了兴趣。

word building: shorten/harden/widen/deepen 变短/变坚硬/变宽/变深

10. **shift** v.: (1) to change in position or direction; move from one place to another 变换, 转移

When Paul found that the teacher was reading his composition to the class, he began to shift uncomfortably in his seat. 当保罗发现老师正在对全班念他的作文时, 他开始坐立不安。

The wind which was blowing from the south has shifted to the north. 原来刮的南风已转成北风了。

(2) put aside ideas etc. and replace by others, change and exchange 改主意

to shift ideas/ to shift in one's thinking 改主意/想法

11. **impress upon/on**: to make sb. keenly aware of sth. to fix sth. in sb's mind 铭刻, 使铭记

We impress upon/on her the necessity of being honest. 我们使她铭记诚实的必要性。

His songs are strongly impressed on my memory. 他的歌声使我难以忘怀。

12. **obscure** v.: to hide; to make difficult to see or understand 使朦胧, 遮蔽

An obscure figure loomed out of the darkness. 黑暗中隐现模糊的身影。

His fame was obscured by the fame of his wife. 妻子的声望使他黯然失色。



II. 句子解析

1. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled, discussing the exam due to begin in a few minutes.

A group of engineering seniors gathered together on the steps of one building. They were discussing the exam which was going to begin in a few minutes. 译为: 一幢教学楼的台阶上围着一群大二的工科生, 都在谈论即刻就要开始的考试。

engineering seniors: students who major in engineering and study in the 4th year of a course in a U.S. college 四年级工科生

due: (showing arrangements made in advance) expected; supposed (to) 预期的, 应该到……

The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 去伦敦的下一趟班车应在4点钟到。

The plane that was due to arrive at 10 has been delayed for 2 hours by a heavy fog. 由于大雾, 原定于10点钟到的班机已经推迟了2个小时。

2. On their faces was confidence.

此句为倒装句, 句子的通常顺序为: "Confidence was on their faces."

译为: 他们脸上都带着自信。类似的例句有:

In her eyes is only love to him. 她的眼里只有对他的爱。

On the top of the mountain was a big pine tree. 山顶上只有一棵松树。

3. Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get.

本句为省略句, 补全为: Some talked about jobs they had already had; others talked about the jobs they would get. 译为: 有的谈起了找好的工作, 有的则谈论着要找的工作。

talk of: 谈论; 议论; 讨论

Talk of the devil and he will appear. 说曹操, 曹操到。

We talked of this matter last time. 我们上次谈到过这件事。

some ..., others..., still others... 一些……另一些……还有……

On weekends, college students have various kinds of activities. Some go to their part-time jobs; others to cinemas and theaters; and still others to the gymnasium to exercise themselves. 大学生周末有各种各样的活动。有的去做兼职工作; 有的去电影院; 还有的去体育馆锻炼。

4. With all this assurance of four years of college study, they felt ready and able to conquer the world.

Four years of study at college had given them the confidence in their ability and power. They thought they were ready and able to gain control over whatever they would do after graduating from college. 译为: 四年的大学学习给了他们自信, 使他们觉得自己准备充分, 完全可以征服世界。

5. The approaching exam, they knew, would be a snap:

They knew the approaching exam would be very easy. 译为: 眼前这场考试, 不过是一碟小菜罢了。

6. The students shifted restlessly in their seats.

The students were feeling very uneasy and they were changing their body positions all the time. 译为: 学生们再也坐不住了。

7. I just want to impress upon you that, even though you have completed four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know.

I just want to make you remember that, even if you have finished four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know. 译为: 我只是想让你们牢牢记住, 即使你们已经完成了4年工科学习, 这个领域你们还有很多东西不懂。

even though: 即使, 尽管

Even though I have no money, I will continue with my study. 即使我身无分文, 我也要继续我的学业。

8. The years have obscured the name of this professor, but not the lesson she taught.

After all these years, I don't remember clearly the name of the professor, but I do remember clearly the lesson she taught. 译为: 多年后, 我已忘了这位教授的姓名, 但牢牢记住了她的教诲。

lesson: 教训; 惩戒

It is a lesson to me. 这对我是一个教训。

相关短语: teach a lesson 给以教训; learn one's lesson 得到教训



III. 参考译文

学无止境

故事发生在一所东部大学里。那是终考的最后一天。一幢教学楼的台阶上围着一群大四的工科生，都在谈论即刻就要开始的考试。他们脸上都带着自信。这是毕业前的最后一场考试了，考完后，即是毕业典礼。然后他们将各奔前程。

话题转到了工作上，有的谈起了找好的工作，有的则谈论着要找的工作。4年的大学学习给了他们自信，使他们觉得自己足以征服世界。

眼前这场考试，不过是一碟小菜罢了。老师已经说过可以携带所需的任何书本或笔记，只要不在考试时交头接耳就行了。

学生们兴高采烈地步入教室。试卷发下来了。看到只有5道论述题，他们一个个脸上笑开了花。

3小时过去后，老师开始收卷。学生们先前的那份自信再也看不到了，而是满脸惊慌。老师握着试卷，面对全班，大家都沉默不语。

她扫了一眼眼前这一张张不安的脸，问道：“5道题全答完的有多少？”没人举手。“做完4道的有多少？”还是没人举手。“3道呢？两道呢？”学生们再也坐不住了。“那么一道呢？总有做完一道的吧。”教室里依然鸦雀无声。老师搁下试卷，说道：“这我早料到了。”

“我只是想让你牢牢记住，即使你们已经完成了4年工科学习，这个领域你们还有很多东西要学。其实，你们答不出的这些问题在日常生活中很常见。”她笑了笑，接着说，“这门课你们都能通过，但要记住，你们虽然已经大学毕业，但学习才刚刚开始。”

多年后，我已忘了这位老师的姓名，但牢牢记住了她的教诲。

Passage B Wish for the Freshman Year



I. 要点指津

1. **look back**: to review the past; to think of what has happened 回顾

Looking back on the past, I can now see that I wasted so much of my precious time. 回顾过去，我现在才意识到我已浪费了这么多宝贵的时间。

He looks back at the four years of his college days with satisfaction. 回顾四年大学生活他感到很惬意。

2. **turn back**: to (cause to) return 转回来，往回走

The weather became so bad that they had to turn back. 天气变坏，他们不得不往回走。

The project must go ahead, there can be no turning back. 项目一定进行, 没有回旋余地。

3. **cherish** v.: to care for tenderly; love; to keep a feeling deeply and firmly in mind 珍惜, 珍爱

The tennis player cherished the hope of winning an Olympic medal. 这位网球选手抱着获得奥林匹克奖牌的希望。

The old man cherished the girl as if she were his daughter. 老人十分疼爱这个女孩, 好像她是自己的亲闺女似的。

4. **come to**: to learn to; to grow to 熟知, 了解, 学会, 开始

He had come to like the city better after living there for three years. 住了三年后, 他更加喜欢那座城市了。

I have come to realize how important it is to learn to use a computer. 我逐渐意识到学会用电脑是多么重要。

5. **involve** v.: to have as a part or result 涉及, 牵涉

Taking the job would involve living abroad. 做这项工作就得住在国外。

Listening to radio programs is a good pastime, because it involves the listener's imagination. 听广播节目是一种很好的消遣, 因为它可以激发听众的想像力。

6. **at the idea of**: at the thought of 一想起……就

Having never lived away from her parents, Jane began to panic at the idea of living on campus on her own. 珍妮从没离开过父母, 她一想到要独自住在校园就开始发慌。

Smiles broadened my mother's face. She just couldn't help it at the idea of the family reunion. 一想到全家人能欢聚一堂, 母亲就笑逐颜开。

7. **feel like**: (informal) to have a wish for; want 想要

Do you feel like a cup of coffee? 你想要一杯咖啡吗?

It is such a fine day. I feel like going out for a picnic. 天气这么好, 我真想出去野餐。



II. 句子解析

1. In less than two weeks, I'll have graduated.

I'll have graduated within two weeks. 译为: 不到两周, 我就要毕业了。

本句所用时态为将来完成时, 表示在将来某一时间点之前即将完成的动作。

By this time next week, you'll have taken your examination. 到下周这个时候, 你就考完了。

I hope that everything I have told you will not have been forgotten by the next lesson. 我希望

望到下次上课时你们还记得我给你们讲了些什么。

less than: 不太; 不

We were busy and less than delighted to have company that day. 那天我们很忙, 不喜欢有客人。

The road was something less than smooth. 那条路一点也不平坦。

2. Every day I wish I could freeze time and make the next two weeks go more slowly.
译为: 每天我都祈愿时间会凝滞, 接下来的两周过得更慢一些。

“wish” is followed by a subjunctive clause here.

I wish it were cooler. (It is not cool. It is hot.) 我希望天更凉一些。

I wish you had come to the cinema with us last night. (You didn't.) 你昨晚要和我们一起看电影该多好。

freeze: 使停顿; 中断……的运动或过程

The negotiation was frozen by the refusal of either side to compromise. 由于双方拒绝妥协, 谈判被中断了。

3. ... and through many triumphs and failures I came to know more about myself.

I had experienced many successes and many failures. It was through these successes and failures that I got to know myself better. 译为: 历经多次的成功与失败使我自己有了更多的了解。

Triumphs and failures: 成功与失败

One must encounter many triumphs and failures in his life experience. 人生历程中必然要遇到起起伏伏。

ups and downs 起伏

The leader experienced three times of ups and downs. 那位领导人经历了三次起伏。

4. As I walk down the familiar routes on campus, I find myself doing a lot of soul-searching and reminiscing.

As I walk on the familiar campus road, I find myself thinking about the past days I spent at the college. 译为: 走在校园熟悉的路上, 不知不觉中就陷入了深深的反思和对往日的回忆中。

find oneself doing sth.: 不知不觉做某事

I found myself lying on the bed in a hospital when I woke. 我醒来发现自己躺在一家医院的病床上。

5. I have been panicking at the idea of graduating.