

恩波学校 大学英语辅导丛书

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大学英语 同步辅导

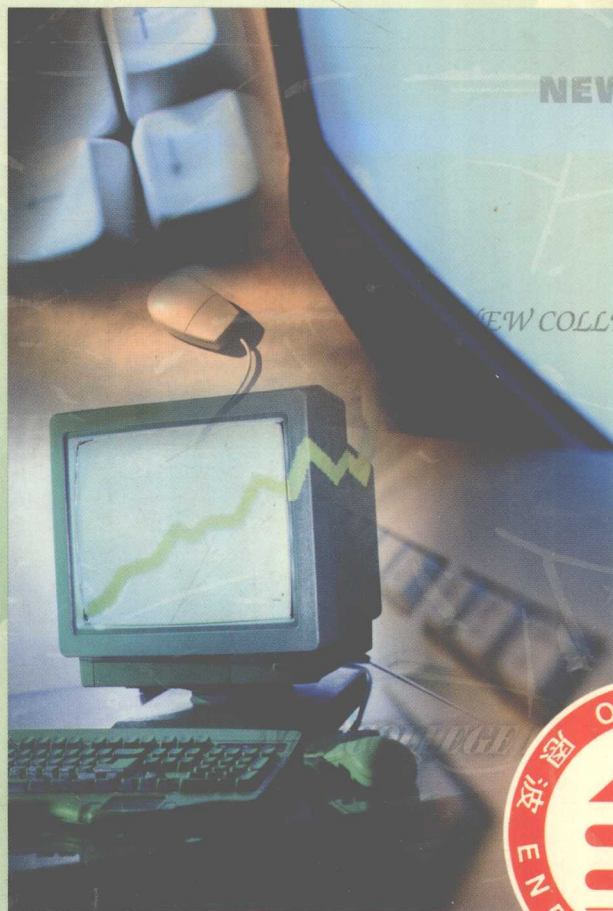
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NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

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新编大学英语同步辅导

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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、四册侧重简短回答和改错,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。

第二册的具体编写分工: **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: 朱文娟(1—6 单元), 张妍丽(7—12 单元); 课文重点难点详解: 吴玮翔(1—4 单元), 陈少辉(5—12 单元); 练习解析: 杨 歆; 参考译文: 吴玮翔; **After-Class Reading**: 词汇助记与考点与重点短语详解: 朱文娟(1—6 单元), 张妍丽(7—12 单元); 课文重点难点详解: 吴玮翔(1—4 单元), 陈少辉(5—12 单元); 练习解析: 杨 歆; 参考译文: 吴玮翔; **Further Development**: 李玉先; **Key to Quiz**: 吴玮翔; **From Text to CET**: 吴玮翔; **Special Help 语法精粹与重要表达句式**: 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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Food

重点单词

appropriate, disgusting, fertilize, forbid, nutritious, achieve, appetite, association, casual, decline, distinctive, feature (v.), handle(v.), preserve, singular, theme, underestimate, version, voyage, automobile, mixture, pollution, tissue

重点短语及搭配

be sick, in addition, pick up, above all, eat out, give credit for, give way to, in short

重点介词搭配

be sick of, regard...as, related to, credit for, demand for, opportunity for

语法精粹与重要表达句式

1. 定语从句小结, 2. 倍数表示法, 3. 形式主语 it, 4. 情感动词的现在分词, 5. go swimming 句式, 6. 代替动词短语的 do so, 7. help do sth., 8. deserve/need + 动名词结构

Part I Preparation

1. Check Your Vocabulary

Food		Drink
vegetable	potato, tomato, carrot (胡萝卜), eggplant (茄子), pepper (辣椒), cucumber, spinach (菠菜), onion (洋葱), celery (芹菜), mushroom, cauliflower (花菜), cabbage (卷心菜), soybean (大豆), broad bean (蚕豆), pea (豌豆), pumpkin (南瓜), garlic (大蒜), asparagus (芦笋), turnip (萝卜), etc.	coffee, coke, wine, tea, mineral water, orange juice, beer, champagne, whisky, brandy, cocktail, lemonade (柠檬水), liqueur (烈酒), kiwi juice (猕猴桃汁), vegetable juice (蔬菜汁), soda water (苏打水), Sprite (雪碧)
Fruit	apple, pear, orange, peach, grape, strawberry (草莓), pineapple (菠萝), banana, watermelon (西瓜), plum (李子), apricot (杏子), lemon (柠檬), lichee (荔枝), cherry (樱桃), coconut (椰子), longan (桂圆), mango, haw (山楂), loquat (枇杷), date (枣), mulberry (桑椹), etc.	
Meat	chicken, turkey (火鸡), beef, lamb (羊肉), pork (猪肉), steak (牛排), chop (连骨肉), roast (烤肉), bacon (咸肉), ham (火腿), mutton (羊肉), sausage (香肠), etc.	
Cereal	rice, wheat, maize/corn (玉米), sorghum (高粱), oat (燕麦), barley (大麦), rye (黑麦), millet (粟), etc.	
Others	cake, cookie (小甜饼), biscuit, egg, cracker (无糖饼干), fish, lobster (虾), crab (螃蟹), nut, pie, etc.	

2. How Much Do You Know About Food?

1) A 2) B 3) C 4) C 5) B 6) A 7) C 8) B 9) C 10) A

3. Comparing Diets

Step One 示例:

1) In my opinion, this is a healthy diet. It includes most of the nutrients needed for a boy

of 10, but the food is too much for him.

- 2) A 10-year-old Chinese boy might eat on a typical day:

Breakfast: 2 or 3 slices of bread, one egg, a cup of milk.

Lunch: rice/noodles, fish/meat, vegetables, soup.

Supper: rice/cooked wheaten food, meat, vegetables, soup.

Snacks during the day: fruit, cakes, soft drinks.

- 3) Difference between the two diets:

A. The British diet contains more energy while the Chinese diet has more carbohydrates.

B. The British boy eats a wider variety of food.

Step Two 示例:

- 1) Two kinds of diets

Student A

Breakfast: several slices of bread, a cup of milk/bean curd, one egg.

Lunch: rice, meat, soup.

Supper: rice/noodles, pork, fish soup.

Student B

Breakfast: some porridge, one boiled egg, a cake.

Lunch: rice, chicken, vegetables.

Supper: noodles, potato, egg soup.

- 2) Advice on the improvement of the two diets:

Student A should put more vegetables in his diet while student B should have more meat every day. Both of them should add some varieties to their diet so that they may get a balanced diet to provide them with all the necessary nutrients the body needs.

Part II Listening-Centered Activities

1. Listening I

- 1) 重要表达式

What would you like? 你想要什么? (would you do sth.? 往往表示委婉的请求)

We'd like to... 我们想要……

- 2) 生词与短语

grapefruit/'greɪpfʊt/ n. 西柚; bacon/'beɪkən/ n. 咸肉; toast/təʊst/ n. 烤面包片; marmalade/'mɑ:mələɪd/ n. 果酱; preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ n. (常用复数)蜜饯,果酱,罐头水果; soft-boiled eggs 煮得半熟的鸡蛋

3) 听力技巧点拨

听力训练要持之以恒,努力做到:勤练习,坚持每天听一定量的英语(如外台,电视英语新闻,各种故事,对话磁带等,内容难易度视自身语言基础和学习状况而定),认真背记单词,扩大词汇量,熟悉某一特定话题中所使用的固定词组搭配和句型。同时,听和说要结合起来,将听力中的特定句式或词组大胆地在适当语境中使用。

4) 听力原文

Guest?: Hello, Room Service. This is Room 226. We'd like to order breakfast for tomorrow.

Floor waiter: Yes, sir. What would you like?

Guest: We'd like to start with fruit juice, orange for me and grapefruit for my wife. Fresh juice, please. Not canned or frozen.

Floor waiter: Right, sir. One fresh orange and one fresh grapefruit.

Guest: Good. And then bacon, eggs, and tomato for me and two softboiled eggs for my wife, and toast, butter, and marmalade. Do you have different marmalades?

Floor waiter: Yes, sir. We'll put a selection of preserves on your tray. And is it tea or coffee?

Guest: Tea, please, but with lemon, not milk.

Floor waiter: Very good. And when is it for?

Guest: Oh, about 7:30 would be fine.

Floor waiter: Fine, and could you give me your name, sir?

Guest: It's Sands. Mr and Mrs Sands, Room 226.

Floor waiter: Thank you, sir.

5) 答案

Ex. 1

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) 226 | 2) about 7:30 a.m. | 3) orange juice | 4) fresh grapefruit juice |
| 5) bacon, eggs, and tomato | | 6) two soft-boiled eggs | |
| 7) toast, butter | | 8) tea with lemon | |

Ex.2

Sample

Waiter: Can I help you?

Customer 1: Yes, we'd like to have a simple breakfast.

Waiter: What would you like?

Customer 1: I'd like a cup of coffee.

Customer 2: Me too.

Waiter: Yes, two cups of coffee. Anything else?

Customer 1: Well, I want 3 slices of bread, butter and 2 eggs.

Waiter: Yes, (turning to Customer 2). What would you like, sir?

Customer 2: I'd like a roast beef, some bread and vegetables.

Customer 1: Oh, yes, bring me some vegetables, too.

Waiter: All right. Your breakfast will soon be ready.

Customer 1 and 2: Thank You.

2. Listening II

1) 重要表达式和难句提示

The American passion of speed has now hit the food business. 美国人生活快节奏现已影响了食品业。

This friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. 服务生们的友好是自然的,并非仅仅是为了期望得到顾客的高额小费。

Hi! I'm Don(or Debbie): Don 和 Debbie 分别是 Donald 和 Deborah 的昵称,这样称呼自己是为了给顾客以亲切随和的感觉。

2) 生词与短语

“to go” or “to take out” (食物)供顾客带出外吃的; in particular 特别,尤其; specialize in 专门(经营); cardboard /'kɑ:dbɔ:d/ n. 薄纸板,卡纸; tight-fitting lids 盖得很紧的盖子; drive-in *adj.* 可以坐在车里享受服务的

3) 听力技巧点拨

听力中有时由于说话人语速快或连读,常遇到听不清和听不懂的地方,这是正常的。只要平时多听,多熟悉说话人的语速和语调,这种现象是可以逐渐克服的。遇到生词时,可就上下文内容加以猜测或查询词典。

4) 听力原文

Part One

The American passion of speed has now hit the food business. Many restaurants, in particular the great chain restaurant company, McDonald's, specialize in “fast food”, food

which is served at the counter ready “to go” or “to take out”. The food, cooked and hot, is packed into cardboard and plastic containers, and hot drinks go into plastic cups with tight-fitting lids. There are also drive-in fastfood restaurants, where the customer does not have to leave his or her car. They first stop at a board where the menu is displayed, give an order through a microphone and then drive another twenty yards, where a girl hands them the meal ready cooked and packed. People who prefer to eat at a table in the restaurant also receive their food in cardboard or plastic containers, and the knives, forks and spoons are plastic, too. When they have finished, customers throw everything except the tray into a trash can.

Part Two

In most cities, large and small, you can eat Mexican or Italian food. And even small towns have a coffee shop serving simple meals, drinks of all kinds — and excellent, freshly made coffee. You sit at the counter, or are served at a table. Service in restaurants and coffee shops is efficient and friendly. Waiters and waitresses often introduce themselves: “Hi! I’m Don(or Debbie). What can I get you folks?” This friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. In any case, people usually tip 15% of the check. One of the most pleasant things about waiters and waitresses is that they refill your coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

5) 答案

Ex.1

- 1) “to take out”, cardboard, plastic, plastic, tight-fitting
- 2) board, menu, order, microphone, twenty yards
- 3) knives, forks, everything, tray

Ex.2

- 1) It is efficient and friendly.
- 2) Their friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by their hope of getting a high tip.
- 3) It is 15% of the check.
- 4) They refill the customer’s coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

3. Listening II

1) 生词与短语

bun /bʌn/ *n.* 小(果子)面包,小圆面包; butter /'bʌtə/ *vt.* 涂黄油于……上;
mutter /'mʌtə/ *vi.* 轻声低语,咕哝;例: mutter to oneself 喃喃自语; copper
/'kɒpə/ *n.* 铜; coffeepot /'kɒfipɒt/ *n.* 咖啡壶

2) 听力技巧点拨

绕口令在汉语中可以训练流利的口头表达,英语中也不例外。虽然我们不会都去做相声演员,但训练目的是一样的:那就是通过训练使自己的口头表达更流畅和准确。同时,可以清楚地分辨英语中部分同形同音异义词和同音异形异义词。

3) 听力原文及答案

- 1) The big baker bakes black bread.
- 2) "The bun is better buttered," Bill muttered.
- 3) Cheryl's cheap chip shop sells cheap chips.
- 4) You can have: fired fresh fish, fish fried fresh, fresh fried fish, fresh fish fried, or fish fresh fried.
- 5) All I want is a proper cup of coffee

Made in a <u>proper coffeepot.</u>	Tin <u>coffeepots</u> or
You can believe it or not—	<u>Iron coffeepots,</u>
I want a <u>cup of coffee</u>	They're no use to me.
In a <u>proper coffeepot.</u>	If I can't have a
	<u>Proper cup of coffee</u>
	In a <u>proper copper coffeepot</u>
	I'll have a <u>cup of tea.</u>

Part III In-Class Reading

Food and Culture

一、课文理解技巧点拨

1. 课文理解提示

课文的标题“食物与文化”已经告诉我们:人们对食物的好恶主要与文化有关。作者分三个层次阐述了这一观点:第一层次(para. 1~3)阐述人们对食物有不同的喜好并举例证明这种喜好与食物的营养价值关系不大;第二层次(para. 4~6)阐述人们对食物的喜好是由文化方面的原因而引起的,与宗教相关的禁忌、与宗教无关但与人们生活方式相关并引发的禁忌并探讨这些禁忌存在的文化方面的原因;第三层次(para. 7)为结论段:人们对食物的选择是由其生活方式的差

异而引起的。文章列举了大量的实例来论证自己的观点。

2. 背景知识

the Fiji Islands 斐济群岛

位于南太平洋,属于英联邦的独立国,由 250 余个小岛组成。

Muhammad Ali 穆罕默德·阿里

原名 Cassius Clay, 1964 年以后改用穆斯林姓名,生于 1942 年,曾数次蝉联重量级世界拳击冠军,有拳王之称。

二、词汇助记与考点

1. apparently /ə'pærəntli/ *adv.* 看来,显然地

【助记】← *apparent adj.* 显然的;← *appear v.* 出现,看来好像

【考点】be apparently easy 看起来容易; misunderstand sb. apparently 显然误解了某人

2. appropriate* /ə'prəʊpriət/ *adj.* 恰当的

【助记】← *proper adj.* 恰当的;→ *inappropriate adj.* 不恰当的; *appropriateness n.* 恰当

【考点】on an appropriate occasion 在适当的时候; take an appropriate measure 采取一个恰当的措施

【搭配】be appropriate for/to 对……适当,适合

【CET 链接】Don't you think bright clothes are _____ for this party?

A. applicable B. available C. apparent D. appropriate

答案: D. 你认为色彩鲜艳的衣服适合这次晚会吗?

3. bark[△] /bɑ:k/ *v.* 吠叫

【考点】bark at the moon 空嚷,徒劳; bark up the wrong tree 认错目标

【搭配】bark at 朝……大叫; bark at a stranger 朝陌生人大大叫; bark out 大声喊出; bark out an order 大声宣布命令

4. butterfly* /'bʌtəflai/ *n.* 蝴蝶

【助记】← *butter + fly*; ← *fly* 苍蝇; → *dragonfly* 蜻蜓; *firefly* 萤火虫

【考点】butterflies in one's stomach 忐忑不安; break a butterfly on the wheel 杀鸡用牛刀

5. calorie[△] /'kæləri/ *n.* 热量

【助记】→ *calorific adj.* 发热的

【考点】supply calories 提供热量; contain many calories 含较多的热量

6. disgusting /dis'gastiŋ/ *adj.* 令人恶心的

【助记】← *disgust v.* 厌恶; → *disgustedly adv.* 厌恶地