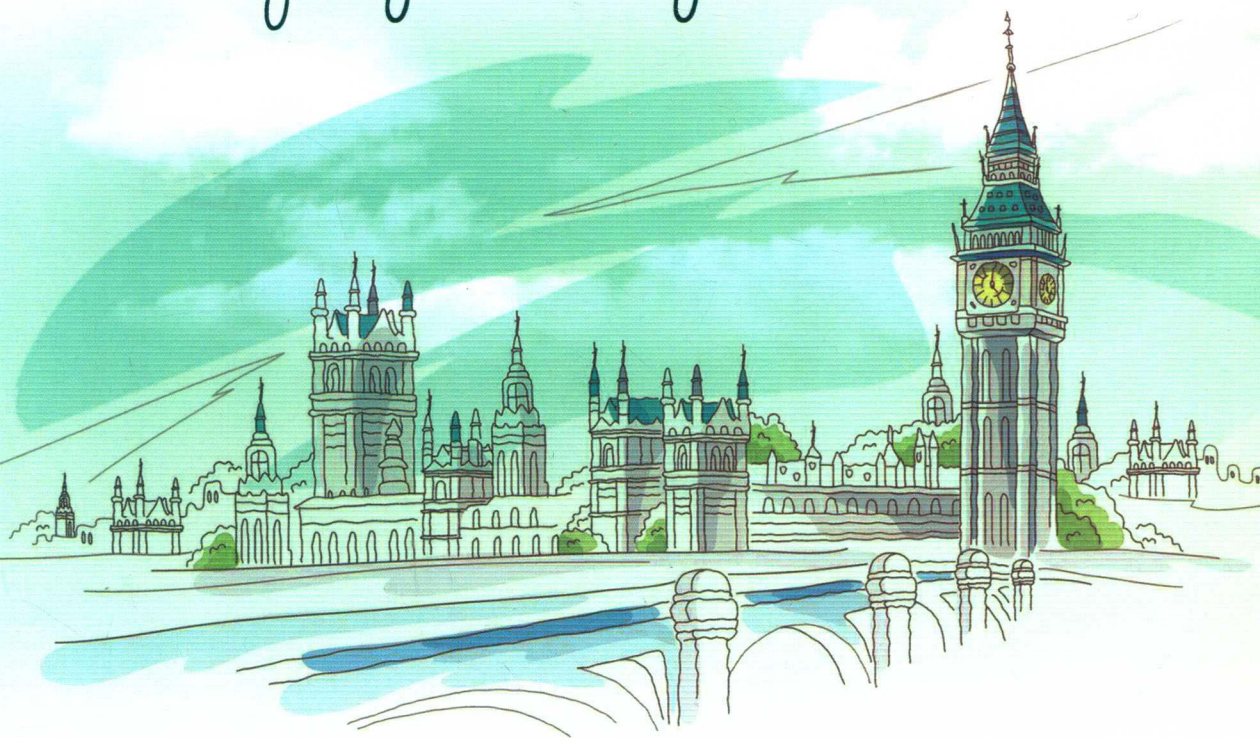


大学英语

综合教程 ②

University English Integrated Course *Volume Two*



◎ 韩金龙 周娉娈 主 编

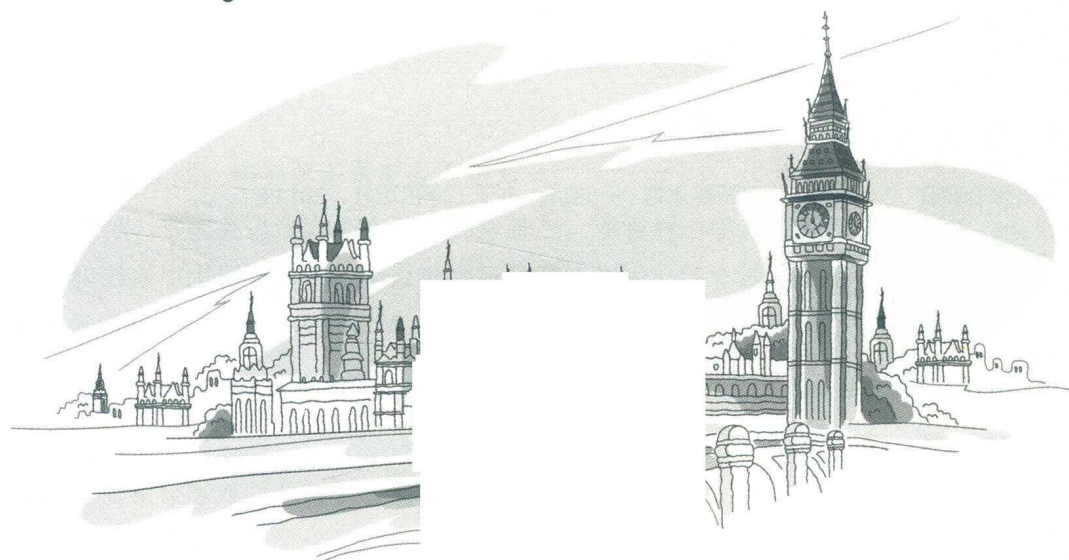
◎ 马 荟 黄 露 副主编



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北京·BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本套英语教材按照教育部对高职高专及高等院校继续教育层次的大学英语教学课程教学要求编写, 包含四册学生用书《大学英语综合教程 1》至《大学英语综合教程 4》。其中, 本册包含 8 个精选主题单元, 分别为 Learning Styles, Wishes and Dreams, Childhood Memories, Pets Stories, Life Style — Happiness, Entertainment, Nature 和 Technology。每单元包括课文、词汇、练习、文化介绍等, 首先以 LEAD IN (导入) 开始, 后续为两篇课文及其相关的词汇、句型及翻译和写作等练习。A 篇为精读文章, 帮助学习者掌握基本词汇量并培养一定的阅读、翻译和综合能力; B 篇为同一主题的补充阅读, 希望扩大学习者的词汇量并加强其阅读能力。另外, 语法部分遵循由易到难、从基础到纵深的原则来编排, 覆盖了基本句型、名词、介词、非谓语动词、时态、虚拟语气和从句等诸多语法范畴, 每部分语法讲解之后均有配套练习。本套教材配有学习辅导手册、电子教案和录音光盘。

本书适合作为高职高专院校、成人教育、远程教育的大学英语教学课程教材, 也适合社会读者参考阅读。

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前 言

《大学英语综合教程》是按照教育部对高职高专及高等院校继续教育层次的大学英语教学课程教学要求编写的,可以作为高职高专院校、成人教育、远程教育及社会自学者使用。全套学生用书共分4册,分别为《大学英语综合教程1》至《大学英语综合教程4》,另外还配有学习辅导手册、电子教案和录音光盘。

本套教材充分考虑非英语专业学生英语学习的特点,由浅入深、由易到难地组织学习内容,具有以下特色。

1. 重视基础, 夯实英语语言基本功

教材各单元以主题为核心安排教学活动,并围绕主题和课文涉及的内容安排相关背景知识,在一定的交际环境中系统讲解基础语法知识,进行词汇练习,保证学生掌握应用英语必备的英语语言基础。

2. 注重实践, 培养英语语言应用能力

在学习、掌握英语语言基本知识的基础上,本教材与学习辅导手册相配合,设计大量的练习和语言使用训练模块,用以巩固所学英语知识,并实现英语语言知识到英语综合应用能力的转变。

3. 强化文化, 提高跨文化沟通能力

本教材每个单元均提供英语国家文化简介,可以使学生对英语国家的基本情况、民俗文化、社交礼仪等方面的知识有所了解,开阔学生的视界,帮助他们更好地理解文化多样性及多元化,提高其跨文化交际能力。

4. 资源丰富, 便于个性化学习和自主学习

本套教材由综合教程、学习辅导手册、学习光盘、学习网站、微课和慕课等众多资源组成,立体化教学资源完备,学生可以根据自身的需要实施个性化学习和自主学习。

本书由华南理工大学韩金龙教授和周娉娣副教授担任主编,由马荟、黄露担任副主编,编者还包括荣榕博士。

由于编者水平有限,本教材难免存在不足之处,恳请广大师生批评指正,以便我们进一步修订和完善。

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Unit 1

Learning Styles

1 LEAD IN

1. What is your learning style?
2. Which of the following learning styles do you prefer? Why?
3. What is your learning style when learning a foreign language?

Learning Styles

<p><u>Visual</u></p>  <p>* You prefer using pictures, images, and spatial understanding.</p>	<p><u>Musical/Auditory</u></p>  <p>* You prefer using sound and music.</p>	<p><u>Verbal</u></p>  <p>* You prefer using words, both in speech and writing.</p>	<p><u>Physical/Kinesthetic</u></p>  <p>* You prefer using your body, hands and sense of touch.</p>
<p><u>Logical/Mathematical</u></p>  <p>* You prefer using logic, reasoning and systems.</p>	<p><u>Social</u></p>  <p>* You prefer to learn in groups or with other people.</p>	<p><u>Solitary</u></p>  <p>* You prefer to work alone and use self-study.</p>	<p>What is your learning style?</p>



Text A

Language Learning and the Mother Tongue: A Personal Experience

1 When I moved to Hong Kong in 1967, at the age of twenty one, I **realized** for the first time that language learning could be an **urgent** matter of **communication**. I found myself living in Diamond Hill, a part of **Kowloon** where little English was used or heard, and within a week of **arrival** I had started my studies in **Cantonese**.

2 I was **extremely fortunate** to find a teacher who believed I should **start with** learning Chinese **characters as well as** spoken Cantonese. Sometimes my teacher would make me repeat a sentence as often as ten times, **in order to ensure** that I had **mastered** the seven **tones** in Cantonese. This was one of the most difficult **challenges** but I loved these language lessons, and found myself always thinking about the meaning of the characters and what they revealed to me of Chinese people's **culture** and ways of thinking. It was somehow a **natural** thing for me to see language as a

realize /'ri:əlaɪz/ **v.** to know and understand something, or suddenly begin to understand it
明白, 认识到

urgent /'ɜ:dʒənt/ **adj.** very important and needing to be dealt with immediately 紧急的, 急迫的, 需迅速处理的

communication /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ **n.** the process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings 信息交流, 沟通 — **communicate** **v.**

arrival /ə'raɪvl/ **n.** when someone or something arrives somewhere 到达, 抵达

Cantonese /,kæntə'nɪ:z/ **n.** a Chinese language spoken in Southern China and Hong Kong 粤语, 广东话 — **Canton** **n.**

extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ **adj.** very great in degree 极大的, 极度的 — **extremely** **adv.**

fortunate /'fɔ:tʃənət/ **adj.** someone who is fortunate has something good happen to them, or is in a good situation 幸运的

start with **phr.** to begin something in a particular

way, or to begin in a particular way (以某种方式) 开始, 开场

character /'kærəktər/ **n.** 方块字

as well as **phr.** in addition to something or someone else 以及某物

in order to **phr.** for the purpose of doing something 为了做某事

ensure /ɪn'ʃʊər/ **v.** to make certain that something will happen properly 确保, 保证

master /'mɑ:stər/ **v.** to learn or understand something completely 掌握

tone /təʊn/ **n.** the high or low a sound of a syllable in speaking 语气

challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ **n.** [C] something that tests strength, skill, or ability, especially in a way that is interesting 挑战, 具有挑战性的事物

culture /'kʌltʃər/ **n.** [C] the beliefs, way of life, art, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a particular society 文化 — **cultural** **adj.**

natural /'nætʃrəl/ **adj.** relating to nature, not made or caused by human beings 自然的, 非人为的

window into other worlds of thought and meaning, other ways of **describing** and **making sense** out of the world. The more I enjoyed reading in my mother tongue which is English, the more I felt attracted to explore the worlds that opened up to me through other languages.

③ What was different from past experience in my study of Cantonese, however, was the experience of total **immersion** in another cultural system. I taught in **Heep Yunn School** and though my lessons were given entirely in English, outside of the classroom I was **immersed** in a world of Cantonese. This was the case among students and in the teachers' room where I had a small desk among many others, and most **colleagues communicated with** one another in Cantonese. **In addition**, I was living within a Chinese family where Cantonese was the language of communication, and **constant exposure** to television and radio allowed the language to **flow** through my brain, with its clear ringing tones, day and night. Before very long I was able to communicate quite **effectively**, and within a couple of years I was able to teach in **Sunday School**.

④ My personal experience of language learning, for whatever it is worth, **involved** at least two important **elements**: an **inner desire** to learn, **rooted** in respect for the culture represented by the language group and a **systematic** and **structured**

describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ **v.** to say what somebody or something is like 描述, 把……称为

make sense **phr.** to have a clear meaning and be easy to understand 有意义, 表述清晰

immersion /ɪ'mɜ:ʃn/ **n.** the fact of being completely involved in something you are doing (做某事的) 专心, 投入 — **immerse** **v.**

colleague /'kɔli:g / **n.** [C] someone you work with, used especially by professional people 同事

in addition **phr.** used to add another piece of information to what you have just said 除此之外, 另外

constant /kɒnstənt/ **adj.** happening regularly or all the time 持续不断的

exposure /ɪk'spəʊʒər/ **n.** when someone is in a situation where they are not protected from something dangerous or unpleasant 暴露 — **expose** **v.**

flow /fləʊ/ **v.** if goods, people, information flow from one place to another, they move there in large numbers or amounts 流动

effective /ɪ'fektɪv/ **adj.** successful, and working in the

way that was intended 有效的 — **effectively** **adv.**

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ **v.** if an activity or situation involves something, that thing is part of it or a result of it 包含, 需要

element /'elɪmənt/ **n.** [C] one part or feature of a whole system, plan, piece of work etc. especially one that is basic or important 基本部分, 要素

inner /'ɪnər/ **adj.** inner thoughts or feelings are ones that you feel strongly but do not always show to other people (想法或情感) 未表达出来的, 内心的

desire /dɪ'zɑɪər/ **n.** a strong hope or wish 渴望, 欲望

root /ru:t/ **v.** to grow roots 生根

be rooted in **phr.** to have developed from something and be strongly influenced by it 起源于某事物

systematic /sɪstə'mætɪk/ **adj.** organized carefully and done thoroughly 有系统的, 有条理的 — **system** **n.**

structured /'strʌktʃəd/ **adj.** carefully organized, planned, or arranged 有结构的, 有组织的 **structure** **n.**

set of study experiences. The opportunity for immersion in particular language communities provided considerable enhancement of fluency, but was not essential.

particular /pə'tɪkjələr/ *adj.* a particular thing or person is the one that you are talking about, and not any other 特定的, 特指的

considerable /kən'sɪdərəbl/ *adj.* fairly large, especially large enough to have an effect or be important 相当大的

enhancement /ɪn'hɑ:nsmənt/ *n.* an improvement

that makes something more agreeable 增强 — **enhance** *v.*

fluent /'flu:ənt/ *adj.* able to speak, read or write a language, especially a foreign language, easily and well 流利 — **fluency** *n.*

essential /ɪ'senʃl/ *adj.* extremely important and necessary 极其重要的



PROPER NOUNS

- Kowloon 九龙 (香港对面的半岛); 九龙港埠
- Heep Yunn School 协恩中学
- Sunday School 星期日学校, 主日学校



RELATED INFORMATION

1. Author: Ruth Emilie Hayhoe, Professor, Director of the Hong Kong Institute of Education (香港教育学院)
2. The text is excerpted and adapted from <http://www.ln.edu.hk/osl/newhorizon/abstract/v39/10.pdf>



NOTES ON THE TEXT

- 1** (Para. 1) I **realized** for the first time that language learning could be an **urgent** matter of communication. (香港教育学院)

参考译文 我第一次意识到, 语言学习可以成为沟通中的一个头等大事。

realize *v.* to understand and believe (a fact); be or become conscious of 认识; 发现

e.g. She has realized that her husband has never worked after all these years.

她发现这些年来她的丈夫从未工作过。

realize *v.* to make (a hope, purpose, fear, etc.) real 使 (希望、目的、恐惧等) 实现

e.g. We have to work really hard in order to realize our dreams.

我们必须努力工作才能实现我们的理想。

拓展

realization *n.* 完成；实现

e.g. The realization of an annually increasing GDP is impossible for every single country in the world.

世界上每个国家都实现 GDP 每年增长是不可能的。

urgent *adj.* very important and needing to be dealt with quickly or first 紧急的，紧迫的

e.g. Right now I have several urgent matters to deal with at hand.

此时我手上有几件紧要事情需要处理。

2 (Para. 1) I **found myself living** in Diamond Hill, a part of Kowloon where little English was used or heard.

参考译文 我发现自己居住的“九龙”钻石山地区是一个英语很少被使用或者听到的区域。

find oneself doing something 发现自己此时此刻正在做什么

e.g. She woke up with a headache, finding herself lying in a forest surrounded by pine trees.

她带着头痛醒来，发现自己躺在一个四周被松树围绕的树林里。

3 (Para. 2) I was extremely fortunate to find a teacher who believed I should **start with** learning Chinese characters as well as spoken Cantonese.

参考译文 特别幸运的是，我找到的一位老师告诉我粤语学习应该从学习中文文字和粤语口语开始。

start with doing ... 从做……开始

e.g. To learn English speaking, you should start with pronouncing each vowel and consonant correctly.

要学习英语口语，从正确地说出每一个元音和辅音开始。

4 (Para. 2) Sometimes my teacher would **make me repeat** a sentence **as often as ten times**, in order to ensure that I had **mastered** the seven tones in Cantonese.

参考译文 有时我的老师会让我不断重复一个句子达十次之多，为的就是确保我掌握粤语中的七个声调。

make someone do something 要求某人做什么

e.g. My mum used to make me tidy up my bedroom every day.

我妈妈曾经要求我每天整理卧室。

as often as (ten) times 次数达(十)次之多

e.g. The baby has been crying on and off the whole night, as often as six times.

这个婴儿一整晚都在哭哭停停,有六次之多。

master v. to learn thoroughly or gain a lot of skill in ... 精通; 掌握

e.g. It is important to master the main language points before we move to the text.

在学习文本之前,我们应该首先重点掌握语言要点。

5 (Para. 2) I found myself always thinking about the meaning of the characters and what they **revealed to** me of Chinese people's culture and **ways of thinking**.

参考译文 我发现自己总是在思考那些文字的意义及其所展现的中华民族的文化和思维方式。

reveal (to someone) v. to show or allow (something previously hidden) to be seen 向……展现, 显露(出)

e.g. This passage reveals to us the hardship our ancestors used to suffer.

这一篇文章向我们展现了前人的艰苦生活。

way (of doing something) n. a method or manner of doing something 方法, 手段; 方式

e.g. There are many different ways of cooking rice.

煮米饭有很多不同方法。

6 (Para. 2) It was somehow a natural thing for me to **see** language **as** a window into other worlds of thought and meaning, other ways of describing and **making sense out of** the world.

参考译文 对我而言,语言自然而然被视为一扇能进入思想和意义世界的窗户,以及一种领略和理解这个世界的不同方式。

see something as something 将……视为……

e.g. Chinese parents always see their children as princes and princesses.

中国父母总是将他们的孩子当王子公主来看待。

make sense out of 了解……的意思

e.g. I'm trying to make sense out of this picture.

我在尝试看懂这幅绘画。

拓展

sense n. 在这里是名词,表示“含义;道理”(meaning)。有一句话经常在英语中使用: It doesn't make any sense. 译为“它没有任何含义”。虽然句中是以第三人称单数 it 作为主语,但是其可以指代上下文语境中某一事物让说话者无法理解。

e.g. What you said doesn't make any sense.

你所说的没有任何意义。

sense 也可以作动词，表示“理解；领会”。

e.g. I can't sense the meaning of this sentence.

我不能理解这句话的意思。

7 (Para. 2) **The more** I enjoyed reading in my mother tongue which is English, **the more** I felt attracted to explore the worlds that **opened up to me** through other languages.

参考译文 我越是喜欢用我的母语英语进行阅读，越是被其能打开的那个世界深深吸引，越是想去探索。

the more ... the more ... 越怎样，越是怎样

e.g. The more I write, the clearer I see things.

我写得越多，看事情越清晰。

open up to somebody 对……敞开；让……去完全了解

e.g. To reduce misunderstanding, we need to open up to the people we trust.

为了减少误解，我们应该敞开心扉，让那些我们信任的人们理解我们的想法。

8 (Para. 3) What was different from **past experience** in my study of Cantonese, however, was the experience of total **immersion** in another cultural system.

参考译文 但是，与以往学习粤语的体验不同的是，这一次是完全融入另一个文化体系内（因为作者身处香港）。

past experience 以前的经验；past 在这里是形容词“过去的”、“结束的”。

e.g. We should always reflect on our past experience and learn from them.

我们应该经常反思我们以往的经历，并从中吸取教训。

immersion **n.** the language teaching method in which people are put in situations where they have to use the new language most of the time (语言教学的) 沉浸式强化训练法 (把学习者置于必须讲该语言的环境内)

e.g. What we need to do now is to have a total immersion in English.

我们现在需要做的是拥有一个英语的沉浸式强化训练。

拓展

immerse **v.** 使沉浸于；投入 immerse in something or doing something

e.g. I immersed myself in work so as to stop thinking about her.

我埋头于工作以便不去想她。

- 9 (Para. 3) I taught in Heep Yunn School and though my lessons were given **entirely** in English, **outside of the classroom** I was immersed in a world of Cantonese.

参考译文 我在协恩中学教书时，尽管我的课全部是英语教学，但是在课堂外，我是全身心融入在一个到处说粤语的世界中。

entirely *adv.* completely; in every way 完全地；彻底地

e.g. This time was entirely your fault.

这一次全是你的错。

outside of the classroom 在课堂之外；课外

e.g. Students should read more books outside of the classroom.

学生应该在课外再多读一些书。

比较

inside the classroom 课内

- 10 (Para. 3) **This was the case** among students and in the teachers' room where I had a small desk among many others, and most colleagues **communicated with one another** in Cantonese.

参考译文 在学生中，还有我办公时所在的教师办公室里，有很多同事都是用粤语来交流的。

this is the case ……是这样的情况

e.g. It is said that the more you have, the less happy you become. This is the case with my uncle.

人们说，你拥有的越多反而越不快乐。我舅舅就是这样的。

communicate with (one another) 相互沟通

e.g. We should keep communicating with our parents so they won't feel being left out.

我们应该保持和我们父母的沟通，不要让他们感觉被遗忘。

- 11 (Para. 3) **In addition**, I was living within a Chinese family where **constant exposure to** television and radio allowed the language to **flow** through my brain, with its clear ringing tones, day and night.

参考译文 另外，我和一个中国本土家庭住在一起。和他们在一起时，我时刻接收着来自本土电视和电台的信息，粤语清晰响亮的声调日日夜夜在我大脑里流淌。

in addition 另外; 除此之外 = additionally

e.g. In addition to the sugar, we also need to add a bit of milk to make this cake.

在做这个蛋糕时, 除了糖之外, 我们还需要加点牛奶。

constant exposure to ... 长期接触……

e.g. A constant exposure to sun makes her skin full of freckles.

长期暴露于阳光下使得她的皮肤长满了雀斑。

flow v. to move smoothly (as if) in a stream 流, 流淌, 流过

e.g. Her soft voice has flown through my heart.

她温柔的声音穿透我的心房。

flow n. a smooth steady movement or supply 流淌, 流动; 不断的供应

e.g. Her question interrupted his flow of thought.

她的不断提问打断了他的思路。

12 (Para. 3) **Before very long** I was able to **communicate** quite **effectively**, and **within a couple of years** I was able to teach and preach in **Sunday School** and Church circles in Cantonese.

参考译文 很快我便能较顺利地和当地人交流, 并且在短短几年内, 我便能用粤语在主日学校和教堂人际圈中进行授课和传教。

before very long 很快

e.g. It was before very long that I learned to be patient.

很快我就学会了忍耐。

communicate effectively 有效地沟通

讲解

这里, 作者使用的动词是 **communicate**, 而不是 **speak**、**write** 或者 **listen**, 特指生活在香港, 她的粤语能力能够使得她与当地人顺利沟通。这一段经验提出了一个关于语言学习的观点, 那就是——我们学习另外一种语言的目的何在。为了考试? 为了拿到一张证书? 或是为了找一份工作? 还是为了与说母语者进行沟通? 如果是前几个原因, 那么我们大可放心, 继续我们以往的死记硬背, 但是如果为了最后一个目的——进行交流沟通——我们则需要重新审视语言学习过程。

within a couple of years 在(短短)两三年里

讲解

词组 **a couple of** 最初是指两个, 因为 **couple** 特指两个事物组成的一对。但是, 其数量指示的范围可以稍微扩到至 2~3 个。

讲解

介词 within 在这里是用于时间指示, 表示“在(一段时间)内”, 而其也可以用在地点指示里, 例如 within 10 miles 在十英里内。

Sunday School 主日学校

讲解

早在 1780 年, 英国一位报社编辑者创办了主日学。而主日学则是由基督教教会在星期日的早上进行宗教教育的一种教学制度。主日学的形式多种多样, 因教堂所在地区不同而异, 包括查经, 诵读, 讲解, 由教会所指定的主日学校的老师或者牧师任教。由此可见, 本文的作者不仅是一名英语教师, 而且是一个虔诚的基督教信徒。

13 (Para. 4) My personal experience of language learning, for whatever it is worth, **involved** at least two important elements: an **inner** desire to learn, **rooted in respect for** the culture represented by the language group and a systematic and structured set of study experiences.

参考译文 就我个人的语言学习经验而言, 不管它的价值多大, 至少包括两个重要的方面。一是学习的内在意愿, 这个意愿扎根于对目标语言群所展现的文化的尊重; 二是一套系统的、有结构的学习心得体会。

involve *v.* to have as a necessary part or result; entail 包含; 需要; 使成为必要部分

e.g. The project involves much difficulty.

这个项目有许多困难。

involve *v.* (情况、行动) 牵涉, 涉及

e.g. The accident involved a bus and a truck.

这场事故牵涉到一辆公共汽车和一辆卡车。

拓展

involved *adj.* 与他人有密切交往的

e.g. He's deeply involved with a married woman.

他与一个有夫之妇过从甚密。

inner *adj.* of the mind or spirit 内心的; 内在的; 精神的

e.g. We encouraged him to learn to open up his inner world rather than holding back.

我们鼓励他学会敞开自己的内心世界, 而不是抑制自己。

root in *v.* to form roots 扎根于…… (这里是名词 root [树根] 作动词比喻化)

e.g. My love of this place rooted in my childhood memory.

我对这个地方的热爱起源于一段童年的回忆。

respect for *n.* 对……尊重

e.g. I have tremendous respect for Gandhi.

我非常尊重甘地。

14 (Para. 4) The **opportunity** for immersion in particular language communities provided **considerable enhancement of** fluency, but was not **essential**.

参考译文 (在语言学习过程中) 与具体语言社会接触的机会大大提高了我掌握这种语言的流利度, 但是它并不是非要不可的。

opportunity **n.** a favorable moment or occasion (for doing something) 机会, 时机

e.g. I had an opportunity for a job in New York.

我曾经有个去纽约工作的机会。

considerable **adj.** fairly large or great; of an amount or degree that must be taken seriously 相当大(多)的; 值得考虑的

e.g. Doing it properly means considerable demands on our time.

把这件事做到位, 意味着要花我们相当多的时间。

拓展

consider **v.** 考虑, 认为

e.g. He paused to consider the situation.

他停下来考虑这一情况。

considerate **adj.** 体贴的, 考虑周到的

e.g. Your children are always very considerate towards old people.

你的孩子们总是非常体贴老人。

enhancement of ... 提高, 扩大……

e.g. The daily practice of pronunciation gives her a considerable enhancement of oral English.

每天练习发音大大提高了她的英语口语。

拓展

enhance **v.** 提高, 扩大

e.g. The White House is eager to protect and enhance their reputation.

白宫急于保护并提高他们的声望。

essential **adj.** completely necessary for the existence, success, etc. of something 绝对必要的; 极其重要的

e.g. The speed is not essential in marathon running.

速度在马拉松中不是最重要的。