

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

全真课堂

中国人民大学外语系 王长喜 主编

3



王长喜英语

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中国对外翻译出版公司

新编大学英语

全真课堂

(第三册)

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《新编大学英语全真课堂》

零距离教学方案

网上课堂授课计划及课程表

一、主讲:王长喜

二、教材:《新编大学英语全真课堂》1-4册

三、时间:2001年9月1日——2001年12月31日

2002年3月1日——2002年6月15日

四、网站:中国考试网站 <http://www.sinoexam.com.cn>

- 五、内容:
1. 《新编大学英语》学习目标
 2. 《新编大学英语》学习特点
 3. 《新编大学英语》学习策略和方法
 4. 《新编大学英语》课文辅导
 5. 《新编大学英语》每课作业及解答
 6. 《新编大学英语》学习误区警示
 7. 《新编大学英语》在线测试
 8. 《新编大学英语》在线听力
 9. 《新编大学英语》在线阅读
 10. 热门英语学习法介绍
 11. 大学英语学习和四六级考试

六、网上答疑:课堂专设“王老师信箱”(changxi@public.bta.net.cn)供大家提问。中国考试网站上的专家答疑栏目将在一周内全部解答。

七、网上交流:网站在“天天BBS”设专区为学员提供交流场所,学员可把在大学英语学习过程中的学习心得、体会、方法、经验、困惑或有争议的问题写下来与全国的同学进行交流。

八、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和测试方面的最新消息。

九、在线测试:网站将在每课结束后以及期中和期末各安排一次综合测试,学员还可以通过“在线测试”栏目进行各种层次的练习。

十、课程表

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	2. 听力基本功	2. 听力基本功		
	3. 课堂参与策略	3. 课堂参与策略		
2002年6月	4. 教材学习策略	4. 教材学习策略	综合复习	期末测试
	5. 课堂作业	5. 课堂作业		
	6. 上课作业答案	6. 上课作业答案		

全真课堂 全新理念

(代前言)

外语要求逐年提高!

教材课本内容庞杂!

学习过程问题繁多!

过级考试压力沉重!

面对这一切,“山重水复疑无路”是许多学子们普遍的感受,“路在何方”是我们共同的困惑,突破英语学习和考试的瓶颈是我们迫切的愿望。

有古训:善假于物者,能绝江河,能至千里。然而,假“何物”能绝四、六级之“江河”,能至研究生、博士生之“千里”呢?我们披阅多年来的大学英语教学研究和命题阅卷经验,综合《新编大学英语》的教学实践与历年大学英语四、六级考试的内在规律,钩深致远,洞幽触微,以全面、详实、循循善诱;夯实基础,紧扣四、六级为原则,编撰了本套《新编大学英语全真课堂》丛书。旨在给予同学们一套稳操胜券的“法宝”。

一位如影随形的良师益友!

一节永不终止的英语课堂!

一套英语学习和过级考试的全面解决方案!

一. 本书编写思路和特点

1. **内容丰富、面面俱到:**本书涵盖了英语学习的听说读写译各种技能训练,文化背景、词法、句法、篇章等各方面必备基础知识,让同学们打好坚实的基础并在应用技能方面得到全方位的实际训练。每单元均包括重点难点指要、文化背景介绍、课文点评指导、四、六级核心词汇用法汇释、长句难句解疑、典型考题例举和解析、各部分练习答案和解析、重要语法项目知识及历年考题解析、作文、阅读和翻译指导、补充练习及解析、励志养性的名言和谚语等,信息量非常之大,可谓英语学习和应试大全。

2. **层次分明、科学有效:**采用分层次式编排结构,从篇章,到句子,到短语和词汇,分层学习,按部就班,循序渐进,符合语言习得规律,易于把握,效果良好。

3. **紧扣课本、使用方便:**整套书每册每单元的各部分与原书各部分一一对应,学习、检索一目了然,使用起来非常方便,就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱、幽默风趣的老师坐在你的身边,带你走进英语学习的精彩世界,使英语学习和过级考试的旅程变得轻松愉快,充满乐趣和成就感。

4. **无缝对接四、六级考试**: 本书每单元各部分均选用大量大学英语四、六级考试历年典型考题作为例证和练习, 使学习与应考有机融合、无缝对接, 不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握, 学到知识, 锻炼能力, 同时也可以使学生加深对英语四、六级考试的认识, 提高了针对性, 增强学生的学习和应考的信心。

二. 倡导全新学习理念, 实现零距离售后服务

1. **网络全程免费讲授**: 本套丛书在中国考试网站 <http://www.sinoexam.com.cn> 开设了网上配套课堂, 将全面、逐课讲授。其目的就是要引导大家充分利用互联网这一方便、快捷的媒介, 实现随时得到名师指导以及和学习成功者交流的愿望。

2. **随时在线模拟考试**: 结合教材的学习, 我们还在网上课堂开设了在线模拟考试, 克服了传统教学中学生学习成绩反馈缓慢的重大缺陷, 使你随时了解自己英语学习的状况, 有目的地进行针对薄弱环节的学习。

3. **有问必答, 排疑解惑**: 伴随着高校“扩招”热潮一浪高过一浪, 如今的大学校园可谓人头攒动, 大学英语师资严重匮乏, 加上大学生的学习以自学为主, 很难得到老师的亲自指导。网上课堂, 给你随时提问的机会, 老师就在你的身边, 可以随时得到专家、名师耐心地答疑解惑。

大学学业任务繁重, 英语学习和考试更是“永远的痛”。面对英语学习和考试的压力, 许多大学生无所适从。本套书的编写目标就是要为大学生的英语学习指明重点、解决难点、阐释疑点、扫除盲点, 并集知识传授和方法点拨于一体, 既“授人以鱼”, 又“授人以渔”, 可谓英语学习和过级考试的全面解决方案, 使同学们不走弯路, 事半功倍, 一册在手, 别无所求。

千里之行、始于足下。我们相信读者朋友会假借《新编大学英语全真课堂》顺利突破英语学习和四、六级考试的瓶颈, 达到“柳暗花明又一村”的境界。这将是我们的最大欣慰。

祝大家成功!

王长喜

2001年8月于北京人大红楼

倡导全新学习理念 领略名校名师风范

责任编辑：马新林

封面设计：陈炫合



名家精品

作者简介

王长喜：著名考研辅导专家，曾先后就读于北京外国语学院、北京师范大学，现执教于中国人民大学外语系。长期从事英语语言学、英语测试学研究。现已出版编、著、译作品71部，逾千万字，因其教学经验丰富、命题切中率高、对大纲把握准确，被考生普遍爱戴，其作品久负盛名，畅销不衰。曾多次在中央人民广播电台主持考研英语讲座、大学英语四、六级讲座、公共英语讲座；2000年在河北电视台、江西电视台讲授职称英语；多次在《中国青年报》上发表英语考试辅导文章。“学英语，找长喜”已被同学们广为流传。



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Unit 1

Myths and Legends

Self – confidence is the first requisite
to great undertaking.

要成大事，自信第一。

学习目标和建议

☆☆

1. ➡ 四、六级核心词汇和短语(60个)

eloquent, failing, faithfully, famine, feast, grumble, invitation, preparation, spite, discover, approve, occasion, deliver, trouble, assure, spoil, jealousy, reflect, depart, argument, in terms, virtue, transform, request, astonished, consent, seize, declare, confront, accompany, refrain, eternal, traditional, rather than, attribute, as long as, wander, request, stretch, escape someone's notice, jump to one's feet, let oneself go, be consumed with/by, for the sake of, in placed, put an end to, at will, be greeted with/by, behave oneself, condemn, conform to, of one's own accord, take revenge, with certainty, come up, pass... down to, put out, rest with

2. ➡ 四、六级考试阅读技法：如何阅读文章

3. ➡ 四、六级作文技法：使用关联词连接两个句子

4. ➡ 四六、级翻译技法：翻译的标准

文化背景知识

The origin of the universe can be explained by modern astronomers and astrophysicists, while archaeologists and historians try to clarify the origin of human societies. In the distant past, however, before any sciences existed, the beginnings of the world and of society were

explained by mythology.

The word myth is often mistakenly understood to mean fiction—something that never happened, a made-up story or fanciful tale. Myth is really a way of thinking about the past. Mircea Eliade, a historian of religions, once stated: “Myths tell only of that which really happened.” This does not mean that myths correctly explain what literally happened. It does suggest, however, that behind the explanation there is a reality that cannot be seen and examined.

One of the best-known mythological books is Homer’s ‘Iliad’, which tells of the Trojan War. No one reading the book today accepts Homer’s story as a historically factual account. There is little doubt, however, that at some time—many centuries before Homer lived—there really was a war between the Greek city-states and the residents of northwestern Asia Minor.

Another of the great myths of ancient peoples is the flood legend. The best-known version is the story found in Genesis, the first book of the Bible, of Noah and his ark. No scientist today would admit that a flood could ever have covered the whole Earth, with waters reaching higher than the highest mountains. But ancient Mesopotamia experienced many severe floods. It is likely that one exceptionally devastating flood became the subject of later mythmaking. Perhaps events from many floods were woven together to make one story.

Mythmaking, like superstition, is not the sole property of people who lived thousands of years ago. It has persisted throughout history. The American West of the 19th century has been a favorite subject on which to build myths. The West was a reality. There were cowboys, Indians, outlaws, and federal marshals. The stories now presented in Western fiction and in the movies and on television, however, are highly romanticized versions of a reality that was far less glamorous.

Mythmaking has traditionally looked to the past to try to make sense out of the present. Some modern myths look instead to the future. Storytellers make use of the uncountable inventions of the last few centuries to give vivid depictions of what Earth may be like hundreds of years from now, or they imagine life on worlds billions of light-years away in space or far in the future.

一、准备活动(Preparation)

1. An Argument About the Sun

(1) Both the children are wrong. The sun gives out almost the same amount of heat at any time of the year. We feel sometimes it is hotter, and sometimes it is cooler only because the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth varies constantly.

That the sun seems bigger at daybreak is an optical illusion. When it appears on the horizon, only a small part of the sky is bright enough to be seen against it. This makes the sun seem bigger. But when it’s high up in the sky, it seems smaller with the huge bright sky against it.

That it is cooler in the morning than at midday is not because of the change of the distance between the sun and the earth. It is because of the change of the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth. We don't feel very hot in the morning because less sunlight is received per unit of area when the angle is smaller. But as time passes, more and more sunlight per unit of area penetrates the atmosphere and reaches us, so we feel hotter at midday.

(2) Confucius was knowledgeable, but not a genius. We can't expect him to know everything. Everyone has his or her limitations. Another reason is that at that time science was not developed and people didn't have advanced equipment to do research on the sun and the earth. So it was difficult to understand or explain many natural phenomena.

(3) A) I think Confucius was honest. He didn't pretend to know the answer.

B) No one is perfect. One may be an expert in one field, but a layman in other fields.

C) The children were very curious, a good quality of theirs. But they only saw one side of the phenomenon and then jumped to conclusions. One should consider different aspects before drawing any conclusions.

2. Chinese Fables

His Spear Against His Shield

In the state of Chu there was a man who had a spear and a shield for sale. He was loud in praises of his shield.

"My shield is so strong that nothing can pierce it through."

He also sang praises of his spear.

"My spear is so strong that it can pierce through anything."

"What would happen," he was asked, "if your spear is used to pierce your shield?"

He was unable to give an answer.

It is impossible for an impenetrable shield to coexist with a spear that finds nothing impenetrable.

A Matter of Dignity

There was a great famine in the state of Qi. Qian Ao, a rich man in Qi, prepared food by the roadside for the hungry to come and eat.

Along came a starving man, his sleeves covering his head, his hempen (麻制的) sandals held together by string, walking as if he did not know where he was going. With food in his left hand and drink in his right, Qian Ao shouted at him.

"Hey you! Come and eat!"

The man looked up and stared at Qian.

"I'm reduced to this state just because I refuse to take anything from loud-mouthed (高谈阔论的, 叽里呱啦的) people giving away food" he said.

Qian immediately begged his pardon but the man still refused to eat and eventually starved to death.

—From 100 Ancient Chinese Fables by K. L. Kiu

二、无障碍听力(Listening - Centered Activity)

Listening I

I 词语注释

Mart Moody [ma: t mu: di] (人名) 马特·马迪, Tupper Lake [leik] (一个湖泊的名称), pup [pʌp] (小狗, 幼畜), retriever [ri' tri:və] (衔回猎物的犬)

II 练习参考答案

Exercise 1

1) What did Moody shoot at one day?

Ducks

2) Who went with Moody?

His dog.

3) What was happened to the dog after she left?

She didn't show up/come back that day.

4) Why was Moody worried about her?

It was very unusual for her not to come back. / She's heavy with pups. / It was late, but she still didn't come back.

5) What do you think of the ending?

It's incredible. It's possible for a dog to have seven pups at one birth, but newly-born pups are too weak to carry ducks. And it is unlikely that the dog could carry three ducks in her mouth. But of course the exaggeration is funny.

Exercise 2

1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T

Exercise 3

Samples

Moody told the story to show what a good and responsible retriever his dog was. For example, when there were ducks for her to get/carry, she gave birth to 7 pups. And even the pups were great enough to be able to get ducks for their master right after birth. Of course, Moody was exaggerating and we know it isn't a true story.

Moody felt very proud of his dog. She was a good and dutiful retriever. She accomplished her duty when she was heavy with pups. Without any delay, she took off to get the ducks her master shot at. She never forgot her duty even when she had to give birth to the pups. Even her baby pups followed her example. We know he was exaggerating, and it was funny.

III 录音原文

Mart Moody's Bird Dog

Mart Moody from Tupper Lake used to tell this tale. "I went out one day and there was a big flock of ducks out on Tupper Lake. And I had this good dog. I shot at the ducks, and then I sent the dog out there. She was heavy with pups at the time, and I didn't know whether I should send her out there. It was a cold day in the fall. Well, she took right off and away she went. But she didn't show up when it got dark. I began to worry about her. She was a good dog, a really good retriever. She'd get anything I shot at.

So the next morning I woke up and I thought I'd better go see if I could find her. And I got down to the shoreline of the lake and I looked out. Suddenly I saw something coming. It was this dog, she came into the shore! She had three ducks in her mouth. And behind her she had seven pups. And each of the pups had a duck in his mouth.

Listening II

I 词语注释

preacher[ˈpri:tʃə] (n. 传教士) Reverend(对牧师的尊称, 前面与the连用) 尊敬的), carve[kɑ:v] (切开), shed[ʃed] (流出; 落下), yell[yel] (叫喊, 大声叫), damned [dæmd] (该死的, 可恶的)

II 练习参考答案

Exercise 1

- 1) Whom did the old man invite to his house?
The Reverend. / A preacher
- 2) What did the father go to meet the Reverend?
Two ducks.
- 3) Where did the father go to meet the Reverend?
To the train station
- 4) What did the daughter do while the father was away?
She ate up the two ducks.
- 5) What did the father do after he came back with the guest?
He sharpened his knife on the oil stone.
- 6) Why do you think the daughter started to cry in front of the guest?
She wanted to attract the preacher's attention. / She wanted to make her story believable.
- 7) What did she say to the guest?
"Papa invites preachers to his house and cuts off their ears."
- 8) What did the guest do after he heard what the daughter said?
He took his hat and left quickly.
- 9) What did the daughter say to her father when the preacher left?