

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

4



王长喜英语

本套丛书全国首推“零距离”教学服务

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- ✦ 名师点拨 迅速提高
- ✦ 在线测试 随学随考
- ✦ 有问必答 排忧解难



中国对外翻译出版公司

新编大学英语

全真课堂

(第四册)

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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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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 actual 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大学、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，为考生普遍爱戴，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”已在同学们中间广为流传。



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Unit 1

Happiness

Deliberate slowly, execute promptly.
慎于思而敏于行。

学习目标和建议

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1 → 应掌握的四、六级核心词汇和短语(39个)

casual, commit/committed, contemplate/contemplative, engender, exterior, extrovert, fluctuate, gloomy/gloom, introvert, pursuit/pursue, rate, restraint/restrain, subjective, virtuous, in short, scores of, defect, dismay, fluently/fluent, liberal, prominence/prominent, afflict, bald, essentially, multiple, spiritual, virtually, compromise, inactive, inquiry, lighten, unavoidable, put down, aside from, live up to, look up, owe to, take pleasure in, sit back

2 → 阅读指导：“反正式”议论文(In-class Reading)

3 → 四、六级考试指导：六级词汇应试要旨

文化背景知识

EPICUREANISM

(伊比鸠鲁学说：认为欢乐、或者避免痛苦和感情上的困扰是最高幸福)

Freedom from pain in the body and from trouble in the mind is the goal of a happy life. This was the teaching of the Greek philosopher Epicurus (伊比鸠鲁), who lived from 341 to 270 BC. To many people Epicureanism has often meant a simple devotion to pleasure, comfort, and high living with little thought for the consequences. But the ideas of Epicurus were far more complex. In his lifetime, and for centuries afterward, he was considered a

moral reformer.

The ideas of Epicurus on how a person should live were based on his understanding of the natural world and on his beliefs about the human body-soul relationship. Like Democritus (德莫克里特) before him, Epicurus believed that the universe is made up of material bodies and space, or the void. Bodies are composed of individual elements called atoms. The universe is unlimited, and so is the number of atoms. Atoms are of different shapes, and the number of atoms of each shape is infinite.

Both the human body and soul are composed of atoms. The atoms of the soul are thin and distributed throughout the body. It is the soul that is responsible for all sense perception. Sensation is the sole source of knowledge, as all sense perceptions are true—whether of seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, or tasting. Error may arise, however, if the mind forms a wrong opinion about what the senses perceive. As long as the soul is protected by the body, it is capable of communicating sensations to it. When it leaves the body it is scattered and lost, and the body is no longer able to feel anything.

If sensations are the basis of knowledge, the purpose of knowledge is to avoid those sensations that cause pain and to seek out those that give pleasure both to body and mind. While every pleasure is in itself good, not every pleasure is to be pursued because some pleasures may entail painful consequences or annoyances that outweigh the pleasures themselves. This means that the individual must learn to discriminate between pleasures that are really good and those that only seem to be good.

To live well requires the exercise of practical wisdom—moderation, justice, and courage—to balance pleasures against pains and to accept when necessary those pains that lead to greater pleasures. Thus Epicureanism is not just a self-serving attitude. It may be necessary, for example, to engage in battle in order to achieve the greater goal of peace. It is necessary to treat other people with justice because it is painful to be treated unjustly. Epicurus recommended the cultivation of friendship as both useful and desirable. He also claimed that the pleasures of the mind are more enduring than those of the body.

一、准备活动 (Preparation)

1. Stories behind the faces (略)

2. Happiness Test

Step One

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| A. 1. 根本不是 | 2. 不是 | 3. 不完全是 | 4. 无所谓是不是 |
| 5. 差不多 | 6. 是 | 7. 完全是 | |
- 在大多数方面我的生活接近于我的理想。
 - 我的生活条件很好。
 - 我对我的生活很满足。
 - 到目前为止,我认为我一直运气不错。
 - 如果我可以把过去的五年再重新来过,我的生活几乎不会有任何变化。

B. 得分分析

5—9分:对你的生活极端不满意

10—14分:非常不满意

15—19分:轻微不满意

20分:一般

21—25:比较满意

26—30:非常满意

31—35:极端满意

Step Two

Samples

1) —I'm most satisfied with the fact that I'm intelligent enough to be enrolled in a prestigious university.

—I'm most satisfied with my strong willpower. I have been taught never to give up even if I am faced with great difficulties.

—I'm most satisfied with the harmonious relationships between the members of my family. We help and learn from each other and enjoy each other's company.

—I'm most satisfied with my major and what I've achieved so far. Hopefully this will enable me to find a good job.

2) —I'm most dissatisfied with my communication ability. I'm reserved and so it's difficult for me to make friends with others.

—I'm most dissatisfied with my bad temper. I'm easily annoyed by anything I find unsatisfactory. So I often hurt my friends.

—I'm most dissatisfied with my financial situation. I'm often short of money and cannot afford to go traveling, my favorite hobby.

3) —I think I will become even happier after graduation because I can be economically independent and pursue my interests with the money I earn. And I'm quite sure that I will have a good family, which is also a source of happiness.

—I don't think every student can become happier after graduation. We are quite carefree when we are students. After we graduate, we will inevitably meet different kinds of people and will be in different situations that we cannot predict now. I'm afraid that not all the problems of life will be solved. So Probably we will feel discouraged from time to time.

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

Listening I

I

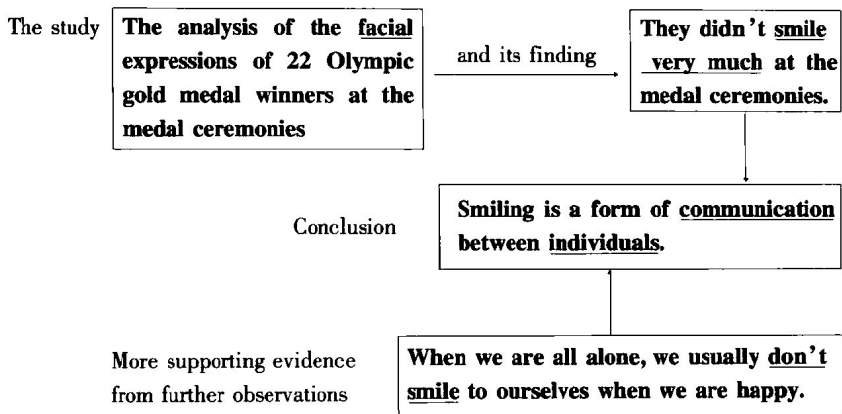
词汇注释

Barcelona[ˌbɑːtsɪˈləʊnə] 巴塞罗那 (西班牙港市); Spanish[ˈspæniʃ] adj. 西班牙的; grin[grɪn] v. 露齿而笑; profoundly[prəˈfaʊndli] adv. 深深地, 衷心地; com-

mentator[ˈkɒmənˌteɪtə] n. 广播评论员; 实况广播员

II 练习参考答案

Exercise 1



Exercise 2

1) B 2) A 3) C 4) D 5) A 6) D

Exercise 3

Samples

- 1) — I agree that smiling is a form of communication between individuals. We can see many commentators smiling on TV, but I never smile at them. Even if they mention something amusing, I don't smile. Instead, I probably laugh.
 - I don't think the responses from the Olympic gold medal winners are a good example. Those medallists are really very happy at heart. They are extremely excited when they realize that they have become the winners. They would probably express their excitement by crying. When the medal ceremony begins, they are perhaps no longer excited. That is the reason why they don't smile much.
 - I sometimes smile when I read newspapers. For example, if I find a story humorous in the newspaper, I smile. But I don't think I am communicating with others. That's why I don't agree that smiling is a form of communication between individuals.
- 2) — Yes. Sometimes I will smile when I feel happy. I won't even realize it myself until someone asks me, "Why are you so happy?"
 - No. When I feel happy, I will either laugh or tell others or myself what happy feelings I have. But I certainly don't smile.
- 3) —I always smile when I meet someone I know.
 - When I feel really happy and there is nobody around me, I will smile.

—I always smile when I'm watching some interesting TV programs.

—Sometimes when I feel embarrassed, I will smile in order to hide my true feelings.

—Facing a camera, I will smile.

4) Other ways to express one's happiness:

to sing and dance; to cry; to yell; to jump; to run wildly; to go shopping; to clap one's hands; to eat a lot; to chat with others; to play games; to clean the room and put everything in order.

III 录音原文 (Tape scripts)

Happiness and Smiling

Happiness is associated with smiling. But do we always smile when we are happy?

During the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, Spanish researchers analyzed the facial expressions of 22 gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies. The researchers were surprised to see that these medal winners didn't smile very much. In fact, throughout the different medal ceremonies, they only smiled about 10% of the time. But during the brief moment when the gold medal was actually put around their neck, the medal winners grinned about 70 % of the time.

The researchers interviewed the athletes they had watched to find out how they felt. All the winners interviewed said that they felt intensely happy throughout the ceremony.

Despite the fact that they were profoundly happy, they didn't smile a great deal. The researchers concluded that smiling is not the automatic expression of happiness. The fact that the gold medal winners smiled much more when they were actually being given their medals can be explained because, according to the Spanish researchers, smiling is a form of communication between individuals. The happy athletes were smiling at the people who were giving them their gold medals.

Perhaps we can support the findings of the Spanish researchers by making some observations of our own behavior. When we are all alone, for example, do we smile to ourselves when we are happy? Probably not very often. If someone greets us with a friendly smile, do we respond with a smile? Yes, we probably do. When a friend gives us a beautiful present, would we show our appreciation with a smile? Yes, of course. But if we are sitting alone watching television, do we smile at a commentator who smiles at us?

Listening II

I 词汇注释

well-being n. 康乐, 安宁, 福利; Sherwood 舍伍德 (姓氏, 男子名); Portugal ['pɔ:tju:gəl] n. 葡萄牙; Holland ['hɒlənd] n. 荷兰; lottery ['lɒtəri] n. 抽彩给奖法; 彩票, 奖券