

《大学体验英语》教与学导读丛书



# 《大学体验英语 综合教程 1》

总主编 杨爱英 王钰  
本册主编 夏耘

## 教与学



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press

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## 综合教程 1》

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# 丛 书 前 言

本丛书是为使用高等教育出版社出版的《大学体验英语综合教程》、《大学体验英语扩展教程》进行教学和自学的教师、学生提供的辅导用书。《大学体验英语综合教程》、《大学体验英语扩展教程》是《大学体验英语》系列教材的两个主要组成部分,各包括第一册至第四册,共计 8 册。该系列教材是依据《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)编写的,随着新的《大学英语教学课程要求(试行)》的颁布,再加上在教学中的实际应用,我们深刻地体会到,该套教材知识点比较多,由于课时少、学生自学时间多等因素的存在,教师在课上不能做到一一详解,所以,总有一部分学生还需要通过课外继续学习、领会、理解和练习等才能够达到掌握和正确运用语言的目标。虽然各册教材中也涉及了一些相关的练习,但有些方面的练习量还需要增加,有些方面知识的解释深度和广度也有必要补充,特别是《大学体验英语扩展教程》还缺乏配套的教师用书和学生自学辅导书。因此,我们希望能根据我们的教学体会和经验,编写一套既可作为教学参考书,又有助于学生使用的自学辅导教材。该丛书的主要特点如下:

1. 紧密结合原教材的体例和内容,并根据实际需要,对知识点进行适当的扩充。书中注重讲与练的结合,有助于实现大纲和新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(2004 年 1 月出版)对词汇量的要求。
2. 通过“导入(Lead in)”的形式,引导学生进入单元内容的学习,以《大学体验英语扩展教程》教与学为例,从介绍背景知识、分析标题结构、理解文章大意入手,试图以一种比较自然的、渐进的形式引入更深层的教学环节。

3. 强调内容的实用性。无论是例句,还是语言点,力争借用实用性强、有时代感、印象深刻的例句和便于理解、记忆的词汇来进行描述和解释。
4. “教”、“学”、“练”相结合。为了帮助不同基础的学生得到适当的训练和基础知识指导,书中就课后主要练习项目进行了详解,通过英译汉、分析句型结构、补充例句、比较同类用法、扩充同义词、对比反义词等手段帮助学生认识并学会遣词造句,达到学以致用目的,提高运用语言的综合能力。

为方便使用者,本丛书与《大学体验英语综合教程》和《大学体验英语扩展教程》配合编写。全丛书分两个系列,即“综合教程”和“扩展教程”。每个系列由4册书组成,共计8册,每册书包含8个单元。

作为《大学体验英语》的首批使用者(2004年教育部批准的180所高等学校使用新教材进行大学英语教学改革试点单位之一,《大学体验英语》教材列其中),我们通过两届学生对该套教材的完整使用和体会,编写了这套教与学导读丛书。编写人员全部是使用过该套教材的任课教师。在编写过程中,我们得到了众多领导、专家、同行的支持和鼓励,在此,我们一并表示感谢。

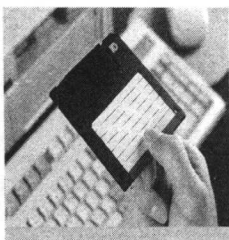
编写本丛书对我们大部分参编者来讲也是一次非常具有挑战性的教研课题。由于经验不足和材料所限,书中定有不当和疏漏之处,敬请使用者不吝指正。

编 者

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# College Life

## Unit One

### 学习指导

#### Background Culture and Related Information

##### 美国高等教育 (High Education in America)

美国的“高等院校”一般分为 3 类:①二年制初级或社区学院、技术专科学校,毕业时授予副学士学位。这类学校大半是职业技术性质的或结业性的,但也可以转入四年制学院的三年级。②四年制学院,毕业时授予学士学位,着重开展本科生教育,但有些也开展研究生教育。这种学院大半是“文科的”。③大学,美国大学是若干种学校的集合体,通常包括本科生学院、专业学校、研究生院。研究生院毕业时授予硕士和博士两种学位,称高级学位。高级学位典型的是哲学博士,还有专业学位,如医学博士。美国高等院校的职能有 3 项:教学、研究、服务。科学研究集中于 20 多所著名大学,如哈佛大学、麻省理工学院、哥伦比亚大学、加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校、斯坦福大学、芝加哥大学、乔治·华盛顿大学、耶鲁大学、加州理工学院、约翰·霍普金斯大学、普林斯顿大学、乔治敦大学等。

##### 美国大学学习制度 (The Learning System in American Universities)

美国的大学实行学分制的管理制度。其特点是:首先,不受学习年限限制,学生还可以根据自己的情况和市场行情实行半工半读或工读交替,非常方便自如。其次,学生还可根据自己的志趣和将来就业方向选择自己的专业。学生有充分的选择自由,可以自定学习计划、变换专业、转学等,而不受统一的教学计划的约束。学生还可以自由选择课程、时间安排和教师。自由选修课约占 2/3,选修课开课门类众多,内容丰富,涉及面较宽,同时注重文理工交叉学科渗透,以适应社会发展的需要。最后,学生可以灵活地从空间和时间上适应社会和个人就业的需要。

##### 美国的教育等级 (The Educational Level in America)

美国教育按年龄分成以下几个等级。初级教育:学前班——年龄 2~6 岁;小学——年龄 6~12 岁。中级教育:初级中学——年龄 12~14 岁;高级中学——年龄 14~18 岁。高级教育:中专——年龄 18~20 岁;4 年制大学——年龄 18~22 岁;研究生院——年龄(硕士)22~24 岁,年龄(博士)22~26 岁或 28 岁,博士后——年龄没有明确规定。

美国大学的分数制度: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。一般要得到 120~130 个学分才能毕业。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,这取决于教师。



## 一、Listen and Talk(听与说)

### 1. Pre-activity(课前导入)

#### Vocabulary related to Education(与教育相关的词汇)

- (1) 【学生类】pupil, alumnus, undergraduate, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, bachelor, master, doctor, post-doctor
- (2) 【考试类】examination, oral exam, quiz, written test, make-up test, machine scored test
- (3) 【学校类】university, college, institute, graduate school, vocational school, high school, junior high school, primary school, kindergarten, nursery
- (4) 【老师类】professor, associate professor, instructor, lecture, assistant, tutor, coach

### 2. Lead-in(课文导入训练)

#### 1) Listen to the following passage and try to fill the missing words in the blanks.

##### Listen and complete(听与写)

Hi, welcome to our college. You will  
 ① \_\_\_\_\_ at least four years here. College  
 days will be the ② \_\_\_\_\_ time in your life.  
 There are many opportunities for you to ③ \_\_\_\_\_  
 the unknown and you can ④ \_\_\_\_\_ a  
 lot. You can make ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ friends; you can  
 enjoy ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of activities; you can  
 ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ your personal interests; and you  
 will meet some outstanding ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_. Keep  
 a good balance and ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ a solid foundation.  
 There are many doors to your dreams.  
 You decide how many you can ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 段落分析

##### 【听力技巧】

关键句: Welcome to our college 引出本段落的主题和内容。

关键词: Welcome 与入学新生有关; College 与在校的学习, 生活有关。

时态: can, will 助动词提示学生时态问题, 也表明在校园里将要面临的事情和经历。

句型: Keep ... a balance, lay a foundation 两个短语作为祈使句, 在全文中有重要的作用。在下面栏目中具体分析。

##### 【结构分析】

在全文中, 有 2 个祈使句应值得注意, 它们是上下文的过渡句, 既是给学生的忠告, 同时, 句中的 2 个名词 balance 和 foundation 也是学生实现梦想的前提和必备的条件。

##### 【答案解析】

- ① spend: 通过分析可以知道此处应填入一个动词做谓语。
- ② golden: 从前后的词语可推断出应为形容词, 修饰“time”。
- ③ explore 探索: 从“to”之后可以听出是个不定式结构, 和“the unknown”构成动宾结构。
- ④ experience 体验: 从助动词 can 可以得知此处要填出一个动词, 所以 experience 是作为谓语。
- ⑤ lifelong 终生的: make friends 作为动宾搭配, 意思是“交朋友”。
- ⑥ various 多样的, 各种各样的。
- ⑦ develop 发展, 开发: ~ one's personal interests 意思是“扩展个人的兴趣”。
- ⑧ scholars 学者。
- ⑨ lay: ~ a ... foundation: 打下……基础。
- ⑩ open: 与上一句相互呼应, 特别是“door”的提示。

2) Look at these pictures which you are most probably familiar with. Try to say something about them or your college life.

**Picture 1** (校园相遇) is in the dialogue sample 【参见对话范例】

**Picture 2** Discussing with Professor (与教授讨论)

**Situation:** Kelly and her English professor are discussing English learning on campus.

### Dialogue 2

Kelly: Good afternoon, Prof. Chen. Nice to meet you here!

Prof.: Nice to meet you too! Are you free this afternoon?

Kelly: Yes. I will not have class this afternoon. And I am now thinking over what you discuss with us this morning. I mean the ways and methods to study English.

Prof.: OK. You're so diligent. Now let's be seated and discuss in detail.

Kelly: Thank you! This is my notebook. Here you are! You said the best way to memorize new words is to practice. I just can not understand the exact meaning. Would you please explain it in detail?

Prof.: Ok. To practice means to read, to listen, to speak, and to write. When you practice more, you will meet the new words again and again. As time goes, they will become familiar to you. So try to grasp every chance to practice.

Kelly: I see. I will do as you said. Thank you very much!

Prof.: Not at all. Wish you good luck and progress! Bye-bye!

Kelly: Bye-bye!

### Tips for the dialogue

#### 【句型】

I am now thinking over what you discuss with sb.

As time goes, ...

let's be seated and discuss in detail

the best way to do something is to do something

Wish you good luck and progress

I mean the ways and methods to do

#### 【词汇】

to memorize new words

to become familiar to

to grasp every chance to do

to do as you said

to practice more

### Language Points (语言注释)

(1) ... what you discuss with us……你和我们讨论的问题……

(2) ... let's be seated and discuss in detail: ……让我们坐下来具体地讨论一下。

(3) As time goes, they will become familiar to you. 随着时间的推移, 你就会熟悉这些新的词汇。

(4) So try to grasp every chance to practice. 所以抓住每一次练习的机会。

(5) I will do as you said. 我将按你所说的去做。

**Picture 3** Discussing in Class(课堂讨论)

**Situation:** John, Jack, and Jessica are discussing in class on what they are learning. Their teacher is listening carefully standing aside, and there is still one looker-on.

## Dialogue 3

John: The teacher has talked about several ways to learn English well. But I think the most important is to remember many new words. Let's look at this paper; it says we must master at least 4500 new words for passing Band-4 examination. Oh, my god!

Jack: To memorize new words is necessary. But in my opinion, to master English grammar is also very important. If we don't learn of English grammar, we can't make sentences in the right way.

Jessica: But the aim of learning English is to use the English language. So I think we should also practice English. That is to say, we should listen, speak, write, and translate.

Teacher: All of you have got the point. Your opinions are very good and quite correct. I believe you will make great progress. Wish you good luck!

## Tips for the dialogue

## 【句型】

it says that ...

That is to say.

## 【词汇】

master, Band-4, memorize, to practice

## 【搭配】

in my opinion

in the right way

the aim of ...

to get the point

to make great progress

## Language Points (语言注释)

- (1) ... it says we must master at least 4500 new words for passing Band-4 examination. ....它那上面说我们必须至少掌握 4500 单词才能过四级考试。
- (2) To memorize new words is necessary. 动词不定式做主语,也可以转换成形式主语的句型,如:It is necessary to memorize new words.
- (3) All of you have got the point. 所有的人都明白了。

**Picture 4** (登记注册) is in the dialogue sample 【参见对话范例】

**Picture 5** Comparing Notes(对比笔记)

**Situation:** Mark, Rose, and Philippe are comparing notes on campus.

## Dialogue 5

Mark: Hi, how are you, Rose and Philippe! You are comparing notes?

Philippe: Yes. The teacher gave two examples to show the difference between "suspect" and "doubt", but I didn't write down the two sentences completely.

Rose: Ok, let me see my notebook. Yes! The teacher gave two examples on the screen with Power Point. The first one is "I suspect he'll come", and the second is "I doubt he'll come".

## Tips for the dialogue

## 【句型】

what's the difference

I also get it

You're quite right

While...

The first one is ..., and the second ...

..., as the opposite

## 【词汇】

mean, suspect, doubt

Mark: What's the difference?

Rose: The first sentence means "I think he'll come", while the second "I don't think he'll come", as the opposite.

Philippe: You mean that "suspect" means "think something will happen", while "doubt" means "think something will not happen", right?

Rose: You're quite right!

Mark: I also get it!

### 【搭配】

to give ... on the screen with Power Point  
to show the difference between ...

to write down something completely

to compare notes

### Language Points (语言注释)

(1) The teacher gave two examples on the screen with Power Point. 老师使用演示文稿在屏幕上给了两个例子。

(2) as the opposite. 正好相反。

(3) I also get it! 我也明白了!

### Picture 6 Chattering in the Classroom(教室聊天)

**Situation:** Jacqueline, William, Elizabeth, and Michael are chatting in the classroom about what they have just learnt.

### Dialogue 6

Elizabeth: Oh, let's look at the blackboard, the teacher wrote several English names in the class. They are very interesting! You see, Jacob, Joshua, Joseph, Justin, Jonathan, Jason, and so on, and these are all the most popular male names in recent years.

William: And one of my good friends is called "Justin", and another friend even called "Jordan", the name of a country!

Jacqueline: Names of some of my friends are also very interesting. They are all **female** names. For example: Kayla, Megan, Brianna, and Olivia. I like Megan the best, **it sounds** so nice.

Michael: Just as the teacher said, the names listed on the blackboard are very popular in 2001. I'd like to write down for reference later.

William: Good idea!

### Tips for the dialogue

### 【句型】

Just as the teacher said

I'd like to ...

one of ..., and another ...

it sounds ...

to write down for reference

### 【词汇】

female, list (v), popular, male

### 【名字】

Jacob, Joshua, Joseph, Justin, Jonathan, Jason, Kayla, Megan, Brianna, and Olivia

### Language Points (语言注释)

(1) Just as the teacher said, 正如老师所说的那样……

(2) it sounds so nice. 听起来很好。

### 3. Dialogue Samples(对话范例)

#### Dialogue 1 Meeting on Campus(校园相遇)

(This dialogue is also made up according to Picture 1)

**Situation:** Two students meet on campus and one of them starts a conversation with the other.

##### Dialogue 1

Zhang Ke: Excuse me, aren't you Mike Brown from the United State?

Mike: Yes, I am. May I know your name?

Zhang Ke: Zhang Ke, one of your classmates in this university. I was told that an international student would come to our class. And we have been looking forward to seeing you. Welcome, Mike.

Mike: Thank you. Nice to meet you!

Zhang Ke: Nice to meet your too! I'm here to see whether you need any help.

Mike: That's very kind of you, Zhang Ke. I am going to go to the Registration Desk this afternoon, but I don't know how to get there.

Zhang Ke: OK. Mike, let me show you the way. When will you go?

Mike: How about 3 o'clock in the afternoon?

Zhang Ke: That's fine. Oh, look, That's Dr. Wang over there. He teaches in the Language College. Maybe you'd like to meet him. He will be one of our professors this semester.

Mike: OK. Let's go and talk with him.

##### 译文

张可:对不起,您是从美国来的迈克·布朗吗?

迈克:对,我是。你叫什么?

张可:张可,和你在同一所大学,是你的同学。别人告诉我,班里要来一名外国学生。我们一直在等你,欢迎你,迈克!

迈克:谢谢。见到你很高兴!

张可:见到你也很高兴!我到这儿来,看你是否需要帮助?

迈克:你太好了,张可。今天下午我要去注册,但不知道怎么去那儿。

张可:好,迈克。我带你去,什么时候?

迈克:下午3点,怎么样?

张可:好的。哦,你看,王博士在那边。他在语言学院任教。可能你应该见见他。本学期他将是我们的任课教师之一。

迈克:好的。我们去和他聊聊吧。

#### Language Points (语言注释)

(1) I was told that ... 我得知……

(2) we have been looking forward to + 现在分词:我们期望着……

#### Dialogue 2 Registering(登记注册)

(This dialogue is also made up according to Picture 4)

**Situation:** A foreign student is choosing courses and a Chinese student is giving him a hand.

##### Dialogue 3

Mike: Hi! Zhang, can I take all the courses I like?

Zhang Ke: Oh, no. We have both required and elective

##### 译文

迈克:嗨,张,我能够选择我喜欢的所有课程吗?

张可:噢,不行。我们开设必修课和选修课。这儿列出

courses. The courses listed here are required and you have to take them for a degree.

Mike: How about the courses on this page?

Zhang Ke: They are elective courses. You can decide on whatever you like.

Mike: How many credits will I get for the elective courses?

Zhang Ke: I'm not sure. It depends on what courses you choose. But you have to take at least three for this semester.

Mike: How much does each credit cost?

Zhang Ke: Eighty yuan.

Mike: Can I drop out if I don't like it?

Zhang Ke: Yes, you will get the refund if you withdraw within 12 class days. Have you decided which courses to take?

Mike: Yes, I want to take martial arts for my elective course.

Zhang Ke: Let's go and fill in the forms over there.

的是必修课,你要想获得学位就必须选修这些课程。

迈克:这页上的课程呢?

张可:这些是选修课。你可以根据你的喜好来决定。

迈克:学这些选修课我可以得到多少学分呢?

张可:我不太清楚。这取决于你选择的课程。但本学期你至少要选3门。

迈克:每个学分多少钱?

张可:80元

迈克:如果我不喜欢可以退出吗?

张可:可以。如果你在开课后12上课日内退出,还将钱退还给你。你已经决定选哪些课了吗?

迈克:对。我想把武术作为选修课。

张可:我们去那边填表吧。

### Language Points (语言注释)

- (1) required and elective courses 必修课和选修课
- (2) You can decide on whatever you like. 你可以根据你的喜好来决定。
- (3) Can I drop out ...? 我能退出吗?

## 4. Communicative Tasks(交际对话)

### Task 1:

**Situation:** You are a freshman meeting a foreign student, Tom Wilson, for the first time. You greet and introduce yourselves to each other, and talk about your studies.

#### Sample

Wilson: The lecture was interesting. I \_\_\_\_.

Zhang: Yes. Indeed I agree. \_\_\_\_.

Wilson: No, I came here \_\_\_\_\_. My name is Tom Wilson. \_\_\_\_\_.

Zhang: I'm \_\_\_\_\_. Glad to meet you, too. \_\_\_\_\_.

Wilson: I'm from Australia. I \_\_\_\_\_.

Zhang: Have you \_\_\_\_\_?

Wilson: Yes, I'm \_\_\_\_\_. When I was a child, I was \_\_\_\_\_. I think the Chinese language \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_?

#### Making a dialogue

(The following are just tips for the dialogue)

(really enjoy it)

(I don't think we've met before)

(just a few days ago)

(Glad to meet you)

(Zhang Ming)

(Where are you from?)

(came here to study)

(declare your major)

(majoring in Chinese Language)

Zhang: I'm in \_\_\_\_\_. Information technology has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (keen on Chinese culture)  
 (can help me know more about China)

Wilson: \_\_\_\_\_. I'm very glad to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (How about you)

Zhang: Nice meeting you, Mr. Wilson. I hope you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a computer science major)  
 (a very big effect on our lives)

Wilson: See you.  
 (That's right)  
 (have met you here)  
 (enjoy yourself in this university)

## Task 2:

**Situations:** You are in the course registration office to help your foreign friend select his courses. Before you start, you are trying to get to know your friend's plans.

### Sample

Wang: Since we are going to \_\_\_\_\_, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Mike: Modern Chinese Literature, I think.  
 Wang: Could you give \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Mike: It's fantastic and it \_\_\_\_\_. Since I was a child, I've \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese Literature. I hope from the course, I can know more about Chinese people and their culture.  
 Wang: What other course would you \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Mike: Chinese Martial Arts. They are very beautiful and the movements are fluent and smooth. I \_\_\_\_\_ the first time I saw them.  
 Wang: And they can also \_\_\_\_\_ your health if you practice them properly. But they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Mike: I know, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ and I won't \_\_\_\_\_ (半途而废).  
 Wang: That's great.

### Making a dialogue

(The followings are just tips for the dialogue)  
 (select your courses)  
 (what's your favorite subject)  
 (any reason for your choice)  
 (opens an entirely new world for me)  
 (developed a strong interest)  
 (like to take)  
 (was deeply attracted)  
 (have a good influence on)  
 (difficult and boring at the beginning)  
 (confidence in myself)  
 (drop it halfway)

## 二、Read and Explore(阅读与探讨)

### Passage A

#### So Much to Learn

#### 1. 课文概要

一群工程专业的大四学生即将参加他们的最后一场考试。经过四年的大学学习,他们信心十足。而且,他



们也知道他们即将参加的考试会很容易,因为他们可以携带自己想带的任何书籍或笔记。但结果是,考试非常难,甚至没有人能完成五道论述题的一道。这件事给学生们留下了深刻的印象并使他们意识到,尽管他们已经是大学毕业生,但仍有很多东西要学,他们的学习才刚刚开始。

## 2. 篇章分析

**Para. 1 ~ 4** A group of engineering seniors was confident and felt ready for their last exam.

**Para. 5 ~ 13** The exam turned out to be very difficult and none of the students could finish even one of the five questions.

**Para. 14 ~ 15** The lesson the professor taught was deeply impressed upon the students' minds.

## 3. 难句分析(课文与解析分栏编写)

It was the last day of final examinations in a large Eastern University. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled, discussing the exam due to begin in a few minutes. On their faces was confidence. This was their last exam before they went on to commencement and jobs.

Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get. With all this assurance of four years of college study, they felt ready and able to conquer the world.

The approaching exam, they knew, would be a snap. The professor had said they could bring any books or notes they wanted, requesting only that they did not talk to each other during the test.

Jubilantly, they filed into the classroom. The professor passed out the papers. And their smiles broadened as the students noted there were only five essay-type questions.

Three hours passed. Then the professor began to collect the papers. The students no longer looked confident. On their faces was a frightened expression. No one spoke as the professor faced the class with the papers in her hand.

She surveyed the worried faces before her, then asked: "How many completed all five questions?"

Not a hand was raised.

"How many answered four?"

Still no hands.

"Three? Two?"

The students shifted restlessly in their seats.

"One, then? Certainly somebody finished one."

But the class remained silent. The professor put down the papers. "That is exactly what I expected," she said.

**【解析】**本句是完全倒装句,主语是 confidence, On their faces 为状语。

**【译文】**他们脸上都充满了自信。

**【解析】**With + 名词短语在句中是状语从句,表示伴随状况。

**【译文】**四年的大学学习给了他们自信……

**【解析】**they knew 是个插入语,表示对主句内容的解释或评论。

**【译文】**他们明白,即将开始的考试只不过是件轻而易举的事。

**【解析】**And 是个连词,起到承上启下的作用;as 引导了一个原因状语从句,从时态上可判断本句不是表示时间的从句。

**【译文】**学生们注意到只有 5 道论述题,一个个都笑容满面

**【解析】**此句也是完全倒装句, a frightened expression 是主语。

**【译文】**他们满脸惊慌。

"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. These questions you could not answer are relatively common in everyday practice." Then, smiling, she added: "You will all pass this course, but remember that even though you are now college graduates, your education has just begun."

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

【解析】这是由多个从句组成的复杂句,其中 even though 引导了一个让步状语从句作为插入语;that 引导的 there are still... 是宾语从句,其中又有 you don't know 作为定语从句。

【译文】我只是想让你记牢,即使你们已经完成了4年的工科学习,这个领域还有很多要学的。

【解析】but not the lesson she taught = but the years have not obscured the lesson she taught, 此句为省略句。

【译文】岁月令人淡忘了教授的名字,但无法忘记她的教诲。

#### 4. 写作特点

本文阐述了“学无止境”这个发人深省的道理。使用省略(ellipsis)的修辞手法使得文章言简意赅,语言简洁却说明了深刻的含义,如 Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get. (后面一个分句省略 talked), Still no hands (也省略了谓语 were raised)。同时,文章也采用了另外的修辞手法——对比(contrast/comparison),如课文开始和中间的两个完全倒装句(on their faces was confidence & on their faces was a frightened expression),形成了上下文的鲜明对比,反映出学生考试前后截然不同的心情。

#### 5. 词汇及短语解析(注:词汇和短语按课文的顺序排列)

##### 1) 词汇(Vocabulary)

##### ◆ huddle

*n.* a densely packed group or crowd, as of people or animals 群集,聚集,密密地挤成一团或一群,如人或动物

例如: Some representatives went into a huddle with the chairman and soon came to an agreement.  
几个代表与主席举行了秘密商议,不久就达成了协议。

*vi.* ① to crowd together, as from cold or fear (出于寒冷或恐惧)挤在一起

例如: The girls huddled together tightly for fear of the villains.  
那些女孩子由于惧怕这几个恶棍而挤在一起。

② to draw or curl one's limbs close to one's body; crouch 缩成一起,把四肢收拢或抱紧身体;蜷曲

例如: He huddled up in the cold winter.  
他在寒冷的冬天蜷曲着身体。

*vt.* to cause to crowd together 使聚集

例如: The President has huddled his advisors for an emergent meeting.  
总统召集了他的顾问们举行紧急会议。

【记忆技巧】huddle *adj.* (因寒冷、害怕而)蜷着身体的,缩成一团的,贴近的。近义词: assemble, cluster, congregate, crowd, gather.

【典型考题】The children \_\_\_\_\_ up together around the fire for warmth.

A. hugged

B. huddled

C. held

D. hovered

【详细解答】答案 B。句意:孩子们围着火聚在一起取暖。hug *vt.* 是及物动词,指紧紧地抱在一起,拥抱;