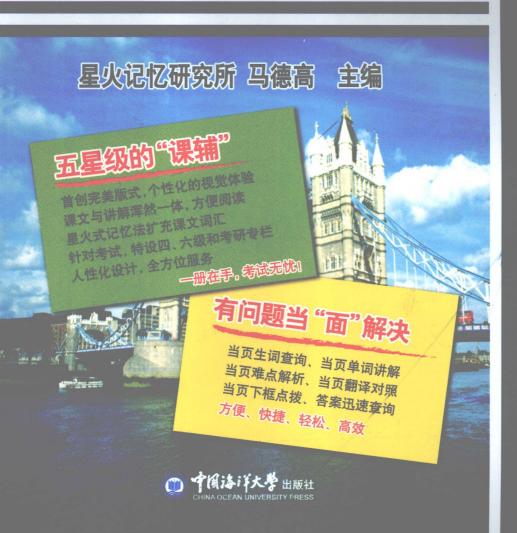
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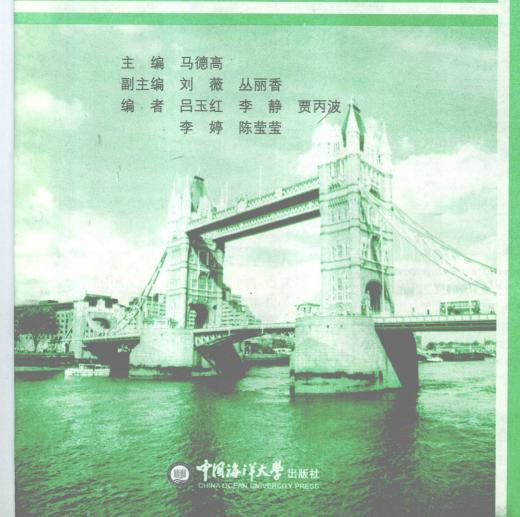
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新颖独特的版式

课本难点对照:

上课听不懂,笔记记不全,真头痛!怎么办?没关系,本书在每页的左栏或右栏给出"随堂笔记",精讲课文中出现的生词和难句,内容准确简练,点拨切中肯紧,当页问题当页解决,让您省时省力,真正吃透课文。

课文译文对照:

读课文时遇到理解困难,求助无人怎么办?莫担心,您可以参照本书的权威参考译文,英汉左右对照,逐段逐句对应,一目了然,省却您查书翻页的麻烦。



非常点拨对照:

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. 学单词、读英文只学皮毛怎么行?本书在 每页的下框部分给出"非常点拨",对本页 中出现的生词或语法现象等考点或巧记、 或妙辨、或总结,让您学精学深,英语水平 技高一筹的秘密尽皆在此。

当页生词对照:

课文中的生词就像拦路虎,好可怕!别着急,本书在右页设有"本页生词"一栏,收录本课中出现的生词,随时查对,免去再去翻查课后生词表或词典之苦,用来得心应手。

互动新课堂 = 课本 + 传统课辅书 + 笔记本 + 词汇书



星火式记忆法扩充词汇



每单元都有几十个生词,死记硬背太麻烦了,有没有好的记忆方法? 全书的单词量能够覆盖我要参加的四、六级考试所考查的单词吗? 怎么扩充我的词汇量啊?



为了帮助同学们扩充词汇量,培养同学们的识字记词能力,我们特设"星火式速记与扩充"栏目,本部分以课本中的生词为依据,运用星火式记忆法,扩展到其同族词,举一反三,由点到面,融会贯通,帮您迅速扩大内在词汇量和外在词汇量。用完本套课辅就能掌握四、六级单词。

星火式速记与扩充 = 四、六级词汇 + 单词记忆法



因您而变,因"试"而变

我以后要过四、六级,还 打算考研,在学习课本的同时 怎么准备这些考试呢?



本书在每单元后特设"四、六级 专栏"和"考研专栏",帮您了解这 些考试的题型和难度,同时进行热 身训练,一举数得!

DIY工作室=四、六级备考+考研预热



The Handwriting on the Cheese Wall

Change Happens—They keep moving the cheese
Anticipate Change—Get ready for the cheese to move
Monitor Change—Smell the cheese so you know when it is getting old
Adapt To Change Quickly—The quicker you let go of old cheese, the
sooner you can enjoy new cheese
Change—Move with the cheese
Enjoy Change—Savor the adventure and enjoy the taste of new cheese

Be ready to change quickly and enjoy it again They keep moving the cheese Move With The Cheese And Enjoy It!

奶酪墙上的话

变化总是在发生——他们总是不断地拿走你的奶酪。 预见变化——随时做好奶酪被拿走的准备。 追踪变化——经常闻一闻你的奶酪,以便知道他们什么时候开始变质。 尽快适应变化——越早放弃旧的奶酪,你就会越早享用到新的奶酪。 改变——随着奶酪的变化而变化。 享受变化!——尝试冒险,去享受新奶酪的美味!

做好迅速变化的准备,不断地享受变化! 记住:他们仍然会不断拿走你的奶酪。 随着奶酪的变化而变化,并享受变化。

——节选自《谁动了我的奶酪》

Tip Treface

随着大学英语教学改革和考试改革的深入以及新的教学目标、新的考试理念的转变,我们不得不重新审视我们的大学英语教学与学习的方向。万变不离其宗的是,大学英语学习是以语言的应用为目的,这要求我们必须将平时英语的教材学习与语言的应用结合起来,同时还要备战大学期间需参加的英语考试。

不论如何,大学期间英语学习的主要资料之一就是我们的教材,怎样学好教材、把教材当作提高英语技能的载体成为许多学生关心的话题。您知道怎么样选择一本好的课文辅导书吗?在选择课辅书时,您考虑过如下问题吗?

您买课辅书的目的是什么呢?

有的读者是希望能有一本课辅书帮助自己预习课本内容,明确重点、难点,以便在课上有的放矢地学习;有的读者是希望借助课辅书来弥补课上所学的不足,同时方便课下温习;有的读者是希望用课辅书来核对自己课后练习题的答案,找到自己的不足;有的读者是希望通过用课辅书来学习课本单词、句子以提高自己的综合能力,进而应对四、六级考试和考研…

能满足您这些需求的课辅书就是好的课辅书吗?

一本好的课辅书必须满足您上述的需求,否则我们只能说它是不合格的。但如果满足了您这些需求就一定是好的课辅书吗?不一定。

一本好的课辅书必须在讲解时重点突出,难点解说透彻,语言简洁明了,课后习题答案准确权威,并且在整个学习过程中能给您带来愉悦。它不单纯是一本课辅书,它还能帮助您拓宽知识面,加强英语词汇学习和英语理解水平,提高英语综合能力的运用,并且能教会您学习英语的技巧,甚至能达到四、六级考试或考研热身和知识储备的目的。

您手上的这本书是上海外语教育出版社《大学英语综合教程》的配套辅导用书,是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的,它能满足上述需求,也具有以上特点。它由众多知名的高校教师联合编写而成,紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信定会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。它能为读者提供以下帮助:

一、辅助课前预习。本书课前有文化背景阅读,让您了解本单元的社会文化背景, 开拓视野;课文讲解部分英汉对照, 免去您翻书的烦恼, 节省您大量的预习时间。

二、辅助课上学习。一般课文辅导把单词讲解和难句解析分成两部分,使它们与课文内容分割开来,无法达到与课文内容及老师讲解的同步。而本书中相关重点、难点能在当页找到解析,使其与课文内容融为一体,生词、难句、翻译一"页"打尽,英语学习事半功倍。

三、辅助扩充词汇量。本书的一大特色是附有"星火式速记与扩充",本部分以课本上的生词为依据,并串联其在课文中出现的同族词,然后扩展到相关单词。通过本部分的学习,不但让读者学到四、六级甚至考研大纲的单词,而且"授人以渔",培养读者记忆单词的能力和科学的方法,这也是本书亮点之一。

四、辅助解决课后习题。本书所附答案权威准确,而且对一些难点附有简洁明了的解析,使读者达到知其然更知其所以然的效果。为方便读者快速查询课后习题答案,我们特在部分习题答案设有答案速查表,简洁方便。

五、辅助备战四、六级甚至考研。读大学不能不考四、六级,而且很大一部分学生要参加考研。为此,本书在每单元的"星火式速记与扩充"部分的相关单词下附有"四、六级链接",在真题的语境中说明单词的用法;每单元最后的"DIY 工作室"中含有"四、六级专栏"和"考研专栏",题目难度符合考试要求,有代表性,讲解详细明确,适合读者备战四、六级和考研。

此外,本书的版式优美,方便实用,人性化的设计和众多图片更给您的学习带来轻松愉悦的感受。

本书在编写过程中得到诸多高校教师的大力协助,在此表示衷心的感谢。由于时间所限,疏漏之处难免,敬请广大师生批评指正,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

来信请寄:(250100)山东省济南市二环东路 3966 号 东环国际广场 D座 15 层 星火记忆研究所(收)

来电请拨:(0531)83530836

网 址:www.sparke.cn

电子信箱:sparkduzhe@126.com



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Unit 1

 Education is not the filling of a pail but the lighting of a fire.教育不是注满一桶水, 而是点燃一把火。
 一爱尔兰诗人 叶芝 B. W.

文化背景阅读

1. Russell Baker(拉塞尔·贝克)

Russell Baker, American newspaper columnist, author, and humorist, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia on August 14, 1925. He joined the *New York Times* in 1954 and began to write *The Observer* column for the *New York Times* from 1962 to 1998. Baker received his first Pulitzer Prize

for distinguished commentary in 1979. He also won a Pulitzer Prize in 1982 for his brilliant, bittersweet autobiography $Growing\ Up$, about his childhood during the Great Depression. This text is taken from the book,

拉塞尔·贝克,美国作家,《纽约时报》长期专栏作家,1925年生于弗吉尼亚。1954年,他进入《纽约时报》工作,并从1962年开始为其撰写"观察家"专栏,一直到1998年退休。1979年,因其杰出的评论文章获得普利策奖。1982年,其自传《成长》使他再次获得该奖项。该书追忆了大萧条时期作者和母亲在弗吉尼亚度过的艰苦岁月,语言中充满了幽默和心酸。本文便是节选自该书。

2. Grade schools in the US(美国的中小学教育)

(1) Primary school

American children start school at the age of five years. The first year at school is called kindergarten. It is required of all American children enrolled in the American education system. The second year at school is considered the first year of primary school and is referred to as first grade. Primary school most commonly consists of five years of education, referred to as first through fifth grades.

(2) Secondary school

Upon completion of fifth grade (the last year of primary school), American children advance to secondary school. Secondary school most commonly consists of a total of seven years, referred to as sixth through twelfth grades. The ninth through twelfth grades are most commonly referred to as high school. Upon completion of twelfth grade, American students are awarded a certificate called the high school diploma.

在美国,儿童 5 岁入学,第 1 年是幼儿园阶段,从第 2 年开始进入小学阶段,称为 1 年级。这一阶段通常为 5 年,即从 1 年级到 5 年级。从 6 年级开始进入中学阶段,一直到 12 年级。其中 9 年级至 12 年级就是通常所说的高中阶段。因此,本文中提到的 11 年级和高中 3 年级指的是同一年级。

- 随堂笔记-

- 本句主干为 but 连接的两个并列句。 but 前的介词结构 of becoming a writer 用来修饰 idea。 but 后是一个 not... until... 结构的强调句。 until 之后可跟名词(短语)、介词短语或从句,意为"直到····才"。
- ② associate vi. 结交,交往 → vt. ① 使联合,使联系起来 ②(在思想上)把…联系在一起,使联想 n. (○)伙伴,合伙人,同事 a. 副的 ② 助记 [執] society(社会) → [根] soci(社会,社交) → [生] social a. 社会的,社交的; associate ② 搭配

{ associate(ut,)...with {(思想上)联系 (业务上)合伙 associate(ui,) with 与…交往

> They prefer to associate with friends of their own age. 他们 更喜欢与同龄的朋友交往。

▲ associate 和其他几种表达 "联系"的词之间有何区别,请点 击下框的"妙辨异同"。

③ reputation n. (U,C)名声,名誉 ≫搭配 have a reputation for 以…而闻名

▲ reputation 和 fame 都有"名 声"之意,两者有何区别?请点 击下框"妙辨异同"。

① excessively ad. 过分(度)地 ②助记 记忆网络:

[熱] proceed v. →[生] procession n.

↓

[根] ceed(=go) [根] cess(=going)

↓

[生] exceed v. [生] excess n.

exceeding a. excessive a.

exceedingly ad. excessively ad.

全xcessively 和 exceedingly 看似是两个近义词,实际两者的意义有很大区别,请点击下页下框"妙辨异同"。

Writing for Myself

The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the **possibility** took hold. Until then I'd been **bored** by everything **associated** with English courses. I found English grammar dull and difficult. I hated the **assignments** to turn out long, lifeless paragraphs that were **agony** for teachers to read and for me to write.

When our class was assigned to Mr. Fleagle for third-year English I anticipated another cheerless year in that most tedious of subjects. Mr. Fleagle had a reputation among students for dullness and inability to inspire. He was said to be very formal, rigid and hopelessly out of date. To me he looked to be sixty or seventy and excessively prim. He wore primly severe eyeglasses, his wavy hair was primly cut and primly combed. He wore prim suits with neckties set primly against the collar buttons of his white shirts. He had a primly pointed jaw, a primly straight nose, and a prim manner of speaking that was so correct, so gentlemanly, that he seemed a comic antique.

I prepared for an unfruitful year with Mr. Fleagle and for a long time was not disappointed. Late in the year we tackled the informal essay. Mr. Fleagle distributed a homework sheet offering us a choice of topics. None was quite so simple-minded as "What I Did on My Summer Vacation," but most seemed to be almost as dull. I took the list home and did nothing until the night before the essay was due. Lying on the sofa, I finally faced up to the unwelcome task, took the list out of my notebook, and scanned it. The topic on which my eye stopped was "The Art of Eating Spaghetti."

This title produced an extraordinary sequence of mental images. Vivid memories came flooding back of a night in Belleville when all of us were seated around the supper table—Uncle Allen, my mother, Uncle Charlie, Doris, Uncle Hal—and Aunt Pat served spaghetti for supper.

非常点拨

● 妙辨异同 associate, connect, join, combine

associate (...with) 指心里边通

associate (...with)

指心里边通过联想而"联系"。

connect (...to/with)

指"认为有联系或有关系",或指使用工具把来或有关系",或指使用工具把来或为与另一物"连接"起来或为与另一物"连接"的,

combine (...with)

join (... to)

个以上的东西)。 指为一目的而把两个以 上的东西混合在一起。

● 妙辨异同

reputation, fame

reputation

可指好名声,亦可指坏名声,强调

人们心目中的印象。

fame 仅指好名声,强调较高的知名度。

- ▶ At school she had a reputation as a rebel. 她 在学校以叛逆出名。
- ▶ The reformer's fame spread all over the country. 这位改革者名震全国。

自 己而

从儿童时代,我还住在贝尔维尔时,我的脑子里就断断续续地 转着当一名作家的念头,但一直等到我高中三年级,这一想法才有 了实现的可能。在这之前,我对所有与英文课相关的事都感到厌 烦。我觉得英语语法枯燥难懂。我痛恨那些冗长乏味的段落写作, 老师读起来受累,我写起来痛苦

弗利格尔先生接我们高三英文课时,我就准备着在这门最单调乏 味的课上再捱上不快乐的一年。弗利格尔先生在学生中以说话干巴不 会激励学生而出名。据说他拘谨刻板,完全跟不上时代的步伐。我看 他有六七十岁了,非常古板。他戴着古板的不加任何装饰的眼镜,微微 卷曲的头发剪得很齐,梳得纹丝不乱。他身穿古板的套装,白衬衣领扣 外的领带打得一丝不苟。他长着古板的尖下巴,古板的直鼻梁,说起话 来一本正经,咬文嚼字,彬彬有礼,活脱脱一个滑稽的老古董。

我做好准备,打算在弗利格尔先生的班上毫无收获地混上一年。 不少日子过去了,果然如我所料。下半学期我们学写随笔小品文。弗 利格尔先生给我们发了一张家庭作业纸,上面有不少题目供选择。像 "暑假记事"那样愚蠢的题目倒是一个也没有,但绝大多数却像它一样没 意思。我把题目带回家,一直没动笔,直到要交作业的前一天晚上。我躺 在沙发上,最终不得不面对这一讨厌的功课,就从笔记本里抽出作文题目 单粗略一看。我的目光停留在"吃意大利细面条的艺术"这个题目上。

这个题目在我脑海里唤起了一连串不同寻常的图像。贝尔维 尔之夜的清晰的回忆如潮水般涌来,当时,我们大家一起围坐在晚 艾伦舅舅、我母亲、查理舅舅、多丽丝,哈尔舅舅— 特舅妈晚饭做的是意大利细面条。

- possibility [posə'biliti] n. 可能性 severe [si'viə] a. 朴素的
- bore [bo:] vt. 使人厌烦
- associate [əˈsəuʃieit] vt. 使联 antique [ænˈtiːk] n. 古物,古玩
- assignment [ə'sainmənt] n. 作 essay ['esei] n. 散文, 小品文
- agony ['ægəni] n. 极度痛苦
- assign [əˈsain] vt. 分发
- anticipate [æn tisipeit] vt. 预期
- tedious ['ti:diəs] a. 乏味的
- reputation [₁repjo'tei∫ən] n. 名 •
- 声;名誉
- inspire [in spaiə] vt. 激励(P. 36)
- formal ['formal] a. 刻板的(P. 133)
- rigid ['rid3id] a. 一成不变的
- excessively [ik sesivli] ad. 过分地

- jaw [d3o:] n. 颌,颚
- tackle ['tækl] vt. 处理
- distribute [dis'tribju:t] vt. 分
- scan [skæn] v. 浏览
- title ['taitl] n. 题目 vt. 给… 加标题
- extraordinary [iks'tro:dnri] a. 不同寻常的;奇特的
- sequence ['si:kwəns] n. 一连
- 串相关的事物;次序,顺序
- image ['imid3] n. 形象;印象; (图)像

- ⑤ tackle v. ①(开始)处理 ②与… 交涉 n. ①(C)阻截 ②(U)用 具,钓具
 - The computer can be programmed to tackle a whole variety of tasks. 计算机可通过编程 来处理各种各样的任务。
 - We had to tackle them on the swimming pool. 我们不得不就 游泳池问题与他们交涉。
- 6 distribute [dis-(分开)] vt. ①分 发,分送,分配②分布,散布 □ 助记 [根] tribute (= give) → [生] contribute 贡献; distribute 分配
 - The firm distributed its profits among its workers. 公司将利 润分给了工人。
- 7 scan vt. ①细看,细察 ②扫描 ③ 浏览,粗略地看
 - He scanned the articles that might give the information he needed. 他浏览了一下可能提供 自己所需资料的一些文章。
 - 📤 scan 和 skim 作"浏览"讲 时,在含义上有何区别?请点击 下框"妙辨异同"。
- ⑧ extraordinary [extra-(=ex-出) +ordinary;超出平常的→]a. 不平常的,非凡的,特别的



ordinary extraordinary 普通的 非凡的

- 9 sequence n. ①(C)连(接)续 ② (C)一系列事物 ③(U)次序
 - Please keep the cards in sequence. 请把纸牌按顺序排好。 搭配 in sequence of 按… 顺 序:in sequence of date 按日期
- ⑩ image n. (C)①肖像 (portrait) ②映像,图像(reflection)③形 象,声誉
 - 助记 [熟] imagine(想像) 去后缀→[生]image(像)—去 后缀→[根]im(像)
 - ▶ a wooden image 一尊木刻像

● 妙辨异同

excessively, exceedingly

scan, skim

excessively exceedingly

too much, beyond proper or normal limits: 过分地,过度地 very much, to an unusal degree:非常,极其

- ▶ They were excessively hospitable. 他们过于 殷勤。(含贬义,多得令人反感)
- > They were exceedingly hospitable. 他们极为 好客。(含褒义,多得恰到好处)

妙辨异同

Skimming and scanning are two basic methods used in fast reading.

Scanning means looking over a passage very quickly to find specific information such as a date, a name, or a particular word. Skimming means getting a quick, general view of the passage.

We scan to locate particular information and we skim to gain a general impression.

- 随堂笔记-

adult [ad-(= to 趋向)+ult(= grown)] n. (C)成年人(或动物)
 a. ①成年的,成熟的[△infant a. 婴儿的,幼稚的] ②成年人的,适宜于成年人的

→ grown-up 也可以作"成人" 讲,请点击下框"妙辨异同"。

- © compose [com-(= together) + pose(= put); put together→] vt. ①创作(乐曲,诗歌等),为…谱曲 ②组成,构成 ②助记 [熟] composition n. 作文→[生] compose v. 创作 The famous waltz The Blue Danube was composed by the Austrian composer—Johann Strauss Junior. 著名的华尔兹舞曲《蓝色多瑙河》是由奥地利作曲家约翰
- 施特劳斯创作的。
 a) before 连词,可译为"…(之后)才"。
 - It was three days before he came back, 他三天后才回来。b) but 介词,意为"除…以外"。
 - Nothing remains but to die. 除了死没有别的办法。
 - We have solved all but the border problems. 我们已解决了除边界外的所有其他问题。
- Command n. ①(U,C)命令,指挥②(sing.)掌握,运用能力
 Elder adults have less command of computer skills. 年纪稍大一点的成年人对电脑了解甚少。
 还展] command vt. ①命令,统率②掌握,拥有③俯临,俯瞰
 动词 command 一词多义的内在联系,请点击下框"图解助记"。
- ⑤ contempt n. (U) 轻视, 轻蔑 ≥ 搭配 show contempt for 藐视; hold in contempt 轻视, 认为… 不屑一顾
 - » I showed contempt for people who treat children so cruelly. 我鄙视如此虐待孩子的人。

Spaghetti was still a little known foreign dish in those days. Neither Doris nor I had ever eaten spaghetti, and none of the adults[®] had enough experience to be good at it. All the good humor of Uncle Allen's house reawoke in my mind as I recalled the laughing arguments we had that night about the socially respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth.

Suddenly I wanted to write about that, about the warmth and good feeling of it, but I wanted to put it down simply for my own joy, not for Mr. Fleagle. It was a moment I wanted to recapture and hold for myself. I wanted to relive the pleasure of that evening. To write it as I wanted, however, would **violate** all the rules of formal composition I'd learned in school, and Mr. Fleagle would surely give it a failing grade. Never mind. I would write something else for Mr. Fleagle after I had written this thing for myself.

When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no time left to compose a proper, respectable essay for Mr. Fleagle. There was no choice next morning but to turn in my tale of the Belleville supper. Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the graded papers, and he returned everyone's but mine. I was preparing myself for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline when I saw him lift my paper from his desk and knock for the class's attention.

"Now, boys, "he said. "I want to read you an essay. This is titled, 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti'".

And he started to read. My words! He was reading my words out loud to the entire class. What's more, the entire class was listening. Listening attentively. Then somebody laughed, then the entire class was laughing, and not in **contempt** and ridicule, but with open-hearted enjoyment. Even Mr. Fleagle stopped two or three times to hold back a small prim smile.

"I did my best to avoid showing pleasure, but what I was feeling was pure delight at this demonstration that my words had the power to make people laugh. In the eleventh grade, at the eleventh hour as it were, I had discovered a calling. It was the happiest moment of my entire school career. When Mr. Fleagle finished he put the final seal on my happiness by saying, "Now that, boys, is an essay, don't you see, it's—don't you see—it's of the very essence of the essay, don't you see. Congratulations, Mr. Baker."

事 常 点 拨

● 妙辨异同

adult, grown-up

adult

强调法律规定的成年人,尤指人在 心理或肉体上都完全到达成人阶 段的。

grown-up

指身体发育成熟的人,较口语化的用语。

- ▶ Voting is an adult privilege. 投票是成年人的特权。
- ▶ Children and grown-ups are equally welcome. 孩子和大人同样受欢迎。

● 图解助记

command (v.)的一词多义





- > The captain of a ship commands all the officers and men. 船长指挥船上所有官员。
- ▶ The hill commands a fine view. 山顶可以凭 眺美景。

突然间我想写出那一切,描述出当时那种温馨美好的气氛,但 我把它写下来仅仅是想自得其乐,而不是为弗利格尔先生而写。那 是我想重新捕捉并珍藏在心中的一刻。我想重温那个夜晚的愉快。然 而,照我想的那样去写,就会违反我在学校里学的正式作文的种种法 则,弗利格尔先生也肯定会判它一个不及格。没关系。等我为自己写 好了之后,我可以再为弗利格尔先生写点什么别的东西。

等我写完时已是半夜时分,已经没有时间为弗利格尔先生写一 篇循规蹈矩、像模像样的文章了。第二天上午,我别无选择,只好把 我为自己而写的贝尔维尔晚餐的故事交了上去。两天过后弗利格 尔先生发还批改过的作文,他把别人的都发下来了,就是没有我的。 我正准备着遵命一放学就去弗利格尔先生那儿挨训,却看见他从桌 上拿起我的作文,敲了敲桌子让大家注意听。

"好了,孩子们,"他说。"我要给你们念一篇小品文。文章的题 目是:吃意大利细面条的艺术。"

于是他开始念了。是我写的! 他给全班大声念我写的文章。 更不可思议的是,全班同学都在听着他念,而且听得很专心。有人 笑出声来,接着全班都笑了,不是轻蔑嘲笑,而是快乐地开怀大笑。 就连弗利格尔先生也停顿了两三次,以抑制他那一丝拘谨的微笑。

我尽力不喜形于色,但是看到我写的文章竟然能使别人大笑, 我真是心花怒放。就在十一年级,可谓是最后的时刻,我找到了一 个这一生想做的事。这是我整个求学生涯中最幸福的时刻。弗利 格尔先生念完后说道:"瞧,孩子们,这就是小品文,懂了没有。这才 一知道吗——这才是小品文的精髓,知道了没有。祝贺你,贝 克先生。"他这番话使我沉浸在无比的幸福之中。

- adult ['ædʌlt] n. 成年人;成年 discipline ['disiplin] n. 惩罚; 动物
- humor ['hju:mə] n. 幽默;心情
- recall [ri'ko:l] vt. 回想起
- argument ['aːgjumənt] n. 论 据;争论(P.182)
- violate ['vaiəleit] vt. 违背
- compose [kəm'pəuz] vt. 创作
- command [kəˈmaːnd] n. /v. 命 令,指令
- 纪律
- contempt [kən'tempt] n. 轻蔑
- avoid [ə'void] vt. 避免
- career [kəˈriə] n. 生涯,事业;
- seal [si:l] n. 印,图章;封,封条
- essence ['esans] n. 本质;精髓
- congratulation [kəngrætju'leifən] n. 祝贺, 恭喜

随堂笔记-

(16 a) avoid vt. 避免,回避,躲开

》搭配 avoid (逃避)+(doescape) ing) sth.

In Jane has to avoid eating fatty food. 简必须避免吃脂肪含量 高的食物。

b) but 在句中连接具有转折意 义的两个句子。what I was feeling 为名词性从句,在第二 个句中作主语, what 从句作主 语时,其谓语动词常用单数。 demonstration 后的 that 从句为 其同位语从句。

⑩ career n. (C)①履历,生涯 → ② (终身)职业,事业

> She has a brilliant career as a scientist. 她是个成就非凡的科 学家。

I'm considering a career in law. 我正考虑加入律师这一行。

▲ 所谓"经历",就是一个人至 今所走过的路,学习 career 可以 从载人前行的 car 联想记忆,请 点击下框"图解助记"

® essence n. ①(U)本质,实质,要 素 ②(U,C)精髓,精华 潛搭配 in essence 本质上,基本 上; of the essence 极其重要的, 必不可少的

The two things are the same in outward form but different in essence. 这两件东西外表相似 但本质却不同。

We must hurry. Time is of the essence. 我们得赶快,时间 非常宝贵。

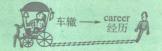
(congratulation n. () (U) (on. upon)祝贺,恭喜②(pl.)贺词 > 助记 congratulate vt. (on, upon)祝贺,恭喜,向…道喜→ congratulation n.

We congratulated her on having passed the examination. 我 们祝贺她通过了考核。

▲ congratulate 与 celebrate 都 可用来表示"祝贺",关于他们的区别,请点击下框"妙辨异同"。

● 图解助记

[熟] car 车 → [生] career 由"马车驶过的路" 引申为"履历,生涯"。



● 妙辨异同

congratulate, celebrate

congratulate:指对个人经过努力获得的成功的 祝贺,只以言语表达贺意,宾语为

celebrate

指以行动(如送礼、开 party 等)来 庆祝生日、节日等,宾语为事物。

▶ celebrate his birthday with a party 举行宴会来 庆贺他的生日