

第三版
Third Edition

大学英语 精读 College English INTENSIVE READING

第二课堂 SECOND CLASSROOM

Book 1

总主编 吴树敬

主 编 谢福之 王瑞瑶



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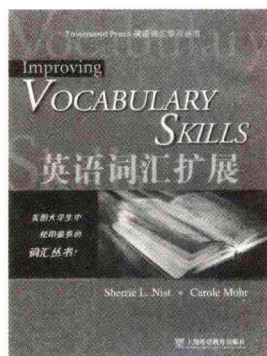
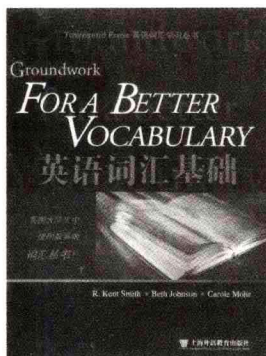
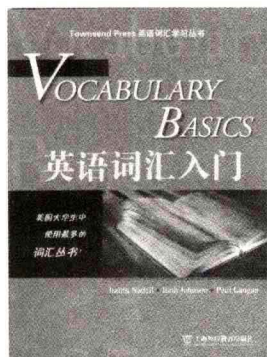
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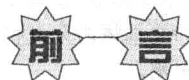
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《大学英语》系列教材正式本出版于1992年，并于同年9月荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖，以及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。

1998年，教材作者在广泛征求意见的基础上，对该系列教材做了第一次修订，更加注意教材的通用性，力求帮助学生打好语言基础。

2004年6月，为了推进大学英语教学改革，提高教学质量，满足社会各界对大学生英语能力的要求，教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》（以下简称《课程要求》），指出大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力”。教材作者于是决定根据《课程要求》对教材做第二次修订，以满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要。修订后的《大学英语（第三版）》系列教材于2006年已经陆续出版。

为了弥补精读课堂上教师精力和时间的不足，帮助学生更好地学习、吸收课本知识，上海外语教育出版社策划、组织编写了本套《精读第二课堂》，与《大学英语（第三版）》系列教材的《精读》教程配套使用。

本套书每单元由以下部分组成：

一、课文精解：主要介绍了与课文相关的背景知识、文体特点、课文大意及结构、主要词汇及用法、重点句子，并包括部分课文中的好句赏析。

课文精解针对每单元的主课文(Text)，既有语篇分析，又有难点讲解，点面结合，使学生在把握课文全貌的同时，更好地掌握其重点难点，对精读的课堂教学是很好的补充。

二、学生用书练习答案及解析：对学生用书上的练习给出了参考答案及详细解析。对每个练习都进行了提示，说明此练习的目的及要求，便于学生抓住练习的重点。

三、阅读活动(Reading Activities)：对辅助课文进行了深入细致的讲解，包括主要词汇及用法、难句分析以及练习答案。写作练习答案没有给出范文，而是给出

了提示以及相关词汇和短语，便于学生自由发挥，充分展示他们的写作技能。

此外，为帮助学生检测学习效果并为四级考试做好准备，每册书还设计了两套自测题，分别放在第五单元和第十单元后。

每册书最后还有一个附录，为两套自测题答案。

作为对广大高校学生的特别奉献，编写者相信，在学好《大学英语(第三版)》系列教材并配合使用《精读第二课堂》等辅导书的基础上，凭借持之以恒的努力和良好的学习技巧，学习者一定会在语言综合运用能力方面有所突破。

编 者
2007年1月

Table of Contents

Unit 1

1

一、课文精解	1
I. Cultural Notes	1
II. Stylistic Features	2
III. Summary of the Text	2
IV. Key Words & Expressions	3
V. Sentence Highlights	8
VI. Sentence Appreciation	9
二、学生用书单元 1 练习答案及解析	9
三、阅读活动	13
I. Key Words & Expressions	13
II. Difficult Sentences	15
III. Key to the Exercises	16

Unit 2

19

一、课文精解	19
I. Cultural Notes	19
II. Stylistic Features	20
III. Summary of the Text	21
IV. Key Words & Expressions	21
V. Sentence Highlights	26
VI. Sentence Appreciation	27
二、学生用书单元 2 练习答案及解析	27
三、阅读活动	32
I. Key Words & Expressions	32
II. Difficult Sentences	33
III. Key to the Exercises	34

Unit 3

37

一、课文精解	37
I. Cultural Notes	37

II. Stylistic Features	38
III. Summary of the Text	38
IV. Key Words & Expressions	39
V. Sentence Highlights	43
VI. Sentence Appreciation	44
二、学生用书单元3 练习答案及解析	45
三、阅读活动	49
I. Key Words & Expressions	49
II. Difficult Sentences	51
III. Key to the Exercises	52

Unit 4 55

一、课文精解	55
I. Cultural Notes	55
II. Stylistic Features	56
III. Summary of the Text	56
IV. Key Words & Expressions	56
V. Sentence Highlights	61
VI. Sentence Appreciation	63
二、学生用书单元4 练习答案及解析	63
三、阅读活动	68
I. Key Words & Expressions	68
II. Difficult Sentences	69
III. Key to the Exercises	70

Unit 5 73

一、课文精解	73
I. Cultural Notes	73
II. Stylistic Features	75
III. Summary of the Text	75
IV. Key Words & Expressions	76
V. Sentence Highlights	83
VI. Sentence Appreciation	85
二、学生用书单元5 练习答案及解析	86
三、阅读活动	89
I. Key Words & Expressions	89

II. Difficult Sentences	91
III. Key to the Exercises	92

Test Yourself I (Unit 1 – Unit 5) 95

Unit 6 105

一、课文精解	105
I. Cultural Notes	105
II. Stylistic Features	106
III. Summary of the Text	107
IV. Key Words & Expressions	107
V. Sentence Highlights	112
VI. Sentence Appreciation	114
二、学生用书单元6练习答案及解析	115
三、阅读活动	119
I. Key Words & Expressions	119
II. Difficult Sentences	121
III. Key to the Exercises	122

Unit 7 125

一、课文精解	125
I. Cultural Notes	125
II. Stylistic Features	126
III. Summary of the Text	127
IV. Key Words & Expressions	127
V. Sentence Highlights	133
VI. Sentence Appreciation	134
二、学生用书单元7练习答案及解析	135
三、阅读活动	139
I. Key Words & Expressions	139
II. Difficult Sentences	140
III. Key to the Exercises	142

Unit 8 145

一、课文精解	145
I. Cultural Notes	145

II. Stylistic Features	146
III. Summary of the Text	146
IV. Key Words & Expressions	146
V. Sentence Highlights	151
VI. Sentence Appreciation	153
二、学生用书单元8 练习答案及解析	153
三、阅读活动	158
I. Key Words & Expressions	158
II. Difficult Sentences	161
III. Key to the Exercises	162

Unit 9

165

一、课文精解	165
I. Cultural Notes	165
II. Stylistic Features	166
III. Summary of the Text	166
IV. Key Words & Expressions	166
V. Sentence Highlights	172
VI. Sentence Appreciation	173
二、学生用书单元9 练习答案及解析	173
三、阅读活动	178
I. Key Words & Expressions	178
II. Difficult Sentences	181
III. Key to the Exercises	182

Unit 10

185

一、课文精解	185
I. Cultural Notes	185
II. Stylistic Features	186
III. Summary of the Text	187
IV. Key Words & Expressions	187
V. Sentence Highlights	192
VI. Sentence Appreciation	193
二、学生用书单元10 练习答案及解析	194
三、阅读活动	198
I. Key Words & Expressions	198

II. Difficult Sentences	200
III. Key to the Exercises	201

Test Yourself II (Unit 6 – Unit 10)	205
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Appendix Key to Test Yourself I & II	215
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Unit 1

A command of English will not only improve the process of your mind. It will give you assurance; build your self-confidence; lend color to your personality; increase your popularity.

— *Wilfred Funk and Norman Lewis*

掌握英语不仅会改进你的思维过程；它还会增强你的信念，树立你的自信，丰富你的个性，使你更受欢迎。

—— 威尔弗莱得·冯克，
诺尔曼·路易斯

一、课文精解

Text

Some Strategies for Learning English

I. Cultural Notes

1 Language Learning Strategies

Language learning strategies are a set of skills employed by language learners in the learning process to solve problems and to achieve particular objectives. Learners may apply the strategies in listening, speaking, reading, writing and other language learning activities. Selecting to use appropriate language learning strategies will enable language learners to achieve better learning outcomes.

Some common language learning strategies include: memorization, making inferences, willingness to practice, self-monitoring, self-evaluation, pre-viewing and reviewing, time management, etc.

2 Pen Pal

A pen pal is a friend who writes from a different country and uses a common language (e.g. English). Pen pals offer good opportunities for those who are willing to write in a foreign language to exchange their views and opinions and to learn about a different culture.

II. Stylistic Features

本文是一篇说明文(Expository Writing)。写说明文时，作者通常会在文章开始提出一个问题或一种现象，然后在文章里对所提出的问题或现象加以分析、说明，最后阐述解决问题的方法或得出相应结论。

本文作者提出的问题是：学习英语并非易事，但掌握一些英语学习策略会使学习者获得事半功倍的效果。接下来作者描述并分析了六种英语学习策略。最后得出结论：英语学习是一个长期积累与实践的过程。其实，这也是一种学习策略。

请参照课文内容学习下表：

Steps of Creating an Exposition (写说明文的步骤)

Some Strategies for Learning English

To raise a question or phenomenon	To analyze the question / provide supporting evidence	To solve the problem / To draw a conclusion
	<i>Do not treat all new words in exactly the same way.</i>	
<i>Learning English is a difficult task but learning strategies can help make the task easier.</i>	<i>Watch out for idiomatic ways of saying things.</i>	<i>Language learning is a process of accumulation, which involves long-term efforts and practice.</i>
	<i>Listen to English every day.</i>	
	<i>Seize opportunities to speak.</i>	
	<i>Read widely.</i>	
	<i>Write regularly.</i>	

III. Summary of the Text

Learning English is no easy task. Yet a good command of learning strategies can help make this difficult task easier. From vocabulary learning to the acquisition of idiomatic usage, from the practice of listening and speaking to the

mastering of reading and writing skills, learning strategies will turn out helpful and beneficial. By employing the learning strategies appropriately in the learning process, successful learning results can be achieved.

Structure of the Story

本文共分三部分。

第一部分 (Paras. 1-2): 文章的引言, 说明学习英语并非易事。

第二部分 (Paras. 3-8): 介绍六种英语学习策略。

第三部分 (Para. 9): 说明英语学习是一个漫长的积累与练习的过程。

IV. Key Words & Expressions

1 Learning English is *by no means* easy. (Para.1)

by no means: not at all 决不

[例句] He is by no means slow; in fact, he is quite smart.

他一点都不笨, 实际上, 他很聪明。

2 *Nevertheless*, while you cannot expect to *gain a good command of* English ... (Para. 2)

(1) nevertheless: *ad.* however, in spite of 然而, 不过

[例句] Though very intelligent, Frank is nevertheless rather modest.

弗兰克很聪明, 但很谦虚。

(2) gain: *vt.* obtain, win (esp. sth. wanted or needed) 获得, 赢得

[例句] Linda has gained a lot of experience working as an Olympic volunteer. 琳达作为奥运志愿者获得了很多经验。

[搭配] gain experience / respect / approval / access / strength / weight / speed, etc.

(3) command:

a) *n.* ability to use or control sth.; mastery 使用或控制某事物的能力; 掌握

[例句] He has acquired a good command of Spanish after many years' efforts. 经过多年的努力, 他掌握了西班牙语。

b) *vt.* be able to use (sth.); have at one's disposal 能使用(某事物), 由某人随意支配; 掌握(不能用于被动语态)

[例句] The Ford Company commands considerable resources.

福特公司掌握着相当可观的资源。

3 ..., there are various helpful learning *strategies* you can employ ... (Para. 2)

strategy: *n.* (skill in) planning or managing any affair well 策略; 谋略

[例句] Skimming and scanning are two common strategies used in read-

ing comprehension. 略读和寻读是两种常用的阅读策略。

4 Have you ever *complained* about your memory ... (Para. 3)

complain: *v.* (to sb.) (about / of sth.) say that one is dissatisfied, unhappy, etc. 投诉; 抱怨; 诉苦; 发牢骚

[例句] He complained to the restaurant about the poor service of the waiters. 他向饭店投诉服务员的服务质量低劣。

[扩展] *complaint: n.* 抱怨; 牢骚

complaining: *a.* 抱怨的, 诉苦的, 表示不满的

5 If you cram your head with too many new words *at a time* ... (Para. 3)

at a time: on each occasion 每次, 一次

[例句] The doctor advised me to take two pills at a time.

医生建议我每次吃两片药。

[time 常用搭配]

(1) at one time: at some period in the past; formerly 一度, 从前

[例句] It seems quite possible that at one time the two continents were joined together. 看起来这两块大陆很可能曾经一度连在一起。

(2) at times: sometimes 有时, 间或

[例句] The debate was highly emotional at times. 辩论有时很情绪化。

(3) at other times: on other occasions 在其他时候; 也有时候

[例句] Sometimes Mike is fun to be with; at other times he can be very moody. 有时候迈克很风趣, 可也有时候脾气一上来就喜怒无常。

(4) at no time: not at all 从不, 决不

[例句] At no time should we lose confidence.

在任何时候我们都不能失去信心。

6 ..., some of them *are bound to* be crowded out. (Para. 3)

be bound to:

a) be certain to 一定

[例句] You have done so much work that you are bound to achieve a good score in the exam.

你下了这么大工夫, 一定能在考试中取得好成绩。

b) be obliged by law or duty to do sth. 有法律责任或有义务做某事

[例句] I am bound to say I disagree with you on this point.

我必须声明我不同意你这个观点。

7 ... according to how *frequently* they occur in everyday use. (Para. 3)

frequently: *ad.* often 时常, 经常

[例句] You can find answers to these most frequently asked questions concerning visa application on the official website.

有关申请签证的常见问题你可以在官方网站上找到答案。

[扩展] *frequent*: a. happening often 时常发生的, 频繁的

frequency: n. rate of occurrence or repetition of sth. 频率

8 ... and useful words must be *committed to memory*, ... (Para. 3)

commit to memory: learn by heart 把……牢记

[例句] Nancy can commit to memory all the important details of the party. 南希对晚会的重要细节记得很清楚。

[commit 常见用法与搭配]

commit:

a) *v.* do (sth. illegal, wrong or foolish) 做(非法的事、错事或蠢事)

[例句] Anyone who has committed a crime can never escape being punished. 谁要是犯罪, 就逃脱不了惩罚。

[搭配] commit crime / offence / murder / suicide / theft / error, etc.

b) *v.* make it impossible for sb. / oneself not to do sth.; pledge sb. / oneself 使承担义务, 使承诺

[例句] Signing this contract commits the company to observing all the terms. (如果)签订这项合同, 公司就一定要履行所有条款。

9 ... the most effective route to *enlarging* your vocabulary. (Para. 3)

enlarge: *v.* (cause sth. to) become larger (使某物)变大, 扩大, 增大

[例句] We are enlarging the production scale to produce more and better automobiles. 我们在扩大生产规模以便生产出更多更好的汽车。

10 Watch out for idiomatic ways of saying things. (Para. 4)

watch out for: look out for 密切注意

[例句] It's quite important to watch out for pedestrians while driving in the downtown area. 在市中心开车时注意过往行人非常重要。

11 Listen to English on a regular basis ... (Para. 5)

on a ... basis: according to a certain rule 以……为基础、原则

[例句] Rates of work in this factory are calculated on a weekly basis. 这家工厂的工资是按周计算的。

[常用搭配] on a daily / weekly / monthly / an annual / regular / frequent basis

12 In addition to language tapes ... (Para. 5)

in addition to: besides, as well as 除……外还有

[例句] In addition to Emma, there are three other interviewees waiting for the interview. 除埃玛之外, 还有三个应试者等待参加面试。

13 ... where you have to *communicate* in English, ... (Para. 6)

communicate: *v.* exchange information, news, ideas, etc. 交流情况, 交换