

倡导全新学习理念 领略名校名师风范

全新版

New

COLLEGE ENGLISH

全真课堂

王长喜 主编

● 学习目标和学习建议
● 课前真题自测
● 文化背景知识阅读
● 课文精析解读
● 课文参考译文
● 课后练习答案详解
● 四、六级应试百宝箱
● 四、六级考试标准练习
● 趣味英语天地

大学 英语

综合教程

学生用书

1

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全真课堂

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Unit One

Growing Up



An idle youth, a needy age.

少壮不努力,老大徒伤悲。

一

学习目标和学习建议

(一) 学习目标

1 四、六级核心词汇和短语

四级核心词汇

| | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| adjust | comprise | recall |
| anticipate | congratulation | represent |
| antique | decent | reputation |
| appeal | distribute | rigid |
| assign | evil | scan |
| assignment | extraordinary | sequence |
| associate | formal | severe |
| assume | generally | tackle |
| avoid | image | tedious |
| bore | inspire | title |
| career | jaw | violate |
| clash | motion | voluntary |
| compose | possibility | |

六级核心词汇

agony contempt essence

短 语

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| face up to | hold back |
| in advance | in the meantime |
| off and on | on purpose |
| out of date | put down |
| take hold | think up |
| turn out | turn in |

- 2 核心句型 ① It wasn't until... that...
 ② He was said to be...
 ③ There was no choice... but...

- 3 词汇记忆法 掌握一个词根——re-

4 语法知识 比较介词

(二)学习建议

如何写记叙文(1)

如果要描述生活中曾经发生过的一件事,我们通常采用记叙文的格式。构思记叙文时,应该考虑以下几点:

内容

通常,在记叙文的开头就应清楚地说明在什么时间,什么地点,什么人发生了什么事。这样能给读者提供一个语境,使得读者理解整个故事时不会有困难。

选择细节

记叙文包含很多细节。要记住重要的一点是:只有那些有助于表达记叙文主旨的细节才是有用和有效的。因此,选择细节时,必须时刻记住写记叙文的目的是什么。

二

单元课前真题自测

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____. (1997. 06 CET4) | A) capacity B) strength C) length D) possibility |
| 2. I don't think it advisable that Tim _____ to the job since he has no experience. (1997. 06 CET4) | A) is assigned B) will be assigned C) be assigned D) has been assigned |
| 3. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service. (1998. 06 CET4) | A) assessment B) assignment C) exception D) access |
| 4. The president made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly. (1997. 01 CET4) | A) vigorous B) tedious C) flat D) harsh |
| 5. The patient's health failed to such an extent that he was put into _____ care. (1998. 06 CET4) | A) tense B) rigid C) intensive D) tight |
| 6. The statistical figures in that report are not _____. You should not | A) accurate B) rigid C) delicate D) fixed |

refer to them. (2002.01 CET4)

7. None of us expected the chairman to _____ at the party. We thought he was still in hospital. (2002.01 CET4)

A) turn in B) turn over
C) turn up D) turn down

8. Tryon was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to _____ storming into the boss' office. (2002.01 CET4)

A) prevent B) prohibit
C) turn D) avoid

9. Children are very curious _____. (1995.01 CET4)

A) at heart B) in person
C) on purpose D) by nature

10. Putting in a new window will _____ cutting away part of the roof. (2000.06 CET4)

A) include B) involve
C) contain D) comprise

答案与解析

1. 【汉译】那些没有出去工作的家庭主妇们常常觉得没有把自己的最大能力发挥出来。

【解析】选 A)。固定搭配, to one's full capacity, 发挥某人的最大能力。

2. 【汉译】我认为委派蒂姆做那项工作是不明智之举, 因为他没有经验。

【解析】选 C)。advisable 后面的宾语从句要用 should 加动词原形或省略 should 用动词原形的虚拟语气。

3. 【汉译】据估计有超过三分之一的人无法获得医疗服务。

【解析】选 D)。名词的词义辨析题。have (no) access to 构成固定短语, 表示“有(没有)途径, 机会进入……”。选项 D) 使得句子意思通顺正确。A) assessment 评价, 估价, 评定; B) assignment 分配, 委派, 任务, 指定的作业; C) exception 除外, 例外。

4. 【汉译】校长在运动会开幕式上作了一番有鼓动性的演讲, 极大地鼓舞了运动员们。

【解析】选 A)。四个选项的意思是: A) vigorous 意为“朝气蓬勃的, 强有力的”; B) tedious 意为“冗长的, 乏味的”; C) flat 意为“平的, 平伸的, 单调的”; D) harsh 意为“粗糙的, 刺耳的, 苛刻的”; 根据定语从句的句意: “极大地鼓舞了运动员们”, 正确选项为 A)。

5. 【汉译】病人的健康状况差到了这种程度, 需要精心的照料。

【解析】选 C)。几个选项的意思是: A) tense 绷紧的, 紧张的; B) rigid 刚硬的, 刻板的, 严厉的; C) intensive 精心的; D) tight 拉紧的, 紧的, 密封的, 挤满的。根据句意, 选项 C) intensive 用来修饰 care 最合适, 故为正确答案。

6. 【汉译】那个报告中的统计数据不准确, 你不应该参考它们。

【解析】选 A)。选项 A) accurate 正确无误的, 准确的, 精确的; B) rigid 严格的, 死板的, 刚硬的, 僵硬的; C) delicate 易碎的, 脆弱的, 微妙的, 娇弱的, 纤细的, 雅致的; D) fixed 固定的, 规定的, 不变的。选项 A) 符合题意。

7. 【汉译】我们都没有想到主席会来参加晚会。我们以为他仍然在医院呢。
 【解析】选 C)。本题考查的是动词短语意思的差别, turn in 表示“上缴”, turn over 表示“打翻, 反复考虑, 周转”, turn up 表示“出现, 露面”, turn down 表示“拒绝”。本题表示没有想到主席在宴会上露面, 所以答案为 turn up。
8. 【汉译】Tryon 非常生气, 但他还是保持了足够的冷静, 没有冲进老板的办公室。
 【解析】选 D)。本题为同现题, 如果一个人很冷静的话, 就不会闯入办公室, 所以答案为 avoid。
9. 【汉译】孩子天性好奇。
 【解析】选 D)。by nature 本性, in person 亲自, on purpose 故意, at heart 内心里, 事实上。
10. 【汉译】安装一个新窗户需要把屋顶的一部分切掉。
 【解析】选 B)。include 包括, 包含, 算进去; involve 包括, 卷入, 涉及; contain 指含有, 容纳, 抑制; comprise 构成, 包含。根据句意, 选项 B) 符合题意。

三 文化背景阅读

1. Russell Baker 拉塞尔·贝克

Russell Baker was born in Loudoun County, Virginia. After graduating from Johns Hopkins University with a degree in English he worked as a reporter for the Baltimore Sun from 1947—1954, starting as a police reporter and working his way up through the ranks to London correspondent and to White House reporter.

He joined the New York Times in 1954 in Washington and covered the White House, Congress, State Department and politics. In 1962 he began writing his “Observer” column for the New York Times. He had worked for 36 years until Dec. 25, 1998. In his farewell column, he noted that he had written some 3 million words.

Baker won a Pulitzer Prize for commentary in 1979, and another in 1983, for auto biography, *Growing Up*. In addition to that biography, which became a best-seller, Baker has published more than a dozen other books, including, “There’s a Country in My Cellar” and “Russell Baker’s Book of American Humor.”

拉塞尔·贝克出生于弗吉尼亚州的郎敦县。在霍普金斯大学取得英国文学学士学位后, 他从 1947 年到 1954 年在《巴尔的摩太阳报》担任警务记者, 最后成为驻伦敦分社记者和驻白宫记者。

1954 年在华盛顿他成为《纽约时报》的记者, 负责报道白宫、议会、国会和国内政治新闻。1962 年在《纽约时报》开辟专栏“观察家”并将这一专栏坚持写了 36 年之久, 直到 1998 年 12 月 25 日。在他专栏的告别篇中, 他说他已写了三百万字。

贝克于 1979 年因评论文章获得普利策奖, 于 1983 年因自传《成长》再获普利策奖。除这本成为畅销书的自传外, 贝克还写了一系列其他的书, 包括:《我的地窖里有国家》,《拉塞尔·贝克的美国幽默书》等等。

2. Italian foods 意大利食品

Pasta is a name for thin pieces of hardened, unleavened (未经发酵的) dough (生面团) that are molded into various shapes and boiled, not baked. Pasta is commonly associated with Italian cuisine (烹饪), though similar flour and rice pastas, usually called noodles, have been known in Asia for a long time and are believed to have been introduced into Europe during the Mongol invasions in the 13th century. Italian-style pasta may be formed into various shapes, such as ribbons, tubes, or disks. Thin strands are known as spaghetti (Italian for "little strings"). Pasta may contain eggs as well as such flavoring and coloring agents as tomatoes, spinach, and squid (墨鱼) ink. In Asia, noodles are a common staple (主食), as in Japan's soba, Korea's chilled beef and noodle soup, and China's lo mein and chow fun.

面食是指硬的未经发酵的生面团制成的各种用于煮而不用来烘制的细条状食品。面食常常与意大利烹饪联系在一起。然而亚洲很早就已经有了类似的用面粉和大米做成的面食(叫作面条),并被普遍认为是在13世纪蒙古入侵欧洲时传入欧洲的。意大利式的面食可以做成各种形状,如带状,管状或圆盘状。细丝状的面食叫作 spaghetti(意大利语里是“细绳”的意思)。面食中也可加入鸡蛋及其它香味和颜色的东西,如西红柿、菠菜和墨鱼汁。在亚洲,面条是一种常见的主食,例如日本的荞麦面,韩国的冷面,中国的拉面和炒粉。

四 课文精读

Part I

Pre-reading Task

1. 词汇学习

monster /'mɒnstə(r)/ n. 怪物,妖怪 **prayer** /preə(r)/ n. 祈祷 **sail** /seil/ v. 航行(于),启航,开船 n. 帆,篷,航行 **lullaby** /'lʌləbaɪ/ n. 催眠曲,摇篮曲,轻柔的声音 v. 唱催眠曲使人入睡

2. 练习答案

- 1) John Lennon was a singer and guitarist in the Beatles, a British rock group, writing many of their most successful hits.
- 2) Yes, I have/No, I haven't.
- 3) He thought the growing up could be difficult, but it was also full of surprises and adventures.
- 4) This unit is going to be about growing up.

3. 听力原文

Have you ever heard of the pop singer, John Lennon? Here he is singing a song he wrote for his son. It's called *Beautiful Boy*.

Close your eyes

Have no fear

The monster's gone

He's on the run and your daddy's here

Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful

Beautiful boy

Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful

Beautiful boy

Before you go to sleep

Say a little prayer

Every day in every way

It's getting better and better

Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful

Beautiful boy

Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful

Beautiful boy

Out on the ocean sailing away

I can hardly wait

To see you come of age

But I guess we'll both just have to be patient

'Cause it's a long way to go

A hard row to hoe

Yes it's a long way to go

But in the meantime

Before you cross the street

Take my hand

Life is what happens to you

While you're busy making other plans

Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful

Beautiful boy

Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful

Beautiful boy

Before you go to sleep

Say a little prayer

Every day in every way

It's getting better and better

Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful

Beautiful boy

Darling, darling, darling

Darling Sean

You've just heard John Lennon singing a lullaby to his son Sean. A lullaby is a song we sing to help babies to go to sleep. So he tells Sean "Close your eyes, have no fear, your Daddy's here." Then he looks into the future. He sees his son setting out on life's adventure:

Out on the ocean sailing away.

And he can hardly wait to see his son grow up, to reach eighteen when he comes of age and celebrates becoming an adult. But he knows they'll both have to be patient.

'Cause it's a long way to go.

A hard row to hoe.

Growing up can be difficult. At times it can, as we say, be a hard row to hoe. It's a phrase we use to describe any difficult task.

But if growing up is sometimes hard, it is also full of surprises. Things happen when we least expect them:

Life is what happens to you.

While you're busy making other plans.

I think you'll find the stories you are going to read in this unit show that John Lennon was right: growing up can be quite an adventure, full of the unexpected.

As for John Lennon, sadly he never did live to see his son grow up and come of age, for John was shot dead by a madman in New York while Sean was still only five years old.

4. 难点助听

- 1) on the run 是词组,意思是“逃跑,奔走,被通缉着”,在这段歌词中,应该是逃跑的意思。
- 2) Out on the ocean sailing away. 倒装。正常语序为 sailing away out on the ocean.
- 3) a hard row to hoe. 习语。意思是“艰难的任务”。还有一些类似的短语,如 hoe a big row,意思是“出色完成任务”。
- 4) Life is what happens to you while you're busy making other plans. 这句话的意思是“生活就是发生在你身上的一切,而当时你正忙着计划别的事情”。

Part II

Text A

(一)课文赏析

1. 文章语篇结构和写作风格赏析

拉塞尔·贝克非常善于选取细节来刻画人物,表明观点。例如,在第二段,他通过对 Mr. Fleagle 外貌的描写,从眼镜、发式、衣服、下巴、鼻子以及说话方式等各个方面刻画出 Mr. Fleagle 一本正经,拘谨而且无可救药地落后于时代的形象。

另外,通过重复,拉塞尔·贝克不仅让读者很容易跟上他的思路,同时给读者留下了深刻的印象。例如,第二段,prim这个词在短短的三句话中一共出现了九次。读者在脑中留下了鲜明的印象。另一个重复的例子在第五段,一共出现了五次“I wanted”。这些重复突出了拉塞尔·贝克极其渴望为自己写作。

在重复的同时,拉塞尔·贝克也很擅长于用各种同义词和意义相近的短语来达到丰富语言、避免重复的目的。下面是一些例子:

- a. dull, lifeless, cheerless, tedious
- b. turn out, write, compose, put down
- c. anticipate, prepare for
- d. formal, rigid, prim, correct, proper, respectable
- e. vivid memories of sth. come flooding back to sb., sth. reawakes in one's mind, sb. recalls sth.
- f. recapture, relive
- g. pleasure, delight, happiness

本文语篇结构见课后练习答案 Text Organization.

2. 课文内容概要

Russell Baker wanted to be a writer since his childhood. However, due to a very formal, rigid and hopelessly out-of-date teacher, the possibility of becoming a teacher took hold. Mr. Fleagle was assigned to teach Baker the third-year English. Mr. Fleagle had a reputation among students for dullness and inability to inspire. Once he gave the list of topics to the students and one of them “The Art of Eating Spaghetti” attracted Baker. The warmth and good feeling of eating spaghetti in Belleville made Baker want to write it down for his own enjoyment, not for Mr. Fleagle. Baker prepared for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline; it was out of expectation that Mr. Fleagle read his essay to the whole class. The students, as well as Mr. Fleagle, were really enjoying his essay. This experience became the happiest moment of Baker's entire school career and from then on Baker began his writing career.

(二)四、六级核心词汇与短语

1. possibility⁴ /ˌpɒsɪ'bɪlɪti/

n. ① the fact or state of being 【经典例句】

possible 可能,可能性 ② something that is possible 可能的事物
③ potentiality for favorable or interesting results 潜在价值

① We must accept the possibility that we might be wrong. 我们必须接受这种可能性,即我们也许错了。

② It is a possibility that he will come tonight. 他今晚有可能来。

③ My new house has great possibilities. 我那所新房子有很大的升值潜力。

2. bore⁴ /bɔ:(r)/

v. ① to make weary by being dull, repetitive, or tedious 使人厌烦 ② to make a hole in or through, with or as if with a drill 钻孔

n. ① a hole made by boring 孔 ② something or somebody that is unpleasant or annoying 令人厌烦的事物或人

【经典例句】

- ① Children grew bored with swimming. 孩子们渐渐对游泳感到厌倦了。
- ② Soft materials bore easily. 质地软的材料钻起来更容易。
- ③ Stop being a bore. 别再烦人了。

【相关词语】 **boredom** n. 厌烦, 乏味; **boring** adj. (事务)令人厌烦的, 乏味的; **bored** adj. 感到厌烦的

3. associate⁴ /ə'səʊʃieɪt/

v. ① to connect or join together; combine 联合, 合并 ② to connect in the mind or imagination 联想, 在心中联系

n. ① partner 合伙人, 伙伴 ② the holder of an associate degree 准学士学位; 大专毕业证书
adj. quasi, assistant 准的, 副的

【固定搭配】 **associate oneself with** 加入, 参与; **associate with** 和……来往, 联合, 共事

【同义词, 近义词】 **combine connect join unite**

【经典例句】

- ① They were closely associated with each other during the war. 战争期间, 它们之间联系密切。
- ② We naturally associate the name of Darwin with the doctrine of evolution. 我们很自然地把达尔文的名字和进化论联系在一起。
- ③ He is not a friend, he is a business associate. 他不是我的朋友, 而是我生意上的合伙人。

【反义词】 **dissociate**

4. assignment⁴ /ə'saɪnmənt/

n. ① a piece of work that is given to a particular person (分配的) 工作, 任务, 作业 ② the act of assigning 分配, 指派, 选派

【词汇记忆法】 assign v. 分配, 指派
+ment(名词后缀) = assignment
分配, 指派, 任务(名词)

【经典例句】

- ① What are today's assignments? 今天的任务(作业)是什么?
- ② He was informed of his assignment as vice-consul in Liverpool. 他被通知他已经被选派为利物浦副领事。

【同义词, 近义词】 **homework**

5. agony⁶ /'æɡəni/

n. very great pain or suffering of mind or body (身心的) 极度痛苦

【习惯用语】 **be in agony** 苦恼不安; **death agony** 临死时的痛苦; **in agony of pain** 在痛苦的挣扎中; **in an agony of** 处在……痛苦的状态中; **pile on the agony** 过分渲染以增加

【经典例句】

She looked on in agony at her child's suffering. 她心如刀绞一般看着她的孩子在痛苦中煎熬。

【同义词, 近义词】 **anguish distress grief heartache pain suffering torment**

痛苦的效果

6. anticipate⁴ /æ'n'tɪsɪpeɪt/

v. ① expect 预期, 预料 ② to do sth. before 抢先, 占先 ③ to make use of before the proper time 预支

【相关词语】**anticipation** n. 预期, 预料

【固定搭配】**in anticipation of** 预先, 预料, 期待

7. tedious⁴ /'tiːdɪəs/

adj. boring and lasting for a long time 乏味的, 冗长的

【经典例句】

The arguments were tedious and complicated. 那些论点冗长而繁复。

【同义词, 近义词】**boring dull**

8. reputation⁴ /ˌrepju'teɪʃən/

n. ① the general estimation in which a person is held by the public 名气, 名声 ② the state or situation of being held in high esteem 好名声, 声望, 名誉

【经典例句】

① The school has a good reputation for exam results. 该校因学生成绩优秀而闻名遐迩。

② The senator made a national reputation out of his questioning of the President. 这位参议员因诘问总统而闻名全国。

【习惯用语】**have a reputation for sth.** 因……而闻名; **live up to one's reputation** 不负盛名, 名不虚传; **lose (ruin) one's reputation** 名誉扫地; **make an evil reputation for oneself** 声名狼藉; **a blot (stain) on one's reputation** 名誉上的污点

9. inspire⁴ /ɪn'spaɪə(r)/

v. ① fill sb. with confidence, eagerness, etc. 激励, 鼓舞 ② to stimulate to action; motivate 激励, 促进 ③ to affect or touch 影响, 触动 ④ to draw forth; elicit or arouse 引起, 唤出 ⑤ to draw in (air) by inhaling 吸入

【经典例句】

① He was greatly inspired by reading the life of a great man. 他读了一位伟人传记后大受鼓舞。

② The young painter had the example of Picasso to inspire and guide him. 这位青年画家有毕加索的榜样激励并指引着他。

③ The book was inspired by his travels in the Far East. 这本书是他远东旅行的结晶。

【相关词语】**inspiration** n. 灵感, 鼓舞; **inspiring** adj. 鼓舞人心的

【同义词, 近义词】**encourage**

10. formal⁴ /'fɔːml/

adj. ① relating to or involving outward form or structure 形式上

【经典例句】

① The formal Christians go to church only