

高等学校“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
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COLLEGE ENGLISH

新要求 · 新题型 · 新课辅

课文辅导大全

上海外国语大学 梁晓春 主编

710分

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主审

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红膜 自测

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副主编 马 平 刘晓青

Well begun is half done.

好的开始是成功的一半。

新 华 出 版 社

new

大 学 英 语

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使用说明

本书特点

- “精”。精讲，精解，精析。以授人以渔为宗旨，以提高能力为目的。课文分析细致入微，讲解详略得当，重点难点突出。
- “全”。栏目设置系统全面：文化背景阅读、写作风格赏析、核心词汇与短语学习、长难例句框架剖析、参考译文及练习答案与详解等备查资料一应俱全，全面满足您的学习需要。

文化背景阅读

对课文中出现的相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、作家作品等)进行援引介绍,帮助学生拓宽知识面,提升英美文化素养。

文章精读

不仅对 Pre-reading Task 部分的问题给出参考答案,还引领学生全程精读、精析文章,找出自身不足,提高阅读理解能力。

课文赏析

对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,帮助学生提高对语篇、行文、结构的整体理解能力和写作能力。

核心词汇与短语

运用风靡全国的星火式记忆法,图文与经典例句相结合,巧记速记课文中出现的常考核心词汇及短语。

Unit 5

How to Celebrate Holidays



文化背景阅读

1. Thanksgiving Day (感恩节)

Thanksgiving Day, legal holiday in the U.S., was first celebrated in early colonial times in New England. The actual origin, however, is probably the harvest festivals that are traditional in many parts of the world Festivals and Feasts.



文章精读

Part I

Pre-reading Task

2. 练习答案

- (1) Home is the best place for holidays.
- (2) People are busy returning their homes.

Part II

Text A

一、课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

在本文写作中,作者没有使用任何华丽的、富有激情的辞藻。从朴实的叙述中,读者却能体会到作者对他的亲人和他所尊敬的老师的一片深情。

二、核心词汇与短语

/// New Words

appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] [ap-(=ad-, to)+prec (i) (=price, value)+-ate] vt. [根义] 赏识



实在好吃



实在很棒



实在感谢

[助记] [熟] price—i变e→[根] prec (i) (价格, 价值)→[生] appreciate 看出(知道)…的价值; precious 珍贵的

[例句] Her abilities are not fully appreciated by her employer. 她的能力没有完全得到老板的赏识。

全面细致 鱼渔兼授

Instructions

- “巧”。本书运用星火式记忆法，巧记速记课文中出现的核心词汇与短语，并配有精美图片及大量经典例句，使单词记忆更加轻松自如。
- “实”。“实用”、“适用”是本书的最高编纂原则。本书按照最新四、六级题型改革的要求编排，每单元后均设有综合练习题演练，让您在学好课文的同时，同步完成四、六级备考。

Unit Five

三 课文导读

难句解疑

1. I was one of the Murzim's several cooks and, quite the same as for folk ashore, this Thanksgiving morning had seen us busily preparing a traditional dinner featuring roast turkey. (L7~9)——我是军市一号上的一名厨师，跟岸上的人一样，感恩节的那个上午，我们正忙着准备一道以烤火鸡为传统的传统菜肴。

【注释】主干：I was one of the Murzim's several cooks and this Thanksgiving morning had seen us busily preparing a traditional dinner...。句子中 featuring roast turkey 以现在分词形式修饰前面的 traditional dinner。

参考译文

写三封感谢信

亚历克斯·黑利

那还是在二战期间的1943年，我是个年轻的美国海岸警卫队队员。我们的美国军舰军市一号已在海上航行多日。多数船舱装着成千上万箱罐装或风干的食品。

练习答案与详解

Language Focus Vocabulary

1. 1) The cook put the meat in a plate, sprinkled it with salt and pepper, wrapped up the plate in aluminum foil (铝箔) and then placed it in the oven to roast.

译文：厨师把肉放在盘子里，洒上盐和胡椒粉，再把盘子用铝箔包起来放进烤箱里烘烤。

同步随堂测试

◆ 练习一：词汇与搭配

1. Professor True impressed all his students _____ his great knowledge of history.
2. It is important to expose children _____ more good books.

◆ 练习二：词汇与辨析

6. In reform, the greatest step is to transform the operational _____ of an enterprise.
[A] mechanism [B] mechanic [C] mechanics [D] mechanical

一个今天胜似两个明天。

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难句解疑

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析，指点长难句的破解方法，增强学生的阅读理解能力，切实提高翻译水平。

参考译文

每篇文章均配有精彩译文，均为高校名师的精心之作，字斟句酌，文笔精神，帮助学生准确理解课文，领悟文章主旨。

练习答案与详解

对课后习题给出了权威、详尽的答案，并进行了精确的讲解，处处从学生的知识薄弱点进行点拨，鱼渔兼授。

同步随堂测试

每单元后均设有综合练习题演练，顺应最新四、六级题型改革方向，解析准确精当，方便学生在日常学习中轻松备考四、六级。

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》

P 前言 Preface *

当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给大学英语教学与考试提出了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好地理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求、渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本课文辅导大全系列就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻应运而生的。本系列丛书由上海外国语大学的众多知名教师联合编写而成。全套图书紧扣教材、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,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语综合教程(3)》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◆ 文化背景阅读指导

此部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)进行援引介绍,帮助学生更好地理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

◆ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

◆ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录单元内的核心词汇,每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,

并在相关词条下收录了历年四、六级考试的真题例句,另配有精美图片,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。相信星火式记忆法的完美渗透,能够帮助学生迅速扩大词汇量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

◆ 长难例句框架剖析

此部分对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

◆ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,名师解析习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

◆ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题作文练习给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,真正提高写作能力。

◆ 同步测试综合演练

每个单元后的综合练习题演练,适应最新四、六级题型改革,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

◆ 红膜自测,随时检测

本书在词汇与短语部分将词条用红色印刷,利用所附红膜,可随时检测记忆效果。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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Unit 1

Changes in the Way We Live



文化背景阅读

1. Ivy League (常青藤联合会)

Ivy League is the name generally applied to eight universities including Brown (布朗), Columbia(哥伦比亚), Cornell(康奈尔), Dartmouth(达特茅斯), Harvard(哈佛), Pennsylvania(宾夕法尼亚), Princeton(普林斯顿) and Yale(耶鲁) that over the years have had common interests in scholarship as well as in athletics(体育运动). Stanley Woodward, New York Herald Tribune sports writer, coined the phrase in the early thirties.

The first step toward organizing full league competition came in 1952 with the announcement that, beginning with the fall of 1953, each college would play with every other college in the group at least once every five years. This plan was superseded(取代) in 1954 when the presidents announced the adoption of a yearly round-robin(循环赛)schedule in football, starting in 1956, and approved the principle of similar schedules in "as many sports as practicable".

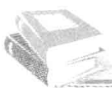
In 1973, to provide greater coordination(协调) of the athletic interests of the eight universities, the post of executive(执行的) director of the Council of Ivy League Presidents was created, and Ricardo A. Mestres, financial vice-president and treasurer(财务主管) of the University, emeritus(名誉退休的), was elected first incumbent(在职). Mestres served in this post until 1976, when he was succeeded by James M. Litvack, visiting lecturer in economics and public affairs in the University.

2. Leave It to Beaver(交给比弗吧)

One of the most popular series in television history, *Leave It to Beaver* stood out from the flock of family shows during TV's golden age. While most Beaver contemporaries, like *The Donna Reed Show* and *The Adventures of Ozzie & Harriet*, were star-driven vehicles in which the kids were merely supporting players, the action and antics(滑稽的动作) in *Leave It to Beaver* centered around the Cleaver

boys. Premiering(首播) in the fall of 1957 and focusing on the adventures of seven-year-old Theodore “Beaver” Cleaver and his 12-year-old brother, Wally. *Leave It to Beaver* was remarkably fresh for its time. While its tone reflected the innocence of the era, the series had a realistic edge thanks to the show’s creators, Joe Connelly and Bob Mosher, who based most of the young characters on their own kids and other children they knew.

The lasting charm of *Leave It to Beaver* can also be attributed to its timeless(永恒的) story lines. It’s not difficult to imagine Wally and the Beaver’s misadventures happening today. At the show’s core is the theme of growing up, and while most of us don’t have model parents like Ward and June Cleaver or Gus, the fireman, to dispense(给予) advice, we can identify with many of the Cleaver kids’ predicaments(困境). Boys will be boys, after all.



文章精读

Part I

Pre-reading Task

1. 词汇学习

recharge [ri:'tʃɑ:dʒ] *v.* 再充电

decent ['di:snt] *a.* 还不错的, 合宜的

battery ['bætəri] *n.* 电池

smog [smɒg] *n.* 烟雾

2. 练习答案

- (1) The song is about taking a break from city life, escaping from the crowd.
- (2) Whenever he needs a bit of room to move, when life becomes too fast, he feels the need to get out in the country.
- (3) Getting out in the country can provide a welcome break, letting us recharge our batteries. And we can find a place to stand alone and take back something worth remembering. The countryside also promises escape from the pollution of the city, somewhere to get some decent air to breathe. The countryside also offers somewhere the sun is not hidden by smog, making it seem no more than a bright spot in the nighttime.
- (4) Yes, it is. The singer needs a break because the pace of life has quickened, the environment has been changed, and the old life style is gone.

一 课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

本文以第一人称讲述了“我”梦寐以求的田园生活，是一篇描写记叙文。文章主要描述了田园生活的苦与乐，指出只有具备充沛的体力和对孤独的忍耐力才能在乡村生活中苦中作乐。

本文最大的写作特点在于作者运用了“主题句+细节例证句”的方法，使全文的篇章结构一目了然，尤其对于掌握每一个自然段的中心大意来说更是易如反掌。此外，作者还多次运用了表示时间顺序的过渡词，例如：three months ago, recently, later this month, first, then 等。

● 语篇结构分析（详见 P16 Text Organization 1）

● 课文内容概要

The author depicts vividly a pastoral scene in the countryside; he and his family canoe on the river, go picnicking in the woods, take long bicycle rides, and ski and skate in the winter. Meanwhile, the author reminds the readers that every coin has its reverse side. Farm life can get really tough; they suffer from floods, snowstorms, and they are too busy to socialize. So those who are ready to live the country life must be equipped with two special qualities—tolerance for solitude and a lot of energy. Tough as the country life is, the author still believes that he and his family have found their ideal way of life.

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

frustrate [ˈfrʌˈstreɪt] *vt.* ①使灰心 ②挫败, 阻挠

[语境] The lack of money and hands frustrated him. 缺乏资金和人手使他灰心丧气。

Their attempts to speak to him were frustrated by the guards. 他们想找他谈话的企图因警卫的阻挡而破灭。

frustration [ˈfrʌˈstreɪʃən] *n.* ①挫折 ②

令人失望

[语境] Frustration by his father of his wish to become a doctor made him very unhappy. 他当医生的愿望受到他父亲的阻挠, 这使他感到很不高兴。

suburb [ˈsʌbɜːb] [sub-(次)+urb(城)]
n. 市郊, 郊区

[助记] sub-表示“次, 副, 下”; sub+committee → subcommittee 附属委员

会; sub+ editor → subeditor 副主编

[语境] Many people commute from the suburbs. 许多人使用月票从郊区上下班。

suburban [sə'hʌ:bən] *a.* 郊外的, 郊区的
[语境] We went to the suburban shopping center last Sunday. 上周末我们去了市郊的购物中心。

content ['kɒntent] [contain 的名词] *n.*
① 容量, 含量 ② (作品等的) 内容 ③ (pl.) (书刊的) 目录
(a) Sea water contains salt. 海水中含有盐。
(b) the salt content of sea water 海水中盐的含量

容器所装之物
contents



内容
content



目录
contents



含量
a content



[用法] { the content of the book 书的内容
the contents of the book 书的目录
但 contents 做“目录”讲时, 谓语动词要用单数: Is there a contents in the book? 这本书有目录吗?

content [kən'tent] *n. / v.* (使) 满足, (使) 愿意 *a.* 愿意的, 满足的
[语境] He takes content in nothing. 他这人从不知足。

He is quite content with his life at present. 他对目前的生活颇为满意。

[搭配] be content to do 愿意做
to one's heart's content 尽情地: The school being over, the children were allowed to watch television to their

hearts' content. 学校放假了, 孩子们可以尽情地看电视了。

一言辨异

The poor are often **contented**, but a miser is never **satisfied**. [谚] 穷人常知足, 守财奴则永不满足。

——satisfy 表示使人的要求、希望得到完全的满足; 若只表示使人在一定程度上感到满足, 则用 content.

contentment [kən'tentmənt] *n.* 满足, 知足
[语境] The people of the village seem to live in peace and contentment. 这个村子的人似乎生活在恬静和满足中。

canoe [kə'nu:] *vi.* 划(或乘)独木舟 *n.* 独木舟

[助记] “糖果”(candy)原是由“甘蔗”(cane)制成的。

[熟] candy → [生] cane ① 甘蔗(茎)

② 棍棒, 独木 → [生] canoe 独木舟

△ 顾名思义, 独木舟(canoe)就是用独木(cane)做成的舟, canoe 中的“o”不正可想象为做独木舟时在独木上凿的那个“圆槽”吗? 见下图:



cane



canoe

[搭配] paddle one's own canoe 自力更生, 自食其力

hawk [hɔ:k] *n.* ① 鹰, 隼 ② (主张强硬路线的)“鹰派”人物

[助记] 类比:

hawk [鹰, 隼(勇猛、激进的象征)
鹰派, 主战派]

dove [鸽(和平的象征)
鸽派, 主和派]

[语境] The hawk soared over the mountaintop. 鹰在山顶上空翱翔。

The hawk called for military intervention to settle the overseas conflict. 鹰派人物主张武力干预以解决海外冲突。

haul [▲] [hɔ:l] *vt.* ①(用力)拖,拉 ②(用车等)搬运,运送 *n.* ①拖,拉 ②拖运,运送



drag 硬拉



haul 拖拉



tug 用力拉



tow
用绳索牵引

[语境] Imagine in that moment what would happen to you if you protest in Iraq, where those who differ with Saddam are hauled away or shot on the spot. 可以想象在那时你若在伊拉克示威抗议将会怎样,在伊拉克谁与萨达姆作对就会被拖走或当场击毙。

Though the burglar got away with a good haul, the police soon seized him. 尽管那窃贼大捞一把后跑了,警察还是很快就抓到了他。

due [dju:] *a.* [根义]应...的 → [多义] (to)①应到(或预定) ②应有的,应给的,应得的 ③充分的,适当的

[助记]

若知:[名] truth —— [形] true

则知:[名] duty —— [形] due

△“义务”(duty)是应尽的,due的根义就是“应...的”。

[语境] The train is due at 1:30. 火车定于1:30到达。

We paid due attention to the problem. 我们对这问题给予了足够的注意。

[搭配] due to 因为,由于[← due 应付的]: The accident was due to careless driving. 这次车祸是由于驾驶员的疏忽造成的。

△ owing to 由于[← owing 应付的 ← owe 欠]

[辨析] 做表语,多用 due to; 做状语,多用 owing to。

overdue ['əʊvədjʊ:] *a.* 早该有的,早该发生的

[语境] Our house is overdue for a new paint job. 我们的房子早该重新刷一下了。

improvement [im'pru:vmənt] *n.* 改进,改善

❖ Your luck **improves** with the **improvement** of yourself. 时运随着你自身的改善而改善。

[搭配] 辨析: { improve(ment) on
improve(ment) in

指某方面好转或改善,用 improve (ment) in; 如把两件事做比较,而后发生的那一件又比早先发生的好,则用 improve(ment) on。

(a) There has been an improvement in the weather. 天气越来越好了。

(b) Today's weather is an improvement on yesterday's. 今天天气比昨天好。

supplement { ['sʌplɪmənt] *n.* *n.* ①增补

(物),补充(物) ②(书籍的)补遗,附录,(报刊等的)增刊 *vt.* 增补,补充

[助记] [熟] supply 供给,补足 → [生] supplement 增补,补充

[语境] The policy of apartheid is only a political supplement to an economic policy that depend on cheap native labor. 种族隔离政策不过是对依靠当地廉价劳动力的经济政策的一种补充。

She got a part-time job to supplement the family income. 她找了一个兼职工作以补充家庭收入。

[搭配] the supplement to (NOT of) the book 该书增刊

[辨析] complement, supplement

complement 侧重使完备(complete),

supplement 侧重另外提供 (supply) 材料, 增补。试比较:

A fine wine is a complement to a good meal. 盛宴不可无美酒。

This is the supplement to the book. 这是该书的补遗

typewriter ['taip,raitə]

n. 打字机

[助记] [熟] type



typewriter

- { *n.* 类型 → [生] typical *a.* 典型的
- { *vi.* 打字 → [生] { typewriter *n.* 打字机
typist *n.* 打字员

❖ The **typist** wrote a letter on a **typewriter**. 打字员用打字机打了一封信。

[搭配] { write a letter **on** a typewriter
a letter written **in** typewriter

pursue [pə'sju:] [pur-(pro-的变体) + sue (跟随)] *vt.* [根义] 追 → [多义]

① 追随, 追踪, 追赶 ② 追求, 努力去获得 (或完成) ③ 忙于, 继续, 从事

[助记] suit 之所以为“合适”, 因为它本是“随 (得上), 相配”。

[熟] suit → [根] su(it) = follow →

[生] { pursue *v.* 追踪, 追赶
pursuit *n.*

[语境] The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 警方正在追捕一个在逃的犯人。

We have always pursued a friendly policy towards the people all over the world. 对世界人民我们一贯奉行友好的政策。

Interest in **pursuing** international careers has soared in recent years, enhanced by *chronic* (长久的) personnel shortages that are causing companies to search beyond their home borders for talent. 近年来, 由

于国内长久的人才短缺使得许多公司不得不走出国门寻找人才, 寻求国际职位的兴趣也应运迅速猛增起来。 [CET-4, 2006. 6, 阅读]

oversee [ˌəʊvə'si:] [字面义: 从上往下窥视 →] *vt.* ① 看管 ② 监督, 管理

[语境] You must employ someone to oversee the project. 你得雇个人监督这一工程。

He oversees the export department. 他掌管出口部。

[辨析] **oversee, supervise**

(1) oversee “监督”, 主要用于技师监督职工那样的场合。

(2) supervise “督察, 监督”, 指监督事务, 看它是否按计划进行。

stack [stæk] *n.* 一叠 (或一堆) *vt.* 把…叠成堆, 堆放于

[语境] I have got stacks of work to do. 我有一大堆工作要做。

Stack the boxes against the wall. 把箱子靠墙堆起来。

[辨析] **pile, stack, heap**

(1) pile 通常指把同种类的东西比较整齐地堆起来, 是一般性的用语。

(2) stack 是指将同种类且同样大小的东西整齐地堆在一起。

(3) heap 指不论种类, 杂乱地堆放。



pile



pile/stack



heap

overflow { [ˌəʊvə'fləʊ] *v.* [重音: 名前
[ˌəʊvəfləʊ] *n.*

动后] [over(越过) + flow(流)] *v.* ① 溢出, 外流, 泛滥 ② 充满, 洋溢 *n.* ① 溢流口, 溢流管 ② 溢出, 满出

[语境] The audience easily overflowed the small theatre. 这小剧院很快就盛不下观众了。