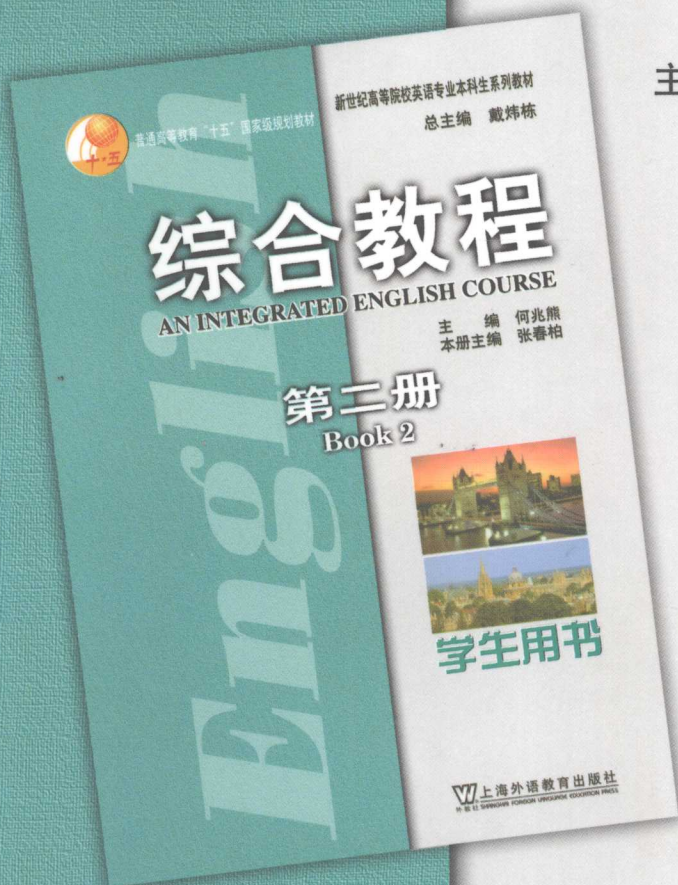


新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材

# 《综合教程》第二册

## 自学一路通



主编 杨 敏  
王金娥

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# 自学一路通

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# 前言

“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”为普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材，选材广泛新颖，编写理念先进科学，体系完整宏大。各册循序渐进，全面培养学生的英语综合能力，并恰当地融合了对学生的素质教育，有助于其发展成为高素质的复合型人才。

该系列教材中，《综合教程》为主干教材，共有8册。为了充分发挥学生在课下的学习积极性和主观能动性，帮助学生更好地学习课本，获得知识，提高英语能力，上海外语教育出版社组织编写了配套的《综合教程自学一路通》。

本套辅导书基本框架如下：

**Background Information** 旨在介绍与单元课文内容相关的文化知识点，帮助学生更好地理解课文内容。

与 **Text I** 相关的内容有以下几个部分：**Summary of the Text**; **Key Words and Expressions**; **Sentence Highlights**; **Stylistic Features** (自第3册起); **About the Exercises in the Student's Book**。

**Summary of the Text** 帮助学生对课文的主要意图和内容进行分析归纳，训练学生的逻辑思维能力和对课文的整体把握。

**Key Words and Expressions** 对重点常用词汇和词组的用法作出简要解释，给出例句及其译文，并适当提供相关的构词法解析、派生词、近义词、反义词等，帮助学生掌握相关词汇和词组的正确用法，掌握一定的构词法知识，有效扩大词汇量。

**Sentence Highlights** 挑选课文中的难句或经典句，对其中的语言点进行简要解释并给出全句译文，培养学生细致观察语言的能力，为其深入理解课文打下基础。

**Stylistic Features** 旨在引导学生把握课文的文体风格、篇章结构以及突出的修辞手段及其文体效果，培养学生的语用能力和对名篇名句的赏析能力。

About the Exercises in the Student's Book 旨在帮助学生了解学生用书中每个练习的目的和意义,并提供相关的答案和解释,使学生的练习活动更具成效。

Text II 是对 Text I 主题的扩展和深化。对 Text II 的辅导包含两个部分: Key Words and Expressions 和 Sentence Highlights, 旨在帮助学生词汇并理解课文。

每个单元最后都设置了练习题,使学生在学完课文之后,可以在该练习中对重要的知识点进行回顾及运用,从而巩固学习效果。

本书为第二册,供英语专业一年级第二学期使用。

全书共 16 个单元,由 5 位老师精心编写:纪琳老师负责编写第四、第八、第十二单元;刘焱老师负责编写第二、第六、第十、第十四单元;徐立乐老师负责编写第一、第五、第九及第十三单元;葛云峰老师负责编写第三、第七、第十一及第十五单元;王金娥老师负责编写第十六单元。

本书编写过程中,上海外国语大学何兆熊教授提供了宝贵的建议和帮助,特此表示感谢。

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2007 年 3 月

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# Unit 1

## Background Information

**1. Parental love is the greatest love in the world. Even people in the top rank of the world are nothing in front of their children. Parental love is unconditional and unlimited in the presence of children.**

Due to cultural differences, however, different countries show their own features in the relationship between parents and children. American parents differ from Chinese parents in the attitude towards their children.

- 1) American parents allow their daughters or sons to go out with their boy- or girlfriends as long as they come home at a certain curfew. Chinese parents usually don't approve of their children having relationship in middle or high school.
- 2) American parents support and encourage their children at all time while Chinese parents think that criticism is the best love in the world.
- 3) American parents only look at their children's good side. Chinese parents seem to only see their children's bad side.
- 4) American parents think attending an expensive but prestigious college is useless. Chinese parents would do anything to send their children to good colleges even if it means that they have to sell everything they own.

## 2. Hawaii

Hawaii is the only island state and the southernmost state in the United

States. Hawaii consists of the Hawaiian Islands and a few other geographically unrelated islets located near the center of the northern Pacific Ocean. The state is composed of eight main islands and 124 islets, reefs and shoals. It has a population of 148,677 (2000) and covers an area of 10,432 sq. km (4,028 sq. mi). Honolulu, the capital and largest city of Hawaii, lies about 3,900 km (about 2,400 mi) from the western coast of the United States mainland.

### **3. New York City**

New York City, the largest city in the United States, lies in southwestern New York State. It is a major port, the home of the United Nations, and the center of global finance, communications, and business. With a population of 8,084,316, New York City is the most populous city in the United States. It comprises 5 boroughs — Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. It is unusual among cities because of its high residential density, its extraordinarily diverse population, its hundreds of tall office and apartment buildings, its thriving central business district, its extensive public transportation system, and its more than 400 distinct neighborhoods. The city's concert houses, museums, galleries, and theaters constitute an ensemble of cultural richness rivaled by few cities.

### **4. The Great Depression**

The Great Depression in the United States is the worst and longest economic collapse in the history of the modern industrial world, lasting from the end of 1929 until 1933. The Great Depression saw rapid declines in the production and sale of goods and a sudden, severe rise in unemployment.

### **5. Alcoholics Anonymous**

Alcoholics Anonymous (A. A.) is an international organization that helps people with alcoholism remain sober by following a "twelve-step program", a system that A. A. pioneered. A. A. is the world's largest self-help organization, with about 2 million members worldwide. Of these, more than 1 million live in the United States. The organization has its headquarters in New York City.

## Text I

# My Father's Shadow

### I. Summary of the Text

本文是一篇回忆性记叙文，作者讲述了她在和父亲闹翻离家5年后，怀着忐忑不安的心情带着刚出生5个月的儿子Timmy回夏威夷与父母相见的故事。仅5个月大的婴儿小Timmy成了沟通父女感情、缓和父女关系的桥梁。

作者生长在夏威夷一个华人移民家庭里。父亲严厉，习惯性地替子女安排一切——上学、交友、择业甚至婚姻大事；女儿倔强，经常与父亲产生分歧。主人公在加州大学读书时与白人男子Gary相恋，不顾父亲的反对与其结婚并移居纽约，父女关系进一步恶化，两人从此互不理睬，5年未曾见面。

在飞机上，作者回忆了童年时代享受到的浓浓父爱，同时描述了内心的忐忑不安，不知道父亲对她携子回家会有何反应。在机场，母亲热情地迎接了女儿和外孙，而父亲却表现得彬彬有礼，略显生分。然而几个小时之后，在家中的客厅里，作者目睹了父亲唱着对儿时的自己唱过的歌谣看护逗弄外孙，这温馨的一幕使作者感动不已。割舍不断的父女亲情涌上心头，一度紧张的父女关系通过小Timmy得以缓和，父女冰释前嫌。

后来，父亲对小外孙宠爱有加，经常陪伴他一起嬉戏玩耍，而Timmy更成了外祖父的“小尾巴”。祖孙两人走在一起成为一道温馨亮丽的风景线。

### II. Key Words and Expressions

#### 1. apprehension

**n.** 担心，忧虑，对未来充满恐惧或焦虑【同 anxiety, fear, worry】

【例句】The student looked around the examination room with apprehension. 那名學生驚恐不安地環視了檢查室的四周。

【扩展】 *apprehensive* **adj.** 担心的, 忧虑的

【搭配】 *feel apprehension about / for* 对……感到忧虑, 对……恐惧不安

*be / feel apprehensive about / for* 对……忧心忡忡, 对……恐惧不安

【例句】 We felt apprehension for their safety. 我们为他们的安全担心。  
I felt a bit apprehensive about the whole operation. 对这个手术我有点担心。

## 2. stern

**adj.** 严肃的, 严厉的, 严格的, 苛刻的【同 *serious, strict, severe*】

【例句】 The college principal was a stern old man called Mr. Smith. 这所大学的校长是一位严厉的老者, 被称作“史密斯先生”。

【扩展】 *sternness* **n.** 严格, 严厉

*sternly* **adv.** 严厉地, 苛刻地

【辨析】 *stern, strict, severe, serious*

这四个词都有“严格, 严肃, 严厉”的意思。*stern* 指“运用权威使人服从, 极为严厉, 毫不留情面, 不为哀求眼泪所动”, 还指“冷峻的外表或气质”, 如: The coach is stern when training the children players. (训练这些小球员时教练很严厉。) His stern frown frightened the children. (他冷峻的皱眉使这些孩子感到害怕。); *strict* 指“对人毫不放松, 要求严格地遵守义务、规则或标准”, 如: The teacher is strict with the students. (老师对学生严格要求。); *severe* 比 *strict* 语气重, 指“法律、惩罚、言行等方面的严格”, 该词常暗示强加苛刻的条件, 如: speak in a severe voice (以严峻的口吻说话), severe criticism (严厉的批评), a severe test (严峻的考验); *serious* 往往指“表情严肃, 态度认真, 性质正规, 情况危急严重等”, 如: a serious look (严肃的表情), serious music (严肃音乐), a serious discussion of the issues (认真地讨论问题), serious injuries (重伤)。

## 3. typical of

【典型的, 有代表性的】【同 *representative of, characteristic of*】

【例句】 The hot summer is typical of Ji'nan. 夏季炎热是济南天气的典型特点。

This painting is fairly typical of his early work. 这幅画是他早期



颇有代表性的作品。

#### 4. hold up ... as

把……当成榜样或典范，作为例子提供或展示【同 show ... as an example】

【例句】The teacher held the essay up as a model for the students. 老师把这篇论文拿来给学生作范例。

His son was held up as a model of hard work. 他儿子被视为努力工作的典范。

【扩展】hold up 这一短语意思很多，主要有如下几种：

(1) 举起，抬起，拿起。如：The hunter held up his rifle. 猎人举起步枪。

(2) 支持，支撑。如：The roof is held up by pillars. 屋顶由柱子支撑着。

(3) 推迟，阻碍，耽搁。如：Our flight was held up by fog. 我们的航班因大雾而被推迟。

(4) 用暴力抢劫，持械抢劫。如：The bandits held up the train. 匪徒们拦劫了火车。

#### 5. mingle

vi. 交往，往来【同 associate】

【例句】She rarely mingles with other African students on the campus. 她很少和校园里其他非洲学生交往。

vt. & vi. (使)混合，结合【同 mix, blend, combine】

【例句】A businessman should not mingle business funds with personal funds. 生意人不应把公司的钱和个人的钱混在一起。

#### 6. follow (in) one's footsteps

走……的道路，步……的后尘

【例句】She followed in her father's footsteps and became a dentist. 她像她爸爸一样当了个牙医。

【扩展】follow one's example 以……为榜样；仿效

follow the crowd 随大流

follow suit 模仿；做别人已经做过的同样的事

【例句】The apprentice watched his master carefully and then followed suit. 徒工仔细地观察他的师傅，然后照着干。

## 7. enroll

**vt. & vi.** 注册, 登记【同 register】

【例句】We enrolled in the army. 我们登记入伍了。

【例证】I'm going to enroll my child in kindergarten this fall. 我打算今年秋天送孩子上幼儿园。

【扩展】enrollee *n.* 入会者, 入学者

enrollment *n.* 登记, 注册; 登记、注册的人数

## 8. bullheaded

**adj.** 顽固的, 倔强的【同 stubborn, obstinate, pigheaded, dogged】

【例句】He won't cooperate; he's bullheaded. 他不会合作的; 他倔得很。

【例证】The fact was that Germany had got a bit bullheaded on this subject. 事实是德国在这一问题上有点顽固。

【扩展】bull (公牛 *n.*) + head (头脑 *n.*) + ed (形容词后缀)

bullhead *n.* 顽固的人

bullheadedness *n.* 顽固, 固执, 倔强

## 9. clamorous

**adj.** 吵闹的, 喧嚣的【同 noisy】

【例句】They were clamorous against low wages. 他们强烈抗议工资太低。

【例证】I can't bear living by a clamorous market. 我无法忍受挨着个喧闹的市场居住。

【扩展】clamo(u)r *vi.* 喧闹, 叫嚷, 大声地要求

【例句】The boy clamored for an ice-cream. 男孩吵着要吃冰激凌。

【例证】The newspapers clamored against the government's policy. 报纸纷纷反对政府的政策。

【搭配】clamor for 吵着要某物

clamor against 强烈反对

clamor sb. into doing sth. 吵闹着让某人做某事

## 10. subsequent

**adj.** 随后的【同 following, succeeding】【反 previous, preceding】

【例句】In subsequent lessons, we shall discuss the problem again. 在以后的课上, 我们将再次讨论这个问题。

【扩展】sub- (在……下面, 低于, 次于) + sequent (相随的, 顺序)

或时间上相接的) subsequently *adv.* 后来, 随后

subsequence *n.* 随后, 后来, 随后发生的事

## 11. disapproval

*n.* ① 不赞成, 不喜欢, 反对【同 dislike, disagreement】

【例句】I shook my head in disapproval. 我摇头以示反对。

② 拒绝, 不接受【同 refusal, rejection】

【例句】His request for a larger office met with disapproval. 他请求要一间大点儿的办公室, 但遭到了拒绝。

③ 非难, 谴责【同 condemnation, censure】

【例句】He looked at me with disapproval. 他用非难的目光看着我。

【扩展】dis-(否定前缀, 不)+ approv(e)(赞成, 同意, 批准)+ -al(名词后缀)

disapprove *vt. & vi.* 不赞同, 反对; 否决; 谴责

approval *n.* 赞成, 同意; 正式批准

approve *vt. & vi.* 赞成, 满意; 批准, 通过

【辨析】approve, disapprove

approve 和 disapprove 当“赞成, 同意”或“不赞同, 不同意”讲时, 是不及物动词, 通常与介词 of 连用, 如: I approved of the decision. (我赞成这个决定。) He disapproved of his mother's going out to work. (他不赞成母亲出去工作。) 但当意思是“批准, 通过”或“反对, 否决, 不通过”时, approve 和 disapprove 为及物动词, 如: Congress approved the budget. (国会通过了这一预算。) The agency disapproved his request for money. (该机构拒绝了他要钱的请求。)

## 12. due

*n.* 应得的东西

【例句】You finally received your due. 你终于得到了你应得的。

I thought he would make a mess of it, but to give him his due, he did a good job. 我曾想他会把事情弄得一团糟, 但说句公道话, 他干得很不错。

*adj.* ① 预定的, 约定的, 尤指预定到达的【同 expected, scheduled】

【例句】Their plane is due in 15 minutes. 他们的飞机预定在 15 分钟后到达。

② 应付的, 到期的, 应完成的

【例句】 The rent is due tomorrow. 租金明天就该付了。

③ 适当的【同 proper, appropriate】

【例句】 After due consideration, I decided to drop out of the competition.  
经过适当的考虑, 我决定退出比赛。

【搭配】 in due time 在适当的时候

due to 因为, 由于

【例句】 The game has been cancelled due to frost. 由于出现了霜冻, 比赛取消了。

### 13. breach

n. ① 破裂, 决裂, 断绝友好关系【同 alienation, estrangement】

【例句】 I don't want to widen the breach between us. 我不想扩大我们之间的裂痕。

The incident caused an irreparable breach between the two countries. 这个事件对两国关系造成了无法愈合的裂痕。

② 破坏, 违反, 不履行【同 violation】

【例句】 This new decision represents a breach of our original agreement.  
这个新决议是对我们原先协议的破坏。

③ 裂口, 豁口【同 gap, rift】

【例句】 The waves made a breach in the seawall. 海浪把防波堤冲了个缺口。

【搭配】 stand in the breach 首当其冲, 独挡难关

throw oneself into the breach 挺身而出, 挺身担当重任

in breach of 与……相违背

【例句】 This attempt to influence the ballot is in breach of trade union rules. 这种企图对投票选举施加影响的做法是违反工会规章的。

### 14. peer

vi. ① 凝视, 专心地、探求地或较为费劲地看【同 gaze】

【例句】 She peered at the tag to read the price. 她细看标签, 想读出上面的价格。

She peered through her spectacles at the contract. 她透过眼镜看着合同。

② 若隐若现, 显现

【例句】 The moon peered from behind dark clouds. 月亮在乌云后面若



隐若现。【例句】She shrank in fear when she saw the man. (她因恐惧而退缩。)

**n.** 同辈, 同等的人, 同龄人

【例句】Children are easily influenced by their peers. 孩子易受同龄人的影响。

【搭配】peer at 凝视

【辨析】peer, gaze, stare, glare, peep, glance

这些词都指“眼睛转向某物努力地看或是用眼睛传递某种特殊的含义或感情”。peer 指“眯着眼睛、伸着脖子费劲地看”, 意味着“好奇或探求性地看或表示很难看清楚”, 如:

Near-sighted people often peer at you when they are not wearing their glasses. (近视眼的人不戴眼镜时往往眯着眼看人。)

gaze 指“长时间地看或凝视”, 表示“惊奇、羡慕、迷恋等感情”, 如: The mother gazed at her child with love. (母亲慈爱地注视着孩子。)

stare 指“一心一意地凝视, 特别是瞪大眼睛盯着看, 带有惊奇、赞美、茫然或害怕的神情”, 也可指“傲慢或无礼”, 如: He stared at the photograph meditatively. (他沉思地凝视着那张照片。)

She stared him into silence. (她把他看得不敢出声。)

glare 指“怒目而视”, 强调“敌视或恐怖”, 如: They stood glaring at each other. (他们站在那儿怒目而视。)

peep 指“偷看、偷窥, 看不应该看的东西”, 如: He peeped at me from time to time. (他不时地偷看我。)

glance 指“快速地匆忙地草草瞟一眼”, 如: On the bus I always manage to glance at the headings in the newspaper. (在公共汽车上, 我总是设法瞥一眼报纸的标题。)

## 15. promptly

**adv.** 敏捷地, 迅速地【同 instantly, immediately, quickly】

【例句】The company promptly responded to these accusations. 该公司对这些指责迅速作出了反应。

【扩展】prompt **adj.** 迅速的, 及时的; 准时的, 守时的

**vt.** 促使; 引起, 唤起, 激起

【例句】He is always prompt in answering letters. (**adj.**) 他总是及时回信。

The accident prompted a review of school safety policy. (**vt.**) 这场事故引起人们对学校安全制度的反思。

## 16. shriek

**vi.** 尖叫, 尖声喊叫【同 scream】