

高等学校“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与上海外语教育出版社出版的大学英语教材配套使用

 星火英语
ENGLISH

COLLEGE ENGLISH

新考纲 · 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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大学 英语

综合教程

红膜 自测

2

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Well begun is half done.

好的开始是成功的一半。

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外语教学与研究出版社

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,给我们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,拓宽语言知识,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。

本系列“课文辅导大全”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(2)》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,且配有精美图片及经典例句,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

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,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

◇ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,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,顺应最新四、六级题型改革,并依据2005年9月出版的最新四级考试样卷,加入了新题型 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)。方便学生接触最新资讯,掌握四、六级考试命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。本部分解析准确精当,指导性极强。

◇ 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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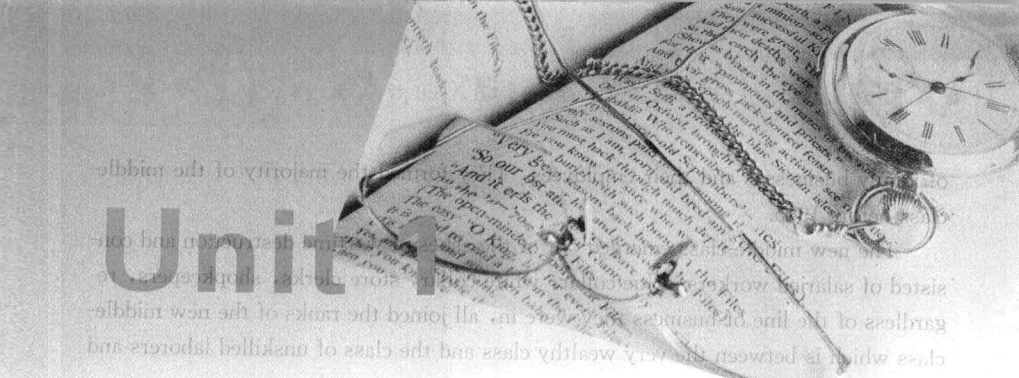
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Unit 1

Ways of Learning



文化背景阅读

1. Education in the west(西方教育)

There is no common agreement in the west concerning the best method of education. A variety of views can be found among parents, teachers and students. Indeed, it might be argued that it is this very existence of contending points of view that is characteristic of Western education.

Much of the current debate over education surrounds the extent to which learning should be teacher-based or student-based. Comparing Western and Asian methods of learning, it is generally true that Western methods are more student-centered, expecting students to discover things for themselves rather than relying on their teachers to tell them. An extreme version of the student-centered approach can be seen at Summerhill, a school in England established by the educationalist A. S. Neill. There children have complete freedom to decide what they are going to learn and which lessons they will attend. If they wish they need not attend any at all. Mainstream education in England is far more strict, demanding that children attend lessons and follow a national curriculum. This curriculum and the importance of achieving good exam results tend to reinforce a more teacher-centered approach, as both teachers and students find the pressure of time leaves less opportunity for an exploratory approach to learning, however, the extent to which learning is teacher-centered or student-centered also depends on differences between subjects.

2. Middle-class America(美国中产阶级)

The old urban middle-class consisted mainly of white collar workers and owners

of family businesses and their employees. They formed the majority of the middle-class before 1945.

The new middle-class emerged out of the ashes of wartime destruction and consisted of salaried workers. Blue collar, white collar, store clerks, shopkeepers, regardless of the line of business they were in, all joined the ranks of the new middle-class which is between the very wealthy class and the class of unskilled laborers and unemployed people.

3. Standing on the shoulders of giants(站在巨人的肩膀上)

A well-known phrase, frequently employed by inventors to express modesty about their achievements. The suggestion is that while they have been able to see further than those who came before them, it is not because they themselves are intellectual giants. Rather it is because they have been able to build upon the accumulated discoveries of their great predecessors(祖先).

4. Compound interest(复利)

Compound interest occurs when interest is earned on a principal sum along with any accumulated interest on that sum. In other words, you're earning interest on interest. This principal helps your money grow. For example, if you deposit \$ 100 and the interest rate is 5% each year. At the end of year one, you will have \$ 105. At the end of year two, the compound interest is calculated by multiplying 5% by \$ 105. At the end of year two, you would have \$ 110. 25. At the end of each year, interest is calculated on the amount in the account.



文章精读

Part I

Pre-reading Task

1. 词汇学习

code [kəʊd] *n.* 法典, 礼法

sigh [saɪn] *v.* 叹息

feed on 以...为食

feed sb. on sth. 用...喂养某人(歌中意思是“用...教育某人”)



2. 练习答案

- (1) Teaching is not a one-way street. It is an interactive intercourse, which means the one who is teaching is taught at the same time. But people usually think that people who know more, for example, parents and teachers, teach, while children, especially students, learn. But this kind of one-way learning/teaching has proven to be inefficient, as teachers who are not ready to learn cannot teach well, while students who do not teach their teachers about their own levels or interests cannot learn efficiently.
- (2) It's better to share our dreams for a better life with our parents, because in this way we can improve our mutual understanding and strengthen the bond which ties us together. Our parents would feel their love for us returned and they can give us advice and help to turn our dream into reality. Of course everyone has the right to keep their dreams to themselves, and if you are sure that it is completely your own business and you don't want any interference, you can keep your dreams to yourself.
- (3) It is very difficult for children to understand their parents completely, because they are at different stages of life, and they have different experiences and different views of life. But love is the most important factor in improving people's understanding of each other. If children love their parents very much and are ready to improve their mutual understanding, they can understand their parents better and better.
- (4) From this song, we can guess that way of learning can refer to how people learn and also how people teach, because, as we can see from this song, teaching and learning take place at the same time. Way of learning means way of teaching in this sense.

Part II

Text A

一 课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

本文是一篇议论文,论述了哈佛大学的一位教育学教授对中美两国教育方法的差异性的看法。文章通过作者的亲身经历引入话题,选材贴近生活,具有说服力;主体部分采用对比的方式展开,对两种教育的利与弊进行详细地探讨,使读者可以清楚地了解二者的异同点;最后以问句的形式提出作者的建议。

● 语篇结构分析

Part 1 (Paras. 1~5)

The author describes the details of anecdotes that inspired him to study the Chinese art education.

Part 2 (Paras. 6~13)

The author reveals the points for comparison between Chinese and American styles of learning.

Part 3 (Para. 14)

The author suggests that people should find the way to combine the different ways of learning to get a more balanced one.

● 课文内容概要

The passage shows us Professor Gardner's opinion about different ways of learning in China and America; Chinese pay more attention to the acquisition of basic skills, while the Americans focus on the fostering of creativity. Each has its advantages and disadvantages, so the author suggests a superior way to approach education by striking a better balance between the two extremes.

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

style [stail] *n.* ①风格,文体 ②行为方式

③时髦,时尚 *vt.* (根据新款式)设计

[例句] Books for children should have a clear, easy style. 给孩子们读的书,风格应简单明了。

Some people criticized the Prime Minister's style of leadership. 一些人批评了首相的领导作风。

I like the way she styles my hair. 我喜欢她替我设计的发型。

This dress is styled for a formal party. 这件女装是为正式宴会设计的。

[短语] in style 时髦的 ←→ out of

style 过时的

[辨异] **style, pattern, fashion, model**

(1) style 意为“风格”,即代表某人、某群体或某时代的特征;

(2) pattern 意为线条、色彩等的“花样,图案”,浇铸用的“模型”,衣料的“样品”,裁剪衣料用的“纸样”;

(3) fashion 意为穿着打扮方面的“时尚,流行样式”,举止“方式”,处理某一具体事物的“方式”;

(4) model 模型,典型,(时装)模特儿,(汽车、武器、服装等的)式样。

kindergarten ['kində:gɑ:tŋ] *n.* 幼儿园



[助记] [熟] garden 花园, 菜园 →
[生] kindergarten [kinder(一群儿童)
+ garten(= garden)] 幼儿园(= nurs-
ery school)

记住: 不要拼作 kindergarden!

elementary [ˌeliˈmentəri] [element (元
素) + -ary(= of); 元素的 →] *a.* ①基本
的 ②初级的, 基础的

归类记忆卡片

elementary	→	intermediate	→	advanced
初级的		中级的		高级的

[例句] The discussion yesterday dealt with the elementary particles. 昨天的讨论涉及到基本粒子问题。

elementary school 小学/elementary arithmetic 初等算术

telling [ˈteliŋ] *a.* ①难忘的 ②有力的

[助记] 参考: tell *vi.* 发挥力量, 发生作用, 有效果, 有影响: Experience tells. 不经一事, 不长一智。Hard work began to tell on her. 辛苦的工作开始影响她的健康。

[例句] He made a particularly telling remark. 他说了一句最能表露他心迹的话。

History is the most telling witness. 历史是最有力的见证。

lobby [ˈlɒbi] *n.* ①(旅馆、戏院等入口处的)穿堂, 大厅 ②门廊, 门厅 ③(议)院外活动集团 → *v.* 向(议员等)进行游说(或疏通)

[助记] 多义: *n.* ①前厅 → ②(议员接见来宾的)会议室 → *v.* 向(议员等)进行游说(或疏通)

[例句] I'll be waiting for you at the lobby. 我在大厅等你。

The minister was met by a lobby of industrialists. 部长和产业界院外活动集团见了面。

We have been lobbying for gun control for years. 多年来我们一直在为控制枪支进行游说。

attach [əˈtætʃ] *vt.* ①系, 贴, 连接, 使与...相关联 ②使依恋, 使喜爱 ③使附属, 使依附

[助记] [根] tach(= stick 粘附) →

[生] { attach 连接, 使附属
detach 拆卸, 使分开

[搭配] be attached to ①附属于...: This middle school is attached to a normal college. 这所中学附属于一所师范院校。②依恋于...: I am very attached to that old picture. 我很喜欢那幅古画。

attendant[▲] [əˈtendənt] *n.* 服务员, 侍者, 随从 *a.* ①在场的 ②护理的 ③随行的, 附随的

[助记] [熟] attend

{ 出席, 参加 → [生] attendance 出席(者)
照料, 护理 → [生] attendant 服务员, 侍者

[例句] The room attendant speaks a little English. 客房服务员会说一点儿英语。

One of the attendant difficulties during the war was lack of food. 战争带来的困难之一是缺乏食物。

[辨析] attendant, audience, spectator

People who attend a play or concert are audience; people who attend a game,

such as football are **spectators**.

But an **attendant** is someone who is employed to look after a public place or people who use it.

vigorous ['vɪɡərəs] [vigor 的形容词] *a.*

①用力的,有力的 ②精力充沛的

[助记] [熟] vegetable → [根] veg, vig (=life, live) → [生] vigor *n.* 活力,精力

△蔬菜富有维生素,是人体不可缺的东西。这个道理,古代欧洲人似乎也知。不然,vegetable 何以有“能够生存的”(able to live)的意思呢?

[例句] The patients must avoid vigorous exercise. 病人要避免强度大的锻炼。

I like the poem's vigorous rhythms. 我喜欢这首诗铿锵的韵律。

vigorously ['vɪɡərəsli] *ad.* ①用力地 ②精力充沛地

tender ['tendə] *a.* [根义] 嫩的,年幼的 → [多义] ①温柔的 ②一触即痛的,疼痛的

[助记] tender 源自于词根 tend(伸),原义是指植物刚刚伸出的幼芽,而植物的幼芽是“嫩的,脆弱的”。由“幼芽”引申为“嫩,柔弱”

[例句] The young lovers were tender towards each other. 这对年轻恋人情意绵绵。

My injured leg is still tender. 我受伤的腿还是一碰就痛。

staff [stɑ:f] *n.* (全体)工作人员, (全体)职工 *vt.* 为...配备(人员)

[例句] The school has a large teaching staff. 这个学校的教师队伍庞大。

Our lab is staffed with engineers and physicists. 我们的实验室配有工程师和物理学家。

归类记忆卡片

全体 人员	personnel 全体人员——用做复数。
	crew 全体船员
	staff 全体职员
	faculty 全体教员

用做单数或复数。

initial [i'niʃəl] *a.* 开始的,最初的 *n.* (pl.) (姓名或组织等的)首字母

[助记] [熟] exit (出口) ↔ [根] init (入门) → [生] initiate 使入门; initial; initiative 带头,主动(权)

[例句] Her initial reaction was to say “yes”, but she later changed her mind. 她最初的反应是说“好”,但后来又改变了主意。

George Bernard Shaw was well-known by his initials GBS. 人们对萧伯纳姓名的首字母 GBS 非常熟悉。

assist [ə'sist] *v.* 帮助,帮忙

[助记] [熟] assistant *n.* 助手,助理 → [生] assist *v.* 协助,帮助

[例句] Two men are assisting the police in their enquiries. 有两个人正在协助警方进行询问。

The head teacher's deputy assists with many of his duties. 副校长帮助校长做了很多工作。

[辨析] aid, assist, help

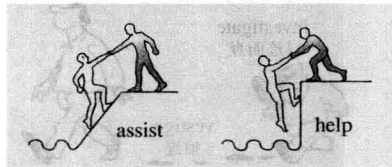
(1) assist 与 help 同义,但着重指“协



助”,受协助的人自己做一部分工作,如:She assisted the hostess at the party. 她在舞会中帮助女主人。

(2) help 可指具体或抽象意义上的“帮助”,如:This will help you (to) attain the goal. 这有助于你完成目标。

(3) aid 一般是指援助一群人,尤指用金钱,接受帮助的人较广,如:He is always aiding the student with money. 他总是出钱帮助那个学生。



reposition [ˌri:pə'ziʃən] [re-(再,另)+position(位置)] *n.* 复位,回原处,改变...的位置

insert [ˈɪn'sɜ:t] [in-(入)+sert(接);放入...接起来] → *vt.* 嵌入,插入

[例句] Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations. 后来,人们试图让楼房离开地基,在楼房与地基之间插入橡胶和钢材以减轻地面震动的影响。

somewhat [ˈsʌm(h)wʌt] *ad.* 有点,稍微
pron. 一点儿,几分

[例句] I am somewhat tired of this work. 我对这份工作有点厌倦了。

[搭配] somewhat of 颇为,稍稍,有一点; I found it somewhat of a difficulty. 我发现这事有点难。

await [ə'weɪt] *vt.* ①等候,等待 ②将降临到...身上

[助记] [熟] wait

等候 → [生] await 等候
侍候 → [生] { waiter(男)侍者
waitress 女侍者

[例句] Twelve months ago we awaited the arrival of comet Hale-Bopp; this year we know of no bright comets that will rendezvous with Earth. 一年前,我们期待着“黑尔一波普”彗星的光临;然而今年,我们知道不会有明亮的彗星来与地球相会了。

A bright future awaits you. 你的前途一片光明。

[辨析] await, wait

await 是 *vt.*, wait 是 *vi.*, 即 await = wait for, 但可说 wait for sb. to do, 不可说 await sb. to do.

occasion [ə'keɪʒən] *n.* 时刻,场合,机会
v. 引起,惹起

[助记] [熟] case 情况 → [生]

occasion 场合,机会 → occasional 偶尔的 → [生] occasionally = on occasion

[例句] We must rise to the occasion in order to win this game. 为了赢得这场比赛,我们必须随机应变。

Let me take this occasion to say “congratulation”. 让我借此机会说声祝贺你。

Your behavior has occasioned us a lot of trouble. 你的行为给我们带来了诸多不便。

[搭配] on occasion 有时,间或; on this occasion 在这个场合下; on one occa-

sion 曾经,有一次; on the occasion of 值...之际。如:

We go to Hong Kong for holiday on occasion. 我们有时到香港度假。

This was given us as a present on the occasion of our silver wedding. 这是我们银婚纪念时收到的礼物。

frown [fraʊn] *vi. / n.* 皱眉,蹙额

[例句] When she frowns, you know she's very angry. 她皱眉头的时候,你就知道她很生气。

[搭配] frown at/on 对...皱眉,对...不赞许: The teacher frowned angrily at the noisy class. 老师生气地对那班吵嚷嚷的学生皱起眉头。

neglect [ni'glekt] [neg-(未)+lect(选);

未选,漏选→] *vt.* ① 忽视,忽略 ② 疏忽,玩忽 *n.* ① 忽视 ② 玩忽

[助记] [熟] elect → [根] lect (= choose 选)

[例句] He neglected to write and say "Thank you". 他因疏忽而未写信道谢。

The garden was in a state of total neglect. 那花园完全无人打理。

She insisted that there was no neglect of duty on her part. 她坚持说她没有玩忽职守。

parental [pə'rentl] [parent(父母)+al (...的)] *a.* 父母(似)的,父的,母的

relevant ['relɪvənt] *a.* ① 有关的,切题的,相干的 ② 有重大关系的,有意义的

[搭配] 表示“与...有关”,relevant 后接介词 to。

[例句] It's said that a person's fate is relevant to his character. 据说人的命运与性格有关。

The point is highly relevant to the discussion. 那一点和这次讨论的内容密切相关。

investigate [in'vestigeit] [in-(=in, into) +vestige(痕迹)+-ate(*v.*); 寻迹而查→] *v.* 调查,探究,查明



[例句] Sherlock Holmes investigated many cases by following the footprints left at the scene of the crime. 福尔摩斯通过犯罪现场留下的脚印调查过多宗案件。

exception [ik'sepʃən] *n.* 例外,除外

[助记] [熟] except *conj.* 除...外→ [生] exception *n.* 例外,除外

[搭配] an exception to (NOT of) ... 的一个例外; take exception to 反对,表示异议; with the exception of 除...之外

[例句] All students without exception must take the English examination. 所有学生毫无例外,都必须参加英语考试。

He took great exception to what I said. 他很反对我说的话。

colleague [ˈkɒli:g] [col-(=con一起,共同)+league] *n.* 同事,同僚

[助记] [熟] league 同盟,联盟 →