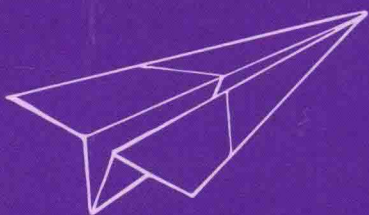


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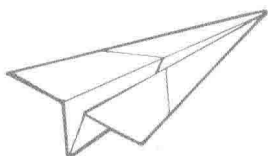
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新起点大学英语 综合教程

教师用书

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主 编 / 张伯香 张 文

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前言

2014年开始,教育部组织研制了《大学英语教学指南》(下称《教学指南》)。《教学指南》指出“大学英语课程是高等学校人文教育的一部分,兼有工具性和人文性双重性质”,并根据我国现阶段基础教育、高等教育和社会发展的现状,将大学英语教学目标分为基础、提高、发展三个等级,将大学英语教学内容分为“通用英语”、“专门用途英语”和“跨文化交际”三大类。这一“三三制”的课程结构和教学目标,凸显了分层次和分类指导的教学原则,指明了我国大学英语教学今后的发展方向。

我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间存在很大差异。为了适应全国不同高校的办学特点,满足不同层次学生的学习需要,上海外语教育出版社在广泛调研的基础上,组织大学英语教学专家和一线教师编写了这套“新起点大学英语”《综合教程》,以满足高校艺体类专业大学英语教学的需求和艺体专业学生个性化发展的需要。

编写原则

- 一、参照《教学指南》“分类指导、因材施教”的原则,充分考虑艺体专业学生的入学水平、兴趣爱好、情感态度、认知规律等特点,适当调整语言难度,丰富题材体裁,提高学生的学习兴趣。
- 二、旨在实现《教学指南》提出的“基础级”教学目标。
- 三、坚持技能为主导、通识为共核、专业为依托的编写理念。教材注重语言知识的讲解和语言技能的培养,选材涵盖艺体类相关领域,尊重艺体专业学生的共同特性和学习特点。

教材特点

- 一、适当调整起点难度。教材以中学英语课程标准六级为起点(词汇量起点约为1600),与艺体专业学生的实际入学水平合理衔接。选文篇幅简短,1-2册课文长度为400~600词,3-4册为600~800词,语言难度逐册递进。
- 二、选文采用通识与专业相结合的原则。艺体专业面广而分散,课文选材既兼顾各专业学生的兴趣,又着眼于艺体专业学生的共同特性,注重“情感、态度、人文素养”等方面。其中大多数选文虽然与音乐、体育、美术、表演等领域相关,但是传达的

是自我成长、艺术追求、职业精神、亲情关系、社会伦理等主题思想，因而兼顾了所有艺体专业学生的精神需求和专业兴趣。选文也包含一些纯通识类文章，如校园生活、自然与科技、时尚与自我认同、创新创业等题材，既贴近大学生生活，又能拓宽知识面。选文多取自近几年英美出版的教材、报刊、杂志和书籍，体裁丰富多样，内容鲜活生动，富有时尚气息。

三、特设中国文化板块。随着中国文化走出去战略的实施，作为新时代的大学生，尤其是将来可能从事文化艺术类工作的艺体专业大学生，传承和传播中国文化是其神圣的使命。因此，教材每单元特设中国文化板块，用英文介绍有特色的中国传统文化内容，既可与西方文化对比，又让学生学会“讲好中国故事，传播好中国声音”。

四、练习设计循序渐进，注重夯实语言基本功。练习形式多样，难度逐册递进。其中听力、阅读、翻译、写作等题型参考大学英语四级考试题型形式。而语音、语法练习则把重点放在艺体专业学生在英语学习中容易出错的地方，帮助他们有的放矢地解决学习中出现的问题，提高学习效率。

五、数字化配套完善，提供全新互动的教学新模式。教材提供高质量的音频材料供下载；“爱背单词”移动应用为学生学习提供便利；电子教案全程辅助教师教学。纸质教材与数字产品完美结合，创建互联网时代多元教学体验。

本套教材从编写计划的提出、课文的选材、样课的编写到书稿的审校等都得到了上海外语教育出版社领导和编辑的多方关心、大力协助和具体指导，在此我们谨表示衷心的感谢。同时我们还要真诚地感谢晴川学院的领导对这套教材的编写和参编老师的极大支持和关心。

参加本册教材编写工作的有路璐、罗城、陈娃、柯可、丁睿、于建等老师；他们在选材、录入、编写、校对等方面做了大量的工作。但由于编者水平有限，错误在所难免，敬请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2016年4月

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Unit 1

Teaching Objectives

1. 理解课文 A 和 B 的文章大意, 了解音乐的影响和作用。
2. 理解和正确运用重点词汇、短语和句型(宾语从句、表语从句等)。
3. 掌握清辅音 /t/ 和浊辅音 /d/ 的发音。
4. 学会正确使用一般现在时和现在进行时。
5. 了解中国成语“滥竽充数”的故事来源和意义。

Warm-up Activities

Matching

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. orchestra (管弦乐队) | 4. accordion (手风琴) |
| 2. cymbal (钹、镲) | 5. cello (大提琴) |
| 3. drum (鼓) | 6. band (乐队) |

Conversation

Script and more suggested words:

A: I've heard that you join the school's orchestra.

concert band
jazz band

B: Yeah! I've already been there for half a year. I really enjoy it.

A: Then what kind of musical instrument do you play?

B: I play the cello. By the way, our orchestra will give a concert next week in the Students' Center. Would you like to come?

A: Oh, I'd love to. Thank you for your invitation.

B: You're welcome.

the trumpet
the guitar

Text A

Background Information

Drum

The drum is a member of the percussion group of musical instruments. Drums consist of at least one membrane, called a drumhead or drum skin, which is stretched over a shell and struck, either directly with the player's hands, or with a drumstick, to produce sound. There is usually a resonance head on the underside of the drum, typically tuned to a slightly lower pitch than the top drumhead. Other techniques have been used to cause

drums to make sound, such as the thumb roll. Drums are the world's oldest and most ubiquitous musical instruments, and the basic design has remained virtually unchanged for thousands of years.

Language Points

1. **obstacle**: *n.* a thing that blocks one's way or hinders progress 障碍, 障碍物

Examples:

A lack of qualifications can be a major obstacle to finding a job.

To succeed, you must learn to overcome obstacles.

2. **lie/stand in one's way**: prevent someone from doing something 妨碍, 阻碍

Examples:

I won't stand in your way if you have decided to study abroad.

One big obstacle lay in her way.

3. **crash**: *v.* hit something or someone extremely hard while moving, in a way that causes a lot of damage or makes a lot of noise (很响地) 碰撞, 猛击

Examples:

The door swung inwards to crash against a chest of drawers behind it.

One of the workers had to use a hammer to crash the ice.

4. **get on one's nerves**: annoy someone, especially by doing something all the time 烦扰某人, 使某人心神不定

Examples:

She's always coughing, which really gets on my nerves.

He gets on my nerves by asking questions all the time.

5. **respectful**: *a.* feeling or showing respect 有礼貌的, 恭敬的

Examples:

He was always so polite and respectful.

The children in our family are always respectful to their elders.

6. **bother**: *v.* annoy someone, especially by interrupting them when they are trying to do something 打扰, 烦扰

Examples:

Jenny, don't bother your sister when she is playing the piano.

I don't know why he bothers me with this kind of rubbish.

7. **However, determined to practice as much as she could, Brenda spent most of her time playing on books and boxes, and looking for new places to practice. (Para. 2)**

然而, 布伦达下定决心要尽可能多地练习, 她大部分时间都在书本和盒子上练习打鼓, 并不断地寻找新的练鼓地点。

这个句子中, **determined to practice as much as she could** 是过去分词短语用作状语。

类似的例子如：

Satisfied with what he did, the teacher praised him in class. 老师很满意他的表现，在课堂上表扬了他。

Seen from the moon, the earth looks blue. 从月球上看，地球是蓝色的。

8. **documentary**: *n.* a film or television program that gives detailed information about a particular subject 纪录片，纪实节目

Examples:

I watched a documentary on the Civil War.

The documentary left me in a state of shock.

9. **astronaut**: *n.* someone who travels and works in a spacecraft 宇航员

Examples:

The astronaut was welcomed with joyous, resounding acclaim.

The rocket boosts the astronaut into space.

10. **suck out**: remove as if by suction 吸出，汲取

Examples:

I can't believe you sucked out the poison from his wound.

They're going to suck out his soul.

11. **wild**: *a.* behaving in an uncontrolled, sometimes violent way 野性的，狂热的

Examples:

The children are wild with joy.

As George himself came on stage they went wild.

12. It wasn't long before Brenda Bongos —“The Musical Astronaut”—had become very famous. (Para. 5)

没过多久，布伦达·邦戈——这位“音乐宇航员”——就变得非常有名。

这个句子中 *It wasn't long before* 表示“没过多久，不久……就……”，例如：

It wasn't long before the firemen arrived. 没过多久，消防员就到了。

13. **mount**: *v.* fix an object on something firmly 安装，安放

Examples:

The support for the fence is mounted on an extension to the table.

The apprentice was learning to mount the engine in the car.

14. So many people came to see her play in her space bubble that she had to mount a pair of speakers so that everyone could listen to her play. (Para. 5)

许多人都来看她在太空气泡里打鼓，于是她安装了一对喇叭，以便每个人都能听到她的演奏。

这个句子中 *so...that...* 表示“如此……以至于……”，引导结果状语从句；而后面的 *so that* 表示“以便”，引导目的状语从句。

15. **propose**: *v.* suggest a plan, an idea, etc. for people to think about and decide on 提议, 建议

Examples:

Britain is about to propose changes to some institutions.

He proposed a new plan for dealing with terrorism.

16. **unique**: *a.* being the only one of its kind; very special or unusual 独一无二的, 独特的

Examples:

You are unique. Nobody can replace you.

Kauffman was a woman of unique talent and determination.

17. **go far beyond**: be more than, better than 远远超过

Examples:

Your performance goes far beyond praise.

While many people love the Olympics for the competition, its significance to me goes far beyond sports.

18. **achieve**: *v.* accomplish something successfully, especially by working hard 取得, 获得

Examples:

There are many people who will work hard to achieve these goals.

We have achieved what we set out to do.

19. **matter**: *v.* be important, especially be important to you, or to have an effect on what happens 要紧, 有关系

Examples:

Money is the only thing that matters to him.

It doesn't matter whether we go today or tomorrow.

20. **go to great lengths to do sth.**: try very hard to do something 竭尽全力地做某事

Examples:

He will go to great lengths to win the game.

Jane is going to great lengths to help needy children.

21. **solution**: *n.* a way of solving a problem 解决方案, 解决方法

Examples:

There are no simple solutions to the problem of climate change.

A political solution is the best way to achieve peace and stability.

22. **If those old people next-door hadn't mattered so much to me, I wouldn't have gone to such lengths to find a solution, and none of this would have ever happened.** (Para. 6)

如果我对那些邻居老人毫不在意的话, 我就不会千方百计地去寻找解决办法, 那么这一切也就不会发生。

在这个句子中, *if* 引导的是一个非真实条件句, 表示与过去事实相反的假设。在这种情况下, *if* 从句要用过去完成时态, 而主句则要用 *would have done* 的形式。例如:

If I had followed my teacher's advice, I wouldn't have failed the exam. 如果当初我听从了老师的建议，我考试就不会不及格了。

Suggested Questions

1. What do you think of Brenda Bongos? (Paras. 1 & 2)
She is a happy, artistic, very good and respectful girl.
2. Why did Brenda practice her drums in the strangest places? (Paras. 1 & 2)
Because she didn't want to bother the old people in the care home next-door.
3. When did Brenda decide to become a sort of musical astronaut? (Para. 3)
When she watched a science documentary and heard that sound cannot travel in space because there is no air.
4. What was a space bubble? (Para. 4)
It was a big glass ball connected to a machine which sucked out all the air inside.
5. How could Brenda play her drums without bothering the people next-door? (Para. 4)
Brenda played her drums in the space bubble she built.
6. What did Brenda achieve finally and how? (Para. 5)
The government proposed that she form part of a unique space journey. So Brenda finally became a real musical astronaut.
7. What led Brenda to great success? (Para. 6)
Her hard work and care for others.
8. What do you think of Brenda according to her answer? (Para. 6)
She is a very thoughtful, modest and respectful girl.

Additional Materials

1. Writing style

This text is a narrative story about how Brenda becomes a real musical astronaut. The story is told in the third-person point of view, which enables the author to tell a complete story that is not limited to the protagonist's, Brenda's, point of view. By using specific examples, the author shows us an artistic, thoughtful and respectful girl. The language of the story is very simple and straightforward. The sentence patterns are diversified, combining simple, compound and complex sentences to avoid dullness. In terms of diction, many expressions are effectively used to illustrate Brenda's diligence and thoughtfulness. For example: *To be good enough* to play in a band Brenda had to *practice a lot*; She *always tried to find a way* of practicing her drums *without bothering* other people; she had *tried playing in the strangest places* etc. As for the figures of speech, the author uses repetition to emphasize the main idea: It was the care for the old people next-door that made Brenda find a new solution, which led her to great success.

2. Text summary

The passage is about the story of Brenda, a girl who tried hard to realize her dream of playing the drums in a band. However, practicing may bother the old people in the care home next-door. So she tried to build a space bubble, a big glass ball with no air inside. In the bubble, she could play those drums like a wild child. Soon she became known as The Musical Astronaut. She was even invited by the government to join a space journey. When asked how she had achieved all this, Brenda said that it was the care for the old neighbors that made her find a new solution, which led her to great success.

Key to Exercises

● Reading Comprehension

I.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
6. T 7. T

II.

1. practice a lot
2. bother other people
3. sound cannot travel in space because there is no air
4. a big glass ball connected to a machine which sucked out all the air inside
5. proposed that she form part of a unique space journey

● Vocabulary and Structure

I.

1. e 2. f 3. g 4. c 5. d
6. a 7. b 8. j 9. h 10. i

II.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. obstacle | 2. solution |
| 3. respectful | 4. crash |
| 5. achieved | 6. astronaut |
| 7. proposed | 8. bother |
| 9. documentary | 10. unique |

III.

1. a. music b. musicals

2. a. solve b. solution

3. a. respectful b. respectable

4. a. documentary b. document

5. a. bother (v.) b. bother (n.)

IV.

1. painful 2. colorful

3. helpful 4. hopeful

5. cheerful

V.

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C

VI.

1. 她知道敲击鼓钹的声音真的会使老人们心情烦躁。
2. 她总是试图找到一种既能够练习打鼓又不打扰别人的方法。
3. 在花费了大量时间、阅读了很多书籍、做了许多工作之后，布伦达终于建起了一个太空气泡。
4. 由于她声名远扬，于是政府提议让她参加一次独特的太空旅行。
5. 最终，布伦达成为了一个真正的音乐宇航员，远远超越了她最初想当乐队鼓手的梦想。

VII.

1. gets on my nerves

2. without asking

3. With the help of the teacher

4. so much smoke that they couldn't see clearly
5. go far beyond

VIII.

1. The teacher told us that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
2. I insist that she should do her work alone.
3. I wonder if she will come here tomorrow.
4. He asked how much she paid for the cello.
5. I wonder what we can do for the poor.
6. The reason why he cannot go to the party is that his mother is ill in bed.
7. The question is that it's not worth doing.
8. My suggestion is that we should offer help to him.
9. My trouble is who I can turn to.
10. My question is which book it is.

● Listening and Speaking

I.

One of Brenda's ambitions was to play the drums in a band. To realize it, she had to practice a lot. But noises may bother the old people in the care home next-door. So Brenda tried to practice her drums in strange places such as a basement or kitchen. But that was still not very good. When she heard that sound cannot travel in space, Brenda decided to build a space bubble, a big glass ball. The air inside the ball could be sucked out by

a machine connected to it. Brenda, therefore, could play those drums like a wild child in the bubble. Soon she became known as the musical astronaut. She was even invited by the government to join the space journey. When asked how she had achieved all this, Brenda said that it was the care for the old neighbors that made her find a new solution, which led her to great success.

II.

Boy: I hear that Ben is forming his own band.

Girl: Yeah! It's a rock and roll band.

Boy: Can you play any musical instrument? If you can, he might invite you to join it.

Girl: Well, I once played the drums, but I haven't played them for a good while. I'm not sure if I'd be still good enough. What about you?

Boy: I can't play any musical instrument, though I like music.

Girl: Oh, what a pity. But if you are interested in the drums, maybe we can practice together.

Boy: Sounds great!

III.

(Omitted.)

IV.

1. In this story, Brenda's thoughtfulness and diligence has impressed me most. In order not to bother the old people in the care home next-door, she tried to practice playing the

drums in the strangest places such as a basement or attic. And eventually it was her care for the old people and her diligence that led to her success. Brenda reminds me of my best friend Yin Yiyi. When we were in grade three, senior high school, Yin Yiyi was the most hardworking student in our class, and she often stayed up late to study. But in order not to bother other roommates, she often studied in some strange places such as the corridor or even the toilet. And when she had to go to bed, she tried to make as little noise as possible. Finally, she realized her dream and was admitted to Tsinghua University.

2. Yes. The proverb means that a kindness is properly met with another kindness. If you are kind

enough and put others in your mind before doing things, good fortune will come to you sooner or later. Brenda's story is a good case in point. She cared very much about the old people in the care home next-door, so she tried everything to find a perfect place to practice playing the drums, which eventually led her to become a real musical astronaut. So it is Brenda's kindness towards others that made her realize her dream.

V.

1.
(Omitted.)
2.
a. time b. died c. duck d. town
e. tick f. at g. neat h. code
i. bright j. food

Text B

Background Information

Accordion

The accordion is a portable wind instrument with a small keyboard and free metal reeds that sound when air is forced past them by pleated bellows operated by the player. Because the accordion is able to make such a loud sound, it becomes quite popular, especially for dance music.

Language Points

1. push: v. force somebody to do something 促使, 逼迫

Examples:

She thanks her parents for keeping her in school and pushing her to study.

There is no point in pushing them unless they are talented and they enjoy it.

2. **to one's surprise**: in a way that surprises someone 令某人吃惊的是

Examples:

To our great surprise, he won the prize.

Much to my surprise, it had stopped raining by the time I wanted to go out.

3. **string together**: arrange a group of things into a series 把……连在一起

Examples:

How do you expect to be a lawyer when you can barely string an argument together?

He can hardly string a sentence together, let alone write poetry!

4. **coordinate**: *v.* make the parts of your body move and work together well 使(身体动作)协调, 协同

Examples:

Her movements were beautifully coordinated.

You must coordinate your movements of arms and legs when swimming.

5. **drift off (to sleep)**: gradually fall asleep 慢慢入睡

Examples:

I was just drifting off when the phone rang.

It was only when he finally drifted off to sleep that the headache eased.

6. **compliment**: *n.* a remark that shows you admire someone or something 赞美的话, 夸奖, 称赞

Examples:

The concert has received a lot of compliments from the audience.

When I said she had lost weight, I meant it as a compliment.

7. ***I took it as a compliment that he could relax under the spell of my playing.*** (Para. 2)

他能在我美妙的演奏中放松, 也算是对我的一种赞赏吧。

take sth. as sth. 意为“把……看作……”。此句中的 *it* 是形式宾语, 而真正的宾语是 *that he could relax under the spell of my playing*。由于 *that* 引导的宾语从句太长而将其后置, 前面用 *it* 做形式宾语。类似的例子如:

I find it a pity that he didn't win the game. 我觉得他这场比赛没赢很可惜。

8. **lean against**: put something in a sloping position against a wall or other surface (使)斜靠, 斜靠(在……)

Examples:

A huge mirror was leaning against the wall.

The child leaned against her sister to keep warm.

9. **hum**: *v.* sing a tune by making a continuous sound with your lips closed 哼(曲子)

Examples:

Tony was humming to himself as he drove along.

If you don't know the words, just hum the tune.

10. **call out**: say something loudly 大声呼叫, 大喊

Examples:

Hands up, please — don't call out.

He called out to his father for help.

11. **heated**: a. full of angry and excited feelings 激烈的, 热烈的

Examples:

It was a very heated argument and they were shouting at each other.

Our discussions were rather heated.

12. **recital**: n. a performance of music or poetry, usually given by one performer 独奏会, 朗诵会

Examples:

She is going to give a piano recital.

Even if a student can play perfectly during practice, he can make all kinds of mistakes during a recital.

13. **solo**: n. a piece of music for one performer 独奏曲, 独唱曲

Examples:

It's a gorgeous piano solo.

The original version featured a guitar solo.

14. **instrument**: n. an object used for producing music, such as a piano or violin 乐器

Examples:

Learning a musical instrument introduces a child to an understanding of music.

Guitar is a kind of musical instrument enjoyed by many young people.

15. **pull over**: drive to the side of the road and stop your car, or make someone else do this (把车)停到路边

Examples:

We pulled over to watch the sunset.

The policeman signaled to him to pull over.

16. **glittery**: a. giving off many small flashes of light 闪光的, 闪闪发光的

Examples:

She wears glittery earrings.

These glittery paper stars can be used for decoration.

17. I got the unspoken message that playing this one song was a dream come true for them.

(Para. 11)

这让我得到一个无言的信息: 演奏这首歌对他们来说是一种梦想的实现。

在这个句子中, **that playing this one song was a dream come true for them** 是一个由 **that** 引导的同位语从句, 做 **message** 的同位语, 用来说明 **message** 的具体内容。

18. **overtake**: *v.* if something bad, especially a feeling, overtakes you, it happens to you suddenly and has a strong effect on you (不愉快的事)突然降临于, (感情上)压倒

Examples:

She was overtaken by emotion and started to cry.

Failure will never overtake me if my determination to succeed is strong enough.

19. **At the theater nervousness overtook me as I realized how much I want to make my parents proud.** (Para. 12)

在剧院, 当我意识到我很想让父母感到自豪时, 紧张之情袭上心头。

在这个句子中, *as I realized how much I want to make my parents proud* 是一个由 *as* 引导的时间状语从句, 而其中 *how much* 引导的从句做 *realized* 的宾语。

20. **applause**: *n.* the sound of many people hitting their hands together and shouting, to show that they have enjoyed something 掌声, 喝彩

Examples:

His speech was greeted with a storm of applause.

The audience responded with thunderous applause.

21. **spill out**: if people or things spill out of somewhere, they move or fall out in large numbers 涌出, 溢出

Examples:

Tears began to spill out of the boy's eyes.

The sway of the pail caused some milk to spill out.

22. **by accident**: in a way that is not planned or intended 偶然, 意外地

Examples:

The discovery was made almost by accident.

Many a bright idea has been hit on by accident.

23. **reluctantly**: *ad.* slowly and unwillingly 勉强地, 不情愿地

Examples:

We have reluctantly agreed to let him go.

He reluctantly conceded that he was not fit enough to play in the match.

24. **strap**: *v.* fasten something or someone in place with one or more straps 用带子束住, 捆绑

Examples:

Through the basement window I saw him strap on his pink cycling helmet.

The hiker strapped the load onto her partner.

25. **rust away**: be gradually destroyed by rust 锈坏, 锈烂

Examples:

Exposed iron will gradually rust away to powder.

The old lock had almost rusted away, so the door opened easily.