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综合教程

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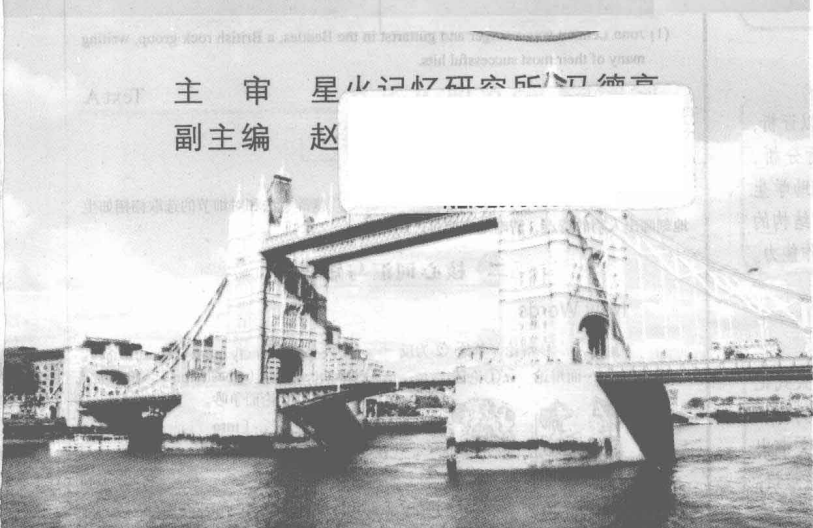
上海外国语大学 梁晓春 主编



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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(1)》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,

且配有精美图片及四、六级真题例句,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

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部分附有若干四、六级最新真题选摘,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

Growing Up



文化背景阅读

1. Russell Baker (拉塞尔·贝克)

Russell Baker was born in Loudoun County, Virginia in August the 14th, 1925. In 1954, Russell Baker joined *the New York Times* in Washington. In 1962 he began to write his *Observer* column for the *New York Times*. He won the Pulitzer Prize for his outstanding commentary in 1979, and won another one in 1983 for his famous autobiography *Growing Up*. Our text is a selection of this book.

In 1993, he replaced Alistair Cooke as host of PBS's Masterpiece Theatre. Collections of Baker's columns include *An American in Washington* (1961) and *Poor Russell's Almanac* (1971); his two memoirs (论文集) are *Growing Up* (1982) and *The Good Times* (1989).

His another several famous books are *There Is a Country in My Cellar* and *Russell Baker's Book of American Humor*, etc.

2. Pasta (意大利面食)

Pasta, so modern a product, comes from far away. It is a popular Italian food including spaghetti (实心粉), macaroni (通心粉), lasagna (宽面条), ravioli (意大利馄饨). Historical investigations don't match, really, as they anyhow lead to exclude a sole "discovery" or root.

Perhaps the kind of wheat product we call "pasta" began as an autonomous convenience realisation in several wheat-based civilities, although it's of no doubt that in Italy it found the context where it became great.

The archaeological (考古学的) discoveries of this last century located the beginning of wheat farming and the relevant civilisation some 8 000 ~ 10 000 years ago, between the Valley of the Jordan River and Mesopotamia.

To carry out farming, man organises in villages and so settles down, passing from a chiefly meat-based feeding to a mostly vegetarian one. Wheat spreads from Palestine to minor Asia, then to Greece and Europe.



文章精读

Part I

Pre-reading Task

1. 词汇学习

monster ['mɒnstə(r)] *n.* 怪物, 妖怪

prayer [preɪ] *n.* 祈祷

sail [seɪl] *v.* 航行(于), 起航, 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.

Part II

Text A

一 课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

本文作者拉塞尔·贝克利用“重复(repetition)”的修辞手法和对细节的选取栩栩如生地刻画出人物的特点,清晰地表明自己的观点。例如,在第二段中,他通过描写 Fleagle 先生的眼镜(eyeglasses)、发型(hairstyle)、衣服(clothes)、下巴(jaw)、鼻子(nose)和说话方式(manner of speaking)等各个方面,把一个一本正经、拘谨而且不可救药地落后于时代的形象呈现在读者面前。当然,第二段中 *prim, primly* 的重复使用对 Fleagle 先生形象的刻画也起到了非常重要的作用,这不仅使句子易于理解,又给读者留下了深刻印象。

另外,第五段中 *I wanted* 被重复使用 5 次,突出了作者本人为自己写作的强烈欲望。

为使语言更加丰富,避免一味重复造成的单调,作者使用了大量近义词和近义短语等,例如:

① dull, lifeless, cheerless, tedious



- ② write, compose, put down
- ③ anticipate, prepare for
- ④ formal, rigid, severe, prim
- ⑤ vivid memories of sth., come flooding back to sb., sth. reawakes in one's mind, sb. recalls sth.
- ⑥ recapture, relive
- ⑦ pleasure, delight, happiness, enjoyment
- ⑧ contempt, ridicule
- ⑨ topic, title

● 语篇结构分析

Part 1 (Paras. 1~2) Baker was bored by everything associated with English courses, including essay writing.

Part 2 (Paras. 3~5) Absorbed in the vivid memories the title brought back, Baker began to write for his own joy.

Part 3 (Paras. 6~9) The success of the essay helped Baker discover a calling for writing in life, and realize his power in words.

● 课文内容概要

I wanted to be a writer ever since my childhood and the possibility took hold when I was a third-year student. At that time, Mr. Fleagle was assigned to teach us English. He had a reputation among students for dullness and inability to inspire. Once he gave a list of topics to the students and I was attracted by one, *The Art of Eating Spaghetti*. The warmth and good feeling of eating spaghetti in Belleville made me want to write it down for my own pleasure, not for Mr. Fleagle. To my great surprise, Mr. Fleagle read my essay aloud to the whole class. The students, as well as Mr. Fleagle, were really enjoying my essay. This experience became the happiest moment of my entire school career and from then on I began my writing career.

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

possibility [ˌpɒsə'bɪləti] *n.* ① 可能(性)

② 可能的事

[助记] [熟] possible *a.* 可能的 →

[生] possibility *n.* 可能性

[语境] His retirement is a possibility.

他有可能退休。

[搭配] by any possibility 有可能, 万一

bore^④ [bɔ:] *vt.* 使厌烦, 使厌倦 *n.* 令人乏味、讨厌的人(或事)

[语境] Children grew bored with swimming. 孩子们渐渐对游泳感到厌

倦了。

The movie was a bore. 这部电影很乏味。

bore^② [bɔː] *v.* 钻孔

[语境] bore through a rock 钻透岩石

[辨析]

- { bore (原形动词) 使厌烦; 钻孔
- { bore (bear 的过去式) 生育; 忍受

boring [ˈbɔːrɪŋ] *a.* 令人厌烦的, 乏味的, 无聊的

[语境] I found the lecture boring. 我觉得这堂课很乏味。

associate { ˈəːsəʊʃieɪt *v.* *vi.* (with)
 { ˈəːsəʊʃjət *n.* / *a.*

结交, 交往 → *vt.* ① 使联合, 使联系起来 ② (在思想上) 把... 联系在一起, 使联想 *n.* 伙伴, 合伙人, 同事 *a.* 副的

[助记] [熟] society (社会) → [根]

soci (社会, 社交) → [生] social *a.* 社会的, 社交的; associate *v.* 交往, 使联系

[搭配] { associate... with { (思想上) 联系
 { [associate *vt.*] { (业务上) 合伙

associate with 与... 交往

[associate *vi.*]

They prefer to associate with friends of their own age. 他们更喜欢与同龄的朋友交往。

We naturally associated the name of Darwin with the theory of evolution. 我们很自然地把达尔文的名字和进化论联系在一起。

Instead, Risky, the company's research and development head, would hope they **associate** the brand with the new world of global communications and business. 相反, 公司的重新研制和发展总裁 Risky

希望他们的标识能够与新世界的全球交往和商务联系起来。

[CET-4, 2005. 12, 阅读]

[辨析] **associate, connect, join, combine**

(1) associate (... with) 指心里边通过联想而“联系”。

(2) connect (... to/with) 指“认为有联系或有关系”, 或指使用工具把一物与另一物“连接”起来: I always considered your brother to be connected with the crime. 我一直认为你的兄弟和这个犯罪活动有关。

(3) join (... to) 指直接连接(两个以上的东西): A long suspension bridge joined the two islands. 一条长长的吊桥连接了两个岛。

(4) combine (... with) 指为一目的而把两个以上的东西混合在一起: They combined the two companies. 他们把这两个公司合并了起来。

[辨析] **vice** *a.* 副的(用于官衔); vice-president 副总统

associate 副的	assistant 助理的
associate professor 副教授	assistant teacher 助教

agony[▲] [ˈæɡəni] *n.* 痛苦, 苦恼

△ An **agony** is a great physical or mental **pain**.

[语境] He was in agony with his broken legs. 他因为断腿而痛苦不堪。

assign [əˈsain] [as-(=ad-, to) + sign(指示); 指示... 到某处或给某人] → *vt.* ① 分配, 分派 ② 指定(时间、地点等) ③ 指派, 选派

[助记] [熟] sign

- ① 标记, 标示 → [生] { signal 信号
 { assign
- ② 签(名) → [生] { signature 签名
 { signatory 署名的



[语境] They assigned me a small room. 他们分给我一个小房间。

assign a day for the meeting 定下开会日期

The company commander assigned me to stand guard. 连长派我去站岗。

assignment [ˌæsaɪnmənt] [assign 的名词] *n.* ①(分配的)工作,任务,(布置的)作业 ②分配,指派

[语境] What is today's assignment in history? 今天的历史作业是什么?

anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt] [anti-(先,预) + cip(=take) + -ate] *vt.* ①预期,期望 ②先于...行动,提前使用

[助记] 记忆网络:

[熟] ancient 古老的

(1) anc(e)(古,先前) → [生] ancestor 祖先

(2) ant(i)(古,先前,前) → [生] antique 古物,古董; anticipate 预料,期望

[语境] Incomes rose faster than anticipated. 收入提高得比预期的要快。

We anticipated their complaint by writing a full report. 我们没等他们投诉就先写好了一份详细的报告。

[搭配] anticipate(期望)后接动名词: We anticipate spending two weeks here. 我们预备在这儿呆两个星期。

[辨析] expect 是怀着确信之心来期待,anticipate 是怀着喜悦或痛苦的心情来预想。We anticipate hearing from you again. 我们期待再次收到你的来信。

❖ Realistically, they do not **anticipate** a return to the peak years, but **expect** ongoing recovery. 实际上,他们并不指望能重拾旧日辉煌,但是也希望逐渐地改善。

tedious [ˈti:diəs] *a.* ①乏味的,令人生厌的 ②冗长的

[助记] 同根: tedium *n.* 厌倦,乏味

[语境] The arguments were tedious and complicated. 那些论据冗长而繁杂。

reputation [ˌrepju'teɪʃən] *n.* 名气,名声, 名望,名誉

[语境] They have both built (up) worldwide reputations in geology. 他们两人在地质学方面都建立起了全球性的声誉。

The senator made a national reputation out of his questioning of the president.

这位参议员因诘问总统而举国闻名。

[搭配] have a reputation for 以...而闻名: She has a reputation for honesty.

她以诚实而出名。

[辨析] reputation, fame (1) reputation 可指好名声,亦可指坏名声,强调人们心目中的印象。

(2) fame 仅指好名声,强调较高的知名度。如: The reformer's fame spread all over the country. 这位改革者名震全国。

inspire [ɪn'spaɪə] [in-(入) + spire(精神,灵气)] *vt.* ①[注入精神力量→]鼓舞,激励 ②[注入灵气→]给...以灵感

[助记] [熟] spirit 精神,灵气 → [根] spire(=spirit) → [生] inspire(=inspirit)

[语境] The young painter had the example of Picasso to inspire and guide himself. 这位青年画家以毕加索为榜样激励并指引着自己。

The Muse does not inspire all poets equally. 诗神缪斯并非一视同仁地赐给所有诗人灵感。

Inspired by the superstars on television, the young athletes trained hard and played intensely. 由于受电视上超级明星的鼓舞,这些年轻的运动员们刻苦训练、认真比赛。

【CET-4; 2006. 6, 词汇】

[搭配] inspire {sb. with sth. / sth. in/into sb. } 激起/鼓舞了某人的...; The news inspired us with courage. ⇔ The news inspired courage in us. 那消息给了我们勇气。

formal [ˈfɒməl] *a.* ①形式上的, 表面的 ②正式的, 正规的, 合乎礼仪的 ③刻板的, 拘谨的

[语境] There is only a formal resemblance between the two systems; they are in fact radically different. 这两种体系只是在表面上有某种相似之处, 其实根本不同。

She has a very formal manner. 她举止文雅。

She was very formal with him. 她和他在一起时非常拘谨。

[辨析] 形近词: formal 与 normal

form 形式 → formal 正式的, 正规的 ⇔ informal 非正式的, 不拘礼的

norm 标准 → normal 正常的, 标准的 ⇔ abnormal 反常的, 变态的

rigid [ˈrɪdʒɪd] *a.* ①严格的, 刻板的, 一成不变的 ②刚性的, 刚硬的

[助记] [根] rig(=hard 硬, 严厉) →

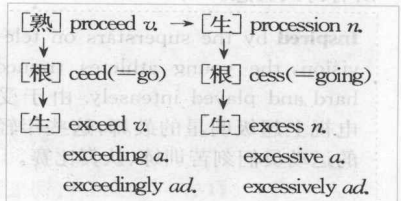
[生] rigid; rigorous *a.* 严密的, 严厉的

[语境] I just wish he were a little less rigid about things. 我只希望他对各种事情的态度别再那么刻板(即稍圆通些)。

a rigid bar of metal 刚性金属横杆

excessively [ɪkˈsesɪvli] *ad.* 过分地, 过度地

[助记] 记忆网络:



STEP 1

- (1) **proceed** [prəˈsi:d] *v.*
 { ①前进, 行进 (=go forward)
 { ②(继续)进行 (=go on)
 (2) **procession** [prəˈseʃən] [proceed 的名词] *n.* 行列, 队伍

STEP 2

proceed = go forward } →
 pro = forward }
 ceed (=go)

- (3) **exceed** [ɪkˈsi:d] [ex-(=out)+ceed (=go); go out of →] *vt.* ①超出(限度), 超过, 胜过 ②越出
 (4) **excess** [ɪkˈses] [exceed 的名词] *n.* ①超越, 超过 ②过量, 过剩, 过度 *a.* 过量的, 额外的
 (a) His expenditure exceeds his income. 他入不敷出。
 (b) an excess of income over expenditure 收入大于支出
 (5) **excessive** [ɪkˈsesɪv] [exceed 的形容词之一] *a.* [贬义] 过度的, 过分的
 (6) **exceeding** [ɪkˈsi:dɪŋ] [exceed 的形容词之二] *a.* 极度的, 非常的
 (7) **excessively** [ɪkˈsesɪvli] *ad.* 过分地, 过度地
 (8) **exceedingly** [ɪkˈsi:dɪŋli] *ad.* 极端地, 非常

[辨析] (1) **excess, excessive**
 excess *a.* 过量的, 额外的 (additional, more than is usual, allowed); an excess fare 补票费; excessive *a.* 过度的, 过分的 (too much, too great); an excessive demand 过分的要求

[辨析] (2) **exceedingly, excessively**
 exceedingly = very much (极); excessively = too much (太)。

{ They were exceedingly hospitable.
 他们极为好客。
 { They were excessively hospitable.
 他们过于殷勤。



tackle ['tækl] *v.* ①(开始)处理,应付 ②(足球等比赛中)阻截,擒抱 ③与...交涉 *n.* 用具,钓具

[助记] [熟] attack 进攻 → [生] tackle 对付,处理

[语境] The computer can be programmed to tackle a whole variety of tasks. 计算机可通过编程来处理各种各样的任务。

He was tackled before he had a chance to shoot. 没等有机会起脚射门,他已被对方阻截。

We had to tackle them on/over the swimming pool. 我们不得不就游泳池问题与他们交涉。

Although many experts agree that more children are overweight, there is debate over the best ways to **tackle** the problem. 尽管许多专家们认为有越来越多的儿童超重,但关于解决这一问题的最好方法却一直存在争议。

【CET-4, 2006. 6, 词汇】

distribute [dis'tri:bju:t] [dis-(分开)] *vt.* ①分发,分送,分配 ②分布,散布

[助记] [根] tribute (=give) → [生] contribute 贡献; distribute 分配

[语境] The firm distributed its profits among its workers. 公司将利润分给了工人。

They distributed themselves about the house. 他们分散在房子的各个地方。

scan [skæn] *vt.* ①细看,细察 ②扫描 ③浏览,粗略地看

[语境] scan the battlefield with binoculars 用双筒望远镜仔细观望战场

He scanned the articles that might give the information he needed. 他浏览了一下可能提供自己所需资料的一些文章。

[辨析] **scan, skim**

Skimming and scanning are two basic methods used in fast reading.

Scanning means looking over a passage very quickly to find specific information such as a date, a name, or a particular word. **Skimming** means getting a quick, general view of the passage. We **scan** to locate particular information and we **skim** to gain a general impression.

sequence [sɪk'wɒns] *n.* ①连续,接续 ②一系列、一连串相关的事物 ③次序,顺序

[助记] 已知: follow *v.* 跟随; following *a.* 其次的 (the following day 第二天)

又知: second *num.* 第二,其次

你是否由此而猜知: sec = follow 跟随? 知 second 原义是“跟随”,则易记其同根词:

[根] sec → [生]

{ consecutive 连续的
(= following one after another)
execute 执行 (= follow out)

又知: cheque = check; technique = technic 不难记: sequ = sec (u)

[根] sequ → [生]

{ consequence 随后发生的结果,后果
sequence 连续,一连串
subsequent 后来的 (= following)

[语境] An invention is usually the end result of a long sequence of ideas, experiments and improvements. 一项发明通常是一系列长期酝酿、试验及改进过程的最终结果。

Please keep the cards in sequence. 请把纸牌按顺序排好。

[搭配] in sequence of 按...顺序; in sequence of date 按日期

recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] [re-(=back) + call; 把往事等叫回、唤回 →] *vt.* ①回忆起,回想起 ②召回,撤销,收回

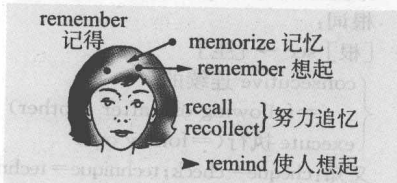
[语境] Can you recall your schooldays?
你能想起你学生时代的情景吗?

The car was recalled for possible safety defects. 汽车因可能存在安全缺陷而被厂方收回。

[搭配] recall (回忆) 后接动名词: I failed to recall ever meeting her. 我想不起来曾见过她。

[辨析] remember, recall, remind

remember 表示“自然而然地想起”; recall 表示“经过努力后才想起”、“追忆”, 因为 recall 原义为“唤 (call) 回 (re-)”某种记忆。如: I remember her face, but I can't recall where I met her. 我记得她的面孔, 但是想不起在哪儿见过她。remind “使回忆起, 使想起”, 常用 remind sb. of sth. / that... 结构。



argue [ˈɑ:ɡj:u:] vi. ① 辩论, 争论 ② 为反对(或赞成)…而辩论 vt. ① 论证,



❖ People generally quarrel because they cannot argue. (Chesterton) 人们通常因为不能辩论而争吵。

[搭配] argue sb. { into / out of } (doing)

sth. 说服某人 { 做... / 不做... }

They argued me into joining the club. 他们说服我加入了俱乐部。

argument [ˈɑ:ɡj:umənt] n. ① 争论, 争辩 ② 理由, 论据, 论点

[助记] 已知: true 一去 e → truth

易拼: argue 一去 e → argument

[规则] 以 -ue 结尾的词加后缀时, 须去掉 e。

[语境] The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds on which he can base his argument in favour of the new theory. 这位教授几乎找不到足够的论据来作为他赞成这个新理论的依据。

What is the argument of this article? 这篇文章的论点是什么?

[搭配] have an argument with sb. about/on sth. = argue with sb. about/on sth. 与某人就…争论

respectable [risˈpektəbl̩] a. ① 尊敬的, 值得尊敬的 ② 体面的 ③ 文雅的

[辨析] respectable, respectful, respective, respected

STEP 1 将 respective 与其他三者区分开来:

respect { v. / n. 尊敬 → respectable / respected / respectful
n. 着眼点, 方面 → respective(?) }

(1) respective [riˈspektiv] [各着眼点 →] a. 各自的, 各个的

(a) My husband and I are each going to visit our respective teachers. 我和丈夫各自去看自己的老师。

STEP 2 将 respectful 与剩余二者区分开来:

respect { n. 尊敬 → respectful / respectable / respected
v. 尊敬 → }