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普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与高等教育出版社出版的大学体验英语教材配套使用

Experiencing English

上海外国语大学

王兴扬 主编

含：听说教程答案与录音原文
赠：710分新题型训练

710分
改革版

大学体验英语

综合教程

2

谁笑到最后，谁笑得最甜：He

best who laughs last.

红膜自测记忆法



课文辅导

世界图书出版公司

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大学体验英语

综合教程

课文辅导 2



He **laughs** best who **laughs** last.

谁**笑**到最后,谁**笑**得最甜

W 世界图书出版公司
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前言



《大学体验英语》是普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,内容新颖、实用,它是由国内数家知名大学的学者遵循《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的要求并融入最新的教学理念联合编写而成。

根据教与学的需要,上海外国语大学等高校的部分资深教师联手编写了这套《大学体验英语课文辅导》。本书是华研外语最新推出的一部力作,它完全忠实于教材,内容全面、解析详细,致力于帮助学生全面提高英语水平以及掌握各种学习技能。

本套辅导教程每个单元的构成与特点如下:

一、文化链接

此板块介绍该单元两篇课文涉及的主要概念、术语、写作背景及相关人物,有助于读者在丰富课外知识的同时深入理解课文,也使单纯的阅读妙趣横生。

二、课文精读

此板块为本辅导教程的核心,包括三大部分:

1. Listen and Talk “听与说”

注重应用与交际能力的培养,对读者听、说技能的提高大有裨益。

2. Read and Explore “阅读与研究”

本部分尤为重要,它包含以下几个方面:

1) 课文内容概要

中英文对照,使读者首先对所学课文的内容有一个整体了解。

2) 篇章分析

中英文对照,使读者对所学课文的整体篇章结构一目了然。

3) 写作特点

介绍每篇课文的体裁、写作风格、思路,不仅使读者更深入地领会作者的思想,而且教读者如何使自己写出来的文章能够篇章结构清晰、文理通畅、耐人寻味。

4) 考纲词汇与短语

词性、词义、同义词、反义词、例句、联想(词的构成)、扩展(派生词)、易混(形似词)、考点(搭配、辨析、注意)等细则,有助于学生扎扎实实地掌握课文中的核心词汇与短语并能够灵活地加以运用。

《大学体验英语》的使用对象为非英语专业大学生,因此本辅导教程中所出现的词汇均依照教育部和高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会指定编写、由上海外语教育出版社和高等教育出版社出版的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》选取。

5) 难句分析

将课文中结构复杂或有特殊含义的句子(原句均注明行数与段落数 Line X, Para. X)进行翻译、解析,解释句中的关键词汇与短语,使学生充分、正确地理解文章精华。

6) 参考译文

本着“信、达、雅”的原则进行译写,文笔流畅,措辞独具特色。

7) 练习答案与详解

不仅给出了每道题的答案,而且配有译文。对有些题目还进行了详解,并对解题技巧进行了解说。

3. Write and Produce “写作与创作”

通过各种写作练习,有助于提高读者的写作能力。

本套辅导教程还有以下内容与特点:

一、配备听说教程指南

鉴于目前许多学校听力课时少,学生听完录音后,有时难免仍有疑问,本辅导教程特配备听说教程指南(练习答案、录音原文),便于学生课后复习参考。

二、红膜自测

本辅导教程在考纲词汇与短语部分将每条例句、考点里的关键词用红色印刷,只要善用所附红膜隐去关键词和答案,便能随时检测学习成果。

尽管编者均为工作在教学第一线的资深教师,本书也难免有疏漏之处,恳请读者不吝指正。

“长风破浪会有时,直挂云帆济沧海”。我们衷心希望本书能成为广大学子的良师益友,并像其他华研书一样受到大家的喜爱。

编者

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Famous Universities

1 文化链接

Oxford University

1. Higher Education in Britain 英国高等教育

In Great Britain, universities enjoy almost complete autonomy from national or local governments in their administration and the determination of their curricula, despite the fact that the schools receive nearly all of their funding from the state. Entry requirements for British universities are rather complicated. A student must secure a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them. The greater the number of “advanced level” passes, rather than “ordinary level” passes, that a student acquires, the better his chances are of entering the university of his choice. This selective admission to universities, combined with the close supervision of students through a tutorial system, makes it possible for most British undergraduates to complete a degree course in three years rather than the standard four years. Great Britain’s model of higher education has been copied to varying degrees in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

在英国,大学几乎享有完全的自治,尽管学校的经费几乎全由国家拨发,但在学校管理和课程设置方面却不受国家和当地政府的干涉。英国大学的入学要求极其复杂。学生必须参加并通过各门课程的考试以获得普通教育证书。一个学生通过“高级水平”考试——而非“普通水平”考试——的课程越多,进入他所选择的学校的机会就越大。由于大学的选择性招生和导师制度对学生的密切督导,英国大多数本科生有可能在三年,而不是标准的四年内,完成学士学位的学习。英国高等教育模式已为加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰不同程度地加以仿效。

2. Yale University 耶鲁大学

Yale University is a private university in New Haven, Connecticut. Founded in 1701 as the Collegiate School, it is the third-oldest institution of higher education in the United States. The University comprises 3 major academic components: Yale College (the undergraduate program), the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and ten professional schools. In addition, Yale encompasses a wide array of research organizations, libraries and museums, and administrative and support offices. It has an enrollment of 5,200 undergraduates and 6,000 graduate students. Yale's 70 undergraduate majors are primarily focused on a liberal curriculum. It also offers strong graduate programs in drama, art, architecture, history, medicine and law.

Yale has the largest collection of rare books and manuscripts in the world, which is housed in the Beinecke Rare Book Library. Its library system is the second-largest university collections in the world with a total amount of almost 11 million volumes. The main library, Sterling Memorial Library, contains about 5 million volumes.

Yale has graduated numerous Nobel Prize laureates, Supreme Court justices, and U.S. Presidents, including William Howard Taft, Gerald Ford, George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush.

耶鲁大学是一所位于美国康涅狄格州南部城市纽黑文的著名私立大学。该校始建于1701年,在美国最古老的大学中名列第三。它由三个主要部分组成:耶鲁学院(开设本科课程)、文理研究生院和10个职业性研究生院。除此之外,耶鲁还有大量的研究组织、图书馆和博物馆以及各种管理和辅助机构。耶鲁大学现有5200名本科生和6000名研究生,其70个本科专业主要集中在文科课程,而研究生课程以戏剧、艺术、建筑学、历史学、医学和法学见长。

耶鲁大学贝奈克珍本图书馆拥有世界上最多的珍本图书和原稿。它的图书馆系统是世界第二庞大的系统,共有藏书约1100万册。其主要图书馆——斯特林纪念图书馆,约有500万册图书。

耶鲁大学毕业生中出现过许多诺贝尔获奖者、最高法院法官和美国总统,其中包括威廉·霍华德·塔夫脱、杰拉尔德·福特、乔治·H.W.布什、比尔·克林顿和乔治·W.布什。

“Students, You Represent Our Best Hope”

3. Stanford University 斯坦福大学

Stanford University is an independent, nondenominational institution of higher learning, in Stanford, California. It was founded in 1885 by the American statesman, railroad magnate, and patron of education, Leland Stanford, and his wife,

Jane Lathrop Stanford, in memory of their son, Leland Stanford, Jr.. The university opened in 1891. Its instruction and research are based on seven schools: Business, Earth Sciences, Education, Engineering, Humanities and Sciences, Law and Medicine. The Stanford library system contains 6.3 million volumes in 14 main and branch libraries as well as 5 coordinate libraries. Stanford has more than 1,400 faculty members and approximately 14,000 students (6,500 undergraduates and 7,500 graduate students). The degrees of bachelor, master and doctor are offered.

斯坦福大学位于美国加利福尼亚州的斯坦福,是一所独立的、非教派的高等学校。它于1885年,由美国政治家、铁路大亨和教育赞助商李兰德·斯坦福和他的妻子简·莱思罗普·斯坦福为纪念他们的儿子小李兰德·斯坦福而成立。大学于1891年揭幕。教学和科研主要基于7个学院:商学院、地球科学学院、教育学院、机械工程学院、人文学和自然科学学院、法学院和医学院。斯坦福图书馆藏书达630万卷,有14个主、辅图书馆和5个对等图书馆。斯坦福大学有1400多名教职员工,学生人数接近1.4万(6500名本科生和7500名研究生),能授予学士学位、硕士学位和博士学位。

4. Sept. 11 Incident “9·11”事件

Sept. 11 incident is a coordinated terrorist strike on the United States in 2001 that killed more than 3,000 people and shook the nation to its core. On the morning of Sept. 11, 2001, two planes, loaded with fuel and passengers, were flown at full speed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in the financial district of New York City. The buildings burst into flame and then collapsed, killing thousands. A third plane smashed into the Pentagon, headquarters of the U.S. military in Arlington, Virginia. Soon after the incident, President Bush ordered the full resources of the federal government go to help the victims and their families, and to conduct a full-scale investigation to hunt down and find those who committed this act.

“9·11”事件发生于2001年,是一起针对美国的有组织的恐怖袭击。它导致3000多人丧生,并从根本上动摇了美国的根基。2001年9月11日早晨,两架满载燃油和乘客的飞机全速冲向位于纽约金融中心的世界贸易中心双子塔,该建筑物燃起熊熊大火并坍塌,致使数千人丧生。另一架飞机则撞向五角大楼——位于弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿的美国国防部。事件发生后不久,布什总统命令联邦政府全力救援事件的受害者以及家人,同时进行全面的调查以追捕施此行动的人。

2

课文精读

1. Listen and Talk

1 Lead in 练习答案

dating back to, located, eastern, establish, earn, surrounded by, atmosphere, attending, name, apartment

2 Communicative Tasks

Task 1

Brian: Could you help me out for a moment, Lili? I'm not myself today.

Lili: Of course. What's wrong with you?

Brian: I'm running a high fever and feel chilly, and my nose is stuffed up. I think I've got a terrible cold and need to see the doctor. But I have no idea where the school hospital is. Could you give me directions?

Lili: Oh, I'm very sorry to hear that. Don't worry. I'll walk you over to the school hospital right now.

Brian: It's very kind of you! Thanks a lot.

Lili: Here is the hospital. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Brian: No, Lili, this is great. You've been a big help. Thanks again.

Lili: I'm glad I could help. I hope you will get well soon.

Brian: Thank you. See you later.

Lili: See you.

Task 2

Xiaohong: You don't look happy, John. What's the matter?

John: Well, I'm really worried about my grades here at the university. The first half of the year has been just awful for me. I can't quite adjust myself to the university life and study.

Xiaohong: Take it easy, John. The first half of the year is hard for freshmen. You have to accustom yourself to the university life.

John: What troubles me most is that no matter how hard I study, I still can't

make much progress.

Xiaohong: Don't worry, John. Sometimes hard work isn't the whole story. Knowing how to study counts for more. Can you tell me your study habits?

John: Study habits? I have no special study habits.

Xiaohong: That may be your problem. You know, good study habits are essential for success.

John: But can you give me some advice on how to develop good study habits?

Xiaohong: Of course. First of all, you need to organize your time carefully. Make a plan and set aside time for regular study and relaxation. Treat study like a serious business.

John: Sounds great.

Xiaohong: In addition, make good use of the class hours. Listen attentively to what teachers say in class, take good notes and review them after class. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask your teachers or classmates for help.

John: Thank you for your advice. I'll do as you tell me.

Xiaohong: Good. And if there is anything else I can do to help you, just let me know.

John: You've been a big help. Thanks a lot.

Xiaohong: My pleasure.

II. Read and Explore

Oxford University

Passage A

■ 课文内容概要

Oxford University, one of the world's most famous universities, was established in 1100s. In 1999 — 2000, it had over 16,300 students in 35 colleges and 5 private halls. At Oxford, each college is a corporate body distinct from the university, managing its own buildings, teachers and students. But it is the university that grants the degrees. Scholarships and grants are offered for foreign students to attend Oxford. The competition for them is, however, extremely strong. Recently Oxford has been awarded the UK's most innovative university and formed an international distance education partnership with Stanford and Yale. To achieve and maintain its

excellence in every area, Oxford not only provides the facilities and support for its staff to pursue innovative research, but also promotes rigorous teaching with individual tutorials and small group interactions.

牛津大学,世界上最著名的高等学府之一,始建于12世纪。1999~2000年度,它已拥有35个学院和5个私人学院,学生人数超过1.63万。牛津的每个学院都是独立于大学的实体,管理自己学院的房产、教师和学生。但学位则是由大学授予。牛津大学还发放奖学金和助学金供外国学生来牛津学习,但是其竞争极其激烈。最近牛津被授予英国最具创新精神的大学称号,并和斯坦福和耶鲁大学合作创办了远程教育项目。为达到并保持其在各个领域的领先地位,牛津大学不仅为员工提供了进行创新研究所需的设施和支持,而且还通过导师会面制和小组学习促进教学的发展。

2 篇章分析

Para. 1 牛津大学是世界上最古老和最著名的大学之一。

Oxford is one of the world's oldest and most famous universities.

Paras. 2-10 具体介绍牛津大学的一些情况,如独特的学院系统、奖学金和助学金的设立、近年来牛津大学取得的成就等。

Some specific information about Oxford has been presented, such as its specific system of colleges, its scholarships and grants and its recent achievements.

Paras. 11-12 牛津大学该怎样达到并保持其在各个领域的领先地位。

What will Oxford do to achieve and maintain its excellence in every area?

3 写作特点

这是一篇说明文。作者采用“总—分—总”的方式介绍了牛津大学这所世界名校的方方面面。首先从整体上介绍了牛津大学:其历史、地位、地理位置等,然后详细说明了牛津大学的具体情况:独特的学院体系、独特的教学体系——导师制、学位的授予、奖学金和助学金的发放、取得的最新成就等。最后提到了牛津大学的使命及其为完成使命所做的努力。作者采用由远及近的方法,在有限的篇幅内,有条不紊地介绍,布局合理,结构严谨。

4 考纲词汇与短语

(一) 词汇

award vt. ①授予,给予②判给,裁定 *n.* 奖,奖品,奖金

【例句】She's been awarded a scholarship to study at Oxford.

她获得了去牛津大学念书的奖学金。

He was awarded his damages in the shipwreck by the court.

法院的判决使他在沉船事故中的损失得到了赔偿。

She showed us the athletics awards she had won.

红膜自测记忆法

她给我们看了她赢得的体育运动奖。

【扩展】awarder *n.* 获奖者 awarder *n.* 授奖者

【易混】aware *a.* 意识到的,知道的 sword *n.* 剑,刀

【考点】搭配:award sth. to sb. 授予某人某物

② competition *n.* 竞争,比赛【同 contest】

【例句】He won the gold medal in the swimming competition

他在游泳比赛中赢得了金牌。

With the unemployment rate rising, the competition in the job market is becoming increasingly fierce.

随着失业率的上升,就业市场的竞争愈演愈烈。

【联想】com(together)+peti(to seek)+tion(名词词尾)→一起寻求一样东西→竞争

【扩展】compete *v.* 竞争 competent *a.* 胜任的,有能力的 competitive *a.* 竞争性的

【考点】辨析:competition, contest, match *n.* 比赛

competition [C/U] 作可数名词时,词义与 contest 相似,表示在技巧、体力、知识等方面进行比赛并最终选出优胜者的“竞争,比赛,赛事”;作不可数名词时,表示两者或两者以上的人或实体在某个方面处于竞争的状态,而 contest 没有这种用法。match [C] 专指各项“体育比赛”,比如足球比赛、游泳比赛、象棋比赛等。

③ distinct *a.* ①有区别的,不同的,分开的【同 different, unlike】②清楚的,清晰的,明显的③明确的,显著的【同 apparent, clear, evident, manifest, obvious, plain】

【例句】Those two suggestions are quite distinct from each other.

那两个建议截然不同。

There's a distinct possibility that she'll be appointed as a director.

她被任命为董事的可能性非常明显。

There is a distinct improvement in your study. 你的学习有显著的进步。

【联想】di(apart)+stinct(to prick 刺)→清楚地区分→有区别的;清晰的

【扩展】distinctly *ad.* 有区别地,不同地;清楚地,清晰地;明确地,显著地 distinction *n.* 差别,不同;区分,辨别;优秀,杰出;荣誉,优待

【易混】district *n.* 区,地区,行政区

【考点】搭配:be distinct from 和……(性质)不同 things distinct in kind 性质不同的东西

④ elect *vt.* ①选举,推举②选择,决定【同 choose, pick, select】*vi.* 进行选举,做出

选择

【例句】To be elected to the House, a person must be over twenty five years old and must have been a United States citizen for seven years. 要被选作众议员,此人必须 25 岁以上,而且必须是在美国居住了 7 年的美国公民。

She elected to return to work after her baby was born.

她决定等孩子出生后再去工作。

【联想】e(out)+lect(to choose)→选出→选举,推举

【扩展】election *n.* 选举,推举,当选 elective *a.* 有选举权的,被选任的;可选修的

【易混】erect *v.* 建造,设立,竖起 eject *vt.* 逐出,撵出,驱逐;喷射 *n.* 推断的事物 select *vt.* 选择,挑选 *a.* 精选的,挑选出来的;优等的,第一流的

【考点】搭配:elect sb. as model teacher 选某人为模范教师 elect to be a doctor 决定当医生 elect to oneself 给自己选择个职位 fail to be elected 落选

⑤ **enterprise** *n.* ①(艰巨的)事业,计划②事业心,进取心③企业(或事业)单位,公司

【例句】We need a spirit of enterprise if we are to overcome our difficulties.

要克服困难,我们必须要有进取精神。

He has the capacity to manage his own enterprise.

他有能力把自己的公司管理好。

【联想】enter(among)+prise(to seize)→把事业掌握在手中→企业;进取心

【扩展】enterprising *a.* 有事业心的,有进取心的,有魄力的

【考点】搭配:a man of great enterprise 事业心很强的人 private enterprise 民营企业

⑥ **equip** *v.* ①装备,配备②(智力,体力上)使有准备,使胜任

【例句】Her evening study has equipped her for a career as an electrical engineer. 她在夜校的学习使她能胜任电气工程师的工作。

【扩展】equipment *n.* 装备,配备 equipage *n.* (军队、船等的)装备;仆从及马车

【易混】equity *n.* 公平,公正 equate *v.* 使……相等,均衡

【考点】1. 搭配:equip sth. with 给……配备 be equipped with 装配,配备 be equipped for 准备好 be equipped to do sth. 准备好做……,具备做……的能力或资格

2. 辨析:equip, furnish, arm *v.* 装备

equip 较常用,表示为自己或别人提供某些装备、设施等;furnish 最常用,表示为房间等配备家具,也可引申为出于某种特殊的目的提供必需品;arm 指为了作战而提供武器或盔甲等装备。