



# A GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

*Integrated Course*

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## 导学指南

西北工业大学出版社

全新版

# 大学英语综合教程

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# 大学英语综合教程导学指南

## (第1册)

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## 前 言

为迎接新世纪的挑战,实现教育部“面向 21 世纪振兴行动计划”的目标,以杨惠中教授为顾问,李荫华教授为总主编的一批著名学者在反复调研我国目前外语教学实际、认真总结和分析现有教材的基础上,精心设计,推出了《大学英语》(全新版)系列教材。为了充分发挥该套教材的优势,体现编者的初衷,达到教学大纲的要求,方便学生的学习,我们特组织了教学一线的骨干教师编写了这套《大学英语综合教程导学指南》。

在本套学习参考书的编写过程中,我们既考虑到学生在使用该教材时会遇到的难点和问题,又尽可能给学生列举出教材中的精华;既对学生语言知识上的不足进行了详细的讲解,又为学生语言知识的学习与巩固补充了相关的内容,提供了适量的自测练习。本套学习参考书的内容有:课文文化背景知识、课文精析、写作技巧、参考译文、同步训练及练习答案与解析,其中课文精析又包含了写作分析、核心词汇、重要短语、经典句式和疑难章节分析等。

在编写过程中,教育界同仁及出版社编辑对本书提出了宝贵的建议,在此特表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间紧,编写量大,涉及面广,许多内容是基于编者的理解,书中难免有不妥甚至错误之处,诚请广大读者和英语教育界同仁指正。

编 者

2006 年 6 月

# Unit 1 Growing Up

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## 文化背景知识

### 1. Spaghetti and the proper way of eating it 通心粉及其正确的食用方法

通心粉是欧洲人所喜爱的与面条类似的面食,它在西文和俄文中的发音都为“spaghetti”。通心粉源于意大利。传说在18世纪,那不勒斯城附近有一家经营面条和面片的店主叫“Spaghetti”。一天,Spaghetti的小女儿在玩耍时把面片卷成空心并晾于衣绳上。Spaghetti将空心面条煮熟后拌以番茄酱,结果大受顾客欢迎。此后,Spaghetti兴建了世界上第一家通心粉加工厂,并以自己的名字为通心粉命名。于是这种“spaghetti”面食便渐渐传到了欧洲和世界其他地方。在西方人们通常用叉子食用通心粉,而用嘴吸食被认为是很不礼貌的举止。

### 2. Russell Baker (1925— ) 拉塞尔·贝克

美国新闻记者和作家,本文摘自他的自传《成长》(1982),他因此而获得普利策奖。

## Section A

### Answers to Pre-reading Task

1. Yes, I know. He was a singer and guitarist in the Beatles, a British rock group writing many of their most successful hits.
2. Yes, I heard the song before.
3. Life becomes better as one grows up; it takes time to grow up; life is not always what one has planned, but is full of surprises; life is not easy; life is adventurous.
4. I think texts in this unit are going to be about the stories of childhood (growing up).

## I 课文简评

本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了自己走上写作道路的原因。作者儿时的梦想是当一名作家,但真正让他走向这条道路的却是一位古板的老师。弗利格尔先生是作者高中的英文老师,言行古板。有一次作文的题目《吃通心粉的技巧》引发了作者的兴趣。他决定把自己儿时吃通心粉的经历写下来,而且结果出人意料的好——老师将作文在全班朗读,赢得了大家的好评。这使作者对写作产生了兴趣,发现自己的文字也能让别人笑,从而受到鼓舞,走上了写作道路。

本文可分为三部分:开端(第1~2段),作者对关于英语的每一件事都很厌烦;经过(第3~5段),作者发现自己被一个典型的题目所吸引并写出了自己当时的感受;结果(第6~9段),那次写作的经验让作者发现了自己的写作天赋,并找到了一生想要做的事情。

## II 写作分析

本文是一篇典型的记叙文,包括故事的开端、经过、结果三部分。作者运用了顺叙的方法。在文章的第一部分(第1~2段)作者先说出起初在高中时对英语写作课的厌恶,给读者设下悬念。在文章的第二部分(第3~5段)作者讲述了一个故事,自己被一次作文的题目所吸引,并为之写作。文章的最后部分(第6~9段)作者告诉我们故事给他的鼓舞以及所带来的启发,让他找到这辈子所想做事情。

## III 核心词汇

### 1. possibility

用法: *n.* (1) 可能,可能性: He admits the possibility of your being right. 他承认你可能是对的。

Is it a possibility that you will work abroad? 你有可能去国外工作吗?

(2) 可能的事物: The TV has possibilities if it's properly repaired. 要是经过适当的修理,这台电视还是能用的。

Let's consider the possibilities. 让我们讨论一下可能发生的事。

考点: by any possibility 以任何可能的方法

典型考题: Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not

working to their full \_\_\_\_\_.

A. capacity      B. strength      C. length      D. possibility

答案:A。译文:没上班的家庭主妇觉得她们没能发挥全部能力。capacity 能力;strength 能量;length 长度;possibility 可能。

记忆法:possible *a.* 可能的

### 2. bore

用法:*n.* 令人讨厌的人或事:It is a bore having to go out again on a cold night like this. 像这样寒冷的夜晚还要出门真烦死人。

It's a bore to little children having to go to school every day. 对于小孩子来说天天去上学真是一件烦人的事。

*vt.* 使厌烦,使厌倦:The long speech bored us all. 冗长的演讲让我们全都感到厌烦。

I'm bored with this job. 我对这件工作厌烦了。

考点:be bored with ... 对……感到厌烦

be bored by ... 被……弄得很烦

典型考题:Most people were no longer listening to his long \_\_\_\_\_ story.

A. annoying      B. boring      C. tiring      D. weary

答案:B。译文:大多数人都不再听他那冗长而乏味的故事。annoying 烦恼的;boring 乏味的;tiring 令人疲劳的;weary 非常疲倦的。

记忆法:boring *a.* 令人厌烦的,乏味的,无聊的;bored *a.* 感到无聊的,心烦的;boredom *n.* 厌倦,厌烦

### 3. associate

用法:*vt.* (在思想上)使联系起来,使联想;交往,结交:We associate Egypt with pyramids. 我们把埃及和金字塔联系在一起。

*n.* 合伙人,伙伴:He is not a friend;he is a business associate. 他不是朋友,而是一个合伙人。

考点:associate + *n.* + with + *n.* 把某事物与其他事物联系在一起

associate oneself with 加入,参与

典型考题:China is usually \_\_\_\_\_ with the Great Wall.

A. tied      B. bound      C. involved      D. associated

答案:D。译文:想起中国,人们常常联想到长城。be tied to ... 与……有关联;be bound to ... 与……密切联系;be involved in ... 与……有牵涉;be

associated with ... 与……有关。

记忆法: associated *a.* 联合的; association *n.* 联合

引申: associate chief editor 副主编; associate professor 副教授

#### 4. anticipate

用法: *vt.* (1) 预见, 预料, 预期(后接名词或代词、从句、动名词): We didn't anticipate any trouble. 我们没有预料到任何困难。

I anticipate deriving much instruction from your book. 我盼望从你的书中得到很多启示。

(2) 抢先, 占先: We anticipated our competitors by publishing our article first. 我们抢在对手之前发表了文章。

考点: anticipate payment 先期付款

典型考题: The doctors don't \_\_\_\_\_ that he will live much longer.

A. articulate      B. anticipate      C. manifest      D. monitor

答案: B. 译文: 医生不指望他还能活多久。四个选项中只有 anticipate 能接从句作宾语。articulate 明确有力的表达; manifest 使显现; monitor 监测。

记忆法: anticipation *n.* 预期, 预料; anticipative *a.* 预期的

辨析: anticipate, expect 都含有“期望”的意思。

anticipate 期望, 预料(某事要发生并采取措施): She anticipates all her mother's needs. 她预见到母亲的一切需要。

expect 预料; 期待; 等待(某事会产生或某人会来到): We expected him to arrive yesterday. 我们原以为他昨天就能到。

在用法上, expect 比 anticipate 用途广泛。二者都可接名词和 that 引导的名词从句; expect 还可接不定式短语, 或宾语 + 不定式结构, 而 anticipate 不能, 但可接动名词。

#### 5. tedious

用法: *a.* 冗长乏味的, 令人生厌的: a tedious story 冗长乏味的故事  
tedious work 冗长乏味的工作

典型考题: While some office jobs would seem \_\_\_\_\_ to many people, there are quite a few jobs that are stimulating, exciting and satisfying.

A. hostile      B. tedious      C. fantastic      D. courageous

答案: B. 译文: 虽然在很多人看来, 办公室的工作单调乏味, 然而许多工作还是刺激的, 令人兴奋和满意的。tedious 单调乏味的; hostile 敌对的;



fantastic 奇妙的; courageous 勇敢的, 有胆量的。

记忆法: tedium *n.* 乏味, 冗长; tediousness *n.* 沉闷

引申: (近) boring, dull

### 6. reputation

用法: *n.* (1) 名气, 名声: He has a reputation for idleness. 他以懒惰出名。

(2) 好名声, 声望: He is winning a reputation among businessmen. 他在商界名声鹊起。

The senator made a national reputation out of his question of the President. 这位参议员因质问总统而闻名全国。

考点: have a reputation for sth. 以……闻名

live up to one's reputation 不负盛名

lose one's reputation 名誉扫地

save one's reputation 挽回某人的名声

build up a reputation 博得名声

典型考题: Of all the soldiers they had the \_\_\_\_\_ of being the fiercest, the most patriotic, the toughest.

A. recognition

B. reservation

C. recreation

D. reputation

答案: D. 译文: 在所有士兵中, 他们享有“最勇猛、最爱国、最坚强”的美誉。

recognition 识别, 公认; reservation 预订; recreation 消遣, 娱乐; reputation 名誉, 声望。

记忆法: repute *n.* (同源) 名声; 声誉

引申: (近) fame

### 7. inspire

用法: *vt.* (1) 激励, 鼓舞: His speech inspired the crowd. 他的演说激励了听众。

a sales force that was inspired by the prospect of a bonus 被未来的红利而激发的销售人员

(2) 影响, 触动: The falling leaves inspired her with sadness. 落叶触动了她的伤感。

(3) 引出, 促使: a teacher who inspired admiration and respect 博得欣赏和尊敬的教师

考点: inspire sb. to do sth. 激励某人做某事

inspire sth. in sb. 使某人产生某种感情

inspire sth. into sb. 把某种思想灌输给某人

典型考题: Although he was on a diet, the food \_\_\_\_\_ him enormously.

A. inspired      B. tempted      C. overcame      D. encouraged

答案: B. 译文: 虽然他在节食减肥, 但食物仍然对他有很大的诱惑力。inspire

赋予灵感; tempt 引诱, 诱惑; overcome 克服; encourage 激励。

记忆法: inspiration *n.* 灵感; inspiring *a.* 鼓舞人心的

引申: (近) encourage

### 8. rigid

用法: a. (1) 严厉而不通融的: I just wish he were a little less rigid about things. 我只希望他对各种事情的态度通融些。

(2) 刚硬的, 坚硬的: They sat silently in rigid postures. 他们都默不作声僵直地坐着。

rigid discipline 僵化的纪律

考点: bore sb. rigid 使某人烦得要命

shake sb. rigid 把某人吓得浑身僵直

典型考题: The patient's health failed to such an extent that he was put into \_\_\_\_\_ care.

A. tense      B. rigid      C. intensive      D. tight

答案: C. 译文: 该病人的身体状况很差, 被给予加强监护。tense 紧张的; rigid 严厉的; intensive 集中的, 密集的; tight 紧的。

记忆法: rigidity *n.* 坚硬, 严厉; rigidly *ad.* 坚硬地, 严格地

引申: (近) stiff, strict

### 9. severe

用法: a. (1) 严峻的, 艰难的: a severe test of our ability 对我们能力的严峻考验

The National Entrance Examination is such a severe competition that many students can't handle the big pressure. 高考竞争如此激烈, 以至于很多学生都不能承受这么大的压力。

(2) 严重的: There was a severe shortage of water in that area. 那个地区现在出现了严重的水短缺。

(3) 严厉的: spoke in a severe voice 以严厉的口吻说话

考点: be severe with ... 对……很严厉, 很严格

典型考题: I used to smoke \_\_\_\_\_ but I gave it up three years ago.

- A. seriously      B. heavily      C. badly      D. severely

答案: B. 译文: 我以前抽烟抽得很凶, 但三年前戒掉了。seriously 和 severely

严重地; heavily 很凶地, 大量地; badly 糟糕地。

记忆法: severely *ad.* 严肃地, 苛刻地, 剧烈地; severity *n.* 严肃, 严格; 激烈,

凛烈

### 10. antique

用法: *v.* 古玩, 古董; a fake antique 假古玩

This carved chest is a genuine antique. 这只雕花盒子是件古玩真品。

a. 古代的, 古风的; antique furniture 旧式的家具

典型考题: She has a fine collection of \_\_\_\_\_ furniture.

- A. second-hand      B. used      C. antique      D. old

答案: C. 译文: 她收藏了一批精巧的旧式家具。second-hand 二手的; used 过去

的; antique 珍贵的; old 老的。

引申: (近) aged, ancient, archaic

记忆法: antequely *ad.* 古时地, 过时地; antiqueness *n.* 古风, 古式

### 11. tackle

用法: *vt.* (1) 处理, 设法解决; I don't know how to tackle this problem. 我不知道如何解决这个问题。

The question set by the teacher was so difficult that the pupils did not know how to tackle it. 老师提的问题是如此的难, 以至学生都答不出来。

(2) 抓住, 擒住, 抱住: The policeman tackled the thief. 警察抓住了小偷。

He tackled his opponent. 他抱住并绊倒了对方。

考点: tackle sb. about sth. 为某事与某人坦率地交谈

tackle one's homework 开始做作业

典型考题: It all depends on how you \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.

- A. abolish      B. tackle      C. remove      D. encounter

答案: B. 译文: 那要看你如何处理这个问题而定。abolish 废除; tackle 对付, 处理困难问题; remove 移动, 移开; encounter 面临。

引申: (近) deal with

### 12. distribute

用法: *v.* (1) 分发, 分配; 180 pounds of muscle that were well distributed over his

6-foot frame 180 磅的肌肉均匀地长在他 6 英尺高的身躯上

(2)分送,散发,散布:distribute seed over the field 把种子撒在田里

考点:distribute ... over ... 把……配给到……

distribute sth. to ... 把某物分发到……

distribute sth. among ... 把某物分给……

典型考题:The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the examination papers to the class.

A. distributed B. contributed C. attributed D. scattered

答案:A。译文:老师把考卷发给全班学生。distribute 分发;contribute 有助于;attribute 归因于;scatter 散播。

记忆法:distribution *n.* 分配,分发,配给物

辨析:distribute, dispense, divide, allocate 都含有“分散”的意思。

distribute 指“将某一物分开成不等的数量,然后分给人或物”:distribute leaflets 分散传单。

dispense 分配给一群人应得的份:They dispensed new clothes to the children in the orphanage. 他们把新衣服分给孤儿院的孤儿们。

divide 把整体分为若干分:divide it into two 把它分为两部分。

allocate 分一定数量的财物或任务给某人、某单位、或某企业:We've allocated a sum of money to education. 我们已经拨出了一部分教育经费。

### 13. extraordinary

用法:a. (1)不同寻常的,奇特的:a man of extraordinary strength 特别有力气的人

Perhaps the most extraordinary building of the nineteenth century was the Crystal Palace. 也许,19 世纪最不寻常的建筑就要数水晶宫了。

(2)非凡的,显著的:an extraordinary achievement 一个非凡的成就  
extraordinary authority 特权

典型考题:These areas rely on agriculture almost \_\_\_\_\_ having few mineral resources and a minimum of industrial development.

A. respectively

B. extraordinarily

C. incredibly

D. exclusively

答案:D。译文:这些地区几乎就仅仅依赖农业,只有很少的矿物资源而且工业发展水平极低。respectively 分别地;extraordinarily 特别地;incredibly 不可信地;exclusively 唯一地。

引申:(近)remarkable, unusual

#### 14. sequence

用法: *n.* (1) 系列事物, 顺序, 次序: Please keep the cards in sequence. 请把纸牌按顺序排好。

(2) 一连串相关的事物: a sequence of historical plays by Shakespeare 莎士比亚的一系列历史剧

(3) 连续性, 持续性: a sequence of bumper harvests 连续的大丰收

考点: *in sequence* 按顺序

*in regular sequence* 按次序, 有条不紊地

*the sequence of events* 事情的先后顺序

典型考题: Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on \_\_\_\_\_ for two months.

A. pile                      B. segment                      C. sequence                      D. file

答案: D. 译文: 谢谢你在我们公司谋职, 目前我们没有空缺。但是, 我们会把你的申请存档两个月。on file 存档; pile 堆; segment 片段; file 档案; sequence 顺序。

记忆法: *sequent a.* 接踵而来的; *sequently ad.* 接踵而来地, 相继地

#### 15. recall

用法: *v.* (1) 想起, 回忆: Recall the misery of the past and contrast it with the happiness of today. 想想过去的苦, 比比今天的甜。

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

(2) 召回, 撤回: recall an ambassador 召回大使

The makers have recalled a lot of unsafe cars. 制造厂收回了许多不安全的车。

考点: *beyond recall* 记不起的

*recall from* 撤回, 召回

典型考题: The scene in the movie \_\_\_\_\_ me of my childhood.

A. remembered      B. recalled                      C. recollected      D. memorized

答案: B. 译文: 电影中的情景让我想起了我的童年。remember 记起; recall 回忆; recollect 追忆; memorize 记忆。

引申:(近)call back, recollect, remember

### 16. violate

用法: *vt.* (1) 违背, 违反: He violated the traffic regulations. 他违反了交通规则。

(2) 妨碍, 扰乱: The sound of guns violated the usual calm of Sunday morning. 枪声扰乱了平常星期日早晨的宁静。

(3) 亵渎, 侮辱: The soldiers violated the church by using it as a stable. 士兵把教堂当马厩用亵渎了它的神圣。

典型考题: Obvious changes of attitude of the top towards women's status in society will \_\_\_\_\_ through the current law system in Japan.

A. permeate      B. probe      C. violate      D. grope

答案: A. 译文: 上层社会对妇女的社会地位的态度的改变会渗透到日本现行的法律制度中。permeate 渗透; probe 探求; violate 违反; grope 摸索。

记忆法: violator *n.* 违犯者

### 17. compose

用法: *v.* (1) 创作, 作曲: compose a poem 作诗

(2) 组成, 构成: The sea is mainly composed of water and salt. 海洋主要由水和盐组成。

the many ethnic groups that compose our nation 构成了我们国家的许多民族

(3) 使安定, 使镇定: Mary soon composed herself. 玛丽很快使自己镇定了下来。

考点: be composed of ... 由……组成

compose oneself 使自己镇静下来

典型考题: It took him two hours to \_\_\_\_\_ this lovely song which was liked by many teenagers.

A. invent      B. build      C. forge      D. compose

答案: D. 译文: 他只花了两个小时就创作了这首很多青年都喜欢的歌曲。

invent 发明; build 建造; forge 想出; compose 创作, 作曲。

记忆法: composer *n.* 作家, 作曲家; 设计者

引申: (近) consist, make up

辨析: compose, consist of, comprise, constitute 都含有“组成, 构成”的意思。

compose 在表示“由……材料”构成时, 用被动语态, 主语是复数名词或集

合名词;表示“组成,构成”时,用主动语态,表示融为一体:Concrete is composed of cement,sand and gravel mixed with water. 混凝土由水泥、沙子和与水混合的砂砾构成。

consist of 在做主动语态时与 compose 的用法相同:Though the costume consists only of a sheet,it was very effective. 那件服装虽然是用一条床单做的,但效果很好。

comprise 表示“包括,覆盖”:These houses do not comprises all his property. 这些房子并不是他的全部房产。The committee comprises men of widely different views. 这个委员会由见解十分不同的人组成。

constitute 的主语可以是复数也可以是单数,在表示所构成的事物在属性和特征上与组织成分是一致的:This growing poverty in the midst of growing poverty constitutes a permanent menace to peace. 这种不断加剧的贫困,构成了对和平的永久威胁。

#### 18. avoid

用法:vt. (1) 避免,避开:I walked carefully to avoid the puddles in the road. 我小心行走以避开路上的水坑。

To avoid confusion,the teams wore different colors. 为避免混淆,队员穿不同颜色的衣服。

(2) 逃避,回避:Are you trying to avoid me? 你是不是想躲开我?

典型考题:You should really avoid your \_\_\_\_\_ at home alone as he is very sick.

A. father staying

B. father to stay

C. father who stays

D. father's staying

答案:D. 译文:既然你父亲病的厉害,你就该避免让他单独在家。avoid 后面要求以动名词作宾语,动名词的逻辑主语是名词时,所有格用's 结构。

记忆法:avoidance n. 避免;avoidable a. 可避免的

引申:(同)evade,keep away from

#### 19. career

用法:n. (1) 职业,谋生之道:He takes teaching as his life career. 他以教书来作为终身职业。

My grandfather was a career teacher;it's the only job he'd ever done. 我祖父教了一辈子书,那是他唯一干过的工作。

(2)生涯,经历:Lu Xun's career proves he was a great man. 鲁迅的经历证实他是一个了不起的人。

考点:carve a career for oneself 闯出一番事业

in full career 全速的

make a career 在事业上有所成就

典型考题:When he applied for a \_\_\_\_\_ in the office of the local newspaper he was told to see the manager.

A. location

B. profession

C. career

D. position

答案:D。译文:当他向当地报社申请职位时,他被告知要去见经理。location 位置;profession 职业;career 事业;position 职位。

记忆法:careerism *n.* 野心,追求名利

引申:(近)occupation, profession, trade, career

辨析:occupation, profession, trade, vocation 都含有“职业”的意思。

occupation 职业,用以成为某个正常的生活来源的活动:What is his occupation? 他的职业是什么?

profession 职业,需要受过较高深教育或专门学习的行业:He is a lawyer by profession. 他是职业律师。

trade 需要受过训练有手艺的职业:He is a carpenter by trade. 他是个木匠。

career 生涯,某人工作经历或事业上取得成就的总的过程或进程:She chose an academic career. 她选择了学术生涯。

## 20. essence

用法:*n.* (1)本质,实质,要素:Being thoughtful of others is the essence of politeness. 体贴别人是礼貌的本质。

As far as I know, he is the essence of decency. 据我所知,他是个正派体面的人。

(2)精髓,精华:The essence of his religious teaching is love for all men. 他宣扬的宗教教义要旨是博爱。

The enthusiasm of its personnel is the essence and life of any enterprise. 全体人员的积极性是任何企业的精髓和生命。

考点:in essence 本质上



