

根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》编写

# COLLEGE ENGLISH 大学英语教程 学习指导

## 2

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# 大学英语教程 学习指导(2)

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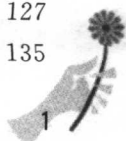
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## Unit 1

# How Boys Become Men

### 学习目标

#### 总目标:

By the end of this unit, students will be better able to

1. talk and write about the characteristics of boys and men;
2. use about 30 new words and 10 new phrases and expressions in brief conversations, translation and preliminary writing tasks;
3. use "as + n." and use "barely" as adverb;
4. read materials of a similar topic and degree of difficulty;
5. know how to use periodic sentences for emphasis.

#### 核心词汇:

##### TUNING IN

mood  
zombie

mean

stressed

lame

##### TEXT A

duck  
ethnics  
bruise  
howl

brace  
commitment  
comic  
dread

slam  
humanity  
reclaim  
deny

stun  
acknowledge  
plead  
intervene



## TEXT B

manhood

compliment

humiliating

lifetime

reconciliation

subtlety

hug

conviction

bond

### 重要短语:

on the road to

touch off

plead with

be wary of

try doing sth.

appeal to

tend to

be supposed to

### 重要习语:

what's up

That's cool.

That's a bummer.

blow sb. off

be mad at sb.

hang out with sb.

in a mood

get out of

on one's own

come up to

## PART I LANGUAGE SKILL

### KEY WORDS MADE EASY

#### A. 词汇提示:

1. **machismo**

a macho attitude 男子气概

2. **sensitivity**

the quality, state or degree of being sensitive 敏感

3. **commitment**

a promise to follow a certain course of action 承担义务

4. **acknowledge**

recognize the fact or existence of... 承认

5. **code**

a body of established social customs 准则

6. **empathy**

the ability to imagine and experience someone else's feelings 同情

7. **conflict**

a serious disagreement between different people or principles 冲突

8. **gang**

a group of people working together 一帮

9. **intervene**

to interrupt something, especially to prevent a bad result 干涉, 干预

10. **remote**

not friendly or interested 冷淡的, 冷漠的

## B. 录音原文:

1. RV: The skinny child was not scared of their threat. He demonstrated his ***machismo*** by pushing back.

Q: What did the boy want to show by pushing back?

A: He wanted to demonstrate his ***machismo***.

2. RV: The father's remarks showed a lack of ***sensitivity*** to the problems of the kids.

Q: What did the father's remarks show?

A: The father's remarks showed a lack of ***sensitivity*** to the problems of the kids.

3. RV: He doesn't want to get married because he is afraid of any ***commitment***.

Q: Why doesn't he want to get married?

A: Because he is afraid of any ***commitment***.

4. RV: He thinks his brother is very uncommunicative, because he doesn't like to ***acknowledge*** his fears and problems.

Q: Why does he think his brother is uncommunicative?

A: Because he doesn't like to ***acknowledge*** his fears and problems.

5. RV: As young men, we have to follow a series of ***codes*** of conduct in whatever we do.

Q: What do we have to follow?

A: As young men, we have to follow a series of ***codes*** of conduct in whatever we do.

6. RV: The big boy in blue had no ***empathy*** for his friend who already had a swollen face.

Q: How did the boy in blue feel about his friend?

A: The big boy in blue had no ***empathy*** for his friend who already had a swollen face.

7. RV: The parents of boys are often bothered by ***conflicts*** between boys.





Q: What are the parents of boys often bothered by?

A: The parents of boys are often bothered by **conflicts** between boys.

8. RV: A **gang** of young men is playing a trick on their buddies.

Q: Who is playing a trick?

A: A **gang** of young men is playing a trick on their buddies.

9. RV: They were about to fight when their father **intervened**.

Q: What did their father do when they were about to fight?

A: Their father **intervened** when they were about to fight?

10. RV: She is a silent girl, cold and **remote**.

Q: What kind of person is she?

A: She is a silent girl, cold and **remote**.

## KEY EXPRESSIONS IN USE

### A. 短语提示:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>on the road to</b> | in the course of 在……过程中  |
| 2. <b>touch off</b>      | start; cause 引起, 触发  |
| 3. <b>plead with</b>     | make continual and deeply felt requests to<br>向……恳求                |
| 4. <b>be wary of</b>     | be careful of 留意, 谨防   |
| 5. <b>appeal to</b>      | make a strong request for help, support,<br>mercy, etc. 向……呼吁, 求助于 |

### B. 录音原文:

1. RV: Jimmy hurt his arm in the traffic accident, but he feels better and seems to be **on the road to** recovery.

Q: How does Jimmy feel about his arm?

A: He feels better and seems to be **on the road to** recovery.

2. RV: His stupid remarks **touched off** a fight between the boys.

Q: What's the result of his stupid remarks?

A: His stupid remarks **touched off** a fight between the boys.

3. RV: He **pleaded with** his mother to let him handle the matter

himself.

Q: He decided to handle the matter himself, so what did he do with his mother?

A: He **pleaded with** his mother to let him handle the matter himself.

4. RV: Children are taught to **be wary of** strangers when they are very young.

Q: When children are very young, what are they taught to do?

A: Children are taught to **be wary of** strangers when they are very young.

5. RV: Toddlers often **appeal to** their mothers for assistance when they learn to walk.

Q: What do toddlers usually do when they learn to walk?

A: Toddlers often **appeal to** their mothers for assistance when they learn to walk.

## COMMUNICATIVE PRACTICE

### ※ Tuning In

#### Words in Sounds

#### 录音原文:

1. My father looked tired and **stressed** when he finished his work.
2. John was **sorry** that he could never play ball together with his grandson.
3. He was **mean** by not helping me with my math homework.
4. My **old man** decided he would never let it happen with us.
5. Feeling tired, my dad sits in front of the TV like a **zombie**.
6. It is so **lame** that my dad has never heard about it.
7. I don't **get it**—it doesn't make any sense.
8. I **guess** my grandpa was very old when my dad was born.



9. You're in a good **mood** this morning.  
10. I tell my dad enough that I need his help and finally he understands I **mean** it.

### Idioms in Use

词语提示:

- |                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. <b>What's up?</b>        | 怎么了? 发生了什么? |
| 2. <b>That's cool.</b>      | 真令人羡慕。      |
| 3. <b>That's a bummer.</b>  | 太糟了。        |
| 4. <b>blow sb. off</b>      | 忽视          |
| 5. <b>be mad at sb.</b>     | 对某人生气       |
| 6. <b>hang out with sb.</b> | 与某人相处、玩耍    |
| 7. <b>try doing sth.</b>    | 试图做某事       |
| 8. <b>in a mood</b>         | 心情          |
| 9. <b>thick headed</b>      | 愚蠢的         |

### ※ Listening Comprehension

#### Dialogue A

录音原文:

Ryan: Hey, Chris! What's up? Did you do your math homework last night?

Chris: I got most of it done, but not all of it?

Ryan: Yeah, it took me forever but I finally finished because my dad helped me with the last couple of problems.

Chris: That's cool. My old man and I got in a fight last night.

Ryan: Oh, yeah, about what?

Chris: He came home from work in a really bad mood. He didn't want to help me with my math homework.

Ryan: That's bummer.

Chris: I guess it wasn't really a fight, but I told him that I really needed his help and that he was being mean by blowing me off.

Ryan: I know what you're saying. My dad can be mean

sometimes too. I don't really know, but sometimes he'll still help me with my homework after dinner.

Chris: You're lucky. Maybe I should wait until after dinner to ask my dad if he'll help me.

Ryan: I think you should. He probably isn't mad at you. He's just tired from work or stressed or something.

Chris: Ok, that's a good idea. I'll try asking him after dinner next time.

Ryan: Definitely. My old man's always so hungry when he gets home from work.

Chris: Yeah. My dad just sits in front of the TV like a zombie with a beer in his hand.

### Dialogue B

#### 录音原文:

Ryan: You know, Chris, my grandpa told me this story about his dad. It's actually pretty sad.

Chris: What happened?

Ryan: Well, my grandpa said that his father never hung out with him or played ball or anything because he was really old. I guess my grandpa was born when his dad was like 50 or something.

Chris: Right, so he was too old to play basketball and stuff.

Ryan: Yeah, and then when my grandpa was about 18 his dad died. The last thing his dad said to him was that he was sorry they could never play ball together.

Chris: Wow, that's really sad.

Ryan: I know. So my grandpa decided he would never let that happen with his kids, and I think he probably told the same story to my dad so that he would remember too.

Chris: That's cool. I think it's so lame that my dad just doesn't get it. He's too busy thinking about work or whatever.



Ryan: Yeah, maybe you should tell him the story.

Chris: That's a good idea.

Ryan: Dads can be really thick headed sometimes but if you tell them enough they will finally understand that you mean it.

## PART II LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

### READING SELECTION: TEXT A

#### 背景知识:

Jon Katz born in 1947 is a journalist and critic. He has worked as a reporter and editor at a number of American newspapers—The Washington Post, The Boston Globe (《波士顿环球报》), The Dallas Times—Herald (《达拉斯时代先驱报》), and The Philadelphia Inquirer—and in television as executive producer of the CBS(哥伦比亚广播公司) Morning News. In magazines he has been the media critic for New York, Rolling Stone (《滚石乐刊》), and now Wired (《有线网》). In addition, Katz is a novelist with four published books: Sign Off, Death by Station Wagon, The Family Stalker, and The Last Housewife.

#### 核心词汇:

##### 1. duck

**用法** v. 闪避, 逃避: He managed to duck the blow. 他成功地躲开了那一击。He has a tendency to duck responsibility. 他好逃避责任。

##### 2. brace

**用法** v. (brace oneself) 使做准备; 使经受考验: Brace yourself for the bad news. 做好接受坏消息的准备。brace oneself to



meet a blow 振作起来接受打击

### 3. slam

**用法** *v.* (1) 猛烈抨击, 冲击: The new proposals have been slammed by all the opposition parties. 那些新建议遭到了所有反对党的猛烈抨击。

(2) 猛投, 猛击: They slammed rockets into the enemy's positions. 他们向敌人阵地猛烈发射火箭。

### 4. stun

**用法** *v.* (1) 使晕倒, 打晕: I was momentarily stunned by the fall. 那一跤让我一时昏迷过去。

(2) 震惊: He seemed stunned by the news. 他似乎对这个消息感到大为震惊。

**扩展** be stunned by a blow 被打晕过去; be stunned to see sth. 看见某事而大吃一惊; the stunning explosion 震耳欲聋的爆炸声; sit in stunned silence 目瞪口呆地坐着。

### 5. ethics

**用法** *n.* 伦理, 道德规范, 道德准则: In law a man is guilty when he violates the rights of another. In ethnics he is guilty if he only thinks of doing so. 从法律上说, 当他侵犯他人的权益时, 他是有罪的。从道德上说, 即使这么想也是有罪的。Her ethnics would never allow her to betray a friend. 她的行为准则决不容许她出卖朋友。press ethnics 新闻道德

**记忆法** ethnic *adj.* 种族的

### 6. commitment

**用法** *n.* (1) 承诺, 保证 He has made a commitment to pay off all his debts. 他做出了还清所有债务的承诺。

(2) 信奉; 献身 Her commitment to the Buddhist cause was absolute. 她无条件地为佛法献身。

back away from one's commitments 背弃诺言: He never backed away from his commitment and won honor for his company. 他从不背弃诺言为公司赢得荣誉。



meet one's commitments 承担自己的义务: Once you get married, you must meet your commitments to your family. 一旦结婚,你必须承担对家庭的义务。

7. humanity

用法 *n.* 人道,仁慈: They treated prisoners with humanity. 他们人道地对待犯人。

记忆法 *human adj.* 人类的 *humane adj.* 仁慈的,人道的  
*humanism* 人道主义,人文主义 *humanistic adj.* 人道主义的,人文主义的

8. acknowledge

用法 *v.* 承认 He acknowledged having been frightened. 他承认受到惊吓。

辨析 *acknowledge, confess, recognize, admit*

*acknowledge* 指“公开承认隐瞒或否认过的事情”,如: He acknowledged that I was right. 他承认我是对的。*confess* 通常指“自愿服罪或认错”,如: He confessed that he had stolen the money. (他承认曾偷了钱。) *recognize* 指“正式承认主权、权利等”,如: They refused to recognize the country's independence. (他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立。) *admit* 则指“在外界或自己良心的压力下承认”,如: The accused man admitted his guilt. (被告承认了他的罪行。)

9. bruise

用法 *v. & n.* 青肿,伤痕,擦伤 She bruised her forehead when she fell. 她跌倒的时候擦伤了前额。

辨析 *bruise, swell, damage, wound*

*bruise* “使青肿”,如: He fell down from stairs and had a bruised face. 他从楼梯跌落,摔得鼻青脸肿。*swell* “膨胀,肿胀”,没有“青”之意,如: A tire swells as it is filled with air. (打气时轮胎会鼓起来。) *damage* “损坏”,如: The car was badly damaged in the accident. (在车祸中车被严重损坏。) *wound* 指“割,切”,尤其是以袭击而伤,如: Ten soldiers were killed and thirty wounded. (10名士兵阵亡,30名负伤。)



## 10. comic

**用法** *adj.* 滑稽的, 喜剧的: a comic performance 喜剧表演

**辨析** comic, comedy, funny, humorous

comic 与 comedy 有关, 它包括滑稽剧、哑剧, 甚至是苛刻的讽刺剧, 如: He is a comic actor. 他是名喜剧演员。funny 是指“某人的动作、语言稀奇古怪, 滑稽反常, 使人开心而发笑”, 如: I don't think that's funny at all. (我认为这一点也不可笑。) humorous 指“由幽默而产生的轻松可笑的效果”, 如: Mark Twain is a humorous writer. (马克·吐温是位幽默作家。)

**扩展** comic cartoon 连环漫画报刊

## 11. reclaim

**用法** *v.* (1) 要求归还, 收回: You must present this ticket when you reclaim your luggage. 你认领行李的时候必须出示这张票据。

(2) 使悔改: Society reclaims criminals by teaching them skills. 社会教给罪犯劳动技能, 以此改造他们。

**扩展** reclaim lost territory 收复失地; reclaim land from the sea 填海造田; reclaim wasteland 开垦荒地

## 12. plead

**用法** *v.* (1) 恳请, 请求: The thief was caught red-handed but he wept and pleaded for mercy. 小偷行窃时当场被抓, 但他痛哭流涕, 恳请放他一马。

(2) 为……辩护, 申辩: He had a good lawyer to plead his case. 他请了一位好律师为自己的案子辩护。

**记忆法** plea *n.* 请求, 恳求; 借口

## 13. howl

**用法** *v. & n.* 嚎叫, 咆哮: The dogs were howling at the stranger. 狗正对着那陌生人狂吠。

**辨析** howl, roar, grin

howl 特指“狼、狗等的嚎叫”, 如: The dogs howled whole night. (那群狗嚎叫了一个晚上。)有时也指“由于疼痛、愤怒、悲





伤等引起的吼叫”，如：His proposal caused howls of protest from the public. (他的提议引起了公众一片抗议的吼叫。) roar 指“狮子的吼叫”，如：The roar of the angry lion frightened all visitors. (狮子愤怒的吼叫吓坏了游客。) grin 指“龇牙咧嘴”，如：I told him to work harder and he just stood with a silly grin on her face. (我叫他干活更卖力些，他却只是站着龇牙咧嘴地傻笑。)

14. dread

**用法** *v.* 恐惧，畏惧：I dread that he will come. 我害怕他会来。

**扩展** dread to do sth. / dread doing sth. / have dread of doing sth. 害怕做某事

**记忆法** dreadful *adj.* 可怕的，令人畏惧的；令人讨厌的：dreadful weather 令人讨厌的天气

15. deny

**用法** *v.* (1) 否定，否认：To deny contradiction is to deny everything. 否认事物的矛盾就是否认了一切。

(2) 拒绝相信，拒绝接受：He denied it to be the case. 他拒绝相信那是事实。

**扩展** deny oneself 节制，屏弃：He denies himself many comforts for the good of his country. 他为了国家的幸福而摒弃许多物质享受。

deny oneself to 不会见，谢绝：Illness forced Mrs. Smith to deny herself to all callers. 疾病迫使史密斯夫人谢绝会见所有的来访者。

16. intervene

**用法** *v.* 干涉，干预：Chinese government will never intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. 中国政府绝不干涉他国内政。

**辨析** intervene, interfere

intervene, interfere 这两个词都有“干涉，干预”的意思，但 intervene 所谓干预，实为“调解，调和”等，如：The United States tries to intervene in a conflict between Palestine and