



十年磨剑 厚积薄发
英语王牌

总主编 张伯香(《综合教程》编委)

英语专业 本科生教材 综合教程学习手册

主 编 刘文俊
本册主编 李燕鸿

第三册
BOOK 3



中国致公出版社



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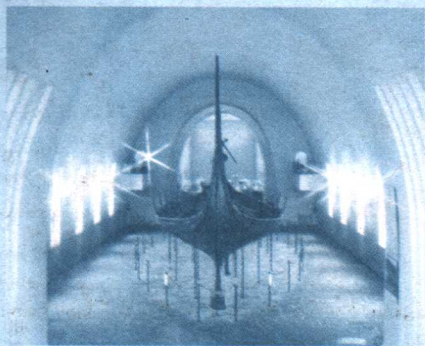
综合教程学习手册

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Foreword

前言

《综合教程》是为高等院校英语专业一至二年级编写的英语基础课教材(戴炜栋担任总主编,上海外语教育出版社出版),是普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材。为了帮助英语专业的学生更好地学习该教材,抓住要点,解决学习中的疑难问题,我们组织重点高校的英语骨干教师编写了《综合教程》的配套学习指导——《综合教程学习手册》(第一、二、三、四册),奉献给高校英语专业的朋友们,愿该书能为英语专业的广大同学打好语言基本功、拓宽知识面、提高人文素质助一臂之力。

本书特点

1. 《综合教程学习手册》遵循教材编写的科学性与严谨性原则,在编写体例上讲究完整统一,在内容上注重深入浅出,举一反三。

2. 疑难语言点的选择严格以英语专业教学大纲为依据,辅导内容力求做到精、准、全。对《综合教程》中出现的重点单词、短语和惯用句型予以详细的解释,做到全面辨析重点词汇,深入讲透语言难点。

3. 既辅导语言,又介绍文化。该书在疑难详解部分介绍了教材中涉及到的文化背景知识,帮助学生扩大有关英语国家的文化知识。

4. 坚持细致、全面、实用的原则。每个单元从课文预读,到课文讲解以及课后的练习都给予了全方位的细致辅导。此外,还给所有的练习提供了完整的参考答案,并总结了语言学习中带规律性的东西,突显了本手册的实用性特点。

主要内容

全书分为16个单元,每个单元由8个部分组成,Text I 有四个部分,Text II 有四个部分。内容要点如下:

一、预读问题答案:带着问题预读课文,有助于学生快速有效地从语篇层面理解课文。问答题参考答案则帮助学生组织思想和语言材料,使他们能就课文的中心要点进行口头表述,强化学习效果。

二、课文疑难详解:本部分立足于中国英语学习者之实际,针对他们在学习可能遇到的困难,从课文中选出 20 到 30 个左右的(Text II 为 15-20 个)疑难句子进行详细解释,既有英文释义,也有汉语翻译。对于重点难点,编者不吝篇幅,而对于一般的问题则点到为止,用法、举例、说明等均详略得当。

三、练习答案详解:课后练习包括 Text Comprehension, Structural Analysis of the Text, Rhetorical features of the text, Vocabulary exercises, Grammar exercises, Translation exercises, Exercises for integrated skills, Oral activities, Writing practice 和 Listening exercises。所有的练习都给出了完整的答案,同时,还对每道题的解答给予了详细的分析,其目的是帮助学习者解决做练习时可能遇到的实际困难,达到使他们不仅知其然,而且能知其所以然的目的。以完形填空形式出现的短文也提供了参考译文,从而有利于学习者正确理解短文。另外,书中还给出 Oral activities 和 Writing practice 的参考答案,帮助学生训练地道的口语和书面语,使之提高口笔头的英语交际能力。

四、课文参考译文:编者在该部分为学生提供了准确而优美的课文汉语译文,以帮助学生全面、正确地理解课文内容,尤其是当遇到难句结构或涉及文化背景的语言时,能更加突显译文的帮助作用。

五、重点词汇学习:为了方便学生的学习,编者为 Text II 的课文给出了重点词汇和短语,包括英文释义和汉语解释。

另外,本书也为学生提供了听力练习的所有录音文章书面材料,为学生在训练听力的时候提供参考。

总之,《综合教程学习手册》一书的编写体例新颖、规范,编排科学合理,特色明显,内容详实、准确,实用性很强,是英语专业学习者不可多得的好帮手。

欢迎广大读者朋友对书中的纰漏给予批评指正。

张伯香

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Unit 1

Text 1



Fresh Start

新的开端

一

预读问题答案

1. My first days in university are memorable. When my parents left, leaving me alone in my dormitory, I was at a loss as to what to do. I spent several days seeking out canteen, supermarket, post office, library, teaching building, etc. When nights came, I felt lonely, I began to write letters to my former classmates, friends and then called my parents. Later our military training began, I really had a tough time. In university, I found it's more important to be yourself and find your real self.
2. Yes, I'm really afraid of making mistakes that cause embarrassment. I'm a self-conscious person, and always try to be perfect. If I made mistakes, I would be obsessed with a sense of humiliation and shame. Now I come to realize that no one can be perfect, it's unwise to take trivial mistakes too seriously. What's more, it's more important to be yourself than try to do everything perfectly.

二

课文疑难详解

1. I first began to wonder what I was doing on a college campus anyway when my parents drove off, leaving me standing pitifully in a parking lot, wanting nothing more than to find my way safely to my dorm room; when my parents drove off, I was standing pitifully in a parking area and knew nothing about what to do. What I could think at that moment was to go to my dorm room safely. 父母驾车离去了,留下

我可怜巴巴地站在停车场,想着如何安全地到达宿舍的时候,我第一次开始思索在大学校园里我该干什么?

1) anyway: *ad.* in spite of everything; in any case; anyhow 无论如何,总之

例: a. I am coming anyway, no matter what others say. 不管旁人怎么说,反正我来了。

b. It doesn't make much difference because we're going to be late anyway. 已经无所谓了,我们反正要迟到。

In informal English 'anyway' is used to show that the speaker wants to return to the main topic or to finish one topic and continue with another.

例: a. That's an interesting comment. But anyway, as I was saying it's a little impractical 这说法很有意思,但是正如我刚才所说着说法有点不现实。

b. Anyway, shall we go on to the next point now? 要不我们开始下一个话题吧?

2) drive off: 驱车离开;驾车送走

drive sb. off in a car 驾车把某人送走

例: a. The president drove off amid general shouts of joy. 总统在大家的一片欢呼声中驱车离去。

b. The man walked to his car, got in and drove off. 那人朝他的车走去,坐了进去,接着驾车离去。

3) parking lot: parking area, car park (美) (道路以外的) 停车场地, 停车区。类似说法还有: parking light (sidelight), parking meter (an apparatus at the side of a street, into which one puts a coin to pay for parking a car beside it for a certain time)

2. The fact was that no matter how mature I liked to consider myself, I was feeling just a bit first-gradish: Even though I tried my best to be as mature as possible, the fact was that I had just the feeling of being a newcomer to the college without the strength only an experienced student might possess. 事实上不管我如何极力拿出一副成熟的样子,我就是摆脱不了一年級新生的感觉。

first-gradish: *a.* be characteristic of a first grade student 新生的样子

"-ish" is a widely used suffix which means characteristic of, like, tending to. For example: childish (孩子般的, 幼稚的, 简易的), selfish (自私的, 利己的), bookish (书呆子的, 拘泥的, 书面的, 爱钻研的)。

3. Adding to my distress was the distinct impression that everyone on campus was watching me: the obvious impression that everybody on campus was watching me made me more distressed 让我更为不安的是, 校园的人都在很明显地留意着我。

distinct: *a.* clearly seen, heard, felt, understand, etc.; noticeable 清楚的, 明显的, 截然不同的, 独特的

例: a. There was a distinct note of annoyance in her reply. 她的回答带有明显厌烦的口气。



b. There was a distinct improvement in the patient's condition. 病人的情况的确有了好转。

c. Those two ideas must be kept distinct one from the other. 必须把那两种思想区别开。

4. My plan was to keep my ears open and my mouth shut and hope no one would notice I was a freshman; I planned to be observant and silent so that no one would notice that I was only a newcomer of the college. 我决定多观察,少说话,这样没人会知道我是新生。

freshman: *n.* also fresher, a student in the first year at college or university 大学一年级学生 (sophomore 二年级学生, junior 三年级学生 and senior 毕业生)

5. I raised my head, squared my shoulders, and set out in the direction of my dorm; raising my head, strengthening my back, I began walk to my dormitory. 我抬起头,挺起胸,大踏步地朝寝室走去。

1) square:

① *v.* to set straight or at approximate right angles 使方正,使平正;挺直

例: a. He squared a picture on the wall. 他把墙上的画挂正。

b. The soldier squared his cap and went out. 那战士把帽子带正后走了出去。

② *n.* a plane figure having four equal sides; something having an equal-sided rectangular form; the product obtained when a number or quantity is multiplied by itself 正方形, 广场, 平方

例: a. The boy uses a ruler to draw a square. 小男孩用尺画一个正方形。

b. I folded the newspaper neatly into a square and put it away. 我把报纸折得方方正正的,然后放在一边。

c. There is a square of cloth on the desk. 桌子上有一块方块布。

d. Tian An Men Square is the biggest urban square in the world. 天安门广场是世上最大的城市广场。

e. The square of 9 is 81. 9的平方是81。

2) set out

① to begin a journey 出发,动身

例: a. The next day he set out for London. 第二天他出发去了伦敦。

b. All villagers have set out looking for the missing child. 全体村民已出发去寻找失踪的小孩。

② to explain (facts, reasons, etc) in order, esp. in writing 阐述,说明

例: The reasons for my decision are set out in my report. 我在报告中阐述了我做决定的原因。

6. It took everything I had not to stare when I caught my first glimpse of a real live

college football player: it was my first time to meet a real live college football player on college campus, I couldn't help looking at him adoringly. 第一次看到活生生的大学生足球运动员,我忍不住盯着他看。

1) "It took everything I had not to stare" means it was too hard for the author (a freshman of college) or even beyond her not to stare.

2) Sports, especially football, are very popular in American colleges, sports players, including football players are admired and even idolized by many college girls. Here the word "football" refers to American football which is similar to rugby (橄榄球) played by the British and Australians.

3) glimpse v. to have a quick incomplete view of 瞥见,看一看

例: I glimpsed her among the crowd just before she disappeared from sight. 她从视野中消失之前我还在人群中瞥见了她。

n. a quick look at or incomplete view of 一瞥,一看

例: I only caught a glimpse of the thief, so I can't really describe him. 我就瞥了一眼那小偷,真说不出他长个什么样。

7. I only hoped his attention was drawn to my airs of assurance rather than to my shaking knees: I did hope what he noticed was my apparent confidence but not my knees which were shaking because of excitement. 我真希望他注意到的只是我表面上的自信而不是我那颤抖的双腿。

1) Here the word "only" is used for emphasis, to emphasize the author's single desire at that moment. For instance: A lion will attack a human being only when it is hungry. (狮子只有在饥饿的时候才袭击人)

2) airs of assurance: apparent confidence 表面上的自信

air: n. the general character or appearance of, or feeling caused by (不自然的) 态度, 做作的姿势

例: a. Silly ran across her old friend Bill in London last week, she greeted him with an air of delighted surprise. 上星期雪丽在伦敦和老朋友比尔不期而遇, 惊喜地和他打招呼。

b. You needn't take such airs with me. 你没必要跟我摆架子。

8. I spent the afternoon seeking out each of my classrooms so that I could make a perfectly timed entrance before each lecture without having to ask dumb questions about its whereabouts. To seek out each of my classroom, it took me the whole afternoon, I wanted to make certain the accurate location of each classroom without asking stupid questions about where the classrooms were. 我花了整个下午总算搞清楚了我要上课的各个教室, 这样, 第二天上课之前我能坐到该去的教室, 而不会傻乎乎地到处问地方。