

课课通



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读写教程课课通

● 第一册 ●

齐世和 张颖 主编

石油大学出版社

21世纪大学英语读写教程课课通

(第一册)

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主 编:齐世和 张 颖

策 划:何 峰 徐 伟

责任编辑:徐 伟 徐路波(电话 0546-8392787)

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前言

本书是根据复旦大学出版社和高等教育出版社 1999 年 6 月出版的普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》而编写的一套学习指导用书。全书共分四册,与教材配套。每册书各分 10 个单元,按课文顺序编写,各单元的内容及编写特点如下:

一、单元内容概述。这一部分为全单元三篇课文的内容简介。仔细阅读以后可以做到对所学的内容心中有数,增加学习兴趣,为充分理解和掌握本单元的学习内容打下良好的基础。

二、Text A。其中包括:

(一)背景知识。对于本课文有关的文化、习俗、人物、事件等各方面背景知识予以介绍。

(二)课文概要。这一部分言简意赅地对课文内容予以概括,帮助读者了解文章的主要内容或中心思想。

(三)重点词汇和短语解释。这一部分是全单元的重点内容,对本单元需要掌握的词汇和短语给以详细解释。既列出了本课中出现的词义,也列出了其他常用词义,全部用例句予以说明,从而帮助读者全面掌握重点词汇。此外还列出了该词的派生词,与该词有关的常用搭配以及同义词或易混词的辨析,并对其他有关情况作了详细的解释。

(四)难句解析及佳句诵读。这一部分主要从语法结构的角度对课文中的难句、长句给以解析,帮助读者克服阅读中的障碍。同时摘录出课文中的精彩句子供读者欣赏诵读。

(五)课文练习答案及难点解释。这一部分中给出了各项练习的答案,并对其中的难点予以解释或翻译。

(六)参考译文。即课文翻译。

三、Text B。内容形式的编排与 Text A 相同。

四、Text C。其中包括:

(一)课文导读。这一部分对课文以夹议夹叙的方式进行导读。形式新颖,易于接受。

(二)课文练习答案。

(三)参考译文。

五、实践训练。这一部分是习题,附有答案,主要针对四级考试而设计的相关模拟题,以巩固刚学过的知识。

除了与课文配套的 10 个单元之外,本书还包括 3 套试题。Test Paper One 针对第一至五单元,Test Paper Two 针对第六至十单元,而 Test Paper Three 则是针对全书设计的。试题的形式与四、六级统考相同,各自后面附有答案。

本书由齐世和、张颖、王宇航策划,并由齐世和和张颖审核、修改了全部稿件最后定稿。全书第一至第十单元分别由齐世和、张颖、唐风云、严英宏、张萍、安惠英、孙寅霜、宫欣怡、胡巍和韩德顺撰写。三份 Test Paper 分别由王宇航、牟欣和孙继光编写。

本书的编写人员既有从教多年的中老年教师,也有刚踏上教学岗位的年轻的硕士。本书是他们共同辛勤劳动的结晶,衷心地希望使用此书的大学生和英语自学者从中受益。

由于作者的水平有限,书中出现缺点错误在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行批评指正。

21世纪大学英语读写教程课课通

(第一册)

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Unit One



单元内容概述

不论来自哪一个国家讲哪一种语言,全世界的大学生们都有共同的兴趣和经历。其中最强烈的愿望之一就是渴望在学业上取得成功。本单元的第一篇课文,《优等生的秘诀》表明,对于学业来说,良好实用的学习技巧实际上比智力和刻苦用功更重要。这篇课文提出了8种可提高学习效率的实用方法。除了学业,大学时代也是个人变化与成长的一段重要时期。在课文B《苦乐参半的回忆》一文中,一位中年妇女回忆了自己在中学毕业时的复杂心情。在课文C《离家》中,作者表达了一位女儿在和母亲一起为了搬入学校宿舍而整理行装时的想法。



Text A Secrets of A Students

(一) 背景知识

1. A students

A students, also known as top students, are the few best students in a class. In general, A students are those students who do well not only in their studies but also in other aspects of their school life.

2. speed-reading

Also known as rapid reading or fast reading, speed-reading is a method of reading rapidly by skimming and scanning. The aim is to increase reading speed and improve reading ability.

3. letter grades

Letter grades are the grading system employed in Great Britain and the United States to indicate the quality of a student's performance: A (excellent), B (good), C (average), D (below average), F (failing).

(二) 课文概要

Most college students have a common desire: to become successful in school. But very often the best are not those most hard-working ones and the most gifted students do not necessarily perform best in exams. Then what is the most important factor in the making of an A student? In Text A, the authors try to tell us that getting good grades in college does not depend only on how smart you are or even on how hard you work. In fact the biggest key to success in college is developing a few basic study techniques. So the text offers eight practical tips to help you study more effectively. They are known as secrets of A students which are easy to follow, and anyone can learn and master them.



and become an A student, too.

(三) 重点词汇和短语解释

I. 词汇

1. perform [pə'fɔ:m]

v. ① 做; 执行: We will resolutely **perform** our duty no matter what happens. 无论发生什么情况, 我们都要坚决履行自己的职责。② 工作; 表现: Our team **performed** well in the match yesterday. 我们队在昨天的比赛中表现出色。③ 完成: A skilled worker can **perform** the task easily. 一个熟练的工人能够容易地完成这项任务。④ 演出; 表演: They are **performing** piano tonight. 今晚他们演奏钢琴。

【搭配】 perform one's job 做本职工作 perform an experiment 做实验 perform calculations 运算 perform an operation 做手术 perform a marriage ceremony 举行婚礼 perform one's duty (promise) 履行职责(诺言) perform a contract 履行合同 perform a command 执行命令 perform the role of the king 扮演国王

【构词】 performance *n.* 履行, 执行; 完成; 演出; 成绩 performer *n.* 演出者; 履(执)行者

【辨析】 perform, execute

perform “执行, 履行”, 强调做一件事的过程。execute “执行, 实现”, 指执行或实现已计划好的事。

2. ignore [ig'nɔ:]

v. ① 忽视: A good driver never **ignores** a red light. 好司机从不闯红灯。② (故意)不理睬(某人): I said hello to her, but she **ignored** me completely. 我向她打招呼, 但她根本不理睬我。

【辨析】 ignore, neglect, overlook

ignore 通常指对那些不愿意承认的事情, 故意视而不见, 明显地不予关注。neglect “疏忽, 不留心”, 指行为(act)而言。overlook 指由于轻率, 不小心而导致的疏忽。如: You can't **ignore** the fact that China is still a developing country. 你不能忽视中国仍然是一个发展中国家这一事实。I don't trust her, for she often **neglects** her duty. 我不信任她, 因为她经常玩忽职守。The young accountant! **overlooked** an item in the

account. 那位年轻的会计忽略了账目上的一个项目。

3. athlete ['æθli:t]

n. 运动员

【辨析】 athlete, sportsman (sportswoman), player
athlete 多指擅长长跑, 跳, 游泳, 拳击的运动员。sportsman (sportswoman) 多指爱好运动的人。player 多指球类运动员。

4. memorize ['meməraɪz]

v. 记住; 熟记; 背熟: An actor must be able to **memorize** his lines. 演员必须能够熟记台词。

【辨析】 memorize, remember, recall, remind

memorize 指有意识地记住某事。remember “记得, 记忆”, 普通用语。指稍加回忆即可记起。也指不要忘记。recall “回想, 回忆”, 指有意识地过去进行回想。remind “使想起”, 指由于受到提醒或启发而想起过去。如: If you can consciously **memorize** some prefixes and suffixes of words, you can unlock even more words. 如果你能有意识地记住一些前缀和后缀, 你就可以掌握更多的词汇。We can **remember** everything that happened to us, but we may not be able to recall everything in detail. 我们能够记住所有经历过的事情, 但却不一定能够回忆起所有的细节。The picture **reminds** me of the days we were together. 这张照片使我想起了我们在一起的日子。

5. due [dju:]

a. ① 到期的; 期满的: My half-year's interest is **due** now. 我半年的利息现在到期了。② 预定应到的; 预定的; 约定的: The plane is **due** at noon. 飞机预定中午到达。

【搭配】 due to 由于; 因为: His absence is **due to** the storm. 他的缺席是由于暴风雨的缘故。

6. schedule ['ʃedju:l, 'skedʒul]

n. 时间表; 日程安排表

【搭配】 according to schedule 按照预定计划 ahead of schedule 提前 behind schedule 落后于计划(或预定时间) on schedule 按时间表; 及时;



Everything is going on well **according to schedule**. 一切正在按计划顺利进行。They fulfilled the task **ahead of schedule**. 他们提前完成了任务。The train was two hours **behind schedule**. 火车误点两小时。We are all aware of the importance of handing in our research papers **on schedule** this time. 我们都认识到这次及时上交论文的重要性。

7. content ['kɒntent]

n. ① (常用复数) (书刊的) 目录 ② (常用复数) 容纳的东西; She uncorked the bottle and poured out the **content**. 她拧开瓶塞, 把里面的东西倒出来。③ (书、杂志、信等的) 内容; 要旨, 意义; I like the style of his writing but I don't like the **content**. 我喜欢他的写作风格, 但不喜欢他所写的内容。I didn't understand the **content** of his speech. 我没有理解他讲演的要旨。
[kən'tent]

v. 使满足; 使满意; 使安心; We should never **content** ourselves with book knowledge only. 我们千万不可满足于仅仅有一点书本知识。

a. 满意的; 满足的; 甘愿的: He's perfectly **content** to live in a hut and paint pictures all day. 他完全满足于住在小屋里成天画画。

【搭配】 be content with 对... 满意; 对... 满足 content oneself with 满足于 to one's heart's content 尽情地; Are you **content with** your present salary? 你对现在的工资感到满意吗? John **contented himself with** one glass of wine. 约翰喝一杯酒就满足了。He drinks **to his heart's content**. 他开怀畅饮。

【构词】 contented *a.* 满意的; 满足的 contentedly *ad.* 满意地; 满足地 contentment *n.* 满意; 满足 contentless *a.* 不满意的; 不满足的

【辨异】 content, satisfactory

content 表示对某一特殊事物满意或指在一定程度上对现实感到满意。satisfactory “令人满意的, 符合标准的”, 侧重于性质、状态方面的描写。

【注意】 形容词 content 只能作表语, 不能作定语。

8. participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt]

v. 参与; 参加; We should actively **participate** in the mass sports activities. 我们应该积极参加群众性体育活动。

【构词】 participation *n.* 参与; 参加; 分享 par-

ticipator *n.* 参与者; 参加者

【辨异】 participate (in), take part (in)

participate (in) 和 take part (in) 都可表示“参与”、“参加”某种活动。participate (in) 语气正式, 常用于较正式和庄重的场合, 在日常用语中应尽量避免使用。而 take part (in) 的语气较为随便, 常用于一般日常的各种场合。如: We hope to **participate in** the ceremony tomorrow. 我们希望明天参加典礼。Are you going to **take part in** the discussion? 你打算参加讨论吗?

【注意】 participate 还可表示“分享”、“分担”。如: He **participates** with his friends in his sufferings. 他分担朋友的痛苦。

9. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ]

n. ① 方式; 方法; 途径; When we learn a foreign language, the best **approach** is the study of the spoken language. 学习外语最好的途径是学口语。Let's take a new **approach** to the problem. 让我们采用一种新办法处理这个问题。② 接近; 临近; Sunset announces the **approach** of night. 日落预告夜晚的到来。

v. ① 接近; 临近; Suddenly I saw a tall figure **approaching** toward the cop. 突然间我看到一个高大的身影朝警察靠近。② 处理, 对待, 探讨; He **approached** the question as a scientist. 他以一个科学家的眼光去处理这个问题。

【构词】 approachable *a.* 可到达的 approachability *n.* 可接近性

【注意】 approach 作名词表示接近、途径、方法时, 后面多接介词 to。类似用法的名词还有: a key to the door 门的钥匙 an answer to the question 问题的答案 a solution to the problem 难题的解决办法 access to the town 进入城镇的通道 admission to the exhibition 准许进入展览会 devotion to duty 对职责的献身

II. 短语

- 1. make the most of** 充分利用; 尽量利用; You'll only get one chance, so you'd better **make the most of** it. 你只有一次机会, 所以最好充分利用它。She is not really beautiful, but she **makes the most of** her looks. 她并不真地怎么漂亮, 但她善于利用她的面容化妆得很漂亮。
- 2. hand in** 上交; 提交; Each student has to **hand**



in a composition once a week. 每个学生必须一周交一篇作文。I **handed in** my resignation. 我递交了辞呈。

3. **cut down on** 减少; She has **cut down on** smoking. 她已减少了吸烟。
4. **stick to** 坚持; 不放弃; 不改变: If you **stick to** the truth, you've nothing to fear. 你如果坚持真理, 就会无所畏惧。We must **stick to** the principle. 我们必须坚持原则。

辨析 stick 与 insist, persist, persevere

这几个词同义, 均表示“坚持”。stick 后面接 to, 强调不放弃、不改变。insist 后面接 on, 指坚持自己的看法、意见、主张, 对…采取坚定立场, 或坚决要求别人做某事。persist 后面接 in, 着重指不顾困难、反对或警告而坚持做某事, 但所坚持做的事情不一定是好的或正确的。persevere 后面接 at, in, with 等介词, 指在遇到困难或反对的情况下仍然继续做某事, 重在有坚忍不拔的毅力, 多用于做好事。如: She **insisted on** my coming with her. 她坚持要我和她一起来。Despite hardships, she **persevered/persisted in**

her effort to get a college education. 尽管有艰难困苦, 她还是坚持努力上完了大学。(此句中 persevere 和 persist 都可用, 而用 persevere 更好) If you **persist in** breaking the law, you will be punished. 如果你执意违法, 就会受到惩罚。

5. **go through** ① 从头到尾看; 审阅; 检查: I'd like to have you **go through** the book. 我想请你审阅一下这本书。The police **went through** every room of the building. 警察搜查了那座楼的每一个房间。② 穿过: It took them nearly two months to **go through** the desert. 他们用了近两个月的时间穿越沙漠。③ 经历; 经过: Most families **went through** a lot during the war. 战争期间大多数家庭都经受过许多苦难。
6. **put away** 把(某物)收藏在合适的地方: **Put** the books **away** neatly in the cupboard. 把书整齐地放在柜子里。It's going to rain; we'd better **put away** our things and go indoors. 要下雨了, 我们最好收拾东西进屋。

(四) 难句解析及佳句诵读

I. 难句解析

1. Once the books are open, phone calls ① go unanswered, ② TV unwatched and newspapers unread. (L. 18~19)

解析 ① go 作系动词, 表示“保持某种状态”, 后跟过去分词作表语。② 为两个省略句。由于和前面 phone calls go unanswered 的结构及所使用的谓语动词相同, 因此 TV 和 newspapers 后面分别省略了 go。类似的省略结构还可见 L. 65~66 行。

2. A university professor in Arizona assigned to tutor underachieving college athletes, recalls a runner who exercised daily. (L. 25~27)

解析 assigned to tutor underachieving college athletes 是过去分词短语作定语修饰 professor。

3. I kept everything just where I could get my hands on it. (L. 33~34)

解析 where 引导一个地点状语从句。

4. When a teacher set a long essay, Alex would spend a couple of days reading round the subject and making notes... (L. 39~41)

解析 would 用来表示过去习惯性的动作。其后的几个 would 同属此用法。

5. “The best course ① I ever took”, ② says an Oklahoma student, “was speed-reading...” (L. 51~53)

解析 ① I ever took 为省略了关系代词的定义从句。② says an Oklahoma student 为倒装结构。

II. 佳句诵读

1. Hard work isn't the whole story either. (L. 11)



2. I was too busy to waste time looking for a pencil or a missing notebook. (L. 32~33)
3. Even a short break to stretch or get some fresh air can work wonders. (L. 46~47)
4. Class participation is a matter of showing intellectual curiosity. (L. 76~77)
5. After all, the secrets of A students are not so secret. (L. 90)

(五) 课文练习答案及难点注释

I. (略)

II. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

III. (略)

IV.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. solutions | 2. ignore | 3. persuade | 4. assign |
| 5. deadline | 6. approach | 7. stuck | 8. essentials |
| 9. managed | 10. necessarily | 11. retained | 12. due, draft |

V.

1. put in 2. make the most of 3. put down 4. lead to 5. get her hands on
6. put away our picnic things 7. to stick to 8. time after time
9. has cut down on smoking 10. counts for much more

VI.

1. announcement 2. collection 3. examination 4. development 5. connection
6. imagination 7. government 8. discussion 9. organization 10. improvement
11. expression 12. permission 13. movement 14. concentration 15. division
16. solution 17. participation 18. revision

VII.

1. thus cutting down on our cost
2. while having his breakfast
3. so that he can memorize a couple of/ a few new words every day while cooking his meals
4. thus greatly increasing his reading speed
5. while studying Chinese modern history at Beijing University
6. thus being able to do very well in their work
7. while doing his homework
8. so that you can become one, too

VIII.

1. used to go 2. got used to getting 3. used to study, has got used to working
4. used to say 5. used to write, got used to communicating

IX.

1. Jim spent a lot of time preparing for the final exams.
2. A smart student spends a few minutes writing two or three sentences about the lesson's main points.
3. Alex spent the rest of the afternoon playing tennis with Amanda.
4. John spent about 2 hours looking for a missing notebook.

X.

1. went unnoticed 2. go unpunished 3. go uncorrected
4. goes unnoticed, unmentioned 5. go unreported



XI.

interruption/waste concentrate organize/make the most of irrelevant Taking
retain/digest/absorb whether approaches do/perform schedule/search

XII.

1. A very curious boy, Tom is interested not only in whats but also in whys and hows.
2. Happiness, according to Prof. Smith, is the ability to make the most of what you have.
3. You'd better keep the book where your 15-year-old son can't get his hands on it.
4. The story was so funny that Bill kept laughing all the time while reading it.
5. High-achieving students do not necessarily put in more time at their studies than their lower-scoring classmates.
6. How did you manage to persuade these students to take the speed-reading course?
7. Working hard is important, but knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more.
8. She asked her students to think for themselves rather than telling them what to think.

XIII. 本文的作者列出了数种能得分的建议。每一种方法都是以同样的方法列举的:从一般性建议到具体的例子。请观察下面的表格。表格中列出了所有的一般性建议,要求你在相应的格中填出具体的例子。

	General Advice	Specific examples
1	Concentrate.	Not to answer the phone or watch TV or read the newspaper while you study; plan your study time.
2	Study any-where or every-where.	Memorize vocabulary while you exercise; stick a vocabulary list on the wall.
3	Organize your materials.	Keep your desk neat; keep two folders for each subject.
4	Organize your time.	Aim to finish assignments before they're due; stick to a study schedule.
5	Learn how to read.	Look at the table of contents and pictures first; be an active reader.
6	Take good notes.	Divide a page into two parts; write notes on the right and put down the main ideas on the left. At the end of each class, write a few sentences about the lesson's main points.
7	Ask questions.	Show intellectual curiosity; show the teacher you are interested.
8	Study together.	Discuss assignments with others; explain solutions to one another.

XIV. 学习作者如何列举建议的方法:从一般性建议到具体例子。先观察下面的例子(略)。请用同样的方法写一个短段落,表明一个具体的学生(例如你的一个同班同学)是怎样运用下一个秘诀而取得成功的。

Do more than you are asked. If his math teacher sets 8 problems, Tom does 10. If the history teacher assigns 8 pages of reading, he reads 12. "Part of learning is practicing," says Tom. "And the more you practice, the better you get."



(六) 参考译文

优秀生的秘诀

埃德温·基斯特 莎莉·瓦伦丁·基斯特

阿历克斯现在是剑桥大学的理科学学生,他曾在曼彻斯特的中学校队踢足球,也曾导演过学校的戏剧演出——但他仍以五个 A 的成绩毕业离开了学校。在布里斯托尔大学学习英语的阿曼达在中学里参加戏剧演出,还经常打网球。但是她还是获得了四个 A。

像他们这样的优等生是怎样做到这一点的呢?智力并不是惟一的答案。最有天赋的学生未必能在考试中取得最优秀的成绩。知道怎样充分利用个人能力则更为重要。

刻苦努力并不能说明全部问题。有些成绩优秀的学生投入的时间实际上比那些成绩差的同学还少。班级中的优秀生是通过掌握一些基本的技巧才取得成功的,这些技巧别人也能很容易地学到。根据教育专家和学生的看法,以下是优等生取得成功的种种诀窍。

1. **精力集中!**尖子生不允许自己的学习时间受到干扰。书本一旦打开,便电话不接,电视不看,报纸不读。“这并不意味着无视生活中重要的事情,”阿曼达解释说。“这意味着计划好学习时间,以便集中精力学习。要是我为一位生病的朋友担心,我就在做作业之前给她打电话。那样我坐下来学习时,就能真正地集中精力了。”

2. **随时随地学习。**亚利桑那州的一位教授接受任务辅导一些成绩欠佳的大学运动员。他回忆起一名每天都要锻炼的赛跑运动员。他曾劝说他利用锻炼的时间记忆生物学术语。另一名学生把词汇表贴在浴室的墙上,在刷牙的时候每天学会一个生词。

3. **安排好学习资料。**汤姆在中学时打篮球。“我太忙了,不可能浪费时间寻找一支铅笔或一本丢失的笔记本。我把每一样东西都放在随手可取的地方,”他说道。新墨西哥州的学生保罗每一门功课都备有两个文件夹,一个放当天的作业,另一个放已经完成要交的作业。他用一个抽屉放全部必需品,以减少因寻找东西而浪费的时间。

4. **安排好时间。**当老师布置写长篇论文时,阿历克斯往往花两三天时间去阅读与题目有关的资料,并做笔记,然后打草稿,再写成论文。他常常计划好在交作业的前两三天完成,以便在花费的时间超过预期的情况下,他还能在最后期限前完成。阿曼达坚持遵循一个学习时间表,其中包括两小时休息一次。“过度疲劳时还试图学习是不明智的,”她建议道,“哪怕是伸伸腰或是呼吸些新鲜空气,也会带来意想不到的效果。”

5. **学会阅读。**“过去常花大量的时间阅读无关的资料,”阿曼达回顾道,“但是后来我习惯了快速阅读;如果一段文章的第一句话无关紧要,我便转而阅读下一段。”“我所修过的最佳课程就是快速阅读,”一名俄克拉荷马州的学生说,“我不仅增加了每分钟阅读的次数,而且还学会了首先看书的目录和插图。这样,当我开始阅读的时候,我对这份材料已经有了一些了解,因此便能记住更多的内容。”对于这些学生而言,有效阅读的秘诀便是做一个主动的阅读者,即不断地提出一些能使人充分理解所读材料的问题。

6. **做好笔记。**“在动笔写东西之前,我把页面分为两部分,”阿曼达说,“左边部分约占页面的三分之一,右边部分占三分之二。我在较宽的一边写笔记,而把要点写在左边。这样做的好处在复习的时候就显出来了,因为你立刻就会看到为什么这些材料是相关的,而不必为信息太多而犯愁。”在下课铃声响起之前,多数学生便已经合上书本,收好文具,和朋友们说几句话,准备离开了。而聪明的学生却利用这几分钟的时间,用两三句话写下听课的要点,下次上课之前,他便可以把这些要点浏览一遍。

7. **提出问题。**“如果你提出问题,你立刻就会知道自己是否已经掌握了要点,”阿历克斯说。课堂参与是一种显示求知欲的表现。例如,在经济学的课堂上,好追根问底的学生会问中国经济怎么可能既是社会主义的又是市场驱动的,从而使自己不仅对干什么,而且对于为什么和怎么样产生兴趣。

8. **共同学习。**加州大学伯克利分校的一项实验显示出共同学习的价值。该校一位研究生在对大学一年级微积分课的观察中发现,美籍亚裔学生讨论家庭作业,试用不同的方法并且互相解释自己的解题方法,而其他的学生则独自学习,使用大部分时间反复读教科书,他们重复地使用着同样的方法,即使这种方法并不成功。

归根到底,优等生的秘诀并不那么神秘。你也能学会并掌握他们,成为一名优等生。



Text B Bittersweet Memories

(一) 背景知识

1. come of age

To come of age means reaching an age (usually 18, 19 or 21) when one is considered by law to be responsible for oneself and for obedience to the law.

2. Pomp and Circumstance

Pomp and Circumstance(威严堂皇进行曲) is a set of five marches for symphony orchestra by Elgar (1857~1934), an English Composer. This music is commonly played at graduation ceremonies in the United States.

(二) 课文概要

"Bittersweet Memories" is Karen Odom's description of her mixed feelings about her high school graduation 21 years ago. As graduation day approached, she became increasingly excited because being out of school meant she was finally on her own and she welcomed the coming changes in her life. She recalled her difference with her family in the choice of colleges and how they came round to her idea. Then she found herself faced with a long list of unknowns which discouraged her. On the actual graduation day, she was overcome by a sudden rush of sorrow. As she reached out her hand to receive her diploma, she realized she was actually reaching for a brand-new life. In the end she was fortunate to choose a good university in Providence, Rhode Island and had a wonderful time there. Although many years have passed, her mixed feeling about her high school graduation has never faded.

(三) 重点词汇和短语解释

I. 词汇

1. locate [ləu'keɪt]

v. ① 使...坐落于, 把...设置在(常用被动语态):

His house is **located** on the edge of the forest. 他的房屋坐落在这座森林的边缘。② 探明; 找出(或确定)...的位置: He **located** the street he was looking for on the map. 他在地图上查到了他正在找的那条街。

【构词】 locator (= locator) *n.* 探测器; 定位器; 雷达 location *n.* 位置, 场所

【辨析】 be located, be situated

be located 与 be situated 都可表示“位于, 置于”, 但 be situated 除了表示位置外, 还可用来

表示“处于某种境地”, 而 be located 则只能表示位置。如: Having six children and no income, the widow **was** badly **situated**. 这寡妇有6个孩子又没有收入, 处境很不好。

2. establish [is'tæblɪʃ]

v. ① 确立; 使得到承认: She **established** her fame as a novelist. 她确立了作为一个作家的名气。② 建立; 设立(公司等); 创办(学校、医院等): Father **established** this business fourteen years ago. 父亲14年前创办了这个企业。③ 证实; 确定; 表明: He **established** his innocence by showing that he was in another city when the theft was committed. 他以窃案发生时, 人在另一个城市的事实来证明自己是无辜的。

【构词】 establishable *a.* 可以确立的 established



a. 被设立的; 确认的 *establisher* *n.* 创办者; 建立者 *establishment* *n.* 建立; 确立; 设立

【辨异】 *establish*, *build*, *construct*, *erect*, *found*

establish“建立, 树立”, 兼指具体和抽象事, 有稳固建成的含义, 可与 *school*, *reputation*, *government* 等词连用。 *build* 指“修建, 建成”, 可与 *house*, *road*, *bridge*, *socialism*, *hope* 等连用。 *construct*“建筑, 修建”, 指用各种建筑材料建成一个整体。一般凡是可以 *construct* 的地方都可以用 *build*。 *erect* 指“竖立”, 所建的东西有一定的高度。 *found*“成立”, 着重“打下基础”或“开办”的意思。

3. *survive* [sə'vaiv]

v. ① (从困境中)挺过来; 从…中逃出: The crops **survived** the drought. 经过这次旱灾, 庄稼还是活过来了。 Few birds managed to **survive** the winter last year. 几乎没有鸟儿经过去年冬天活了下来。 ② 经历(事故、战争、疾病等)而幸存: He **survived** in the desert for a week on biscuits and water. 他在沙漠中靠饼干和水维持了一个星期。 ③ 比…活得长: She will probably **survive** me by many years. 她很可能要比我多活很多年。

【构词】 *survival* *n.* 幸存 *survivor* *n.* 幸存者

【注意】 英语中要表示“在…事故中侥幸活下来”, 正确的表达是 *survive the accident*。如: **survive** the fire 在火灾中幸免于死。

4. *transfer* [træns'fɜ:]

v. ① 转学; 转会; 调动: She was **transferred** from New York to Toronto. 她被从纽约调至多伦多。 ② 转移: The boy **transferred** the disks from the table to a shelf. 那男孩把软盘从桌子上挪到架子上。

n. 转学; 转会; 调动: The manager arranged for his **transfer** to another football club. 经理安排他到另一个足球俱乐部。

【注意】 *transfer*, *transform* 和 *transmit* 因词形有相似之处而易混, 其实三个词的词义根本不同。 *transfer*“转移, 调动”, 指从一个地方移至另一地方。 *transform*“使变形, 使改观”, 指形式或外表的改变。 *transmit* 则是传送、传递、传播的意思。

5. *senior* ['si:njə]

n. ① (美国四年制大学或中学的)四年级学生: She is a college **senior**. 她是大学四年级学生。

② 较年长者; 资历较深者: He is my **senior** by three years. 他比我大3岁。 The young doctor consulted his **senior** about the patient's condition. 那位年轻的医生就病人的病情向前辈讨教。

a. ① 较年长的, 年高的: My brother is **senior** to me by three years. 我哥哥比我大3岁。 ② 地位较高的; 资格较老的; 高级的: Mr. Micheal is a **senior** officer in this bank. 迈克尔先生是这个银行的高级职员。 ③ (美国四年制大学或中学的)四年级的: She is a student in a **senior** class. 她是大学四年级学生。

【搭配】 *senior citizen* 老年人 *senior college* (美) 高级学院 *senior high school* (美) 高级中学 *senior officer* 高级军官 *senior partner* (商行等合股公司的)经理; 主要合伙人; 大股东 *senior tutor* (大学、学院中的)高级导师

【说明】 1. 大学一年级至四年级的学生分别是 *freshman*, *sophomore*, *junior* 和 *senior*。 ……

2. *Senior* 置于姓名后表明同名中的长者, 略作 *Sr.* 或 *Sen.*, 常用大写。如 John Smith, *Senior* 老约翰·史密斯或 *Smith, Sr.* 大史密斯。

6. *anticipate* [æn'tisipeit]

v. 预期; 期望: The directors **anticipated** a fall in demand (或 that demand would fall). 董事们预料市场需求会下降。 I **anticipate** great pleasure from my visit to Paris. 我期待巴黎之行将会很愉快。

【构词】 *anticipatable* *a.* 可期望的; 可预料的 *anticipative* *a.* 预期的; 充满期望的 *anticipatory* *a.* 期望着的; 预期的 *anticipation* *n.* 期望; 预料

【辨异】 *anticipate*, *expect*

anticipate 和 *expect* 都为“预期”的意思。 *expect* 较为常用, 通常指感觉某事必将发生。 *anticipate* 指以高兴或恐惧的心情期待所料想之事的发生。

【注意】 *anticipate* 作“期待, 预料”讲时, 后面接动名词作宾语, 不能用不定式。如: We **anticipate** meeting opposition to our new plan. 我们预料我们的新计划会遭到反对。

7. *circumstance* [ˈsɜ:kəmstəns]

n. (常用复数) 环境; 情形; 情况: The **circumstances** forced me to accept a very low price when I sold the house. 我的境况迫使我以极低的价钱出卖房子。 If **circumstances** allow, we sail on Friday. 如果情况许可, 我们在星期五启航。