

免查词典

大学教材全解

大学体验英语

韩泽亭/主编

综合教程 第二版

1

Experiencing English 考拉进阶《大学教材全解》编委会 编

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NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS



大学教材全解

大学体验英语

综合教程 第二版

1



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小记: 考拉进阶英语教育研究院经过不断探索、调查、论证、修改, 最后拿出编写方案, 承蒙编委会各位资历深厚、治学严谨的一线教学教师孜孜不倦、精益求精倾力撰写, 承蒙王彦彬教授(中国创新协会学习方法与创新思维研究专家、原新东方实用英语学院院长、现加拿大范莎理工学院教授)指导, 承蒙郝启成教授(东北大学翻译研究所所长、东北大学和美国缅因大学(AUGUSTA)教授、《英语世界》特邀编审)及乔爱玲教授(中国海洋大学教授、中国英语教学研究会理事)两位学者长达一年多的逐字审读把关, 总历时两年半时间, 这套“大学教材全解系列”终于和广大读者见面了!

亲爱的读者朋友:

您好! 面对市面上林林总总的教材辅导用书, 您是否感觉无所适从, 不知道哪一本真正适合自己, 哪一本才能真正成为四六级考试的得力助手, 哪一本才能真正把我们课堂上所学教材与过级水平考试完美结合? 没错, 就是这本书: 逐字逐词、逐句逐段、全面透彻、洞悉考试、轻松学习、无忧过级。

令人耳目一新的体例创新设计, 切合读者阅读和自学需要的人性化编排, 展现在您眼前的就是这样一套悉心打造的“大学教材全解系列”。那么, 她有什么特点值得读者关注呢? 六大“亮点”如下:

一、核心词汇 精解全拓

严格按照《大学英语课程教学要求》的最新词汇表标注, 采用考拉进阶非常 1+1 记忆法设计, 囊括所有四六级考试词汇。讲解由点到线, 由线到面, 构建起一整个设计科学、逻辑严密的词汇记忆场。在囊括本课词汇意义用法的同时, 延展出一系列四六级考试中的重点核心高频词汇。词汇下设七个子栏目【记】【考】【申】【辨】【警】【源】【四/六级现频】, 全面拓展延伸, 做到融会贯通。这是一套多角度、主体化、系统化的英语词汇记忆方案, 完全解除查找工具书的烦恼, 熟记这些词汇, 四六级词汇不再是难题!

二、长句解析 简洁透彻

阅读理解之所以看不懂, 除了词汇量的问题(可以通过以上栏目轻松解决), 主要在于把握不住句子结构, 看不懂长难句。为此, 特设【解析】栏目, 精心剖析句子结构, 理清语法难点, 不断培养您对长难句的感知、分析能力, 从而提高阅读理解乃至翻译能力。这是目前为止市面上惟一一本全面解决您所有疑难长句之忧的宝典。

三、篇章布局 整体把握

教材中所选课文都是精挑细选的谋篇典范。能够吃透文章整体结构、把握英语行文规范也是过级考试考查的重中之重。为此, 特设“语篇结构把握”栏目, 从宏观与微观双向透析, 洞悉全局的同时又细致入微。其中“精品段落赏析”为本书一大亮点, 从微观上对文章的遣词造句、起承转合、层次推展进行剖析。这部分对您提升阅读理解通篇把握能力、解答“主旨大意”类考题、写出一篇谋篇严谨、逻辑性强的优秀作文必将大有裨益!

四、习题点拨 鱼渔双授

本部分不仅对“学生用书”的课后习题全部给出了权威、详尽的答案,而且对大部分习题(尤其是过级考试中的经典题型)进行了透彻的点拨。以最简单、最精炼的语言,不仅在知识上指点迷津,更在解题思路和方法上给予切实可行的建议,真正提高您应对过级考试的能力,可谓鱼渔双授。

五、真题现频 同步跨越

同学们都喜欢在学完一课之后,找一个题目练练手,看看离过级考试的要求还有多远。为此,我们根据不同阶段的需要,精心挑选了适合读者需要的四六级真题及模拟题,同时附上答案和点拨,知其然更要知其所以然,帮您逐步攻克过级题型,战无不胜。

六、知识索引 快速定位

为方便您进行自我检测和知识点查找,完美体现“工具书”的特点,特设“知识点导航”栏目,按照教材内容全解的先后顺序进行归纳总结,既可以在课前自我测试,又可以课后复习查找,真正的多功能、工具化、人性化设计,考点、难点、知识点迅速定位,一目了然;方法得当,事半功倍。

最后,我们想说,您一定要重视对教材本身的学习和利用。不少同学英语课上不学教材,却捧着四六级词汇书啃读,其实这是本末倒置,结果必将事倍功半。要知道,四六级考试的实质是对大学英语能力水平的考查,其根据就是源自《大学英语课程教学要求》,而教材本身就是体现这个要求的最好典范。它由众多英语专家严格按照“要求”进行编写,结构严谨、系统科学。学透了它,英语能力自然会提升至要求的程度,四六级考试就会理所当然地轻松过关。这是事实,用过这本教材全解后您就会有深刻体会。

真心希望这套教材全解能够为您所用,在考试过级的道路上成为您的得力助手,助您过关斩将,成功晋级;在英语能力提升的途中成为您的忠诚伴侣,伴您昂首阔步,通向未来!

考拉进阶英语教育研究院

“大学教材全解”编委会

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1 Unit

College Life

知识点导航

文化背景衔接

1. The American Education System ... (2)
2. American College Credit System ... (2)

教材内容全解

1 Listen and Talk ... (2)

2 Read and Explore ... (6)

Passage A So Much to Learn

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10. pass out ... (13)
11. ①broaden ... (13)
- ②essay ... (13)
12. no longer ... (13)
14. survey ... (14)
14. ①shift ... (15)
- ②restless ... (15)
17. ①impress ... (15)
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- ②reality ... (30)
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文化背景衔接

1 The American Education System(美国的教育制度)

The American education system requires that students complete 12 years of primary(初级的) and secondary(中级的) education prior to(在...之前) attending university or college. This may be accomplished(完成) either at public(or government-operated) schools, or at private schools. These 12 years of schooling (or their equivalent(同等学力)) may also be completed outside the USA, thus giving foreign students the opportunity to pursue(追求) the benefits(好处) of the American education system and obtain(获得) a quality American education.

Students who have completed high school and would like to attend college or university must attend what is referred to as(被称作) an undergraduate school. These are schools that offer either a two-year degree or a four-year degree (called a bachelor's degree(学士学位)) in a specific course of study. That course of study is called the major(专业).

2 American College Credit System(美国的大学学分制)

The American College Credit System(学分制): Over the four years, students are required to take a certain minimum(最少的,最低的) number of course hours (credits), usually 128. Each school year is divided into two semesters(学期): the fall(秋季) semester and the spring semester. Thus the student will take 32 credits each year, or 16 per semester. An individual course might be 2, 3, 4 or more credits, depending on the number of hours of instruction(指导) per week. Courses could require examinations, the writing of term papers(学期论文), or both, depending on the school and the individual professor teaching the course.



教材内容全解

1 Listen and Talk



Lead-in

1 听力填空

- 1) spend 2) golden 3) explore 4) experience 5) lifelong 6) various 7) develop
8) scholars 9) lay 10) open

【译文】

嗨,欢迎入读我们学校。你在这儿将至少度过4年时光。大学时光将会是你生命中的黄金时代。你有很多机会去探索未知世界,也能体验到很多东西。你能够结交终生的知己;能够体验到各

种各样的活动;能够发展你个人的爱好;还会碰到一些杰出的学者。请调整好心态并打下一个坚实的基础。有很多通向你梦想的大门,能开启多少大门完全取决于你自己。

2 看图会话

Picture 2 Discussing with Professors

Terry: Good morning, Prof. Galen. Nice to meet you here.

Prof: Nice to meet you, too. Oh, you are reading aloud, aren't you? It's a good learning skill.

Terry: Yes, I'm interested in the passage we discussed yesterday and try to keep it in mind.

Prof: What you mean is that you are interested in the good learning skills. They are actually more important to academic success than intelligence and hard work.

Terry: I think so. Good learning skills can help us more effectively.

Prof: Which skill do you think is the most important one?

Terry: Reading more. Reading more can make me learn a lot of extra knowledge.

Prof: Yes, as students, you should read more and you can find something interesting and instructive.

Terry: Thank you. I will do as you told me.

Prof: Good wishes. Bye!

Terry: Bye!

Picture 3 Discussing in Class

Mark: Our teacher, Mr. Smith, has told us the secrets of learning well. Among the good learning skills, I think that to listen carefully in class is the most important one. During class, listening to the teacher carefully can make us understand what the teacher said, and master the language points. If you don't listen to the teacher carefully in class, you will miss a lot, won't understand the teacher and comprehend the material.

John: I agree with what you said. But in my opinion, to study anywhere or everywhere is also very important. For example, we can put up a vocabulary list on the bathroom wall and learn a new word every day while brushing the teeth.

Mary: To study together is another good learning skill, just as we are doing now. Discussing or studying together, we can come up with different approaches and solutions to the questions, which will give us more help.

Teacher: What you have discussed is quite right. I believe you will put all these good learning skills into your study and make great progress in the future.

Picture 5 Comparing Notes

Jack: Hi, Tom and Joan. What are you doing?

Tom: Oh, it's Jack. We are comparing notes. I didn't write down completely what the teacher said in class about the differences between American culture and Chinese culture, especially the forms of greetings in America and China.

Joan: I know that in China, when people meet together, they usually say "Have you eaten yet?"(吃饭了吗?) But in America, people usually say "How are you? / How do you do?"(您好!) If a Chinese says "Have you eaten yet?" to an American, he or she may think the Chinese will invite him or her to meals. This is because of the different cultures.

Jack: That's right. So in order not to cause trouble in communication, we will remember and bridge these cultural gaps gracefully.

Tom: Oh, I see. I agree with what you said. May I borrow your notebook and write them down, Joan?

Joan: Certainly. Here you are.

Picture 6 Chatting in the Classroom

Daisy: Haman, you don't look well. What's the matter with you?

Haman: Oh, I am not in a good mood these days. And I really don't know how to comfort myself.

Georgia: Oh, look at the blackboard. There are the some ways to comfort yourself: playing basketball, reading, walking, watching TV, listening to music and doing exercises, etc.

Haman: Thank you. I'll try one of these. I hope it will work.

Daisy: I am sure it will help you to forget your worries. Or shall we go to play basketball together this afternoon?

Haman: I am afraid not. I'll have to attend a meeting this afternoon. Thank you all the same. I'll try the way first.



Dialogue Samples

Dialogue 1 Meeting on Campus

在校园中相遇

(两个学生在校园中相遇, 其中一个开始和另一个交谈。)

张珂: 打扰一下, 你不就是美国来的迈克·布朗吗?

迈克: 是的, 我是。我能知道你的名字吗?

张珂: 张珂, 我是这个大学里你的同班同学。有人告诉我有一位留学生要来我们班。我们都一直盼望见到你。欢迎你, 迈克。

迈克: 谢谢。见到你很高兴!

张珂: 我也很高兴见到你! 我来是看看你是否需要帮助。

迈克: 你真好, 张珂。今天下午我要去注册处, 但我不知道怎么去。

张珂: 没问题, 迈克, 我来告诉你路。你什么时间去?

迈克: 下午 3 点钟如何?

张珂: 很好。噢, 你看。那边是王博士, 他在语言学院教书。你想去见他吗? 这个学期他将是我们的教授之一。

迈克: 好。咱们去和他说话吧!

Dialogue 2 At the Registration Desk

在登记处

(一名外国留学生正在选课程, 一名中国学生在帮他。)

迈克: 你好! 张珂。我能上我喜欢的所有课程吗?

张珂: 噢, 不行。我们有必修课和选修课两种。这里所列的课程是必修的, 你必须上这些课程以获得学分。

迈克: 这页上的课程怎么样?

张珂: 它们是选修课。你选你喜欢的。

迈克: 这些选修课我能得多少学分?

张珂: 我不太确定。取决于你所选的课程。但是这个学期你必须至少上三门。



迈克:每个学分花多少钱?

张珂:80元。

迈克:如果我不喜欢可以退出吗?

张珂:可以。如果在12天内退出,你可获得退款。决定要上哪些课了吗?

迈克:决定了。我要上武术课。

张珂:咱们去那边填表吧。



Communicative Tasks

1

Task 1

A: Hello. Good morning! My name is Yang Ning. Nice to meet you.

B: Hello. I don't think we've met. My name is Tom Wilson. Nice to meet you, too.

A: You are a foreign student, aren't you? Where are you from?

B: Yes, I am. I'm from the United States. I have come here to study Chinese.

A: When did you arrive here?

B: Last week.

A: How long will you stay here?

B: Well, three years, I think.

A: Which year are you in?

B: I'm in the second year.

A: Do you know some Chinese?

B: I just know a few words of Chinese.

A: Have you **declared your major**? What is it?

B: Oh, yes. I'm **majoring in** Chinese Language because I'm very interested in it.

A: That's good. I'm very glad to have met you.

B: Nice meeting you.

A: Bye.

【难点注释】

I'm in the second year. 我是大二的学生。

declare one's major 选择专业

major in 主修, 攻读, 专修

Task 2

A: You have to **select your courses**. So far, what's your favorite subject?

B: Modern Chinese Literature, I guess.

A: Could you tell me why you choose Modern Chinese Literature?

B: It's wonderful and **profound**. I think from this course I can learn a lot about Chinese people and their culture. Some of the Chinese customs seem very **fascinating**, especially for guys like me from another country. So, actually I am learning the Chinese language and culture at the same time.

B: What course do you think will be the most helpful to you?

A: Introduction to Chinese Language. From this course, I can have the idea of its history and forma-

tion, which will help me to **appreciate** my own language more.

B: Oh, that's great. But at the very beginning, you may find this course difficult because it **concerns** many aspects.

A: Yes, that's what I have expected.

B: Excellent. Let's fill in this list.

【难点注释】

select one's courses 选课

profound/prə'faʊnd/a. 深奥的

fascinating/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/a. 迷人的

appreciate/ə'pri:ʃieɪt/v. 欣赏

concern/kən'sɜ:n/v. 涉及

2 Read and Explore

Passage A So Much to Learn

Think about it

1. At college, the most important thing I expect to learn is to learn everything about my major, besides some basic knowledge about the subject which I am interested in.
2. The students in the passage think that they have learned everything about their major; they are confident of their future life and able to conquer the world.

Read about it

一 语篇结构把握

① 写作风格欣赏

本文是一篇记叙文,是作者对大学生活的一个片段回忆。作者没有用深奥的大道理或理论阐述“学无止境”这一主题,而是通过记叙一所东部大学大四学生毕业前的最后一场考试及老师对学生的谆谆教诲来阐发主题。

作者善于运用对比修辞方法,如在第1至4段作者用大量笔墨渲染了学生对即将进行的这场考试胸有成竹:“On their faces was confidence.”“With all this assurance of four years of college study, they felt ready and able to conquer the world.”“The approaching exam, they knew, would be a snap.”“Jubilantly, they filed into the classroom.”“And their smiles broadened as...”这些铺垫与文章后半部分中学生的表现形成鲜明的对比,如:“The students no longer looked confident. On their faces was a frightened expression.”“No one spoke...”“... the worried faces... The students shifted restlessly in their seats.”

作者使用了按照时间顺序和心理变化自然发展的写作手法,逐步引向高潮,强化了这次考试所带来的教训和启迪,使学生们体会到老师谆谆教导的深刻含义——虽然大学毕业了,还要“而今迈步从头越”。这也是为什么美国中学和大学毕业典礼都叫做“Commencement Exercises”的原因吧。

2 语篇结构归纳

Part I (Paras. 1-4)	It was the last exam for engineering seniors and they were confident and ready for it. 这是工科大四学生的最后一场考试,他们信心十足、准备充分。
Part II (Paras. 5-13)	The exam was very difficult for the students and none of them could finish one of the five questions. 对学生来说,考试非常难,没有一个能完成五道题中的一道。
Part III (Paras. 14-15)	Many years later, the students still kept in mind the lesson the teacher taught. 多年以后,老师的教导仍深深地印在学生们的脑海里。

课文概要

It was the last exam for engineering seniors in a large Eastern university. Students were confident and ready for the exam, for they were allowed to bring any books or notes they wanted; moreover, they were assured of four years of college study. However, the exam was very difficult for the students and none of them could finish one of the five essay-type questions. The professor had already expected the result and told the students that even though they were college graduates, their education had just begun and there were still many things about the subject they didn't know. There was so much to learn. Many years later, the students still kept in mind the lesson the teacher taught.

这是在一所东部大学里工科大四学生的最后一场考试。他们信心十足、准备充分,因为老师允许他们携带所需的任何书本或笔记;况且,四年的大学学习给了他们自信。但是考试非常难,没有一个学生能完成五道论述题中的一道。老师早就预料到了会是这样的结果,告诉学生们,他们虽然已经大学毕业,但学习才刚刚开始,这个领域他们还有很多东西不知道,学无止境。多年以后,老师的教导仍深深地印在学生们的脑海里。

3 精品段落赏析

It was the last day of final examination in a large Eastern university. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled, discussing the exam due to begin in a few minutes. On their faces was confidence. This was their last exam before they went on to commencement and jobs.

此段落采用的是典型的描述式推展方式。作者描述了一所东部大学工科大四学生最后一场考试前的状况:他们围坐在一幢教学楼的台阶上,脸上都带着自信。

从段落推展的角度来分析,作者在段首首先点出了故事发生的地点、时间和所涉及的人物:in a large Eastern university, the last day of final examination 和 a group of engineering seniors。紧接着又描述了他们最后一场考试前的状况:他们围坐在一幢教学楼的台阶上,脸上都带着自信(huddled on the steps of one building, on their faces was confidence)。最后,作者得出了本段落的主题句:This was their last exam before they went on to commencement and jobs。

该段落作者运用了现在分词短语作伴随状语:discussing the exam;并且运用了两个倒装结构:一个是介词短语 on the steps of one building 放在了动词 huddled 的前面,另一个是介词短语 on their faces 和主语 confidence 换了位置。这样使整个段落结构紧凑,逻辑严谨,简洁明了,读者对学生们考试前的状况一目了然。不失为谋篇中的一个精品段落。

二 课文参考译文

学无止境

1. 那是在一所东部大学期末考试的最后一天。一群大四的工科生围聚在一幢教学楼的台阶上,谈

- 论着几分钟后将开始的考试。他们脸上都带着自信。这是他们在参加毕业典礼和各奔前程前的最后一场考试。
- 有的学生谈起了已找好的工作,有的则谈论着要找的工作。四年的大学学习给了他们自信,使他们觉得自己准备好了,并能征服世界。
 - 他们知道眼前这场考试,不过是小菜一碟罢了。老师说过可以携带所需的任何书本或笔记,只是要求在考试时不准交头接耳。
 - 同学们兴高采烈地依次步入教室。老师发下了试卷。当看到只有五道论述题时,他们一个个脸上笑开了花。
 - 三个小时过去了,老师开始收卷。同学们先前的那份自信没有了,而是满脸惊慌。老师握着试卷,看着全班,没有一个人说话。
 - 老师扫了一眼眼前这一张张不安的脸,然后问道:“有多少位同学全答完了这五道题?”
 - 没人举手。
 - “有多少位同学答完了四道题?”
 - 还是没人举手。
 - “三道呢? 两道呢?”
 - 同学们坐不住了。
 - “那么一道呢? 肯定有做完一道的吧。”
 - 教室里依然鸦雀无声。老师放下试卷,说道:“这在我意料之中。”
 - “即使你们已经完成了四年的工科学习,我只是想让你们牢牢记住这个领域你们还有很多东西不知道。你们答不出的这些问题在日常生活中很常见。”老师笑了笑,接着说,“你们都能通过这门课,但要记住,你们虽然是大学毕业生,但你们的教育才刚刚开始。”
 - 岁月使同学们淡忘了这位老师的姓名,但却牢牢记住了她的教诲。

三 课文内容全解

Paragraph 1

1. It was the last day of final examinations in a large Eastern university.

【英释】Final examinations went to the last day in a large Eastern university.

【解析】Eastern 这个词大写,特指美国的东部。同样,特指美国的南部、西部、北部可以用 Southern, Western, Northern。

2. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled, discussing the exam due to begin in a few minutes.

【英释】A group of engineering seniors gathered together on the steps of one building. They were discussing the exam which was going to begin in a few minutes.

【解析】discussing the exam 为现在分词短语作伴随状语,其中 due to begin in a few minutes 为形容词短语,作 exam 的后置定语。

senior /'si:niə/n. [C] ①(美国大学)四年级学生或(中学)最高年级学生: He is a senior at MIT. 他是麻省理工学院的大四学生。②年长者,资深者: He is my senior by ten years. 他比我年长十岁。|| a. ①older in years 年长的: She is five years senior to me. 她比我大五岁。②higher in rank, authority, etc. 地位(或级别)较高的,资深的: a senior member of a committee 资历较深的委员 ③of

the last year in a U. S. high school or university(美国中学)最高年级的; (美国大学)四年级的; the senior class [美](大学)四年级

【串】同族: seniority *n.* 年长; 资深; 职位高 同类: junior *n.* 三年级学生 sophomore *n.* 二年级学生 freshman *n.* 一年级学生

【警】在英国, 大学四年级学生为 fourth year student, grade 4 student.

huddle * /'hʌdl/v. to (cause to) crowd together, in a group or in a pile(使)挤作一团, 聚成一堆:

The flood victims huddled together for warmth that night. 那天夜里, 水灾灾民们挤在一起取暖。
 || *n.* [C] ① 杂乱无章的一堆物或一群人: People stood around in huddles, talking about that woman. 人们三五成群地站着, 谈论着那个女人。② 混乱 ③ [俚] 秘密会议

【考】go into a huddle [口] 躲开别人开秘密会议 in a huddle 缩成一团, 堆成一堆 huddle up/together 缩成一团, 胡乱堆在一起, 挤在一堆 get/go into a huddle (with sb.) 与某人秘密商议; 凑近某人说悄悄话; 交头接耳

【串】同族: huddler *n.* (杂乱的)拥挤在一起的人或物 huddlingly *ad.* 拥挤地; 杂乱无章地

同义: assemble *v.* 集合, 聚集 cluster *v.* 成群, 聚集 crowd *v.* 群集, 拥挤 gather *v.* 集合, 聚集

【辨】huddle/assemble/cluster/crowd/gather

这五个词都有“集结”的意思。

huddle(使)挤作一团, 聚成一堆。例: The flood victims huddled together for warmth that night. 那天夜里, 水灾灾民们挤在一起取暖。

assemble 集合或召集到一起成为一组或整体, 或把配件或零件装配在一起。例: assemble a machine 组装机器 assemble data 组合数据

cluster 丛生(聚集或长成束丛); 使密集(致使长成或形成丛)。例: a cluster of grapes 一串葡萄

crowd 在有限的空间里聚集, 群集; 通过压或推前进。例: The children crowded around the TV. 孩子们聚集在电视机周围。

gather 逐渐地堆积某物; 积聚; 采集, 采收, 收获或采摘。例: gather flowers 摘花 gather wild foods 采野食

due /dju:/*a.* ① suitable; proper 适当的; 适宜的: in due time/course 在适当的时候 ② (showing arrangements made in advance) expected; supposed (to) 预定应到的, 预期的, 应有的: The plane due to arrive at 10 has been delayed for 2 hours by a heavy fog. 由于大雾, 应该10点到达的飞机已晚点2小时。

【考】in due form 按照规定的形式 after due consideration 经过适当考虑后

due to ① 应归于: My illness was due to bad food. 我是吃了坏的食物才害的病。② 由于: The flight was cancelled due to the fog. 班机因雾停航。

3. On their faces was confidence.

【英释】They were confident.

【解析】本句为倒装句, 其正常语序为: Confidence was on their faces. 类似的句子还有本文第5段中的“On their faces was a frightened expression.”。

confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/*n.* ① [U] 把握; 自信: Jack lacks confidence in his ability to do the job. 杰克对自己完成这项任务的能力缺乏信心。② [U] 坚定的信任: We have confidence in Tom. 我们信任汤姆。③ [C] 知心话; 私房话; 秘密: The two girls sat in a corner exchanging confidences about the young men they knew. 那两个女孩坐在角落里互谈心事, 讨论着她们认识的年轻男子。

con

together
一起

+

fid

faith
相信

+

ence

n. suf.
状态

【记】con (一起) + fid (相信) + ence (状态) → 共同相信 → 信任, 信赖 → 由于相信而说心里话, 秘密

【考】have/lose confidence in sb. 对某人抱有(失去)信心 in confidence 私下里, 秘密地

【串】同族: confide *vi.* 信任 confident *a.* 自信的; 有把握的 confidential *a.* 机密的; 秘密的

【四级现频】

We need a chairman _____.

- A. for whom everyone has confidence B. in whom everyone has confidence
C. who everyone has confidence of D. whom everyone has confidence on

[CET-4, 1998. 6 词汇]

【点拨】译文: 我们需要一个每个人都信任的主席。本题是考查 confidence 的搭配: have/has confidence in “信任...”, 同时考查定语从句 in whom everyone has confidence 修饰先行词 chairman, 在此定语从句中介词 in 放在了引导词 whom 的前面。故选 B。

Senator Blake's supporters were bitterly disappointed because they had been _____ of victory.

- A. confident B. anxious C. jealous D. definite

[CET-4, 1994. 6 词汇]

【点拨】译文: 因为布莱克参议员的支持者之前对胜利非常自信, 所以他们极其失望。confident “确信的, 自信的”, 通常和介词 of 连用或跟 that 从句; anxious “极愿的, 急于(得到)的; 焦虑不安的”, 通常和介词 for 连用或跟动词不定式; jealous “嫉妒的; 珍惜的, 唯恐失掉的”, 通常和介词 of 连用; definite “肯定的, 明确的”。根据题意, 答案为 A。

4. This was their last exam before they went on to **commencement** and jobs.

【英释】This was their last exam before they went on to their graduating ceremony and jobs.

commencement /kə'mensmənt/*n.* ①[U] 开始, 开端: The commencement of the dancing will go on after the dinner. 舞会在晚宴过后开始。②[C] 学位授予典礼; (大学及高中的) 毕业典礼: The principal gave an exciting speech at commencement. 校长在毕业典礼上发表了激动人心的讲话。

【考】at commencement 在毕业典礼上

【串】同族: commence *v.* (使) 开始, 着手 同义: start *v.* 开始 begin *v.* 开始

【辨】commence/start/begin

这三个词都有“开始”的意思。

commence 较 start/begin 正式, 多用于书面语中, 特指正式程序或一定仪式的开始。例: The party will commence right after the leader's speech. 领导讲完话后晚会立刻开始。

start/begin 可通用。例: Knowledge starts/begins with practice. 认识从实践开始。

They started/began to plant trees as soon as they got to the park. 他们一到公园就开始种树。

【六级现频】

The Space Age _____ in October 1957 when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union.

- A) initiated B) originated C) embarked D) commenced

[CET-6, 1999. 1 词汇]

【点拨】译文: 1957年10月太空时代开始了, 就在此时苏联发射了第一颗人造卫星。这四个词都含有“开始”之义。commence “开始”, 多用于书面语中, 既可用于及物动词, 也可用于不及物动词, 在本题中为不及物动词; initiate “开始, 创始; 使入门”, 是及物动词; originate 作不及物动词时表示“发源, 来自”, 与 from 连用, 作及物动词时表示“引起, 创造, 发明”。embark “上(船、飞机)”, 与 on/upon 连用, 表示“从事, 开始做某事”。故选 D)。