

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与高等教育出版社出版的大学体验英语教材配套使用

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课文辅导大全

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Well begun is half done.

好的开始是成功的一半。

4

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当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,逐步渗透,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给我们大学英语教学与考试提示了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好的理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求,渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,拓宽语言知识,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本系列“课文辅导大全”就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的。它由众多知名教师联合编写而成,紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是高等教育出版社出版的《大学体验英语 综合教程》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◆ 文化背景阅读指导

本部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)进行援引介绍。帮助学生更好地理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

◆ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

◆ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录单元内的核心词汇,每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,且配有精美图片及经典例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。帮助学生迅速扩大词汇量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

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Unit 1

Men and Women's Prejudices



文化背景阅读

1. Toy Story (1995)

In this first full-length computer-animated movie, a little boy's toys are thrown into chaos when a new Space Ranger arrives to vie for supremacy with the boy's old favorite (a wooden cowboy). When the feuding toys become lost, they are forced to set aside their differences and try to get home. This extremely popular and successful film features the voice talents of Tom Hanks, Tim Allen, Don Rickles and others with Academy Award Nominations; 3. including Best Original Screenplay. Director John Lasseter also won a Special Achievement Academy Award for the film.

《玩具总动员》是迪斯尼传统动画风格与最先进数字动画技术的完美结合,是电影史上第一次完全由计算机合成的动画影片。本片叙述小男孩 Andy 与玩具之间发生的故事。当 Andy 得到最新的玩具太空人 Buzz Lightyear 时,原本受宠的玩具牛仔 Woody 就失去了原来的地位,经过一连串的摩擦冲突,后来 Woody 和 Buzz 竟意外身陷玩具虐待狂的家里。面对 Andy 搬家在即, Woody 和 Buzz 必须团结合作才能够逃离魔掌、重返主人身边。本片由汤姆·汉克斯、提姆·艾伦和丹·瑞克斯等人配音。本片获得三项奥斯卡成就奖提名,其中包括最佳原著剧本提名,也让本片导演约翰·拉塞特得到了一项奥斯卡特殊成就奖。

2. U. S. Census Bureau

The Census Bureau is headed by a Director, assisted by a Deputy Director and an Executive Staff composed of the associate directors. The Bureau has 12 regional offices with additional processing centres set up temporarily for the decennial censuses. The sole purpose of the censuses and surveys is to secure general statistical information. Replies are obtained from individuals and establishments only to enable the compilation of such general statistics. The confidentiality of these replies is very important. By law, no one—neither the census takers nor any other Census Bureau employees—is permitted to reveal identifiable information about any person, house-

hold, or business.

美国人口调查局是美国商务部下属的一个机关。它的任务由美国宪法列出：它必须至少每十年进行一次人口普查，相应的美国众议院的成员数由这个调查结果决定。除此之外它还提供美国国家、人民和经济的各项统计数据。美国人口调查局领导机构是由局长、副局长以及助理局长组成的主要行政机构。人口调查局有 12 个地区分支。为了进行每十年一次的人口普查工作，它们还可以临时建立更多的处理中心。进行人口普查的惟一目的是提供可靠的统计数据。假如个人或企业单位需要统计数据，那么人口调查局只能提供这样被编辑过的、一般性的数字。回复的保密性是非常重要的。按法律规定，任何人，不论是人口调查局的雇员还是询问者都不允许透露任何关于个人、家庭或企业的准确数据。



文章精读

1

Listen and Talk

Lead in

Listen to the following passage, and identify which pictures are mentioned in it. Then in groups, discuss the questions below.

- ★ In China as in Britain or other European countries, people also have stereotyped views of some jobs, occupations or professions. And some jobs are viewed as being more suitable for men, or for women.
- ★ In China, scientists are often laughed at as very sober, fuzzy-brained (头脑混乱的) eggheads (书呆子) or as coldly ruthless, emotionless makers of monsters (怪物制造者).
- ★ Some jobs are viewed as being more suitable for men, or for women. For example, it is believed that women aren't suitable for leadership jobs. Women are suitable to be nurses, kindergarten teachers, secretaries, etc. In China, people look down upon those who are porters, cleaners and busboys (餐馆打杂者).

Listen to the passage again, and then fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S6 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S7 to S8 fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

- (S1) hold (S2) supposed (S3) absent-minded
 (S4) dependable (S5) responsible (S6) boring
 (S7) engineers are assumed to have a good profession
 (S8) as people don't know the importance of engineers in society

【译文】



在英国,人们往往会拿某种工作或职业开玩笑,或是对这些职业抱有偏见。例如,认为海员在每个港口都有“妻子”,而大学教授则被认为是心不在焉或是健忘的人。对销售代表还有诽谤性的玩笑,人们普遍认为销售代表不是那么特别可靠。有些工作薪水很高或是要负有一定的责任,但公众却觉得好笑或单调。例如,在不少欧洲国家,当一名工程师就算得上是一个人物了。更好笑的是,英国的工程师却被认为是为人忧郁而不乐观,结果是人们忽视了工程师在社会中所发挥的作用。

在英国,即使机会平等委员会已作出了一些努力,人们仍认为某些工作更适合男人或女人。比如,护士和秘书就经常被认为是女性职业,而管理职位,如经理、部门领导就被认为更适合男性。

这些都是对工作或职业所持的偏见或成见,许多有工作的人为此感到懊恼,这是可以理解的。

Why can we seldom find a male nurse?

People have prejudices against male nurses, since they believe that females are more suitable than males to be nurses. Women are usually careful and good at taking care of patients.

Is a salesman better than a saleswoman?

Not necessarily. To be a successful salesman or saleswoman is to be very persuasive speakers. Sometimes, men have very imaginative thinking and capable of talking females into buying what they want or don't want.

Communicative Tasks

Task 1

Mother: Mike, a letter just came in from a hospital for you.

Mike: Thanks, Mum, I'd prefer a job at a large hospital in Shanghai, so I wrote a letter to the person in charge in that hospital.

Mother: As a doctor?

Mike: No, not exactly. I'd rather work as a nursing officer. I mean, I want to be a nurse.

Mother: A nurse? A male nurse? Are you kidding, Mike?

Mike: No, I'm serious, Mum. I know, people usually think women are more suitable to be nurses and men are supposed to be doctors. But these are the prejudices against or stereotypical view of nursing.

Mother: Mike, just because of these prejudices, I hope you consider your decision again and ponder all the disadvantages.

Mike: Yeah, I know very well, Mum. Of course, women are suitable to be nurses, because the job requires care and patience. But I think I can be very careful and patient. Moreover, as a man, I can do something that females are incapable of.

Mother: Yes, it's true, you have the ability to be a nurse. But in my opinion, you should be a doctor, which is a promising profession for men.

Mike: Mum, I'm really interested in being a nurse. Watch Mum, I am going to be a really good nurse.

Task 2

Mary: John, is it possible for you to spare some time to read a story to Maggie?

John: I'm sorry, Mary. I wish I could. But now I...

Mary: Please, John, don't tell me you are busy now with your work. You are always busy with your work, from morning to night. You never think about your daughter and me.

John: I do. But don't you know what I'm working for? I'm the breadwinner, so I'm doing my best to make more money.

Mary: John, I'm a working woman and I also earn money for the family, but meanwhile I show much concern for our daughter and you.

John: I spare no efforts to work hard in order to make more money to support the family. Without my salary, it will get difficult to make ends meet.

Mary: It's true, you work hard to make us live happily. In a sense, you make it. But John, you are not a devoted husband and father. I mean, you devote to your career while you ignore mine or you don't pay enough attention to the education of our daughter.

John: No, definitely not. I do show much concern for you and our daughter. I always try my best to persuade you to stay at home and take care of our daughter. In this way, you don't need to worry about being laid off or any other things.

Mary: No, no way. I don't want to look at the world through the eyes of our daughter. I mean, I don't want to be isolated from the outside world.

John: So, you want to be a working mother and you have to keep the balance between the family and your work. But I think, from now on, I will pay more attention to the family, believe me.

2 Read and Explore

Passage A

Think About It

1. This is an open-ended question. (Fathers are thought of as important to children as mothers are in terms of their financial and emotional support to the family.)
2. A "good family man" can be considered as one who strives to fulfill his family responsibilities as a husband and father, or who puts his family duties first.
3. I think "working fathers" deserve our recognition and our thanks for what they do.

尽管大多数父亲默默无闻却自豪地履行着对家庭应承担的责任。最近媒体的另外一种倾向是把家庭主妇看成是一种“地位的象征”——只有少数男人才享受得起的一种奢华。事实上,作为家庭惟一挣钱者的父亲承受了很多压力。他们不得超时工作以养家糊口。我们要明智地认识到父亲对孩子的重要性;我们还要认可并感激职业父亲为家庭所做的一切。

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

abuse { [ə'bjuz:] v.
[ə'bjʊ:s] n.

[ab-(脱离)] *vt./n.*

①[根义] 滥用,妄用

②[滥用] {言→行}

{ 凌辱 (insult)
虐待 (maltreat)

[助记] [熟] use { [z] v. [根义] 用 →
[s] n.

[生] abuse { [z] v. [根义] 滥用
[s] n.

[例句] He was arrested on charges of corruption and abuse of power. 他因被指控犯有贪污罪和滥用职权罪而被捕。They showered abuse on that candidate. 他们大骂特骂那位候选人。

abusive [ə'bjʊ:sɪv] [abuse + -ive (= of)]

a. ①骂人的 ②陋习的

[例句] He made many abusive remarks to me. 他对我口出恶言。

applaud[▲] [ə'plɔ:d] [ap-(=ad-, to) + plaud

(轰鸣)] *vi.* 鼓掌,喝彩 *vt.* ①向...鼓掌,向...喝彩 ②称赞,拍手喝彩

[助记] [熟] explode (爆炸) → [根] plaud (轰鸣)

类别: [熟] clap *n.* ①爆炸声 → ②掌声

[助记] 派生: applause *n.* ①鼓掌,喝彩 ②称赞,赞许



[例句] With a roar and thundering sound, the rocket left a trail of fire as it reached into the blue sky. Onlookers applauded when the rocket finally reached orbit. 随着一声雷鸣般的巨响,火箭拖着一道火焰轨迹冲向蓝天。当火箭进入轨道时,旁观者都拍手喝彩。

[搭配]

{ applaud sb. 向某人喝彩,赞扬某人
applaud sth. 称赞某事

bomb [bɒm] [拟声词] *n.* 炸弹 *vt.* 轰炸,投弹于

归类记忆卡片

雷,弹

bomb 炸弹	mine 地雷
missile 导弹	bullet 子弹
torpedo 鱼雷	explosive 炸药
cannon ball 炮弹	grenade 手榴弹

bombard[◆] [bɒm'bɑ:d] *v.* ①炮轰,轰击

②困扰,质问

[例句] The enemy bombarded the city all day. 敌人整天炮轰该市。

The lawyer bombarded the witness with persistent questions. 那律师以持续不断的问题质问证人。

breadwinner ['bredwɪnə] *n.* 养家活口的人,负担家计的人

[助记] [短语] win one's bread 赚钱 养家糊口 → [生] breadwinner 养家糊

口的人

[例句] When the baby was born, I became the sole breadwinner. 孩子出生后,我就成了惟一养家糊口的人。

consequently ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] *ad.* 所以,因此

[例句] Mr Foster has never been to China. Consequently he knows very little about it. 福斯特先生从未去过中国,所以对中国了解得很少。

deadbeat ♦ ['ded'bi:t] *n.* 落魄者,游手好闲者 *a.* 筋疲力尽的

❖ Having been wandering the street for a whole day, the **deadbeat** was **deadbeat** in the evening. 这个游手好闲的人在街头闲逛了一整天之后,晚上感到疲惫不堪。

devalue [di:'vælju:] [de-(=down)+value] *v.* 使贬值,减少…的价值,贬低 *vi.* 贬值

[例句] The British government devalued the pound. 英国政府使英镑贬值。

dubious ♦ ['dju:biəs] *a.* ① 怀疑的,犹豫不决的,无把握的(=feeling doubt) ② 值得怀疑的,有问题的,靠不住的(=causing doubt)

[助记] [熟] doubt → [生] dubious = doubtful

[搭配] “对…表示怀疑”用 doubt, doubtful, dubious 后接 about 或 of, 不接 to。

(a) I have no doubt about/of the news.

(b) I am not doubtful about/of the news.

(c) I am not dubious about/of the news.

[辨异] **doubtful, dubious**

(1) 一般地说 doubtful 语气较强,明确

表示一种怀疑态度: He really wanted to help her, but she was doubtful of his good intentions. 他真的很想帮助她,但她却怀疑他的好意。

(2) **dubious** 语气较弱,带有“猜疑”、“半信半疑”的含义: She knew he really wanted to help her, however, she was dubious about his ability to help. 她知道他真心想帮助她,但对于他是否有能力帮忙却感到怀疑。

entail ▲ ['in'teɪl] [en-(=make,使)+tail (=cut,切,分);使成为…的一部分→] *v.* 使承担,使成为必要,需要

△If something entails something else, it necessarily involves it or causes it.

[助记] [熟] tailor 裁缝 → [根] tail 裁,切

[搭配] entail sth. on sb. 使某人负担: These plans entail great expense on us. 这些计划需要花费我们很多的费用。

fatherhood ['fɑ:ðəhʊd] *n.* 父亲的身份(或资格),父道

[助记] 构词:后缀-hood 表示“身份”、“资格”或“状态”,再如: motherhood *n.* 母性,母亲身份; adulthood *n.* 成年; boyhood *n.* 男孩时代; girlhood *n.* 少女时期

[例句] The responsibilities of fatherhood are many. 身为父人责任很重。

flaunt ♦ [flɔ:nt] *v.* (炫耀地)展示,夸耀
[例句] Don't flaunt your wealth in public. 不要在大众面前炫耀自己的财富。

flexible ['fleksəbl] [flex(弯曲)+-ible (可…的)] *a.* ① 易弯曲的,柔韧的 → ② 可变通的,灵活的,可适应的

[例句] Wire is flexible. 电线可弯曲。 We can visit your company on Monday or Tuesday; our plans are fairly flexible. 我们可以在星期一或星期二到你

们公司来,我们的计划是相当灵活的。

flexibility [ˌfleksəˈbɪləti] *n.* ① 柔性,弹性 ② 灵活性,柔韧性,机动性 ③ (光的)折射性

[例句] This kind of exercises can develop the flexibility of dancer's bodies. 这种训练动作可以增加舞者身体的柔软度。

fulfil(l) [fulˈfil] [full+fill] *vt.* ① 满足(愿望、要求等),使满意 ② 履行(诺言等),实现

[例句] The company should be able to fulfill our requirements. 这公司应该能满足我们的需求。

Inglá Gandhi considered it a sacred duty to fulfill her dead father's wishes. 英杰拉·甘地认为完成父亲的遗愿是她神圣的职责。

[搭配] fulfill one's duties/a command/an obligation/sb.'s expectations or hopes 尽职(执行命令,尽义务,满足某人的期望)

glaring▲ [ˈgleəriŋ] *a.* 耀眼的,显眼的,突出的

[例句] This glaring light hurts eyes. 这耀眼的灯光伤眼睛。

These errors are glaring. 这些错误非常明显。

gutter▲ [ˈgʌtə] [gut *n.* 内脏] *n.* ① 水槽,排水沟 ② (屋顶上的)天沟,檐槽 ③ 贫民区

[例句] The gutter took away the rain-water from the roof. 檐沟把从屋顶流下的雨水带走。

She rose from the gutter to become a great star. 她是在贫民区成长起来的大明星。

household [ˈhaʊshəʊld] *n.* 家庭,家务,户 *a.* 家庭的,家常的,普通的

[例句] The household was still asleep

at six in the morning. 早上6点那家人还在睡觉。

The product was so successful that its name became a household word. 这一产品非常成功,其名称已经家喻户晓。

marginal [ˈmɑ:dʒɪnəl] [margin (① 页边 → ② 边缘) + -al (=of)] *a.* [根义](记或印)在页边的,有旁注的 → [多义] ① 少量的,不重要的,微小的 ② 仅以微弱多数票获胜的

[助记] 类比: narrow 窄 → win by a narrow majority 以微弱多数获胜

{ marginally higher than... 略高于
narrowly escape drowning 差点淹死
[例句] The new law will cause a marginal increase in the cost of living. 新的法律将导致生活费用轻微上涨。

marginalize◆ [ˈmɑ:dʒɪnəlaɪz] *v.* 忽视,忽略,排斥

[例句] The whole class should not be marginalized in the job market. 整个阶级在职业市场上不容排斥。

mirror [ˈmɪrə] *n.* 镜 → *vt.* 反映,反射,映射,映照

[例句] The clear water of the lake mirrored the mountain. 澄清的湖水映出山的影子。

obligation [ˌɒblɪˈgeɪʃən] *n.* 义务,责任 [助记] [熟] oblige *v.* 迫使,责成 → [生] obligation *n.* 义务,责任

[例句] I have no obligation to that child. 我对那孩子没有任何责任。

[辨异] **obligation, duty, responsibility, liability**

(1) obligation“义务”,指完成某项协议、诺言或社会要求而必须担当的义务,有契约的意味: international obligations 国际义务。

(2) duty“义务,本分;职责”,指我们对于他人或自己应尽的天职,着重指受内心