

Wmm
王迈迈英语 ◆ 畅销十八年 ◆ 风靡几代人

如果您使用过各种英语辅导资料，但成效不大，
请您使用王迈迈英语系列丛书。

专利产品

专利证书号1697051号

全新版
new

普通高等教育十五国家级规划教材 配套用书
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 2
Student's Book

王迈迈 李梅英 主编



ARCTIME
时代出版

时代出版传媒股份有限公司
安徽教育出版社

**大学
英语**

综合教程
学生用书

**学习
手册**

2

Wmm 如果您使用过各种英语辅导资料 但成效不大
请您使用王迈迈英语系列丛书

王迈迈英语 ◆ 畅销十八年 ◆ 风靡几代人

普通高等教育十五国家级规划教材 配套用书
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 2
Student's Book



主编 王迈迈 李梅英 副主编 杨 扬 丁 琦
编者 柯美树 张 棋 刘 丽 徐雪涛 朱桢慧
韩 隽 陆 杨 刘竞进

APETINE
时代出版

时代出版传媒股份有限公司
安徽教育出版社

全新版
new

大学英语

综合教程
学生用书

学习手册

2

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

大学英语综合教程学习手册:全新版.2 / 李艳英主编.

— 合肥:安徽教育出版社,2011.3

ISBN 978-7-5336-5864-9

I. ①大… II. ①李… III. ①英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 041112 号

书名:大学英语综合教程学习手册:全新版.2

作者:李艳英

出版人:朱智润

选题策划:王迈迈

责任编辑:王云

责任印制:王云云

装帧设计:奚雄军

出版发行:时代出版传媒股份有限公司 <http://www.press-mart.com>

安徽教育出版社 <http://www.ahep.com.cn>

(合肥市繁华大道西路 398 号, 邮编:230601)

营销部电话:(0551)3683010,3683011,3683015

时代迈迈教育出版传媒武汉公司(<http://www.wmmenglish.com>)

营销部电话:(027)87733739,87733959

排版:安徽创艺彩色制版有限责任公司

印刷:枝江市新华印刷有限公司

电话:(0717)4212959

(如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂商联系调换)

开本:880×1230 1/32

印张:13

字数:570 千字

版次:2011 年 4 月第 1 版

2011 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5336-5864-9

定价:16.80 元

版权所有,侵权必究



使用说明

Instructions

1 背景知识与课文大意

全新版大学英语的课文，全部取材于英语原文，英语国家的文化差异，语言习惯，民族特色以及社会体制等等诸多因素，常常影响我们对文章的理解，本栏目专为同学们预习课文，排忧解难。

From the song you can guess what the name of this unit, way of learning, chiefly refers to: 通过这首歌, 你能猜出这个单元的主题吗? 学习方式——主要指风格+风格

It refers to the way of teaching children, or the way of telling children how to cope with something or how to solve problems.

Part II Learning, Chinese - Style Text A

一、背景知识与课文大意

西方教育：在西方国家，人们还没有最最佳的教育方式达成共识。父母、老师、学生都对此持有各种不同的看法。事实上，我们很难达成共识，这是由西方文化中的观念决定的。西方教育的特点，可以从以子看教育学家基洛拉的作品中得到印证。他鼓励他的学生利用所有的资源来学习，即使是在课堂上。他鼓励学生去探索，去发现，去创造。他鼓励学生去表达自己的观点。最后基洛拉的学生们通过他的教育方式，在年轻时就学会了如何解决问题，如何在生活中成长。这一教育方式对许多人产生了深远的影响，使他们在后来的生活中受益匪浅。这一教育方式在美国一所著名的大学中得到了广泛的应用。

背景知识：在西方国家，人们还没有最最佳的教育方式达成共识。父母、老师、学生都对此持有各种不同的看法。事实上，我们很难达成共识，这是由西方文化中的观念决定的。西方教育的特点，可以从以子看教育学家基洛拉的作品中得到印证。他鼓励他的学生利用所有的资源来学习，即使是在课堂上。他鼓励学生去探索，去发现，去创造。他鼓励学生去表达自己的观点。最后基洛拉的学生们通过他的教育方式，在年轻时就学会了如何解决问题，如何在生活中成长。这一教育方式对许多人产生了深远的影响，使他们在后来的生活中受益匪浅。这一教育方式在美国一所著名的大学中得到了广泛的应用。

Ways of Learning

Unit 1

二、课文译文与疑难详解

课文译文	疑难详解
<p>LEARNING, CHINESE-STYLE 中国式学习风格 Howard Gardner 霍华德·加德纳</p> <p>For a month in the spring of 1987 (1987年春), I met my wife Ellen and I lived in the bustling eastern Chinese city of Nanjing with my 18-month-old son. I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》). I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》). I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》).</p>	<p>(1) 1987年春，我在中国南京住了一个月，那里是我的妻子艾伦和我18个月大的儿子。我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。</p>
<p>At the time, I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》). I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》). I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》).</p>	<p>(2) 那时，我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。</p>
<p>At the time, I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》). I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》). I was in China to give a series of lectures on the topic of "The Art of Learning" (《学习的艺术》).</p>	<p>(3) 那时，我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。我在中国是为了给一系列关于“学习的艺术”的讲座。</p>

课文大意

作者的小儿子基洛拉在幼儿园里很聪明，他喜欢问问题，他喜欢问问题，他喜欢问问题。作者的小儿子基洛拉在幼儿园里很聪明，他喜欢问问题，他喜欢问问题，他喜欢问问题。作者的小儿子基洛拉在幼儿园里很聪明，他喜欢问问题，他喜欢问问题，他喜欢问问题。

2 课文译文与疑难详解

针对同学们在学习课文的过程中可能遇到的各种困难，从课文中选出尽可能多的疑难句子进行详细解答，一般问题，点到为止；重点难点，不吝篇幅；汉语释义，明白易懂；典型例句，触类旁通。

三、词汇详解与典型考题预测

1. attach
A. 附上; 粘上; 报告
e.g. attach a stamp to the envelope and mail it. 将邮票贴在信封上然后寄出

3 词汇详解与典型考题预测

英语课文读不懂，阅读考题做不出，原因何在？词汇也许是最大的障碍。本栏目不仅详解课文中出现的疑难词汇，而且提供词汇完全解决方案。介绍记忆技巧，预测典型考题，详解参考答案，兼顾常用短语。

Everyone complains of his memory and no one complains of his judgement
许多人抱怨自己的记忆力不好，却无人抱怨自己的判断力不佳

4 易错易混词语辨析

随着英语学习的深入，我们遇到的近义、同义词或词组越来越多，使得我们在各类各级考试中频频出错，因此，高度关注近义、同义词或词组的用法，认真分析这些易错易混词语形成的原因，对于我们迅速攻克词汇大关将大有裨益。

王迈迈英语
Wang Ma Ma English

全新版大学英语 综合教程学习手册

五、课文练习答案与详解

Comprehension 阅读理解

Content Questions 课文内容问题

Pair Work

Use of you into the first six questions and the other answer. Starting from question 7, change roles. When you have finished, the teacher may want you to give one of the questions to your partner to check your progress. 根据问题一—六，一个问对方问题，另一个回答，然后从第七题起互换角色。完成后，老师可能会向你们提出其中一些问题来检查。

四级考试新题型演练

A. borders	B. entitled	C. raised
D. focused	E. given	F. accused
G. agency	H. awarded	I. acquire
J. track	K. identified	L. doored
M. descend	N. trace	O. fault

- Though _____ in a big city, Peter always prefers to point the primitive scenes of country life.
- If people feel hopeless, they don't bother to _____ the skills they need to succeed.
- The shop assistant was dismissed as she was _____ of cheating customers.
- All her energies are _____ upon her children and she seems to have little time for anything else.
- Everyone should be _____ to a decent standard of living and an opportunity to be educated.
- His wife is constantly finding _____ with him, which makes him very angry.
- These wealthy old-lady(老妇人) women get up at noon and spend the rest of the day trying to relieve _____.
- The clerks _____ slowly to the ground.
- He lay in _____ until the doctor arrived.
- Mr. Stevens kept _____ of his business by telephone when he was in the hospital.

26

王迈迈英语
Wang Ma Ma English

全新版大学英语 综合教程学习手册

No reliance is to be placed on his word. 他的信誉不佳。

(2) 信赖(可靠)的人: 靠

【记忆技巧】reliable adj. 可靠的, 可信的; reliant adj. 信赖的, 依靠的, 信赖自己的; rely v. 信赖, 依靠, 信任; 信赖于 rely on 信赖, 依靠

【常用短语】have place, put reliance upon n. 信赖, 信任

29. valid

adj. (1) 有根据的, 合理的; 有效的

(2) 合法的; 有法律效力的

e. g. raise valid objections to a scheme 对某一计划提出有力的反对

valid for three months 三个月有效

【典型考题】The transcript is only _____ within this week.

A. sincere B. valid C. actual D. unusual

【记忆技巧】validate v. 证实有效, 使生效, 确认, 证实; validation n. 确认

validity n. 有效性, 合法性, 正确性 validly adv. 正当地, 妥当地

30. superior

adj. 1. 高级的, 优越的, 超级的 (常与 to 连用)

e. g. This western restaurant is superior to the one we went to last week.

这家西餐馆比我们上星期去的那家好。

She was greatly superior to her husband in education.

她在文化程度上大大超过她的丈夫。

【典型考题】His knowledge of French literature is _____ to mine.

A. inferior B. inferior C. superior D. superior

【记忆技巧】superiority n. 优越感 inferior adj. 下等的, 下级的, 差的, 劣等的

inferior to 次于, 劣于 inferiority n. 次等

四、易错易混词语辨析

1. elementary, elemental, primary

elementary

可译为初步的, 基本的, 未发展的, 简单的, 例证是简单的问题和原理, 或指事物处于早期, 初级阶段。

e. g. elementary arithmetic 初等数学 the elementary rules of social conduct 社会行为的基本守则

elemental

强调人或大自然根本的, 自然的属性, 其反义词是 secondary (次要的)。

e. g. elemental aspects of life 生活的基本方面 man's elemental nature 某人的本性, 本能的 elemental fury of the storm 风浪的狂暴

primary

首先或在时间上最久远的或在构造, 成分等方面是根本的, 非派生的, 占主导地位的。

20

5 课文练习答案与详解

课后所有的练习都给出了完整答案。课后练习是对课本知识的消化与巩固, 为了帮助同学们更好地理解与掌握, 本栏目不仅提供完整答案, 而且对所有的答案, 都进行了详细解答, 对所有的练习题目, 都用汉语进行了翻译。

6 四、六级考试新题型演练

为了帮助同学们将大学英语学习和四、六级考试更加紧密地结合起来, 本书特设四、六级考试新题型演练栏目, 该栏目以最新大纲精神为依据, 为同学们提供高质量的四、六级考试模拟训练, 帮助同学们在平时的学习中积累备考经验。

Preface

前言

编写一流的大学英语学习手册，全心全意为同学们服务，是我们编写本书的宗旨。

我们首创课文、译文和疑难详解对照编排，特别方便同学们听课与老师授课同步跟进。对于课文疑难重点，既可同步对照左栏的课文和译文，又可相互比较参考右栏的疑难详解，从而极大地节省宝贵的时间，倍增学习效率。

我们解释课文的所有难点，不放过每一个重要词组，不漏掉每一个关键句型，不管是语言语法现象，还是文化背景知识，统统一网打尽。

我们认真讲解每一个重难点单词，给出经典例句，介绍记忆技巧，提供典型考题，再进行详细解答。

随着英语学习的深入，我们遇到的同义词语越来越多，正是这些词语之间的某种同义，增加了我们学习英语的难度，使得我们在各种交际场合，在四、六级考试中频频出错。因此，我们特设易错易混词语辨析栏目，对这些词语进行分析比较，帮助同学们弄清它们在不同语言环境下的真正含义。

为了使大学英语学习和四、六级考试更加紧密地结合起来，我们让四、六级考试的最新信息和精神贯穿全套丛书，让最新试卷的典型例子频繁穿插于各分册之中。

始终坚持品牌领先战略，永远提供最新、最权威的信息，是王迈迈英语系列丛书十余年来畅销全国、领军同行、傲视群雄的根本原因。我们决心百尺竿头，更进一步，把为同学们服务的工作做得更好。欢迎同学们就本套丛书提出宝贵意见。

Contents

目录

Unit 1 Ways of Learning

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(1)
Part II Text A A Learning Chinese – Style	(2)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(2)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(3)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(11)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(20)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(26)
Part III Text B Children and Money	(34)
一、课文大意	(34)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(35)
三、词汇详解	(41)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(44)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(45)
Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(46)
四级考试新题型演练	(47)

Unit 2 Values

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(48)
Part II Text A The Richest Man in America, Down Home	(49)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(49)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(50)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(63)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(66)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(67)
Part III Text B The Restoration of Jimmy Carter	(75)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(75)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(76)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(86)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(89)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(92)

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(94)
四级考试新题型演练	(96)

Unit 3 The Generation Gap

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(97)
Part II Text A Father Knows Better	(98)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(98)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(99)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(113)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(120)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(122)
Part III Text B When Father Doesn't Know Best	(130)
一、课文大意	(130)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(131)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(139)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(141)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(144)
Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(146)
四级考试新题型演练	(147)

Unit 4 The Virtual World

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(148)
Part II Text A A Virtual Life	(149)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(149)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(150)
三、词汇详解	(156)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(166)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(167)
Part III Text B Mother's Mad About The Internets	(175)
一、课文大意	(175)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(175)
三、词汇详解	(184)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(186)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(187)
Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(189)
四级考试新题型演练	(190)

Unit 5 Overcoming Obstacles

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(191)
Part II Text A True Height	(192)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(192)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(193)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(199)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(204)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(205)
Part III Text B Fourteen Steps	(213)
一、课文大意	(213)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(214)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(220)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(221)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(223)
Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(224)
四级考试新题型演练	(225)

Unit 6 Women, Half the Sky

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(226)
Part II Text A I'm Going to Buy The Brooklyn Bridge	(227)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(227)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(228)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(237)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(242)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(243)
Part III Text B Beginning Anew	(252)
一、课文大意	(252)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(253)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(259)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(261)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(262)
Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(264)
四级考试新题型演练	(265)

Unit 7 Learning about English

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(266)
Part II Text A The Glorious Messiness of English	(267)

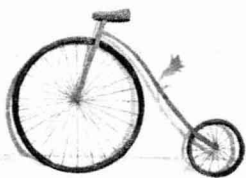
一、背景知识与课文大意	(267)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(269)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(287)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(296)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(297)
Part III Text B The Role of English in the 21st Century	(305)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(305)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(306)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(322)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(325)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(327)
Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(328)
四级考试新题型演练	(329)

Unit 8 Protecting Our Environment

Part I Pre-Reading Task	(330)
Part II Text A Saving Nature, But Only for Man	(330)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(331)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(333)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(342)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(352)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(355)
Part III Text B An Ugly New Footprint in the Sand	(363)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(363)
二、课文 译文与疑难详解	(364)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(373)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(376)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(377)
Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(379)
四级考试新题型演练	(380)

答案与详解

典型考题答案详解	(381)
四级考试新题型答案与详解	(403)



Unit 1

Ways of Learning

学习方法



本单元栏目索引

Part I Pre-reading Task	(1)	一、课文大意	(34)
Part II Text A Learning Chinese - Style	(2)	二、课文译文与疑难详解	(35)
.....	(2)	三、词汇详解	(41)
一、背景知识与课文大意	(2)	四、易错易混词语辨析	(44)
二、课文译文与疑难详解	(3)	五、课文练习答案与详解	(45)
三、词汇详解与典型考题预测	(11)	Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks	(46)
四、易错易混词语辨析	(20)	四级考试新题型演练	(47)
五、课文练习答案与详解	(26)		
Part III Text B Children and Money	(34)		

Part I Pre-reading Task 课前预习

Listen to the recording two or three times and then think over the following questions. 听录音 2 至 3 遍然后思考下列问题:

① Who should teach whom? Is learning a one-way street? 谁应该教谁? 学习是单方面的吗?

Parents and children should teach each other and learn from each other. Learning is a two-way interaction.

② Should we share our dreams for a better life with our parents or keep them to ourselves? 我们应该把我们对于美好生活的憧憬与父母分享还是藏在心里? We should share with them our dreams, our hopes for a better life, or open our hearts to them and exchange our views with them, so that we can get to understand each other better.

③ Can children ever understand their parents completely? 孩子们能完全理解他们的父母吗?

No. It is hard for parents and children to really understand one another. There does exist a generation gap. And it is even harder for children to understand their parents completely. Parents see their children grow up, see them as they really are. But children know very little about their parents when they are children. It's difficult for them to understand their emotions or intentions, and even the pressures their parent have to face and the hardships their parents have experienced.

④ From the song can you guess what the theme of the unit, way of learning, chiefly refers to? 通过这首歌,你能猜出这个单元的主题思想——学习方式——主要指的是什么吗?

It refers to the way of teaching children, or the way of telling children how to cope with something or how to solve problems.

Part III

Text A

Learning, Chinese - Style



一、背景知识与课文大意



背景知识

(1) **西方教育**: 在西方国家,人们还没有就最佳的教育方式达成共识。父母、老师、学生都对此持有各种不同的看法。事实上,我们有理由认为,正是这种莫衷一是的观点构成了西方教育的特点。这可以从古希腊哲学家苏格拉底的著作中得到印证:他鼓励他的

学生对所有的事物都提出质疑,即使是最基本的信念。但在那个时候并没有对其是否是教学的最佳方式而形成统一的观点。最后苏格拉底的同胞们还以他的教育方式腐蚀年轻人道德的罪名判处他死刑,致使在西方后来很长的一段历史时期内许多人不再敢于鼓励学生对传统信念发起挑战。例如,达尔文的进化论就在美国一些宗教观念十分强的地区一度被禁止学习。

时下大多数关于教育的争论都是围绕教育应该以老师为中心还是以学生为中心而展开的:是由老师还是学生来决定该学什么,该怎样学,该什么时候学?比较西方和亚洲的学习方式,普遍认为在西方更多的是以学生为中心,由学生自己去发现问题而不是依赖老师来告诉他们。一种以学生为中心的极端现象出现在英格兰教育学家 A. S. Neill 创办的 Summerhill 学校里,那里学生有绝对的自由来决定他们想学什么和上一些什么课,只要他们愿意,甚至可以不用上课。而英国的教育主流比这个要严格得多,它要求学生上好多的课并且遵循国家的课程设置。这些课程设置以及对获得好的考试成绩的重视就极易形成一种更多以老师为中心的教学方式。正如诸多老师和学生发现的一样,时间的紧张减少了许多探索教学方式的机会。

学习达到以老师还是以学生为中心的程度取决于所学科目的差异。例如,近年来,在英国的数学课堂教学中有这样一种倾向:不是让学生独自或成立小组来学习、讨论,而是转回去沿用一种较传统的方式即通过讲课老师一步一步引导全班学生一起学习。这个跟踪调查表明,就数学而言,这种更多的以教师为中心的教学方式是更有效的。

(2) **站在巨人的肩膀上**: 一个家喻户晓的习语,常常被发明家们用来表达对已取得的成绩的谦虚,也就是说他们能比他们的前人看得更远,不是因为他们是智者,而是因为他们能以他们前辈日积月累的发现为基础。

课文大意

作者的小儿子拿着饭店房间钥匙在钥匙槽口捣鼓,试图将其插入槽口,作者和其妻在一旁观望,然而在南京金陵饭店里的绝大多数工作人员只要看到都会上前帮忙。这一有趣的现象使作者偶然发现了中美在教育 and 艺术实践上的差异,并呼吁能否将这两种教育方式有机结合产生一种既不失创造性又有利于培养娴熟技艺的教育方法。



二、课文译文与疑难详解

课文译文

LEARNING, CHINESE - STYLE

中国式学习风格

Howard Gardner

霍华德·加德纳

For a month in the spring of

1987 年春,

1987, my wife Ellen and I lived in

我和妻子埃伦带着我们 18 个月的儿子本杰明在繁忙的中

Nanjing with our 18-month-old

国东部城市南京住了一个月,期

间我们还考察了中国幼儿园和

小学的艺术教育状况。

and elementary schools. *But one*

然而,有

of the most telling lessons Ellen and

关中美教育差异方面,我和埃伦

I got in the difference between Chi-

获得的最能说明问题的体验并

nese and American ideas of educa-

非来自课堂,而是源于我们在南

tion came not in the classroom but

京期间所住的金陵饭店的大堂。

in the lobby of the Jinling Hotel

where we stayed in Nanjing.

The key to our room was at-

我们的房门钥匙和一块标

tached to a large plastic block with

有房间号的大塑料板系在一起。

the room number on it.

疑难详解

(课文译文见左栏)

① *But one of the most telling lessons Ellen and I got in the difference between Chinese and American ideas of education came not in the classroom but in the lobby of the Jinling Hotel where we stayed in Nanjing.*

(1) 主句主语为 one of the most telling lessons, 谓语 came, not in the classroom but in the lobby of the Jinling Hotel 是地点状语。

(2) 其中 Ellen and I got in the difference between Chinese and American ideas of education 为定语从句修饰 lessons, 其引导词 that 省略了, 因为它在定语从句中作 got 的宾语, 故可以省略。Where we stayed in Nanjing 也是定语从句修饰限定 the Jinling Hotel, where 相当于 in which。

② *The key to our room was attached to a large plastic block with the room number on it.*

(1) the key to our room 中 to our room 是介词短语作后置定语修饰 the key, 类似的还有 the answer to the question, the key to the lock 等

(2) with the room number on it 是由 with 引导的独立结构, with 引导的独立结构有以下几种形式: with + 名词/代词 + 现在分词、过去分词、不定式、形容词、副词、介词短语。

e. g. They wear layers of clothes even in summer time, with newspapers stuffed between the layers. 甚至在夏天, 她们也穿着一层又一层衣服, 衣服之间塞满报纸。

With the audience making so much noise, I wouldn't hear the opening of the concert. 由于观众太嘈杂, 我听不到音乐会的开场。Although they sat with doors and windows open, they were overpowered by heat. 虽然他们开着门窗坐着, 还是热得受不了。

Here are the first two volumes, with the third one to come out next month. 这里是头两卷, 第三卷下月出版。

She went to school with a schoolbag on her shoulder. 她背着书包上学去了。

With the switch on, the electric current flows through the circuit. 开关接通时, 电流通过线路。

^③ When leaving the hotel, a
 酒店鼓励客人外出时将钥匙
 guest was encouraged to turn in the
 交给服务员,

key, either by handing it to an attend-
 或从一个槽口塞入钥匙箱。

ant or by dropping it through a slot in-

to a box. Because the key slot was
 由于槽口狭小,你得留神
 narrow, the key had to be positioned
 将钥匙对准位置才塞得进去。
 carefully to fit into it.

Benjamin loved to carry the key
 本杰明喜欢拿着钥匙走来走
 around, shaking it vigorously. He al-
 去, 边走边用力摇晃着。他还
 so liked to try to place it into the slot.
 喜欢试着把钥匙往槽口里塞。

^④ Because of his tender age and in-
 但由于他还年幼,不太明白得把
 complete understanding of the need
 钥匙放准位置才成,

to position the key just so, he would
 因此总

usually fail. ^⑤ Benjamin was not both-
 塞不进去。本杰明一点也不在意。
 erd in the least.

^③ When leaving the hotel, a guest was
 encouraged to turn in the key, either
 by handing it to an attendant or by
 dropping it through a slot into a box.

(1) while/when/before/after + 动名词,
 在句中作状语。

(2) encourage sb to do sth 鼓励某人做某
 事, turn in 上交

其它与 turn 有关的短语: turn down 关
 小, 拒绝 turn off 关 (电灯、收音机等)
 turn on 开 (电灯、收音机等) turn off 生
 产、结果是、证明是

(3) either...or...或者...或者..., 连接两个
 并列成分, 在本句 either...or 连接两个
 介词短语, 在句中作状语。

^④ Because of his tender age and incom-
 plete understanding of the need to
 poison the key just so, he would usu-
 ally fail.

(1) to poison the key just so, 不定式作定
 语修饰 need.

(2) to poison the key just so = to position
 the key carefully to fit into the narrow key
 slot. 将钥匙对准槽口塞进去。

^⑤ Benjamin was not bothered in the
 least.

not in the least: 一点也不, 毫不
 e. g. It doesn't matter in the least. 一点
 也没有关系。

I don't understand in the least what this
 author is trying to say. 我丝毫不明白这
 位作者在说些什么。

"Would you mind holding this box?"
 "Not in the least." 请你拿这个箱子好
 吗? "好的。"

其它相关短语: to say the least (of it)
 (插入语) 至少 (可以这样说), 不夸张
 地说 least of all 尤其是, 最不 at least
 至少, 起码;

e. g. It wasn't a very good dinner, to say
 the least of it. 至少可以这样说, 那个宴
 会不太好。

Least of all would I want to hurt your
 feelings. 我绝对没有要伤害你的感情
 的意思。

You should at least have warned her. 你
 至少也应该警告她。



⑤ He probably got as much pleasure out of
他从钥匙声响中得到的乐趣大概跟他偶
the sounds the key made as he did those few
尔把钥匙成功地塞进槽口而获得的乐趣
times when the key actually found its way in-
一样多。
to the slot.

Now both Ellen and I were perfectly hap-
我和埃伦都不太在意,任由本杰明
py to allow Benjamin to bang the key near
拿着钥匙在槽口鼓捣。
the key slot. His exploratory behavior
他这种探索行为并无任
seemed harmless enough. But I soon ob-
害处。

但我很快就观
served an interesting phenomenon. ⑦ Any
察到一个有趣的现象。 饭店

Chinese staff member nearby would come o-
里任何一个中国工作人员如果在近旁,
ver to watch Benjamin and, noting his lack of
都会走过来看着本杰明,在他初试失败
initial success, attempt to assist. He or she
后,

都会试图帮忙。他们会轻
would hold onto Benjamin's hand and, gen-
轻握紧本杰明的手,

直接
tly but firmly, guide it directly to-

将它引向钥匙的槽口,进行必要的重新
ward the slot, reposition it as necessary, and
定位,

并
help him to insert it.

帮他吧钥匙插入槽口。

⑥ He probably got as much pleas-
ure out of the sounds the key
made as he did those few times
when the key actually found its
way into the slot.

(1) as...as....:像...一样,如同...,
引导比较状语从句或含比喻义
的从句,常为省略形式。如果 as
...as 所比较的形容词后还有单
数名词,则应将不定冠词放在名
词之前,形容词之后。

e. g. He is as poor a speaker as I.
他跟我一样是个不善言辞的人。
It is as morally hard to turn her a-
way as it is a lost dog.

从道义上讲,你很难把她赶走,
就像你很难赶走一条丧家犬一
样。

The power of this engine is as great
as the power of that one.

这台发动机的功率和那台的一
样大。

(2) the key made 为定语从句修
饰 the sounds

(3) did 指代的是 place the key
into the slot

(4) when 引导的从句在句中作
定语,修饰限定 those few times

(5) find one's way 到达,进入

其它相关短语:lose one's way 迷
路 find one's way out 寻找解决方
法 find one's way to 到达 find
oneself 发觉自己的处境(后跟现在、过去分词或介词短语) find
out 找出,发现,查明(真相等),
认识到,想出,揭发 find out how
the wind blows 看风向,观望形势
find pleasure in 引以为乐 find the
length of sb.'s foot 了解某人的弱
点以控制他

⑦ Any Chinese staff member
nearby would come over to
watch Benjamin and, noting
his lack of initial success, at-
tempt to assist.

(1) noting his lack of initial suc-
cess, 现在分词作状语表伴随状
态,其逻辑主语为 any Chinese
staff members nearby.

(2) attempt to do sth. 试图做...

⑧ The "teacher" would then smile somewhat expectantly at Ellen or me, as if awaiting a thank you—and on occasion would frown slightly, as if considering us to be neglecting our parental duties. (1) smile at/on/upon = give a smile or smiles 微笑
e. g. What/who are you smiling at? 你在笑什么/谁?
Fortune has not always smiled upon me. 幸运之神并不总是垂青我。
(2) as if/though 后可跟动词的 ing 形式或引导表示状态的从句,从句用过去式表虚拟,有时其后也可接带 to 的不定式。
e. g. He talks as if he knew all about it. 他说话的口气好像他全部都知道了。
He looks as if he had seen a ghost. 他看起来好象看见了鬼似的。
He opened his lips as if to say something. 他张开嘴好象要说什么。

I soon realized that this incident was 我很快意识到,这件小事与我们 directly relevant to our assigned tasks in 在中国要做的工作直接相关:

China: to investigate the ways of early 考察儿童早期教育(尤其是 childhood education (especially in the 术教育)的方式,

arts), and ⑨ to throw light on Chinese attitudes toward creativity. And so before 揭示中国人对创造性活动的 态度。因此,不久我就

long I began to introduce the key - slot 在与中国教育工作者讨论时谈起了 key anecdote into my discussions with Chinese educators. 匙槽口一事。

TWO DIFFERENT WAYS TO LEARN 两种不同的学习方式

⑩ With a few exceptions my Chinese colleagues displayed the same attitude as the staff at the Jinling Hotel. 我的中国同行,除了少数几个人 外,对此事的态度与金陵饭店工作人 员一样。

⑨ ... to throw light on Chinese attitudes toward creativity. shed/ throw light on sth = make sth clearer, provide information about sth 揭示,将某事物说明清楚,提供有关 的信息

e. g. These facts threw light on the matter. 这些事实说明了此事。

有关 light 的短语: be/stand in sb's light 遮住某人的光线,妨碍某人成功、进步 come/bring sth to light 显露,揭露 by the light of nature 本能地,自然而然地 in the light of 借助,按照,根据

⑩ With a few exceptions my Chinese colleagues displayed the same attitude as the staff at the Jinling Hotel.

... as the staff at the Jinling Hotel = ... as the attitude the staff at the Jinling Hotel showed, as 作连接词,引导关系从句,常用于 same 或 such 之后。

e. g. Such women as knew Tom thought he was charming. 认识汤姆的女人都认为他很有魅力。
You must show my wife the same respect as you show me. 你必须尊敬我的妻子,象你尊敬我一样。



¹¹ Since adults know how to place the key in the slot, which is the ultimate purpose of approaching the slot, and since the child is neither old enough nor clever enough to realize the desired action on his own, what possible gain is achieved by having him struggle? He may well get frustrated and angry — certainly not a desirable outcome. Why not show him what to do? He will be happy, he will learn how to accomplish the task sooner, and then he can proceed to more complex activities, like opening the door or asking for the key —

既然孩子还很年幼,还没有灵巧到可以独自完成要做的动作,

让他自己瞎折腾会有什么好处呢?

他很有可能会灰心丧气和发脾气——这当然不是所希望的结果。

为什么不教他怎么做呢? 他会高兴, 他还能早些学会做这件事, 然后他可以进行更复杂的活动, 比如开门, 或索要钥匙——这两

件事到时候同样可以(也应该)示范给他看。in due course be modeled for him as well.

We listened to such explanations sympathetically and explained that, first of all, we did not

道, 首先, 我们并不在意本杰明能不能把钥匙塞进钥匙的槽口。He was having a good time and was exploring, two activities that did matter to us. ¹² But the critical point was that, in the process, we were trying to teach Benjamin that one can solve a problem effectively by oneself.

他玩得开心, 而且在探索, 这两点才是我们真正看重的。但关键在于, 在这个过程中, 我们试图让本杰明懂得, 一个人能够很好地自行解决问题的。

¹¹ Since adults know how to place the key in the key slot, which is the ultimate purpose of approaching the slot, and since the child is neither old enough nor clever enough to realize the desired action on his own, what possible gain is achieved by having him struggle?

(1) which 在这里引导非限定性定语从句, 指代的是 know how to place the key in the key slot

(2) neither... nor... 既不... 也不...

(3) on one's own = to do sth by oneself, or without anyone's help 独立做...

(4) have him struggle—have sb do sth 表示让某人做某事, have sth done 表示让别人去做某事。

¹² He was having a good time and was exploring, two activities that did matter to us.

(1) have a good time = enjoy oneself 玩得尽兴

(2) that 引导定语从句, 用来修饰 activities

(3) matter (v.) = be important 关系重要, 要紧

e. g. It doesn't matter to me what you do or where you go. 你做什么或要去什么地方, 对我都无关紧要。

It hardly matters at all. 没什么要紧。

¹³ But the critical point was that, in the process, we were trying to teach Benjamin that one can solve a problem effectively by oneself.

第一个 that 引导表语从句 we were trying to teach Benjamin that one can solve a problem effectively by oneself, 这个表语从句中又含有一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。