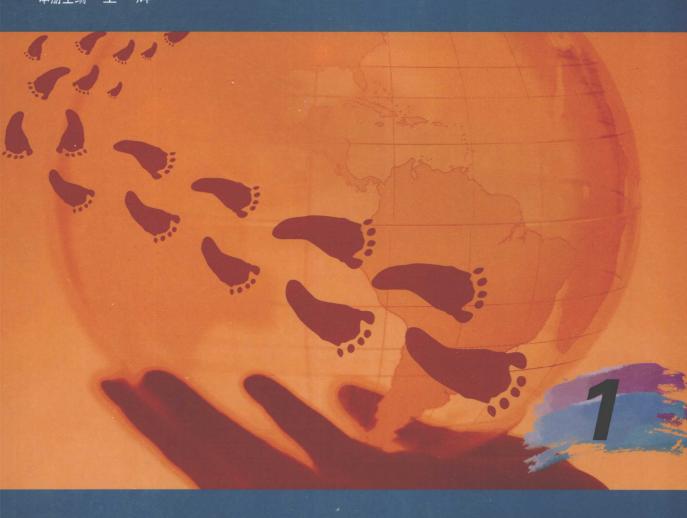


GUIDE TO NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

总主编 代锦霞 本册主编 王 辉 学习指导



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前 言

编写一套让学生受益的大学英语学习指导,全心全意为大学生服务,是 我们编写本套丛书的目的和宗旨。

本套丛书共包含四本分册,分别为《全新版大学英语》四册书的教学辅导,每册包含八个单元的内容。该丛书具有以下特点:

一、引导学生做好课前预习。本书根据教材中 pre - reading (课前预习)部分,精心做出答案供学生检查自己的预习效果, 巩固正确认识, 更正错误认识的同时, 加深学生对课文所要讲授内容的理解。

二、辅导学生充分理解课文。教材的每一单元包括两篇课文,即 Text A和 Text B。我们从解析、译文、课后练习三个方面对两篇课文做了相应的安排。在课文解析部分为了有效地对照原文,我们充分利用了教材中的行标,在本书中用"L+行标数字"的形式准确定位所要解析的语言点在原文中的位置,例如 L5,即指本词或句出现在原文的第5行。课后练习部分包括所有练习的答案和必要的解析,在解释现有习题的基础上巩固相关语言知识,扩大学生的语言认识。写作是学生语言输出的一个重要环节,在每一个单元课后练习的最后一个部分中,我们给出与课文相关的写作建议,指导学生在课文的影响下切实地提高写作技能。

三、督促学生活学活用语言知识。在每一个单元的最后一部分中,我们根据本单元的重难点词汇添加了20道相关的单选练习,其中5道题是往年的四级真题,其后给出答案及详细的解析,帮助学生把学到的语言知识运用到实践中来,也提高了学生的应试能力。

在本书的编写过程中,我们参考了国内外出版的许多书籍和词典,尤其是《全新版大学英语(教师用书)》给了我们很多的启发,让我们受益匪浅,对此我们表示衷心的感谢。

本书的顺利出版归功于我们拥有着一支团结进取、积极向上的编写团队,他们有沈阳药科大学王辉、崔悦、张冕、刘佳、丁宁、杨竞欧、李易安,沈阳化学大学吴敬辉、杨佳、张革新、胡晓玥、陈超、易高燕、杨莉

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同学们,"锲而舍之,朽木不折;锲而不舍,金石可镂。"在学习的过程中,我们只要脚踏实地,有信心,有决心,方能实现我们既定的目标。希望本书能在你成才的道路上助你一臂之力,实现你们的人生梦想!

总主编 2010 年 3 月

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Unit 1 Growing Up

成长

Part I Pre – reading Task

Listen to the recording two or three times and then think over the following questions.

- 1. Do you know who John Lennon was?
 - He became famous as a singer and guitarist in the Beatles, a British rock group, writing many of their most successful hits.
 - Later he left the group, but continued to be popular as a singer and song writer.
- 2. Have you ever heard the song before?
 - No. /Yes, I heard the song when I was in high school.
- 3. What does Lennon think of growing up? Is it easy or full of adventures?

 Growing up is not easy. It is full of surprises and the unexpected. Life is adventurous.
- 4. Can you guess what the texts in this unit are going to be about?

 They are going to tell us some stories about growing up.

Part II Text A Writing for Myself

一、背景知识

- 1. Russell Baker 拉塞尔·贝克: 1925 年 8 月 14 日,生于弗吉尼亚州。美国著名记者和专栏作家。1947 年他受雇于《巴尔的摩太阳报》,1954 年加入《纽约时报》,负责报道白宫、国会和国家政治新闻。1962 年~1998 年期间,拉塞尔·贝克长期为《纽约时报》写《观察栏》专栏,专门评论国政。1979 年,贝克以其犀利机智的政府文章获得普利策评论奖。贝克也是一位出色的散文家和传记作者,其童年自传《成长》为他赢得了 1983 年的普利策传记奖。贝克本人后来还担任过普利策奖的评委。迄今为止,拉塞尔·贝克共出版了 17 部作品(包括著作和编著),《黄金时代》是他的另一部传记作品。他的文章也常见于《星期六晚邮报》、《妇女生活杂志》、《假日》、《生活》等报刊、杂志。
- 2. Grade schools in the U. S. 美国的学制:美国现行法律规定的义务教育年限为12年,即从小学一年级到高中十二年级。义务教育从6岁开始,主要由公立学校承担。中小学生一律可以免费进入公立学校学习。政府对家庭年收入低于一定标准的公立学校学生,还用供应免费午餐等措施来保障义务教育的落实。美国私立中小学的学生人数占学生总数的12%左右,费用较高。义务教育的多样化是美国教育的一大特点,其多样化主要表现在学制和课程设置上。小学、初中、高中的学制有六三三学制,四四四学制,五三四学制,八(小学初中贯通)四学制以及从学前班到高中一条龙的学制等。美国人习惯上把基础教育,即从幼儿园(Kindergarten)到高中十二年级整体考虑,



称为 K-12。所以,课文第一段中的"高中三年级"等同于第九段中的"第十一年级"。

.....

3. Spaghetti 意大利面:又称之为意粉,是西餐品种中中国人最容易接受的。作为意大利面的法定原料,杜兰小麦是最硬质的小麦品种,具有高密度、高蛋白质、高筋度等特点,其制成的意大利面通体呈黄色,耐煮、口感好。所以,正宗的原料是意大利面具有上好口感的重要条件。除此之外,拌意大利面的酱也是比较重要的。一般情况下,意大利面酱分为红酱(Tomato Sauce)、青酱(Pesto Sauce),白酱(Cream Sauce)和黑酱(Squid - Ink Sauce)。而意大利面用的面粉和我们中国做面用的面粉不同,它久煮不糊,这就是最大的区别。它的形状也不同,除了普通的直身粉外还有螺丝型的、弯管型的、蝴蝶型的、贝壳型的林林总总数百种。

二、课文解析



- 1. The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold.
- (L1) 从童年时代在贝利维尔时起,当一名作家的念头就不时萦绕于我的心头,但直到高中三年级这一想法才真正扎根下来。
 - (1) off and on 断断续续,不时地

Recently it rained off and on every day. 近来每天都在断断续续地下雨。

Mary has been writing to us off and on for several years. 玛丽这几年来经常给我们写信。

【同义短语】on and off

【反义短语】on and on 连续不断的

(2) take hold 抓住, 固定

Birthday means a new beginning and a new chance to take hold on life. 生日意味着一个新的开端,意味着重新把握生活的机会。

The more recent down turn in home sales, he added, is "a temporary problem" that should reverse itself once declining interest rates take hold. 他又说,最近房屋售出率下降是"暂时问题",一旦利率持续下降,应该会自动回升。

【词组】take away 拿走(减去,解除); take up 拿起,开始,从事,吸取,接纳; take off 起飞,脱掉; take over 接管,接收; take in 接受(理解,包括,订阅,欺骗,收进,吸收,对……加以考虑); take out 取出,去除,出发,发泄,开始; take on 承担,接受,从事,较量,开始雇用,呈现; take down 记下,写下,拿下拆掉,拆台,把……搞垮。

2. bore (L3) vt. 使感到厌烦

He bored us all by talking for hours about his new house. 他连续几个小时大谈他的新房子,我们大家都烦透了。

Doing anything all day long will come to nothing but get us bored. 整天做一件事只会把人弄烦。

bored *adj*. (人) 感到厌烦的,无聊的; boring *adj*. (事物)令人厌烦的,乏味的; — 2 —





boredom n. 厌倦,令人厌烦的事物

3. associate with (L3) 和……来往 (和……联想在一起)

I don't want to associate myself with them any more. 我不想再和他们交往了。

She associated happiness with having money. 她把幸福和富有联想到一起了。

【派生词】association n. 联合;协会; 联想 associational adj. 协会的; 联想的

4. turn out (L5) 编写; 生产, 制造; 结果是, 原来是

This university has turned out some first - rate scholars. 这所大学培养了一批一流的学者。

If the day turns out rainy, we may have to change our plans. 如果下雨,我们也许得改变计划。

5. anticipate (L8) vt. 预期, 抢·····前, 提前使用

We anticipate that we will meet a certain amount of resistance to our plan. 我们预料到我们的计划会遇到一些人的反对。

It is unwise to anticipate your earnings by spending a lot of money. 大量花钱提前使用自己的收入是不明智的做法。

6. tedious (L8) adj. 乏味的; 冗长的

Come off with me and have some coffee, it's a tedious speech. 跟我一起去喝咖啡吧, 这演讲沉闷又乏味。

Filing papers at the office is a tedious job. 在办公室整理文件是一项很单调的工作。

【辨析】tedious, dull, monotonous, dreary 这些形容词均表示"单调的、乏味的、厌烦的"。

dull 指缺乏吸引力或情趣而显得乏味、沉闷。

tedious 侧重指文章、演讲、演出等冗长乏味或环境等单调、沉闷,缺乏活力,使感到不舒服。

monotonous 指没有变化、重复单调的。

dreary 侧重无趣味的,不活泼的事或思想状态。

7. reputation (L9) n. 名声, 名誉

Our company is proud of its reputation for fair dealing. 我们公司以享有公平交易的美 誉而感到自豪。

He spotted his reputation by lying repeatedly. 他因反复说谎而败坏了自己的名声。

【辨析】fame, honour, reputation, glory 这些名词均有"名声,名誉"之意。

fame 普通用词,含义广,一般指好名声,可大可小,可远可近。

honour 侧重指因高尚的举止,忠心或诚实而受到公众钦佩和崇敬,得到好名声和荣誉。

reputation 通常指熟悉某人或某地的人对该人、该地的看法,可好可坏。 glory 指因功绩卓著而获得的令人称颂的光荣或荣誉地位。

8. inspire (L9) vt. 激励, 鼓舞

The sight inspired him with nostalgia. 这景象激起了他的怀旧之情。

His noble example inspired the rest of us to greater efforts. 他那高尚的榜样激励我们大家更加努力。







【派生词】inspiration n. 灵感, 鼓舞; inspiring adj. 鼓舞人心的

9. rigid (L10) adj. 一成不变的; 严格的

Most programs are fairly rigid —— they tell the computer exactly what to do, step by step. 大多数程序相当刻板——它们精确地告诉计算机—步一步地做什么。

He's very rigid in his ideas. 他的想法非常固执。

【辨析】rigid, strict, rigorous 这些形容词均含"刻板的,严格的"之意。rigid 指没有灵活性、机动性。

strict 指在行为规则上要求严格。

rigorous 侧重指严格到毫不宽容的地步。

10. out of date (L10) 过时的, 过期的

A passport that is out of date is invalid. 护照过期是无效的。

The dresses on show are out of date. 展出的服装都是过时的。

【反义短语】up to date 合时宜的

11. severe (L11) adj. 朴素的; 严重的, 剧烈的

I had a severe headache that evening. 那天晚上我头特别疼。

Severe brain damage turned him into a vegetable. 他因脑部重伤而成了植物人。

She wore a severe black dress. 她穿着一条朴素的黑裙子。

12. tackle (L17) vt. 处理, 应付

I suggested to him that we should tackle the problem another way. 我向他建议我们用另一种方式处理这个问题。

Could you give me a few pointers on how to tackle the job? 这工作怎么做, 你能不能给我出点主意?

13. distribute (L18) vt. 分发, 分配, 分送

The demonstrators distributed leaflets to passers – by. 示威者向行人分发传单。

The books in the library were distributed according to subjects. 图书馆里的藏书按科目分类。

【派生词】 distribution n. 分发, 分配; distributed adj. 分布的

【辨析】distribute, assign, divide, allocate 这些动词均含"分配,分发"之意。

assign 指按照某种原则进行的硬性分配,也不一定是很公平的。

distribute 通常指以整体或定量分为若干份来分配。

divide 普通用词,侧重将某物分成若干份分配给他人,当某物一分为二时,含平均分配之意。

allocate 主要指金钱、财产、权力或领土等的分配,着重分配的比例和专门用途。

14. face up to (L21) 勇敢地接受或对付

He was forced to face up to the situation. 他只好勇敢地面对这种局面。

He won't face up to the fact that he is too old for the job. 他年岁太大不适合做这个工作,他却不愿面对这一现实。

- 15. This title produced an extraordinary sequence of mental images. (L24) 这个题目在我脑海里唤起了一连串不同寻常的图像。
 - (1) sequence n. 一连串相关的事物;次序,顺序







He had to attend a sequence of lectures. 他得参加一系列讲座。

We will deal with events in historical sequence. 我们将按照历史的先后顺序研究这些事件。

(2) image n. 形象; 印象; (图) 像

I have this image of you as always being optimistic. 你留给我的印象总是很乐观。 This company tries to improve corporate image. 这家公司努力改善自身形象。

16. recall (L31) vt. 回想起, 回忆起

I recalled that Mike had mentioned the problem once. 我回忆起迈克曾经有一次提到过这个问题。

I recalled attending school with you. 我回想起同你一起上学的情景。

17. put down (L34) 写下, 记录, 登记; 放下, 接下; 镇压, 击败

Let me put down your telephone number lest I forget it. 让我先记下你的电话号码,以 免忘了。

The fiction is so interesting that he can't put it down. 这本小说如此有趣,让他爱不释手。

They had to call the police in order to put down the riot. 他们只得叫来警察以平定骚乱。

【词组】put across / over 解释清楚,使被理解 put aside 储存,保留;把……放在一边,不考虑 put away 放好,收好 put in 花费(时间,精力等);正式提出,申请 put off 推迟,延期 put on 穿上;上演;增加(体重) put through 为……接通电话 put up 建造;张贴;提高(价格,速度等);为……提供食宿 put up with 容忍,忍受。

18. violate (L37) vt. 违反,亵渎,干扰,侵犯

The country violated the international agreement. 这个国家违反了国际协议。

I'm committed not to violate the rules. 我有义务不违反规定。

19. compose (L41) vt. 创作

Mozart began to compose at the piano at the age of five. 莫扎特 5 岁时就开始了钢琴作曲。

She teaches music and also composes. 她教音乐,也作曲。

- 20. There was no choice the next morning but to turn in my tale...and he returned everyone's but mine. (L41) 第二天上午,我别无选择,只好把我的贝尔维尔晚餐的故事交了上去。两天后弗利格尔先生发还批改过的作文,别人的都发了,就是没有我的。
- (1) 注意这两句中 but 的用法。but 常与 no, none, nothing 等否定词, who, what 等疑问词以及 all everyone 等词连用,表示"除……之外"。

She does nothing but cry. 她只会哭哭啼啼。(因前面有动词 does, but 后省略 to)

I have no choice but to wait here. 我别无选择,只好在此等候。(前面没有动词 do, 所以 but 后带上 to)

Who but Rose would do such foolish thing? 除了罗斯还有谁能干得出那么愚蠢的事情来?

We go to school everyday but Saturday and Sunday. 除了星期六和星期日,我们天天上学。





···] --] --]

(2) turn in 交 (作业); 归还, 退还

Our assignments have to be turned before next Friday. 我们的作业必须在下星期五前交上去。

We may turn in tickets at the box office. 我们可以在售票处退票。

21. I was preparing myself for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline... (L44) 当我看到弗利格尔先生从桌子上拿起我的作文,并轻敲桌子以集中大家注意力时,我准备着遵命一放学就去弗利格尔先生那儿挨训。

command n. 命令,指示;指挥,控制;掌握,运用能力 vt. 命令,指挥;拥有,掌握

Nobody obeyed the teacher's command to stop chatting. 老师制止学生聊天,但无人听从。

He appeared to be in complete command of the situation. 他似乎已经完全控制了局势。 He's acquired a good command of French. 他精通法语。

The company commands considerable resources. 这家公司拥有相当可观的财力。

The general commanded his men to attack the city. 将军命令部下攻城。

22. what's more (L50) 而且, 此外; 更有甚者

How can you love this man? He watches TV all day long, and what's more, he seems not to have brushed his teeth for weeks. 你怎会爱上这个人? 他整天看电视,更有甚者,似乎几个星期都不刷牙。

They are going to get married, and what's more, they are setting up in business together. 他们就要结婚了,而且还要一起做生意呢。

【近义词】in addition, furthermore, moreover

23. hold back (L53) 阻碍, 退缩, 隐藏, 克制, 隐瞒

She just managed to hold back her anger. 她总算抑制住了自己的愤怒情绪。

No one can hold back the wheel of history. 谁也无法阻止历史车轮的前进。

hold back information / anger / one's tears 不走漏消息 / 抑制住怒火 / 不让眼泪流下来

【词组】catch / get / take hold of 抓住,得到 hold down 阻止(物价等)上涨,控制 hold off 推迟,阻止,抵挡住 hold on (打电话时)不挂断,握住不放,坚持住 hold on to / onto (后接宾语)紧紧抓住,坚持 hold out 伸出,保持,坚持(要求);不屈服 hold up 支持,支撑;延迟 hold with 赞成,赞同。

24. avoid (L54) vt. 避免

They tried to avoid answering my questions. 他们试图回避我的问题。

If we are to avoid failure, we need creative ideas. 我们要避免失败的话,就要有创新思维。

- 25. In the eleventh grade, at the eleventh hour as it were, I had discovered a calling. (L56) 就在十一年级,可谓是最后的时刻,我找到了一份想从事的职业。
 - (1) at the eleventh hour 在最后一刻, 在危急之时, 刚好来得及

The president's visit was called off at the eleventh hour. 总统的访问在最后时刻取消了。

— 6 —





He arrived there at the eleventh hour. 他刚好到达那里。

- (2) as it were (插入语) 好像, 仿佛
- (3) calling n. 职业, 行业

What's your father's calling? 你父亲是干什么的?

By calling, he is a writer. 他的职业是作家。

26. career (L57) n. 生涯, 事业; 职业

His father entered upon a diplomatic career at the age of thirty – five. 他父亲 35 岁时开始了外交官的生涯。

This career offers a challenge. 这份职业具有挑战性。

27. essence (L60) n. 本质; 精髓

The two things are the same in outward form but different in essence. 这两件东西外表上一样,但实质却不同。

Integrity is the essence of that man's character. 正直是那个人性格的本质。



我们写作时常常被告诫,脑子里要想着读者,所写的东西要符合读者的口味和兴趣。而有一位读者特别不应该被忘记。你能猜出是谁吗?当拉塞尔·贝克找到答案时,他自己和别人都大为惊讶。

为自己而写

拉塞尔・贝克

从孩提时代起,我还住在贝尔维尔时,当作家的念头就不时萦绕于我心头。但一直到我上了高中三年级,这一想法才有了实现的可能。在那之前,我对所有跟英语课有关系的事都感到厌倦。我觉得英语语法枯燥而难懂。我讨厌那些冗长乏味的段落写作,老师读起来受累,我写起来痛苦。

当弗利格尔先生被派来教我们高三英语课时,我就准备着在这门最最乏味的课上再熬上沉闷的一年。因为弗利格尔先生在学生中一直是以说话干瘪、启发无方而出名。据说他正统、严厉而且老套得不可救药。在我看来,他年过花甲或古稀,过于古板。他戴着古板老土的眼镜,微卷的头发梳剪得纹丝不乱。他身着古板的西装,白衬衣裳领扣外的领带打得一丝不苟。他长着古板的尖下巴,古板的直鼻梁,说起话来一本正经,字斟句酌,彬彬有礼,整个儿一个滑稽的老古董。

我准备好要在弗利格尔先生的课上一无所获地混上一年,好长一段时间过去了,果真不出所料。年末我们开始学写随笔 (小品文)。弗利格尔先生发下一张家庭作业单,提供了一些我们可选择的题目。其中倒是没有像"暑假记事"那种傻乎乎的题目,但绝大多数照样乏味。我把作文题带回家,什么都没写,直到要交作业的前一天晚上。我躺在沙发上,最终还是不得不面对这一讨厌任务。我从笔记本里抽出作文题目单浏览了一遍,目光落在"吃意大利细面条的艺术"这个题目上。

这个题目使我脑海中产生了一连串不同寻常的图景。贝尔维尔之夜清晰的回忆如潮水般向我涌来:当时,我们大家围坐在晚餐桌旁——艾伦舅舅、我母亲、查理舅舅、多丽丝、哈尔舅舅——帕特舅妈做的晚饭是意大利细面条。那时候意大利细面条还是一种鲜为人知的外国食品。多丽丝和我都从来没吃过,大人们对于怎么吃也经验不足,



没有一个吃起来像模像样的。艾伦舅舅家诙谐的情景全都重现在我的脑海中——我记得当晚我们笑作一团,争论怎样将面条从盘子上送到嘴里才算合乎礼仪。

忽然间,我想把那一切记下来,写下当时那种温馨美好的融融亲情,但我把它写下来仅仅是想自得其乐,而不是为弗利格尔先生而写。我想重温并在心中珍藏那一刻。我想再现那个夜晚的快乐。然而,照我自己的意愿去写会违反我在学校里学的正式作文的种种规则,弗利格尔先生肯定会给它个不及格。不过不要紧,等我写完这篇文章之后,我会再为弗利格尔先生写点儿别的东西。

等我写完时已是午夜,没时间再为弗利格尔先生写一篇循规蹈矩、像模像样的文章了。第二天上午,我别无选择,只好把我的贝尔维尔晚餐的故事交了上去。两天后弗利格尔先生发还批改过的作文,别人的都发了,就是没有我的。我正准备着遵命一放学就去弗利格尔先生那儿挨训,却看见他从桌上拿起我的作文,敲着桌子让全班同学注意。

"听着,孩子们,"他说,"我要给你们念一篇文章,题目是《吃意大利细面条的艺术》。"接着他便开始念。那是我的作文!他正在向全班同学朗读我写的作文。更不可思议的是,全班同学都在听,而且听得聚精会神。接着有人笑出声来,再接着全班都笑了,不是轻蔑嘲笑,而是诚挚地开怀大笑。就连弗利格尔先生也停顿了两三次,好抑制他那一丝拘谨的微笑。

我尽力克制住自己不显出得意的样子,但是看到我写的词句竟然能使别人大笑,我真是心花怒放。就在十一年级,可谓是最后的时刻,我终于找到了一个今生想做的事。这也是我整个求学生涯中最幸福的一刻。弗利格尔先生念完后说道:"孩子们,这就是小品文,懂了吗?这才是——知道吗?——这才是小品文的精髓,知道了吗?祝贺你,贝克先生。"他这番话使我沉浸在完完全全的幸福之中。

三、课后练习答案与解析

Content Questions

1. How did Baker use to feel about English courses?

He had been bored by everything associated with English courses. He found English grammar is dull and difficult. He hated the assignments of composition.

2. When did he begin to think it possible for him to become a writer?

It was in the third year in his school when Mr. Fleagle was assigned to teach his English.

3. What did Baker hear about Mr. Fleagle?

Mr. Fleagle had a reputation among students for dullness and inability to inspire. He was said to be very formal, rigid and hopelessly out of date.

4. What was his own impression (印象) of his new English teacher?

In his impression, the new English teacher seemed too old and excessively prim, just like a comic antique.

5. Why did he put off the writing assignment till the last minute?

He took those topics assigned by Mr. Fleagle as simple - minded and dull. He was unwilling to face up to the unwelcome task.

6. What was the topic that held his attention?









"The Art of Eating Spaghetti".

7. Why did he want to write about that topic?

The topic "The Art of Eating Spaghetti" reminds him of his own experience of eating spaghetti with his relatives years ago. He wanted to write about the warmth and good feeling of it and put it down simply for his own joy.

8. What did he think Mr. Fleagle would do if he were to write the essay the way he wanted? Why?

He thought Mr. Fleagle would surely give his composition a failing grade. Because Mr. Fleagle was a formal, rigid and dull teacher.

- 9. What was Baker prepared for when he found all the papers were given back but his? He had expected that he was sure to be ordered to report to Mr. Fleagle soon after school for discipline.
 - 10. What was Mr. Fleagle's announcement?

He wanted to read an essay to the class.

11. Whose essay was Mr. Fleagle reading to the class? How did the class respond (反 应)?

My essay was read out loud to the entire class. They were listening attentively. The entire class appreciated the essay very much.

12. Why did Baker feel so delighted?

Because his words had the power to make people laugh. In the eleventh hour as it were, he had discovered a calling.

Text Organization

1. The text can be divided into three parts. The paragraph numbers of each part have been given to you. Now write down their main ideas.

Paragraphs	Headings
1	Baker's feelings about English courses
2	Baker's impression of his new English teacher
3	A topic that attracts Baker's attention
4	Vivid memories the title brought back
5	Baker's sudden desire to write about that topic
6	Anticipating punishment
7	Mr. Fleagle's announcement
8	Classmates' response to the essay
9	What Baker discovered

2. The text can be divided into three parts. The first part serves as an introduction; the second part describes a new experience the writer had; the third brings out what the experience

