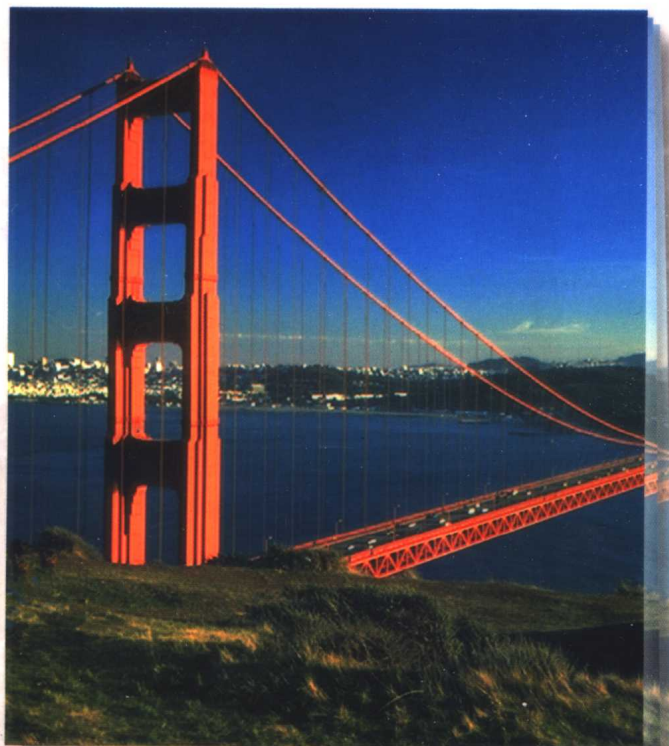


普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材  
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

*Integrated Course 2*



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

**全新版**

*New*

# 大学英语

综合教程

# 2

学生  
自学辅导

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## *Integrated Course 2*

主编 邱东林  
编者 (按姓氏笔划为序)  
张颖 徐欣  
董宏乐 程寅



外教社

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## 编者的话

本书是《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第二册的配套辅助用书,供学生参考使用。

本书严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的要求编写,突出强调学生语言综合能力的培养和提高。

每单元由下列几部分组成:

Part I 和 Part II 为重点背诵单词和词组,包括课文 A 和课文 B 的单词和词组,按字母顺序排列。单词和词组的匮乏是学生提高英语综合能力的瓶颈,也是摆在广大教师面前亟待解决的难题。本书的第一、二部分把它们放在显赫的位置,无非是想强调单词和词组的重要性,也便于学生自学。

Part III 和 Part V 为课文 A 的语句难点和课文 B 的语句难点。编者认为课文 A 和课文 B 同样重要,不应该“重 A 轻 B”。所谓难点,包括语法的、篇章的、文化的。课文难点注解以及例证都有中文翻译,便于学生自学。另外,本着扩大学生知识面,激发学生想象力的原则,在注解重点单词和词组时,除阐明课文中的释义和用法之外,还介绍了它们在其他方面的用法,并且与其他单词和词组作了同义比较。

Part IV 为建议学生背诵段落。长期以来我国英语教育学中存在着“精读不精,泛读不泛”的现象,许多学生在学完一单元后,什么都记不得。这是我们在新时期必须克服的问题。语言学习在某种程度上可以说是一种技能训练。只有不断地刻苦训练,才能从必然王国走向自由王国。

Part VI 为练习答案。在给出答案的同时,本书还作了说明,学生不仅应当知其然,还应知其所以然。

Part VII 为围绕课文内容而设计的补充练习,包括词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作。所有练习基本按照全国大学英语四、六级考试题型设计,以便学生逐步熟悉其形式,在某些练习后,作了说明或分析。

全书最后为补充练习之答案。

**综合教程(2) 学生自学辅导**

在编写本书过程中,得到了上海外语教育出版社的鼎力支持,但由于编者水平和经验所限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请读者不吝指出。

编者

2002年11月

《大学英语》(全新版)

综合教程(2) 学生自学辅导

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*Unit One Ways of Learning*  
*Unit One Ways of Learning*  
*Unit One Ways of Learning*  
*Unit One Ways of Learning*

# Unit One

## Ways of Learning

### Part I. 重点背诵单词

accomplish	apply	assist	attach
await	continual	contrast	creativity
critical	emerge	enormous	evolve
exaggerate	exception	extreme	desirable
display	initial	insert	investigate
neglect	occasion	originality	performance
phenomenon	principal	priority	proceed
promote	relevant	self-reliance	somewhat
summarize	superior	ultimate	valid
worthwhile			

### Part II. 重点背诵词组

find one's way	in due course	in retrospect
make up for	not in the least	on occasion
on one's own	on the other hand	pick up
work on	throw light on	



## 综合教程(2) 学生自学辅导

## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

1. But one of the 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. (Line 4-6)  
然而,有关中美教育观念上的差异,我和妻子爱伦所获得最难忘的体验之一并非来自课堂,而是来自我们在南京期间寓居的金陵饭店大堂。

**注意** 此句看来是句长句,经仔细分析后可以发现句子结构并不复杂。主语是 lesson, 谓语是 came, “Ellen and I got in the difference between Chinese and American ideas of education” 作主语的定语, “where we stayed in Nanjing” 作 Jinling Hotel 的定语。

**telling****e.g.**

- a. having a striking or revealing effect 明显的; 有力的; 有效的

- 1) How a man shaves may be a telling clue to his age. 通过一个人刮脸的方式可以明显地看出他的年龄。
- 2) The most telling argument for wearing seat belts is the number of lives they save. 戴保险带的最有力的论据是它们所挽救的生命。
- 3) a telling speech 一次有效的演讲

2. Because of his tender age and incomplete understanding of the need to position the key just so, he would usually fail. (Line 13-15) 由于他还年幼,不太明白要把钥匙位置对准槽口,因此他总是塞不进去。

**tender****e.g.**

- a. (1) young and immature 年轻的, 未成熟的  
(2) easily damaged or hurt 脆弱的; 娇嫩的

children of tender years/age 年幼的儿童  
tender flowers 娇嫩的花朵



## 比较

**at a / the tender age**

If you say that someone does something **at a tender age**, you mean that they do it when they are still young and inexperienced.

- 1) She was married at a tender age when she did not know clearly what love really means. 她结婚时年纪尚轻, 不十分了解爱的真正含义。
- 2) He had become attracted to the game at the tender age of seven. 在他只有七岁时, 他就喜欢上了这项运动。

**注意** so 在句中代替前文中的 position the key to fit into the slot 这一意思。

3. Benjamin was not bothered in the least. (Line 15) 本杰明一点也不在意。

**not in the least**

not in any way; not at all 一点也不 (用于表达否定句中强烈的感情)

**e.g.**

- 1) I am not satisfied with their hotel service in the least. 我对他们的旅馆服务一点儿也不满意。
- 2) Unlike his classmates who indulged themselves in online chatting, he does not like it in the least. 不像他的同学们那样沉溺于网上聊天, 他对此毫无兴趣。

4. ...when the key actually found its way into the slot. (Line 17) ……当钥匙成功地塞进槽口时。

**find one's way**

discover the right route; arrive at 设法到达; 努力到达

**e.g.**

- 1) Without my company, I hope you can find your way home. 没有我的陪伴, 我希望你能找到回家的路。
- 2) Getting out of the shopping mall from another entrance, Mary couldn't find her way to the parking lot. 从购物中心的另一个门出来后, 玛丽找不到到停车场的路了。



## 综合教程(2) 学生自学辅导

## 比较

**find its way** (自然达到目的地)

- 1) New words that have withstood the test of time can find their way into dictionaries. 经得起时间考验的新词会被收进词典。
- 2) The most unlikely objects found their way into his design and looked absolutely right where he placed them. 他的设计中收入了最不可能用的物体, 而且在所放置之处看来完全与整个设计浑然一体。

5. Any Chinese staff member nearby would come over to watch Benjamin and, noticing his lack of initial success, attempt to assist. (Line 20-22)  
在旁的饭店里任何中国员工, 都会走过来看着本杰明, 见他初试失败, 便会试图帮忙。

## 注意

- A. 句中的 **would** 表示过去经常做的事, 相当于 **used to**, 它后接两个动词短语 **come over to watch Benjamin** 和 **attempt to assist**。
- B. **noticing his lack of initial success** 是现在分词短语, 在句中作时间状语, 其作用与状语从句 **when they noticed his lack of initial success** 一样。

**initial****e.g.**

a. happening at the beginning; first 最初的, 开始的

- 1) She overcame her initial shyness and really enjoyed the evening. 她克服了刚来时的羞涩, 整个夜晚都很开心。
- 2) Their initial burst of enthusiasm died down when they realized how much work the job involved. 了解到干这活儿要费多大的劲时, 他们最初的一阵热情便消失了。

n. the first letter of a name, especially someone's given name (姓名的) 首字母

- 1) The initial on my door is the first letter of my last name. 门上的首字母是我的姓氏的第一个字母。
- 2) Steven Lane's initials are S.L. Steven Lane 姓名的首字母是 S.L.。

6. ... reposition it as necessary, and help him to insert it. (Line 23-24)  
 ……进行必要的重新定位，并帮助他把钥匙插入槽口。

<b>insert</b>	<b>e.g.</b>
vt. put, fit, place (in, into, between) 插入	<p>1) Wait for a couple of minutes with your mouth closed before inserting the thermometer. 放入体温表前，先闭上嘴等几分钟。</p> <p>2) Please insert your credit card into the slot. 请把你的信用卡插入槽口。</p>

7. 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. (Line 24-27) 那位“老师”会有所期待地对着我和爱伦微笑，似乎在等我们说谢谢——偶尔也会微微皱眉，似乎觉得我俩没尽到做父母的责任。

### 注意

A. as if 后面可以跟句子，也可以跟分词短语或介词短语。

e.g. 1) Shocked at what he had just been told, Julian put the phone down as if *he had just seen a ghost*. 朱利安被那消息震住了，他放下电话，仿佛见了幽灵似的。

2) Children were running on the heath, as if *blown by wind*. 孩子们在树丛中奔跑，像被风刮过一般。

3) She moved her legs slowly, as if *in pain*. 她双脚慢慢地移动，好像很疼痛似的。

B. “thank you” 在 “a thank you” 中名词化了，表示“谢谢的话语、眼神或手势”等等。

e.g. 1) a *thank you note* 一张致谢的便条

2) She walked away without so much as a *thank you*. 她走时连句谢谢的话都没说。

C. parental 一词来自于 parent, 类似的构词有 maternal ← mother, paternal ← father, fraternal ← brother.

<b>await</b>	<b>e.g.</b>
v. wait for (something) 等候；期待	1) There is a pile of letters here awaiting your return. 这里有一大叠信件等着你回信。



## 综合教程(2) 学生自学辅导

## 比较

wait 多与 for 连用:

**wait for sb./sth.**

**wait for sb. to do sth.**

**wait for sth. to happen**

*Await* is a much more formal word than *wait*. You *await* something but you *wait for* something.

2) It's a good thing we don't know what troubles await us, or we'd never do anything or go anywhere. 不知道有何麻烦事等着我们是件好事, 不然, 我们会什么都不做或哪里都不去。

I am going to be back a little late than usual tonight, you don't have to wait for me for dinner. 我今晚回来比平时晚一点, 你不用等我回来吃晚饭。

Seeing Michael was busy at the moment, Sarah had to wait for him to finish making all the phone calls. 看到迈克尔正忙着, 莎拉只好等着他打完电话。

At that time, I was very anxious waiting for my visa to be approved. 那时候我很焦虑, 等着我的签证被批准。

A surprise awaited us. 一件意外的事等着我们。

**on occasion**

from time to time 不时

## 比较

**occasional** *a.*

**occasionally** *ad.*

**e.g.**

1) He has been known to lose his temper on occasion. 人们知道他时常会发脾气。

2) He has, on occasion, made small mistakes, but this does not mean that he is not working hard. 他偶尔犯些小错误, 但这不能说明他工作不努力。

He usually drinks beer, but also has an occasional glass of wine. 他通常喝啤酒, 但有时也会喝杯葡萄酒。

Wendy did not go back to visit his mother after he moved to Seattle, but occasionally he gave

## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

**比较**

其他与 occasion 有关的习语有：

**on the occasion of** 在……之际

**give occasion to** 引起

**rise to the occasion** = deal with 得体地应变突如其来的情况

her a call. 温迪搬到西雅图以后没有回去看母亲，只是偶尔给她打个电话。

on the occasion of his daughter's wedding 在他女儿的婚礼上

The clown's performance gave occasion to a burst of laughter. 小丑的表演引起哄堂大笑。

Jane was surprised when the principal handed her the prize, but she rose to the occasion with a speech of thanks. 当校长向简授奖时，她感到十分意外，但她作了表示感谢的发言，得体地应付了过去。

8. I soon realized that this incident was directly relevant to our assigned tasks in China: ... and to throw light on Chinese attitudes toward creativity. (Line 28-30) 我很快意识到，这件小事与我们在中国要做的工作直接相关：……揭示中国人对创造性活动的态度。

**relevant**

a. connected with what is being discussed 有关的；切题的（与 to 连用）

反义词是 irrelevant.

**e.g.**

- 1) When the manager arrived, the secretary had had all the relevant documents ready for the meeting. 经理来到时，秘书已把与会议有关的文件准备就绪。
- 2) Color and sex are hardly relevant when appointing somebody to a job. 肤色和性别对于任命某人担任某职来说是没有什么关系的。
- 3) We hope the witness can supply us some facts relevant to the case. 我们希望证人能为我们提供一些与案件有关的事实。

**注意** throw light on: 另见第一册第六课 text B 中的 shed light on.



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9. And so before long I began to introduce the key-slot anecdote into my discussions with Chinese educators. (Line 31-32) 因此, 不久我就在与中国教育工作者讨论时谈起了钥匙槽口一事。

**before long**

soon 不久, 不久以后

**比较**

**long before/after** 在……之前 / 后好久

**e.g.**

Before long, the noise dropped completely and the boat began to drift gently across the water. 不久, 轰鸣声完全消失了, 于是这只船开始慢悠悠地漂浮在水面上。

This all happened long before you moved here. 这事是在你搬来以前好久发生的。

**anecdote**

*n.* a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person 轶事, 奇闻

**e.g.**

The boy knows a lot of anecdotes about great people in the world. 那孩子知道许多世上伟人的奇闻轶事。

10. ... the ultimate purpose of approaching the slot... (Line 36) ……处理槽口一事的最终目的……

**ultimate**

*a.* last or final 最后的; 最终的

**e.g.**

- 1) Management must take ultimate responsibility for the strike. 资方对此罢工须负完全责任。
- 2) The ultimate decision in hiring is made by the company president. 用人的最终决定由公司的董事长做出。

11. He may well get frustrated and angry — certainly not a desirable outcome. (Line 39-40) 他很有可能会感到灰心、恼怒 —— 这当然不是所希望的结果。

**may well**

very likely to happen 很可能

**e.g.**

The continuous heavy rain may well flood the

## Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

village in a few days. 连续的暴雨也许会在几天内使这个村子遭水淹。

<i>desirable</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
a. worth having or doing 值得做的; 想望的; 称心的	<p>1) It is most desirable that he should attend the conference. 他如能参加此次会议, 那是最好不过的了。</p> <p>2) Prolonging negotiation was not desirable. 延长谈判不是人们所希望的。</p>

12. ...both of which accomplishments can (and should) in due course be modeled for him as well. (Line 42-44) .....这两件事到时候同样可以(也应该)示范给他看。

<i>in due course</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
at the appropriate time; eventually 在适当时机; 最终	<p>1) The spokesman said the arrangements would be published in due course. 发言人说这些安排会在适当的时候公布。</p> <p>2) Your request will be dealt with in due course. 你的要求将在适当时机予以处理。</p>
<p><b>比较</b></p> <p><b>due</b> a. 应到的; 应给予; 预期的</p> <p>n. 应得的东西</p> <p><b>比较</b></p> <p><b>give sb. his due</b> 公平待人</p>	<p>1) Jason is currently in Britain to finish recording his second album which is due out in May. 杰生目前正在英国录制第二张唱片专辑, 此专辑预定五月份发行。</p> <p>2) These days Cindy is burning midnight oil on her two papers in her international finance course due by the end of this week. 这几天辛迪正在赶写国际金融课的两篇论文, 本周末要交。</p> <p>He received a large reward, which was no more than his due. 他得到了巨大的酬劳, 不过都是他应得的。</p> <p>She is a slow worker, but to give her her due,</p>



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she does try very hard. 她工作很慢, 但平心而论, 她确实非常努力。

**model**

- v. take as an example to copy  
(与 after, on 连用) 模仿,  
仿效

**e.g.**

- 1) Mr. Smith modeled his house on a European design. 史密斯先生的房子是仿效欧洲式样的。
- 2) One of the readers asked the author if she had modeled her hero on anybody in particular. 有一个读者问作者她作品中的主角是否以现实中的某个人为原型。

13. Such self-reliance is a principal value of child rearing in middle-class America. (Line 50-51) 这种自力更生的精神是美国中产阶级最重要的育儿观。

**principal**

- a. first in order of importance; main 主要的; 最重要的

- n. (1) director of educational institutions 教育机构领导人; 校长  
(2) a sum of money, not counting interest or profit on it 本金

**e.g.**

- 1) The Danube is one of the principal rivers of Europe. 多瑙河是欧洲的主要河流之一。
- 2) The principal aim of the policy is to bring peace to the area. 该政策的主要目的是为这一地区带来和平。

The principal and the vice-principal of the college both attended the meeting. 学校的正副校长都参加了会议。

They wanted to withdraw their interest from the savings account, not the principal. 他们想把储蓄账户里的利息取出来而不是把本金取出。

**比较**

**principle** n. 原则, 原理

- 1) She leads her life according to Christian principles. 她以基督教教义作为生活准则。
- 2) He seems to have no principles at all when it is a question of making money. 一碰到赚钱的事, 他就好像失去原则了。



<i>rear</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
v. bring up and educate 养育(子女等): 培养	<p>1) My parents reared me in all the honored traditions. 父母以一切受人尊敬的传统为准则将我抚育成人。</p> <p>2) Some women have made a deliberate choice to rear a child alone. 有些妇女故意要独自一人抚养孩子。</p>

14. So long as the child is shown exactly how to do something — whether it be placing a key in a key slot, drawing a hen or making up for a misdeed — he is less likely to figure out himself how to accomplish such a task. (Line 51–54) 如果我们示范给孩子看如何做某事——把钥匙塞进槽口也好，画只鸡或是弥补过错也好——那么他是不太可能自己去琢磨设法完成这样一件事的。

**注意** whether it be placing a key in a key slot... or making up for a misdeed 句中的 be 是虚拟语气，在以 whether 或 if 引导的选择条件状语从句中，或是某些让步状语从句（如用 so long as 引导的状语从句）中，动词可用原形，正式的语体经常用此种形式。

*e.g.* 1) If you have decided to start your own business, you would have to take that risk, whether it *be* profitable or unprofitable. 如果你决定自己做生意，你得要承担此风险，无论它是赢利或是不赢利。

2) So long as the volume *hold* together, I am not much troubled as to its outer appearance. 只要书不散开，外表怎么样我不太在意。

<i>make up for</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
repay with something good, compensate for 补偿	<p>1) How can we make up to you for what you have suffered? 我们如何补偿你所遭受的伤害?</p> <p>2) They hurried on to make up for the lost time. 他们加速进行以补回失去的时间。</p>

**注意** misdeed 中的词缀 mis- 表示 “bad, wrong, not”，与动词和名词结合，构成其反义词。