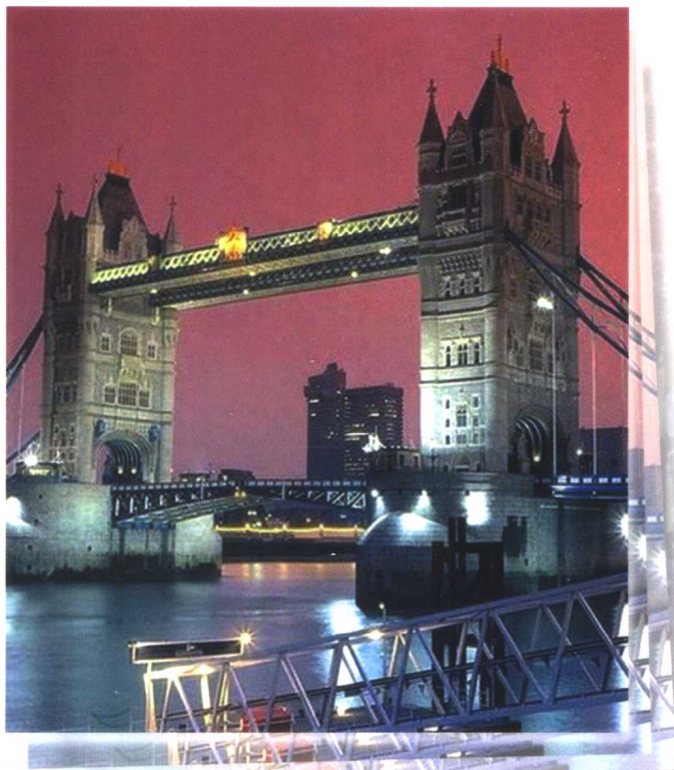


普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 1



外教社

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

1

学生
自学辅导

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编者的话

本书是《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程第一册的配套辅助用书,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,激发学生想像力的原则,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。



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全书最后为补充练习之答案。

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,敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

2002年7月

《大学英语》(全新版)

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Unit One Growing up

Unit One Growing up

Unit One Growing up

Unit One Growing up

Unit One

Growing up

Part I. 重点背诵单词

anticipate	argument	assign	associate
avoid	bore	career	command
compose	congratulation	discipline	distribute
image	inspire	recall	reputation
respectable	rigid	scan	sequence
severe	simple-minded	tackle	tedious
violate	vivid		

Part II. 重点背诵词组

as it were	face up to	hold back
off and on	out of date	put down
take hold	turn in	turn out
what's more		



Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

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. (Line 1-3) 我的童年在贝尔维尔度过, 从孩提时代起我就时不时地有当作家的想法, 但直到高中三年级这种想法才变得确实可能。

off and on

e.g.

(also *on and off*)

If something happens **off and on** during a long period of time, it happens sometimes but not regularly or continuously. 有时; 断断续续地

- 1) I've had toothache off and on for the past three months. 过去三个月我不时感到牙疼。
- 2) They've been seeing each other off and on since Christmas. 自圣诞节以来, 他们断断续续地碰面。

possibility

e.g.

state of being possible; (degree of) likelihood 可能性

There is a possibility of my going to Denmark next year. 我明年有可能去丹麦。

(NOT: "I have the possibility to go to Denmark." We more often say: "There is a possibility of something happening.")

比较

opportunity 机会

I have the opportunity to go to Denmark next year. 我明年有机会去丹麦。

take hold

e.g.

If something **takes hold**, it finally gains complete control or influence over something or someone. 生根; 确立

- 1) She felt a strange excitement taking hold of her. 她感到异常激动。
- 2) She was determined not to let the illness take hold again. 她决心不被疾病吓倒。

2. Until then I'd been bored by everything associated with English courses.
(Line 3-4) 在此之前, 我一直对所有跟英文课有关的东西感到厌烦。

<i>associate (with)</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
join or connect (people, things or ideas) together; be connected (with a person, organization or idea) 使联合; 使有联系	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) They were closely associated with each other during the war. 战争期间他们联系密切。 2) I don't want my children associating with drug-addicts and alcoholics. 我不希望我的孩子跟瘾君子 and 贪杯者有什么联系。 3) Why do some people associate enjoyment with drunkenness? 为何有人把酗酒当作享受?

3. I hated the assignments to turn out long, lifeless paragraphs that were agony for teachers to read and for me to write. (Line 4-6) 我讨厌那些长而乏味的段落写作, 老师读起来痛苦, 我写起来受罪。

注意 不定式短语 to turn out long, lifeless paragraphs 是名词 assignments 的后置定语。带不定式作后置定语的名词多为抽象名词, 如: ability, attempt, intention, inclination 等。

<i>turn out</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
make or produce 制造, 生产	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) American film studios turn out hundreds of films each year. 美国影视业每年生产几百部影片。 2) The school has turned out some first-class scholars. 这个学校已培养出一些一流学者。

<i>turn in</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
交(作业)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) She's worried she won't be able to turn in her project on time. 她担心不能按时提交她的方案。 2) Tickets may be turned in at the box office. 票可以在售票处退回。



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turn down	e.g.
拒绝; 降低	<p>1) He was offered the job but he turned it down because it involved too much traveling. 别人给他介绍了这项工作, 但他拒绝了, 因为这项工作需经常出差。</p> <p>2) Could you turn the radio down a little? 你能否把收音机音量调低一点?</p>
turn to	e.g.
求助于; 开始想(说、写)	<p>1) You can always turn to me for help. 你随时可以来找我帮忙。</p> <p>2) I would now like to turn to an issue which concerns us all — racism. 现在我想谈一个跟我们大家都有关的问题——种族主义。</p>
turn up	e.g.
调高; 出现, 来到	<p>1) Can you turn up the television a little — I can hardly hear it. 你能否把收音机的音量调高一点, 我听不见。</p> <p>2) Alex turned up late, as usual. 亚历克斯像往常一样迟到了。</p>

4. When our class was assigned to Mr. Fleagle for third-year English I anticipated another cheerless year in that most tedious of subjects. (Line 7-8) 弗里格尔先生接手我们的三年级英语课时, 我想, 又要熬过无聊的一年, 学那最没劲的科目了。

注意 作者在表达他对英文课的厌恶之情时, 用了几个意义相近的形容词: dull, lifeless, cheerless, tedious。

assign	e.g.
choose or decide on (the person who should do a job); give (a particular job or responsibility to someone) 分派; 指派	<p>1) We've assigned the advertising company to Chris. 我们指派克里斯负责广告公司。</p> <p>2) I've been assigned to interview the candidates. 我被分派去面试这些候选人。</p>

比较

assignment (指派的) 任务; (指定的) 作业

- 1) a tough / dangerous assignment 艰巨 / 危险的任务
- 2) His assignment was to collect evidence for the investigation. 他的任务是为调查收集证据。
- 3) I have a lot of reading assignments to complete before the end of the term. 期末前, 我有许多阅读作业要完成。

anticipate

imagine or expect that (something) will happen, sometimes taking action in preparing for its happening
预期; 预料

e.g.

- 1) The police are anticipating trouble at tomorrow's football match. 警察预料明天的足球比赛会出麻烦。
- 2) They anticipate that they will have several applicants for the job. 他们预期会有好几个人来申请这项工作。

cheerless

If something is **cheerless**, it is not bright or pleasant.
阴郁的; 凄凉的; 不快乐的

cheerless 是由 **cheer** 加上后缀 **-less** 构成的。 **-less** 可加在名词或动词后面, 表示“无”, “没有”, “不”, “不能”。

e.g. **careless**, **countless**,
helpless, **hopeless**, **tireless**, **valueless**

e.g.

- 1) It was a cold and cheerless winter afternoon and I had no desire to go out for a walk. 这是个寒冷而又阴郁的冬日午后, 我不想外出散步。
- 2) They live in a bare, cheerless apartment in downtown New York. 他们生活在纽约市中心一套没有家具、阴暗的公寓里。
- 1) She broke two glasses? That was a bit careless of her. 她打碎了两个杯子? 她是有些不小心。
- 2) There are countless arguments against this ridiculous proposal. 有许许多多的意见反对这个可笑的提议。
- 3) His efforts turned out helpless. 他的努力



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完全白费了。

- 4) Their position is hopeless. 他们处于绝境。
- 5) The police have been tireless in their search for the child's killer. 警方一直坚持追查杀害小孩的凶手。
- 6) We thought the chair was an antique worth a lot of money, but it turned out to be a valueless replica. 我们以为那把椅子是很值钱的古董,但其实是毫无价值的复制品。

tedious

boring and lasting for a long time 枯燥,乏味

e.g.

- 1) The movie was so tedious that many viewers left before it was over. 这部电影非常枯燥,许多观众中途退场。
- 2) Laura found George to be tedious and decided not to see him any more. 劳拉发现乔治这个人很乏味,便决心以后再也不见他了。

5. To me he looked to be sixty or seventy and excessively prim. He wore ... he seemed a comic antique. (Line 10-15) 我看他有六七十岁了,样子过分一本正经。他戴着古板、严肃的眼镜,卷发剪得整整齐齐,梳理得纹丝不乱。他穿着整洁的西装,领带打得一丝不苟,紧紧地抵着白衬衣领口的纽扣。他说话字斟句酌,彬彬有礼,活脱脱一个滑稽老古董。

通常,在写作中要尽力避免反复使用同一个词语,但有时作者刻意多次使用同一个词语,以期获得某种特殊的效果。比如从第9到13行的4个句子中,作者反复用 *prim* 或 *primly* 共达9次之多,似乎要在读者的脑海中篆刻上一个非常古板、拘谨的教师形象。

6. I prepared for an unfruitful year with Mr. Fleagle and for a long time was not disappointed. (Line 16-17) 我准备着弗里格尔先生教的这一年里一无所获,很长时间过去了,还真不出所料。

unfruitful	e.g.
<p>not producing good or helpful results 没有结果的; 无益的</p> <p>前缀 un- 在这里表示“不”、“非”、“相反”的意思。</p> <p>比较</p> <p>fruitful 富有成效的</p>	<p>1) an unfruitful conference 没有成果的会议</p> <p>2) an unfruitful effort 毫无成果的努力</p> <p>1) It was a most fruitful discussion, with both sides agreeing to adopt a common policy. 讨论极富成果, 双方都同意采纳共同的方针。</p> <p>2) The talks had been fruitful, but much remained to be done. 会谈很有成效, 但还有很多事要做。</p>

7. None was quite so simple-minded as “What I Did on My Summer Vacation,” but most seemed to be almost as dull. (Line 18–20) 没有哪个题目像“我的暑假生活”那么简单, 但大部分题目都一样无聊。

注意

- A. 在句末 as dull 后面作者省略了 as “What I Did on My Summer Vacation”。
- B. simple-minded: 这是由 simple 加上构词成分 -minded 构成的复合词, 意为“头脑简单的, 无知的; 愚蠢的”。与此结构类似的词还有如: broad-minded (心胸开阔的), narrow-minded (心胸狭窄的), open-minded (思想开阔的, 无先入之见的), strong-minded (意志坚强的, 有主见的), independent-minded (有独立主见的), politically-minded (有政治头脑的) 等。
8. I took the list home and did nothing until the night before the essay was due. (Line 20–21) 我把那张题目单子带回家, 什么也没做, 一直到该交作业的前一晚才拿出来看。

due	e.g.
<p>expect (to happen, arrive, etc.) at a particular time 预定的;</p>	<p>1) His next book is due out shortly. 他的下一本书马上要出版。</p>



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约定的

- 2) The guests are due to arrive here next week.
客人们预计下周到此。
- 3) The next meeting is due to be held in three months' time. 下次会议定于三个月后召开。

9. The topic on which my eyes stopped was "The Art of Eating Spaghetti."
(Line 22-23) 我的视线停在这个题目上:“吃意大利面的技巧”。

<i>art</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
a skill or special ability 技术, 技艺	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Getting him to go out is quite an art. 让他出门需要一定的诀窍。 2) There is a special art in knowing when to give up. 懂得何时放弃是一门特殊的本领。

10. All the good humor of Uncle Allen's house reawoke in my mind as I recalled the laughing arguments we had that night about the socially respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth. (Line 30-32) 艾伦叔叔家那有趣的一幕在我的脑子里又鲜活起来, 我想起了当晚那些令人捧腹的争论——如何体面、优雅地把意大利面从盘子里送到嘴里。

作者在此处用了借代的手法, 用 house 一词代替了当晚在艾伦叔叔家所有的人, 以及洋溢在屋子里的那种气氛, 使得文字非常简练。

注意 reawake: reawake 由动词 awake (醒, 觉醒) 加上前缀 re- 构成, 前缀 re- 通常可以表示:

- 1) “又”、“再”、“重新”, 如: rebuild, remarry, redecorate 等。

e.g. The film was re-released ten years later and became an instant success. 这部电影十年后重新放映, 大受欢迎。

- 2) “回复”、“回报”、“相互”, 如: repay, restore, react, revenge 等。

<i>respectable</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
considered to be socially acceptable because of having a good character or appearance or behaving in a way that is approved of 可敬的; 正派	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) She is a respectable young woman from a good family. 她是一位正派的年轻妇女, 出身于名门。 2) He wanted to become a writer, but his father didn't think it was a respectable

Part III. Text A 中的语句难点

的; 体面的

比较

respectful 表示尊敬的, 恭敬的

respective 各自的, 分别的

profession. 他想成为作家, 但他的父亲认为作家是一个不受尊敬的职业。

“We’re so pleased to meet you at last,” he said in a respectful tone of voice. “我们终于见到你了。”他说道, 语气充满了尊敬。

Lee came down from Beijing for the meeting and Lisa flew in from Guangzhou, and when the meeting had finished, they returned to their respective homes. 李从北京来参加会议而莉萨从广州来, 会议结束后, 他们各自回家。

11. Suddenly I wanted to write about that, about the warmth and good feeling of it, but I wanted to put it down simply for my own joy, not for Mr. Fleagle. (Line 33-35) 突然我想写这件事, 写写那份温暖和愉悦, 但我只是为了自得其乐, 而不是为了弗里格尔先生而写。

put down

e.g.

write something 写下

- 1) If anyone wants to go to the seminar on Friday afternoon, could they put their names down on this list, please? 想去参加星期五下午研讨会的, 请把名字写在这张单子上。
- 2) There are feelings you can't talk about and sometimes it helps to put it all down on paper. 有些情感难以向外人诉说, 但有时把他们写下来却有所帮助。

比较

put aside 储存; 留出; 不考虑

- 1) She puts aside \$100 a month for clothes. 她每月花 100 美元买衣服。
- 2) Putting aside practical difficulties, I think the proposal sounds really promising. 撇开实际的困难不说, 我认为这个建议听起来有希望。



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put in/into 花费, 付出
(时间、精力等)

put off 推迟, 拖延

put out 熄灭; 拿出,
取出

put through 经受; 接通
(电话)

- 1) We've all put a lot of effort into this project and we want it to succeed. 我们每人为此项目付出了不少努力, 希望它成功。
- 2) Many charities rely on volunteers who put in hours of unpaid work. 许多慈善团体靠志愿者付出无偿的劳动来维持。
- 1) They had decided to put off the wedding until her brother came home from abroad. 他们决定推迟婚礼, 等女方的弟弟从国外回来后再举行。
- 2) I've put off talking to him about this for far too long. 我拖延着不和他谈论此事已经很久了。
- 1) You'd better put your cigarette out before Terry sees it. 你最好灭掉香烟, 以免让特里看到。
- 2) The doctor told me to put out my tongue. 医生叫我伸出舌头给他看。
- 1) Doctors are reluctant to put her through the ordeal of another operation. 医生们不想让她再经受一次手术的折磨。
- 2) Can you put me through to customer services, please? 请接消费者服务部。

12. To write it as I wanted, however, would violate all the rules of formal composition I'd learned in school. (Line 36-37) 但是我的那种写法会违反我在学校学的正规作文的种种规则。

violate

to break or act against (esp. a law, agreement, principle, etc., or sth. that should be treated with respect) 违反, 违背

e.g.

- 1) The construction of the building violated fire rules. 建造那幢大楼违反了防火规定。
- 2) The doctor has been accused of violating professional ethics. 那位医生受到指控, 说他违背职业道德。

13. When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no time left to compose a proper, respectable essay for Mr. Fleagle. (Line 40-41)
我写完时已是午夜时分, 这样就没有时间再写一篇循规蹈矩、像模像样的作文给弗里格尔先生了。

本文的作者在表示“写”时, 用了几种不同的措辞: put down, write, compose, 以免语言呆板。

<i>compose</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
produce (music, poetry or formal writing) 创作	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prokofiev started composing at the age of five. 普里科菲耶夫五岁时便开始作曲。 2) The president's speech is really brilliant. Do you think it was composed by himself or by someone else? 总统的发言的确很棒, 你认为发言稿是他自己写的还是别人代写的?

14. I was preparing myself for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline when I saw him lift my paper from his desk and knock for the class's attention. (Line 44-46) 我看到弗里格尔先生从桌上拿起我的作文, 同时敲敲桌子要大家注意力集中, 这时我就准备着听弗里格尔先生命令我下课后去他那儿接受训斥。

<i>prepare (oneself) for</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
expect that something will happen and be ready for it 在思想上有准备	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) He had prepared himself for bad news. 他对坏消息有心理准备。 2) You need to prepare yourself for a long wait. 等待时间也许很长, 你得有心理准备。 3) Although the crisis seems to be over, we should prepare for a time of trouble. 尽管危机已过, 我们应该对困难时期做好准备。
<i>report</i>	<i>e.g.</i>
go to a place or a person and say that you are there 报到	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Some foreign visitors have to report to the police station once a month. 一些外国来宾必须每月到警察局去报到。 2) He was ordered to report for training to the artillery officers' school. 他接到去炮兵军官学校报到接受训练的命令。