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全新版大学英语

Detailed Annotations of the Texts

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课文详解

2

王迈迈 主编

中国致公出版社





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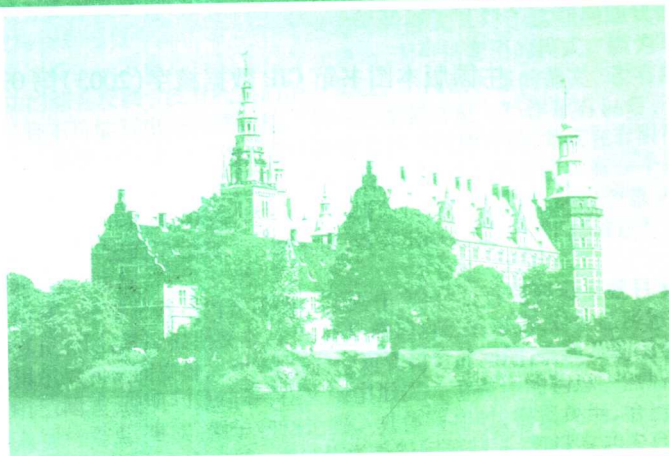
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UNIT 1

Ways of Learning

Part 1

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.



UNIT 1 Ways of Learning

Part II

Text A

Learning, Chinese - Style



一、背景知识与课文大意



(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自己取得的成绩的谦虚,也就是说他们能比他们的前人看得更远,不是因为他们自己是智者,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(单词、词组、句子)疑难详解

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。

例: 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。



UNIT 1 Ways of Learning

(3) **attach** *n.* ①附上,系上,贴上

例: attach a stamp to the envelope and mail it. 将邮票贴在信封上然后寄出
the sample attached to the letter 随信附上的样品

Attached you will find/Attached please find... (商业信件式) 随函附上..., 请查收。

②参加,加入

例: The daughter of millionaire attached herself to an expedition team and later lost her life in a snowstorm near the North Pole. 百万富翁的女儿加入了探险队,后来在北极附近的一次暴风雪中遇难身亡。

③ 为爱或感情束缚,爱慕,依恋

例: The majority of overseas Chinese are deeply attached to their motherland. 多数海外游子都深深地眷恋着自己的祖国。

④ 认为有,与...相关联,伴随

例: I mumbled something about not attaching too much importance to games. 我含糊糊说了些不必太重视游戏的话。

No suspicion attaches to him. 他无可怀疑之处

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 incomplete understanding of the need to poison the key just so, he would usually fail.

(1) **tender**

adj. ①脆弱的, 易损的, 敏感的

例: a tender heart 软心肠 tender blossoms 娇嫩的花 touch sb on a tender spot 碰到某人的痛处 a person of tender age 年幼未成熟的人 tender-foot 新手

②嫩的, 柔软的

例: a tender steak 嫩牛排

③温和的, 仁慈的, 亲切的

例: tender parents 仁慈的双亲 bid sb. a tender farewell 与某人亲切道别

v. 提出, 提供

例: tender money in payment of a debt 提出金钱偿还债务

He tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister. 他向首相提出辞呈。

n. 照料者, 照看者

例: a machine-tender 机器工人 a bar tender 酒保

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

(3) 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

例: 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。"



UNIT 1 Ways of Learning

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

例: 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。

6 He probably got as much pleasure 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。

例: 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 away 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 placed 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(后跟现在分词、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, attempt to assist.

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

(2) **initial** *adj.* 开始的, 起初的

例: Their initial burst of enthusiasm died down when they realized how much work the job involved. 当他们认识到这项工作有多繁重时, 他们最初的那股热情逐渐减弱。

They're still at the initial stage of learning English. 他们还处在英语学习的初级阶段。

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

例: 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。

例: He talks as if he knew all about it. 他说话的口气好象他全部都知道了。

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。



UNIT 1 Ways of Learning

(3) neglect *vt.* ①疏忽, 忽视, 无视

例: If you neglect this property, it will depreciate. 如果你忽视这份资产, 它无形中就贬值了。

The animals were thin and ill because the farmer had neglected them. 这些牲口瘦弱有病, 因为农场主没给予足够的关心。

neglect one's meals and sleep 废寝忘食

neglect other's criticism 无视他人的批评

neglect one's duties 玩忽职守

②(常与 to 连用) 忽略; 大意; 忘记

例: Don't neglect paying him a visit now and then. 别忘了时常去看看他。

He neglected to lock the door yesterday. 他昨天忘了锁门。

n. 忽略; 疏忽; 玩忽; 轻视

例: the neglect of health 忽略身体健康
the neglect of duty 玩忽职守

In course of time old customs and observances tend to fall into neglect. 随着时间的推移, 旧风俗习惯有被忽略的趋势。

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

例: 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.

(1) **exception** *n.* 除外, 例外, 反对, 异议

例: We praised them all, with two exceptions. 我们称赞了所有的人, 只有两个例外。

There is an exception to this grammatical rule. 这条语法规则有个例外。

The exception proves the rule. 例外能反证规律。

(2) ... 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。

例: 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 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 作使役动词时用于句型 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



UNIT 1 Ways of Learning

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

例: 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.

(1) 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。

(2) **critical** *adj.* ① 紧要的, 关键的

例: We are at a critical time in our history. 我们正处在我们历史的危急时期。
critical condition (病的) 危险状态; 临界状态

critical moment 危机, 紧要关头, 关键时刻

② 批判的, 批评性的, 评论性的

例: critical spirit 批评精神 critical essays 论文

critical writings on art 关于艺术的评论性文章

critical opinions on this latest play 有关这出最新剧的评论意见

③ 挑剔的, 对...表示不满意的, 非难的

例: She looks on everything with a critical eyes. 她以吹毛求疵的眼光去看每一事物。

14 **principal** *adj.* 主要的, 首要的

例: the principal rivers of a country 一个国家的主要河流

"Once the principal contradiction is grasped, all problems will be readily solved." "一旦抓住了主要矛盾, 一切问题就迎刃而解。"

n. 首长, 校长, 负责人

例: The principal spoke with disapproval of your words and actions. 校长谈到你的言行时很不赞成。

15 —whether it be placing a key in a key slot, drawing a hen or making up for a misdeed...

(1) whether it be placing... drawing... or making... 在英语正式表达中, whether 引导的从句有时也用虚拟语气。

(2) **make up for**: 补偿, 弥补

例: Hard work can often make up for a lack of intelligence. 勤能补拙。

Do you think her beauty could make up for her stupidity? 你认为她的美丽能弥补她的愚蠢吗?

16 And, more generally, he is less likely to view life—as Americans do—as a series of situations in which one has to learn to think for oneself, to solve problems on one's own and even to discover new problems for which creative solutions are wanted.

(1) be likely to do sth., likely 的主语可以是人, 但 probable, possible 没有这样的用法, likely 也可以用于这个句型: It is/was likely that...

(2) ... as Americans do ..., as 引导方式状语从句, 译为“如..., 就像...”, 此外 as 还可引导时间状语从句, 表示“正当...时候”

例: Electrons flow along a wire just as water runs through a pipe. 电子流过导线就象水流过水管一样。

He arrived just as I was leaving. 我正要离开时他到了。

(3) view life as ... = regard/consider life as... 将人生视为...

(4) ... in which..., ...for which..., 关系代词在定语从句中位于介词之后, 且只能用 which.



UNIT 1 Ways of Learning

17 In the best Chinese tradition, they were *ba zhe shou jiao*—"teaching by holding his hand"—so much so that he would happily come back for more.

so much so that = to such an extent that 到这种程度以至于...

例: He longed to visit Paris, so much so that he often dreamt about it. 他向往法国,以至于经常梦到它。

He is rich, so much so that he does not know what he is worth. 他很富有,富有到不知道自己究竟有多少钱。

He was anxious to get the post, so much so that he devoted all his time and money to it. 他急于得到那个职位,以至于把所有时间和金钱都用上了。

18 The idea that learning should take place by continual careful shaping and molding applies equally to the arts.

(1) that 引导同位语从句,用来解释说明 idea, that 在从句中不充当成分,且不能省略,这也是它与 that 引导的定语从句的区别。

(2) apply to 适用于... apply for sth. (to sb.) (向某人)申请...

19 departure *n.* ①离开,离去,出发

例: departure and arrival 开出和到达
departure hall (飞机场的)候机室
departure platform 发车月台

②改变,变更,违反

例: a departure from old custom 不照旧俗行事

20 evolve *vt. & vi.* (使)发展, (使)进展, (使)进化

例: The British present political system has evolved over several centuries. 英国的现行政治制度是经过几个世纪逐步发展而成的。

The developmental history of the society

tells us that man has evolved from the ape. 社会发展史告诉我们人是从类人猿进化来的。

21 independence *n.* 独立,自主

例: Independence Day 美国独立纪念日

independence in judgement 独立判断(能力)

22 contrast *n.* ①(常与 to 连用)对照;对比;对立

②反差;差异

例: There is a great contrast between good and evil. 善与恶有明显的差别。

vt. & vi. ①(常与 with 连用)使对照,使对比

例: The writer contrasts good with evil. 作家使美好与邪恶形成对照。

②(常与 with 连用)对比时显示差别,成对照

例: Your action contrast with your principles. 你的行为和道义对比时就显示出差别。

Your actions contrast unfavourably with your principles. 你的行为与你的处世原则相差甚远。

23 harbor *n.* ①海港,港口

例: The boats in the harbor were safe during the storm. 暴风雨来的时候,在港口里的船舶是安全的。

②避难所

vt. ①隐匿,窝藏,包庇

例: Harboring criminals is an offense in law. 窝藏罪犯是犯法的。

②心怀,怀有

例: to harbor evil thoughts 心怀恶意
We shouldn't harbour any unrealistic notions about the talks on the so-called disarmament. 我们不应对所谈的裁军谈判抱有任何不切实际的想法。