

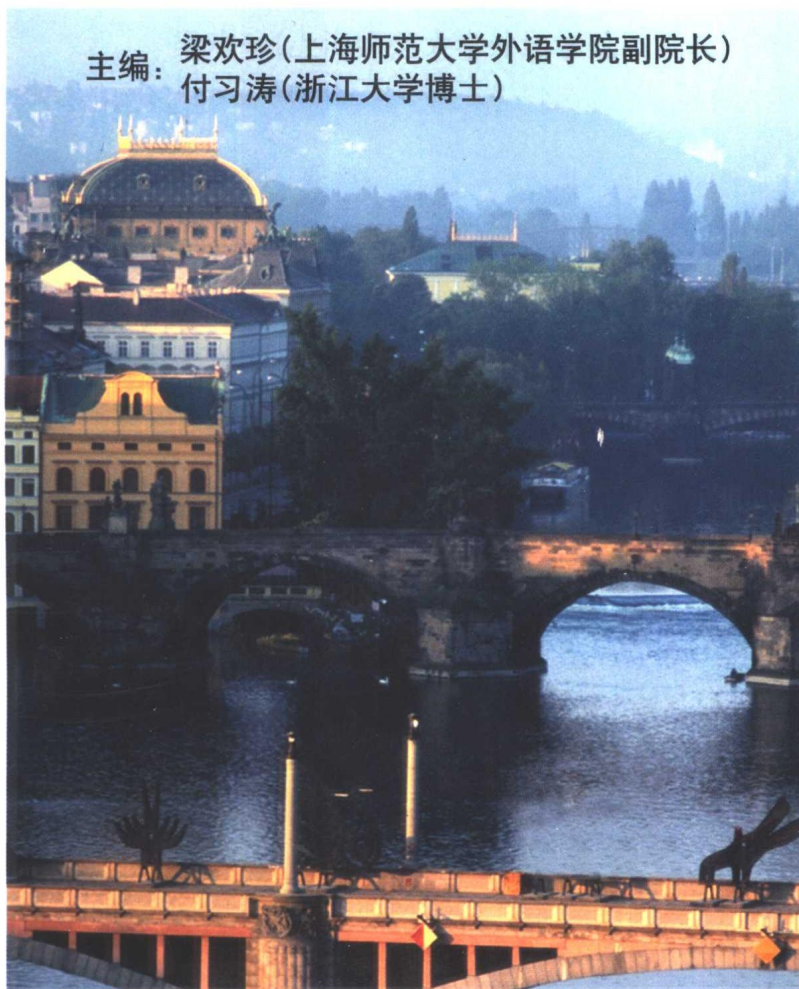
上海外语教育出版社全新版大学英语同步课堂丛书

COLLEGE ENGLISH

同步课堂

(高级版·适合水平较高者使用)

主编：梁欢珍(上海师范大学外语学院副院长)
付习涛(浙江大学博士)



中国方正出版社
CHINA FANGZHENG PRESS

全新版
new

大学英语

综合教程
学生用书

1

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中国方正出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新版大学英语1 同步课堂(高级版)/张謇主编. —北京:中国方正出版社,2003. 8

ISBN 7-80107-692-3

I. 全... II. 张... III. 英语-高等学校-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 069593 号

责任编辑: 康 弘 段 燕

出版发行: 中国方正出版社

(北京市西城区平安里西大街 41 号 邮编:100813)

发行部:(010)66124758 门市部:(010)63094573

编辑部:(010)83085204 出版部:(010)66510958

网址:E-mail:khong@fzpress.com

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 北京金华印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×960 毫米 1/16

印 张: 17.75

字 数: 300 千字

版 次: 2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月北京第 1 次印刷

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ISBN 7-80107-692-3 定价:18.80 元

(本书如有印装质量问题,请与本社出版部联系退换)

编写说明

本套丛书是与上海外语教育出版社《全新版大学英语》配套使用的辅导书。本丛书在广泛调查的基础上,由多所院校的系主任、教研室主任、研究生导师、骨干教师共同精心编写,博取众长,体现了多所院校的不同老师的讲课风格。

这套丛书有如下创新和突破:

(一)整套图书分为基础版和高级版。基础版适合需要补充基础知识的同学使用。背景介绍、例句、经典考题以及课后练习均有中文讲解。高级版适合较高英语水平的同学选择使用。在高校扩招学生基础参差不齐的情况下,这无疑是一种创新的尝试,比较适应当前的实际需要。

(二)本套图书集百家之精华,由多所院校的老师共同编写。如此规模的老师参加编写大学英语辅导资料,这是很少有的事情。多个老师编写一课,目的是让同学们领略多个院校的课堂风格,从某种意义上讲,使用这本书等于在多个院校听课。

(三)本套丛书无论是在外观还是内容的版式设计上,都比较适合同学们的使用和携带。书中预留空白,方便同学们做课堂笔记,同学们可以不用另配笔记本。

本套丛书首批四本,包括《全新版大学英语同步课堂·基础版》(第一册)、《全新版大学英语同步课堂·高级版》(第一册)、《全新版大学英语同步课堂·基础版》(第三册)、《全新版大学英语同步课堂·高级版》(第三册)。每个分册内容丰富,各单元均包括预习练习、背景知识、课文精解(细分为结构与写作风格、生词与词组、难句解析、课文译文、课后练习答案)、补充阅读等内容,紧扣课本,重点突出,既是同学们学习大学英语的良师益友,又是领略名校名师风范的最佳读物。

本书在编写过程中得到了许多同行和专家的关注和支持。北京外国语大学、华东理工大学、华东师范大学、上海师范大学及西南政法大学和天津商学院的许多老师都为此付出了辛勤的劳动,在此一并表示感谢。由于时间仓促,水平不足,错误和不足之处还请老师们和同学们批评指正。

本书编者

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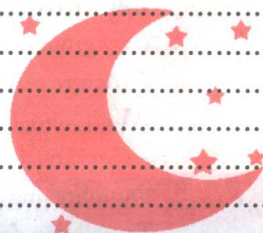
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Unit One

Section A: Lead - in Exercise

1. It was not until she saw the doctor coming out of the emergency room with an expression as grave (严肃的) as a judge when she realized the seriousness of her husband's illness.
A B C D
2. Dark blue is the colour of the night sky and therefore associating with passivity and calm, while yellow is a day color with associations of energy and incentive.
C D A B
3. To avoid to be delayed by the public transportation, many a person drives his own car to work but this in turn creates further problems.
A B C D
4. But Mary told me after she came back from the party that he was nothing out of the common (异常) except a touch of melancholy (忧郁) in his expression.
A B C D
5. As far as I know, what happened on that hot afternoon was so serious a matter that he had no choice but call in the police.
A B C D
6. Fashion designers are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact which women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right.
B C D A
7. Neither his friends nor his sister believe that it is wise to allow the fruits to go bad rather than sell them at a lower price.
C D A B
8. In my opinion, his suggestion that she report the seller to the organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights is worth being considered.
A B C D
9. Upon entering the room and catching sight of my parents seating in the first row I had happiness beyond measure.
A B C D
10. Making a long story short, he carried out a research into the effects of external rewards, from warm praise to cold cash, upon children's motivation and creativity.
A B C D

11. Because humans are adaptive (能适应的) animals, they have been able to adjust for crowded living conditions in huge cities, but they have paid a price in increasing irritability (易怒) and feelings of alienation (疏远).
12. In medieval and Renaissance painting you see pint-sized (较小的) men and women, dressed in grown-up clothes and grown-up expressions, performing grown-up tasks.
13. In general, when the consumer takes his or her complaint directly to the store manager it is usually settled in the consumer's favor, to assume that he or she has a just claim.
14. Dieters soon lose interest in everything going on about them, and their resistance against illness becomes so low that they are easily attacked by one illness after another.
15. To my surprise, these young people were so ignorant with things in the U. S. that they thought blacks and whites had always had equal educational opportunities there.

keys: 1. D (that) 2. A (associated) 3. A (being delayed) 4. C (except for) 5. D (to call in) 6. B (that) 7. A (believes) 8. D (considering) 9. C (being seated) 10. A (To make) 11. B (to) 12. B (wearing) 13. D (assuming) 14. B (to) 15. A (of/about)

Section B: Text Analysis

Text A

Writing for Myself

Background Knowledge

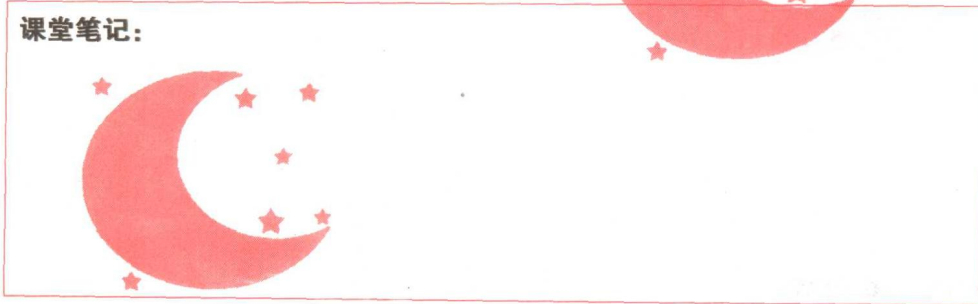
Russell Baker, full name *Russell Wayne Baker*, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia in 1925. After graduating from Johns Hopkins University with a degree in English he worked as a reporter for *the Baltimore Sun* from 1947 - 1954, starting as a police reporter and working his way up through the ranks to London correspondent (记者) and to White House reporter.

In 1954 he joined *the New York Times* in Washington and covered (报道) the White House, Congress, State Department and politics and began writing political commentary (评论) in his column "Observer," which he continued for thirty - six years. Mr. Baker won the Pulitzer Prize for Distinguished Commentary in 1979 and for Biography in 1983 for *Growing Up*.

Grade system in the U. S. education: Roughly speaking, American students usually go through elementary schools (kindergarten to 5th or 6th grade), middle schools (grades 6 - 8)

or junior high schools (grades 7 - 9) and high schools (grades 9 - 12 or 10 - 12) before going to universities. Before they apply for admission to a university, they usually have to enter for (参加) the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) (学习能力倾向测试) administered (实施) seven times a year. Although colleges may consider other factors, the majority of admission decisions are based on only two criteria, one of which is SAT score.

课堂笔记:



3

Structure Analysis and Writing Style

structure analysis

The whole passage can be divided into three parts as shown in the following diagram.

PARTS	PARAGRAPHS	MAIN IDEAS
Part One	Paras. 1 - 2	Introduction: Baker was bored by everything associated with English courses, including essay writing.
Part Two	Paras. 3 - 5	An exciting experience: Baker showed a great interest in one of the topics and wrote about it for his own joy.
Part Three	Paras. 6 - 9	The surprising result: His writing turned out to be a great success, which helped him set the goal he would focus on all his life.

writing style

This is an impressive narrative (记叙文). At the beginning of the narration, the author provides the reader with important information as to when, where, and who involved so as to facilitate (使容易) their understanding of the story. To make his narration effective, Baker has made a careful choice of details to support his points. For instance, he creates an unfavorable image of Mr. Fleagle by giving a detailed description of his appearance such as his eyeglasses, hairstyle, clothes, jaw, nose and manner of speaking. In addition, the writer has properly employed rhetorical device (修辞手段) — repetition — to achieve desired effect, i. e. to impress the reader more deeply. A case in point (典型的例子) is the 6 *primly*'s and 3 *prim*'s in paragraph two, which reinforces (加强) what a prim teacher Mr. Fleagle looks

like. However, Baker has made full use of the richness of English language in synonyms (同义词) to avoid lexical (词汇的) monotony (单一) where the device is not applicable.

课堂笔记:

4

Words and Phrases

words

1. shape /feip/

n. ① outer form 形状, 外形 ② condition 状态, 状况

v. ① give a shape or form to 形成, 使成形 ② determine the nature or development of 决定...的进程(或发展方向)

【构词】

shape (n.) → shapeless (adj.) 不成形的

【重要搭配】

① take shape 成形, 形成 ② in (good) shape 处于(良好)状态 ③ out of shape 变形; 身体不适

【同义词】

form / configuration (见辨析)

2. possibility /'pɒsə'biliti/

【例句】

- ① He stuffed so many things into the case that it was out of shape.
② The experience in his early life shaped his personality.

【经典考题】

- ① John Dewey believed that education should be a preparation for life, that a person learns by doing, and that teaching must ____ the curiosity and creativity of children. —CET4, 98.6
A. seek B. stimulate
C. shape D. secure

Key: B

- ② I came to realize that engineering and the liberal arts ____ a person in very different ways.
A. shape B. arouse C. form D. develop

Key: A

n. ① state of being possible 可能(性) ② something that is possible 可能的事

【构词】

possible (adj.) → possibility (n.)

【同义词】capability/likelihood/probability

【反义词】impossibility

【例句】

① So far we have not seen any possibility of their reaching an agreement.

② It was a possibility that they would turn a deaf ear to all that you said.

【经典考题】

① He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable _____. —CET4, 02.6

- A. ability B. future
C. possibility D. opportunity

Key: A

② Housewives who do not go out to work feel they are not working to their full _____. —CET4, 97.6

- A. capacity B. strength
C. length D. possibility

Key: A

5

3. bore/bɔɪ/

v. ① cause to feel weary and uninterested by being dull and tedious 使厌烦, 使厌倦

② make (a hole) with a tool or by digging 钻(孔), 挖(洞)

n. person or thing that bores 令人讨厌的人(或事)

【构词】

bore (v.) → boredom (n.)

bore (v.) → boring (adj.)

【重要搭配】

bore...to death 使烦腻了

【同义词】

be tired of / be fed up with

【例句】

① The fact that the majority of the people present are yawning (打哈欠) indicates that they are bored of him.

② The film they strongly recommended turned out to be a bore.

【经典考题】

① While some office jobs would seem _____ to many people, there are quite a few jobs that are stimulating, exciting and satisfying. —CET6, 95.1

- A. hostile B. tedious
C. fantastic D. courageous

Key: B

② To his relief, he seems to be interesting her rather than _____ her.

- A. entertain B. bore

【反义词】interest

C. entertaining D. boring

Key: D

课堂笔记:

6

4. associate/ə'səʊʃieɪt/

v. ① join or connect 使联合, 结合 ② connect (sb. or sth.) with sth. else in one's mind 把...联系在一起 ③ be often in the company of 结交, 交往

n. partner, companion 伙伴, 同事, 合伙人

adj. assistant 副的

【构词】

as - (= to) + sociate (ally 联合) → associate associate (v.) → association (n.)

【重要搭配】

① associate oneself with 加入, 参与

② associate with 和...来往, 共事

【同义词】

companion / comrade (见辨析)

【近义词】relate / in contact with

【反义词】dissociate

【例句】

① Cigarette smoking is associated with lung cancer.

② When questioned, the young man denied having ever associated with the robber.

【经典考题】

① A healthy life is frequently thought to be _____ with the open countryside and home-grown food. — CET4. 96.6

A. tied B. bound
C. involved D. associated

Key: D

② We will undertake the project in _____ with another international company.

A. company B. association
C. effort D. endeavor

Key: B

5. agony/ˈæɡəni/

n. great pain or suffering (极度的) 痛苦, 创痛

【构词】

agon - (contest 争夺) + y (名词词尾) →

【例句】

① It was agony for him to see the patient die in helplessness.

② With the great efforts by the international communities, people in the country

agony

agonize(v.) 折磨,使极度痛苦

【重要搭配】

in agony 处于极度痛苦之中

【同义词】 pain/ anguish/ torture/ torment

(见辨析)

课堂笔记:

could avoid suffering the agony of war.

【经典考题】

The severely injured man lay in ____, waiting for the kind passerby to call in a local doctor.

- A. agony B. glory
C. depression D. disapproval

Key: A

6. assign/ə'sain/

v. ① appoint, name 指派, 选派 ② put forward as a time, place, etc. 指定(时间,地点等) ③ give as a share or a part in a distribution 分配,给予,布置

【构词】

as - (= to) + sign(指示) → 指示...到某处(或给某人)

assign(v.) → assignment(n.)

【重要搭配】

① assign sb. to sth. 选派某人做某事

② assign sth. to sb. 把某东西分配给某人享用,分配某人去做一部分工作

【同义词】allocate/distribute (见辨析)

【例句】

① She cherished a deep resentment toward her boss for having assigned her to cover the news at such a critical moment.

② To expand their vocabulary, the teacher assigned the students five books to read.

【经典考题】

① I don't think it advisable that Tom ____ to the job since he has no experience. —CET4, 97. 6

- A. is assigned B. will be assigned
C. be assigned D. has been assigned

Key: C

② Over a third of the population was estimated to have no ____ to the health service. —CET4, 98. 6

- A. assessment B. assignment
C. exception D. access

Key: D

7. anticipate /ænˈtɪspeɪt/

v. ① expect 预期, 期望, 预料 ② do sth. before sb. else does it 先于...行动 ③ make use of before the right time 提前使用

【构词】

anti- (before 先于) + cip ate (take 取) → anticipate

anticipate (v.) → anticipation (n.)

【重要搭配】

- ① anticipate one's income 预支收入
- ② confidently anticipate 满怀信心地期待

【同义词】expect (见辨析)

【近义词】predict

课堂笔记:

【例句】

- ① I don't anticipate deriving much benefit from her tuition.
- ② His discovery is said to have been anticipated by one made many years before.

【经典考题】

① The doctor don't _____ that he will live much longer. —CET6, 00.1

- A. articulate B. anticipate
- C. manifest D. monitor

Key: B

② After learning that he was due to pay us a visit the following day, we all awaited his arrival with eager _____.

- A. anticipation B. comprehension
- C. confrontation D. submission

Key: (A)

8. tedious /ˈtiːdiəs/

adj. too long or dull 乏味的, 单调的, 冗长的

【构词】

tedious (adj.) → tedium (n.) 单调乏味, 冗长
→ tediousness (n.)

【重要搭配】

- ① a tedious journey 沉闷的旅程 ② a tedious lecture 乏味的讲课 ③ tedious work 乏

【例句】

- ① Although it is informative his lecture is a touch (有点儿) tedious.
- ② The tedious play put the audience to sleep.

【经典考题】

① While some office jobs would seem _____ to many people, there are quite a few jobs that are stimulating, exciting and

味的工作 ④ a tedious speaker 说话罗嗦的人

【同义词】boring/ dull/ tiresome(见辨析)

【反义词】interesting



9. inability/ inəˈbiliti/

n. being unable; lack of power or means
不能; 无力; 无能, 没办法

【构词】

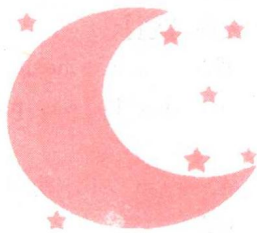
in - (= not) + ability(能力) → inability
able(adj.) → ability(n.) → inability

【重要搭配】

inability to do sth. 无力做某事

【同义词】disability(见辨析)

【反义词】ability



10. inspire/ inˈspaɪə/

v. ① fill with the urge to do sth. 鼓舞, 激励
② fill with creative power 给...以灵感

【构词】

satisfying. —CET6. 95.1

- A. hostile B. tedious
C. fantastic D. courageous

Key: B

② You'd better embellish(添加趣味性内容) the stories. They are somewhat _____. After all, you're writing for children.

- A. entertaining B. realistic
C. prosperous D. tedious

Key: D

【例句】

- ① His inability to accept new ideas is an evident obstacle to his career.
② The inability of the government to solve the increasing unemployment gave rise to (引起) protest.

【经典考题】

① When people become unemployed, it is _____ which is often worse than lack of wages. —CET4, 99.6

- A. laziness B. poverty
C. idleness D. inability

Key: C

② Whether right or wrong he always comes off worst in an argument because of his _____ to speak coherently.

- A. disability B. inaccessibility
C. inability D. incredibility

Key: C

【例句】

① The great leader's courage and devotion inspired love and respect in his people.

