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综合教程
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课文辅导

第二版

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上海外国语大学 王兴扬 主编

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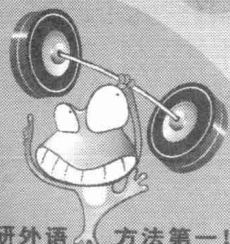
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Believe in Yourself

Believe in your dreams.

Believe that you are loved.

Believe that you make a difference.

Believe we can build a better world.

Believe there's light at the end of the tunnel.

Believe that

you may be that light for someone else.

Believe that the best is yet to be.

Believe in yourself.

要相信自己

要相信你的梦想。

要相信有人爱你。

要相信你能有所改变。

要相信我们可以建设一个更美好的世界。

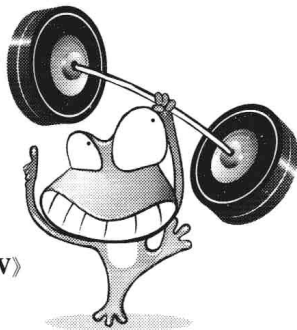
要相信在隧道的尽头会有曙光。

要相信

你就是他人的希望之光。

要相信你现在还没做到最好。

要相信自己。



——选自华研外语《英语美文视听分享 MTV》

前言

《大学体验英语课文辅导》是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《大学体验英语(第二版)》的配套用书,由上海外国语大学等名校的资深教师编写。具有以下特色:

一、习题答案权威详尽

书中除了给出权威答案以外,还附有名师点评,让学生知其然还知其所以然。书后还附有听说教程答案,方便查询。

二、赠1000分钟光盘

课后词汇录音——光盘里录有每个单元Passage A、Passage B的全部课后单词和短语,让学生拿着小小的MP3就可以听记单词。

课文录音——光盘内还有课文的录音,让学生能够随时随地温习课文。

听力荟萃——光盘内精选了包括VOA、BBC、CNN原版新闻、名人原声演讲、视听美文等多种题材的听力材料,可以提高学生的听力水平。

各类真题——光盘内还附有六级真题、专四真题、考研真题、雅思真题等,帮助学生提前了解将来可能面对的各类考试。

三、词汇记忆法

本书设计了6种高效的词汇记忆手段,帮助学生更快、更好地学习课文单词。

① 词根记忆,易学好记

有规律的东西记得快。许多英语单词由词根组合而成,词根影响着单词的意思;记住一个词根,就可以连带记忆多个同根词的词义。本书词根的拆分如同汉语的偏旁部首一样严谨有规律,而词义的推导则合理而精彩,可以帮助读者系统地进行单词学习。例如:

transmit /trænz'mɪt/

vt. ①播送,发射②传播,传递,传染

【联想】trans(across)+mit(送)→送到对面→传送

② 联想记忆,合理有趣

有些英语单词无法进行词根拆分。本书为这些单词设计了“拆分联想记忆”,把单词拆分成读者熟悉的部分,再通过合理的联想,水到渠成地推出词义。例如:

choke /tʃəʊk/

v. ①(使)窒息,呛②塞满,塞住

【联想】喝可乐(coke)给呛着(choke)了

③ 发音记忆,过目难忘

记单词不难;记了就忘不了才是难事。本书的“发音记忆”与单词的读音、词

义息息相关,极富想象力,使读者历久不忘。例如:

financial /fɪ'næʃəl/

a. 财政的,金融的

【发音】“饭难烧”→财政危机,揭不开锅→财政的

④ 词源故事,细说词义演变

本书还收录了许多词源故事。这些故事不仅体现西方的文化特色,而且还还原单词和词义的本来面貌,告诉读者它们如何演变而来。例如:

cancer /kænsə/

n. 癌(症)

【词源】cancer 原义是“蟹”,“巨蟹座”英语就是 Cancer。古希腊医师盖仑认为,发生在肿瘤部位周围的静脉扩张就像蟹足向周围伸展,因此该词后来被用来表示“癌”。

⑤ 华研口诀,幽默有趣

本书别出心裁地为单词配上“华研口诀”,旨在让枯燥的学习变得幽默有趣。口诀内容多与读者熟悉的文学名著、童话寓言、电影名片、百姓生活、名人逸事和社会现象有关;用单词尾音压韵,读起来琅琅上口。例如:

华
研
口
诀

可怜的少妇

妙龄少妇 conceive(怀孕)

离婚协议 receive(收到)

丈夫出轨 perceive(意识到)

哀叹被他 deceive(欺骗)

⑥ 考点记忆,考前记重点

对于一些在4级考试里经常出现的单词,本书有真题、辨析或者用法体现它的考点。

四、难句分析

本书将课文中结构复杂的难句或者存在理解难点的句子进行分析点评,原句均注明在课文中的行数(Line X),并且用粗体字标示难句的主干,让学生充分理解文章的精华。

五、真题自测

英语四六级考试是测试学生能力的一个重要指标,针对学生现有的水平,本书特意在开头部分赠送一套四级真题,便于学生自测个人的水平。答案部分解析详尽,分析鞭辟入里,教给学生解题的方法和技巧。

编者

新题型四级真题自测

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Free Admissions to Museums?* You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 越来越多的博物馆现在免费向公众开放,目的是……
2. 有人认为这样做会带来一些问题
3. 在我看来……

Free Admissions to Museums?

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

How Do You See Diversity?

As a manager, Tiffany is responsible for interviewing applicants for some of the positions with her company. During one interview, she noticed that the candidate never made direct eye contact. She was puzzled and somewhat disappointed because she liked the individual otherwise.

He had a perfect résumé and gave good responses to her questions, but the fact that he never looked her in the eye said “untrustworthy,” so she decided to offer the job to her second choice.

“It wasn’t until I attended a diversity workshop that I realized the person we passed over was the perfect person,” Tiffany confesses. What she hadn’t known at the time of the interview was that the candidate’s “different” behavior was simply a cultural misunderstanding. He was an Asian-American raised in a

household where respect for those in authority was shown by *averting* (避开) your eyes.

“I was just thrown off by the lack of eye contact; not realizing it was cultural,” Tiffany says. “I missed out, but will not miss that opportunity again.”

Many of us have had similar encounters with behaviors we perceive as different. As the world becomes smaller and our workplaces more diverse, it is becoming essential to expand our understanding of others and to reexamine some of our false assumptions.

Hire Advantage

At a time when hiring qualified people is becoming more difficult, employers who can eliminate invalid *biases* (偏见) from the process have a distinct advantage. My company, Mindsets LLC, helps organizations and individuals see their own blind spots. A real estate recruiter we worked with illustrates the positive difference such training can make.

“During my Mindsets coaching session, I was taught how to recruit a diversified workforce. I recruited people from different cultures and skill sets. The agents were able to utilize their full potential and experiences to build up the company. When the real estate market began to change, it was because we had a diverse agent pool that we were able to stay in the real estate market much longer than others in the same profession.”

Blinded by Gender

Dale is an account executive who attended one of my workshops on supervising a diverse workforce. “Through one of the sessions, I discovered my personal bias,” he recalls. “I learned I had not been looking at a person as a whole person, and being open to differences.” In his case, the blindness was not about culture but rather gender.

“I had a management position open in my department; and the two finalists were a man and a woman. Had I not attended this workshop, I would have automatically assumed the man was the best candidate because the position required quite a bit of extensive travel. My reasoning would have been that even though both candidates were great and could have been successful in the position, I assumed the woman would have wanted to be home with her children and not travel.” Dale’s assumptions are another example of the well-intentioned but

incorrect thinking that limits an organization's ability to tap into the full potential of a diverse workforce.

"I learned from the class that instead of imposing my gender biases into the situation, I needed to present the full range of duties, responsibilities and expectations to all candidates and allow them to make an informed decision." Dale credits the workshop, "because it helped me make decisions based on fairness."

Year of the Know-It-All

Doug is another supervisor who attended one of my workshops. He recalls a major lesson learned from his own employee.

"One of my most embarrassing moments was when I had a Chinese-American employee put in a request to take time off to celebrate Chinese New Year. In my ignorance, I assumed he had his dates wrong, as the first of January had just passed. When I advised him of this, I gave him a long talking-to about turning in requests early with the proper dates.

"He patiently waited, then when I was done, he said he would like Chinese New Year off, not the Western New Year. He explained politely that in his culture the new year did not begin January first, and that Chinese New Year, which is tied to the lunar cycle, is one of the most celebrated holidays on the Chinese calendar. Needless to say, I felt very embarrassed in assuming he had his dates mixed up. But I learned a great deal about assumptions, and that the timing of holidays varies considerably from culture to culture.

"Attending the diversity workshop helped me realize how much I could learn by simply asking questions and creating dialogues with my employees, rather than making assumptions and trying to be a know-it-all," Doug admits. "The biggest thing I took away from the workshop is learning how to be more 'inclusive' to differences."

A Better Bottom Line

An open mind about diversity not only improves organizations internally, it is profitable as well. These comments from a customer service representative show how an inclusive attitude can improve sales. "Most of my customers speak English as a second language. One of the best things my company has done is to contract with a language service that offers translations over the phone. It wasn't

until my boss received Mindsets' training that she was able to understand how important inclusiveness was to customer service. As a result, our customer base has increased."

Once we start to see people as individuals, and discard the stereotypes, we can move positively toward inclusiveness for everyone. Diversity is about coming together and taking advantage of our differences and similarities. It is about building better communities and organizations that enhance us as individuals and reinforce our shared humanity.

When we begin to question our assumptions and challenge what we think we have learned from our past, from the media, peers, family, friends, etc., we begin to realize that some of our conclusions are *flawed* (有缺陷的) or contrary to our fundamental values. We need to train ourselves to think differently, shift our mindsets and realize that diversity opens doors for all of us, creating opportunities in organizations and communities that benefit everyone.

1. What bothered Tiffany during an interview with her candidate?
 - A) He just wouldn't look her in the eye.
 - B) He was slow in answering her questions.
 - C) His résumé didn't provide the necessary information.
 - D) His answers to some of her questions were irrelevant.
2. Tiffany's misjudgment about the candidate stemmed from _____.
 - A) racial stereotypes
 - B) invalid personal bias
 - C) cultural ignorance
 - D) emphasis on physical appearance
3. What is becoming essential in the course of economic globalization according to the author?
 - A) Hiring qualified technical and management personnel.
 - B) Increasing understanding of people of other cultures.
 - C) Constantly updating knowledge and equipment.
 - D) Expanding domestic and international markets.
4. What kind of organization is Mindsets LLC?
 - A) A real estate agency.
 - B) A personnel training company.
 - C) A cultural exchange organization.
 - D) A hi-tech company.
5. After one of the workshops, account executive Dale realized that _____.

- A) he had hired the wrong person
 B) he could have done more for his company
 C) he had not managed his workforce well
 D) he must get rid of his gender bias
6. What did Dale think of Mindsets LLC's workshop?
 A) It was well-intentioned but poorly conducted.
 B) It tapped into the executives' full potential.
 C) It helped him make fair decisions.
 D) It met participants' diverse needs.
7. How did Doug, a supervisor, respond to a Chinese-American employee's request for leave?
 A) He told him to get the dates right. B) He demanded an explanation.
 C) He flatly turned it down. D) He readily approved it.
8. Doug felt _____ when he realized that his assumption was wrong.
9. After attending Mindsets' workshops, the participants came to know the importance of _____ to their business.
10. When we view people as individuals and get rid of stereotypes, we can achieve diversity and benefit from the _____ between us.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

11. A) She expected more people at her party.
 B) She enjoys entertaining small children.
 C) She threw a surprise party for her friend.
 D) She has always enjoyed great popularity.
12. A) They are not used to living in a cold place.
 B) They feel lucky to live in Florida.
 C) They are going to have a holiday.
 D) They have not booked their air tickets yet.
13. A) He was pleased to get the medal. B) He was very courageous.

- C) He used to be a firefighter. D) He was accused of causing a fire.
14. A) Make a profitable investment.
B) Buy a new washing machine.
C) Get parts for the machine from Japan.
D) Have the old washing machine fixed.
15. A) He is pleased with his exciting new job.
B) He finds the huge workload unbearable.
C) He finds his office much too big for him.
D) He is not so excited about his new position.
16. A) The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow.
B) The man has no idea what the right thing to do is.
C) The woman doesn't know how to get to the party.
D) The man offers to drive the woman to the party.
17. A) Drawing up a business plan. B) Discussing a term paper.
C) Finalizing a contract. D) Reviewing a co-authored article.
18. A) She ordered some paper. B) She had the printer repaired.
C) She chatted online with a friend. D) She filled in an application form.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) His health is getting worse.
B) He can no longer work at sea.
C) His past life upsets him a good deal.
D) He has not got the expected pension.
20. A) She passed away years ago. B) She used to work as a model.
C) She has been working at a clinic. D) She has been seriously ill for years.
21. A) She has made lots of money as a doctor.
B) She is going to take care of her old dad.
C) She has never got on with her father.
D) She is kind and generous by nature.
22. A) He dines out with his wife every weekend.
B) He is excellent but looks bad-tempered.
C) He does not care about his appearance.
D) He is not quite popular with his patients.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) The man has sent the order to the woman by mistake.
B) Some of the telephone systems don't work properly.
C) Some of the packs do not contain any manuals.
D) The quality of the goods is not up to the standard.
24. A) Send a service engineer to do the repairs.
B) Consult her boss about the best solution.
C) Pass the man's order to the right person.
D) Solve the problem at her company's cost.
25. A) Ideal. B) Temporary. C) Partial. D) Creative.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) It is entertaining. B) It is a costly hobby.
C) It takes lots of time. D) It requires training.
27. A) They can harm nearby plants. B) They may catch some disease.
C) They fight each other for food. D) They may pollute the environment.
28. A) Place the food on warmer spots.
B) Use prepared feed mixtures only.
C) Avoid using any contaminated food.
D) Continue the feeding till it gets warm.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He will betray even his best friends.
B) He is able to make up good excuses.
C) He will lie whenever he wants.
D) He tries to achieve his goal at any cost.
30. A) She made him apologize. B) She readily forgave him.
C) She broke up with him. D) She refused to answer his calls.
31. A) Buy her a new set of tires. B) Help clean her apartment.
C) Lend her his batteries. D) Move furniture for her.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) The atmosphere they live in is rather unreal.
B) Their parents put too much pressure on them.
C) It's hard for them to get along with other kids.
D) They have to live in the shadow of their parents.
33. A) He always boasts about his rich father.
B) He will grow up to be good for nothing.
C) He has too much to know the value of things.
D) He is too young to manage his inherited property.
34. A) She wants Amanda to get professional care.
B) She has no experience in raising children.
C) She wants to show off her wealth.
D) She has no time to do it herself.
35. A) The lifestyle depicted in Hollywood movies.
B) The worship of money, beauty and pleasure.
C) The attention the media focuses on them.
D) The pursuing of perfection in performance.

Section C

Around 120 years ago, Ebbinghaus began his study of memory. He (36) _____ on studying how quickly the human mind can remember (37) _____. One result of his research is known as the total time *hypothesis* (假设), which simply means the amount you learn (38) _____ on the time you spend trying to learn it. This can be taken as our first rule of learning.

Although it is usually true that studying for four hours is better than studying for one, there is still the question of how we should use the four hours. For example, is it better to study for four hours (39) _____ or to study for one hour a day for four days in a (40) _____? The answer, as you may have (41) _____, is that it is better to spread out the study times. This (42) _____, through which we can learn more (43) _____ by dividing our practice time, is known as the distribution of practice effect. Thus, (44) _____

But we're not finished yet. We haven't considered how we should study over very short periods of time. (45) _____

Should you look at the same word in rapid succession, or look at the word and then have some delay before you look at it again? (46) _____

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Every year in the first week of my English class, some students inform me that writing is too hard. They never write, unless assignments 47 it. They find the writing process 48 and difficult.

How awful to be able to speak in a language but not to write in it— 49 English, with its rich vocabulary. Being able to speak but not write is like living in an 50 mansion (豪宅) and never leaving one small room. When I meet students who think they can't write, I know as a teacher my 51 is to show them the rest of the rooms. My task is to build fluency while providing the opportunity inherent in any writing activity to 52 the moral and emotional development of my students. One great way to do this is by having students write in a journal in class every day.

Writing ability is like strength training. Writing needs to be done 53, just like exercise; just as muscles grow stronger with exercise, writing skills improve quickly with writing practice. I often see a rise in student confidence and 54 after only a few weeks of journal writing.

Expressing oneself in writing is one of the most important skills I teach to strengthen the whole student. When my students practice journal writing, they are practicing for their future academic, political, and 55 lives. They build skills so that some day they might write a great novel, a piece of sorely needed

legislation, or the perfect love letter. Every day that they write in their journals puts them a step 56 to fluency, *eloquence* (雄辩), and command of language.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) closer | B) daily | C) emotional | D) enhance |
| E) enormous | F) especially | G) hinder | H) mission |
| I) painful | J) performance | K) profession | L) remarkably |
| M) require | N) sensitive | O) urge | |

Section B

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The January fashion show, called FutureFashion, exemplified how far green design has come. Organized by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge, the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines.

The designers who undertake green fashion still face many challenges. Scott Hahn, cofounder with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate, which uses all-organic cotton, says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find. "Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren't comparable fabrics that can just replace what you're doing and what your customers are used to," he says. For example, organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable once woven into a dress. But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents.

Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support. Last year the influential trade show Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee for young green *entrepreneurs* (企业家) who attend its two springtime shows in Los Angeles and New York and gave special recognition to designers whose collections are at least 25% sustainable. It now counts more than 50 green designers, up from fewer than a dozen two years ago. This week Wal-Mart is set to announce a major initiative aimed at helping cotton farmers go organic: it will buy *transitional* (过渡型的) cotton at higher prices, thus helping to expand the supply of a key sustainable material. "Mainstream is about to occur,"

says Hahn.

Some *analysts* (分析师) are less sure. Among consumers, only 18% are even aware that ecofashion exists, up from 6% four years ago. Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example of the unconverted consumer. When asked if she owned any sustainable clothes, she replied: "Not that I'm aware of." Like most consumers, she finds little time to shop, and when she does, she's on the hunt for "cute stuff that isn't too expensive." By her own admission, green just isn't yet on her mind. But—thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers—one day it will be.

57. What is said about FutureFashion?

- A) It inspired many leading designers to start going green.
- B) It showed that designers using organic fabrics would go far.
- C) It served as an example of how fashion shows should be organized.
- D) It convinced the public that fashionable clothes should be made durable.

58. According to Scott Hahn, one big challenge to designers who will go organic is that _____.

- A) much more time is needed to finish a dress using sustainable materials
- B) they have to create new brands for clothes made of organic materials
- C) customers have difficulty telling organic from non-organic materials
- D) quality organic replacements for synthetics are not readily available

59. We learn from Paragraph 3 that designers who undertake green fashion _____.

- A) can attend various trade shows free
- B) are readily recognized by the fashion world
- C) can buy organic cotton at favorable prices
- D) are gaining more and more support

60. What is Natalie Hormilla's attitude toward ecofashion?

- A) She doesn't seem to care about it.
- B) She doesn't think it is sustainable.
- C) She is doubtful of its practical value.
- D) She is very much opposed to the idea.

61. What does the author think of green fashion?

- A) Green products will soon go mainstream.
- B) It has a very promising future.