

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套用书
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CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH 现代大学英语

独创 星火式
词汇速记与扩充

(精读) 1 课文辅导

主 编

星火记忆研究所 马德高

胡艳玲

透彻教材难点
洞穿词汇考点

... We
... 离开了

... 分离

... together from
... parted at a
... 那两辆汽车
... 在一个十字路口

... 不
... 同,
... 寒冷

... The Vocabulary

... ologist is a specialist in technolo-
... technician is an expert in tech-
... particular art, etc.

... vi. ①倾向, 趋向 → ②易于, 往往
【1.1.12】

... tend to ①趋向, 容易; He tends to
... e many mistakes in the test. 他在考试中
... 易犯很多错。②有利于; What happens
... all tend to our course in many ways. 发生
... 为事会在很多方面有利于我们的事业。

【词根】 tend(伸)

... tendency [ˈtendəns] [tend(伸向, 趋向) +
... ency(n.)] n. 趋向, 趋势 【1.1.13】

... tender [ˈtendə] a. [根义] 嫩的 → [多义] ①
... 温柔的 ②一触即痛的, 疼痛的; The wound
... is still tender. 伤口一碰还痛。 【1.2】

【词源】 tender 源自词根 tend(伸), 原指植物刚
... 伸出的幼芽, 而植物的幼芽是“嫩的, 脆弱的”。

tender



新 华 出 版 社

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Lesson One

文化背景阅读

① Apollo (阿波罗)

In art, Apollo is usually depicted as a handsome young man, almost always in artworks, Apollo is usually depicted as a handsome young man, almost always in artworks, Apollo is usually depicted as a handsome young man, almost always

Text A  Half a Day

词汇突破三级跳

STEP 1 生词英汉双解

STEP 2 核心词汇与短语

STEP 3 星火式速记与扩充

疑难解析

2. On the other hand, I could also see the dilemma because if full credit were given to him

【Paraphrase】 In another aspect, I felt that I would be in trouble if I gave the student full marks, as it meant that the student was excellent in physics.

【注释】 ① 这道题着想给这个学生满分, 但又因与现有的教育制度及既定教学规则

参考译文

针尖上的天使

亚历山大·卡兰德桂

但他说他厌倦了用标准答案回答标准问题。他不能理解为什么要这样强调固定的规

习题答案

More Work on the Text II Vocabulary

1. Word formation

1) Change the verbs to their corresponding nouns by adding -tion (-ation; -sion) and vice

【要点提示】有些动词在转变成名词时, 后接后缀-ion(= -tion), 这时所构成名词表

DIY 工作室

练习一: 完形填空

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most (1) held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder—even if it means (2) the pavement into a busy

● 文化背景阅读

本单元相关双语文化背景拓展, 提升英美文化素养。

★ 词汇突破三级跳

全面撒网, 重点捕鱼, 独创三步学习法, 课文内外大纲词汇一网打尽。

★ 疑难解析

长难句框架剖析, 破解长难句解析秘笈。

★ 参考译文

地道流畅的纯正课文译文, 翻译水平同步提高。

★ 习题答案

权威精准的课后习题答案, 为学生指点迷津。我的课, 我作主;

● DIY 工作室

紧扣英语专业考试, 全真考题、模拟演练, 让学生知己知彼, 百战不殆。

The Handwriting on the Cheese Wall

Change Happens—They keep moving the cheese

Anticipate Change—Get ready for the cheese to move

Monitor Change—Smell the cheese so you know when it is getting old

Adapt To Change Quickly—The quicker you let go of old cheese, the sooner you can enjoy new cheese

Change—Move with the cheese

Enjoy Change—Savor the adventure and enjoy the taste of new cheese

Be ready to change quickly and enjoy it again

They keep moving the cheese

Move With The Cheese And Enjoy It!

奶 酪 墙 上 的 话

变化总是在发生——他们总是不断地拿走你的奶酪。

预见变化——随时做好奶酪被拿走的准备。

追踪变化——经常闻一闻你的奶酪，以便知道他们什么时候开始变质。

尽快适应变化——越早放弃旧的奶酪，你就会越早享用到新的奶酪。

改变——随着奶酪的变化而变化。

享受变化！——尝试冒险，去享受新奶酪的美味！

做好迅速变化的准备，不断地享受变化！

记住：他们仍然会不断拿走你的奶酪。

随着奶酪的变化而变化，并享受变化。

——节选自《谁动了我的奶酪》

P 前言 Preface

什么样的课文辅导更适合您？

一、您买课文辅导的目的是什么呢？

有的读者是希望能有一本课文辅导帮助自己提前预习课本内容，明确重点、难点，以便在课上有的放矢地学习；有的读者是希望借助于课文辅导弥补课上所学的不足，同时方便课下温习；有的读者是希望用课文辅导来核对自己课后练习题的答案，找到自己的不足；有的读者是希望通过用课文辅导学习课本单词、句子提高自己的综合能力以应对平时的考试以及专业四、八级考试…

二、市面上普通课文辅导书的模式：

1. 仅英语或汉语的文化背景知识。
2. 课文生词表中的词汇泛泛讲解。
3. 课文长难句给出翻译、简单讲解。
4. 课后习题简单罗列答案、无解析。
5. 本课学完无相应的同步测试题。

三、为什么说我们的课文辅导是您真正需要的？

本书是供大学英语专业学生使用的外语教学与研究出版社出版的《现代大学英语精读》的配套辅导用书，有以下五大特色板块：

◆ 双语文化背景阅读

本部分提供中英文两种文化背景拓展，对课文内出现的相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品等)进行援引介绍，帮助学生更好地理解课文，同时拓宽知识面，积累信息，提升英美文化素养。

◆ 词汇突破三级跳

本部分打破传统课文辅导的学习模式，将课本词汇的学习分成三个步骤，不同的词汇有不同的学习方法，真正实现了词汇的快速突破。

★ STEP 1 生词英汉双解

本部分将本课词汇表中易混难辨的单词精选出来，通过“英文解释+汉语释义”的双解模式，使您对该词与其他相近词的区别有更加透彻的理解。进入“生词英汉双解”板块，您会有“拨云见日”之体验！

★ STEP 2 核心词汇与短语

传统的课文辅导在本课词汇讲解时常常是泛泛而讲,眉毛胡子一把抓,往往是浮光掠影,重点难点的词没有记住,而把时间浪费在不需要掌握的词汇上面。本板块针对常考常用的“四会式”高频核心词汇,通过“图文结合记单词,语境结合记单词”的“双结合”的教学理念,让您有的放矢,直击考点,巧妙记忆!

★ STEP 3 星火式速记与扩充

仅学会本课单词就足够了吗?当然不行!本部分利用星火式记忆法,由一个熟词记忆多个生词,由熟悉词义记忆一词多义,不仅帮助记忆本课生词,而且进一步扩充了课文外的大纲要求词,将课本中的单词及其同根同源词融会贯通,使您一网打尽大纲词汇。请体验一下星火记忆法的倍速记忆效果吧!

◇ 长难例句框架剖析

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

◇ 习题答案权威讲解

本部分对“学生用书”的课后习题全部给出了权威、详尽的答案,与此同时,本书的编者——在大学英语专业教学一线工作多年的名师——对部分习题进行了讲解,处处从学生的知识薄弱点进行点拨。真正指点迷津,鱼渔兼授。

◇ DIY 工作室

只学不练,就没有实战经验,因此我们在让您学完一课之后,立刻动手对自己的词汇量及阅读写作等应考能力加以检验。“DIY 工作室”的习题均选自英语专业四、八级全真及模拟试题,让您模拟演练,知己知彼,百战不殆。

本书还附赠最新时文阅读及标准 VOA 听力的 MP3 音频下载赠品包,为课外阅读增加趣味性,并帮助学生提高听说能力。请登录星火网站下载中心,输入封底密码,免费下载我们为您奉献的超值赠品包吧!

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Lesson One

文化背景阅读

1 The Creator of the Universe(造物主)

In Chinese civilization, as described in Chinese mythology, Pangu is the creator of the universe. While in Western civilization, it is God who is described as the Creator of the universe created all things. In Genesis of the Bible, the creation of the universe is described as follows: in the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty; darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters. And the God said, "Let there be light" and there was light. God saw the light was good, and he separated the light from the darkness. God called the light "day" and the darkness he called "night". And there was evening and morning, which was the first day. In the second day, the God created the Heaven. In the third day, the God said, "Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together onto one place and let the dry land appear." And the God called the dry land "earth", the gathering together of the waters "seas". Then, the God said, "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind." In the fourth day, the God made it a rule that on earth there were seasons and years, etc. In the fifth day, the God created the moving creatures that have life on earth and fowl that may fly above the earth. In the sixth day, the God said: "Let us make man in our image and let them have dominion over the fish of sea, and over the fowl of the air and over the cattle and over all the earth", so God created man in his own image. And on the seventh day, God ended his work which he had made. Then, God planted a garden in Eden and there he put the man who he had formed; the tree of life was in the midst of the garden and the tree of knowledge of good and evil, etc.

中国神话传说中是盘古开天地,在西方文明史中,上帝被认为是造物主。《圣经·创世记》是这样描述上帝开创世纪的:起初上帝创造天地时,地是空虚混沌的,黑暗笼罩了一切,神的灵运行在水面上。上帝说,要有光,就有了光。上帝看到光是好的,它把光明和黑暗分开了。上帝称光为昼,称暗为夜,有了夜晚和早晨,这是第一天。第二天,上帝创造了天。第三天,上帝说,天下的水要聚在一处,使旱地露出来。上帝称旱地为地,称水的聚集处为海。上帝说,地上要长出青草和结种子的植物,并要有结果子的树木。第四天,上帝定时令、季节、年岁。第五天,上帝创造了在地球上运动着的生物和在天空中翱翔的飞禽。第六天,上帝说,我们要按照我们的形象和样式造人,使

他们掌管海里的游鱼、空中的飞鸟、地上的牲畜等。上帝就照着自己的形象造出了人。第七天，上帝完成创世纪。后来，上帝创建了伊甸园，并把自己造的第一个人(亚当)置于园中。伊甸园中有生命之树、知识之树、善恶之树等。

2 Apollo(阿波罗)

In art, Apollo is usually depicted as a handsome young man, almost always beardless, and often with a lyre or bow in hand. He was the son of Zeus and Leto. According to Greek mythology, Leto was driven by Hera from land to land; at last Poseidon took pity on her and brought the island of Delos out of water for her to live on. There she gave birth to the twins, Apollo and Artemis.

Apollo was the sun god. He wore a purple robe(长袍) and usually sat in his bright eastern palace early in the morning and made ready to start his daily journey across the sky. During the day he drove his carriage of gold and ivory, and brought light, life and love to the great world below. Late in the afternoon he came to the end of his journey in the far western sea and got on his golden boat to return to his eastern home.

Apollo was also the god of music and poetry. He could stir up all feelings. These feelings are expressed in lofty songs. With his lyre(七弦琴) of gold and the sweet accents of his godlike voice he led the choir of the Muses at Olympus. The pleasant music from his lyre was so exciting that stones marched into their places in rhythmic time and of their own will when he helped Poseidon build up the walls of Troy.

Apollo stood for youthful and manly beauty. His golden hair, stately manner and air all combined to make him the admiration of the world. A beautiful girl, by the name of Clytie, was so fond of his beauty and glory that from dawn to dusk she knelt on the ground, her hands outstretched towards the sun god, and her eyes looked at his golden wheeled carriage racing across the blue sky. Though her love was not returned, she had never changed her mind about Apollo. The gods were moved at the sad sight, and changed her into a sunflower.

在艺术作品中，阿波罗被描写成一个无须少年，手里常常拿着一张弓或一把里拉琴。他是主神宙斯和雷托之子。据希腊神话记载，雷托被天后赫拉驱赶得四处流浪。最终是海神波塞冬怜悯她并从海中捞起提洛岛让她居住。在岛上，她生了孪生儿子阿波罗和阿尔忒弥斯。

阿波罗是太阳神。清晨他身着紫袍，坐在那明亮的东方宫殿里，准备开始每日穿越天空的旅行。白天，他驾着用金子和象牙制成的战车，给广阔无垠的大地带来光明、生命和仁爱。黄昏时分，他在遥远的西海结束了旅行，然后就乘上金船返回东方的家中。

阿波罗也是音乐神和诗神。他可唤起人们倾注于圣歌中的各种情感。在奥林匹斯山上，他手拿金质里拉，用悦耳的音调指挥缪斯的合唱。当他帮助波塞冬建造特洛伊城墙时，里拉奏出的音乐如此动听，以致石头有节奏地、自动地各就其位。

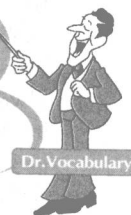
阿波罗象征着青春和男子汉的美。金色的头发、庄重的举止、威严的神态，这些足以使他受到世人的青睐。一位名叫克里提的美丽少女迷恋于他的英俊潇洒，跪在地上，从黎明到黄昏，双手伸向太阳神。她凝视着那辆金质马车在蔚蓝的天空驰骋。虽然她的爱并未得到回报，但她对阿波罗的痴情却从未改变。目睹这悲哀的场面，众神深受感动，将她变成了一株向日葵。

Text A  Half a Day

词汇突破三级跳

STEP 1 生词英汉双解

你有没有遇到这样一些单词,它们的汉语释义与其他单词相近,只看汉语释义根本无法准确理解词义,无法区分与其易混词的区别。如:本单元 irritate 与其易混词 annoy (= to make sb. slightly angry) 通过对比两者的英文释义自然能明白后者强调“不断重复做某事而使人烦躁、激怒”? 请快进入“生词双解”版块,你会有“拨云见日”之体验!



- beneficial** [ˌbenɪˈfɪʃəl] *a.* improving a situation; having a helpful or useful effect 有利的,有益的
- cling** [klɪŋ] *v.* (clung, clung) to hold tightly; to refuse to go or let go 紧紧抓住(或抱住);坚持
- conjurer** [kənˈdʒərə] *n.* a person who performs conjuring tricks to amuse the audience 变戏法的人,魔术师
- convince** [kənˈvɪns] *v.* to make sb. believe; to persuade 说服
- curiosity** [kjʊəriˈɒsɪti] *n.* the strong desire to learn and know about sth. 好奇心
- daze** [deɪz] *n.* a state of being unable to think clearly 茫然状态
- exertion** [ɪgˈzɜːʃən] *n.* great physical or mental effort 努力;尽力
- glance** [glɑːns] *n.* a quick short look 一瞥,扫视
- globe** [gləʊb] *n.* the Earth 地球; small spherical model of the earth showing the continents and usually also countries, rivers, cities, etc. 地球仪
- halt** [hɔːlt] *n.* a stop or pause 停住,停止,暂停
- hatred** [ˈheɪtrɪd] *n.* strong feelings of dislike; hate 憎恶,憎恨
- hesitate** [ˈhezɪteɪt] *v.* to be slow to act because one feels uncertain or unwilling 犹豫;迟疑
- intricate** [ˈɪntrɪkət] *a.* containing many small parts or details that all work or fit together 错综复杂的
- irritate** [ˈɪrɪteɪt] *v.* to annoy sb., especially by sth. you continuously do or by sth. that continuously happens 使愤怒,使生气
- irritated** [ˈɪrɪteɪtɪd] *a.* annoyed and impatient 愤怒的,生气的
- misgiving** [mɪsˈɡɪvɪŋ] *n.* feelings of doubt and fear (常用复数) 顾虑
- observant** [əbˈzɜːvənt] *a.* careful to observe (rules); good and quick at noticing things 遵守规则的;机警的;善于观察的
- opportunity** [ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti] *n.* a favorable moment or occasion (for doing sth.) 机会,时机
- overlook** [ˌəʊvəˈlʊk] *v.* to see a place from a higher place 俯视