



高等学校教材辅导及考试用书系列

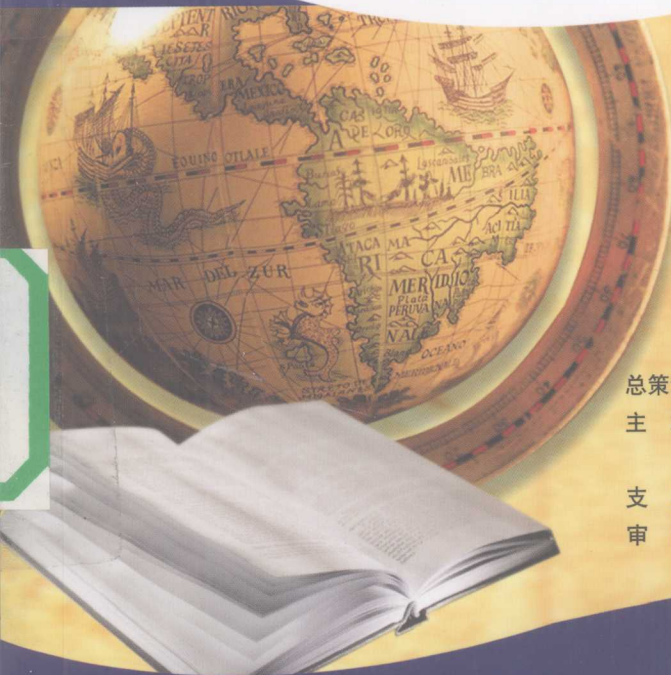
新世纪大学英语

综合教程

ZOOMING IN:
AN INTEGRATED ENGLISH COURSE

课文辅导

1



总策划 胡东华

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课文辅导

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- 1. 课文辅导
- 2. 课文辅导
- 3. 课文辅导
- 4. 课文辅导
- 5. 课文辅导

新世纪大学英语综合教程

课文辅导 1

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✱ “双博士”品牌图书是全国最大的大学教辅图书和考研图书品牌之一,全国有1/3的大学生和考研学生使用“双博士”品牌图书。

✱ 来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信摘要:双博士,您好!……首先感谢您对北京大学的热情支持和无私帮助!“双博士”作为大学教学辅导和考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久被北大师生感怀和铭记!

✱ 目前,是否通过大学英语四、六级考试仍然是衡量大学生英语水平的重要标准,也是大学生毕业后求职的重要指标。每一位大学生朋友都应该充分认识到大学英语四、六级考试的重要性,全力投入到四、六级考试中。

✱ 本系列丛书自出版问世以来,几经修订,日臻完善,连续多年位居北京西单图书大厦、西安市新华书店、广州购书中心等全国著名图书零售店同类图书销售排行榜前列,在全国各省市多年来一直供不应求,市场反应十分火爆。

✱ 现在市场上有人冒用我们的书名,企图以假乱真,因此,读者在购买时,请认准“新双博士”品牌。

“新双博士”倾情奉献:

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P 前言

Preface

“双博士”成就双博士!

“新双博士”续写新辉煌!

在北京市新华书店文教类畅销书排行榜前五名中,有四本书是“新双博士”品牌图书。

“新双博士”大学英语教辅系列丛书,由我国著名大学教辅图书策划专家胡东华,组织数位参加全国四、六级考试命题的教授,根据最新四、六级考试命题精神编写而成。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《新世纪大学英语综合教程》第一版(第一分册)的配套学习用书。

本书与市场上同类书相比,在内容编写方面力求细致详尽。每单元分七大板块来讲解,内容包括:

一、文化背景——提供与本课相关的详尽的背景知识,以利于读者加深对课文的理解。

二、Listen and Respond——在练习听力的同时,提前对课文有所了解,丰富课堂内容。

三、课文 A 精读——从宏观和微观两个方面对文章进行精细讲解,同时,考虑到学生自学需要,提供了参考译文和练习答案及详解。

四、课文 B 精讲——对文章从宏观和微观两个方面作了讲解和分析,同时,提供了参考译文和练习答案及详解。

五、Enhance Your Language Awareness——提升阅读兴趣,增强阅读语感。

六、四六级相关模拟题及详解——提供与 710 四、六级考试相关的核心词汇、短语和句型。

七、时文选读——国内外精选时文赏析。

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Unit One

一、文化背景

◎ A. Language Teacher's Personal Opinion ◎

1. William Shakespeare 莎士比亚

William Shakespeare is considered as the greatest playwright who ever lived. Some of the most famous plays of William Shakespeare are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello* and so on.

莎士比亚被认为是有史以来最伟大的剧作家。他的代表作有:《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、《奥赛罗》,等等。

2. Charles Dickens 狄更斯

Charles Dickens is regarded as the most popular realistic writer in the literature. *A Tale of Two Cities* is considered as one of his representative works.

狄更斯是优秀的现实主义作家。他的代表作品有《双城记》等。

3. Dr. Seuss 索伊斯博士

Dr. Seuss is an American author and artist who is famous for writing children's book, such as *The Cat in the Hat*. In 1984, he received a special Pulitzer Price citation.

索伊斯博士是一名美国作家和艺术家,以儿童书籍而闻名,曾获得1984年普利策奖。

4. Moby Dick 《白鲸》

Moby Dick is written by Herman Melville, a famous American writer. It talks about the story of pursuing a great white whale called Moby Dick during a whaling voyage.

《白鲸》是美国著名作家赫尔曼·麦尔威尔的作品,讲述的是在捕鲸途中捕获一头白鲸的故事。

5. Rockwell Kent 罗克威尔·肯特

One of the most famous illustrators and painters in America, with *Winter* as his representative work.

美国最著名的插图画家之一,《冬天》是他的代表作。



二、Listen and Respond

Script:

Hello, I'm Alberto. I'm a student of English, French, Portuguese and Italian. I would also love to learn Chinese and German in the near future. My mother tongue is Spanish and I have a degree in Political Science. I love to learn new languages, because I think it broadens my mind. Even though I still have some difficulty with verb tenses, I'm confident that with time and practice I'll cope with them.

I believe learning a new language besides your mother tongue can be useful, especially in a world where distances are shortened and people from different countries communicate with each other more frequently.

Learning a new language can be a good experience, but only you keep in mind that nothing is obtained without some efforts. In my opinion, the best way to learn a language is to read a lot. It doesn't matter what you read, but what you do it. Even if you don't understand everything, your reading comprehension will improve remarkably. Also, if possible, watch a lot of television in that language, or listen to CDs. Maybe at first you don't understand a word, but later you'd catch on to the rhythm of the language.

Good dictionaries are necessary, and books regarding vocabulary can be a plus. The Internet is also a useful tool.

The language you choose to learn might seem a little difficult at first, or even totally strange, but you'll get accustomed to it. Remember that the learning process is long, and that it never ends. However, it is also highly enjoyable.

Task One Focusing on the Main Ideas

1. In this monologue, Alberto talks about his liking to learn new languages and why he likes to do so. Moreover, he also shares some ways he thinks helpful to learn a new language.
2. Yes, he is.
3. He is very interested in learning languages, for he thinks it can help broaden his mind.
3. Yes, he does.

He thinks that with the help of reading, one's reading comprehension skill will be improved remarkably.

Task Two Zooming In on the Details

1. English French Italian Chinese German
2. his mind
3. mother tongue, are shortened, most frequently

4. read a lot, listen to CDs
 5. good dictionaries, the Internet
 6. difficult at first, never ends, highly enjoyable



三、课文 A 精讲

Text A 一位语言老师的个人观点

I. 文章主旨

In this article, the writer brings up the false impression given by the advertisements in learning English, and then disputes the impression with some examples, as well as some suggestions for the students in learning English.

本文作者首先提到了在某些广告中提出的关于学习英语的误区,并通过举例加以反驳,并且还提出了自己的一些建议。

II. 篇章分析与写作

(一) 篇章分析

Para. 1 The author brings up the false impression given by some advertisements in learning languages.

作者提到某些广告中提出的关于学习英语的错误建议。

Para. 2-6 The author mentions some general teaching skills in teaching English, and the extremes for students, as well as some suggestions for learning English.

作者提到了一些比较普遍的教学手段,以及一些学生走的极端,提出了一些英语学习方面的建议。

(二) 写作特点

本文是一篇议论文,主要围绕怎样学习英语而展开,结构较为清晰合理,论点明确,此外,作者还提出了自己的观点。

III. 词汇、短语和句子

(一) 词汇

1. **claim** /kleim/ *vt.* 声称, 断言

n. 主张, 断言

【语境】We are lodging a claim for inferior quality of the fridges.

我们要因冰箱质量不合格进行索赔。

【扩展】(反) declaim

2. **personal** /'pɜ:snəl/ *adj.* 个人的, 私人的; 亲自的

【语境】He wanted to have a personal visit to that company.

他想亲自去参观那家公司。

【扩展】personally *adv.*

3. fluent /'flu:ənt/ *adj.* 熟练的, 流畅的, 流利的

【语境】She is fluent in four languages.

她通晓四国语言。

【扩展】(反) faltering 犹豫的

fluency *n.*

4. advertisement /əd'və:tismənt/ *n.* 广告

【语境】He looked at an advertisement that urged us to buy.

他看见了一则鼓励我们去买的广告。

5. extent /iks'tent/ *n.* 长度, 面积, 范围; 程度

【语境】What will be the extent of damage?

损坏的程度会怎样呢?

【语境】to some extent 在某种程度上

6. qualified /'kwɔ:lifaɪd/ *adj.* 有资格的, 胜任的

【语境】A qualified teacher is not necessarily a competent scholar.

一个合格的教师不一定就是个出色的学者。

【扩展】qualification *n.* 资格, 证书

7. natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的, 天生的

【语境】She spoke in quite a natural voice.

她说话声音很自然。

【扩展】nature *n.* 自然

8. efficient /i'fɪʃənt/ *adj.* 有能力的, 高效率的

【语境】The general manager compliments the staff on their efficient service.

总经理对员工的高效服务表示称赞。

【扩展】efficiency *n.*

9. argue /'ɑ:gju:/ *vi.* 争吵, 辩论

vt. 坚决主张, 提出理由证明

【语境】Why are they arguing everyday?

为什么他们每天都要争吵?

【扩展】argument *n.*

10. ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjələs/ *adj.* 荒谬的, 可笑的

【语境】He admitted that he had made a ridiculous mistake.

他承认自己犯了个可笑的错误。

【扩展】ridicule *n. /v.*

11. personality /pə:'sɔ:næliti/ *n.* 人格, 个性

【语境】Her personality is regarded as in good taste.

大家认为她的品格非常高尚。

【扩展】personal *n.*

12. **helpful** /'helpfəl/ *adj.* 有帮助的, 有益的
 【语境】Our teacher gave us a lot of helpful advice in learning.
 我们老师给了我们许多对学习有帮助的建议。
 【扩展】help *v.* 同不……已, 帮不……已
13. **advantage** /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 有利条件, 优势, 益处
 【语境】There are many advantages of not having servants.
 不用仆人本身也是有很多好处的。
 【扩展】(反) disadvantage
14. **extreme** /iks'tri:m/ *adj.* 尽头的, 末端的, 极端的
n. 极端, 过分
 【语境】You shouldn't go to extreme in this case.
 在这件事情上你不应该走极端。
 【扩展】extremely *adv.*
 【搭配】go to extremes 走极端
15. **assume** /ə'sju:m/ *vt.* 假设, 猜想; 假装; 承担
 【语境】You must also assume your share of the responsibility in family.
 在家里你也必须承担你的一份责任。
 【扩展】assumption *n.*
16. **precise** /pri'saɪs/ *adj.* 精确的, 准确的; 恰好的
 【语境】He was precise and even calculating.
 他是个精确甚至精打细算的人。
 【扩展】precisely *adv.*
17. **base** /beɪs/ *n.* 基础, 底座
vt. 以……为基础
 【语境】We should always base our theories on practice.
 我们的理论应该总是以实践为基础。
 【搭配】base on 建立在……基础上
18. **means** /mi:nz/ *n.* 方法, 手段
 【语境】We should not make a fortune by means of trickery methods.
 我们不应该通过欺骗的手段来发财。
 【搭配】by means of 通过……方式
19. **continually** /kən'tɪnjuəli/ *adv.* 不断地, 频繁地
 【语境】I have to remind him of his responsibilities continually.
 我不得不一再提醒他记住自己的责任。
 【扩展】continue *v.*
 continual *adj.*
20. **relevant** /rɪ'ləvənt/ *adj.* 有关的, 切题的
 【语境】He sent me the relevant materials on the course.

他给我送来了与课程有关的资料。

【扩展】relevance *n.* 相关性

【搭配】一般与 to 连用 relevant to

21. unlike /ʌn'laɪk/ *prep.* (表示属性)与……不像,与……不同
adj. 不同的,不相似的

【语境】Her latest work is quite unlike her earlier ones.

她最近的作品与以前的截然不同。

【扩展】(反)like

22. parrot /'pærət/ *n.* 鹦鹉

【语境】The boy put a parrot on his right shoulder.

男孩把一只鹦鹉放在右肩上。

23. chimpanzee /tʃɪmpan'zi:/ *n.* 黑猩猩

【语境】Chimpanzees are good climbers.

黑猩猩是熟练的攀援者。

(二) 短语

1. according to: as is shown by 据……所说

【例句】Eggs are classified according to the size.

鸡蛋按其大小来划分等级。

2. no doubt; without suspicion 无疑,必定

【例句】There is no doubt that we will win the game.

我们必定会赢得这场比赛。

3. it is no use doing sth. ; it is not useful to do sth. 做……是没有用的

【例句】It is no use just staying here waiting for her.

光在这干等她是没用的。

4. or else; otherwise 否则,要不然

【例句】The book must be here, or else I have lost it.

书一定在这,否则就是我把它弄丢了。

5. go to extremes; to behave in an extreme way 走极端

【例句】Never go to extremes, and there are still many other solutions.

千万别走极端,还有很多别的解决方法。

6. vice versa: 反之亦然

【例句】He does not like me, and vice versa.

他不喜欢我,我也不喜欢他。

7. be fond of doing sth. ; like doing sth. 喜欢干某事

【例句】Her daughter is fond of the printed handkerchiefs with little animals.

她的女儿喜欢印有小动物的手帕。

8. provide sb. with sth. ; offer sb. sth. 为某人提供……

【例句】They have to provide a ship with radar equipment.

他们必须为船只装上雷达设备。

9. be similar to; be like... 与……相似

【例句】Her dress is similar to what she saw in the magazine.

她的裙子跟她在杂志上见过的很像。

10. in one's opinion; in one's point of view 依……来看

【例句】In my opinion, she told us a lie.

依我看,她对我们撒了个谎。

(三) 句子

1. There is often a reference to William Shakespeare or Charles Dickens to encourage him even more.

【英译】Meanwhile, the advertisements mention great English writers such as William Shakespeare or Charles Dickens, so as to encourage students to learn English.

【译文】广告还经常提到莎士比亚和狄更斯等文学大师的名号来增强其吸引力。

2. If it were as easy to learn English as they say, I would have to look for another job, because very few qualified teachers would be needed.

【英译】Learning English is not that easy, otherwise, I would change my job as an English teacher, as there would be less demand for qualified English teachers.

【译文】如果说学英语真像广告中宣称得那样容易的话,恐怕我得另寻生路了。因为不需要那么多专业的英语老师了。

3. ...and it is no use pretending that anyone has discovered a perfect way of teaching English in every possible situation.

【解析】it is no use... : 做……没有用

【译文】也没有必要装模作样地声称有人已经找到一个适合所有教学环境的万能教学法。

4. But it is wrong to assume that each word in English has a precise equivalent in another language and vice versa...

【英译】It is wrong to consider that each English words can find a corresponding words with the same meaning and usage in another language or the other way round.

【译文】如果你认为英语中的每个词在另一种语言中都能找到与之对等的词,你就错了,反之亦然。

5. What they listen to and read cannot be a formula.

【英译】What people listen to and read are not just a series of fixed expression.

【译文】人们听跟读的不应是固定的东西。

6. If we were parrots or chimpanzees, these methods might be successful.

【译文】假如我们是鹦鹉或是黑猩猩,那这些方法也许会有效。

7. Some students go to the opposite extreme and think they can teach themselves at home with dictionaries.

【解析】go to the extreme 走极端