

高等学校“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书  
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# COLLEGE ENGLISH

上海外国语大学 梁晓春 主编

# 课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主审

文化背景阅读

课文风格赏析

核心词汇：标注考试频率；提供语境记忆

四、六级真题实战（含2004年最新试题）

附赠：《听说教程答案》

新华出版社

全新版  
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# 大学 英语

综合教程

红膜 自测

# 1

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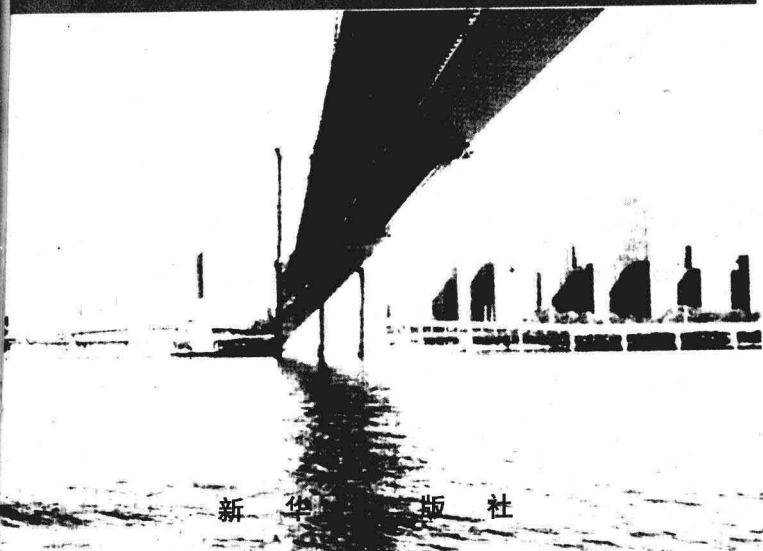
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# 大学 英语

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# 1

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当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,逐步渗透,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给我们大学英语教学与考试提示了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好的理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求,渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,拓宽语言知识,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本系列“课文辅导大全”就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的。由上海外国语大学的众多知名教师联合编写而成。紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语综合教程》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

#### ◇ 文化背景阅读指导

本部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)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。

#### ◇ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

#### ◇ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录了单元内出现的高频真题词汇及核心词汇,并在真题词汇下加注考频。每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,且配有精美图片及经典例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。帮助学生迅速扩大词汇

量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

#### ◇ 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。

#### ◇ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

#### ◇ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,提高写作能力。

#### ◇ 全真模拟综合演练

每个单元后的综合习题大演练是与本单元相关的历年真题及模拟题精选,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

#### ◇ 红膜自测,随时检测

本书在词汇与短语部分将词条用红色印刷,利用所附红膜,可随时检测记忆效果。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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# Unit 1

## Growing Up



### 文化背景阅读

#### 1. Russell Baker(拉塞尔·贝克)

Russell Baker was born in Loudoun County, Virginia in August the 14th, 1925. In 1954, Russell Baker joined the New York Times in Washington. In 1962 he began to write his "Observer" column for the New York Times. He won the Pulitzer Prize for his outstanding commentary in 1979, and won another one in 1983 for his famous autobiography "Growing Up". Our text is a selection of this book.

In 1993, he replaced Alistair Cooke as host of PBS's Masterpiece Theatre. Collections of Baker's columns include *An American in Washington* (1961) and *Poor Russell's Almanac* (1971); his two memoirs(论文集) are *Growing Up* (1982) and *The Good Times* (1989).

His another famous books are *There is a Country in My Cellar* and *Russell Baker's Book of American Humor*, etc.

#### 2. Pasta(意大利面食)

Pasta, so modern a product, comes from far away. It is a popular Italian food including spaghetti(实心粉), macaroni(通心粉), lasagna(宽面条), ravioli(意大利馄饨云吞). Historical investigations don't match, really, as they anyhow lead to exclude a sole "discovery" or root.

Perhaps the kind of wheat product we call "pasta" began as an autonomous(自治的) convenience realisation in several wheat-based civilities, although it's of no doubt that in Italy it found the context where it became great.

The archaeological(考古学的) discoveries of this last century locate the beginning of wheat farming and the relevant civilisation some 8 000~10 000 years ago, between the Valley of the Jordan River and Mesopotamia.

To carry out farming, man organises in villages and so settles down, passing from a chiefly meat-based feeding to a mostly vegetarian one. Wheat spreads from Palestine to minor Asia, then to Greece and Europe.



## 文章精读

### Part I

### Pre-reading Task

#### 1. 词汇学习

**monster** [ˈmɒnstə(r)] *n.* 怪物, 妖怪

**prayer** [ˈpreə(r)] *n.* 祈祷

**sail** [seɪl] *v.* 航行(于), 启航, 开船 *n.* 帆, 篷, 航行

**lullaby** [ˈlʌləbaɪ] *n.* 催眠曲, 摇篮曲, 轻柔的声音 *v.* 唱催眠曲使人睡

#### 2. 练习答案

- (1) John Lennon was a singer and guitarist in the Beatles, a British rock group, writing many of their most successful hits.
- (2) Yes, I have. /No, I haven't.
- (3) He thought the growing up could be difficult, but it was also full of surprises and adventures.
- (4) This unit is going to be about growing up.

### Part II

### Text A

#### 一 课文赏析

#### ◎ 写作风格赏析

本文作者拉塞尔·贝克利用“重复(repetition)”修辞手法和对细节的选取栩栩



如生地刻画出人物的特点,清晰地表明自己的观点。例如,在第二段中,他通过描写 Fleagle 先生的眼镜 (eyeglasses)、发型 (hairstyle)、衣服 (clothes)、下巴 (jaw)、鼻子 (nose) 和说话方式 (manner of speaking) 等各个方面,把一个一本正经、拘谨而且不可救药地落后于时代的形象呈现在读者面前。当然,第二段中 *prim, primly* 的重复使用对 Fleagle 先生形象的刻画也起到了非常重要的作用,这不仅使句子易于理解,又给读者留下了深刻印象。

另外,第五段中“*I wanted*”被重复使用 5 次,突出了作者本人为自己写作的强烈欲望。

为使语言更加丰富,避免一味重复造成的单调,作者使用了各种同义词和近义词/短语等,例如:

- ① dull, lifeless, cheerless, tedious
- ② write, compose, put down
- ③ anticipate, prepare for
- ④ formal, rigid, severe, prim, correct, proper, respectable
- ⑤ vivid memories of sth., come flooding back to sb., sth. reawakes in one's mind, sb. recalls sth.
- ⑥ recapture, relive
- ⑦ pleasure, delight, happiness, enjoyment
- ⑧ contempt, ridicule
- ⑨ topic, title

### ● 语篇结构分析

Part I (Paras 1~2) Baker was bored by everything associated with English courses, including essay writing.

Part II (Paras 3~5) Absorbed in the vivid memories the title brought back, Baker began to write for his own joy.

Part III (Paras 6~9) The success of the essay helped Baker discovered a calling for writing in life, and realized his power in words.

### ● 课文内容概要

I wanted to be a writer ever since my childhood and the possibility took hold when I was a third-year student. At that time, Mr. Fleagle was assigned to teach us English. He had a reputation among students for dullness and inability to inspire. Once he gave the list of topics to the students and I was attracted by one, “The Art of Eating Spaghetti”. The warmth and good feeling of eating spaghetti in Belleville

made me want to write it down for my own pleasure, not for Mr. Fleagle. To my great surprise, Mr. Fleagle read my essay aloud to the whole class. The students, as well as Mr. Fleagle, were really enjoying my essay. This experience became the happiest moment of my entire school career and from then on I began my writing career.

二

核心词汇与短语

New Words

**possibility** [ˌpɒsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* ①可能(性)

②可能的事 【★★★】

[助记] [熟] possible *a.* 可能的 →

[生] possibility *n.* 可能性

[例句] by any possibility 有可能, 万一  
His retirement is a possibility. 他有可能退休。

**bore**<sup>①</sup> [bɔː] *vt.* 使厌烦, 使厌倦 *n.* 令人乏味、讨厌的人(或事)

[例句] Children grew bored with swimming. 孩子们渐渐对游泳感到厌倦了。  
The movie was a bore. 这部电影很乏味。

**bore**<sup>②</sup> [bɔː] *vt.* 钻孔

[辨析]

{ bore (原形动词)使厌烦; 钻孔  
bore (bear 的过去式)生育; 忍受

**boring** [ˈbɔːrɪŋ] *a.* 令人厌烦的, 乏味的, 无聊的 【★】

[例句] I found the lecture boring. 我觉得这节课很乏味。

**associate** { [ə'səʊʃieɪt] *v.*  
[ə'səʊʃiət] *n./a.* *vi.* (with)

结交, 交往 → *vt.* ①使联合, 使联系起来  
②(在思想上)把...联系在一起, 使

联想 *n.* 伙伴, 合伙人, 同事 *a.* 副的

【★★★】

[助记] [熟] society(社会) → [根]

soci(社会, 社交) → [生] social *a.* 社会的, 社交的; associate *v.* 交往, 使联系

[搭配]

{ associate... with { (思想上)联系  
(业务上)合伙  
[associate *vt.*]  
associate with 与...交往  
[associate *vi.*]

They prefer to associate with friends of their own age. 他们更喜欢与同龄的朋友交往。

We naturally associated the name of Darwin with the doctrine of evolution. 我们在思想上很自然地把达尔文的名字和进化论联系在一起。

[辨析] **associate, connect, join, combine**

(1) associate (... with)指心里边通过联想而“联系”。

(2) connect (... to/with)指“认为有联系或有关系”, 或指使用工具把一物与另一物“连接”起来: I always con-



sidered your brother to be connected with the crime. 我一直认为你的兄弟和这个犯罪活动有关。

(3) join (... to) 指直接连接(两个以上的东西): A long suspension bridge joined the two islands. 一条长长的吊桥连接了两个岛。

(4) combine (... with) 指为一目的而把两个以上的东西混合在一起: They combined the two companies. 他们把这两个公司合并在一起。

**associate** 副的      **assistant** 助理的  
associate professor 副教授      assistant teacher 助教

[辨异] **vice a.** 副的(用于官衔): vice-president 副总统

**agony** <sup>▲</sup> [ˈæɡəni] *n.* 痛苦, 苦恼

△ An **agony** is a great physical or mental **pain**.

[例句] He was in agony with his broken legs. 他因为断腿而痛苦不堪。

**assign** [əˈsain] [as-(=ad-, to) + sign(指示); 指示...到某处或给某人→] *vt.* ① 分配, 分派 ② 指定(时间、地点等) ③ 指派, 选派

【★★】

[助记][熟] sign

① 标记, 标示 → [生] { signal 信号  
assign

② 签(名) → [生] { signature 签名  
signatory 署名的

[例句] They assigned me a small room. 他们分给我一个小房间。

assign a day for the meeting 指定开会日期

The company commander assigned me to stand guard. 连长派我去站岗。

**assignment** [əˈsainmənt] [assign 的名词] *n.* ① (分配的) 工作, 任务, (布置的) 作业 ② 分配, 指派

**anticipate** [ænˈtɪsɪpeɪt] [anti-(先, 预) + cip(=take) + -ate] *vt.* ① 预期, 期望 ② 先于...行动, 提前使用

【★★】

[助记] 记忆网络:

[熟] ancient 古老的

↓

(1) anc(e)(古, 先前) → [生] ancestor 祖先

↓

(2) ant(i)(古, 先前, 前) → [生] antique 古物, 古董; anticipate 预料, 期望

[例句] Incomes rose faster than anticipated. 收入提高得比预期的要快。

We anticipated their complaint by writing a full report. 我们没等他们投诉就先写好了一份详细的报告。

[搭配] anticipate(期望)后接动名词: We anticipate spending two weeks here. 我们预备在这儿呆两个星期。

[辨异] expect 是怀着确信之心来期待; anticipate 是怀着喜悦或痛苦之心来预想。

**tedious** [ˈtiːdɪəs] *a.* 乏味的, 令人生厌的, 冗长的

【★★★★】

[助记] 同根: tedium *n.* 厌倦, 乏味

[例句] The arguments were tedious and complicated. 那些论点冗长而繁复。

**reputation** [ˌreɪpjuˈteɪʃən] *n.* 名气, 名声, 名望, 名誉

【★★】

[例句] They have both built (up) worldwide reputations in geology. 他

们两人在地质学方面都建立了全球性的声誉。

The senator made a national reputation out of his questioning of the President. 这位参议员因质问总统而举国闻名。

[搭配] have a reputation for 以...而闻名: She has a reputation for honesty. 她以诚实而出名。

[辨析] reputation, fame

(1) reputation 可指好名声, 亦可指坏名声, 强调人们心目中的印象。

(2) fame 仅指好名声, 强调较高的知名度。如: Hangzhou is famed for its scenic spots. 杭州以其风景点而闻名。

**inspire** [in'spaɪə] [in-(入) + spire(精神, 灵气)] *vt.* ①[注入精神力量→]鼓舞, 激励 ②[注入灵气→]给...以灵感

【★★★★】

[助记] [熟] spirit 精神, 灵气 → [根] spire(= spirit) → [生] inspire(= in-spirit)

[例句] The young painter had the example of Picasso to inspire and guide himself. 这位青年画家以毕加索为榜样激励并指引着自己。

The muse does not inspire all poets equally. 诗神缪斯并非一视同仁地赐给所有诗人以灵感。

[搭配] inspire { sb. with sth. } 激起/鼓舞了某人的...; The news inspired us with courage. ⇔ The news inspired courage in us. 那消息给了我们勇气。

**formal** ['fɔ:məl] *a.* ①形式上的, 表面的

②正式的, 正规的, 合乎礼仪的 ③刻板的, 拘谨的 【★★】

[例句] There is only a formal resemblance between the two systems; they are in fact radically different. 这两种体系只是在表面上有某种相似之处, 其实根本不同。

She has a very formal manner. 她举止文雅。

She was very formal with him. 她和他在一起时非常拘谨。

[辨析] 形近词: formal 与 normal

[form] 形式 → formal 正式的, 正规的 ↔ informal 非正式的, 不拘礼的

[norm] 标准 → normal 正常的, 标准的 ↔ abnormal 反常的, 变态的

**rigid** ['rɪdʒɪd] *a.* ①严格的, 刻板的, 一成不变的 ②刚性的, 刚硬的 【★★】

[助记] [根] rig(=hard 硬, 严厉) → [生] rigid; rigorous *a.* 严密的, 严厉的

[例句] I just wish he were a little less rigid about things. 我只希望他对各种事情的态度别再那么刻板(即稍圆通些)。

a rigid bar of metal 刚性金属横杆

**excessively** [ɪk'sesɪvli] *ad.* 过分地, 过度地

[助记] 记忆网络:

[熟] proceed *v.* → [生] procession *n.*

↓ ↓  
[根] ceed(=go) [根] cess(=going)

↓ ↓  
[生] exceed *v.* [生] excess *n.*

exceeding *a.* excessive *a.*

exceedingly *ad.* excessively *ad.*

## STEP 1

- (1) **proceed** [prə'si:d] *v.*  
 { ①前进, 行进(=go forward)  
 { ②(继续)进行(=go on) 【★】
- (2) **procession** [prə'seʃən] [proceed 的名词] *n.* 行列, 队伍

## STEP 2

proceed=go forward } →  
 pro=forward  
 ceed(=go)

- (3) **exceed** [ik'si:d] [ex-(=out)+ceed (=go); go out of→] *vt.* ①超出(限度), 超过, 胜过 ②越出
- (4) **excess** [ik'ses] [exceed 的名词] *n.* ①超越, 超过 ②过量, 过剩, 过度 *a.* 过量的, 额外的  
 (a) His expenditure exceeds his income.  
 (b) an excess of income over expenditure
- (5) **excessive** [ik'sesiv] [exceed 的形容词之一] *a.* [贬义] 过度的, 过分的 【★★】
- (6) **exceeding** [ik'si:diŋ] [exceed 的形容词之二] *a.* 极度的, 非常的
- (7) **excessively** [ik'sesivli] *ad.* 过分地, 过度地
- (8) **exceedingly** [ik'si:diŋli] *ad.* 极端地, 非常

[辨析] (1) **excess, excessive**

**excess** *a.* 过量的, 额外的 (additional, more than is usual, allowed); an excess fare 补票费; **excessive** *a.* 过度的, 过分的 (too much, too great); an excessive demand 过分的要求

[辨析] (2) **exceedingly, excessively**

**exceedingly**=very much(极); 除口语外, **excessively**=too much(太)。

{ They were exceedingly hospitable.  
 他们极为好客。  
 { They were excessively hospitable.  
 他们过于殷勤。

**tackle** ['tækl] *v.* ①(开始)处理, 应付 ②(足球等比赛中)阻截, 擒抱 ③与...交涉 *n.* 用具, 钓具 【★★】

[助记] [熟] attack 进攻 → [生] tackle 对付, 处理

[例句] The computer can be programmed to tackle a whole variety of tasks. 计算机可通过程序编制处理各种各样的任务。

He was tackled before he had a chance to shoot. 没等有机会起脚射门, 他已被对方阻截。

We had to tackle them on/over the swimming pool. 我们不得不就游泳池问题与他们交涉。

**distribute** [dis'tribju:t] [dis-(分开)] *vt.*

①分发, 分送, 分配 ②分布, 散布

[助记] [根] tribute (=give) → [生] contribute 贡献; distribute 分配

[例句] The firm distributed its profits among its workers. 公司将利润分给了工人。

They distributed themselves about the house. 他们分散在房子的各个地方。

**scan** [skæn] *vt.* ①细看, 细察 ②扫描 ③浏览, 粗略地看 【★★】

[例句] scan the battlefield with binoculars 用双筒望远镜仔细观察战场



The area was scanned for signs of enemy aircraft. 该空域由雷达扫描以便发现敌机踪迹。

He scanned the articles that might give the information he needed. 他浏览一下可能提供自己所需资料的一些文章。

[辨异] scan, skim

**Skimming** and **scanning** are two basic methods used in fast reading.

**Scanning** means looking over a passage very quickly to find specific information such as a date, a name, or a particular word. **Skimming** means getting a quick, general view of the passage. We **scan** to locate particular information and we **skim** to gain a general impression.

**sequence** [ˈsi:kwəns] *n.* ①连续, 接续, 一系列、一连串相关的事物 ②次序, 顺序 【★★】

[助记] 已知: follow *v.* 跟随; following *a.* 其次的 (the following day 第二天) 又知: second *num.* 第二, 其次 你是否由此而猜知: sec = follow 跟随? 知 second 原义是“跟随”, 则易记其同根词:

[根] sec → [生]

{ consecutive 连续的  
(= following one after another)  
execute 执行 (= follow out)

又知: cheque = check; technique = technic 不难记: sequ = sec(u)

[根] sequ → [生]

{ consequence 随后发生的结果, 后果  
sequence 连续, 一连串  
subsequent 后来的 (= following)

[例句] An invention is usually the end result of a long sequence of ideas, experiments, and improvements. 一项发明通常是长期一系列的酝酿、试验及改进的过程。

Please keep the cards in sequence. 请把纸牌按顺序排好。

[短语] in sequence of 按...顺序; in sequence of date 按日期

**recall** [riˈkɔ:l] [re-(= back) + call; “把往事等叫回、唤回”→] *vt.* ①回忆起, 回想起 ②召回, 撤消, 收回

[例句] Can you recall your schooldays? 你能想起你学生时代的情景吗?

The car was recalled for possible safety defects. 汽车被厂方收回作安全性能检修。

[搭配] recall (回忆) 后接动名词: I failed to recall ever meeting her. 我想不起来曾见过她。

[辨异] remember, recall, remind

remember 表示“自然而然地想起”; recall 表示“经过努力后才想起”、“追忆”, 因为 recall 原义为“唤 (call) 回 (re-)”某种记忆。如: I **remember** her face, but I can't **recall** where I met her. 我记得她的面孔, 但是想不起在哪儿见过她。remind “使回忆起, 使想起”, 常用 remind sb. of sth. / that... 结构。

