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大学英语 3

全真课堂

王长喜 主编

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

"零距离"教学讲授课本

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- ◆ 名师讲授 全面提高
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大学英语 3

全真课业

王长春 186 1961日

THENTY-PIESE CHATTERY COLLEGE ENGLISH



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21 世纪大学英语 全真课堂

(第三册)

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零距离教学方案

网上课堂授课计划及课程表

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- 五、内容: 1.《21 世纪大学英语》学习目标
 - 2.《21世纪大学英语》学习特点
 - 3.《21世纪大学英语》学习策略和方法
 - 4.《21世纪大学英语》课文辅导
 - 5.《21世纪大学英语》每课作业及解答
 - 6.《21世纪大学英语》学习误区警示
 - 7.《21世纪大学英语》在线测试
 - 8.《21世纪大学英语》在线听力
 - 9.《21世纪大学英语》在线阅读
 - 10. 热门英语学习法介绍
 - 11. 大学英语学习和四六级考试
- 六、网上答疑:课堂专设"王老师信箱"(changxi@ public. bta. net. cn)供大家提问。中国考试网站上的专家答疑栏目将在一周内全部解答。
- 七、网上交流:网站在"天天 BBS"设专区为学员提供交流场所,学员可把 在大学英语学习过程中的学习心得、体会、方法、经验、困惑或有争议 的问题写下来与全国的同学进行交流。
- 八、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和测试方面的最新消息。
- 九、在线测试:网站将在每课结束后以及期中和期末各安排一次综合测试,学员还可以通过"在线测试"栏目进行各种层次的练习。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

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全真课堂 全新理念

(代前言)

外语要求逐年提高! 教材课本内容庞杂! 学习过程问题繁多! 过级考试压力沉重!

面对这一切,"山**重水复疑无路"**是许多学子们普遍的感受,"路在何方"是我们共同的困惑,突破英语学习和考试的瓶颈是我们迫切的愿望。

有古训:善假于物者,能绝江河,能至千里。然而,假"何物"能绝四、六级之"江河",能至研究生、博士生之"千里"呢?我们披阅多年来的大学英语教学研究和命题阅卷经验,综合《21世纪大学英语》的教学实践与历年大学英语四、六级考试的内在规律,钩沉致远,洞幽触微,以全面、详实、循循善诱;夯实基础,紧扣四、六级为原则,编撰了本套《21世纪大学英语全真课堂》丛书。旨在给予同学们一套稳操胜券的"法宝"。

- 一位如影随形的良师益友!
- 一节永不终止的英语课堂!
- 一套英语学习和过级考试的全面解决方案!

一. 本书编写思路和特点

- 1. 内容丰富、面面俱到:本书涵盖了英语学习的听说读写译各种技能训练,文化背景、词法、句法、篇章等各方面必备基础知识,让同学们打好坚实的基础并在应用技能方面得到全方位的实际训练。每单元均包括重点难点指要、文化背景介绍、课文点评指导、四、六级核心词汇用法汇释、长句难句解疑、典型考题例举和解析、各部分练习答案和解析、重要语法项目知识及历年考题解析、作文、阅读和翻译指导、补充练习及解析、励志养性的名言和谚语等,信息量非常之大,可谓英语学习和应试大全。
- 2. **层次分明、科学有效:** 采用分层次式编排结构,从篇章,到句子,到短语和词汇,分层学习,按部就班,循序渐进,符合语言习得规律,易于把握,效果良好。
- 3. **紧扣课本、使用方便:**整套书每册每单元的各部分与原书各部分一一对应,学习、检索一目了然,使用起来非常方便,就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱、幽默风趣的老师坐在你的身边,带你走进英语学习的精彩世界,使英语学习和过级考试的旅程变得轻松愉快,充满乐趣和成就感。

4. 无缝对接四、六级考试:本书每单元各部分均选用大量大学英语四、六级考试历年典型考题作为例证和练习,使学习与应考有机融合、无缝对接,不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握,学到知识,锻炼能力,同时也可以使学生加深对英语四、六级考试的认识,提高了针对性,增强学生的学习和应考的信心。

二. 倡导全新学习理念,实现零距离售后服务

- 1. 网络全程免费讲授: 本套丛书在中国考试网站 http//www.sinoexam.com.cn 开设了网上配套课堂,将全面、逐课讲授。其目的就是要引导大家充分利用互联网这一方便、快捷的媒介,实现随时得到名师指导以及和学习成功者交流的愿望。
- 2. **随时在线模拟考试**:结合教材的学习,我们还在网上课堂开设了在线模拟考试,克服了传统教学中学生学习成绩反馈缓慢的重大缺陷,使你随时了解自己英语学习的状况,有目的地进行针对薄弱环节的学习。
- 3. **有问必答**, **排疑解惑**:伴随着高校"扩招"热潮一浪高过一浪, 如今的大学校园可谓人头攒动, 大学英语师资严重匮乏, 加上大学生的学习以自学为主, 很难得到老师的亲自指导。网上课堂, 给你随时提问的机会,老师就在你的身边,可以随时得到专家、名师耐心地答疑解惑。

大学学业任务繁重,英语学习和考试更是"永远的痛"。面对英语学习和考试的压力,许多大学生无所适从。本套书的编写目标就是要为大学生的英语学习指明重点、解决难点、阐释疑点、扫除盲点,并集知识传授和方法点拨于一体,既"授人以鱼",又"授人以渔",可谓英语学习和过级考试的全面解决方案,使同学们不走弯路,事半功倍,一册在手,别无所求。

千里之行、始于足下。我们相信读者朋友会假借《21世纪大学英语全真课堂》顺利突破英语学习和四、六级考试的瓶颈,达到"柳暗花明又一村"的境界。这将是我们最大的欣慰。

祝大家成功!

王长喜 2002 年 8 月于北京人大红楼

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Unit One

It is the first step that is troublesome. 万事开头难。

一、学习目标和学习建议

1 → 四、六级核心词汇和短语

四级核心词汇			六级核心词汇	
affection appetite casual collision commitm compel confidence conseque deceive	invest te license	passion perceive relief resist scheme seal volume widen	betray compulsory furious intimacy suspicious	
短语	feed on pick up fall into live up to			

2 → 写作技巧:标题作文

3 → 阅读技巧:阅读理解测试的操作

二、文化背景知识

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

The chain of small islands that make up the Aleutian Islands separates the Bering Sea from the main part of the Pacific Ocean. They form part of the state of Alaska in the United States. The almost 70 islands form an arc that extends for about 1, 100 miles (1, 800 kilometers) from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula to Attu Island in the North Pacific. They occupy a land area of 6, 821 square miles (17, 666 square kilometers). Most of the islands were formed by volcanic eruptions.

The first Europeans in the Aleutians were two explorers sent on a voyage of discovery by the Russians in 1741. Upon learning of the abundance of fur – bearing animals, Siberian hunters flocked to the area, then gradually moved to the mainland. In 1867 the Russians sold the islands, along with the rest of Alaska, to the United States.

The climate of the Aleutians is one of fairly uniform temperatures, high winds, and heavy rainfall. The average mean temperature is 33.4° F (0.8°C) for February and 51.8° F (11.0°C) for August. The shores are rocky and worn by the surf, and the approaches are dangerous. The land rises abruptly from the coasts to steep, bold mountains.

There are hardly any trees, but the islands are covered with a rich growth of grasses and many flowering plants. Aleutian wildlife consists mostly of sea otters and seals. By regulating the wildlife population, the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge has eliminated the threat of starvation for the native Aleuts, who are related to the Eskimo and who live by fishing and hunting. In Unalaska, one of the largest towns of the Aleutian Islands, there are several dozen crab-canning operations.

During World War II the Aleutian Islands were fought over by the Americans and the Japanese because of their significant strategic importance. Now Aleutian military stations are vital links in the air defense of North America. Population (1990 census), 11, 942.

COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor (1772 - 1834)

A major 19th-century English lyrical poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge had a tendency to daydream — a weakness, like his later drug addiction, that limited his work. Nevertheless these reveries inspired the exotic imagery that made his poetry so haunting.

AGAMEMNON

Most of what is known of the ancient Greek hero Agamemnon is narrated in the Homeric legend of the 'lliad' and in the dramas of Aeschylus. The son of Atreus, who was the king of Mycenae in Greece, Agamemnon was probably a historical personage, a king who ruled either at Mycenae or at nearby Argos during the Trojan War. From the mythic tales of the ancient Greeks, however, it is impossible to separate fact from legend.

The stories relate that Agamemnon was the brother of Menelaus, king of Sparta, whose wife, Helen, was carried off to Troy by Paris, a prince of that city in Asia Minor. This event led Agamemnon to muster the military might of the Greek city — states in a war of revenge. After the long war and the eventual destruction of Troy, he sailed home to his wife, Clytemnestra, and his family. Upon arriving, he was murdered either by his wife or by her lover, Aegisthus.

To avenge this treachery, Agamemnon's son, Orestes, killed both Clytemnestra and Aegisthus. The story of this revenge and its outcome is told in three plays by Aeschylus— 'Agamemnon', 'Choephoroi', and 'Eumenides'. It is also the basis of the plot in the 'Electra' of Sophocles and the 'Electra' of Euripides. All three of these playwrights lived in the 5th century BC. The 20th – century American playwright Eugene O'Neill wrote an adaptation of the Agamemnon legend entitled 'Mourning Becomes Electra'.

Romance

Literary form, usually characterized by its treatment of chivalry, that came into being in France in the mid - 12th century. It had antecedents in many prose works from classical antiquity (the so - called Greek romances), but as a distinctive genre it was developed in the context of the aristocratic courts of such patrons as Eleanor of Aquitaine. The Old French word romanz originally meant "the speech of the people," or "the vulgar tongue," from a popular Latin word. Romanice, meaning written in the vernacular, in contrast with the written form of literary Latin. Its meaning then shifted from the language in which the work was written to the work itself. Thus, an adaptation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia regum Britanniae (c. 1137), made by Wace of Jersey in 1155, was known as Li Romanz de Brut, while an anonymous adaptation (of slightly later date) of Virgil's Aeneid was known as Li Romanz d'Enéas; it is difficult to tell whether in such cases li romanz still meant "the French version" or had already come to mean "the story." It soon specialized in the latter sense, however, and was applied to narrative compositions similar in character to those imitated from Latin sources but totally different in origin; and, as the nature of these compositions changed, the word itself acquired an increasingly wide spectrum of meanings. In modern French a roman is just a novel, whatever its content and structure; while in modern English the word "romance" (derived from Old French romanz) can mean either a medieval narrative composition or a love affair, or, again, a story about a love affair, generally one of a rather idyllic or idealized type, sometimes marked by strange or unexpected incidents and developments; and "to romance" has come to mean "to make up a story that has no connection with reality."

For a proper understanding of these changes it is essential to know something of the history of the literary form to which, since the Middle Ages, the term has been applied. The account that follows is intended to elucidate historically some of the ways in which the word is used in English and in other European languages.

三、课文精读

Text A How I Got Smart

(一) 听力部分(Pre - Reading Activities)

本项活动要求猜测词义,不存在"对"与"错"的问题,只为锻炼能力。

- 1) 对话中出现的习语有:fall in love [with sb.], puppy love, have a crush on sb., flirt with sb.
- 2)这些习语的含义分别是:

fall in love [with sb.]: 爱上某人

puppy love: 少男少女短暂的爱情, 早年初恋

have a crush on sb.: [俚]迷恋某人, 深深地爱上某人

flirt with sb.: 卖弄风情,与别人调情

其他相关习语:

love at first sight: 一见钟情 lovebirds: 爱侣; 恩爱夫妻

make a pass at sb.: 向(女人)献殷勤,同(女人)调情

sweep sb. off his/her feet: 使某人为之倾心;给某人深刻印象

二、录音原文

A: Do you remember the first time you fell in love?

B: You mean puppy love, or the real thing?

A: Either one! After all, when you're going through it, puppy love feels like the real thing.

B: Let's see. When I was a sophomore in high school, I had a crush on my biology teacher.

A: A biology teacher, oh my! That was ambitious of you! Did you let him know how you felt?

B: You mean did I flirt with him or something? No, of course not, I was too shy for that. But I surely worked hard on my biology homework! (100 words)

(二) 课文赏析

1. 课文结构与风格评析

本课的题目是"我是如何变聪明的"。大家看到这样一个题目,首先想到的是不是刻苦学习,悬梁刺股之类?看过了这篇课文,估计每位读者都会发出会心的微笑。原来,激励作者从一个厌恶上学到变成一个酷爱读书的中学生的原因,竟然是出于情窦初开的少年对美丽异性的喜爱。由于想要在心目中的公主面前表现得学识渊博,作者买下了一本百科全书,并对其仔细研读,因而在全班一鸣惊人,令同学们都刮目相看。

文章一开头,先是指出学生们认为他们的老师是只知道读书的书呆子这种普遍存在的观点是错误的。为文章设置了一个悬念,吸引读者进一步阅读。第三段开头,"但是,我上中学二年级时,发生了一些动人心弦、美妙绝伦的事情"。笔锋一转,开始步人正题。之后,作者按照时间顺序,对美好的往事娓娓道来。其中,苦恼、羞涩、激动、得意、喜悦、悲伤、愤怒等多种复杂的感情都被作者描述得栩栩如生,使读者仿佛回到了自己的少年时期,回想起那些美好而略带青涩的日子。

本文属记叙文,作者基本按时间顺序安排文章结构。读来流畅自然。题目新颖醒目,使读者急于从文章中找到答案。结尾用名人名言结束,既蕴含深刻的哲理,又对全文的中心进行了深化,重申主题,让人印象深刻,回味无穷。

2. 课文内容概要