



普通高等教育大学英语系列教材

INNOVATION COLLEGE ENGLISH

创新大学英语

四册 自主学习用书

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UNIT 1

Education

Part One Text Study and Exercises

Word Study

1. log on (to)

to do the necessary actions on a computer system that will allow you to begin using it 登录,注册

e.g. You can log on to our website for further information.

你可登录我们的网址以获取更多信息。

【扩展】**log off** to exit a computer 退出,注销

e.g. The account must log off and then log on again for the change to take effect.

此帐户必须在退出后重新登录,更改的设置才能生效。

2. anonymous

adj. not named; unknown by name 匿名的

e.g. An anonymous call led to the recovery of the stolen jewel.

一个匿名电话使得被盗珠宝失而复得。

She vanished into the vast anonymous mass of the population of London.

她消失在伦敦的茫茫人海中了。

【扩展】**anonymity** *n.* the state of remaining unknown to most other people 无(匿)名

e.g. Complete anonymity is the best weapon I have.

彻底隐姓埋名是我最好的武器。

His greatness was cloaked in anonymity.

他的伟大之处是藏而不露。

3. critique

n. a piece of written criticism of a set of ideas, a work of art, etc. 评论(价),批评

e.g. The book presents a critique of the Government's policies.

该书对政府的政策作了批评性分析。

vt. (formal) to say how good or bad a book, play, painting, or set of ideas is 评价(论)

e.g. He offered to critique our plans.

他对我们的计划给予了评价。

The trainees were divided into several groups to hold discussions; and their conclusions were critiqued afterwards.

将学员分成组讨论然后进行评估。

【扩展】**criticize** *v.* to express your disapproval of sb. or sth., or to talk about their faults 批评(判)

e.g. He does nothing but criticize and complain all the time.

他只是一直批评和抱怨。

4. flatter

v. 1) to give a feeling of pleasure or honor to sb. 使某人感到高兴或荣幸

e.g. I was very flattered by your invitation to talk at the conference.

承蒙你邀我在会上讲话,深感荣幸。

2) to praise sb. too much or insincerely, esp. in order to gain favor for oneself 恭维,奉承

e.g. Tom would always flatter Mrs. Mitchell by praising her cooking.

汤姆总是通过赞扬米切尔夫人的厨艺来恭维她。

5. boast

v. 1) (~ about/of sth.) to talk with too much pride about sth. that you have or can do 自夸(吹)

e.g. He has a big mouth and never misses a chance to boast.

他好吹牛皮,从不放过自夸的机会。

A modest man will never boast of his merits.

谦虚的人决不自夸。

2) to possess (sth. to be proud of) 以有……而自豪;拥有

e.g. Our school library boasts quite a few rare books.

我们学校图书馆以拥有很多珍本藏书而自豪。

n. sth. that you like telling people because you are proud of it 自夸,值得夸耀的事物

e.g. His boast that he could drink ten pints of beer impressed nobody.

他自吹自擂说能喝十品脱啤酒,但无人理睬他。

It was his proud boast that he had never missed a day's work because of illness.

他从未请过一天病假,这是他引以自豪的事。

6. rating

n. a level on a scale that shows how good, important, popular, etc., sb. or sth. is 等级,级别

e.g. Harold's rating of some of his brother's creations wasn't very flattering.

哈罗德对他兄弟某些创作的评价并不太高。

The opinion polls gave the president a high rating.

民意测验显示人民对总统的支持率很高。

【扩展】**rate** *v.* 1) (~ sth./sb. as sth.) estimate the worth or value of sb./sth. 评价(估)

e.g. I don't rate his merits very high.

我对他的功劳评价不很高。

2) regard as, consider 认为

e.g. Do you rate Tom among your friends?

你认为汤姆是你的朋友吗?

7. provoke

v. 1) to cause a reaction or feeling, especially a sudden one 激(引)起

e.g. The ambassador's offensive remarks provoked widespread criticism.

大使冒昧的讲话激起了广泛的批评。

2) to make sb. angry, especially deliberately 惹(激)怒

e.g. If you provoke the dog, it will bite you.

如果你惹恼这只狗,它会咬你的。

【扩展】**provoking** *adj.* annoying 气(恼)人的

e.g. A provoking thing about Edward was that he behaved as if he were the one with all the news.

爱德华最惹人恼火的地方,是他那仿佛事事无所不知的神气。

8. sting

v. 1) (~ **sb. into doing sth.**) if you are stung by a remark, it makes you feel upset 使苦恼,惹恼

e.g. Their ridicule stung him into making a sharp reply.

他们的嘲弄刺激他作出了尖刻的回答。

Tom's bad behavior at last stung his patient mother into anger.

汤姆的行为不成体统,最终惹恼了他很有耐心的母亲。

2) to prick or wound sb. with or as if with a sting 蛰(刺)伤

e.g. Bees do not normally sting without being provoked.

如果没有人惹它,蜜蜂通常是不螫人的。

3) (~ **sb. for sth.**) to charge sb. too much for sth. 敲诈,诈骗

e.g. The restaurant stung him for 1000 yuan.

这家餐馆讹了他 1000 元。

n. 1) a wound or mark made when an insect or plant stings you 螫(刺)痛

e.g. The sting of a jellyfish is very painful.

让水母螫了是很痛的。

2) any sharp pain of body or mind 伤(剧)痛

e.g. His tongue has a nasty sting.

他说话真伤人。

9. blunt

adj. 1) speaking in an honest way even if this upsets people 直率的,坦诚的

e.g. To be blunt with you, you are fired!

坦率地说,你被解雇了。

I suffered a blunt refusal when I called him.

当我打电话给他时遭到他的断然拒绝。

2) not sharp or pointed 不锋利的,不尖的,钝的

e.g. My pencil becomes blunt.

我的铅笔变秃了。

v. to make sth. blunt or less sharp 使钝,使迟钝

e.g. You'll blunt the scissors if you use them to cut card.

用剪刀剪硬纸板,你会把剪刀弄钝的。

The drug blunted his senses.

药物使得他的感觉迟钝了。

10. comment

n. an opinion that you express about sb. or sth. 评论,观点

e.g. Have you any comments to make on recent developments?

你对最近的事态发展有什么评论吗?

The scandal caused a lot of comments.

大家对这件丑闻议论纷纷。

v. (~ on sth.) to express an opinion about sb. or sth. 评论,发表意见

e.g. Downing Street has so far refused to comment on these reports.

迄今为止,英国政府对这些报道不予置评。

Asked about the date of the election, the Prime Minister commented that no decision had yet been made.

当被问及何日进行选举时,首相称尚未做出决定。

11. foul

n. (in sport) an action that is against the rules of the game (比赛中的)犯规行为

e.g. The footballer was cautioned for a foul on an opponent.

那个足球运动员因对对手犯规而受到警告。

【扩展】**cry foul** If you cry foul, you claim that sb., esp. an opponent or rival, has acted illegally or unfairly 喊冤,鸣冤叫屈

e.g. Rather than welcoming these bargains, importing countries tend to cry foul and raise anti-dumping duties.

进口国并不欢迎这些廉价商品,反而往往鸣冤叫屈并提高反倾销关税。

12. derogatory

adj. insulting and disapproving 侮辱的,贬损的

e.g. Such conduct will be derogatory to his reputation.

那样的行为将会败坏他的名誉。

【扩展】**derogate v.** to make sth. seem less important or less good 贬低(损)

e.g. Such shameful behavior will certainly derogate from his reputation.

这种可耻的行为必然损害他的名誉。

People often derogate what they don't understand.

人们常诋毁他们不懂的东西。

13. compliment

v. (~ sb. on sth.) to express praise or admiration of sb. (对某人)表示赞美或敬佩

e.g. They complimented each other for their ability to collaborate effectively as a team.

他们互相称赞彼此良好的团队合作精神。

n. (~ on sth.) expression of praise, admiration, approval, etc. 赞美, 敬佩

e.g. One likes to hear compliments on one's appearance.

人人都爱听夸奖自己容貌的话。

These beautiful flowers are a compliment to the gardener's skill.

这些艳丽的花朵就是对园丁技艺的赞美。

【扩展】compliments **n.** praise or good wishes 祝贺, 致意, 问候

e.g. The flowers are with the compliments of the management.

这鲜花是主管部门送的礼物。

14. evaluation

n. a judgment about how good, useful, or successful sth. is 评价(估)

e.g. I attempted an honest evaluation of my own life.

我试图如实地评价自己的一生。

This enables the company to obtain a consensus evaluation of each candidate.

这使公司对每一个候选人均能做出比较统一的评价。

【扩展】evaluate **v.** to judge how good, useful, or successful sth. is 评价(估), 估计

e.g. I can't evaluate his ability without seeing his work.

我没有看到他的工作情况, 无法评论他的能力。

15. remove

v. 1) to get rid of sth. so that it does not exist any longer 删除, 去掉

e.g. Remove the old wallpaper and fill the holes in the walls.

去掉旧的墙纸, 堵住墙上所有的洞。

Drugs remove man from the treadmill of routine.

药物可以使人摆脱日常单调的工作带来的疲劳。

2) (~ sb. from sth.) to force sb. out of an important position or dismiss them from a job 免职

e.g. Congress could remove the President from office.

议会可以免除总统的职务。

【扩展】removable **adj.** that can be removed or detached 可移动的, 可拆卸的

e.g. This coffee-maker has two removable parts.

这个煮咖啡器有两个部分, 可以拆开。

16. pending

prep. while waiting for sth., or until sth. happens 在等待(某事物)之际; 直至

e.g. Sales of the drug have been stopped, pending further research.

药品的销售已经终止, 正在等待进一步调查。

Pending his return, let us get everything ready.

让我们在他回来之前把一切准备就绪。

adj. not yet decided or settled 未决定的, 待解决的

e.g. Many trade disputes are pending, awaiting the outcome of the talks.

许多贸易争端还未解决, 正在等待谈判的结果。

I was present at both these Cabinet meetings, and was not aware that any significant issue was still pending.

这两次内阁会议,我都参加了,并没有感到尚有任何重大的问题悬而未决。

17. soul-searching

n. careful examination of your thoughts and feelings because you are very worried about whether or not it is right to do sth. 深刻反省,自省

e.g. After much soul-searching, I decided to resign.

经过深刻反思,我决定辞职。

We should do some honest soul-searching and learn the lessons from the current outbreak.

我们应该自我反省,从这次的突发事件中吸取经验。

18. undeserved

adj. not fair or just 不恰当的,不应得的

e.g. His reputation as a Romeo is quite undeserved.

他的罗密欧之称是名不副实的。

Much of the responsibility for the disaster was shifted onto him and this was quite undeserved.

人们把这场灾难的大部分责任推在他身上,这实在是冤枉。

【扩展】**deserve** *v.* to have earned sth. by good or bad actions or behaviors 应(受,得,该)

e.g. About income, I think most people deserve more than they currently get.

谈到收入,我想大多数人都应得到比他们现在得到的更多些。

Since you've been working all morning, you deserve a rest.

你已经干了一个上午了,该休息一下了。

19. virtual

adj. 1) made, done, seen, etc. on the internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟的,非现实的

e.g. Whether you use chatrooms, QQ, MSN or ICQ, you are part of a virtual community.

不管你使用聊天室、QQ、MSN 还是 ICQ,你都处在虚拟社区之中。

Virtual visits and vacations could become commonplace.

虚拟的观光游览和度假休闲可能成为家常便饭。

2) being or acting as what is described, but not accepted as such in name or officially 事实上的,实际上的

e.g. Our deputy manager is the virtual head of the business.

我们的副经理是公司的实际负责人。

20. extravagant

adj. 1) (of ideas, speech or behavior) going beyond what is reasonable, usual, or necessary (指想法、言行)过度的,放肆的

e.g. He is seldom disappointed because he never had extravagant hopes.

他很少失望,因为他从来没有怀着过高的希期望。

People laughed at the peddler's extravagant praise of his goods.

人们嘲笑这个小贩过度吹嘘他的商品。

- 2) spending or costing a lot of money, especially more than is necessary or more than you can afford 奢侈的,挥霍的

e.g. The decoration has reached an extravagant degree of elaboration.

那装潢已精致到了奢华的地步。

【扩展】extravagance *n.* 奢侈,挥霍

e.g. His extravagance explains why he is always in debt.

他挥霍无度,难怪总欠债。

Difficult Sentences

1. (Para. 1) When Eric Piotrowski wonders what his High School English students think of him, he simply logs on to *RateMyTeachers.com*, where millions of anonymous teacher critiques await anyone with an unrestricted Internet connection: When Eric Piotrowski wants to know his students' opinions of him, all he needs to do is to log on to *RateMyTeachers.com* where millions of comments can be found by anyone who has unlimited access to the Internet.

【译文】埃里克·彼得罗夫斯基想知道他中学英语课的学生对他有何评价时,就登录“评师网”,在那里,任何上网不受限的人都能看到有关教师的数百万匿名评论。

“where millions of anonymous teacher critiques await anyone with an unrestricted Internet connection”为非限定性定语从句,先行词是“*RateMyTeachers.com*”,“where”是关系副词,相当于“in/at/on + which”。

非限定性定语从句在修饰人时用 who, whom 或 whose,在修饰物时用 which,表示地点时用 where,表示时间时可以用 when 引起。

e.g. The longest glacier so far discovered in China, the Karagul, which is 34 km in length, is located here.

They will fly to Kunming, where they plan to stay for two or three days, and then go on to Guilin.

We will put off the outing until next week, when we may not be so busy.

2. (Para. 2) At the site, a smiley-faced icon with sunglasses sits next to Mr. Piotrowski's name, indicating he's especially popular: At the site, Mr. Piotrowski finds that beside his name there is an icon in the shape of a smiling face with sunglasses, which shows he is especially popular in the site.

【译文】在这网站上,彼得罗夫斯基名字旁有一张带着太阳镜的笑脸,这表明他特别受学生欢迎。“with sunglasses”为介词短语修饰“a smiley-faced icon”,“indicating”是现在分词作伴随状语,它的逻辑主语是“a smiley-faced icon with sunglasses”。现在分词作状语的用法主要有:

1) 表示时间:

e.g. Hearing the sad news, we were very much grieved.

Opening the door, I saw nobody there.

2) 表示原因:

e.g. Not understanding its meaning, he asked the teacher to explain the word.

Having lived in Berlin for many years, he knew the city well.

3) 表示条件:

e.g. Working hard, you are more likely to succeed.

Turning to the left, you will find the path leading to the site.

4) 表示让步:

e.g. Despite learning a lot of words, he still can not pass the English examination.

Although weighing almost one hundred kilos, the stone was moved by him alone.

5) 表示结果:

e.g. Their car was caught in a traffic jam, thus causing the delay.

One by one Peter sold his bits and pieces, getting only a fraction of their worth.

6) 表示行为方式、伴随状况或补充说明等:

e.g. They stood by the roadside, watching the parade.

She stood there, waiting for him in the rain.

next to: very close to sb. or sth., with nothing in between 贴(靠)近

e.g. There was a little girl sitting next to him.

3. (Para. 2) **Piotrowski couldn't be more flattered:** Piotrowski felt extremely delighted.

【译文】彼得罗夫斯基万分高兴。

Note: “couldn't be better/worse/more pleased etc.” is used to emphasize how good, bad etc. something is.

e.g. Their lifestyles couldn't be more different.

Ordering on-line couldn't be simpler.

4. (Para. 4) **The rapid growth of RateMyTeachers.com — which boasts ratings for 887,000 public and private schoolteachers in four countries — is provoking a backlash:** While RateMyTeachers.com has ratings for 887,000 public and private schoolteachers, its fast development is causing a strong negative reaction among people.

【译文】“评师网”自称已给 4 个国家的公立和私立学校的 88.7 万位教师评分,但其迅速发展也正激起强烈反对。

“which boasts ratings for 887,000 public and private schoolteachers in four countries” 是非限定性定语从句,先行词是“the rapid growth of RateMyTeachers.com”,也是主句的主语。

5. (Para. 4) **And teachers, many of them stung by blunt or crass comments on the site, are crying foul:** And teachers, many of whom are offended by their students' forthright and silly or offensive evaluations of them, are protesting against students' rating teachers on the site.

【译文】而教师们怨声载道,其中不少人都被网站上生硬或粗鲁的评价深深伤害过。

过去分词短语“stung by blunt or crass comments on the site”作定语,修饰“many of them”。

e.g. The book written by the professor is very popular and sold well.

Is this the magazine recommended by your father?

6. (Para. 5) **The site is “unprofessional”, writes the teacher, who says he doesn't care whether students think his classes are dull — “bored people... are boring people” — but is offended by “derogatory comments about my physical appearance”:** The teacher says that the site is not professional; he doesn't mind students' feedback that his classes are not interesting as he thinks that the students may find the class boring because they are not interesting themselves,

but does mind students' insulting remarks concerning his appearance.

【译文】网站“不专业”，这位教师写道，他并不在乎学生认为他的课枯燥与否——“感到无聊的人同时也是乏味的人”——但令他反感的是“对其长相的诬蔑性评价”。

“who say his classes are dull”是非限定性定语从句，先行词是“the teacher”。“bored people... are boring people”作为插入成分解释说明“dull”。“boring”表示事物的特征，而“bored”表示人的心理状态和情感。

unprofessional: *adj.* behaving in a way that is not acceptable in a particular profession 非专(职)业的

e.g. Johnson was fired for unprofessional conduct.

offend: *v.* to make sb. angry or upset by doing or saying sth. that they think is rude, unkind etc. 使人反感，冒犯

e.g. His remarks deeply offended many Scottish people.

7. (Para. 8) **There were a small *handful* of teachers who I felt were really *more or less* wasting my time. But I had *nowhere* to go for grade retribution:** I thought that a few teachers were, to some degree, wasting my time; but I dared not to talk about it, being afraid of the requital of getting a poor grade.

【译文】我感到总有一小部分老师或多或少在浪费我的时间。但是我没有地方去提意见，因为担心在分数上会受到惩罚。

handful: *n.* 1) a very small number of people or things 少数(量)

e.g. He had only a handful of friends.

2) the amount of sth. that can be held in a hand 一把

e.g. I picked up a handful of letters and began to open them.

more or less: about; not exactly 或多或少；左右，大约

e.g. The repairs will cost \$ 5, more or less.

nowhere: *adv.*

1) “nowhere”用于句首，表示强调，常引起句子倒装。

e.g. Nowhere else can you enjoy such beautiful music.

Nowhere could I see him.

2) 如果“nowhere”不置于句首，则句子不倒装。

e.g. My watch is nowhere to be found.

The old lady went nowhere, she just stayed at home.

8. (Para. 10) **Anyone can click a tiny red flag next to a comment to automatically remove it from the site pending review by a staff member:** Anyone can delete a comment through clicking the red flag next to the comment. The comment will then be checked by a site worker to decide whether it is permanently deleted or restored to the website.

【译文】任何人都可以点击评论旁边的一面小红旗，在有网站工作者查看前自动删除该评论。

9. (Para. 11) **In some cases, students may *rip* into teachers who gave them detentions, he says, “but most of the comments are not bad at all.”** In some cases, students may criticize their teachers who punished them by making them work in school for a short time in a break or after others have gone home, “but most of the comments are appropriate.” he says.

【译文】有时,学生或许会猛烈抨击罚他们留校的教师,他说,“但绝大多数评论根本无不当之处。”

rip: *v.* (~ into sb.) to criticize sb. and tell them that you are very angry with them 抨击,批评
e.g. I expected him to rip into me for what I had done.

10. (Para. 12) “It gives them a chance to improve, and they get to see what **feedback** they’re getting from students...”: The website gives teachers a chance to improve their teaching, by looking at the response they get from their students respond to their teaching.

feedback: *n.* advice, criticism, etc. about how successful or useful sth. is 反馈,评价
e.g. How can I provide feedback without making someone angry?

11. (Para. 14) It’s hard to imagine how it could, considering **RateMyTeacher.com’s** reliance on anonymity, says Peter Gow, academic dean of a school in Chestnut Hill, Mass., who complains of both “undeserved character assassination” and “undeserved beautification” on the site: It’s difficult to imagine how it could, given the fact that the website depends on not giving the name of users, says Peter Gow, academic dean of a school in Chestnut Hill, Mass., who complains about the unreasonable evaluations, both derogatory and flattering, on the site.

【译文】来自马萨诸塞州切斯特纳特希尔中学的教研室主任彼得·高说,考虑到“评师网”依赖的都是匿名评价,很难想象它如何能够做到这一点。他抱怨说这个网站上同时存在着“无理的人格诋毁”和“不当的美化”。

12. (Para. 15) I’ve often thought what fun it would be to create several virtual selves and rate myself with extravagant praise: I’ve often thought that it would be fun to create several “selves” on the website and then evaluate these self-images with very high praise.

【译文】我常想,创造几个虚拟自我,用溢美之词去评价自己会多么有意思啊。

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Directions: Fill in the blank using some of the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

1) virtual virtue virtuous

- a) Women have often been used as symbols of _____ and nobility.
b) Our deputy manager is the _____ head of the business.
c) Natalie considered herself very _____ because she neither drank nor smoked.

2) offence offensive offend

- a) He didn’t speak during the meeting for fear of saying something that might _____.
b) The BBC received a number of complaints about the _____ remarks made during the interview.
c) Davies claimed that he did not know he was committing an _____ by accessing the website.

3) compliment compliance complement

- a) To Joe the greatest _____ was to be considered amusing.
b) The Security Council aim to ensure _____ by all sides, once an agreement is

signed.

c) This wine would be a nice _____ to grilled dishes.

4) **insulate** **remove** **prevent**

a) Many teachers always _____ themselves from people such as students and parents around themselves.

b) The college _____ rules that prevented women from enrolling.

c) Nothing would _____ him from speaking out against injustice.

5) **estimate** **evaluate** **comment**

a) Scientists _____ that smoking reduces life expectancy by around 12 years on average.

b) It can be difficult to _____ the effectiveness of different treatments.

c) Journalists asked General Curran how the campaign was going, but he refused to _____.

2. Directions: *Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.*

1) A letter page serves as a useful forum _____ the exchange of readers' views.

2) He had been trying to remove a bottle of milk _____ the refrigerator when he lost his grip on the slippery bottle and it fell.

3) A helicopter dropped supplies to farms cut _____ by the snow.

4) Each user has a unique username and a password which must be used in order to log on _____ the network.

5) Stratford police refuse to comment _____ whether anyone has been arrested.

6) Double-glazing of windows helps to insulate the house _____ the cold weather.

7) Toolbars provide experienced users fast access _____ frequently used functions.

8) Many patients complain _____ headaches and difficulty sleeping when they take this drug.

9) The police estimate the number of demonstrators _____ about 5,000.

10) Such learning methods encourage too great a reliance _____ the teacher.

Structure Exercises

1. Directions: *Study the model and translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using "even though..." structure.*

Model: They don't think children should be able to anonymously rate their teachers, _____ (尽管年龄较大的学生们在许多大学校园中早已拥有这种自由).

➡ They don't think children should be able to anonymously rate their teachers, *even though students have long had that freedom on many college campuses.*

- 1) _____ (尽管他努力了), he still lagged behind other runners.
- 2) Most of us ignore this good advice, _____
(虽然我们知道它是对的).
- 3) _____ (虽然我有工商管理硕士学位),
I can't fill out my tax form.
- 4) I took the liberty of reading the letter, _____ (尽管它是写给你的).
- 5) Peter went ahead with the experiment _____ (尽管他知道很危险).

2. Directions: Study the model and rewrite the following sentences.

Model: The site is “unprofessional”, writes the teacher.

The teacher says he doesn't care whether students think his classes are dull.

➡ The site is “unprofessional”, writes the teacher, *who says he doesn't care whether students think his classes are dull.*

- 1) This note was left by Tom. Tom was here a moment ago.

- 2) Yesterday I happened to see John. John was eager to have a talk with you.

- 3) All the magazines there were edited by him. These magazines have nice pictures in them.

- 4) Her house has got a lovely garden. She bought the house last year.

- 5) The sun heats the earth. That the sun heats the earth makes it possible for plants to grow.

Comprehensive Exercises

1. Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the passage.

Online evaluation systems are becoming more popular. Students use the university's Website to 1) _____ their professors' teaching skills and 2) _____ knowledge of the subjects they teach. The system is not 3) _____ that used for students, with an A mark being the best and a D 4) _____ failure. Professors are graded anonymously online on the quality of their lectures and overall teaching methods and attitude.

The evaluation system is taken 5) _____ by educators. Regardless of a teacher's professional title or experience, a poor evaluation will almost certainly result 6) _____ a serious reprimand by university leaders and possibly a request to step 7) _____.

8) _____ the evaluation system may be dreaded by many teachers, it does not seem to have left a bad taste 9) _____ all educators. “So long as we can get our job done properly, students will 10) _____ us with a fair result. We won't be fussy on that,” said Yao Fumin, a teacher at one

university.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1) A) grade | B) class | C) criticize | D) grading |
| 2) A) complete | B) overall | C) all over | D) full |
| 3) A) dislike | B) like | C) unlike | D) similar |
| 4) A) representing | B) represented | C) represents | D) representation |
| 5) A) seriously | B) severely | C) serious | D) sensitive |
| 6) A) out | B) in | C) at | D) on |
| 7) A) up | B) forward | C) down | D) backward |
| 8) A) As | B) When | C) While | D) Since |
| 9) A) without | B) along with | C) by | D) with |
| 10) A) take | B) send | C) give | D) bring |

2. Directions: Translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases in the brackets.

1) 两年的研究表明,上网次数多的人与较少的人相比,即使是一周仅上网几小时也会经常感觉到沮丧和孤独。(log on)

2) 她的父母试图让她远离危险。(insulate... from)

3) 我感到总有一小部分学生或多或少不喜欢英语老师。(a handful of; more or less)

4) 经过长时间的自我反省,我决定解除我的婚约。(soul-searching; break off)

5) 选手们赞同在所有的比赛中遵循公平竞赛的原则。(fair play)



Part Two Extensive Reading

Reading Comprehension

A. Reading in Depth

Passage 1

The Education of the Child

- ① Madame de Stael's words show much insight when she says that only the people who can play with children are able to educate them. For success in training children the first condition is to become as a child oneself, but this means no assumed childishness, no condescending baby-talk that the child immediately sees through and deeply abhors. What it does mean is to be as entirely and simply taken up with the child as the child himself is absorbed by



his life. It means to treat the child as really one's equal, that is, to show him the same consideration, the same kind of confidence one shows to an adult. It means not to influence the child to be what we ourselves desire him to become but to influence him with the impression of

what the child himself is; not to treat the child with deception, or by the exercise of force, but with the seriousness and sincerity proper to his own character. Somewhere Rousseau says that all education has failed in that nature does not fashion parents as educators nor children for the sake of education. What would happen if we finally succeeded in following the directions of nature, and recognized that the great secret of education lies hidden in the maxim, "do not educate"?

- 2 Not leaving the child in 25
peace is the greatest evil of
present-day methods of training
children. Education is determined
to create a beautiful world
externally and internally in which 30
the child can grow. To let him
move about freely in this world
until he comes into contact with
the permanent boundaries of
another's right will be the end of 35
the education of the future. Only
then will adults really obtain a deep
insight into the souls of children,
now an almost inaccessible
kingdom. For it is a natural instinct of self-preservation that causes the child to 40
bar the educator from his innermost nature. There is the person who asks rude
questions, for example, "What is the child thinking about?" A question which
almost invariably is answered with a black or a white lie. The child must
protect himself from an educator who would master his thoughts and
inclinations, or rudely handle them, who without consideration betrays or 45
makes ridiculous his most sacred feelings, who exposes faults or praises
characteristics before strangers, or even uses an open-hearted, confidential
confession as an occasion for reproof at another time.
- 3 The statement that no human being learns to understand another, or at
least to be patient with another, is true above all of the intimate relation of 50
child and parent in which, understanding, the deepest characteristic of love, is
almost always absent.
- 4 Parents do not see that during the whole life the need of peace is never
greater than in the years of childhood, an inner peace under all external unrest.
The child has to enter into relations with his own infinite world, to conquer it, 55
to make it the object of his dreams. But what does he experience? Obstacles,
interference, corrections the whole livelong day. The child is always required



to leave something alone, or to do something different, to find something different, or want something different from what he does, or finds, or wants. He is always shunted off in another direction from that towards which his own 60 character is leading him. All of this is caused by our tenderness, vigilance, and zeal, in directing, advising, and helping the small specimen of humanity to become a complete example in a model series.

- 5 To bring up a child means carrying one's soul in one's hand, setting one's feet on a narrow path. It means never placing ourselves in danger of meeting 65 the cold look on the part of the child that tells us without words that he finds us insufficient and unreliable. It means the humble realization of the truth that the ways of injuring the child are infinite, while the ways of being useful to him are few. How seldom does the educator remember that the child, even at four or five years of age, is making experiments with adults, seeing through them, 70 with marvelous shrewdness making his own valuations and reacting sensitively to each impression! The slightest mistrust, the smallest unkindness, the least act of injustice or contemptuous ridicule, leave wounds that last for life in the finely strung soul of the child. While on the other side unexpected friendliness, kind advances, just indignation, make quite as deep an impression on those 75 senses which people term as soft as wax but treat as if they were made of cowhide.

(764 words)

New Words and Expressions

condescending	/kɒndɪ'sendɪŋ/	adj.	patronizing, kind to inferiors 屈尊俯就的, 降格相从的
abhor	/əb'hɔː/	v.	to feel hatred and disgust for (sb./sth.) 反感, 讨厌
absorb	/əb'sɔːb/	v.	to interest sb. so much that they do not pay attention to other things 吸引注意, 使全神贯注
deception	/dɪ'sepʃən/	n.	the act of deliberately making sb. believe sth. that is not true 欺骗
seriousness	/'sɪəriəsniːs/	n.	the quality of being serious 认真, 诚恳
sincerity	/sɪn'serɪti/	n.	honesty; free from pretence or deceit 诚挚, 真诚

New Words and Expressions

fashion	/'fæʃən/	v.	to design or make sth. 设计, 制造
maxim	/'mæksɪm/	n.	a well-known phrase or saying, especially one that gives a rule for sensible behavior 至理名言
evil	/'i:vl/	n.	sth. that is very bad or harmful 弊端 (病); wrongdoing or wickedness 罪(邪)恶
external	/ɪk'stɜ:nl/	adj.	relating to your environment or situation, rather than to your own qualities, ideas etc. 外在(部)的
externally	/eks'tɜ:nəli/	adv.	外在(部)地
internal	/ɪn'tɜ:nl/	adj.	existing in your mind 内心的, 精神上的
internally	/ɪn'tənəli/	adv.	on or from the inside 内心地, 精神上地
inaccessible	/,ɪnæk'sesəbl/	adj.	difficult or impossible to reach 不可及的
self-preservation		n.	protection of oneself and one's own life in a threatening or dangerous situation 自我保护
bar	/bɑ:/	v.	to officially prevent sb. from entering a place or from doing sth. 阻(防)止
innermost	/'ɪnəməʊst/	adj.	one's innermost feelings, desires etc are your most personal and secret ones 内心深处的, 最秘密的
invariably	/ɪn'veəriəblɪ/	adv.	always happening in exactly the same way, at the same time etc. 始终如一地, 恒定地
ridiculous	/rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/	adj.	very silly or unreasonable 可笑的, 荒谬(唐)的
sacred	/'seɪkrɪd/	adj.	very important or greatly respected 重要的, 庄严的
characteristic	/,kærɪktə'rɪstɪk/	n.	a quality or feature of sth. or sb. that is typical of them and easy to recognize 特征(点)
open-hearted		adj.	frank and candidly straightforward 坦(直)率的
confidential	/kɒnfɪ'denʃəl/	adj.	spoken or written in secret and intended to be kept secret 秘密的, 私下的
confession	/kən'feʃən/	n.	statement of one's guilt 告(坦)白, 忏悔
reproof	/rɪ'pru:f/	n.	blame or disapproval 责备, 非难
obstacle	/'ɒbstəkl/	n.	sth. that makes it difficult to achieve sth. 障碍, 妨害物
interference	/,ɪntə'fɪərəns/	n.	unwanted or unnecessary involvement in sth. 干涉(预), 妨碍

New Words and Expressions

shunt	/ʃʌnt/	<i>v.</i>	to change the direction or course of (sth.) 改变方向或路线, 转移
tender	/'tendə/	<i>adj.</i>	gentle and careful in a way that shows love 亲切的, 温和的
tenderness	/'tendənɪs/	<i>n.</i>	温和, 亲切
vigilance	/'vɪdʒɪləns/	<i>n.</i>	careful attention that one gives to what is happening, so that he or she will notice any danger, illegal activity, etc. 警惕(觉)
specimen	/'spesəmən/	<i>n.</i>	a small amount or piece that is taken from sth., so that it can be tested or examined 标(样)本
series	/'sɪəri:z/	<i>n.</i>	several things of the same kind 一系列的事物
unreliable	/,ʌnrɪ'laɪəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	unable to be trusted or depended on 不可靠的
humble	/'hʌmbəl/	<i>adj.</i>	having or showing a low or modest opinion of one's own importance; not proud 谦卑(虚)的
injure	/'ɪndʒə/	<i>v.</i>	to say unfair or unpleasant things that hurt sb.'s pride, feelings, etc. 伤害
shrewd	/ʃru:d/	<i>adj.</i>	good at judging what people or situations are really like 敏锐的, 精明的
shrewdness	/'ʃru:dnɪs/	<i>n.</i>	敏锐, 精明
valuation	/vælju'eɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	an assessment or appraisal about the worth or value of sth. 估计(价)
sensitively	/'sensətɪvli/	<i>adv.</i>	openly; respecting other people's feelings 灵敏地; 敏感地
injustice	/ɪn'dʒʌstɪs/	<i>n.</i>	a situation in which people are treated very unfairly and not given their due rights 不公正
mistrust	/mɪs'trʌst/	<i>n.</i>	lack of confidence in sb./sth. 不相信(信任)
contemptuous	/kən'temptʃʊəs/	<i>adj.</i>	showing that one thinks sb. or sth. deserves no respect 鄙视的, 轻蔑的
ridicule	/'rɪdɪkjʊ:l/	<i>n.</i>	unkind laughter or remarks that are intended to make sb. or sth. seem stupid 嘲弄(笑)
indignation	/,ɪndɪg'neɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	feelings of anger and surprise because one feels insulted or unfairly treated 愤怒(慨)
wax	/wæks/	<i>n.</i>	a sticky malleable substance, used in candles, modelling, as a basis for polishes, etc. 蜂蜡, 蜡
cowhide	/'kaʊhaɪd/	<i>n.</i>	the skin of a cow or the leather made from it 牛皮

Proper Names

Madame de Stael	德·斯德艾勒夫人
Rousseau	卢梭

Sentence Study

1. (Para. 1) For success in training children the first condition is to become as a child oneself, but this means no assumed childishness, no condescending baby-talk that the child immediately sees through and deeply abhors.

【译文】要把孩子教好,大人首先得把自己当作孩子。不过这并不是说大人应该故作天真,屈尊俯就,说些孩子气的话。那样的话,孩子会立即识破真相,并产生强烈的反感。

2. (Para. 1) Somewhere Rousseau says that all education has failed in that nature does not fashion parents as educators nor children for the sake of education.

【译文】卢梭曾说,教育之所以失败,是因为自然不曾把父母设计为教育者,也不是为了教育而塑造孩子。

somewhere: *adv.* in or to a place, but one does not say or know exactly where 某个地方

e.g. My wallet must be around here somewhere.

我的钱包一定在这里的什么地方。

“in that”表示原因,引导原因状语从句。

e.g. He failed in the examination in that he had not prepared for it.

由于他没有做好准备,所以没有通过这次考试。

3. (Para. 2) Not leaving the child in peace is the greatest evil of present-day methods of training children.

【译文】成人不断干预儿童的生活,这是当今儿童教育的最大弊病。

4. (Para. 2) Only then will adults really obtain a deep insight into the souls of children, now an almost inaccessible kingdom.

【译文】只有到那时,成人才能真正深入了解儿童的灵魂——一个如今他们几乎无法靠近的王国。

“only”引导的词组或句子放在句首作状语时,通常要用倒装结构。

e.g. Only in this way can you solve the problem.

只有通过这种方式你才能解决问题。

insight into: a sudden clear understanding of sth. or part of sth., especially a complicated situation or idea 对……的洞察力

e.g. The research provides new insights into the way we process language.

这项研究让我们对语言处理机制有了新的认识。

5. (Para. 4) Parents do not see that during the whole life the need of peace is never greater than in the years of childhood, an inner peace under all external unrest.

【译文】父母没有意识到在人的一生中,童年时代最需要宁静,好动外表下内心的宁静。

unrest: *n.* (state of) restlessness or dissatisfaction 不安,不满意

e.g. There is growing unrest throughout the class.

整个课堂上弥漫着不安的气氛。

6. (Para. 4) All of this is caused by our tenderness, vigilance, and zeal, in directing, advising, and helping the small specimen of *humanity* to become a complete example in a model series.

【译文】我们提供指导、建议和帮助,把这些小小的人性试验品变成了由同一个模子浇铸出的范例成品。

humanity: *n.* humans collectively; human nature; being human 人性

e.g. We must never forget our common humanity.

我们一定不能忘记自己基本的人性。

7. (Para. 5) How seldom does the educator remember that the child, even at four or five years of age, is making experiments with adults, *seeing through* them, with marvelous shrewdness making his own valuation and reaching sensitively to each impression!

【译文】即使是四五岁大的孩子,也会试探大人,看透他们,精明地作出自己的判断,并迅速形成印象,可又有几个教育者记得这一点?

see through: to realize that someone is trying to deceive you 看透(穿)

e.g. I saw through his excuses.

我看穿了他的借口。

8. (Para. 5) While on the other side unexpected friendliness, kind advances, just indignation, make quite as deep an impression on those senses which people term as soft as wax but treat as if they were made of cowhide.

【译文】相反,意想不到的友善、亲切的示好、合理的愤怒,也会给他们的感官留下同样深刻的印记。人们说儿童的感官如同蜂蜡一样柔软,但对待它们时,却仿佛视其为牛皮制品。

on the other side: 相反;另一面

e.g. On the other side people are beginning to try and find solutions to environmental pollution.

另一方面人们开始努力寻求环境污染的解决办法。

Practice

1. Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions in the fewest possible words.

1) What kind of people can succeed in educating children according to Madame de Stael's words?

2) What is the greatest evil of present-day methods of training children?

3) What is the substantial purpose of education of the future?

4) What is the deepest characteristic of love in the intimate relation of child and parent?