Unit 2 Freshman Year

课后习题逐句解析（题目 + 原文 + 答案 + 翻译 + 词语短语 + 解析）

I. Understanding the Text 课文理解

1. Text Organization 课文结构梳理

本文围绕"当今大学生父母"与"作者父母"的对照展开。根据课文内容完成下表：

	Details 具体细节	Author's Feelings 感受	Author's Opinions 观点
Parents of today's college students	Student A's father: took charge at the registrar's office, did all the talking Student B's mother: son pleaded with her to stay put Students' parents: go to TA offices to complain about marks/assignments	uncomfortable, angry, shocked, in disbelief	parents are misguided; overly concerned with success; struggle with saying no and letting go; should let children take charge
Author's parents	dropped her at the front door of St. Hilda's College, drove 5 hours home never set foot in a university considered her an adult at 18 pleased and supportive when she decided to attend	grateful; reflective	success comes from freedom to make mistakes and find own way; parents should let go and let children grow up

2.1 Focusing on the Main Ideas 主旨理解

用课文关键信息完成以下段落：

1. Obviously students are young _____ and can handle registration by _____

原文 *Nonetheless, I do remember what it was like to be an 18-year-old undergraduate. The first-year experience is exciting, liberating and terrifying, all combined to help us grow into adulthood. That is, if our parents don't come with us. Mom and Dad, your children are no longer children. Rather, they are adults trying to be adults. So whatever are you doing in line with them at the registrar's office?*

Ans: adults; themselves

译: 显然，学生是年轻的成年人，可以自己处理注册手续。

词语短语: adult n. 成年人（grown-up 同义）；by oneself = 独自，自己处理；handle v. 处理；

registration n. 注册
析: 反衬父母过度干预：学生有能力自己做，父母却接管了一切。

2. but their parents completely _____ the situation.

原文 *Were my parents not caring or uninterested? Not at all. What they were not was university-educated baby-boomers who believe all events must be designed and controlled and that everything I did was a direct reflection on them.*

Ans: controlled
译: 但他们的父母完全控制了局面。
词语短语: control → controlled（过去式）；completely adv. 完全地；situation n. 局面/状况
析: 与 children can handle by themselves 形成对比。课文 Para.11 原文：all events must be designed and controlled。

3. parents often go to their office to _____ about marks and assignments

原文 *I was equally shocked as I sat in a seminar for 500 first-year teaching assistants and was told what to do when Mom and/or Dad shows up in your office complaining about the marks or assignments that you have given to their children. It is a very real issue in universities these days.*

Ans: complain
译: 父母经常去办公室抱怨分数和作业。
词语短语: complain about = 抱怨某事；mark n. 分数（=grade）；assignment n. 作业；go to one's office = 去办公室
析: 课文 Para.8 原文：parents complaining about the marks or assignments。

4. What I have seen and heard has left me feeling _____.

原文 *My heart went out to him. In fact I felt so uncomfortable that I looked away. How humiliating to be in a university registrar's office with your father taking charge.*

Ans: uncomfortable
译: 我的所见所闻让我感到不舒服。
词语短语: leave sb. feeling... = 使某人处于某种状态；uncomfortable = 不舒服的（un+comfort+able）
析: 课文 Para.1 原文：I felt so uncomfortable that I looked away。

5. Unlike my parents allowing me to make _____ in my life,

原文 *I learned to find my way through the perils and pleasures of university life. Naturally, I made mistakes, but then I still do.*

Ans: mistakes
译: 与我父母允许我在生活中犯错不同，

词语短语: make mistakes = 犯错；allow sb. to do = 允许某人做某事；unlike prep. 与...不同

析: 课文 Para.12 原文：Naturally, I made mistakes. 对比：作者父母允许犯错，现在父母不给孩子机会。

6. parents of today's college students seem never to give their children a chance to take _____.

原文 *My heart went out to him. In fact I felt so uncomfortable that I looked away. How humiliating to be in a university registrar's office with your father taking charge. Too many baby-boomer parents are overly concerned with success. They just don't want to let go.*

Ans: charge

译: 如今大学生的父母似乎从不给孩子掌管（自己事务）的机会。

词语短语: take charge = 掌管、负责；give sb. a chance to do = 给某人机会做某事；seem to = 似乎

析: 课文 Para.1：father taking charge；Para.15：don't want to let go。首尾呼应，点题。

2.2 Digging into Detail 细节理解

1. (Para. 5) Why does the author think the student's father misguided?

原文 *The young man at the counter had some sort of registration problem. It is inevitable in the first year. The woman behind the counter clearly felt, as I did, embarrassed for this young man, who was accompanied by his no doubt well-intentioned, but misguided, father. Dad did the talking while his son struggled to lift his eyes and look at the woman trying to help them. I thought about those small bits of self-confidence that were so painstakingly built in boyhood, and how they were being crushed at the counter. What I saw was a student who looked perfectly able to ask a few questions and get the information he needed.*

Ans: Because she thinks the student looked perfectly able to get the information he needed and register by himself, and the experience would actually help him grow into adulthood.

译: 因为她认为那个学生看起来完全有能力自己获取所需信息并完成注册，而这段经历实际上能帮助他走向成年。

词语短语: misguided adj. 被误导的（mis+guide+ed）；well-intentioned adj. 好意的（well+intention+ed）；perfectly able = 完全有能力；grow into adulthood = 走向成年

析: Para.5 称父亲"well-intentioned, but misguided"。关键在 misguided：父亲出于好意，但做法错误——孩子有能力自己做，经历本身是成长的机会，父亲代劳反而剥夺了这个机会。

2. (Para. 8) What does the word "issue" most probably mean, judging from the context?

原文 *I was equally shocked as I sat in a seminar for 500 first-year teaching assistants and was told what to do when Mom and/or Dad shows up in your office complaining about the marks or assignments that you have given to their children. It is a very real issue in universities these days.*

Ans: It probably means "problem".

译: 它的意思可能是"问题"。

词语短语: issue n. 问题/议题；judging from the context = 根据上下文判断；a very real issue = 一个非常现实的问题

析: issue = 问题/议题。上下文：parents complaining about marks → a very real issue。同义词：problem,

matter, concern。四级高频词。

3. (Para. 9) According to the author, what are the two problems baby-boomer parents struggle with?

原文 *Baby-boomer parents seem to struggle with two things: saying no and letting go. The teaching assistants massed together in the theatre were advised to send unhappy parents directly to professors. I sat in disbelief but yes, it happens.*

Ans: They struggle with saying no and letting go.

译: 他们难以做到两件事：拒绝和放手。

词语短语: baby-boomer = 婴儿潮一代（1946-1964 年出生）；struggle with = 苦于/难以；saying no = 拒绝；letting go = 放手

析: 课文 Para.9 原文：Baby-boomer parents seem to struggle with two things: saying no and letting go. 直接引用。

4. (Para. 17) What does the author do at the university?

原文 *When I tell my mother that I have won a scholarship and will undertake graduate research in Europe this fall she says, "That's nice, dear." My father, a man who never flatters, said he was proud of me. My mother would say later that she was proud of me too, but she is not the kind to be overly demonstrative.*

Ans: She is a graduate student at the university.

译: 她是这所大学的研究生。

词语短语: graduate student = 研究生；scholarship n. 奖学金；undertake v. 从事/承担；graduate research = 研究生课题

析: 课文 Para.16：I have won a scholarship and will undertake graduate research in Europe. 她同时也是 TA（Para.8 提到参加 teaching assistants 研讨会）。

5. (Para. 18) How does the author explain what leads to her success?

原文 *My mother would argue that my success is my own. I would argue that my success is a result of being allowed the freedom to make mistakes and find my own way.*

Ans: She argues that her success is a result of being allowed the freedom to make mistakes and find her own way.

译: 她认为自己的成功源于被允许自由地犯错并找到自己的路。

词语短语: argue that = 认为/主张；a result of = ...的结果；be allowed the freedom to do = 被允许自由做某事；find one's own way = 找到自己的路

析: 课文 Para.17 原文：my success is a result of being allowed the freedom to make mistakes and find my own way. 核心论点：犯错的权利=成长的自由=成功的根基。

2.3 Understanding Difficult Sentences 难句理解

1. 1. I thought about those small bits of self-confidence that were so painstakingly built in boyhood, and how they were being crushed at the counter. (Para. 6)

原文 *Dad did the talking while his son struggled to lift his eyes and look at the woman trying to help them. I thought about those small bits of self-confidence that were so painstakingly built in boyhood, and how they were being crushed at the counter. What I saw was a student who looked perfectly able to ask a few questions and get the information he needed.*

Ans: A

译: A) 我想到那个年轻人如何在少年时代一点一滴建立起自信，而现在这自信正在柜台前被摧毁。
B) 我想到那个害羞的男孩如何在少年时代痛苦地建立自信，而现在这自信正在柜台前被压垮。

词语短语: painstakingly adv. 煞费苦心地（pain+staking+ly）；build → built（build 的过去分词）；crush v. 压垮/摧毁；at the counter = 在柜台前；self-confidence n. 自信

析: 选 A。关键：painstakingly built = 艰难建立（build → built，被动）；crushed at the counter = 在柜台前被压垮。B 错在"shy"和"pain"——painstakingly≠painful，是"煞费苦心地"。

2. 2. So whatever are you doing in line with them at the registrar's office? (Para. 10)

原文 *Mom and Dad, your children are no longer children. Rather, they are adults trying to be adults. So whatever are you doing in line with them at the registrar's office?*

Ans: A

译: A) 那么你和他们一起在注册处排队到底在做什么？
B) 那么你在注册处排队时，他们正在做什么？

词语短语: whatever = 到底什么（强调疑问）；in line with = 和...一起排队；registrar's office = 注册处；do in = 做（口语用法）

析: 选 A。关键：whatever are you doing = 你到底在做什么（强调语气）；in line with them = 和他们一起排队。B 错在把 whatever 拆成 what+ever，误解为主语 they 的动作。

3. 3. I learned to find my way through the perils and pleasures of university life. (Para. 12)

原文 *I learned to find my way through the perils and pleasures of university life. Naturally, I made mistakes, but then I still do.*

Ans: B

译: A) 我学会了在大学生活中找到危险和快乐。
B) 我学会了在大学生活的危险与快乐中找到自己的路。

词语短语: find one's way = 找到自己的路/方向；perils n. 危险（正式用词）；pleasures n. 快乐；through = 穿过/经历

析: 选 B。关键：find my way through = 在...中找到自己的路（through=穿过/经历）。A 直译 perils and pleasures 为宾语，丢失了 find my way through 的比喻义。

4. 4. Naturally, I made mistakes, but then I still do. (Para. 12)

原文 *I learned to find my way through the perils and pleasures of university life. Naturally, I made mistakes, but then I still do.*

Ans: A

译: A) 自然地，我犯过错，但现在我仍然会犯错。
B) 自然地，我犯了错误，但那时我仍然在做。

词语短语: naturally adv. 自然地；make mistakes = 犯错；but then = 但是那时/不过；still do = 仍然会犯（do 替代 make mistakes）

析: 选 A。关键：still do = 仍然会犯错（do 替代上文的 make mistakes）。B 错在把 do 理解为"做"而非替代动词。

5. 5. They never set foot in a university. (Para. 14)

原文 *My parents came from another generation. They never set foot in a university. They were pleased, and supportive, when I decided to attend but they considered me an adult at 18.*

Ans: A

译: A) 他们从未踏足过大学。
B) 他们从不在大学里落脚。

词语短语: set foot in = 踏足/进入（固定短语）；never = 从未

析: 选 A。关键：set foot in = 踏足（比喻义），= enter/visit。B 直译"落脚"不准确，set foot in 是固定搭配，意为"去过/踏入"。

II. Focusing on Language in Context 语言聚焦

1.1 Fill in the Blanks 选词填空（15 题）

用方框中的词或短语填空，注意形式变化。

1. Learn to listen to criticism (批评) but don't get _____ by it.

Ans: crushed

译: 学会倾听批评，但不要被它压垮。

词语短语: criticism n. 批评；get crushed = 被压垮（被动语态）；don't get V-ed = 不要被...

析: crush → crushed（过去分词，表被动）。课文 Para.6：they were being crushed at the counter。

2. Students who think they have paid their tuition will _____ to get the service they deserve.

Ans: complain

译: 认为已经交了学费的学生会抱怨以获得他们应得的服务。

词语短语: tuition n. 学费；deserve v. 应得；complain to do = 抱怨以...（此处 complain 表施压）

析: complain about = 抱怨。课文 Para.8：parents complaining about the marks。

3. Making mistakes is _____ as one grows up. What is important is to learn from them.

原文 *The young man at the counter had some sort of registration problem. It is inevitable in the first year. The woman behind the counter clearly felt, as I did, embarrassed for this young man, who was accompanied by his no doubt well-intentioned, but misguided, father.*

Ans: inevitable

译: 成长过程中犯错是不可避免的。重要的是从中学习。

词语短语: inevitable adj. 不可避免的（in+evit+able）；make mistakes = 犯错；learn from = 从...学习

析: 课文 Para.5：It is inevitable in the first year。

4. Remember what our professor said. If you fail to complete your _____ on time, you may lose points for your final grade.

原文 *I was equally shocked as I sat in a seminar for 500 first-year teaching assistants and was told what to do when Mom and/or Dad shows up in your office complaining about the marks or assignments that you have given to their children. It is a very real issue in universities these days.*

Ans: assignments

译: 记住教授说的话。如果不能按时完成作业，期末成绩可能会扣分。

词语短语: assignment n. 作业（assign+ment）；fail to do = 未能做某事；lose points = 扣分；final grade = 期末成绩

析: 课文 Para.8：the marks or assignments that you have given to their children。

5. What's done is done. Believe me! You'll feel less pain in life if you learn to _____.

原文 *Baby-boomer parents seem to struggle with two things: saying no and letting go. The teaching assistants massed together in the theatre were advised to send unhappy parents directly to professors. I sat in disbelief but yes, it happens. Too many baby-boomer parents are overly concerned with success. They just don't want to let go.*

Ans: let go

译: 过去的就过去了。相信我！如果你学会放手，生活中的痛苦会少一些。

词语短语: what's done is done = 覆水难收；let go = 放手/释怀；feel less pain = 少些痛苦

析: 课文 Para.9：letting go；Para.15：don't want to let go。

6. In the U.S., two thirds of students pay for college through _____ and will have to pay them back with interest after graduation.

Ans: loans

译: 在美国，三分之二的学生通过贷款支付大学费用，毕业后需连利息偿还。

词语短语: two thirds = 三分之二；pay for = 支付；through = 通过；loan n. 贷款；pay back = 偿还；with interest = 连利息；graduation n. 毕业

析: loan n. 贷款。大学高频词。pay back with interest = 连利息偿还。

7. Many freshmen can be seen patiently _____ to buy their most wanted college T-shirt on their first day on campus.

原文 *As I stood in line, waiting for my own question to be answered, I reflected on how times have changed.*

Ans: standing in line

译: 可以看到许多新生在开学第一天耐心排队购买他们最想要的大学 T 恤。

词语短语: freshman n. 新生（fresh+man）；stand in line = 排队；patiently adv. 耐心地；on campus = 在校园里

析: 课文 Para.2：I stood in line。stand in line = 排队（美式英语）。

8. I'm really feeling _____. I wish I had

原文 *The young man at the counter had some sort of registration problem. It is inevitable in the first year. The woman behind the counter clearly felt, as I did, embarrassed for this young man, who was accompanied by his no doubt well-intentioned, but misguided, father.*

Ans: embarrassed

译: 我真的很尴尬。我希望我当初...

词语短语: embarrassed adj. 尴尬的（em+barr+ass+ed）；feel embarrassed = 感到尴尬；wish I had = 希望我当初...（虚拟语气）

析: 课文 Para.5：embarrassed for this young man。embarrassed 是情感形容词，常考。

9. If students are not satisfied with their grades, should the college allow them to _____ grades with their professors?

Ans: negotiate

译: 如果学生对成绩不满意，学校应该允许他们和教授协商成绩吗？

词语短语: be satisfied with = 对...满意；allow sb. to do = 允许某人做某事；negotiate v. 协商/谈判；grade n. 成绩

析: negotiate = 协商。课文 Para.14：They were still negotiating when I left。

10. The Minister of Education is visiting our campus, _____ by our university president.

原文 *The young man at the counter had some sort of registration problem. It is inevitable in the first year. The woman behind the counter clearly felt, as I did, embarrassed for this young man, who was accompanied by his no doubt well-intentioned, but misguided, father.*

Ans: accompanied

译: 教育部长在我们的大学校长陪同下参观校园。

词语短语: accompany v. 陪同 → accompanied（过去分词）；Minister of Education = 教育部长；university president = 大学校长

析: accompany → accompanied（过去分词，表被动伴随）。搭配：be accompanied by = 由...陪同。课文 Para.5：was accompanied by his father。

11. Our professor meets his advanced students once a week to hold a(n) _____ on adult development.

原文 *I was equally shocked as I sat in a seminar for 500 first-year teaching assistants and was told what to do when Mom and/or Dad shows up in your office complaining about the marks or assignments that you have given to their children. It is a very real issue in universities these days.*

Ans: seminar

译: 我们的教授每周与高年级学生见一次面，举行一个关于成人发展的研讨会。

词语短语: seminar n. 研讨会；advanced students = 高年级学生；hold a seminar = 举行研讨会；adult development = 成人发展

析: 课文 Para.8：a seminar for 500 first-year teaching assistants。

12. No matter how big the campus is, I'm sure I can _____ around in a few days.

原文 *I learned to find my way through the perils and pleasures of university life. Naturally, I made mistakes, but then I still do.*

Ans: find my way around

译: 不管校园多大，我确信几天内就能找到路。

词语短语: no matter how = 不管多么；find one's way around = 找到路/熟悉环境；campus n. 校园

析: find one's way → find my way（物主代词变化）。课文 Para.12：I learned to find my way。around 补充：find my way around = 熟悉环境。

13. Several students have reported the loss of valuables in their dorms. Police are now investigating (调查) these serious _____.

原文 *The incident I saw in the registrar's office was not an unusual sight. I wish it were. Rather, about six people behind me in line, I discovered another parent-child grouping. This time a son was pleading with his mother to stay put while he went to the counter and dealt with the problem himself. They were still negotiating when I left.*

Ans: incidents

译: 数名学生报告宿舍贵重物品丢失。警方正在调查这些严重事件。

词语短语: incident n. 事件（比 accident 更广泛）；valuable n. 贵重物品（复数 valuables）；dorm n. 宿舍；investigate v. 调查

析: incident → incidents（复数）。课文 Para.14：The incident I saw。

14. _____ my past language learning experiences, I've come to realize that practice makes perfect.

原文 *As I stood in line, waiting for my own question to be answered, I reflected on how times have changed.*

Ans: Reflecting on

译: 反思过去的语言学习经历，我逐渐认识到熟能生巧。

词语短语: reflect on = 反思（reflect+ing）；come to realize = 逐渐认识到；practice makes perfect = 熟能生巧

析: reflect on → Reflecting on（动名词作主语）。课文 Para.2：I reflected on how times have changed。

15. Our university enrolls more students than our city's other two colleges _____.

Ans: combined

译: 我们大学招收的学生比本市其他两所学院加起来还多。

词语短语: enroll v. 招收/注册；combined = 加在一起（过去分词作后置定语）；more than ... combined = 比...加起来还多

析: combine → combined（过去分词）。搭配：A and B combined = A 和 B 加起来。

1.2 Replace the Underlined Part 替换画线部分（5 题）

1. I'll never _____ the little restaurant again! Their food made me sick.

原文 *My parents came from another generation. They never set foot in a university. They were pleased, and supportive, when I decided to attend but they considered me an adult at 18.*

Ans: set foot in

译: 我再也不会踏进那家小餐厅了！他们的食物让我恶心。

词语短语: set foot in = 踏足/进入（固定短语）；make sb. sick = 让某人恶心

析: 原文"go to"替换为 set foot in。课文 Para.13：They never set foot in a university。

2. Setting goals can help to _____ your motivation and gain control of your life.

原文 *My heart went out to him. In fact I felt so uncomfortable that I looked away. How humiliating to be in a university registrar's office with your father taking charge.*

Ans: take charge

译: 设定目标有助于增强你的动力并掌控你的生活。

词语短语: take charge = 掌管/负责；set goals = 设定目标；motivation n. 动力；gain control of = 掌控

析: 原文"strengthen your motivation and gain control"替换为 take charge。课文 Para.1：father taking charge。

3. I wasn't really interested in math, but I managed to _____ somehow.

原文 *I learned to find my way through the perils and pleasures of university life. Naturally, I made mistakes, but then I still do.*

Ans: muddled through

译: 我对数学不太感兴趣，但还是勉强应付过去了。

词语短语: muddle through = 胡乱应付过去（muddled through 过去式）；manage to do = 设法做到；somehow = 以某种方式

析: 原文"do it somehow"替换为 muddled through（过去式）。课文 Para.12：I muddled through。

4. Just _____, and I'm going to call an ambulance.

原文 *The incident I saw in the registrar's office was not an unusual sight. I wish it were. Rather, about six people behind me in line, I discovered another parent-child grouping. This time a son was pleading with his mother to stay put while he went to the counter and dealt with the problem himself. They were still negotiating when I left.*

Ans: stay put

译: 待在原地别动，我去叫救护车。

词语短语: stay put = 留在原地不动（固定短语）；call an ambulance = 叫救护车

析: 原文"stay where you are"替换为 stay put。课文 Para.14：pleading with his mother to stay put。

5. I threw a birthday party last Friday night, and Steve, as usual, had his girlfriend _____.

Ans: in tow

译: 上周五晚上我办了生日派对，Steve 像往常一样带着女朋友来了。

词语短语: in tow = 跟随/带着（固定短语）；as usual = 像往常一样；throw a party = 举办派对

析: 原文"with him"替换为 in tow。课文标题：All Grown Up and Still in Tow（in tow = 被拖着走/跟随）。

1.3 Complete the Sentences 补全句子（5 题）

1. The American girl remains excited over her first trip to China several days after her return. She says, "I'm still in disbelief ..." *(in disbelief)*

Ans: in disbelief

译: 这个美国女孩从中国首次旅行回来几天后仍然很兴奋。她说："我仍然难以置信..."

词语短语: remain excited over = 对...保持兴奋；in disbelief = 难以置信地；several days after = 几天后

析: in disbelief = 难以置信。课文 Para.9：I sat in disbelief。

2. I thought Vivian, my close friend would help me with my assignment, but I was really _____ *(embarrassed, immediate refusal)*

原文 *The young man at the counter had some sort of registration problem. It is inevitable in the first year. The woman behind the counter clearly felt, as I did, embarrassed for this young man, who was accompanied by his no doubt well-intentioned, but misguided, father.*

Ans: embarrassed by her immediate refusal

译: 我以为 Vivian，我的好朋友会帮我做作业，但我真的被她立刻拒绝弄得很尴尬。

词语短语: embarrassed by = 被...弄尴尬；immediate refusal = 立刻拒绝；help sb. with = 帮某人做某事

析: embarrassed + by + immediate refusal。课文 Para.5：embarrassed for this young man。

3. We won't go out in the thunderstorm now because we _____ *(aware, danger)*

Ans: are aware of the danger

译: 我们现在不会在雷暴天气出去，因为我们意识到危险。

词语短语: be aware of = 意识到；thunderstorm n. 雷暴；go out = 出去；danger n. 危险

析: be aware of = 意识到。aware 是形容词，需搭配 be 动词。

4. Be more _____ your character than your appearance, because your character is what you really are, while your appearance is what others see. *(concerned with)*

原文 *Were my parents not caring or uninterested? Not at all. What they were not was university-educated baby-boomers who believe all events must be designed and controlled and that everything I did was a direct reflection on them. Too many baby-boomer parents are overly concerned with success. They just don't want to let go.*

Ans: concerned with

译: 更关注你的品格而不是外表，因为品格才是真正的你，而外表只是别人看到的。

词语短语: be concerned with = 关注/关心；character n. 品格；appearance n. 外表；while = 而（表对比）

析: be concerned with = 关注。课文 Para.11：all events must be designed and controlled；Para.15：overly concerned with success。

5. The university has an Office of Information Technology. Why don't we call them to _____? We often have problems with our computers. *(complain)*

原文 *I was equally shocked as I sat in a seminar for 500 first-year teaching assistants and was told what to do when Mom and/or Dad shows up in your office complaining about the marks or assignments that you have given to their children. It is a very real issue in universities these days.*

Ans: complain

译: 学校有信息技术办公室。我们为什么不打电话向他们投诉呢？我们经常遇到电脑问题。

词语短语: complain v. 投诉/抱怨；Office of Information Technology = 信息技术办公室；have problems with = ...有问题

析: complain = 投诉。课文 Para.8：complaining about the marks or assignments。

2 Usage: The Emphatic Use of do do 的强调用法（5 题）

do/does/did + 动词原形 = 强调。口语中 do 需重读。常与 but/however/nonetheless/though 连用表转折。

1. I know you're shy and afraid of making mistakes, but you _____ to improve your spoken English.

Ans: do need more practice

译: 我知道你害羞怕犯错，但你确实需要多练习来提高英语口语。

词语短语: do + 动词原形 = 强调；need more practice = 需要更多练习；be afraid of = 害怕；spoken English = 英语口语

析: do 表强调，放在实义动词 need 前。do/does/did + 动词原形 = 强调。口语中 do 需重读。

2. My mom wouldn't admit it, but she _____ goodbye.

Ans: did have tears in her eyes when she waved me

译: 我妈妈不会承认，但她和我挥手告别时眼里确实含着泪水。

词语短语: did + have = 确实有（强调过去动作）；wave goodbye = 挥手告别；tears in one's eyes = 眼含泪水

析: did 强调过去动作 have。did + have = 确实有。when she waved me = 时间状语从句补充场景。

3. I understand you have the right to complain about your grade. However, everyone _____ follow the rules.

Ans: does have to

译: 我理解你有权抱怨成绩。但是，每个人确实必须遵守规则。

词语短语: does + have to = 确实必须（强调）；have the right to = 有权；complain about = 抱怨；follow the rules = 遵守规则

析: does 强调 have to（必须）。does + 动词原形 = 强调。However 表转折。

4. You may think William's lazy, but as his friend, I _____ assignments.

Ans: do know he works hard on his

译: 你可能觉得 William 懒，但作为他的朋友，我确实知道他在作业上很努力。

词语短语: do + know = 确实知道；work hard on = 在...上努力；lazy adj. 懒惰的；assignment n. 作业

析: do 强调 know。do + 动词原形 = 强调。but 表转折，与前面的"may think"形成对比。

5. Tony, I _____ take good care, at college.

原文 *To parents whose children are attending first-year university, just remember they have all grown up now. It is time for you to do the same.*

Ans: do

译: Tony，在大学里我确实会好好照顾自己。

词语短语: do + 动词原形 = 强调；take good care = 好好照顾；at college = 在大学里

析: do 强调 take。课文 Para.18：It is time for you to do the same. do the same = 同样做（放手）。

3 Sentence Patterns 句型练习（5 题）

1. 在美国，如果你的家人去世，朋友们会在慰问卡上写道："请接受我的慰问"。

Ans: In the U.S., if a family member passes away, friends will write on a sympathy card: "Please accept my condolences."

词语短语: pass away = 去世（委婉语）；sympathy card = 慰问卡；condolences n. 慰问（复数）；accept one's condolences = 接受慰问

析: heart goes out to = 对...深感同情（课文核心短语）。condolences = 哀悼/慰问。pass away 是 die 的委婉说法。

2. 当中国西南部发生地震时，我们对受灾的家庭满怀同情。

Ans: When an earthquake struck southwestern China, our hearts went out to the affected families.

词语短语: strike → struck（过去式）；earthquake n. 地震；southwestern = 西南的；affected adj. 受灾的；heart goes out to = 同情

析: heart goes out to = 对...深感同情（课文 Para.1：My heart went out to him）。struck 是 strike 的过去式。

3. 尽管外面噪音很大，我的朋友 John 没有抱怨，而是依旧很专心地戴着耳机听音乐。

Ans: Despite the loud noise outside, my friend John didn't complain. Rather, he put on his headphones and continued listening to music attentively.

词语短语: despite = 尽管（介词）；rather = 而是（表转折）；put on = 戴上；headphones n. 耳机；attentively adv. 专心地；continue doing = 继续做某事

析: Rather 句型：课文 Para.10：Rather, they are adults trying to be adults. Rather 表"相反/而是"，与否定句配合使用。

4. 改革开放前，这地方不是现在这样的繁荣城市，相反，它仅仅是一个小渔村。

Ans: Before the reform and opening-up, this place was not the prosperous city it is today. Rather, it was merely a small fishing village.

词语短语: reform and opening-up = 改革开放；prosperous adj. 繁荣的；merely = 仅仅；fishing village = 渔村；rather = 相反

析: Rather 句型：课文 Para.10：Rather, they are adults. Not... Rather... = 不是...而是...。

5. 在追梦的过程中，你需要在乎的不是别人要你做什么，而是你自己真正想要做什么。

Ans: In the process of pursuing your dreams, what you should care about is not what others want you to do, but what you truly want to do yourself.

词语短语: in the process of = 在...过程中；pursue v. 追求；care about = 在乎；not... but... = 不是...而是...；truly adv. 真正地

析: Not... but...句型：课文 Para.11：What they were not was... What they were not = 他们不是...而是...。

4 Comprehensive Practice 综合练习（4 段对话）

用括号中的词/短语完成对话，根据需要变化形式或添加内容。红色为答案。

Dialogue 1

A: I heard you've been accepted to a university. You must be very excited!

B: Yes, I am. But I'm also a bit worried. I've never been away from home for so long. I hope I can adapt to university life quickly.

译: A: 听说你被大学录取了。你一定很兴奋吧！B: 是的，我很兴奋。但我也有些担心。我从来没有离开家这么久。我希望能很快适应大学生活。

词语短语: be accepted to = 被录取；excited adj. 兴奋的；adapt to = 适应；university life = 大学生活

析: adapt to = 适应。课文 Para.4：grow into adulthood。课文核心主题：独立面对大学生活。

Dialogue 2

A: I was shocked to see my final grade. I was told that in the U.S., students can go talk to their professors about a grade change. Do you think I can do that?

B: If the recorded grade is wrong, you do have reason to be in disbelief and should go to complain. And if you're not satisfied with your grade, you should also remember to negotiate your grade early, for example, right after each assignment or quiz has been graded.

译: A: 看到期末成绩我很震惊。据说在美国，学生可以找教授谈话改成绩。你觉得我能这样做吗？B: 如果录入的成绩有误，你确实有理由难以置信，应该去投诉。如果你对成绩不满意，还应该记得尽早协商成绩，比如每次作业或小测验出分后就去。

词语短语: be shocked = 震惊；grade change = 改成绩；do have reason = 确实有理由（do 强调）；in disbelief = 难以置信；negotiate = 协商；assignment = 作业；quiz = 小测验；be graded = 被评分

析: do 强调 have（do have reason = 确实有理由）。in disbelief = 难以置信。complain = 投诉。negotiate your grade = 协商成绩。课文核心词汇全部串联。

Dialogue 3

A: Professors are now judged by how many research papers they have published. Do you think they will care about teaching any more?

B: A good question. This has become a real issue. Under the current system, faculty members undertake a lot of research work and focus less on teaching. Some of them just muddle through classroom teaching.

译: A: 现在评价教授看他们发了多少论文。你觉得他们还会在乎教学吗？B: 好问题。这已经成了一个真正的问题。在现行体制下，教师承担大量科研工作，对教学关注较少。有些人就是应付课堂教学。

词语短语: be judged by = 被...评价（被动）；issue = 问题；faculty members = 全体教员；undertake = 承担；a lot of = 大量；focus less on = 更少关注；muddle through = 应付了事

析: be judged by = 被...评价（被动）。issue = 问题。faculty members = 全体教员。undertake = 承担。focus less on = 更少关注。muddle through = 应付了事。课文核心词汇全部串联。

Dialogue 4

A: Professors have office hours and expect students to come by. But how can I make good use of the time when I go talk to the professor?

B: I think you should get prepared with questions before you set foot in the professor's office. If

you know what you're asking, there is no doubt that the professor will be very supportive as you're obviously showing that you can take charge of your learning.

译: A: 教授有答疑时间，希望学生来访。但我去跟教授谈话时怎么充分利用时间呢？B: 我觉得你应该在踏进教授办公室之前就准备好问题。如果你清楚自己要问什么，教授无疑会非常支持你，因为你显然在表明你能掌管自己的学习。

词语短语: office hours = 答疑时间；come by = 来访；make good use of = 充分利用；set foot in = 踏足；no doubt = 毫无疑问；supportive = 支持的；take charge of = 掌管；get prepared with = 准备好

析: office hours = 答疑时间。set foot in = 踏足。no doubt = 毫无疑问。supportive = 支持的。take charge of = 掌管。课文核心短语全部串联。