

Second Edition

第二版

spark® 星火英语

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与新视野大学英语听说读写教程(第二版)配套使用

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语

多功能 课文辅导

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

英汉对照 + 难点解析 + 词汇突破 + 四级链接 + 习题答案



汕头大学出版社

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首创

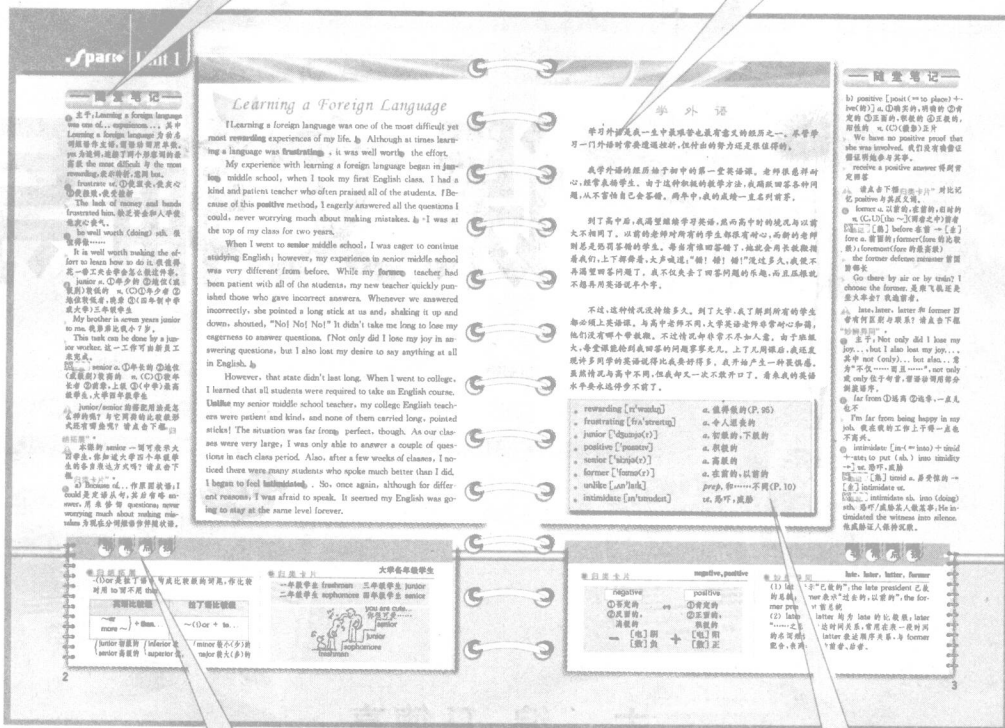
新颖独特的版式

课本难点对照:

上课听不懂，笔记记不全，真头痛！怎么办？没关系，本书在每页的左栏或右栏给出“随堂笔记”，精讲课文中出现的生词和难句，内容准确简练，点拨切中肯綮，当页问题当页解决，让您省时省力，真正吃透课文。

课文译文对照:

读课文时遇到理解困难，求助无人怎么办？莫担心，您可以参照本书的权威参考译文，英汉左右对照，逐段逐句对应，一目了然，省却您查书翻页的麻烦。



非常点拨对照:

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
学单词,读英文只学皮毛怎么行?本书在每页的下框部分给出“非常点拨”,对本页中出现的生词或语法现象等考点或巧记、或妙辨、或总结,让您学精学深,英语水平技高一筹的秘密尽皆在此。

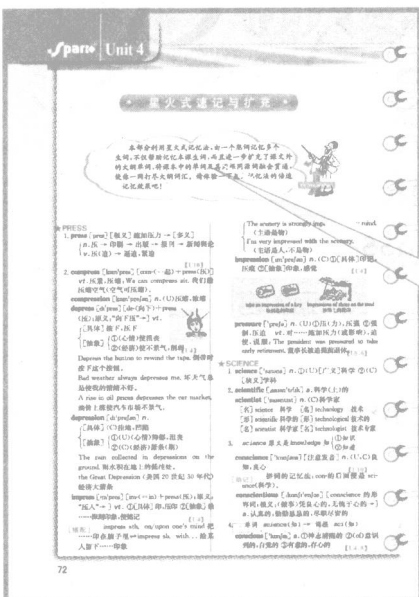
当页生词对照:

课文中的生词就像拦路虎，好可怕！别着急，本书在右页设有“本页生词”一栏，收录本页中出现的生词，随时查对，免去翻查课后生词表或查词典之苦，用来得心应手。

多功能课文辅导 = 课本 + 传统课辅书 + 笔记本 + 词汇书

独家

星火式记忆法扩充词汇



每单元都有几十个生词，死记硬背太麻烦了，有没有好的记忆方法？
全书的单词量能够覆盖我要参加的四、六级考试所考查的单词吗？
怎么扩充我的词汇量啊？



为了帮助同学们扩充词汇量，培养同学们的识字记词能力，我们特设“星火式速记与扩充”栏目，本部分以课本中的生词为依据，运用星火式记忆法，扩展到其他族词，举一反三，由点到面，融会贯通，帮您迅速扩大内在词汇量和外在词汇量。用完本套课辅就能掌握四、六级单词。

答



星火式速记与扩充 = 四、六级词汇 + 单词记忆法

关爱

因您而变，因“试”而变

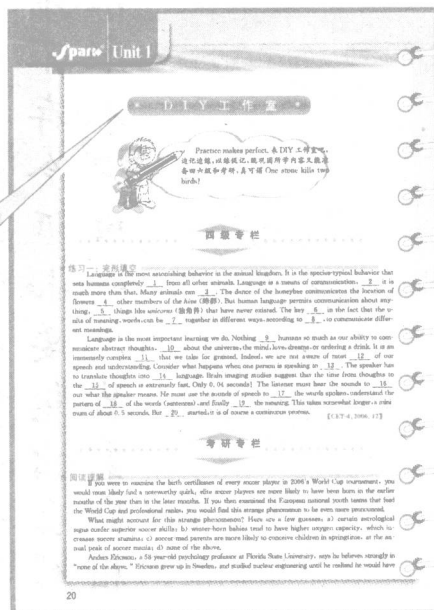
问

我以后要过四级，还打算考研，在学习课本的同时怎么准备这些考试呢？



答

本书在每单元后特设“四级专栏”和“考研专栏”，帮您了解这些考试的题型和难度，同时进行热身训练，一举数得！



DIY工作室 = 四、六级备考 + 考研预热

Never Give Up

Never give up,
Never lose hope.
Always have faith,
It allows you to cope.
Trying times will pass,
As they always do.
Just have patience,
Your dreams will come true.
So put on a smile,
You'll live through your pain.
Know it will pass,
And strength you will gain.

20

永不放弃

永不放弃，
永不心灰意冷。
永存信念，
它会让你应付自如。
难捱的时光终将过去，
一如既往。
只要有耐心，
梦想就会成真。
露出微笑，
你会走出痛苦。
相信苦难定会过去，
你将重获力量。

P前言 Preface

随着大学英语教学改革和考试改革的深入以及新的教学目标、新的考试理念的转变,我们不得不重新审视我们的大学英语教学与学习的方向。万变不离其宗的是,大学英语学习是以语言的应用为目的,这要求我们必须将平时英语的教材学习与语言的应用结合起来,同时还要备战大学期间要参加的英语考试。

不论如何,大学期间英语学习的主要资料之一就是我们的教材,怎样学好教材、把教材当作提高英语技能的载体成为许多学生关心的话题。您知道如何选择一本好的课文辅导书吗?在选择课辅书时,您考虑过如下问题吗?

您买课辅书的目的是什么呢?

有的读者是希望能有一本课辅书帮助自己预习课本内容,明确重点、难点,以便在课上有的放矢地学习;有的读者是希望借助课辅书来弥补课上所学的不足,同时方便课下温习;有的读者是希望用课辅书来核对自己课后练习题的答案,找到自己的不足;有的读者是希望通过用课辅书来学习课本单词、句子以提高自己的综合能力,进而应对四、六级考试和考研……

能满足您这些需求的课辅书就是好的课辅书吗?

一本好的课辅书必须满足您上述的需求,否则我们只能说它是不合格的。但如果满足了您这些需求就一定是好的课辅书吗?不一定。

一本好的课辅书必须在讲解时详略得当、重点突出,难点解说透彻,语言简洁明了,课后习题答案准确权威,并且在整个学习过程中能给您带来愉悦。它不单纯是一本课辅书,它还能帮助您拓宽知识面,加强英语词汇学习和英语理解水平,提高英语语言的综合应用能力,并且能教会您学习英语的技巧,甚至能达到四、六级考试或考研热身和知识储备的目的。

您手上的这本书是外语教学与研究出版社《新视野大学英语》(第二版)教材的配套辅导用书,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,它能满足上述需求,也具有以上特点。它由众多知名的高校教师联合编写而成,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,相信定会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。它能为读者提供以下帮助:

一、辅助课前预习。本书有课前文化背景阅读,让您了解本单元的社会文化背景,开拓视野;课文讲解部分英汉对照,免去您翻书的烦恼,节省您大量的预习时间。

二、辅助课上学习。一般课文辅导把单词讲解和难句解析分成两部分,使它们与课文内容分割开来,无法达到与课文内容及老师讲解的同步。而本书中相关重点、难点能在当页找到解析,使其与课文内容融为一体,生词、难句、翻译一“页”打尽,英语学习事半功倍。

三、辅助扩充词汇量。本书的一大特色是附有“星火式速记与扩充”,本部分以课本上的生词为依据,并串联其在课文中出现的同族词,然后扩展到相关单词。通过本部分的学习,不但让读者学到四、六级甚至考研大纲的单词,而且“授人以渔”,帮助读者养成正确的记忆习惯,这也是本书亮点之一。

四、辅助解决课后习题。本书所附答案权威准确,而且对一些难点附有简洁明了的解析,使读者达到知其然更知其所以然的效果。为方便读者快速查询课后习题答案,我们特在部分习题答案设有答案速查表,简洁方便,书后附听说教程答案,便于查询。

五、辅助备战四级甚至考研。读大学不能不考四级,而且很大一部分学生要参加考研。为此,本书在每单元的“星火式速记与扩充”部分的相关单词下附有“四级链接”,在真题语境中说明单词的用法;每单元最后的“DIY 工作室”分“四级专栏”和“考研专栏”两部分,题目难度符合考试要求,且有代表性、权威性,讲解详细明确,适合读者备战四级和考研。

此外,本书版式优美,方便实用,人性化的设计和众多图片更会给您的学习带来轻松愉悦的感受。

本书在编写过程中得到诸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。由于时间所限,疏漏之处难免,敬请广大师生批评指正,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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Unit 1

• Give me a place to stand and I will move the world. 给我一个支点, 我将撬动地球。

——阿基米德

文化背景阅读

Online learning (网上学习)

Online learning, also known as web-based training or WBT, makes it possible to deliver instructional content to your personal computer by the World Wide Web. You access a website, where you will find most, if not all of the materials you need—a course outline and lessons, information about the instructor (if there is one), lecture notes, a list of activities, tests, and links to other online resources. In some cases, additional materials may be required, such as textbooks or videotapes. Some WBT classes are self-paced, others are led by an instructor. Most are what is known as asynchronous classes—you study at your convenience—although there may be a period of time in which you must complete the course.

WBT offers a number of advantages over classroom-based instruction: Take a class any-

where. Learn at home or at the office, because you only need a computer and Internet access. Take a class anytime. Access materials 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. You decide when to attend. Take courses according to your own schedule and pace. Lower cost. Instant feedback. Tests can be graded and returned to you within seconds.

Typically, online classes are targeted to working adults—people who want to get an advanced degree or acquire new skills for their jobs, but have no time to regularly attend classes. Classes are open to anyone, but you may need some prerequisites before you can enroll in certain courses. The requirements are usually listed along with class descriptions. Online learning works best for people who are self-motivated, enjoy working alone at their computer and feel comfortable using technology.

网上学习,也就是以网络为基础的培训(WBT),使通过网络把学习内容传送到你的个人电脑中成为可能。打开网站,你会看到你所需要的多数信息——课程提纲、指导者的个人信息、笔记、一系列的活动、测试以及其他链接资源。有时需要补充材料,如课本和磁带等。一些网络课程是由自己设计进度的,而一些是由指导者带领着进行的。大多数课程是不同步的,你可以在空闲的时候学习,不过要完成课程也要一段时间。

网上学习比课堂学习有诸多优点:随地可以学习,在家或在办公室,只要有一台电脑和网络接入就可以;随时可以学习,一天二十四小时,一周七天都随时可以获取学习资料;你决定何时学习,根据你的日程和进度进行学习;低成本;及时反馈,在几秒钟内就可以进行测试评估并给出成绩。

一般地,网上学习是针对在职成人的,他们想获得高学历或学习新技能,但没有时间进行定期的课堂学习。任何人都可以进行网上学习,但前提是你必须注册某一课程,其要求通常会在课程描述中列出来。对于追求自我上进,愿意独自在电脑前学习并乐于使用科技的人来说,网上学习是再好不过了。

— 随堂笔记 —

①主干: Learning a foreign language was one of... experiences... 其中 Learning a foreign language 为动名词短语作主语, 谓语动词用单数。yet 为连词, 连接了两个形容词的最高级 the most difficult 与 the most rewarding, 表示转折, 意同 but。

② frustrate *vt.* ①使沮丧, 使灰心 ②使挫败, 使受挫折

► The lack of money and hands frustrated him. 缺乏资金和人手使他灰心丧气。

③ be well worth (doing) sth. 很值得做.....

► It is well worth making the effort to learn how to do it. 很值得花一番工夫去学会怎么做这件事。

④ junior *a.* ①年少的 ②地位(或级别)较低的 *n.* (C) ①年少者 ②地位较低者, 晚辈 ③(四年制中学或大学)三年级学生

► My brother is seven years junior to me. 我弟弟比我小7岁。

► This task can be done by a junior worker. 这一工作可由新员工来完成。

拓展 senior *a.* ①年长的 ②地位(或级别)较高的 *n.* (C) ①较年长者 ②前辈, 上级 ③(中学)最高级学生, 大学四年级学生

▲ junior/senior 的搭配用法是怎么样的呢? 与它同类的比较级形式还有哪些呢? 请点击下框“归纳拓展”。

▲ 本课的 senior 一词可表示大四学生, 你知道大学四个年级学生的各自表达方式吗? 请点击下框“归类卡片”。

⑤ a) Because of... 作原因状语; I could 是定语从句, 其后省略 answer, 用来修饰 questions; never worrying much about making mistakes 为现在分词短语作伴随状语。

Learning a Foreign Language

「Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most **rewarding** experiences of my life.」① Although at times learning a language was **frustrating**②, it was well worth③ the effort.

My experience with learning a foreign language began in **junior**④ middle school, when I took my first English class. I had a kind and patient teacher who often praised all of the students. 「Because of this **positive** method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes.」⑤ I was at the top of my class for two years.

When I went to **senior** middle school, I was eager to continue studying English; however, my experience in senior middle school was very different from before. While my **former**⑥ teacher had been patient with all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. Whenever we answered incorrectly, she pointed a long stick at us and, shaking it up and down, shouted, “No! No! No!” It didn’t take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions. 「Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but I also lost my desire to say anything at all in English.」⑦

However, that state didn’t last long. When I went to college, I learned that all students were required to take an English course. **Unlike** my senior middle school teacher, my college English teachers were patient and kind, and none of them carried long, pointed sticks! The situation was far from⑧ perfect, though. As our classes were very large, I was only able to answer a couple of questions in each class period. Also, after a few weeks of classes, I noticed there were many students who spoke much better than I did. I began to feel **intimidated**⑨. So, once again, although for different reasons, I was afraid to speak. It seemed my English was going to stay at the same level forever.

非常点拨

● 归纳拓展

-(i)or 是拉丁语中构成比较级的词尾, 作比较时 *to* 而不用 *than*:

英语比较级	拉丁语比较级
~er more ~	~(i)or + to...

{ junior 初级的 { inferior 次的 { minor 较小(少)的
senior 高级的 { superior 优的 { major 较大(多)的

● 归类卡片

大学各年级学生

一年级学生 freshman 三年级学生 junior
二年级学生 sophomore 四年级学生 senior



学 外 语

学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也最有意义的经历之一。尽管学习一门外语时常要遭遇挫折,但付出的努力还是很值得的。

我学外语的经历始于初中的第一堂英语课。老师很慈祥耐心,经常表扬学生。由于这种积极的教学方法,我踊跃回答各种问题,从不害怕自己会答错。两年中,我的成绩一直名列前茅。

到了高中后,我渴望继续学习英语,然而高中时的境况与以前大不相同了。以前的老师对所有的学生都很有耐心,而新的老师则总是惩罚答错的学生。每当有谁回答错了,她就会用长教鞭指着我们,上下挥舞着,大声喊道:“错! 错! 错!”没过多久,我便不再渴望回答问题了。我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣,而且压根就不想再用英语说半个字。

不过,这种情况没持续多久。到了大学,我了解到所有的学生都必须上英语课。与高中老师不同,大学英语老师非常耐心和蔼,他们没有哪个带教鞭。不过情况却非常不尽如人意。由于班级大,每堂课能轮到我回答的问题寥寥无几。上了几周课后,我还发现许多同学的英语说得比我要好得多。我开始产生一种畏惧感。虽然情况与高中不同,但我却又一次不敢开口了。看来我的英语水平要永远停步不前了。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| •rewarding [rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ] | a. 值得做的 (P. 95) |
| •frustrating [frʌ'streɪtɪŋ] | a. 令人沮丧的 |
| •junior ['dʒuːnjə(r)] | a. 初级的, 下级的 |
| •positive ['pɒzətɪv] | a. 积极的 |
| •senior ['siːnjə(r)] | a. 高级的 |
| •former ['fɔːmə(r)] | a. 在前的, 以前的 |
| •unlike [ʌn'lʌk] | prep. 和……不同 (P. 10) |
| •intimidate [ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt] | vt. 恐吓, 威胁 |

b) positive [posit(= to place) + ive(的)] a. ①确实的, 明确的 ②肯定的 ③正面的, 积极的 ④正极的, 阳性的 n. (C) (摄影) 正片

► We have no positive proof that she was involved. 我们没有确凿证据证明她参与其事。

► receive a positive answer 得到肯定回答

▲ 请点击下框“归类卡片”对比记忆 positive 与其反义词。

⑥ former a. 以前的, 在前的, 旧时的 n. (C, U) [the ~] (两者之中) 前者

► 助记 [熟] before 在前 → [生] fore a. 前面的; former (fore 的比较级); foremost (fore 的最高级)

► the former defense minister 前国防部长

► Go there by air or by train? I choose the former. 是乘飞机还是坐火车去? 我选前者。

▲ late, later, latter 和 former 四者有何区别与联系? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

⑦ 主干: Not only did I lose my joy... but I also lost my joy... 其中 not (only)... but also... 意为“不仅……而且……”, not only 或 only 位于句首, 谓语动词用部分倒装语序。

⑧ far from ①远离 ②远非, 一点儿也不

► I'm far from being happy in my job. 我在我的工作干得一点也不高兴。

⑨ intimidate [in-(= into) + timid + ate; to put (sb.) into timidity →] vt. 恐吓, 威胁

► 助记 [熟] timid a. 易受惊的 → [生] intimidate vt.

► 搭配 intimidate sb. into (doing) sth. 恐吓/威胁某人做某事: He intimidated the witness into silence. 他威胁证人保持沉默。

非 常 点 发

● 归类卡片

negative, positive

negative		positive
① 否定的	⇔	① 肯定的
② 反面的, 消极的		② 正面的, 积极的
— [电] 阴	+	[电] 阳
[数] 负		[数] 正

● 妙辨异同

late, later, latter, former

(1) late 表示“已故的”: the late president 已故的总统; former 表示“过去的, 以前的”: the former president 前总统

(2) later 和 latter 均为 late 的比较级: later “……之后”, 表达时间关系, 常用在表一段时间的名词短语后; latter 表达顺序关系, 与 former 配合, 表两者中的前者、后者。

—— 随堂笔记 ——

⑩ opportunity [op-(=against 对) + portun(=port) + -ity; 原义“面临港口”→ 近水楼台(先得月)→] *n.* (C) 机会, 时机

▲ chance 与 opportunity 有何区别? 请点击下框“一言辨异”。

⑪ access [ac-(=ad-, to) + cess (=go); going (in) to→] *n.* (U) (to) ① 接近, 进入 ② 通道, 入口 ③ 享用权 *vt.* 存取(计算机文件)

He accessed the data from his personal computer. 他从个人电脑上读取资料。
 搭配 get/have/gain access to 可以获得(或接近)……: Students must have access to a good library. 学生要有使用好的图书馆的便利条件。

▲ excess, access 和 assess 形近易混, 如何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

⑫ minimum *n.* (sing.) 最少量, 最小值 *a.* 最低的, 最小的

助记 [汉] 迷你(裙)——谐音 → [英] mini (skirt)——推记 → [根] min(i) (短小, 小, 少)

▲ min(i) 的比较级和最高级分别是什么? 请点击右页下框“归类卡片”。

► Repairing your car will cost a minimum of \$100. 修理你的汽车最少要 100 美元。

⑬ post *n.* ① 邮政, 邮件 [△express 快递] ② (支) 柱, 标杆 ③ 取位, 岗位 *vt.* ① 投寄, 邮寄 ② 贴出, 张贴 ③ 宣布, 公告 ④ 发帖子

► Whatever happens, he sticks to his post. 不论发生什么, 他都坚守岗位。

► The ship was posted missing. 布告称该船失踪。

That was the situation until a couple of years later when I was offered an **opportunity** to study English through an **online** course. The **communication medium** was a computer, a phone line, and a **modem**. I soon got **access** to the necessary equipment, learned how to use the technology from a friend and **participated** in the **virtual** classroom 5 to 7 days a week.

Online learning is not easier than regular classroom study; it requires a lot of time, **commitment** and **discipline** to keep up with the flow of the course. I worked hard to meet the **minimum** standards set by the course and to complete **assignments** on time.

I practiced all the time. I carried a little dictionary with me everywhere I went, as well as a notebook in which I listed any new words I heard. I made many, sometimes **embarrassing**, mistakes. Once in a while I cried out of **frustration**, and sometimes I felt like giving up. But I didn't feel intimidated by students who spoke faster than I did because I took all the time I needed to think out my ideas and wrote a reply before **posting** it on the screen. Then, one day I realized I could understand just about everything I came across, and most importantly, I could “say” anything I wanted to in English. Although I was still making many mistakes and was **continually** learning new ways to say things, I had finally **reaped** the **benefits** of all of my hard work.

Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything. Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me **insight** into another culture, and my mind was opened to new ways of seeing things. The most wonderful result of having learned a foreign language was that I could **communicate** with many more people than before. Talking with people is one of my **favorite** activities, so being able to speak a new language lets me meet new people, participate in conversations, and form new, unforgettable friendships. Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of **staring into** space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. I am able to reach out to others and **bridge the gap** between my language and culture and theirs.

非常点拨

一言辨异

It would be foolish to let such an **opportunity** slip; it is the **chance** of a lifetime. 让这样的(好)机会溜掉实在愚蠢, 那是千载难逢的。

——chance(机会)强调其偶然性; opportunity 带有适逢其会, 正好便利行事的意味。

● 妙辨异同

excess, access, assess

利用词根巧辨形近词

↓ ex- = out (of)

[词根] → { excess [原义] going out (of)
cess = go → access [原义] going to/into

↑ ac- = ad- = to

[熟词] possession 财产 → [生词] assess *v.* 估价

excess *n.* 超越, 超过, 过量, 过剩; access *n.* 接近, 进入, 通道, 入口; assess *v.* 估价, 评价

几年后我有机会参加了远程英语课程,这才有所改善。它只需要一台电脑、电话线和调制解调器。我很快配齐了必要的设备并跟一个朋友学会了如何操作,于是我每周用5~7天在网上的虚拟课堂里学习英语。

网上学习并不比普通的课堂学习容易。它需要花更多的时间,需要学习者更为专一、自制以跟上进度。我尽力达到课程最低限度的要求,并按时完成作业。

我随时随地都在学习。不管去哪里,我都随身携带一本袖珍字典和笔记本,笔记本上记着我听到的生词。我学习中出过许多错,有时是令人尴尬的错误。有时我会因挫折而哭泣,有时甚至想放弃。但我从未因别的同学英语说得比我快而再感到畏惧,因为在屏幕上作出回答之前,我可以根据自己的需要分配时间去琢磨自己的想法。后来有一天我意识到我能够理解碰到的各种问题,更重要的是,我还能用英语表达我想说的东西。尽管我还是常常出错,还处于继续学习阶段,但我已尝到刻苦学习的甜头。

学习外语对我来说是非常艰辛的,但它却是一种无比珍贵的经历。它不仅使我懂得了努力的意义,而且使我认识了不同的文化,让我以一种全新的思维去看待事物。学习一门外语最令人兴奋的收获是我能与比以前更多的人交流。我乐于与人交谈,新的语言使我能与那些素昧平生的人交往,参与他们的谈话,并建立新的难以忘怀的友谊。既然现在我已经能够说外语,别人讲英语时我便不再茫然不解了。我能够参与并结交朋友。我能理解别人的话,并能够弥合我所说的语言和所处的文化与他们的语言和文化之间的鸿沟。

- opportunity [ˌɒpə'tjuːnɪti] *n.* 机会
- online ['ɒnlaɪn] *a.* 连线的,联网的
- communication [kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 通信 (P. 75)
- medium ['miːdiəm] *n.* 媒质,导体
- modem ['mɒdəm] *n.* 调制解调器
- access ['ækses] *n.* 接近,进入
- participate [pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt] *vi.* 参与,参加 (P. 140)
- virtual ['vɜːtʃʊəl] *a.* 虚构的,虚拟的
- commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] *n.* 奉献 (P. 13)
- discipline ['dɪsɪplɪn] *n.* 纪律;控制
- minimum ['mɪnɪmə] *a.* 最低的,最小的
- assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] *n.* 任务,

- 作业 (P. 97)
- embarrass [ɪm'beərəs] *vt.* 使窘迫,使尴尬 (P. 12)
- frustration [frʌ'streɪʃən] *n.* 沮丧;不安;灰心
- post [pəʊst] *vt.* 发帖子;张贴
- continually [kən'tɪnjuəli] *ad.* 不间断地 (P. 11)
- reap [riːp] *vt.* 获得,得到
- benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 益处 (P. 98)
- insight ['ɪnsaɪt] *n.* 深刻的见解
- communicate [kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪt] *vi.* 交流;交际 (P. 75)
- favorite ['feɪvərɪt] *a.* 最喜爱的 (P. 15)
- gap [ɡæp] *n.* 缺口,裂口

▶ post one's opinion on the website
在网上发帖子发表意见

① come across ①偶然发现,碰到
②给予深刻印象,看上去

助记 across 由“交叉”引申为“相遇,相撞”: come across = run across = stumble across

▶ She came across some old letters in the course of her search. 她在找东西时偶然发现了一些旧信件。

② reap *v.* ①(农作物的)收割,收获 → ②得到,获得

助记 果实“成熟”(ripe)笑“裂”(rip)了嘴;庄稼“成熟”(ripe)要“收割”(reap)。

[熟] ripe 成熟 →

[生] { reap 收割 [与 ripe 同源]
rip 裂开

▶ He reaped fame from his inventions. 他因为自己的发明而声名大噪。

◆ As you sow, so shall you reap. 种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。

▲ 大学期间我们还会学到关于“剪、割”的几个词,请点击下框“图解辨析”了解一下吧。

③ insight [ɪn-(进入) + sight (看,视): 一直看到里边 →] *n.* (C, U)
①洞悉,深刻见解 ②洞察力



搭配 have/give an insight into 对……具有洞察力: She has a woman's insight into others' minds. 她对他人具有女性特有的敏锐观察力。

④ Now that I speak... foreign language 为原因状语从句, now that 意为“既然”。instead of staring into space 为插入语,起补充说明作用。

⑤ bridge the gap 弥补差距,填补空白

▶ How can we bridge the gap between the rich and the poor? 如何缩小富人与穷人间差距?

● 归类卡片

原形	拉丁语比较级 -(i)or	拉丁语最高级 -(i)m
min	minor	minim

minor → minority 少数,少数派

minim → { minimum 最小值
minimize 使减小到最低限度

● 图解辨析

reap, trim, mow

reap 收割



trim 剪平



mow 除草



— 随堂笔记 —

① 主干: ... the virtual classroom plays an important role... 其中 while regular schools still exist 为让步状语从句。

② expand v. ①(使)扩大, (使)扩张, (使)扩展 ②膨胀, (使)变大

➤ His modest business eventually expanded into a supermarket empire. 他原先不大的生意后来扩展成了超市场集团企业。



▲ expand 和 extend 有何区别? 请点击下框“图解辨析”。

③ aware a. [表语]知道的, 意识到的, 明白的

☞助记 警告——使警惕、小心, 使意识到(危险)

[熟] warn → [根] ware

{警惕, 小心 → [生] {beware v. 谨防, 当心
wary a. 谨慎的

{意识到 → [生] aware a. 意识到的

☞搭配 be aware of sth. 意识到某事: He wasn't aware of having done wrong. 他没想到做了错了事。

④ unique [uni-(一) + -ique (=ic)] a. ①唯一的, 独特的, 独一无二的 (being the only one of its type) ②极不寻常的, 极好的

☞助记 汉语“统一”之中有“一”字; 英语“unite”之中有“un(i)”。

☞搭配 unique 到是……独有的: a problem unique to coastal areas 属于海岸地区独有的问题

⑤ ideal n. (C)理想 a. ①理想的, 完美的 ②想象的, 空想的

☞助记 [熟] idea 想法, 思想 → [生] ideal 理想(的); ideally 理想地

▲ 请点击下框“佳句欣赏”记忆 ideal 及其相关词。

Keys to Successful Online Learning

While regular schools still exist, the virtual classroom plays an important role in today's learning community. Job opportunities for students are expanding rapidly and more people of all ages are becoming aware of online learning that allows them to study at home. Online students, however, require unique qualities to be successful. The following list discusses some ideal qualities of successful online students.

1. Be open-minded about sharing life, work, and learning experiences as part of online learning. Many people find that the online method requires them to use their experiences and that online learning offers them a place to communicate with each other. This forum for communication removes the visual barriers that hinder some students from expressing themselves. In addition, students are given time to reflect on the information before replying. In this way, students can help to keep the online environment open and friendly.

2. Be able to communicate through writing. In the virtual classroom nearly all communication is written, so it is critical that students feel comfortable expressing themselves in writing. Some students have limited writing abilities, which need to be improved before or as part of the online experience. This usually requires extra commitment by these students. Whether working alone or in a group, students share ideas, perspective and discussions on the subject being studied, and read about those of their classmates. In this way, students gain great insights from their peers, learning from each other as well as the instructor.

3. Be willing to “speak up” if problems arise. Remember that instructors cannot see their students in an online course. This means students must be absolutely explicit with their comment and requests. If they experience technical difficulties, or problems in understanding something about the course, they MUST speak up; otherwise there is no way anyone can know something is wrong. If one person does not understand something, possibly several others have the same problem. If another student is able to help, he or she probably will. While explaining something to others, students reinforce their own knowledge about the subject.

非常点按

● 图解辨析

expand, extend

(1) expand 指范围、体积的扩大、膨胀、扩张。

(2) extend 指在一个方向上的延伸、加长。

expand 是范围“扩张”; extend 是“延伸”。



extend the railway 延长铁路
△extend 也有“扩张”的意思。

● 佳句欣赏

ideal 及其相关词

❖ The ideal of life is just to live ideally. 生活的理想, 就是能够理想地生活。

❖ Love is an ideal thing, marriage a real thing. (Shakespeare) 爱情是理想, 婚姻是现实。

网络学习的成功秘诀

虽然常规的学校依然存在,但虚拟课堂在今天的教学领域中也起着非常重要的作用。随着学生就业机会的迅速增加,越来越多不同年龄层的人开始注意到这种在家就学的网上学习方式。然而网络学生需要具备一些独特的素质才能取得成功。以下列举了一些取得成功的网上学生的几个理想素质。

1. 作为网上学习的一部分,能与人分享生活、工作及学习经验。许多人发现网上学习需要他们运用各自的经验,同时又为他们提供了可以相互交流的场所。这一交流场所还能消除一些学生自我表达的视觉障碍。此外,学生在答题之前有充裕的时间对所给信息进行思考,这就使得网上环境开放而友好。

2. 能通过书写进行交流。虚拟课堂的交流几乎都是书面形式,因而很重要的一点是要让学生感到书面交流并不别扭。在网上学习之前或作为网上学习的一部分,许多写作能力有限的学生必须提高书面表达能力。这常常需要他们加倍努力。不管是单独学习还是分组学习,学生们应就学习内容交流观点和见解,并展开讨论。这样,学生就可以从同龄人那里获得真知灼见,既可以向老师求教,又可以互相帮助。

3. 如果有困难,就直接说出来。记住,虚拟课堂里老师看不见学生。这就意味学生必须非常清晰地、明确地表达自己的看法和要求。如果碰到技术方面的问题,或在理解课程中遇到困难,必须直接说出来,否则任何人都无从知晓问题的所在。如果哪个学生不理解某个问题,或许别人也一样。如果有哪个学生能解决,他(她)也许就会帮助你。在给他人解释问题时,自己对问题的认识也加深了。

- community [kə'mju:nəti] *n.* 社区 (P. 75)
- expand [ɪk'spænd] *v.* (使)扩大, (使)扩展
- aware [ə'weə(r)] *a.* 意识到的
- unique [ju:'ni:k] *a.* 独特的
- ideal [ai'diəl] *a.* 理想的
- forum ['fɒrəm] *n.* 论坛 (P. 180)
- remove [rɪ'mu:v] *vt.* 去除 (P. 15)
- visual ['vɪʒuəl] *a.* 视觉的
- barrier ['bæriə] *n.* 障碍 (P. 12)
- hinder ['hɪndə] *v.* 阻挡 (P. 10)
- addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 添加
- reflect [rɪ'flekt] *v.* 深思,考虑
- environment [ɪn'vaɪənmənt] *n.* 环境
- perspective [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 观点, 想法
- peer [piə(r)] *n.* 同龄人
- arise [ə'raɪz] *vi.* 产生;出现 (P. 13)
- absolutely [æbsə'lju:tli] *ad.* 十足地,地道 (P. 94)
- explicit [ɪksplɪt] *a.* 清晰的 (P. 11)
- comment ['koment] *n.* 意见
- reinforce [rɪ'nɪnfɔ:s] *vt.* 增强,加固 (P. 13)

⑥ reflect [re-(=back 回)+flect (弯)] *v.* ①反射,显示 ②反映,体现,倒映 ③反省,深思,考虑

▶ 助记 [根] flect/flex 弯曲 →

[生] { reflect 反射
flexible 易弯曲的

▶ It's said that a person's handwriting can reflect his/her character. 据说字迹可以反映人的性格。

⑦ environment [en-(=in)+viron (vers, round 的变体)+ment] *n.* (C, U) ①环境,自然环境,周围状况 ②围绕

▲ environment 和 surrounding 都表示“环境”,它们有何区别? 请点击下框“图解辨析”。

⑧ perspective [per-(=through 贯穿,透过)+spect (视,看)+ive] *n.* ①(C, U) 透视画法,透视图



②(C) [透过……看→] 远景,前途 ③(C) [看穿……→] 视角,观点,想法

▶ 助记 已知: expect = look forward to; 怎难记: (s)pect = look?

▲ 含(s)pect 的词还有哪些? 善于归纳才能系统掌握,请点击下框“归类卡片”。

▶ From the top of the mountain, you can see the perspective of the entire park. 在山顶上你可以看到整个公园的景色。

▶ You have the wrong perspective on that situation. 对于形势的发展,你的看法是错误的。

⑨ comment [com-(加强意义)+ment(=mind 想法,意见)] *vi.* 评论,注释 *n.* (C, U) 注释,评论,意见

▶ 搭配

{ a comment on (NOT to) sth.
to comment on (NOT comment) sth.
(a) comments on current events 时事评论
(b) to comment on current events 评论时事

● 图解辨析

environment, surrounding



environment 可指自然环境,也可指精神环境,均从环境对人的感受、道德及观念的影响着眼。



surroundings 专指自然环境,从周围的事物这一客体着眼。

所以我们说,美丽的 surroundings,幸福的 environment。

● 归类卡片

(s)pect 与 look

expect	期望 = look forward to
inspect	视察 = look into
respect	尊敬 = look up to
perspective	透视 = look through
aspect	面貌 = look
retrospect	回顾 = look back (on)
spectacles	眼镜 = looking glasses
spectator	观众 = looker-on

非常点拨