

Second Edition

第二版

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语

主编: 孔维斌 宋鸿运



学习指南

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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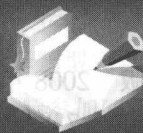
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前 言

《新视野大学英语》自 2001 年出版以来,被国内多所高校采用,作为提高学生英语综合应用能力的主要教材,受到师生的广泛好评。近年来,随着国家对高等学校人才培养提出了更高的要求,随着大学英语教学改革的不断深入,《新视野大学英语》的编者依据新的课程教学要求,结合实际使用中的反馈意见,对第一版教材进行了修订,编写出《新视野大学英语》(第二版)。

《读写教程》是《新视野大学英语》(第二版)系列教材中的主干教材,它全面贯彻了《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,结合使用院校的反馈意见,在第一版基础上对框架结构、选材、练习数量及形式等均有不同程度的完善和提高。为了帮助广大同学更好地学习和领会新的《新视野大学英语 读写教程》(第二版),本系列丛书的编者精心编写了这套辅导用书,编者中很多是教学一线的老师,他们运用自己多年教学经验,结合第二版的特色编写了这套独具特色的学生学习指南。

本书为《新视野大学英语 读写教程 1》(第二版)的配套学习指南,按照教材中的单元顺序编写,每个单元的内容包括:Section A 的学习指导、Section B 的学习指导、课外补充学习内容三大部分。其中每个 section 的学习指导具体包括课文背景知识;重点、难点词汇解析;课文难句和重要句型分析;写作预备句型;课文结构评析;补充练习;课后练习参考答案;课文参考译文。课外补充学习内容包括:课外欣赏、朗读背诵天天练和实用训练。本书语料充实,讲解确切,分析精辟,可帮助学生全面而深入地理解教材,将教材中的全部语言点和相关知识“一网打尽”。

注重读、写、译三方面技能的有机结合是本套辅导用书的鲜明特点,为此,本书特意编写了写作预备句型这个部分。该部分从课文中精选最典型、最实用的句型,学生可以通过学习、领会、模仿和套用这些句型达到训练写作能力的目的,这样就将写作训练纳入到学生日常的学习之中,从而切实有效地提高书面表达能力。书中实用训练的第二部分段落双语转换旨在将写和译有效结合,在帮助学生掌握翻译技能的同时,也帮助他们掌握段落写作的技能。编者相信这样的读、写、译结合的训练,将有助于从根本上扭转学生写作能力长期滞后的状况。

本书的另一个突出特点是努力帮助学生在大学英语四级水平的语境中学习和掌握语言技能。例如,书中的词汇解析部分,选用的很多例句都出自四级考试的实考试卷。再如,实用训练的第一部分为语境造句,这一练习与新的四级考试中翻译题型完全相同。学生通过学习本书,既可以掌握课本知识,提高运用英语的能力,又可以为今后参加四级考试打下良好的基础。

本书的编者均为长期从事本科英语教学的骨干教师,对《新视野大学英语》教材以及大学英语四、六级教学和考试有潜心的研究。我们相信,本书一定会对读者有所帮助,一定能成为广大读者的良师益友。

由于我们的知识水平和编写本书的时间有限,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。

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Unit 1

SECTION A

Learning a Foreign Language

课文背景知识

Language is a very important part of the culture in one country. Therefore, learning a foreign language well not only means that you can speak a new language, but also enables you to understand the culture of that country and make friends with the people of that country. However, learning a foreign language is by no means an easy job. It requires time, energy and determination. Although the learning process might be difficult, you will surely benefit a lot from it.

重点、难点词汇解析

1. **rewarding** (L2) *a.* (经历或活动) 值得做的, 令人满足的

搭配 find sth. highly/extremely/particularly ~ 觉得某事非常/极其/特别有益; find it ~ doing sth. 觉得做某事有益; be/prove ~ 有益/证明值得做

例句 Genuine writers often find their work interesting and *rewarding*. 真正的作家常常会觉得他们的工作既有趣又有益。
[97.1]CET-4]

I found it highly *rewarding* helping those who need help. 我觉得帮助那些需要帮助的人是非常值得的。

I didn't expect the job to be so *rewarding*. 我没有想到这项工作如此有益。

2. **frustrating** (L3) *a.* 令人沮丧的

搭配 be/prove ~ 令人沮丧/证明令人沮丧
find sth. rather/slightly ~ 觉得某事物非常/有点令人沮丧

例句 It was a slightly *frustrating* experience. 那是一次有点令人沮丧的经历。

3. **worth** (L3) *a.* 有某种价值; (某事)值得做

搭配 be well/really ~ (doing) sth. 确实值得; 很值得; be hardly/barely/scarcely ~ (doing) sth. 几乎不值得

例句 This work is hardly *worth* our time

and effort. 这项工作根本不值得我们花时间和精力去做。

My teacher thinks I'm making progress. And I find lessons well *worth* the time and trouble.

我的老师认为我正在进步,而我也觉得这些课程值得投入时间和精力。[97.1|CET-4]

I'm thinking of going to Austin for a visit.

Do you think it's *worth* seeing? 我正在考虑去奥斯丁看看,你觉得那里值得一游吗?

[98.6|CET-4]

扩展 [反义词] *worthless* *a.* 毫无价值的
[近义词] *worthwhile* *a.* 值得(花费时间、精力、金钱)的 *worthy* *a.* 值得尊重的; 值得考虑的

4. **junior** (L4) *a.* 年少者的; 地位、级别或职务较低者的

搭配 be ~ to 比……年少; 比……低下

短语 *junior* middle school 初中

例句 Look, it says they want a *junior* sales manager and it seems like it's a big company. 看,这里说他们想聘一位初级销售经理,而且看上去这像是一家大公司。

[02.6|CET-4]

扩展 [反义词] *senior* *a.* 年长的; 地位高的
When I went to *senior* middle school, I was eager to continue studying English... 到了高中后,我渴望继续学习英语……(Para. 3)

5. **patient** (L5) *a.* 有耐心的; 忍耐的

搭配 be ~ with sb. 对某人有耐心的; be ~ of sth. 能忍受某事的

例句 He tried to be *patient* of the pain. 他尽力忍着疼痛。

You should have been more *patient* with that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility. 要是你当时对那位顾客再耐心些,我相信他是有可能买这块表的。

[98.1|CET-4]

Compared with other hospitals nurses at Beth Israel Hospital are more *patient*. 与其他医院相比,贝斯以色列医院的护士更有耐心。

[93.6|CET-4]

扩展 [反义词] *impatient* *a.* 没有耐心的; 不能容忍的

6. **positive** (L6) *a.* 积极的,肯定的; 有信心
的; 正的,阳性的

搭配 be ~ about/of 对……有把握,确信

例句 Are you absolutely *positive* of your answer? 你对你的答案确定吗?

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and *positive* effects. 广告对购买欲望的吸引力可以带来负面和正面双重影响。[99.1|CET-4]

On the *positive* side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. 从正面来看,从情感出发的鼓动也许契合了消费者内心的真正兴趣。[99.1|CET-4]

扩展 [反义词] *negative* *a.* 消极的; 阴性的

7. **former** (L11) *a.* 先前的; 以前的

短语 the *former* 前者

例句 The main difference between a nurse-manager and a head nurse is that the *former* has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses. 护士总管与护士长的主要区别是前者全权负责本单位的管理工作。
[93.6|CET-4]

扩展 [反义词] *latter* *a.* 后面的 (the latter 后者) [近义词] *previous* *a.* (时间或顺序上的) 在先的,在前的,以前的

8. **unlike** (L19) *prep.* 和……不同

例句 *Unlike* marriage or the ties that bind parents and children, friendship is not defined or regulated by law. 与婚姻及双亲和孩子的关系不同,友谊不是由法律来定义和约束的。[01.6|CET-4]

Unlike his elder sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others. 杰克和他姐姐不一样,他是一个安静的人,不轻易与人交朋友。[99.6|CET-4]

扩展 [形近词] *dislike* *n./v.* 不喜欢,讨厌
alike *a.* 相同的,一样的 (The twins look exactly alike. 这对双胞胎长得一模一样。) *ad.* 相似地 (treat everybody exactly alike 一视同仁)

likewise *ad.* 同样地, 照样地; 也, 又 (Watch him and do likewise. 留心看着他并且照样做。)

9. **be far from** (L21) 远远不是; 根本不

例句 It's far from being ready yet. 到目前为止还远没有准备好。[03.1|CET-6]

I'm far from pleased with your recent behavior. 我对你近来的言行很不满意。

10. **intimidate** (L25) *vt.* 恐吓, 恫吓, 威胁

搭配 ~ sb. into doing sth. 胁迫某人做某事; feel ~d 感觉受到恐吓; be easily ~d 容易受到威胁

例句 The police had tried to intimidate him into signing a confession. 警方曾试图胁迫他签署认罪书。

She didn't feel intimidated by him. 她不觉得受到他的胁迫。

He was not a man to be easily intimidated. 他可不是一个轻易就被吓倒的人。

11. **access** (L29) *n.* 入口, 进入的途径; (使用、获取某物的) 权力; 存取 (计算机文件)

搭配 have easy/direct/free/unlimited/equal ~ to... 有对……的方便的/直接的/免费的/不受限制的/平等的使用权; gain/get ~ to... 得到……的使用权, 获得接近……的机会; give/offer sb. ~ to... 给某人……的使用权; provide/furnish sb. with ~ to... 为某人提供使用……的途径

例句 There is no access to the house from the main road. 大道上没有进入这座房子的入口。[02.1|CET-4]

Over a third of the population was estimated to have no access to the health service. 据估计有超过三分之一的人口无法享受医疗服务。[98.6|CET-4]

Only a few people have access to the full facts of the incident. 只有少数人能了解到此次事件的全部事实。[04.6|CET-4]

The British government often says that furnishing children with access to the information superhighway is a top priority. 英国政府经常表示让孩子使用信息高速路是头等重要的

事。[03.9|CET-4]

I lived deep in the country, without easy access to shops. 我远居乡村, 到商店购物十分不便。

扩展 accessible *a.* 可以到达的; 友善的, 容易接近的 accessory *n.* 附属品; 附件

12. **participate** (L31) *vi.* 参加, 参与 (某活动)

搭配 actively/fully ~ in 积极/完全参与; be able to/have the opportunity to/be invited to/agree to/refuse to ~ in 能够/有机会/受邀/同意/拒绝参加

例句 He was proud of being chosen to participate in the game and he assured us that he would try as hard as possible. 他为自己能入选参加比赛而感到骄傲, 向我们保证一定会尽全力。[03.6|CET-4]

If you are going to participate in life, do it. Don't just sit down and look out of the window. 如果你想走入生活, 尽管去做, 不要只是坐在那儿呆呆望着窗外。[99.1|CET-4]

Young people are not content to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in. 年轻人并不满足于单纯地驻足观赏艺术品, 他们想要的是能参与其中的艺术。[00.6|CET-4]

扩展 participation *n.* (in) 参与; 参加 [近义词] take part in 参加; 参与 (某事物); join in 参加 (活动)

13. **virtual** (L31) *a.* (物) 虚拟的; 实质上的

例句 In a virtual space, students can "dissect" a human body, "visit" ancient battlefields, or "talk" with Shakespeare. 在虚拟空间, 学生可以“解剖”人体、“参观”古战场、与莎士比亚“对话”。

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。

扩展 virtue *n.* 美德; 优点

14. **commitment** (L33) *n.* (对某事物的) 致力, 投身, 献身; (对信念或行为的) 责任, 承诺

搭配 full/deep/continued/lifelong/long-term/on-going ~ 完全/深深的/继续的/毕生的/长

期的/不间断的投入; require ~ to 需要投入

例句 I was deeply moved by his lifelong *commitment* to the socialist cause. 他毕生支持社会主义事业, 我为此感动不已。

If a bachelor is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a *commitment*. 如果是位诚实的单身汉, 他会告诉你他害怕承担义务。[98.6|CET-4]

扩展 [形近词] *commission* *n.* (交付某人进行的) 工作或任务 [近义词] *dedication* *n.* (对某项事业或目的的) 忠诚, 奉献 *sacrifice*

15. **discipline** (L33) *n.* 纪律; 自律

搭配 enforce/keep/submit to/have/lack/relax/tighten/restore ~ 执行/保持/遵守/有/缺乏/放松/强化/恢复纪律

短语 effective/good/poor/strict/lax *discipline* 有效的/良好的/不好的/严格的/松懈的纪律; military/party/school/work *discipline* 军纪/党纪/学校纪律/工作纪律

例句 The new headmaster tightened *discipline* in that school. 新校长加强了学校的纪律。

In their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such *virtues* as unselfishness, courage, *discipline* and love of one's country. 在学校的各门课程中, 男女生们可以学到无私、勇气、自律和爱国等美德。

[95.1|CET-4]

In Japan, a most competitive society with stronger *discipline* than ours, children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. 日本社会比我们有更严格的纪律, 竞争也非常激烈, 那里的孩子们每天都要准备考验他们在诸多领域的的能力极限, 包括音乐。[98.1|CET-4]

16. **keep up with** (L33) 保持一致; 不落伍

例句 After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not *keep up with* the cost of living. 二战后, 美国工人的报酬赶不上生活费用的增长。[03.1|CET-6]

He walked too fast for her to *keep up with*. 他

走得太快了, 她都跟不上了。

辨析 catch up with 强调已经掉队了, 然后再追上, 赶上。

You walked on and I will catch up with you later. 你先走, 我等会儿再赶上你。

17. **meet** (L34) *vt.* 满足(要求等); 符合

搭配 ~ one's needs/requirements/standards/wishes/targets 满足某人的需要/要求/标准/愿望/目标; be unable to/fail to ~... 不能满足……

例句 Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to *meet* our social needs. 与别人共同参与闲暇活动可以满足我们的社交需求。[00.6|CET-4]

It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house failed to *meet* energy conservation standards. 从文中可知奥其德的房子没能达到节能的标准。[01.1|CET-4]

Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can *meet* the body's need for it from natural sources without turning to the salt bottle. 我们吃喝的所有食物中都含有盐分; 这样, 我们从自然来源中就可满足身体对盐的需求, 而无须求助于盐罐子。[01.1|CET-4]

The Car Club couldn't guarantee to *meet* the demands of all its members. 这个汽车俱乐部不能保证满足其所有成员的要求。[01.6|CET-4]

扩展 [近义词] satisfy *vt.* 满足(需要, 愿望等); 使(某人)满意或满足 fulfill *vt.* 满足; 实现; 达到

18. **minimum** (L34) *a.* 最小的; 最少的; 最低的

短语 a *minimum* standard 最低要求
a *minimum* deposit 最低存款额
a *minimum* dose 最小剂量
a *minimum* effort 最小的努力
a *minimum* wage (规定的)最低工资

扩展 [近义词] minimal *a.* (量或程度) 最低的; 最小的

[反义词] maximum *a.* 最高的; 最大的; 最强的

19. **assignment** (L35) *n.* 作业; 任务

搭配 do/complete/hand in the ~ 做/完成/交作业; give/set an ~ 布置作业; take on/refuse/carry out/complete an ~ 接受/拒绝/执行/完成任务

例句 The teacher set an *assignment* on pollution. 老师布置了一个有关污染的作业。

Did you find the book for your reading *assignment* in the library? 你在图书馆找到你要的阅读材料了吗? [02.1|CET-4]

The *assignment* looks easy but actually it's quite difficult. 这任务看上去简单, 可实际上很难。[03.1|CET-4]

扩展 [近义词] duty *n.* (某人必须执行的) 工作或任务; task *n.* 必须做的工作 (尤指困难的或不乐意做的)

20. **embarrassing** (L38) *a.* 令人困窘的; 令人尴尬的

搭配 be deeply/highly/intensely/terribly ~ 非常尴尬; find sb./sth. ~ 觉得……令人尴尬

短语 a bit/somewhat *embarrassing* 有点/有些尴尬

an *embarrassing* moment/question/mistake 令人尴尬的时刻/问题/错误

例句 I found the whole evening intensely *embarrassing*. 我感觉整个晚上让人极度尴尬。

When he came to analyze their *embarrassing* lapses in a scientific report, he was surprised to find that nearly all of them fell into a few groupings. 当他开始分析他们在一篇科学报告中的令人困窘的差错时, 惊奇地发现几乎所有的错误都可归入几个类别。[03.6|CET-4]

扩展 [近义词] awkward *a.* 尴尬的; 难为情的

21. **frustration** (L39) *n.* 灰心; 沮丧; 挫折

搭配 feel/show/hide/express/cause ~ at sth.

感到/流露出/隐藏/表达/引起对某事的沮丧

短语 considerable/great *frustration* 极大的挫败感

a feeling/sense of *frustration* 挫折感

in/out of *frustration* 在沮丧郁闷之中/出于沮丧郁闷

例句 Many have expressed considerable *frustration* at the delays. 很多人对一再延误感到沮丧至极。

He clenched his fists in *frustration*. 他沮丧郁闷地攥紧了拳头。

He developed a cynical attitude after years of *frustration* in his career. 经历了事业上多年的挫折后, 他渐渐形成了一种玩世不恭的态度。[02.6|CET-6]

扩展 frustrating *a.* 令人沮丧的; frustrated *a.* 感到沮丧的; 感到受挫的

22. **come across** (L41) 偶然碰到/发现

例句 One day I *came across* a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college. 一天我在报纸上偶然发现一篇关于邻近某州立大学一位英语教授退休的报道。[98.1|CET-4]

I've just *come across* a beautiful poem in this book. 我在这本书上偶然发现了一首美妙的诗。

扩展 [近义词组] run across 指偶然碰到或发现令人高兴的人或事情

I *ran across* an old classmate in the street the other day, whom I haven't seen for 5 years. 有一天我在街上碰到了一个老同学, 我们都有五年没见过面了。

23. **continually** (L44) *ad.* 连续不断地; 不停地

例句 A teacher who *continually* draws attention to rewards or who hands out high grades for ordinary achievement ends up with uninspired students, Eisenberger holds. 爱恩伯格认为, 如果老师不断使同学们的注意力转向奖赏, 或者对一般的表现也给予高分, 那么将导致学生得不到激励。[97.1|CET-4]

扩展 [近义词] *continuously ad.* 连续不断地
[反义词] *occasionally ad.* 偶尔地; 间或地;
intermittently ad. 间歇地; 断续地

24. **reap** (L45) *vt.* 获得; 收获; 收割

搭配 ~ a reward/a profit/the fruits 获得报偿/
好处/果实

例句 He reaped the reward of years of study
at last. 他终于得以从多年研究中获得报偿。

扩展 [近义词] *harvest vt.* 收获; 收割

25. **benefit** *n.* (L45) 益处, 好处

短语 *considerable/maximum/additional/
potential/long-term/mutual benefit* 很大的/最
大的/额外的/潜在的/长期的/相互的好处

搭配 *enjoy/have ~* 享用益处; *gain/reap/
obtain/receive ~* 得到好处; *bring/offer/provide
~* 带来好处

例句 I reaped the *benefits* of all my early
training. 所有的早期训练都对我有所裨益。

With the increased use of high-tech
communications equipment, business people
are gaining more economic *benefits* from
domestic operations. 随着越来越多的高科技
通讯设备的使用, 商人们正在从国内业务
中获得更多的经济利润。[03.1|CET-4]

If each of them learns to work for his team,
and not for himself on the football field, he
will later find it natural to work for the good
of his country instead of only for his own
benefit. 如果每个队员都在足球场上学习为
整个队努力, 而不是为个人, 那么他以后
将发现为国家而不是自己的利益而工作也
是自然而然的事情了。[95.1|CET-4]

扩展 [近义词] *advantage n.* 益处; 利益;
profit n. 收益; 利润; 利益; 好处

26. **trying** (L47) *a.* 困难的; 令人担心的; 让
人烦恼的

例句 The past week has been a *trying* one to
all of us. 过去的一周对我们大家来说都很难
不容易。

扩展 [近义词] *demanding a.* (任务) 需要
很大技巧、耐性和努力的

27. **trade sth. for** (L48) 用某物换另一物

例句 The fortune dream of “trading a clip
for a villa step by step” was once very popular.
“以曲别针逐级换成别墅”的财富梦想一度
很流行。

28. **insight** (L49) *n.* 洞察力, 深刻的见解

搭配 *provide/have/show/lack ~* 赋予/具有/
展示/缺乏洞察力; *gain ~ into sth.* 洞悉某事

例句 This new finding gave scientists new
insights into how life was formed. 这个新发现
让科学家对生命是如何形成的有了新的认识。

Attaching radio devices to whales is difficult,
and visual sightings are too unreliable to give
real *insight* into its behavior. 在鲸鱼身上
固定无线装置很难, 但利用目测又太不
可靠, 无法使我们真正了解鲸鱼的行为。

[02.6|CET-4]

The employee posted abroad who speaks
the country's principal language has an
opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations,
and can have the cultural *insight* to know when
it is better to move more slowly. 被派往国外
的雇员如果可以讲该国的主要语言, 那么
他就有机会加快某些谈判的速度, 因为对
当地文化有一定洞察力, 也能知道何时放
慢速度更好。[02.6|CET-4]

The film provides a deep *insight* into a wide
range of human qualities and feelings. 这部影
片使我们深刻洞悉了人性方面的本质和人
类自身各种情感。[03.1|CET-4]

扩展 [形近词] *sight n.* 视力; 视野; 情景;
eyesight n. 视力; *sightseeing n.* 观光; 游
览[近义词] *penetration n.* 洞察(力); 领悟
(力)

29. **communicate** (L52) *v.* 沟通; 交流意见(信
息, 感情等); 传达; 传递

记忆 前缀 *com-/con-* 表示“共同”; 词根
muni-/mun- 表示“公共的”; *-ate* 是动词后缀。
再如 *commune* (公社)、*communal* (公共的)。

搭配 *clearly/effectively/successfully/
directly ~ with sb. through/by means of/by
doing sth.* 通过某媒介与某人清楚/有效/成

功/直接沟通

例句 The couples that *communicate* well with each other can live a happy marital life. 可以很好沟通的夫妻的婚姻生活会幸福。

The employee at the home office who can *communicate* well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm. 公司总部那位可以通过电话或传真与外国客户流利沟通的雇员显然是公司的一笔财富。 [03.1|CET-4]

Other animals, it is true, *communicate* with one another by means of cries. 事实上, 其他的动物通过叫声彼此交流。 [03.1|CET-4]

30. **favorite** (L53) *a.* 最喜欢的 *n.* 最喜爱的人或物

短语 one's *favorite* book/food/color/writer/place/pastime 某人最喜爱的书/食物/颜色/作家/地方/消遣

例句 Boating and skating are my *favorite* sports. 划船和滑冰是我最喜爱的运动。 [97.6|CET-4]

Beethoven is my *favorite* musician. 贝多芬是我最喜爱的音乐家。 [94.1|CET-4]

David's a great *favorite* with his teacher. 大卫是他的老师最为喜欢的学生。

扩展 *favorable a.* 赞成的; 同意的; 支持的; 有帮助的

[近义词] *beloved a.* 深爱的; 亲爱的
precious a. 珍贵的; 受到珍爱的

31. **now that** (L55) 既然; 因为

例句 *Now that* we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure, quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain. 既然我们已经习惯了以我们不是很确定的高速前进, 很快, 也许只是10或20年之后, 我们就能够组装出一台和人脑一样复杂的机器。 [97.6|CET-4]

扩展 [近义词] *in that, because, since*
These two areas are similar in that they both have a high rainfall during this season. 这两

个地区相似之处就在于在这个季节雨量都很充沛。 [99.1|CET-4]

He was 15 minutes late because he was caught up in a big traffic jam. 他晚了15分钟是因为他碰到严重的塞车了。

Since we have collected enough money, we can start the business. 既然我们已经筹集到足够的资金, 就可以开始我们的生意了。

32. **instead of** (L55) 而不是

例句 She went to the library *instead of* seeing a movie with friends. 她没有和朋友去看电影, 而是去图书馆看书了。

He chose water *instead of* beer this time. 这回他选择了喝水, 而不是啤酒。

辨析 *instead of, instead*
*instead*是副词, 其后不接宾语; *instead of*后面必须接宾语。

Did you mind coming back by coach *instead of* by train? 回来时不坐火车, 改坐长途汽车, 你介意吗? [95.1|CET-4]

He did not choose beer this time; he chose water *instead*. 这回他选择了喝水, 而不是啤酒。

33. **reach out to** (L57) 接近; 亲近

例句 So far, his administration has failed to *reach out to* hard-line Republicans. 到目前为止, 他的政府一直没有亲近强硬派民主党人。

34. **bridge** (L57) *vt.* 越过, 跨过, 沟通

搭配 ~ the gap between 减少……之间的差距、差异

例句 The overall goal of the book is to help *bridge* the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers. 这本书的总体目标是要将研究与教学结合起来, 特别是将研究人员与教师的工作结合起来。 [02.6|CET-4]

The new tax is meant to *bridge* the gap between the rich and the poor. 这项新的税收是为了缩小贫富之间的差距。

三

课文难句和重要句型分析

1. **While** my former teacher had been patient with all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (Para. 3) 我原来的老师对所有的同学都很有耐心,但新老师却只要一听到学生回答错误,就马上进行惩罚。

分析 while在这里不是“当……的时候”,而是并列连词,和whereas一样,引导表转折、对比的并列分句。

例句 *While* our country has plenty of oil, theirs has none. 我们国家有丰富的石油,他们的国家却一点没有。

He went out to date his girlfriend, *while* I stayed in the classroom studying. 他去约会了,而我却留在教室学习。

2. Whenever we answered incorrectly, she pointed a long stick at us and, **shaking it up and down**, shouted, “No! No! No!” (Para. 3) 每当有谁回答错了,她就会用长教鞭指着我们,上下挥舞着大喊:“错!错!错!”

分析 此句是一个带时间状语从句的复合句。现在分词结构shaking it up and down作伴随状语,其逻辑主语应与其所在的句子的主语一致,即she而不是a long stick;分词与逻辑主语是主动关系,即she实施了shake这一动作。

例句 *Relying on our own efforts*, we overcame all the difficulties. 我们靠自己的努力把这些困难都克服了。

3. Once in a while I cried out of frustration, and sometimes I felt like giving up. (Para. 7) 偶尔我会因为感到受挫而哭出来,有时甚至想放弃。

分析 该句中出现了两种时间表示法:once in a while表示“偶尔,间或”,相当于occasionally; sometimes表示“有时”;其次, out of作为复合介词,表示“出于……的原因”,如do sth. out of kindness/jealousy;最后, sb. feel like sth./doing sth. 表示“某人想要(做)某事”,而不是按照字面的意思理解为“觉得像……”。

例句 I feel like having some dumplings. 我很想吃饺子。

I don't feel like working today. 今天我没有心情工作。

4. Learning a foreign language has been a **most** trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything. (Para. 8) 学习外语对我来说曾是一次很艰辛的经历,但是它在我心中也将是最宝贵的经历。

分析 当most作最高级时前面应用定冠词,而非不定冠词,所以most在这里不是最高级,而是程度副词,意为“极其”,修饰形容词trying。

例句 We heard a *most* interesting story about Chinese customs. 我们听到了一个有关中国传统的非常有趣的故事。

My grandparents often speak *most* bitterly of the hardships they experienced in the past. 我的祖父母常常非常难过地讲起过去的苦难日子。

四

写作预备句型

1. Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most rewarding experiences of my life. (Para. 1)

结构 主语 + 系动词 + (one of) + the + 形容词最高级 + yet + 形容词最高级 + 名词(定语从句)

功能 本句型用于评价某物或某事，即“认为某事是最……的，但也是最……的”，可以用来对一事物同时给予两种不同，甚至相反性质的评价，增强表达效果。

举例 This is one of the best yet most controversial movies I have ever seen. 这是我看过的最好的也是最有争议的电影之一。

2. Although at times learning a language was frustrating, it was well worth the effort. (Para. 1)

结构 Although..., 主语 + 系动词 + well worth + 名词或动名词

功能 本句型表示“尽管某事或某物……，但仍值得……”。可以用作过渡句，即从另一个角度对前文深入展开议论。

举例 Although the diamond costs a lot, it is well worth the price. 尽管那颗钻石很昂贵，但还是物有所值的。

3. My experience with learning a foreign language began in junior middle school, when I took my first English class. (Para. 2)

结构 One's experience with (doing) sth. begin in + 时间/地点, when/where引导的定语从句

功能 本句型可用于介绍某种经历从何时或何地开始，既可以作为记叙的开始，也可以用来举例。

举例 His experience with politics began in his college years, when he participated in many meaningful social activities. 他的政治生涯是从大学时代开始的，那时他参与了很多有意义的社会活动。

4. It didn't take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions. (Para. 3)

结构 It takes sb. + 时间名词 + to do sth.

功能 本句型用于表示做某事需花费多少时间、精力或耐心等。可结合课文另一相似句型学习，即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. (Para. 6), 这里require相当于take。

举例 It takes (me) ten minutes to walk from my dormitory to the No.1 Teaching Building. 从宿舍走到一号教学楼需要十分钟时间。

It takes a lot more money to buy a house now than before. 现在买一所房子比过去要多花很多钱。

It takes time, effort and patience to finish this tough job. 要完成这项艰巨的工作需要付出时间、努力和耐心。

5. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but I also lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (Para. 3)

结构 Not only + 部分倒装, but (also) + 正常语序

功能 本句型表示“不但……，而且……；不仅……，还是……”。连接两个平行句子成分，如主语、谓语、宾语，或表语等。

举例 Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me insights into another culture. (Para. 8) 学习另一种语言不仅使我懂得了艰苦努力的意义，而且让我了解了不同的文化。

Not only didn't Columbus get lost, but he found a new continent and a new shipping line. 哥伦布不仅自己没有迷路，还找到了一块新大陆和一条新航线。

6. ... I learned that all students were required to take an English course. (Para. 4)

... I noticed there were some students who spoke better than I did. (Para. 4)

... one day I realized I could understand just about everything I came across. (Para. 7)

结构 主语 + 表示认知的动词 (如learn、notice、realize) + 宾语从句

功能 本句型表示“发现, 注意到, 了解到”某事。

举例 I know/learn/realize that every student has an easy access to the books in the library. 据我所知, 每个学生去图书馆借书都很方便。

7. ... all students are required to take an English course. (Para. 4)

结构 主语 + 系动词 + 表示“要求”的动词过去分词形式 + to do sth.

功能 本句型表示“应该做某事”, 特别是按照规定、要求做某事。类似用法的动词还有 expect、suppose、ask 等。

举例 Every student is required to have a 90% attendance of class, or they will be punished. 每个学生都应该达到90%的出勤率, 否则就要受到惩罚。

This file is supposed to be ready 10 minutes ago. 这个文件应该十分钟前就准备好了的。(言下之意现在没有准备好是不应该的)

You are expected to finish this work last week. 本来你上周就该完成这项任务的。

8. ... there were many students who spoke much better than I did. (Para. 4)

结构 There be + 名词 + 定语从句

功能 本句型表示存在某物或某人, 在定语从句中对其进行解释说明。如果主语表示一种类型的人或物, 意义确定, 可以在主语前面加定冠词the。

举例 There is less and less water on the earth that is suitable for people to drink. 地球上可供人们饮用的水越来越少了。

Is there anyone here who can read Arabic? 这儿有看得懂阿拉伯文的人吗?

There is the man who now says this, now that. 有那么一种人一会儿这么说, 一会儿又那么说。

9. It seemed that my English was going to stay at the same level forever. (Para. 4)

结构 It seems/seemed that ...

功能 本句型表示“似乎……, 好像……”。

举例 It seems that he would never forgive what you have done to him. 看起来他不会原谅你对他的做法了。

It seems that it would be a fine day tomorrow. 明天似乎会是个好天气。

五

课文结构评析

本文是一篇记叙文, 回顾了作者自己学习外语的经历和体会。

第一段点明全文主旨, 即学习外语虽艰辛但很有收获。从第二段开始, 作者按时间顺序依次回顾了自己在不同阶段学习外语的不同感受, 并分析影响自己英语学习的各种因素: 初中时由于老师的耐心和鼓励, 成绩突出; 高中老师有错必纠, 而且缺乏耐心, 打击了作者的学习积极性, 进而影响成绩; 大学老师和初中老师一样耐心和热情, 但是作者发现有很多同学的英语比自己好得多, 担心犯错被笑话, 便羞于开口, 使外语水平停滞不前; 大学毕业后, 找到了网络教学这一新的学习形式, 它一方面减少了在同学面前出丑的可能性, 另一方面也对学习者也提出了更高的要求。在结尾段, 再次点题, 与首段相呼应。

六

补充练习

1. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) Although he tried his best to improve his skills, his writings were far _____ satisfaction.
A. away B. from C. out of D. off
- 2) He knows a lot. He can almost solve any problem he _____.
A. comes along B. comes across C. comes to D. comes out
- 3) In many countries, it is still morally wrong to _____ suicide.
A. make B. take C. commit D. act
- 4) It was critical that you _____ others' opinions into account.
A. took B. could take C. take D. would take
- 5) Every face is _____ even twins don't look like exactly the same.
A. essential B. absolute C. vital D. unique
- 6) Wherever a new problem _____, he was the one that everyone turned to.
A. arose B. arised C. arouse D. rose
- 7) One day you will reap the _____ of what you have done today.
A. prizes B. awards C. rewards D. benefits
- 8) He was not that kind of guy who could be intimidated _____ accepting such unreasonable conditions.
A. by B. into C. to D. of

2. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

- 1) It's important for college students to _____ different social activities. (participate in)
- 2) Her total _____ to education makes her an excellent student. (commit)
- 3) You're too _____ with her; she's only a child. (patient)
- 4) It is students' duty to meet all the _____ set by the school. (require)
- 5) Sending flowers can be a way of _____, which can say "Thank you very much" or "Hope you to get well soon". (communicate)
- 6) Learning a foreign language at times makes you _____. (frustrate)
- 7) That was a (an) _____ holiday I had last summer. (forget)
- 8) This place is well worth _____. (visit)

七

课后练习参考答案

1. 1. Because his teacher was kind, patient, and used a positive method of praising students.
2. His senior middle school teacher was not as kind as his junior middle school teacher had been. His senior middle school teacher would punish students for making mistakes. As a result, the writer did not want to speak English in class and he improved very little.
3. The differences were that he didn't have as many opportunities to ask questions in college and that other students intimidated him.

