

第1册

新视野

大学英语

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

精讲导学

总主编：马永辉 龙宇飞



黑龙江朝鲜民族出版社

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前 言

为实现教育部面向 21 世纪振兴行动计划的目标,提高英语实际运用能力,贯彻新的四、六级考试改革的精神,满足广大师生的迫切要求,围绕教育部推荐的《新视野大学英语读写教程》,我们组织一些长期从事大学英语教学并颇具经验的教师编写这套《新视野大学英语精讲导学》。该丛书倡导“新视野,新理念”,贯彻“以学生为中心”,突出“自主学习”,注重“学习策略与学习方法”,实现“能力与知识并重”的教学目的,本书编写特点:

1. 培养学生学习策略 预习篇运用各种学习策略与方法帮助学生预习并掌握新的词汇和短语;精讲篇围绕四、六级重点词汇、短语,从释义、搭配、用法、辨析等方面进行讲解,对课文中结构复杂的疑难句子进行解释、分析,对其句型进行归纳与概括以及经典翻译。

2. 培养学生语言运用能力 巩固篇对学生学习的知识进行巩固,有助于语言运用能力的培养,通过对课文练习的讲解和经典翻译,有助于语言知识的内化,符合“大学英语课程新要求”的精神,经典翻译的训练与新四、六级题型相一致。

3. 培养学生语言创造性运用的能力 提高篇通过创设语法、写作基础知识、写作技巧、应用文写作、阅读技巧、快速阅读技巧等板块来培养学生创造性运用语言的能力。

4. 陶冶学生的情志 每单元的页眉及页角都附有格言、警句,从而开拓大学生的视野,陶冶他们的情操,增加语言的接触频率,从而达到知识的内化和创造性运用。娱乐篇可以使学生对语言产生兴趣,在娱乐中获取知识。

本册书的特点:为适应新的四、六级考试每单元的提高篇中增加英语写作知识与训练,语法知识和阅读技巧。

该丛书可供选用《新视野大学英语》教材的广大师生使用,尽管我们力求做到培养语言的自主学习及应用能力来满足读者的需求,并做了大胆的尝试和不懈努力,难免有纰漏之处,诚恳广大读者和英语界同仁批评指正。希望该丛书对新视野英语学习者有所帮助,并在全国大学英语考试中获得佳绩。

编 者
2006 年 9 月

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Unit One

Section A Learning a Foreign Language

Preview——预习篇

A. 词汇

1. **reward** [rɪ'wɔ:d] vt. 报答, 酬谢, 奖励; n. 报答, 奖赏; 报酬, 酬金 [记忆法] re + ward
[简明用法] Reward him for cleaning the room. 他因为打扫房间而受到奖励。
2. **junior** ['dʒu:njə] n. 年少者; 地位较低者, 晚辈 [记忆法] ju + nior
[简明用法] junior middle school 初级中学
3. **senior** ['si:njə] n. 年长者 [记忆法] se + nior 和 junior 互为反义词
[简明用法] senior citizen 高级市民(委婉语, 指老人)
4. **positive** ['pɒzətɪv] a. 积极的, 肯定的; 确实的, 明确的 [记忆法] posi + tive
[简明用法] positive advice 积极的建议
5. **former** ['fɔ:mə] n. 前者; a. 初在前的, 以前的, 旧时的 [记忆法] 以旧(farmer)代新(former), 前者是农夫。
[简明用法] in former times 以前
6. **unlike** [ʌn'laɪk] prep. 不像, 和……不同 [记忆法] un(表否定) + like(像)
[简明用法] Unlike Beijing, Haikou is not cold in winter. 不像北京, 海口冬天不冷。
7. **online** ['ɒnlaɪn] a. & ad. 连接的(地), 联网的(地) [记忆法] on + line 在线上(当然是联网了)
[简明用法] an online course 在线(网络)课程
8. **medium** ['mi:djəm] n. 媒质, 媒介物, 导体 a. 中等的, 适中的 [记忆法] 利用 media(媒体)记
[简明用法] TV is a medium for giving information. 电视是传递信息的媒介。
9. **phone** [fəʊn] n. 电话, 电话机 [记忆法] telephone 的简短形式
10. **modem** ['mɒdəm] n. 调制解调器 [记忆法] 网络时代的猫(modem的谐音)
11. **access** ['ækses] n. 接近, 进入; 通道, 入口 [记忆法] ac + cess [简明用法] access to the building 大楼的通道
12. **notebook** ['nəʊtʊk] n. 笔记簿 [记忆法] note + book
13. **screen** [skri:n] n. 银幕, 屏幕; 屏风, 帘, 窗纱 [记忆法] (以旧)green(代新) screen 绿色的银幕
14. **finally** ['faɪnəli] ad. 最后, 终于 [记忆法] final + ly
15. **insight** ['ɪnsaɪt] n. 洞察力, 洞悉, 深刻的见解 [记忆法] in + sight
[简明用法] a man of great insight 富有洞察力的人
16. **culture** ['kʌltʃə] n. 文化, 文明 [记忆法] cul + ture [简明用法] different culture 不同的文化
17. **activity** ['æktɪvɪti] n. 活动, 行动 [记忆法] active 的名词
18. **gap** [gæp] n. 缺口, 裂口 [记忆法] 利用 map 记 [简明用法] generation gap 代沟
19. **frustrate** [frʌ'streɪt] vt. 使沮丧, 使灰心; 使挫败, 使受挫折

[记忆法] frus + trate [派生] **frustration** [frʌ'streɪʃən] n. 挫败, 挫折, 受挫

[简明用法] The weather frustrated our hope of going out. 天气打消了我们外出的念头。

20. **opportunity** [ˌɒpə'tju:niti] n. 机会, 时机 [记忆法] op + por + tu + nity

[简明用法] have no opportunity to do sth. 没有机会做某事

21. **technology** [tek'nɒlədʒi] n. 工艺, 技术 [记忆法] tech + nology [简明用法] science and technology 科技

22. **participate** [pɑ:'tisipeɪt] vi. 参加, 参与 [记忆法] parti + ci + pate

[简明用法] participate our discussions 参与我们的讨论

23. **communicate** [kə'mju:nikeɪt] vi. 交流, 交际 vt. 传达, 传播 [记忆法] com + mu + ni + cate [派生] **communication** [kə'mju:nikeɪʃn] n. 交流, 交际; 通讯 [简明用法] He communicated his idea clearly 他清楚地表达思想。

24. **virtual** [vɜ:tʃuəl, -ʃuəl] a. 虚构的, 虚拟的; 实质上的, 事实上的, 实际上的 [记忆法] vir + tual

[简明用法] virtual reality 虚拟现实

25. **commitment** [kə'mɪtmənt] n. 信奉, 献身; 承诺, 许诺, 保证 [记忆法] commit + ment

[简明用法] make commitment 许诺

26. **discipline** [ˈdɪsɪplɪn] n. 纪律, 控制; 惩罚, 处分; 学科 [记忆法] discip + line

[简明用法] The child needs discipline. 这孩子要管教管教。

27. **minimum** [ˈmɪnɪmə] a. 最低的, 最小的 n. 最低限度, 最低量 [记忆法] mini(迷你) + mum 最低也要想想迷你裙和妈妈 [简明用法] The price is minimum. 这是最低价。

28. **assignment** [ə'saɪnmənt] n. (分派的) 任务, (指定的) 作业; 分配, 指派 [记忆法] assign + ment

[简明用法] finish assignments 完成作业

29. **embarrass** [ɪm'bærəs] vt. 使窘迫, 使尴尬, 使不好意思 [记忆法] em + bar + rass

[简明用法] She was embarrassed 她感到很尴尬。

30. **continual** [kən'tɪnjuəl] a. 不间断的, 不停的; 多次重复的, 频频的 [记忆法] continue 的名词 [派生] continually [简明用法] continual fear 无休止的恐惧

31. **benefit** [ˈbenɪfɪt] n. 益处, 好处 vt. 有益于 [记忆法] be + ne + fit 谐音 摆哪都合适(fit)当然有益处

[简明用法] This project will benefit many students. 这个工程会使许多学生受益。

32. **favorite** (AmE) **favourite** (BrE) [ˈfeɪvərɪt] a. 特别受宠的 n. 特别喜爱的人(或物) [记忆法] favo + rite

[简明用法] Red is my favorite color. 红色是我最喜欢的颜色。

33. **intimidate** [ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt] vt. 恐吓, 威胁 [记忆法] in + ti + mi + date 在楼梯里约会受到了威胁

[简明用法] intimidate sb. into doing sth. 威胁某人做某事

34. **reap** [ri:p] vt. 获得, 得到; 收割, 收获 [记忆法] 利用 reach 记

[简明用法] reap the benefits of hard work 收获艰苦劳动的成果

B. 短语

1. **be well worth sth./doing sth.** 值得……的

[简明用法] Learning a foreign language is well worth efforts. 学习外语是值得的。

2. **not only ... but also** 不仅如此

[简明用法] He learns not only English but also Japanese. 他不仅学英语而且学日语。

3. **far from** 一点都不 [简明用法] The book is far from perfect. 这本书太糟了。

4. **a couple of** 两三个 [简明用法] a couple of years 两三年
5. **get access to** 可以使用, 获得 [简明用法] I get access to the necessary equipments. 我获得了必需的设备。
6. **keep up with** 跟上, 不落后 [简明用法] Keep up with the flow of the course! 跟上课程进度。
7. **feel like with sth./doing sth.** 想做, 想要 [简明用法] I feel like playing Pingpang. 我想打乒乓球。
8. **give up** 停止, 放弃 [简明用法] I felt like giving up. 我想放弃。
9. **reap the benefits of** 获得益处, 得到好处
[简明用法] reap the benefits of learning a foreign language 获得学习外语的好处
10. **come across** 偶然遇上 [简明用法] I came across him. 我邂逅了他。
11. **trade for** 用换 [简明用法] I trade my book for his toy. 我用书换他的玩具。
12. **participate in** 参加 [简明用法] He participated in several sports. 他参加了好几项运动。
13. **now that** 既然, 由于 [简明用法] Now that you have come, you may stay here. 你既然来了, 就留在这里吧。
14. **reach out to** 接触, 联系 [简明用法] I can reach out to my friends in English. 我能用英语与朋友交流。

Focus——精讲篇

A. 词汇

1. reward [ri'wɔ:d]

[用法] vt. give sth. in return for good and valuable doings 报答, 酬谢, 奖励

reward sb. for sth. 为某事答谢某人

n. 1) something as a return for good and valuable doings 报答, 奖赏

2) some money given to someone for his good doings 报酬, 酬金

in reward 回报, 作为…的奖赏;

She offered a reward of \$ 2,000 for information about her missing son. 她悬赏 2000 美元寻找失踪儿子的下落。

[词汇链接] rewarding a. 值得做的, 有回报的, 有益的

[辨析] reward 指对品德高尚和勤劳的人给予的奖励, 有时指为某事而付给的酬金。award 指对在某方面有功者所给予的奖励, 有时指给在竞赛中获胜者的奖励。prize 指对在各种竞赛中获得优胜者所给的奖励。

rewarding 表示“即使物质上未得到多少, 但由于重要或有用而满足”之意。主语一般是“做某件事”; 主要强调精神上的愉悦(satisfied and happy)以及对以后带来的好处。worthwhile 主要讲等值(worth), 主语通常是某个名词(sth.)。

2. frustrate [frʌ'streit]

[用法] vt. 1) cause sb. to have feelings of disappointment 使沮丧, 使灰心

His trouble is that he frustrates much too easily. 他的毛病是他很容易泄气。

2) cause the failure of sth. 使挫败, 使受挫折

The bad weather frustrated our hopes of going out. 坏天气使我们外出的希望落空了。

[词汇链接] frustration n. 挫败, 挫折, 受挫; in frustration 处于沮丧、灰心的状态中;
with frustration 由于沮丧, 由于失望

[特别提示] frustrate 是描写情绪变化的词, 与 interest, excite, move 等词一样, 若句子的主语是人时, 用被动式 - ed; 当主语是物时, 用 - ing 形式。

3. access [ækses]

[用法] n. 1) [U] means or right of using, reaching 接近, 进入

All the students can have access to the school library. 所有学生都可以借阅图书馆的书籍。

2) means of entering, or a way in 通道, 入口

The only access to that building was guarded by the soldiers. 通向那栋楼房的唯一通道由士兵把守着。

[词汇链接] get/gain /have access to 有权做某事; there is no access to 无权做某事; the access to 通向……的通道或入口 [特别提示] access 后的 to 是介词

4. embarrass [im'bærəs]

[用法] vt. make someone feel upset esp. doing sth. not rightly 使窘迫, 使尴尬

It embarrassed her that her husband was drunk at the dinner. 她丈夫在宴会上喝醉酒令她很尴尬。

This was an embarrassing situation for the gentleman, for he couldn't afford the dinner.

这位先生很尴尬, 因为他付不起晚餐的钱。

[词汇链接] embarrassing a. 使人人为难的, 麻烦的; embarrassment n. 窘迫, 失措, 为难

[辨析] confuse, embarrass, puzzle 均有“困惑”意思。confuse 指由于思想的紊乱或某些事情的混淆而产生混乱。embarrass 指由于意外或不当的事情或有人在场使人困惑不安, 不知所措。puzzle 指复杂或难以理解的事情使人困惑, 强调难以理解。

They asked me so many questions that they confused me. 他们问了我许多问题, 把我弄糊涂了。

The speaker was embarrassed by the unexpected laughter. 讲演的人被突如其来的笑声弄得局促不安。

The long silence puzzled him. 长久的沉寂使他捉摸不透。

[特别提示] 同 frustrate 一样, embarrass 表示情绪变化, 常用 - ed 或 ing 形式。embarrassed, embarrassing 甚至已经当作形容词使用。

5. benefit ['benɪt]

[用法] n. anything that brings help or profit 益处, 好处

a public benefit 公益; medical benefits 医疗津贴; a benefit performance/match 义演/赛;

economic benefit 经济利益; for the benefit of 为……的利益; get benefit 得到好处;

hurt sb. for one's own benefit 损人利己; derive benefit from 从获得好处

vt. be useful or helpful to 有益于 The sea air will benefit you. 海洋空气有利于你。

vi. receive benefit 获益, 受益, 得到好处 (该语意后常跟 from/by)

We benefit from daily exercises. 我们受益于每天做操。

[辨析] benefit 一般用词, 使用最广, 主要指任何物质或精神方面的好处, 也指恩惠; advantage 多指优越的条件或有利的地位、优势或益处, 以便在竞争对比中胜于对方。profit 主要指金钱上获利, 也指有利、有帮助、有价值 and 好处; gain 多指物质上的获利、收益、利润, 有时也指抽象的获取物, 如声誉、同情心等。

We developed trade with them for mutual benefit. 为了互惠我们发展与他们的贸易。

We should make profit for the whole people. 我们应当为全体人民谋福利。

We hope for some gain from our investment. 我们希望从投资中获利。

6. communicate [kə'mjuːnikeɪt]

[用法] vi. send and exchange feelings, opinions or information 交流, 交际

Deaf people communicate by sign language. 聋人用手势语交谈。

vt. make (opinions, feelings or information) known or understood by others 传达, 传播

She communicated her ideas to her subordinates. 她把她的意见传达给下属。

[词汇链接] communication n. 交流, 交际; 通信; be in communication with 与...通信, 同...保持联系; communications and transport 交通运输; communications satellite 通讯卫星 (略为 comsat)

B. 短语

1. be well worth + sth. / doing sth.

[用法] be rewarding enough (to do) for the time or effort 值得...的。后接名词或动名词。worth 前面用 well, 不用 very。如: The film is well worth seeing. 这部电影值得去看。

[短语链接] be worthy of / to be done 值得...的; A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 一鸟在手胜过两鸟在林; for all one is worth 尽其所能, 使出浑身解数; game is not worth the candle 得不偿失, 不合算; not worth a tinker's damn 不中用, 不足取; worth one's salt 称职的, 够格的

2. far from

[用法] not...at all; rather than 一点都不

The struggle is far from over. 这场斗争远远没有结束。

Far from being kind, he was most cruel. 他非但不善良, 相反极残忍。

[短语链接] far from it 远非如此; far away 在远方; far and away 大大, 远远; far apart 远离;

far back in the past 很久以前; far off 远离, 在远方; so far 迄今, 到目前为止;

so far, so good 到目前为止, 情况是不错的。

[特别提示] 以前学过的语意是“远离”例: The sun is far from the earth. 太阳离地球很远。

3. feel like sth. / doing sth.

[用法] want to do sth. 想做, 想要。表示一种十分强烈的愿望, 后接名词或动名词, 也有时接 it, 多用于否定句和疑问句中。

Do you feel like a game of chess? 你想要下棋吗?

She doesn't feel like going to the movie. 她不想去看电影。

I felt like another glass of wine. 我想再喝一杯葡萄酒。

Could we stop playing cards? I feel like having a rest. 可以不打牌了吗? 我想休息一会儿。

[短语链接] feel like a million dollars 精力充沛; feel like two cents 感到惭愧; feel like death 脸色不好, 感到很疲倦; feel a draft 感到受冷落, 意识到不受欢迎; feel blue 感到沮丧, 情绪低落; feel cheap 感到不好意思, 觉得不合适; feel one's age 感到老了, 觉得累了; feel one's ears burning 觉得有人议论; feel one's feet/legs 能独立行事, 发现, 运用自己的力量。

[特别提示] 以前学过的语意是“感觉像”例: After the trip I felt like a fish out of water.

4. come across

[用法] meet with 偶然遇上 I came across Linda in the street. 我在大街上邂逅了琳达。

[短语链接] come about 发生; come down 下降, 病倒; come out 出版, 结果是; come to 总计, 达到;

come round/around 来访, 苏醒, 复活; come up to 等于, 达到, 符合; come up with 遇到, 遭到, 提出, 提供

5. trade for

[用法] exchange...for 用……换

He decided to trade his car for a truck. 他决定用他的小汽车换一辆卡车。

[短语链接] trade on / upon (为达到利己目的而)利用; trade out 出卖

trade upon one's father's reputation 利用自己父亲的声誉

trade on sb's patience 利用某人的耐心

trade out principles 出卖原则

6. now that

[用法] because (sth. has happened) 既然, 由于

(引导的从句放在主句之前, 主要强调原因, 即从句所表达的意思。)

Now that John has arrived, we can begin our English class. 既然约翰来了, 我们可以开始上英语课了。

[短语链接] in that 由于, 因为 (引导的从句放在主句之后, 强调结果, 即主句表达的意思)

[特别提示] now that 引导原因状语从句, 用于解释新出现的情况。从句常常出现在句首; 有时 that 可以省略。Now (that) you are here, why not have a drink? 既然你来了, 为何不喝点儿饮料?

C. 难句解析

1. Although at times, learning a language was frustrating, it was well worth the effort. (L2-3)

[释义] Although sometimes learning a language is disappointing, it was rewarding enough to spend the time and effort on it.

[译文] 尽管有时学语言会令人沮丧, 但非常值得努力。

[解析] (1) at times = sometimes 有时候 (2) it 指代 learning a language

(3) be well worth + noun/doing sth.; rewarding enough for the time or effort? 值得……

He's decided to have a look at the house for it is well worth buying. 他决定看看这栋房子, 因为它值得去买。

2. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (L13-14)

[释义] I not only didn't feel happy answering questions, but also I didn't want to say anything in English.

[译文] 我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣, 而且根本就不想再用英语说半个字。

[解析] not only... but also 不但……而且引导并列从句, 有时 also 可以省略, 还可以发生变异: not only... but... as well; 当 not only 放在句首时谓语要部分倒装。例如: Not only did we enjoy the film, but we also had a wonderful time. 我们不仅看了电影, 而且玩得很痛快。

[特别提示] 当“only + 状语”位于句首表示强调时用倒装, 如不在句首或虽在句首但不修饰状语时用正常语序的用法。

Only in this way can you hope to finish the work at the end of this month.

只有用这种方法你才有望在月底之前完成这项工作。

You can learn English well only in this way. 你只有用这种方法才能学好英语。

3. Unlike my senior middle school teacher, my college English teachers were patient and kind, and none of them carried long, pointed sticks! (L16-18)

[释义] Different from my senior middle school teacher, my college English teachers were patient and kind, and none of them carried long, pointed sticks!

[译文] 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!

[解析] (1) unlike: prep. different from, not like, not the same 不像……

(2) pointed: adj. having a point at one end 一端是尖的, 通常只做定语。例如: a pointed chin 尖下巴。

4. I began to feel intimidated. (L23-24)

[释义] I began to feel frightened and lack confidence. [译文] 我开始产生一种畏惧感。

[解析] (1) intimidate: vt. make one frightened by threats 使……畏惧, 此处用过去分词, 做形容词。intimidate 常用于句型: intimidate sb. into doing sth. 恐吓某人做某事。例如: John intimidated his brother into not telling their parents the truth. 约翰威胁他弟弟, 不准他把真相告诉父母。

5. Once in a while I cried with frustration, and sometimes I felt like giving up. (L37-38)

[释义] Sometimes, I cried because I was disappointed and I wanted to stop doing online learning.

[译文] 有时我会因挫折而哭泣, 有时我想放弃。

[解析] (1) once in a while: sometimes 偶尔, 表示动作发生的频率 (2) with frustration 由于失望

(3) feel like doing: want to do sth. 想要做 (4) give up sth. /doing sth.: stop having or doing 放弃

He had to give up his studies because of lack of money. 由于缺少钱, 他只得放弃学业。

6. Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. (L50-53)

[释义] As I can speak a foreign language, I can take part in the conversation and make friends, and I no longer look into the distance when someone is speaking English.

[译文] 现在我已能够说外语, 别人讲英语时我不再茫然不解了, 我能够参与并结交朋友。

[解析] (1) now that: conj. because (something has happened) … 既然, 由于

(2) instead of 代替, 而不是; 后接名词、代词或动名词时, 为复合介词; 若接形容词、副词、动词、介词短语时为复合并列连接词。例如: He bought a shirt instead of a jacket. 他买了一件衬衣, 而不是夹克衫。I will go by car instead of by train. 将乘汽车而不乘火车去。(3) stare into the space 看着天空, (比喻) 茫然, 不明白。

D. 参考译文

学 外 语

学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历。虽然时常遭遇挫折, 但却非常有价值。

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, 时常表扬学生。由于这种积极的教学方法, 我踊跃回答各种问题, 从不太怕答错。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, 然而高中时的经历与以前大不相同。以前老师对所有的学生都很耐心, 而新老师则总是惩罚答错的学生。每当有谁回答错了, 她会用长教鞭指着我们, 上下挥舞着, 大喊道: “错! 错! 错!” 没有多久, 我便不再渴望回答问题了。我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣, 而且根本就不想再用英语说半个字。

然而这种情况没持续多久。到了大学, 我了解到所有学生必须上英语课。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! 不过情况却远不尽人意。由于班大, 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

与高中时不同,但我却又一次不敢开口了。看来我的英语水平要永远停止不前了。

几年后我有机会参加了远程英语教学课程,情况才有所改善。它需要一台电脑、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电脑操作技术,于是我每周用5到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,需要学习者专一、自制,以跟上课程进度。我尽力达到课程的最低限度的要求,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,有时我想放弃。但我从未因别的同学英语说得比我快而感到畏惧,因为在屏幕上做出回答之前,我有充足的时间推敲我的想法,写下答案,然后把答案公布在屏幕上。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,我能用英语表达我想说的东西。尽管我还是常常出错,仍处于继续学习阶段,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经历,但却是一种无比珍贵的经历。它不仅使我懂得了艰苦努力的意义,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。学习了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,新的语言使我能与以前不认识的人交往,参与他们的谈话,并建立新的难以忘怀的友谊。由于现在我已能够说外语,别人讲英语时我不再茫然不解了。我能够参与并结交朋友。我能与人交流,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。

Review——巩固篇

I. 自我测试

For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. In the wife's eyes, his _____ to their marriage life is far from perfect.
A. requirement B. commitment C. participation D. reflection
2. In the event of SARS, some _____ it while others lost their courage to do anything about it.
A. came up to B. lived up to C. faced up to D. caught up to
3. Experts have _____ with some effective measures to prevent the disease from spreading.
A. caught up B. put up C. come up D. kept up
4. If people feel hopeless, they don't bother to _____ the skills they need to succeed.
A. require B. inquire C. acquire D. enquire
5. As a result of his hard work, he has gained _____ to the Beijing University.
A. access B. commitment C. opportunity D. reward
6. With the supplies of nurses below _____, the local government cided to recruit(招募) volunteers.
A. acquirements B. assignments C. commitment D. requirements
7. Only when one is _____ of one's getting behind is one more likely to catch up.
A. critical B. aware C. visual D. effective
8. It is better for you to be _____ about its consequences before you take any action.

- A. positive B. absolute C. critical D. favorite
9. As an ideal _____ to the spread of SARS, this medicine is now in great demand.
A. barrier B. commitment C. challenge D. access
10. When her business goes wrong, she tends to _____ for advice.
A. get access to B. come across C. reach out D. peak
11. The most important for us now is to _____ what is to be done next.
A. allow of B. reflect on C. feel like D. remind of
12. It is best to _____ wear through friction in designing the parts of every machine.
A. have insight into B. come up with C. allow for D. reflect on
13. Good habits of living have proved to be of much _____ to our health.
A. barrier B. benefit C. immunity D. commitment
14. Now that we have learned to see things _____, we can find that there are two sides to anything in the world.
A. in part B. from a perspective C. on their part D. in perspective
15. As a(n) _____ job, it requires much time and commitment and persistence.
A. unwilling B. demanding C. embarrassing D. frustrating
16. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel. [CET-4 93.6]
A. risen B. arisen C. raised D. arrived
17. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility. [CET-4 98.1]
A. of B. with C. for D. at
18. Our new house is very _____ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes. [CET-4 99.1]
A. adaptable B. comfortable C. convenient D. available
19. _____ his sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others. [CET-4 99.6]
A. Dislike B. Unlike C. Alike D. Liking
20. There are few electronic applications _____ to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots. [CET-4 98.6]
A. count on B. count in C. count up D. count out

[参考答案] 1-5BCCCA 6-10DBAAC 11-15BCBDB 16-20BBCBB

II. 课后练习与讲解

Vocabulary (词汇)

III. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with words given below. Change the form where necessary. (用下列所给词的适当形式填空。)

1. embarrass 译文:约翰打算通过告诉朋友玛丽增加了很多体重的方式让她难堪。
2. Discipline 译文:纪律对于一个成功的科学家来说是很重要的。
3. access 译文:随着因特网的出现,年轻人便有机会了解全世界最新发生的事情。
4. positive 译文:只告诉我怎么做是没有用的,给我提一些行之有效的方法吧。
5. commitment 译文:他做出承诺让所有的孩子学英语,可很快他便意识到,没有网络课程一切都行不通。

Books and friends should be few but good. 读书如交友,应求少而精。