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NEW VISION COLLEGE ENGLISH

新思路大学英语

读写译教程 第一册

教师参考书（第三版）

总主编 蔡昌卓

主 编 傅广生

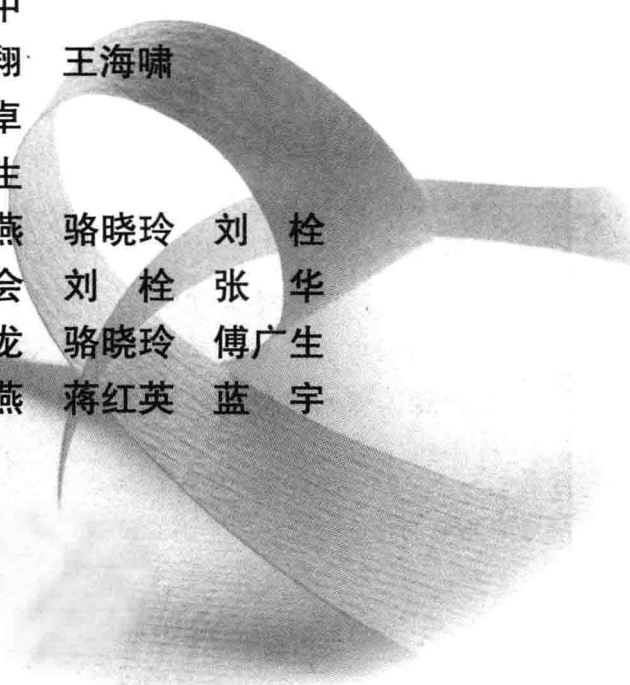


中国人民大学出版社

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序

杨治中

随着教学改革不断深化,得益于广大第一线教师的不懈努力,我国的大学英语教学取得了十分可喜的成绩,学生的英语语言水平总体有了明显的提高。这是改革开放政策在高等教育战线的体现,是经济建设和社会发展的需要,也是广大师生的热切期望。

但是,应该看到,学习英语是一个持续的、长期的过程,它不仅是知识的积累,更是能力的培养。大学英语教育是高等教育的一个重要组成部分,它不同于一般的、为特殊目的举行的实用型培训。不能只凭一时的热情或“疯狂”、借助某种捷径或“灵丹妙药”,就期望把英语学好。只有通过不断的学习和反复的、刻苦的操练,才能掌握真正有实用价值的语言运用能力。

另外,由于全国各类高等院校在培养目标、办学条件、师资力量、学生入学水平等方面存在着较大差异(即使同一院校中不同院系的培养目标和学生入学水平也不完全相同),教学要求不可能整齐划一。各院校完全应该而且可以根据自己的培养目标和学生的实际水平,实事求是地制定自己的教学要求,突出自己的教学重点,切忌盲目攀比,切忌强求一步到位。在教学中要坚持承认差别,允许并且鼓励不同的起点、不同的教材、不同的教学模式,做到准确定位、因材施教。

教材和教学法是为具体教学对象和教学目的服务的。针对不同的教学对象和教学目的,应该使用不同的教材和教学法。评价教材的标准主要应看其是否符合教学的客观规律、是否符合科学的教材编写原则、是否适合所教对象的教学要求,而不是看其出版时间的先后和内容的时尚性。教材的内容和涵盖总是有限的,但对教材的研究和开发是无限的。在教材的使

用过程中不断对教材进行研究和开发,不断挖掘教材中的闪光点,根据每个教学周期的实际情况调整教学内容,积累教学的经验,是教师自身提高和完善的一个重要方面。同样,教学法也没有“先进”与“落后”之分,它也是服务于特定教学对象和教学要求的。针对教学对象、符合教学要求的教学法就是好的教学法。在教学中切忌生搬硬套所谓的国外“先进”教学理念和教学法,要努力探索真正符合中国国情、本校校情和教学对象要求的各类大学英语教学模式。

中国人民大学出版社修订出版的这套《新思路大学英语》系列教材由一批长期从事大学英语教学、具有丰富教学经验的教师编写,主要供本科院校使用。该系列教材集语言和文化、知识和技能于一体,辅以配套的网络教学课件,力求做到题材广泛、语言规范、循序渐进、方便教学,有利于学生打下较为扎实的语言基础、培养综合的语言运用能力。当然,一套教材能否为广大师生接受并取得预期的教学效果,还有待教学实践的检验,有待教材自身的不断充实和完善。但我相信,《新思路大学英语》修订版以其自身的特色,一定能为当前百花齐放、群芳争艳的大学英语教材百花园里增加一朵小花、增添一份风采。

2014年6月于南京

前言

蔡昌卓

1998年春,我随杨治中先生和李霄翔教授、王海啸教授一起组织了12个省区50所院校77位专家和一线骨干教师合作编写出版了《大学基础英语》系列教材,共25册,获得了教育部推荐使用教材和全国普通高等院校优秀教材二等奖,当时外语类一等奖空缺。这套教材曾在全国许多院校推广使用,受到了广大师生的好评。作为项目负责人,我与所有的编者一样,虽然十分辛劳,但深感欣慰!

十年后,我又随杨治中先生和李霄翔教授、王海啸教授一起组织了10个省区40所院校50多位专家和一线骨干教师合作编写出版了《新思路大学英语》,它是继教育部普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《大学基础英语》之后又一套全新力作,在设计、编写和制作上严格贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求》对大学英语教学性质、教学目标、教学模式、教学管理及大学英语参考词汇表等各方面所做的界定和描述,进行教学理念和教学模式的创新研究,期望能为高校师生带来一些新的希望、新的思路、新的方法和新的变化。本系列教材主要供本科院校和独立学院使用,颇获广大师生好评。

六年后的今天,我们再度携手,对《新思路大学英语》进行了全面的修订。

本系列教材依然由我国知名学者杨治中先生严格把关。全套教材由《基础教程》(2册)、《视听说教程》(4册)、《读写译教程》(4册)、《阅读教程》(4册)构成。《基础教程》、《视听说教程》及《读写译教程》配有教师参考书。《基础教程》专为我国民族地区高等院校英语零起点民族学生设计与编写。《读写译教程》、《视听说教程》和《阅读教程》严格按照《大学英语课程

教学要求》中基本要求的规定,以《普通高中英语课程标准》七级为起点,以《大学英语课程教学要求》中基本要求为终点。

修订版主要特色有:

1. 严格遵循新的课程要求,在设计与编写上“充分体现个性化,考虑不同起点的学生,既要照顾起点较低的学生,又要为基础较好的学生创造发展的空间;既能帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,又能培养他们较强的实际应用能力尤其是听说能力;既要保证学生在整个大学期间的英语语言水平稳步提高,又有利于学生个性化的学习,以满足他们各自不同专业的发展需要”。

2. 吸取现行全国大学英语教材的经验教训,博采众长,借鉴国内外先进教学理论与方法,融零起点、读写译、视听说、阅读和网上学习系统于一体,强调大学英语基础知识的重要性和英语综合能力尤其是交际能力的培养。每个教程既自成体系又紧密相连,体现了内容的系统性和延展性,也减轻了学生的心理压力和经济负担。

3. 坚持大学教育拓宽基础、文理渗透、素质与应用并重的培养方向。课文题材广泛、短小精悍、体裁多样,非常具有时代感、知识性、实用性和趣味性,兼顾人文、社会、科普、文化、技能、应用等多种多样的内容体系。丰富多彩的教学内容和简洁实用的练习形式为实现分类要求和因材施教提供了可能,也为教师根据实际需要选择教学内容、制订个性化的教学方案提供了方便。

4. 在确保质量和保持已有风格的前提下,我们在选材、练习、教学课件制作等许多环节进行了大幅调整,具体体现在:替换了教材中的陈旧内容,完善了原有的一些不足;配套丰富完善的多媒体课件;同时我们建立了本套教材的自学平台和考试题库。以此进一步体现出自己的鲜明特色,更加方便老师教、学生学。

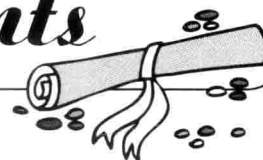
在修订过程中,我们邀请了国外知名学者 Ray Wright 教授和 Widya Suharto 博士参加指导与审读。还有其他许多热心的海外朋友伸出友谊之手,尽其所能提供各种帮助。在我应邀出国访问或讲学时,他们主动到我的住地跟我商讨编写工作,提出修改意见,审读英文文稿,并免费寄来大量珍贵的参考资料。中国人民大学出版社的领导对此项目倾注了许多心血,在各个方面给予了大力的支持。在此,我谨代表编委会向他们致以诚挚

的谢意。

在此，恳请专家学者和广大师生多提宝贵意见，使本系列教材不断充实与更新，更好地为大家服务。

2014年6月26日于桂林

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Campus Life and Study

Part One Objectives

After learning the unit, the students will be able to

1. know about college life and adjust to the life and study on campus quickly;
2. grasp the main ideas of Text A, Text B and Text C;
3. master the key words, expressions and useful sentence patterns.

Part Two Procedures

	Teaching Tasks
1st Period	Warm-up; study of new words, phrases and expressions in Text A; background information
2nd Period	Detailed study of Text A
3rd Period	Detailed study of Text A
4th Period	Text A exercises
5th Period	Text A exercises; Text B (fast reading)
Independent Study	Text C and its exercises

Part Three Text A

What to Expect from College Life

一、背景知识 (Background Information)

1. College Study

In American colleges and universities, students have many choices about the subjects they study, their class schedule, and the teachers of their classes. In this way, students can create a schedule that is most suitable for them. They can also fulfill their academic requirements. Therefore, students carry most of the responsibility for managing their

academic life, although academic advisors are available to help them.

2. Social Communication

Social Communication is a field of study that primarily explores the ways information can be perceived, transmitted and understood, and the impact those ways will have on a society. Thus, the study of Social Communication is more politically and socially involved than the study of Communication.

二、课文详解 (Detailed Study of the Text)

1. (LL. 1~2) You're excited and maybe a little bit **nervous**.

nervous: rather afraid; worried about what might happen

(引起) 神经紧张的; (令人) 情绪不安 (或提心吊胆) 的

Examples: The shy boy was **nervous** with strangers.

那个害羞的小男孩遇到陌生人就紧张。

Clay was **nervous** on the eve of the examination.

克莱在考试前夕紧张不安。

2. (LL. 4~5) You will have to live in the new **surroundings**, try to do everything by yourself and learn to **stand on your own feet**.

surroundings: everything that surrounds a place or person, esp. as it influences the quality of life [复数] 周围的事物, 周围的情况; 环境

Examples: The adaptability of youth to new **surroundings** is one of their good qualities.

年轻人适应新环境的能力是他们的一种优点。

The house is situated in very pleasant **surroundings**.

那所房子所处的环境非常优美。

stand on one's own feet: to be able to live and provide what one needs without any help from others 独立自主, 自立

Examples: When he was eleven, his mother died. After that he had to **stand on his own feet** and earn his own living.

他 11 岁时, 母亲去世了。从那以后, 他就自立谋生。

In order to **stand on your own feet**, you must get a job.

要独立, 你必须先找到工作。

3. (LL. 5~6) As you face the **ups and downs** of student life, you will learn how to **manage** and **get over** them.

ups and downs: a series of both good and bad experiences 盛衰; 沧桑

Examples: Everyone must have his share of the **ups and downs**.

每个人都有得意和失意时。

Like most married couples, we've had our **ups and downs**, but life is like that.

像大多数的夫妻一样, 我俩的婚姻也有波折迭起, 但生活就是这样。

manage: (often used with can, could) to succeed in dealing with (sth. or sb. difficult) 能应

付（难对付的东西或人）

Examples: She knows how to **manage** him when he's angry.

她知道他生气时如何对付他。

We are very busy, so much so that we can't **manage** to take a holiday this year.

我们很忙，忙得今年都没法度假了。

get over: to find a way to deal with 克服，战胜（困难、偏见等）；解决（问题）；越过

Examples: We will find ways to **get over** the difficulties.

我们会找到克服困难的办法。

The well-trained fireman can **get over** this high wall easily.

受过严格训练的消防员可以轻而易举地越过这道高墙。

4. (L. 7) Learn to enjoy the **hardships**

hardship: an example of difficult conditions of life, such as lack of money, unemployment, etc. 困苦，艰难；磨难

Examples: A strong man will bear **hardship** without complaining.

一个坚强的人会忍受困苦而不抱怨。

Mountaineering is attractive especially to young people because it is accompanied with **hardship**.

登山很吸引人，特别是对年轻人来说，因为它伴随着艰难。

5. (LL. 8~9) It's the place **where** teenagers become adults.

where 在句中为关系副词，引导定语从句。

Examples: Joe wants to visit the Pacific island **where** his forefathers lived.

乔想去访问祖辈住过的那个太平洋岛屿。

The searching has narrowed down to a few streets **where** the gunman might be hiding.

搜查范围已经缩小到几条街，枪手很可能就藏在那儿。

6. (LL. 9~10) **Ideally**, your time at college will help you **mature** physically and **mentally**, **equip** you with knowledge and prepare you for your future **career**.

ideally: in an ideal way 理想地，完美地

Examples: **Ideally**, I would like to be a school teacher, but there are few jobs.

从理想上来说，我很想当名教师，但空缺职位很少。

Ideally, we should have twice as much office space as we have now.

按照理想的做法，我们的办公室应比现有的大一倍。

mature: to (cause to) become mature （使）成熟；（使）长成

Examples: Wine and judgment **mature** with age.

酒陈味香，人老识深。

His character has greatly **matured** in the years.

这些年他的性格已大大成熟。

mentally: intellectually; of the mind 智力上；心理上，精神上

Examples: The child is not **mentally** weaker than any of his peers.

那孩子在智力上不比任何同龄孩子差。

After his vacation he was in fine condition both physically and **mentally**.
度假之后, 他的身体状况和精神状况都很好。

equip: to provide with what is necessary for doing sth. (智力、体力上) 使有准备

Examples: Your training will **equip** you for your future job.

你的训练将使你能够胜任今后的工作。

Please **equip** yourself with a sharpened pencil and a rubber for the exam.

请准备一支削好的铅笔和一块橡皮参加考试。

career: progress through life with respect to one's work

生涯, 经历; 职业

Examples: The main body of the book deals with the author's political **career**.

这本书的绝大部分涉及作者的政治生涯。

Self-confidence is the key factor in any successful **career**.

自信是任何成功之道的关键因素。

7. (L. 11) It's a big **challenge**, so it's not **realistic** to expect everything to always work **in your favor**.

challenge: an invitation to compete in a fight, match, etc. 挑战; 邀请比赛

Examples: It is a great **challenge** for me to finish the job within two days.

两天内完成这项工作对我来说是一大挑战。

To build a road in the mountainous area was a real **challenge**.

在山区修筑公路确实是艰巨的事。

realistic: showing realism; sensible and reasonable 现实的, 实际可行的

Examples: His **realistic** novel was criticized by some people.

他的现实主义小说遭到了一些人的批评。

Be **realistic**! We can't afford a car.

现实点吧! 我们买不起汽车。

in sb.'s favor: to sb.'s advantage 对某人有利

Examples: The case went **in his favor**.

他官司打赢了(这案件判决他胜诉)。

That might be **in your favor**.

那可能对你有利。

8. (L. 12) **The challenges are just as important for your growth as the good times.**

Paraphrase: The challenges and the good times are equally important for your growth.

9. (LL. 12~13) **Only once you have experienced these things will you know what society and life is like.**

only 位于句首并修饰状语时, 需用倒装句式。

Examples: **Only** in this way can we catch up with the world's advanced levels in science and technology.

只有这样我们才能赶上世界的先进科学技术水平。

Only in the southern part of Taiwan have I seen such scenery like this.

唯有在台湾南部我才见过像这样的风景。

Paraphrase: You will not know what society and life is like until you have experienced

these things.

另外，本句中 society 和 life 被作为一个整体看待，所以后面动词可以用单数形式 is。

10. (LL. 15~16) College is just like a small society, so you have to **communicate** with everybody around you.

communicate: to share or exchange opinions, feelings, information, etc. 交际，交往

Examples: Parents often find it difficult to **communicate** with their children.

父母亲常常发现难于跟他们的孩子沟通。

After that, they lost their ability to **communicate** with the audience.

自那以后，他们再也无法与听众交流。

11. (L. 16) Social **communication** is easier to learn than technology.

communication: the act or process of communicating 交流；交际，交往

Examples: The essence of language is **communication**.

语言的本质是交流。

Communication between the old and the young is not so difficult as you think.

青老年之间的交流并不如你想象的那样困难。

12. (LL. 16~17) Smile at your classmates, show your **concern** and speak with them.

concern: what is of interest or importance to sb. 关心；（与某人的工作等）有关的事

Examples: How much money I earn is none of your **concern**.

我挣多少钱与你无关。

The teacher showed particular **concern** for the disabled child.

老师特别关心那个残疾儿童。

13. (L. 17) Then they will be happy to help you **in return**.

in return (for): in exchange or as payment (for) 作为报答（或回报）

Examples: He was always ready to help others; **in return**, he was liked by everyone.

他总是乐于助人，作为回报，大家都喜欢他。

I sent him a present **in return for** his help.

我送给他一份礼物以回报他的帮助。

14. (L. 18) **Take on** your own responsibilities

take on: to accept (work, responsibility, etc.) 接受，承担

Examples: **take on** responsibility 承担责任

My doctor says I'm too tired and advises me not to **take on** any more work.

医生说我疲劳过度，劝我不要再接受更多的工作。

15. (L. 19) Don't **count on** others to **make decisions** for you.

count on/upon: to depend on 依靠；指望

Examples: That was the only thing they could **count on**.

那是他们唯一可以依靠的东西。

You can **count on** him for a truthful report of the accident.

你放心，他会就事故做出如实的报告。

make a decision: to decide on sth. 做出决定

Examples: I don't want to put pressure on you to **make a decision**, but we haven't much

time left.

我并不想催你做决定, 只是我们剩下的时间已经不多了。

I have to turn the matter over and over before **making a decision**.

我在做出决定之前不得不再三考虑此事。

16. (LL. 19~20) **As** an active student, you should plan your life and manage your study right from the start of your college life.

as: in the state, character, condition, job, etc. of (being) 作为

Examples: **As** an actress, Jane is not in the same class **as** Susan.

作为演员, 简不如苏珊。

As a teacher, he's a failure.

他是个很糟糕的教师。

17. (L. 21) **Face up to** your troubles bravely and don't run away.

face up to: to be brave enough to accept or deal with 勇敢地应对 (或接受)

Examples: Old people should **face up to** the fact that they are no longer young.

老年人应该勇敢地面对不再年轻这一事实。

Now that your daughter is born, you'll have to **face up to** the responsibilities of being a father.

既然女儿已经出生, 你得承担起做父亲的责任。

18. (L. 22) College is a very important time of your life and you should **make the most of** it.

make the most of: to get the best advantage from 充分利用, 尽量利用

Examples: We've only got one day in Guilin, so let's **make the most of** it and see more.

我们在桂林只逗留一天, 因此我们要充分利用, 什么都看看。

George studied hard. He wanted to **make the most of** his chance to learn.

乔治学习很努力, 他想充分利用他的学习机会。

19. (LL. 22~24) **You will learn as much from the real world as you will from textbooks, as much from practice as from theory.**

Paraphrase: You will learn as much knowledge from the real world as you will (learn) from textbooks. You will learn as much knowledge from practice as you will (learn) from theory.

20. (LL. 24~25) If you pay attention, you will **acquire precious** knowledge, good **sense**, social experience and **determination**.

acquire: to gain or come to possess, esp. by one's own work, skill or action, often over a long period of time (尤指通过努力) 取得, 获得; 学到

Examples: Some people go back for their education to **acquire** another degree or diploma to impress the society.

有些人回到学校去接受教育, 是想再取得一个学位或一张文凭, 以便给社会一个好印象。

She has mastered English grammar and **acquired** a large vocabulary without the help of a teacher.

她在没有老师指导的情况下, 掌握了英语语法, 学到了大量词汇。

precious: of great value, esp. very expensive or much loved 珍贵的, 宝贵的

Examples: Pandas are **precious** creatures.

熊猫是珍贵的动物。

Time is more **precious** than anything else in the world.

时间比世上其他任何东西都宝贵。

sense: good and esp. practical understanding and judgment 感觉; 判断力

Examples: a **sense** of security 安全感

a **sense** of humor 幽默感

A **sense** of humor enabled him to get along well with others.

幽默感使他能与人相处愉快。

determination: the ability to make firm decisions and act in accordance with them; strong will to succeed 坚定; 决心

Examples: She has the **determination** to overcome all the obstacles to success.

她有决心克服通往成功路上的一切障碍。

My father was a man of **determination**.

我父亲是一个果断的人。

三、练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Comprehension

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

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A

II. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Prepare themselves for the new life at college, learn to enjoy the hardships, communicate with others and take on their own responsibilities.
2. College is the place where teenagers become adults.
3. Because college life is different from that in the middle school. It's full of challenges, which are just as important for their growth as the good times.
4. College students need to be sociable, so it is necessary for them to communicate with others.
5. Good sense, social experience and determination.

Vocabulary

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. concern | 2. counts on | 3. took on | 4. ups and downs | 5. nervous |
| 6. in return | 7. sense | 8. surroundings | 9. career | 10. get over |