

全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书

大学英语自学教程 (上册)

晓光主编

重点难点详尽解析
仿真模拟针对训练
课文译文练习答案
此书在手稳操胜券

TEACH YOURSELF

辽宁师范大学出版社

全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书

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前 言

为帮助广大考生顺利通过公共英语自学考试,我们依据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《公共英语自学考试大纲》的要求,紧扣指定教材《大学英语自学教程》(高远主编,高等教育出版社出版),并结合自学考试的特点,精心编写了《大学英语自学教程学习指导》。为了使學生通过自学,准确、全面、扎实地掌握教材,我们把每课分成五部分:一、“重点词汇”;二、“常用短语”;三、“课文注释”;四、“参考译文”;五、“练习答案”。书后并附有二套仿真模拟试题。

“重点词汇及常用短语”是依据大纲及教材经过严格筛选,对词汇进行英英、英汉释义,除辅有例句外,根据不同情况,给出该词的同义词、反义词、用法、短语、派生词,以及同义词辨析。

“课文注释”分析复杂难句的语法结构,解决语言背景、修辞等对理解中心词及短语所造成的障碍。

“参考译文”是帮助学生全面、准确地理解课文。

“练习答案”帮助学生准确地掌握课文、词汇、短语及语法知识,便于备考。

“仿真模拟题”的题型及难度基本上与大纲的要求吻合,并辅有答案及详尽的注释,便于学生自我检测。

一分耕耘,一分收获,我们相信本书定会成为广大自考生的良师益友,并祝有志于自学的朋友能在考试中取得优异成绩,同时我们也真诚希望广大师生在使用本书过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

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Unit 1

Text A

• *How to Be a Successful Language Learner?*

I. 重点词汇

communicate; conclusion; discover; explain; interest; information; offer;
repeat; similar; succeed; therefore; way

1. communicate *vt.* / *vi.*

- 1) to pass on (news, information, feelings, an illness, etc.) 传达(新闻、消息、感情); 传染(疾病)
 - The teacher communicated her ideas clearly to her students.
老师清楚地把她的想法讲给学生。
 - School children often communicate colds to each other.
学生们常互相传染感冒。
- 2) to share or exchange opinions, news, information, etc. 共有或交流(看法、消息等); 通信; 通讯
 - Young people sometimes complain of not being able to communicate with their parents. 年轻人有时抱怨无法与父母沟通思想。
 - Deaf people communicate by sign language. 聋人用手势交谈。

【派生】

communication *n.* 传达; 传递; 传染; 通信

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communicative *a.* 好说话的;直言的;交际的

2. conclusion *n.*

1) a judgment or a decision 判断;决定

— What conclusions did you come to /draw/reach?

你得出了什么样的结论?

— Be careful not to jump to conclusions. 慎重些,不要草率的下结论。

2) end 结束;终结

at the conclusion of his speech 在他演说结束时

in conclusion 最后;在结束时

【词根】conclude *vt.* /*vi.*

1) to come to believe after consideration of known facts 下结论,推断

— The judge concluded that the prisoner was guilty.

法官下了结论说,那犯人有罪。

2) to (cause to) come to an end(使)终止,结束

to conclude a speech/ a lecture 结束演说/学术演讲

— The meeting concluded at 8 o'clock. 会议在八点钟结束。

【派生】

conclusive *a.* 决定性的,结论性的

3. discover *vt.*

1) to find (a fact, or the answer to a question) 找到(事实或答案);发现

— Did you ever discover who sent you the flowers?

你找到是谁送你花了吗?

— We suddenly discovered that it was too late to catch the train.

我们突然发现已来不及赶上火车了。

2) to find(sth. existing but not known before) 发现(已存在但尚未知道的事)

— Columbus discovered America in 1492. 哥伦布于 1492 年发现了美洲。

【辨析】discover 与 detect, find:

discover 指发现已存在的东西或真理,有时带有偶然性。detect 指周密调查后发现真相,尤其指发现隐藏的东西或事物。find 既可以指偶然发现,也可以指经过寻找后得到,属于普通词。

— A new oilfield was discovered in North China.

在华北地区发现了一个新油田。

- Small quantities of poison were detected in the dead man's stomach.

在死者胃中找到少量毒药。

- They found the lost child in the cave. 他们发现丢失的小孩在山洞里。

【派生】

discovery *n.* 发现;揭示;发现的东西 discoverer *n.* 发现者;发觉者

4. explain *v.*

- 1) to make clear by speaking or writing 解释;说明

- The teacher explained the new words to us.

老师向我们解释新词的意思。

- 2) to give the reason for 辩明;说明

- Can you explain her behavior? 你能辩明她的行为吗?

【派生】

explanation *n.* 解释;说明 explanatory *a.* 解释的;说明的

5. interest *vt.*

- 1) to make sb. feel interest 使感兴趣

- Basketball doesn't interest me at all. 篮球引不起我的兴趣。

- 2) to make sb. want to buy, take, do sth. etc. 使有意愿

- Can I interest you in a cup of coffee? 我能请你喝杯咖啡吗?

n.

- 1) [U] condition of wanting to know or learn about sth. or sb. 兴趣;关心

- to feel(take)no/not much/a great interest in sth.

对某事不感(不太感,很感)兴趣

- He's showing an interest in music. 他表现出对音乐有兴趣。

- 2) [C] sth. which one concerns oneself 嗜好;感兴趣的事

- He has many interests. 他有许多爱好。

- 3) [U] money paid for the use of money 利息

- He lent me the money at 6% interest. 他借了钱给我,要六分利息。

【派生】

interested *a.* 关切的;感兴趣的 interesting *a.* 有趣的;令人发生兴趣的

6. information *n.*

[U] (sth. which gives) knowledge in the form of facts 消息;报道;情报

- Where did you get the information? 你从那儿得到这个消息的?

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— She gave information to the enemy. 她给敌人提供情报。

【词根】inform vt. 告知;通知

— They were informed that two prisoners had escaped.

他们听说有两个囚犯逃跑了。

— Keep me informed of fresh developments. 随时告诉我新的发展。

【派生】

informational *a.* 消息的;提供消息的

informative *a.* 提供资料的;增进知识的;有知识的,见识广的

7. offer vt. /vi.

1) to hold out (to sb.) for acceptance or refusal 提供;提出

— He offered an apple to his friend.

他给了他的朋友一个苹果吃。

— He stood up and offered his chair to her. 他起身把座位让给了她。

2) to express willingness (to do sth.) 表示愿意(做某事)

— He offered to help me. 他表示愿意帮助我。

n.

1) a statement offering to do sth. 提供;提供做某事

— Thanks for your offer of help. 感谢你的帮助。

2) sth. that is offered 要价

— He made me an offer of 10 dollars. 他向我开价十美元。

【派生】

offering *n.* 供品;祭品

8. repeat vt.

1) to say or do again 重说;重做

to repeat a word / a mistake 重说一个词/重犯一个错误

— Could you repeat your sentence? 请重复你的话,好吗?

2) to say sth. learned or heard 复述

— Don't repeat what I told you. 不要把我告诉你的话再告诉别人。

3) to repeat oneself; to say or be the same thing again and again 一再重复;重演

— Does history repeat itself? 历史会重演吗?

【派生】

repetition *n.* 重复; 背诵 repetitive *a.* 重复的; 反复的

9. similar *a.* 【同义】alike 【反义】dissimilar

like or alike; of the same kind 相似的; 近似的; (常与 to 连用)

— They have similar hobbies. 他们有相同的爱好。

— My opinions are similar to his. 我的想法与他的相似。

【派生】

similarly *ad.* 相似地; 类似地 similarity *n.* 相似; 类似; 相似之处

10. succeed *vi.*

1) to do well; gain a purpose or reach an aim 成功; 达到目的 (常与 in 连用)

— After many experiments, he succeeded in the end.

经过许多试验后, 他最后终于成功了。

— He succeeded in passing the exam. 他通过了考试。

2) to follow after 随后; 接着

— A silence succeeded his words. 他说完话紧接着是一片沉默。

3) to be the next to take a position or rank after 继承; 继任

— On George VI's death, Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne.

乔治六世死后, 伊利莎白二世继位。

【派生】

success *n.* 成功; 成功的人或事

successful *a.* 成功的

successfully *ad.* 成功地

succession *n.* 连续; 继承; 继位

successive *a.* 连续的

successor *n.* 继承人; 接班人

11. therefore *ad.*

for that reason; so 因此, 所以

— I don't know much about the U. S. ; therefore I can't advise you about it.

关于美国我知道的不多, 因此不能给你提供什么建议。

— She is nice, and therefore popular. 她对人友善, 因此很得人心。

12. way *n.*

1) a manner or a method 方式; 方法

— I don't like the way he speaks. 我不喜欢他讲话的方式。

— What's the best way to solve the problem?

用什么方法解决这个问题最好?

2) path, road 道路; 路线

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— Please show me the way to the railway station. 请指给我去火车站的路

3) a direction 方向

— This way, please. 请这边走!

4) the distance to be traveled in order to reach a place 距离

— There is still a long way to go. 还有很长的路要走。

【短语】

1) by the way 顺便说

— By the way, have you seen that film?

顺便问一下,你看过那个电影吗?

2) by way of 经由;取道

— You can go to San Francisco by way of the Golden Gate Bridge.

你可以经金门桥到达旧金山。

3) in the way 挡道的

— Don't stand in my way. 不要挡我的路。

4) on the way 在路上

— He is on the way home. 他在回家的路上。

5) to lose one's way 迷路

— If you lose your way, ask a policeman. 如果你迷了路,就去问警察。

II. 常用短语

1. different from 不同于……;与……不同

— This watch is different from that ; this is made of gold, that one is made of silver. 这块表与那块表不同。这块表是金的,那块是银的。

注意:表示在某方面不同,用介词 in.

— The two boys are different in their tastes. 这两个孩子的兴趣不同。

2. first of all 首先;第一

— First of all, let me thank you for your gift.

首先,让我感谢你送我的礼物。

3. to depend on/upon 依赖;依靠;取决于

— Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.

小孩依靠他们的父母供给衣食。

— Whether the game will be played depends on the weather.