

新厅衣见里子

中国人民大学 杨彩霞 主编 北京前景培训学校英语教研室 编写

大学英语

辅导讲义

NEW
COLLEGE
ENGLISH
HORIZON







亲近视里孙

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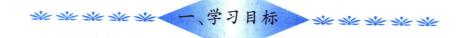
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It is never too late to learn.

活到老,学到老。



词汇和短语

四级核心词汇

arise benefit challenge charge commit commitment communicate embarrass ensure expand frustrate participate prefer reflect reinforce reward satisfy share

六级核心词汇

intimidate reap

重要短语

be well worth sth. /doing sth. ,be/become aware of, come across, in addition, keep up with, now that, play a role in

语法和结构

①动名词作主语(A-1)②分词作定语(A-1)③worth、worthwhile、worthy 的用法(A-2)④倒装(A-7)⑤宾语从句(B-1)

阅读技能

推测生词含义

写作技能

段落的展开方法——因果关系法



二、水平自测—— 与本课相关的四六级、考研真题

1.	Teaching students of	threshold level is hard	work but the effort is very	·	[CET - 6:1995.1]
	A) precious	B) rewarding	C) worth	D) challenging	
2.	his sister,	Jack is quiet and does	not easily make friends wit	th others.	[CET -4:1999.6]
	A) Dislike	B) Unlike	C) Alike	D) Liking	
3.	Many new	will be opened up in th	e future for those with a un	iversity education.	[CET -4:1990.1]
	A) opportunities	B) necessities	C) realities	D) probabilities	
4.	There is no	_ to the house from the	main road.		[CET -4:2002.1]
	A) edge	B) avenue	C) exposure	D) access	
5.	The people living in	these apartments have f	ree to that swim	ming pool.	[CET - 6: 1997.1]
	A) access	B) excess	C) excursion	D) recreation	
6.	The students were pa	articipating an	international energy-saving	g competition between	n towns in New England
	and Canada.			D) at	[CET -4:1994.1]
	A) for	B) in	C) to	D) at	
7.	By signing the lease	we made a to	pay a rent of \$150 a we	ek.	[CET - 6:1999.6]
	A) conception	B) commission	C) commitment	D) confinement	
8.	The changing image	of the family on television	on provides into o	changing attitudes tov	vard the family in socie-
	ty.				[CET - 6:1999.1]
	A) insights	B) presentations	C) revelations	D) specifications	3
9.	The film provides a	deep into a w	ide range of human qualitie	es and feelings.	[CET -4:2003.1]
	A) insight	B) imagination	C) fancy	D) outlook	
10	Eye contact is impo	ortant because wrong con	tact may create a communi	cation	[CET - 4:2002.1]
	A) barrier	B) tragedy	C) vacuum	D) question	
11	The director was cr	itical the way	we were doing the work.		[CET -4:2000.1]
	A) at	B) of	C) in	D) with	
12	He soon received p	romotion, for his superio	rs realized that he was a m	an of considerable _	·
					[CET -4:2002.6]
	A) ability	B) future	C) possibility	D) opportunity	
13	He is quite sure that	at it's impossil	ole for him to fulfill the task	k within two days.	[CET - 4:2002.1]
	A) roughly	B) exclusively	C) fully	D) absolutely	
14	The same factors pu	ush wages and prices up	together, the one	_ the other.	[CET -4:2000.12]
	A) increasing	B) emphasizing	C) reinforcing	D) multiplying	
15	One of the requiren	nents for a fire is that th	e material to its	burning temperature	. [CET -6:1996.1]
			C) be heated		
16	While people may	refer to television for up	-to-the-minute news, it is	unlikely that televisi	on the news-

	1 . 1				[CET -4:1995.6]
	paper completely.		2000		[CEI -4:1995.0]
	A) will replace	B) have replaced	C) replace	D) replaced	
17.	Since it is late to chan	ge my mind now, I am	to carrying out	the plan.	[考研:1996]
	A) obliged	B) committed	C) engaged	D) resolved	
18.	It is essential that thes	e application forms	back as early as pos	ssible.	[CET -4:2000.1]
	A) must be sent	B) are sent	C) will be sent	D) be sent	
19.	They took m	neasures to prevent poisono	ous gases from escaping.		[CET -4:1996.1]
	A) fruitful	B) beneficial	C) valid	D) effective	
20.	Only under special circ	cumstances to t	ake make-up tests.		[CET -4:1997.6]
	A) are freshmen perm	itted	B) freshmen are permi	tted	
	C) permitted are fresh	men	D) are permitted freshi	men	
21.	We have been told that	t under no circumstances	the telephone	in the office for pers	onal affairs.
					[CET-4:1999.6]
	A) may we use	B) we may use	C) we could use	D) did we use	
22.	, he does ge	t annoyed with her someti	mes.		[CET -4:2000.6]
	A) Although much he	likes her	B) Much although he l	ikes her	
	C) As he likes her mu	ich	D) Much as he likes h	er	
23.	as it was at	such a time, his work att	racted much attention.		[CET -4:1996.1]
		B) Published	C) Publishing	D) To be published	
			6, B 7, C 8, A 9, A 10		

1. 网上学习(Online learning)

Online learning, a form of distance education, refers to learning and other supportive resources that are available through a networked computer. With the development of the Internet, online learning often takes place on the Internet. In an online lesson, the computer displays material (often in web browsers) in response to a learner's request. The computer asks the learner for more information and presents appropriate material based on the learner's input. The material can be as simple as traditional lessons and their tests that are transcribed into a computer program. The material can also be a complex system that tracks users' input and suggests learning material as a result. Or the material can be a work session that occurs through a real time chat;



现代化的网络教室

learning occurs through the interaction. The material can be presented as

Unidensededseds(一)

text, graphics, animated graphics, audio, video, or a combination of these that are displayed in web browsers or other multimedia players such as Windows Media Player.

网上学习是远程教育的一种形式,是指从联网的计算机上获得学习和其他支持学习的资源。随着因特网技术的发展,网上学习常发生在因特网上。在网络课程中,计算机将一些教学材料陈列出来(经常放在网络浏览器里),并回应学习者的要求。计算机将询问学习者很多信息,并根据学习者输入的情况列出合适的教学材料。教学材料可以像传统的课程和测试那样简单地编入计算机程序,也可以是一个非常复杂的系统,用以吸引用户的输入并对用户应学习什么材料给出建议。或者,教学材料还可能是一个实时聊天系统,学习者通过互动交往进行学习。教学材料可以以文字、图形、声音、音像或以上形式结合起来的形式存在。这些教学材料呈现在网络浏览器或其他多媒体播放器,如 windows 媒体播放器里。

2. 初中(Junior middle school)

Junior middle school refers to the stage in the Chinese education system which follows primary school and includes years six through nine in the school time sequence. Normally, students are 12 or 13 years of age when they begin the sixth or transition year of junior middle school. In the American system, junior middle school most closely approximates middle school or junior high school in which the beginning or ending years of this period may vary slightly from region to region. The beginning age is about the same as that of junior middle school students in China.

在中国的教育系统中,初中阶段教育指的是六年小学阶段后,属于九年义务教育阶段的一段学校教育。通常,学生们都是在 12 岁或 13 岁开始他们第六学年或过渡学年的初中阶段学习的。在美国的教育系统中,初中教育的概念大致接近于中学教育或初级高中教育的概念。美国的初中教育起始年龄和结束年龄都会随着各地区的不同而有些许变化。美国初中教育的起始年龄大致与中国初中教育相同。

3. 高中(Senior middle school)

Senior middle school, the stage in the Chinese education system which follows junior middle school, includes years ten through twelve in the school sequence. Normally, students are 16 or 17 years of age when they begin senior middle school. Senior middle school most closely parallels high school in the American system which may sometimes include year nine as a transition year. Students who graduate at this level in both systems may choose to write a university entrance examination: The National University Entrance Exam in China and the SAT or Scholastic Aptitude Test in America.

在中国教育系统中,高中教育指的是初中教育后的一段学校教育,从十年级到十二年级。通常,学生都是在 16 岁或 17 岁开始他们的高中阶段学习的。中国的高中概念与美国的高中概念相当接近,而美国的高中有时将九年级作为一个过渡年级。这两种教育系统下的学生高中毕业后都可选择参加大学的入学考试:在中国叫全国大学人学考试(高考),在美国则叫 SAT(学习能力测试)。



※※※※× 四、课文精读 × ※※※※



Learning a Foreign Language

预习(Pre-reading Activities)



听力原文

English language learning is not easy and at times frustrating. I started to learn English when I was in junior middle school and just like every one of us I was happy with my successes and cried at my failures. Only when I had a chance to learn English through a computer course did I finally succeed. I found the computer course was just as difficult as classroom study but I did succeed in learning English. Besides, I gained many other things from it. It taught me the value of hard work and helped understand another culture.

Words: 97

总结概括能力培养

From a student's point of view, the author presents the reader his own language learning experiences for four different stages. He was at the top of his class for two years in his junior middle school as the English teacher was kind and patient and often praised all of the students. In his senior middle school, however, he lost his desire to say anything at all in English because the English teacher would punish anyone who gave incorrect answers. Although the college English teachers were patient and kind, he felt frightened and was lack of confidence since the classes were very large and many students spoke English much better than he did. The situation changed when he was offered a chance to study English through an online course. As a result of his hard work, he could communicate with many more people than before. Though learning a foreign language is frustrating, it is well worth the effort.

重点词汇与短语

New Words

reward [ri'wo:d] n. ①报答,奖赏②报酬,酬金 vt. 报答,酬谢,奖励

【辨析】award, reward

award 意为"授予,给予",通常指官方或法院根据有关规定把钱财等奖给或判给某人,后面可跟双宾语。 reward 意为"酬劳,奖赏,回报",通常指因做了某一件事或提供了某种服务而应得到报答或酬谢,其后 一般以人或人的行为作宾语。reward 后跟 with 用来说明以何物作为报酬。

frustrate ['frastreit] vt. ①使沮丧,使灰心②挫败,使受挫折

【例句】Their attempts to speak to him were *frustrated* by the guards. 他们想和他谈话的企图因警卫的阻挡没有成功。

junior ['dau;niə] a. ①年少的,较年幼的②资历较浅的,地位较低的

n. ①年少者②地位较低者、晚辈③(美国中学或大学的) 三年级学生

【难点】该词没有比较级和最高级形式,因为该词本身就包含有比较意义,可用介词 to 引导出比较对象。 senior ['siɪnjə]a. ①资格较老的,地位较高的②年长的

n. ①较年长者②(中学或大学的)毕业班学生

【构词】sen 老→年长,-or 形容词及名词后缀

【难点】"比某人年长"要用 be senior to sb. 其中 to 是介词。

former [forma]a. 在前的.以前的.旧时的 n. [the ~] 前者

【难点】the former 作"前者"讲、与"后者"(the latter)对应。

【辨析】former, preceding, previous

former 指"过去的,从前的,以前的"。preceding 意为"在前的,在先的,前面的",指时间或位置上紧靠 在前的.常用于指以前的年、月、日、时代、页、章、节等。 previous 指"先的.前的,以前的",后接 to 表 示"在先,在前,在…以前"之意,强调时间顺序上的"前"。

unlike [,\n'laik] prep. 不像.和…不同

【辨析】dislike, unlike

dislike 作动词时,意思是"不喜欢,讨厌";作名词时,意为"不喜欢,反感"或"今人反威的事物", 作 形容词时,unlike 意为"不相似的,不同的",是比较正式的用法,一般用作表语。unlike 作介词时,意 为"与…不同,与…不像"。

intimidate [in'timideit] vt. 恐吓. 威胁

【考題】	The major's enemie	s accused him of	trying to use police	emen to voters on election day.	[A]
A	A) intimidate	B) stimulate	C) imitate	D) simulate	

【题解】stimulate 刺激、激发;imitate 模仿;simulate 假装,冒充

opportunity [jope tjurniti] n. 机会、时机

【例句】Hong Kong Chief Secretary Donald Tsang denied that China's entry to the WTO would be a challenge to Hong Kong's economy, rather it would be an opportunity. 香港政务司司长曾荫权说,中国加入世界贸易 组织给香港特区的经济带来的是机会而不是挑战。

【辨析】chance, occasion, opportunity

chance 表示幸运或偶然的机会,含侥幸的意味。occasion 指特殊或一般的时机、场合,常特指能采取 行动的良机、场合或适宜方便的时刻。opportunity 是常用词,常特指有利的、符合人们目的和愿望的 机会、好运、机遇等,含有"能让人施展能力的机会"之意。

medium ['mi:djəm] a. 中等的,适中的 n. ①媒质,媒介物,传导体②新闻媒介,传播媒介③手段,工具

【构词】medi = middle 中间,-um 名词后缀

【难点】该词的名词复数为 media。

【例句】The performance of medium and large-scale state-owned enterprises has had a gradual recovery due to the reforms of state-owned enterprises. 中国实行的国企改革措施使得大部分国有大中型企业效益逐渐好 转。

【考题】There will be a fuss when the get hold of the story. [C] A) middle B) medium C) media

D) medias

【题解】句意: 如果新闻媒介报道这一情况,事情就会弄大。media 为 medium 的复数形式,意为"媒介,手 段,方法";the media 指新闻媒介。

phone[foun]n. ①电话,电话机②听筒,耳机 v. 打电话(给)

- 【例句】The production license system for mobile phone batteries will be carried out in order to regulate the mobile phone battery industry. 电话银行正在悄然改变国内居民的传统习惯,虚拟银行的魅力正逐渐渗透到千家万户。
- 【构词】phon = sound 声音, telephone 的缩略形式
- access ['ækses] n. ①通道,人口②接近,进入③接近(或进入、享用)的机会 vt. 存取(计算机文件)
 - 【**例句**】After the *accession* , China will treat all WTO members equally. 中国加入 WTO 以后,将对所有成员国一视同仁。
 - 【助记】accessible a. 易接近的,进得去的,可(到)达的 accessory n. 附属品,附件 a. 附属的
- virtual ['vəːtʃuəl, 'vəːtjuəl] a. 实质上的,事实上的,实际上的
 - 【例句】It is a rirtual refusal. 那是实际上的拒绝。
 - 【例句】Following the heels of self-help bank, telephone bank, online bank and mobile bank, a new type of viftual bank information bank made its début in Shanghai on December 7.

随着自助银行、电话银行、网上银行、手机银行的相继问世,一种新型的虚拟银行——信息银行于 12 月7日在上海正式成立。

commitment [kəˈmitmənt] n. ①承诺,许诺,保证②信奉,献身③承担的义务

- 【例句】O'Neil said he welcomed China's promise that it will keep its commitments after WTO accession. 奥尼尔对中国在加入 WTO 坚持谈判中所承诺的原则立场表示欢迎。
- discipline ['disiplin] n. ①纪律②训练,训导③惩罚,处分④学科

vt. ①训练,训导②惩罚, 外罚

minimum ['miniməm] a. 最低的,最小的 n. 最低限度,最小量

【构词】mini = small, little 小(mini 也作 min), -um 名词后缀

【难点】该词用作形容词时,一般只能作定语。该词用作名词时,其复数有两个: minimums 和 minima。 assignment [əˈsainmənt] n. ①(分派的)任务,(指定的)作业②分配,指派

【例句】When carrying out the reform in system for assignment of graduates, we should make full use of favorable factors to ensure success of the reform in the educational system. 改革高等学校的毕业生分配制度要调动各方面的积极因素,保证教育体制改革的顺利进行。

embarrass [im'bæras] vt. 使窘,使尴尬,使不好意思

【辨析】bewilder, confuse, embarrass, perplex, puzzle

bewilder 指"使…混乱,使…着慌,使…发愣",语气最重,表示糊涂到无法思考的地步。confuse 指"使…混乱,使…糊涂",强调使人因混淆而产生迷乱。embarrass 指"使…困惑,使…窘迫,使…为难",含有令人不快、难为情和内心混乱的意味。perplex 含有"使…杂乱,使…疑虑,使…不安,使…不知如何决定"的意思。puzzle 意为"使…迷惑",指难于理解某一复杂的事件或困难的问题。

【助记】embarrassment n. 困惑,困窘

screen [skrim] n. ①屏幕,银幕②屏风,帘,纱窗

vt. ①掩蔽,遮蔽②放映(电影),播放(电视节目)③审查,甄别

- 【例句】A particular thing about the Internet is that you don't see who you are talking to, and neither does your conversational companion see you at his or her computer screen. 在互联网聊天的特点是你看不到自己和谁在讲话,而在她或他的电脑屏幕上也看不到你。
- 【辨析】conceal, hide, mask, screen



UMAR\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$(~)

conceal 比较正式,只能作及物动词使用,一般指故意地"隐藏",强调其目的性。hide 是常用语,可作及物动词和不及物动词,可以指无意地"遮掩",也可以指有意地"躲藏,隐藏"。mask 意为"隐藏,遮掩",指为了不被人发现而故意装出一副假象来遮掩自己的真实感情。screen 作"遮蔽,隐藏"讲,指被某物(如屏风等)遮挡而看不见。

continual [kən'tinjuəl] a. ①不间断的,不停的②多次重复的,频频的

【辨析】constant, continual, continuous

constant 强调在时间上"始终不变的,持续发生的"。continual 表示中间有间断的连续,可译为"频繁的"。continuous 意为"不间断之连续的",因而有"连绵不断的,畅通的"之意。

⁶ rean [ri:p] vt. ①收割.收获②获得.得到



【考题】Nowadays, machines are used to

the crop.

[D][题库]

A) sow

B) transplant

C) store

D) reap

【题解】句意: 现在人们都用机器收割农作物。sow 播种种子; transplant 指植物或器官的移植; store 指储藏。

benefit ['benifit] n. ①益处,好处②救济金,保险金 vt. 有益于 vi. 得益

【例句】Equality and mutual benefit is one of China's five principles of peaceful co-existence in foreign policy. 平等互利是中国外交和平共处五项基本原则之一。

【辨析】advantage, benefit, interest, profit

advantage 指由于占有某种优势和有利地位,与他人(物)相比而显出的或得到的好处。benefit 是最常用词,可指任何好处、利益,不论是物质方面的还是其他方面的,也不论是如何得来的。interest 作不可数名词,指利息;作可数名词其复数形式和 benefit 同义。profit 一般指金钱上获得的好处,有时也指在精神上获得的有价值的东西。

culture ['kʌltfə] n. ①文化、文明②教养、教育③培养、培植④培养菌

【构词】cult 培养,教养,-ure 名词后缀;"由教养所形成的"

favorite ['feivərit]a. 特别受喜爱的 n. 特别喜爱的人(或物)

【例句】This is my favorite among his novels. 他的小说中这一本我最喜爱。

【例句】Fu Mingxia was second favorite behind Guo Jingjing coming into last night's final, but took the lead after her fourth dive, a reverse 2-1/2 somersault pike with a 3.0 degree of difficulty. 根据半决赛的成绩, 伏明霞排在郭晶晶之后。但是在决赛中,她以一个难度系数 3.0 的反身屈体两周半翻腾完成第四跳以后,排到了第一的位置。

【辨析】favorite, popular

favorite 意为"最受欢迎的,最喜欢的",指在同类事物或人当中最受欢迎,或指得到过多宠爱的亲信或宠儿。 popular 作"受欢迎的,流行的"讲,指某人或某物受到多数人的喜欢与爱戴,或适合于多数人的口味、需要。

activity [æk'tiviti] n. ①活动,行动②活跃,活力

【辨析】act, action, activity

action 意为"行动,行为"。该词偏重于抽象的行为,往往占时较长,包括不同步骤,其复数形式 actions 泛指人的"行为",常与 words(言语)对举。activity 意为"活动性,能动性,活跃",该词常用复数,意为"活动,所做的事情"。act 作名词时意为"行为,动作",指具体的、短暂的、个别的行为,有时可与 ac-



tion 通用。

gap [qæp] n. ①缺口, 裂口②间隔, 间隙③差距④不足, 缺陷

【助记】the generation gap 代沟(父与子或老年人与年轻人想法不同)

Phrases & Expressions

be (well) worth sth. /doing sth.: be rewarding enough for the time or effort 值得(做某事)

【例句】It's not worth the trouble. 不值得费那个劲。

【考点】表示"值得,值得做某事",且易和该短语混淆的短语或句式有: be worthy of sth. /to do sth. 和 It is worthwhile to do sth. 。

not only…but also…:不仅……而且……

【例句】He not only had read the book but also remembered what he had read. 他不但读过此书,而且还记得所读的内容。

far from:not…at all: rather than 一点都不

【例句】Life in Tokyo is far from a bed of roses. 在东京生活决不是生活在温柔富贵乡。

【考点】注意另一形似短语 far from doing sth. 意为"(不仅)不做某事(反而)",如:Far from enjoying dancing, he loathes it. 他岂止不喜欢跳舞.简直讨厌跳舞。

a couple of:two or three 两三个

【例句】There's a couple of girls waiting for you outside. 有两三个女孩在外面等你。

get access to:get the right of using or reaching sth. 可以使用;获得

【例句】By some way or other, he succeeded in getting access to her bed room. 他设法进入了她的卧室。

keep up with:not to fall behind; keep the same speed as 跟上,不落后

【例句】He walked so fast that I could hardly keep up with him. 他走得那么快,我简直跟不上了。

feel like sth. /doing sth.: want to do sth. 想做:想要

【例句】Do you feel like ham and eggs? 你想来一客火腿蛋吗?

【考点】注意短语 feel like 表示想做某事时,后接 doing sth. ,相当于短语 would like to do sth. 。

give up:stop having or doing 停止,放弃

【例句】If my boss asks me to do such kind of thing any more, I'll give up working. 如果我老板再要我做这样的事,我就辞职不干了。

come across: meet with 偶然遇上

【例句】I came across this book in the library. 我在图书馆偶然找到这本书。

【考点】注意该短语另有用法相当于 come over,表示"被理解,被传达",如: His meaning did not really come across. 他的意思没被人真正理解。

reap the benefits of:get sth. as a reward 获得益处,得到好处

【例句】The students have reaped some direct benefits from their English studies. 学生们从英语学习中获得了一些直接的益处。

trade…for: exchange…for… 用……换

【例句】I'll trade my pen for your ball: 我拿我的钢笔换你的球。

【考点】形似短语 trade in····for···意为"用(旧物)折价换取新物",如:He traded in his old car for a new model. 他把旧汽车折价添钱买了辆新型号的。

participate in:take part in 参加

【例句】Mary did not participate in the discussion. 玛丽没有参加讨论。

now that; because (sth. has happened) 既然,由于 此为试读.需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

