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- ★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材配套辅导
- ★ 与《新视野大学英语读写教程》配套使用

新视野

中国人民大学 艾秋 主编

大学英语

辅导讲义

NEW
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前言

本书是外研社出版的《新视野大学英语 读写教程》的课堂辅导讲义,帮助学生更好地进行课前预习、课上听讲和课后复习。本书编委均为北京高校的一线教学老师,有着丰富的教学经验;能够准确把握教材要求与考试大纲要求,既提高学生的英语语言能力,又提升英语应试能力。在广泛听取各方意见后,编委们结合自己的教学经验确定了本书的以下编写思路:

一、学习目标和重点:用简明扼要的表格形式提纲挈领地总结本单元应该重点掌握的知识和技能。使读者在学习一个单元之前,对本单元的内容、重点有一个整体的认识和把握。

二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题:整理了最近十年所有考查本课生词的四六级、考研题,目的是让同学们在正式进入本单元学习之前,先对自己进行一个自测,分析自己的进步程度和薄弱环节,把英语学习与全国性考试紧密结合起来。

三、文化背景:采用中英文对照形式,重点介绍课文涉及的相关人物、历史背景和文化知识,帮助读者加深对文章的理解。

四、课文结构分析:该部分内容主要对每单元的课文进行整体上的结构分析,探究作者的写作思路,其目的在于提高读者的阅读理解能力,并指导读者借鉴其写作技巧。编写该部分的指导思想是:学习一篇文章,不仅要扩大词汇量,掌握其中出现的语法现象,还要注意提高阅读和写作能力。

五、难句与语法结构分析:这部分注重与考试的结合,重点讲解各类英语考试的考查点,采用的例句、例题几乎全部出自历年四六级、考研、托福真题。

六、应试百宝箱:帮助读者熟悉四六级、考研的考查内容、重点,培养应试能力。

七、全真考场:收录并分析讲解了当年最新的四六级、考研真题。其目的还是为了帮助读者提高应试能力。

八、精彩时文:刻意按照四六级、考研阅读理解的选材标准,从最新的英美报刊上选编了一些时代感、趣味性强的文章,一是为了增加学习的趣味性,二来是为了对四六级、考研做出一些预测。

此外,本书还有“重点词汇和短语”“课文参考译文”、“教材习题答案”等其它板块,内容非常全面,能有效地帮助学生吃透课文知识。

另外,对本书的一些符号做如下说明:①“水平自测”题及“难句与语法结构分析”例句、例题后括号内的数字表示该题的出处,例如:“CET4:05-1-61”表示该

PREFACE

题为 2005 年 1 月四级考试 61 题。②“学习目标”之“语法和结构”中括号内数字表示该语法现象在课文“难句与语法结构分析”的出处,例如“(A-1)”表示 Section A 的“难句与语法结构分析”注释 1。

尽管作者都是教学经验丰富的专家、教授,但仍难免有疏漏之处,恳请读者不吝指正。我们的电子信箱是:T82742036@sina.com,我们愿意通过电子邮件与读者交流,并为读者答疑。

编者

2005 年 8 月于中国人民大学

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Unit 1

It is never too late to learn.

活到老，学到老。

一、学习目标

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

- 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
- _____ his sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others.
[CET-4:1999.6]
A) Dislike B) Unlike C) Alike D) Liking
- Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.
[CET-4:1990.1]
A) opportunities B) necessities C) realities D) probabilities
- There is no _____ to the house from the main road.
[CET-4:2002.1]
A) edge B) avenue C) exposure D) access
- The people living in these apartments have free _____ to that swimming pool.
[CET-6:1997.1]
A) access B) excess C) excursion D) recreation
- The students were participating _____ an international energy-saving competition between towns in New England and Canada.
[CET-4:1994.1]
A) for B) in C) to D) at
- By signing the lease we made a _____ to pay a rent of \$ 150 a week.
[CET-6:1999.6]
A) conception B) commission C) commitment D) confinement
- The changing image of the family on television provides _____ into changing attitudes toward the family in society.
[CET-6:1999.1]
A) insights B) presentations C) revelations D) specifications
- The film provides a deep _____ into a wide range of human qualities and feelings.
[CET-4:2003.1]
A) insight B) imagination C) fancy D) outlook
- Eye contact is important because wrong contact may create a communication



- _____ [CET-4; 2002. 1]
- A) barrier B) tragedy C) vacuum D) question
11. The director was critical _____ the way we were doing the work. [CET-4; 2000. 1]
- A) at B) of C) in D) with
12. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable _____. [CET-4; 2002. 6]
- A) ability B) future C) possibility D) opportunity
13. He is quite sure that it's _____ impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days. [CET-4; 2002. 1]
- A) roughly B) exclusively C) fully D) absolutely
14. The same factors push 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 requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature. [CET-6; 1996. 1]
- A) is heated B) will be heated C) be heated D) would be heated
16. While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television _____ the newspaper completely. [CET-4; 1995. 6]
- A) will replace B) have replaced C) replace D) replaced
17. Since it is late to change my mind now, I am _____ to carrying out the plan. [考研英语: 1996]
- A) obliged B) committed C) engaged D) resolved
18. It is essential that these application forms _____ back as early as possible. [CET-4; 2000. 1]
- A) must be sent B) are sent C) will be sent D) be sent
19. They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping. [CET-4; 1996. 1]
- A) fruitful B) beneficial C) valid D) effective
20. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests. [CET-4; 1997. 6]
- A) are freshmen permitted B) freshmen are permitted
C) permitted are freshmen D) are permitted freshmen
21. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs. [CET-4; 1999. 6]

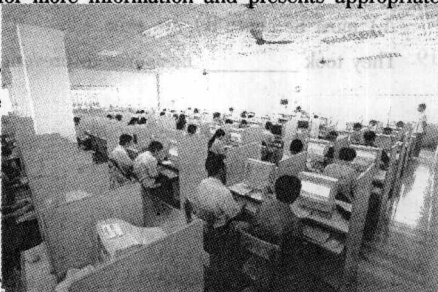
- A) may we use B) we may use
 C) we could use D) did we use
22. _____, he does get annoyed with her sometimes. [CET-4; 2000. 6]
 A) Although much he likes her B) Much although he likes her
 C) As he likes her much D) Much as he likes her
23. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention. [CET-4; 1996. 1]
 A) Being published B) Published
 C) Publishing D) To be published

14. C 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. A 21. A 22. D 23. B
 参考答案: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. D

三、文化背景

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; learning occurs through the interaction. The material can



现代化的网络教室

be presented as 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. New Horizon College English <http://www.nhce.edu.cn> is a good example of a complex online EFL learning system.

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.

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:在中国叫全国大学入学考试(高考),在美国则叫 SAT(学习能力测试)。

四、课文精读

Section A

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'wɔ: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 ['frʌstreɪt] *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 ['dʒu:njə] *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 ['si:njə] *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 ['fɔ:mə] *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, 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 [ʌn'laɪk] *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