

# 新视野大学英语 导学教程

# 1

刘桂芳 王 莉 主编



沈阳出版社

# 新视野大学英语导学教程

## 1

主 编 刘桂芳 王 莉

副主编 (按编写单元顺序排序)

杨 柳 杨 晗 何雨鸿

王金悦 秦晓峰 马 黎

李静怡 吴 娜 孟可心

主 审 郭晓红

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语》是“面向 21 世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程项目之一，是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材，也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。这套教材采用全新教学理念，注重培养学生综合运用语言的能力，成为大多数高校的首选教材。为了给广大读者和在校学生提供一套详实、可靠的教学参考和自学辅导书以及更方便、更好地使用这套教材，我们组织多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富的骨干教师编写了这套《新视野大学英语导学教程》丛书。本丛书旨在帮助学生深刻理解和掌握教材各单元的重点、难点，培养学生的自主学习能力以及综合应用语言的能力。

本套丛书与《新视野大学英语》配套，可配合教材同步使用。本套丛书共分四册，每册均为十单元，每单元由课文辅导和补充练习两大部分组成。课文辅导部分由导语、课文分析、练习参考答案和课文参考译文等部分组成。补充练习部分包括除听力以外的所有四级考试新题型并附各部分的参考答案，目的是使学生在理解教材的同时，熟悉并逐渐适应四级考试。

本书的主要特点：

1. 多种形式的单元主题或相关信息的介绍。这部分内容旨在帮助学生了解英语国家的风俗、习惯，丰富学生的知识面，以便更好地理解课文。
2. 课文重点、难点分析。在认真筛选每课重点词汇后，针对四、六级考试情况对重点词汇进行讲解、分析及辨析，帮助学生掌握其用法。

3. 适应大学英语教学新要求的补充练习。结合单元学习内容进行延伸阅读及写作，并标明字数及建议阅读时间，使学生逐步适应大学英语四、六级的要求。

本书由刘桂芳、王莉主编。

参加编写的教师有：刘桂芳（第一单元），杨柳（第二单元），杨晗（第三单元），何雨鸿（第四单元），王金悦（第五单元），秦晓峰（第六单元），马黎（第七单元），李静怡（第八单元），吴娜（第九单元），孟可心（第十单元）。主审为郭晓红。

本丛书编者博采众长，精心独创。但鉴于时间仓促，编者水平有限，不当之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正！

编 者

2008年9月

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# UNIT 1

## PART I

### UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

#### Section A

### Learning a Foreign Language

#### Related Information

##### 1. What are these abbreviations (缩写) for online?

<i>f2f</i>	<i>face to face</i>
<i>4u</i>	<i>for you</i>
<i>2u</i>	<i>to you</i>
<i>llu</i>	<i>I love you</i>
<i>ur</i>	<i>your</i>
<i>pls</i>	<i>please</i>
<i>bb</i>	<i>Bye bye</i>
<i>EOM</i>	<i>End of Message</i>

##### 2. 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 (顺序). 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 (大概) 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.

##### 3. 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 (与

……相似) high school in the American system which may sometimes include year nine as a transition (过渡) 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 (学术评量测验) or Scholastic Assessment Test in America.

#### 4. Internet

The Internet is really an ocean of information and a handy tool for communication. You can find almost anything you want. But the question is whether there is too much. You can also communicate with whomever you wish online. If you want to explore cloning technology (克隆技术), find a discussion group; if you want to share opinions on how to improve your English, post a query on BBS or enter a chat-room. Many colleges and millions of students are now taking advantage of online learning programs. Peter Drucker predicted, "Thirty years from now the big university campuses will be relics... It's as large a change as when we first got the print book."

#### 5. A collection of Internet & computer words

网上冲浪	net-surfing
下载	downloading
电子邮件	E-mail
电子商务	E-business
信息时代	information age
网站	website
信息高速路	information expressway
网络	network
万维网 (WWW)	the World Wide Web
登录上网	log on to the net
网络浏览器	web browser
下拉菜单	pull-down menu
搜索引擎	search engine
拨号上网	dial-up connection
主页	main page
光盘	CD = compact disk

#### Detailed Study of the Text

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

**Paraphrase:**

*Although sometimes learning a language was disappointing, it was rewarding enough to spend time and effort on it.*

**译文:** 虽然学习一种语言时常遭遇挫折, 但付出的努力却很值得。

- 1) *frustrating*: a. making someone feel annoyed, upset, or disappointing



例如:

It's **frustrating** when you're in a hurry and the traffic isn't moving.

当你赶时间又遇到交通堵塞而寸步难行时, 你会感到十分沮丧。

2) **be worth sth. /doing sth.**: be rewarding enough for the time, effort, money, etc.

例如:

The beautiful town and lovely beaches **were** well **worth** the 45-minute drive.

虽然需要 45 分钟的车程, 但是, 这美丽的小镇和迷人的海滩让人感觉绝对不虚此行。

2. **Because of** this positive method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, **never worrying much about making mistakes**. (L6)

**Paraphrase:**

*Because of the effective and helpful method, I was very willing to answer all the questions I could, and I never worried about making mistakes.*

**译文:** 由于这种积极的教学方法, 我踊跃回答各种问题, 从不怕答错。

1) **Difference between “because of” and “because”**

because of + sth. /doing sth.

because + a sentence

例如:

She had to quit school **because of** ill health. 因为身体不好她不得不退学。

He can not remember the new words **because** he never uses them.

因为他从来不使用这些生词, 所以他永远也记不住。

2) **“worrying about making mistakes”** 是现在分词短语作状语

例如:

When we climbed to the top of the tower, we saw a beautiful sight. →

**Climbing to the top of the tower**, we saw a beautiful sight.

Because he didn't want to meet John there, he refused to attend the party. →

**Not wanting to meet John there**, he refused to attend the party.

**焦点记忆:** ①分词  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{现在分词—主动意义} \\ \text{过去分词—被动意义} \end{array} \right\}$  作状语

②分词的逻辑主语应与句子主语一致。

③分词有时也可有自己独立的逻辑主语, 这时分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致, 这种结构称为独立结构。

④ 现在分词在意思上与逻辑主语是主动关系, 而过去分词与逻辑主语则为被动关系。

3. **While** my **former** teacher had been **patient with** all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (L11)

**Paraphrase:**

*My junior middle school teacher had been patient with all the students, but my new teacher was impatient and quick to punish those who gave wrong answers.*

**译文：**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。

1) **while**: conj. used to introduce information which contrasts with information in the main clause.

例如：

**While** I like him personally, I don't think what he's doing is right.

尽管我个人喜欢他，但是我并不认为他的所作所为是正确的。

2) **former**: a. of an earlier period

例如：

The **former** president made a speech at the conference. 前总统在会上作了演讲。

**the former**: n. the first of the two people or things just mentioned

例如：

Of the two possibilities, **the former** seems more likely. 两种可能性中，前者更有可能。

3) Pay attention to the expression "**be patient with**".

例如：

You should **be patient with** every customer. 你应该对每一位顾客都耐心些。

4. **Not only** did I lose my joy in answering questions but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (L15)

**Paraphrase:**

*I lost my joy in answering questions, and I also lost my desire 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。

**not only...but also**: 表示否定意义的副词或短语放在句首作状语时，句子用部分倒装。

此类副词或短语有很多

例如：

never/little/few/hardly

seldom

nowhere

in no way

under no circumstances

no sooner...than...

scarcely (hardly) ...when...

5. The situation was **far from** perfect, **though**. (L21)

**Paraphrase:**

*Still, the situation had many problems.*

**译文：**不过情况却远不尽如人意。

1) **far from**: not...at all, usually used to show that a result of action was not expected or wanted

例如：

**Far from** being satisfied, he is very unhappy. 他一点都不满意，反而很不高兴。

2) **though**: ad. used after adding a fact, opinion, or question which seems surprising after what you have just said

例如:

Learning English is difficult, I enjoy it, **though**. 学英语很难, 不过我乐意学。

6. I soon **got access to** the necessary equipment, learned how to use the technology from a friend and **participated in** the **virtual** classroom 5 to 7 days a week. (L29)

**Paraphrase:**

*I got the right to use the necessary equipment, learned how to use the technology from a friend, and took part in the online classroom 5 to 7 days a week.*

**译文:** 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, 于是我每周用五到七天在网上的虚拟课堂里学习英语。

1) **get/have/obtain access to**: have the right to have or use something

例如:

Every student **has access to** books in our library. 每个学生都可以使用图书馆里的书。

2) **participate (in)**: vi. take part (in)

例如:

College students should **participate in** all kinds of activities. 大学生应该参加各种各样的活动。

3) **virtual**: a.

① created by the computer to be similar to the experience of real life

例如:

Many **virtual** communities are growing on the Internet as more and more people want to find new ways to make friends.

许多虚拟社区出现在因特网上, 因为越来越多的人想通过新的方式结交朋友。

② almost what is stated

例如:

Finding a cheap place to rent in the downtown area is a **virtual** impossibility.

在市中心想租到一个便宜的地方实际上是不可能的。

7. I worked hard to meet the **minimum** standards **set by the course** and to complete **assignments** on time. (L34)

**Paraphrase:**

*I worked hard to reach the lowest standards allowed by the course and to finish the homework on time.*

**译文:** 我尽力达到课程的最低限度的要求, 并按时完成任务。

1) **minimum**: a. the least, or the smallest possible

例如:

He couldn't join the police because he was below the **minimum** height allowed by the rule.

他不能当警察，因为他的身高没有达到规定的最低要求。

2) “**set by the course**” 是过去分词短语作定语

例如：

Online courses require students to make decisions **based on facts as well as experience**.

网上课程要求学生作出建立在事实和经验基础上的决定。

3) **assignment**: n. a piece of work given to a particular person

例如：

John spent a few hours doing his math **assignments**. 约翰用了几个小时做数学作业。

8. Once in a while I cried out of frustration, and sometimes **I felt like giving up**. (L38)

**Paraphrase** :

Sometimes I cried because of disappointment and sometimes I wanted to stop trying.

**译文**：有时我会因挫折而哭泣，有时甚至想放弃。

1) **feel like sth. /doing sth.** : want to have or do something

例如：

She didn't **feel like arguing** with him any more. 她不想再与他争辩下去。

2) **give up** : stop doing or stop trying to do something

例如：

Though faced with many difficulties, he would not **give up** online learning.

虽然面临诸多困难，他还是不会放弃网上学习。

9. Learning a foreign language has been a most **trying** experience for me, but one **that I wouldn't trade for anything**. (L47)

**Paraphrase** :

Learning a foreign language has been an experience full of difficulties, but I wouldn't exchange it for anything else.

**译文**：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。

1) **trying** : a. difficult to deal with in a way that makes you annoyed or tired

例如：

Before the entrance examination, I experienced a lot of **trying** days.

在大学入学考试之前，我经历了非常艰难的日子。

2) “**that I wouldn't trade for anything**”是定语从句修饰“one”(= a most trying experience).

3) **trade for** : exchange for

例如：

I would **trade** my dictionary **for** your book. 我愿意用词典换你的书。

10. Now **that** I speak a foreign language, **instead of** staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. (L55)

**Paraphrase** :

Because 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。

1) **now that** = **because** (something has happened) ...

例如：

**Now that** everybody is here, we can begin our class. 既然大家都来了，我们可以开始上课了。

2) **instead of**: rather than

例如：

You should be out for fresh air **instead of** staying indoors all day.

你不该整天呆在屋里，应该到外面呼吸一下新鲜空气。

11. I am able to **reach out to** others and **bridge the gap between my language and culture and theirs**. (LS7)

**Paraphrase:**

*I am able to communicate with others and reduce the difference between our languages and cultures.*

**译文：**我能理解别人的话，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。

1) **reach out to**: communicate with; contact

例如：

With the introduction of the Internet, we can **reach out to** our friends by E-mail.

由于互联网的使用，我们可以通过电子邮件与朋友联系。

**Compare:**

**reach out for**: try to get

例如：

You must **reach out for** any opportunity that comes your way. 你必须抓住所遇到的任何机遇。

**reach for**: hold out one's hand to get something

例如：

He **reached for** the phone and dialed the number. 他伸手拿起电话，拨了号码。

2) **bridge the gap**: reduce or get rid of the difference between two things

例如：

Learning a foreign language helps us **bridge the gap** between two different cultures.

学习外语有助于缩小不同文化间的差距。

## Section B

# Keys to Successful Online Learning

### Detailed Study of the Text

1. While regular schools still exist, the virtual classroom **plays an** important **role in** today's learning community. (L1)

**Paraphrase :**

*Though there are still regular or traditional schools, online classroom has a very important position in today's education.*

**译文:** 虽然常规的学校依然存在, 但虚拟课堂在今天的教学领域中起着重要的作用。

**play a role in :** be involved in doing something and have an effect on it

例如:

People have come to understand that computers are **playing an** increasingly important **role in** our life. 人们开始意识到计算机在我们的生活中起着越来越重要的作用。

2. This forum for communication removes the **visual barriers** that **hinder** some students from expressing themselves. (L10)

**Paraphrase :**

*The online-learning method offers students a place for communication where there are no visual limits to prevent them from using English to express themselves.*

**译文:** 这一交流场所消除了一些学生自我表达的视觉障碍。

1) **visual :** a. relating to seeing

例如:

Body language is probably the most important visual sign that shows what a person wants.

肢体语言也许是最重要的视觉提示, 告诉我们某个人想要什么。

2) **barrier :** n. something that prevents people from doing something, or limits what they can do

例如:

She had difficulty communicating with others because of language **barriers**.

因为语言障碍, 她与别人交流有困难。

3) **hinder :** vt. make it difficult for something to develop or succeed

例如:

The project was **hindered** for lack of hands. 因为缺少人手, 该项目受到了阻碍。

3. **In addition**, students are given time to reflect on the information before replying. (L11)

**Paraphrase :**

*What is more, students are given time to think about the information carefully before replying.*

**译文：**此外，学生在答题之前有时间进行思考。

1) **in addition** : what is more; moreover

例如：

Part-time jobs can help students gain work experience. **In addition**, they can earn some pocket money. 兼职工作可以帮助学生们获取工作经验。此外，他们还可以赚到一些零花钱。

**Compare:**

**in addition to**: besides

例如：

**In addition to** loans that students can get from the bank, there will be a scholarship fund to help them. 学生除了从银行贷款之外，还有奖学金资助他们。

2) **reflect on** : think carefully about something

例如：

I need to take some time to **reflect on** my future plans.

我需要花时间仔细考虑一下未来的计划。

4. Requirements for online courses are **no less than** those of any other quality program. (L34)

**Paraphrase:**

*Online courses have as many requirements for students as any other good learning programs have.*

**译文：**网络课程的要求不低于其他任何一种优质课程。

**no less than** : as much as; as many as

例如：

The book has been translated into **no less than** 50 languages. 这本书已经被译为 50 种语言。

5. When other people **are finished with** their work and studies and having fun, you'll most **likely** find online students doing their course work. (L38)

**Paraphrase:**

*Most often, you'll see online students doing their course work when other people, who have already completed their work and studies, are having fun.*

**译文：**别人已完成作业和学习，开始玩耍，而此时网络学生却很可能还在上课。

**be finished with** : finish doing something; stop using something and no longer need it

例如：

When you **are finished with** the book, replace it on the shelf.

你看完这本书后，把它放回书架。

6. Students need to want to **be there** and need to want the experience. (L56)

**Paraphrase:**

*Students should want to achieve success and want to have the experience.*

**译文：**学生要有成功的欲望，而且也要渴望这种经历。

**be there/get there** : used for saying that someone has achieved success or is going to achieve

success

例如:

It is not easy to be a good doctor, but I **am there** in the end.

成为一名合格的医生不容易,但是我终于做到了。

7. The instructor may have to communicate with students **personally** to offer help and **remind** them of the need to keep up. (L57)

**Paraphrase:**

*It may be necessary for the teacher himself to go to students to ask if they need help and tell them they need to keep up with their classmates.*

**译文:** 老师可能会与学生面对面交流,提供帮助并提醒他们跟上进度的必要性。

- 1) **personally**: ad. by oneself

例如:

The commander visited the island **personally**, which was an encouragement to the soldiers.

司令员亲自视察了小岛,这对战士们是一个鼓励。

- 2) **remind sb. of sth.**: make sb. remember sb. or sth.

例如:

The scene **reminded** me **of** the days I spent in the countryside.

这个场景让我想起了我在乡下生活的日子。

8. Just as many excellent instructors may not be **effective** online **facilitators**, not all students have the necessary qualities to perform well online. (L59)

**Paraphrase:**

*Many good teachers are not necessarily good assistants for online courses; similarly, not all students are able to learn well online.*

**译文:** 正如许多优秀教师并不能有效地用网络辅助教学一样,并不是所有学生都具备在网上学习中取得成功所需的素质。

- 1) **effective**: a.

①producing the desired result

例如:

They took **effective** measures to prevent pollution from factories.

他们采取有效措施防止工厂造成污染。

②being put into practice

The rise in interest rates will be **effective** from Monday. 利率上调将从周一开始生效。

- 2) **facilitator**: n. someone who helps others do something effectively

例如:

He is a **facilitator** of the new teaching method. 他是新的教学方法的推动者。



## PART II

## KEY TO EXERCISES

## Section A

## Comprehension of the Text

- II . 1. Because his teacher was kind, patient, and used a positive method of praising students.  
 2. His senior middle school teacher was not as kind as his junior middle school teacher. His senior middle school teacher would punish students for making mistakes. As a result, he did not want to speak English in class and improved very little.  
 3. The differences were that he didn't have as many opportunities to ask questions in college and that other students intimidated him.  
 4. A computer, a phone line, and a modem.  
 5. He practiced, carried a dictionary, and wrote down new words in a notebook.  
 6. Because he could take more time to think more about his answers before posting them on screen.  
 7. Learning a foreign language taught him the value of hard work. In addition, it taught him about another culture, opened his mind to new ways of doing things, and allowed him to communicate with more people.  
 8. He likes making new friends and participating when other people are talking in English.

## Vocabulary

- III . 1. rewarding    2. communicate    3. access    4. embarrassing    5. positive  
 6. commitment    7. virtual    8. benefits    9. minimum    10. opportunities  
 IV . 1. up    2. into    3. from    4. with    5. to  
 6. up    7. of    8. in    9. for    10. with  
 V . 1. G    2. B    3. E    4. I    5. H  
 6. K    7. M    8. O    9. F    10. C

## Sentence Structure

- VI . 1. Universities in the east are better equipped, while those in the west are relatively poor.  
 2. Allan Clarke kept talking the price up, while Wilkinson kept knocking it down.  
 3. The husband spent all his money drinking, while his wife saved all hers for the family.  
 4. Some guests spoke pleasantly and behaved politely, while others were insulting and impolite.  
 5. Outwardly Sara was friendly towards all those concerned, while inwardly she was angry.  
 VII . 1. Not only did Mr. Smith learn the Chinese language, but he also bridged the gap between his culture and ours.  
 2. Not only did we learn the technology through the online course, but we also learned to