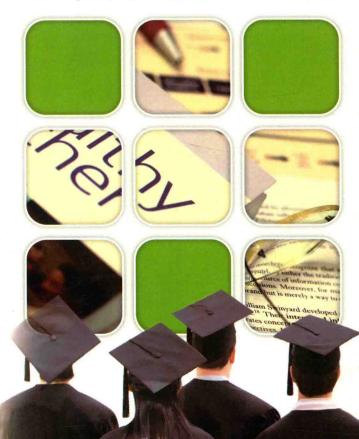


大学英语(一)

魏晓红 主 编 李清源 汪定明 副主编





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内容简介

本教材针对网络教育英语教学和学习的特殊性,以主题为依据划分单元,根据内容和语言的难度由浅入深涵盖了英语学习、生活、节日、友谊、梦想、文化、旅游、运动、爱情与婚姻及网络生活 10 个主题的内容。所选文章体裁多样,注重语言的规范性、实用性、趣味性和时代性,能满足成人学生的学习需求。每个单元除了课文解析以外,还系统介绍实用交际英语知识及详解写作技巧和方法,循序渐进地梳理主要语法知识,有助于拓展学习者的语言运用能力。同时,根据全国高校网络教育考试委员会制定的《大学英语考试大纲》和考试指南,在每个单元后编写了相应的配套练习题和综合自测题。

本教材注解详尽,针对性强,适合网络学院高升专非英语专业大学生作为大学英语教程使用。本教程也为广大英语爱好者、自学者提供了一条系统补习英语基础知识,快速提高英语读写能力,全面掌握各项英语技能,丰富欧美文化知识的途径。

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一、编写背景

自 1998 年 9 月教育部正式批准国内 4 所大学开展远程(网络)教育试点以来,我国网络教育呈蓬勃发展的趋势,试点院校由最初的 4 所增加到现在的 68 所。各网络学院依托传统名牌大学及其教学资源优势,充分满足在职成人群体对于"学历"和"随时随地学习"的需求,也正因为如此,网络教育得以快速发展。

为确保网络教育人才培养的质量,教育部决定 2004 年 3 月 1 日以后入学的网络教育学生,部分公共课实行全国统考,其中大学英语为非英语专业网络教育学生的必考科目。全国高校网络教育考试委员会针对统考制定了考试大纲,并提供了考试指南和样题,统考工作也于 2005 年全面启动,网络教育学生的统考结果成为其电子注册的前提条件。

网络教育是一种全新的教育方式,它在教学方式、师生关系、学习方式等方面表现出与传统教育不一样的特点。师生之间处于分离状态是远程教育的主要特征。因此,远程教育的一个重要原则就是要以学生的学习活动为中心,确保教材、课件的设计从学生的实际需要与现实水平出发,在实际的授课内容以外,为学生提供大量的支持性资源,以帮助其自主学习。

在借鉴和参考了目前国内现有的大学英语网络课程教材的基础上,我们编写了这本符合 网络教育特点和网络教育学员学习水平的大学英语教材,旨在帮助和指导全国广大网络教育 学员完成教育部对大学英语课程的教学要求,顺利通过全国统考。

二、编写原则及教材特点

教材的编写充分体现了网络教育中英语语言学习的特殊性,教材内容全面,涵盖了全国高校网络教育考试委员会 2010 年修订的《大学英语考试大纲》及考试指南涉及的内容,结合网络教育学生学习基础的实际情况制定了教材的学习目标。

本教材在编写过程中遵循以下原则:

- 1. 注重难易度的把握,确保知识的系统性。由于网络教育学生是在缺少英语语言环境,同时又缺少集中课堂教学的情况下进行学习的,因此在教材的编写过程中,我们按照循序渐进的原则,在确保知识性、系统性的同时,注意控制好教材的难度,由易至难、由浅入深地编排所有课文和练习,实现既注重语言文化知识的学习,又注重语言技能培养的教学目标。
 - 2. 知识性、实用性和趣味性相结合。网络教育的学生90%为在职成人学生,他们具有社

会阅历丰富、思维成熟、学习目的性强等特点。为了充分吸引成人学生,增强其学习目的性和学习动机,本教材在选材和编排上充分考虑了成人的学习特点和心理,遵循趣味性、知识性和实用性相结合的原则,使整个学习过程实现以兴趣为导向、知识为线索、学有所用为目的的理想状况。

本教材具有以下特点:

- 1. 选材丰富。课文题材广泛,内容丰富,涉及英语国家的社会、文化、体育、文学、风土人情、科普知识等各个领域,既有文学作品,又有记叙文、说明文、议论文等语言风格不同的文章。同时,我们强调语言的规范性、实用性、趣味性和时代性。所选课文不仅语言规范,而且颇有文采,引人入胜,给人以启迪。
- 2. 注解详尽。介绍有关的文化背景、写作特点、篇章结构,同时提供难句译文、难点分析、 词组及句型的使用等内容,为学生自主学习提供有利的条件。
- 3. 针对性强。课后练习的设计包含网络教育统考题型,所有练习都以帮助网络教育学生 打好语言基础和提高语言应用能力为目的,针对网络教育学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到 有的放矢。练习涉及本课的重点词汇与句型,使学生能够对本课知识举一反三,融会贯通。 针对成人学生的特点,本教材注重抓基础,将应掌握的语法知识分单元逐步进行介绍,并设 计练习帮助理解和巩固。
- 4. 注重阶段检测。考虑到学生在学完教材之后将参加高校网络教育公共基础课全国统一考试的实际需要,本教材除了在各单元设有一定量的类似大纲要求的考题形式的练习之外,还在第五单元和第十单元后安排了两套模拟测试题,以帮助学生逐步熟悉考试形式,对考试有所准备。
- 5. 开放式的自主学习设计。考虑到网络教育学生学习模式的特殊性,本教材注重学生自主学习的设计安排,建立开放式的自主学习框架,合理有效地引导学生逐步提高英语语言综合能力。

三、教材内容

本教材针对网络教育英语教学和学习的特殊性,以主题为依据划分单元,涵盖语言、文化、教育、习俗、体育、科技、社会等各个方面。本书共 10 个单元,供高升专阶段的学生使用。每个单元由五部分组成:

- 1. 背景信息 (Pre-reading): 介绍背景,导入主题;以文本介绍为主,旨在激活学生相关知识背景,激发学生学习兴趣。
 - 2. 精读课文 (Intensive Reading): 课文 A (Text A)

本部分为语言认知、巩固和提高阶段,旨在从词、句、语篇等角度对学生进行读、写、译多方面的语言训练,帮助学生积累和运用与单元主题相关的词汇,着重培养学生的英语读、写能力。其中课文 A 又包括:

- 1) Text Learning: 主课文,主要是语言输入文章,体现主题语汇;
- 2) Word Bank:包括 New Words、Phrases and Expressions 和 Proper Names 三个部分,列出课文 A 中的生词和常用短语;
 - 3) Notes: 详解课文 A 中出现的语言点及文化知识:
- 4) Text Comprehension: 与课文 A 的篇章理解相关的练习,帮助学生从整体结构和细节上理解文章;

- 5) Vocabulary: 词汇扩展与练习,包括构词法、词语辨析、介词、副词等;
- 6) Structure: 与课文A中出现的重要语法点相关的语言结构练习,如句型转换;
- 7) Comprehensive Exercises: 综合练习,包括完形填空、翻译等。
- 3. 泛读课文 (Extensive Reading): 课文 B (Text B)
- 1) Text Learning: 课文 B 与单元主题相关,突出阅读技能的运用,扩展学生对主题词汇的运用:
- 2) Word Bank:包括 New Words、Phrases and Expressions 和 Proper Names 三个部分,列出课文 B 中的生词和常用短语;
 - 3) Notes: 详解课文 B 中出现的语言点及文化知识;
 - 4) Exercises:包括简答、理解性多项选择题、翻译等,提高学生的阅读能力。
 - 4. 泛读课文 (Extensive Reading): 课文 C (Text C)
 - 1) Text Learning: 供学生赏析和背诵,集中体现语言输入的文化性、知识性和鉴赏性;
- 2) Word Bank:包括 New Words、Phrases and Expressions 和 Proper Names 三个部分,列出课文 C 中的生词和常用短语;
 - 3) Notes: 详解课文 C 中出现的语言点及文化知识。
 - 5. 语言拓展 (Further Study)

本部分从多个方面拓展学生的语言运用能力,其中包括:

- 1) Use of English:针对网络考试大纲的要求,分类介绍使用交际英语的知识,设置相应练习题:
- 2) Grammar: 针对网络教育成人学生英语基础较弱的特点,循序渐进地系统讲解主要语法知识,并设置相应练习题;
 - 3) Writing Skills: 针对写作训练,详细讲解写作技巧和方法,设置相应练习题。

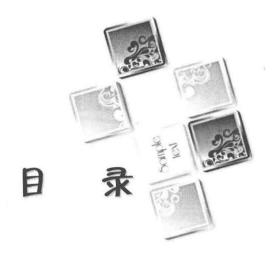
四、使用说明

本教材可供网络学院高升专非英语专业大学生作为大学英语教程使用。本教程也为广大 英语爱好者、自学者提供了一条系统补习英语基础知识,快速提高英语读写能力,全面掌握 各项英语技能,丰富欧美文化知识的捷径。

本书供网络教育高升专阶段大学英语教学使用。共 10 个单元,在一年内完成。在课堂教学模式下每单元可安排 6~8 学时完成,课堂教学主要讲授主课文和语言的重点、难点部分,课文 B 和课文 C 部分由学生课外自主学习完成。

本教材在编写过程中,从内容到形式都有不少新的尝试,对本书所选用的文章的作者及 出版社编者在此致以深切的谢意。由于编者水平有限,虽经多次修改,书中难免有疏漏、不 妥之处,诚望外语界专家、同仁和广大读者批评指正,以便修订时改进。

> 编者 2011年9月



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English Learning

Part I Pre-reading

The development of English as a global language is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the late 20th and 21st centuries. Through the global influence of native English speakers in cinema, airlines, broadcasting, science, and the Internet in recent decades, English is currently the most widely spoken and written language worldwide, with some 380 million native speakers. It seems that global English represents a new phase in which its main use around the world is between non-native speakers—a phase of its history which has only just begun and in which both the status and linguistic form of the language are rapidly developing.

Questions

- 1) Why do you learn English?
- 2) Do you know some ways which can help you learn English well?

Part II Intensive Reading

Text A

Maintaining Progress in Your English Studies

1 Languages are for communication so if you always work alone on your lessons, you are denying yourself the opportunity to put language into use. Working in pairs and small groups



will give you more time to spend trying out new language skills. Don't worry if the teacher cannot hear and correct every mistake you make. Remember, mistakes disappear with time. Classes are a good way to meet other people who want to learn the same language as you, and you don't have to limit your contact to lesson times only. Why not meet after class and help one another with review and testing? You can compare notes on things you found difficult and share information about the materials you have found useful. Your friends can provide lots of ideas about different ways to learn as well as be sympathetic, supportive listeners when the going gets tough.

- 2 Maintaining motivation is critical for success in language learning, as we said before; you should be ready to take the rough with the smooth. During the course of your studies there may be periods when you'll experience negative feelings towards the language you are learning. These feelings will include: frustration, when your progress seems slow; uncertainty, when you don't fully understand things; annoyance, when you keep forgetting something simple; boredom when you have to do the same thing over and over again; and resentment, that everything has to be so complicated and that English can't work in the same way as Chinese.
- 3 Obviously we aren't trying to put you off learning English, but as these feelings are likely to appear at different times, it's best to be aware that they are quite normal and you won't be alone in feeling this way. Persevere. The feelings will pass and there will be much compensation along the way. Of course, at other times you'll feel satisfaction, when you see yourself making progress; interest, as you learn more about the ways in which language operates; amusement, when you come across a novel phrase or expression; stimulation, when you encounter new ways of thinking and talking about the world; and pride, in your growing ability to understand the new language and express your thoughts and feelings.
- 4 As you experiment and discover the ways in which you learn best, you will also feel a growing confidence in yourself and in your ability to learn successfully.

(405 words)

New Words

progress	/prəu'gres/	n.	forward or onward movement; advance or
			development 前进;进步;进展
communicate	/kə'mju:nikeit/	vi.	(with) to exchange information or conversation
			with other people 交流,沟通
communication	/kə mju:ni'kei∫ən/	n.	the act of communicating 交流,沟通
deny	/di'nai/	vt.	refuse to give sb., or prevent sb. from having
-			sth. (asked for or wanted) 拒不给予或阻止某
	8		人获得 (所求或所需之物)

compare	/kəm'pɛə/	ν.	examine (people or things) to see how they are alike and how they are different 比较
comparison	/kəm'pærisn/	n.	the act of comparing 比较; 对比
information	/ˌinfə'mei∫ən/	n.	facts told, heard or discovered (about sb. / sth.) 消息;情报;资料;信息
provide	/prə'vaid/	vt.	supply; make available 供给; 提供
sympathetic	/simpə'θetik/	adj.	giving help, encouragement or sympathy 支持的,给予帮助的;同情的
smooth	/smu:ð/	a.	having an even surface without lumps, etc.; free from difficulties. Problems, etc. 光滑的, 平整的; 顺利的
period	/'piəriəd/	n.	amount of time; portion of time in the life of a
		ľ	person, nation or civilization; amount of time of a lesson at school (一段) 时间; 时期; 时代; 课时
negative	/'negətiv/	adj.	expressing denial or refusal; indicating "no" or "not"; lacking in definite, constructive or helpful qualities or characteristics 否定的;反面的;消极的
include	/in'klu:d/	vt.	have (sb./ sth.) as part of a whole 包括,包含
feeling	/ˈfiːliŋ/	n.	ability to feel; emotion 感觉; 感情
frustration	/fr∧s'trei∫ən/	n.	(state of) being frustrated; example of feeling frustrated 受挫; 挫折; 沮丧; 失望
uncertainty	/ʌnˈsə:tənti/	n.	state of being uncertain 不确定,无把握
annoyance	/ə'nɔiəns/	n.	being annoyed 烦恼; 恼怒
boredom	/'bɔ:dəm/	n.	state of being bored 厌烦; 厌倦
resentment	/ri'zentmənt/	n.	state of resenting sb./sth. 憎恨
obvious	/'abvies/	adj.	easily seen, recognized or understood; clear 显然的; 明显的
likely	/ˈlaikli/	adj.	probable 可能的
normal	/ˈnɔ:məl/	adj.	conforming to the standard; usual; regular (符合)标准的; 通常的; 正常的
interest	/'intərist/	n.	desire or willingness to know or learn (about sb./ sth.)兴趣
persevere	/ˌpə:si'viə/	v.	continue trying to do sth., esp. in spite of difficulty 坚持不懈; 锲而不舍
compensate	/'kompenseit/	v.	give (sb.) sth. good to balance the bad effect of damage, loss, injury, etc. 补偿;赔偿;报偿;报酬



operate	/'opereit/	ν.	work, perform or function 工作;运转;运行; 起作用
amuse	/əˈmjuːz/	vt.	make (sb.)laugh or feel happy; make time pass pleasantly for (sb.)逗笑; 逗乐; 给…提供娱乐
novel	/'novəl/	adj.	new and strange; of a kind not known before 新奇的; 新颖的
expression	/iks'pre∫ən/	n.	action or process of expressing; word or phrase 表达;词语;表达方式
stimulate	/'stimjuleit/	vt.	make more active or alert; arouse the interest and excitement of (sb.) 刺激; 激励; 激发(某人的) 兴趣; 使兴奋
encounter	/in'kauntə/	v./n.	meet (sb.), esp by chance; meet or experience (danger, difficulty, etc.) 意外遇见; 偶尔碰到; 遭到, 受到
thought	/θɔ:t/	n.	idea or opinion produced by thinking 想法, 见解
experiment	/iks'periment/	vi./n.	make an experiment 进行实验(或试验); test or trial done carefully in order to study what
confidence	/ˈkɔnfidəns/	n.	happens and gain new knowledge 实验; 试验 belief in yourself 自信, 信心; the feeling that you can trust sb./sth. To be good, work well, or
			produce good results 信任

Phrases and Expressions

putinto use	使用,应用
in pairs	成对地,成双地;两个一组;一次两个
try out	试用; 试
compare notes	交换意见
take the rough with the smooth	既能享受顺境,又能承受逆境;既能享乐也能吃苦;
	好事坏事都能接受
put sb. off sth.	使某人对(做)某事失去兴趣
at other times	在别的时候
come across	偶然遇见;碰上
keep doing sth.	坚持做某事; 不停地做某事
be likely to do	可能

Notes

1. (Para. 1) Languages are for communication so if you always work alone on your lessons, you are denying yourself the opportunity to put language into use.

deny vt.

refuse to give sb., or prevent sb. from having sth. (asked for or wanted) 拒不给予或阻止某人获得(所求或所需之物)否认: 拒绝

e.g. He denied stealing my bike.他否认偷了我的自行车。

She was angry at being denied the opportunity to see me.

因不准她见我,她非常生气。

He denies himself nothing.

他对自己极为放纵。

denial n.

the act of denying 否认; 拒绝

● 搭配

deny oneself sth.: 自动放弃

there is no denying the fact that… 无可否认

communicate vi.

(with) to exchange information or conversation with other people 交流,沟通; 表达思想,情感

e.g. The police communicate with each other by radio.

警察通过无线电互相联络。

A politician must be able to communicate.

政治家必须善于表达自己的观点。

communication n.

act of communicating 传达;交流;通信

e.g. There is very little communication between them even though they have been married for ten years.

尽管他们已经结婚十年了,他们之间的交流却很少。

put ···into use

使用,运用

- e.g. The new medicine will be put into use after this experiment. 本次实验后,新药将投入使用。
- **参考译文**:语言是用来进行交流的,如果你一直是独自学习,你就自动放弃了使用语言的机会。
- 2. (Para. 1) Working in pairs and small groups will give you more time to spend trying out new language skills.
 - 短语

in pairs

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成对地,两个一组

e.g. The socks are only sold in pairs. 袜子只成对地出售。

spend time on sth./ doing sth.

花时间做 ……

e.g. You'd better spend more time on your English study.

你最好多花点时间在英语学习上。

I spent the whole morning finishing my housework.

我花了一上午的时间干家务活。

try out sth.

试用:测试

e.g. The drug has not been tried out on humans yet.

这种药还没经过人体试验。

You can try out this young football player.

你们可以试用一下这个年轻的球员。

● 语法

本句的主语是动名词短语 Working in pairs and small groups。在英语中,做主语的如果是动词短语,就需要把动词变为动名词。第二段第一句中的"Maintaining motivation"也是同样的用法。

e.g. Swimming is my favorite sport.

游泳是我最喜爱的运动。

Doing part-time job properly is good to college students.

适当做些兼职对大学生有好处。

- **参考译文:** 两个人或一个小组,在一起学习就会使你有更多的时间花在试用新学的语言上。
- 3. (Para. 1) Classes are a good way to meet other people who want to learn the same language as you, and you don't have to limit your contact to lesson times only.

limit ··· to···

set a limit to sb. or sth. 限制在…范围内: 给某人/物设定界限

e.g. His parents limit his pocket money to 100 yuan in a month.

他的父母限制他一个月只能用 100 元的零花钱。

I shall limit myself to three aspects of the subject.

我仅探讨这一问题的三个方面。

语法

该句是由 and 引导的并列句,在前半句中包含了由 who 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 people。Who 引导的定语从句只能修饰先行词为人的名词。定语从句在翻译时既可以译作 定语,也可以根据中文表达改变句型。

e.g. He is the man who pursues perfection in everything.

他是一个事事追求完美的人。

All the clerks in the company don't like the president who is too strict with them.

公司所有职员都不喜欢他们的总裁,因为他对员工太苛刻了。

- **参考译文:** 上课是一种很好的方式,可以遇到别的与你一样想学某种语言的人,但你不必把你们的接触仅限于上课时间。
- 4. (Para. 1) Why not meet after class and help one another with review and testing?
 - 短语

help sb. with sth.

帮助某人做某事

e.g. Can you help me with my maths? 你能帮我学数学吗?

● 句型

Why not do sth.?是 Why don't you do sth.? 的简略形式,表达说话人的建议。

e.g. It's so hot today, why not go swimming?

今天天气这么热,为什么不去游泳呢?

Why not come and sit beside me?

为什么不过来坐在我旁边呢?

- 参考译文:为什么不能课后见面,在复习和测试方面互相帮助呢?
- 5. (Para. 1) You can compare notes on things you found difficult and share information about the materials you have found useful.

本句中名词things 和 materials 分别由两个定语从句修饰,省略了引导从句的关系代词that。 compare vt.

examine (people or things) to see how they are alike and how they are different. 比较

- e.g. Compare your writing with hers and you will find that hers is much better. 比较你和她的作文,你会发现她的作文要好得多。
- 参考译文: 你们可以就一些困难的地方交换意见,并就一些有用的资料互通信息。
- 6. (Para. 1) Your friends can provide lots of ideas about different ways to learn as well as be sympathetic, supportive listeners when the going gets tough.

provide vt.

supply; make available 供给; 提供

e.g. The management will provide food and drink. 管理部门将供应饮食。

going n.

the act or speed of travel or work 进展

- e.g. We climbed the mountain in three hours, which was good going. 我们用三个小时就爬上山了,速度不慢。
- 短语

provide sb. with sth./provide sth. for sb.

给某人提供某物

e.g. The firm provided me with a car. 公司给我一辆汽车。

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We provided food for the hungry children.

我们为饥饿的孩子们提供食物。

as well as

也,以及,相当于连词,可连接两个并列成分。

e.g. He grows flowers as well as vegetables.

他既种菜也种花。

She is a talented musician as well as being a writer.

他不但是作家还是个天才的音乐家。

- **参考译文:** 你的朋友不光可以在你的学习进展艰难时充满同情地听你倾诉,给予你支持,而且还可以提供许多不同的方法帮助你学习。
- 7. (Para. 2) Maintaining motivation is critical for success in language learning, as we said before, you should be ready to take the rough with the smooth.

critical adj.

very important, vital 至关重要的

e.g. Hard work is critical for your success.

勤奋是成功的关键。

smooth adj.

having an even surface without lumps, etc.; free from difficulties, problems, etc.

光滑的, 平整的; 顺利的

e.g. Her skin is as smooth as silk.

她的皮肤如丝绸般光滑。

Did you have a smooth journey?

旅途一切顺利吗?

take the rough with the smooth

好事坏事都能接受; 既能享乐也能吃苦

e.g. You have to take the rough with the smooth in life.

在生活中, 你必须既能享乐也能吃苦。

be ready to do sth.

准备好做

e.g. Are you ready to accept his invitation?

你准备接受他的邀请吗?

succeed vi.

(in sth./in doing sth.) achieve the desired end 成功, 达到目的

e.g. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

若一次不成功, 要再接再厉。

We succeeded in finishing our experiment before Friday.

我们在周五前顺利完成实验。

She has decided to succeed in life.

她决心要实现自己的人生目标。



拓展

success n. 成功

successful adj. 成功的

successfully adv. 成功地

- 参考译文:保持学习的积极性是语言学习取得成功的关键,而且正如我们前面说到的,你应该准备好顺利和艰难都能承受。
- 8. (Para. 2) During the course of your studies there may be periods when you'll experience negative feelings towards the language you are learning.

negative adj.

expressing denial or refusal; indicating "no" or "not"; lacking in definite, constructive or helpful qualities or characteristics 否定的; 反面的; 消极的

e.g. She gave me a negative answer.

她给了我一个否定答复。

He has a very negative attitude to his work.

他的工作态度很消极。

period n.

amount of time; portion of time in the life of a person, nation or civilization; amount of time of a lesson at school (一段) 时间; 时期; 时代; 课时

e.g. Childhood was the happiest period in my life.

童年是我一生中最快乐的时期。

I stayed there for a period of three days.

我在那儿待了三天。

语法

本句中,修饰 periods 的定语从句由关系副词 when 引导,相当于 in which。修饰 language 的关系代词 which/that 因为在定语从句中作宾语而省略掉了。

- **参考译文:** 在你的学习过程中,可能会有一些时期你会对正在学习的语言产生一些消极的情绪。
- 9. (Para. 2) These feelings will include: frustration, when your progress seems slow; uncertainty, when you don't fully understand things; annoyance, when you keep forgetting something simple; boredom when you have to do the same thing over and over again; and resentment, that everything has to be so complicated and that English can't work in the same way as Chinese.

include vt.

have (sb./ sth.) as part of a whole 包括,包含

e.g. Your duty includes looking after your younger brother.

你的职责就是照看你的小弟弟。

The tour included a visit to a famous university.

旅游项目中包括参观一所名牌大学。

including prep.