

# NEW HORIZON



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CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

总主编：乔小六

第二版

# 新视野大学英语

助学  
教程



中国电力出版社

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第二版

Second Edition

新 视 野

NEW HORIZON

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大 学 英 语

助学教程

1

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总主编: 乔小六

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### 敬告读者

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# 前 言

《第二版新视野大学英语助学教程》是帮助学生<sub>学习</sub>外研社最新网络化教材《第二版新视野大学英语读写教程》的辅导丛书，同时也可以为教师的<sub>教学</sub>提供方便。全套丛书共4册，每册10个单元，每个单元分为四大板块：

1. 文化点滴：选取单元中涉及的文化现象进行形象讲解，有利于学生理解课文，了解西方文化。本部分采用中英文对照形式，并提供相关网址。

2. 重点、难点：就文章中的重要词汇、句型和篇章进行深入浅出的讲解，并结合历届大学英语四、六级考试全真题点评解析。

3. 参考答案及课文译文：提供标准答案和所有文章的译文，并作详细分析。

4. 单元练习：根据教学需求提供学生自测习题。

此外，每册书的附录部分对单元练习作点睛讲解，使学生能够做到举一反三；提供《新视野大学英语视听说教程》录音文本，便于学生自主学习。

本套丛书由多位长期在教学第一线的资深教师在教学实践的基础上，不断地总结、思考、了解学生的实际需求，按照英语学习的特点和规律，结合教育部新颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》精心编写而成。本套丛书也借鉴了乔小六主编的《新视野大学英语助学教程》的部分内容。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大师生批评指正。读者对本书如有任何意见和建议，请与我们联系。

编 者

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# Unit 1

## Section A Learning a Foreign Language

### 【文化点滴】

#### 1. Online learning 网上学习

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 be presented as text, graphic, animated graphic, 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 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。随着互联网技术的发展,网上学习常发生在互联网上。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学习材料。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,也可以是一个复杂的系统,用以吸引用户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。新视野大学英语的学习网站 <http://www.nhce.edu.cn> 就是一个很好的在线 EFL 学习系统的例子。

#### 2. Junior middle school 初中

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.

在中国的教育体制中,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。在美国的教育体制中,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. Senior middle school 高中

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 to 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.

在中国的教育体制中，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 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度年级。这两种教育体制下的学生高中毕业后都可选择参加大学的入学考试：在中国称为全国大学入学考试（高考），在美国称为 SAT（学习能力测试）。

### 【重点、难点】

1. Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most **rewarding** experiences of my life.

(Line 1): Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult things to do but it was most worth doing in my life. 学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历。

#### 1) reward:

a) *vt.* give sth. in return for good and valuable doings (常与 *for*, *with* 连用) 报答，酬谢，奖励；指对劳苦功高的人给予的奖励，有时也指为某事付给的酬金

Is this how you rewarded me for helping? 你就这样报答我对你的帮助吗？

b) *n.* sth. as a return for good and valuable doings (常与 *for* 连用) 报答，奖赏；报酬，酬金

I hear there is a big reward for the seizing of the thief. 我听说为捉拿那小偷设立了重奖。

#### 【触类旁通】

常用短语搭配：

① as a reward for 作为对某事的报酬、奖赏

② give / offer a reward to sb. for sth. 为某事而给某人报酬

③ in reward of 为酬答……，作为奖励

He got very little in reward for his hard work. 他虽辛苦工作，但得到的报酬却很少。

④ reward sb. with... for sth. 为某事而以……报答某人

Her effort was rewarded with remarkable success. 辉煌的成就是她辛勤努力的回报。

近义词辨析：award, prize

① award:

a) *v.* give or grant (by official decision) 颁发，授予，赏给（后接双宾语：award sb. sth. / award sth. to sb.）

Martin Luther King, the great Black leader in the movement against racial discrimination, was



awarded the Nobel Prize for peace for his outstanding contribution to world peace. 反对种族歧视斗争中的伟大黑人领袖马丁·路德·金，因其对世界和平事业的杰出贡献，被授予了“诺贝尔和平奖”。

- b) *n. sth. given as the result of the decision made by arbitrator* 奖，奖品（常指经评判者评定后给予满足某些条件的人的荣誉）

Mary won the best actress award in the film festival. 玛丽在电影节获得最佳女演员奖。

- ② *prize: n. sth. awarded to one who succeeds in a competition, lottery, etc.* 奖品，奖金（多指给予在竞赛中优胜者或彩票中奖者的奖励）

Frank won the first prize in the chess tournament. 在国际象棋锦标赛中弗兰克赢得了头奖。

- 2) **rewarding**: *a. satisfying and worthwhile*（作为）报答的，有益的

She found the experience very rewarding. 她发现这次经历使她受益匪浅。

Teaching is a rewarding career. 教学是一项很有意义的职业。

2. Although at times learning a language was frustrating, it was **well worth** the effort. (Line 2):  
Although sometimes learning a foreign language is disappointing, it was rewarding enough to spend the time and effort on it. 虽然学外语时常遭受挫折，但非常有价值。

**be well worth sth. / doing sth.:** be rewarding enough for the time or effort; deserving (of, to be, etc.) 值得……的。

What is worth doing is well worth doing well. 值得去做的事情值得去把它做好。

### 【触类旁通】

单词辨析: worth, worthy, worthwhile

- ① **worth**: *a.* 值得……（表语形容词，只能做表语，后接名词、代词或动名词的主动形式）。接动名词时，句中的主语即是动名词逻辑意义上的宾语，因此动名词后不可再有宾语。

I've decided to have a look at the house for it is well worth buying. [buy 与 it (= the house) 为动宾关系] 我决定去看看这幢房子，因为它非常值得去买。

The event is not worth looking forward to. (look forward to 与 the event 为动宾关系, to 不可省) 这次活动不值得期盼。

worth 也可做名词。例如：

Floods cause billions of dollars worth of property damage annually. (CET-4, 1998-06) 洪水每年造成数十亿美元的财产损失。

- ② **worthy**: *a. deserving (of, to be, etc.)* 有……价值。做定语修饰名词时表示“有价值的，值得敬重的”。

a worthy cause 一项正义的事业

a worthy man 一个高尚的人

做表语时，常用于如下结构：

- |   |                       |  |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| { | be worthy of + 名词     | 例如：This book is worthy of careful study. 这本书值得仔细研究。          |
|   | be worthy + 不定式被动体    | 例如：The book is worthy to be read. 这本书值得一看。                   |
|   | be worthy of + 动名词被动体 | 例如：The film <i>Hero</i> is worthy of being seen. 电影《英雄》值得一看。 |

- ③ **worthwhile**: *a. deserving (of, to be, etc.)* 值得……。用不定式或动名词做主语，其结构是 it is

worthwhile..., it 为形式主语, 把不定式或动名词放在句末。

The novel is worthwhile reading. (X) 应改为:

It is worthwhile reading the novel. 这本小说值得一读。

【真题解析】

① In the meantime, the question facing business is whether such research is A the costs. (CET-6, 1997-01)

A) worth                      B) worth of                      C) worthy of                      D) worthwhile

【解析】答案 A。据上述辨析, B) 项无此搭配; C) 项并非做定语, 需接 of; D) 项常用于 It is worthwhile... 结构。只有 A) 项可接名词。

【译文】与此同时, 企业所面临的问题是这样的研究是否值得付出代价。

② In the Mediterranean seaweed is so abundant and so easily harvested that it is never of great C. (CET-4, 2005-06)

A) fare                      B) payment                      C) worth                      D) expense

【解析】答案 C。根据句意, 推断出本句强调的是海藻的价值, 而其他三个选项都与“费用”有关, 不符题意。

【译文】在地中海, 海藻产量丰富, 易于收获, 因此从来值不了多少钱。

3. Because of the **positive** method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes. (Line 6): 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. 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。

positive:

a) a. effective; helpful 积极的

Don't just watch me, give me some positive advice. 别只看着我, 给我提些积极的建议。

b) a. definite; allowing no room for doubt 明确的

We still don't have a positive answer as to how he died. 他究竟是怎么死的, 我们还没有得出明确答案。

c) a. sure; having no doubt about sth. 确定的, 确实的

Are you positive he is the man you saw yesterday? 你能确定他就是你昨天看到的那个人吗?

【触类旁通】

反义词辨析: negative

negative: a. 消极的; 否定的

a negative factor 一个消极因素    a negative answer 一个否定回答

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. (CET-4, 1999-01) 广告能激发人们的购买动机, 这种鼓动性有积极的作用, 也有消极影响。

单词辨析: active, passive

① active: a. 主动的; 积极的

active voice 主动语态    an active member 一个积极分子

② passive: a. 被动的; 消极的

passive voice 被动语态    passive resistance 消极抵抗

4. **While** my former teacher had been patient with all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (Line 11): My previous teacher had been patient with all the students while my new teacher quickly punished whoever gave wrong answers. 以前的老师对所有学生都很耐心，而新老师总是惩罚答错的学生。

1) **while**: conj. whereas 而 (连接两个分句，表示前后对照)

Jane was dressed in brown while Mary was dressed in blue. 简穿褐色衣服，而玛丽却穿蓝色衣服。  
While their country has plenty of oil, ours has none. 他们国家有充足的石油，而我们国家却没有。

2) **former**:

a) *a. previous* 从前的，以前的

In former times, people were hanged for stealing in Britain. 以前在英国小偷被处以绞刑。

b) *n. (the ~) the first-mentioned of two* 前者 (*opp.* the latter)

Of the two possibilities, the former is more likely. 在两者之中，前者可能性更大。

### 『触类旁通』

反义词辨析: latter

latter: *n. (the ~) the second of two persons or things just mentioned* 后者

Of the two the latter is far better than the former. 两者中后者比前者好得多。

形近词辨析: formal

formal: *a. 正式的; 形式的*

5. **Not only** did I lose my joy in answering questions, **but I also** lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (Line 15): I lost my joy in answering questions, and I also lost my desire to say anything in English. 我不仅失去了回答问题的兴趣，而且压根就不想用英语说半个字。

**not only... but also...**: 不仅……而且……

当 **not only** 或 **only** + 状语置于句首的时候，句子要用倒装语序，谓语动词用部分倒装。本文的最后一段也有一句类似的句子: Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but also gave me insights into...(Line 48).

Only in this way can you hope to succeed in your experiment. 只有用这种方法，你的实验才有希望成功。

Not only did we see the film, but we also had a wonderful time. 我们不仅看了电影，而且玩得很痛快。

6. **Unlike** my senior middle school teacher, my college English teachers were patient and kind, and none of them carried long, **pointed** sticks! (Line 19): Different from my senior middle school teacher, my college English teachers were patient and kind; none of them carried long, pointed sticks! 与高中老师不同，大学英语老师非常耐心和蔼，他们没有哪个带又长又尖的教鞭!

1) **unlike**: *prep.* not like; not the same 和……不同; 不像

Unlike the north part of China, it is not likely to snow in winter here. 与中国的北方不一样，这里的冬天不太可能下雪。

### 『触类旁通』

形近词辨析: like, alike, likely, liking

- ① like: *prep.* 像, 跟……一样 (*opp.* Unlike)  
 ② like: *v.* 喜欢 *n. (usu. pl.)* 爱好, 喜欢 (的事物) (*opp.* Dislike)  
 ③ alike: *a.* 相同的, 相像的 *ad.* 一样地  
 ④ likely: *a.* 很可能的, 看来要发生 (*opp.* Unlikely) (参见 Section B, Unit 1)  
 ⑤ liking: *n.* 爱好, 嗜好 (常用于短语: have / take a liking for 喜欢上……; to sb.'s liking 合某人意)

【真题解析】

\_\_\_\_\_ his sister, Jack is quiet and doesn't easily make friends with others. (CET-4, 1999-06)

- A) Dislike                      B) Unlike                      C) Alike                      D) Liking

【解析】答案 B。A) dislike 不喜欢; B) unlike 不像, 与……不同; C) alike 相像的; D) liking 爱好, 嗜好。

【译文】跟他姐姐不同的是, 杰克沉默寡言, 不容易和别人交往。

- 2) **pointed**: *a.* something has a thin sharp end or becomes much narrow at one end 尖的, 尖角的  
 He's got funny little pointed ears. 他有一对滑稽的又小又尖的耳朵。

7. That was the situation until a couple of years later when I was offered an **opportunity** to study English through an online course. (Line 27): That was the situation until several years later, when I was given a chance to learn English by taking a computer course. 几年后我有机会参加了远程英语教学课程, 情况才有所改善。

**opportunity**: *n.* a good chance; a favorable moment 机会, 时机 (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)

The month of May offers a wonderful opportunity to go traveling. 5 月份是旅游的好时机。

With the help of his teacher, he got an opportunity to learn English in Britain. 在老师的帮助下, 他得到了一个去英国学习英语的机会。

【触类旁通】

近义词辨析: chance, occasion

- ① chance: *n.* coming or happening by chance 机会 (表示幸运或偶然的的机会, 含侥幸的意味)

He never misses a chance of playing football. 他从不错过一次踢足球的机会。

- ② occasion: *n.* time at which a particular event takes place 时机, 机会 (指特殊或一般的机会、场合, 常特指能采取行动的良机、场合或适宜方便的时刻)

You should change your job if the occasion arises. 如有机会你应该换工作。

8. 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. (Line 29): I soon got the necessary equipment and learned how to use the equipment from a friend. Then I could take online courses 5 to 7 days a week. 我很快配齐了必要的设备, 并跟一个朋友学会了计算机操作技术, 于是我每周用 5 到 7 天在网上的虚拟课堂里学习英语。

- 1) **access**:

a) *n.* way of entering 通道

This is the only means of access to Dong Fang Hotel. 这是通向东方宾馆的唯一通道。

b) *n.* right of using; entering 接近, 进入 (常用于如下短语中)

get / have / gain access to: have the right or permission to approach, enter, or use; have admittance of 能够接近, 有权得到、使用等

The people living in these apartments have free access to that swimming pool. (CET-6, 1997-01)  
住在这些公寓的人可以免费使用那座游泳池。

### 【触类旁通】

近义词辨析: approach, avenue, access

approach, avenue 均可接 to, 尤指达到某种目的的途径、方法; 而 access 则表示“接近、进入”的机会与权利。例如: Our country has been exploring the best avenue to prosperity. 我国一直在探索通向繁荣的最佳途径。

形近词辨析: assess, excess

① assess: *v.* 确定, 评定, 估价

We should assess historical figures correctly. 我们应该正确评价历史人物。

② excess: *n.* 过量, 过度

an excess of rain 雨量过多

### 【真题解析】

① There is no A to the house from the main road. (CET-4, 2002-01)

A) access                      B) avenue                      C) exposure                      D) edge

[解析] 答案 A。固定搭配 access to 意为“接近, 进入”。avenue 可接 to, 其意为“(达到某种目的的)途径”; exposure to 意为“暴露在……下”; edge 不和 to 连用。

[译文] 从大路上没有办法进入这所房子。

② Over a third of the population was estimated to have no D to the health service. (CET-4, 1998-06)

A) assessment                      B) assignment                      C) exception                      D) access

[解析] 答案 D。考点为名词惯用法。A) assessment 估价, 评价; B) assignment 分配, 委派; C) exception 例外(的事物), 除外。have access to... 意为“享用; 使用; 享受”, 符合题意。

[译文] 据估计, 有超过三分之一的人口没有享受到保健服务。

## 2) participate in:

a) to take part in sth. 参加, 参与

They are eager to participate in the festivities. 他们急切地想参加庆祝活动。

b) to share in sth. 分享, 分担

If only I could participate in your good fortune! 如果我能分享你的好运有多好啊!

### 【真题解析】

Clark felt that his D in one of the most dramatic medical experiments of all time was worth the suffering he underwent. (CET-6, 2000-01)

A) apprehension                      B) appreciation                      C) presentation                      D) participation

[解析] 答案 D。本题考点是辨析形近词。A) apprehension 担心; 领悟; B) appreciation 理解, 欣赏; C) presentation 出席, 演出。只有 D) participation 与题意相符, 且搭配一致。

[译文] 克拉克觉得能自始至终参与这场最激动人心的医学实验值得他受这么多苦。

【触类旁通】

单词辨析: *participance, participator, participant, participable, participatory*

- ① *participance*: *n.* 参与, 参加
- ② *participator*: *n.* 参与者, 参加者
- ③ *participant*: *n.* 参加者, 参与者
- ④ *participable*: *a.* 可参与的; 可分享的
- ⑤ *participatory*: *a.* 供人分享的

同义词辨析: *attend, join, participate, take part in*

- ① *attend*: *vt.* 侧重参加或出席会议或学术活动

Mr. Brown attended the conference in Tokyo last year. 布朗先生去年曾去东京参加会议。

- ② *join*: *vt.* 普通用词, 指加入党派、团体、或游戏活动

He also got into trouble when he turned down a man's petition to join the trade union. 他自己也惹上了麻烦, 因为他不同意某人申请加入工会。

- ③ *participate*: *v.* 正式用词, 特指参加团体活动, 暗示以一个积极的角色参加

They asked college students to participate in an anti-drugs campaign. 他们要求大学生参加反毒运动。

- ④ *take part in*: 侧重参加某项群众性、集体性的事业、工作或活动, 突出参加者在其中发挥一定的作用

They gave him the chance to take part in designing new items. 他们给了他设计新产品的机会。

9. Online learning is not easier than regular classroom study; it requires a lot of time, **commitment** and discipline to keep up with the flow of the course. (Line 32): Online learning is not easier than regular classroom study, and it requires that we give much time and attention to it and learn or work in a controlled way, so that we can keep up with the progress of the course. 网上学习并不比普通的课堂学习容易。它需要花更多的时间, 需要学习者专一、自制, 以跟上课程进度。

**commitment:**

- a) *n.* devotion to 信奉, 献身

The online course would not have succeeded without the commitment of all the teachers. 没有所有老师全身心的投入, 网络课程不会成功。

- b) *n.* promise; pledge; undertaking 承诺, 许诺, 保证。正式用词, 表示某人答应做某事的“承诺”。

Come and look round our shop without commitment to buy anything. 请进来看看我们的商店, 不一定要买东西。

【触类旁通】

单词辨析: *assurance, guarantee, pledge, promise*

- ① *assurance*: *n.* promise, statement made to assure sb. 保证。侧重指消除某人思想上的怀疑或担心, 从而有达到目的的保证感。

He gave the assurance that there was no danger. 他保证说没有危险。

- ② *guarantee*: *n.* (in law, guaranty) promise 保证。指对事物的品质或人的行为及履行服务、义务

等承担责任的保证。

Goods are sold with money-back guarantee. 售出商品质量不符保证退款。

- ③ **pledge**: *n.* promise 保证, 诺言。正式用词, 指通过郑重许诺、协议等保证承担某一义务或遵守某一原则。

Appeals for relief met with pledges totaling \$ 200,000,000. 发出援救呼吁后, 承诺捐款总额达 2 亿美元。

- ④ **promise**: *n.* written or spoken undertaking to do 保证, 诺言。侧重表达自己的主观意向, 设法用语言使人感到稳当可靠。

She made a promise of lending me a hand but did nothing. 她答应帮忙的, 却什么也没有做。

### 【真题解析】

By signing a lease we made a C to pay a rent of \$ 150 a week. (CET-6, 1999-06)

- A) conception      B) commission      C) commitment      D) confinement

【解析】答案 C。此题是对形近词的考查。A) conception 观念, 概念; B) commission 委任, 委托; C) commitment 委托事项, 许诺; D) confinement (被) 限制, (被) 禁闭, 产期。

【译文】通过签订租约, 我们承诺每周付租金 150 元。

10. Although I was still making many mistakes and was continually learning new ways to say things, I had finally **reaped the benefits** of all of my hard work. (Line 44): Although I often made a lot of mistakes and had to go on learning, I gained the good things that happened as a result of all that hard work at last. 尽管我还是常常出错, 仍处于继续学习阶段, 但我已尝到刻苦学习的甜头。

#### 1) reap:

- a) *v.* get sth. as a reward 获得, 得到

Only a part of the people has reaped benefits from the new policy. 只有一部分人从新政策中收益。

- b) *v.* cut and gather (a crop or grain) 收割, 收获

The women in the village were all out reaping. 村里的妇女们都出去收割庄稼了。

### 【触类旁通】

单词辨析: acquire, obtain, gain, get, earn, secure

- ① **acquire**: *v.* 表示通过不断的、持续的努力而获得某物, 强调持续而缓慢, 一点一点获得的过程。常用来指学习过程, 指日积月累、渐渐地获得。

He acquired a good knowledge of the language by careful study. 通过细心地研究学习, 他获得了这门语言的知识。

- ② **obtain**: *v.* 较正式用词, 宜用于比较正式的上下文中。强调通过巨大努力去寻求, 获取所需或盼望已久的东西。

We obtain knowledge through practice. 我们通过实践获得知识。

- ③ **gain**: *v.* 侧重指经过努力或有意识行动而取得某种成就或获得某种利益。在希望获得某事物的过程中, 此词意指付出努力的程度大于 obtain 一词的含义。

The water conservancy project gained financial support from the United Nations. 这项水利工程得到了联合国的财政资助。

It was in this desperate way that he gained a modest living. 他就是用这种拼命的方式来谋得菲薄的生计。

④ **get**: v. 普通用词, 含义较广。可表示“得到, 赢得; 收到, 拿到”等等, 其宾语可为主观上想得到的, 或是不想得到的, 或是没有料想到的东西。

⑤ **earn**: v. 侧重指依靠自己的劳动或因付出代价与有功而获得钱或利益。

His services earned him the gratitude, the respect, and the admiration of his fellow countrymen. 他的贡献使他博得了同胞们的感谢、尊敬和钦佩。

⑥ **secure**: v. succeed in obtaining (成功地) 确保 (或得到)

Perfect teamwork secures a better performance. 成员之间完美的配合可以确保把事情做得更好。

2) **benefit**:

a) *n.* profit or good effect 益处, 好处。一般用词, 使用最广, 指任何物质或精神方面的好处, 也指恩惠。

Construction of the new railway will bring many benefits to our national economy. 这条新铁路的建设将给我们的国民经济带来许多利益。

The manager told me that he got no personal benefit from the business. 经理告诉我他个人没有从这笔生意中得到任何好处。

b) *vt.* be useful or helpful to 有益于

The new teaching plan will benefit many students. 这个新的教学项目会使许多学生受益。

【触类旁通】

单词辨析: advantage, profit, interest

① **advantage**: *n.* sth. useful or helpful, benefit 利益, 好处; 优势。多指因优势而获得利益、好处。

It will be to your advantage if you study harder. 如果你学习更努力一些, 那么对你是有利的。

Reading a lot has more advantages over disadvantages. 多读书利多弊少。

② **profit**: *n.* good obtained from sth. 利益, 益处。主要指金钱上获利, 也指有利、有帮助、有价值。

They gained a clear profit of a million dollars from business. 他们做生意获取净利 100 万美元。

③ **interest**: *n.* (often *pl.*) advantage; well-being (常用复数) 利益, 福利。与 benefit 同义, 一般用于抽象意义。

He always has the people's best interest at heart. 他处处为人民的利益着想。

【真题解析】

Not only the professionals but also the amateurs will benefit from the new training facilities. (CET-4, 2003-06)

A) derive

B) acquire

C) benefit

D) reward

【解析】答案 C。benefit 指精神上和物质上的好处, 搭配 from; A) derive (from) 导出, 起源; B、D 不搭配 from。

【译文】不仅职业运动员, 而且业余爱好者都将受益于这套新的训练设施。

11. Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me **insights** into another culture, and my mind was opened to new ways of seeing things. (Line 48): Learning another language not only made me understand the benefit of hard work, but it also made



me understand another culture, and I was willing to accept new ways of seeing things. 学外语不仅使我懂得了艰苦努力的意义, 而且使我认识了不同的文化, 让我以一种全新的思维去看待事物。(该句用的是倒装语序, 参见本课 Line 15。)

**insight:** *n.* the act of seeing or understanding something very clearly 洞悉, 洞察力, 深刻的见解 (常与 into 连用)。

### 【触类旁通】

常用短语搭配:

gain / have / get an insight into... 对……有深入的了解

It's very difficult to gain an insight into his mind. 很难看透他的心思。

形近词辨析: sight

sight: *n.* 景象, 景物; 视觉, 视力; 视野, 眼界; 看, 观望

She lost her sight in an accident. 她在一次事故中丧失了视力。

I caught sight of an empty seat at the back of the bus. 我看见公共汽车的后面有一个空座位。

### 【真题解析】

① The film provides a deep A into a wide range of human qualities and feelings. (CET-4, 2003-01)

A) insight

B) imagination

C) fancy

D) outlook

[解析] 答案 A。本题考查固定搭配。insight 和 into 搭配, 其余均不可。

[译文] 该电影使人们对广泛的人性 with 情感有一个深入的了解。

② The changing image of the family on television provides A into changing attitudes toward the family in society. (CET-6, 1999-06)

A) insights

B) presentation

C) revelation

D) specification

[解析] 答案 A。A) insight 多做可数名词, 常指对事物的深刻了解, 强调对事物内部实质的了解或智力在认识中的运用, 其后常接介词 into; B) presentation 赠送; C) revelation 泄露, 启发; D) specification 详述。

[译文] 电视上家庭形象的不断变化使人们得以洞察社会中有关家庭的不断演化的态度。

12. **Now that** I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. (Line 55): As 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. 现在我已能够说外语, 别人讲英语时我不再茫然不解了, 我可以参与其中并结交朋友。

**now that:** *conj.* because (sth. has happened) 既然, 由于 (= since)

Now that you have come, you may stay here. 既然你来了, 就留在这儿吧。

Now that you mention it, I do remember the incident. 经你一提, 我想起那件事了。

### 【触类旁通】

常用短语搭配:

① in that: 因为

② with that: 于是, 接着