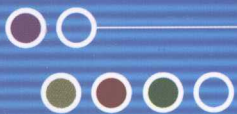


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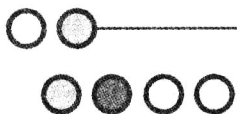
◎ 总主编：乔海青 史伏荣



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

新视野 大学英语 导学



顾 问：尹福林

总主编：乔海青 · 史伏荣

主 编：朱网锁 王 全

编 者（按姓氏拼音排序）：

褚羞花	方 娣	桂 雯	侯 胤
黄 浩	焦晓燕	金 珂	李 燕
李玉先	李 媛	吕琛洁	骆 媛
苗 琴	齐 悦	乔海青	王殿娜
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杨群秀	张 艳	朱网锁	庄碧绿

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语导学. 1 / 乔海青, 史伏荣总主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007.6
ISBN 978-7-5600-5344-8

I. 新… II. ①乔… ②史… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料 ②英语—写作—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 086838 号

出版人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 付分钗

封面设计: 刘冬

版式设计: 李萌

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 17.75

版次: 2007 年 6 月第 1 版 2007 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 978-7-5600-5344-8

定价: 21.90 元

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前 言

本套书是外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语读写教程》(1-4册)的学生自学指导用书,是根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》以及学生自学的需求编写的,体现了外语学习的规律和策略,反映了大学英语四、六级考试的改革与发展。

本套书共4册,每册书有十个单元,每单元的主要内容为:Background、Section A(词汇强记、略读自测、课文讨论、难句精解、结构分析、课文译文、练习答案)、Section B(词汇强记、阅读理解、难句精解、结构分析、课文译文、练习答案)、Section C(词汇、阅读理解、难句精解、课文译文、练习答案)、单元测试、大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题选编或高频词汇测试。

本书使用方法:

一、第一次使用本书时,首先应测试自己学习课文的能力。测试方法:略读课文,做“略读自测”,如能答对60%以上的测试题,可进入下个环节学习,即:研读课文,准备“课文讨论”。否则,课前应先学习背景知识、词汇强记。

二、“词汇强记”的词条一般都有例句和搭配,有的还配有辨异。有的单词提供了构词、扩展、联想、同义词和反义词,可以帮助学生记忆单词。强记词汇时,应结合其他记忆法,如循环记忆法等。

三、学完每单元,应及时做“单元测试”和“大学英语四级考试真题选编或高频词汇测试”。“单元测试”测试学生对本单元的学习情况,侧重译和写能力的训练,旨在以译促写,以写促读。第一、三、五、七、九单元的“大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题选编”以及第二、四、六、八、十单元的“大学英语四级考试高频词汇测试”,是为训练学生大学英语四级考试的词汇能力和阅读能力设计的。

编者

2006年8月

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Background

1. Online Learning (Section A)

Online learning, also known as web-based training or WBT, is a form of distance education. Online education is bringing collaborative learning to the forefront and is affecting the way traditional courses are taught as well. The courses are offered via the Internet and provide an excellent method of course delivery unbound by time or location allowing for accessibility to instruction at anytime from anywhere. The material of the courses can be presented as text, graphics, animated graphics, audio, video, or a combination of these that are displayed in web browsers or other multimedia players.

2. The Town Crier (Section C)

The town crier is a reference to the method of communicating news in medieval Europe before the printing press was widely available. Communities selected a man to walk around or go into the central square, ring a bell to get attention or yell "Hear ye! Hear ye!" and then shout out the announcement of the news.

3. GCE (Section C)

General Certificate of Education (GCE) is an exam taken (until 1988) in Britain at ordinary level (O level) at about the age of 16 and at advanced level (A level) or advanced supplementary level (AS level) at about 18.

Section A

Learning a Foreign Language

一、词汇强记

New Words

reward *vt.* 报答, 酬谢; 奖励 *n.* 报答, 奖赏; 报酬, 酬金

【构词】 re = back, 故 reward 意为“回报, 报答”。

- 【例句】 She rewarded him with a smile. 她向他报以微笑。
She rewarded him for his help. 她酬谢了他的帮助。
- 【搭配】 reward sb. with sth. 用……报答某人
reward sb. for sth./doing sth. 因……给某人报酬或奖赏某人
- 【联想】 award *v.* 授予 *n.* 奖品
- 【辨异】 **reward** *vt. & n.* (作为回报) 给予酬谢, 奖励; **award** *vt. & n.* (权威机构) 授予, 奖

frustrate *vt.* 使灰心, 使沮丧; 使挫败, 使受挫折

- 【例句】 I can't understand this. I am frustrated at it. 我无法理解这一点。我真是对此事失望。
We are frustrated in our ambition. 我们的抱负受到了挫折。
- 【搭配】 be frustrated at sth. 对某事感到失望
be frustrated in one's attempt/plan/ambition 某人的企图 / 计划 / 抱负遭到失败或挫折
- 【扩展】 frustration *n.* 挫败, 挫折 frustrated *a.* 灰心的, 失意的, 受挫的

junior *n.* 年少者, 地位较低者, 晚辈 *a.* 年少的, 级别(职位)较低的

- 【构词】 ior 是拉丁语中构成比较级的词尾, 做比较时介词用 to 而不用 than。
- 【例句】 My sister married a man five years her junior. 我姐姐嫁给了一个比她小 5 岁的男人。
She is three years junior to me. 她比我小 3 岁。
- 【搭配】 a junior doctor 初级医师 be junior to sb. (级别) 低于某人, 较年幼
- 【反义词】 senior

positive *a.* 积极的, 肯定的; 确实的, 明确的

- 【例句】 Can you be positive about what you saw? 你能肯定你看得真切吗?
- 【搭配】 be positive about/as to/of 确信, 确知
- 【扩展】 positively *ad.* 肯定地
- 【反义词】 negative
- 【辨异】 **positive** 意为“确实的, 明确的”, 强调有事实根据的, 无可怀疑的; **definite** 意为“明确的, 确切的”表示不容置疑, 明确无疑, 无需再加讨论。

senior *n.* 年长者, 地位较高者, 前辈, 上级 *a.* 年长的, 级别(职位)较高的

- 【例句】 Her husband was nine years her senior. 她丈夫比她大 9 岁。
- 【扩展】 seniority *n.* 年长; 职位 / 级别高
- 【反义词】 junior

former *a.* 在前的, 以前的, 旧时的 *n.* 前者

- 【例句】 Of the two possibilities, the former seems more likely. 在这两种可能性中, 前者似乎更有可能。
- 【搭配】 the former... the latter... 前者……后者……
- 【扩展】 formerly *ad.* 以前, 从前
- 【联想】 formal *a.* 正式的
- 【同义词】 previous
- 【反义词】 latter

opportunity *n.* 机会, 时机

【例句】 Don't miss the opportunity; it may never come again. 良机莫失, 失不再来。

【搭配】 take the opportunity to do sth./of doing sth. 趁机; 借此机会
at the earliest/first opportunity 一有机会 (就……)
at every opportunity 利用一切机会

【辨异】 **opportunity** 含有适逢机会, 正好便利行事之意; 而 **chance** 强调其偶然性。

communicate *vi.* 交流, 交际 *vt.* 传达, 传播

【构词】 com (=together) + muni (=service) + cate

【例句】 A baby communicates its needs by crying. 婴儿用哭声来表达需要。

We often communicate with Xiao Li by letters. 我们经常与小李通信。

【搭配】 communicate with sb. 与……交流 communicate sth. to sb. 把……传达给某人

【扩展】 communicative *a.* 爱说话的, 传达的

【联想】 community *n.* 社区, 社会

communication *n.* 交流, 交际, 交通; 通信

【例句】 I am in communication with him on this subject. 我就这一主题与他通信。

【搭配】 be in communication with sb. (定期或偶尔) 与某人交谈或通信

【辨异】 **communication** 意为“交通”时, 指通讯交往; **traffic** 意为“交通”时, 指马路上车辆、行人的流动; **transportation** 意为“交通”, 指把人或物从一处载到另一处。

access *n.* 接近, 进入; 通道, 入口

【例句】 You can easily get access to him. 你很容易接近他。

Students must have access to a good library. 学生要有使用好图书馆的便利条件。

【搭配】 the access to... 通向……的通道 / 入口 have/get/gain access to 有权做某事

【辨异】 **access** *n.* 接近, 通道, 入口; **assess** *v.* 估价, 评价; **excess** *n.* 超越, 过量, 过剩

participate *vi.* 参与, 参加

【构词】 parti (=part) + cipate (=take)

【例句】 I actively participate in physical labor. 我积极参加体力劳动。

【搭配】 participate in sth. 参加, 参与 (某活动)

【同义短语】 take part in

virtual *a.* 虚构的, 虚拟的; 实质上的, 事实上的, 实际上的

【构词】 vir (虚像) + tual

【例句】 Car ownership is a virtual necessity when you live in the country. 住在乡下, 汽车几乎是必需品。

【搭配】 be a virtual certainty/impossibility 几乎肯定 / 不可能

commitment *n.* 信奉, 献身; 承诺, 许诺, 保证

【构词】 com (=with) + mit (=send) + ment (名词词尾)

【例句】 He is overworked at the moment—He has taken on too many commitments. 他目前劳累过度——他做的事情太多了。

【搭配】 fulfill one's commitment 履行自己的诺言
meet one's commitment 尽自己承担的义务

【辨异】 **guarantee** 担保; **commitment** 承诺; **assurance** (口头) 保证

discipline *n.* 纪律; 控制; 惩罚, 处分

【搭配】 labor discipline 劳动纪律 keep discipline 维持纪律 be strict in discipline 纪律严明
be under perfect discipline 受着很好的训练 strict military discipline 严格的军纪

minimum *a.* 最低的, 最小的 *n.* 最低限度, 最少量

【构词】 mini (=small) + mum (拉丁文的最高级词尾)

【例句】 They need a minimum of eight people to play this game. 他们玩这个游戏至少需要8人。

【搭配】 at a minimum of expense 以最少的费用 with a minimum of effort 花最小的力气

【反义词】 maximum

assignment *n.* (分派的) 任务, (指定的) 作业; 分配, 指派

【构词】 as (=to) + sign (=mark) + ment (名词词尾)

【例句】 Xiao Li was sent abroad on a difficult assignment. 小李被派出国执行一项艰巨任务。

【搭配】 on an assignment 执行任务

【辨异】 **assignment** 指职责外另行指派的具体“任务”; **mission** 指被派遣人员领受的正式“使命”; **task** 指职责内的“任务”, 一般指“工作”。

embarrass *vt.* 使尴尬, 使不好意思, 使窘迫

【构词】 em (=im, in) + bar (障碍) + ass

【例句】 There is a series of revelations that has embarrassed the government in this area. 这地区有使政府难堪的一系列事件曝光。

【搭配】 be embarrassed at sth. 对……感到难堪 be embarrassed financially 经济窘迫

【扩展】 embarrassed *a.* 尴尬的, 为难的, 窘迫的
embarrassing *a.* 使人尴尬的, 使人难堪的; 使人为难的
embarrassment *n.* 难堪; 窘迫

continual *a.* 不间断的, 不停的; 多次重复的, 频频的

【例句】 I hate these continual arguments. 我讨厌这种无休止的争论。

Please stop your continual questions. 请不要再接二连三地提问了。

【扩展】 continually *ad.* 不断地, 连续地

【辨异】 **continual** 指多次重复的动作; **continuous** 强调动作不间断地进行下去。

benefit *n.* 益处, 好处 *vt.* 有益于

【构词】 bene (=well) + fit (=to do)

【例句】 This medicine will benefit you. 这种药对你有好处。

I benefited from his advice. 他的忠告使我获益。

- 【搭配】 benefit from/by 从……中得益
 【扩展】 beneficial *a.* 有益的, 受益的
 【辨异】 **benefit** 强调“有益”; **interest** 强调“利益”; **profit** 强调“得益, 利润”。

insight *n.* 洞察力, 洞悉, 深刻的见解

【构词】 in (=into) + sight (=look, see)

【例句】 She has a woman's insight into somebody's mind. 她对人的品格具有女性特有的敏锐观察力。

【搭配】 have/give an insight into 对……具有洞察力; 对……的深刻理解
 gain an insight into sb.'s mind 看透某人的心思

favorite *a.* 特别受宠的 *n.* 喜爱, 特别喜爱的人或物

【例句】 I like all his books but this one is my favorite. 我喜欢他所有的著作, 但最喜欢这一本。

【扩展】 favor *n. & v.* 喜爱 favorable *a.* 赞成的, 令人高兴的

activity *n.* 活动, 行动

【构词】 active + ity (名词词尾)

【例句】 There'll be plenty of activities laid on for the kids. 将为孩子们安排许多活动。

【搭配】 be in activity (火山等) 在活动中 practical activities 实践活动
 political activities 政治活动 social activities 社会活动

gap *n.* 缺口, 裂口

【例句】 Donors will be asked to fill the gap between state funding and actual costs. 将请捐款人填补国家拨款和实际费用之间的差额。

【搭配】 fill the gap 填补空白, 弥合差距 the generation gap 代沟

Phrases and Expressions

be well worth sth./doing sth. 很值得……的

【例句】 The book is well worth buying. 这本书很值得买。

not only... but also... 不仅……而且……

【例句】 She not only had read the book but also remembered what she had read. 她不但读过书, 而且还记得所读的内容。

far from 一点都不

【例句】 Mary's account is far from the truth. 玛丽说的远非事实。

get/gain access (to) 可以使用, 获得

【例句】 The police managed to get access to an upstairs window. 警察设法进入楼上窗户。

feel like sth./doing sth. 想做, 想要

【例句】 We'll go for a walk if you feel like it. 如果你愿意, 我们去散步。

come across 偶然遇上

【例句】 I came across an old friend on the street the day before yesterday. 前天我在街上碰到了一个老朋友。

reap the benefits of 获得益处, 得到好处

【例句】 We finally reaped the benefits of all our years of hard work. 我们多年辛勤的劳动终于获得了回报。

trade... for 用……换

【例句】 I'll trade my bike for your radio. 我用我的自行车换你的收音机。

now that 既然, 由于

【例句】 Now that I am well again, I can go on with my work. 我既然恢复了健康, 那就可以继续工作了。

reach out to 接触, 联系

【例句】 The Internet enables us to reach out to many people conveniently. 互联网使人们能够与许多人便捷地联系。

二、略读自测

1. What's the main idea of the text?
2. Was the author's English learning always successful in middle school?
3. What were the problems the author met in English learning at college?
4. In what way did he improve his English?

参考答案

1. The author's experience with English learning in class and online.
2. No. (11.5-14)
3. He had few chances of talking in class, and he was afraid to speak in English. (11.18-25)
4. He greatly improved his English through an online course. (11.28-44)

三、课文讨论

1. What was the author's opinion about foreign language learning?
2. Why did the author lose his desire in speaking English in senior middle school?
3. In what way was the author's experience with English learning at college different from that in middle school?
4. What is the meaning of "far from perfect" in Line 19?
5. What did the author think about the requirement of online learning?
6. Was the course easy for the author? How do you know?
7. Why didn't the author feel intimidated by students who spoke faster than he did?
8. How did the author get along with his online learning?
9. What are the benefits the author obtained through all his hard work?
10. What does "a trying experience" in Line 44 mean?
11. Why does the author think that English learning was well worth the effort?
12. What is the meaning of "one that I wouldn't trade for anything" in Paragraph 8?
13. According to the last paragraph, what interests the author most about English?

参考答案

1. He thought it difficult and frustrating but worth the effort. (ll.1-3)
2. His English teacher was not patient enough with the students making mistakes in class. (ll.10-14)
3. The class is large, and many students spoke better than he did, therefore he did not talk much. (ll.19-25)
4. Not perfect at all.
5. The author thought that online learning is quite demanding. It requires much time, commitment and discipline. (ll.32-33)
6. No. Because though he worked hard he could only meet the minimum standards set by the course. (ll.33-34)
7. Because he could take all the time he needed to think out a correct answer before posting it on the screen. (ll.38-40)
8. He met frustrations, made mistakes but finally made great progress especially in spoken English. (ll.36-43)
9. He could understand just about everything he came across and could say anything he wanted to in English. (ll.41-43)
10. An experience full of difficulties.
11. Because Learning English taught him the value of hard work, broadened his horizon, and enabled him to communicate with more people. (ll.45-48)
12. I wouldn't exchange it for anything else. (ll.44-45)
13. English enables him to talk to more people and form new friendships. (ll.47-50)

四、难句精解

1. Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most rewarding experiences of my life. (II.1-2) 学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历。

【精解】 此句是一个简单句。learning a foreign language 是动名词短语，在句中作主语。句中的 yet 是并列连词，在句中并列了两个形容词最高级作定语，共同修饰名词 experiences。并列连词 yet 的意思是“可是；却；然而”，常用来表示含惊讶之意的转折。

【例句】 This is an odd yet true story. 这是一个怪异却真实的故事。

2. Because of this positive method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes. (II.6-7) 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。

【精解】 这是一个复合句。I could 在句中是一个定语从句，修饰先行词 questions，该定语从句省略了谓语动词 answer。never worrying much about making mistakes 为现在分词短语，在句中作伴随状语。

3. While my former teacher had been patient with all the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (II.9-11) 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。

【精解】 这是一个复合句。who gave incorrect answers 是定语从句，修饰先行词 those。

4. Whenever we answered incorrectly, she pointed a long stick at us and, shaking it up and down, shouted, “No! No! No!” (II.11-12) 每当有谁回答错了，她就会用长教鞭指着我们，上下挥舞着，大喊道：“错！错！错！”

【精解 1】 此句是一个复合句。主句中的第一个并列连词 and 并列了前后两个谓语动词 pointed 和 shouted，构成主句的并列谓语。

【精解 2】 shaking it up and down 是现在分词短语作伴随状语，修饰第二个谓语动词 shouted。

5. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (II.13-14) 我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣，而且压根儿就不想用英语说半个字。

【精解】 这是一个由并列连词 not only... but also 并列了两个分句构成的并列句。并列连词 not only... but also 的意思是“不但……而且……”，该连词中的 also 可以省略。正如本句所示，当 not only 在句首时，第一个分句应采用部分倒装语序。

【例句】 Not only do the nurses want a pay increase, but also they want reduced hours. 护士们不仅要求提高工资，还要求缩短工作时间。

6. It seemed my English was going to stay at the same level forever. (II.25-27) 看来我的英语水平要永远停滞不前了。

【精解】 句中的 stay 是一个不及物动词，具有连系动词功能，故其后的介词短语 at the same level 作表语。stay 的意思是“维持（……的状态）；保持；继续”等。

【例句】 He stayed single all his life. 他终身未婚。

7. I carried a little dictionary with me everywhere I went, as well as a notebook in which I listed any new words I heard. (ll.35-36) 不管去哪里，我都随身携带一本袖珍字典和笔记本，笔记本上记着我听到的单词。

【精解 1】 as well as 是一个并列连词，意思是“也，还”。

【精解 2】 everywhere I went 是地点状语从句，修饰主句谓语动词 carried。everywhere 是一个连接副词，意思是“无论何处；无论什么地方”。

【例句】 The dog followed me everywhere I went. 无论我走到哪里，这只狗都跟着我。

8. Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything. (ll.44-45) 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。

【精解】 本句是一个主从复合句。learning a foreign language 是动名词短语作主语。句中的 but 是并列连词，该词连接了句中的两个表语 a most trying experience 和 one。but 的意思是“但是；然而”，该词常用来连接前后具有相对立性的词语。

【例句】 He is young but very experienced. 他虽年轻，但经验丰富。

9. Talking with people is one of my favorite activities, so being able to speak a new language lets me meet new people, participate in conversations, and form new, unforgettable friendships. (ll.48-50) 我乐于与人交谈，新的语言使我能与以前不认识的人交往，参与他们的谈话，并建立新的难以忘怀的友谊。

【精解】 本句是一个并列句。so 是一个并列连词，连接了前后两个分句。being able to speak a new language 是动名词短语作第二个分句的主语。meet new people, participate in conversations and form new, unforgettable friendships 则是三个并列的动词不定式短语作第二个分句中动词 let 的宾语补足语。

五、结构分析

Part 1 (Para. 1): Foreign language learning is a difficult yet rewarding experience for me. (The device for developing this paragraph is explanation.)

Part 2 (Paras. 2-7): Four different stages of my language learning from junior middle school to online learning. (The author presents the readers with his own language learning experience for different stages, from junior middle school to online learning, and for each different stage of learning he describes an effect that results from some cause. In Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 the device of deduction (演绎法) is used to develop the main idea. That is general statement supported by specific details.)

Part 3 (Para. 8): Foreign language learning, though a most trying experience, brings me many benefits. (Induction (归纳法) is used to develop the last paragraph.)

六、课文译文

学外语

学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也最有意义的经历。虽然时常遭遇挫折，但却非常有价值。

我学外语的经历始于初中的第一堂英语课。老师很慈祥耐心，时常表扬学生。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。两年中，我的成绩一直名列前茅。

到了高中后，我渴望继续学习英语，然而高中时的经历与以前大不相同。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。每当有谁回答错了，她就会用长教鞭指着我们，上下挥舞着，大喊道：“错！错！错！”没有多久，我便不再渴望回答问题了。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。

然而这种情况没持续多久。到了大学，我了解到所有学生必须上英语课。与高中老师不同，大学英语老师非常耐心和蔼，他们没有哪个带教鞭！不过情况却远不尽人意。由于班大，每堂课能轮到我回答的问题寥寥无几。上了几周课后，我还发现，许多同学的英语说得比我要好得多。我开始产生一种畏惧感。虽然情况与高中时不同，但我却又一次不敢开口了。看来我的英语水平要永远停滞不前了。

这种情况持续了好几年，直到我有机会参加了远程英语教学课程，情况才有所改善。远程教学需要一台电脑、电话线和调制解调器。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5到7天在网上的虚拟课堂里学习英语。

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。我尽力达到课程的最低限度的要求，并按时完成作业。

我随时随地都在学习。不管去哪里，我都随身携带一本袖珍字典和笔记本，笔记本上记着我听到的生词。我学习中出过许多错，有时是令人尴尬的错误。有时我会因挫折而哭泣，有时我想放弃。但我从未因别的同学英语说得比我快而感到畏惧，因为在屏幕上作出回答之前，我可以根据自己的需要花时间去琢磨自己的想法。后来有一天我意识到我能够理解碰到的各种问题，更重要的是，我能用英语表达我想说的东西。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。

学习外语对我来说是非常艰辛的经历，但却是一种任何东西都无法替代的经历。它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。学习一门外语最令人兴奋的收获是我能与比以前更多的人交流。我乐于与人交谈，新的语言使我能与以前不认识的人交往，参与他们的谈话，并建立新的难以忘怀的友谊。现在我已能够说外语，别人讲英语时我不再茫然不解了。我能够参与交谈并结交朋友。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。

七、练习答案

II. Comprehension of the Text

1. The kind and patient teacher and her positive method of praising all students often.
2. In junior middle school, his English teacher was kind and patient. He liked to answer questions in class and he made much progress in English. But, in his senior middle school, his teacher punished those who gave wrong answers. He didn't want to answer questions any more in class. As a result, he did not make much progress in English.
3. In college and junior middle school, his English teachers were both patient and kind, but he didn't have as many chances to answer questions in college as he did in junior middle school.
4. Having the necessary equipment, including a computer, phone line and modem, and learning the technology.
5. Hard work.
6. He could take all the time he needed to consider his ideas and write a reply before posting it on the screen.
7. Learning a foreign language taught him the value of hard work and gave him insight into another culture.
8. He could communicate with more people than before.

III. Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. embarrass | 2. Discipline | 3. access | 4. positive |
| 5. commitment | 6. frustrate | 7. intimidate | 8. reap |

IV. Vocabulary

1. into 2. into 3. from 4. with 5. to 6. about 7. with/in 8. in

V. Structure

1. Climbing to the top of the tower, we saw a beautiful sight.
2. Not wanting to meet John there, he refused to attend the party.
3. Turning to the right, you will find a path leading to the cottage.
4. It rained for two weeks, completely ruining our holidays.
5. Staring into space, the small girl felt frustrated at what the teacher asked her.

VI. Structure

1. Not only does he easily accept other people's opinions, but he is also patient.
2. Not only does she sing beautifully, but she also dances wonderfully.
3. Not only did we lose all our money, but we also came close to losing our lives.