



名师指导

新视野

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

读写教程

模拟课堂

1

清华大学 蒋隆国 主编



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清华大学名师指导

新视野大学英语

读写教程

模拟课堂(1)

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前言

PREFACE

《新视野大学英语教程》作为“新世纪网络课程建设工程”之一自实施以来早已呈现出勃勃生机。该书以新的视野全方位地为英语学习者提供了一本选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富,集知识性、趣味性和可思性为一体的一本不可多得的教材。这是教育部对英语教学的一种变革性尝试,在这种形势的鼓舞下,我们编委在充分考虑了主、客体需求的基础上,对这一尝试做了科研性的探索,由此出炉了《新视野大学英语教程》的配套辅导用书——《新视野大学英语(读写教程)模拟课堂》丛书。

本书所具备的一个重要特点是实用性较强。丛书以教与学为中心,旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,通过读、听、说、写等各种形式的课内外的实践让同学们打好坚实的语言基础,并在语言应用能力方面得到深化发展。同时本书也为大学英语教师从事理论学习和研究提供方便。

本书的另一个特点是科学性和合理性。针对我国学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,每一单元均涵盖词汇短语的用法注释、文化背景知识、参考译文、Model Test 及答案精析、轻松英语快速阅读等方面,内容丰富且新颖,对教程的挖掘深刻而又不失精湛,旨在对读者掌握语言基础知识加以正确的引导,从而有助于学习者提高语言的综合应用能力。

在本书的编写过程中,参阅了大量权威性参考书和工具书,编者在此表示衷心感谢!同时由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不足之处请广大读者批评指正,从而使我们不断完善以后的出版工作。

编者

2005年5月

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Unit One

名言

He who will not learn when he is young will regret it when he is old.

少壮不努力，老大徒伤悲。



幽默故事

Teacher: You should learn your lessons from your mistake.

Student: I know that.

Teacher: Why do you make mistakes repeatedly?

Student: I do in this way to learn more lessons.

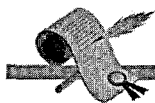
老师:犯了一次错误,应该吸取一次教训。

学生:这我清楚。

老师:那你为什么屡教不改?

学生:我是为了吸取更多的教训才这样做的。





Section A

一 BOMB 背景知识

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 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, graphics, animated graphics, audio, video, or a combination of these.

网上学习是远程教育的一种形式,是通过电脑学习。随着因特网的发展,也可以通过因特网来进行网上学习。在网上学习过程中,电脑根据学习者的需求显示学习材料。这些材料可能像传统的课程那样简单,用电脑程序来设计测试内容;也可能是很复杂的根据学习者的接收程度来建议学习材料。这些材料也可以通过与学习者交谈,通过双边活动由学习者掌握。材料是用文字、图像、动画、音频信号、视频信号或以上方式的综合表示出来。

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二 BOMB 单词短语

四、六级	
最积极词汇	reward, positive, senior, former, unlike, opportunity, communicate, phone, access, technology, participate, commit, assignment, notebook, embarrass, continual, finally, benefit, culture, favorite, activity
积极词汇	frustrate, junior, intimidate, online, medium, modem, virtual, discipline, minimum, screen, reap, insight, gap
惯用短语	be well worth something / doing something 值得……的; not only ...but also 不仅……而且……; far from 一点都不; a couple of 两三个; get access to 可以使用,获得; keep up with 跟上,不落后; feel like something /doing something 想做,想要; give up 停止,放弃; come across 偶然遇上; reap the benefits of 获得益处,获得好处; trade ...for 用……换; participate in 参加; now that 既然,由于; reach out to 接触,联系

1. **reward** *n.* 报酬, 奖赏; 报答, 报偿; *vt.* 为(某事)给(人)报酬

【例句】a well-earned reward 受之无愧的报酬; He has done all these for us without reward. 他所做的一切都不图报酬。She rewarded me with a lovely present. 她送给我一件可爱的礼物作为报酬。

【同根词】rewarding *adj.* 报答的, 有益的

【易混词】award, prize

(辨义) reward, award 和 prize. reward 指提供给抓住犯人 or 寻回失物者的奖赏; award 和 prize 则指比赛等所颁发的奖金或奖品。

【短语搭配】claim a reward 认领奖金; offer a reward 悬赏奖金; reap a reward 得到报酬; as a reward 作为对某人的报酬; in reward 作为酬谢, 作为奖励

2. **frustrate** *vt.* 使(人)灰心, 使恼怒而不知所措; 使(计划等)受挫折, 挫败

【例句】The lack of experience frustrates him. 经验不足使他灰心。The weather frustrated our plans. 天气破坏了我们的计划。

【同根词】frustrating *adj.* 失败的, 落空的; frustration *n.* 挫败, 失败

【短语搭配】be frustrated in 在……方面归于失败

3. **junior** *adj.* 较年幼的; 地位低的; *n.* 较年轻者, 下属

【例句】She is junior to me. 她年纪比我小。a junior officer 下级军官; She is two years my junior. 她小我两岁。

【反义词】senior *adj.* 年长的, 上级的; *n.* 年长者

【易混词】junior, senior, prior, superior, inferior

(辨义) junior (较年幼的), senior (较年长的), prior (在……之前), superior (优于), inferior (劣于) 等, 这些词的比较级不能用 than, 只可用介词 to, 如: She is junior to other students in the class. 她在班上年龄最小。

【短语搭配】be junior to 比……小/级别低

4. **former** *adj.* 以前的, 从前的; *n.* 前者

【例句】the former president of the society 这个协会的前任主席; Which one will you choose, the former or the latter? 前者与后者你选择哪一个?

【反义词】latter *adj.* 接近终了的, 末尾的; 后者的; *n.* 后者

【同根词】formerly *adv.* 以前地

【易混词】formal *adj.* 正式的

(辨义) former, preceding, previous 与 prior. preceding 与 following 相反, 但仅限于时间、位置和顺序上紧接, 如: the preceding year 头一年。previous 则指某事物在时间或顺序上在另一事之前, 且含有预先准备的意思, 如: Thanks to my previous experience, I now prove competent at my new job. 幸亏我有以往的经验, 我现在才能胜任新工作。prior 与 previous 同义, 但含有优先的意思, 如: The claim is prior to all others. 这个要求最优先。

【短语搭配】the former 前者; in former times 以前; one's former self 以前的某人

5. **unlike** *adj.* 不同的, 相异的; *prep.* 不像, 和……不同

【例句】He and his brother are unlike in character. 他和他弟弟个性不同。Unlike other teachers, she lives in the dorm. 与其他老师不同, 她住在集体宿舍。

【反义词】like *adj.* 相像的, 相同的; *prep.* 像……一样

【易混词】alike, dislike, liking

(辨义) alike *adj.* 相似的; *adv.* 同样地; dislike *v.* 不喜欢, 讨厌; liking *n.* 嗜好, 兴趣

6. **opportunity** *n.* 机会, 良机

【例句】I have been offered a job. It's a great opportunity. 我找到了一份工作, 这是个很好的机会。

【易混词】chance *n.* 机会, 机遇

(辨义) chance 指做某事可能有成功的可能, 特别强调偶然性的机会, 如: They had no chance to escape. 他们没有逃跑的机会。opportunity 用得最广泛, 强调的是客观条件, 尤指人早就想做的事, 如: Three months in Japan gave him the opportunity to learn Japanese. 在日本住了3个月, 使他有機會学习日语。

【短语搭配】get an / the opportunity 得到机会; make an / the opportunity 创造机会; seize an / the opportunity 抓住机会; make the most of an opportunity 尽量利用机会; take the opportunity of / for doing something 乘机做某事

7. **communication** *n.* 通讯; (思想的)沟通, (消息的)传达

【例句】He kept up regular communication with his American pen friends. 他与美国笔友们经常保持联系。the communication between parents and children 家长与孩子间的思想交流。

【同根词】communicate *v.* 交流; communicative *adj.* 健谈的

【短语搭配】in communication with 保持通信联系; communications satellite 通信卫星

8. access *n.* 使用, 接近(某物)的途径或机会; 途径, 通道

【例句】You will certainly have access to good books. 你肯定有机会读到好书。There is no access to the street through the door. 从那个门没有通向大街的路。

【同根词】accessible *adj.* 易接近的, 易取得的

【易混词】assess *v.* 评估, 评定

(辨义) access, entrance, entry: access 指允许进入有某种阻碍的地方或接近和到达某地的通道, 而不是入口, 如: Explorers still found the North Pole difficult of access, in spite of their use of airplane. 尽管使用了飞机, 探险家们还是发现很难进入北极。entrance 使用广泛, 可作具体的入口, 其反义词为 exit, 如: Official visitors use the front entrance. 官方客人走前门。entry 虽与 entrance 同义, 但着重指正式地、有礼仪的进入, 如: The band will announce the president's entry. 乐队的演奏表明总统入场。

【短语搭配】give access to 接见, 准许进入; get/gain/have (no) access to something (没)有得到/接近/利用……机会或权力

9. participate *vi.* 参加, 参与; 分享

【例句】Would you please participate in the discussion? 你参加讨论吗? I participate in your suffering and joy. 我跟你同甘共苦。

【同根词】participation *n.* 参加; participant *n.* 参与者

(辨义) join, join in, participate in 与 take part in. join 指参加某一社团、组织或军队等, 如: His brother joined the army three years ago. 他弟弟三年前就参军了。join in 指参加某一活动, 伴随某人一起做某事, 如: Why didn't you join in the competition? 你为何不参加比赛? participate in 与 take part in 同义。

【短语搭配】participate in 参加, 加入

10. virtual *adj.* 事实上的, 实际的; 虚拟的, 虚构的

【例句】It was the king's mother who was the virtual ruler of the country. 实际统治这个国家的是国王的母亲。The Internet can create a virtual world for those net citizens. 互联网为网民们创造了一个虚拟世界。

【同根词】virtually *adv.* 实际上, 事实上

(辨义) actual, real, true 与 virtual. actual 指实际发生过或明显存在着的事物, 如: actual cost 实际成本; real 强调事物的表里一致性, 如: a real diamond 真钻石; The king has little real power. 那国王几乎没有实权。true 与 real 相似, 指与某一衡量真伪的标准相符, 如: a true Christian 一个虔诚的基督徒。

11. discipline *n.* 锻炼, 训练; 纪律, 控制; *vt.* 训练, 锻炼; 惩罚, 惩戒

【例句】He lost the game because of lack of discipline. 他因缺乏训练而输了比赛。You should observe discipline. 你应该遵守纪律。It showed that they had been well disciplined. 这表明他们受过良好的训练。He was disciplined for cheating. 他因作弊而被惩罚。

(辨义) discipline, training. discipline 多指精神和道德上的训练, 它强调奉献、自制、严格的制约和约束, 如: All children need discipline. 所有孩子都需训练。training 指为某一专门目的而进行的训练、锻炼, 如: He had no driver's training before. 他以前未受过驾驶训练。

12. commitment *n.* 信奉, 献身; 委托, 委任; 承诺, 保证

【例句】an absolute commitment to the cause of peace 为和平事业无条件献身; the commitment of one's property to the government 把某人的财产委托给政府; to fulfill one's commitment 履行自己的承诺。

13. assignment *n.* (分派的)任务; 分配, 分派; 作业, 课题

【例句】He gladly accepted the assignment. 他愉快地接受了这项任务。He went to the United States under assignment by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 他受外交部委托去了美国。What's today's assignment? 今天的作业是什么?

(辨义) assignment, duty, job, task, work. assignment 强调由主管部门分派的一定数量的工作; 学生的作业; duty 多表示道义上应尽的义务, 如: a policeman's duty 警察的职责。job 是常用词, 尤指作为

生活来源的工作,如:to be out of job 失业。task 一般指主管部门临时指派的工作,尤指艰巨的工作:bend one's back to the task until one's dying day 鞠躬尽瘁,死而后已。work 是人们日常生活中所从事的体力或脑力劳动的总称。

14. **embarrass** *vt.* 使窘迫,使为难;妨碍,阻碍

【例句】The girl was embarrassed with sensitive questions. 这女孩对敏感的问题很害羞。His interference embarrasses my plan. 他的干预妨碍了我实现我的计划。

【同根词】embarrassed *adj.* 困窘的,不好意思的;embarrassing *adj.* 令人为难的,令人困窘的;embarrassment *n.* 困窘,困惑

【短语搭配】be/feel embarrassed 感到窘迫

15. **continual** *adj.* 连续的

【例句】He hates these continual arguments. 他讨厌这种无休止的争论。

(辨义) constant, continual, continuous; constant 指没有变更、稳定地发展或存在着,如: Matter is always in constant motion and in constant change. 物质总是在不断运动和不断变化。continual 指断断续续的,只用于时间,不能用于空间;continuous 指没有间歇的,连续进行的,可用于时间也可用于空间,如: The brain needs continuous supply of blood. 大脑需要不断的供血。

16. **finally** *adv.* 最后地,最终地;完全地,决定性地

【例句】She finally agreed with me. 她最终同意了我的意见。We must settle the matter finally. 我们必须彻底解决这一问题。

(辨义) eventually, finally, at last, at length, in the end. eventually 表示一个起作用的原因引起的最终结果,如: He fell ill and eventually died. 他因患病最终不治而亡。finally 仅指一系列事物或论点的顺序,没有感情色彩,如: Finally he went to see the famous man and told him everything. 最后他去见那位名人,并把一切告诉了他。at last 带有较浓的感情色彩,表示经过一番努力或曲折,如: In spite of lots of obstacles, they at last arrived at the destination. 尽管困难重重,他们终于到了目的地。At length 与 at last 同义,但含有“费时很多,好不容易才”的意思,如: After a voyage of five months, they at length arrived safely. 经过长达五个月的航行,他们终于安全到达了。in the end 可与 finally 和 at last 互换,如: He tried many jobs, in the end, he became a miner. 他做过多种工作,最后当了名矿工。

17. **reap** *vt.* 获得,得到,收获

【例句】Their performance reaped praise. 他们的演出得到称赞。As you sow, so shall you reap. 种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。

18. **benefit** *n.* 利益,好处; *vt.* 对……有益; *vi.* 得益,受益于

【例句】We get great benefit from reading. 我们从阅读中获益。The new policy will benefit the small companies in the long run. 从长远来看,新政策会给小公司带来利益。I benefited from my father's advice. 我受益于父亲的劝告。

【短语搭配】(be) of benefit to 对……有好处; for the benefit of 为了……的好处; benefit from 从……中受益

19. **insight** *n.* 洞察力,洞悉,见解

【例句】a man of deep insight 有远见的人; The teacher has given me an insight into Chinese history. 老师使我深刻认识了中国的历史。

【短语搭配】have / gain an insight into 了解,看透

20. **culture** *n.* 文化;教养,修养;培养,栽培

【例句】The two countries have different cultures. 这两国有不同的文化。a man of little culture 无教养的人; the culture of grapes 葡萄栽培。

【短语搭配】culture gap 文化差异; culture shock 文化冲突

21. **activity** *n.* 活跃,活动性,活动

【例句】The classroom was full of activity; every child was busy. 教室里充满了活跃气氛,每个孩子都忙个不停。social activities 社会活动。

【短语搭配】be in activity 在活动中; with activity 精力充沛地

22. gap *n.* 缺口; 间隙, 差异; 空白, 缺乏

【例句】a gap in the hedge 篱笆上的缺口; the gap between the rich and the poor 贫富间的悬殊; There are wide gaps in my knowledge of history. 我的历史知识很贫乏。

【短语搭配】generation gap 代沟; stand in the gap 首当其冲, 挺身而出

三 课文精讲

1. Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most rewarding experiences of my life. (L1-2)

【译文】学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历。

【讲解】“Learning a foreign language”在句中为动名词短语作主语, 其后谓语动词应用单数形式, 如: Seeing is believing. 百闻不如一见。句中的 yet 是连词, 它可连接两个相同词性的词, 如: strange yet interesting 奇怪然而有趣。

2. Although at times, learning a language was frustrating, it was well worth the effort. (L2-3)

【译文】虽然时常遭遇挫折, 但却非常有价值。

【讲解】句中的“be well worth something/doing…”意为“值得……的”, 如: The story is worth reading. 这本故事书值得读。The country is well worth visiting. 那个国家很值得一游。

3. Because of this positive method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes. (L6-7)

【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。

【讲解】注意词组“because of”与“because”在用法上的区别。Because of 引导状语短语, 后跟名词或名词性短语, 而 because 后接句子。I could 为定语从句, could 后省去了动词“answer”; never worrying much about making mistakes 为现在分词短语, 充当伴随状语。

4. While my former teacher had been patient with all the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (L9-11)

【译文】以前老师对所有的学生都很耐心, 而新老师总是惩罚答错的学生。

【讲解】while 为连词, 引导让步状语从句, 意为“although, whereas”, 如: You like tennis while I like reading. 你爱打网球, 但我却爱看书。be patient with 对……很有耐心, 如: That woman teacher is very patient with her students. 那位女老师对她的学生很有耐心。

5. It didn't take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions. (L12-13)

【译文】没有多久, 我便不再渴望回答问题了。

【讲解】It 在本句为形式主语, 真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to lose my eagerness to answer questions. 句式 it takes/took someone time ... to do 意为“花费某人时间去做……”, 如: It took 50 workers three years to build the bridge. 造这座桥花了 50 个工人三年的时间。

6. Not only did I lose my job in answering questions, but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (L13-14)

【译文】我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣, 而且压根就不想用英语说半个字。

【讲解】当 not only 或“only+短语”放在句首时, 其后的句子要用部分倒装, 如: Only in this way can we learn English well. 只有这样, 我们才能学好英语。“not only...but also”意为“不但……而且……”, 如: Not only did we enjoy the performance, but also we had a wonderful time. 我们不但欣赏了演出, 而且玩得很开心。

7. However, the situation was far from perfect. (L18-19)

【译文】不过这种情况却远不尽人意。

【讲解】注意“far from”在句中的意思是“一点都不”, 如: His English is far from good. 他的英语根本不好。The struggle is far from over. 斗争远没有结束。

8. I soon got access to the necessary equipment, learned the technology from a friend and participated in the

virtual classroom 5 to 7 days a week. (L30-31)

【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5到7天在网上的虚拟课堂里学习英语。

【讲解】have/get/gain/obtain access to 可以接近,进入,使用……,如: Teachers and students may have free access to the library. 师生可以自由使用图书馆。participate in 意为“参加”,如: Can we participate in your discussion? 我们可以参加你们的讨论吗?

9. **Online learning is not easier than regular classroom study; it requires much time, commitment and discipline to keep up with the flow of the course.** (L32-33)

【译文】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。

【讲解】it 为形式主语;much time, commitment 与 discipline 充当并列宾语,动词不定式短语 to keep up with the flow of the course 为真正主语。keep up with 跟上,不落后,如: He walked so fast that I couldn't keep up with him. 他走得太快了,我无法跟上他。

10. **Once in a while I cried with frustration, and sometimes I felt like giving up.** (L37-38)

【译文】有时我会因挫折而哭泣,有时我想放弃。

【讲解】once in a while 偶尔,有时,如: He comes to visit us once in a while. 他有时来看我们。“cried with frustration”中的 with 相当于 because of, 意为“因为……”。feel like 想要,想做,如: I feel like having a drink. 我想喝一杯。

11. **Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything.** (L44-45)

【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。

【讲解】one 指代 a most trying experience, 充当同位语,其后 that 引导的从句为其定语从句。trade... for... 意为“用……去换……”,如: I will trade my watch for a bike. 我愿用手表去换辆自行车。

12. **Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends.** (L50-52)

【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。

【讲解】now that 引导原因状语从句,instead of 为介词短语,引导状语短语,I can... 为主句。now that 意为“既然,由于”,如: Now that everybody is here, let's start the meeting. 既然大家都来了,我们就开会吧。

13. **I am able to reach out to others and bridge the gap between my language and culture and theirs.** (L52-53)

【译文】我能与人交流,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。

【讲解】reach out to 接触,联系,如: We must reach out to those in need. 对有困难的人,我们应该伸出援助之手。bridge 作为动词的意思是“沟通,缩短”,如: The government tried its best to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. 政府尽力缩小贫富间的差距。

四 参考译文

学外语

学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历。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,而新老师总是惩罚答错的学生。每当有谁回答错了,她会用长教鞭指着我们,上下挥舞着,大喊到:“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,而且压根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

师非常耐心和和蔼,他们没有哪个带教鞭!不过这种情况却远不尽人意。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,许多同学的英语说的比我要好得多。我开始产生一种畏惧感。虽然原因与高中时不同,但我又一次不敢开口了。看来我的英语水平要永远停滞不前了。

几年后我有机会参加远程英语教学课程,情况有所改善。它需要一台电脑,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,但却是一种无比珍贵的经历。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。我能够参与并结交朋友。我能与人交流,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。

五 答案与分析

Pre-reading Activities

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.

Comprehension of the Text

Exercise I

(略)

Exercise II

1. 【译文】是什么使得作者在初中的英语学习很成功?

【答案】The kind and patient teacher and her positive method of praising all students often.

【分析】见文章第二段。

2. 【译文】作者在高中英语的经历在哪方面不同于初中学英语的经历?

【答案】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.

【分析】见文章第三段。

3. 【译文】作者在初中的英语学习经历和大学的相同之处在哪里? 不同之处在哪里?

【答案】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.

【分析】见文章第二段和第四段。

4. 【译文】从第五段来看,通过网络学习英语基本要具备什么?

【答案】Having the necessary equipment, including a computer, phone line and modem, and learning the technology.

【分析】见文章第五段。

5. 【译文】作者通过网络学英语的方法是什么?

【答案】Hard work.

【分析】见文章第六段的最后一句话。

6. 【译文】作者发现有人说英语说得比他快时,为什么没有感到有压力?

【答案】He could take all the time he needed to consider his ideas and write a reply before posting it on the screen.

【分析】见文章第七段第三句话。

7. 【译文】为什么作者觉得他学外语的经历是千金换不来的?

【答案】Learning a foreign language taught him the value of hard work and gave him insights into another culture.

【分析】见文章第八段第二句话。

8. 【译文】依据最后一段,什么最使作者对英语感兴趣?

【答案】He could communicate with many more people than before.

【分析】见最后一段的第三句话。

Exercise III

1. 【译文】约翰打算通过告诉他的朋友玛丽体重增加了多少来使她尴尬。

【答案】embarrass

【分析】此处应该填一个动词,还要和上下文意思搭配。

2. 【译文】自制对于一个成功的科学家来说是必须的,如果他不能以一种克制的方式来工作的话,他就不可能取得任何成绩。

【答案】Discipline

【分析】第二句话是对第一句话的解释。

3. 【译文】随着互联网的出现,年轻人能够了解许多世界上最近发生的事情。

【答案】access

【分析】have (gain, get, obtain) access to 有得到、接近、利用……的机会。

4. 【译文】仅告诉我去做是没有用的,提供一些积极的方法吧。

【答案】positive

【分析】根据上下文的意思应选这个形容词。

5. 【译文】他许诺让所有的孩子学英语,但是他很快发现没有网络课程这是不可能的。

【答案】commitment

【分析】make a commitment 许诺,承担义务。

6. 【译文】不要问学生不懂的问题,因为这样会使他们丧失信心。

【答案】frustrate

【分析】根据上下文的意思可选出这个动词。

7. 【译文】老板恐吓罢工工人说要辞退他们。

【答案】intimidate

【分析】根据上下文的意思选出这个动词。

8. 【译文】只要你经常锻炼,你就能享受健康的好处。

【答案】reap

【分析】根据上下文的意思选出这个动词。

Exercise IV

1. 【译文】想通过恐吓使人们接受无理决定的企图没有得逞。
【答案】into
【分析】intimidate somebody into doing something 胁迫某人做某事。
2. 【译文】我希望通过这次谈话能使你对我们所从事的工作有所了解。
【答案】into
【分析】have/give an insight into 了解, 熟悉; 看透, 识破。
3. 【译文】很显然, 他所说的话有许多都不是真的。
【答案】from
【分析】far from 远离, 远非, 远远不, 完全不, 非但不。
4. 【译文】你对小孩必须耐心, 因为他们不能辨别是非。
【答案】with
【分析】be patient with somebody 对某人有耐心。
5. 【译文】尽管这些记者费尽了心思, 但是他们还是没有能够进入五小时前发生了谋杀案的那座大楼。
【答案】to
【分析】have (gain, obtain) access 得到、接近、利用……的机会。
6. 【译文】约翰两个月前失去了妻子, 又丢了工作; 他的朋友让他对未来充满信心, 继续过正常的生活。
【答案】about
【分析】be positive about (of) 确信, 确知。
7. 【译文】当她第三次失败的时候, 她灰心地哭了, 并想到了放弃。
【答案】with / in
【分析】cry with / in 因为……而哭泣。
8. 【译文】他希望能有机会能为运动会做些准备工作。
【答案】in
【分析】participate in 参与, 参加。

Exercise V

1. 【译文】当我们爬到塔顶, 我们看到了美丽的风光。
【答案】Climbing to the top of the tower, we saw a beautiful sight.
2. 【译文】他拒绝参加晚会, 因为他不想在那里遇到约翰。
【答案】Not wanting to meet John there, he refused to attend the party.
3. 【译文】如果你向右转, 你就会找到一条通往别墅的小路。
【答案】Turning to the right, you will find a path leading to the cottage.
4. 【译文】雨连续下了两个星期, 把我们的假期全毁了。
【答案】It rained for two weeks, completely ruining our holidays.
5. 【译文】这个小姑娘对老师的问题茫然不知所措, 因而很灰心。
【答案】Staring into space, the small girl felt frustrated at what the teacher asked her.

Exercise VI

1. 【译文】他不仅善于接受他人的意见, 而且很有耐心。
【答案】Not only does he easily accept other people's opinions, but he is also patient.
2. 【译文】她不仅能歌而且善舞。
【答案】Not only does she sing beautifully but she also dances wonderfully.
3. 【译文】我们不但丢了钱, 还差点丢了命。
【答案】Not only did we lose all our money, but we also came close to losing our lives.
4. 【译文】通过网络学习, 我们不仅能学技术, 还学会用英语和朋友交流。
【答案】Not only did we learn the technology through an online course but we also learned to communicate

with friends in English.

5. 【译文】史密斯不但学会了中文,还缩短了他和我们之间的文化差距。

【答案】Not only did Smith learn the Chinese language but also bridged the gap between his culture and ours.

Exercise VII

1. We can reap a lot from the rewarding experience of communicating with native speakers of English.
2. With the mayor's help, we were at last allowed access to those people who suffered from the traffic accident.
3. Bob and Frank didn't get along well with each other. It was embarrassing that they were to work in the same department.
4. As a boy, I used to intimidate my sister into crying by telling her that a wolf was coming.
5. It is not easy to do scientific research; it requires time, energy and money as well as discipline and commitment.

Exercise VIII

学习外语对我来说是非常艰辛的经历,但却是一种无比宝贵的经历。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,并建立难以忘怀的新的友谊。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。

Exercise IX

1. 【答案】experience

【解析】该词的意思是“经历,阅历”,可数名词。

2. 【答案】but also

【解析】not only ... but also ... 不但……而且……。

3. 【答案】eagerly

【解析】要修饰动词,所以用副词形式。

4. 【答案】worrying

【解析】never 一词前用的是逗号,所以此空只能填分词形式,不能填动词。

5. 【答案】Other

【解析】如果填 another, 则其后应该用单数名词。

6. 【答案】lose

【解析】lost 是 lose 的过去式。此空在动词不定式 to 之后,应该填动词原形。

7. 【答案】to

【解析】say 为动词,故不能用介词 for 来引导,只能填 to。

8. 【答案】However

【解析】根据上下文,这个地方应该表示转折。

9. 【答案】fewer

【解析】chance 一词是可数名词,所以用 fewer 修饰。less 是 little 的比较级,修饰不可数名词。

10. 【答案】intimidate

【解析】intimate 暗示,提示;宣告,通告。

11. 【答案】they

【解析】than 引导的是比较状语从句,用主格。

12. 【答案】not

【解析】not 可以同 but 搭配,意思是“除……只”。

13. 【答案】but