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新视野

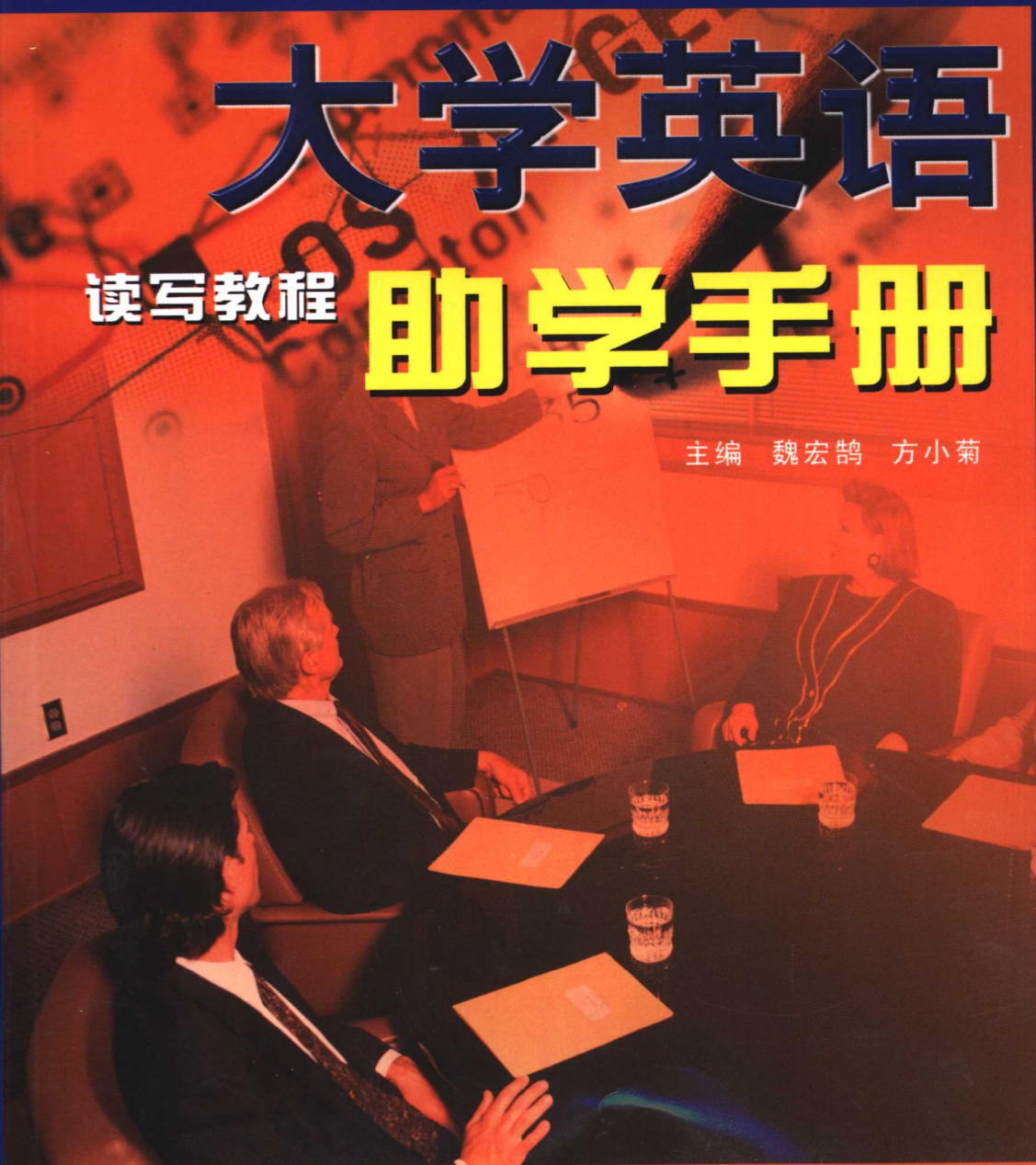
大学英语

读写教程

助学手册

主编 魏宏鹄 方小菊

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH



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2

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前 言

《新视野大学英语助学手册》是一套旨在帮助学生学习《新视野大学英语》的辅助教材。本书以《新视野大学英语读写教程》(第二册)中的课文为蓝本,以《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,精心挑选出课文的重点词、短语、结构以及难句,并就其含义、用法进行了详细的注释和适当的引申。目的在于通过例句、讲解、练习等形式,一方面使学生能较为全面地了解所学课文的语言点,使更多的只知其意的消极词汇(Passive Words)变为能活学活用的积极词汇(Active words);另一方面在牢固掌握的基础上逐渐地融会贯通,并进而有效地扩展知识面。

本书由以下几部分组成:

第一部分 学前预测(20道选择题)

第二部分 课文重点、难点助学

Key Words 从课文中挑选部分重点词汇进行注释、讲解、引申,并附有[例句]、[派生词]、[考与记]、[同义词辨析]等,使学生既能掌握词汇的不同义项和用法,又能较快地扩大词汇量,在联想和比较中了解词与词之间的细微差别,达到触类旁通、举一反三的效果。

Key Phrases and Expressions 从课文中挑选部分词组和惯用法,展开联想、说明,通过实例,使学生既掌握了课文中出现的词组,又接触到与之相关的大量词组和惯用法。

Key Structures 将课文中出现的英语中常用的句式结构予以点拨,使学生了解英语句式结构的精髓和奥妙。

Difficult Sentences 将课文中学生较难理解的句子单列出来,进行语言点和语法分析,深入浅出,易懂易记。

第三部分 补充练习 (20道选择题、2篇阅读理解、1篇完形填空或简短问题回答、5句翻译等)

第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案

第五部分 参考译文

本书每单元的[学前预测]和[补充练习]中的所选材料是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》的要求设计的。一方面让学生掌握好课文的主要内容,不断提升语言素质,提高语言运用能力,同时又让学生熟悉大学英语四、六级考试的题型,并在较高的要求下富有成效地学习,提高学生的应试能力。

本书由魏宏鹄、方小菊主编,参加编写的还有吴苏苏、张琳、杨青、周费文、张曦、方燕、文慧静、胡小平。

由于编者水平和经验有限,书中难免有不足之处,恳请广大读者指正。

编者

2003年7月于上海

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UNIT ONE

第一部分 学前预测

1. Einstein was a man of uncommonly _____ intelligence.
A. severe B. important C. dull D. acute
2. There had been no expectation of war with the Japanese until their _____ attack on Pearl Harbour.
A. rough B. hasty C. abrupt D. quick
3. The general _____ the situation and called for reinforcements.
A. assessed B. evaluated C. computed D. rated
4. Napoleon was unwilling to risk a conflict with this country, and _____ promised to withdraw his troops speedily from Mexico.
A. consciously B. conscientiously C. consequently D. consequentially
5. Businessmen, authors and actors all may hire agents to _____ their affairs.
A. control B. conduct C. direct D. guide
6. Through my uncle's influence, I _____ a good appointment at the Foreign Office.
A. obtained B. gained C. won D. acquired
7. Soon they became very _____ in answering such questions.
A. expert B. skillful C. effective D. awkward
8. He felt that in time the extreme misery of the working people would _____ revolution.
A. result to B. lead in C. cause to D. result in
9. He had unlocked the door that led to the desk, and we were through it _____ .
A. in rush B. in rushes C. in a rush D. in the rush
10. They bought ices and any other food that seemed to them _____ .
A. desirous B. desirably C. desirously D. desirable
11. There is likely to be a _____ between the government and the Opposition on the question of pensions.
A. clack B. clash C. crash D. crack
12. They may also _____ themselves in magnificent workers' palaces of culture.
A. amuse B. thrill C. entertain D. absorb
13. you cannot go out because it is a stormy night; _____ , your homework hasn't been done.
A. likewise B. beside C. moreover D. yet
14. The idea that the earth is flat was already _____ centuries ago.

疑难记录

课堂笔记



- A. declined B. rejected C. dismissed D. accepted
15. The only _____ of illness that Billy has is a pain in his stomach.
A. symptom B. mark C. symbol D. signal
16. They _____ his devotion to work and freedom from vulgarity.
A. understood B. comprehended C. rated D. appreciated
17. This will _____ them _____ abusing their power and enjoying special privileges.
A. prevent ... against B. forbid ... from
C. prevent ... from D. forbid ... to
18. Mr. Green _____ my letter, otherwise he would have replied before now.
A. shouldn't have received B. mustn't receive
C. should have received D. mustn't have received
19. She hastily left the room, and made _____ to the hospital.
A. her way B. way C. a way D. ways
20. I never spoke to the man, _____ insulted him.
A. other than B. much less C. rather than D. much more

参 考 答 案

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. D 19. A 20. B

第二部分 课文重点、难点助学

Section A Time-Conscious Americans

1. Key Words

1. stand [stænd]

vi. 1) *to support oneself on the feet upright* 站

I couldn't get a seat on the bus, so I had to stand.

在公共汽车上我找不到座位,只好站着。

2) *to rest in a position, esp. upright or on a base* (指某物)立于(某处)

In the courtyard stood a great round tower of ancient construction.

院子里有一座高大圆形的古塔。

3) *to keep or stay in a particular position or state, often used as a linking verb*

处于(某种状况), 后接形容词, 过去分词或介词短语

The contract stands good for a year. 这份合同有效期一年。

Their plot now stood revealed. 他们的阴谋现在都暴露了。

The law still stands in force. 这条法律仍然有效。



vt. 1) *to cause to rest in a position, esp. upright or on a base* 使立在(某处), 放

Stand the ladder against the wall. 把梯子靠墙放吧。

2) *bear, tolerate, withstand* 忍受, 经受

She could not stand the horrible weather there. 他受不了那里可怕的天气。

[考与记]

〈考〉 **stand against** 反对

The mayor stood against the project to build a new station. 市长反对建新车站。

〈考〉 **stand behind** 支持

We've got to stand behind them in this struggle. 在这一斗争中, 我们必须支持他们。

〈考〉 **stand by** 支持; 袖手旁观

We'll stand by you through thick and thin. 不管多么艰难困苦, 我们都要支持你们。

You cannot stand by and allow such a thing. 你不能袖手旁观, 听任这样的事发生。

〈考〉 **stand for** 代表, 表示

The letters PLA stand for the People's Liberation Army.

PLA 这几个字母代表中国人民解放军。

2. commit [kə'mit]

vt. 1) *do something wrong, bad, or unlawful* 干(错事、坏事), 犯(罪)

They have committed many horrible crimes against the Chinese people.

他们对中国人民犯下了滔天罪行。

She felt she had committed a discourtesy. 她感到她干了件粗鲁的事。

2) *entrust, give up, hand over to, for safe keeping or treatment* 交付, 托付

His child was committed to the care of an aunt. 他的孩子托付给一个姨妈照顾。

I have already committed the rules to memory. 这些规则我已经记住了。

3) *promise oneself (one's property, etc.) to a certain cause, position, opinion, or course of action* 投入

The company committed its funds to building new factories.

这家公司把资金投入建设新的工厂。

4) *make oneself responsible; undertake* 承担义务, 做出承诺

He has committed himself to support them. 他答应负担他们的生活。

[考与记]

〈记〉 **committed** *a.* 承诺的, 投身于……的

committable *a.* 可能犯的, 可以判处的, 可以拘禁的

commitment *n.* 交付, 提交, 许诺, 承担义务, 投入

3. acute [ə'kju:t]

a. 1) (*of the senses, sensations, intellect*) *keen, sharp, quick* 敏锐的

An acute person is quick to notice things. 敏锐的人观察力很强。

He has an acute sense of smell. 他嗅觉灵敏。

2) *severe, strong, deep* 强烈的, 剧烈的, 尖锐的

After that the struggle inside the party grew more acute.

那以后党内斗争变得更加尖锐(激烈)了。

He fell down from a tree and suffered acute pain at once.

他从树上掉下来立即感到剧烈的疼痛。

疑
难
记
录



课
堂
笔
记



3) (of diseases) coming quickly to a dangerous condition 急性的,严重的

He's suffering from acute appendicitis. 他得了急性阑尾炎。

There is an acute shortage of water in this area. 这一地区严重缺水。

[考与记]

〈记〉acutely *ad.* 锐利地,激烈地

acuteness *n.* 锐利,敏锐,激烈

4. count [kaunt]

vi. 1) say or name (the numerals) in order 数数,点数

I counted all the people; there were fifty present. 我数了数,总共来了50人。

2) include, be included, in the reckoning 算作,算在内

He can be counted among the greatest thinkers of the time.

他可以算作当时最伟大的思想家之一。

3) consider (sth./sb.) to be 认为,看作

He counted himself fortunate to have such an opportunity.

他认为自己有这样的机会是很幸运的。

vi. 1) say or name (the numerals) in order 数数,点数

He can't count yet. 他还不会数数呢。

2) to have value, force, or importance 起作用,有重要性

One individual does not count much in the situation. We have to rely on the collective.

在这种情况下,个人是不起很大作用的。我们得依靠集体。

[考与记]

〈记〉countable *a.* 可数的

uncountable *a.* 不可数的

5. abrupt [ə'brʌpt]

a. 1) sudden and unexpected 突然的,猛然的

The train came to an abrupt stop, making many passengers fall off their seats.

火车突然停下来,使很多乘客从座位上摔下来。

2) (of behavior, speech, character, etc.) rough and impolite 粗鲁的,没礼貌的

His abrupt reply hurt our feelings. 他粗鲁的回答伤了我们的感情。

[考与记]

〈记〉abruptly *ad.* 突然地,猛然地

6. opening ['əʊpənɪŋ]

a. first or beginning, starting 开头的,开始的,开幕的

His opening words were really amusing; the audience laughed.

他的开场白真逗,听众们都笑了。

n. 1) a hole or clear place, way in or out 开口处,洞隙,空地(可数)

There is an opening in the wall. 墙上有一个洞。

2) beginning 开头,开放,开幕式

The book's opening is dull, but the last chapters are interesting.

书的开头很乏味,但后面的章节很有趣。

The opening of the expressway is scheduled for next year. 这条高速公路计划明年通车。

The opening will be at three o'clock tomorrow. 开幕式明天下午三点举行。

3) *a favorable set of conditions* (有利)机会,时机

In talking with your mother, I made an opening to ask her about sending you to camp.
在与你母亲的交谈中,我抓住机会问她有关送你去野营的事。

4) *position (in a business firm) which is open or vacant* 空缺,就业机会

There is an opening in an advertising agency and you have to make it.
在广告公司有个空缺,你要抓住机会。

[考与记]

〈考〉 **opening night** 首演之夜

opening remarks 开场白

opening time (营业)开始时间

7. **convention** [kən'venʃn]

n. 1) *generally accepted practice, esp. with regard to social behavior* 常规,习俗,惯例

Using the right hand to shake hands is a convention. 用右手握手是一种习惯。

2) *(a meeting of) a group of people gathered together with a shared, often political purpose*

会议,大会

The Republican presidential candidate will be chosen at the national convention.

共和党总统候选人将在全国大会上选出。

3) *a formal agreement* 协定,公约

The various countries all agreed to sign the convention. 各国都同意签署这协议。

[考与记]

〈记〉 **conventional a.** 常规的,通常的,守旧的

conventionally ad. 常规地,通常地,守旧地

conventionality n. 惯例性,因袭性,习俗,老一套的行为

8. **surroundings** [sə'raundɪŋz]

n. *the place and conditions of life* 环境

How my teacher could teach any youngster in such surroundings is a complete mystery to me.

我的老师如何在这种环境下都能教好年轻人对我来说完全是个谜。

Animals in zoos are not living in their natural surroundings.

动物园中的动物没有生活在自然环境中。

[考与记]

〈记〉 **surrounding a.** 周围的,附近的

同义词比较

surroundings (都用复数)周围的事物,环境(指周围具体物质的东西)。

The surroundings of the house are remarkably picturesque.

房子周围的环境真如迷人的风景画。

condition 1) 状态,状况(多作不可数名词)

The Prime Minister asked for a report on the condition of the national economy.

总理要求一份有关国民经济状况的报告。

2) 情况,环境(多作复数)

Similar conditions are to be found in all other Latin American countries.

类似的情况在其他拉美国家也会发现。



课堂笔记

同义词比较

	3) 条件(可数) Their wages, working conditions must be improved. 他们的工资和工作条件一定要改善。
circumstance	指某事或动作发生时的情况,常与 under 或 in 连用。 Good weather and other circumstances made our picnic a success. 好天气和其他的情况使我们野餐很成功。
environment	指周围各种自然和人为的因素,气氛等对人或物的影响,可以是物质的,也可是精神的。 Children need a happy home environment. 孩子需要一个愉快的家庭环境。
setting	指事情发生的背景、环境等。 New York is the setting of his latest novel. 他最近的一本小说的故事发生在纽约。

9. save [seiv]

v. 1) *make or keep safe (from loss, injury, etc.)* 救,挽救

We must do something to save them from ruin.

我们得想办法挽救他们,别让他们把自己毁了。

2) *keep and add to an amount of money for later use* 储蓄,节省,省出

He, always thrifty, had saved this sum of money from his allowances.

他一向节约,这笔钱是他从津贴中省下来的。

3) *relieve sb from the need of using* 省事,省去

To save trouble, he decided to take his meals in the canteen.

为了省事,他决定在食堂吃饭。

Save your breath to cool your porridge. 不要白费口舌了。

4) *keep for future use* 保留,留下

They promised to save a room for him. 他们答应给他留个房间。

They did all this just to save face. 他们这样做只是为了保全面子。

[考与记]

〈考〉 *save sb./sth. from* 把某人/某物从……救出来

The firemen tried every means to save the people's properties from the fire.

消防队员想尽一切办法把人民的财产从大火中抢救出来。

10. conduct [kən'dʌkt]

v. 1) *lead or guide* 引导,带领,牵引

He conducted the members of the audience to their seat. 他把观众引入座位。

He conducted the visitors around the exhibition hall. 他带领来宾参观展览大厅。

2) *organize, carry out* 组织,进行

He should learn how to conduct a meeting. 他应该学会组织会议。

He is to conduct an experiment to prove his theory.

他要进行一次试验来证明他的理论。

3) *direct the playing of musicians or a musical work* 指挥(乐队等)



Who will conduct the orchestra this evening? 谁指挥今晚的交响乐队?

4) *act as the path for electricity, heat, etc.* 导电, 导热等

Most plastics do not readily conduct heat or electricity. 大部分塑料都不易导热, 导电。

5) *behave (oneself)* 表现(和反身代词连用)

The children conducted themselves well at the party. 孩子们在晚会上的表现很好。

n. 1) *behavior* 行为, 品行, 表现

I'm glad to see your conduct at school has improved.

我很高兴地看到你在学校行为好了很多。

2) *direction of a business, activity, etc.* 进行, 领导(一项活动)

The lawyer argued that the judge's bias had affected the conduct of the case.

律师认为法官的偏见已经影响了案子的审判。

[考与记]

〈记〉 *conductivity* *n.* 传导性

conductor *n.* (电车等)售票员, (乐队)指挥

11. settle ['setl]

vt. 1) *make an agreement about, decide, determine* 解决, 决定

There is no way of settling the situation. 没有别的办法来处理这个局势。

It's no easy task settling the argument/case.

解决这个争端/了结这个案子, 并不是一件容易的事。

2) *pay a bill or money claimed* 算账, 付账

The account is settled at the end of the year. 每年年底结账。

vi. 1) *make one's home in, live in, come to rest, stay for some time* 定居, 停下来, 安定下来

The family finally settled in South America. 这家人最后在南美定居下来。

At last he has settled to his work in earnest. 最后他安心认真地干起他的工作来。

2) *sink* 沉淀下来, 落下来

The dirt settled to the bottom of the lake. 污泥都沉淀到湖底。

The dust settled on everything. 尘土落得到处都是。

[考与记]

〈考〉 *settle down* 坐下来, 定居下来, 安定下来

She settled down to read her book. 她坐下来看书。

Are you just back for a visit, or do you plan to settle down and work here?

你是回来看看, 还是准备住下来在这儿工作?

〈考〉 *settle on* 就……达成协议

They have finally settled on the terms of the lease. 他们最后就租赁条件达成了协议。

〈考〉 *settle up* 结账, 了结

I've been very busy settling up things about the training course.

我一直忙于了结培训班的事。

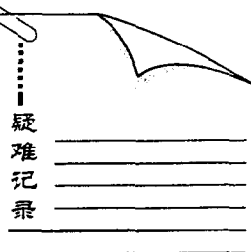
He said he would come in next week and settle up. 他说他下星期来结账。

〈记〉 *settled* *a.* 固定的, 不变的, 定居的, 付清的

settlement *n.* 解决, 结账, 沉降

12. weight [weit]

n. 1) *the heaviness of anything* 重量, 体重(不可数)



课堂笔记