

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

新视野 大学英语

张宜 江沈英/主编

课堂辅导

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

读写教程

第一册

本书配有
魔力单词卡

大连理工大学出版社



高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

新视野大学英语——课堂辅导

读写教程 (第一册)

总主编

张 宜 张绮思 王 新

本册主编

张 宜 江沈英

副主编

王 新 曹 琳 秦铁力

编 委: (姓氏汉语拼音序)

李 静 李 欣 刘 爽 刘玉华

马 晶 吴东升 吴景华 周 楠

郑 越

大连理工大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《新视野大学英语》读写教程 课堂辅导(第一册)/张宜, 江沈英主编. —2版. —大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2003. 6
ISBN 7-5611-2058-3

I. 新… II. ①张… ②江… III. 英语 高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 005319 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市凌水河 邮政编码: 116021

电话: 0411-4708842 传真: 0411-4704166 邮购: 0411-4707961

E-mail: dulp@mail.dlptu.ln.cn URL: <http://www.dulp.cn>

沈阳新华印刷厂印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 185mm×233mm 印张: 15.75 字数: 433 千字 插页: 2
印数: 21 001~31 000

2002 年 6 月第 1 版

2003 年 6 月第 2 版

2003 年 6 月第 4 次印刷

责任编辑: 刘宪芹

责任校对: 舒 兰

封面设计: 王福刚

定 价: 16.00 元

前言

《新视野大学英语》是外语教学与研究出版社根据教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划而开发的一套全新的大学英语教材。该套教材同步提供课本(Textbook)、光盘(CD-Rom)与网络课程(Online course)。它结束了传统的以课本为中心的教学模式,为广大英语学习者多元化、全方位地提供了理想的学习内容和学习手段。

为帮助广大学习者尽快熟悉适应该套教材并学有所得,我们精心创意并以严谨的态度编写了这套《新视野大学英语——课堂辅导》。我们的宗旨是致力于帮助学习者提高《大学英语教学大纲》所要求的“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。”(《大学英语教学大纲·大学英语教学目的 1999》)。

比照市场上各类大学英语辅导教材,《课堂辅导》有以下特点:

1. 以学生为中心

《课堂辅导》在设计、编写和制作过程中,十分注意把认知学习理论揉合于教学实践,以学生的认知性学习过程为主要模块,注意研究学生获得、保持和运用英语知识的过程。

同时《课堂辅导》把“语篇分析理论”纳入编写框架,首次突破了以词或句型为中心的助学分析,按课文中难词难句的出现先后顺序进行讲解,使学习者一目了然,从容有序地进行学习。

2. 以培养学生综合能力为目的

在中国高等教育日新月异的形势下,越来越多英语基础薄弱者迈进了大学校门,他们极度渴望能得到名师名家的点拨以迅速弥补以往在学习上的欠账,从而在大学英语学习中一日千里。为此我们在“课文难句、考点词汇解析”这个栏目的语言点讲解中,精心设计了“搭配”,“超链接”等内容,以便使学习者在学习中能融汇贯通、触类旁通并在短期内充实和完善基础英语。

3. 测试题

测试是教学的重要检测和验收手段。在《课堂辅导》中,我们以培养学习者的英语能力为主线,引导学习者在教材学习上多下功夫。同时,为配合全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们提供了“四、六级历届真题点解”,旨在指导有条件的学习者根据学习情况,选择某一个或某几个精典题型作为测试内容,考察自己的习得情况,并为将来参加大学英语四、六级考试扫清障碍。

可以说,有《课堂辅导》在手,学习《新视野大学英语》无忧!

编者

2003年5月

编写及使用说明

《课堂辅导》——读写教程(第一册)每个单元均由2大模块6个栏目构成。现分栏对阅读和使用加以说明:

Part A 全真课堂

► 课文内容提要(Abstract of Text)

根据每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文进行总结归纳,采用中英文交叉,但不一定是一一对照让学习者对将要学习的内容先有个大致的了解。

► 课文文化背景(Background Information)

内容均围绕本单元主题,篇幅在200词左右,英文为主,轻松自然地点出主题,学习者可作为预习热身之用。

► 课文难句、考点词汇解析(Focus on Text)

针对每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文中的难点按照其在文中出现的先后顺序进行深入浅出的讲解,进而充分全面地掌握课文内容。

► 课文参考译文(Text Translation)

给出 Section A、Section B 和 Section C 三篇课文的汉语译文,旨在帮助学习者体味英汉两种语言的差异和互补之处,更好地领略英文的美妙。

► 教材练习答案与讲解(Key to Exercises)

为学习者提供了每个单元后习题的准确而又详细的答案,供其参考。

Part B 测试平台

► 四、六级历年真题点解(Test Yourself)

这是《课堂辅导》编者在多年的大学英语教学及测试实践中,把历年大学英语四、六级考试中的真题加以归纳整理,在每个单元中每次以20个经典考题来测验那些不满足于课本学习、想要尽快提高自己语言能力和考试能力的学习者,并在考题后加以简单评析,使被测试者知晓自己的实际水平。

《课堂辅导》是从事大学英语教学多年的中青年骨干教师以学生为中心精心编写的一套教学辅导手册,我们衷心希望它确实能对广大学习者在学习《新视野大学英语》这套优秀教材的过程中起到助学导航的作用,其中的谬误、不妥之处恳请广大教师和学生指正。

编者

2003年5月

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Unit 1

Part A 全真课堂

一、课文内容提要 (Abstract of Text)

• Section A

Learning a foreign language is not only a very difficult and rewarding experience but also a frustrating and valuable one. When language teachers use positive methods, students feel encouraged to answer eagerly, never worrying about making mistakes. Teachers who are not patient cause students to lose their excitement for answering questions, and their desire to say anything in English. Studying English on line is different from studying in the regular classroom, and it gives students freedom to think out their ideas and to write a reply before posting on the screen. Online learning also brings many benefits such as learning the value of hard work, gaining insights into other cultures, and opening our minds to new ways of thinking.

学习外语不仅是一种艰辛而有意义的经历,而且也是一种充满挫折但却颇具价值的经历。如果外语教师运用积极的教学方法,学生就会感到备受鼓舞而踊跃地回答问题,从不怕答错。反之,缺乏耐心的老师不仅会使学生失去回答问题的兴趣,而且压根就不想用英语说半个字。网上学习英语不同于在普通课堂中的学习,学生们在屏幕上做出回答之前有充分的自由去形成自己的观点和看法。同时,网上学习大有裨益,譬如能够使学生懂得艰苦努力的意义,认识不同的文化,并且以一种全新的思维去看待事物。

• Section B

The text discusses some ideal qualities of successful online students:

1. Be open-minded about sharing life, work, and learning experiences as part of on-line learning.
2. Be able to communicate through writing.
3. Be willing to "speak up" if problems arise.
4. Take the program seriously.
5. Accept critical thinking and decision making as part of online learning.
6. Be able to think ideas through before replying.
7. Keep up with the progress of the course.

这篇文章探讨了取得成功的网上学生的一些理想素质,即

1. 作为网上学习的一部分,与人分享生活、工作及学习经验。
2. 能通过书写进行交流。

- 说出你的困难。
- 认真对待课堂。
- 把批判性思维和决策作为网上学习的一部分。
- 三思而后答。
- 跟上课程进度。

二、课文文化背景 (Background Information)

Computers Change the Learning Style of U. S. High School Students

(计算机改变了美国高中学生的学习方式)

Computerization has changed US high school education in many ways. It can speed up the teaching process and make difficult-to-explain ideas straight forward. For instance, a curved plane in 3 dimensional space may take a teacher several minutes to explain or draw by hand. But on a computer, it requires only a few keystrokes or mouse-clicks in order to provide a visual representation. Another example is visualization by computer software. For example the relative vibration and stretch of atoms in a molecule at different temperatures can be simulated and visualized by computer software, which makes this abstract microscopic behavior easier to understand. As a whole, computer software can shorten the learning process by illustrating real-world applications of abstract theories. From here we can see that the teachers' role in class has changed. They can spend more time answering students' questions and catering for other needs rather than just giving the lectures as before. On the other hand, students themselves can learn what they want to learn not only in school but also at home.

Meanwhile, the use of CD-ROM as a means of storage is becoming very popular. A book contains, at most, a thousand pages or so. A single-sided conventional 5-inch CD-ROM on the hand can store at least 250,000 pages of text. Its portability and incredibly large capacity make it ideal for data storage. The CD-ROM publication of some reference books like dictionaries and encyclopedias has already outnumbered the printed versions. With several CD-ROM's, desktop computers can be turned into a miniature library in which almost everything can be found. The massive storage and fast retrievability enable high school students to learn in faster and more efficient ways.

三、课文难句、考点词汇解析 (Focus on Text)

• Section A

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

(Para. 1) 学习外语是我一生中最难但也是最有意义的经历。

【注释】 *learning a foreign language* 为动名词作主语, 谓语动词用单数。例如: *Crossing the Atlantic by plane takes only a few hours nowadays.* 目前, 乘飞机穿越大西洋只需几个小时。

2. *Although at times, learning a language was frustrating, it was well worth the effort.* (Para. 1) 学习语言尽管有时会令人沮丧, 但却值得为此付出努力。

frustrate

vt. cause sb. to have feelings of disappointment 使沮丧;使灰心 ▲It was frustrating to live at the sea's edge and be unable to swim. 住在海边但却不能游泳是件令人沮丧的事。

be well worth sth./doing sth.

be rewarding enough for the time or effort 值得(做)……(注意后接动名词时用主动语态表被动含义) ▲I don't think the house you bought is well worth the money. 我认为你买的房子不值那钱。▲This report about the effect of modernization on human nature is well worth reading. 有关现代化对人性影响的报告很值得一读。

【超链接】与该词组相近的另外几个词组的接续方法:①be worthy of doing/to do sth.;②It is worth one's while to do sth.;③It is worthwhile doing sth.。

3. Because of the *positive* method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying about making mistakes. (Para. 2) 由于这种积极的方法,我踊跃回答所有我能回答的问题,从不担心出错。

positive

a. 1) effective; helpful 积极的;有帮助的 ▲Could you please give me some positive advice? 请给我一些积极的建议好吗?

2) definite; leaving no room for doubt 确定的;无疑的 ▲We still don't have a positive answer as to how he died. 我们还是没有得出明确的答案他究竟是如何死的。

3) (of person) quite certain, esp. about opinions (指人)极有把握、确信的(尤其指在见解上) ▲Can you be positive about what you saw? 你能确定见到的是真的吗?

【超链接】positive 的反义词是 negative。

4. I was at the top of my class for two years. (Para. 2)

两年中,我的成绩一直名列前茅。

5. While my former teacher had been patient with all the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (Para. 3) 我以前的老师对所有的学生都很耐心,而新老师却动辄就惩罚那些答错问题的学生。

while

conj. 1) during the time that; as the same time as 当……的时候;在……同时 ▲While (he was) in London, he studied music. 他在伦敦的时候研究音乐。

2) as long as 只要 ▲While there is life, there is hope. 只要有生命就有希望。

3) (implying a contrast) whereas (含有相对之意)而;却;反之 ▲Jane was dressed in brown while Mary was dressed in blue. 珍穿的是咖啡色的衣服,而玛丽穿的却是蓝色的。

4) (implying a concession) although (含有让步之意)尽管 ▲While I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they can't be solved. 虽然我承认这些问题很难,但我并不认为它们不可解决。

6. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (Para. 3) 我不仅仅失去了回答问题的兴趣,而且还完全失去了说英语的愿望。

【注释】only 或 not only 放在句首,句子应部分倒装,即助动词或情态动词放在主语之前。例如: Only in this way can we expect to get over these difficulties. 只有通过这种方法,我们才能克服这些困难。Not only can he run the machine, but he can repair it. 他不仅会操作这台机器,而且还会

修理。

7. However, the situation was far from perfect. (Para. 4)然而,情况远不如人意。

far from

not ... at all; rather than 根本不;远非…… ▲Your work is far from (being) satisfactory. 你的工作一点儿也不令人满意。▲Far from appreciating his paintings, I dislike them intensely. 我非但不欣赏他的画,反而还很讨厌它们。

8. I began to feel intimidated. 我开始有些感到害怕、打怵。

intimidate

vt. make sb. frightened by threats 恐吓;威胁 ▲The thief intimidated her by saying that he would kill her. 那贼恐吓她,说要杀了她。▲John intimidated his brother not telling their parents the truth. 约翰威胁他的弟弟不要告诉父母事情的真相。

9. I soon got access to the necessary equipment ... (Para. 5)我很快弄齐了必要的设备……

access

n. 1) way (in) to a place 通入……之路 ▲The only access to the farmhouse is across the field. 到达那农舍的惟一通道就是穿过田地。

2) right or opportunity of reaching, using 接近或使用…的权利或机会、方法 ▲Students must have access to good books. 学生必须有机会读到好书。

10. ... it requires much time, commitment and discipline to keep up with the flow of the course. (Para. 6)它需要花大量的时间,需要更多的专心致志和严以自律,以确保跟上课程进度。

commitment

n. a promise to follow certain course of action 许诺;保证 ▲He felt he didn't have to make such a commitment to her. 他觉得自己没有必要对她做出这样的承诺。

11. I worked hard to meet the minimum standards set by the course and to complete assignments on time. (Para. 6)我努力学习以达到课程所要求的最低标准并按时完成作业。

【注释】这句话中 set 为过去分词修饰 standards。

minimum

the opposite of maximum, "maximum"的反义词

a. the least, or the smallest possible 最少量的;最低程度的 ▲You need a minimum deposit of \$20,000 in the bank. 你需要银行中至少有20 000美元的存款。

【超链接】minimum的反义词为 maximum。

n. (复数 minima) the least or smallest possible quantity, number or degree 最少的量;最低的程度 ▲Practice each day for a minimum of twenty minutes. 每天至少练习20分钟。

12. I made many, sometimes embarrassing, mistakes. (Para. 7)我出过许多错,有时还是些令人尴尬的错误。

embarrass

vt. to cause to feel ashamed or socially uncomfortable 使尴尬,窘迫 ▲She was embarrassed when they asked her age. 当他们问及到她的年龄时,她感到很尴尬。

【构词】-ed a. ~ing a. ~ment n.

13. Once in a while I cried with frustration, and sometimes I felt like giving up. (Para. 7)有时我会因

挫折而哭泣,有时我干脆想放弃。

feel like doing sth.

want to do sth. 想要做……▲Can we stop here? I feel like having a rest. 在这儿停下来好吗? 我想休息一会儿。

14. **Then, I realized I could understand just about everything I came across...** (Para. 7) 后来,我意识到我已能够理解我遇到的所有问题……

come across sb. or sth.

to meet or discover sb. or sth. esp. by chance 偶然遇到或发现某人或某物 ▲It was in the book store that Mary came across an old friend yesterday. 玛丽昨天是在书店偶然遇到她的一位老朋友。▲I've just come across a beautiful poem in this book. 我刚好在这本书中碰巧发现了这首美妙的诗歌。

【超链接】表示“偶然遇到”,还可以说 encounter, run into, bump into come upon.

15. **... I finally reaped the benefits of all that hard work.** (Para. 7) 最后我尝到了刻苦学习的甜头。

reap

vt. 1) to cut and gather (a crop of grain) 收获庄稼 ▲The men were all out reaping. 所有的男人都收割庄稼去了。

2) get sth. as reward(喻)获得报酬等 ▲Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.
(谚)因做出愚蠢行为而自食其果。

16. **Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything.** (Para. 8) 对我来说,学习外语是一场非常艰苦的经历,但同时也是一场无法估价的宝贵经历。

trade... for

exchange ... for 交换 ▲The early settlers traded copper for corn. 早期的居住者用铜换谷物。

【超链接】相近词组 trade on/upon 利用 ▲He traded on his father's name when he ran for mayor. 竞选市长时,他利用了他父亲的名望。

17. **... so being able to speak a new language lets me meet new people, participate in conversations, and form new unforgettable friendships.** (Para. 8) 这样一来,能够操纵一种新的语言让我结识了一些新朋友,与他们交谈,建立新的难以忘怀的友谊。

【注释】being able to speak a new language 为动名词做主语,lets 为谓语。

participate (in)

to have a share; take part (in) 分享;参加 ▲The students are encouraged to participate in some public welfare activities. 学生们被鼓励去参加一些公益活动。

【构词】participation *n.*

【搭配】~with sb. in sth. 与某人分享……

18. **Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends.** (Para. 8) 既然我已能说外语了,所以别人再说英语时,我不再感到茫然不解,相反,我能够参与其中并结交朋友。

now that

as a consequence of the fact that; because (sth. has happened) 既然 ▲Now that you've come, why don't you stay longer? 既然来了,为什么不再待会儿呢?

【超链接】表示“既然……”还可以说 since。

19. I am able to reach out to others and bridge the gap between my language and culture and theirs. (Para. 8)我能够和别人进行交流,并能弥合双方交谈中在语言和文化方面的差异。

reach out to sb.

communicate with 联系 ▲With the introduction of the Internet, we can reach out to our friends by e-mail. 随着因特网的引入,我们可以通过电子邮件与朋友联系。

bridge the gap

reduce the distance (between widely contrasting groups) 缩短(悬殊的)距离 ▲How can we bridge the gap between rich and poor? 怎样才能缩小贫富之间的差距?

• Section B

1. While regular schools still exist, the virtual classroom plays an important role in today's community. (Para. 1)虽然常规学校依然存在,可虚拟课堂在当今的社会中起着重要的作用。

play a role in

have a position in ... 在……起作用 ▲People have come to realize that computer is playing an increasingly important role in our life. 人们开始意识到计算机在我们生活中起着越来越重要的作用。

2. ... more people of all ages are becoming aware of online learning that allows them to study at home. (Para. 1)越来越多不同年龄段的人开始注意到在家就能学习的网上学习方式。

be aware of

having knowledge or realization of sth. 对某事物知道、明白、意识到 ▲I don't think you're aware of how much this means to me. 我想你还不知道这对我多么重要。

【超链接】表示“意识到,觉察到”,还可以说 be conscious of。

3. This forum for communication removes the visual barriers that hinder some students from expressing themselves. (Para. 3)这种交流的场所消除了阻碍一些学生自我表达的视觉障碍。

forum

n. place where important public issues can be discussed (讨论公共问题的)场所,论坛 ▲The letters page serves as a useful forum for the exchange of readers' views. “读者来信”版是读者们交换意见的有益园地。

barrier

n. 1) thing that prevents or controls progress or movement 阻碍进步或控制活动的事物 ▲The Sahara Desert is a natural barrier between North and Central Africa. 撒哈拉沙漠是北非与中非之间的天然屏障。

2) hindrance 障碍;妨碍 ▲Poor health may be a barrier to success. 健康欠佳可能成为取得成功的障碍。

hinder

vt. to slow the progress of sth.; to impede 阻碍;阻止 ▲Lack of modern equipment hinders efficient manufacturing. 缺乏现代设施阻碍了有效的生产。

【搭配】~sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

4. *In addition*, students are given time to *reflect on* the information before replying. (Para. 3)此外, 学生在答题之前, 有时间认真考虑相关的信息。

in addition (to)

besides; as well (as) 加之; 除……之外 ▲*In addition* there are six other applicants. 除此之外, 还有六个申请人。▲*In addition to* teaching in the school, Jane gives piano lessons to some children at home. 除了在学校上课以外, 简在家给一些孩子上钢琴课。

reflect on

think deeply about, or remind oneself of, past events; consider 沉思或回忆(往事); 思考 ▲I need time to reflect on your offer. 我需要时间来考虑你的建议。

【构词】~ion *n.*

5. ... so it is so *critical* that students feel comfortable expressing themselves in writing. (Para. 5)所以至关重要是要让学生感到用书写的方式表达自己的所思所想是很愉快的。

critical

a. 1) pointing out faults; disparaging 批评性的; 批判的 ▲The inquiry was critical of her work. 该项调查对她的工作提出了批评。

2) of or at a crisis; decisive; crucial 危机中的; 危急时刻的; 决定性的; 关键的 ▲Her illness is at the critical stage where she may die. 她病情危急, 处于死亡边缘。

【超链接】It is critical that... 句型中 that 从句使用 *be* 型虚拟语气。类似的形容词有 *important*, *necessary*, *vital*, *fatal* 等。

6. Be willing to “speak up” if problems *arise*. (Para. 6)遇到问题, 愿意“一吐为快”。

arise

vi. (arose, arisen) become evident; appear; originate 呈现; 出现; 发生 ▲A new difficulty has arisen. 出现了新困难。

【辨析】与该词容易混淆的几个词有: *rise* (rose, risen) *vi.* 升起; *raise* (raised, raised) *vt.* 升起, 抬起; *arouse* (aroused, aroused) *vt.* 激起。

7. This means students must be absolutely *explicit* with their comments and requests. (Para. 7)这就意味着学生必须十分清晰地表达出自己的见解与要求。

explicit

a. precise; clear 简明的; 清晰的 ▲He gave explicit directions on how to get to the train station. 关于如何去火车站, 他清楚地指明了路。

【超链接】*explicit* 的反义词为 *implicit*。

8. While explaining something to others, students *reinforce* their own knowledge about the subject. (Para. 7)学生在给他人解释问题的时候, 自己对该问题的认识也随之加深。

【注释】“while explaining something to others”为现在分词结构做状语。

reinforce

vt. give more support to (sth.); emphasize 给(某事物)更多的支持; 加强 ▲This evidence reinforces my view that he is a spy. 这个证据更加证实了我认为他是间谍的这一看法。

9. Requirements for online course are not less than those of any quality program. (Para. 9)网上课程的

要求并不比任何一门优秀课程的要求低。

10. When other people are finished and having fun is most *likely* the time when online students do their course work. (Para. 9) 别人工作已经完成且正在游戏玩乐的时间可能正是网上学习的学生上课的时间。

【注释】wh-words 引导的从句在句子中作主语, 谓语动词用单数。例: *What I have done made him very angry.* 我所做的一切让他很生气。

likely

a. that is expected; probable 预期的; 可能的 ▲ *Accidents are likely to happen.* 很可能会发生事故。▲ *It's very likely that she'll ring me tonight.* 很可能今晚她会给我打电话。

【辨析】**likely** 和 **probable**: 他们都可以表示“可能的”, 但前者可以搭用不定式短语和 **that-clause**, 而后者则只能用 **that clause**, 不能用不定式短语。另外在表示“不可能性小一些”。

11. It is absolutely necessary for students to *assimilate* information and make the right decisions based on critical thinking. (Para. 11) 对学生来说, 吸收大量信息, 并在批判性思考的基础之上做出正确的决定是十分必要的。

assimilate

vt. absorb (ideas, knowledge, etc.) in the mind 吸收(思想、知识等) ▲ *Children in school are expected to assimilate what they have been taught.* 希望在校的儿童能吸收教给他们的知识。

12. Time is given to *allow for* careful development of answer. (Para. 13) 允许给予时间对所要做的回答进行认真考虑。

allow for

include... in one's calculations 在计算、估计、考虑时包括…… ▲ *Allowing for the train being late, we should be back by eleven.* 把火车晚点的可能性估计在内, 11点钟之前我们总可以回家了。

13. Keeping up with the face-to-face class and completing all work on time is *vital*. (Para. 15) 与所授课程保持同步、并按时完成所有的功课是至关重要的。

vital

a. essential to the existence, success, or operation of sth. 极重要的, 必不可少的 ▲ *These matters are vital to the national security.* 这些事情对于国家安全至关重要。

14. The instructor may have to communicate with students personally to offer help and *remind* them of the need to keep up. (Para. 15) 老师可能要与学生面对面地交流, 以帮助并提醒学生坚持跟上, 不被落下。

remind sb. of

cause sb. to remember or be newly aware of sb./sth. 使某人回想起或意识到某人/某事物 ▲ *This song reminds me of France.* 我一听到这首歌就想起了法国。

15. Just as many excellent instructors may not be effective online facilitators, not all students have the necessary qualities to perform well online. (Para. 16) 正如许多优秀的老师不是驾轻就熟的网络辅助者一样, 并不是所有的学生都具备能够取得在网上学习成功所必需的良好素质。

• 课文 A

学外语

学习外语是我一生中最难但也是最有意义的经历,尽管有时它令我心灰意冷,但却值得让我为此而付出努力。

我学外语的经历始于初中的第一堂英语课。那时,我有一位和善有耐心的老师,此人还总愿表扬学生。由于这种积极的方法,我踊跃回答所有我能回答的问题,从不担心出错。两年中,我的成绩一直名列前茅。

上高中时,我仍渴望着继续学英语;然而,高中的学习经历与以前的相比却大不相同。我以前的老师对所有的学生都很耐心,而新老师却动辄就惩罚那些答错问题的学生。无论什么时候,只要我们回答错误,她都会用长长的教鞭指着我们,并大声地喊到:“错! 错! 错!”没多久,我便失去了回答问题的热情。我不仅仅失去了回答问题的兴趣,而且还完全失去了说英语的愿望。

然而,这种情况并没有持续很久,进了大学,我了解到所有的学生都必须上英语课。与高中老师不同的是,我大学的英语老师都非常和善、有耐心,她们谁也不带长教鞭! 可是,情况远不如人意,由于我们的班级很大,所以每节课能轮到我回答的问题寥寥无几。而且几周课后,我还发现,比我英语学得好的同学大有人在,我便开始感到有些打怵说英语,于是,尽管原因不同,可我还是再一次害怕开口说英语了。看来我的英语水平要永远停滞不前了。

这种情况持续了几年,直到后来我有机会参加了网上英语教学课程。作为交流的手段,需要有一台电脑、电话线和调制解调器。我很快配齐了必要的设备,并向朋友学习了相关的知识,参加了一周五至七天的网上虚拟课堂学习。

网上学习并不比普通的课堂学习轻松;它需要花大量的时间,需要更多的专心致志和严以自律,以确保跟上课程进度。我努力学习以达到课程所要求的最低标准并按时完成作业。

我随时随地都在学习,无论去哪儿,我总是随身携带一本小字典和一个能随时记下所听到的任何生词的笔记本。学习中,我出过许多错,有时还是些令人尴尬的错误。有时我会因挫折而哭泣,有时我干脆想放弃。但我却并没有因同学们说得比我好、快而感到打怵说英语,因为在把回答的内容发到屏幕上之前,我可以根据自己的需要花时间去认真考虑自己的想法。后来,有一天,我意识到我已能够理解我遇到的所有问题,而且更重要的是,我能用英语“说出”我想表达的一切。尽管,我仍然还时常出错,仍然还处于继续学习的阶段,可我已尝到了刻苦学习的甜头。

对我来说,学习外语是一场非常艰苦的经历,但同时也是一场无法估价的宝贵经历。它不仅教会我努力学习的意义,而且还让我对另一种文化有了深入的了解,同时,还使我以一种全新的思维去观察事物。学习外语最大的收获就是我能与比以前更多的人交谈了。与人交流是我最喜欢做的事情之一。这样一来,能够操纵一种新的语言让我结识了更多朋友,与他们交谈,建立新的难以忘怀的友谊。既然我已能说外语了,所以别人再说英语时,我不再感到茫然不解,相反的,我能够参与其中并结交朋友,我能够和别人进行交流,并能弥合双方交谈中在语言和文化方面的差异。