



大学英语

总主编 黄鹂飞

副总主编 傅超波

导学导

练



福建人民出版社



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傅超波 主编

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前 言

《新视野大学英语导学导练》(1~4)是专门为学生学习“新视野大学英语”之《读写教程》(1~4级)而编写的同步学习和训练用书。本书对应教程的第一级。

《读写教程》以人为本,以教学为中心,以《大纲》(修订版)为基础,以教学手段的改革为思路,充分考虑了外语教学的主、客体需求;选材注重趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,富有时代感和生活气息;语言生动鲜活,实用性强,极大地调动了学习者的学习积极性。编写《新视野大学英语导学导练》,旨在帮助学生解决学习这套教材时可能遇到的困难,并提供大量的辅助练习,促使他们强化和巩固教材中的语言知识和语言技能,达到融会贯通、举一反三的境界。

本书共有10个单元,每个单元均由导学和导练两个板块组成。

导学部分提供了每篇阅读文章(Section A)的文体欣赏、评论,关键词(组)讲解(包括搭配、同义词、反义词、扩展词、辨析等等),句型讲解,难句注释,写作技巧赏析;Section B和Section C的课文分析、难句辨析;另外,贯穿于每单元,全书系统地介绍英语阅读欣赏的重要技巧,详尽地讲解英语语法知识。

导练部分包含课文背景知识练习(包括正误辨别、阅读理解、段落/大意排序、简短回答、翻译等题型),课文结构大意归纳、展开方式的练习,词汇应用(包括猜词、写同义词、单项选择、词型转换、改错等形式多样的练习),活用语法,阅读技巧操练等。全书练习的重点在词汇、语法和阅读上。词汇练习既有针对课文的词汇应用练习,也有旨在提高词汇能力的课外练习;语法练习以综合练习为主,兼顾单项练习;阅读技巧练习主要测试学生对Section B课文的理解,以单项练习为主。本书练习既紧扣教材,又各有侧重,目的是让学习者在理解文章的基础上,对每单元的重点部分加深理解,通过比较和操练,体会、学习地道的英语。另外,本书配有全部练习的参考答案,并提供课本对应单元的参考译文及练习答案,以方便学习者自学和复习。

本书编写人员全部是教学一线的、有中高级职称的大学英语专职教师,他们在大学英语教材的使用上已经积累了一定的经验,非常熟悉英语学习者的情况,而且都有至少一年以上的使用《读写教程》的经验,对学生学习时可能碰到的问题比较了解,这就保证了本书的内容具有较强的针对性及辅导性。但是本书难免会存在一些欠缺或不足,祈望广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时臻于完善。

本书的编写和出版得到福建人民出版社外语编辑室全体工作人员的大力支持,谨在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编 者

2005年9月

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Unit One

Learning Purpose

I. Key words and expressions:

reward	frustrate	junior	positive	senior
former	online	unlike	medium	access
opportunity	communicate	technology	participate	commitment
virtual	discipline	assignment	embarrass	continually
benefit	insight	culture	favorite	far from
a couple of	get access to	feel like doing	come across	trade...for...

II. Writing style appreciation: 说明文

III. Writing skills: 用因果关系来阐明观点

IV. Reading skills: 根据上下文猜测词义

V. Grammar: 虚拟语气 (一)

Section A

Learning a Foreign Language

I. Cultural background

Task 1

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage about the background information of this unit. After you have read it, decide whether the following five statements are true (T) or false (F).*

Small class size means one-on-one instructor guidance and personalized communication. First of all, the online courses are just like traditional “on-the-ground” classes. You take your course with a group of other students (class size ranges from 15 to 30 people). Your instructor is an experienced professional in his or her field.

The big difference is that there’s no classroom to go to. There’s no commute. You will never have conflicts with family obligations, business travel or vacations. There’s no chance of arriving late or missing a class because of illness or lack of childcare. You don’t even have to comb your hair if you don’t want to!

Ignore the clock. Come whenever it’s convenient for you. Your course is conducted according to a schedule, but there are no “live” classes to attend. Instead, lectures, coursework, assignments, questions, discussions, all take place at your convenience—online. Plus, you’ll

receive personalized instructor feedback, and share insights and information with fellow online students.

You choose the hour of the day (or night) to attend class. You choose the place—at home, at work—whenever you have access to a computer, modem and an Internet Service Provider (ISP). Except for turning in assignments when they're due, your schedule is totally up to you.

Quality education doesn't give up quality time. Online courses are an exceptionally accessible, flexible resource whether your goal is professional advancement, personal enrichment or earning transferable degree credits.

You'll get the same high-quality instruction and course content that you demand, but without the day-to-day obstacles that prevent so many of us from pursuing our opportunities.

- () 1. Online learning means one-on-one instructor guidance, that is, you are the only student of your instructor.
- () 2. You will never be late for class or fail to fulfill your family obligations if you choose online learning.
- () 3. Traditional classroom teaching has so many obstacles that not everyone can pursue their study by this means.
- () 4. You can decide the time and the place for your online learning.
- () 5. By online learning, you can only achieve professional advancement.

II. Text analysis

Task 2

Directions: This text can be divided into three parts. Read the text and work out the main idea and the developing style of each part.

Part 1: Paragraph 1

Main idea: _____

Developing style: _____

Part 2: Paragraph 2—Paragraph 7

Main idea: _____

Developing style: _____

Part 3: Paragraph 8

Main idea: _____

Developing style: _____

III. Comments on the text

本文是一篇说明文。说明文是学生、科技工作者和专业人士们最常用的一种文体。写说明文就意味着对某事的阐述或解释，如某一物品的制作过程、某种自然或社会现象的原因或某一问题的解决方式等等。说明文根据其写作目的的不同可以有如下几种写法：举例

说明、分解与分类说明、类比与对比说明、因果说明及定义说明。通常在一篇文章中可以采用一种或同时采用几种说明方法。

本文通过因果分析来阐述事实，发展段落。在阐述观点时的因果分析中，最重要的要求就是有力的逻辑推理。也就是说，阐述原因和结果时应做到逻辑严密，说明清晰。因此，分析因果关系时一定要谨慎和透彻，要选择恰当的细节。本文作者在回顾自己学习英语所经历的四个阶段时均采用因果分析。以课文第四段为例，段首句是一句过渡句，说明大学英语学习和高中英语学习不同。接着作者选择了一个细节（我注意到许多学生英语都说得比我好），然后分析了原因（我开始产生一种畏惧感），最后说明了这个原因所导致的后果（所以我还是不敢开口）。

本文最大的优点是统一连贯：文章开头点题，中间阐述因果关系，结尾概括回应主题。段与段的衔接过渡也很自然。我们在这篇文章中要学习的就是这种利用因果关系来阐明观点的写法。

IV. Notes to the text

1. Vocabulary study

(1) reward *vt. & n.* 酬谢，酬劳；报答

扩展词：rewarding *adj.* 有意义的，值得的

搭配：reward sb for sth 因……奖赏某人；reward sb with sth 用……酬劳某人

对比：award sb sth 授予某人某物

例句：They rewarded the winners with gifts of fruit and flowers. 他们用水果和鲜花奖赏优胜者。

(2) frustrate *vt.* 使沮丧，使灰心；挫败，阻挠

扩展词：frustration *n.* 挫折

例句：The bad weather frustrated all our hopes of going out. 糟糕的天气使我们外出的希望破灭了。

The government has frustrated his efforts to go abroad. 政府使他出国的努力受到了挫败。

(3) former *adj.* 以前的，从前的 *n.* 前者 (the former)

搭配：the former..., the latter... 前者……，后者……

例句：The former US president is going to visit China next month. 前任美国总统将在下个月访问中国。

Given the choice between a comfortable life in the city and a hard experience in the remote area, most of the people will undoubtedly choose the former, but he, unexpectedly, chose the latter. 面对舒适的城市生活和偏远地区的艰苦经历两个选择时，大多数人无疑会选择前者，而他却出乎意料地选择了后者。

(4) intimidate *vt.* 恐吓，威胁

搭配：intimidate sb into doing sth 胁迫某人做某事

同义词：threaten, frighten

例句：His attempts to intimidate others into voting for him did not work. 他威胁人们投票选

举他的企图没有奏效。

- (5) **communicate** *vi.* 交流, 交际 *vt.* 传达, 传播

扩展词: **communication** *n.* 交流, 交际

搭配: **communicate sth to sb** 向某人传达某事; **communicate with sb** 和某人交流、联系

例句: **We can communicate with other people by E-mails.** 我们可以通过 E-mail 和其他人交流。

- (6) **access** *n.* 接近 (不可数), 进入; 通道, 入口

扩展词: **accessible** *adj.* 可进入的, 易接近的, 可使用的

搭配: **have/get access to sb or sth**

例句: **The only access to the village is across the mountain.** 翻过这座山是进入村子的唯一办法。

Students have access to all facilities in the campus. 学生们有权使用校园里的一切设施。

- (7) **participate** *vi.* 参与, 参加

扩展词: **participation** *n.* 参与, 参加

搭配: **participate in** 参加, 参与

同义词组: **take part in**

- (8) **commitment** *n.* 信奉, 献身; 承诺, 保证, 约定

搭配: **commitment to sth** 承担……的义务; **commitment to do sth** 承诺做某事; **fulfill one's commitment** 履行诺言; **meet one's commitment** 尽某人的义务

- (9) **embarrass** *vt.* 使窘迫, 使尴尬

扩展词: **embarrassment** *n.* 窘迫, 尴尬; **embarrassing** *adj.* 令人窘迫的, 使人尴尬的;
embarrassed *adj.* 窘迫的, 尴尬的

- (10) **continual** *adj.* 不间断的, 不停的; 频繁的

扩展词: **continually** *adv.* 不断地, 频繁地

比较: **continual** 连续但有间断的; **continuous** 连续无间断的; **constant** 永恒的, 持久的

- (11) **reap** *vt.* 获得, 得到; 收割, 收获

搭配: **reap a profit** 获得利益; **reap a reward** 得到报酬; **reap wheat** 割麦子; **reap the benefits of...** 得到……的利益、好处

- (12) **benefit** *n.* 利益, 好处 *vt.* 有益于

扩展词: **beneficial** *adj.* 有益的

搭配: **benefit from/by** 受益于

例句: **He benefited a lot from this experience.** 这次经历使他受益无穷。

- (13) **insight** *n.* 洞察力, 见识, 深刻的见解

搭配: **insight into sth** 洞察某事

例句: **I hope that this talk will give you some insight into what we have been doing.** 我希望这次谈话会使你了解我们所做的事。

- (14) **be well worth sth/doing sth** 值得 (做) ……

例句: **The book is worth reading.** 这本书值得一读。

比较: be worthy of sth/to do sth; It is worthwhile to do sth

(15) far from 一点都不

例句: What he has said is far from (being) true/the truth. 他说的话一点都不真实。

辨析: far from doing sth (不仅) 不做某事 (反而)

Far from enjoying dancing, he hates it. 他不仅不喜欢跳舞, 而且很厌恶。

(16) feel like sth/doing sth 想做, 想要

例句: I don't feel like going out today. 我今天不想出去。

(17) come across 偶然遇上, 不期而遇

例句: He came across an old friend while shopping. 他买东西时偶遇了一个老朋友。

同义词组: run into; meet with

(18) trade...for... 用……换……

例句: He traded his new car for a small apartment. 他用他的新车换了一个小公寓。

(19) now that 既然, 由于

同义词: because, since

例句: Now that we are alone, we can speak freely. 没有旁人, 我们可以自由地谈话。

用法: now that 是从属连词, 无论用于现在时或过去时, 常可以同时表示时间和原因。

例如:

Let's have a drink, now (that) you're here (=because you are now here). 既然你在此, 我们一起喝一杯。

2. Sentence pattern study

(1) I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes.
(Line 6—7)

英文释义: ..., because I never worried much about making mistakes.

解析: 当主从句主语一致时, 可以省略从句的主语, 并将从句的谓语动词改为分词。如果该动词与主语构成主动关系, 就改用现在分词; 如果该动词与主语构成被动关系, 则改用过去分词。例如:

Seen from the top of the mountain, the small village is very beautiful. 从山顶上看, 这个小村庄美丽极了。

He stood there for a moment, waiting for someone to open the door for him. 他在那儿站了一会儿, 等着有人来给他开门。

(2) Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (Line 13—14)

解析: “not only...but also...” 用来连接两个并列成分。当连接两个并列的分句时, 如果 not only 置于句首, 其后的分句倒装, 即将助动词置于主语之前。例如:

Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me insights into another culture. 学习一门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。

Not only did they make money, but they also made a great contribution to the society. 他们不仅挣到了钱, 而且为社会做出了巨大的贡献。

3. Difficult and important sentences study

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

英文释义: Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult things to do but it was most worth doing in my life.

译文: 学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历。

解析: “Learning a foreign language” 是动名词作主语, 所以谓语动词用单数。

- (2) 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. (Line 30—31)

英文释义: 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.

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, 开始参加每周 5 到 7 天的虚拟课堂。

解析: 全句中三个动词 get, learn, participate 连用, 强调动作的连续性, 这是英文作品中常见的一种手法。注意 access 常与介词 to 搭配。

- (3) ...it requires much time, commitment and discipline to keep up with the flow of the course. (Line 32—33)

英文释义: ...and online learning 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.

译文: 它需要花很多的时间, 需要学习者专一自制以跟上课程进度。

解析: it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式 “to keep up with the flow of the course”。

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

英文释义: Learning a foreign language has been an experience full of difficulties, but I wouldn't exchange it for anything else.

译文: 学习外语对我来说是一种非常艰辛的经历, 但却是一种无比珍贵的经历。

解析: one 代替前面的 experience; that 引导定语从句。

Task 3

Directions: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with words from this unit with the help of the first letter(s). Use only ONE word to fill in each blank. Change the forms if necessary.

1. The questions the teacher asked always f_____ me.
2. With the development of science and technology, c_____ devices become more and more convenient.
3. Because of his great contributions to the company, he was r_____ with an apartment and a car.
4. We made a c_____ to keep working together.
5. I hope what I have written will be of b_____ to someone else who may feel the same way.

6. The project will give scientists new i into what is happening to the earth's atmosphere.
7. He would want you to remember him as he was in f years.
8. I have an o to go to Beijing this summer vacation.
9. Raising pets is always his f hobby.
10. You will soon r the benefit of losing weight.

Task 4

Directions: Choose the **ONE** answer that best completes each sentence.

- () 1. Penny had lunch at a very fast pace in order to save time to her work.
A. come up with B. look up with C. keep up with D. live up with
- () 2. the news has been good so far, there may be days ahead when it is bad.
A. When B. As C. So D. While
- () 3. that she did not make enough money to live by herself, she went back to live with her mother.
A. Now B. Since C. Even D. As
- () 4. He has decided to get a look at the house and see if it might be .
A. worthy of B. worth C. worth buying D. worthy buying
- () 5. We have to learn English well in order to the gap between our language and culture and those of westerners.
A. build up B. set C. bridge D. wipe
- () 6. I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never much about making mistakes.
A. worried B. to worry C. had worried D. worrying
- () 7. her sister, she is very talkative and charming.
A. Unlike B. dislike C. Not liking D. not like
- () 8. I don't feel like today because I'm too tired.
A. go out B. to go out C. going out D. outing
- () 9. We won't no matter what difficulties we may meet with.
A. give in B. give up C. give out D. give away
- () 10. He one of his former schoolmates when he went to Nanjing on business.
A. came into B. came up C. came across D. came out

Task 5

Directions: Find out from the text in section A words or expressions that are closest in meaning to the underlined parts in each of the following sentences.

1. What he has said is not true at all. _____
2. Every student has the right to use the school library. _____
3. We will finish the task in two or three weeks. _____

4. I wanted to exchange my old car for a new motorcycle. _____
5. He always takes part in all kinds of social activities. _____

V. Writing skills

本文作者采用演绎法、时空顺序法、对比和对照法来组织全文。演绎法即从概括到具体，本文一开始就提出“学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历”，并在接下来的段落中具体阐述各个阶段学习外语的经历：初中、高中、大学及后来的网络学习。

时空顺序法体现在本文当中就是按时间和空间的发展顺序讲述学习外语的经历。如：

- (1) My experience with a foreign language began in junior middle school. (Para. 2)
- (2) When I went to senior middle school... (Para. 3)
- (3) However, that state didn't last long. When I went to college, ... (Para. 4)
- (4) That was the situation until a couple of years later, when...participated in the virtual classroom. (Para. 5)
- (5) I had finally reaped the benefits of all that hard work. (Para. 7)

此外，文章还围绕最艰苦和最有意义两个方面进行对比和对照，其中运用了一些连接词表示转折或过渡，如 yet, while, unlike, although, but 等等。

Section B

Keys to Successful Online Learning

I. Text analysis

本文也是一篇说明文，与 Section A 不同的是，本文采用的不是因果分析说明，而是分类法，即从多方面分析说明网络学习成功的秘诀。文章开篇提出了网络学习的必要性；接着以小标题的形式列出了取得成功的七个关键因素，并对每一个因素详细解释；最后总结指出如果你具备了这些因素，你就会发现网络学习或许将是你最有价值的发现之一。

这类文章较易区分主次信息，能有效地培养阅读技能。但在实际阅读中，我们常常会遇到无主题句的段落，其主题隐含于段落的字里行间。这样就要求我们能区分主次信息。主要信息即文中大多数句子说明、描述或论证的核心内容，主要信息往往反映作者的观点、立场和写作意图。因此，识别主要信息对阅读来说是很重要的。

II. Notes to the text

1. While regular schools still exist, the virtual classroom plays an important role in today's learning community. (Line 1—2)

英文释义：Though there are regular schools, the virtual classroom has a very important position in today's education.

译文：虽然常规的学校依然存在，但虚拟课堂在今天的教学领域中起着重要作用。

解析：“play a role in...”意为“在……中起作用”；community意为“有共同利益的一群”

人”，如“the scientific community”意为“科学界”。

2. Job opportunities for students are expanding rapidly and more people of all ages are becoming aware of online learning that allows them to study at home. (Line 2—4)

英文释义：Students have many more chances to get jobs, and more people of different ages are beginning to learn about online learning which allows them to study at home.

译文：随着学生就业机会的迅速增多，越来越多不同年龄段的人开始注意到这种在家中就学的网上学习方式。

解析：expand 意为“扩大，扩展”。

3. This forum for communication removes the visual barriers that hinder some students from expressing themselves. (Line 9—10)

英文释义：As a place for communication, the online method doesn't require people to see each other personally. So some students won't feel it difficult to express their ideas.

译文：这一交流场所消除了一些学生自我表达时的视觉障碍。

解析：hinder 意为“阻碍，阻止”，与介词 from 搭配使用，如“hinder sb from doing sth”。

4. In the virtual classroom nearly all communication is written, so it is critical that students feel comfortable expressing themselves in writing. (Line 14—15)

英文释义：In the online classroom, people communicate with each other by writing, so it is very important that students do feel at ease in writing to express their opinions.

译文：虚拟课堂的交流几乎都是以书面形式，因而很重要的一点是学生要觉得书面交流并不别扭。

解析：在“it is/was critical/important/essential/necessary/... + that 从句”中，谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”，should 可以省略。

III. Reading skills

根据上下文猜测词义

在阅读的过程中我们常常免不了遇到生词，但是不必一遇到生词就去查字典，因为这样不但会减慢阅读速度，而且会中断我们的思维。正确的方法应该是做到猜测词义和查字典有机结合。对于一些对全文的理解无多大影响的生词我们可以忽略不看，而对于那些关键的生词我们应当尽量依靠上下文的提示来猜测词义。要记住作者在写文章时，如果用到较生僻的词汇，基于对读者理解能力的考虑，往往会在一定的上下文中给予提示。常用的技巧如下：用破折号、逗号等标点符号以同位语的形式解释词义；用一些插入语，如 for example, that is, which means 等来解释前文出现的词；通过反义词或转折词解释词义；通过词干和词缀暗示词义等等。

猜测词义是提高阅读速度的有效手段。具体地说，我们应该把握以下几点：

1. 上下文线索

作者有时知道某个词对大多数读者来说是陌生的，为了便于读者理解这个词，作者会将这个词的定义包含在某一个句子中。如：

The harbor is protected by a jetty—a wall built out into the water.

从 “a wall built out into the water” 可以推断出 jetty 的意思为 “防波堤”。

有时对于某些不熟悉的词，作者会通过上下文中的复述、举例、比较、对照等给出一些线索。如：

She is studying glaucoma and other diseases of the eye.

从 “and other diseases of the eye” 可以推断出 glaucoma 为一种眼病（青光眼）。

2. 常识

凭借读者自己的经验或常识，许多单词的词义也可以猜测出来。如：

The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel.

根据常识可以推断出 lintel 的词义是 “门楣”。

3. 构词法

通过词缀可以辨认大量不熟悉的同族词。表示否定的常用词缀有 a-, an-, anti-, contra-, counter-, de-, dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, mal-, mis-, non-, un-, under-, less; 表示数字的常用词缀有 hemi-, semi-, quasi-, mono-, uni-, bi-, di-, amphi-, twi-, tri-, quadri-, quinque-, panta-, hexa-, sex-, sept-, octa-, deca-, deci-, -ty, -teen, hecto-, kilo-, milli-, multi-, poly-; 表示学科的常用词缀有 -ic, -ics, -logy, -graphy, -try, -ty; 表示时间的常用词缀有 pre-, post-, ex-, mid-, ante-, fore-; 名词的常用词缀有 -ain-, -al, -ant, -ary, -ate, -eer, -er, -ess, -ian, -ier, -ist, -or, -yer(表示人), -ability, -acle, -age, -ality, -ence, -fication, -ing, -ism, -ment, -ship, -th, -ty(表示抽象名词); 动词的常用词缀有 -en, -fy, -ize, en-, be-; 形容词的常用词缀有 -able, -ant, -ary, -atic, -ent, -fic, -ial, -ic, -ish, -less, -ual; 副词的常用词缀有 -ly, -ward(s) 等等。

但是，一篇文章中不可能每个生词都能根据上下文和构词法猜测出来，而阅读时逢生词就查字典，阅读速度就会减慢，以致影响理解甚至感到厌烦。最佳方式应是两者的有机结合。阅读时，可准备一枝铅笔。碰到生词时，用铅笔划一下。开始时要猜测，不用字典。如果这个词确实很重要，它会在上下文中反复出现，也许会自然明朗化。阅读结束之前，把遇到的生词过一遍，根据需要有重点的查阅部分生词，这样，对生词的理解和记忆都会更加深刻。

Task 6

Directions: Read the following sentences and try to figure out the meaning of the underlined words and expressions.

- () 1. Christmas has become a holiday that is associated more and more with the giving and receiving of gifts. Stores are brightly decorated and shoppers rush around in search of bargains.
- A. made into a club B. ignored C. connected D. hidden
- () 2. There are some devout Christians who believe that not enough thought is given to the religious meaning of the holiday. They would like more attention to be paid to Jesus and less to Santa.
- A. elderly B. brave C. very religious D. famous

- () 3. Others disagree. They say that unselfishly bestowing presents is a wonderful thing to do. They believe that even people who are not religious can find Christmas to be a very meaningful holiday.
A. hiding B. receiving C. borrowing D. giving
- () 4. Christians are not the only people who have an important holiday at this time of year. The Fast of Ramadan lasts for a whole month, and in 1998 it will begin in late December. It is a time when devout Muslims spend even more time than usual in prayer and reflecting on their beliefs. During daylight hours, they are careful not to eat or drink anything.
A. using a mirror B. bouncing light C. thinking D. changing
- () 5. Members of the Jewish faith will be celebrating Chanukah. Some people erroneously call Chanukah the Jewish Christmas. The mistake may arise from the fact that the holiday is associated with lights and gifts, and usually occurs at about the same time of year.
A. wrongly B. correctly C. happily D. often
- () 6. Your plan looks good. I hope it will really work. It's time to implement it and see if it's as brilliant as you claim.
A. instrument B. take apart C. change D. carry out
- () 7. If your plan fails, we'll have to find someone who can devise a better one.
A. design B. dislike
C. appliance D. to use peanut butter as toothpaste
- () 8. Of course, I'm not saying that your plan is no good. I tend to be optimistic, so I won't be surprised when you succeed.
A. expecting the best to happen B. needing glasses to see
C. full of gas D. unselfish
- () 9. When your plan brings us great wealth, you will be rewarded for your sagacity.
A. good looks B. mistakes
C. intelligence D. huge appetite for herbs
- () 10. No matter what happens, I assure you that I will not forget how hard you have worked on this project.
A. dare B. promise C. act like a donkey D. forget

Section C

Teaching Children at Home

I. Text analysis

本文介绍了一种新的教育方式——家庭教育：越来越多的父母把孩子带出学校并在家