

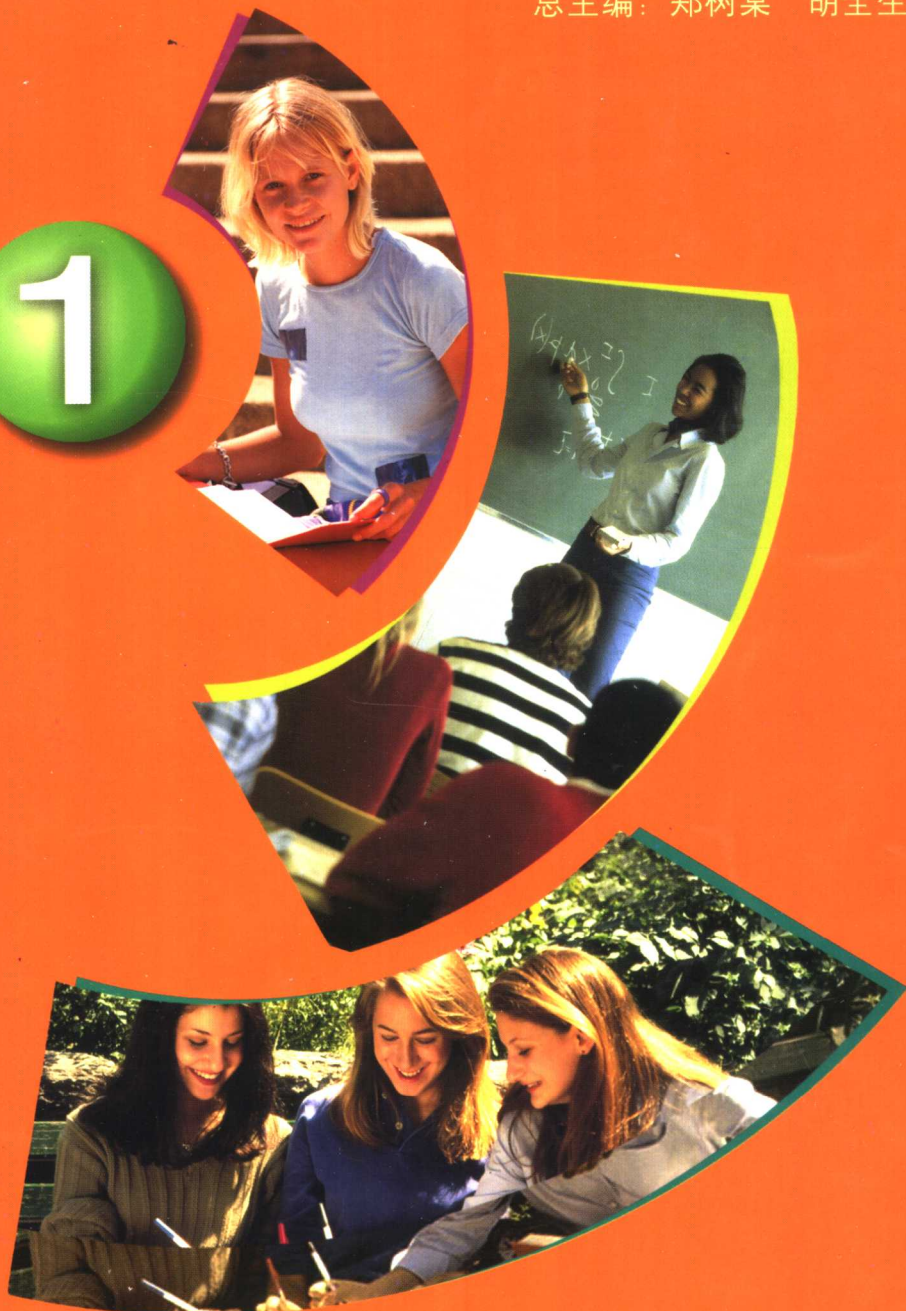
全 国 高 职 高 专 英 语 教 材  
NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

# 新视野英语教程

## 读写教程 教师用书

总主编：郑树棠 胡全生

1



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读写教程 1 教师用书

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# 前言



## 简介·····

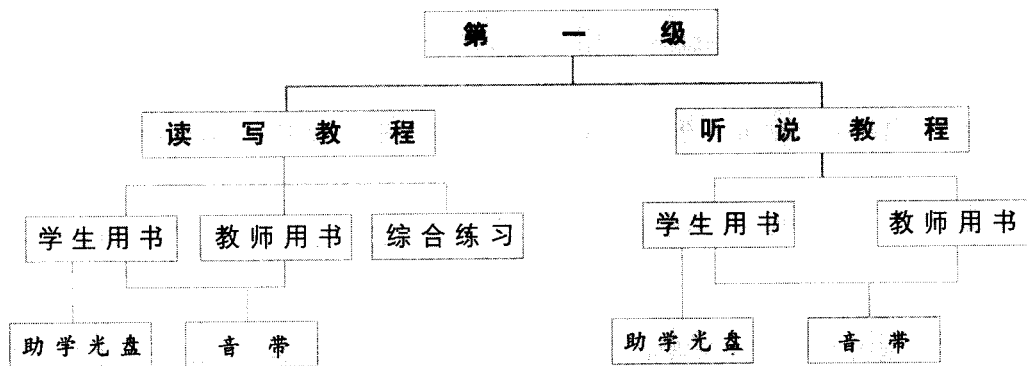
《新视野英语教程》按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)编写而成,是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它体现了《基本要求》提出的教学目的,覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能,突出了“实用为主”的原则。

《新视野英语教程》是一套完整的系列教材,由两条主线、三种载体、四个级别构成。《新视野英语教程》有《读写教程》和《听说教程》两条主线:《读写教程》由学生用书、教师用书和《综合练习》组成,《听说教程》由学生用书和教师用书组成;《新视野英语教程》是由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源;《新视野英语教程》从1级到4级,由浅入深构成一套完整的系列教材。

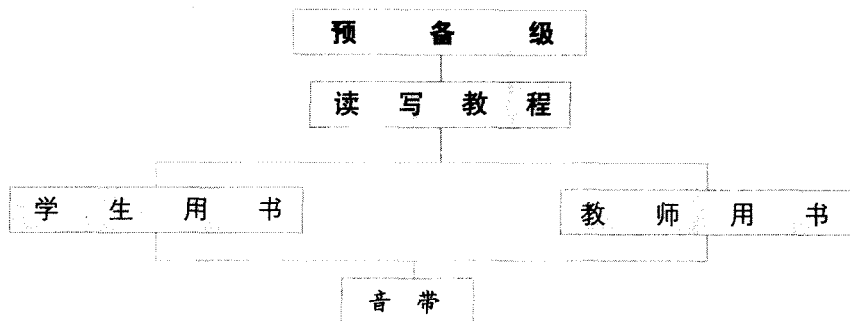
鉴于高职高专学生入学时英语水平参差不齐,《新视野英语教程》的教学要求分为A、B两级,以利于实行分类指导和分级教学。《新视野英语教程》还专门编有预备级教程,可供入学时起点较低的学生使用。

在《新视野英语教程》编写过程中,编者曾在全国多所高职高专院校组织了多次访谈,收集、整理和分析了多位高职高专院校英语教师的意见,在此基础上几易其稿,最后制定了编写提纲和重点。全国十多所大学,包括专门从事高职高专教学的院校在内的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师参与了《新视野英语教程》的编写和制作。参加《新视野英语教程》编写的作者都是长期从事英语教学和研究的教师,熟悉高职高专的英语教学实际,了解学生的英语水平和需求,保证了教材编写与高职高专层次的英语教学规律紧密结合。

## 结构·····



\* 第二、三、四级同第一级结构



## 编写特色 . . . . .

### 1. 《新视野英语教程》提供立体化教学资源

《新视野英语教程》提供由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源。为学生提供多媒体助学光盘，有利于发挥学生自主学习的积极性，提供个性化学习的空间，促进教学模式的转变。使用《新视野英语教程》的院校、教师和学生可根据自身条件选择不同的组合。可供选择的方式有：课本、音带组合的传统教学方式；课本、光盘组合的计算机辅助教学方式，适用于提供计算机的院校或有条件使用计算机的学生。

### 2. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则

全国高职高专院校的情况千差万别，学校类型有明显不同，办学条件、师资力量和学生入学水平也各不相同，即使在同一学校内学生的入学水平也有很大差别。使用《新视野英语教程》，不同层次的学校可以根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》（试行）的总体要求，在教学安排中明确各自的目标，实事求是，因材施教，实现分类指导和分级教学。对于入学时英语水平较低的学生，可从预备级开始学习，先达到B级要求，再进一步达到A级要求；对于入学时英语水平较高的学生，可直接达到A级要求，并可进一步转入与专业相关的英语课程。

### 3. 《新视野英语教程》遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则

《新视野英语教程》以打好语言基础为主要目标，设计和编写了许多项目，帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识和基本技能，例如 Reading Through, Reading Out, Getting the Message, Using the Right Word, Working with Expressions, Focusing on Sentence Structure, Translating 和 Basic Writing Skills 等。但《新视野英语教程》同时强调，打好语言基础要遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，与培养语言综合能力并重。为此《新视野英语教程》设计和编写了 Using Topic-related Terms, Practical Writing 等项目，体现了语言应用的教学。

### 4. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻以交际为目的的语言教学的原则

《新视野英语教程》的编写全面贯彻了以应用为本，听、说、读、写、译多位一体的教材设计理念，旨在提高学生的英语综合能力。著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出，“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法，把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”《新视野英语教程》在加强基础语言知识传授和基本技能训练的同时，重视培养学生用英语进行交际的实用能力。其主干

教材《读写教程》与《听说教程》在语言技能和交际能力上紧密联系，听、说、读、写、译5种技能互为铺垫，相辅相成，以全面培养学生综合应用能力为目的。

#### 5. 《新视野英语教程》将语言教学理论应用于教学实践和教材设计中

根据第二语言或外语习得理论，阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题。课文过长，会造成课堂教学操作上的困难；文章过于短小，会使生词相对集中，生词量过多，造成学生理解上的困难，挫伤其阅读积极性。《新视野英语教程》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制，如《读写教程》第一级的课文词数一般在350~400左右，第二级的课文词数在400~500左右，第三、四级的课文词数则控制在500~600左右。每篇课文出现的生词数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

#### 光盘介绍·····

《新视野英语教程》助学光盘与课本相配套，为学生课堂学习之外的自主学习提供辅导和帮助。光盘界面设计亲切，条理清晰。内容不仅与课本紧密结合，而且适当增加了课外学习、娱乐的内容。光盘运用先进的科学技术将英语的听、说、读、写、译有机地融为一体，实现人机互动，更好地辅助学生进行自主学习。

读写教程助学光盘与课本配套，由10个单元构成，每单元包括课文录音、译文、语言点讲解、生词讲解、背景知识、实用写作、练习题等。在课文学习中可以实现单句、单段及全文录音播放。语言点与生词讲解内容充实，例句丰富。阅读技能与实用写作部分运用flash技术，形式生动直观。练习题类型多样，操作方便，与课本相辅相成。

听说教程助学光盘与每级课本配套，包括10个单元的学习内容。在语音学习部分，设计有辨音练习、跟读练习、录音功能等，帮助学生把握好每一个语音，为日后的英语学习打下坚实基础。听力部分以试题形式进行训练，设计有判卷功能，学生做完练习后马上可以知道得分，从而评估出自己的听力水平，进一步进行训练。在口语学习部分，设计有跟读、角色扮演等功能，学生可以先进行模仿，然后进入情景会话练习。此外，助学光盘还安排有英文歌曲、幽默故事等内容，让学生在轻松的氛围中圆满完成一个单元的学习。

#### 编写队伍·····

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## PART I

# UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

## *Section A*

### Suggestions for Teaching Text A

In Text A there is nothing special to be noted as far as background information is concerned. Yet the teacher is advised to draw the students' attention to the following:

- the differences between college life and middle school life;
- the meaning of going to college;
- the fact that their business is to learn as much as possible and work hard to get the very best out of the opportunities that are open to them at college.

In order to do this, the teacher may ask the students to work in pairs on the two questions in the "Exploring" part in the Student's Book (i.e., "What's your purpose of going to college?" and "What does going to college mean to you?"). Other questions are also possible for the students to work on, e.g., "What are the differences between college life and middle school life?" "What do you want to do as a college student?" "Who offered you the chance to go to college?" When the pair work is done, a discussion on their answers among the students and the teacher may be conducted. Special attention should be paid to the answers provided by the students themselves, not to the ones provided in the forms, by asking the question "Why?"

# Detailed Study of Text A

## How to Be Cool at College

### 1. How to Be Cool at College (Title)

**Meaning:** How to make yourself very good and impressive to others at college

**cool:** *adj.* very good; impressive; fashionable; trendy <口> 绝妙的; 顶呱呱的

You look really **cool** in that new dress. 你穿那件衣服显得很帅。

If you say that someone is **cool**, you mean that he is fashionable, attractive, and trendy. 如果你说某人很酷, 你是指他很时尚、很有吸引力。

### 2. Going to college? Lucky you! (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Are you going to college? How lucky you are!

Please notice that they are elliptical (省略的) sentences.

### 3. You'll have a great time and a lot of fun on the way. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** You'll have a wonderful time and lots of fun at college.

**have a good/great/wonderful time:** enjoy oneself 过得愉快; 玩得开心

They **had a good time** in the cinema. 他们看电影看得很开心。

The children **had a wonderful time** at the party. 孩子们在晚会上玩得很开心。

"**Have a great time,**" said Mother before I left. 在我离开前母亲说: "好好玩吧。"

### 4. ... a lot of fun on the way. (Para. 1)

**on the way:** Here the phrase (短语) means "throughout the years at college". It generally means "moving (towards)".

She put her coat on and set out **on her way**. 她穿上大衣就动身了。

**On the way** to school, he met his friend John. 在上学的路上, 他碰见了他的朋友约翰。

### 5. Yet your education is also very serious business. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Yet your study is also a big matter you have to consider.

**education:** *n.* the process by which a person's mind and character are developed through teaching, especially through formal instruction at school or college (尤指正规的) 教育; 学业; 培养

The **education** she had helped her a lot in her work. 她所受的教育对她的工作有很大的帮助。

His father had little **education**. 他的父亲没读多少书。

### 6. ... serious business... (Para. 1)

**business:** *n.*

1) one's responsibility or concern 职责; 本分; 任务; 关心的事

Her **business** is to look after the baby. 她的职责就是看护小孩。





He is out on **business**. 他出差了。

I'm here on **business**, not for pleasure. 我是来办事的, 不是来玩的。

2) the activity of buying and selling goods and services; commerce 商业; 买卖; 交易; 生意

How's **business**? 生意好吗?

**Business** is good. 生意很好。

They've done some **business** together. 他们一起做过生意。

It's a pleasure to do **business** with you. 很高兴和你做生意。

After graduation he went into **business**. 毕业后他经商去了。

3) a particular money-earning activity or place, such as a shop or factory 商店; 企业; 公司

He sold his **business** last month. 他上个月把店卖了。

### 7. To a large extent, you will be on your own. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Most often, you will have to rely (依靠) on yourself.

**to a large extent:** greatly; to a large degree 在很大程度上

**extent:** *n.*

1) (*singular*) a stated degree 程度; 限度

I agree with what he said **to a large extent/to some extent/to a certain extent**. 我在很大程度上/某种程度上/一定程度上同意他所说的。

**To a certain extent** you are right. 从某种程度上说, 你是对的。

2) the length or area to which something extends (延伸的) 长度; 范围

see the full **extent** of 看到……的全貌

I was surprised at the **extent** of the scientist's knowledge. 我对这位科学家渊博的知识感到诧异。

### 8. ... you will be on your own. (Para. 1)

**on one's own:** alone; without help 独自; 靠自己

I can't carry it **on my own**; it's too heavy. 我自己拿不了, 太重了。

Children should learn to be **on their own** from day one. 孩子一开始就应学会独立。

### 9. True, there will be many people ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in whatever you choose to do. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** It is true that there will be many people who are ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in anything at all that you choose to do.

Notice that "ready to help you" modifies (修饰) "many people".

many people ready to help you=many people who are ready to help you

Also notice the difference between "must" and "have to": "have to" can have the future tense (将来时态).

**take the first step in something or doing something:** take the first action in doing something 率先迈出做……的第一步

You are the one to **take the first step in** making your own decision. 自己做决定得自己率先迈出第一步。

One should **take the first step in** one's own matters. 自己的事自己要率先迈出第一步。

### 10. ... take the first step in whatever you choose to do. (Para. 1)

**whatever:** *det. & pron.*

1) any(thing) at all that 什么……就……; 什么……都

They read **whatever** (book) they can find. 他们找到什么(书)就读什么书。

I believe she's cured of **whatever** was wrong with her. 不管她出了什么毛病,我想都已经治好了。

2) no matter what 不论; 不管……什么

**Whatever** I said, he'd disagree. 不论我说什么他都不同意。

He refuses, for **whatever** reason. 不管什么理由他都拒绝。

3) anything (else) like that ……什么的

Anyone who is seen carrying bags, boxes, or **whatever**, will be stopped by the police. 要是谁带袋子、盒子什么的,警察一看见,就会叫住。

Anything will make him happy: a book, a pen, a bike, or **whatever**. 任何东西都会使他高兴: 书、笔、自行车,什么都行。

### 11. Most of you have decided on a career. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Most of you have chosen what you are going to do after graduation.

**decide on/upon:** choose (someone, something, or doing something) 决定

We **decided on** the blue paint for the bedroom. 我们决定卧室用蓝色漆。

Have you **decided on** spending your holiday at home? 你决定在家度假了吗?

Has he **decided on** where to go? 他决定去哪儿了吗?

### 12. ... have decided on a career. (Para. 1)

**career:** *n.*

1) a job or profession for which one is trained and which one intends to follow for part or the whole of one's life (需要特别训练的并终生或长期从事的) 职业; 一生的事业

My sister is considering a **career** in teaching. 我姐姐想当老师。

His **career** was always more important to him than his family. 在他看来,事业比家庭重要。

2) (a part of) the general course of a person's working life 生涯; (一段) 工作经历; 履历

His **career** proves he was a great man. 他的一生证明他是个伟人。

He spent most of his **career** working in China. 他的大部分职业生涯都在中国度过。

### 13. Even though some of you may change your minds later, you will have to set goals...

(Para. 1)

**Meaning:** Even though some of you may change your decisions on a career, you will have to decide what you are going to have in the end...

**even though/if:** 即使……也; 尽管; 就算

**Even though/if** you don't like it (=though you may not like it), you have to take the job. 即使你不喜欢,你也得接受这份工作。



I wouldn't do this, **even if/though** you paid me a thousand dollars. 即使你给我 1,000 美元, 我也不干。

#### 14. ... you will have to set **goals**... (Para. 1)

**goal:** *n.*

1) one's aim or purpose; a place or object one wishes to obtain or reach 目标; 目的地

His **goal** is a place at university. 他的目标是在大学谋一份职务。

When he at last came to Shanghai he felt he had reached his **goal**. 他终于来到了上海, 觉得达到了自己的目标。

She had always wanted to have her own house, and now she obtained her **goal**. 她一直想有自己的房子, 现在她达到目的了。

2) the space into which the ball must be kicked, hit, etc. for a point to be scored 球门

Who is in **goal** for Real Madrid? 谁是皇家马德里队的守门员?

3) the point gained when the ball is kicked or hit into the goal 进球; 得分

score a **goal** 射门得分

an own **goal** 乌龙球

Our football team made two **goals**. 我们的足球队进了两个球。

We won by three **goals** to two. 我们以三比二取胜。

They lost the game by one **goal**. 他们以一球之差输了比赛。

#### 15. ... and work hard for them **step by step** until you graduate. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** ... and work hard for the goals gradually until you complete your studies at college.

Here "them" refers to the goals.

**step by step:** little by little; gradually 一步步地; 逐渐

We learn English **step by step**. 我们循序渐进地学习英语。

#### 16. ... until you **graduate**. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** ... till the time you complete your studies at college.

**graduate:**

*v.* complete an educational course 毕业

When and from where did you **graduate**? 你是什么时候何地毕业的?

I **graduated** from the university in 1985. 我 1985 年毕业于这所大学。

*n.*

1) (of) a person who has completed a university degree course, especially for a first degree (已获得学位的) 大学毕业生

a law **graduate** 法律(系)毕业生

a **graduate** in maths 数学(系)毕业生

2) (*AmE*) a person who has completed a course at a school, college, etc. 毕业生

a high-school **graduate** 高中毕业生

3) postgraduate 研究生

**graduate** school 研究生院

a graduate student 研究生

17. **As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and keep up from day one. (Para. 2)**

**Meaning:** As I am a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and try to be the best from the first day.

**as:** *prep.*

1) in the state, character, condition, job, etc. of (being) 指处于某种状态、性质、工作之中

He works **as** a taxi driver. 他是个出租车司机。

He is famous **as** a soldier. 他以军人的身份见称。

2) like 像

They all rose together **as** one man. 他们全体一齐起立。

I went to a party dressed **as** a policeman. 我打扮成警察去参加晚会。

18. ... **keep up from day one. (Para. 2)**

**keep up:**

1) remain level; remain as high as 保持 (……水平)

We have to **keep up**, or we'll be left behind. 我们得保持下去, 否则就落后了。

She had to run to **keep up** with the other girls. 她得跑步才能跟上其他女孩子。

2) (cause to) remain high (使) 保持高水平

The farmers are **keeping** the prices **up**. 农民还在保持价格居高不下。

Prices have **kept up** all the year. 价格全年居高不下。

3) continue (something) 继续 (做某事)

I'm glad that you are **keeping up** your studies. 很高兴你一直在努力学习。

When people move to another country, they often try to **keep up** the customs of their native land. 人们移居外国时, 常常努力保留他们家乡的习俗。

I have **kept up** a friendship with a girl when I was at school twenty years ago. 20年前我在学校结交了一位女朋友, 现在我一直与她保持着友谊。

Well done! **Keep up** the good work! 干得漂亮! 继续努力!

You boys have done some very good work; I hope you can **keep it up**. 小伙子们, 你们干得很好, 希望你们继续努力。

19. ... **keep up from day one. (Para. 2)**

**day one:** the first day 第一天

**from day one:** from the very beginning 一开始; 从第一天开始

Going to college means that you have to be on your own from **day one**. 上大学意味着从第一天开始你就得依靠自己。

The teacher said, "Try to see learning as fun from **day one**." 老师说: "一开始就应努力把学习看作一件趣事。"

20. You should also **think about taking other subjects. (Para. 2)**

**think about:**



1) consider something or someone 考虑

We must **think about** Mother's health. 我们得考虑考虑母亲的健康状况。

**Think about** what you're saying. 想想你说的话吧。

I have my family to **think about**, so I must find the best job that I can. 我要考虑自己的家人，所以我得尽可能找到一份最好的工作。

2) have something or someone in the mind 想

I'm sorry, I wasn't listening, I was **thinking about** something else. 对不起，我没有听你说话，而是在想其他事情。

You ought to spend more time **thinking about** your work. 你应该多花些时间想想自己的工作。

21. ... **taking other subjects.** (Para. 2)

**subject:** *n.*

1) [C] a branch of knowledge studied, as in a system of education 学科；科目

He's studying three **subjects**. 他修读3个科目。

She's taking three **subjects** in her examinations. 她考3科。

2) [C] the thing that is dealt with or represented in a piece of writing, work of art, etc. 主题；题目  
the **subject** of Text A A 篇课文的主题

Don't change the subject; answer the question. 不要改变话题，请回答问题。

I've tried several times to bring up the subject of money. 我试了好几次提起钱的问题。

3) [C] (in grammar) the noun, pronoun, etc., which is most closely related to the verb in forming a sentence 主语

The normal order of a sentence is **subject**, verb and object. 句子的正常语序是主语、动词、宾语。

"He" is the **subject** of the sentence "He is a student". He 是句子 He is a student 的主语。

22. For a rich full life of college you should **make the most of the opportunities at hand.** (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** If you want to have a rich full life of college, you should get as much as you can from the opportunities that will be offered to you.

**make the most of something:** get as much pleasure, profit, etc. as possible from something  
充分利用某事物

You won't get another chance — **make the most of** it! 你不会再有这样的机会了，好好利用它吧。

Try to **make the most of** the courses you're taking. 尽力充分利用你所修读的课程吧。

23. ... the **opportunities at hand.** (Para. 2)

**opportunity:** *n.* [C; U] a favourable moment or occasion (for doing something) 机会；时机  
The **opportunity** is missed. 错过了这次机会。

There will be many **opportunities** for asking questions later. 过会儿有很多提问的机会。

When we were finally alone, I took the **opportunity** to ask him a few personal questions.  
当我们最后单独在一起时，我趁机问了他一些私人问题。

**24. ... the opportunities at hand. (Para. 2)**

**at hand:** near in time or place 即将到来; 在手边; 在近处

Help is close **at hand**. 救星就在眼前。

Having a portable computer **at hand** is helpful to a reporter. 手边有台手提电脑对记者来说很有帮助。

**25. I hope you have understood this by now... (Para. 3)**

**Meaning:** I hope up to now you have understood this...

Notice that “this” refers to “going to college means a lot more than getting a grade”.

Please notice that the present perfect tense (现在完成时) is used in the sentence.

**by:** *prep.* already... (at/on/in); not later than; before (在……时候)就……; 不迟于; 在……以前

**By** this time tomorrow he'll be here. 明天这时候他会在这儿。

Be here **by** this time tomorrow. 明天这时候到这儿来。

He won't be here **by** this time tomorrow. 明天这时候他不会在这儿。

Do you think you'll have finished **by** 4 o'clock? 你认为到4点钟你会做完吗?

**26. You know you have a debt to many people. (Para. 3)**

**Meaning:** You know you should thank many people because they have done a lot for you.

**debt:** *n.*

1) [C] something owed to someone else 债; 债务

She borrowed a lot of money and she's still paying off the **debt**. 她借了很多钱, 到现在还没有还清。

They are suffering a **debt** crisis. 他们经受着债务危机。

2) [C] the state of owing; the duty of repaying something 负债的情况; 还债的义务; 恩情

After he lost his job, he got into **debt**. 他失业后开始负债。

He was in **debt** when he was poor, but has been out of **debt** since he got rich. 他贫穷时负债, 有钱后已经还了债。

She said she was in **debt** to you for your help. 她说她多亏了你的帮助。

**27. They have worked hard to make these opportunities open for you. (Para. 3)**

Please notice the “**make + n./pron. + adj.**” structure in this sentence. 请注意句中的 make + n./pron. + adj. 结构。表示“使得……怎么样”。

**make** the door open 使门打开

**make** him nervous 使他紧张

**make** the situation worse 使局势更糟

**28. Please, don't let them down! (Para. 3)**

**Meaning:** Please, don't disappoint them! 请不要令他们失望!

**let somebody down:** not to do something that you promised to do for someone; to disappoint someone 令某人失望

I hope you'll not **let me down**. 我希望你不会让我失望。

I didn't **let my parents down** by becoming a college student. 我成了大学生，没有令我父母失望。

**29. Are you going to take a course to really learn something or to take it only to have it on your record? (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** Are you going to take a course to really learn something or are you going to take the course only to have it on your record?

Notice "it" in the sentence refers to (指的是) "the course", and "record" refers to "academic record (成绩单)".

**course:** *n.*

1) [C] a set of lessons or studies 课程

an English **course** 英文课程

an evening **course** 夜间课程

I'm taking a **course** in computer. 我正在学习计算机课程。

2) [C] continuous movement from one point to another in space or time 过程; 进程

The enemy should be defeated in the **course** of (=during) the year. 本年内敌人会被打败。

During the **course** of flight we shall be serving meals and drinks. 飞行途中我们将提供食物和饮料。

3) [C] any of the different parts of a meal 一道菜

We had a 3-**course** dinner. 我们吃的晚饭有3道菜。

The first **course** was fish, the second meat, and the third vegetables. 第一道菜是鱼, 第二道菜是肉, 第三道菜是蔬菜。

**30. I have heard far too many students tell me that they are doing a course to get a certificate for a better chance of "getting a job". (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** I have heard too many students tell me that they are taking a course just to get a certificate, and then with this certificate they will have a better chance of "getting a job".

**far:** *adv.* very much (often used together with the word "too" for emphasis) (常与 too 一道使用, 表示强调) 非常; 太

**far** too busy 太忙

**far** too cold 太冷

**31. ... they are doing a course to get a certificate... (Para. 4)**

**certificate:** *n.* [C] a document (=official paper) giving a statement made by an official person that a fact or facts are true 证明; 证书; 文凭; 执照; 凭单

a birth **certificate** 出生证

a death **certificate** 死亡证

a marriage **certificate** 结婚证

**32. Sadly, this is not a good reason to learn anything. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** The sad thing is that this is not a good reason to learn anything.

**reason:**

*n.* [C; U] the cause of an event or situation; a fact, event or statement that provides an explanation or excuse for something 原因; 理由; 借口

What's your **reason** for being so late? 你迟到这么久有什么理由?

Is there any **reason** why you couldn't tell me this before? 为什么你以前不告诉我这件事, 是不是有什么原因?

The **reason** why I'm phoning you is to ask a favour. 我给你打电话是想请你帮忙。

For some **reason** or another they can't give us an answer. 由于某种原因, 他们不能给我们一个答复。

*v.* use one's reason 推理; 思考

He has the ability to **reason**. 他有思考能力。

She can **reason** very clearly. 她能很清晰地思考问题。

**33. ... you may not get a job even if you do a course that is likely to get you one. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** ... you may not get a job even though you take a course which may help you get a job.

Here "one" stands for (代替) "a job".

**likely:**

*adj.*

1) that can reasonably be expected; probable 看来要发生的; 可能的

It's **likely** to rain. 有可能下雨。

Are we **likely** to arrive in time? 我们可能及时到达吗?

Is it **likely** that he'll arrive so late? 他可能这么晚才到吗?

It is not **likely** that the boss will agree. 老板不太可能同意。

2) probably suitable 也许适合

a **likely** applicant for the job 这工作的可能申请者

He is the most **likely** of the people who've asked for the job. 他是最有可能申请这项工作的人。

*adv.* probably 可能

Profit will most **likely** have risen by about \$25 million. 利润很可能增长2,500万美元。

Very **likely** he'd told them he had American birth certificate. 很可能他告诉他们他有美国出生证。

**34. ... you are cheating yourself. (Para. 4)**

**Meaning:** ... you are not honest to yourself.

**cheat:**

*v.* behave in a dishonest or deceitful way in order to win an advantage, especially in a game (尤指在游戏中) 欺骗; 作弊

**cheat** at cards 打牌时舞弊

He was caught **cheating** on the exam. 考试时他作弊被当场抓住。

They tried to **cheat** the old woman out of her money. 他们企图骗那位老妇人的钱。

*n.* a person who cheats 骗子

I hate **cheats**. 我痛恨骗子。

**Cheats** won't obey rules they are supposed to obey. 骗子是不会遵守他们本应遵守的规则。

**35. If you don't have a real understanding and liking of your course, you may begin to feel**





### very unhappy. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** If you don't really understand the meaning of your course and don't like the course, you may begin to feel very unhappy.

**understanding:** *n.*

1) [C] knowledge of the nature of something, based especially on learning or experience 了解; 理解

A basic **understanding** of computer is necessary for this course. 修读这门课必须对计算机有基本的认识。

Reading it again will help you have a better **understanding** of the text. 再读一遍课文能帮助你更好地理解它。

2) [U] ability to know and learn; intelligence 理解(能)力

According to my **understanding**, going to college means something quite different. 根据我的理解, 上大学另有含义。

The book is beyond the **understanding** of most 10-year-olds. 这本书超出了大多数10岁孩子的理解力。

### 36. ... and liking of your course... (Para. 4)

**liking:** *n.* fondness 喜欢

have a **liking** for sweets 喜欢糖果

have a **liking** for the course of English 喜欢英语这门课

Note that this word usually takes the preposition "for".

### 37. You know it will be very difficult for you to **respect** yourself unless you are proud of your work. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** You know you will hardly respect yourself if you are not proud of your work.

**respect:**

*v.*

1) feel respect for (especially a person or their qualities) (对某人或其品质) 表示尊敬; 敬佩; 尊重

I **respect** him for his honesty. 我因他诚实而尊敬他。

Try to **respect** others to respect yourself. 为尊重自己得努力尊重他人。

2) show care for or pay attention to someone or something 关心; 注重

**respect** someone's wish 尊重某人的意愿

We should **respect** other people's culture. 我们应该尊重其他民族的文化。

*n.* the feeling that one admires someone or something very much and that they or it should be treated well and honourably 尊敬; 敬重

win one's **respect** 赢得某人的尊敬

lose one's **respect** 失去某人的尊敬

They stood in silence for one minute to show their **respect** for the dead. 他们静默一分钟以表示对死者的尊敬。

### 38. ... **unless** you are proud of your work. (Para. 4)