《**訂**之》 大学英语读写教程》 自学辅导(第一册)



总 主 编 马瑞香 主 审 刘 武 本册主编 任福洪 康 平

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《新视野大学英语读写教程》 自学辅导(第一册)

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前 言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到 20 世纪 80 年代初期。大学英语教材也经历了 20 多年的风风雨雨。

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点、新的追求、新的开拓。

《新视野大学英语》是"新世纪网络课程建设工程"的项目之一,是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的"面向 21 世纪振兴行动计划"的重点工程。它是教育部普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。因此,《新视野大学英语》这套教材一出现立即引起英语教育界的高度重视,并被许多大学所采用。

我们阅读了大量的 A、B 级考题和四、六级考题,综合《新视野大学英语》的教学实践与四、六级考试的内在规律,以全面、详实的讲解和紧扣 A、B 级考题以及四、六级考题为原则,编写了这套《〈新视野大学英语读写教程〉自学辅导》,目的在于给予广大同学们一套真正的自学丛书。

《〈新视野大学英语读写教程〉自学辅导》,共分预备级第一、二册和第一、二、三、四册6册。每册分10个单元,每个单元分课文赏析、四六级核心词汇、难点过关、练习详解、参考译文等具体内容。

"难点过关"是书中的重点,该部分不仅对每课的单词和重点 句子进行了细致的解释,而且还列举了相关的 A、B级和四、六级考 试真题以及典型模拟试题,以便更好地帮助学生掌握基础知识。 本套丛书的另外一个亮点,是对教材的练习进行了详细的解析,全部附有中文译文,以便学生自学。

《〈新视野大学英语读写教程〉自学辅导》由辽宁大学、东北大学、沈阳大学、沈阳大学教育学院、沈阳工程学院、沈阳工业大学等院校的数十位资深教授、英语教学专家分工协作、集体编写而成,辽宁大学范岳教授担任顾问,资深英语教育专家刘武教授担任主审。

作 者

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Unit One

Section A Learning a Foreign Language

学外语

☞课文赏析

本文成功地运用了对比的写作手法。第一部分开门见山,介绍了学习外 语是作者一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历。第二部分先后对比了自己的几 位英语老师。初中老师积极的教学方法使"我"踊跃回答问题,成绩一直名列 前茅:高中老师却总是惩罚答错的学生,使得"我"对英语学习失去了兴趣:大 学老师有耐心,但情况不尽人意,课上没有回答问题的机会。改变"我"命运的 是远程英语教学,与传统教学相比它有很多优点,例如:自己可以随时随地学 习:在屏幕上回答问题前,"我"可以根据自己的时间去琢磨想法,不怕出错,等 等。第三部分谈到学习英语的意义,包括艰苦努力带来的意义;认识了不同的 文化,使"我"以全新的思维去看待事物;自己能与比以前更多的人交流;能够 参与活动并结交朋友;自己能理解别人的话,并能弥合自己所说的语言和所处 的文化与别人的语言和文化之间的鸿沟。

本篇课文对我们的外语教学与学习都有启发意义。教师首先做学生的朋 友,认识到出错是成功学习的过程,不要惩罚说错的学生,以激发学生的学习 兴趣。对英语学习者来说,要把握学习机会,端正学习态度,积极与教师配合, 努力学习。同时,远程英语课程是今后发展的一种趋势,英语学习者可以充分 加以利用。

本文语言朴素,娓娓道来。写作特色就是采用围绕一个主题——外语学 习的方法,使段与段之间的联系紧密,条理清晰。在四、六级考试的阅读理解 中,我们应该抓住文章的关键词来准确理解、分析文章。

眨课文结构分析

In Reading Passage A, the author presents the reader his own language learning experiences for different stages, from junior middle school to online learning, and for each different stage of learning he describes an effect that results from some causes. This

is an example of cause and effect writing, which makes clear the reasons why something happens by showing the relation between a cause and its effect. Look at how the author writes in Paragraph 3.

In Paragraph 3, the author puts forward his main topic for the paragraph—"When I went to senior middle school, I was eager to continue studying English; however, my experience in senior school was very different from that of the past before". Therefore the topic of the paragraph is: my learning experience in senior middle school is different from before.

Then the author goes on to tell us the cause why his learning experience is different from before—My new teacher was not patient and was quick in punishing the students. Whenever we answered incorrectly, she pointed a long stick at us and, shaking it up and down, shouted, "No! No!" Then the cause leads to an effect—It didn't take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English. Here the cause-effect way of writing is very clear to us.

曜四六级核心词汇

四级核心词汇		TC	六级核心词汇	
arise frustrate charge reflect reward ensure	benefit participate prefer commitment embarrass	share challenge commit reinforce satisfy	intimidate reap	

暗难点过关

- · New Words and Expressions
- 1. reward [riword] n. 报酬,奖金 u. 酬劳,奖赏

【例句】His efforts were rewarded by success. 他的努力获得了成功。

She rewarded the boy with \$ 10 for his help. 她因那男孩帮助而酬谢他十美元。

Her effort was rewarded with remarkable success. 辉煌成就是她辛勤努力的回报。

【考点】①搭配: reward sb. with sth.

以…回报某人

in reward for

获得报偿

reward sb. for sth./doing sth. 因…给某人报酬或奖赏某人

reap/receive one's just reward 获得应有的报偿

offer a reward

悬常

②辨析: award, prize, reward (n.)

award 常指在工作达到或满足颁奖者所提出的要求或条件 的人经过评判所获得的"奖赏",可以是物质性的,也可以 是证书、奖杯之类荣誉性的奖励。

prize 指竞赛优胜者或抽彩获得的"奖品、奖金",一般是物 质上的,比 award 更具体, 当表示奖励等级时(如一等奖、二 等奖等)常用该词,而不用 award。

reward 指因某人的劳动或行为而得到的"报酬、奖励"或因 具有某项高贵品质(诸如美德、诚实、善良等)而得到的"奖 常、回报"。

【考题】Did the Queen him for his loyalty?

A) reward B) award C) charge

【句意】女王有没有由于他的忠心耿耿而奖赏他呢?

【答案解析】答案 A。reward 给某人报酬,奖赏某人;award 授予,奖给;charge 收费,控告;pay 支付。根据句意,本题答案应选 A。

2. **frustrate** [fr_As'treit] v. 挫败,阻挠,使感到灰心,阻止

【例句】Bad weather frustrated his attempt to climb Mt. Everest. 恶劣的天气破坏 了他攀登珠穆朗玛峰的计划。

He was frustrated by his poverty. 他因贫穷而灰心丧气。

After four hours' frustrating delay, our train at last arrived. 经过四个小时 令人厌烦的耽搁后,我们的火车终于到达了目的地。

【考点】①搭配: be frustrated at sth. 对某事感到失望

be frustrated in one's attempt/plan/ambition 某人的企图/计划 /抱负遭到失败或挫折

②辨析:frustrate, thwart, baffle, balk

都含"阻止某人做某事"、"阻挡…取得结果"的意思。

frustrate 指"尽一切努力使计划等成为泡影".如:

The police frustrated the bandits' attempt to rob the bank. 警察

挫败了匪徒抢劫银行的企图。

thwart [θwoxt] 指"阻挠某人正在做的事",如:

The sudden storm thwarted the farmers getting in wheat. 突然而来的暴风雨使农民们不能把麦子都收进来。

baffle ['bæfl] 指"通过混乱使别人受阻",如:

The absence of clues baffled the police. 缺乏线索使警察当局受阻。

balk [bo:k] 指"设置障碍、困难等以阻止某人做某事",如: They balked the robber's plan. 他们使强盗的计划受到挫败。

【同义词、近义词】discourage, annoy, upset

【考题】Giving the child problems he can's solve will only ____ him.

A) destroy B) defeat C) frustrate D) frighten

【句意】派给孩子不能解决的问题只能让他灰心。

【答案解析】答案 C。 frustrate 使感到灰心; destroy ut. 摧毁; defeat ut. 击败; frighten ut. 使惊吓。根据句意,本题答案应选 C。

- 3. positive ['pozitiv] adj. 肯定的,实际的,积极的
 - 【例句】I am positive that I gave you his address. 我肯定把他的地址给你了。
 She received a positive reply to her application for the job. 她的求职申请得到了肯定的答复。

【考点】搭配 be positive about/of 确信,确知

【考题】Mary has a _____ attitude toward her work.

A) absolute B) positive C) assured D) convinced

【句意】玛丽以积极的态度对待工作。

【答案解析】答案 B。positive 积极的; absolute adj. 完全的,绝对; assured 确保的; convinced adj. 确信的,深信的。根据句意,本题答案应选 B。

- 4. unlike [ʌn'laik] adj. 不同的,不相似的 prep. 不同于
 - 【例句】Unlike the north part of China, it is not likely to snow in winter here. 与中国的北方不一样,这里冬天不太可能下雪。

She is unlike her mother; she is tall and her mother is very short. 她不像她妈妈;她很高,而她妈妈很矮。

【典型考题】_____ his sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others. [1999.06 CET-4]

- A) Dislike B) Unlike C) Alike D) Liking
- 【句意】不像他的姐姐,杰克文静并且不容易与他人交朋友。
- 【答案解析】答案 B。 unlike prep. 不像…,和…不同。Jack 和 his sister 的关系在本句中只能是"像与不像"。dislike ut.讨厌,不喜欢; alike adj. 相同的,相似的(只作表语); liking n.爱好,嗜好。
- 【联想】dislike She strongly disliked being spoken to like that. 她很不喜欢别人对她这样说话。

alike They were all dressed alike in white dresses. 他们都是一样的白色装束。

likely She is not likely to come next month. 她下月很可能不来。

likeness There is a likeness between the two boys. 这两个孩子有相像之外。

likelihood Do you think there is any likelihood of his agreeing to it? 你认为他有同意此事的可能性吗?

liking She has a great liking for light music. 她极爱轻音乐。

likewise Paul always finishes his work — you should do likewise. 保罗总是能完成他的工作,你应该也一样。

like Mary's dress is red, like mine. 玛丽的衣服是红色的,和我的一样。

- 5. opportunity [əpəˈtju:niti] n. 机会,时机
 - 【例句】I'll have another opportunity to visit the exhibition next year. 明年我们还有一次机会参观这个展览会。
 - 【考点】①搭配:take the opportunity to do sth./of doing sth. 趁机;藉此机会
 - ②辨析: chance, occasion, opportunity

chance 常用词,指人或自然界中的不可计算、难预料的"偶然机会"。

occasion 正式用词,指为某种行动提供机会、托辞或理由的适宜时刻。

opportunity 正式用词,常指使某人能做适合其意向、志向、目的或愿望的事的时机,这种时机是某人非常想得到的。

- 【考题】These days there are more and more career _____ for women.
- A) opportunities B) necessities C) realities D) probabilities 【句意】当前,妇女的就业机会越来越多。

7.

	【答案解析】答案 A。opportunities 机会, 时机; necessities n. 必需品; reali
	ties n. 真实,事实,本体; probabilities n. 可能性,或然性,概率。根据句
	意,本题答案应选 A。
	【典型考题】Many new will be opened up in the future for those with a
	university education. [1990.01 CET-4]
	A) opportunities B) necessities C) realities D) probabilities
	【句意】在未来,那些受大学教育的人将会有很多的机会。
	【答案解析】答案 A。opportunities 机会,时机; necessities n.必需品; realities
	n.真实,事实,本体;probabilities n.可能性,或然性,概率。根据句意,
	本题答案应选 A。
6.	intimidate [in'timideit] v. 胁迫,威胁
	【例句】John said he would never be intimidated by big names and authorities.约翰
	说他决不会被名人、权威所吓倒。
	【考点】搭配:intimidate sb. into doing sth.胁迫某人做某事
	【典型考题】The disagreement over trade restriction could seriously rela-
	tions between the two countries. [2000.06 CET-6]
	A) tumble B) jeopardize C) manipulate D) intimidate
	【句意】贸易管制方面的分歧很可能会威胁到两国间的关系。
	【答案解析】答案 ${f D}$ 。 intimidate 威胁; tumble 跌倒; jeopardize $[{}^{{}^{{}}}$ d ${}^{{}}$ gepadaiz $]$ v .
	危害;manipulate [məˈnipjuleit] 操纵。根据句意,本题答案应选 D。
7.	communicate [kəˈmjuːnikeit] v. 沟通,通信,交换(看法等)
	【例句】Generally speaking college students are able to communicate their ideas
	clearly. 一般来说,大学生能把自己的意思表达清楚。
	The Minister for Foreign Affairs has already communicated on this event
	with the American President. 外交部长已经跟美国总统就此事件交换过意
	见了。
	【考点】搭配:communicate with sb. 交流情况、信息、思想
	communicate with sth. 与…相连,与…相通
	【考题】The two friends haven't with each other for ten years.
	A) communicated B) wrote C) associated D) heard
	【句意】这两个朋友十年没有联系了。
	【答案解析】答案 A。communicated 通信,联系; write 作"写信"解时,后面跟
	to; associate with 意为"与…交往,联想起…"; hear 后面跟 from 意为"收到

信"的意思。根据句意,本题答案应选 A。

- 8. access ['ækses] n. 通路,访问,入门
 - 【例句】The only access to the town is across the bridge. 到镇上惟一的通路是经过一座桥。

The only access to that ancient castle is along a muddy track. 到那座古老城堡去的惟一通道是一条泥泞小路。

【考点】搭配; access to sth. (接近或进入某地的)方法,通路

have/get access to sth./sb. 有机会或权利使用某物或接近某人be easy [hard, difficult] of access 容易[难]接近give access to 接见:准许出人

【联想】四级词汇中常见的以 - ess 结尾的词有 assess [əˈses] u. 估定,评定;process [ˈprəuses] n. 过程,作用; excess [ikˈses] n. 过度,过量; success 成功。

【扩展】accessible [ækˈsesəbl] adj. 易接近的,可到达的

【典型考题】Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service. [1998.06 CET-4]

A) assessment B) assignment C) exception D) access

【句意】估计超过 1/3 的人得不到健康服务。

【答案解析】答案 D。 have [gain, get, obtain] (no) access to sth./sb. (没)有机会或权利使用某物或接近某人,如: Citizens may have free access to the library.市民可以自由使用图书馆。assessment n. 估计,估算; assignment n. 分配,委派; exception n. 除外,例外。

【典型考题】There is no _____ to the house from the main road. [2002.01 CET-4]

A) access B) avenue C) exposure D) edge

【句意】从大路上没有办法进入这所房子。

- 【答案解析】答案 A。access to sth. (接近或进入某地的)方法,通路,如: There is no access to the street through that door. 穿过那个门没有通向大街的路。avenue n. 林荫道,途径; exposure n. 暴露,揭露; edge n. 刀口,利刃。
- 9. participate [pɑˈtisipeit] vi. 参与,参加
 - 【例句】Our teacher often participates in our discussions. 我们的老师经常参加我们的讨论。

【考点】搭配: participate in sth. 参加,参与(某活动)
【典型考题】The students were participating an international energy-sav
ing competition between towns in New England and Canada. [1994.01 CET-4
A) for B) in C) to D) at
【句意】这些学生们正在参加新英格兰和加拿大城市之间的一场国际节熊
竞赛。
【答案解析】答案 B。participate in sth. 参加,参与(某活动)
【典型考题】Clark felt that his in one of the most dramatic medical experi
ments of all time was worth the suffering he underwent. [2000.01 CET-6]
A) apprehension B) appreciation C) presentation D) participation
【句意】克拉克认为他能参加这项有史以来最引人注目的医学实验,吃点
苦也算不了什么。
【答案解析】答案 D。participation n. 参加[与],分享,合作; apprehension
[æpri'henjən] n. 忧虑,拘捕;appreciation [əpri:ʃi'eiʃən] n. 感谢,感激;pre
sentation [prezən'teifən] n.介绍,陈述。根据句意,本题答案应选 A。
10. commitment [kəˈmitmənt] n. 委托事项,许诺,承担义务
【例句】He doesn't want to get married because he is afraid of any commitments.
他不想结婚,因为他害怕承担任何责任。
I've taken on too many commitments. 我承担的义务太多了。
【考点】搭配:commitment to sth. 承担…的义务
commitment to do sth. 承诺做某事
fulfill one's commitment 履行自己的诺言
meet one's commitment 尽自己承担的义务
【典型考题】By signing a lease we made a to pay a rent of \$ 150 a week.
[1999.06 CET - 6]
A) conception B) commission C) commitment D) confinement
【句意】通过签订契约,我们承诺每周付租金 150 元。
【答案解析】答案 C。commitment n. 委托事项,许诺,承担义务; conception
n.观念,概念;commission n.委任,委托;confinement n.(被)限制,(被)
禁闭,产期,分娩。(注意:掌握形近词的准确含义)。根据句意,本题
答案应选 C。
11. discipline ['disiplin] n.纪律, 学科 v. 训导,惩罚
【例句】Students must learn to discipline themselves. 学生必须学会自律。(学

生必须学会约束自己。)

She, under no circumstances, disciplines her children. As a result, they become uncontrollable. 无论在什么情况下她从不惩戒自己的孩子,因而他们都变得无法无天。

- 【考点】搭配: be under perfect discipline 受着很好的训练 discipline of the tides 潮汐的规律性
- 【典型考题】The _____ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it. [2004.06 CET 4]
 - A) convention B) confinement C) principle D) discipline
- 【句意】军事学院纪律是如此的严格以至于学生几乎无法忍受。
- 【答案解析】答案 D。 discipline 纪律,学科; convention n.条约,协议,契约; confinement n.(被)限制,(被)禁闭; principle n.法则,原则,原理。根据句意,本题答案应选 D。
- 12. embarrass [im'bærəs] w. 使困窘,使局促不安,阻碍,麻烦
 - 【例句】When I began to sing, he laughed and made me embarrassed. 我开始唱歌时,他大笑起来,使我感到很窘迫。

Embarrassed by his heavy luggage, he could not walk fast. 由于受到笨重行李的拖累. 他走不快。

- 【考点】搭配: be embarrassed at sth. 对…感到难堪
- 【典型考题】It is rather _____ that we still do not know how many species there are in the world today. [1993.06 CET-6]
 - A) misleading B) embarrassing C) boring D) demanding
- 【句意】到现在为止我们还不知道世界上有多少物种,这是一件令人尴尬的事。
- 【答案解析】答案 B。embarrassing adj.令人为难的; misleading adj. 易误解的,令人误解的; boring adj.令人厌烦的; demanding adj. 过分要求的, 苛求的。根据句意,本题答案应选 B。
- 13. continual [kən'tinjuəl] adj. 连续的,频繁的,持续不断的
 - 【例句】Recently the young couple have continual arguments with each other for trifles. 近来这对年轻人为了一些小事接连不断地发生争吵。
 - 【考点】辨析:continual, continuous

continual 指"中间有间断,但又持续很久,好像没有停止的意味"。例: You need continual practice. 你要持续练习。