

同步体验

《大学体验英语1》学习指南

Experiencing English

卢雨菁 主编

Answers to Lead-in / Tips for Pictures / Notes for Dialogue
Samples / Samples for Communicative Tasks / Vocabulary /
Text Analysis/ Reference Translation

本书为《大学体验英语1》配套辅导用书。针对课本的实际使用情况，本书对教材中的各项练习提供了参考答案，并且对课文中所出现的重点难点做了详细的解释和说明，还有意识地扩展了说和写的技能训练，起到了辅导学生学习，帮助学生提高英语水平的作用。



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《大学体验英语 1》学习指南

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词汇部分为本书的精华所在,这也体现了辅导书与工具书结合的编排特色。

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序

“同步体验”丛书是高等教育出版社出版的新理念教材《大学体验英语》的配套辅导书。教材是根据教育部大学教学改革精神、当前高等学校大学英语教学实际及人才培养要求而设计的实用性教材，旨在加强听说与交流能力的训练与培养，理念创新、内容实用、体系科学并具有时代特色。

我们编写这套辅导书，目的在于给学生听、说、读、写、译等语言技能综合训练中提供参考，培养表达能力，在课堂教学之外给学生一些自主学习的辅导。

“同步体验”辅导书共 8 个单元，每个单元包括以下内容：

针对课本的 Listen and Talk 部分，我们提供了 Lead-in 部分的答案，对课本上所提供的图片给出了相关的词和词组以便学生使用。此外，我们还对 Dialogue Samples 里的难词、难句作了解释，对 Communication Tasks 所要求的对话练习提供了样例。

针对课本中的两个大的阅读版块 Passage A 和 Passage B，本书提供的学习参考模式是同样的：首先在“生词讲解和习惯用语”部分，列出需要学生掌握的词或词组的注音、词性、词义、中英文解释、例句、同根词、同义（近义、反义）词。在课文分析部分，首先提供的是与课文相关的“背景知识”，以期增加学生理解课文的 Schema Knowledge；其后的“难句分析”和“课文翻译”是为了帮助基础较差的学生学习。在“练习答案”部分，除提供了大部分练习的答案以外，还对 Talk about It 和 Write about It 分别提供了样篇和可用词、词组，这里在给学生提供帮助的同时也给予他们更大的创造发挥空间，所以没有再去提供所谓的范文。

针对课本上的 General Writing 部分，本书总结了相关的语法知识和练习，以便使这方面薄弱的学生迎头赶上。



对于 Culture Salon 这一部分，我们仅提供了一些 Notes，略去翻译想必更加有益于学生。

由于时间、水平、经验的限制，书中难免出现疏漏，敬请读者批评指正，以便改进。

编 者



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Unit 1 College Life

Listen and Talk

Answers to Lead-in

spend, golden, explore, experience, lifelong, various, develop, scholars, lay, open

Tips for Pictures

Meeting on Campus

Hello! Nice/Glad/Good to meet/see you.

I am a freshman/newcomer and not familiar with the exact locations on campus.

Could you tell me how to get to the No.1 dormitory/classroom building?

You are welcome.

Hope you will enjoy your college life.

See you later.

Me too.

Nice to meet you, too.

Which department are you in?

Where are you from?

As luck would have it (真是巧极了), we are country fellows.

See you around campus. (在校园里见)

Discussing in Class

What's your opinion?

What do you think about that?

I'm looking for...

Comparing Notes

Taking notes while listening to the teacher is necessary, because that can help you make clear what is important and what is difficult.

<p>Let me see, well, I think...</p> <p>I have a different idea.</p> <p>Generally speaking...</p> <p>Exchanging ideas with your classmates is a good way to solve your problems in your study and broaden your mind.</p> <p>More communication with others is helpful/beneficial.</p> <p>You can learn a lot from others.</p> <p>The whole class is in a heated discussion.</p> <p>Finally we come to an agreement.</p>	<p>So to learn how to take notes is a very important skill when you go to college or university.</p> <p>If you cannot keep pace with your teacher at first, you can ask either your classmates or your teacher for help.</p> <p>You will find something different in the university compared with your middle school study.</p> <p>You needn't write down every word the teacher says.</p> <p>You can follow your own way that works/is effective to your study.</p>
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Discussing with Professors

Good morning / afternoon / evening!

In the university you will meet a lot of learned teachers and professors from whom you can for one, acquire a great deal of knowledge, and for another, feel their charming personalities.

Professors can recommend many reference books for you to read that will contribute greatly to your major.

Good teachers will lead you on the way to open the doors to your dreams.

Registering

Registration of new students starts on different dates in different schools.

select courses / make accommodations / make ID card

Chatting in the Classroom

After class you would like to have a chat with your teachers and classmates. In this way you all may get



Let's see what types of classes the school offers for undergraduate students.

You should pick your classes very carefully the first year of school.

You need to be careful not to overload you with courses which may be too challenging.

In addition to the compulsory courses for your major, you may take some other minor courses you show interest in.

Finally you will fill out the paperwork for these classes.

familiar with each other. You can talk about everything you are interested in such as hobbies, hometown, learning methods.

You can share your happiness and sadness, joys and sorrows with others. You can tell them your confusion and puzzles or ask them for good advice.

Dialogue Samples

Notes

1. Registration Desk 注册办公室
2. required courses 必修课
3. elective courses 选修课
4. Degree 学位
5. Credits 学分
6. drop out 退学
7. refund 退款
8. class days 课时
9. martial arts 武术

Communicative Tasks

Task 1

Tom: Hello. My name is Tom Wilson.

Bai Yang: Hi. Glad to meet you. I'm Bai Yang.

Tom: Glad to meet you, too. Where are you from?

Bai Yang: I come from Lanzhou, Gansu Province. And you?

Tom: Canada. I have never heard this place before.

Bai Yang: It is located in the northwest of China.

Tom: I see. Well, which year are you in?

Bai Yang: I'm a freshman and my major is Chemistry. What about you?

Tom: Me too, but I major in Chinese Language.

Bai Yang: Really? That's interesting. I'm very pleasant to have met you.

Hope to meet you again. Bye.

Tom: See you.

Task 2

Bai Yang: David, have you decided on a major yet? What courses do you like most?

David: I'm fond of Biology, so I will choose it as my major.

Bai Yang: Really? How did you decide on that degree?

David: When I was younger, I was keen on all sorts of plants and flowers. Because of those fantastic lively things I was exposed to every day, I decided that I wanted to explore the unknown in the world.

Bai Yang: Wonderful. I'm sure you can do it well.

Passage A So Much to Learn

生词讲解及习惯用语

1. huddle['hʌdl]

to (cause to) crowd together, in a group or in a pile; crouch

v. 拥挤, 蜷缩, 挤作一团; 聚集; 胡乱堆集

n. 杂乱的一堆, 拥挤; 一堆人; 一群人; 一堆杂乱的东西

【习惯用语】go into a huddle[口] 躲开别人开秘密会议

in a huddle 缩成一团, 堆成一堆

huddle up 蜷缩, 缩成一团; 胡乱堆在一起, 挤在一堆

huddle together 蜷缩; 胡乱堆在一起, 挤在一堆

【近义词】crowd cluster congregate assemble gather

2. due[dju:]

(*showing arrangements made in advance*) *expected; supposed (to)*

adj. 适当的; 应有的; 应做的; 应得的; 正当的; 充分的; 足够的(车、船等); 预定应到的; 约定的; 预定的; 应支付的; (票据等) 到期的; 期满的; 应给予的; 应归于的; 起因于……; 由于

【同根词】duly adv. 适当地

【习惯用语】due to 欠的; 应给的; 因为; 由……引起; 由于

【例句】Our thanks are *due to* him. 我们要感谢他。

Accidents *due to* driving at high speed.

由于高速开车而引起的交通事故。

Her illness was *due to* bad food.

她的病是坏了的食物造成的。

This note will fall[become] *due*. 这张票据要到期了。

Respect is *due to* teachers. 教师应受尊敬。

due for 适当的; 合适的

【例句】I am *due for* a rise in pay.

我应该提工资了。

due 作为名词

1) 应得的东西、权力

to give sb. his *due* 公平待人

2) (pl) 税; 应交纳的费, 应付款

harbor *dues* 港口税

【辨析】due to+n. 表示原因

+v. 表示预期或即将

【例句】The sports meet, originally *due to* be held last Friday, was finally held on this Monday because of the bad weather.

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are *due rather to* the increase in traffic density.

3. assurance[ə'ʃʊərəns]

freedom from doubt; certainty; confidence; excessive self-confidence; presumption; insurance, especially life insurance



n. 免于怀疑; 肯定; 过分的自信; 自负; 人寿保险

【例句】Gave her *assurance* that the plan would be succeed.

给她许诺计划将会成功。

【同根词】*assuring* adj. 保证的, 确信的, 给人信心的

【例句】the *assuring* act 保证的行为

assure vt. 保证; 确信; 使放心 n. 被保险人, 参加人寿保险者

【例句】He *assured* me that he had finished.

他向我保证他已经完成了。

I can *assure* you of the reliability of the news.

我可以向你保证这消息是可靠的。

【辨析】*ensure*

insure vt. 保证, 担保, 使安全, 保证得到

【例句】If you want to *ensure* that you get the diploma, you have to work harder and take all these curricula and pass them.

如果你想确保获得文凭, 就得努力些, 选修所有这些课程并通过考试。

assure 给予信心; 使放心; 向……保证告知确实如此, 以解除怀疑; 断然地说, 确告

【例句】Nothing in history *assures* the success of our civilization.

历史上没有任何东西保证我们文明的胜利。

注: *assure*, *ensure* 和 *insure* 都指“使稳固或有把握”。只是 *assure* 用来指人, 有“使某人放心”的意思: *Assured the leader of his loyalty.* Although *ensure* and *insure* are generally interchangeable, only *insure* is now widely used in American English in the commercial sense of to guarantee persons or property against risk. 使领导确信他的忠诚。虽然 *ensure* 和 *insure* 在一般情况下可以互换, 现在只有 *insure* 广泛用于美国英语中, 商业中意指“给人或财产保险以防意外”。

【例句】A businessman, to be successful, should act with perfect self-assurance.

4. ▲ *conquer*['kɒŋkə]

defeat; to be victorious; win

v. 武力征服, 攻克; 成功, 胜利; 克服, 战胜, 改正(恶习等); 抑制



Scientists battling to *conquer* disease world

科学家奋力克服疾病

a singer who *conquered* the operatic

征服了戏剧界的歌手

Whatever difficulties we may come across, we'll help one another to *conquer* them.

无论遇到任何困难，我们都会互相帮助加以克服。

【同根词】conquerable adj. 可征服的，可战胜的，可击败的

conquest n. 征服，战利品

conqueringly adv. 耀武扬威地，得意洋洋地

【习惯用语】stoop to conquer 忍辱取胜；降低身分以达到目的

To conquer or to die. 非胜即死，不成功便成仁。

【同义词】overcome; defeat; win

5. approach[ə'prəʊtʃ]

to come or go near or nearer to; to begin to deal with or work on

v. 接近，动手处理；靠近

n. 接近，逼近，走进，方法，步骤，途径，通路

【同根词】approachable adj. 易接近的；平易近人的

【习惯用语】at the approach of 在……快到的时候

be easy of approach (指地方)容易到达的，交通方便的；
(指人)容易接近的

approach sb. on sth. 向某人接洽(商量、交涉)

approach to + n/doing

接近，近似，约等于；(做某事的)方法(途径)

be approaching (to) 与……差不多，大致相等

be difficult of approach

(指地方)难到达的；(指人)难于接近的

make an approach to 对……进行探讨

【例句】The traditional *approach* to deal with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.
解决复杂问题的传统方法就是将它们化整为零，化繁为简。

6. snap[snæp]

to snatch or grasp suddenly; to speak abruptly or sharply

adj. (Informal) simple, easy

v. 猛抓, 突然抓住或握住; 呵斥, 突然并且严厉地说话

adj. 简单的, 轻易的[非正式用语]

【习惯用语】snap at a chance 抓住机会

snapped at the child 呵斥小孩

snap out of it 突然改变情绪; (从不好的情绪里)快速摆脱出来

【例句】The approaching exam, they knew, would be a *snap*.

【同义词】v. grab, snatch at, make a sudden bite at

n. very easy, a piece of cake

7. broaden['brɔ:dn]

to make or become broad

v. 放宽, 变宽, 扩大, 加宽, 使宽或变得宽或更宽

【同根词】broad adj. 宽的

【习惯用语】broaden one's interests 拓宽某人兴趣

broaden one's mind 开阔某人眼界

【辨析】expand 扩大, 扩展, 扩张, 扩充; 阐述, 详谈; 引申

【例句】expand one's knowledge of foreign countries

扩大个人对外国的知识

The writer expanded his short novel into a long one.

那位作者把他的短篇小说扩展为长篇。

extend 扩充, 延伸, 伸展, 扩大[军]; 使疏开, 给予, 提供, 演化出的全文

【例句】The headmaster extended our holiday by four days.

校长把我们的假期延长了四天。

He extended his arms in front of him as if he were praying to God.

他向前伸出双臂, 好像在向上帝祷告求助。



8. survey[sə:'vei]

to look at, examine or consider (a person, place or condition) as a whole survey, a detailed inspection or investigation

n. 测量, 调查, 俯瞰, 概观, 纵览, 视察

vt. 调查 (收入, 民意等), 测量, 勘定, 审视, 视察, 俯瞰, 通盘考虑

vi. 测量土地

【习惯用语】make a survey of 进行调查

a survey of English literature 英国文学概观

【例句】College students should be encouraged to make a survey of the market. 应该多鼓励大学生进行市场调查。

"According to a recent survey, in Shanghai alone there are more than 2.5 million migrant workers."

"根据最近的一项调查, 单上海就有 250 多万外来民工。"

9. shift[ʃift]

to change position or direction; to move from one place to another; change; be on duty

n. 移动, 轮班, 移位, 变化, 办法, 手段

vt. 替换, 转移, 改变, 移转, 推卸, 变速

vi. 转换, 移动, 转变, 推托, 变速

【习惯用语】make shift 代用; 将就使用

on shift 当班

【例句】The wind shifted to the north. 风转向北吹。

Peter is on the day shift and I am on the night shift.

彼得上白班, 我上夜班。

10. ▲ restlessly['restlisli]

nervously

adv. 不安地, 慌张地

adj. 不安定的, 坐立不安的; 动作不停的; 不休息的; 不睡的

【例句】restless waves 动荡不停的波浪

The sick child passed a restless night.

这患病的孩子一夜未眠。

11. obscure[əb'skjuə]

to hide; to make difficult to see or understand adj. 暗的, 朦胧的, 模糊的, 晦涩的

vt. 使暗, 使不明显

【例句】The moon was *obscured* by the dark clouds on the Mid-Autumn Festival. 中秋节的晚上月亮被乌云遮住了。

【习惯用语】an obscure view 朦胧的景色

an obscure corner 昏暗的角落

an obscure meaning 模糊难懂的含义

an obscure village 无名的村庄

【同义词】vague, ambiguous

12. pass[pa:s]

【习惯用语】pass a law 通过法律

The opposition *passed* a vote of censure on the government.

反对派通过了对政府的不信任投票。

pass 及格; 通过 (考试); 合格

He *passed* (in examination). 他 (考试) 及格了。

pass 超过……的范围; 超出

It *passes* my understanding how he can do so many things so well.

我无法理解他怎么能把这么多的事做得那么好。

pass away 去世; 死 (= *pass on, pass over*)

pass off 停止

The storm *passed off*.

pass for 冒充; 被当作 (*to be accepted as or believed to be*)

The fake painting *passed for* an original. 这幅伪造的画被当作真品。

He *passes for* a doctor. 他冒充医生。

He *passes for* a learned man. 他被误认为是个有学问的人。

pass down 传递 (= *pass on*)

These jewels have been *passed down* in our family from generation to generation for hundreds of years.

这些珠宝在我们家代代相传已有好几百年的历史了。

pass by 漠视; 不理睬 (= pass over); 走过

A coach *passed by* just a moment ago.

一辆大轿车刚开过去。

pass on 传递; 前进; 传下来; 传给 (后代)

离去; 往前

Let us now *pass on* to the next subject.

现在让我们看看下一个题目。

pass over 去世; 死亡; 不注意; 漠视; 忽略; 置之不理;
不予考虑

Let us *pass over* his rude remarks in silence.

对他那些无礼的话, 我们置之不理。

pass out[口] 昏过去, 醉得不省人事; 失去知觉; 昏过去;
分送, 分发

pass up 放弃; 错过

Never *pass up* a chance to learn. 永远不要放弃学习的机会。

13. impress[im'pres]

to make the importance of (sth.) clear to somebody. vt. 给……深刻的
印象; 铭记; 印, 压印

【同根词】impression n. 印象, 感想; 印记, 压痕

impressive adj. 给人印象深刻的, 感人的

【习惯用语】have an impression of(about) 对……的印象

make/leave an impression on 给某人留下印象

impress sb. with 以(因)……给某人留下印象

impress...on sth. 给某物盖上……(印)

be impressed by(with) 对……留下印象, 惊叹

【例句】What *impressed* me most during my visit in your country is the
hospitable people and charming scenery.

在我访问你们国家期间, 使我印象最深刻的是好客的人民和
迷人的景色。

14. talk of