

NEW

新视野

大学英语

读写教程

助学手册

主编 魏宏鹄 方小菊

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

1



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《新视野大学英语读写教程》 助学手册(1)

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前 言

《新视野大学英语助学手册》是一套旨在帮助学生学习《新视野大学英语》的辅助教材。本书以《新视野大学英语读写教程》(第一册)中的课文为蓝本,以《大学英语教学大纲》为依据,精心挑选出课文的重点词、短语、结构以及难句,并就其含义、用法进行了详细的注释和适当的引申。目的在于通过例句、讲解、练习等形式,一方面使学生能较为全面地了解所学课文的语言点,使更多的只知其意的消极词汇(Passive Words)变为能活学活用的积极词汇(Active Words);另一方面在牢固掌握的基础上逐渐地融会贯通,并进而有效地扩展知识面。

本书由以下几部分组成:

第一部分 学前预测(20道选择题)

第二部分 课文重点、难点助学

Key Words 从课文中挑选部分重点词汇进行注释、讲解、引申,并附有[例句]、[派生词]、[考与记]、[同义词辨析]等,使学生既能掌握词汇的不同义项和用法,又能较快地扩大词汇量,在联想和比较中了解词与词之间的细微差别,达到触类旁通、举一反三的效果。

Key Phrases and Expressions 从课文中挑选部分词组和惯用法,展开联想、说明,通过实例,使学生既掌握了课文中出现的词组,又接触到与之相关的大量词组和惯用法。

Key Structures 将课文中出现的英语中常用的句式结构予以点拨,使学生了解英语句式结构的精髓和奥妙。

Difficult Sentences 将课文中学生较难理解的句子单列出来,进行语言点和语法分析,深入浅出,易懂易记。

第三部分 补充练习 (20道选择题、2篇阅读理解、1篇完形填空或简短问题回答、5句翻译等)

第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案

第五部分 参考译文

本书每单元的[学前预测]和[补充练习]中的所选材料是根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》的要求设计的。一方面让学生掌握好课文的主要内容,不断提升语言素质,提高语言运用能力,同时又让学生熟悉大学英语四、六级考试的题型,并在较高的要求下富有成效地学习,提高学生的应试能力。

本书由魏宏鹄、方小菊主编,参加编写的还有张琳、吴苏苏、周费文、连幼平、方燕、文慧静、胡小平。

由于编者水平和经验有限,书中难免有不足之处,恳请广大读者指正。

编者

2003年6月于上海

目 录

UNIT ONE	1
第一部分 学前预测	1
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	2
Section A Learning a Foreign Language	2
I Key Words	2
II Key Phrases and Expressions	6
III Key Structures	9
Section B Keys to Successful Online Learning	10
I Key Words and Phrases	10
II Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	11
Section C Teaching Children at Home	11
第三部分 补充练习	12
I Vocabulary and Structure	12
II Reading Comprehension	13
III Cloze	15
IV Translation	15
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	16
第五部分 参考译文	18
UNIT TWO	22
第一部分 学前预测	22
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	23
Section A A Busy Weekday Morning	23
I Key Words	23
II Key Phrases and Expressions	27
III Key Structures	28
Section B Parent Talk	29
I Key Words and Phrases	29
II Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	32
Section C Teenage Talk	33
第三部分 补充练习	34
I Vocabulary and Structure	34
II Reading Comprehension	35
III Short Answer Questions	37
IV Translation	38
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	39
第五部分 参考译文	41

UNIT THREE	46
第一部分 学前预测	46
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	47
Section A A Good Heart to Lean On	47
I Key Words	47
II Key Phrases and Expressions	52
III Key Structures	54
Section B The Right Son at the Right Time	55
I Key Words and Phrases	55
II Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	57
Section C Love of Life	58
第三部分 补充练习	59
I Vocabulary and Structure	59
II Reading Comprehension	60
III Cloze	62
IV Translation	63
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	63
第五部分 参考译文	65
UNIT FOUR	69
第一部分 学前预测	69
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	70
Section A How to Make a Good Impression	70
I Key Words	70
II Key Phrases and Expressions	76
III Key Structures	77
Section B Body Language	78
I Key Words and Phrases	78
II Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	79
Section C Gestures	80
第三部分 补充练习	81
I Vocabulary and Structure	81
II Reading Comprehension	83
III Short Answer Questions	84
IV Translation	85
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	86
第五部分 参考译文	88
UNIT FIVE	92
第一部分 学前预测	92
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	93
Section A The Battle Against AIDS	93
I Key Words	93

II	Key Phrases and Expressions	99
III	Key Structures	100
Section B	The Last Dive at the Olympics	100
I	Key Words and Phrases	100
II	Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	102
Section C	International Joint Efforts Against AIDS	103
第三部分	补充练习	103
I	Vocabulary and Structure	103
II	Reading Comprehension	105
III	Cloze	107
IV	Translation	108
第四部分	课文部分练习题参考答案	109
第五部分	参考译文	110
UNIT SIX	114
第一部分	学前预测	114
第二部分	课文重点、难点助学	115
Section A	The Window	115
I	Key Words	115
II	Key Phrases and Expressions	120
III	Key Structures	121
Section B	The Trashman	122
I	Key Words and Phrases	122
II	Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	123
Section C	My Moving Experience	124
第三部分	补充练习	125
I	Vocabulary and Structure	125
II	Reading Comprehension	126
III	Short Answer Questions	128
IV	Translation	129
第四部分	课文部分练习题参考答案	129
第五部分	参考译文	131
UNIT SEVEN	135
第一部分	学前预测	135
第二部分	课文重点、难点助学	136
Section A	Face to Face with Guns	136
I	Key Words	136
II	Key Phrases and Expressions	140
III	Key Structures	141
Section B	Should I Have a Gun?	142
I	Key Words and Phrases	142
II	Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	143

Section C A Bank Robbery	144
第三部分 补充练习	145
I Vocabulary and Structure	145
II Reading Comprehension	146
III Cloze	148
IV Translation	149
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	149
第五部分 参考译文	151
UNIT EIGHT	155
第一部分 学前预测	155
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	156
Section A Birth of Great Ideas	156
I Key Words	156
II Key Phrases and Expressions	160
III Key Structures	161
Section B Ways of Increasing Creativity	162
I Key Words and Phrases	162
II Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	163
Section C Great Ideas	164
第三部分 补充练习	165
I Vocabulary and Structure	165
II Reading Comprehension	166
III Short Answer Questions	168
IV Translation	169
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	169
第五部分 参考译文	171
UNIT NINE	176
第一部分 学前预测	176
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	176
Section A Looking to the 21st Century	176
I Key Words	176
II Key Phrases and Expressions	182
III Key Structures	183
Section B Trends for the 21st Century	184
I Key Words and Phrases	184
II Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	186
Section C Lifestyles of the 21st Century	187
第三部分 补充练习	188
I Vocabulary and Structure	188
II Reading Comprehension	190
III Cloze	191

IV Translation	193
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	193
第五部分 参考译文	195
UNIT TEN	199
第一部分 学前预测	199
第二部分 课文重点、难点助学	200
Section A Being Honest and Open	200
I Key Words	200
II Key Phrases and Expressions	205
III Key Structures	206
Section B Web Site Resources: The Best Aid for Cheating?	207
I Key Words and Phrases	207
II Key Structures and Difficult Sentences	208
Section C How not to Cheat?	210
第三部分 补充练习	211
I Vocabulary and Structure	211
II Reading Comprehension	212
III Short Answer Questions	214
IV Translation	215
第四部分 课文部分练习题参考答案	215
第五部分 参考译文	217



UNIT ONE

疑难记录

第一部分 学前预测

- Nursing is a very _____ job.
A. rewarding B. encouraging C. awarding D. granting
- _____ I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.
A. When B. While C. As D. Whereas
- You like sports, _____ I'd rather read.
A. because B. on the contrary C. as long as D. while
- In _____ times there was a shop here, but it has been pulled down.
A. formal B. prior C. former D. following
- What more do you _____ me to do?
A. demand B. require C. need D. reserve
- This suggestion _____ careful thought.
A. asks B. orders C. requires D. request
- Did you _____ the discussion?
A. present yourself on B. involve in
C. go into D. participate in
- They go out together _____ but not very often.
A. once in a while B. frequently C. always D. seldom
- I _____ in an old bookstore on Fourth Avenue.
A. knew this book by chance B. looked for this book by chance
C. came across this book D. searched for this book by chance
- He thought _____ of her during the rest of the evening.
A. hardly B. continually C. constantly D. usually
- We study science to gain _____ natural laws.
A. insight into B. significance of
C. success of D. mystery of
- _____ we are alone, we can speak freely.
A. That B. Now that C. As a result D. Unless
- We developed trade with them for mutual _____.
A. use B. strong point C. finance D. benefit

课堂笔记



14. He is said to have avoided making any _____ ; he is not sure to reach the goal.
A. loyalties B. arrangements C. commitments D. contracts
15. The gang tried to _____ the bank manager.
A. intimate B. intimidate C. intricate D. intrude
16. I decided to employ a secretary in order to _____ the work.
A. increase B. evaporate C. facilitate D. formulate
17. That concrete is _____ with steel beams.
A. forced B. pressed C. enhanced D. reinforced
18. Speed is _____ to the success of our plan.
A. vital B. active C. positive D. certain
19. They must make up their own minds _____ our making up their minds for them.
A. in the place of B. instead C. instead of D. rather than
20. _____ his brother, he has a sense of humor; his brother is rather serious.
A. Like B. Unlike C. As D. Not as

参考答案

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. B

第二部分 课文重点、难点助学

Section A Learning a Foreign Language

Key Words

1. worth [wɜ:θ]

a. 1) *having a certain value* 值(多少钱), 价值为

Each of these stamps is worth 5 yuan. 每张邮票价值 5 元。

2) *of value equal to* 价值与……相当(相符), 顶得上

It is worth the price. 物有所值。

3) *deserving* 值得的

They thought the book was worth publication. 他们认为这本书值得出版。

[考与记]

<记> *worthless a.* 无价值的, 无用的

worthlessly ad. 无价值地, 无益地

worthlessness n. 无价值, 无益

<考> *worth* 后接动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。如:

His suggestion is worth considering. 他的建议值得考虑。



同义词比较

- worth** *a.* (+*n.* / *doing*) 不可单独做表语用,后面要接名词或动名词。动名词是主动形式,但意思是被动的。worth 前用 well,不用 very。如:
This question is worth considering. 这个问题值得考虑。
This question is worth consideration. 这个问题值得考虑。
- worthy** *a.* 1) 后面常用 of being done/*n.*,有时也用 being done 或 to be done,但不普遍。如:
This question is worthy of being considered. = This question is worthy of consideration. = This question is worthy to be considered. = This question is worthy being considered. 这个问题值得考虑。
2) 可用在句型 **Somebody is (not) worthy to do something.** 中。如:
He is worthy to take his place. 他配得上他的地位。
They are not worthy to be chosen. 他们不配被选用。
He is worthy to consider this question. 他值得(配得上)考虑这问题。
3) 可做定语修饰名词。如:
He is a worthy man. 他不愧为一个男人。
This is a worthy reward. 这种回报值得。
- worthwhile** *a.* 意为“值得花费时间(或金钱)的,值得做的”,可作定语、表语等。如:
It is worthwhile to consider this question.
To consider this question is worthwhile.
以上两句为:值得考虑这个问题。
The visit to Paris was worthwhile. 访问巴黎值得。

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2. while [waɪl]

- conj.* 1) *during the time that* 当(在)……的时候
We must strike while the iron is hot. 我们要趁热打铁。
2) *whereas* 而(表示对比)
Jane was dressed in red while Mary was dressed in black.
简穿红色衣服而玛丽穿黑色。
3) *although* 虽然,尽管(多放在句首)
While we don't agree, we continue to be friends.
虽然意见不一,但我们还是好朋友。
4) *as long as* 只要
While there is life there is hope. 有生命就有希望。

3. former ['fɔ:mə]

- a.* *of an early period* 在前的,以前的,旧时的(不具体指以前什么时候)
In former days this was a fashionable restaurant. 以前这是一家很时兴的饭店。
n. (the-) the first of the two people or things just mentioned 前者
Did he walk or swim? The former seems more likely.
他走路还是游泳? 前者似乎更有可能。



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同义词比较

- former** *a. / n.* 在前的, 以前的; 前者
- prior** *a.* *earlier in time, order or importance* 优先的, 在前的, 强调重要(优先)
I am sorry. I can not go with you because of my prior engagement.
抱歉, 因我事先有约会, 不能与你一起去了。
- prior to** *prep.* *before* 在……之前
He wrote to me prior to visiting me. 他来访之前给我写了信。
- previous** *a.* *happening, coming, or being earlier in time or order*
事前的, 以前的, 前(头)一天(周, 月等)
Have you had any previous experience? 你以前有过经历吗?
There is a picture on the previous page. 在前一页有一张图。
- preceding** *a.* *that came just before in time or place* 前面的, 强调发生在某事(时)前
The preceding page has just been read. 前面一页刚读过。

4. last [last]

- vi.* 1) *go on, continue* 持续, 延续, 存在下去
The hot weather lasted until September. 热天一直延续到九月。
- 2) *be enough for* 够用(多久), 维持(到)
How many days will our food last? 我们的食品还够吃多少天?
- a.* 1) *coming after all others in time or order* 最后的
His last days were spent in bed. 他最后的日子是在床上度过的。
- 2) *coming immediately before the present* 上一个, 去(年), 昨(晚), 最近(过去)几个(+ 时间名词)
We met last week. 我们上个星期见过面。
He hasn't had anything to eat for the last twelve hours. 他过去十二个小时什么也没吃。
- 3) *least likely, suitable, willing, desirable, etc.* 最不可能(适合, 愿意, 希望等)
That's the last thing I expect him to do. 那是我最不希望他做的事。
- ad.* 1) *after all others* 最后
He came in last. 他最后进来。
- 2) *on the last occasion before the present time* 上一次
I saw him last in Paris. 我上次在巴黎看见他。

[考与记]

〈考〉at last = in the end 最后, 终于

At last he knew the meaning of life. 最后他懂了生活的意义。

〈考〉to / till the last 到最后(一个人或一刻)

They are determined to hold on to the last (moment). 他们决心坚持到最后一刻。

5. require [rɪ'kwaɪə]

- v.* 1) (+ *n.* / *doing*) need 需要
How much flour do you require? 你需要多少面粉?
The flowers require watering. 这些花需要浇水。
- 2) (*require sb. to do sth. / that*) demand, order, expecting obedience 要求(服从)
All passengers are required to show their tickets. 要求所有的乘客都出示票子。

课
堂
笔
记



He requires that they (should) work all night. 他要求他们整天晚上工作。

[考与记]

〈考〉 **require** 之后所接从句要用虚拟语气结构,其形式为:(**should**) + 动词原形。如:

The situation required that we (should) stay there.

当时的情况要求我们必须留在那里。

〈记〉 **requirement** *n.* 需要的东西(可数); 要求(可数)

The army regards discipline as a fundamental requirement.

军队把纪律看成是一项根本要求。

The product met all requirements set by the government.

产品达到政府规定的所有要求。

6. seem [si:m]

vi. **appear to be** 看来,似乎是

The doctor seems (to be) very capable. 医生看来很有能力。(+ *a.*)

No one seemed inclined to ask questions. 看起来没有人想提问题。(+ *doing / done*)

It seems to me a very marvelous book. 似乎对我来说这是一本奇书。(+ *n.*)

You seem in high spirits. 你精神看起来很高昂。(+ *phrase*)

[考与记]

〈考〉 1) **It seems that/as if** 似乎,看来,仿佛感到(觉得)

It seems that nobody knew what had happened. 似乎没人知道发生了什么事。

It seems to me that someone is calling. 似乎有人在叫我。

2) **There seems (seemed) (to be)** 好像有,似乎有

There seems no reason for believing him. 似乎没有理由相信他。

There seems no need to go now. 似乎没有必要现在去。

There doesn't seem to have been any difficulty over the money question.

钱的问题似乎没有什么困难。

〈记〉 **seeming** *a.* 表面上的,外表的

seemingly *adv.* 表面上,貌似; 显然,看起来

7. until [ən'tɪl]

prep. / conj. **up to (the time that)** 一直到(为止)

They worked until 5 p. m. 他们工作到下午5点。

It was until late afternoon that they began to tackle the major problem.

他们直到下午很晚才开始讨论主要问题。

[考与记]

〈考〉 **not until** ... 连接的短语或句子放在句首时,主句的主谓要求用倒装结构。如:

Not until the manager came did they begin the meeting.

直到经理来他们才开会。

8. access [ˈæksɪs]

n. 1) **means of entering; way in; entrance** 进入的道路(途径),进入(可数)

The only access to that building is along that muddy track.

惟一进入那幢大楼的路是沿着那条泥泞的小道。

2) **means or right of using, reaching, or entering** 接近,进入,了解,使用(不可数)

Students need easy access to the books. 学生需要容易读到这些书。

课
堂
笔
记



课
堂
笔
记

[考与记]

〈考〉 have / gain access to 有机会进入…

Only high officials had access to the emperor. 只有高官才能接近皇帝。

〈记〉 access = ac-(to) + cess (走) → 走进 → 接近

accessible a. 容易接近的, 易到达的, 易接近的

accessibility n. 易接近, 易受影响

inaccessible a. 无法接近的, 达不到的

inaccessibility n. 无法接近, 无法达到

9. participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpət]

vi. (+ in) to take part or having a share in an activity or event 参与, 参加

No professionals may participate in the amateur tennis tournament.

专业运动员不可以参加业余网球锦标赛。

[考与记]

〈记〉 part (部分) + -i- (起连接作用) + cip (承担) + -ate (动词后缀) → 部分承担 → 参与

participant n. 参加者

participation n. 参加

同义词比较

participate in 参加, 参与(活动、事件, 直接从事)

Everyone can participate in this game. 大家都能参加这项活动。

take part in 参加, 参与(活动、事件, 不一定直接从事)

He took part in the basketball match. 他参加了篮球赛。(不一定打球)

join v. 1) 参加(做团体、组织的一个成员)

He joined the army last year. 去年他参军了。

2) 和……呆在一起

I'll join you shortly. 我很快加入你们(活动或呆在一起)。

join in 参加(某活动)

May I join in the game? 我能参加这个活动吗?

10. reap [ri:p]

vt. 1) cut (grain), gather in a crop of grain from (a field, etc.) 收割, 收割(田里的)粮食等

We reap the rice in the autumn. 我们秋天收割稻子。

They reap a field of wheat. 他们收割地里的麦子。

2) gain, obtain 获得, 得到

He reaps profits through buying and selling stocks. 他通过买卖股票获利。

◆ II. Key Phrases and Expressions

1. up and down

1) 来回地, 上下(颠簸)

People were walking up and down in front of the school. 人们在学校前来回走动。

The boat went up and down on the rough sea. 船在波涛汹涌的大海上颠簸。

2) 时好时坏



How are things at your office? Oh, up and down, you know.

你办公室情况如何? 哦, 时好时坏吧。

[考与记]

〈考〉 **by and large** 大体上, 总的来看

There were bad days, but by and large it was a pleasant summer.

有些时候天气不太好, 但总的来说还是一个令人愉快的夏天。

〈考〉 **down and out** 穷困潦倒, 一筹莫展

People should lend him a helpful hand. He's really down and out.

人们应该帮他一把, 他真是一筹莫展。

〈考〉 **ins and outs** 细节, 来龙去脉

After careful investigation, he got to know the ins and outs of the accident.

在仔细调查之后, 他终于知道了那次事故的原因。

〈考〉 **on and on** 一直, 继续地

The game went on and on. 那比赛没完没了。

〈考〉 **out and about** 户外活动

Mr. Smith has recovered quickly, and he'll be out and about very soon.

史密斯先生已经康复了, 他不久就可户外活动了。

〈考〉 **out and out** 完全的, 彻底地

What he said is an out and out lie. 他完全在撒谎。

〈考〉 **over and over** 多次的, 重复地

She stressed the importance of the matter over and over.

他反复强调那件事的重要性。

〈考〉 **through and through** 完全地, 彻底地

You can trust him, for he's honest through and through.

你可以相信他, 因为他非常诚实。

〈考〉 **ups and downs** 盛衰, 沉浮

Life is full of ups and downs. 生活充满了兴衰。

2. **keep up with** 跟上, 了解, 保持联系

They could not keep up with us when we climbed the mountain.

我们爬山时, 他们无法跟上我们。

Have you kept up with the development in Shanghai?

你们是否已经赶上了上海的发展速度?

Do you still keep up with your classmates?

你仍然与你的同学保持联系吗?

[考与记]

〈考〉 **keep away from** 避开, 不接近

He keeps away from liquor and tobacco. 他不抽烟不喝酒。

〈考〉 **keep back** 隐瞒, 扣下不付

They kept back \$ 5 a month from my salary for life insurance.

他们每月从我工资中扣下 5 美元交人寿保险。

〈考〉 **keep down** 控制, 限制, 遏制; 压制, 压迫, 镇压

We must try to keep down expenses this year.

我们今年必须设法控制支出。

疑
难
记
录

课
堂
笔
记

