



新视野 第一册

大学英语学习手册

胡清平 王月芳 主编

 苏州大学出版社

新视野大学英语学习手册 第一册

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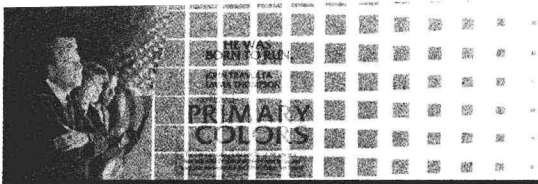
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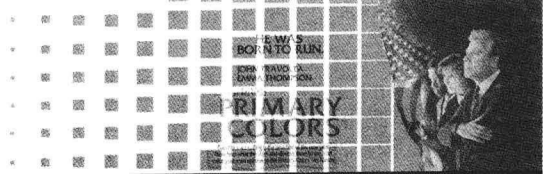


前言

《新视野大学英语》是“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部推荐的大学外语教材之一。它虽然同步提供课本、光盘和网络课程,旨在拓宽教学内容、丰富教学手段,但估计大多数学生仍将主要通过传统的课本进行学习。老师在课堂上只能讲授要点和难点,无法覆盖一切。在课外学生仍需要花一些时间和精力去自学。自学离不开课本和辅导书。即使少数学生有条件偶尔使用多媒体或上网学习,也少不了课本和参考书。为了帮助学生更好地使用这套教材,辅导他们主动地、自主地、深入地、方便地、高效地学习,我们编写了这套《新视野大学英语学习手册》。希望同学们利用这本手册去掌握课本里所有的语言点,并且拓宽涉及到的知识面。

每个单元的最后部分是综合测试,采取 CET-4 阅读理解、词汇与结构两个部分的题型。目的是在对大学生进行素质教育的同时,帮助他们通过 College English Test。

我们在编写这本手册时,把选定的语言点分成“词汇和短语”及“句子理解”两个方面来解析。若偶尔遇到值得一讲的语法现象或者涉及特定结构的词语,则如获至宝,大讲特讲,不



厌其详。

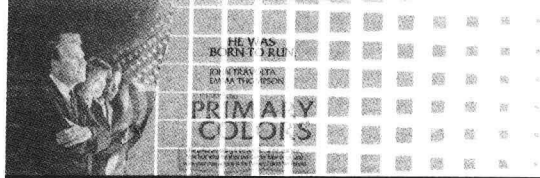
《学习手册》主编为胡清平、王月芳,主审为成善祯。第一册各个单元编写人分别为:Unit 1 王月芳,Unit 2 殷华,Unit 3 卞臻雄,Unit 4 徐玉娟,Unit 5 范锋,Unit 6 胡启好,Unit 7 吴转利,Unit 8 乐礼铭,Unit 9 金秀颖,Unit 10 束金星。

本书的编写过程可以说是全体编审人员集体备课、共同探讨的过程,经历了各人编写、互相校对、主编修订、主审审定四个步骤。在时间紧、任务重的情况下,出版社的责任编辑帮我们发现了疏漏之处,印刷厂的排印人员为我们保障了出书进度,在此谨表谢意。最后,恳请使用本书的师生一旦发现错误立即告诉我们,以便再版时修正改进。预先感谢各位同事和同学!

编 者

2002 年 12 月 9 日

于江苏大学外国语学院



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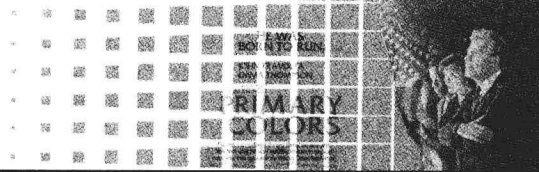
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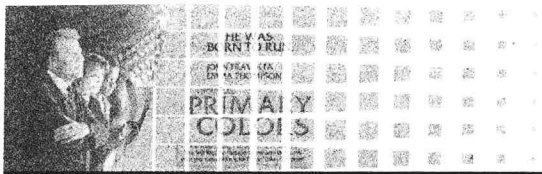
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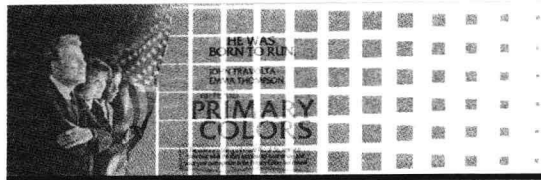
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Unit One



Section A

Learning a Foreign Language

一、语篇赏析

1. 语篇结构

本文作者在文章的开头提出一个论点：“外语学习是我一生中最艰难然而又非常值得的经历之一”。接着，作者描述了从中学到大学直到网上学习的经历。文章的最后一段与开头相呼应，进一步强调外语学习是非常值得的经历。全文可分为三部分：

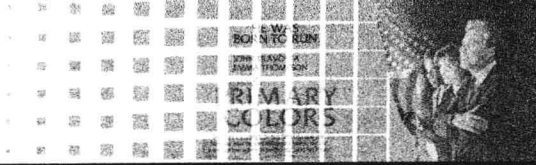
Part I (Para. 1)——Learning a foreign language is one of the most difficult yet most rewarding experiences of my life.

Part II (Para. 2-7)——My experiences with a foreign language from junior middle school, to senior middle school, to college and to online learning.

Part III (Para. 8)——Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything.

2. 段落结构

在这篇文章里，作者向我们讲述了他不同阶段的英语学习经历。在每一个不同的阶段，作者均描述了由于某些原因而导致的不同的结果。所以，这是一篇典型的用因果关



系(cause and effect)来推展的文章。试以第三段为例。

在第三段中,作者首先提出了段落主题句“when I went to senior middle school, I was eager to continue studying English; however, my experience in senior school was very different from before.”本段的主题可概括为: My learning experience in senior middle school is different from before.

接着,作者告诉我们为什么他的经历与以前不同: 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! No!” 然后,这一原因导致了一个结果——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. 由此可见因果关系的推展方法。

二、词汇和短语

►►1. **rewarding**: *adj.* (of an experience or action) worth doing or having 值得做的; 有益的

【例 句】Nursing can be a very rewarding job. 护理可以是一种非常有意义的工作。

A life without fantasies and daydreams isn't as rich and rewarding as life can be.

没有想入非非、白日做梦的生活就不可能是丰富多彩和富有成就的。

【联想记忆】同义词: worthwhile; 词根: reward; *n.* 报答, 奖赏, 酬金; *vt.* 报答, 酬谢; 形近词 award *v.* 授予, 奖给; *n.* 奖品

【搭 配】in reward for 作为对...回报 /reward sb. for 因...而报答某人
/reward sb. with 用...酬劳某人

【典型试题】They _____ the winners with gifts of fruit and flowers.

A. rewarded B. awarded C. charged D. paid

【试题解析】答案为 A。译文: 他们把水果和鲜花送给获胜者作为奖赏。award 授予, 奖给, 判给 award sb./sth.; charge 要价, 收费, 控告; pay 付(给), 支付

►►2. **frustrate**: *vt.* (1) cause sb. to have feelings of disappointment 使沮丧, 使灰心

【例 句】I'm feeling frustrated in my present job. 我对目前的工作灰心丧气。

It was frustrating to work for such a demanding boss.

为这样一位苛刻的老板干活令人灰心丧气。

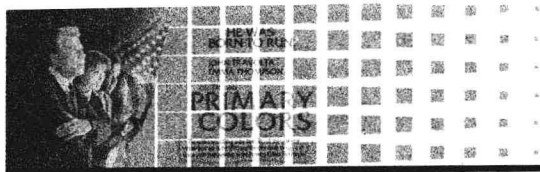
(2) cause the failure of sth. 使挫败, 使受挫折

【例 句】The bad weather frustrated all our hopes of going out.

恶劣的天气打消了我们外出的念头。

In his attempt to escape, the prisoner was frustrated by a watchful guard.

犯人企图逃跑, 警惕的看守挫败了他。



【联想记忆】frustration *n.* 1. 挫败, 失败 2. 失落, 落空; 同义词: defeat, discouragement, upset, disappointment; 派生词: frustrating *a.* 令人沮丧的; frustrated *a.* 感到沮丧的

【典型试题】He felt _____ when he found he had difficulty with most of the math problems.

A. frightened B. terrified C. encouraged D. frustrated

【试题解析】答案为 D。译文: 当他发现做大部分数学题都有困难时, 感到很灰心。frustrate 使感到灰心; terrify 使恐怖, 恐吓; frighten 使恐吓, 吓唬; encourage 鼓舞

►►3. **junior**: *a. & n.* (1) (person) younger, lower in rank, than another 较年幼的, 地位较低的, 初级的; 较年幼者, 地位较低者 junior middle (high) school 初中

(2) a student in his or her third year (out of four years) of college or high school (四年制) 大学或中学的三年级学生

(3) abbreviated as Jr. to show that the son has the same first and last names as his father 置于姓名后面表示同名父子中的子

【例句】Philip Jones, Jr. is the son of Philip Jones, Sir.

小菲力普·琼斯是菲力普·琼斯爵士的儿子。

He is a junior employee. 他是一个资历较浅的雇员。

He is a junior college. 他是大学三年级学生。

【联想记忆】反义词: senior 年长的, 地位较高的, 高级的; 前辈, 上司, (中学) 最高年级学生, 大学四年级学生 senior middle (high) school 高中 freshman 大学一年级学生; sophomore 大学二年级学生

【搭配】junior/senior 来自拉丁语, 在构成比较时用 to 而不用 than。类似的还有 inferior, superior, minor, major

junior/senior to; inferior/superior to; minor/superior to

She is senior to the others in the company because she has worked here the longest.

她在这家公司里比其他入资格老, 因为她在这里工作时间最长。

►►4. **be well worth** sth./doing sth. 值得…的

【例句】He's decided to look at the house for it is well worth buying.

他决定去看看这栋房子, 因为它很值得一买。

This report about the effect of modernization on human nature is well worth reading.

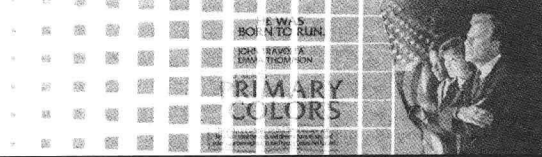
这份关于现代化对于人性影响的报告很值得一读。

►►5. **positive**: *a.* (1) effective; helpful 积极的, 有益的

【例句】It's no use just telling me to do it; give me some positive advice.

光叫我去做是没有用的, 请在做法上给我一些正面的指导。

(2) definite; allowing no room for doubt 明显的



【例句】We still don't have a positive answer as to how he died.

他究竟是如何死的,我们还没有得出肯定的答案。

(3) sure; having no doubt about sth. 肯定的

【例句】She was positive that John would help her out of trouble.

她相信约翰会帮她摆脱困境。

【联想记忆】反义词: negative, doubtful; 同义词: definite, effective, sure

【典型试题】Mary has a _____ view about our future. But nobody believes what she said.

A. portable B. passive C. primary D. positive

【试题解析】答案为 D。译文: 玛丽对未来有积极的看法,但没有人相信她的话。

portable 手提式的; passive 被动的; primary 最初的,主要的

►6. **former**: (1) *a.* of an early period 以前的,旧时的

【例句】In former times there was a shop here, but it has been pulled down.

以前这儿有一个商店,但现在已经拆掉了。

(2) *n.* the first of the two people or things just mentioned 刚提到的两者中的前者

Of Nigeria and Ghana, the former has the larger population.

在尼日利亚和加纳两国中,前者人口更多些。

【联想记忆】同义词: earlier, previous, preceding

【搭配】the former..., the latter... 前者..., 后者...

【典型试题】The girl was _____ a shop assistant, and she is now a manager in a large department store.

A. preliminarily B. presumably C. formerly D. formally

【试题解析】答案为 C。formerly 原先,以前; formally 正式地; preliminarily 初步地,预备地; presumably 假定地,可能地

►7. **unlike**: *prep.* (1) different from, dissimilar to 不像,和...不同

(2) not typical of 非...的特点

【例句】That odd situation is unlike any I've seen before.

那奇异的情形是我以前从未遇到过的。

It's unlike him to be late; he's usually on time.

他不是迟到的人,他通常很准时。

a. different, dissimilar 不相似的,相异的

【例句】The two boys are completely unlike; you wouldn't think they were brothers. 两个男孩没有一点相似之处,很难想像他们是兄弟。

【典型试题】_____ his sister, Jack is quiet and does not easily make friends with others.

A. Dislike B. Unlike C. Alike D. Liking

[CET-4, 1999.6]

【试题解析】答案为 B。译文: 和他姐姐不同,杰克喜欢静,不轻易交友。本题四个



选项为同根异义词, *dislike vt. & n.* 讨厌, 不喜欢, 与 *like* 相对; *unlike prep. & a.* 不像, 不同的; *alike a. & adv.* 彼此相似的(不作定语), 同样地; *liking n.* (通常用 *a liking*) 嗜好, 兴趣(for)

►►8. **far from**: not at all; rather than 一点都不; 完全不

【例 句】Her husband is far from (being) handsome; he is somewhat ugly. 她丈夫谈不上英俊, 有点丑。

We are far from happy with the results of the election. 我们对选举的结果一点都不满意。

►►9. **a couple of**: several, usu. two or three 两三个

【例 句】I saw a couple of children playing in the garden. 我看见两三个孩子在花园里玩耍。

Could you please lend me a couple of dollars? Yes, for a couple of days. 你能借我两三美元吗? 可以, 但是只能借两三天。

比较: a pair of earrings/shoes/gloves/socks

►►10. **intimidate**: *vt.* make one frightened by threats 恐吓, 威胁

【例 句】The thieves intimidated the general manager by saying that they would kill him. 小偷吓唬总经理, 说要杀死他。

John intimidated his brother into not telling their parents the truth. 约翰威胁他弟弟不准把真相告诉父母。

►►11. **opportunity**: *n.* (1) an advantageous time to act; good chance 机会; 良机

【例 句】The month of May offers a wonderful opportunity to go traveling. 5 月份是旅游的好时机。

(2) an occasion for personal advancement or financial gain (提升或发财的) 时机

【例 句】Her new job represents an excellent opportunity to make much money. 她的新工作 意味着 一个极好的赚大钱的机会。

【联想记忆】同义词: break (机遇), chance, occasion, turn

【搭 配】opportunity to do...; opportunity of/for doing...

【典型试题】Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.

A. opportunities B. realities C. necessities D. probabilities

[CET-4 1990. 1]

【试题解析】答案为 A。译文: 受过高等教育的人将来会有很多机会。opportunity 机会, 指好机会; reality 现实, 真实; necessity 必需, 复数形式意为“必需品”; probability 可能性, 概率

►►12. **access**: *n.* way of entering; right of using, reaching or entering 通道, 入口; 接近 (或进入、享用) 的机会 (to)

【例 句】The only access to their house is along a narrow road. 到他们家的唯一通道是一条狭窄的路。



Students need easy access to books. 学生需要得到图书的方便途径。
Access to the data is denied without the password input. 未输入口令,
无法调用数据。

【联想记忆】派生词: accessible, inaccessible, accessibility 后也接介词 to。

【搭配】have/gain access to... 可以获得(或接近)...

【典型试题】Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.

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

[CET-4 1998.6]

【试题解析】答案为 D。译文:估计超过 1/3 的人得不到健康服务。

【典型试题】The people living in these apartments have free _____ to that swimming pool.

A. access B. excess C. excursion D. recreation

[CET-4 1997.1]

【试题解析】答案为 A。译文:住在这些公寓的人可以免费使用这个游泳池。
excess 泛滥,过量;excursion 短途旅行,远足;recreation 消遣,娱乐

【典型试题】The place did not appear to be popular, for it was completely deserted, and in any case _____ to traffic.

A. inadequate B. inaccessible C. incompatible D. insignificant

[CET-4 1996.1]

【试题解析】答案为 B。译文:这地方似乎鲜为人知,因为它完全荒废了,也不通车辆。
inadequate 不足的,不充分的;inaccessible 难接近的,达不到的,与 to 构成固定搭配;incompatible 不相容的,不能匹配;insignificant 不重要的,无意义的

►►13. **participate**: *vi.* (in) 为正式用语;日常用语中常用 take part in

【例句】I want to have the opportunity to participate in the party.
我希望有机会参加这个晚会。

【联想记忆】participation *n.* 参加;participant *n.* 参加者

►►14. **virtual**: *a.* (1) made-up 虚构的,虚拟的

【例句】With the use of Internet, many virtual communities are set up.
随着因特网的使用,许多虚拟社区建立起来。

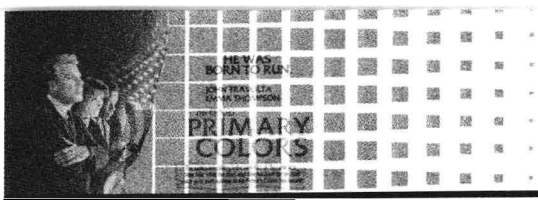
(2) being in fact, acting as, almost what is described but not accepted openly 实质上的,事实上的

【例句】The king was so much under the control of his wife that she was the virtual ruler of the country.

国王几乎完全受妻子的控制,以至于她才是这个国家的实际统治者。

【联想记忆】派生词: virtually *ad.* 实际上,事实上 (= actually), 几乎 (= almost); virtue *n.* 美德,优点

【典型试题】The world's governments have done _____ nothing to combat the



threat of nuclear accidents.

A. inherently B. vitally C. virtually D. identically

【试题解析】答案为 C。译文：世界各国政府几乎没有做什么工作来防范可能发生核事故的危險。inherently 天生地,固有地;vitally 重要地;virtually 几乎,实际上;identically 一样地

【典型试题】_____ all the members present at the meeting were in agreement with the proposal.

A. Virtually B. Principally C. Utterly D. Invariably

【试题解析】答案为 A。译文：几乎所有出席会议的人都同意这项提议。

►►15. **commitment**: *n.* (1) devotion to 信奉,献身,投身

(2) a promise to follow certain actions or take some responsibilities
承诺,许诺,保证,答应负责

【例 句】That husband and wife have a strong commitment to each other.

那一对夫妻有强烈的责任感,决心互相承担义务。

The mayor made a commitment to speak at the celebration. 市长答应在庆典上讲话。

【搭 配】make a commitment to do sth. 承诺/决定干某事;to honor/meet one's commitment 承担义务

【典型考题】By signing the lease we made a _____ to pay a rent of \$150 a week.

A. confinement B. commitment C. conception D. commission

【试题解析】答案为 B。译文:通过签订这份租约,我们保证每周支付 150 美元的租金。confinement 限制;conception 概念,观点;commission 佣金,委任状

►►16. **discipline**: *n.* (1) a state of order and control; self-control 自律,控制

(2) punishment 惩罚,处分 (3) a branch of learning 学科
vt. 管教,管束

【例 句】The students were quiet because their teacher insisted on discipline in the classroom. 学生们很安静,因为他们的老师强调遵守课堂纪律。

College students need self-discipline to succeed in their studies.

大学生需要自律才能顺利地完成学业。

She never disciplines her children and they are uncontrollable.

她从不管教孩子,弄得孩子们无法无天。

Which discipline does that teacher work in? She teaches mathematics.

那位老师教哪门课?她教数学。

►►17. **keep up with**: 跟上,不落后

【例 句】What do you think a scientist should do to keep up with the latest development in his field?

你认为一个科学家要赶上本领域的最新发展应该做些什么?

【联想记忆】catch up with 赶上;come up with 想出,拿出(办法);put up with