

英语专业一年级(上)用书

新编英语教程 (第一册)

辅导用书

主 编 苏翊翔

副主编 吴燕琼

A New English Course (1)
Reference Book

对外经济贸易大学出版社

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主 编
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参编人员



对外经济贸易大学出版社

(京)新登字 182 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语教程(第一册)辅导用书/苏翊翔主编. —北京:对外经济贸易大学出版社,2006

ISBN 7-81078-613-X

I. 新... II. 苏... III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 001986 号

© 2006 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行

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新编英语教程(第一册)辅导用书

苏翊翔 主编

责任编辑: 贾惊涛

对外经济贸易大学出版社

北京市朝阳区惠新东街 12 号 邮政编码:100029

邮购电话:010-64492338 发行部电话:010-64492342

网址:<http://www.uibep.com> E-mail: uibep@126.com

北京市山华苑印刷有限责任公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行

成品尺寸:140mm × 203mm 8.625 印张 216 千字

2006 年 2 月北京第 1 版 2006 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81078-613-X

印数:0 001 - 5 000 册 定价:14.00 元

前言



由上海外国语大学李观仪担任主编、梅德明担任副主编的《新编英语教程》为精读课教材，全国几十所高校英语专业使用，也是国家级重点教材。该系列教材的一、二册课文选材紧贴日常生活、大学生生活和科技发展的方方面面。每篇课文短小精悍，大量使用高频率词，能帮助学生打好坚实的语言基本功，便于学生通过一年级阶段的学习对两、三千个常用词的常见用法有较熟练、较全面的掌握，并能熟练得体地使用所学词汇就日常生活的一般话题进行较流利的口、笔头交流。

为了帮助学生更好、更高效地掌握课本知识，并能熟练灵活地运用课本知识进行语言交际活动，我们特编写了《新编英语教程》一、二册辅导用书，它将有助于教师和学生：

1. 提高课外学习时间的利用率。生词表可省去每课几十个单词的查阅时间，抄录时间，提高学习效率。

2. 提高课内时间的利用率。逐个讲解单词及用法是个十分耗时的过程。如果辅之以配套的学习指导，学生不仅可以接触更多的例句和更丰富的语境，同时又可以减少课堂的讲解时间，提高课堂时间的利用率，为学生提供更多的时间进行更高层次的语言实践活动，诸如就相关话题进行辩论、演讲、讨论、角色扮演等。

3. 便于学生自主学习。每课自测练习不仅有助于学生自我检验学习效果，而且能帮助学生抓住教材的重、难点，进一步复习巩固。

该书包括五部分：

- (1) 生词表；(2) 常用词学习；(3) 扩展讨论题/写作题；
(4) 自测练习；(5) 成长参茶阅读篇。

各部分有以下特点：

1. 生词表除了根据词语在课文中的意思提供中英文释义外，还根据其特点提供常见的搭配、用法特点、语域等。

2. 常用词学习选择的全部是最活跃的词，例句来自权威辞典，而且体现实用性和与时俱进的精神，多为反映当前社会生活、现象的最鲜活的例句。

3. 提供与课文相结合的扩展讨论题或写作题，引导学生进行更高层次的语言实践活动，进一步提高口笔头表达力。

4. 自测练习做到：(1) 与课文紧密结合，体现每课的重、难点，主要有拼写练习、词汇语法练习、翻译练习等；(2) 课内知识和课外知识相结合，每课提供比课文难度略大的一两篇课外阅读练习，进一步提高阅读水平；(3) 自测练习后直接附答案，便于自学。

5. 成长参茶阅读篇收入素质教育佳作，细细品味每一篇佳作，引领读者塑造美好人格。

苏翊翔负责全书的二审和终审及14、15、16课的编写；吴燕琼负责全书的初审及1、3、4、17课的编写；蔡云琴、范彩霞、林菲参与了部分书稿的审校。蔡云琴负责6、7、8、9课的编写；范彩霞负责2、10、11、12、13课的编写；林菲负责5、18课的编写。

本书编写过程中主要参考了 *Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary*, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *Cambridge Dictionary of American English*, *Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms*, 《英汉大词典》，《朗文当代高级词典》，《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》，《英语名篇佳作100篇背诵手册》，《心灵鸡汤》，《英

语世界》，《动力英语》，《阳光英语》，《海外英语》，《英语学习》，《疯狂英语》，《英语周报》，《卡耐基人生指南丛书 2》等书刊和网站，特此表示感谢。

苏翊翔

2005 年 7 月于榕城

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Unit 1

Word List

Language Structures

1. bodybuilding ['bɒdɪbɪldɪŋ] *n.* 健身运动, 健美运动
2. shadowboxing ['ʃædəu'bɒksɪŋ] *n.* fighting an imaginary opponent, esp. as training for boxing 与假想对手斗拳, 太极拳
3. tournament ['tuənəmənt] *n.* an event in which a number of games are played, the winner being the player who wins the greatest number of games 锦标赛, 联赛

Dialogue I

1. athlete ['æθli:t] *n.* person trained for competing in physical exercises and outdoor games, esp. running, jumping, boxing 田径运动员, 运动员
2. campfire ['kæmpfaɪə] *n.* 营火
3. campsite ['kæmpsait] *n.* place where people live in tents or huts for a time 营地
4. committee [kə'mɪti] *n.* group of persons appointed to attend to special business 委员会
5. community [kə'mju:nɪti] *n.* the people living in one place, district or country, considered as a whole 社区, 社会
6. completion [kəm'pli:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* state of being complete 完成, 完工, 完结



7. drama ['drɑ:mə] *n.* play for the theatre, radio or TV 剧本, 戏剧
8. hike [haik] *v.* go for a long walk in the country, taken for pleasure or exercise 远足, 徒步旅行
9. impress [im'pres] *v.* fix deeply (on the mind, memories) 使留下深刻印象, 使铭记
10. marvellous ['mɑ:vələs] *adj.* [AmE marvelous] causing great wonder, admiration, or pleasure, esp. because extremely good, unusually clever, etc. 不可思议的, 令人惊叹的, 惊奇的
11. present [pri'zent] *v.* give; offer; put forward 给, 呈递, 呈献
12. remind [ri'maind] *v.* cause to remember 使想起, 提醒
13. scenic ['si:nik] *adj.* having fine natural scenery 天然景色的, 风景优美的
14. spot [spot] *n.* particular place or area 地点, 场所
15. subdivide [ˌsʌbdi'vaɪd] *v.* (cause sth to) be divided again into smaller divisions 再分, 细分
16. vary ['veəri] *v.* become different 不同, 改变, 变化

Dialogue II

1. bump [bʌmp] *v.* travel, usually in a vehicle, in an uncomfortable way because the surface you are moving over is rough 颠簸不堪
bumpy ['bʌmpi] *adj.* with many bumps 颠簸不堪的
2. unsettled [ˌʌn'setld] *adj.* tending to change suddenly, not calm or having a regular pattern 多变的, 不稳定的
3. vice- [vais] [pref. 前缀] used as part of the title of particular positions (The person who holds one of these positions is next below in authority to the person who holds the full position and



can act for them) 副的, 次的

Reading I

1. burglar ['bɜ:glə] *n.* person who breaks into houses, shops, etc. with the intention of stealing, esp. during the night 夜盗, 强盗
2. burst [bɜ:st] *v.* make a way or entry suddenly or by force 突然闯入, 强行进入
3. convince [kən'vins] *v.* make (sb.) feel certain; cause (sb.) to realize 使(某人)信服, 使(某人)明白
4. dreadfully ['dredfuli] *adv.* extremely 极, 非常
5. gown [gaun] *n.* a woman's dress, esp. a long one worn on formal occasions 长服, 长袍
6. intently [in'tentli] *adv.* with the desires or attentions directed towards 专心地
7. midnight ['mid,nait] *n.* the middle of the night 午夜, 子夜
8. peer [piə] *v.* look closely 凝视, 盯着看
9. sandy-haired ['sændihɛəd] *adj.* (头发)棕黄色的
10. sergeant ['sɜ:dʒənt] *n.* 警官; 中士
11. spectacles ['spektəklz] *n.* [rather fml.] [pl. 用复数动词/代词, 无单数形式] glasses 眼镜
12. sticky ['stiki] *adj.* 粘的
13. thoughtful ['θɔ:tfəl] *adj.* thinking deeply 深思的, 思索的
thoughtfully adv. 深思地

Reading II

1. apparently [ə'pærəntli] *adv.* it is clear (that) 显然地, 明白地
2. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *v.* come near 接近, 走近
3. bolt [bəʊlt] *v.* fasten with a bolt 用门闩住



4. budge [bʌdʒ] *v.* move very little; make the slightest movement
稍微移动
5. flat [flæt] *adj.* (of a tire) without enough air in it 瘪的, 没气的
6. grab [græb] *v.* take hold of (sb. or sth.) with a sudden rough movement 抓住, 抢夺
7. highway ['haiwei] *n.* main public road 公路, 大道
8. hurl [hɜ:l] *v.* throw violently 用力投掷, 猛投
9. jail [dʒeil] *n.* prison 监狱, 拘留所
10. pound [paund] *v.* strike heavily and repeatedly 连续重击, 砰砰地打
11. spare [speə] *n.* a second object of the same kind that is kept for possible use(机器等的) 备件
12. thumb [θʌm] *v.* to ask passing motorists for (a free ride) by holding out one's hand with the thumb raised 向驾车者翘拇指要求搭便车
13. tire ['taɪə] *n.* [BrE tyre] 轮胎, 车胎

Word Study

1. **impress**: *v.* [often pass. 常用被动态] to influence deeply, esp. with a feeling of admiration

The teachers were most impressed by your performance in the exam.

I paid a visit to my tutor last Monday and I was greatly impressed by his eloquence.

What impressed me most was his honesty.

impress... on/upon + obj.: to make the importance of sth. clear to sb.

My father impressed on me the value of hard work.



Impress on the young people that pride goes before a fall.

impressive; *adj.* He gave a very impressive talk.

impression; *n.* The teacher made an excellent impression on the students.

What were your first impressions of New York?

The book made a deep impression on him.

2. **bring back**; to cause to return to the mind

Hearing the song brought back happy memories.

The photos brought back some wonderful memories.

3. **remind... of**; to bring back memories

This hotel reminds me of the one we stayed in last year.

Your hair and eyes remind me of your mother.

I am trying to think who he reminds me of?

cf. **remind... to**; to tell or cause someone to remember a fact, or to do something

He reminded himself to thank Mary for the present.

Remind him to close the windows when he leaves.

4. **present**;

(1) *v.* (~ to, with) to give (something) away, esp. at a ceremonial occasion

When Mr. Brown left the firm, the director presented a gold watch to him/presented him with a gold watch.

(2) *v.* (~ to) to offer for consideration or acceptance

He presented the report to his colleagues at the meeting.

presentation; *n.* a talk, usu. to a group of people, in which information is given

The sales director will give a short presentation on the new sales campaign.



5. **run out**: If you run out of something, you have no more of it left. If something runs out, it becomes used up so that there is no more left.

I'm afraid we've run out of petrol.

Our stocks are running out.

The nurse is running out of patience.

6. **settle**:

(1) v. to end (an argument, esp. in law); to bring (a matter to an agreement)

They settled their quarrel in a friendly way.

The two companies settled their dispute out of court.

(2) v. to decide on; to fix; to make the last arrangements about
Good, that's all settled — you send out the invitations for the party, and I'll organize the food.

7. **convince**: v. to make sb. completely certain about sth.; to persuade

Your explanation might have convinced Mary, but it didn't convince me.

convince sb. of sth.: We finally convinced them of our innocence.

convince... that: Her smile convinced him that she was happy.

I'm convinced that she is telling the truth.

convincing: *adj.* a convincing speaker/speech

They won by a convincing margin.

8. **burst**:

(1) v. to make a way or entry suddenly or by force

He burst into the room.

The oil burst out of the ground.



The sun burst through the clouds.

(2) v. to cause to fly apart or break violently; to explode

The balloon burst.

We drove over some glass and one of the tires burst.

burst into; to send out suddenly

They both burst into laughter.

As soon as the child saw his mother, he burst into tears.

The orchards seemed to have burst into blossom overnight.

9. **be supposed to**; to have a duty or responsibility to do sth. ; to be intended to

You're not supposed to smoke here.

The law is supposed to help the poor.

Everyone is supposed to bring his textbook to the class.

10. **keep an eye on**; to watch carefully

Please keep an eye on the baby for me.

While I go to buy my ticket, please keep an eye on my suitcase.

Topics for Discussion or Writing

1. Tell us your experience in the hobby groups/clubs/societies which you have participated in.
2. Suppose you are an organizer of a summer camp, then what will you take into consideration and how will you promote this programme? Get into groups of five and give a presentation in class as part of your promotional campaigns.
3. What scenic spots have you been to and which impressed you most?
4. Have you ever been misunderstood by anybody? How did it



happen?

Quiz

I. Spelling.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. tour _ _ _ _ _ | 2. bro _ d _ _ st | 3. vo _ _ _ _ ball |
| 4. mag _ z _ ne | 5. com _ _ _ _ ty | 6. sim _ l _ _ |
| 7. ins _ _ t | 8. air _ _ _ ft | 9. par _ _ _ _ lar |
| 10. exh _ _ _ tion | 11. serg _ _ _ _ | 12. spe _ _ _ cles |
| 13. unfor _ _ _ ately | 14. Th _ _ _ _ day | 15. suc _ _ _ d |
| 16. nei _ _ b _ _ _ | 17. mar _ _ _ _ ous | 18. bur _ _ _ _ _ |

II. Fill in the Blanks.

- Mount Tai is one of _____ (中国的) most beautiful mountains.
- Guilin is a very beautiful _____ attraction.
- It was the first time I _____ to a summer camp.
- There were no other camping groups when we arrived at the _____ of the mountain.
- By the time we arrived, night _____.
- Why didn't you take me with you. I wish I _____ there with you.
- The picture _____ me _____ my grandmother.
- We had lots of fun, hiking, _____ mountains, _____ pictures... I remember my summer camp was subdivided into _____ we called "hobby groups".
- We had a number of hobby groups for campers with _____ interest.
- _____ the completion of their projects, each group



- _____ their "fruits" to all the campers.
11. He went to France for his holiday, but he ran _____
_____ money and came back _____ than he _____
_____.
12. As he was feeling hot and _____, he took off his shirt to
have a _____.
13. Stay _____ you are.
14. He was a small, s _____-haired man wearing a s _____,
brown dressing _____.
15. The policemen all looked d _____ disappointed. They
_____ convinced they _____ caught a burglar.
16. When they had all _____, he _____ himself a cup of
coffee.
17. He was on his way to _____ a three-day s _____
meeting.
18. He didn't have a spare tire, so he pushed the car _____ the
road, locked it up and managed to _____ a ride home.
19. He asked them to keep _____ on his house while
he _____ gone.
20. His wife was such a sound s _____ that even the pounding
on the front door wouldn't wake her up.

III. Translation.

1. —— 这是我第一次来福州。
—— 我已经是第二次了。我上回来是在 1998 年。它勾起我许多美好回忆。
2. 课程：精读，泛读，听力，口语，语音，中国革命史，邓小平理论，计算机基础。



3. 一班同学在上机时,二班同学正在打太极拳。(while)
4. 昨晚 10 点时,我已经预习完新课了。
5. —— 你知道吗? 我刚从武夷山回来。
—— 真的? 什么东西让你印象最深。
—— 武夷山的自然美景。
6. 北京有许多风景区和名胜古迹。
7. 项目完成后,我们做了一个口头报告,举办了一个展览,甚至还举行了一场演出。
8. 他透过厚厚的玻璃镜片盯着我看了半天。
9. 后门“砰”地一声开了,他发现自己被警察包围了。
10. 要不是因为他的车子爆胎了,事情也不会发生。

IV. Reading Comprehension.

The word “sport” first meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds. About a hundred years ago the word was first used for organized games. This is the usual meaning of the word today. People spend a lot of their spare time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are paid for the sport they play. These people are called professional sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can earn a lot of money.

For example, a professional footballer in England earns more than 30,000 dollars a year. The stars earn a lot more. International golf and tennis champions can make more than 500,000 dollars a year. Of course, only a few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. It is only possible in sports for individuals, like golf, tennis and motor-racing. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen