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新视野

NEW HORIZON 主编 王迈迈 邹小娟

大学英语 课文详解



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NEW HORIZON

大学英语 课文详解

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UNIT 1

Section

A

Learning a Foreign Language



一、课文背景知识

Online Learning

网上学习是远程教育的一种形式,指通过电脑学习。随着因特网的发展,也可以通过因特网来进行网上学习。在网上学习中,电脑根据学习者的需求显示学习材料。这些材料可能像传统的课程那样简单,用电脑程序来设计测试内容;也可能是很复杂的能根据学习者的吸收程度来建议学习材料。这些材料也可以通过与学习者即时交谈,通过双边活动由学习者掌握。材料用文字、图像、动画、音频信号、视频信号或以上方式的综合表现出来。

二、课文(单词、词组、句子)疑难详解

1 Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most rewarding experiences of my life.

【英文释义】 Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult things that I had ever done. But it was also one of the most valuable things that brought me many good things.

reward: *n.* 报酬;酬金;奖赏(for);报答(应) *vt.* 酬谢;酬劳;报答

e. g. He rewarded the old man with 10 pounds for bringing back the lost dog. 那老人送来丢失的狗,他赏了他十英镑。

2 Although at times, learning a language was frustrating, it was well worth the effort.



【英文释义】 Sometimes, learning a language made me disappointed. But it was rewarding enough to spend the time and effort on it.

frustrate; *vt.*

- 1) to prevent from accomplishing a purpose or fulfilling a desire 挫败
e. g. The police frustrated the bandits' attempt to rob the bank. 警察挫败了匪徒抢劫银行的企图。
- 2) to cause feelings of discouragement or bafflement in 使失望;使沮丧
e. g. After three hours' frustrating delay, the train at last arrived. 经过三个小时令人厌烦的耽搁后,火车终于到达了目的地。
be well worth sth./doing sth. : be rewarding enough (to do) for the time or effort 值得的
e. g. a. The novel is well worth reading. 这本小说值得一读。 b. The place is worth a visit. 这个地方值得一去。

3 Because of this positive method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes.

【英文释义】 Because my teacher often praised us, I was eager to answer the questions as many as I could. I was never afraid of giving a wrong answer.

never worrying much about making mistakes. 是现在分词短语做状语。

positive; *adj.*

- 1) leading to practical action 积极的,肯定的
e. g. He takes a very positive attitude when correcting students' mistakes. 他在纠正学生的错误时,总是采取肯定成绩的态度。
- 2) sure, having no doubt 确定的,明确的
e. g. I am positive that today is Mon-

day. 我确信今天是星期一。

4 I was at the top of my class for two years.

【英文释义】 For two years, I had been the best student in my class.

top; *adj.* the best or most important position 首位;最佳(最重要的)位置。

e. g. a. He started live at the bottom and worked his way to the top. 他刚开始工作时职位是最低的,经过努力晋升到最高职位。

b. He has risen to the top of his profession through years of hard work. 通过多年的艰辛奋斗,他已上升到同行中的首位。

5 While my former teacher had been patient with all the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers.

【英文释义】 My junior middle school teacher had been patient with all the students. But my senior middle school teacher was not patient. She never hesitated to depress those who could not answer her questions correctly.

while; *conj.*

- 1) during the time that 当……的时候
e. g. While he was eating, I asked him to lend me \$2. 当他正在吃饭时,我请他借给我二美元。
- 2) although, whereas; and 虽然;但是
e. g. a. While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you. 虽然我理解你的意思,但我还是不同意。
b. You like tennis, while I'd rather read. 你爱打网球,但我爱看书。

be patient with: 对……很有耐心。

e. g. This doctor is patient with his patients. 这位医生对他的患者很有耐心。

former; *adj.* 以前的,从前的;*n.* 前者

e. g. Of swimming and football he much preferred the former. 在游泳和足球中他更喜欢前者。



6 It didn't take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions.

【英文释义】Soon, I was not willing to answer questions any longer.

It takes/took sb. . . to do sth. : 花费某人……去做某事。

e. g. It takes him thirty minutes to go to school by bus everyday. 他每天花30分钟时间乘车去上学。

7 Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but also I totally lost my desire to say anything at all in English.

【英文释义】I didn't want to answer any questions. I didn't want to speak English, too.

not only... but (also) : 不仅……而且……

1) 这里要指出的是 not only 放于句首, 其后的句子要倒装。例如词句中的“did I”。

e. g. Not only can I understand them, but also I can make myself understood. 我不仅懂他们, 而且也能使他们懂我。

2) not only... but (also) 连接并列主语, 谓语与 but (also) 后的成分在人称和数上保持一致。

e. g. Not only the students but their teacher likes the new teaching materials. 学生们和他们的老师都喜欢新教材。

8 When I went to college, I learned that all students were required to take an English course.

【英文释义】When I became a college student, I was told that English was our required course.

learn: *vi.* to become informed of; find out 听到, 获悉; 知道, 认识到

e. g. I learned of the accident only yester-

day. 我昨天才听说这个事故。

9 However, the situation was far from perfect.

【英文释义】But the condition was not perfect at all.

far from: not... at all, rather than 一点也不

e. g. a. He is far from (being) kind; he is somewhat nasty. 他一点也不和气, 他有点故意找茬。

b. The struggle is far from over. 斗争远没有结束。

10 As our classes were very large, I was only able to answer a couple of questions in each class period.

【英文释义】Because there were many students in our class, I could get only two or three chances to answer questions in each class period.

a couple of: two or three 两, 三个

e. g. a. There are a couple of hours left for you to think about your choices. 你有两三个小时的时间来考虑你的选择。

b. I met a couple of friends and we had a couple of drinks. 我碰见了几个朋友, 我们一起喝了几杯。

11 intimidate *vt.* 恫吓, 恐吓; 胁迫; 威胁

e. g. He said he would never be intimidated into doing what he didn't like by big names and authorities. 他说他决不会被名人、权威所吓倒, 从而去做自己不爱做的事情。

12 opportunity *n.* 机会, 时机, 良机

e. g. Perhaps there is an element of truth in both these pictures, but few of us have had the opportunity to find out. 或许这两种想象中都有一定的真实成分, 但是我们中很少有人有机会去发现它。

13 communicate *vt.* 传达, 传送(消



息,感情等);传递;告知/*vi.* 交换(意见,情报);通讯;联络;通信(*with*)

e.g. The two friends haven't communicated with each other for years. 这两个朋友已经多年未联系过了。

14 I soon got access to the necessary equipment, learned the technology from a friend and participated in the virtual classroom 5 to 7 days a week.

【英文释义】I soon equipped myself with all these necessities. A friend taught me how to use them. Every week, I spent 5 to 7 days learning English through this online course.

access: *n.*

1) a means of approaching, entering, exiting, or making use of; passage 进入之路, 通路, 入口

e.g. The only access to the town is across the bridge. 到镇上唯一的通路是经过一座桥。

2) the right to approach, enter, exit, or make use of (使用, 接近或进入的) 方法, 权利

e.g. Students need easy access to books. 学生需要得到借书的便利

3) have /gain/ get/ obtain access to 得接近; 得会见; 得进入; 得使用

e.g. Citizens may have free access to the library. 市民可以自由使用图书馆。

participate: *vi.*

1) to take part in something 参与, 参加
e.g. Can I participate in your discussion? 我能加入到你们的谈论中来吗?

2) to share in something 分享, 分担
e.g. If only I could participate in your good fortune. 如果我能分享你的好运该有多好啊!

15 online *adj.* <计>联机的/*adv.* <计>联机地

e.g. He can get any online information he wants on Internet. 在互联网上他能得到他想要的任何在线信息。

16 it requires much time, commitment and discipline to keep up with the flow of the course.

【英文释义】In order not to be left behind by the progress of the course, students must give much time and attention to the study and must learn in a controlled way.

commitment: *n.* a promise to follow certain beliefs or actions 责任; 许诺, 保证

e.g. a. 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。

b. I've taken on too many commitments. 我承担的义务太多了。

discipline:

1) *n.* control gained as a result of training 纪律

e.g. a. The soldiers showed perfect discipline under the fire of the enemy. 在敌人的炮火下, 那些士兵显示了良好的纪律。

b. The teacher can't keep discipline in her classroom. 那位教师无法维持课堂纪律。

2) *v.* to keep under control; train 训练; 锻炼

e.g. Students must learn to discipline themselves. 大学生必须学会自律。

17 minimum *n.* 最小(量), 最低额; 最低限度; 最低点; 【数】极小(值)/*adj.* 最少的, 最小的, 最低的

e.g. He couldn't join the police, because he was below the minimum height allowed by the rules. 因为身高低于规定的最低高度, 他不能当警察。

18 assignment *n.* 任务; 课题; 作业; 职责; 被分派的事情, 如, 一项任务



e. g. What is today's assignment in history? 今天历史课指定的作业是什么?

19 Once in a while I cried with frustration, and sometimes I felt like giving up.

【英文释义】Sometimes, I cried because I was so depressed, and sometimes I even didn't want to study English any more.

once in a while: now and then; sometimes 偶尔, 有时

e. g. He lives not far from here. Once in a while, he comes to visit us. 他住得离这不远, 偶尔也会过来看看我们。

feel like sth./doing sth.:

1) to want, have a wish for 想要, 想做

e. g. a. I don't feel like dancing now. 我现在不想跳舞。

b. Do you feel like a beer? 你想要喝一杯啤酒吗?

2) to have or give the sensation that, seem to 摸起来象, 有……的感觉

e. g. a. When I realised what a stupid mistake I had made, I felt like a fool. 当我发现我犯了个多蠢的错误时, 我觉得自己真是个大笨蛋。

b. It feels like silk. 这摸起来像丝绸。

20 screen 屏风, 屏壁; 挡板, 隔板; 遮帘; 帷幕; 幕, 银幕, 屏幕

e. g. Sunglasses will screen the harmful rays from your eyes. 太阳镜会遮挡一些伤害眼睛的有害光线。

21 Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything.

【英文释义】Learning a foreign language has been an experience full of difficulties, but I wouldn't exchange it for anything.

one 指带上文的 an experience.

trying: *adj.* causing strain, hardship, or distress 难堪的; 难受的; 费劲的; 令人气愤的; 恼人的

e. g. a. The work is trying to the eyes. 这项工作太累眼睛。

b. His failure put us in this trying situation. 他的失败使我们陷入这种尴尬局面。

trade for: exchange... for 用……换

e. g. a. Because of hunger, he traded his watch for a leg of mutton. 因为饥饿, 他用手表换了一只羊腿。

b. In order to pay off the debt, the family had to trade the new table for money. 为了还债, 家里只好拿那张新桌子去换钱。

22 Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space when English is being spoken,

【英文释义】Because I can speak English now, when other people speak English, I will not feel confused.

now that: because (sth. has happened) 既然, 由于

e. g. a. Now that oil is scarce, the fate of the motor car is uncertain. 既然石油短缺, 那么汽车将来会怎样就难以预料了。

b. Now that she's jumped to one of the most famous vocalists, she doesn't deign to visit her former friends. 既然她一跃成为最著名的歌唱演员之一, 便再也不愿屈尊去看望从前的朋友了。

23 I am able to reach out to others and bridge the gap between my language and culture and theirs.

【英文释义】Although we come from different cultures and speak different native languages, I can communicate with others and make smaller the differences between us because we can all speak English.

reach out to: communicate with; contact



接触,联系

e. g. No matter how busy he is, he never forget to reach out to his family. 不管他多忙,他都不忘与家人联络。

bridge: *vt.* make up for the difference between...; join or connect things together; build a bridge across (在……上)架桥,

搭桥,造桥

e. g. a. I bridged a gap in the conversation by telling a joke. (喻)我讲了个笑话,使谈话不致中断。

b. People volunteered to bridge the river. 人们自愿出力在河上架桥。



三、阅读技巧

找出单词的意思

大多数有经验的读者能根据上下文的提示猜出或找出自己不熟悉的单词的意思。为了使文章意思清晰,好的作者通常给出一些线索。学会发现线索对阅读将大有裨益。

以下是一些在阅读中常出现的上下文的提示。

1. 一些句子通过使用标点符号把单词和它的释义隔开。
2. 有时,助词和标点符号能一起提供重要的信息。
3. 一些句子给出了生词的反义词,由此,你可以猜出生词的意思。
4. 有时你可以根据自己的经验来判断生词的意思。
5. 前后的句子有时会对难词进行解释。
6. 有些句子就是为了解释难词才写出来的。这些难词对文章理解至关重要。
7. 有些会举例来说明生词,由此你可以确定词义。
8. 有些句子会用你知道的词来解释生词。
9. 单词结构方面的线索——词干和词缀有助于找出词义。

可能还有其他方式有助于确定词义,我们将在阅读系列材料中练习这些技巧。

读下列句子,说出画线单词的意思。通过使用上下文线索、构词线索、相关知识和常识找出 A, B, C 和 D 四个选项中与其意思最相近的一项。不要查看生词表,这些词不在表中。

1. 许多人发现网络方法要求他们运用各自的经验,它为他们提供相互交流的场所,在这种场所里的交流冲破了视觉上的障碍从而使学生能自由地表达思想。
A. 网络方法 B. 网络学习的场所
C. 交换意见的场所 D. 网络学习的经验

答案为 C. 交换意见的场所。

2. 这种场所交流冲破了视觉上的障碍,这种视觉障碍阻止学生自由地表达思想。
A. 躲藏 B. 阻止 C. 帮助 D. 推动

答案为 B. 阻止。



3. 记住,在网络教学中,老师是看不见学生的。这就意味着学生必须能绝对清楚地表达他们的意见和要求。如果他们遇到技术上的困难或者学习上的难题,他们必须说出来,否则没有人能知道出了什么问题。
A. 必要的 B. 仔细的 C. 留心的 D. 清楚的
答案为 D. 清楚的。
4. 网上学习要求学生在事实和经验的基础上做出判断。学生们必须吸收信息并经谨严的思维后做出正确的判断。
A. 吸收 B. 记下 C. 分级 D. 分析
答案为 A. 吸收。
5. 就像许多有经验的老师不能把网络当作学习的有效的帮手一样,并不是所有的学生都具备熟练使用网络的基本素质。
A. 老师 B. 学习助手 C. 监督者 D. 课程设计者
答案为 B. 学习助手。

四、易错易混词语辨析



1. 辨析 unlike, dislike

unlike *prep.* 不象……,和……不同/*adj.* 不像……的;不同于……的
e. g. 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。

dislike *vt.* 不喜欢;厌恶

e. g. She strongly disliked being spoken to like that.
她很不喜欢别人对她这样说话。



2. 辨析 insight, sight

insight *n.* (常与 into 连用)洞察力;见识;洞察

例: a man of insight 有洞察力的人

sight *n.* 1. 景象,景物 2. 视觉,视力 3. 看,观望;观览 4. 视野,眼界

e. g. a. She lost her sight in an accident. 她在一次事故中丧失了视力。

b. I caught sight of an empty seat at the back of the bus.

我看到公共汽车的后面有一个空座位。

有关 sight 的常见短语是: in sight 可见,看得见;在望;不远/lose sight of 看不见;失去信息;失去联系;忘记;没有考虑到 /out of sight 看不到,不被看到;很高;很大