

★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材
★ 教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

教师用书

PREBAND 2

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

新视野大学英语

教师用书

预备2级

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新视野大学英语

教师用书 预备 2 级

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前言

大学英语教学的发展历程可追溯到20世纪80年代初期,我们的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心打造,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》、大学英语四六级考试和一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的更迭,不是简单的循环,而是递增上升、渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点、新的追求、新的视野。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等等一系列新世纪的大项目。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是国务院批准的教育部“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程,由教育部组织实施。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程,其中包括针对大学英语课堂的网络课程——《新视野大学英语》。

《新视野大学英语》沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想问世了。《新视野大学英语》的作者们怀着十分诚挚的愿望,愿与广大大学英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向外语界同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的探索过程。《新视野大学英语》的编写思路主要出于以下几个方面的考虑,边尝试边开拓,以延伸大学英语的发展空间。

1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》同步提供课本(Textbook)、光盘(CD-ROM)与网络课程(Online Course)。传统的课本是几千年文化的遗产,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其自身的编写体系,摈弃课本会严重影响多年以来形成的教学习俗。课本仍然是最根本的教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于教学内容的拓宽,教学内容有可能从课本开始,通过因特网的延伸,连接到多元化的信息系统;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于教与学的观念转化和手段更新,传统的“灌注式教学”逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等等。

2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,网络课程不仅有教学内容的投递,还有学生学业管理模块,跟踪学生学习以及完成练习的过程,并自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。网络课程还提供试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。为增加网络教学过程的交互功能,该课程还提供学生异步通讯的交互工具,如电子邮件、网上讨论区等。然而这一切只是课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段,在网络课程内容日益丰富、应适量减少重复内容讲解课时的情况下,尤其要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。

3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,这是传统教学模式中最基

本的教学内容。网络课程同时提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,丰富和完善教学内容。另外,网络课程还提供了与课文内容相关的网址,便于教师、学生上网查找,为发挥学生的主动性提供了个性化学习的空间。然而,在基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间,应以基本教学内容作为教学的主要任务,这一点在任何情况下都不容忽视。

4. 《大学英语教学大纲》与《新视野大学英语》

《大学英语教学大纲》[修订版](以下简称《大纲》)是《新视野大学英语》设计、编写和制作的指导思想,贯穿于《新视野大学英语》的全教程。《新视野大学英语》一级的起点为1,800单词,在1-4级教材中覆盖全部的四级词汇,在5-6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。《大纲》要求“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息”。《新视野大学英语》始终将阅读能力的培养放在首位,同时培养听、说、写、译的能力,学生用书设计成《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》,囊括《大纲》规定的教学任务。根据《大纲》提出的分类指导的教学原则,《新视野大学英语》设计为从预备1、2级开始,一直到大学英语1-6级,共有8个级别。各使用院校完全可以根据生源情况,选择任何一个级别作为学习的起点。

5. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作陆续引进我国,广大大学英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心攻读理论,把理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》在设计、编写和制作的过程中,十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。根据第二语言习得的理论,对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700 words左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800 words左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文则控制在900 words左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300 words左右。每篇课文出现的单词数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右,尽可能地提高核心词汇即四级词汇的出现率和复现率。

《新视野大学英语》把应用语言学中语篇分析的理论融于课文结构分析和写作指导;阅读技能从每单元的B篇课文开始介绍,通过讲课、练习把阅读技能的学习和应用贯彻于每单元的A、B、C三篇课文中去。无论是阅读技能或写作技能,均以阅读课文作为分析、研究的蓝本,练习内容也取材于课文本身。

6. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和验收手段。以计算机为基础的现代信息技术的应用以及测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试作为主线,引导学生在教材学习上多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容,测试的时间也可以根据需要,进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。另外,《新视野大学英语》也提供了测试工具,教师不仅可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,在计算机上实现无纸化测试。而且教师可以从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

7. 教学与科研

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写、制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为教学科研提供了园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了专用的配套语料库。

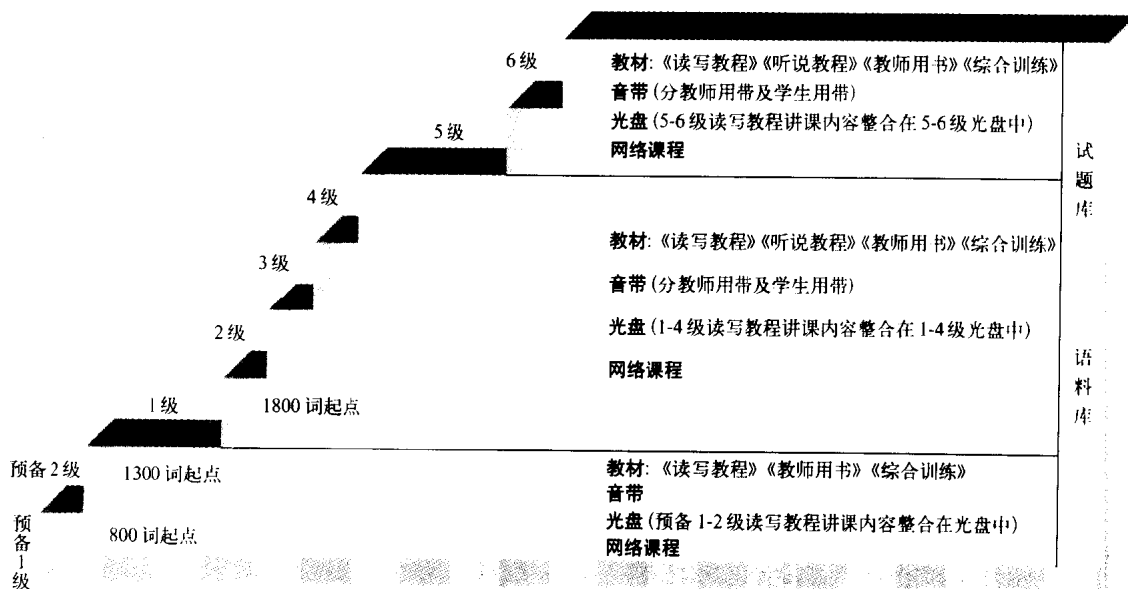
根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown, LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同的教学研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供素材,也为教材评估和让有识之士提出批评建议提供了依据。

8. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元三篇课文的体裁形式不尽相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练,《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》以《读写教程》为主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》和《综合训练》全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图表显示如下:



三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Dr. Joyce A. Wilkinson (加拿大)、Dr. Frank Borchardt (美国)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有: 上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、

上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序): 王亚平、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、吴江、吴树敬、辛丁、汪家树、陈永捷、陆伟忠、郑树棠、周国强、周俊英、罗立胜、金启军、胡全生、徐钟、徐玲、顾大僖、黄跃华、嵇伟武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所学校几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

2002年,《新视野大学英语》顺利通过了教育部组织的普通高等教育“十五”国家级教材规划选题的评审,正式成为“十五”国家级规划教材,同时被教育部定为大学外语推荐教材之一。但《新视野大学英语》还只是一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,需要我们去灌溉和呵护;《新视野大学英语》提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、创造、发展的园地。岁月的交替,不是最后的定格,而是进步的开始,关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出……

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2002年6月

编写及使用说明

本书是《新视野大学英语：读写教程》预备二级的教师参考用书，内容包括1—10单元的教学内容、练习答案和课文翻译等，教师可选择使用。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程》预备二级的教师用书每单元由三部分组成：

Part I

1. 背景材料 (Background Information): 与课文内容相关的人物、文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识介绍。在可能的情况下提供 web site 供查阅或拓宽教学内容。凡 web site 出现更名、取消等情况时，我们将在网络课程中以适当形式通知教师和学生。同时欢迎使用本教程的师生把 web site 变化的最新情况通过布告栏告诉大家。

2. 教学内容提示：包括课文难点注释 (Detailed Study of the Text)、重要句型及词语的讲解、语法要点 (Spotlight on Grammar) 等，供教师选择使用。

Part II

提供《新视野大学英语：读写教程》预备二级全部的练习答案以及相关的教学提示。

Part III

提供《新视野大学英语：读写教程》预备二级课文 A、B、C 篇的参考译文。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程》预备二级的教师用书同步配有光盘和网络课程。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程》预备二级教师用书由上海师范大学顾大僖担任主编，参加编写的主要人员有上海师范大学蔡龙权、程星华、苏承志、谭卫国、武成、萧春麟，北京工业大学周俊英、王虹良、阎岫峰，石油大学徐淑仙、连松青、冯小梅、孙秀利，上海交通大学俞理明、胡开宝、左克文、左晓岚、王秀文等。光盘与网络课程的制作由北方交通大学辛丁等负责，顾问 Frank Borchardt (美国) 参与网络课程的设计。《新视野大学英语：读写教程》预备二级教师用书由郑树棠及多位外籍专家审定全稿。在材料整理和计算机处理方面上海交通大学陈庆昌、冯宗祥、赵勇、管博、阮东生、胡海燕、袁小辉、孙华萍等做了大量的工作，在此一并表示感谢。

正如前言所述，《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写、制作过程是一个探索的过程，其中谬误之处，不足之处，定然不少。诚挚地欢迎广大使用本教材的学校、教师和学生给予批评和指正。

编者

2002年4月

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UNIT 1

PART I

UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

Section A

Going Out on Dates

Detailed Study of the Text

1. ... I had a **group of** friends who ... (Para. 1)
 a group of: a couple of; several 一组; 一群; 一些
 A **group of** students are planning to meet for lunch. 一些学生计划举行午餐会。
 There is a **group of** soldiers hiding behind the bridge. 桥后面藏着一群士兵。
2. ... would often **go to the beach** with them ... (Para. 1)
 go to the beach: 去海滩
 We **went to the beach** yesterday for a swim. 我们昨天去海滩游泳。
 beach: *n.* [C] a shore of the sea covered by sand or small stones 海滩
 How about a walk on the **beach**? 到海滩上散散步怎么样?
 It is wonderful to take a walk on the **beach** on summer evenings. 夏天晚上在海滩上散步很惬意。
3. ... if the **weather** was good. (Para. 1)
 weather: *n.* [U] the condition of wind, rain, snow, etc. 天气
 We will go to the beach if the **weather** stays fine. 如果天气还这么好, 我们要去海滩。
 The English **weather** changes a lot and has always been a popular topic of conversation. 英国的天气变化无常, 向来是热门话题。
4. ... and most of the **guys** had gone out on ... (Para. 2)
 guy: *n.*
 1) [C] a man 男人
 Do you know the **guy** standing behind the bridge? 你认识那个站在桥后边的男人吗?
 2) (*pl.*) a group of people 一伙人
 Hey, **guys**! come back here. 嗨, 各位! 请到这儿来。
 Note: 在美国英语里, 不论对男士或女士说话, 都可以用 **you guys**:
 What do **you guys** want to eat? 你们想吃什么?
5. I was interested in a **particular** girl a little bit ... (Para. 2)
 particular: *a.*
 1) specific 特定的; 某一个

One **particular** school, which I won't name, is having a lot of problems. 有一所学校目前问题很多，学校的名字我就不说了。

Usually I like dogs, but I don't like this **particular** one. 一般来说我喜欢狗，但是我不喜欢这条狗。

2) unusual; demanding special notice 特殊的；特别的

There is no **particular** reason why he shouldn't go. 没有什么特别理由说明他不该去。

6. ... and the guy **next to** me got all excited. (Para. 3)

next to: beside; after 在旁边；下一个

The one **next to** the top singer was in good friendship with me. 第二名获奖歌手与我很有交情。

7. He **pushed** her back to the beach ... (Para. 3)

push: vt.

1) use force against sth. for the purpose of moving it 推

Push this button (按钮) to start the machine. 要开动机器按一下这个键。

2) make one's way by pushing 挤；推进

He **pushed** his way to the front of the crowd. 他挤到了人群的前面。

3) try to force sb. to do sth. 催促；逼迫

I'm not **pushing** you; if you don't like this job, don't take it. 我不是在强迫你；如果你不喜欢这份工作，可以不接受。

His parents **pushed** him to study medicine. 他的父母要他学医。

4) help to draw attention 推荐

The company is **pushing** its new products. 这家公司在推销新产品。

8. ... **all the while** saying in a loud voice ... (Para. 3)

all the while: all the time 始终；一直

We thought he was at work when **all the while** he'd been at the football match. 我们以为他去上班了，其实在这段时间他去看足球比赛了。

9. ... all the while saying **in a loud voice** ... (Para. 3)

in a loud voice: loudly 大声地；响亮地

It is not proper for teachers to speak **in a loud voice** in class. 教师在课堂上大声地讲话并不妥当。

10. ... **making a scene**, and saying ... (Para. 4)

make a scene: give a bad show of oneself 当众吵闹；出丑

She wanted to make a good show of herself, but finally she **made a scene**. 她本来想显示一下自己是个能干的女人，结果却大出洋相。

I'm ashamed of you, **making a scene** in the restaurant like that. 你在饭馆里那样大吵大闹，我真为你感到羞耻。

scene: n.

1) [C] a show of emotions in public 当众显露情绪

She wanted to create a **scene**. 她想当众大闹一场。

2) [C] a picture or view 景色

There are some pretty **scenes** in the park. 公园里有许多美丽的景色。

11. So I **invited her to** the movies. (Para. 4)

invite sb. to (n.): ask sb. to (n.) 邀请某人去(……)

We **invited all his family to** the wedding. 我们邀请他全家出席婚礼。

12. She **gave me** all kinds of **instructions on** how to do this and that. (Para. 5)

give sb. instructions on sth.: tell sb. how to deal with sth. 教某人做某事

He is so smart that he needs nobody to **give him instructions on** what he does. 他非常聪明, 无须别人教他怎样做事情。

13. She gave me all kinds of **instructions** on how to do this and that. (Para. 5)

instruction: *n.*

- 1) [C] advice on how to do sth. 指导

I didn't follow the **instructions** printed on the box, and broke the machine. 我没有按照印在箱子上的使用说明去做, 结果把机器给弄坏了。

Read the **instructions** before you start the engine. 启动发动机之前请先阅读使用说明。

- 2) [U] the act of teaching 指导; 教学

I read the book of **instruction** carefully before I started. 开始之前我认真读了一遍使用说明。

- 3) [C] an order 命令

I have **instructions** not to let anyone in. 我得到指示不准任何人进入。

14. She was **following a tradition** ... (Para. 5)

follow a tradition: act in a traditional manner 遵循传统

In the West, women **follow a tradition** to wear white dresses when they get married. 在西方, 女子结婚时遵循传统习俗穿白色的衣服。

tradition: *n.* [C; U] an opinion, belief or practice passed down from the past to the present 传统的思想(信仰, 习俗等)

He wants to continue the family **tradition** and look for a job in business. 他想继承家族的传统, 在商界找一份工作。

15. ... how to treat the next **generation** of women well. (Para. 5)

generation: *n.* [C] a period of time in which a human being can grow up and have a family 代

The problems of living together are difficult for both the younger and the older **generations**. 居住在一起所产生的问题让年轻和年老两代人都感到别扭。

16. After dinner, I **bathed**, got all dressed up ... (Para. 6)

bathe: *v.* wash one's body 洗澡

She is **bathing** the baby. 她在替婴儿洗澡。

Some boys don't like to **bathe** regularly. 有些男孩不喜欢经常洗澡。

17. After dinner, I bathed, got all **dressed up** ... (Para. 6)

dress up: make one seem different or more beautiful with clothes 打扮; 化妆

The actress had been busy **dressing herself up** before she stepped onto the stage. 上台之前, 这个女演员一直忙着化妆。

18. ... went to Barbara's house to **call for** her. (Para. 6)

call for:

- 1) come and get sb. or sth. 约请; 要求

As we could not fix the car on our own, we **called for** help. 由于我们自己修不好车, 只

得求助他人。

2) need 需要

Success in research **calls for** much hard work. 要取得研究的成功需要从事大量艰苦的工作。

19. It was a big adventure for me, and I was feeling nervous and a little shy. (Para. 6)

Meaning: For me to date a girl was very exciting, and I was feeling nervous about it and didn't find it easy to talk to a girl whom I didn't know well.

20. It was a big **adventure** for me ... (Para. 6)

adventure: *n.*

1) [C] an experience that is strange, exciting or dangerous 冒险的经历

She left home to travel, hoping for excitement and **adventure**. 她离家出游, 寻求刺激和冒险的生活。

The explorer told the boys about his **adventures** in the North Pole. 探险家把自己在北极的探险经历讲给孩子们听。

2) [U] participation in sth. exciting 冒险, 冒险活动

He's a man full of **adventure**. 他是一个充满冒险精神的男子。

21. ... I was feeling nervous and a little **shy**. (Para. 6)

shy: *a.* not feeling at home with others 羞怯的

Some little children will feel **shy** before strangers (陌生人). 有些小孩子在陌生人面前会显得很腼腆。

22. She was still **upstairs** getting ready ... (Para. 6)

upstairs: *ad.* 在楼上

He ran **upstairs** when he heard a strange noise. 他听到奇怪的响声于是马上跑上楼去。

23. ... so her family **had me wait** for her ... (Para. 6)

have sb. do sth.: 让某人做某事

I **had John find** me a house. 我托约翰给我找房子。

24. ... where they and their friends were eating **pie** ... (Para. 6)

pie: *n.* [C; U] 派; 馅饼

She visited us in the evening and brought us an apple **pie**. 她晚上来拜访我们, 并给我们带了一个苹果派。

25. They all had **forks** in their mouths ... (Para. 6)

fork: *n.* [C] a tool with two or more long points used to pick up food or sth. else 餐叉

When you have a Western-style dinner (西餐), you should hold the knife with the right hand and the **fork** with the left hand. 吃西餐一般是右手拿刀, 左手拿叉。

26. ... Isn't he **sweet**! ... (Para. 6)

sweet: *a.*

1) lovable 可爱的

The **sweet** boy always behaves himself. 这个可爱的男孩一向很乖。

2) having a taste like that of sugar 甜的

This fruit isn't **sweet** enough. 这种水果不够甜。

27. ... and all kinds of other **stuff**. (Para. 6)

stuff: *n.* [U] anything that is not known clearly 东西
It was all **stuff** I'd heard before. 都是我听过的老话。

28. ... we talked about **playing the piano** ... (Para. 7)

play the piano: 弹钢琴

Many young children in China are learning to **play the piano**. 在中国有许多小孩在学习弹钢琴。

29. I told her how, when I was younger, my parents had made me learn piano for a period of time ... (Para. 7)

Meaning: I told her how they had forced me to take piano lessons for some time when I was younger ...

30. ... made me learn piano for a **period** of time ... (Para. 7)

period: *n.* [C] time lasting for a certain while 一段时间

His experience of teaching English covers a **period** of over thirty years. 他教授英语的经历长达30余年。

31. ... and **couldn't stand it any more** ... (Para. 7)

can't stand sth.: can't put up with sth. 难以容忍

He **couldn't stand** the cold weather. 他受不了这么冷的天气。

any more: not any longer 不再

They used to be good friends, but they don't like each other **any more**. 他们过去是好朋友, 但现在相互已不再有好感了。

She doesn't live here **any more**. 她已经不住在这里了。

32. I was bothered by the thought that the other boys would think I was weak, and to be stuck for weeks playing "Dance of the Flowers" was too much for me. (Para. 7)

Meaning: I was worried that the other boys would think I was not clever enough. I played "Dance of the Flowers" for weeks without being able to do anything else and I was really tired of it.

33. ... I was **bothered** by the thought that ... (Para. 7)

bother: *vt.* cause trouble or worry to sb. 烦扰

I don't want to be **bothered** by anyone at the moment. 目前我不想为任何事烦恼。

34. ... to **be stuck** for weeks playing ... (Para. 7)

stick: *v.*

1) cause to be fixed; not move 卡住; 困住

The heavy snow **stuck** traffic for hours. 大雪使交通中断了几小时。

2) keep to; not give up 坚持

I've made my decision and I'm going to **stick** to it. 我已经作了决定, 我是不会改变的。
be stuck: be unable to go further or do anything further, esp. because of difficulties 被困住的; 被难住的

He **was stuck** in the middle. 他处于进退两难的境地。

35. I **was** really **sensitive about** showing ... (Para. 7)

be sensitive about: easily become worried or unhappy about 对……敏感的, 易受……影响的

Don't say anything bad about her work; she's very **sensitive about** it. 千万别说她的工作

不好, 她就怕别人提这件事。

sensitive: *a.* easily or quickly moved by what others say or do 易受影响的; 敏感的
Don't be so **sensitive**. I was only joking. 别太敏感, 我只不过开了个玩笑。

36. ... any sign of **weakness**. (Para. 7)

weakness: *n.*

1) [U] the state of being weak in mind, body or character 软弱; 虚弱; 缺陷

He agreed in a moment of **weakness**. 他因一时软弱而同意照办。

2) [C] a fault 缺点

The only **weakness** of this plan is its cost. 这个计划唯一的缺点是成本高。

37. I praised the **pink** overcoat she was wearing. (Para. 8)

pink: *a.* light red 粉红色的

I prefer **pink** flowers to red ones. 我喜爱粉红色的花, 不太喜欢红色的花。

38. I praised the pink **overcoat** she was wearing. (Para. 8)

overcoat: *n.* [C] a heavy coat worn in cold weather over other clothes 大衣; 厚外套

He is still in his **overcoat** even when he's in the room. 哪怕是在房间里, 他也是穿着大衣。

39. Then we **shook** hands and I said ... (Para. 8)

shake: *vt.* move sth. up and down, or from side to side 摇; 晃

He **shook** his head to show that he did not agree. 他摇摇头表示反对。

40. "You're **welcome**!" ... (Para. 10)

welcome: *a.* gladly accepted 受欢迎的

All suggestions will be **welcome**. 欢迎一切建议。

vt. greet in a friendly way 欢迎

He opened the door and **welcomed** them in. 他开门把他们迎了进去。

n. [C] a greeting given to sb. when he or she arrives 欢迎

We received a great **welcome**. 我们受到热烈欢迎。

Note: You are welcome. (客套语) 别客气, 不用谢。

41. The next time I went out **on a date** ... (Para. 11)

on a date: meeting a boy friend or girl friend 约会

Because they are **on a date**, many of us believe that they are in love. 因为他们在约会, 我们很多人相信他们在恋爱。

42. ... the third girl I **took out** ... (Para. 13)

take out: move sth. or go with sb. to another place 拿出去; 带出去

She opened the box and **took out** a pretty pin. 她打开盒子, 拿出一枚漂亮的别针。

I'll **take you out** for a trip if I have time. 如果有时间, 我会带你出去走走。

43. She **paused** and stared at me for a moment ... (Para. 14)

pause: *vi.* stop for a short time before continuing 停顿

The speaker **paused** for a moment, and then continued. 演讲者停顿片刻, 然后继续往下讲。

44. ... **stared at** me for a moment ... (Para. 14)

stare at: look at sb. or sth. in a fixed way 盯着看

It's not polite to **stare at** other people. 盯着人看是很不礼貌的。

He **stared at** the ceiling, thinking of the new design he had worked on for a long time. 他盯着天花板, 心里想着花了不少时间构想的新设计。

stare: vi. look at sb. or sth. continuously for a long time 盯着看

She **stared** into the distance as if she were thinking of something. 她凝视着远方, 好像在想心事。

Spotlight on Grammar

would 和 used to 的比较

(1) They knew a lot of different girls, and *would* often go to the beach with them if the weather was good. (Passage A, Unit 1)

(2) That *used to* suggest a man, not a woman. (Passage A, Unit 2, Preband 1)

(3) Think of all the words that *used to* end in *-man*. (Passage A, Unit 2, Preband 1)

上面第(1)例中的 *would* 表示过去的习惯动作; 第(2)、(3)例中的 *used to* 则表示过去的状态。情态助动词 *would* 和 *used to* 都可用来表示过去经常的或习惯的动作, 两者常可替换使用。例如:

When we were children, we *would / used to* go swimming every summer.

I *would / used to* take this bus every day.

He *would / used to* read in this library when he was at this university.

As a child, she *would / used to* pass this shop every day after school.

两者相比, *used to* 更强调现在已不复存在的过去的习惯。例如:

He *used to* play football, but it was a long time ago.

I *used to* go to the cinema very often, but now I seldom do that.

除了表示过去的动作以外, *used to* 还可表示过去持续的状态或情形。在这种情况下, 只可用 *used to*, 不可用 *would*。例如:

I *used to* have a very old car.

[误] I *would* have a very old car.

They *used to* live in New York.

[误] They *would* live in New York.

He *used to* be better off than he is now.

[误] He *would* be better off than he is now.

People *used to* believe that the sun went around the earth.

[误] People *would* believe that the sun went around the earth.

此外, 请提示学生注意: *used to* 表示不确定的过去时间, 通常不能与表示次数或延续时间的时间状语连用。例如:

[误] I *used to* go to France *seven times*.

[误] He *used to* stay in Paris *for two weeks*.

需要提示学生注意的还有: *used to* 和 *be used to* 形式上接近, 但意义、结构和用法都不同, 不可混淆。例如:

He *used to* live here. (他过去住在这里。)

He *is used to* living here. (他住在这里已经习惯了。)

Section B

My Early Memories

Background Information ▼

1. **Harlem**: a district in New York. The internationally known capital of Black America. Harlem stands as one of New York's most treasured communities. The cradle of Black culture and politics, Harlem was home to such legendary giants as Ella Fitzgerald, Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. and Malcolm X. Long, the focal point of Black politics. Harlem was and remains a center for Black political involvement. Visit the web site <http://www.harlem-ontime.com/main.html> and you will learn a brief history about Harlem.
2. **West Indies**: a group of islands lying between the coasts of Florida and Venezuela. The islands consist of the British West Indies, Curacao (Dutch), Guadeloupe and Martinique (French), Puerto Rico (USA), the Virgin Islands (GB and USA), Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. For more information please look at the web site <http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/w/westindi.asp>.

Detailed Study of the Text ▼

1. ... living on Morningside **Avenue**, Harlem. (Para. 1)
avenue: *n.*
 - 1) [C] a broad street in a town, sometimes having trees on each side (城市的)大街; 林荫道
Pleasant **avenues** lead out from the center of the town. 赏心悦目的大道由市中心通往各处。
The **avenues** of the city were crowded with shoppers. 城里大街上熙熙攘攘挤满了购物的人。
 - 2) [C] a way of getting sth. done 途径
The best **avenue** to success is hard work. 勤奋是通往成功的最佳途径。
2. They say our earliest memories usually **involve** something bad, and mine do. (Para. 1)
involve: *vt.*
 - 1) include as a necessary part 包括
Caring for a one-year-old baby **involves** work such as making special meals. 照看一岁的婴儿需要做一些诸如烹调特殊食物之类的工作。
 - 2) cause to become connected or concerned 使卷入
I'm **involved** in a research project (项目) at the moment. 我正忙于一项研究工作。
3. I was playing **on the floor** and stuck a piece of metal into an electricity outlet. (Para. 1)
on the floor: 在地板上
The policemen found some blood **on the floor** near the kitchen. 警察在靠近厨房的地板上发现了一些血迹。