NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

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新视對

大学英语读写教程讲析





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新视野

大学英语读写教程

讲析(第二版)

(第1册)

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内容简介

《新视野大学英语读写教程讲析》(第二版)是根据外语教学与研究出版社出版的普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材《新视野大学英语读写教程》(第二版)而编写的教与学参考书。

本套书与教材同步,分为四册,每册按照课文单元顺序编写,内容包括:课文概要、课文结构分析、课文精读、练习注释、练习答案、课文译文、与课文相关的名言警句以及五套同步测试题。

本书可供高等院校师生以及广大英语爱好者使用。

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编写说明

《新视野大学英语读写教程讲析》(第二版)是根据全国高等院校通用教材《新视野大学英语读写教程》(第二版)(外语教学与研究出版社)而编写的具有实用价值的教与学参考书。

本书与教材同步,分为4册。依据教材体例,每册按照课文单元顺序编写。每个单元包括以下部分:

- 一、课文概要(Outline of the Text)
- 二、课文结构分析(Text Structure Analysis)
- 三、课文精读(Reading-centered Activities)
 - 1)词汇(Words)
 - 2)词组和短语(Phrases and Expressions)
 - 3) 课文注释(Notes to the Text)
- 四、练习注释(Notes to the Exercises)
- 五、练习答案(Key to the Exercises)
- 六、课文译文(Translation of the Text)
- 七、与课文相关的名言警句(Proverbs Related to the Text)

每两个单元后有一套同步测试题,紧扣相应课文中的词汇、语法以及难点与重点。

本书特色:

- 1. 按篇章、单词、词组、句子的顺序编写,线索清楚,使语言的学习与篇章有机地结合起来。
- 2. 词汇部分包括词性、词义、同义词、反义词、搭配、辨析、构词等,并附有英汉对照的例句, 为单词的使用提供了范例。
- 3. 书中搜集了与课文内容相关的名言警句,便于使用者结合课文进行背诵,既可学习语言, 增强语感,又能从中得到思想启迪和教育。
- 4. 同步训练与课文融为一体,既可帮助学生巩固所学内容,自测学习效果,又可方便教师检查学生学习的进展情况,亦可对大学英语自学者提供有益的帮助。

本套书总主编罗德芬。本书为第1册,本册主编王永东、胡慧、张平,编写人员有: 叶冬、毕一晴、林莉、金益云、胡敏、夏玉芳、彭逢春、谢争艳。

复旦大学外国语学院赵蓉老师认真仔细地审查了全书,并提出了许多宝贵意见,谨此一并 表示敬意和感谢。

由于我们的水平有限,错误、疏漏之处,祈望同行及读者批评指正。

新潮大学英语编写组 2009 年 7 月

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Unit 1

一、课文概要(Outline of the Text)

Learning a foreign language is not only a very difficult and rewarding experience, but also a frustrating and valuable one. When language teachers use positive methods, students feel encouraged to go ahead. But students will lose heart when the language is taught passively. Online learning, a form of distance education through a personal computer, provides the students with chances to be successful in learning only if they could have the time, commitment and discipline to keep up with the flow of the course. Learning a foreign language not only teaches the students the value of hard work, gives them insights into another culture and opens their minds to new ways of thinking but also enables them to communicate with many more people and make friends with them.

学习外语不仅是非常难、非常有意义的体验,而且也是令人沮丧却有价值的体验。当语言教师运用积极的教学方法时,学生们会被激励着去学好外语。而被动学习时,学生往往失去学习的信心。网络学习即远程教育为学生们提供了成功的学习机会,只要他们肯花时间、学习专一、自制,能跟上课程进度。学习外语不仅让学生懂得艰苦努力的价值、了解不同的文化、接受新的思维方式,而且能使学生同更多的人交流,并结交朋友。

二、课文结构分析(Text Structure Analysis)

本篇课文属于因果说明文。因果说明文旨在表明事物发生的原因及结果。在这篇文章中,作者叙述了自己在不同阶段学习语言的经历:从初中、高中、大学直到网上在线学习。在每一个不同的学习阶段,作者阐述了由于某些特定的原因所导致的结果。因此,本篇文章不同的段落都包含有其特定的因果关系。通过讲述这一系列因果关系的经历,作者告诉我们:学习外语不仅是非常难、非常有意义的体验,而且也是令人沮丧却有价值的体验。这些体验带来的乐趣和益处是巨大的。

三、课文精读 (Reading-centered Activities)

Section A Learning a Foreign Language

(一)单词(Words)

1. reward vt. 报答,酬谢,奖励〖同〗return〖反〗punish n. 报答,奖励〖同〗repayment,return



- 《反》penalty.punishment (Para. 1)/For this discovery he has been rewarded with the Nobel Prize. 他因这项发现被授予诺贝尔奖。/Follow this rule religiously and you will find your reward. 恪守这条规则,你就一定会大受裨益。
- 【搭配】reward sb. for sth. /doing sth. 因……而酬劳或奖赏某人; reward sb. with sth. 用某物回报某人; in reward for/of 作为对……报答/He received a medal as a reward for his courage. 他由于勇敢而获得一枚奖章。/The woman rewarded the boy with \$ 10 for returning the watch. 那个妇女给这个男孩 10 美元作为找回手表的回报。
- 【辨析】reward,award/reward 指因某人付出的劳动而得到的"酬劳"、"回报"。 He was rewarded a big sum of money for his service. 由于他的服务,他得到了一大笔钱。/award 指经过决定后"授予"、"奖给"或"判给"。 The school authorities awarded the student a grant of \$1000. 学校领导给这位学生颁发了1000美元的助学金。

【构词】rewarding a. 有价值的,有意义的

- 2. **frustrate** vt. ①使沮丧,使灰心〖同〗discourage ②使挫败,使受挫折〖同〗beat,defeat (Para. 1)/The bad weather frustrated all our hopes of going out. 恶劣的天气破坏了我们出行的愿望。
- 【搭配】be frustrated at sth. 对……感到失望; be frustrated in one's attempt/ambition/plan/job 某人的企图/抱负/计划受到挫折或对工作不满意/He looked about for her everywhere, feeling deeply frustrated at her disappearance. 他到处找她,对她的失踪感到十分沮丧。/The young artist was often frustrated in his ambition to paint. 这位年轻艺术家的绘画抱负经常遭到挫败。
- 【构词】frustrated a. 失意的,失败的 frustrating a. 令人沮丧的,使人灰心的 frustratingly ad. 令人 沮丧地 frustration n. 挫折,阻止
 - 3. **positive a.** ①积极的,肯定的《同》effective,instructive《反》negative ②确实的,明确的《同》 definite,explicit《反》indefinite (Para. 2)/He always has some positive ideas on company policy. 他经常对公司的政策提出积极的建议。/He is positive as to the being of God. 他对上帝的存在深信不疑。
- 【搭配】be positive about/of 确信,确知; be positive that...确信,肯定/Are you positive about/of his honesty? 你确信他诚实吗? /Are you positive that he's the man you saw yesterday? 你敢肯定他就是你昨天看见的那个人吗?
- 【构词】positively ad. 肯定地,明确地,完全地 positiveness n. 确定性;积极性 positivism n. 实证主义;实证哲学 positivist n. 实证主义者;实证哲学家
 - 4. **intimidate** vt. 恐吓,威胁〖同〗threaten (Para. 4)/Anti-abortion forces, she said, used tactics designed to intimidate women. 她说,那股反对流产的势力使用了旨在威胁妇女的手段。
- 【搭配】intimidate sb. into sth. /doing sth. 威胁某人做某事/He was intimidated into silence. 他吓得不敢做声。/The thief intimidated the boy into not telling the police. 盗贼威胁这个男孩不



能向警方告发。

- 【构词】intimidating a. 令人惊恐的 intimidation n. 威胁,恐吓 intimidator n. 威胁者 intimidatory a. 威胁的,恐吓的
- 5. **opportunity n.** 机会,时机〖同〗chance,occasion (Para, 5)/The conference will afford you an opportunity to meet foreign scholars. 这次会议将给你提供一个会见外国学者的机会。
- 【搭配】catch/seize/take an opportunity to do/of doing sth. 抓住做……的机会/He takes every opportunity of speaking English. 他利用一切机会讲英语。
- 【辨析】opportunity.chance/opportunity"机会",通常指对人有利的或非常想得到的机会。The Negroes were deprived of equal educational opportunities. 黑人被剥夺了平等受教育的机会。/chance"机会",经常指碰运气的机遇。The favorable weather gave her the chance of success. 好天气给了她成功的机会。
- 【构词】opportune a. 适当的,合时宜的 opportunely ad. 合时宜地,凑巧地 opportunism n. 机会主义 opportunist n. 机会主义者
- 6. **medium n.** (pl. mediums/media) 媒质,媒介物,传导体 a. 中等的,适中的《同》modest, moderate, middle (Para. 5)/Television can be a medium for giving information, for amusing people, and for teaching them. 电视可以是一种提供信息和娱乐及教育观众的媒介。/He is a man of medium height. 他是个中等身材的人。
- 【搭配】by/through the medium of 通过……媒介,借助于……/Through the medium of the Syrians, Greek culture penetrated Persia. 通过叙利亚,希腊文化渗透到了波斯。
- 【辨析】medium.middle.moderate.modest 这几个词均有"中等的"、"适中的"意思,但在用法上有一定的区别。/medium 表示"体温、长度、体积的适中"。We can receive this program in the medium wave. 我们能用中波收到这一节目。/The shirt is available in small.medium.and large sizes. 这种衬衫的小号、中号、大号都有。/middle 指"时间、空间、距离、年纪的中间"。 He was called out in the middle of the dinner. 饭吃了一半,他就被叫了出去。/He walked down the middle of the street. 他走在街道的中间。/moderate 和 modest 都可表示"适中"、"适度",但 modest 也常用作"谦虚的"、"庄严的"意思,而 moderate 则常用作"温和的"、"稳健的"意思。My demands are quite modest. 我的要求不高。/She is modest in speech.dress and behavior. 她在谈吐、衣着、举止方面都端庄娴淑。/The hotel is moderate in its charges. 那家旅社收费不高。/He is moderate in speech. 他谈吐温和。
- 7. access n. ①接近,进入,接近、进入的机会〖同〗approach ②通道,入口〖同〗entrance, entry (Para, 5)/It is difficult to gain access to him. 要接近他很难。/Students must have access to good books. 学生必须有机会读到好书。/Fallen rocks cut off the only access to the village. 落石阻断了通往村庄的唯一道路。
- 【搭配】find/gain/get/have access to sth. 得以进入、接近、获得、使用某物; give/provide access to 准许进入.使……得以进入/Buses provide easy access to the place. 公共汽车使人们去那个地



方很方便。

- 【辨析】access, approach 这两个词都表示接近,但 approach 只表示接近的动作,而 access 还表示接近某事和某人的权利。/ The approach of winter brings cold weather. 冬天临近带来了寒冷的天气。/ He has access to the books in the library. 他有权借阅图书馆的书。
- 【构词】accessibility *n*. 易接近,易取得 accessible *a*. 易接近的,可得到的,能进入的 inaccessible *a*. 不能接受的,不能进入的
- 8. **participate vi.** 参与,参加《同》take part in, engage in, join in (反》be excluded (Para. 5)/Professionals cannot participate in the tournament. 职业选手不得参加这比赛。
- 【搭配】participate in 参加,参与; participate with sb. in sth. 分享,分担/The student is given a chance to participate in the investigation. 给学生以参加调查研究的机会。/He participated with his friend in his sufferings. 他为朋友分担痛苦。
- 【辨析】participate in, join, join in, take part in /participate in 为较正式用语,表示"参加"、"参与"某种活动。They invited many important persons to participate in an international exposition. 他们邀请了许多重要人物参加国际博览会。/join"参加",后面接人或某个组织。Would you join us in a tennis match? 你能参加我们的网球比赛吗?/He intends to join the club. 他打算参加那个俱乐部。/join in 表示参加某一活动或行动。Why don't you join in the debate?为什么你不参加辩论呢?/take part in"参加"、"参与",常指参加本单位或本部门举行的活动。As a member of the party, you should take part in the action tonight. 作为党员,你应该参加今晚的行动。take part in 与 participate in 基本同义,均指"参加"某项活动,可互换使用。

【构词】participant n. 参加者,参与者 participation n. 参加,参与

- 9. **commitment n.** ①信奉,献身 ②承诺,许诺,保证〖同〗promise, guarantee (Para. 6)/They have a sincere commitment to religion. 他们虔诚地信奉宗教。/We have to honor our commitment to other nations. 我们要实现对其他国家的承诺。
- 【搭配】 commitment to sth. /to do sth. 承诺……, 承诺做某事/We have made a commitment to pay our bills on time. 我们约定如期付账。

【构词】commit vt. 犯(罪),做(错);承诺 committed a. 尽忠的;承诺的

- 10. **discipline n.** ①纪律,训练,训导《同》training ②惩罚,处分《同》punishment ③学科《同》subject v. ①训练,训导《同》train ②惩罚《同》punish (Para. 6)/The children were clever, but there was not much discipline in the school. 那些孩子们很聪明,但在学校不太遵守纪律。/The naughty boy needs a little discipline. 这个顽皮的男孩需略加惩罚。/Opinions were invited from teachers and students of all disciplines. 欢迎所有学科的师生提意见。/She never disciplines her children and they are uncontrollable. 她从不管教孩子,弄得孩子无法无天。
- 【辨析】discipline, subject/discipline 指大学的"学科分支"。Such traditional disciplines as literature, history and political science are met in this school. 这所学校有文学、历史以及政治学等传统学科。/subject 统指各类学校所开设的"科目"。How many subjects are you



studying this semester? 本学期你学多少门课程?

【构词】disciplined a. 有纪律的 disciplinary a. 有关训练的,有关纪律的

- 11. **minimum a.** 最低的,最小的〖同〗least, smallest 〈反〗 maximum, largest, greatest **n.** 最低限度,最小量〖反〗 maximum (Para. 6)/He couldn't join the police, because he was below the minimum height allowed by the rules. 他不能当警察,因为他达不到规定的最低身高标准。/ Eight hours' sleep is the minimum that children should have. 孩子们最少需要 8 小时的睡眠。
- 【搭配】a minimum of 至少,最少,最起码; at a minimum 至少,起码; keep... to a minimum 使……保持在最低限度/It's important that the time taken to establish a call be kept to a minimum. 重要的是用于接通一次电话的时间应尽可能的短。
- 【构词】minimal a. 最低的,极少的 minimize vt. 把……减到最低限度
- 12. **assignment n.** ①(分派的)任务《同》job ②(指定的)作业《同》homework ③分配.指派《同》distribution,appointment,designation (Para. 6)/What is today's assignment in history? 今天布置的历史作业是什么? /He was pleased at his assignment to such an important position. 他很高兴被指派到这样重要的职位。
- 【搭配】a correspondent on assignment from ……的指派记者; a country of assignment (大使的)派驻国; under assignment by 受 …… 的指派/He came to Canada as a correspondent on assignment from *Life*. 他作为《生活》杂志的特派记者来到加拿大。
- 【构词】assign v. 分配,指定任务 assignable a. 可分派的,可指定的
- 13. **embarrass vt.** 使窘迫,使尴尬,使不好意思〖反〗put at ease (Para, 7)/Making speeches in public always embarrasses me. 在众人面前演说时,我总是觉得慌张闲窘。
- 【搭配】embarrass sb. with/by doing sth. 因……而使感到难堪/His business was embarrassed for a time by lack of ready money. 由于缺乏现金,他的商店一度陷入困境。/Seeing he was embarrassed with luggage, I offered to help him. 我见他拿着行李行动不便,就主动提出帮助他。
- 【构词】embarrassed a. 闲惑的.发窘的 embarrassing a. 令人闲惑的,令人为难的 embarrassingly ad. 使人尴尬地 embarrassment n. 闲惑,难堪
- 14. **continual a.** ①不间断的,不停的 ②多次重复的,频频的《同》constant,continuous (Para. 7)/Continual practice is necessary to anyone who wants to become a champion. 要获得冠军,必须不间断地训练。
- 【辨析】continual. constant, continuous, successive/continual 表示"连续的"、"不断的",强调重复或持续发生,但持续之间允许有中断。Continual rain can cause a flood. 持续下雨会引发洪水。/constant 表示"不断的"、"经常的"、多指习惯上的重复。I dislike these constant arguments. 我讨厌老是这样不断地争吵。/continuous"连续的"、"持续的",侧重在空间上和时间上没有中断。The rapid and continuous development of China's industry will speed up its farm mechanization. 中国工业迅速不断的发展将加速农业机械化的进程。/A continuous



line is one without a break. -根没有断的线。/successive"连续的"、"相继的",侧重事件一个接一个地发生。He has worked on three successive Saturdays. 他已连续工作了三个星期六。Steel workers set successive records. 钢铁工人连续创造纪录。

- 【构词】continually ad. 频繁地,反复地 continuation n. 连续,持续,连续进行 continue v. 连续,持续 continuity n. 连续(状态),持续性
- 15. **reap vt.** ①获得,得到《同》obtain, receive ②收获,收割《同》harvest (Para, 7)/Kind acts reap happy smiles. 善意的行动得到了幸福的微笑。/They didn't reap any benefits from that deal. 他们没有从那笔交易中获得任何利益。

【构词】reaper n. 收割机;收获者

- 16. benefit n. 益处,好处《同》profit, advantage, interest《反》damage, harm, loss vt. 有益于《同》help, profit《反》harm, damage (Para. 7)/Rebuilding the canal has already brought many benefits to our national economy. 重建这条运河已经给我国的国民经济带来许多好处。/The new hospital will benefit the entire community. 这所新建的医院对整个社区大有裨益。
- 【搭配】be of benefit to 对……有利; for the benefit of 为了……的利益; benefit by/from 得益于/Your advice was of great benefit to me. 你的建议使我受益匪浅。/Will the AIDS patients benefit by/from the new drug? 这种新药对艾滋病人有效吗?
- 【辨析】benefit.advantage.profit/benefit "好处"、"利益",常指物质和精神上的益处。This is for your benefit.这是为了你好。/advantage "利益"、"便利",指因某方面优于他人而获得的利益或好处。A major advantage of the process is that it takes little power.这种加工方法的主要优点是耗电少。/profit"利润"、"益处",主要指经济上的获利,也可指通过某项活动得到的益处。He made a profit of two hundred dollars on the deal.他在那笔交易上获利 200 美元。/We have profited from the experience of those who preceded us. 我们得益于前人的经验。
- 【构词】beneficence n. 善行,慈善 beneficial a. 有益的,有利的 beneficially ad. 有益地 beneficiary n. 受惠(益)者,(遗产、保险金等的)领受人,受益人
- 17. **trade n.** ①貿易,交易,商业《同》commerce, business ②行业,职业《同》occupation **vt**. 相互交换,用……进行交换《同》exchange (Para. 8)/Great Britain does a lot of trade with some countries and not much with others. 大不列颠与一些国家交易甚多,而与其他国家交易不多。
- 【搭配】trade…for…用……换取; trade in 从事……的买卖,做……的生意; trade sth. in for 把 ……折价而换取; trade with 与……交换,和……贸易/l traded my favorite book for the painting. 我用最喜爱的书换了那幅画。/China trades industrial and agricultural products with many countries.中国与许多国家进行工农业产品的贸易。/The boy traded his knife for a cricket bat. 那男孩用他的小刀换了一个板球拍。/He traded his old car in for a new one. 他将旧汽车折价换了一辆新的。
- 【辨析】trade, business, commerce/trade"贸易",强调商业上的各种交易手段和买卖。/business



"商业",指商业或职业上的交易。He has been in his business for ten years. 他经商已有十年。/commerce"商业"、"贸易",常与 trade 互换,指一般的交易,强调跨洋的商品贸易时,多用这个词。Overseas commerce increased 20 percent in the last ten years. 对外贸易在过去 10年中增长了 20%。/Shanghai has always been a center of commerce. 上海一直是商贸中心。

【构词】trader n. 商人 trading a. 商业的;交换的

- 18. **insight n.** 洞察力,洞悉,深刻的见解《反》blindness (Para. 8)/Visiting New York gave me insights into the lives of the people who live there. 访问纽约使我洞悉了当地居民的生活。
- 【搭配】gain/have an insight into 洞察,了解/Good teachers have insights into the problems of students. 好的老师能洞察学生的问题。

【构词】insightful a. 富于洞察力的

(二)词组和短语(Phrases and Expressions)

- 1. worry about (Para. 2)为……烦恼、担心
 - a. He should have nothing to worry about. 他不应有什么烦恼的事。
 - b. She worries about her son's health. 她为她儿子的健康忧虑。
- 2. be patient with sb. /of sth. (Para. 3) 能容忍,忍受
 - a. You should be more patient with others. 你应该多容忍他人。
 - b. He is a man patient of criticisms. 他是个能容忍批评的人。
- 3. point sth. at sth. /sb. (Para. 3) 把……指向,对着……
 - a. He quietly pointed his camera at the rare animal. 他静悄悄地把相机对准那只稀有动物。
 - b. She was pointing her finger at me. 她用手指指着我。
- 4. be far from (Para, 4) 远非,绝非
 - a. He is far from well. 他一点儿也不健康。
 - b. The idea of harnessing this energy is far from new. 利用这种能量并非是新的想法。
- 5. keep up with (Para. 6) 跟上,和……并驾齐驱
 - a. Although he was small he could keep up with the larger boys in sports. 他虽然个子小,但在运动方面却跟得上比他个子大的男孩子。
 - b. He didn't keep up with what was happening in particle physics. 他未能跟上粒子物理学中所取得的进展。
- 6. **as well as** (Para. 7) 不仅……(而且);和……—样
 - a. Solids vary in other ways as well as hardness. 各种固体不仅硬度不同,别的方面也不同。
 - b. Small towns as well as big cities are being rapidly industrialized. 小城镇和大城市一样,都在迅速地工业化。
- 7. feel like sth. /doing sth. (Para. 7) 想要……
 - a. Do you feel like a walk with me? 跟我一起去散步怎样?



- b. I don't feel like studying tonight. 我今晚不想学习。 (注:不能说成"I don't feel like to study tonight."。)
- 8. come across (Para, 7) (偶然)碰见,(无意中)发现
 - a. I came across an old friend of mine the other day. 那天我偶然碰见了我的一位老朋友。
 - b. Did you come across any old photographs when you were tidying your desk? 你在整理书桌时发现过旧照片吗?
- 9. reach out to + 名词 (Para. 8) 联系,接触
 - a. A cadre must reach out to and be one with the masses. 干部必须联系群众,同群众打成一片。
 - b. Modern politicians try to reach out to ordinary people in their broadcast speeches. 当代的政治家们力图通过广播讲话接近民众。

(三)课文注释(Notes to the Text)

1. Although at times learning a language was frustrating, it was well worth the effort. (Para. 1)虽然学习语言有时会令人沮丧,但却值得为之付出精力。

worth "值得的",为表语形容词,其句型为 be worth sth. /doing worth 后不接被动语态,也不接动词不定式。例如:The book is worth reading. 这书值得一读。/It is worth the money. 它值这些钱。worthy 和 worthwhile 都表示"值得",但用法和意义与 worth 有差异。请看下列例句:

- a. He is worthy to fill the post. 他有能力胜任那个岗位。
- b. That problem is worthy to be considered. 那个问题值得考虑。
- c. The book is worthy of being studied carefully. 这本书值得仔细研究。
- d. It is worthwhile to consider that problem. 那个问题值得考虑。
- e. It is worthwhile reading the book. 这本书值得一读。
- 2. ... I eagerly answered all the questions I could never worrying much about making mistakes. (Para. 2) 我积极回答所有我能回答的问题,从不担心答错。
 - "never worrying much about making mistakes"是现在分词短语,在句中作状语。例如:
 - a. He sat at the window, reading a newspaper. 他坐在窗户旁边看报纸。
 - b. The children ran out of the classroom, laughing and talking merrily. 孩子们说说笑笑,跑出了教室。
- 3. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but I also lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (Para. 3) 我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣,而且用英语进行表达的愿望也荡然无存。

这是个倒装句。凡句首以否定词"not, not only, never, not until, hardly, seldom ... "等开头的句子, 都应部分倒装。例如:



- a. Never before has our country been as united and peaceful as it is today. 我们的国家从来没有像现在这样团结、和平。
- b. Not until quite recently did I know what had happened. 直到最近我才知道发生的事情。
- 4. Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. (Para. 8) 既然我能说英语了,别人讲英语时,我不再目瞪口呆了,我能够参与其中并结交朋友。

now that 表"既然",与 since 同义,都可用来引导原因状语从句,但在用法上也有区别。now that 引导的从句,表示该事情已经发生;若事情尚未发生,则用 since。since 既可用于已发生的事情,也可用于尚未发生的事情。例如:

- a. Now that quite a few committee members were absent, we decided to call off the meeting. 既然许多委员缺席,我们决定取消此次会议。
- b. Now that we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work. 既然课已上完,我们可以进行复习了。
- c. Since he hasn't come, we'll begin our class without him. 既然他还没有来,我们开始上课吧,不等他了。(此句不可用 now that)

Section B Keys to Successful Online Learning

(一)单词(Words)

- 1. **community n.** 社区,社会,团体,界,共同体〖同〗 neighborhood (Para. 1)/This is a good community in which to bring up children. 这是个有利于孩子们成长的良好环境。
- 【搭配】community center 社区活动中心; community college 社区大学; the European Community 欧洲共同体
- 【辨析】community, society/community 指居住在一起,由有共同的兴趣、宗教、国籍或某种特征组成的"民众社区"。 the Jewish community in London 住在伦敦的犹太人侨民团体; the Chinese community in San Francisco 旧金山的华人社区; a village community 乡村社区/society"社会"、"社区",指由有一定的经济基础和上层建筑构成的整体,也泛指因有共同物质条件而互相联系起来的较大的人群。 a member of society 社会的一员; western society 西方社会; modern society 现代社会; middle-class society 中层社会
- 2. **expand** v. ①(使)扩大,(使)扩张,(使)扩建 ②膨胀 〖同〗swell 〖反〗shrink, contract (Para. 1)/Many old factories have been expanded in recent years. 许多老厂近年来都扩大了。/Heat expands the metal. 热使金属膨胀。/A gas expands when the pressure on it is reduced. 当作用在气体上的压力减少时,气体便会膨胀。
- 【搭配】expand ... into ... 使扩大成……,使发展成……; expand on / upon 详述,详谈/This once small family business has been expanded into a public company employing many thousands. 这家过