

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与外研社出版的新视野大学英语读写教程配套使用

spark 星火英语
ENGLISH

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

读写教程

课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

- ◎ 文化背景阅读
- ◎ 课文风格赏析
- ◎ 核心词汇: 标注考试频率; 提供语境记忆
- ◎ 四、六级真题实战(含2004年最新试题)
- ◎ 附赠:《听说教程答案》

1

红膜 自测

新华出版社

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大学英语

教程

上 下

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当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,逐步渗透,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给我们大学英语教学与考试提示了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好的理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求,渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,拓宽语言知识,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本系列“课文辅导大全”就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的。由众多知名教师联合编写而成。紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语 读写教程》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◆ 文化背景阅读指导

本部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)进行援引介绍。帮助学生更好地理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

◆ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

◆ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录了单元内出现的高频真题词汇及核心词汇,并在真题词汇下加注考频。每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,且配有精美图片及经典例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。帮助学生迅速扩大词汇量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

◆ 长难例句框架剖析

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

◆ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

◆ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,提高写作能力。

◆ 全真模拟综合演练

每个单元后的综合习题大演练是与本单元相关的历年真题及模拟题精选,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

◆ 红膜自测,随时检测

本书在词汇与短语部分将词条用红色印刷,利用所附红膜,可随时检测记忆效果。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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与现在事实相反: were + would, should, could
 与将来事实相反: were + V原, would, should, could
 与过去事实相反: had + V过去分词, would + have + V过去分词

Unit 1
 had + 过去分词, should + have + 过去分词



文化背景阅读

1. Online learning (网上学习)

Online learning, also known as web-based training or WBT, makes it possible to deliver instructional (指导的) content to your personal computer by the World Wide Web. You access a website, where you will find most, if not all of the materials you need—a course outline and lessons, information about the instructor (if there is one), lecture notes, a list of activities, tests, and links to other online resources. In some cases, additional materials may be required, such as textbooks or video-tapes. Some WBT classes are self-paced, others are led by an instructor. Most are what is known as asynchronous (不同步的) classes—you study at your convenience—although there may be a period of time in which you must complete the course.

WBT offers a number of advantages over classroom-based instruction: Take a class anywhere. Learn at home or at the office, because you only need a computer and Internet access. Take a class anytime. Access materials 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. You decide when to attend. Take courses according to your own schedule and pace. Lower cost. Instant feedback. Tests can be graded and returned to you within seconds.

Typically, online classes are targeted (对象) to working adults—people who want to get an advanced degree or acquire new skills for their jobs, but have no time to regularly attend classes. Classes are open to anyone, but you may need some prerequisites (先决条件) before you can enroll (注册) in certain courses. The requirements are usually listed along with class descriptions. Online learning works best for people who are self-motivated, enjoy working alone at their computer and feel com-

portable using technology.

2. GCE Ordinary levels (英国剑桥“O”水准普通教育证书)

GCE Ordinary levels (O levels) have been available for over fifty years in over forty subjects. O levels are among the best-known and widely understood qualifications in the world, allowing students to progress to GCE Advanced level qualifications, as well as other qualifications such as BTEC Nationals and VCEs.

While there are no specific entry requirements for O levels, students should have a firm grasp of the English language, especially in speaking and writing.

Examinations for O levels are, with the exception of Computing(计算), completely examinations-based. Coursework is only offered in O levels Computing, which is only available at approved centres.

O levels are graded from A—E, although students who do not meet the required level for a grade E will receive a U(unclassified) grade.

Section A Learning a Foreign Language

一

课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

本文以因果分析的逻辑来布局谋篇、发展段落。因果分析中,最重要的要求应是有力的逻辑推理。也就是说,阐述原因和结果应做到逻辑严密、说明清晰。分析因果关系、阐述原因和结果时一定要透彻,选择细节时一定要慎重。本文作者在回顾自己学习英语的经历时,其中四个阶段均包含因果分析。另外,作者在阐述原因和结果时非常客观,没有过分夸大,也没有重事轻说,因此让人觉得真实可信。而就整个文章看,其统一性、连贯性非常突出。文章开篇点题,中间叙述支持主旨,文章末尾回应主题。

● 语篇结构分析

Part 1 (Para 1) For me, foreign language learning is a difficult yet rewarding experience.

Part 2 (Paras 2~7) Four different stages of my learning language from junior middle school to online learning.



Part 3 (Paras 5~10) Foreign language learning through a most trying experience, benefits me a great deal.

● 文章内容概要

At the very beginning, the author reveals the theme of the text: for him, foreign language learning is a difficult yet rewarding experience. Then the author presents the reader his own language learning experiences of different stages, from junior middle school to online learning, and for each different stages of learning he describes an effect that results from some causes. At the end of the passage, the author echoes his theme: he treasures the trying experience of foreign language learning so much that he wouldn't trade it for anything.

二

核心词汇与短语

New Words

reward [ri'wɔ:d] *vt.* ① 酬谢, 奖励 ② 报答

n. ① 报答, 奖赏 ② 报酬, 酬金 【★】

[助记] [根] ward (奖赏) →

[生] { award 授(奖)
reward 受(奖)

利用构词区分记忆

re= back“回”, 故 reward 指某人因干了好事或有益的事而得到“回报”, reward 不接双宾语: reward sb. for sth. 因...奖赏某人; reward sb. with 用...酬劳某人。

a-是 ad-(=to)的变体, 故 award 指 give sth. to sb.。其后可接双宾语: award sb. a medal 授予某人奖章。

frustrate [frʌs'treit] *vt.* ① 使沮丧, 使灰心 ② 使挫败, 使受挫折 【★★】

[助记] 派生: frustration *n.* 沮丧, 挫

折

[例句] The lack of money and hands frustrated him. 缺乏资金和人手使他灰心丧气。

Their attempts to speak to him were frustrated by the guards. 他们想找他谈话的企图因警卫的阻挡没有成功。

junior ['dʒu:njə] *a.* ① 年少的, 较年幼的

② 资历较浅的, 等级较低的 *n.* ① 年少者 ② 地位较低者, 晚辈

[例句] My brother is seven years junior to me. 我弟弟比我小 7 岁。

The work was done by juniors on the staff, but she took all the credit. 工作是资历浅的员工做的, 她却把功劳全拿去了。

[搭配] -ior 是拉丁语中构成比较级的词尾, 作比较时用 to 而不用 than;

英语比较级	拉丁语比较级
~er more ~	+than... ~(i)or + to...

△这类词常见的有:

{ junior 年小的	{ inferior 次
{ senior 年长的	{ superior 优
{ minor 较小(少)的	
{ major 较大(多)的	

senior ['si:niə] *a.* ①年长的 ②地位(或级别)较高的 *n.* ①较年长者 ②前辈,上级,上司 ③(中学)最高级学生,大学四年级学生

归类记忆卡片 大学各年级学生

一年级学生 freshman 三年级学生 junior
二年级学生 sophomore 四年级学生 senior

former ['fɔ:mə] *a.* 以前的,在前的,旧时的 *n.* [the ~](两者之中)前者 【★】
[助记] [熟] before 在前 → [生] fore
a. 前面的

原级	比较级	最高级
fore	former	foremost

[例句] The prime minister has nominated the former defense minister as the new foreign minister. 首相已任命前国防部长担任新政府的外长。

Did he go there by air or by train? The former seems more likely. 他是乘飞机还是坐火车去的? 前者似乎可能性更大些。

[搭配] the former... the latter... 前者...后者...

[辨析] late 已故的; former 过去的,以

前的

intimidate [in'timideit] [in-(=into)+timid+ate; “to put (sb.) into timidity” →] *vt.* (into) 恐吓,威胁 【★】

[助记] [熟] timid *a.* 易受惊的 → [生] intimidate *vt.*

[例句] He intimidated the witness into silence. 他威胁证人保持沉默。

opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nəti] [op-(对着)+portun(=port)+-ity; 原义“面临港口” → 近水楼台(先得月) →] *n.* 机会,时机(=a good chance) 【★★】

[例句] It is often hard to distinguish between the hard knocks in life and those of opportunity. 生命中山穷水尽与柳暗花明的时刻通常难以区分。

一言辨异: opportunity, chance

It would be foolish to let such an opportunity slip, it is the chance of a lifetime. 让这样千载难逢的(好)机会溜掉,实在是太愚蠢了。

——chance(机会)强调其偶然性; opportunity 带有适逢其会,正好便利行事的意味。

communicate [kə'mju:nikeit] [communic(共通,相通)+-ate] *vt.* ①[言语等“相通” →]通信,传达,传播,交流,交际 ②[疾病等“相通” →]使传染(疾病) *vi.* ①交流,交际,通讯 ②相通,连接 【★】
[助记] common(公共的,共同的,共通的)在其派生词中拼做 commun;

[熟] common → [生]

{ community *n.* 共同体
{ communicate *v.* ①交流 ②传染

give me a opportunity.

I return you a miracle!

Unit One

[例句] I'll communicate that to my superiors. 我将转告我的上司。

communicate a disease 传染疾病

Deaf people communicate by sign language. 聋哑人用手语交流。

communication [kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* ①

通信, 交流, 交际 ②交通, 交通工具

[例句] There is a lack of communication between old and young people. 青老年之间缺乏思想交流。

There are good communications to the place. 到那个地方交通很方便。

[辨析] **communication, traffic, transport(ation)**

(1) communication“交通”, 指通讯交往;

(2) traffic“交通”, 指马路上车辆、行人的流动;

(3) transport(ation)“交通”, 指把人或物从一处载到另一处。means of communication“交通工具”, 指通讯设备; means of transportation“交通工具”, 实际上是指“运输工具”。

access ['ækses] [ac-(=ad-, to) + cess

(=go); going (in) to→] *n.* ①(to) 接近, 进入 ②通道, 入口 *vt.* 存取(计算机文件) 【★★★★★】

[例句] It is the first modern expressway with full control of access and grade separation at all intersections in the city. 这是该市的第一条全立交、全封闭式现代化高速公路。

He accessed the data from his personal computer. 他从个人电脑上读取资料。

[搭配] have/gain access to 可以获得(或接近)…。Students must have access to a good library. 学生要有使用

好图书馆的便利条件。

[辨析] **assess, access, excess**

{ assess *v.* 估价, 评价

{ access *n.* 接近, 进入, 通道, 入口

{ excess *n.* 超越, 超过, 过量, 过剩

巧辨形近词

▽ ex= out (of)

[词根] → excess [原义] going out (of)

cess=go { access [原义] going to/into

△ ac= ad= to

[熟词] possession 财产

↓

[生词] assess *v.* 估价

[辨析] **access, entrance, admission**

(1) access 指接近或进入的方法、机会或权力 (means of entering, means or right of reaching or obtaining);

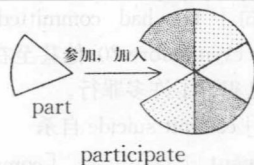
(2) entrance 指进入或加入的动作 (the act of entering or joining): the entrance of university 入学;

(3) admission 指允许或被允许进入或加入的动作 (allowing or being allowed to enter or join): admission to the university 被大学录取。

participate [pɑ:'tisipeɪt] [part (i) + cip (=take) + -ate; take part (in) 参加, 参与→]

vi. ①参与, 参加 ②分享, 分担 【★】

[助记] [熟] take part (in) 参加, 参与 → [生] participate (in) 参加, 参与



[例句] Among all the exhibition partici-

pating nations, China had the biggest space, the largest number of books and the atmosphere was the most lively. 在所有参展国家中,中国的展台最大,展出的图书最多,气氛也最热烈。

【搭配】participate in 参与: The friend should participate in each other's suffering and joy. 朋友应当同甘共苦。

【辨异】participate in 是正式用语,日常用语中常用 take part in.

commit^① [kə'mit] *vt.* ①(to) 调拨…供使用,使用,用于 ②将…托付给,把…置于 ③(~oneself)使承担义务,使承诺

【★★★】

【助记】“委员”中“委”为何义?

【熟】committee *n.* 委员会 → [生] commit *v.* ①委托 ②[~...to]将…委托给,使承担义务 ③[~oneself to]献身于 → commitment *n.* 承诺,献身

【例句】China will, as always, commit itself to reform, opening-up and modernization drive. 中国将一如既往地致力于改革开放和现代化建设。

If you join in that musical club, you must commit yourself to buying eight CDs. 如果你加入那家音乐社,你必须保证买八张激光唱片。

commit^② [kə'mit] *vt.* 犯(错误、罪行等),干(蠢事、坏事等)

【例句】He had committed many crimes even before 20. 他甚至在 20 岁前就已犯下了许多罪行。

【搭配】commit suicide 自杀

commitment [kə'mitmənt] [commit^① 的名词] *n.* ①信奉,献身 ②承担的义务

③承诺,许诺,保证

【★】

【例句】Our commitment to the cause must be absolute. 我们为事业而献身应该是无条件的。

Many People don't want to get married because they are afraid of commitments. 许多人不愿结婚是因为他们害怕承担责任。

We're looking for someone with a real sense of commitment to the job. 我们在寻求对此工作真正能尽职尽责的人。

minimum ['miniməm] *n.* 最低限度,最小量,最小值 *a.* 最低的,最小的 【★★★】

【助记】[汉]迷你(裙)—谐音 → [英] mini(skirt)—推记 → [根] min(i) (短小,小,少)

原形	拉丁语比较级	拉丁语最高级
	-(i)or	-(i)m
min	minor	minim

minor → minority 少数,少数派

minim → { minimum 最小值
minimize 使减小到最低限度

【例句】Repairing your car will cost a minimum of \$ 100. 修理你的汽车最少要 100 美元。

assignment [ə'sainmənt] *n.* ①(分派的)任务,(指定的)作业 ②分配,指派

【助记】[熟] sign

{ ①标记 → [生] { signal
assign → assignment
②签(名) → [生] { signature
signatory

(1) **sign** [sain] *n.* ①标记,符号 → ②征兆,迹象 *v.* 签名,签署