

高职高专“十二五”规划教材 公共英语系列

第1册

English in Use 新标准功能 英语

教师用书

主 编 杨新焕 周春花 王玉梅

主 审 [美] Ben Prudek

立体化资源教材
自动化试题库评价系统
全面提升英语能力 挑战职场



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编写说明

本教材以教育部 2008 年印发的《高中英语课程标准》、2010 年新近修订的《高职高专教育公共英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,以 2000 年颁发的《全国高校英语应用能力考试大纲》、2002 年教育部重新修订并颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习大纲》以及全国英语等级考试各级考试大纲为主要参考,力图遵循高等学校中应用型人才的培养目标和特点,一切从使用对象的实际学习需求出发,重在培养高职高专学生掌握基础知识以及提高应用能力和实用能力。本套教材既坚持“实用为主、够用为度”的方向,紧密与社会需求、生活实际以及个人发展相联系,同时又是一套集可读性(趣味性)、实用性(应用性)、多元性、时代性、人文性为一体的新型高职高专公共英语教程。

适用人群:本书适用于高职高专非英语专业以及具有中级英语基础的人群。

编写框架:本书共 3 册,每册 3 本,分主教材《新标准功能英语学生用书》和配套教参教辅《新标准功能英语教师用书》以及《新标准功能英语学习指导与能力训练》各一本;每册“学生用书”分 8 个单元;每册“学习指导与能力训练”配有相关的补充练习、词汇表和各级模拟测试;“教师用书”与主教材配套,不但配有教学建议(教学方法和步骤),还有较为详尽的课文难点注释、丰富的文化背景资料、中文译文、多种相关练习、各类试卷题型的参考答案和重要的学习参考资料,使“教、学、练、考”贯穿始终。此外,教师用书还提供了一些有关更进一步学习的信息和网址,为指导和帮助学生提高在网上查阅资料的能力和学习兴趣提供了极大的方便。

《新标准功能英语学生用书》第 1—2 册主要是技能巩固和课程培养,供基本掌握高中英语课程的学生使用。要求在高中毕业的基础上(1800 词汇量左右)进一步学习新词汇 1100 个左右,基本掌握常用英语句法结构,在听、说、读、写、译等方面进一步打好基础。

《新标准功能英语学生用书》第 3 册是技能提高和发展课程。要求在第 2 册的基础上学习新词汇 600 个左右,能较熟练掌握一定量的常用英语句法结构,并在听、说、读、写、译等运用能力方面有较明显提高。

《新标准功能英语学生用书》每册 8 个单元,每个单元分“听与说”、“阅读与技能培养”以及“语法与写作”三个部分。

第一部分是听说训练,听与说的练习各自独立,但内容紧密围绕单元主题。听力部分包括:热身训练、回答问题、语音练习、绕口令、句子或短对话、短文听力、填词听写和歌曲欣赏等。会话部分包括:对话交流,话题讨论和游戏等。我们在选取听说练习的材料时,力求做到多种形式,多种内容以丰富与主题相关的各种信息,增加语言输入,强化语言技能。

第二部分“阅读与技能培养”,由围绕同一主题的两篇课文组成。题材、体裁丰富多彩,原汁原味,涉猎面广博,体现了多元化、多方位文化的知识输入。每篇课文前都有“预热提问”和“生词与短语学习”,便于学生在老师指导下开展预习活动。第一篇课文后有大量的练习,包括“阅读要点”(判断正误、段落分析、课文信息总结、课文摘要写作、问题讨论)、“词汇训练”(词汇匹配、单词用

法、选择填空、词语填空)，“结构模仿”(句子改写)和“翻译作业”(汉英互译、译文选择)；第二篇课文“补充阅读”部分主要鼓励学生进一步阅读一些与主题相关的实用性文章。学生在学习语言文化的同时，也能增加自己的应用性知识。

第三部分为“语法与写作”。对英语语法进行简明扼要的讲解并配以典型例句、练习；写作部分按单元交替阐述基础写作的常见错误以及实用写作策略。本部分结合中国学生典型错误进行分析讲解，力图使学生从认识错误到改正错误再到有意识地避免错误，逐步提高写作水平。实用写作部分也本着从生活实际出发的原则，精选了一些原汁原味的常用应用文，旨在帮助学生了解、熟悉并能熟练套写英语应用文。

每册教材还分别增加了短小精悍，易学易懂的技巧学习，如听力技巧、阅读技巧和词汇学习技巧、翻译技巧及其相关的训练。希望学生能学一点、懂一点，并能真正做到运用技巧在社会实践中发挥作用。另外，每单元最后的“走近网络”为学生提供了一些基本的网络运用小技能，希望学生能够在应用知识的过程中拓展与学习、生活及未来就业密切相关的能力。

《教师用书》为教师提供与《学生用书》配套的各单元的学习目标或学习要点、教学建议或方法，方便实用。另外，该书不但配备了相关的背景知识介绍、课文语言点解析、课文参考译文、练习答案、听说部分的文字材料等，而且多媒体教学课件也一应俱全，影视资料丰富多彩、趣味横生，十分方便老师们选择使用。

此外，为了满足一些学生今后的各种应试要求，《新标准功能英语学习指导与能力训练》第一、第二、第三册都配了相应的测试卷。测试卷的听力部分音频在配套光盘和录音磁带里都有体现，方便学生阶段性地对照自己、检验自己，以逐步达到自己的目标。

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Unit 1 A Fresh Start

In this unit students will

1. learn how to express their feelings and introduce themselves or someone else.
2. get an idea of a college freshman's life and China's vocational education.
3. understand the use of nouns, articles and linking verbs.
4. learn to write a calling card.

Section I Listening and Speaking

Suggestions for the listening section

1. Have students read the tongue twisters as fluently as possible and explain the meaning a little bit.
2. Ask students to pay attention to Word Stress.
3. Have students work with a partner to practice expressing their different feelings.
4. Help students learn to introduce themselves or others and invite different pairs of students to have dialogues in class.

Listening Tasks (key)

A.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) aboard | B) about | C) <u>abroad</u> | D) above |
| 2. A) accent | B) <u>action</u> | C) absent | D) accident |
| 3. A) ache | B) attract | C) <u>attach</u> | D) act |
| 4. A) adopt | B) adult | C) adapt | D) <u>admit</u> |

元音字母 a 在重读音节中多读/æ/, 非重读音节中多读/ə/, 偶尔会有其他读音。ache 发双元音, adapt 两个 a 字母发音不同。

B.

Cultural background information from the listening selections

1. The American education system requires that students complete 12 years of primary and

secondary education prior to attending university or college. This may be accomplished either at public (or government-operated) schools, or at private schools. These 12 years of schooling (or their equivalent) may also be completed outside the USA, thus giving foreign students the opportunity to pursue the benefits of the American education system and obtain a quality American education.

2. The United States is now a quasi-BA, BA, MA, PhD system, representing the two major categories of undergraduate and postgraduate education for different academic standards.

3. In the USA, high school graduates who want to enroll at a university must first submit to that university a score report of the ACT (American College Test) or the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), a high school diploma, and a record of their previous education. They are also required to fill out an application form for the university, including a long essay section.

4. The registration office is very important in a university. Students can sign up for classes, or make changes to their programs in a registration office. Many universities now provide on-line registration.

C.

Transcript:

1. Some of us may like to forget our freshman year, but in general it is a time filled with hope, some worry, and wonderful discoveries.

2. In America, primary school consists of six grades. Afterwards, students spend two (or three) years in middle school, then four (or three) years in high school.

3. I am always terrible at taking exams. I'm so worried about my score that I can't sleep last night!

4. M: All the tuition fees are going up and I won't be able to stay here next year.

W: You speak German so well! Why don't you tutor students in German?

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

5. M: I guess this is the longest homework assignment we've had this term.

W: Yeah. We will be lucky if we can get half of it done.

Q: What does the woman say about the homework?

Key: 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B

D.

Transcript:

When I first entered college as a freshman, I was afraid that I would not be able to do well in my studies. I was afraid of being off by myself, away from my family for the first time. Here I was surrounded by people I did not know and who did not know me. I would have to make friends with them and perhaps also compete with them for grades in courses I would take.

Key: 1. entered 2. able 3. family 4. surrounded 5. compete

E.

Some questions for the short passage

1. What is the speaker talking about?
2. What are you going to do at college?

Transcript:

You'll be making a lot of new friends at college. Continue to be yourself. Don't strike a pose or play the role of someone you're not. Select your friends with the same care and patience you have always used. Believe it or not, your college friendships will be among the most satisfying and long-lasting of your life. It's always exciting to discover how wonderfully various college relationships can be.

Key: 1. YES 2. NO 3. YES 4. YES 5. NO

Additional listening material for dictation

What we teach ourselves sometimes indeed is more useful than what we learn from others. Some great men had little or no schooling. But these great men probably studied harder by themselves than most boys do in school.

Love Story

Where do I begin
 To tell the story of how great a love can be
 The sweet love story that is older than the sea
 The simple truth about the love she brings to me
 Where do I start
 With her first hello
 She gave a meaning to this empty world of mine
 There's never be another love, another time
 She came into my life and made the living fine
 She fills my heart
 She fills my heart with every special things
 With angel's songs, with wild imaginings
 She fills my soul with so much love
 That anywhere I go, I'm never lonely
 With her along who could be lonely
 I reach for her hand, it's always there

How long does it last
 Can love be measured by the hours in a day

I have no answers now but this much I can say
I know I'll need her till the stars all burn away
and she'll be there
How long does it last
Can love be measured by the hours in a day
I have no answers now but this much I can say
I know I'll need her till the stars all burn away
and she'll be there

注：美国电影《爱情故事》的同名主题曲，旋律优美，动听，歌词感人，曾获得 1971 年奥斯卡最佳原创音乐奖。

Listening know-how

相关链接

英语单词的重音

单音节词单独读时都重读，而不必标重音符号；两个或两个以上的音节才有重音。

单词重音的一般规律：

1. 双音节词的重音多数在第一个音节上。如：'daily, 'matter, 'clever
2. 带 a, be, en, for, im, in, mis, pre, pro, to, trans, un 等这些不可分的前缀的双音节词，重音常落在第二个音节上。如：a'bove, be'lieve, en'large, for'get, im'port
3. 多音节词的重音多落在倒数第三个音节上。如：im'possible, 'satisfy, i'mmediately
4. 以 ic, ial, ian, ion 等后缀结尾的多音节词，重音落在倒数第二个音节上。如：re'public, mu'sician, con'dition
5. 三个音节以上的词除了主重音外往往还带有一个次重音。次重音多落在第一个或第二个音节上。如：pr'onunci'ation, ex'ami'nation

英语很多单词读音的重音位置不同，词义也不一样。如：

record [rɪ'kɔ:d] 为动词，意思是“录音，记录”；[ˈrekɔ:d] 为名词，意思是“记录，录音”。

desert [dɪ'zɜ:t] 为动词，意思是“舍弃，遗弃”；[ˈdezət] 为名词，意思是“沙漠”。

一般情况下，实义词，如名词、行为动词、形容词、副词、数词、疑问词及感叹词都应该重读；而功能词，如连词、介词、冠词、助动词、情态动词、人称代词等都不重读。

Exercises (key)

A.

Rob: Hi, Lee! Beth and I are going to see a movie. Come with us.

Lee: OK. Just a minute.

Beth: What are you reading, Lee?

Lee: A letter from my family.

Beth: But why are you so sad?

Lee: I miss them. I guess I'm homesick.

Rob: Yeah, I sometimes get homesick too.

Beth: Me, too! I really want to see my family and friends soon.

B.

Isn't scenic even beautiful know mean more Uh-oh! wrong car Why slower

Speaking Activities (key)

A.

1. A 2. B 3. C

B.

Examples:

1. One of the great advantages of going to college is having the opportunity to discover who you really are. Obviously, you don't have to go to college to find that out. College, however, is a special place that allows you to experience a wonderfully diverse set of classmates, teachers, classes, and events. If you're going to a four-year college, you'll also have the advantage of being in that stimulating environment from ages 18 to 22, a very formative period of your life.

2. I think good teachers are the most important part of a school. Teachers can give advice to you because their experience will save you a lot of trouble. When you make a mistake, they can point it out. Their passion and enthusiasm for teaching as well as their experience will make students more successful in their studies.

C.

Examples:

1. A: Hi, Susan. How's life on campus?

B: Hi, Tom. Oh, not so bad. Pretty good in fact.

A: Is that what you think? I mean, do you like living on campus?

B: Yeah, I enjoy living here because there are so many people around and it's easy to make friends. What about you? Have you ever lived in a dorm before?

A: No, this is the first time.

B: I think you will find it's quite convenient. The library, labs, sports center and other facilities are right on campus.

A: That's true. The atmosphere here is different from the outside. But the food here ... It seems it's the same thing in the cafeteria every day.

B: Well, I think the food here is OK, and if you want a change, you can eat out once in a while.

A: True.

2. A: How are you doing in the Music Association?
B: It's interesting, warm and creative! I've learned a lot there.
A: What have you learned?
B: We usually listen to well-known classical music or some wonderful pieces from an opera.
A: Besides music appreciation, what else do you study?
B: We also form groups to discuss our ideas toward different types of music ... Why not join us? It looks you have great interests in it.
A: Well, it sounds a good idea!
3. A: What did you think of the lecture?
B: I thought it was very interesting.
A: Did you really?
B: Yes, didn't you?
A: Certainly not. I thought he talked a lot of rubbish.
B: So you think you know more than he does.
A: Well, take coal for instance.
B: What about it?
A: Coal won't become important again.
B: Why not?
A: It's too dirty. They won't be able to find people to work down coal mines in the future.
B: They will invent new kinds of machinery.
A: Nonsense. The only sort of power they'll use in the future is atomic power.

Section II Reading and Skill Developing

Suggestions for the reading section

1. Involve students in the pre-reading discussion about college life.
2. Direct students' attention to related words and expressions.
3. Introduce the cultural notes and language points of the text and guide students in their exercises.

1. Cultural background

1) Washington and Lee University

Founded in 1749, Washington and Lee University is named for two of the most influential men in American history: George Washington and Robert E. Lee. The University is located in the historic city of Lexington in the Great Valley of Virginia about three hours southwest of Washington D. C. Washington and Lee is composed of two undergraduate divisions, the College and the Williams School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics; and a graduate School of Law.

始建于 1749 年的华盛顿与李大学，坐落在弗吉尼亚州西北的列克星敦小镇上，该校曾因财政危机而得到乔治·华盛顿的资助。有三个学院，本科学院、威廉姆斯商业、经济、政治学院和法学院。

2) When do American college students choose their majors?

Since nearly two-thirds of undergraduate students in the United States change majors before graduating and might consider up to four or five majors before finally deciding on one, a number of institutions actually prefer that students not declare a major until after they have started their college education. Even at those institutions that require prospective students to identify a major when they apply, students can usually select an “undecided” or “undeclared” major option. Students do not have an unlimited amount of time to choose a major—they are supposed to decide before the end of their sophomore year, so they can complete their degree on time.

在美国，各大学都允许甚至鼓励高中生以“专业未定”的身份入学。入学以后，再观察、尝试，广泛征求教师 and 老生的意见，再决定学什么专业。在很多情况下，“专业未定”的学生占新生的大多数。各大学还专门为这批学生指定指导教师，一方面帮助他们选择专业；另一方面给他们选课做参谋。为了不让这批学生在选专业之前浪费太多的时间，一般大学都鼓励他们前两年多选各科本科生必修的普通教育课。到了大三、大四，再根据自身情况以及今后的职业目标，选择具体的专业课程进行学习。这样一来，可以让学生在大学前两年接受广泛的基础学科教育，同时有时间充分了解学校的院系专业设置等，还可以思考自己的专业兴趣以及今后的职业目标。

3) GPA

GPA (grade point average) is an educational term most commonly used in Canada and the USA. *Cumulative Grade Point Average* is the average of your grades overall, i. e., the average of all the grades throughout your college career, whereas the GPA, or semester grade point average, may only refer to one term. GPA is calculated by dividing the total amount of grade points earned by the total amount of credit hours attempted. It may range from 0.0 to a 4.0.

GPA 英语全称是 grade point average，意思就是平均积分点，美国的 GPA 满分是 4 分，即 A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1. GPA 的精确度往往达到小数点后 1 到 2 位，如：3.0, 3.45。GPA 的计算一般是将每门课程的学分乘以学时，加起来以后除以总的学时，得出平均积分点。一般美国大学对于奖学金申请者的 GPA 要求是 3.0 以上。

2. Translation of the text

如何顺利度过大学一年级

阿士利·安德森

进入大学是所有学生的一件人生大事。然而，中学和大学的校园生活环境有着很大的区别。有一些良好的生活习惯和策略能够对顺利度过大学生涯有所帮助。

选定大学的专业是个重要的过程。学生所选的专业决定了课程安排、实习机会，甚至学生社会生活的一些方面。

对于尚未确定所学专业的学生，通常会鼓励他们在一年级尝试多个专业。但是，为了避免上暑期

班花额外的钱，或是延长在校的年限，应该通过选修自己兴趣范围内的公共课程来尝试不同的专业，同时学完学院的各门必修课。

良好的学习习惯有助于提高学生的平均积分点，进而增加取得奖学金和实习岗位的机会，还会带来校内及申请工作时的许多其他奖励。

如果学生在学习上有困难想寻求帮助，华盛顿与李大学能够为他们提供一些指导。首先，学生可以到学校的学业指导或教务办公室进行咨询，这有助于他们树立良好的学习习惯。那里的专业人员还会就课业安排及专业选择对学生进行指导。其次，华盛顿与李大学建议学生浏览自己未来所学专业领域的授课教师的网页。这将使学生对各门课程所教的内容以及某个教师或院系的严苛程度有所了解。

学生可以结识学校的重要教职员工，从而了解各种信息。学生应该在第一学期向导师、宿舍助理以及本系的主任作自我介绍。

通常，这些教职员工熟知各类有关学校、实习和校内外其他机会的信息。有时，他们还了解学生或其他人员得不到的如会议、实习和研究生院等方面的信息。

在大学一年级打下坚实基础对所有学生都极为重要。通过养成良好的学习习惯，熟悉校园生活，学生将开始积累顺利度过大学第一年的必要信息。

3. Language points

1. *Tips for a Successful First Year of College.*

如何顺利度过大学一年级。

tip: *n.* pointed or thin end of sth. ; small sum of money as a personal reward for services; small but useful piece of practical advice 尖端，尖儿；小费；有用的小建议，实用的小提示

e. g.

a. Her name's on the tip of my tongue, but I just can't think of it. 她的名字就在嘴边，可我就是想不起来。

b. the tip of the iceberg 冰山一角，重要情况、重大问题等显露出的小部分

c. We gave the waiter a tip. 我们付小费给服务员。

d. Thank you for the tip for/on healthy eating. 谢谢你关于健康饮食的指点。

搭配: tip for/on (doing) sth. 关于……的建议、指点

2. *Starting college is a major life step for all students. However, there is a large change in the school environment between high school and college. Certain habits and strategies can help build a plan for a successful college career.*

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strategy: *n.* plan or policy designed for a particular purpose 策略，对策，战略

e. g.

a. successful language-learning strategies 成功的语言学习策略

b. economic strategies 经济政策

c. military strategies 军事策略

3. **Deciding on** a college major can be an important part of college. The major that a student chooses **dictates** class schedules, **internship** opportunities, and even some **aspects** of a student's social life.

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1) **decide on**: 决定，选定，考虑后决定

e. g.

a. As a graduate-to-be, you should decide on an ideal career. 作为即将毕业的学生，你应当选定一种理想的职业。

b. Now we shall decide on the steps to be taken immediately. 现在我们来决定应该立刻采取什么办法。

2) **dictate**: *v.* to tell someone exactly what to do and how to behave 命令，支配；to say or read aloud to be recorded or written by another 口授；使听写

e. g.

a. I refuse to be dictated to by you. 我不愿被你呼来唤去的。

b. The teacher dictated a passage to the class. 老师给全班同学听写一段文章。

dictation: *n.* 听写，命令，口述

3) **internship**: *n.* a job that lasts for a short time, that someone, especially a student, does in order to gain experience 实习职务，实习

e. g.

a. Students were able to take an internship in the summer months. 学生在暑期可以进行实习。

b. For my graduation internship I worked as an assistant to a manager in that hotel. 我毕业实习时，在那家宾馆当一位经理的助手。

intern: *n.* someone, especially a student, who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience 实习生

e. g.

a. I worked as an intern in that firm last summer. 去年夏天我在那家公司实习。

b. I think intern experience is important for every student. 我认为实习经历对每个学生来说都是很重要的。

4) **aspect**: particular part or feature of sth. being considered 方面

e. g.

We should look at every aspect of the problem. 我们应该看这问题的各个方面。

近义词: respect, angle

4. **Exploring** different majors during a student's first year is often encouraged if a student is undecided on a field of study. However, in order to avoid spending extra money on summer classes

or extra years of school, take general education classes in areas of interest to explore majors, but also fulfill various institutional **requirements**.

对于尚未确定所学专业的学生，通常会鼓励他们在一年级尝试多个专业。但是，为了避免上暑期班花额外的钱，或是延长在校的年限，应该通过选修自己兴趣范围内的公共课程来尝试不同的专业，同时学完学院的各门必修课。

1) Exploring different majors during a student's first year is often encouraged if a student is undecided on a field of study.

此句为被动语态，动名词短语 exploring different majors 作主语，if 引导的从句为条件状语从句。

2) **explore**: v. to study, examine or analyze 探索，探究；to travel for adventure or discovery 探险，勘探

e. g.

a. We explored several solutions to the problem. 我们探讨了几种解决该问题的方法。

b. explore the Antarctic regions 考察/探险南极地区

3) **requirement**: n. sth. wanted or needed 需要；必需品

e. g.

Food is a requirement of life. 食物是一项生活必需品。

常用搭配：fulfill/meet/satisfy one's requirement 满足某人的需求

5. Good study habits help students to build a good grade point average (GPA) which **opens opportunities for scholarships, internships, and many other incentives in college and when applying for a job.**

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这是一个较长的复合句，句中 Good study habits helps students to build a good grade point average (GPA) 是主句，which 引导的是定语从句，修饰 grade point average，其中 when 引导的是时间状语从句。

1) 关于 **opportunity** 的搭配：

a. open/provide an opportunity 提供机会

b. have/get/ seize/find/create an opportunity 有/得到/抓住/找到/创造/机会

c. miss an opportunity 失去机会

d. take the opportunity to do sth. /of doing sth. 趁机；借此机会

e. g.

Let me take this opportunity to say a few words. 请让我趁此机会讲几句话。

2) **scholarship, internship** 的后缀 -ship

-ship: 后缀，表示 (1) 状态、地位、身份、职位，如：friendship 友谊，ownership 所有权，professorship 教授之职；(2) 技能；技巧：musicianship 音乐才能，scholarship 奖学金，学识，leadership 领导能力

3) **incentive**: *n.* thing that encourages sb. to do sth. 激励某人做某事的事物; 刺激; 奖励

e. g.

a. an incentive to work harder 对更加努力工作的刺激

b. incentive payments 奖金

6. If a student is **having difficulty studying**, Washington and Lee University has tips for students seeking help. First, visiting a school's **academic** advising or **tutoring** services office to get help will **benefit** a student's studying **routine**. **Professionals** in these offices may also offer advice on scheduling for classes and choosing a major. Second, Washington and Lee **recommends** looking at the web pages of professors who are teaching classes in a student's **prospective** area. This gives students a **feel** for what will be taught in various courses and how **demanding** a professor, or entire department, can be.

如果学生在学习上有困难想寻求帮助, 华盛顿与李大学能够为他们提供一些指导。首先, 学生可以到学校的学业指导或教务办公室进行咨询, 这有助于他们树立良好的学习习惯。那里的专业人员还会就课业安排及专业选择对学生进行指导。其次, 华盛顿与李大学建议学生浏览自己未来所学专业领域的授课教师的网页。这将使学生对各门课程所教的内容以及某个教师或院系的严苛程度有所了解。

1) **have difficulty doing sth.** 做某事有困难

e. g.

After graduation they had difficulties finding somewhere to live in the big city. 毕业后他们很难在这个大城市找到住处。

相关表达: have trouble doing sth., have a hard time doing sth.

2) **academic**: *adj.* relating to education, especially at college or university level 学校的, 学院的, 学术的

e. g.

a. academic year 学年

b. academic advisor 导师

c. academic research 学术研究

3) **tutor**: *v.* work as a tutor 当 (……) 导师, 当 (……) 家庭教师 *n.* someone who gives private lessons in a particular subject 私人教师; 家庭教师; someone who teaches and advises a group of students at a university (大学的) 导师

e. g.

a. For extra money, he tutors on weekends. 为了多挣些钱, 他在周末当家庭教师。

b. Jenny tutored the child in English. 珍妮辅导那孩子学英语。

c. His mother employed a tutor to teach him mathematics. 他的母亲雇了一位家庭教师教他数学。

4) **benefit**: *v.* do good to (sb./sth.); to get help or an advantage from sth. 有益于; 受益