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### 新维度大学英语强化教程 1

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《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020)》明确指出,高等学校应"着力培养信念执着、品德优良、知识主富、本领过硬的高素质专门人才和技术创新人才",要"适应国家经济社会对外开放的要求,培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才"。《大学英语教学指南》提出,"大学英语课程应根据本科专业类教学质量国家标准,参照本指南进行合理定位,服务于学校的办学目标、院系人才培养的目标和学生个性化发展的需求"。

本套"新维度大学英语"系列教材以《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,以《大学英语教学指南》为指导,以《全国高校英语应用能力考试大纲》《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习大纲》等为参考,力图遵循教育部高等教育司"大学英语改革工程"所确定的加强实用性英语教学、全面提高学生英语应用能力的教改方向,培养学生综合运用英语的能力。

### 一、教材特色

本套教材具有以下特色:

### 1. 注重调动学生积极性, 倡导启发性教学

本套教材内容主富,体例新颖,以新时期人才培养目标为参照,满足分层次、分类别教学需求,创新内容呈现形式,优化教学资源配置,以有效的课堂教学为目标,注重词汇和句式的复现率、练习的可操作性、资源的多样性,以全面提升学生的英语应用能力。

每册教材均由七个单元组成,既满足了公共英语课时的需求,又尽量避免了内容过多、课时不够用的 矛盾。教材中的所有课文都经过精心挑选,语言符合地道的英美表述,内容主富有趣且有一定的思想深度。 与课文相对照,还设计了主富的针对性习题,方便学生深入体会、模仿和练习。学生的学习兴趣被充分调动, 其语言习得效果也会越来越好。

### 2. 分类指导、因材施教,满足个性化教学的实际需要

经过多年调查研究以及科学论证,我们组织了部分一线优秀教师编写本套"新维度大学英语"系列教材。我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间英语教学的情况差异较大,但是本套教材适用性广,并且注重理论与实践、基础与技巧之间的有机结合,使学生能学有所思、学有所悟,从而帮助学生逐步培养自主学习能力,最终达到"一般要求、较高要求、更高要求"的水平。

### 3. 设计实用练习,创新写作练习,促进学生全面发展

教材根据内容难易程度及对应的学生层次,设置了部分大学英语四、六级真题和模拟题,增强教材的实用性;同时,我们还在每册教材中设有环环相扣、逻辑紧密的写作练习,对写作类型、写作过程及各种文体的写作特点均作了简明扼要的分析,并对写作时应注意的句法、词汇的运用要领作了具体的概括,旨在培养学生的写作意识,增强学生对常见语言错误的鉴别能力,同时熟悉各种措辞造句、立意谋篇的技巧,从而达到以写作训练促进英语综合技能全面发展的教学目的。此外,教材还比较注重学生的思维训练,在培养学生听说读写译等英语应用能力的同时,着力培养其创新精神,实现学生的全面发展。

### 4. 能拓宽学生的国际化视野

本套教材将多姿多彩的世界万象与课堂教学相结合,让学生在学习知识的同时,能够拓宽国际化视野,同时学会关注自身生活,用英语表达自己的想法,从而成长为具有较高英语应用能力和跨文化交际能力的国际化人才。

### 二、教材结构

本套教材包括《新维度大学英语综合教程》(一至六册,以下简称《综合教程》)、《新维度大学英语强化教程》(一至六册,以下简称《强化教程》)。《综合教程》为主教材,《强化教程》是对主教材内容的巩固练习以及有效补充。每单元教学时间设计为8~10学时。

### 三、适用人群

本套教材适用于高等院校非英语专业以及具有中级英语基础的人群。按照教材难易程度的升级,可进行不同的组合。

《综合教程》第一、二册以及《强化教程》第一、二册主要提供听说读写译的基础性综合训练,包括语音语调的训练以及语法讲解,可以作为从高中阶段学习到大学阶段学习的过渡教材。教材除了重视语言基本功的训练外,更着重培养学生英语学习的兴趣以及学习习惯和方法。《综合教程》第三册和《强化教程》第三册对应的练习题题型及难度比第一、二册上升了一个程度。《综合教程》第四、五册和《强化教程》第四、五册,参照大学英语四级考试水平。《综合教程》第六册和《强化教程》第六册,注重培养学生的科学素养和人文素养,强调英语的阅读和写作,旨在帮助学生更加适应社会和今后的职业需求。

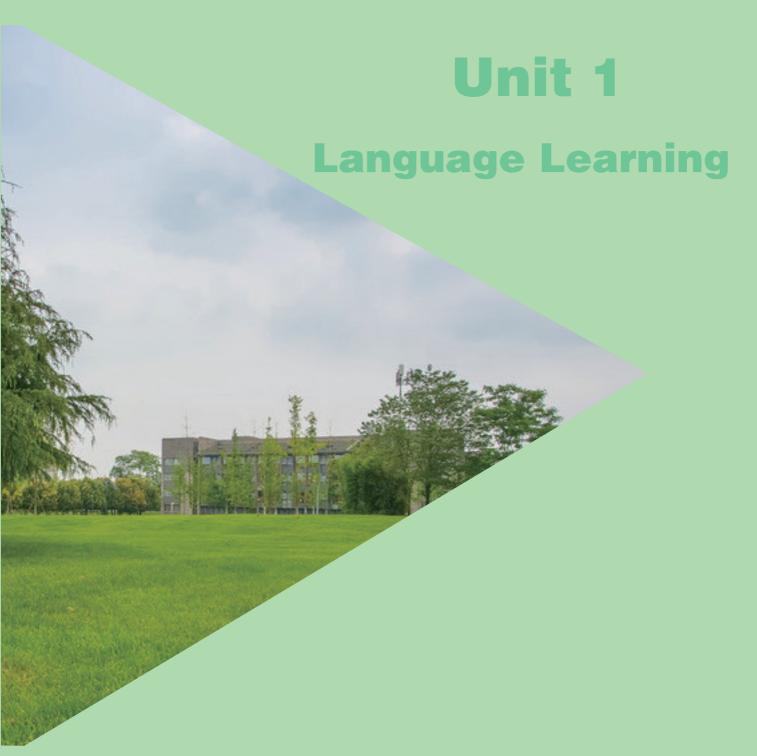
### 四、编写团队

本套教材的总主编为段满福、金力、闫晓云,各分册主编为国内一批专家、学者及一线教师。本套教材的成型倾注了编者无数的心血和汗水,在此,对这些编者表示衷心的感谢。但由于编者水平有限,不足之处在所难免,我们真诚地希望各位专家和读者提出宝贵的意见,以便在修订中完善。

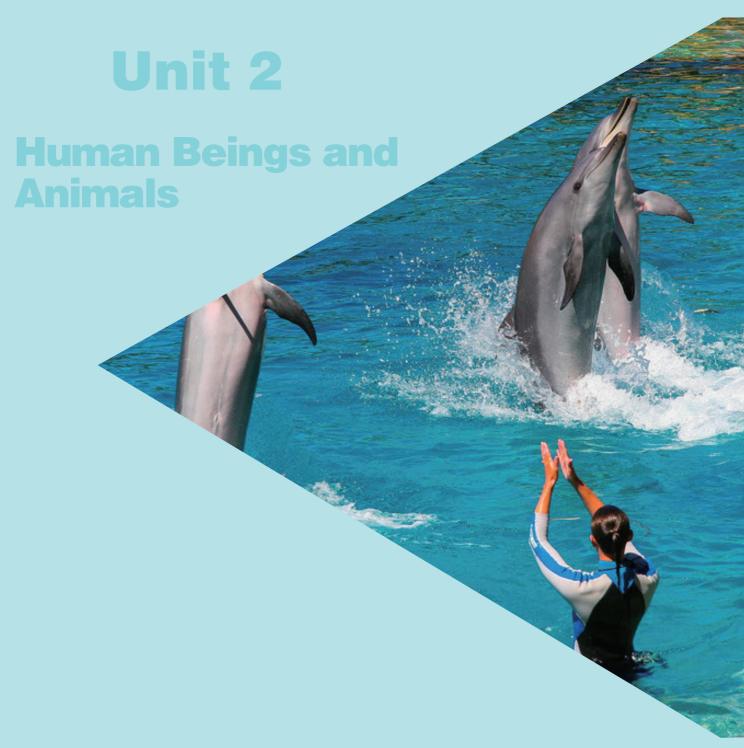
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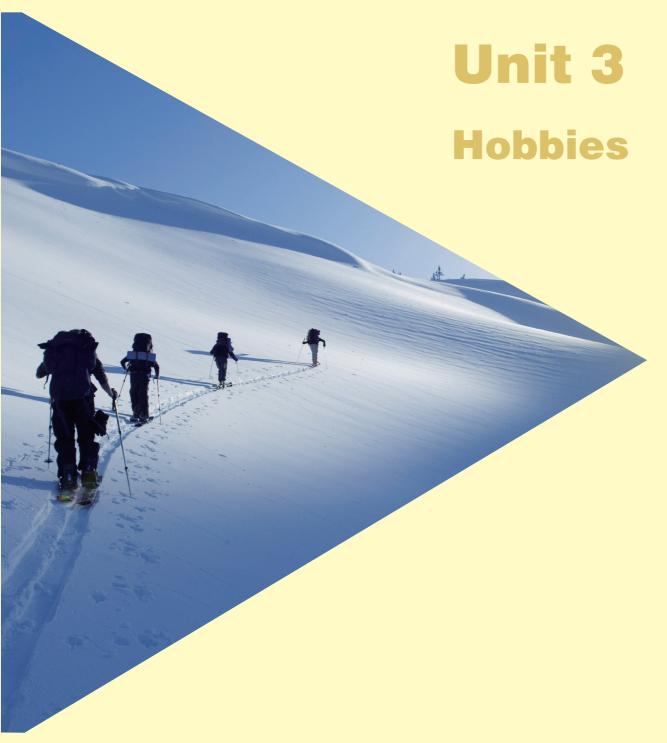




- SectionA Supplementary Exercises / 4
- · SectionB Extended Training for Practical Competence / 11



- SectionA Supplementary Exercises / 18
- · SectionB Extended Training for Practical Competence / 24



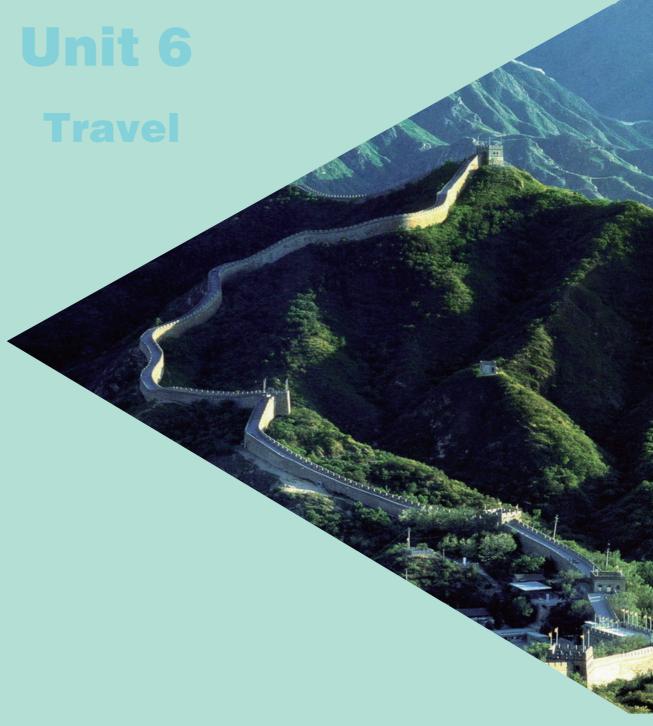
- SectionA Supplementary Exercises / 30
- SectionB Extended Training for Practical Competence / 36



- SectionA Supplementary Exercises / 42
- SectionB Extended Training for Practical Competence / 48



- SectionA Supplementary Exercises / 54
- SectionB Extended Training for Practical Competence / 60



- SectionA Supplementary Exercises / 66
- SectionB Extended Training for Practical Competence / 72



- · SectionA Supplementary Exercises / 78
- · SectionB Extended Training for Practical Competence / 84



- · 大学英语四级考试 2017 年 6 月真题 / 88
- · 大学英语四级考试 2017 年 12 月真题 (第一套)/97
- · 大学英语四级考试 2017 年 12 月真题 (第二套) / 105
- · 大学英语四级考试 2017 年 12 月真题 (第三套)/113
- ·大学英语四级考试模拟试题 / 121







# Section A Supplementary Exercises



# Part Pronunciation and Intonation



Listen to the recording and imitate the following tongue twisters.

- 1. The gained grain drained away with the rain, all the pains were in vain again.
- 2. Did Doug dig Dick's garden or did Dick dig Doug's garden?
- 3. A tidy tiger tied a tie tighter to tidy her tiny tail.
- 4. Robert Rolly rolled a round roll around the road.
- 5. Good cookies could be cooked by a good cook, if a good cook could cook good cookies.



Fill in each blank with the proper word according to the sentence meaning and the phonetic symbol.

| zi/ about his strange hairstyle.         |
|--|
| /ti:θ/ every morning?                    |
| /kəm'pju:tə(r)/ games when she is free.  |
| /'haɪkɪŋ/ in summer holiday.             |
| /¹fəutəuz/ in the park while walking.    |
| /'pɪknɪk/ if it should be nice tomorrow. |
|  |



Intonation (B)



- 7. Do you agree with the message conveyed( 传达 ) by this \_\_\_\_\_/'prov3:b/?
- 8. You can look it up in the \_\_\_\_\_/'dɪkʃənri/ when you don't know the meaning of an English word.



# 



## Describe the following pictures with the simple present tense.



play with a lamb

play Mongolian chess

herd sheep

| 1  | A mother often grills lamb chops. |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| 2. |                                   |
| 3. |                                   |
| 4. |                                   |
| 5. |                                   |
| 6. |                                   |

В

### Make up a story according to the pictures and words given below.



Mrs. Jackson often walks her dog in the park. One day she ate a banana...

# Part | Translation



Translate the following sentences into English with the given phrases or expressions.

| 1. 当我醒来时,发         | 5现自己在医院里了。              | (find oneself in)   |                                 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| When I woke up, I  | th                      | e hospital.   |                                 |
| 2. 她打开门,微笑         | 笑着和我打招呼。(gree           | et with)  |                                 |
| She opens the door | and                     | a smile.  |                                 |
| 3. 他不喜欢向朋友         | 可们倾诉自己的烦恼。              | (share with)  |                                 |
| He doesn't like    |                         |   |                                 |
| 4. 学习汉语让我了         | 解了中国的文化与历               | 〕史。(open up)  |                                 |
|                    | _ to me the culture and | l history of China.   |                                 |
| 5. 我对英语了解得         | 引越多,就觉得越有意              | 思。(the more the more)   |                                 |
|                    | English I learn,        | I find it.  |                                 |
| B Translate        | e the following p       | paragraph into Chinese.   |                                 |
|                    |                         | ttle crazy. Walt Whitman once said vered, by people, not computers. | d, "They contradict themselves. |
|                    |                         |   |                                 |

### Read the following passage and try to finish the tasks.

Part Vocabulary

People use their mouths for many things. They eat, talk, shout and sing. They smile and they kiss. In the English language, there are many expressions using the word mouth. But some of them are not so nice. For example, if you say bad things about a person, the person might protest ( 抗议) and say, "Do not bad mouth me."

Sometimes, people say something to a friend or family member that they later regret (后悔) because it hurts that person's feelings. Or they tell the person something they were not supposed to (不应该) tell. The speaker might say: "I really put my foot in my mouth this time." If this should happen, the speaker might feel down in the mouth. In other words, he might feel sad for saying the wrong thing.

Another situation (情况) is when someone falsely claims (谎称) another person said something. The other person might protest:"I didn't say that. Don't put words in my mouth."

Information is often spread through word of mouth. This is general communication ( 沟通 ) between people, like friends talking to each other. "How did you hear about that new movie?" someone might ask. "Oh, by word of



mouth." A more official (正式的) way of getting information is through a company or government mouthpiece (喉舌). This is an official spokesperson. Government-run (政府开办的) media could also be called a mouthpiece.

Some people have lots of money because they were born into a very rich family. There is an expression for this, too. You might say such a person, "was born with a silver spoon (银汤匙) in his

mouth."This rich person is the opposite (相反的) of a person who lives from hand to mouth. This person is very poor and only has enough money for the most important things in life, like food.







# A

# Discuss the following idioms with a partner and translate them into Chinese.

|  | 1. | do | not | bad | mouth | me |
|--|----|----|-----|-----|-------|----|
|--|----|----|-----|-----|-------|----|

- 2. feel down in the mouth
- 3. do not put words in my mouth
- 4. by word of mouth
- 5. a person who lives from hand to mouth

В

# Complete the following sentences with words or expressions about "mouth" from the passage.

| 1. The newspaper is the of the government |
|---|
|---|

- 2. He got very little pay so he lived . .
- 3. A: This restaurant is so small, but it's always crowded. How did you find out about it?
  - B: I heard that they had great food.

# Part V Read and Relax



### Proverbial story

I was in my final year at college and I was offered a job in Japan, working for a computer design company. At the time I wasn't sure what I wanted to do, and I kept thinking about the offer and putting off my final decision. Unfortunately, when I eventually decided to accept the job, I found they'd offered it to someone else.

He who hesitates is lost.

犹豫不定,良机尽失。

В

### Proverbs and mottoes



Stay hungry, stay foolish.

—Steven Paul Jobs

求知若饥,虚心若愚。

一史蒂夫·保罗·乔布斯



No wind, no waves. 无风不起浪。





A book holds a house of gold. 书中自有黄金屋。

### Idioms

twist someone's arm (为使某人就范)采取强制手段 pull someone's leg 开某人的玩笑 keep one's hand in 经常练习以免生疏 lend an ear to someone 倾听某人讲话 no skin off one's nose 不关某人的事





Read the tips on learning English by watching movies.

### 准备事项

- 1. 学习用具
  - ① 笔记本: 2本, 1本做笔记, 1本做练习。
  - ②笔: 2支,红色、黑色各1支。
- 2. 笔记本处理:每页当中对折,再用红笔画出中隔线,书写起来更方便、灵活。
- 3. 笔记本内容分项:台词默写处、生词收集处、惯用语收集处、优美句子(格言)收集处。

### 学的过程

第一步:看电影,掌握电影大致情节。

第二步:看电影,同时看英语字幕。 快速重复生词与惯用语。

第三步:看电影,同时看英语字幕。

看完后,用黑笔在笔记本中默写出能够记住的台词。

第四步:看电影,核对自己写的字幕,用红笔纠错。

再次记忆正确的词、词组和句子。

第五步:看电影,遮住台词。

检验自己是否能够听懂,在另一笔记本中同步听写台词,并用红笔纠错。

第六步: 复述电影主要情节。

写出简单句,尽量借用影片中的单词、词组、惯用语和个别优美的句子(格言)。



# Task |

Watch the video clip( 片段 ) of *The Lion King* and finish the following tasks.

《狮子王》简介:当太阳从地平线上升起,夜晚转成白昼时,非洲大草原苏醒了,万兽群集,荣耀欢呼,共同庆贺小狮子王辛巴的诞生。辛巴在朋友的陪伴和帮助下,不仅经历了生命中最光荣的时刻,还遭遇了最大的挑战,当他历经生命中的种种考验之后,终于登上了万兽之王的宝座。



世界周而复始,生生不息。请学唱本片主题曲 *Circle of Life*(《生生不息》),细细品味······你会发现,生命如此美妙,所有的磨难都是我们生命中的考验,只要我们勇敢面对、坚持不懈,就一定会拥有最灿烂的明天,也一定会实现梦想。

#### Circle of Life

From the day we arrive on the planet

And blinking, step into the sun

There's more to see than can ever be seen

More to do than can ever be done

Some say eat or be eaten

Some say live and let live

But all are agreed as they join the stampede

You should never take more than you give

In the circle of life

It's the wheel of fortune

It's the leap of faith

It's the band of hope

Till we find our place

On the path unwinding

In the circle, in the circle of life

Some of us fall by the wayside

And some of us soar to the stars

And some of us sail through our troubles

And some have to live with the scares

There's far too much to take in here

More to find than can ever be found

But the sun rolling high

Through the sapphire sky

Keeps great and small on the endless round

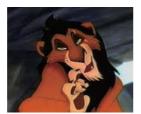


### Choose the best answer.

1. Who disobeyed Mufasa's order?



A. Simba



B. Scar



C. Zazu



D. Hyenas

2. Mufasa told Simba that those would always be there to guide them.



A. Kings



B. human beings



C. fire



D. meat

3. Where are Simba and Scar together in?



A. in the forest



B. in the water



C. in the gorge



D.on the grassland

### 4. In Uncle Scar's opinion, what is Simba like?









A. a lovely boy

B. an angered boy

C. a naughty boy

D. an injured boy

### 5. Where did Uncle Scar ask Simba to stay?









A. on the rock

B. on the roof

C. in the room

D. in the market

В

# Fill in the blanks with appropriate (恰当的) words from the list at the beginning of the conversation.

|               | naughty          | surprise           | end up            | go with      | you on thi       | is rock   |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| Later, Simba  | a and Scar are   | together in the g  | orge.             |              |                  |           |
| Scar: Now     | you wait here.   | Your father has    | a marvelous( 令人   | 、惊奇的)_       | for yo           | u.        |
| Simba: Ooh    | , What is it?    |                    |                   |              |                  |           |
| Scar: If I to | ld you it would  | dn't be a surprise | e now, would it?  |              |                  |           |
| Simba: If yo  | ou tell me, I'll | still act surprise | d.                |              |                  |           |
| Scar: Oh, yo  | ou are such a    | boy!               |                   |              |                  |           |
| Simba: Con    | ne on, Uncle S   | car.               |                   |              |                  |           |
| Scar: No, no  | o, no, no. This  | is just for you ar | nd your daddy. Yo | u know, a so | rt of father-sor | 1 thing.  |
| go to         | get him.         |                    |                   |              |                  |           |
| Simba: I'll   | ·                |                    |                   |              |                  |           |
| Scar: No! N   | No, just stay _  | . You v            | wouldn't want to  | ir           | another mess     | s like yo |
| hyena         | s.               |                    |                   |              |                  |           |
| Simba: You    | know about tl    | nat?               |                   |              |                  |           |
| Scar: Simba   | ı, everybody k   | nows about that.   |                   |              |                  |           |
| Simba: Rea    | lly?             |                    |                   |              |                  |           |

**Scar:** Oh, yes. Lucky Daddy was there to save you, eh? Oh, and just between us... You might want to work on that little roar of yours.

Simba: Oh, OK. Hey, Uncle Scar, will I like this surprise?

Scar: Simba, it's to die for.

# Task |

### Learn the classical quotations from *The Lion King* by heart.

1. Everything you see exists together in a delicate balance. 世界上所有的生命都在微妙的平衡中生存。

2. I'm only brave when I have to be. Being brave doesn't mean you go looking for trouble.

我只在必要的时候才会勇敢, 勇敢并不代表你要到处闯祸。

- 3. You can't change the past. 过去的事不可以改变。
- 4. This is my kingdom. If I don't fight for it, who will? 这是我的国土,我不为它而战,谁还会为她而战?
- 5. Yes, the past can hurt. But I think you can either run from it or learn from it. 对,往事不堪回首。但我认为你要么逃避,要么从中汲取教训。



Dub (配音) the movie clip.



