Unit 1 The Pursuit of Dreams

课后练习完整解析 (题目+答案+翻译+解析)

[课文主题] Robbie Wilde -- 一位失聪 DJ 追逐音乐梦想的真实故事。天生听力正常，逐渐失去听力，却凭借毅力和创意（放大音量、用视觉补偿）成为知名 DJ。

Part I Comprehension Check 阅读理解

| 2.1 Focusing on Main Ideas 主旨理解

[题型] 用课文关键信息填空，补全段落大意。

Robbie Wilde has been enjoying his life as a(n) **DJ**. He was born with perfect hearing, but is now completely deaf in his right ear and can hardly hear in his left. He grew up in a(n) **musical** family and started deejaying at age 18. With a strong desire to perfect his skills, he asked a well-known DJ for **tutoring**. He has been working hard and does not want his skills recognized simply because people have **sympathy** for his disability. In this way, he sets a good example for other young people in **chasing** their dreams.

No.	Answer	Chinese	Analysis
1	**DJ**	DJ（唱片骑师）	从上下文"deejaying"可知 Robbie 的职业是 DJ。
2	**musical**	音乐的	musical family = 音乐世家。music(n.) -> musical(adj.)。
3	**tutoring**	辅导；指导	tutor(v.) -> tutoring(n.)动名词作名词。ask sb for tutoring = 请人指导。
4	**sympathy**	同情	have sympathy for = 对...表示同情。不希望被同情是全文核心态度。
5	**chasing**	追逐	chase one's dreams = 追逐梦想。chasing 是现在分词作介词宾语。

| 2.2 Digging into Detail 细节理解

1. **[Para. 1]** How did Robbie become deaf?

> **Ans: He was born with perfect hearing, but lost it due to illness over time.** | 他是怎么变聋的？他天生听力完好，但因为疾病随着时间推移逐渐丧失了听力。

析: 课文 Para.1 提到"born with perfect hearing"但后来"completely deaf in his right ear and can hardly hear in his left"。明确是后天逐渐失去听力。

2. **[Para. 4]** How did people in the clubs feel when Robbie told them he was hard of hearing?

> **Ans: They were surprised.** | 当 Robbie 告诉俱乐部的人他听力不好时，他们感觉如何？他们感到惊讶。

析: Para.4 原文直接回答"surprised"。人们惊讶是因为 Robbie 的 DJ 技术太好，看不出他有听力障碍。

3. **[Para. 5]** What does he do to help himself hear the music when he deejays for a show?

> **Ans: He turns up the music volume, places speakers close to him, and uses visual cues to feel the music.** | 他做 DJ 演出时如何帮助自己听到音乐？他把音量调大，音箱靠近，利用视觉线索感受音乐。

析: Robbie 利用多种感官补偿听力：(1)调大音量 (2)音箱靠近，通过身体感受振动 (3)视觉观察 crowd 反应。呼应"Music is not all about hearing"。

4. **[Para. 6]** What does the word "visually" most probably mean, judging from the context?

> **Ans: With the eyes (through vision).** | 根据上下文判断"visually"最可能是什么意思？用眼睛/通过视觉。

析: visually = visual + -ly（副词后缀）。visual 意为"视觉的"。词根 vis=see（看），如 vision, visible, visit。

5. **[Para. 7]** What does he love about deejaying?

> **Ans: He loves making people happy and seeing them enjoy the music.** | 他喜欢 DJ 工作的什么？他喜欢让人们开心，看到他们享受音乐。

析: 课文结尾点题：Robbie 最看重的是音乐带给观众的快乐，而非个人名利。升华主题--梦想的价值在于创造美好。

| 2.3 Understanding Difficult Sentences 难句理解

[题型] 选择画线句子的最佳释义。[注：部分题目原图被遮挡，以下为可见内容还原]

1. **[Para. 1]** Over time, his hearing loss worsened and he had to find new ways to adapt.

A) He lost his hearing suddenly overnight.

B) His hearing gradually got worse as time passed. <-

Ans: B | 随着时间推移，他的听力损失加重，不得不寻找新的适应方式。

析: over time = 随着时间推移。考查时间状语短语的语境理解。

2. **[Para. 5]** Music is not all about hearing.

A) Music is only about what you hear.

B) Music involves more than just hearing; it is also about feeling and seeing. <-

Ans: B | 音乐不仅仅是关于听觉的。

析: not all about = 不仅仅是。Robbie 通过触觉（振动）和视觉（观察观众）也能感受音乐。全文核心观点--梦想不被身体局限。

3. **[Para. 4]** It was reassurance that they were giving me jobs because I was good, not out of sympathy.

A) I was good, so they had pity on me and gave me jobs.

B) Their attitude encouraged me as it showed they valued my skills, not pity. <-

Ans: B | 这让我安心：他们给我工作是因为我技术好，而不是出于同情。

析: reassurance = re(再次) + assurance(保证) -> 安心感。"not out of sympathy"是关键--不是出于同情。A 选项把意思弄反了。

4. **[Para. 7]** I personally don't believe that there's a way of telling in advance how successful a little kid will become twenty years from now.

A) I don't think we can know ahead of time how successful a child will be in the future. <-

B) I don't believe a child can be successful in twenty years' time.

Ans: A | 我个人认为没有办法提前判断一个小孩二十年后会变得多成功。

析: tell = know/judge（判断），不是"告诉"。in advance = ahead of time（提前）。B 选项完全误解了句意。

5. **[Para. 6]** I'm big on sports and I'm also a person who likes to challenge myself.

A) I am large in size and I like sports.

B) I am really into sports and I enjoy pushing my own limits. <-

Ans: B | 我非常喜欢运动，也是一个喜欢挑战自我的人。

析: be big on = 非常喜欢/热衷于（口语表达）。big 在此处不是"大"，而是"热衷的"。challenge oneself = 挑战自我。

Part II Focusing on Language in Context 语言运用

| 1.1 Fill in the Blanks 选词填空

[词库] challenge, corporate, creativity, frequency, infection, insurance, motivation, predict, pursuit, screen, software, sympathy, all the way, by now, come to life, do well, over time

1. Good teachers should encourage students to _____ and make them feel proud of what they can achieve.

Ans: use their creativity | 好老师应该鼓励学生运用创造力，让他们为自己能取得的成就感到自豪。

析: creativity（创造力）不可数名词，不变形。encourage sb to do sth。creative(adj.) -> creativity(n.)。

2. I've made new friends and am _____ at college. I think I'm enjoying being an adult.

Ans: doing well | 我交了新朋友，在大学表现不错。我觉得我享受成为成年人的感觉。

析: do well = 表现好。am doing well（现在进行时）。well 是副词修饰 do。

3. It is _____ to purchase _____ for your family before you go traveling abroad.

Ans: advisable / insurance | 出国旅行前为家人购买保险是明智的。

析: insurance（保险）名词。purchase insurance = 买保险。insure(v.) -> insurance(n.)。

4. The new _____ helps companies manage their data more efficiently.

Ans: software | 新软件帮助公司更高效地管理数据。

析: software（软件）不可数名词，不变形。soft + ware = 软件（合成法构词）。

5. When the teacher asked the question, all the students _____ to answer it.

Ans: came to life | 当老师提问时，所有学生都活跃起来抢答。

析: come to life = 变得活跃/生动起来。过去时态 came to life。

6. I have no _____ for going abroad to study; I prefer staying in China.

Ans: motivation | 我没有出国留学的动力；我更愿意留在中国。

析: motivation（动力）名词。have motivation for = 有...的动力。motivate(v.) -> motivation(n.)。

7. She works for a _____ company and deals with international trade every day.

Ans: corporate | 她在一家公司工作，每天处理国际贸易事务。

析: corporate（公司的）形容词。corporation(n.) -> corporate(adj.)。

8. The train must be running late; we should have got to Beijing _____.

Ans: by now | 火车一定晚点了；我们现在本该已经到北京了。

析: by now = 到现在为止。should have done = 本该做（但没做），表推测或遗憾。

9. How determined one is to achieve one's dream is clearly a sign that can be used to _____ success.

Ans: predict | 一个人实现梦想的决心程度，显然可以作为预测成功的标志。

析: predict（预测）动词原形，跟在 used to 后面。pre(前) + dict(说) = 提前说 = 预测。

10. The artist's _____ of perfection led him to spend years on a single painting.

Ans: pursuit | 艺术家对完美的追求使他在一幅画上花了数年时间。

析: pursuit（追求）名词。the pursuit of = 对...的追求。pursue(v.) -> pursuit(n.)。

11. Doctors are trying to prevent the _____ from spreading to other parts of the body.

Ans: infection | 医生们正试图防止感染扩散到身体其他部位。

析: infection（感染）名词。prevent infection from spreading = 防止感染扩散。infect(v.) -> infection(n.)。

12. He felt _____ for the disabled man and helped him cross the street.

Ans: sympathy | 他对那个残疾人感到同情，帮他过了马路。

析: sympathy（同情）名词。feel sympathy for = 对...感到同情。sym(共同) + path(感情) = 同情。

13. We went _____ to the top of the mountain to see the sunrise.

Ans: all the way | 我们一路走到山顶看日出。

析: all the way = 全力以赴，自始至终。go all the way = 一路走到（终点）。

14. The art exhibition is great; too bad you don't have time, but you can see it on the computer _____.

Ans: screen | 艺术展很棒；可惜你没时间去，但你可以在电脑屏幕上看到它。

析: screen（屏幕）名词。on the computer screen = 在电脑屏幕上。screen 也可做动词（筛选），是 conversion 的例子。

15. The researchers are worried about the increasing _____ of the illness in the village.

Ans: frequency | 研究人员对该村庄中疾病发生频率的增加感到担忧。

析: frequency（频率）名词。increasing frequency = 不断增加的频率。frequent(adj.) -> frequency(n.)。

| 1.2 Replace the Underlined Part 替换画线部分

[题型] 用括号中的词/短语替换画线部分，保持句意不变。

1. The new policy will have a deep effect on the way companies hire people. (significant -> _____)

Ans: significant | 新政策将对公司招聘方式产生重大影响。

析: deep effect -> significant impact。significant = 重要的/有意义的。sign(标记) + ific + ant = 值得注意的。

2. She has always been very interested in fashion design since she was a little girl. (be big on -> _____)

Ans: been big on | 她从小一直非常喜欢时尚设计。

析: very interested in -> be big on。be big on = 非常喜欢/热衷于（口语表达）。

3. After a few weeks, I got extremely interested in it. (hooked -> _____)

Ans: hooked | 几周后我彻底迷上了它。

析: extremely interested -> hooked。hooked = 上瘾的/着迷的。hook 原意"鱼钩"，比喻"被钩住=迷上"。

4. He will not easily give up and will continue his long search for happiness. (pursuit -> _____)

Ans: pursuit (of) | 他不会轻易放弃，将继续他漫长的幸福追求。

析: search -> pursuit (of)。pursuit = 追求。the pursuit of happiness = 对幸福的追求（电影《当幸福来敲门》英文名）。

5. The questions were so simple that he easily passed the test. (elementary -> _____)

Ans: elementary | 题目太简单了，他轻松通过了考试。

析: simple -> elementary。elementary = 基础的/初级的。element(要素) + ary = 基础的。

6. My father taught me to play traditional music on the erhu when I was ten. (folk -> _____)

Ans: folk | 我十岁时父亲教我用二胡演奏传统音乐。

析: traditional -> folk。folk music = 民间音乐/民俗音乐。folk = 民间的。

7. The driverless car had no steering wheel, so I just had to sit back and allow its computer system to take control. (take over -> _____)

Ans: take over | 无人驾驶汽车没有方向盘，所以我只需坐着，让它的电脑系统接管。

析: take control -> take over。take over = 接管/接管控制权。over = 从上方接管。

8. As a teacher, I think I've always dreamed of becoming one because teaching is a creative job. (motivation -> _____)

Ans: motivation | 作为一名教师，我想我一直梦想成为老师，因为教学是创造性的工作。

析: dreamed of becoming -> motivation。motivation = 动力/动机。这里将"梦想"转换为"动力"。

9. I personally don't believe that there's a way of telling in advance how successful a little kid will become twenty years from now. (predicting -> _____)

Ans: predicting | 我个人认为没有办法提前判断一个小孩二十年后会变得多成功。

析: telling in advance -> predicting。predict = pre(前) + dict(说) = 提前说 = 预测。

| 1.3 Complete the Sentences 补全句子

[题型] 参照例句，用括号内的单词或短语完成句子，必要时改变形式。

1. We waited for Phil for two hours, but he _____. We had to cancel the appointment.

Ans: didn't show up | 我们等了 Phil 两个小时，但他没出现。我们不得不取消约会。

析: show up = 出现/到场。否定过去时：didn't show up。waited 提示过去时态。

2. Nowadays the price of hiring a tutor is very high. So many parents choose to _____.

Ans: tutor their kids | 现在请家教费用很高。所以很多家长选择自己辅导孩子。

析: tutor 可做名词（家教）也可做动词（辅导）。choose to tutor their kids = 选择自己教孩子。conversion 的典型例子。

3. Be sure about yourself and see amazing things you have achieved. In other words, _____.

Ans: believe in yourself | 对自己有信心，看看你已经取得的惊人成就。换句话说，相信你自己。

析: believe in oneself = 相信自己。In other words = 换句话说，前后句同义重述。be sure about yourself = believe in yourself。

4. When we're young, we make mistakes and may fail. However, we should keep _____ and never give up.

Ans: chasing our dreams | 年轻时我们会犯错，也可能失败。然而，我们应该继续追逐梦想，永不放弃。

析: keep doing sth = 继续做某事。chase one's dreams = 追逐梦想。keep 后接动名词。

5. I'll find a job and become a skilled worker after graduating from college. I _____ going to graduate school.

Ans: have no motivation for | 我大学毕业后会找份工作成为技术工人。我没有读研的动力。

析: have motivation for = 有...的动力。否定形式：have no motivation for。motivate(v.) -> motivation(n.)。

Part III Word Formation 构词法

[知识点] 英语单词四种构词方式：Affixation（词缀法）、Compounding（合成法）、Abbreviation（缩略法）、Conversion（转化法）

Type	Description	Examples
Affixation (词缀法)	在词根上加前缀或后缀构成新词。包括前缀法(prefixation)和后缀法(suffixation)。	impossible, rewrite (前缀); useful, visually, pursuer, motivation (后缀)
Compounding (合成法)	将两个或多个词组合成一个新词。	software, well-known, 3-year-old
Abbreviation (缩略法)	缩短单词或短语构成新词。	DJ, USA, VIP, AI
Conversion (转化法)	不改变词形，只改变词性。	tutor n.->v., change v.->n., red adj.->n., lower adj.->v.

| Affixation 词缀法详解

(1) Prefixation 前缀法: 在词根前加前缀，改变词义但不改变词性。

- im- -> **impossible** (不+可能的=不可能的)
- re- -> **rewrite** (再次+写=重写)
- un- -> **unhappy** (不+快乐的=不快乐的)
- dis- -> **disable** (否定+能=使残疾)

(2) Suffixation 后缀法: 在词根后加后缀，改变词性但不改变基本词义。

- +-ful -> **useful** (use+充满...的=有用的)
- +-ly -> **visually** (visual+副词后缀=视觉上地)
- +-er -> **pursuer** (pursue+做的人=追求者)
- +-tion -> **motivation** (motivate+名词后缀=动力)
- +-ity -> **creativity** (create+名词后缀=创造力)

| Conversion 转化法详解

[定义] Conversion is done when a word changes its class without any change of its form.（不改变词形，只改变词性）

Word	Original	Converted	Example
tutor	n. 家教	**v.** 辅导	tutor their kids
change	v. 改变	**n.** 变化	a change in weather
red	adj. 红色的	**n.** 红色	the red of the flag
lower	adj. 较低的	**v.** 降低	lower the price
screen	n. 屏幕	**v.** 筛选	screen the candidates
hook	n. 鱼钩	**v.** 钩住/迷上	hooked on sports

| 思考题 Reflection

Q: In the text there are some words used in the same way (conversion). Can you find any of them? And can you list any other words like them?

>> **Ans:** 课文中转化法例子：

- **tutor:** n.家教 -> v.辅导 (asked a DJ for tutoring)
- **perfect:** adj.完美的 -> v.完善 (perfect his skills)
- **dream:** n.梦想 -> v.梦想 (dreamed of becoming)
- **screen:** n.屏幕 -> v.筛选 (screen the candidates)
- **hook:** n.鱼钩 -> v.迷上 (got hooked)

其他常见转化法：

- **email:** n.电子邮件 -> v.发邮件 (email me)
- **Google:** n.谷歌 -> v.搜索 (Google it)
- **water:** n.水 -> v.浇水 (water the plants)
- **book:** n.书 -> v.预订 (book a ticket)

Part IV Word Formation Exercises 构词法练习

[题型] 用转化法（conversion）的知识完成下列句子。

1. When you email me, please let me know the days when you are free.

Ans: email | n.电子邮件 -> v.发邮件

析: email 从名词转化为动词："给我发邮件"。

2. Sea level rise can increase the height of storm waves, putting more areas in danger of storm damage.

Ans: storm | n.暴风雨 -> adj.风暴的（修饰 waves/damage）

析: storm 从名词转化为修饰语："风暴浪/风暴损害"。名词作定语是常见转化。

3. The letter must have sat in the drawer for such a long time that it has yellowed.

Ans: yellowed | adj.黄色的 -> v.变黄

析: yellow 从形容词转化为动词："变黄了"。加-ed 表过去时。

4. Bob lives not far from the school he attends. So he bicycles to school.

Ans: bicycles | n.自行车 -> v.骑车

析: bicycle 从名词转化为动词："骑车上学"。加-s 表第三人称单数。

5. Green means they're doing well; red means they might fail.

Ans: green / red | adj.绿色/红色 -> n.绿灯/红灯（信号）

析: green/red 从形容词转化为名词："绿色表示...红色表示..."。交通信号灯的引申用法。

Part V Sentence Patterns 句型练习

[题型] 用 Why not...? / How about...? 句型完成句子。

1. I know you've set your goal. _____ make a plan?

Ans: Why not | 我知道你已经设定了目标。为什么不做个计划呢？

析: Why not + do sth? = 为什么不...？后接动词原形。用于提出建议。

2. When one door closes, another opens for you. _____ looking for other opportunities?

Ans: How about | 一扇门关上，另一扇门为你打开。不如寻找其他机会如何？

析: How about + doing sth? = ...怎么样？后接动名词。用于提出建议。

3. It is not enough to learn from textbooks. _____ take a part-time job to gain some practical experiences?

Ans: Why not | 只从课本学习是不够的。为什么不找个兼职来获取一些实践经验呢？

析: Why not + do sth? 后接动词原形 take。

4. The school doesn't have a student society that provides community services. _____ starting one with your classmates?

Ans: How about | 学校没有提供社区服务的学生社团。不如和同学一起创办一个如何？

析: How about + doing sth? 后接动名词 starting。

5. If we agree that college life is a new experience for growing up, _____ take a more active part in various activities on campus?

Ans: why not | 如果我们认同大学生活是成长的新体验，为什么不更积极地参加校园各种活动呢？

析: Why not + do sth? 后接动词原形 take。take part in = 参加。

Part VI Comprehensive Practice 综合练习

[题型] 阅读对话，理解语境中词汇和表达的综合运用。

Dialogue 1 Career Planning

A: Our government encourages college students to be creative and start career planning early. What does this mean for your dream of a future job?

B: As a college student, I am **big on** learning and applying skills our future job needs instead of book knowledge only. I would like to **take on challenges** during college. And I have a strong **motivation** to go abroad to learn more someday.

>> 重点: be big on (热衷于) | take on challenges (迎接挑战) | motivation (动力) | career planning (职业规划)

Dialogue 2 Pursuing Dreams

A: My problem is that I have dreams but they always seem so far away and hard to achieve. What's your advice?

B: First, you need to look inside yourself and know what you really want to do. In other words, you need to build up your confidence and **believe in yourself**/your dream. Second, create a plan and take action in **pursuit** of your dream. By so doing, you will, I'm sure, make your dream come true **over time**.

>> 重点: believe in yourself (相信自己) | in pursuit of (追求) | over time (随着时间推移) | make dream come true (实现梦想)

Dialogue 3 Dream Job

A: Do you have a dream job in mind already? If so, what is it? Would you mind sharing it with us?

B: My dream job is a **corporate** position such as a manager leading a team to help the company reach its goals. What I like most about the job is to overcome challenges and make decisions with **creativity**. I've got **hooked** on reading books on team leadership now!

>> 重点: corporate (公司的) | creativity (创造力) | get hooked on (迷上) | team leadership (团队领导力)

Dialogue 4 Overcoming Obstacles

A: In chasing my dream, obstacles come my way from time to time. I sometimes think of giving up...

B: Yes, I'd be more than happy to do so. To deal with things holding me back, I'll look closely at them first, and then make a list, instead of saying to myself "Why not just give up?". For some obstacles, I will not let excuses **take over**. For example, it actually doesn't help if my blame goes **all the way** to life not treating me well. By finding the right kind of help, I can grow stronger no matter what and **do well**.

>> 重点: take over (接管) | all the way (全力以赴) | do well (表现好) | hold back (阻碍) | obstacle (障碍)

Part VII Reading & Comprehending 阅读理解答案

| Reading 1 Comprehension Check (T/F)

1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.F 6.T 7.T 8.F 9.T 10.T

| Reading 1 Translation

No.	Translation
1	我喜欢塞缪卡的作品，因为这些作品中所弘扬的正是我的家庭教育所推崇的精神——不追名逐利，过简单、诚实、体面的生活。
2	他以优异成绩毕业，是因为他有坚强的意志去克服十多年的学习中所遇到的一切困难，包括阅读用古拉丁语和希腊语写的文献。
3	他非常谦卑，并怀有感恩之心，但他是一个创造自己未来的人。

4	我的财富是内在的，它在我的心中和头脑中，而不是在我的口袋里。

| Reading 2 Comprehension Check (Q&A)

1. What was Yu Min's contribution to China?

>> **Ans:** He was a key contributor to the development of China's first hydrogen bomb and the country's nuclear weapon program for national defense.

>> 析: 他是于敏（中国氢弹之父），关键贡献是参与中国第一颗氢弹和国家核武器防御项目的研发。

2. What hardships did he have to go through?

>> **Ans:** (1) He had to change his research direction when invited to participate in the preliminary study of the H-bomb theory.
(2) For nearly 30 years he had to go through all the hardships and risks, including radiation damage to his health.
(3) His name remained a secret from 1961 until 1988, and even his wife had no idea of his involvement.
(4) He could not publish his research papers or have his own students.

>> 析: 四大牺牲：(1)改变研究方向 (2)近 30 年艰苦与辐射伤害 (3)隐姓埋名 27 年 (4)不能发表论文、不能带学生。

3. What was his spiritual motivation?

>> **Ans:** He said that the national sentiment was his spiritual motivation.

>> 析: 他的精神动力是爱国情怀（national sentiment）。

4. How did he console himself about his name fading over time?

>> **Ans:** While knowing that one's name would fade over time, he consoled himself with the fact that he had done his little bit to make his motherland prosper.

>> 析: 他安慰自己：虽然名字会被遗忘，但他为国家繁荣做了一点贡献，这就够了。

Appendix Vocabulary Summary 重点词汇总结

| 追梦与坚持 Pursuit & Persistence

Word	Meaning	Example
pursuit	n. 追求，追逐	the pursuit of happiness
chase	v. 追逐	chase one's dreams
motivation	n. 动力，动机	have motivation for sth.
believe in	phr. 相信，信任	believe in yourself
all the way	phr. 全力以赴	go all the way to achieve it
determined	adj. 坚决的	a determined person

| 听力与感官 Hearing & Senses

Word	Meaning	Example
visually	adv. 视觉上地	visually impaired
frequency	n. 频率	the frequency of the illness
screen	n.屏幕/ v.筛选	computer screen
infection	n. 感染	prevent the infection spreading
deaf	adj. 聋的	deaf in one ear

| 情感与态度 Emotion & Attitude

Word	Meaning	Example
sympathy	n. 同情	out of sympathy
hooked	adj. 着迷的	I was hooked
be big on	phr. 非常喜欢	I'm big on sports
reassurance	n. 安心感	give sb reassurance

| 职业与能力 Career & Ability

Word	Meaning	Example
corporate	adj. 公司的	a corporate position
creativity	n. 创造力	make decisions with creativity
tutor	n.家教/ v.辅导	tutor their kids
predict	v. 预测	predict success
software	n. 软件	new software
insurance	n. 保险	purchase insurance

| 时间与程度 Time & Degree

Word	Meaning	Example

over time	phr. 随着时间推移	developed over time
by now	phr. 到现在为止	should have arrived by now
do well	phr. 表现好	doing well at college
come to life	phr. 变得活跃	the party came to life
take over	phr. 接管	allow its computer system to take over