

新视野

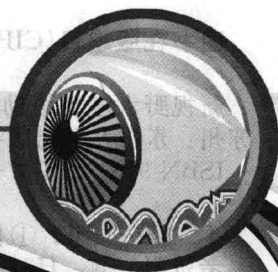
(第二册)

大学英语助学导航

主 编 林 健 田 红



◆ 苏州大学出版社



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总主编 陈 红 林 健 邵元生
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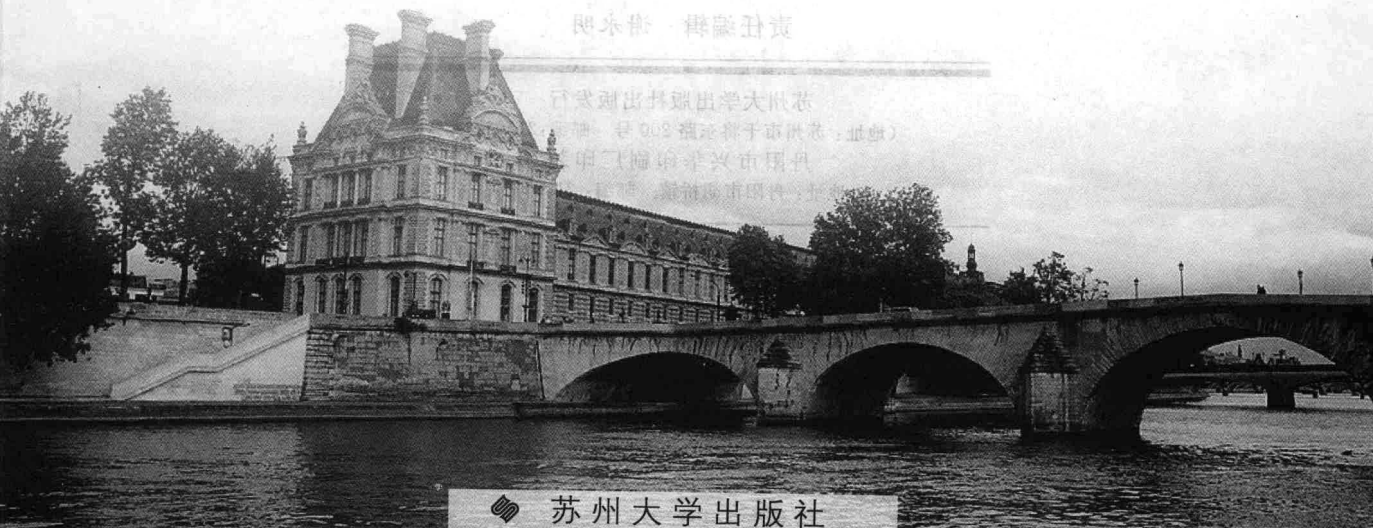
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蔡朝辉

前

言



外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语》是教育部重点推荐使用的精品大学英语教学全新教材,其语言规范、选材广泛、体裁多样,以反映现实生活为主。教材由国内著名院校数十位资深教授、英语教学专家根据“大学英语教学大纲(修订本)”编写而成。为了配合教材的使用,并能最大限度地惠及大学英语的学习者,我们组织多名一线资深教师精选本教材之精华编写了《新视野大学英语助学导航》,旨在进一步帮助学生打好语言基础和提高语言的运用能力,供使用该教材的学生参考。本套书共分四册,每一册所选内容与教材主干教程相对应。每个单元的同步辅导与训练和教材各相应单元内容相配合,根据大学英语四六级最新考试大纲的要求,提供综合测试题和参考答案,供学生自我测试。

本书由林健、田红担任主编,李新朝、林国元担任副主编,参加编写的主要人员有田红、庄晓敏、孙彬、李超、李新朝、林健、林国元、季丽璐、蔡朝辉。

本书的编写得到诸多部门及同仁的热情关心和帮助,对此,我们全体编写人员表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,加上编者水平有限,书中难免有欠妥之处,敬请读者斧正。

编 者

2008年7月于

江苏大学外国语学院

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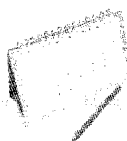
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Unit One



Section A

Time-Conscious Americans

一 文化背景与课文导读

1. 文化背景

Cultural Differences (文化差异)

Our culture influences who we are and our understanding of social behavior. In cross-cultural communications, disorientation, confusion, and improper reactions will arise because of cultural differences. Students and teachers need to be aware that the ethnocentric (种族优越感的) attitudes of writers are precisely the way cultural conflict is encouraged. The more power a person has, the more social privilege a person has, the more likely he or she can hold these ethnocentric attitudes without being seriously challenged. Why is the understanding of a culture always the others' responsibility? Is it possible that each culture could be made aware of different conventions? Both sides must work at rising above cultural differences and be willing to compromise and, in both cases, most likely neither side has access to the cultural conventions of the other. Therefore, blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

2. 课文导读

The text is an expository writing which begins with a statement of opinion, then goes on to give supporting details.

In this text, the main idea is advanced and emphasized repeatedly in the first four paragraphs, i. e. American people are very time-conscious. In the following paragraphs, the main idea is developed with examples and also by analysis using comparison and contrast. Americans value time—everyone is in a rush; they begin business chats directly without opening exchanges; they are trying to get things done within the least possible time. Therefore, Americans make every effort to save time—they produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices, such as fax, telephone, email; they conduct “teleconferences”. In Americans' view, work efficiency,

not how much time spent in a job, is a sign of skillfulness or being competent.

二 句子理解

1. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor.

时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一,另一个则是劳力。

【注解】“the other being labor”为独立主格结构,即名/代+现在分词,在句中作状语,补充说明主句的内容,相当于一个并列分句“... and the other is labor.”如:

There are many kinds of steel, each having its certain uses in industry (= and each has its certain uses in industry).

Some new engines were delivered yesterday, all of them being in good order. (= all of them were in good order).

Many strange new means of transport have been developed in our country, the strangest of them being perhaps the hovercraft (= and the strangest of them is perhaps the hovercraft).

2. Normally, Americans do not assess their visitors in such relaxed surroundings over extended small talk; much less do they take them out for dinner, or around on the golf course while they develop a sense of trust.

Meaning: Usually Americans do not judge or evaluate their visitors in a restaurant or coffee house which are considered relaxed places through long, light conversations; it is less likely that they take them out for dinner, or around on the golf course while they develop a sense of trust.

一般说来,美国人是不会在如此轻松的环境里通过长时间的闲聊来评估他们的客人的,更不用说他们会在增进相互间信任的过程中带他们出去吃饭,或带他们去高尔夫球场。

【注解】1) much less: and even less likely 更不用说……,也可用 still less。

They are always short of water to drink, much less to bath in.

他们连喝的水也总是不够,更别提洗澡了。

She wouldn't take a drink, still less (much less) stay for dinner.

她连水也不肯喝一口,更别说留下吃饭了。

2) much less 连接单句并位于句首时,句子要用倒装。一些否定词位于句首时,我们采用倒装结构。

3. We, therefore, save most personal visiting for after-work hours or for social weekend gatherings.

Meaning: So, if we want to pay or receive a personal visit, we can do it after work or on the weekend where there is a social gathering.

因此,我们把大多数个人间的拜访放在下班以后的时间里或周末的社交聚会上进行。

【注解】理解本句关键在于看清 save... for... 这个搭配。

save... for... : keep sth. for future use

Save your strength for hard work you'll have to do later.

养精蓄锐以应付今后你得去做的繁重工作。

Can you save your story for later? 你能不能把你的故事留在以后告诉我?

4. We communicate rapidly through faxes, phone calls or emails rather than through personal contacts, which though pleasant, take longer-especially given our traffic-filled streets.

我们通过发传真、打电话或发电子邮件与他人迅速地进行交流,而不是通过直接接触,虽然面对面接触令人愉快,但却要花更多的时间,尤其是在马路上交通拥挤时。

【注解】1) rather than 表示对比,意为“而不(是,愿);但不;没有(不)……而是”。

Rather than going directly home, she had turned walking into the afternoon thickness. 她没有直接回家,而是转身步入午后繁忙的街市和拥挤的人群。
rather than 后可接名词、形容词、动词不定式、动名词,以及从句等。它主要连接两个对等成分,可视其为并列连词。当 rather than 用于句首时,意为“与其……(不如……)”,后接名词、代词及动词不定式(不带 to),如:

Rather than a particular method, the success of science has more to do with an attitude common to scientists. 与其说科学是一种特殊的方法,不如说它的成功与科学家们所共有的态度关系更密切。

- 2) though pleasant: 这是一个省略的让步状语从句,省去了“it is”。由 although, though, as if, if, no matter + wh-, once, since, unless, until, when, whether, while 等连词引导的让步状语从句、条件状语从句和时间状语从句可省略主语和助动词 be,保留-ing 分词,ed 分词或主语补足语,如:

While (I was) waiting, I was reading some old magazines.

Though (he is) still a young man he is a leading biologist in that country.

He slammed the door as if (he was) angry.

Father advised me not to say anything until (I was) asked.

- 3) given 可表示条件,意为“如果考虑到”,详见词汇和短语部分第 27 条。

三 课文练习答案

Vocabulary

III

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. budgeted | 2. acute | 3. restless | 4. surroundings |
| 5. competent | 6. assessing | 7. elbowed | 8. conducting |

Vocabulary

IV

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1. behind | 2. for | 3. to | 4. out |
| 5. of | 6. to | 7. in | 8. into |

Word Building

V

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. commitment | 2. attraction | 3. appointment | 4. impression |
| 5. civilization | 6. composition | 7. confusion | 8. congratulation |
| 9. consideration | 10. explanation | 11. acquisition | 12. depression |

Word Building

VI

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. advisable | 2. desirable | 3. favorable | 4. considerable |
| 5. remarkable | 6. preferable | 7. drinkable | 8. acceptable |

Structure

VII

1. The student can hardly speak simple English, much less write English articles.
2. He cannot manage a small shop, much less a big company.
3. John couldn't even pick up the box, much less carry it upstairs.
4. I've never seen the man, much less spoken to him.
5. Indeed, almost every scientist now finds it impossible to read all the works connected with his own subject, much less (to) read a lot outside of it.

Structure

VIII

1. Having meals at home can cost as little as two or three dollars, whereas eating out at a restaurant is always more expensive.
2. We thought she was rather proud, whereas in fact she was just very shy.
3. We have never done anything for them, whereas they have done everything for us.
4. Natalie prefers to stay for another week, whereas her husband prefers to leave immediately.
5. Some highly praise him, whereas others put him down severely.

Translation

IX

1. In the eyes of some people, Picasso's paintings would seem rather foolish.
2. The increase in their profits is due partly to their new market strategy.
3. The man told his wife to keep the medicine on the top shelf so that it would be beyond the

children's reach.

4. Happiness doesn't always go with money.
5. That car has given me nothing but trouble ever since I bought it.

Translation

X

1. 这种态度造就了一个决心投身于研究、实验和探索的民族。
2. 他们会怀念那种喝着招待客人的茶或咖啡的礼节性交往,这也许是他们自己国家的一种习俗。
3. 既然我们通常是以工作的方式而不是以社交的方式来评估和了解他人的,所以我们就开门见山地谈生意了。
4. 就我们而言,电子交流的没有人情味跟我们手头上事情的重要性之间很少或完全没有关系。
5. 除非给予一定时间来处理,不然的话,在他们的眼里,手头的工作好像是无足轻重的,不值得给予适当的重视似的。

Essay Summary

XI

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. C
11. A 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. B

Text Structure Analysis

XII

General statement: The U. S. is definitely a telephone country.

How is it that the U. S. is definitely a telephone country?



Specific details of how the U. S. is definitely a telephone country:

Almost everyone uses the telephone to conduct business, to chat with friends, to make or break social appointments, to say "Thank you" to shop and to obtain all kinds of information.

Why is it that the U. S. is definitely a telephone country?



The reason:

Telephones save the feet and endless amounts of time. This is due partly to the fact that telephone service is superb here. whereas the postal service is less efficient.

Para. 7

Structured Writing

XIII

Protection of the environment has become a major concern of society. In junior schools, teachers and pupils have specific meetings to discuss the questions of environment. City planners will take environmental problems into serious consideration. Factories will take every possible measure to reduce pollution even at a very high cost. This is because people realize bad air and water pollution affect everyone, making it difficult for cities to survive and for businesses to make a profit.

四 作文专项训练

四级作文中常见的句式错误(一)

1. 句子不完整

Example one:

误: The side effect of the medicine which ruined his health.

对: The medicine has some side effect which has ruined his health.

很多时候,考生受中文思维的影响,忽略了英语句子逻辑的严密性,在写作中出现了顾头不顾尾的现象。特别是当句子长,又附带有从句时,更容易出现主句结构的残缺。

Example two:

误: They enjoy reading classic Chinese literature. Such as the poetry by Li Bai and Du Fu.

对: They enjoy reading classic Chinese literature, such as the poetry by Li Bai and Du Fu.

在口语中,我们会用句子的片段代替完整的句子。但正式写作对句子完整性的要求很高,也有诸多禁忌。例如,such as 不能单独引导句子,hence, thus 后面不能使用逗号等。不过,hence 这个词比较特殊,在正式写作中它可以接一个名词从而构成一个句子。例如:

The hotel is situated near the Thames River, hence the name River Side.

2. 衔接词误用

Example one:

误: **Although** an opportunity is rare, **but** we must be ready to seize it.

对: **Although** an opportunity is rare, we must be ready to seize it.

Example two:

误: **Because** some students could not find a better job, **so** they decided to continue to read for a second degree.

对: **Because** some students could not find a better job, they decided to continue to read for a second degree.

上面两个错误在考生的作文中出现的频率最高。中文讲究对仗工整,“因为……所以”、“尽管……但是”等关联词组经常成对出现。正是受到这种母语思维的潜在影响,很多考生在英语写作中都会犯下这种低级错误。

类似错误还出现在其他一些搭配和固定句型中。例如:

Example three:

误: **In my opinion, I think** he is a good person.

对: **In my opinion**, he is a good person.

Example four:

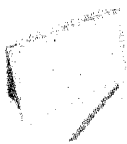
误: **The reason** why many people choose to go to the university is **because** they have to pursue a higher degree.

对: **The reason** why many people choose to go to the university is **that** they have to pursue a higher degree.

Example five:

误: People try to find a **solution to solve** the problem.

对: People try to find a **solution to** the problem.



Section B

Culture Shock**一 词汇和短语**

1. **sound**: *vi.* give an impression when heard 听起来,似乎(常作比喻用法)

【例句】Her excuse sounds very hollow. 她的借口难以令人心服。

How sweet the music sounds! 这音乐听起来多悦耳!

Your idea sounds a good one. 你的想法听起来很好。

某些表示“感觉”的动词如 feel, smell, sound, taste 等可用作连系动词,后接形容词或名词。如: The flowers smell sweet. The chicken tastes good. The water feels cold.

adj. 1) correct, based on reason 正确的,合理的

2) capable, strong 扎实的,精湛的

3) healthy, in good condition 健全的,完好的,健康的

4) thorough, complete 彻底的,充分的

【例句】sound argument 可靠的论据

We're pleased with the company's sound performance this year.

我们对公司今年的资金充实、运作极好感到高兴。

a sound mind in a sound body 身心健康

have a sound sleep 酣睡

【辨析】fit, healthy, well, sound 均可表示“健康的”。fit 表示“健康的,强健的”,由

“适合”引申而来,指因经常锻炼而使体形适中;well 表示“健康”,指身体一时的好转;healthy 表示“健康的”,指身体无疾病;sound 比 healthy 更强调非常健康,没有任何病弱现象。

☞ **2. desirable**: *adj.* worth having, doing or desiring because it is useful, necessary, or popular 值得要的,值得做的,合意的

【例句】It is most desirable that he should attend the conference.

他能参加这次会议是最好不过的。

For this job it is desirable to know something about medicine.

干这项工作最好懂点医学。

【联想】desire *n.* a strong wish 强烈的愿望,欲望

【搭配】accomplish/attain/gain/carry out/fulfill one's desire 实现某人的欲望

at sb.'s desire/at the desire of sb. 顺应某人的要求

in accordance with one's desire 应某人的要求

against one's desire 违心地

desire for sth. 追求……的欲望

【联想】desire *v.* wish or want very much 想要,意欲,渴望

What he most desired was a good rest. 他最希望的是好好休息一下。

The judge desires to see you. 法官想见你。

The president desires that you (should) come at once. 总统要你立即去。

【注意】在 desire 和 desirable 后的 that 从句中,用动词的虚拟语气,即(should) + 动词原形。

It is desired that she (should) complete her work in time.

It is desirable that she leave the company immediately.

【辨析】desirable 表示“中意的,可取的”: a desirable job/house 意为“中意的工作/房子”;desirous 表示“渴望的,希望的”,后接 of: be strongly desirous of fame 意为“渴望成名”。

☞ **3. fascinating**: *adj.* interesting and able to attract 有极大吸引力的,迷人的

【例句】Your ideas are fascinating. 你的看法很有吸引力。

This is a fascinating old city full of very old buildings.

这是一座有着许多古老建筑物的迷人的古城。

【联想】fascinate *v.* 迷住,强烈吸引住;fascination *n.* 魅力,迷恋

【搭配】be fascinated by/with 被……所吸引

I was so fascinated by the sight that I could not take my eyes off it.

我完全被迷住了,目不转睛地观赏这一奇观。

☞ **4. in spite of**: against what might be logical;regardless of;despite 不顾,不管,尽管

【例句】I write letters in spite of the fact that most people call.

尽管大多数人打电话,我仍然写信。

In spite of a slight increase in sales, the company is still heavily in the red at the moment. 公司销售情况虽然稍有改善,但公司目前仍负债累累。

☞ **5. clash:** *vi.* 1) disagree seriously (about sth.) 严重不一致, 冲突

2) come together and fight 冲突, 交锋, 遭遇

【例句】The man and wife clashed over spending too much money. 那人和妻子因花钱太多争执起来。(意译: 那人因妻子花钱太多而与她争执起来。)

People's feelings sometimes clash with their judgment.

人们的情感有时与其判断不一致。

n. 1) serious disagreement 严重的不一致, 争论

2) violent contact, fight 抵触, 冲突

【例句】There is a clash of interests in this project.

在这个项目中存在着利益上的冲突。

a boundary clash between two armies 两支军队间的边境冲突

☞ **6. tradition:** *n.* custom or belief that has existed for a long time 传统, 惯例

【例句】We should keep up the fine tradition of plain living and hard work.

我们应该保持艰苦奋斗的优良传统。

It is one of our family traditions for the eldest son to succeed to the family business. 由长子继承家业是我们家的传统之一。

【搭配】Tradition has it that... 据传说……; by tradition 根据口传; break tradition 打破惯例; keep up/discard the fine tradition of... 保持/抛弃……的优良传统; follow old traditions 沿袭旧习; carry the revolutionary tradition forward 发扬革命传统

☞ **7. adjust:** *v.* change slightly, esp. in order to set right or make suitable for a particular job or new condition 调整, 校准

【例句】I have to adjust my watch, it's slow. 我的表慢了, 得把它拨准。

He adjusted (himself) very quickly to the heat of the country.

他很快就适应了这个国家炎热的气候。

【搭配】adjust oneself to sth. 使自己适应于

【试题】My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

A) adapted B) adjusted C) adopted D) remedied

【解析】答案为 B。译文: 我的照相机可以进行调节, 不管阴天还是晴天都可以照相。adjust a camera 表示调节照相机的速度、距离或光圈等。You have to adjust the TV to get a good picture. 要使图像清晰, 你得把电视机调一调。adapt 意为使适应; adopt 意为“采取, 采用”; I thought your idea was a good one, so I adopted it. 我认为你的意见很好, 所以就采纳了; remedy 意为“纠正”。如: Your faults of pronunciation can be remedied. 你的发音缺陷是可以纠正的。

☞ **8. familiar:** *adj.* 1) generally known, seen, or experienced; common 熟悉的, 常见的, 普通的 2) having a thorough knowledge (of) 通晓的, 熟谙的

【例句】Are you familiar with the rules of football? 你熟悉足球规则吗?

【联想】familiarity *n.* 熟悉, 通晓; familiarize *vt.* 使熟悉, 使通晓