Second Edition 第二版

新视野大学英语

总主编: 任连奎

主 编: 郑愿华

修订版

Self-directed Learning

自主学习教程

外 语 教 学 与 研 究 出 版 社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS **Second Edition**

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> > 修订版

Self-directed Learning

自主学习教程

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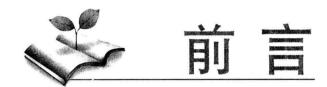
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《新视野大学英语》(第二版)系列教材是普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材,《读写教程》是该系列中的主干教材。《读写教程》全面贯彻了《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,在语言技能、语言应用、语言文化等方面都体现了语言基础课的要求,注重对学生语言综合应用能力的培养。为了帮助学生更好地学习、掌握教材内容,同步提升应试能力及实际语言应用能力,我们编写了《新视野大学英语(第二版)自主学习教程》。教程出版后,我们收到了来自教学一线师生的诸多好评,同时也收到了一些改进的建议。针对这些建议,并在汇集众多专家意见的基础上,我们组织教学经验丰富的教师进行了此次修订。修订后,本书主要特色如下:

1. 以学生为中心

学生是学习的主体,是知识的主动建构者。要想学好外语,不仅需要教师科学有效的传授引导,而且需要学生课堂内外的自主努力。课堂内外的学习是英语学习有机的、不可割裂的两个方面,只有把这两方面结合起来,形成良性循环,才能够提高综合运用英语的能力。因此,本书以激发学生学习兴趣为出发点,在讲授语言知识与应用技能的同时,着重培养学生正确、有效的学习策略,帮助学生养成自主学习的良好习惯,使学生在学习中将听、说、读、写、译等各种能力训练有机结合、相互渗透、融会贯通,最终达到"培养学生的英语综合应用能力"的教学目标。

2. 强化教材内容学习

本书与主干教材同步共进,相辅相成。"单元背景知识"部分主要介绍与本单元相 关的文化背景、概念术语等,使学习者为学习课文做好知识储备,拓宽知识面,提升英美

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文化素养。"课文学习精要"部分注重培养学生正确有效的学习策略,提高其学习效率和学习能力。如根据学生的学习需要,对课文进行语篇分析,提高学生整体理解课文的能力,结合课文写作方法,提供实用的写作技巧供学生模仿运用,系统介绍各种翻译技巧,并在练习中重点加以训练。

3. 培养学生自主学习的能力

根据二语习得理论,在对学生实施理解性输入的同时,给学生提供大量实践的机会,增加对语言理解性的输出,会更好地发展学习者的语言能力。为此,本书特别编写了内容丰富的"自主学习内容",主要供学生课外自主学习使用,全面提高学生的各种语言应用技能。本部分共包括三个方面的内容:一、扩展阅读与鉴赏。提供与课文内容相关的扩展阅读网址及阅读材料,使学生拓宽知识面、提升文化素养。二、语言能力培养练习。共分为Vocabulary and Structure, Translation, Reading Comprehension, Writing四个部分,与单元内容密切相关。各部分内容精心设计、难度适宜、练习形式多样,全面系统地训练学生对基础语言能力的掌握。三、交际能力培养练习。先介绍实用的交际策略供学生学习运用,后设计理解性的语言输出任务,巧妙生动、丰富多彩,围绕一个主题从不同侧面展开,供学生根据自己的兴趣、学习风格进行自主选择、练习,有效提高英语口头表达能力。

本书的编者皆为多年从事大学英语教学的优秀一线教师,既有较高的理论造诣,又 有丰富的教学经验,深谙学生的需求和学习英语的瓶颈所在。相信本书不仅能够提升学生 的应试能力及实际语言应用能力,而且能够扩展学生视野及提高学生自主学习的能力。

本书在编写过程中参考了大量的资料文献(包括网上资料),无法一一列出,在此向原作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本书涉及面广、内容繁多,不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

	Part II	课文学习精要		2
	Part III	自主学习内容	1	6
	Unit 2			1
	Part I	单元背景知识	2	.7
	Part II	课文学习精要	2	8
	Part III	自主学习内容	4	1
	Unit 3		5	2
	Part I	单元背景知识	5	12
	Part II	课文学习精要	5	i3
	Part III	自主学习内容	6	57
	,			
	Unit 4			7
	Part I	单元背景知识	7	17
	Part II	课文学习精要	7	18
	Part III	自主学习内容	8	38
	Velt 5		Company of the State of the Sta	8
	Part I	单元背景知识	g	8(
	Part II	课文学习精要	9	9
A STATE OF THE STA	Part III	自主学习内容	11	2
Street, Street				
The state of the s				
The state of the s	and the state of t			
William Constitution	1.00			
C S		1600	>	
All Control of the Co				
			W 11	

Part I

单元背景知识......1

	Part II	课文学习精要	123
	Part III	自主学习内容	135
	Unit 7		145
	Part I	单元背景知识	145
O	Part II	课文学习精要	146
	Part III	自主学习内容	161
	Unit 8	F-91-	M
	Part I	单元背景知识	
	Part II		172
	Part III		182
	Unit 9		192
	Part I	单元背景知识	
	Part II		193
	Part III		207
	Unit 10		216
	Part I	单元背景知识	216
	Part II	191 H (MINOR/E) 909E-00032 1 (39 PM)	217
	Part III	and the second	229
	ign residence		
	er and Section Controls Section Controls Section Controls		
an inner			
American Company of the Company of t			
A Maria Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara			
-			
		and the second	

Part I

单元背景知识......122



学习目标

掌握下列语言知识

词汇

assess, capital, charge, competent, conduct, convention, device, efficient, electronic, fulfill, obtain, significance, skillful, social, whereas

短语

due to, fall behind, go with, in a rush, in person, pour into, result in, run out, work at

语法结构

倒装句、动名词作主语

提高下列语言技能

阅读: 把握段落的主旨

翻译:掌握英译汉省略译法——省略代词和冠词

写作: 会写含因果逻辑关系的段落

口语: 能以时间观念和文化差异为主题进行交流

单元背景知识

Americans' View on Time

Americans see time as a valuable resource. Maybe that's why they are fond of the expression, "Time is money."

Because Americans believe time is a limited resource, they try to conserve and manage it. People in the U.S. often attend seminars or read books on time management. It seems they all want to organize their time better. Professionals carry around pocket planners—some in electronic form—to keep track of appointments and deadlines. People do all they can to squeeze more life out of their time. The early American hero Benjamin Franklin expressed this view best: "Do you love life? Then do not waste time, for that is the stuff life is made of."

To Americans, punctuality is a way of showing respect for other people's time. Being more than 10 minutes late to an appointment usually calls for an apology, and maybe an explanation. People who are running late often call ahead to let others know of the delay. Of course, the less formal the situation, the less important it is to be exactly on time. At informal get-togethers, for example, people often arrive as much as 30 minutes past the appointed time. But they usually don't try that at work.

American lifestyles show how much people respect the time of others. When people plan an event, they often set the time days or weeks in advance. Once the time is fixed, it takes

新视野大学英语(第二版) 自主学习教程 2 修订版

almost an emergency to change it. If people want to come to your house for a friendly visit, they will usually call first to make sure it is convenient. Only very close friends will just "drop by" unannounced. Also, people hesitate to call others late at night for fear they might be in bed. The time may vary, but most folks think twice about calling after 10:00 p.m.

To outsiders, Americans seem tied to the clock. People in other cultures value relationships more than schedules. In these societies, people don't try to control time, but to experience it. Many Eastern cultures, for example, view time as a cycle. The rhythm of nature—from the passing of the seasons to the monthly cycle of the moon—shapes their view of events. People learn to respond to their environment. As a result, they find it easier to "go with the flow" than Americans, who like plans to be fixed and unchangeable.

Even Americans would admit that no one can master time. Time—like money—slips all too easily through our fingers. And time—like the weather—is very hard to predict. Nevertheless, time is one of life's most precious gifts.



Section A Time-Conscious Americans

一、课文分析-

1 写作方法

文章开门见山,提出美国人珍惜两件事情:时间和劳动。然后围绕其中一点——时间 展开论述。在文章的第二部分,也就是主体部分,作者通过论证、对比和举例说明美国人 对于时间的态度:珍惜时间——行走匆忙,尽量减少寒暄,谈工作直奔主题,想方设法节 约时间——用电话问候、约会、聊天、购物和获取各种信息,利用电视召开远程会议。高 效率解决问题、完成工作被视为重要的技巧。最后分析出深层次的原因为文化差异。所 以,文章采用了先提出论点,再列举论据证明,最后分析原因的写作方法。

2 段落划分

- Part I (Paras. 1-2) Americans value two elements: time and labor. They all think time is a precious resource.
- Part II (Paras. 3-7) Specific details about how Americans treat time: be in a rush, come to the point in business, produce a flow of labor-saving devices, and use teleconferences to settle problems, etc.
- Part III (Para. 8) Bring out the cultural differences between America and other nations.

3 翻译技巧

省略法是指在翻译中,原文中有些词在译文中可以省略,不必翻译出来。省略的目的 在于使译文更加通顺流畅。

- (一) 省代词
- 1. 省略作主语的人称代词

(1) 省略作主语的人称代词

I had many wonderful ideas, but I only put a few into practice. 我有很多奇妙的想法,但是只把少数的付诸实践了。

He was thin and haggard, and he looked miserable. 他瘦弱憔悴,看上去一副可怜相。

(2) 英语中,泛指人称代词作主语时,在汉语译文中往往也可以省略。

We live and learn. 活到老, 学到老。

- -When will he arrive? 他什么时候到?
- —You can never tell. 说不准。

The significance of a man is not in what <u>he</u> attained but rather in what <u>he</u> longs to attain. 人生的意义不在于已经获取的,而在于渴望得到什么样的东西。

2. 省略作宾语的代词

英语中有些作宾语的代词,不管前面是否提到过,翻译时往往可以省略。

The more he tried to hide his mistakes, the more he revealed them. 他越是想要掩盖他的错误,就越是容易暴露。

Please take off the old picture and throw it away. 请把那张旧画取下来扔掉。

3. 省略物主代词

I put my hand into my pocket. 我把手放进口袋。

She listened to me with her rounded eyes. 她睁大双眼,听我说话。

(二)省略冠词

英语有冠词,汉语没有冠词,因此,英译汉时往往可将冠词省略。

A teacher should have patience in his work. 当教员的应当有耐心。(省略不定冠词 A)

The horse is a useful animal. 马是有益的动物。(省略定冠词 The)

It is out of the question to fly to the moon in the past. 在过去,飞往月球是绝对办不到的事情。(省略定冠词 the)

The moon was slowly rising above the sea. 月亮慢慢从海上升起。(省略定冠词 The 和 the)

二、词汇与短语

New Words



1. assess vt. 评价, 评估

After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are familiar with the different cameras being assessed, our researches recommend the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. 一些人对被评估的不同相机非常熟悉,在对这些人进行一系列多种多样的测试及采访后,我们的调查结果推荐理光 BY型是目前可买到的最好的自动对焦相机。[05.1 CET-4]

A study in the U.S.: families had moved to better housing and the children were assessed for ADHD—attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (多动症). 美国的一项调查、家庭搬进更好

的房间,然后评估孩子们患多动症的概率。 [10.12 CET-4]

词语搭配

assess sth. at... 评估某物价值为

They assess the value of the house at over \$ 250,000. 他们估计这所房子的价值超过 25 万美元。

扩展记忆

assessable a. 可估定的,可估价的,可征收的 ll assessment n. 评定,评价 ll assessor n. 估价人,估税员

2. capital n. 资本,资金 (通常用单数)

That law office has a capital of \$ 3,000,000. 那家律师事务所拥有 300 万美元的资本。



词语搭配

make capital out of 从中盈利,利用……

We should make capital out of every opportunity to improve ourselves. 我们应该利用一切机会来完善自我。

扩展记忆

capitalism n. 资本主义 (制度) || capitalist n. 资本家,资本主义者 || capitalistic a. 资本主义的,资本家的 || capitalization n. (收益的)资本化,股本,资本总额 || capital-intensive资本集约型,投资密集的

3. charge

a) vt. ①向……收费, 要价

This hotel charges \$ 60 for a single room with a bath. 带卫生间的单人间在这家旅馆要价 60 美元。②指控,指责

The police charged the driver with speeding. 警察 指控司机超速。

b) n. 主管, 负责, 委托, 管理, 费用, 价钱 It was free of charge on weekends. 周末免费。 [07.6 CET-4]

词语搭配

charge...with... 指控/指责 ······

They charge him with negligence of duty. 他们指责他玩忽职守。

in charge of 负责,管理

Your class is in charge of cleaning the classroom. 你们班负责打扫教室。

take charge/care of 照料, 照看

The mother takes charge/care of her son very carefully. 这位母亲很细心地照看她的儿子。

辨析

charge 与 accuse

a) charge 在表示"指控"时,包含着这个动词的基本含义——使承担责任或任务,同时强调被指控者的过错相当严重,而且,需要将这种过错郑重宣布。另外,charge 可用于对罪行很重的人指控,也可用于对犯一般过错的人的指控。多与介词 with 搭配使用。如:

He charged himself with the task of overcoming a technical difficulty. 他自动承担了攻克技术难关的任务。

I won't charge you this time. But you'd not do it again! 这一次我就不告发你了,不过你最好别再这么干了!

b) accuse 通常表示直接而严厉地指出某人的过错, 多与介词 of 搭配使用。如:

His neighbor accused him of playing the musical instrument too loudly. 他的邻居指责他把乐器弹奏得太响了。

The soldier was accused of running away when the enemy attacked. 那个士兵因敌人进攻时逃跑而受到指控。

He was accused of causing a fire. 他被指控放火。 [09.6 CET-4]

4. competent a. 有能力的,能干的

She is a highly competent linguist. 她是一位有才干的语言学家。

词语搭配

be competent as/at/in (doing) sth. = be competent to do sth. 有能力做某事

He is not competent in looking after young children. = He is not competent to look after young children. 他没有看小孩的本事。

扩展记忆

competence n. 技能,能力,(法院的)权限 ll competently ad. 胜任地,适合地

同义词: able, capable

反义词: incapable, incompetent, unable

5. conduct

a) vt. ① 进行, 实施

The sales manager decided to conduct a market research. 销售经理决定进行市场调查。

Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet. 下面是一些在网上找工作时保持安全的技巧。[07.6 CET-4]

Like the 2005 survey, this one was conducted by Stanford University researchers. 和 2005 年一样, 这次调查也是由斯坦福大学的研究者们来承担的。[10.6 CET-4]

②传导(电或热)

Copper conducts electricity better than other materials do. 铜的导电性能比其他材料好。

b) n. 举止, 行为

The prisoner was released early because of good conduct. 这个罪犯因表现良好提前获释。

As a university student, I am in favor of the free-admission conduct. 作为大学生, 我赞成这种免费行为。[09.6 CET-4]



词语搭配

conduct a meeting 主持会议 conduct an experiment 做试验

扩展记忆

conductor *n*. 导体, (乐队) 指挥, 售票员 || conductance *n*. 导率, 电导 || conductibility *n*. 传导性 || conductible *a*. 可传导的 || conduction *n*. (热、电等的) 传导 || conductive *a*. 有传导性的, 有传导力的 || conductivity *n*. 传导性, 传导率

6. convention n.

a) 习俗: 惯例

Convention dictates that a minister should resign in such a situation. 依照常规大臣在这种情况下应该辞职。

b) 会议, 大会

The US Democratic Party Convention will be held next month. 美国民主党代表大会将在下个月举行。

词语搭配

by convention 按照惯例

By convention, the bride's father gives her away at her wedding. 按照习俗, 新娘的父亲在婚礼上把她交给新郎。

扩展记忆

conventional a. 依照惯例的, 常规的, 符合传统的 ll conventioneer n. 参加集会的人, 会议代表 ll conventionalist n. 恪守俗例的人 ll conventionality n. 习俗 ll conventionalize vt. 使成为惯例, 使习俗化

辨析

convention, meeting 与 conference

convention 指很正式的专业人员或政党会议, meeting 是最常用的一个词,可泛指任何会议、 会谈, conference 指就某事交换意见而进行的 会议。

7. device n.

a) 器械, 装置

Digital recording devices allow audience members more control over which commercials they watch. 数字录音装置允许观众对他们观看的电视广告节目加以控制。[08.6 CET-4]

b) 方法, 手段

Her illness is merely a device to avoid seeing him. 她所谓生病只不过是避免见他的花招而已。

词语搭配

leave sb. to his own devices 让某人独立处理问

题: 不支配某人

He leaves his staff to their own devices—as long as the work gets done, he is happy. 他让手下自行处理问题——只要工作能完成,他就满意了。

扩展记忆

同义词: apparatus n. 器械;设备;仪器 ll implement n. 工具,器具 ll instrument n. 乐器;器具

辨析

device 与 devise

这两个词词形非常相近,但发音、意思完全不同:device /dɪ'vaɪs/ 是名词,意思是"器械,装置;方法,手段";devise /dɪ'vaɪz/ 是动词,意思是"设计,发明"。

8. efficient a. 效率高的

Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members. 广告商把杂志看作是与目标读者沟通的一种有效方式。[08.6 CET-4]

扩展记忆

efficiency n. 效率, 功效 || efficiently ad. 有效地, 效率高地

辨析

efficient 与 effective

这两个词均为形容词,其差别可以根据它们各自的名词来区分: efficient 的名词为 efficiency (效率, 功效), 所以其意思为 "有效率的, 效率高的", effective 的名词为 effect (作用, 效果), 所以其意思为 "起作用的, 有效的", 它们的反义词具有相同的否定前缀 in-, 即: inefficient "效率低的"和 ineffective "无效果的"。

The medicine proved very effective. 这种药被证明很有效。

He is an efficient manager. 他是一位办事效率高的经理。

9. electronic a.

a) 电子器件的

The dictionary is available in electronic form. 这本词典有电子版本。

b) 电子的

They rely more and more on electronic devices. 他 们越来越依靠电子装置。[08.6 CET-4]

扩展记忆

electronics n. 电子学 || electron n. 电子



10. fulfill vt.

a) 履行(诺言); 实现(愿望)

Visiting Disneyland has fulfilled a boyhood dream. 到迪士尼乐园参观实现了童年的梦想。

b) 满足

I can fulfill your requirements. 我可以满足你的条件。

扩展记忆

fulfillment n. 履行, 实现

同义词: accomplish, carry out, execute

11. obtain vt. 获得, 得到

They can't obtain the retirement benefits they have dreamed of. 他们得不到一直梦想的退休金。[06.6 CET-4]

They help it to obtain financial support from industry. 他们帮助(高校)从企业获得经济资助。[10.12 CET-4]

扩展记忆

obtainable a. 可取的,可获得的

辨析

get, obtain, acquire, gain 与 earn 这组动词的基本意思都是"得到"。

a) obtain 包含着"努力、希望或决意去获得某物"的意思。如:

The journalist immediately set out to obtain these important facts. 那位新闻记者立即着手获取这些重要的资料。

b) get 是最普遍、使用范围最广的词, 含有 "有意努力去获得或被动得到"之意。如:

I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside. 我坐在公共汽车的前部,以得到有利于观赏农村风光的机会。

c) acquire 虽然含有"努力获得"的意思,但更强调在原来的基础上自然增长或有新的增添。如:

After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence. 接到把车开出城的指令后,我开始有了信心。

d) gain 有 obtain 的含义,但更强调目的物需要 努力奋斗才能得到,而且这种东西具有价值, 特别是物质价值。如:

During that time, she so gained my aunt's confidence that she was put in charge of the domestic staff. 在这期间,她得到了我姑姑如此的信任,结果被委任为家仆的负责人。

e) earn 包含有获得物与所花的气力是相互成比例的含义。如:

His achievements earned him respect and admiration. 他的成就为他赢得别人的尊敬和赞美。

12. significance n. 重要性, 重要意义

Few people realized the significance of the discovery. 很少有人意识到这一发现的重要性。

The social and educational significance of the readers' books cannot be overestimated in an academic library. 读者书籍的社会及教育意义在学术丛书中不能被高估了。[08.12 CET-4]

词语搭配

of no/little significance 无关紧要的

扩展记忆

significant a. 有意义的, 重大的, 重要的 ll significantly ad. 值得关注地, 重大地 同义词。importance

13. skillful a. 熟练的, 灵巧的

The girl has grown more skillful with the sew-machine. 这女孩已能更熟练地使用缝纫机了。

构词知识

-ful 是英语中的形容词后缀,一般加在名词或 动词后面,意思是"充满······的,有······性质 的,容易······的"。如:shameful 意为"应受责 备的,丢脸的",beautiful 意为"美丽的,漂亮 的",forgetful 意为"健忘的,易忘的"。

词语搭配

be skillful at sth./doing sth. 做某事很熟练 He is skillful at tying knots. 他善打各种结。

扩展记忆

skill n. 熟练, 技巧 || skillfully ad. 熟练地, 有技巧 || skillfully ad. 熟练地, 有技巧 || 熟练

14. social *a*.

a) 社会的

Few will dispute that educating women has great social benefits. 几乎没人怀疑妇女教育会带来众多的社会收益。[06.6 CET-4]

But when a grassy area was planted with bushes, the children got much more into fantasy play, and the social hierarchy was now based on imagination and creativity. 但是当草坪被种上灌木,孩子们玩的更多的是幻想游戏,这时,社会等级的区分是以想象力和创造力为依据的。[10.12 CET-4]



b) 社交的

The president attended a social gathering yesterday evening. 昨天晚上,校长出席了社交聚会。

扩展记忆

society *n*. 社会 || sociability *n*. 好交际,社会活动 || sociable *a*. 好交际的 || socialism *n*. 社会主义 || socialist *n*. 社会主义者 || socialistic *a*. 社会主义 的 || socialize *vt*. 联谊,使适合社会需要,使适于过社会生活

15. whereas conj. 然而, 但是

Whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive. 然而美国型号的相机要昂贵得多。[05.1 CET-4]

Some people like coffee, whereas others like tea. 有人喜欢咖啡,然而也有人喜欢茶。

扩展记忆

同义词: but, however, while

Phrases and Expressions



1. due to 由于

Due to the child-centric nature of our society, people are reluctant to point our kids' wrongdoings. 由于我们的社会是以孩子为中心的,所以人们不愿意指出孩子的不道德行为。[08.12 CET-4]

应 用

她成功是因为她非常热爱她的工作。

Her success was due to her great love for her work. 延误是由交通拥挤造成的。

The delay was due to heavy traffic.

2. fall behind 落在……后面

If you do not study hard, you will fall behind. 如果不努力学习, 你就会落后。

应 用

世界各大强国均唯恐在军备竞赛中落后。

The major world powers are afraid of falling behind in the arms race.

那个国家在科学方面落后。

That country falls behind in science.

3. go with 同时发生, 伴随

Happiness does not necessarily go with money. 有 钱未必幸福。

应 用

疾病与贫穷常相伴而生。

Disease often goes with poverty.

权利总是伴随着义务。

Rights always go with obligations.

4. in a rush 匆忙地

Why is the monitor always in a rush? 班长为什么总是匆匆忙忙?

应 用

别这么急, 你才刚刚到。

Don't be in such a rush; you've only just now arrived.

5. in person 亲身, 亲自

The professor wanted to talk to Tom in person. 教授要亲自和汤姆谈话。

应 用

你是写信还是亲自去申请那个职位?

Will you apply for the position by letter or in person?

6. pour into 大量投入 (精力或金钱等)

A lot of money has been poured into the project. 这个项目已经投入了大量资金。

应 用

爱因斯坦把所有的精力和时间都投入到了科学研究中。

Einstein poured all his energy and time into the scientific research.

7. result in 导致, 造成……结果

Laziness can possibly result in unemployment. 懒惰可能导致失业。

A love marriage, however, does not necessarily result in much sharing of interests and responsibilities. 然而有爱情的婚姻未必会使夫妇利益共享,责任共担。[96.1 CET-4]

应 用

做事不事先考虑总会导致失败。

Phrases and Expressions



Acting before thinking always results in failure.

8. run out 用完, 耗尽

The food has run out. 食物已经吃完了。

应 用

我的钢笔水用完了。

My ink has run out.

9. work at 致力于, 从事

She is working at a new invention. 她正在从事一项新的发明。

应 用

董事会努力让所有工人获得更大的利益。

The board of directors is working at increasing interests for all workers.

三、难句详解

- 1. Americans believe no one stands still. (L. 1)
- 翻 译 美国人认为没有人会停滞不前的。
- 分析本句中 believe 引导了一个宾语从句: no one stands still。stands 在本句中不是实义动词,而是系动词,后接形容词 still 作表语。英语中类似的系动词有很多,如: sound, seem, look, feel, appear, get, grow, smell, taste, turn 等。
- 应 用 老师想知道谁看上去恹恹欲睡。

The teacher wants to know who seems sleepy.

- 2. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor. (L. 3)
- 翻 译 时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一,另一个是劳动力。
- 分析 that Americans save carefully 是定语从句,修饰 the two elements。本句还含有比较特殊的状语从句 the other being labor。这种特殊结构有两种形式:subject + V.-ing 或者subject + V.-ed。最终采用哪种形式取决于逻辑主语与动词之间的关系:若为主动意义,则用 V.-ing 形式;若为被动意义,则用 V.-ed 形式。这种形式的状语从句也可以放在句首。例如:

No further discussions arising, the meeting was brought to an end. 没有进一步讨论,会议就结束了。

Homework finished, students went back to their dormitories. 做完作业,学生们都回到了他们的寝室。

- 3. We budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it; we also charge for it. (L. 6)
- **翻 译** 我们安排时间、节约时间、浪费时间、挤抢时间、消磨时间、缩减时间、对时间的使用作出解释,我们还要因时间而收取费用。
- 分析 本句中所有的 it 均指代 time, 其中 kill time 为固定搭配, 是"消磨时间"的意思, account for 在本句中是"解释,说明"的意思,另外还有"占……"的意思。
- 应 用 我总是告诉我的学生要努力学习而不是消磨时间。

I always tell my students to study hard rather than kill time.

请解释一下今天早上你为什么上课迟到。

Please account for why you were late for class this morning.

我的开销中租金占了一半。

Paying rent accounts for half of my expenditures.

- 4. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. (L. 8)
- 翻 译 一旦人生的光阴逝去,就不能复返了。
- 分 析 once 是连词,意思是"一旦",引导条件状语从句,hourglass 本意是"沙漏",本句中运用 a person's hourglass 是修辞中的暗喻,整句的意思是:Once time has passed, it will never return.; replace 是"代替"的意思,一般与介词 with 连用,意思是"用……代替……"。
- 应 用 一旦我爱上你,我愿意为你做任何事情。

Once I fall in love with you, I will do anything for you.

能否用新窗户替换这个破了的窗户?

Could you replace the broken window with a new one?

- 5. Don't take it personally. (L. 19)
- 翻 译 不要觉得这是针对你个人的。
- 分析 take personally 的意思是"不要介意,不要往心里去"。
- 应 用 你不该把她对你计划的批评当作对你个人的攻击。

You mustn't take her negative comments of your plan personally.

- 6. ... much less do they take them out for dinner, or around on the golf course ... (L. 27)
- 翻 译 ……更不用说带他们出去吃饭,或带他们去高尔夫球场了……
- 分 析 much less 一般跟在否定陈述后面,用来强调即将表达的陈述比先前的陈述程度要深,意思是"更不用说",起引导的句子多借助助动词 do 的某种形式或情态动词实现倒装。例如:

The student can hardly speak simple English, much less can he write English articles. 那个学生几乎不能说英语,更不用说写英语文章了。

应 用 他连小商店都管理不了, 更不用说管理一家大公司了。

He cannot manage a small shop, much less can he manage a big company.

- 7. ... especially given our traffic-filled streets. (L. 34)
- 翻 译 ……尤其是在马路上交通拥挤时。
- 分析 given 是介词,意思是"考虑到……,把……考虑在内",接名词或名词短语作宾语,若引导从句,则用 given that…。如:

Given that they are inexperienced, they have done a good job. 考虑到他们缺乏经验,他们已经做得不错了。

应 用 考虑到她对孩子的兴趣,教书应该是适合她的职业。

Given her interest in children/Given that she is interested in children, teaching should be the right career for her.

- Unless a certain amount of time is allowed to elapse, it seems in their eyes as if the task being considered were insignificant, not worthy of proper respect. (L. 49)
- 翻译除非给予一定的时间来处理某件事,不然的话,在他们看来这件事就好像无足