



大学英语

导学导

练

主 编 黄 鹂 飞 傅超波
本册主编 伊 玲 刑亦平

2



福建人民出版社



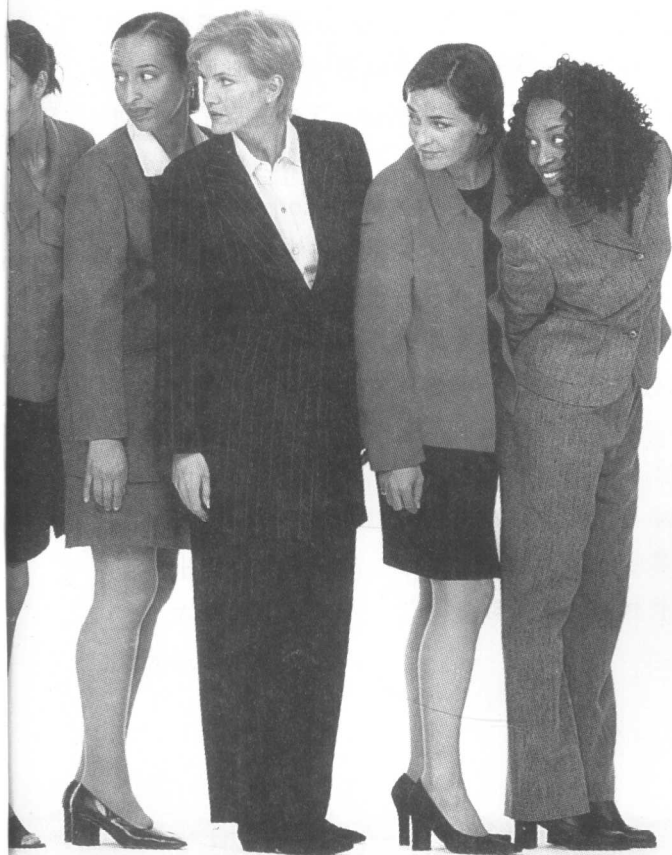
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前 言

《新视野大学英语导学导练》(1~4)是专门为学生学习“新视野大学英语”之《读写教程》(1~4级)而编写的同步学习和训练用书。本书对应教程的第一级。

《读写教程》以人为本,以教学为中心,以《大纲》(修订版)为基础,以教学手段的改革为思路,充分考虑了外语教学的主、客体需求;选材注重趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,富有时代感和生活气息;语言生动鲜活,实用性强,极大地调动了学习者的学习积极性。编写《新视野大学英语导学导练》,旨在帮助学生解决学习这套教材时可能遇到的困难,并提供大量的辅助练习,促使他们强化和巩固教材中的语言知识和语言技能,达到融会贯通、举一反三的境界。

本书共有10个单元,每个单元均由导学和导练两个板块组成。

导学部分提供了每篇阅读文章(Section A)的文体欣赏、评论、关键词(组)讲解(包括搭配、同义词、反义词、扩展词、辨析等等),句型讲解,难句注释,写作技巧赏析;Section B和Section C的课文分析、难句辨析;另外,贯穿于每单元,全书系统地介绍英语阅读欣赏的重要技巧,详尽地讲解英语语法知识。

导练部分包含课文背景知识练习(包括正误辨别、阅读理解、段落/大意排序、简短回答、翻译等题型),课文结构大意归纳、展开方式的练习,词汇应用(包括猜词、写同义词、单项选择、词型转换、改错等形式多样的练习),活用语法,阅读技巧操练等。全书练习的重点在词汇、语法和阅读上。词汇练习既有针对课文的词汇应用练习,也有旨在提高词汇能力的课外练习;语法练习以综合练习为主,兼顾单项练习;阅读技巧练习主要测试学生对Section B课文的理解,以单项练习为主。本书练习既紧扣教材,又各有侧重,目的是让学习者在理解文章的基础上,对每单元的重点部分加深理解,通过比较和操练,体会、学习地道的英语。另外,本书配有全部练习的参考答案,并提供课本对应单元的参考译文及练习答案,以方便学习者自学和复习。

本书编写人员全部是教学一线的、有中高级职称的大学英语专职教师,他们在大学英语教材的使用上已经积累了一定的经验,非常熟悉英语学习者的情况,而且都有至少一年以上的使用《读写教程》的经验,对学生学习时可能碰到的问题比较了解,这就保证了本书的内容具有较强的针对性及辅导性。但是本书难免会存在一些欠缺或不足,祈望广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时臻于完善。

本书的编写和出版得到福建人民出版社外语编辑室全体工作人员的大力支持,谨在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编 者

2006年2月

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Unit One

Learning Purpose

I. Key words and expressions:

budget	acute	replace	brief	convention
leisure	assess	consequently	device	email
electronic	significance	conduct	obtain	whereas
skillful	competent	fulfill	desirable	fascinating
spite	clash	tradition	evidently	excitement
amuse	hostile	moreover	devise	mechanism
distress	cope	isolate	avoid	reject
recovery	comprehension	favorable	symptom	distinction
appreciate	acquisition	result in	account for	in a rush
under pressure	go with	work at	save for	at hand
in person	due to	be worthy of	adjust to	be familiar to
separate from	prevent from			

II. Writing style appreciation: 说明文

III. Writing skill: 用细节（解释等）支持陈述（A general statement supported by specific details and reasons）

IV. Reading skill: 找出段落的中心大意

V. Grammar: 倒装

Section A

Time-Conscious Americans

I. Cultural background

Task 1

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage about the background information of this unit. After you have read it, choose the best answer to each of the following questions.*

Although the relaxed American style is well known, many new visitors think that it shows a “lack of respect”. This is especially true in the business world. Americans often use first names upon meeting a stranger and do not always shake hands. They often just smile and say “Hi” or “Hello”, rather than using a more formal handshake. It is good to remember that to an American such a relaxed greeting really means the same thing as a more official handshake somewhere

else. In a similar way, Americans do not usually give a special “good-bye” or shake hands to each person when they leave a party or business meeting. They will often just wave good-bye to the whole group and perhaps say, “Well, so long everybody, I’ll see you tomorrow.” They then will leave. No handshakes.

Americans seem either totally hurried and hard-working or totally relaxed and at ease. Often you will see men working at office desks without their chairs and even putting their feet up on the desk while they talk on the telephone. This is not meant to be offensive. Once Americans leave the busy streets, they are easy and relaxed.

A visitor to the United States should, therefore, understand that being in a great hurry does not show unfriendliness, and being relaxed and being at ease does not show a lack of respect. Americans have a great range of customs and habits that at first may seem strange to a visitor. In time you will learn these new ways.

- () 1. What do many visitors think about the relaxed American style?
- A. They think it's quite normal. B. They consider it disrespectful.
- C. They view it as totally strange. D. They believe it to be surprising.
- () 2. Why do Americans often use first names upon meeting a stranger?
- A. Because they get used to this way of greeting.
- B. Because they are very friendly.
- C. Because they like him very much.
- D. Because they want to make a friend.
- () 3. To whom do Americans use "Hi" and "Hello" in greeting?
- A. The people they know well. B. Anyone they meet.
- C. Their best friends. D. Their family members.
- () 4. What's the subject of this passage?
- A. American way of greeting. B. American style.
- C. Americans' busy life. D. Americans' friendliness.

II. Text analysis

Task 2

Directions: This text can be divided into three parts. Please read it carefully and analyze its structure by completing the following statements.

Part 1: Paragraph 1

Main idea: _____

Developing style: _____

Part 2: Paragraph 2—7

Main idea: _____

Developing style: _____

Part 3: Paragraph 8

Main idea: _____

Developing style: _____

III. Comments on the text

从文体上看，本文为说明文，文章的题目即全文的主旨——美国人具有极强的时间观念。全文围绕这一主题展开。从内容上分析，文章分别具体论述几个细节：美国人时间观念强，并且举了一些美国人珍惜时间的例子；美国人是如何节约时间的；在美国，迅速而又成功地解决问题或完成工作被认为是水平、有能力的标志。从写作手法上看，作者通过运用论证、对比和举例等技巧说明美国人对于时间的态度：珍惜时间——行走匆忙，尽量少寒暄，谈工作开门见山；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。

IV. Notes to the text

1. Vocabulary study

(1) acute *adj.* 敏感的，尖锐的，严重的

例句：She still has very acute hearing, though she is eighty years old. 尽管她已经 80 岁了，但她的听觉仍然很灵敏。

搭配：acute sense 感觉敏锐；acute pain 剧痛

(2) replace *vt.* 把……放回原处，代替，取代

例句：Please replace the book to the shelf. 请把书放回到书架上。

A young graduate replaced Miss Green as our English teacher. 取代格林小姐成为我们英语老师的是一个刚毕业的年轻人。

同义词组：take the place of

扩展词：replacement *n.* 取代，取代者

(3) convention *n.* 习俗，惯例，会议，大会

例句：It's a matter of convention that man should open doors for ladies. 男士应为女士开门，这是一种社会习俗。

扩展词：conventional *adj.* 依惯例的，常见的，循规蹈矩的

搭配：break with convention 打破常规；defy convention 蔑视传统；a medical convention 医学会议；a teacher's convention 教师代表大会

(4) assess *vt.* 估价，评价

例句：The value of this property is assessed at one million dollars. 这份财产估计值一百万美元。

I'd assess your chances as extremely low. 我估计你成功的机会极小。

扩展词：assessment *n.* 估计，判断

搭配：assess one's ability 估计某人的能力；assess the political situation 判断政治形势

易混词：access *n.* 到达，通道

(5) consequently *adv.* 因此，所以

例句: He didn't explain clearly, consequently, she didn't understand. 他解释得不是很清楚, 所以她也听不懂。

同义词: so, therefore

同义词组: as a result

扩展词: consequence *n.* 结果

(6) significance *n.* 意义, 重要性

例句: The new discovery of oil is of great significance to the country's economy. 石油的新发现对这个国家的经济及其重要。

A year later, I found the true significance of the name. 一年后, 我发现了这个名字的真正含义。

同义词: meaning, importance

扩展词: significant *adj.* 重要的, 有意义的

搭配: be of significance 具有重要性

(7) conduct *vt.* 指导, 管理, 传导(电、热等)

例句: I decide to conduct an experiment. 我决定做一个试验。

Plastic and rubber won't conduct electricity but copper will. 塑料和橡胶不导电, 但铜导电。

搭配: conduct an inquiry/investigation 进行调查; conduct a meeting 主持会议; conduct one's affairs 处理自己的事务; conduct a business 经营一家企业

(8) obtain *vt.* 取得, 获得, 买到, 借到

例句: We wish to obtain the first-hand information. 我们希望得到第一手资料。

She obtained her degree a couple of years ago. 她在两三年前取得学位。

(9) whereas *conj.* 反之, 却, 而(用于引导表示对比的状语从句)

例句: Some praise him, whereas others condemn him. 有人赞美他, 也有人谴责他。

Their country has plenty of oil, whereas ours has none. 他们国家石油丰富, 而我们国家则一点也没有。

同义词: while, but

(10) competent *adj.* 有能力的, 能干的

例句: She is not competent for the task. 她没有能力完成这项任务。

He is a competent teacher. 他是个称职的老师。

扩展词: competence *n.* 能力; incompetent *adj.* 不称职的, 没能力的

搭配: be competent at/in/for 胜任; be competent to do sth. 有能力做某事

(11) fulfill *vt.* 履行, 执行, 满足

例句: I'll fulfill my obligation to the best of my ability. 我要尽最大的努力来履行我的义务。

This way of life no longer adequately fulfills the younger generation. 这种生活方式不能再满足新一代的要求了。

扩展词: fulfillment *n.* 执行, 履行

搭配: fulfill a duty 履行义务; fulfill a hope 完成心愿; fulfill a promise 兑现承诺

(12) account for 解释, 说明, 占, 构成

例句: He was unable to account for his foolish mistake. 他无法解释自己的愚蠢错误。

Can you account for how the money got into your bag? 你能解释这钱是怎么跑到你的口袋里去的吗?

Students account for the vast majority of our customers. 我们的绝大多数顾客是学生。

(13) go with 同时发生, 伴随, 相配

例句: Crime does not necessarily go with poverty. 犯罪并不一定是由贫穷引起的。

Responsibility goes with being a father. 身为人父就要有责任感。

Brown shoes don't go well with a black suit. 棕色鞋子和黑色衣服不相配。

(14) due to 由于, 因为

例句: Her absence was due to illness. 她因病缺席。

Accidents due to carelessness are very common. 粗心大意引起的事故很常见。

同义词组: because of, owing to

(15) be worthy of 值得, 配得上

例句: Her brave act is worthy of remembrance. 她的英雄行为值得人们铭记。

He is not worthy of her. 他配不上她。

2. Sentence pattern study

(1) Time is treated as if it were something almost real. (Line 5)

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. (Line 49—50)

解析: 这两句采用了“as if + 从句”结构, as if 引导方式状语从句, 从句中一般用虚拟语气。例如:

He works with such enthusiasm as if he never knew fatigue. 他工作热情这么高, 好像从来不知道疲倦似的。

(2) Americans do not assess their visitors in such relaxed surroundings over extended small talk; much less do they take them out for dinner. (Line 27—29)

解析: 句子结构为“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + much less”, much less 意为“更不用说, 更不用提”。例如:

People in the desert are always short of water to drink, much less to bathe in. 沙漠地区的人们连喝的水都总是不够, 更别提洗澡了。

The baby can't even walk, much less /let alone run. 宝宝连走路都不会, 更不用说跑了。

(3) However, people are meeting increasingly on television screens. (Line 40—41)

解析: 注意本句中“be + increasingly”结构的用法, increasingly 表示“越来越”。例如:

People are increasingly aware of the importance of being healthy. 人们越来越意识到健康的重要性。

(4) It is considered impolite to work too quickly. (Line 48—49)

It is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem or fulfill a job successfully with speed in the US. (Line 52)

解析：注意 “It is considered + *adj.* + to do sth.” 和 “Sb./Sth. is taken as...” 结构，意思都是 “……被认为是……”。例如：It is considered impolite to speak loudly on the mobile phone in public places. 在公众场合大声打手机被看作是不礼貌的。

- (5) Usually, the more important a task is, the more capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to “get it moving”. (Line 53—54)

解析：本句中注意 “the + 形容词比较级, the + 形容词比较级” 结构，表示 “越……，就越……”。例如：The higher he climbs the ladder of the society, the more greedy he is. 在社会阶梯上爬得越高，他就越贪婪。

3. Difficult and important sentences study

- (1) Americans believe no one stands still. (Line 1)

英文释义：Americans believe that everyone is on the move.

译文：美国人认为没有人停滞不前。

解析：stand 是系动词，表示 “保持某种状态”；still 是形容词而非副词。

- (2) We are slaves to nothing but the clock. (Line 5)

英文释义：We are only under the control of time.

译文：我们只是时间的奴隶。

解析：nothing but 是 only (只是) 的意思；注意另一个表达 anything but 表示 not at all 的意思，不可混为一谈。

- (3) Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. We want every minute to count. (Line 8—9)

英文释义：As soon as one's lifetime has been used up, it cannot be repaid. We want every minute of our lifetime to be meaningful.

译文：一旦人生的光阴逝去，就不能复返了。我们应当让每一分钟都过得有意义。

解析：run out of 意为 “用完，耗尽”；count 作为不及物动词使用时，表示 “算数，有价值”。

- (4) This is due partly to the fact that the telephone service is superb here whereas the postal service is less efficient. (Line 46—47)

英文释义：Part of the reason lies in the fact that the telephone service is excellent in the US, however, the postal service has lower efficiency.

译文：其部分原因在于这样一个事实：美国的电话服务是一流的，相比之下邮政服务的效率则差劲多了。

解析：be due to 表示 “归因于”。这是一个复合句，其中有一个 that 引导的同位语从句，还有一个 whereas 引导的转折并列句。与 whereas 含义类似的词还有 however, but, nevertheless 等。

Task 3

Directions: Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Your success today may be _____ (significance) for your whole future.
2. The bank refused to help the company. _____ (consequence) it went out of business.
3. All things are interrelated and _____ (interaction) on each other.

4. Gordon drives with _____ (competent).
5. Throw it away. It's quite _____ (worthy).
6. We must honor our _____ (commit) to smaller nations.
7. The couple was _____ (distress) to find that their children had not returned.
8. He is a valuable _____ (acquire) to the team.
9. The prime minister was disappointed because the people were _____ (hostility) to the government.
10. Jean's got very _____ (convention) opinions about food, so she won't eat anything new or foreign.
11. The children _____ (amusement) themselves while their parents talked.
12. They are _____ (repression) by their parents, who prevent them from playing or shouting.
13. Several villages have been _____ (isolation) by the lack of buses.
14. He was _____ (rejection) for the army because of his bad eyes.
15. These books are my _____ (favorable).

Task 4

Directions: Choose the *ONE* answer that best completes each sentence.

- () 1. The government has devoted a larger part of its national _____ to agriculture than most other countries.
A. resources B. potential C. budget D. economy
- () 2. In western countries, it is the _____ for men to wear suits on formal occasions.
A. conviction B. convention C. confession D. concession
- () 3. The annual income of school teachers in this place was _____ at \$900.
A. budget B. predicted C. account D. assessed
- () 4. His long illness and _____ absence put him far behind in his study.
A. sequent B. consequent C. frequent D. subsequent
- () 5. If you want to learn English, you must first find a _____ teacher.
A. able B. desirable C. competent D. significant
- () 6. Jane was the only one who _____ all the conditions: she was of the required age, height and degree.
A. fulfilled B. recovered C. appreciated D. rejected
- () 7. We _____ his idea for a music club, and decided to have an art club instead.
A. turned B. rejected C. accepted D. isolated
- () 8. I appreciate _____ herself to the cause of education.
A. of her devoting B. her to devote C. her devoting D. to devote
- () 9. It is most _____ that he attend the conference.
A. desirous B. desiring C. desired D. desirable
- () 10. The neighbors let their radio blare late in night just to _____ us.

- A. spit B. despite C. spite D. inspire
- () 11. She couldn't hide her _____ at his foolish mistake.
A. amusement B. fascination C. hostility D. recognition
- () 12. The publisher's _____ of his manuscript depressed him.
A. ejection B. rejection C. injection D. dejection
- () 13. It is highly desirable that every effort _____ to reduce pollution in Beijing.
A. was made B. be made C. will be made D. would be made
- () 14. He is an artist, so these economic terms are not familiar _____ him.
A. with B. of C. to D. on
- () 15. Happiness does not necessarily _____ wealth.
A. go after B. go with C. go on D. go out

Task 5

Directions: Complete the sentences with appropriate phrases formed from the words in the brackets. Change the forms if necessary.

- The meeting _____ (come) an abrupt end.
- The traditional approach to _____ (deal) complex problems is to break them into smaller, more easily managed problems.
- China _____ (go) transition from a society in which people are adequately fed and clothed to one in which they enjoy a fairly comfortable life.
- Can you _____ (account) why our team lost?
- I want to buy a new tie to _____ (go) this brown suit.
- Some species of animals can _____ (adjust) their environment by instinct.
- Too much UV light may _____ (result) skin cancer.
- The hotel _____ \$10 extra a night _____ the cable television. (charge)
- Soil erosion in this area _____ (due) heavy rain and storm.
- Her achievements _____ (worthy) the highest praise.

Task 6

Directions: There are six pairs of words in the box that are easily misused. Use each word once only and make proper changes where necessary to complete the following sentences.

competent	isolate	access	clash	acquire	substitute
capable	separate	assess	crash	obtain	replace

- Nothing can _____ for good food and exercise.
- To save the forest, some people _____ wood with plastics to make furniture.
- Only Harry and his friends have _____ to the secret chamber.
- What is your _____ of this state of affairs?

5. Their interests _____ with ours.
6. It was reported that a car _____ into a tree.
7. We should try to get rid of bad habits and _____ good ones.
8. He _____ his wish through a long period of hard work.
9. He is _____ to look after children.
10. We are _____ of overcoming all difficulties.
11. She _____ the big eggs from the small ones.
12. He felt entirely _____ from the world.

V. Writing skills

段落写作：用细节（解释等）支持陈述

这种段落的写作方法我们已经接触过，并且会继续学习。第一句通常为陈述句，用来点明本段要谈论的主题，其余句子均围绕主题给出细节，如解释、例子、数据等。以本单元 A 篇课文第七段为例：第一句为主题句（The US is definitely a telephone country）；第二、三句讲述美国人使用电话的各种场合和电话的重要性；第四句解释电话业务受欢迎的原因。

Section B

Culture Shock

I. Text analysis

本文是一篇说明文，全文采用了“总—分—总”的结构。文章以设问开篇，引出这篇文章的主题——文化冲突；然后介绍了文化冲突的四个阶段；最后一段得出结论——文化冲突不可避免，但经历文化冲突会促使人得到提高。下面简单介绍一下有关文化冲击的背景知识：

Culture shock is a feeling of anxiety, loneliness, and confusion that people sometimes experience when they first arrive in another country.

文化冲击，也译作文化震惊或文化休克，指的是面临异族文化或生活方式时可能经受到的一种困惑不安的感觉。每个人对本民族文化都有一种归属感和认同感，当他对本民族文化习惯成自然时，对其他民族文化的行为准则会感到不适应，在交际中容易产生矛盾，认为异族文化“不合理”、“有欠缺”等等，容易产生或经历文化冲击，拒绝去探索和适应新的、不同的文化，轻者最终产生心理障碍，重者会心理崩溃。所以，如何适应新文化及新环境，如何尽快成为双元文化人，是每一个接触异族文化的人都应该认真思考的问题。

II. Notes to the text

1. Because your views may clash with the different beliefs, norms, values, and traditions that

exist in different countries, ... (Line 5—7)

英文释义: Because your opinions may disagree with the different beliefs, norms, values and traditions that are present in other countries, ...

译文: 因为你的观点可能会与存在于不同国家的不同信念、准则、价值观念和传统发生冲突,

解析: clash (with)表示“冲突”或“与他人意见不同”。

2. Usually at this point in your adjustment to a new culture, you devise some defense mechanisms to help you cope and to protect yourself against the effects of culture shock. (Line 19—20)

英文释义: Often when you come to this stage when adapting yourself to a new culture, you create some methods for protecting yourself from harm and for helping yourself to deal with things around you successfully.

译文: 通常在你适应一种新的文化的过程中步入这一阶段时, 你会想出一些帮助你对付和保护自己免受文化冲击的影响的保护性办法。

解析: at this point 表示“在这个时候, 在这个地方”; devise 表示“制定, 编制”; protect...against 表示“保护……不受伤害”。

3. You would rather be home alone, and you don't want to communicate with anybody. (Line 25—26)

英文释义: You prefer to stay at home by yourself, and you don't want to associate with others.

译文: 你宁可一个人待在家里, 不想和任何人交流。

解析: would rather 意为“宁愿”, 使用时注意以下几点: ①后接动词原形作谓语; ②否定式在动词原形前加 not 构成; ③接从句时, 从句中的谓语用虚拟语气(过去时或过去完成时)。例如:

Which would you rather have, tea or coffee? 你愿意喝茶还是喝咖啡?

I'd very much rather not leave you here. 我非常不愿意把你留在这儿。

I would rather you did nothing about it now. 关于这件事我宁愿你现在什么都不管。

I would rather I hadn't said that. 我要是没说那句话就好了。

4. After you deal with your hostile feelings, recognition of the temporary nature of culture shock begins. (Line 36—37)

英文释义: After you get over your unfriendly feelings, you begin to realize that culture shock will not last long.

译文: 在对付过了自己的敌对情绪后, 你就会开始意识到文化冲击的短暂性。

解析: recognition 表示“意识到”。

5. You begin to see that even though the distinctions of the culture are different from your own, it has elements that you can learn to appreciate. (Line 41—43)

英文释义: You begin to understand that even though the special qualities of the new culture are different from those of your own culture, it has things that you can learn to enjoy.

译文: 你开始明白, 虽然这种新的文化的特点和你自己的文化的特点有所不同, 其中也

必定有着值得你学习和欣赏的东西。

解析: *distinction* 表示“特点, 与众不同之处”; *appreciate* 表示“理解, 欣赏, 重视, 对……感激”, 后接名词或动名词。例如:

We all appreciate the holiday after a year of hard work. 经过一年的辛苦工作之后, 我们都十分珍惜这个假期。

I really appreciate your helping me. 真的很感谢你对我的帮助。

6. This acquisition of understanding alleviates much of the stress. (Line 47)

英文释义: This process of learning to understand helps you a lot to ease your stress.

译文: 这种理解会减轻你的许多压力。

解析: *alleviate* 意为“减轻, 减少”。例如:

Businessmen should not flee from the problems facing the city, but should stay and help alleviate them. 企业家不应躲避城市面临的种种问题, 应该留下来帮助解决这些问题。

I. Reading skill

读出段落的主要意思

一种最有用的阅读技巧就是能抓住一篇文章的主要思想。这种技巧适用于任何阅读材料。文章的主要思想贯穿于整篇文章的始末。在一个写得好的段落里, 大多数的句子都支持主要思想, 对其进行描述或者解释。

作者通常用每段话的第一句来说明主要思想。这一点从下面引自课文 A 的一段对话中十分明显地体现出来:

因而我们千方百计地节约时间。我们发明了一系列节省劳力的装置; 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。虽然面对面接触让人感觉愉快, 却要花更多的时间, 尤其是在马路上交通拥挤的时候。因此我们把大多数个人间的拜访放在下班以后, 或者留到周末的社交聚会上进行。

主要思想: 因而我们千方百计地节约时间。

然而, 含有主要思想的句子也可能出现在其他地方: 在一段话的中间或者结尾。有时在一段话中没有这样的句子, 主要思想没被提及或者隐含在字里行间。

Task 7

Directions: Read the following passages and find out the main idea of them.

(A)

In a very real sense, then, people who have read good literature have lived more than people who cannot or will not read. To have read *Gulliver's Travels* is to have had the experience with Jonathan Swift, of turning sick at the stomach at the conduct of the human race; to read *Huckleberry Finn* is to feel what it is like to drift down the Mississippi River on a raft; to have read *Native Son* is to know how it feels to be frustrated in the particular way in which Negroes in Chicago are frustrated. This is the great task that effective communication performs: it enables