

✓ 新视野大学英语导读丛书

# 新视野

New Horizon College English

# 大学英语 导读

毕凤春 总主编



2

沈阳出版社

# 新视野大学英语导读

## 2

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语》是普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材。目前，全国大多数高校使用这套教材。本教材的读写教程共十个单元，每单元由 A、B、C 三篇文章组成，内容繁多。由于课时有限，相当一部分高校的做法是：精讲 A 课文，B、C 课文留做作业或让学生自学，上课答疑。

为使广大读者及学生更深入细致地学好本书，我们组织多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富的骨干教师编写了这套丛书。本套丛书与《新视野大学英语读写教程》配套使用，共分四册。每册十单元。每单元由课文综述、课文背景、核心词汇与短语、难句详解、参考译文、习题参考答案、补充练习及其答案等部分组成。

本书应广大学生的要求，对每课出现的重点单词给予详解，列出搭配、指出考点。练习部分紧密结合四六级新题型考试，方便同学们备考。

本书采众家之长，去粗取精，编者真诚希望此书能为广大英语学习者提供一些帮助。由于时间仓促，不当之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 2 月

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## UNIT 1

## Section A

## Time-conscious Americans

## 时间观念强的美国人

## 课文综述

本文是一篇论点明确、论证充分的议论文。它从美国人对待时间的态度谈起，直接切入文章的主题——美国是个时间观念非常强的国家。他们的这种时间意识培育了美国人快节奏的生活方式和高强度、重效率的工作观念。他们愿意把时间与精力投入到重要的工作中，非常注重通过人的工作业绩来评估一个人，不管是谈工作还是谈生活，美国人之间的交流言简意赅、直截了当。本篇文章通过美国人的日常生活到工作及那些来自不同文化背景的外国人初到美国时的感受详细阐述了美国人强烈的时间意识。

## 课文背景

## 1. 文化

文化是一个范畴很广的词，它常用来表明一个民族区别于另一民族的艺术、信仰、价值观、传统、风俗和习惯等。它也包括用来表达感情、与他人交流的语言与方言；语言在多数情况下是文化传播的主要媒介，所以文化与语言很难区分。

## 2. 文化冲击

文化冲击是指一个人进入另一种文化时可能会产生的强烈的困惑不安或失去安全感的情绪。尤其是移居国外的人，在熟悉新文化之前可能会经受一段时间的文化冲击。

## 核心词汇与短语

## 1. acute a.

**词义：**(1) 敏锐的，尖锐的（指感觉或感官）

Dogs have an acute sense of smell. 狗有灵敏的嗅觉。

an acute observer 敏锐的观察家

(2) 严重的

The long drought caused an acute shortage of water. 长期的干旱造成严重的缺水。

The problem is at its most acute in major cities. 这个问题在大城市尤见尖锐。

(3) 短时间的

an acute experiment 一次短时间的实验

(4) 急性的，治疗急性病的

a patient with acute rheumatoid arthritis 一位得急性类风湿性关节炎的病人

**联想:** acutely ad. 强烈地, 极其 acuteness n. 敏锐

**辨析:** acute, critical, crucial, urgent

acute 意为“激烈的, 严重的”, 指危机的程度, 也可形容其他紧急情况。critical 意为“关键的”, 表示处于极端的状态或事件的转折点, 与 crucial 相似。但比 crucial 对危机的程度有更准确的衡量。crucial 意为“决定性的, 紧要的”, 比 critical 笼统。urgent 意为“紧急的”, 语气比其他词要温和。

## 2. replace v.

**词义:** (1) 代替, 接替

The calculator is rapidly replacing the abacus. 计算机正在迅速取代算盘。

(2) 归还; 赔偿

I will replace the cup I have broken with a new one. 我愿用一只新杯子赔偿我打碎的那个。

(3) 放回原处

Please replace the cards in their correct position in the files. 请将卡片插回卡片箱内原处。

**联想:** replaceable a. 可代替的 replacement n. 代替; 归还

## 3. count vt. vi.

**词义:** vt. (1) 数, 清点

I am counting the hours until I return home. 我在一小时一小时地等待回家。

(2) 认为, 看作

I counted myself lucky to have survived the crash. 这次撞车我能幸免于难很感幸运。

vi. 有价值, 有重要意义

Latin America counts heavily these days. 如今拉丁美洲是举足轻重的。

**考点:** count 常与介词 on (upon) 连用, 表依靠, 指望, 料想。

You can count on me for everything in the future. 你将来的一切可以依靠我。

count 与 up 连用, 表算出……的总数; 共计。

It counts up to a sizable amount. 总计达到可观的数量。

**联想:** countable a. 可计数的

counter n. 柜台; 计算器; 计算者 a. 相反的, 对立的 vt. 反对, 反抗

## 4. rush vt. vi. n.

**词义:** vt. (1) 仓促完成

The report was incorrect and the decision to rush it into print was a mistake. 这项报道是不正确的, 仓促打印的决定是个错误。

(2) 催促, 使赶紧

Let me think about it and don't rush me. 让我把这件事想一下, 别催我。

(3) 使紧张, 繁忙, 使感到时间紧迫。

I have been so rushed with work that I haven't a chance to go anywhere. 我工作一直很忙, 因此没有机会去任何地方。

vi. (1) 冲, 奔

rush up the stairs 奔上楼去

(2) 快走, 赶紧

I'll rush over Monday morning. 星期一上午我会赶来。

(3) 突然来到, 突然出现

An idea rushed into my mind. 我突然想到一个主意。

n. (1) 冲, 奔

make a rush at someone 冲向某人

(2) 匆忙, 急迫

He's in no rush. 他从容不迫。

(3) 繁忙紧张

The rush of city life. 城市生活的纷繁忙碌。

**考点:** rush hour 公共车辆, 营业等的高峰时间, 上下班的交通拥挤时间

in a rush 急速的, 匆忙的

with a rush 突然, 迅速地

rush through 快速穿过, 匆匆完成

**联想:** rushing

(1) 急速流动的, 奔腾的 a rushing stream

(2) 生意繁忙, 活跃 do a rushing business

### 5. abrupt a.

**词义:** (1) 突然的, 意外的

He made an abrupt turn to avoid hitting another car. 他猛地一转弯, 以避免撞上另一辆汽车。

(2) 陡峭的; 险峻的

an abrupt peak rising from the ocean 海上突兀的险峰

(3) 唐突的; 卤莽的 (举止, 言谈)

He was abrupt to the point of rudeness. 他的举止生硬到了粗鲁的地步。

**考点:** abrupt 经常用来修饰人的无礼或粗鲁的态度, 其意义等于 rough.

**联想:** abruptly ad. 突然地

abruption n. 突然的断裂或分裂

### 6. ritual n. a.

**词义:** n. (1) (宗教等的) 仪式

the ritual of the Roman Catholic church 罗马天主教仪式

(2) 仪规, 程式

Our society has many rituals of greeting, farewell, and celebration. 我们的社会有许多关于招呼, 告别和庆祝的程式。

a. 例行的, 老规矩的, 惯常的

say the routine ritual words of goodbye 说例行的告别客套话

**考点:** ritual 表示每天例行的公事, 并形成一种习惯。

I've wound up the clock so many times it's become a ritual. 我上发条开钟那么多次, 因此已成为一种习惯。

**联想:** ritualize (ritualize 英) 仪式化 ritualistic 仪式的, 例行的

### 7. interaction n.

**词义:** (1) 相互作用, 相互影响

I have some chance for interaction with them at some time during the day. 白天我总有跟他们交往的机会。

(2) 交流



informal interaction among adults 成年人之间非正式的交流

**联想:** interact vi. 相互作用, n. 幕间休息, 插曲, 幕间表演 (如舞蹈, 音乐, 编剧等)

interactive a. 相互作用的, [计] 交互的, 具有人机通信功能的

### 8. convention n.

**词义:** (1) 常例, 惯例, (行为的) 准则

Using the right hand to shake hands is a convention. 用右手握手是一种惯例。

(2) 社会习俗, (对行为、态度等) 的约定俗成的认可

He noticed the subtle change in her smile—the turning from real warmth to convention. 他注意到他的笑容发生了微妙的变化, 从真心的热情笑容变成了应景的客套表情。

(3) (正式的) 会议, (定期) 大会

Draft a new constitution at a convention. 在会议上起草一部新宪法。

**联想:** conventional a. 习惯的, 常例的; (人) 按社会习俗行事的, (行为) 过分拘泥, 不自然的

### 9. assess vt.

**词义:** (1) 对……进行评估, 评价

He's so lazy that it's difficult to assess his ability. 他很懒, 很难对他的能力做出评估。

(2) 处 (某人) 以罚金, 命 (某人) 支付某种费用

assess sb. in damages of \$ 25 命某人付损害赔偿金 25 美元

**联想:** assessment n. 评估, 评价; assessor n. (财产的) 估价员; 法官顾问等的助理

### 10. probe vt. vi.

**词义:** vt. 探索, 探查

He probed the darkness ahead with his thin flashlight beam. 他用手电的微弱光来探索前面的黑暗。

vi. 探索

probe for ways to find mutual agreements 寻求双方取得一致的途径

probe into sb's misconduct 查究某人的不端行为

**联想:** probing a. 探索的, 探查的; n. 探索, 探查; probingly a. 探索地, 探查地

### 11. consequently adv.

**词义:** 所以, 由此

She was a bright and eager student and, consequently, did well in school. 她是个聪明的学生, 因此学习成绩很好。

**联想:** consequent a. 随之发生的, 造成结果的

The farmers suffered a severe drought and there was a consequent shortage of food in the markets. 农民遭受严重的干旱, 结果造成市场上食品的匮乏。

consequential 作为结果的, 随之发生的

consequence 结果, 后果, 影响; 重要性

Such a mistake would perhaps lead to disastrous consequences. 这样的错误或许会导致灾难性的后果。

a person of consequence 举足轻重的人

in consequence 结果是, 因此

in consequence of 由于……缘故

**辨析:** consequently, accordingly

consequently 与 accordingly 都有“因此”的意思, 但 accordingly 还表示“相应地, 照着”。

He told me to make the phone call and I did accordingly. 他让我打那个电话, 我就照办了。

### 12. conduct vt.

**词义:** (1) 指导; 引导

The guide conducted the tourists around the palace. 导游带游客们游览了这座宫殿。

(2) 进行, 管理, 操作

conduct an experiment 做实验

(3) 传导

Copper conducts electricity. 铜能导电。

**考点:** conduct oneself 举止, 持身

**辨析:** conduct, direct, guide, lead

conduct 意为“指导, 指挥, 引导”, 含有亲自带领和支配的意思。direct 意为“指引, 指点, 指示方向”, 不含支配的意义。guide 强调“引导”的意义, 在表示指明方向时, guide 的动作的发出者要和需要帮助的人在一起。lead 意为“领导, 指导”, 表示在前面带路, 并使后面跟随者秩序井然; 作贬义词时, 表示“引诱, 误导”。

### 13. obtain vt.

**词义:** 获得, 得到

If I can't pass College English Test 4, I can't obtain my bachelor's degree. 如果我过不了大学英语四级考试, 就拿不到学士学位。

**辨析:** earn, gain, obtain, win

earn 指“赚, 挣得”侧重得到劳动的报酬, 这些报酬通常是应得到的。gain 指获得(需要之物), 侧重通过努力而取得成功或获得有价值的东西。obtain 指“取得, 获得, 买到”, 通常指通过较大的努力而获得急需的东西或达到目的, 强调愿望的满足。obtain 意为“赢得, 获胜”, 指在竞争、比赛等中获胜, 也指通过努力而赢得别人的爱戴、尊敬及荣誉, 在这个意义上与 gain 意思相同。

### 14. result in

**词义:** 导致, 结果是

The accident resulted in the death of over 100 passengers. 这场事故导致了 100 多名乘客的死亡。

His laziness resulted in his failure. 他的懒惰导致他的失败。

**辨析:** result from 由……导致, 从……产生

His failure resulted in part from his laziness. 他的失败部分系懒惰所致。

### 15. run out of

**词义:** (1) 用完, 耗尽

He's always running out of money before payday. 他总是没等到发薪的日子就把钱用完了。

(2) 从……奔出,

He ran out of the room 他跑出房间。

(3) 从……流出

Many rivers run out of the Himalayas. 许多河流发源于喜马拉雅山脉。

**注释:** run out 意为“被耗尽, 用完”, 其主语通常是物。

The gasoline ran out. 汽油用完了。

### 16. go with

**词义:** (1) 跟……相匹配

This color does not go with that color. 这颜色与那颜色不配。

(2) 伴随, 陪伴

Happiness doesn't always go with money. 幸福未必总是伴随金钱而来。

(3) 与……相伴

My younger brother went with my parents to America. 我弟弟与我父母相伴到美国去了。

### 17. due to

**词义:** (1) 由于, 因为

The name was omitted due to oversight. 由于疏忽那个名字被遗漏了。

(2) 归咎于; 归功于

The discovery of the law is due to Newton. 这条定律是由牛顿发现的。

### 18. worthy of

**词义:** 值得

其后常常接名词或被动的动名词(表示主动的意思)。worthy后也可接被动的不定式,其表示主动的意思。如:

The book is worthy of being read.

The book is worthy to be read. (这本书值得一读。)

**辨析:** worth只能做表语,它后面接名词或动名词。worthwhile一般用在it is worthwhile的结构中。上句可改写成:

It is worthwhile reading the book.

The book is worth reading.

## 难句详解

#### 1. This attitude results in a nation of people committed to researching, experimenting and exploring.

(Para. 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. We are slaves to nothing but the clock. (Para. 2) 只有时间才能支配我们。

(1) slave to something 像奴隶般受……控制的人

a slave to possessions and money 财产和金钱的奴隶

the slaves to fashion 被时尚所左右的人们

(2) nothing but 只不过

The report contains nothing but lies. 这报道满篇都是谎言。

同类的短语还有 no other than 只有, 正是; none but 只有。

形似但意义相差甚远的词有 anything but 根本不; 除……之外都。

He is anything but clever 他绝对算不上聪明。

#### 3. Time is treated as if it were something almost real. (Para. 2) 人们似乎把时间当作一个差不多是实实在在的东西来对待的。

该句是一个由 as if 引导的虚拟语气。as if (as though) 好像, 似乎。它引导的让步状语从句要用虚拟语气。其谓语动词有两种形式: 如果主句的谓语动词是现在时, 则从句的谓语动词为过去时; 如果主句的谓语动词是过去时, 则从句的谓语动词为过去完成时。

He treats me as if I were a stranger. 他待我如陌生人。

The tree looked as if it hadn't been watered for a long time. 这棵树看上去好像好久没有浇水了。

#### 4. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. (Para. 2) 一旦人生的

光阴逝去，就不能复返了。

5. **They will miss the ritual interaction that goes with a welcoming cup of tea or coffee that may be a convention in their own country.** (Para. 4) 他们也会怀念那种喝着茶或咖啡招待客人的礼节性交往，这也许是他们自己国家的一种习俗。

该句中 that 引导的定语从句修饰 ritual interaction。

6. **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.** (Para. 4) 一般来说，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。在这个句子中第二个分句是倒装句。less 是 little 的比较级，否定词放在句首句子要倒装。类似表示否定意义的词有：never, hardly, rarely, scarcely, seldom 等，含有 no 的短语如：at no time (在任何时候都不)，by no means (一点也不)，in no case (决不)，under no circumstance (决不) 等。

7. **We produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices; 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.** (Para. 5) 我们发明了一系列节省劳动力的装置；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。虽然面对面接触令人愉快，但却要花更多的时间，尤其考虑到交通拥挤的街道时。

(1) rather than 是连词，意为“而不是……”其连接的成分前后应该一致。如：

Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people rather than harm them. 核科学应该向造福于人类而非危害人类的方向发展。

(2) given 是介词，意为“考虑到”其后接名词短语。它与 given that 的区别在于 given that 后面接句子。

Given his lack of experience, his work is remarkably good. 考虑到他缺乏经验，他的工作做的相当不错了。

8. **This is due partly to the fact that the telephone service is superb here, whereas the postal service is less efficient.** (Para. 8) 其部分原因在于这样一个事实，即美国的电话服务是一流的，而邮政服务的效率则差劲多了。

在这一句中，that 引导的是同位语从句，它与定语从句中 that 最主要的区别在于：同位语从句中的 that 只起连接作用，不充当句子成分，而定语从句中的 that 要充当句子成分。

whereas 是连词，意为“然而”，它可以与 while 替换。

9. **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.** (Para. 8) 在他们看来，如果不是花一定时间来处理某件事的话，则这件事就好像是无足轻重的，不值得给予适当的重视。

在该句中 unless 引导否定的条件状语从句，其意义为“如果不”，相当于 if...not。

as if 引导的表语从句中，谓动词词常为虚拟语气形式，但有时根据说话人的意图，也可用陈述语气，如：She stared at the girl as if seeing her for the first time. 他目不转睛地看着姑娘，像是第一次见到她。

## 参考译文

### 时间观念强的美国人

美国人认为没有人会停止不前。如果你不求进取，就会落伍。这种态度造就了一个决心投身于研究、

实验和探索的民族。时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一，另一个则是工作。

人们一直在说：“只有时间才能支配我们。”人们似乎是把时间当作一个差不多是实实在在的东西来对待的。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、对时间的使用做出解释；我们还要因时间而收取费用。时间是一种宝贵的资源。许多人都深感人生的短暂。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。

外国人对美国的第一印象很可能就是：每个人都显得匆匆地赶往他们要去的地方，在商店里他们焦躁不安地指望店员能马上来为他们服务，或者为了赶快买完东西，用肘来推搡他人。白天人人都急急忙忙地吃饭，则部分地体现了这个国家的生活节奏。工作时间被认为是宝贵的。在公共用餐场所，人们等着别人吃完，这样可以轮到他们，以按时赶回去工作。你还会发现汽车司机开车很鲁莽，人们推搡着在你身边过去。你会怀念微笑、简短的交谈及与陌生人的随意闲聊。不要觉得这是针对你个人的，这是因为非常珍惜时间，而且也不喜欢他人不得当地“浪费”时间。

许多刚到美国的人会怀念诸如商务拜访等场合开始时的寒暄。他们也会怀念那种喝着茶或咖啡招待客人的礼节性交往，这也许是他们自己国家的一种习俗。他们也许还会想念在饭店或咖啡馆里谈生意时的那种轻松悠闲的交谈。一般来说，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信任的过程中带他们出去吃饭，或带他们去高尔夫球场。既然我们通常是通过工作而不是社交来评估和了解他人的，我们就开门见山地谈生意。因此时间老是在我们的耳朵里滴答滴答地响着。

因而我们千方百计地节约时间。我们发明了一系列节省时间的装置；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。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。

就我们而言，电子交流的缺乏人情味与我们手头上事情的重要性之间很少有或完全没有关系。在有些国家里，没有当面接触就做不成大生意，需要面对面的交谈。在美国，最后协议通常也需要本人签字。然而现在人们越来越多的是在电视屏幕上见面，开电话会议不仅能解决本国的问题，而且还能——通过卫星——解决国与国之间的问题。

美国无疑是一个电话王国。几乎每个人都在用电话做生意，与朋友聊天，安排或取消社交约会，说声“谢谢”，购物和获得各种信息。电话不但能免去你走路之劳，而且还能为你节约大量时间。其部分原因在于这样一个事实：美国的电话服务是一流的，而邮政服务的效率则差劲多了。

有些初来美国的人很可能来自其它的文化背景，在那里人们认为工作太快是一种失礼。在他们看来，如果不是花一定时间来处理某件事的话，则这件事就好像是无足轻重的，不值得给予适当的重视。因此，人们觉得用的时间会增加所做事情的重要性，但在美国，能迅速而又成功地解决问题或完成工作，则被视为是有水平、有能力的标志。通常，工作越重要，投入的资金、精力和注意力就越多，其目的是“使工作开展起来”。

## 习题参考答案

### Comprehension of the Text

#### II. Answer the following questions according to the text you have read.

1. The attitude is that if one is not moving ahead, he is falling behind.
2. Time is treated as if it were something almost real. People budget it, save it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it; they also charge for it. They do this because time is a precious resource.
3. Everyone is in a rush—often under pressure. In the writer's eyes, city people always appear to be hurrying to

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- get where they are going, restlessly seeking attention in a store, or elbowing others as they try to complete their shopping.
4. Don't take it personally. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain appropriate point.
  5. This is because Americans generally assess and enquire about their visitors professionally rather than socially. They start talking business very quickly. Time is always ticking in their inner ear.
  6. Americans produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices, they communicate rapidly through faxes, phone calls or emails rather than through personal contacts.
  7. The impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the significance of the matter at hand.
  8. It is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem or fulfill a job with speed in the U.S.

### Vocabulary

#### III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

1. budgeted 句意: 政府已经预算投资 100 万元在这一地区建一家新医院。
2. acute 句意: 由于自去年 2 月起几乎滴雨未下, 该国北方极其缺水。
3. restless 句意: 听这位演讲者讲了 3 个小时后, 听众变得烦躁不安了。
4. surroundings 句意: 她在舒适的环境下长大, 年轻时从未经历过任何困难。
5. competent 句意: 我在大学学的是商业, 而且懂得两门外语, 完全能胜任工作。
6. assessing 句意: 国内的主流经济学家一直在评估投资危机对国家经济的影响。
7. elbowed 句意: 布兰德用尽了全身力气挤入人群。
8. conducting 句意: 该公司正在进行市场调查, 想了解当地对他们最近促销的产品的反应。

#### IV. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. behind 句意: 在使用新技术方面我们决不能落后于竞争对手。
2. for 句意: 每天经理都必须向董事长汇报公司的资金流向。
3. to 句意: 没有酒他一天都过不下去, 他成了一个十足的酒鬼。
4. out 句意: 当汽车第三次在公路上抛锚时, 约翰再也没有耐性了。
5. of 句意: 集团董事长认为就帕尔马先生的工作而言, 他是应该被大幅加薪的。
6. to 句意: 在社会科学家看来一个人的所思所感主要归因于传统、习惯和教育因素。
7. in 句意: 能有机会见到这位著名科学家本人是一种莫大的荣幸。
8. into 句意: 你有没有读过一篇透视探究贩毒活动的新闻报道?

### Word Building

#### V. Please write down the noun form of the following verbs.

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

#### VI. Using the adjectives to complete the following sentences.

1. advisable 句意: 在高速公路上驾车时一直系着安全带是明智的。
2. desirable 句意: 做销售代表需要既了解市场, 又懂得医药知识。
3. favorable 句意: 银行只要相信你及时归还贷款, 就会以优惠条件贷款给你。
4. considerable 句意: 政府最近公布了新的环保政策, 但还是有相当数量的人抗议说政府行动太迟缓。

5. remarkable 句意: 芬兰是一个北欧国家, 以多湖而著称。
6. preferable 句意: 依照惯例, 深色西装比浅色西装更适合正式场合。
7. drinkable 句意: 这个地区的水质有明显改善, 自来水完全可以直接饮用了。
8. acceptable 句意: 经过一周的会谈, 他们最终就此问题达成了双方都能接受的协议。

### Structure

#### VII. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese parts into English.

1. The student can hardly speak simple English, much less write English articles.  
句意: 这个学生连简单的英语几乎都说不了, 更不用说要写英语文章了。
2. He cannot manage a small shop, much less a big company.  
句意: 一个小店他都管理不了, 何况大公司。
3. John couldn't even pick up the box, much less carry it upstairs.  
句意: 约翰都拿不起来那个箱子, 更不要说把它搬到楼上了。
4. I've never seen the man, much less spoken to him.  
句意: 我从未见过此人, 更不用说跟他说话了。
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.  
句意: 的确, 如今几乎每一个科学家都发现要把与自己学科相关的著作全都看完是不可能的, 就更不用提看许多本学科以外的书了。

#### VIII. Combine the following sentences using the conjunction Whereas.

1. Having meals at home can cost as little as two or three dollars, whereas eating out at a restaurant is always more expensive.  
句意: 在家就餐只需花两三美元, 而到饭店就餐则总是会贵一些。
2. We thought she was rather proud, whereas in fact she was just very shy.  
句意: 我们以为她很骄傲, 但实际上她不过是很害羞。
3. We have never done anything for them, whereas they have done everything for us.  
句意: 我们从没有为他们做过什么, 而他们为我们做了一切。
4. Natalie prefers to stay for another week, whereas her husband prefers to leave immediately.  
句意: 纳塔丽希望再待一周, 而她丈夫却希望马上离开。
5. Some highly praise him, whereas others put him down severely.  
句意: 一些人对他评价甚高, 而另一些人却狠狠地贬低他。

### Translation

#### IX. Translate the following sentences into English. (For Reference)

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.

#### X. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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茶或咖啡招待客人的礼节性交往, 而这种交往也许是他们自己国家的一种习俗。

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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，那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、不值得给予适当的重视似的。

### Essay Summary

#### XI. Choose the best one of the three answers given to fill in each blank.

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

### Structured Writing

#### XIII. (For Reference)

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.

### 补充练习

#### Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1~7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8~10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

#### You Are What You Think

Do you see the glass as half—full rather than half—empty? Do you keep your eye upon the dough—nut (油炸圈饼), not upon the hole? Suddenly these clichés (陈词滥调) are scientific questions, as researchers scrutinize the power of positive thinking.

A fast-growing body of research—104 studies so far, involving some 15,000 people—is proving that optimism can help you to be happier, healthier and more successful. Pessimism leads, by contrast, to hopelessness, sickness and failure, and is linked to depression, loneliness and painful shyness. “If we could teach people to think more positively,” says psychologist Craig A. Anderson of Rice University in Houston, “it would be like inoculating (接种) them against these mental ills.”

##### 1. Influence on their abilities

“Your abilities count,” explains psychologist Michael F. Scheier of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, “but the belief that you can succeed affects whether or not you will.” In part, that’s because optimists and pessimists deal with the same challenges and disappointments in very different ways.

Take, for example, your job. In a major study, psychologist Martin E. P. Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania and colleague Peter Schulman surveyed sales representatives at the Metropolitan life Insurance Co. They found that positive thinkers among long-time representatives, sold 37 percent more insurance than did the negative



thinkers. Of newly hired representatives, optimists sold 20 percent more.

Impressed, the company hired 100 people who had failed the standard industry test but had scored high on optimism. These people who might never have been hired, sold 10 percent more insurance than did the average representatives.

How did they do it? The secret to an optimist's success, according to Seligman, is in his "explanatory style". When things go wrong the pessimists tends to blame himself. "I'm no good at this," he says, "I always fail." The optimist looks for other explanations. He blames the weather, the phone connection, even the other person. That customer was in a bad mood, he thinks. When things go right, the optimist takes credit while the pessimist thinks success is due to luck.

Negative or positive, it was a self-fulfilling prophecy. "If people feel hopeless," says Anderson, "they don't bother to acquire the skills they need to succeed."

A sense of control, according to Anderson, is the real test for success. The optimist feels in control of his own life. If things are going badly, he acts quickly, looking for solutions, forming a new plan of action, and reaching out for advice. The pessimist feels like a toy of fate and moves slowly. He doesn't seek advice, since he assumes nothing can be done.

## 2. Influence on their health

Optimists may think they are better than the facts would justify—and sometimes that's what keeps them from getting sick. In a long-term study, researchers examined the health histories of a group of Harvard graduates, all of whom were in the top half of their class and in fine physical conditions. Yet some were positive thinkers, and some negative. 20 years later, there were more middle-age diseases among the pessimists than the optimists.

Many studies suggest that the pessimists' feeling of helplessness undermines the body's natural defenses, the immune system. Dr. Christopher Peterson of the University of Michigan has found that the pessimist doesn't take good care of himself. Feeling passive and unable to avoid life's blows, he expects ill health and other misfortunes, no matter what he does. He eats unhealthy food, avoids exercises, ignores the doctor, has another drink.

## 3. What underlines pessimism and optimism?

Most people are a mix of optimism and pessimism, but are inclined in one direction or the other. It is a pattern of thinking learned from early childhood, says Seligman. It grows out of thousands of caution or encouragement, negative statements or positive ones. Too many "don'ts" and warnings of danger can make a child feel incompetent, fearful, and pessimistic.

As they grow, children experience small triumphs, such as learning to tie shoelaces. Parents can help turn these successes into a sense of control, and that breeds optimism.

## 4. Changing from a pessimist to an optimist

Pessimism is a hard habit to break—but it can be done. In a series of studies, Dr. Carol Dweck of the University of Illinois has been working with children in the early grades of school. As she helps students to change the explanations for their failure—from "I must be dumb" to "I didn't study hard enough", their academic performance improves.

So, if you're pessimist, there's reason for optimism. You can change. Here's how, says Steve Hollon, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University:

1. Pay careful attention to your thoughts when bad things happen. Write down the first thing that comes to mind, without any changes or corrections.

2. Now try an experiment. Do you think, I hate contrary to any negative reactions. Let's say something has gone wrong at work. Do you think, I hate my job, but I never get a better one? Act as that weren't so. Send out resumes.