

新视野大学英语

*A Learners' Guide to
New Horizon College English*

world
horizon

学习指导与实践 2

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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总主编：陈希文 冯 奇
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新视野大学英语

学习指导与实践 2

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前言

随着新世纪全球科学和经济的快速发展,我国大学英语教学也迎来了不断革新和深入发展的良好机遇。《新视野大学英语》系列教材正是顺应了这种潮流,为我国大学英语教学改革开辟了一条新路。它既继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,又以其全新的网上教学平台、语料库和题库等配套课件为我们提供了新的视野,使我们看到了大学英语教学新的发展前景。

从传统课堂教学逐步过渡到全新的教学模式需要我们不断探索。作为一种尝试,我们编写了《新视野大学英语教程 学习指导与实践》。

本书是配合《新视野大学英语》教学的辅助材料,既为学生提供了网上教学和课堂教学以外的学习指导和实践,还为教师提供了一些教学思路和语言练习材料,从而帮助学生进一步消化吸收所学的内容。

《新视野大学英语 学习指导与实践》大体分成以下几个部分:

一、课文整体分析和理解,段落主题句和重要细节捕捉。在课文篇章和段落两个不同的层面上给予学生适当的指导,并通过多种不同形式的练习,使学生在阅读过程中注意对课文整体有较深入的理解,逐步养成良好而有效的阅读习惯。

二、难句分析与翻译。适量插入有针对性的练习,做到分析、讲解和练习密切配合,达到练、促进理解和消化的目的。

三、词组和单词的进一步学习,其中包括词语的用法、单词的含义、搭配和构词法。结合全国四、六级测试有关内容,设计有针对性的练习,帮助学生对所学内容能举一反三,融会贯通。

本书的编写是建立在学生有一定的自学能力和自觉学习态度基础之上。希望我们的工作能对本套教材的学习者有所帮助,能为《新视野大学英语》教程的使用和大学英语教学改革尽一点微薄之力。

《新视野大学英语 学习指导与实践》共分四册。编者名单如下:

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由于本书的编写是一种新的尝试,欠妥之处在所难免,欢迎使用本书的广大教师和同学批评指正。

编者

2004年5月于上海

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UNIT ONE

SECTION A

Time-Conscious Americans

Text Comprehension

本文主要探讨了美国人的时间意识：他们珍惜时间，并且竭力节省时间。

I. 注意分析和理解文章标题有助于我们快速掌握即将要读的文章的要点。

Practice A-1 Understanding the title is very important for us to learn what we are going to read. The title helps us have some idea about the whole text. Read the text first and then choose one of the four in the following to see if you can make the right choice.

1. Which of the following best fits what the author says in the title?
 - A. Americans try their best to save time.
 - B. Americans are always aware of the fact that time is precious and time is flying.
 - C. Time is limited and valuable.
 - D. Time is the only thing Americans save carefully.
2. What does the author mean by the word “time-conscious” in the title?
 - A. Being on time.
 - B. Saving time.
 - C. Being aware of the value of time.
 - D. Killing time.

II. 能否获取文章的要点是检测你是否真正理解课文的关键，理清作者的思路有助于我们快速抓住要点。

Practice A-2 How does the author tell us his story? Arrange the following points according to their orders in the text.

1. Americans save time carefully and value it highly.

A

2. They try their best to produce things that can help save time. B
3. Since Americans evaluate their visitors professionally rather than socially, they start talking about business quickly. C
4. It is regarded as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem with speed. D
5. A foreigner's first impression of the U.S. is probably that everyone is in a rush. E

Practice A-3 Decide on the right choices in the following to test your understanding of the text.

1. According to the text, why Americans treat time as if it were real?
 - A. They are aware of the shortness of lifetime.
 - B. They believe that time is money.
 - C. It is not worthwhile to idle away one's time.
 - D. They can have a lot of free time.
2. What does the author mean by the sentence in Paragraph 2: "We want every minute to count"?
 - A. We want everyone to count the passage of time.
 - B. He advises us to seize every opportunity to enjoy life.
 - C. We want every minute to be in good use.
 - D. The author suggests that others be on time for work.
3. A foreigner may find the tempo of life in America is rather _____.

A. changing	B. slow	C. quick	D. moderate
-------------	---------	----------	-------------
4. In the author's eye, city people are _____ in the U.S.

A. polite	B. leisurely	C. restless	D. hospitable
-----------	--------------	-------------	---------------
5. By what means do Americans conduct business?

A. Face-to-face conversation.	B. Eye contact.
C. Ritual interaction.	D. Phone calls.
6. Which one of the following is best related to the topic of the passage?
 - A. Assignments are to be given added weight by the passage of time.
 - B. Americans assess others professionally rather than socially.
 - C. Americans have meetings by using equipment like television screens and telephones.
 - D. Both B and C.

Practice A-4 Read the following statements. Are they true (T) or false (F) according to the text? Correct the false statements.

_____ 1. Time and money are the two factors that Americans save carefully.

_____ 2. Americans treat time as something of real value.

- _____ 3. The tempo of life and work in the U.S. is rather slow.
- _____ 4. It is common practice in America to talk business in relaxed surroundings.
- _____ 5. Americans produce a series of labor-saving devices in order to save time.
- _____ 6. When Americans communicate through faxes, emails and telephones, it does not necessarily mean that they regard the matter under discussion as unimportant.
- _____ 7. New arrivals hold that the task is of little importance, if only a small amount of time is spent on it.
- _____ 8. In the U.S., if you can solve a problem slowly, you will be considered a creative person.

Paragraph Summary

The text says that Americans value time highly and save it carefully. They work hard at saving time, which can be exemplified by labor-saving devices and electronic communication. They complete their jobs with both speed and skills. The author mentions that Americans and people in some other countries take different manners of conducting business or settling matters.

Practice A-5 Supply the corresponding paragraph numbers and Americans' ways of doing business.

Paragraph	New arrivals' manners of conducting business	Americans' ways of conducting business
(1) _____	The business talk goes with a cup of coffee.	(2) _____
(3) _____	Major business is conducted through personal contact.	(4) _____
(5) _____	If the matter is worthy of notice, much time will be spent on it.	(6) _____

在阅读中，获取文章每部分的要义，可以帮助我们更好地理解课文和加快阅读速度。但是并非每段的第一句话均为该段的主题句，有时几个自然段讨论同一个主题，这时就需要我们寻找关键词并进行归纳。

Practice A-6 Match each part in Column A with its corresponding topic in Column B. The first part has been done for you.

A	B
Paragraph	Topic
Paras. 1-2 (b)	a. A series of labor-saving devices being invented and produced so as to save time
Paras. 3-4 ()	b. Time being considered as a valuable and precious resource
Paras. 5-7 ()	c. The manifestation of skill and ability by doing a job quickly
Para. 8 ()	d. The fast tempo of city life in America which is exemplified by foreigners' first impression of the U.S.

Sentence Analysis

本文出现了一些较长较难的句子，重点要理解这些句子的句型结构和有关语法现象，即：

1. What is the structure of this sentence?
2. What are the grammatical phenomena noteworthy in this sentence?
3. What are the difficult points in understanding the sentence?

现在让我们对以下难句做一探讨：

1. (L. 3) Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, **the other being labor**.
= There are two elements that Americans save carefully; one is time and the other is labor.

the other being labor 是一种复合结构，一般由分词加上它的逻辑主语构成，表示时间、状况、原因等，其结构为 subject + participle (past or present) phrase/ adjective/ adverb.

— **The question being settled**, we went home. (时间)

问题解决之后，我们就回家了。

— **Arthur gone**, he would only be allowed to make visits like other acquaintances. (条件)

阿瑟走了，只会允许他像其他相识的人那样去拜访别人。

— We walked out, **one behind the other**. (方式)

我们一个接一个地走出去。

with 后也常跟复合结构，如：

— All the afternoon he worked **with door locked**. 整个下午他都在闭门工作。

2. (L. 6) We **budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it**; we also **charge** for it.
= We budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it and even charge for it.

注意 此句中连续八个谓语的并列结构是作者想通过列举来强调人们对待时间有多种做法。课文中含有多个并列结构的句子还有：

(L. 43) 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.

上句 “verb + object + infinitive” 结构中一连用了六个并列的动词不定式，以很强的语势论证了本段主题句 “The U.S. is definitely a telephone country.”。

注意 第一句中分号的使用表明：虽然 “we also charge for it” 语法上相对独立，但意思上与前半句密切相关。再看课文中另一例句，句中不能用逗号代替分号：

— (L. 32) We produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices; we communicate rapidly...

下面例句中也不能用逗号代替分号：

— Some people work best in the mornings; others do better in the evenings.

有些人早上工作效率最佳，而有些人则在晚上工作更有成效。

3. (L. 8) **Once** the **sands** have run out of a person's **hourglass**, they cannot be **replaced**.

= Once time has passed, it will not return.

► **once**: as soon as, from the moment when 它常常暗指事情已经完成，并且大多和完成时连用。

— **Once** you have passed your test, I will let you drive my car.

你考试通过之后，我就让你开我的车。

— Remember that you won't be able to cancel the contract **once** you've signed.

记住，你一旦签了字，就不能取消合同。

这个句子是一个暗喻，**sands** 指 moments of time, from the use of the grains in an hourglass; **a person's hourglass** 指 a person's lifetime。在钟表发明之前，人们用 hourglass (沙漏) 计时，hourglass 是古时的计时器。在此，作者使用 hourglass 是将 “时间” 比作 “沙”、“沙漏中的沙” 或比作 “人的一生”，喻意 “沙漏” 中的沙一旦流失，就像时间一旦流逝就无法弥补一样。

► **replace**: v. take the place of 代替，取代

— We have **replaced** manual labor with machine. 我们用机器取代了手工劳动。

4. (L. 12) **restlessly seeking attention in a store, or elbowing others**

= impatiently trying to get served in a store, or pushing others by using their elbows

(L. 39) ..., **requiring face-to-face conversation**.

= ..., through face-to-face conversation.

注意 现在分词做状语可表示时间、原因、结果和伴随等，在绝大多数情况下，现在分词都表示的是主语的动作。

— **Following Tom**, they started to climb. (伴随情况)

跟在汤姆后面，他们开始攀登。

- He took to running commercials in cities close to the Canadian border, **knowing that these would reach a big Canadian audience.** (原因)

他开始在靠近加拿大边境的一些城市播送广告节目，因为他知道会有广大的加拿大听众。

有不少现在分词，并不表示主语的动作，而是说话人的态度，如：

- Women, **generally speaking**, live longer than men.

一般来说，女人比男人的寿命长。

Practice A-7 Put the following sentences into English.

1. 我们住在农村，交际的机会很少。

2. 他出去后，把门随手关上了。

3. 他们开枪打死了我们的一个巡逻兵。

4. 连日的大雨滂沱造成了那个国家洪水泛滥。

5. 坐下吧，埃玛，你总是站着只会使你更累。

5. (L. 23) 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.

= They will be unhappy because they cannot talk with someone as usual while enjoying a cup of tea or coffee. These kinds of communication may be common practice on similar occasions in their own country.

在这个句子中有两个 **that**，它们都是关系代词用做定语从句的主语。但第一个 **that** 是指 **ritual interaction**，而第二个 **that** 指的是 **the ritual interaction that goes with a welcoming cup of tea or coffee**。

- **ritual**: *n.* a set of fixed actions and sometimes words performed regularly, esp. as part of a ceremony 程序，仪式

— A society has its own **rituals** of greeting, farewell, and celebration.

一个社会有着自己的打招呼、告别和庆祝的礼仪。

— In traditional societies the ties between people were formed by symbol, myth and religious **ritual**.
在传统社会中，人们之间的纽带由象征、神话及宗教礼仪组成。

- **convention**: *n.* a way in which sth. is usu. done, esp. within a particular area or activity 传统，社会习俗，常例，惯例

— In some countries, it is a **convention** that the guests wear black or dark-colored clothes.

在某些国家有宾客需穿黑色或深色衣服的风俗。

— **Convention** requires a man to raise his hat when he meets a lady he knows.
社会习俗要求男子遇到他认识的女子时须脱帽行礼。

6. (L. 27) 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.

= Americans do not usually make a judgment about their visitors through a long and informal talk in such relaxed places as a restaurant or coffee house, let alone (and it is even less possible that) an outing to dinner or golf courses with them.

► **much less:** even less, not so much, as has already been indicated; let alone 何况; 更不必提

注意 常用在否定句后, 强调后一种情况更不可能。

— They are always short of water to drink, **much less** to bathe in.

他们总是缺水喝, 更别提洗澡了。

— He **cannot** speak English, **much less** French. 他连英语都不会说, 何况法语。

7. (L. 34) ... rather than through personal contacts, **which** though pleasant, take longer—especially **given** our traffic-filled streets.

= ... although personal contacts are pleasant, they take longer time especially when our streets are often crowded with traffic so we'd rather not use them.

注意句中有以下几个难点:

which = personal contacts

though pleasant = though they are pleasant

► **given:** *prep.* taking...into account, in consideration of 考虑到

— **Given** his age, he is a remarkably fast runner.

从他的年龄考虑, 他是跑得很快。

— **Given** the time available to us, we will have to submit the report in draft form.

考虑到时间有限, 我们不得不以草稿的形式将报告递交上去。

8. (L. 46) This is **due** partly **to the fact** that the telephone service is superb here, **whereas** the postal service is less efficient.

= This is partly because the telephone service is much more efficient than the postal service.

注意 This is... the fact/ idea/ news that... 中“that”不可以省略, 这是一个同位语从句。同位语从句的先行词为 fact, news, idea, thought 等抽象名词, 其关联词多为连词 that, 如:

— The **fact that** the money has gone doesn't mean it was stolen.

那笔钱不见了这一事实并不意味着钱是被偷了。

— Where did you get the **idea that** I couldn't come?

你从哪儿听说我不能来的?

► **due to:** as a result of; because of 由……引起, 由于

— A lot of her unhappiness is **due to** boredom.

她的许多不快乐是由无聊引起的。

— **Due to** wet leaves on the line, this train will arrive an hour late.

由于铁路上有潮湿树叶, 火车将晚点一小时到达。

► **whereas:** in comparison with the fact that; but 然而, 却

— He must be over sixty, **whereas** his wife looks about thirty.

他肯定 60 多岁了, 而他妻子看上去只有 30 岁左右。

9. (L. 49) ..., it seems in their eyes **as if** the task being considered were insignificant, not **worthy of** proper respect.

= ..., in their opinion, the task being considered is of no importance and not worth respecting.

► **as if/ as though:** in a way that suggests sth. 似乎, 好像

— He behaves **as if** he owned the place.

他的所作所为好像他是这个地方的主人。

— He talks **as though** he knew where she was.

他说话的神气就好像他知道她的下落似的。

► **worthy of:** deserving; meriting 值得

— She is **worthy of** a better husband. 她应该有一个更好的丈夫。

— There is no change **worthy of** mention.

没有发生什么值得一提的变化。

Practice A-8 Complete the following sentences with “as if” or “as though”.

1. Brian is a terrible driver. He drives _____ the only driver on the road.

2. I am 20 years old, so please don't talk to me _____ a child.

3. Steve has only met Nicola once but he talks about her _____ a close friend.

4. It was a long time ago that we first met but I remember it _____ yesterday.

10. (L. 51) In the U.S., however, **it** is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being **competent to** solve a problem, or **fulfill** a job successfully, with speed.

= In the U.S., however, if you can solve a problem or do a job **successfully** and quickly, people will regard you as a skilled and competent person.

■ It is/ was... to do (infinitive)... 这个句式中通常用形式主语 “it” 来作为句子的开头, 而把动词不定式词组放在后面。

— **It is** nice **to talk** to you. 跟你谈话很舒服。

— **It is** important **to book** in advance. 务必事先订票。

► **competent:** *adj.* having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do sth. successfully 能干的,

称职的

— a *competent* secretary 能干的秘书

— He is not *competent to* the task of teaching English/ *for* teaching English.
他不能胜任英语教学工作。

► **fulfill**: v. do or cause sth. to happen 实行, 实现

— A school fails if it does not *fulfill* the needs of its pupils.
如果一所学校不能满足学生们的需要, 它就不会成功。

完成下列练习, 检测一下你是否真正理解并掌握了以上各句。

Practice A-9 Put the following sentences into English with the above structures you've just learned.

1. 时间是美国人注重要节约的两个要素之一, 另一个则是精力。

2. 人的一生中, 时间一去不复返。

3. 城里人看上去总是那么匆匆忙忙, 在商店里焦急地等待有人能尽快为他们服务。

4. 他们怀念那种用茶和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风俗。

5. 美国人一般不会通过长时间的闲聊来评估他们的客人, 更不会通过带他们出去吃饭以增进相互间的信任。

6. 虽然面对面接触令人愉快, 但要花更多的时间, 当街上交通拥挤时更是如此。

7. 其部分原因在于这样一个事实: 美国的电信服务一流, 而邮政服务的效率则差多了。

8. 在这家公司, 能快速而成功地解决问题被视为是有水平、有能力的标志。

Practice A-10 Use the above sentence patterns to combine two sentences into one with the help of the words given at the beginning.

1. They were surprised at the proposal. They began to discuss it among themselves.
Surprised _____.
2. Her eyes were glistening with tears. She asked, "What am I to do?"
Her eyes _____.
3. He talked to me for two hours. He tried to persuade me to change my mind.
He talked to me for two hours _____.

4. A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

The waitress _____.

5. He was going to resign. This news was false.

The news _____.

6. We take it into account that time is limited. We will have to submit the report in draft form.

Given _____.

7. I do not think that he is efficient. I do not even think that his assistant is efficient.

I do not think that he is efficient, _____.

8. He thought I was lying. I was telling the truth.

He thought I was lying, _____.

Word Study

本文出现了不少常见而重要的词组和要求掌握的单词，学习时要根据课文上下文掌握这些词或词组的意义和用法，多加练习以达到举一反三、灵活运用之目的。

Paras. 1-4

1. (L. 1) **stands still** = keeps motionless 静止，不动

► **stand**: v. be in, cause to be in or get into a particular state or situation 使处于某种状态

— The house has **stood empty** for months. 那所房子空了几个月了。

— **Stand firm** on your decision and you are more likely to get the result you want.

坚定你的决心，就更可能实现你所期望的目标。

2. (L. 2) **result in**: have as a result 引起，造成

— The fire **resulted in** damage to their property. 火灾给他们的财产造成损失。

— Environmental pollution is **resulting in** forest dying. 环境污染正在造成森林的消亡。

(cf.) **result from**: be caused by 由……导致

— His difficulty in walking **results from** a childhood illness.

童年时的一场疾病导致了他行走困难。

3. (L. 6) **budget it** = plan the spending of time

► **budget**: n. the amount of money planned for a particular purpose 预算

— The company has drawn up a **budget** for the coming financial year.

公司已经草拟了下一年的财政预算。

► **budget**: v. plan how to spend 预算，安排

— I must **budget** my wages carefully between rent, food and clothing.

我得好好计算一下用于租房、购买食物和衣服的工资。

4. (L. 7) we also **charge for** it = we also ask to get paid for time

- **charge**: *v.* demand (an amount of money) as a price for sth. 收费
— The local museum does not **charge for** admission. 本地博物馆不收入场费。
— They're **charging** \$100 less at the other shop **for** exactly the same computer.
在另一家商店同一型号的计算机开价要少 100 美元。

5. (L. 7) a rather **acute** sense of = feeling strongly

- **acute**: *adj.* (of the senses) very good, accurate and able to notice very small differences 敏锐的, 灵敏的
— a woman of **acute** judgment 一位判断力敏锐的女人
► **acute**: *adj.* very great; severe 极大的, 严重的, 急性的
— There is an **acute** shortage of water in the western part of the country.
这个国家的西部地区严重缺水。
— SARS: severe **acute** respiratory syndrome 非典: 严重急性呼吸道综合征

6. (L. 9) We want every minute to **count**. = We value every minute highly.

- **count**: *v.* be important or have an effect or value 重要, 考虑在内, 有价值
— He used to be important but nowadays what he says doesn't **count**.
他的地位曾经举足轻重, 但如今他说的话不起作用了。

7. (L. 10) everyone is **in a rush** = everyone is in a hurry

- **in a rush**: very busy and in a hurry 忙忙碌碌地
— live **in a rush** 忙忙碌碌地生活
— When the door was opened, the customers entered **in a rush**.
门一开, 顾客们一拥而进。

8. (L. 13) **Racing** through daytime meals = Finishing their meals during the day very quickly

- **race**: *v.* go, move or do sth. quickly (oft. with *along, toward, across, ahead, through*, etc.) 疾走, 迅跑, 全速行进
— Bits and pieces of the past **raced through** her mind. 过去的点点滴滴闪过她的脑海。

9. (L. 16) drivers will be **abrupt** = drivers will be rude

- **abrupt**: *adj.* not friendly or polite 粗暴的; 态度生硬的
— The headmaster is very **abrupt with** parents. 校长对家长的态度十分粗暴。

10. (L. 17) **brief** conversations, and small **exchanges** with strangers = short conversations and small discussions with strangers

- ▶ **brief:** *adj.* lasting only a short time; concise 简短的, 简洁的
— Mozart's life is **brief**. 莫扎特的一生是短暂的。
— a **brief** description of the accident 对事故简单的描述
- ▶ **in brief:** in a few words 简言之
— **In brief**, your work is bad. 总之, 你做得不好。
- ▶ **exchange:** *n.* a short discussion, conversation or greeting with each other 交谈, 问候
— There was a brief **exchange** between the two leaders. 双方领导人简单地交换了意见。
11. (L. 19) ... they **resent** someone else "wasting it" beyond a certain appropriate point. = ... they dislike those who waste too much time.
- ▶ **resent:** *v.* be bitter or angry about (*v.*+*n.*/ *v.*-ing) esp. sth. unfair, not right or insulting 憎恨, 讨厌
— I **resent having** to take work home every evening. 我讨厌每晚都得把工作带回家干。
12. (L. 27) **assess** their visitors = judge or evaluate their visitors
- ▶ **assess:** *v.* decide or fix the value of sth.; evaluate 估价, 评价
— It is difficult to **assess** the importance of the decision. 评估这项决定的重要性是不容易的。
— Voters should **assess** each candidate's qualifications. 选民应该评估每个候选人的资格。
13. (L. 30) **probe** professionally = examine from a professional point of view
- ▶ **probe** (into sth.): *v.* investigate or examine closely 细查, 探究
— The journalist was **probing into** several financial scandals.
那记者正在调查几起财务丑闻。
— He **probed** the swelling anxiously with his finger.
他很担心地用手指触摸肿处。
- ▶ **probing:** *adj.* intended to discover the truth; searching 追根究底的
— He was asking **probing** questions. 他在问一些追根究底的问题。
14. (L. 31) **ticking** in our inner ear = being aware of the fact that time is passing
- ▶ **tick sth. off:** put a tick beside an item 给……标记号
— **tick off** the names of those present 在出席者的姓名旁边做记号
- ▶ **tick away/ by** (of time): pass (指时间)过去
— The minutes kept **ticking away**. 时间一分一秒地过去。
- ▶ **tick sb. off:** blame or scold sb. 责骂或斥责某人
— He got **ticked off** for careless work. 他因工作粗心而挨了骂。