

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

同步辅导

<http://www.nhce.edu.cn>

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前 言

为配合教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”的实施,外语教学与研究出版社于2001年12月推出了全新的大学英语教材——《新视野大学英语》。这套教材编写科学,结构严谨,采用新的教学模式,得到广大师生的好评。在先后推出《新视野大学英语》课本(包括读写教程、听说教材、综合训练和教师用书)、光盘、网络课程以及试题库后,外研社又推出了本套配合教材的学生同步辅导用书,以期为广大新视野系列教材的使用者提供更加全面和高品质的英语教学服务。

《新视野大学英语 同步辅导 2》是新视野大学英语同步辅导系列丛书之一,为《新视野大学英语 读写教程 2》的学习者提供同步学习指导。本书旨在帮助学生更好地学习和掌握教材的相关知识,一方面巩固课堂所学,另一方面弥补课堂上没有涉及到的一些知识,培养学生的自学能力。

《新视野大学英语 同步辅导 2》配合新视野教材编排,共分10个单元。每单元由单元简介(Introduction)、课文讲解(Explanation of the Texts)、习题答案(Key to Exercises)和补充阅读(Supplementary Reading)四大部分组成。其中课文讲解部分又按照Section A、Section B和Section C分别进行了详尽的讲解分析,每个Section的讲解分为背景知识(Background Information)、关键词汇(Key Words & Expressions)、语言难点(Language Points)和课文译文(Translation of the Passage)。本书的内容不仅涵盖了教材中各篇课文的重点词汇、短语以及疑难语言点,还附有课后练习题的详细答案和每单元三篇课文的中文译文。在每单元最后提供了一篇与课文主题相关、难度相当的补充阅读文章,供学生自学自练。为了便于学生学习,本书特别在课文讲解部分设计了供学生做笔记的Notes条,学生可以记下学习中遇到的问题或老师课堂讲解的重点。

本套《新视野大学英语》配套同步辅导用书紧扣课本,内容详细,结构严谨,是广大《新视野大学英语》学习者的好帮手。我们相信,在学习《新视野大学英语》教材的同时,配合使用本套辅导用书以及光盘和网络课程将会给广大学习者带来全新的英语学习体验。

本书中不妥之处恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2002年11月

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Introduction

现代社会中，人们渴求相互理解，甚而提出“理解万岁”。这是因为要达到人与人之间的理解与沟通殊为不易。而不同种族、国家、民族间的文化差异更易成为人们彼此理解的障碍。国家与民族间的争执、甚至战争有时仅仅是因为它们之间的文化差异所致。要实现文化间的沟通，并进而达到对文化屏障的超越不仅要求我们去积极地了解别文化，更重要的是要让别人了解我们自己。

本单元的三篇课文分别讲述了美国人的时间观念、人们适应文化冲击的心理过程和一名中国人初到异邦的尴尬与惆怅。在经济全球化席卷世界各个角落的今天，这三篇课文也许能启发我们找到一个理解文化差异的恰当视角。

Explanation of the Texts

Section A

I Background Information

Americans and American Values

If you ask most Americans what the cultural values in the U.S. are, you might get some blank stares, or a statement of some basic beliefs. The question may seem simple, but the answer is quite complex. In a society as highly diverse as the United States, there is likely to be a multitude of answers.

American culture has been enriched by the values and belief systems of virtually every part of the world. Consequently, it is impossible to be comprehensive. Nevertheless, a few selected values are at the core of the American value system.

Individual Freedom

The one value that nearly every American would agree upon is individual freedom. Whether you call it individual freedom, individualism, or independence, it is the cornerstone of American values. It permeates every aspect of our society.

Notes:

Choice in Education

Education is often regarded as the key to opportunity, including financial security. Americans take a pragmatic approach to learning, so what one learns outside the classroom through internships, extracurricular activities and the like is often considered as important as what is learned in the classroom. Consequently, lifelong learning is valued which results in many adult and continuing education programs.

The Family

Another aspect of American society that may bewilder non-Americans is the family. The nuclear family structure (parents and children) is so alien to most cultures in the world that it is often misunderstood. The main purpose of the American family is to bring about the happiness of each individual family member. The traditional family values include love and respect for parents, as well as for all members of the family. However, the emphasis on the individual and his/her right to happiness can be confusing. It allows children to disagree, even argue with their parents. While in most other cultures such action would be a sign of disrespect and a lack of love, that is not the case in the United States. It is simply a part of developing one's independence.

Privacy

Privacy is also important to Americans. The notion of individual privacy may make it difficult to make friends. Because Americans respect one's privacy, they may not go much beyond a friendly "hello". Ironically, it is usually the foreigner who must be more assertive if a friendship is to develop.

II Key Words & Expressions

budget

vt. **把……编入预算；安排，预定**

She has made so many commitments that she has to budget her time very carefully.
她答应下来的事太多，因而不得不精心安排自己的时间。

n. **预算**

It is important to balance this year's budget. 重要的是要平衡今年的预算开支。

vi. **安排开支**

He saves money by budgeting carefully. 他小心安排开支以便存些钱。

a. **便宜的，廉价的**

She bought a budget dress at a market. 她在市场上买了一件便宜的衣服。

【近义词】 schedule

acute

a. **敏锐的，灵敏的；严重的**

She still has very acute hearing, though she is already eighty years old. 尽管她已

Notes:

经 80 岁了，但她的听觉仍然很灵敏。

There is an acute shortage of food in that area. 那个地区严重缺乏食物。

elbow

vt.

用肘推

He elbowed his way through the crowd towards the rostrum. 他用肘推着从人群中向讲坛挤过去。

He elbowed me out of the way. 他把我挤开了。

n.

肘，肘部，肘状物

After the civil war, the national economy of the country is actually **out at the elbows** (捉襟见肘的，穷困潦倒的). 内战后，这个国家的国民经济实际上已是千疮百孔。

abrupt

a.

突然的；粗鲁无礼的，唐突的；不连贯的；陡峭的

Buyers have withdrawn from the market in view of the abrupt turn of the trend of prices. 由于价格趋势的突然转变，买主已退出市场。

His abrupt entrance surprised everyone in the meeting room. 他的冒然闯入让会议室里的人大吃一惊。

No one can climb onto the abrupt slope. 没有人能爬上这陡峭的斜坡。

brief

a.

短暂的，简短的

To be brief (with you), we can't accept such harsh terms. 简单地(对你)说，我们不能接受这样苛刻的条件。

n.

(pl) 摘要；指令；权责的训令

These are the briefs of the lawyer's prosecution against the criminal. 这些是律师控告罪犯的摘要。

vt.

给(某人)指示；给以必要的资料

Let me brief you before the meeting. 开会前让我简单地提示一下你。

【搭配】 in brief 简单地，简明扼要地

In brief he says "No". 他简短地说了一个“不”字。

opening

n.

开始，开端；洞，孔，空隙；好机会，(职位、机构的)空缺

An interesting book usually has a good opening. 一本有趣的书通常有一个好的开篇。

He put a gate across the opening in the fence. 他在围墙的开口处安了一个门。

One who can seize his business opening always earns a lot of money. 谁能把握住经商的好机会，谁就能赚大钱。

ritual

n.

例行仪式，例行习惯

Housewives make a ritual of their household duties. 家庭主妇把家务作为自己每天的例行公事。

- a. **仪式的, 典礼的, 通常的, 习惯的**
Every day the work begins with the ritual phrases of greeting. 每天, 工作以例行的相互问候开始。
- convention n. **条约, 协议; 习俗, 习惯; 会议, 集会**
The four countries has concluded a military convention. 那四个国家缔结了军事协定。
Convention now allows women to smoke in public. 现在习俗允许妇女在公共场所吸烟。
Our English teacher presented at the teacher's convention. 我们英语老师出席了教师代表会议。
- probe vt. **探查, 探寻, 深究**
She tried to probe my mind and discover what I was thinking. 她试图探查我的心思, 想知道我在想什么。
n. **探针; 外太空探测器, 探测飞船; 探索, 查究**
The media's probe into the scandal seems never suspended. 媒体对这个丑闻的追查似乎永不停歇。
【近义词】 examine, explore, investigate, search
- elapse vi. **(时间) 流逝**
Five months have elapsed since he joined the army. 他参军已经有五个月了。
【近义词】 expire, pass, run out
- fulfill vt. **履行, 遵守; 执行, 服从; 实现, 满足, 达到; 发挥潜力**
Everyone should fulfill his promise. 每个人都该履行自己的诺言。
They fulfilled their part of the task ahead of time as we did ours. 同我们一样, 他们也提前完成了规定任务。
If he is lazy, he'll never fulfil his ambition. 如果他不努力, 他将永远也不会实现他的抱负。
The company should be able to fulfill the design in accordance with our requirements. 这家公司应该能按照我们的要求完成产品设计。
She fulfilled herself both as a qualified mother and as a successful painter. 她充分发挥了自己的才能: 既是一个称职的母亲又是一个成功的画家。
- result in **导致**
His carelessness resulted in his failure in this test. 他的马虎大意造成了考试的失败。
- nothing but **只有**
He's nothing but a criminal. 他只不过是罪犯。

Notes:

account for

说明：占；解决；杀死；得分

That accounts for the delay of the train. 那就是火车晚点的原因。

The production of raw materials accounts for a considerable part of the national economy. 原材料的生产占去了该国国民经济的相当部分。

We accounted for twenty enemy soldiers. 我们干掉了 20 个敌军士兵。

Our department team accounted for a big lead in the football match. 我们系队在足球比赛中大比分领先。

go with

伴随；与……相配；和(异性)交朋友

The rain goes with sharp lightning. 雨夹带着刺目的闪电。

The shoes don't go with the trousers. 这双鞋与裤子不般配。

She is reluctant to go with boys in the neighborhood. 她不愿与邻里间的男孩子交往。

III Language Points

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

(Para. 1) 时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一，另一个则是工作。

在这个句子中有一个特殊类型的作状语的结构：the other being labor。我们称之为独立主格结构，它的组成形式是：名词 / 代词 + 动词的 -ing 或 -ed 形式。这个类型的结构还可以置于句首，有时前面还可以加上 with。

(With) No other issues put forward in the meeting, we dismissed. 没有别的问题提出来，我们就散会了。

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

slave to sth.: 受某种事物完全影响和支配的人

a slave to drug 毒品的奴隶，瘾君子

3. **Racing through** daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country. (Para. 3) 匆忙地吃完一天三餐是美国人快节奏生活的一部分。

race through: 匆忙地做某事

The boy *raced* his homework *through* to watch the football game on TV. 为了看足球比赛，那个男孩儿匆匆做完作业。

句中的“racing through daytime meals”是动名词结构作主语。同样，动名词结构也能作宾语。

I missed *watching* a good TV program last night. 昨晚我错过了一个精彩的电视节目。

4. **Don't take it personally.** (Para. 3) 不要因为这而使你灰心丧气, 因为他们对每个人都这样, 而不是特别针对你。

take sth. personally: 认为别人的某种举动是特别地针对于你, 而感到沮丧。

5. 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。

much less: 更不用说

The little girl cannot read so far, *much less* write. 这个小姑娘还不认字, 更不用说写了。在表达这种意思时, 我们还可以用 *still less* 和 *let alone*。

6. 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, 尤其是在马路上交通拥挤时。

given: *prep.* 考虑到

Given his age, it's not easy for him to do such a challenging work. 考虑到他的年龄, 让他去做这项富有挑战性的工作十分不易。

还可以用 "*given that...*" 表达同样的含义:

Given that she is just a little girl, we had better not expect too much of her. 考虑到她只是个小女孩儿, 我们最好别对她期望太多。

注意: *given* 后接一个名词性的短语, 而 *given that* 后接一个限制性从句。

7. This is due partly to the fact that the telephone service is superb here, **whereas** the postal service is less efficient. (Para. 7) 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。

whereas: *conj.* 用于前后两个句子的比较, 含义往往相反。

Girls are generally more likely than boys to want a home computer, *whereas* it's not the case in China. 女孩子一般比男孩子更想要家用电脑, 然而在中国不是这样。

在表达相同的意思时, *whereas* 可以用 *while* 替换。

The rich sometimes spend luxuriously, *while* the underprivileged have nothing to eat. 富人有时花钱奢侈, 而穷人却连吃的都没有。

Notes:

8. Usually the more important a task is, the more capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to “get it moving”. (Para. 8) 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”。

get sth. /sb. doing (sth.): 让某人或某物运动起来

Can you get the sewing machine running again? 你能让缝纫机重新工作吗?

IV Translation of the Passage

时间观念强的美国人

1 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。

2 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、对时间的使用作出解释；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。

3 外国人对美国的第一印象很可能就是：每个人都显得匆匆忙忙——常常是处于压力之下。城里人看上去总是在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，或者为了想赶快买完东西，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，这是因为人们非常珍惜时间，而且也不喜欢他人不得当地“浪费”时间。

4 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。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。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嘀嗒嘀嗒地响着。

5 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。

6 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，开电信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。

7 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、或去获得各种信息。电话不但能免去你的走路之劳，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。

8 有些初来美国的人很可能来自其他的文化背景，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，人们觉得用的时间长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”。

Section II

I Background Information

Culture Shock

The term, culture shock, was introduced for the first time in 1958 to describe the anxiety produced when a person moves to a completely new environment. This term expresses the lack of direction, the feeling of not knowing what to do or how to do things in a new environment, and not knowing what is appropriate or inappropriate. The feeling of culture shock generally sets in after the first few weeks of coming to a new country.

We can describe culture shock as the physical and emotional discomfort one suffers when coming to live in another country or a place different from the place of origin. Often, the way that we lived before is not accepted as or considered as normal in the new place. Everything is different, for example, not speaking the language, not knowing how to use banking machines, not knowing how to use the telephone and so forth.

II Key Words & Expressions

spite

n. 恶意；怨恨

He took away my best toys just out of spite! 他仅仅是出于怨恨而拿走了我最好的玩具!

vt. 泄愤；刁难；使难堪

Notes:

The visa officer asked quite a few private questions to spite him. 签证官问了他许多个人问题而令他难堪。

【搭配】 in spite of 虽然；尽管……仍

I went looking for her in spite of the rain. 尽管下雨我还是找她去了。

In spite of great efforts, we failed to accomplish our plans well. 尽管我们作出了巨大努力，我们的计划还是完成得不甚理想。

【派生词】 spiteful *a.* 怀恨的，恶意的

clash

n. **撞击声；(利益)冲突；战斗**

In transitional countries, we can often see a clash between haves and have-nots. 在转型国家中，我们经常能看到富有阶层与穷人间利益冲突。

v. **冲突；(事情)在时间上相冲突；(常与 with 连用)(色彩)不协调**

The enemy armies clashed. 敌军发生冲突。

It's a pity the two concerts clash. 真可惜，两个演奏会时间冲突了。

His shirt clashed with his coat. 他的衬衫和他的外套不协调。

This shirt clashes with your trousers. 这件衬衣和你的裤子不配。

【近义词】 collide, conflict, contradict, disagree, oppose

amuse

vt. **使欢乐，逗……笑；娱乐，消遣**

His story amuses me. 他的故事使我发笑。

We were all amused at his foolish behaviour. 我们对他那愚蠢的行为都感到好笑。

She amused herself by reading detective stories. 她读侦探小说消遣。

The children amused themselves by playing hide-and-seek games. 孩子们玩捉迷藏的游戏取乐。

【近义词】 delight, entertain, divert

【反义词】 bore, tire

【派生词】

amusement *n.* 欢乐，快乐；娱乐，消遣

Big cities have many amusements. 大城市有许多娱乐活动。

amusing *a.* 有趣的，好笑的

【辨析】 amusing 和 interesting

这两个词不是同义词，但都含有“引起兴趣的”这一含义。其差别在于：amusing 指在娱乐、嬉戏时有趣的东西给人的感觉，或者在非集中思想于工作、学习时某有趣的东西给人们的感觉；interesting 指在任何时候某有趣的事物引起了人的注意。

I had an amusing experience last year. 去年我有过一次好笑的经历。

He is an amusing story-teller. 他讲的故事很使人发笑。

The play was very interesting, but I didn't enjoy it. 那出戏很有趣, 但我没能欣赏。

He got a very interesting job. 他找了一个自己很感兴趣的工作。

distress

n. **1. 巨大的痛苦; 悲伤; 贫困; 伤痛; 忧伤**

The mother was in great distress when her baby became ill. 当小孩子生病的时候, 母亲非常痛苦。

2. 危险; 困境

The life-boat went out to a ship in distress. 救生船去援救一艘遇险的船只。

When the captain found the ship was sinking rapidly, he ordered his men to send out a distress signal. 船长发现船在迅速下沉时就命令船员发了遇险信号。

vt. **使痛苦; 使苦恼; 使悲伤; 使贫困**

The mother was distressed by her baby's running fever. 母亲因婴儿发高烧而苦恼不堪。

【近义词】 afflict, agonize, bother, disturb, torment, torture, trouble, upset

【反义词】 comfort, consolation, relief, solace

cope

vi. **应付; 对抗 (常与 with 连用)**

She is not a competent driver and can't cope with driving in heavy traffic. 她不是个车技娴熟的司机, 在交通拥挤时就开不好车。

isolate

vt. **使孤立, 使隔离; 分解, 分离, 析出**

The farm is isolated; the nearest house is 30 kilometers away. 这个农场与世隔绝, 离它最近的住户还在 30 公里以外。

Several villages have been isolated by the flood. 洪水使好几座村庄与外界隔绝了。Through a unique way, scientists have tried to isolate all impurities out of the wine. 通过一种独特的方法, 科技人员将酒中所有的杂质分离了出来。

【近义词】 separate, set apart, quarantine, seclude, segregate

【派生词】 isolation *n.* 孤立, 隔离; 分解, 分离

reject

vt. **拒绝, 不接受; 丢弃**

He rejected their invitation point-blank. 他直截了当地拒绝了他们的邀请。

We rejected his idea for a music club, and decided to have an art club instead. 我们没有采纳他关于成立音乐俱乐部的想法, 而是决定成立一个艺术俱乐部。

Isolationism is against the global union of anti-Fascism, and is finally rejected by the world. 孤立主义有悖于全球反法西斯联盟, 因而终遭世人摒弃。

Notes:

n. 废品, 下脚料

How to dispose the reject from the manufacturing process is a headache for designers. 如何处理加工制造过程中的废料是令设计人员头疼的事情。

【近义词】bar, cast off, decline, discard, eliminate, expel, refuse, throw away, exclude, dispose of

【反义词】accept

【派生词】rejection *n.* 拒绝

appreciate *v.*

1. 感激; 感谢

I appreciate your help. 我感谢你的帮助。

We appreciate your efforts for the development of the company. 我们感激你对公司发展所作的努力。

2. 鉴赏; 欣赏; 赏识

I think that young children often appreciate modern pictures better than anyone else. 我认为小孩子对现代画往往比其他人都更具有鉴赏力。

3. 察觉; 意识到

We appreciate the looming danger. 我们意识到危险临头。

4. (财产等)增值

Houses in this area have all appreciated since the new highway was built. 由于修建了新公路, 这一地区的房屋都涨价了。

【近义词】respect, value

【反义词】depreciate, despise

be tired of

厌烦

I'm tired of him. He always makes so much noise. 我讨厌他。他总是弄出那么多噪音。

deal with

安排; 处理

It's now December. We must consider how to deal with the long cold winter. 已经是12月份了。我们必须要考虑怎么度过这漫漫寒冬了。

come to

达到(某状态); 清醒, 恢复知觉

Parties concerned in the clash finally came to an agreement. 冲突的有关各方最终达成了协议。

She looked a little lost when she came to half an hour later. 半个小时后她苏醒过来, 但看上去有点神志不清。

go through

经历; 通过

The exam is so difficult that you have to spend much time to go through it. 考试很难, 你必须要花大量时间复习才能通过。