

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语

学习指南

2



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新视野大学英语

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2

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新视野大学英语

学习指南 2

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前 言

《新视野大学英语学习指南》是与《新视野大学英语——读写教程》和《新视野大学英语——听说教程》相配套的学习辅导书,旨在帮助学生更好地学习掌握该套教材的内容。本书分为一至六册,每册由三大部分组成:读写教程,《听说教程》听力原文及参考答案,附录。

“读写教程”部分分为十个单元,每个单元由“课文预习”、“课文难点”、“短语搭配”、“参考译文”和“参考答案”组成。

“课文预习”包括背景知识、课文提要和课前活动的听力文字材料。该部分内容使学生在接触课文之前对要学的课文有一个初步、全面的了解,提高预习的质量。

“课文难点”对课文 A 和课文 B 里出现的语言点进行详细讲解,对长句和难句进行结构分析,不仅对常用单词、习语、搭配等给出中英文释义,还配有例句和译文,以帮助学生正确理解和使用。此外,还对重点语法结构、同义词和短语的用法等进行小结,提高学习效果。

“短语搭配”对课文 A 和课文 B 里列出的重点短语搭配进一步讲解,其后还配上了例句和译文,有利于掌握学习重点。

“参考译文”提供了每个单元课文 A、B、C 的全部译文,方便学生对照课文,提高自己的翻译水平。

“参考答案”提供了每个单元所有练习的参考答案,同时对写作技巧项目给出了范文。

“《听说教程》听力原文及参考答案”由十个单元组成,给出《新视野大学英语——听说教程》的录音文字材料和参考答案,供学生在课前预习和复习时查阅。

“附录”是对《新视野大学英语——读写教程》中列出的重点短语搭配的归纳,注出了该短语的出处和在本辅导书里的页码,以方便学生在复习期间查阅。

本套书由王德军、胡金环担任总主编。第二册由张爱卿(一、二单元)、郭明(三、四单元)、刘秀芬(五、六单元)、袁行(七、八单元)、穆春琴(九、十单元)等人编写。全书由胡金环负责统稿。

限于编者水平,时间仓促,书中难免存在不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2003 年 6 月

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读写教程

Unit 1

Section A: Time-Conscious Americans

一、课文预习

1. Background Information

不同文化背景的民族对待时间观念的态度可能也会迥然不同。本课在从诸多方面介绍美国人的“时间是一种宝贵的资源”这一观念的同时,也提及一些来自其他文化背景的人对待时间的不同态度。应该说,不同作家对不同民族习俗所持的不同态度,恰恰是文化冲突的一种反映。为什么人们总是把了解文化差异的责任推到对方的身上呢?难道不能让每一种文化都学会懂得世上不同文化间本来就存在着需要遵循的不同惯例?不同文化的双方似乎应该能够超脱相互间的文化差异,互相谦让,互相包容。单纯的指责对方是无济于事的,而教学中文化的导入应该能够帮助解决这一难题。

2. Summary of the Text

Americans value time highly and hate to waste time. They want every minute to count and are in a rush. That's why people from a different culture would not be accustomed to the American way of treating time. Americans consider some conventions of ritual interactions in some other cultures as a waste of time. Instead, they work out such devices as faxes, telephones, and emails to save time. They also regard it as a sign of skillfulness or competence to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, with speed. Americans, so to speak, are time-conscious, in contrast to people from some different cultures.

3. Pre-reading Activities

Listening passage(听力原文)

Americans value time and save it carefully. Time is a real, precious resource to them so every minute must count. Visitors may think Americans are always in a rush and under pressure. Smiles, short conversations, and small exchanges with strangers don't exist because Americans dislike "wasting" too much time. Americans assess others professionally rather than socially, so they start talking business immediately since they are always conscious of time. Americans work hard at saving time so they may have meetings using equipment like television screens and telephones rather than in person. Quickly solving a problem or doing a job successfully is a sign of skill. The more important the job, the more time and effort Americans will pour into it.

二、课文难点

1. (L. 2) This attitude results in a nation of people committed to researching, ...

committed: *a.* devoted (to a cause, one's job, etc.) (对事业、本职工作等)效忠的, 坚定的
He was fully committed to the plan. 他全身心地投入到这一规划中。

注意: committed 后接的 to 是介词, 而不是动词不定式的标志。

2. (L. 3) Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor.

the other being labor: 独立主格结构, 其中 the other 是分词短语 being labor 的逻辑主语。

独立主格结构小结:

- 1) 逻辑主语 + *v.* -ing:

Thorpe breezed through both events, his dark hair flopping, his smile flashing, his muscled body gliding along the track. 索普轻快地跑过了两场比赛, 他的黑发飘动, 脸上闪着微笑, 强健的身体沿跑道轻捷地飞奔。

- 2) 逻辑主语 + *v.* -ed

After all, eighty was a special birthday, another decade lived or endured just as you chose to look at it. 不管怎么说, 80 大寿毕竟非同一般 —— 你又活了 10 年, 或者说又熬过了 10 年, 是活是熬, 全在于你怎么看了。

- 3) 逻辑主语 + to do sth.

Here are the first two volumes, the third one to come out next month. 这儿是头两卷, 第三卷下月出书。

- 4) 逻辑主语 + *adj.*

She told the others, and soon all of them were in it, caught up in the approach of Brunswick, looking at the pictures Vingo showed them of his wife and three children — the woman handsome in a plain way, the children still unformed in the much-handled snapshot. 她告诉了别人, 很快大家全知道了, 大家全都关注着布伦斯威克的到来。他们看着文戈拿给他们的几张照片, 是他妻子和 3 个孩子的照片 —— 从那几张触摸过多的快照上看, 那女人自有一种朴实的美, 孩子们还没有发育成熟。

- 5) 逻辑主语 + *adv.*

I went around to the front of the house, sat down on the steps, and, the crying over, I ached. 我绕到房子前面, 坐在台阶上; 哭过以后, 感到阵阵心酸。

- 6) 逻辑主语 + *prep.* phrase

Following them to the attic, she found a wounded Union soldier, with a rifle at his side. 她随着呻吟声来到顶楼, 发现一名受伤的联邦政府士兵, 在他的身边放着一支步枪。

3. (L. 5) "We are slaves to nothing but the clock," it has been said.

slave to / of sth.: person whose way of life is dominated by (a habit, an interest, etc.) 生活方式受(习惯、兴趣等)支配的人, 即(某种习惯、兴趣的)奴隶

He is a slave of drink. 他嗜酒如命。

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

hourglass: *n.* glass container holding fine sand that takes an hour to pass through the narrow gap from the upper to the lower section 沙漏(玻璃漏壶,内盛细沙由上部经由细小之腰部漏到下部,于一小时后漏尽),是古代计时的一种机制

run out of a person's hourglass 此处指“时间慢慢流逝”。

5. (L. 9) We want every minute to count.

count: *vi.* have value, force, or importance 有价值,有力量,重要

It is not how much you read but what you read that counts. 重要之处不在于你读多少,而在于你读什么。

6. (L. 13) Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country.

pace: *n.* (length of a) single step in walking or running (走或跑的)一步,一步的距离, (*fig.*) 步调

He gave up his job in advertising because he couldn't stand the pace. 他放弃了做广告的工作,因为那里的工作节奏太快了。

It's important for a firm to keep pace with changes in the market. 对一个公司来说,能跟上市场的变化是很重要的。

part of: some but not all of a thing or number of things 部分

She had a miserable holiday — she was ill for part of the time. 她假日过得很不痛快——因为她病了一段时间。

7. (L. 18) Don't take it personally.

take: *vt.* act towards ... in a certain way 以某种方式对待某事。又如:

Let us not take anything too seriously. 我们别把任何事看得过于严重。

8. (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.

句中第一个 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰其前的 *interaction*, 该定语从句中包含另一个定语从句, 修饰第二个 *that* 前的 *a welcoming cup of tea or coffee*。

interaction: *n.* [C] [U] communication; working together 交流; 相互作用, 相互影响, 合作
Increased interaction between different police forces would improve the rate of solving crimes. 加强警察队伍之间的相互配合可以提高处理案件的效率。

day-to-day interactions 日常交流

convention: *n.*

- 1) [C, U] (an example of) generally accepted practice, esp. with regard to social behavior 惯例, 习俗, 常规

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

- 2) [C] a meeting of members of a profession, political party, etc. (专业人员、政党的)会议, 大会

The Democratic and Republican parties hold conventions every four years to choose candidates for President. 民主党和共和党每4年召开一次大会, 选举总统候选人。

9. (L. 27) Normally, Americans do not assess their visitors in such relaxed surroundings over extended small talk; much less do they ...

assess: *vt.* judge or decide the amount, value, quality or importance of 估价, 评价
They sent someone to assess the value of the house. 他们派人对这一住房进行估价。

much less: and even less so 更不会 / 更不用说。句中 *less* 为副词 *little* 的比较级, 前面加用 *much*, 起强调作用。除 *much less* 之外, 还常用 *even less*, *still less* 等。一般而言, 否定词作状语置于句首, 句子应采用倒装语序。本句中 *much less* 的位置严格来说虽不能说是句首, 但就分号后边的部分, 仍可看成是一个独立的并列分句, 故出现了 ... *do they...* 这一倒装形式。

注意: *much less* 之后多用省略句式, 如:

He could barely pay for his own meal, *much less* for mine. 他几乎连自己的饭钱都付不起, 更不用说为我付钱了。

10. (L. 29) Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, ...

probe:

vi. & *vt.*

- 1) *examine* (sth.) *closely* 刺探, 查究, 彻底调查

The journalist was *probing* into several financial scandals. 那名记者正在调查几起财务丑闻。

- 2) *explore* or *examine* (sth.) *with* or *as if with* a *probe* (用探针或探测器) 检查; 探查

He *probed* the mud with a stick, looking for the ring he had dropped. 他用一根棍儿在泥潭中搜寻他掉的戒指。

n.

- 1) [C] 探针, 探子(如, 医生用来检查伤口的一种钝头细长工具)

Scientists were able to get valuable information about Venus obtained by Russian *probes*. 科学家能够得到由俄罗斯航天探测器获得的有关金星的宝贵信息。

- 2) [C] (esp. in news) *complete* and *careful* enquiry into sth. (尤为新闻用语) 刺探, 查究, 彻底调查

The police are working on a *probe* to find the causes of the fire. 警方正在对火灾起因进行调查。

词语辨析: rather than; other than

rather than: in preference to (sb. /sth.); instead of 与其(某人/某事)……不如/不愿
Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people rather than harm them. 核科学的发展应有益于人民, 而不是给他们带来危害。

Rather than cause trouble, he left. 他宁可走开也不愿引起麻烦。

other than: (esp. after a negative) except; different from; not (尤用于否定词之后) 除了; 不同于, 而不

He never speaks to me other than to ask for something. 他除了向我要东西, 从不跟我说话。

I have never known him behave other than selfishly. 我只知道他一向自私自利。

注: *rather than* 多用于肯定语境, 而 *other than* 多用于否定语境。无论是 *rather than*, 还是 *other than*, 其后都可跟名词、动词(不带 *to* 的不定式、动词的 *-ing* 形式、谓语动词等)、形容词、副词、介词短语, 甚至句子等。

11. (L. 32) We produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices; we communicate ... especially given our traffic-filled streets.

句中用分号连接两个分句,其中第二个分句对第一个分句进行解释,提供第一分句 We produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices 的具体内容。第二分句中,介词 through 后的 faxes, phone calls or emails 是“我们迅速交流”所采用的具体方法,而 rather than 短语否定了其后所跟的介词短语 through personal contacts。接下来的逗号后由 which 引导一个非限制性定语从句修饰 personal contacts,定语从句中 though pleasant 是 though personal contacts are pleasant 的省略句式,破折号后由 given 引导状语,修饰非限制性定语从句中的谓语动词 takes longer。此处过去分词 given 用作介词,意为 taking (sth.) into account,其后跟名词或名词短语,有时也可跟 that 分句。

构词法小结: labor-saving; traffic-filled

labor-saving: *a.* designed to reduce the amount of work or effort needed to do sth. 省工的,节省劳力的,减轻劳动的

注:此处连字符前为名词,连字符后为动词的 -ing 形式,动词的-ing 与前面的名词之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,即有 to save labor 之含义。又如:

peace-loving 热爱和平的

epoch-making 划时代的

连字符前面的单词也可能属其他词类,如:

good-looking (*a.* + *v.* -ing) 好看的

hard-working (*adv.* + *v.* -ing) 工作努力的

traffic-filled: *a.* filled with traffic 交通拥挤的

注:连字符前为名词,其后为动词的-ed 形式,含有被动的意思。又如:

radio-equipped (*n.* + *v.* -ed) 装备无线电设备的

machine-cultivated (*n.* + *v.* -ed) 机耕的

参考:

well-known (*adv.* + *v.* -ed) 著名的

fine-tuned (*adv.* + *v.* -ing) 调谐精确的

12. (L. 37) To us the impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the significance of the matter at hand.

relation: *n.*

- 1) [U] way in which one person or thing is related to another; similarity, contrast or connection between people, things, or events (人或事物与他者的)联系,关联,关系

Part of your answer has no relation to the question. 你的部分答案与问题毫无关系。

- 2) (*pl.*) links or contacts between people, groups, countries, etc.; dealings (人、团体、国家之间的)关系,联系,交往

Relations between management and the union are rather strained. 资方与工会的关系相当紧张。

- 3) [C] person who is related to another, relative 亲戚,亲属

He had no other near relations. 他没有其他近亲。

13. (L. 38) In some countries no major business is conducted without eye contact, ...

conduct:

vt.

- 1) carry out, direct, manage 进行, 指导, 管理

She was appointed to conduct the advertising campaign. 她被委派主持宣传活动。

- 2) act as the path for (electricity, heat, etc.) 传导(电、热等)

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

n.

[U] person's behavior (esp. its moral element) 行为, 品行

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

14. (L. 41) ... not only in this country but also — by satellite — internationally.

句中 by satellite 属插入语, 对句子作一些附加的解释。同学们写作文时, 如果能适当使用插入语, 往往可以改变千篇一律常规句型的呆板和乏味, 给人句式新颖的感觉。

15. (L. 45) ... to stop and to obtain all kinds of information.

obtain: *vt.* get (sth.); come to own or control (sth.) 取得, 获得; 买到; 借到

The astronauts obtained rock samples from the moon. 宇航员从月球上取得岩石标本。

Where can I obtain a copy of her latest book? 在哪里能买到她最新出版的书?

16. (L. 45) Telephones save the feet and endless amounts of time.

amount: *n.* quantity or sum 数量

注: amount 与不可数名词连用, 尽管有时 amount 本身可能以复数形式出现。例如:

Large amounts of money were spent on the bridge. 大量的金钱花在这座桥上了。

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

句中由 that 引导同位语从句, 对其前的 fact 的具体内容进行阐述。

whereas: *conj.* but; in contrast 然而; 但是; 尽管

Whereas the Arctic has been exploited economically for centuries, trade never really touched Antarctic. 尽管北极区经济的开发已经几个世纪了, 商贸却从未光顾过南极区。

(北极区经济的开发已经几个世纪了, 而商贸却从未光顾过南极区。)

注: whereas 用于引起句子的后半部分时, 可译为“而”; 如果 whereas 置于句首, 则可译为“尽管”, 或不译出, 但须在后半句前加上“而”。

superb: *a.* excellent; outstanding; wonderful 极好的; 壮丽的, 华美的

The actor gave a superb performance. 那个男演员的表演非常精彩。

That meal was superb. 那顿饭好极了。

18. (L. 48) ... come from cultures where it is considered impolite to work too quickly.

句中 where 从句中 it 是形式主语, 其真正主语为动词不定式 to work too quickly, 形容词 impolite 作形式主语 it 的主语补足语。

will: *aux. v.* (表示推测) 可能, 该是

That will be the postman at the door, I suppose. 我想门外可能是邮递员。

He will have got home by now. 现在他该到家了。

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

句中 being considered 为现在分词短语的被动形式作定语,限定其前面的名词 the task; not worthy of proper respect 为形容词短语用作同位语,对 insignificant 进行阐释。

elapse: *vi.* (of time) pass (指时间)过去,逝去

Three years have elapsed since we last met. 我们上次相见至今已过去了3年。

in sb.'s eyes: in the opinion of sb. 在某人看来,在某人的心目中

In your father's eyes you are still a child. 在你父亲的眼里你仍是个孩子。

注: in sb.'s eyes 中 eyes 总是以复数形式出现。

20. (L. 50) Assignments are, consequently, felt to be given added weight by ...

句中 ... are ... felt 是 feel 的被动形式,意为“……被认为……”。这种用法较少见,又如:

It was felt that she was perfectly capable of taking care of herself. 人们认为她完全有能力照顾好自己。

21. (L. 52) ..., it is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to ...

competent: *a.* (of people) having the necessary ability, skill, knowledge, etc. (指人)有能力(技术、知识)的,能干的,胜任的

He's not competent to look after young children. 他没有看小孩的本事。

Has she a competent knowledge of French? 她掌握足够的法语知识吗?

take 用法小结:

take sth. / sb. as sth. / sb.: understand or interpret sth. in a particular way (以某种方式)理解或解释

She took what he said as a compliment. 她把他的话看作是恭维。

Will you take me as your partner? 你会把我看成你的伙伴吗?

take sth. / sb. for sth. / sb.: suppose, assume or consider sth. / sb. to be sth. / sb. (错)把某事/某人当作其他事物/其他人;以为是

Even the experts took the painting for a genuine Van Gogh. 连行家都认为那幅画是凡·高的真迹。

Do you take me for a fool? 你以为我是傻瓜吗?

注:有时可用 take sth. / sb. to be ... 表示“误认为……”的含义,如:

I took you to be an honest man. 我原以为你是诚实的人。

注: take ... as ... 多表示“把……看作……”,而 take ... for ... 多表示“错误地把……当作……”。此外, take ... as ... 和 take ... for ... 均可换用为 take ... to be ..., 如:

The best man was wrongly taken to be the bridegroom by the photographers. 那个最出众的人被摄影师们误认为是新郎了。

I take him to be sincere. 我看他为人诚恳。

22. (L. 53) Usually, the more important a task is, ... in order to “get it moving”.

get sth. / sb. doing (sth.): make sth. / sb. do sth. 让某物/某人做(某事)

They finally got everyone studying the subject. 他们最终让所有的人都学了这门学科。

His main purpose was to get the programme moving. 他的主要目的是让计划开始进行。