

Second Edition

第二版

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新视野大学英语

# 2

主编：敦建勇 陈彩霞



## 学习指南

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语》自 2001 年出版以来,被国内多所高校采用,作为提高学生英语综合应用能力的主要教材,受到师生的广泛好评。近年来,随着国家对高等学校人才培养提出了更高的要求,随着大学英语教学改革不断深入,《新视野大学英语》的编者依据新的课程教学要求,结合实际使用中的反馈意见,对第一版教材进行了修订,编写出《新视野大学英语》(第二版)。

《读写教程》是《新视野大学英语》(第二版)系列教材中的主干教材,它全面贯彻了《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,结合使用院校的反馈意见,在第一版基础上对框架结构、选材、练习数量及形式等均有不同程度的完善和提高。为了帮助广大同学更好地学习和领会新的《新视野大学英语 读写教程》(第二版),本系列丛书的编者精心编写了这套辅导用书,编者中很多是教学一线的老师,他们运用自己多年教学经验,结合第二版的特色编写了这套独具特色的学生学习指南。

本书为《新视野大学英语 读写教程 2》(第二版)的配套学习指南,按照教材中的单元顺序编写,每个单元的内容包括:Section A 的学习指导、Section B 的学习指导、课外补充学习内容三大部分。其中每个 section 的学习指导具体包括课文背景知识、重点、难点词汇解析、课文难句和重要句型分析、写作预备句型、课文结构评析、补充练习、课后练习参考答案、课文参考译文。课外补充学习内容包括:课外欣赏、朗读背诵天天练和实用训练。本书语料充实,讲解确切,分析精辟,可帮助学生全面而深入地理解教材,将教材中的全部语言点和相关知识“一网打尽”。

注重读、写、译三方面技能的有机结合是本套辅导用书的鲜明特点,为此,本书特意编写了写作预备句型这个部分。该部分从课文中精选最典型、最实用的句型,学生可以通过学习、领会、模仿和套用这些句型达到训练写作能力的目的,这样就将写作训练纳入到学生日常的学习之中,从而切实有效地提高书面表达能力。书中实用训练的第二部分段落双语转换旨在将写和译有效结合,在帮助学生掌握翻译技能的同时,也帮助他们掌握段落写作的技能。编者相信这样的读、写、译结合的训练,将有助于从根本上扭转学生写作能力长期滞后的状况。

本书的另一个突出特点是努力帮助学生在大学英语四级水平的语境中学习和掌握语言技能。例如,书中的词汇解析部分,选用的很多例句都出自四级考试的实考试卷。再如,实用训练的第一部分为语境造句,这一练习与新的四级考试中翻译题型完全相同。学生通过学习本书,既可以掌握课本知识,提高运用英语的能力,又可以为今后参加四级考试打下良好的基础。

本书的编者均为长期从事本科英语教学的骨干教师,对《新视野大学英语》教材以及大学英语四、六级教学和考试有潜心的研究。我们相信,本书一定会对读者有所帮助,一定能成为广大读者的良师益友。

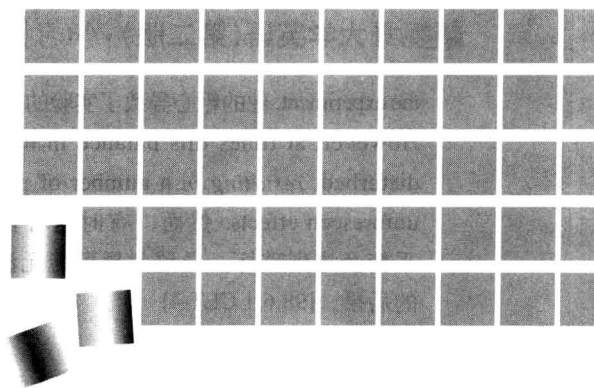
由于我们的知识水平和编写本书的时间有限,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。

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# Unit 1



## SECTION A

### Time-Conscious Americans



#### 课文背景知识

Although the whole world understands that time can never return once it is past, the use of time is different in different societies. In some cultures, for example, no business of substance can be done without spending enough time building relationships. As far as Americans are concerned, by contrast, time is the most precious resource of all and it can never be overvalued. Such an attitude has resulted in a nation of people committed to inventing a variety of time-saving devices. Furthermore, efficiency at work is much appreciated in America, for it is often taken as a sign of competency.



#### 重点、难点词汇解析

##### 1. stand still (L1) 站着一动不动

**扩展** hold/lie/sit/stay still 保持/躺着/坐着/呆着不动

**例句** The model was required to sit still during the course of painting. 在绘画过程中, 模特要保持坐姿不动。

Hold still! I'll be back with help in a minute. 别动, 我马上找人来帮你。

##### 2. fall behind (L2) 落后

**例句** He spent most of his spare time studying for fear of *falling behind* his classmates. 他将大部分的业余时间都花在

学习上, 以免落后于其他同学。

*Falling behind* in education, the country is faced with a severe lack of talented people. 由于教育落后, 这个国家正面临着严重的人才匮乏。

**扩展** [近义词] lag behind

**例句** Why is America lagging behind in the global PR (public relations) race? 为什么美国在全球的公共关系竞争中落后呢? [99.6 | CET-4]

##### 3. result in (L2) 导致, 造成……的结果

**例句** His carelessness *resulted in* the failure of



the experiment. 他的粗心导致了实验的失败。

However, at times this balance in nature is disturbed, *resulting in* a number of possibly unforeseen effects. 然而, 有时这种自然的平衡会遭到破坏, 导致大量可能无法预见的后果。[98.6 | CET-4]

**扩展** [反义词] result from

**例句** The traffic accident resulted from the failure of the brake. 这次交通事故是由于刹车失灵造成的。

4. **be committed to** (L2) 投身于, 致力于

**例句** The professor *is still committed to* scientific research, regardless of his old age. 尽管年事已高, 这位教授仍致力于科学研究。

The whole nation *is committed to* the task of creating a harmonious society. 全国人民都在致力于创建和谐社会。

5. **nothing but** (L5) 只有, 只不过, 除……以外什么也不

**例句** He *is nothing but* a liar. 他只不过是骗子。

If you don't work hard, you will end up with *nothing but* failure. 如果你不努力, 你最终只有失败。

All flights having been canceled because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do *nothing but* take the train. 因为暴风雪, 所有的航班都被取消了, 许多乘客只能去坐火车。[99.1 | CET-4]

6. **budget** (L6) v. 为……做预算

**搭配** ~ ...for... 将款项编入预算

~ for... 为某目的存钱, 安排款项, 编预算

~ carefully/sensibly 精打细算/合理预算

**例句** The government has *budgeted* £10,000,000 for medical service. 政府将一千万英镑编入医疗预算。

If we *budget* carefully, we will be able to afford a new house next year. 如果我们精打细算, 明年就可以买套新房子了。

7. **account for** (L7) 解释, 说明

**例句** The clerk was required to *account for* his absence at the meeting. 这位职员要对缺席会议做出解释。

How do you *account for* the sudden disappearance of the witness? 你怎么解释目击者的突然失踪?

8. **charge** (L7) 向……收费, 要价

**例句** In 1993, New York State ordered stores to *charge* a deposit on beverage containers. 1993年纽约州下令商店收取饮料容器的押金。[01.1 | CET-4]

If you live in this city, we won't *charge* you for delivery. 如果你住在这座城市, 我们将免收送货费。

On St. Valentine's Day, they *charged* me 50 yuan for a single rose. 情人节那天, 一枝玫瑰他们要了我50元。

9. **acute** (L8) a. (感觉)深刻的, 敏感的; 严重的

**搭配** ~ pain/embarrassment/regret 剧痛/极度的尴尬/深深的懊悔

~ hardship/lack of... 严重困难/严重缺乏

**例句** He suffered *acute* pain after operation. 手术过后, 他忍受着剧烈的疼痛。

There is an *acute* lack of energy in this area. 这个地区严重缺乏能源。

10. **run out of** (L9) (液体或类似液体的物质) 流出; 用完, 耗尽

**例句** Water *runs out of* the tap. 水从龙头里流出来。

Be quick! We are *running out of* time. 快点, 我们剩的时间不多了。

It's difficult to imagine the sea ever *running out of* fish. 很难想象大海里鱼类枯竭的景象。[03.1 | CET-4]

11. **replace** (L9) v. 代替, 取代

**搭配** ~ A with B 用B来替换A

**例句** What do you think of the prospects for online education? Is it going to *replace* the traditional school? 你认为网络教育的前景如何? 它会取代传统教育吗? [05.1 | CET-4]

While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television





will *replace* the newspaper completely. 尽管人们会看电视获取最新新闻, 但电视完全替代报纸还不太可能。[95.6 | CET-4]

We've decided to *replace* the old refrigerator with a new one. 我们决定买台新冰箱换掉那台旧的。

12. **under pressure** (L12) 在压力下, 在强力下

**例句** Today, even the primary school students are *under great pressure*. 现在连小学生都压力很大。

He works best *under pressure*. 他在有压力的情况下工作得最为出色。

**扩展** *under stress* 在压力下; *under control* 在控制中; *under discussion* 在讨论中; *under consideration* 在考虑中; *under the influence of sth.* 在……的影响下; *under threat* 在威胁下; *under attack* 遭到攻击

**例句** Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're *under attack* by insects or disease. 甚至植物都会发烧, 尤其是当它们遭到昆虫或疾病的袭击时。[97.6 | CET-4]

13. **race through** (L14) 匆忙完成

**例句** The little boy *raced through* his homework to watch his favorite TV program. 小男孩匆匆完成作业去看自己喜爱的电视节目。

It's bad for your health to *race through* your breakfast. 早饭吃得太快对健康有害。

14. **abrupt** (L18) *a.* 粗鲁的, 无理的; 突然的, 意外的

**搭配** ~ *manner/ending/change/departure* 粗鲁的举止/突然终止/突变/突然离去

**例句** Her child's *abrupt* manner at the party made the mother very embarrassed. 孩子在晚会上粗鲁的举止令母亲极为尴尬。

We felt extremely puzzled at his *abrupt* departure. 我们对他的突然离去倍感困惑。

15. **brief** (L18) *a.* 短暂的; 简洁的, 简短的

**搭配** *keep/make sth. ~* 使……简洁, 简短; *in ~* 简言之

**例句** Can you make it *brief*? I've got a

meeting in 5 minutes. 你能简短点说吗? 五分钟后我还有个会议。

*In brief*, your work needs to be improved. 简言之, 你的工作仍需改进。

16. **take...personally** (L19) 认为……是针对某人

**例句** The teacher is just making a general remark. Please don't *take it personally*. 老师只是在作泛泛的评论, 不要认为他是针对你个人的。

**记忆** *take...seriously* 认真对待; *take...casually* 对……漫不经心; *take...lightly* 轻率地对待……; *take...for granted* 认为……理所当然; *take sb./sth. for sth.* 把……看作……

**例句** Of course I won't tell anyone! What do you *take me for*? 我当然不会告诉任何人! 你把我看成什么人了!

17. **beyond** (L21) 超出

**搭配** ~ *belief/recognition/repair/dispute/one's control/one's reach/one's imagination* 难以置信/认不出来/无法修复/无可争议/超出某人的控制范围/够不到/不可想象

**例句** The test result is *beyond* dispute; they have been repeated in labs all over the world. 试验结果无可争议, 它们在世界各地的实验室已经反复出现过多次。[04.6 | CET-4]

Finding a job in such a big company has always been *beyond* his wildest dream. 在这样一家大公司找份工作他总是想都不敢想。[97.1 | CET-4]

We take our skin for granted until it is burned *beyond* repair. 在皮肤被晒伤无法医治以前, 我们总是忽略对自己皮肤的保护。[00.1 | CET-4]

18. **interaction** (L23) *n.* 交流; 相互作用; 相互影响

**搭配** *social/face-to-face/informal ~* 社会/面对面/非正式的交流

~ *among/between/with...* ……之间的/两者间的/与……的交流/相互影响

**例句** After being separated for so many years, what we need now is a face-to-face



*interaction*. 经过这么多年的分离, 我们现在需要的是一次面对面的交流。

Since being close to another person signals the possibility of *interaction*, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. 由于与别人近距离接触象征着交际的可能性, 所以你需要发出一个信号告诉别人你想独处。[96.6 | CET-4]

19. *go with* (L23) 同时发生, 伴随

**例句** Disease often *goes with* poverty. 疾病经常与贫困相伴。

But immediacy and the speed of production that *go with* it mean also that much of what appear in a newspaper has no more than transient value. 但是与之同时存在的即时性以及出版的速度也意味着报纸上的许多内容只具有短暂的价值。[98.1 | CET-4]

20. *convention* (L24) *n.* 惯例, 习俗; 大会

**搭配** accepted/well-established/long-standing/old/traditional ~ 被人接受的/行之有效的/由来已久的/旧的/传统的习俗/惯例  
adhere to/conform to/follow/observe the ~ 遵循/遵从/按照/遵守惯例/习俗  
according to/by ~ 按照惯例  
arrange/hold/organize/attend a ~ 安排/召开/组织/参加大会

**例句** We should follow the traditional *convention* when we deal with such a difficult situation. 我们应按照传统惯例来处理这种棘手情况。

An international *convention* will be held to discuss the problem of human rights. 将召开国际会议讨论人权问题。

21. *assess* (L26) *v.* 估价, 评价

**搭配** ~ accurately/correctly/properly 精确地/正确地/恰当地估计  
~... at... 估计……为

**例句** It is difficult to *assess* accurately the value of the jade without seeing it, 见不到这块玉就很难精确地估计它的价值。

The house has been *assessed* at \$800,000. 这

幢房子估价80万美元。

22. *surroundings* (L26) *n.* 周围的事物, 环境

**搭配** beautiful/elegant/pleasant/peaceful/familiar/new/strange ~ 优美的/优雅的/舒适的/宁静的/熟悉的/新的/陌生的环境

**例句** He was totally adapted to the strange *surroundings* there. 他已经完全适应了那个陌生的环境。

We feel relaxed in such beautiful *surroundings*. 在这么优美的环境里, 我们感到很放松。

23. *probe* (L29) *v.* 调查; 探究

**搭配** ~ into 细查, 调查

**例句** They offer a new way to *probe* how the brain generates and understands language. 他们提出一种新的探究大脑如何产生和理解语言的方法。[04.6 | CET-4]

The police were *probing* into his financial situation to determine whether he had taken bribes. 警方在调查他的经济状况, 以确定他是否曾经受贿过。

24. *save...for* (L34) 节省某物, 留待……

**例句** Don't eat all the food now; *save some for* tomorrow. 别把食物吃光了, 留点儿明天吃。

*Save your energy for* the football match this afternoon. 留点劲儿, 下午还有足球比赛呢。There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal, gas, and other natural resources. They could be sold, but we want to *save them for* future years. 还有一些公共用地富含石油、煤炭、天然气以及其他自然资源。它们可以出售, 但我们想把它们留待后用。[99.6 | CET-4]

25. *have little/no relation to* (L36) 与……没什么关系/没有关系

**例句** This matter may *have little relation to* your own life but has much relation to our nation. 这个事件可能与你自己的生活没什么关系, 但与我们的国家有很大关系。

**记忆** *have little/much to do with sth.* 与某事没多大关系/有很大关系

26. *significance* (L37) *n.* 意义; 重要性

**搭配** be of great/special/little/no ~ 有重大



意义/有特殊意义/没什么意义/没意义

attach ~ to 重视

**例句** This meeting is of great *significance*. 这次会议有重大意义。

We've attached too much *significance* to material wealth. 我们过于重视物质财富。

27. **at hand** (L37) 正考虑的; 在附近, 在手边

**例句** With a difficult problem *at hand*, she could not sleep well. 有一道难题没有解决, 她睡不好觉。

With a dictionary *at hand*, reading will become an easy task. 手边放本字典, 阅读就会变得容易。

28. **conduct** (L38) v. 进行, 实施; 传导

**搭配** ~ business/an experiment/a meeting/negotiations/an advertising campaign 经营生意/做实验/主持会议/主持谈判/进行宣传活动

**例句** The young man was appointed to *conduct* the ad campaign. 这位年轻人受命主持广告宣传活动。

**搭配** ~ oneself well/badly/honorably/like a gentleman 举止得体/不当/光明磊落/像正人君子

The children *conducted* themselves badly when their mother was not at home. 妈妈不在家, 孩子们闹翻了天。

29. **in person** (L39) 亲自, 亲身

**例句** The Prime Minister is going to attend the meeting *in person*. 首相将亲自参加会议。

Mr. Brown asked me to tell you that he's sorry he can't come to meet you *in person*. 布朗先生让我向你致歉他不能亲自来见你。[04.6 | CET-4]

30. **obtain** (L45) v. 获得, 得到

**搭配** (sb.) be able to ~ sth. (某人) 能够得到某物

It is easy/difficult/impossible to ~ sth. 容易/很难/不可能得到某物

attempt to/endeavor to/fail to/enable sb. to ~

sth. 试图/努力/没能/使某人能够得到某物

**例句** He failed to *obtain* the necessary information from the library. 他没能在图书馆找到所需的信息。

Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, of which *obtaining* water is not the least. 居住在澳大利亚沙漠中心地区有自身的问题, 其中取水就是个大难题。[98.1 | CET-4]

31. **due to** (L46) 由于, 因为

**例句** The victory was largely *due to* their perfect teamwork. 这次胜利很大程度上是他们完美配合的结果。

The worsening of the environment was partly *due to* the burning of coal. 环境恶化的部分原因是燃烧煤炭造成的。

In America, however, it is thought that the reduced accident figures are *due* rather to the increase in traffic density. 然而, 在美国, 人们认为事故数量的减少是因为交通密度增加了。[97.1 | CET-4]

32. **efficient** (L47) a. 效率高的

**搭配** be ~ at sth./doing sth. 做某事有效率

**例句** She is a very *efficient* secretary: she never forgets anything or makes a mistake. 她是很有效率的秘书: 她从不遗忘任何事情, 也从不犯错。[94.6 | CET-4]

The government is very *efficient* at handling emergencies. 政府在处理紧急事件上很有效率。

**扩展** [反义词] inefficient a. efficiency n.

**辨析** efficient, effective: efficient 表示不需浪费时间、金钱或精力; 高效率的。而effective表示能够产生预期效果的, 有效的。

33. **in sb.'s eyes/in the eyes of sb.** (L50) 在某人看来

**例句** *In my eyes*, he is a hard-working student who has big ambitions. 在我看来, 他是一个努力的、有抱负的学生。

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of



the first is that *in the eyes of* most people they look more professional than civilian clothes. 许多人赞成穿制服, 其中首要的一个理由就是在大多数人眼里, 制服比便装看起来更加职业化。[00.6 | CET-4]

34. **worthy of** (L51) 值得的, 配得上的

**例句** Their effort is *worthy of* our praise. 他们的努力值得我们称赞。

The hero lives a life *worthy of* imitation. 英雄的生活值得我们仿效。[03.1 | CET-4]

35. **weight** (L51) *n.* 重要性

**搭配** be of great ~ 非常重要  
give/attach/lend ~ to 重视

carry much/little ~ 很重要/不重要

**例句** Students complain that our present educational system attaches too much *weight* to academic achievement. 学生抱怨目前的教育体制过分重视学习成绩。

His decision bears *weight*. 他的决定举足轻重。

What he said carried little *weight* in medical community. 他说的话在医学界没有多少影响力。

36. **competent** (L53) *a.* 有能力的, 能干的, 胜任的

**搭配** extremely/highly/very/fully ~ 极有能力的/非常有能力/很有能力/完全有能力的

be ~ as/in/to do 作为……有能力/在……方面有能力的/有能力做某事

**例句** Although he is still very young, he is quite *competent* as a teacher. 尽管他还很年轻, 但已经能胜任教师的工作。

Let us assume that in the future everyone is going to have to know how to use a computer to be a *competent* citizen. 让我们假设, 将来每个人都必须懂得如何操作计算机以成为合格的公民。[98.6 | CET-4]

Some companies now offer etiquette seminars for employees who may be *competent* professionally but clueless socially. 现在, 有些

公司为那些职业上很有能力但社交方面却很愚笨的职员提供礼仪课程。[04.1 | CET-4]

**扩展** *competence n.* 胜任, 能力, 称职  
professional/linguistic/technical competence 职业/语言/技术能力

37. **fulfill** (L53) *v.* 履行, 执行, 完成; 满足; 与……相符

**搭配** ~ a(n) promise/task/responsibility/duty/obligation 履行诺言/任务/责任/职责/义务

~ a(n) desire/dream/hope/need/expectation 满足欲望/实现梦想/符合愿望/符合需要/符合预想

**例句** All the tasks having been *fulfilled* ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week. 所有任务都提前完成了, 他们决定去度假一星期。[01.6 | CET-4]

He failed to *fulfill* his promise again; I will never trust him from now on. 他又一次没有履行诺言, 从现在起我再也不会相信他了。After years of hard work, he eventually *fulfilled* his dream of making a new discovery in his field. 经过几年的努力, 他终于实现了梦想, 在自己的领域有了新的发现。

38. **pour into** (L55) 倒入; 向……投入资金、精力和注意力

**例句** They *poured* a large amount of money *into* the new project. 他们向这个新项目投入了大笔资金。

In developing countries people are *pouring into* overcrowded cities in great numbers. 在发展中国家, 大批的人涌入过于拥挤的城市。[96. 1 | CET-4]

39. **get sth./sb. doing** (L55) 使某物/某人做某事

**例句** Don't *get* your schedule *changing*; stay with us in this class. 不要改变你的时间表, 和我们一起上这门课吧。[96. 1 | CET-4]

He is very silent by nature, so it is difficult to *get* him *talking*. 他天生不爱说话, 所以你很难让他开口。







## 课文难句和重要句型分析

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，另一个则是劳力。

**分析** 该句中的the other being labor是带有逻辑主语的现在分词短语，语法上称之为独立主格，此结构在句中作状语，既可以放在句尾也可以放在句首。

**例句** Other things being equal, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor. 在其他条件同等的情况下，一个善于表达的人要比不善言辞的人成功得更快。[97.6 | CET-4]

Weather permitting, we would like to go camping. 天气允许的话，我们准备去露营。

2. **Once** the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they **cannot** be replaced. (Para. 2) 人生的光阴一旦逝去，就不可能复返了。

**分析** 作者以沙漏中的沙子比作人生的光阴，从而说明时光不可倒流的真理。西方人珍惜时间的名言还有：

**例句** It is the wisest who grieve most at the loss of time. 最聪明的人是最不愿浪费时间的人。

Whoever waits for time to pass loses time. 等待时间的人会失去时间。

The greatest loss of time is delay and expectation. 时间的最大损失是拖延与期待。

3. 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定他们的客人的，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。

**分析** 该句中的much less表示“更不用说，更谈不上”，由于含有否定意义，所以放在句首时句子采用倒装形式。类似的用法还有still less。

**例句** The baby is not able to walk yet; much less is he able to run. 这个孩子还不会走呢，更不用说跑了。

He couldn't find a decent job; still less could he afford such a luxurious house. 他连像样的工作都找不到，更不用说买这么豪华的房子了。

4. 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进行迅速的交流，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，尤其在马路上交通拥挤时。

**分析** 此句第二个分句中的rather than表示“而不是”，用于连接两个平行结构；which引导了一个非限制性定语从句修饰先行词personal contacts；在定语从句中又出现了让步状语从句“though pleasant”，其中省略了主语they（指personal contacts）和系动词are，完整的形式应为though they are pleasant，而这种省略结构很常见，表语多为形容词，过去分词或现在分词；最后，在破折号后是介词given构成的介词短语，意为“考虑到……”，进行进一步解释说明。

**例句** Given his young age, this book is too complicated for him. 考虑到他年龄小，这本书对他来说太复杂了。



Given that time is limited, we will just call it a day here. 考虑到时间有限, 我们今天就到这儿。

Although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights. 尽管有些航空公司禁止旅客在飞机起飞或降落时使用这样的设备, 但考虑到许多旅客想在航行期间工作, 所以大部分航空公司还是不愿执行绝对的禁令。[99.6 | CET-4]

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. (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。

**分析** 这个句子的句首是连词unless引导的条件状语从句; 主句的结构是it seems in one's eyes as if..., 在as if引导的从句中, 使用了虚拟语气, 主语是the task, being considered是分词短语作the task的后置定语, 系动词were后为表语。

#### 四

### 写作预备句型

1. A foreigner's first impression of the US is likely to be that everyone is in a rush—often under pressure. (Para. 3)

**结构** **One's impression of/response to/solution to sth. is likely to be (that)**

**功能** 表示“某人对……的看法/做法可能是……”, 可以用于表示对某人看法或做法的推测。

**举例** His reaction to the result is likely to be that he will jump with joy. 他对这一结果的反应可能会是高兴得跳起来。

The government's solution to the problem of air pollution is likely to be reducing the number of factories burning coal. 政府解决空气污染的措施可能会是减少燃烧煤炭的工厂的数量。

2. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else “wasting” it beyond appropriate point. (Para. 3)

**结构** **This/That is because (从句)**

**功能** 表示“这/那是因为……”。可以对前文提到的某一事件的原因进行解释。

**举例** Smoking in public places is forbidden. This is because people have realized the harmfulness of secondhand smoking. 公众场合禁止吸烟, 这是因为人们已经意识到了被动吸烟的危害。

Once, people refused to eat eggs. This is because they were afraid of being infected with bird flu. 人们曾一度拒绝吃鸡蛋, 这是因为他们害怕感染禽流感。

3. To us the impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the significance of the matter at hand. (Para. 6)

**结构** **To sb. + 主语 + have little/no/much relation to sth.**

**功能** 表示“对某人而言, 某物与另一物没有多大关系/无关/有很大关系”。

**举例** To me the popularity of the product has no relation to advertising. 对我而言, 这一产品的流行与广告毫无关系。

To most people his great success has little relation to his family background. 对大多数人而言, 他的巨大成功与家庭背景没有多大关系。

4. In some countries no major business is conducted without eye contact, requiring face-to-face



conversation. (Para. 6)

**结构** No + 名词 + 动词 (被动式) + without + 名词/动名词短语

**功能** 表示“没有……是不用……来做的”。双重否定，用于强调事物间不可分割的相关性。

**举例** No true friendship can be cultivated without mutual trust and respect. 没有相互信任和尊敬就无法培养真正的友谊。

No marriage could go on smoothly without devotion from both sides of the couple. 没有夫妻双方的挚爱，婚姻生活就无法顺利进行。

5. ...the telephone service is superb here, whereas the postal service is less efficient. (Para. 7)

**结构** 第一分句, whereas + 第二分句

**功能** 表示“一方……，而另一方……”。连接两个并列分句，可以用于两个事物的反差/对比。

**举例** As to traveling, I would prefer to go by plane, whereas he would like to go by train. 我喜欢坐飞机旅行，而他却喜欢坐火车。

Some people spoke highly of this policy, whereas others just refused to comment on it. 对于这项政策，一些人评价很高，而另外一些人干脆拒绝评论。

The great tit is a case in point; it has about twenty different calls, whereas in human language the number of possible utterances is limitless. 山雀就是一个很好的例证；它大约能发出20种不同的叫声，而在人类语言中能发的语音数量是无限的。[03.1 | CET-4]

6. ...it is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, with speed. (Para. 8)

**结构** It is taken/regarded/viewed/considered as + 名词短语 + to do sth.

**功能** 表示“做某事被看作是……”。用于对某事物的评价或界定。

**举例** It is taken as a traditional virtue of the Chinese people to respect the elder and protect the young. 尊老爱幼被视为中华民族的传统美德。

It is regarded as a sign of being incompetent to commit suicide. 人们认为自杀是一种无能的标志。

7. 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)

**结构** the more..., the more...

**功能** 表示“越……，就越……”，用于表述两个事物之间的因果关系。

**举例** The more weight we attach to the balance of nature, the more benefits we will reap from it. 我们越重视自然界的平衡，就越能够从中受益。

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make. 你越细心，犯的错误就会越少。

## 五

### 课文结构评析

本文是一篇议论文，论证了美国人珍惜时间、节省时间的美德。

第一、二段作者开门见山，点明全文主旨，即美国人对待时间的态度：他们珍惜时间、节省时间，把时间当作宝贵的资源。从第三段开始，作者举例论证了美国人如何千方百计地节省时间。首先，作者从一个外国人对美国的第一印象的角度描述了美国人如何在日常生活、商务活动以及工作中珍惜时间、节省时间；其次，美国人发明了一系列节省劳力的装置来节省时间。最后，在结尾段，通过对比美国与其他国家对时间的不同态度再次点明主题，与开篇形成呼应：在美国，能迅速而又成功地完成工作被视为是有水平、有能力的标志。



六

补充练习

1. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.
  - 1) The long drought caused a(n) \_\_\_\_ shortage of water in this region.  
A. urgent                      B. acute                      C. dense                      D. rigid
  - 2) The Democratic and Republican parties hold \_\_\_\_ every four years to choose candidates for President.  
A. concessions              B. conservations              C. conversations              D. conventions
  - 3) Don't have him for a friend. He's \_\_\_\_ a criminal.  
A. anything but              B. but for                      C. rather than              D. nothing but
  - 4) I've seen Donna in lots of movies, but I've never seen her \_\_\_\_.  
A. in person                  B. in reality                  C. in practice                  D. in theory
  - 5) The annual income of one school teacher in this place was \_\_\_\_ at \$900 on average.  
A. budgeted                  B. predicted                  C. assessed                  D. accounted
  - 6) What one wears does not always \_\_\_\_ what one does but gives clues to one's taste for life.  
A. go on                      B. go with                      C. go by                      D. go after
  - 7) Jane was the only one who \_\_\_\_ all the conditions: she was of the required age, height and degree.  
A. recovered                  B. fulfilled                      C. completed                  D. contended
  - 8) The consumption market in the western provinces will grow rapidly, \_\_\_\_ the market in the affluent (富饶的) eastern area is likely to grow at a moderate pace.  
A. nevertheless              B. therefore                      C. whereas                      D. consequently
  - 9) The government has devoted a larger slice of its financial \_\_\_\_ to agriculture than most other countries.  
A. conditions                  B. potential                      C. budget                      D. economy
  - 10) The history of life on earth has been a history of \_\_\_\_ between living things and their surroundings.  
A. introduction              B. interview                      C. interference                  D. interaction
  
2. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.
  - 1) Their new house is situated in beautiful \_\_\_\_\_. (surround)
  - 2) There are several characteristics of the book \_\_\_\_\_ of special attention. (worth)
  - 3) If you want to learn English well, you must first find a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. (competence)
  - 4) Reading is a pleasant way to spend one's \_\_\_\_\_. (leisurely)
  - 5) The English teacher gave much \_\_\_\_\_ to oral English. (weigh)
  - 6) The matter at hand is of great \_\_\_\_\_ to our growth. (significant)
  - 7) Her car broke down on the way to the company. \_\_\_\_\_, she was late that day. (consequence)
  - 8) She is very \_\_\_\_\_ at inventing excuses. (skill)





- I.
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, waste 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. City people always appear to be hurrying to 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. New arrivals in America will miss opening exchanges, the ritual interaction that goes with a cup of coffee or tea and leisurely chats.
  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 US.
- III.
1. charge [译文] 律师们收费如此之高,但他们却好像从来都不缺少顾客。
  2. convention [译文] 男性商务人员在正式场合穿着西装是一种惯例。
  3. efficient [译文] 这些人效率很高,做事很有条理,并且十分擅长合理支配时间。
  4. obtain [译文] 朱利安说他希望得到一份工作并设法接受高等教育。
  5. competent [译文] 我的秘书在大学期间学的是商务并且通晓两门外语,所以她完全胜任自己的工作。
  6. assessing [译文] 这个国家的首席经济学家们在评估目前的危机对该国经济的影响。
  7. fulfill [译文] 公众对政府是否能够完成这项艰巨的工作没有信心。
  8. conducting [译文] 公司正进行一项调查,了解当地居民对最近推出的产品的反应。
  9. consequently [译文] 雨很大,因此这块地被水淹了。
  10. significance [译文] 油田的发现对这个地区的经济发展具有重要意义。
- IV.
1. behind [译文] 在使用新技术方面我们不能落后于我们的竞争对手。
  2. at [译文] 意识到自己退休在即,他寻求一些额外收入来抚养他的孩子们。
  3. in [译文] 经过与反对党数月的秘密会谈终于促成了政治犯的释放。
  4. out [译文] 当汽车在公路上第三次抛锚时,约翰完全丧失了耐心。
  5. to [译文] 他一天没酒都不行;他完全成了酒的奴隶。
  6. to [译文] 在社会科学家看来,一个人的所思所感主要是由传统、习惯以及教育所决定。
  7. in [译文] 能够有机会当面见到这位著名的科学家实在是荣幸。
  8. with [译文] 有钱未必就幸福。
  9. but [译文] 在浓密的森林中,即便你从森林的边缘走到脚疼为止,你仍只能看到高大的树木以及其他植物。
  10. for [译文] 每天经理都必须向主席解释他如何开支公款。

