

# 新视野

## 大学英语

### 读写教程 名师陪读

#### NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

主编 王鸣 韩德顺



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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语读写教程名师陪读》是一套旨在帮助学生在课堂上及课后学习《新视野大学英语读写教程》的辅导教材。我们在编写前通过调查和分析,发现目前市场上同类辅导材料众多,但能满足学生及教师需求的却少之又少,其中一个主要原因是众多辅导材料未能从满足学生学习需求出发,未能将辅导材料与教材紧密结合,从而导致学生在使用过程中出现学习效率降低、学习难点查找困难、知识理解欠佳、掌握不牢等现象。因此,本书在编写过程中力求围绕教材原文展开知识讲解及考题练习,使本书成为教材原文真正的知识“超链接”。让学生在使用过程中,真正感觉到查找知识点的方便、探索学习的乐趣,体会到本书作为教学辅导材料的真正价值。

本书编写特点包括以下四个方面。

## 一、版式新颖,译文与原文丝丝入扣,一览无疑

译文与原文左右对照,既整体流畅、和谐,又在细节上与原文“丝丝入扣”。使学生在使用过程中,能以最短的时间,查到原文中每个知识点在译文中的含义。

## 二、讲解深入浅出,如同名师伴你共读

本书着重教师提示部分,每课后均有教师提示,对课文中重点词汇、短语、语法进行注释、讲解、引申,并附有相关例句、原文出处、相近知识点的区别等,使学生既能从原文出发,理解各知识点的含义,又能通过相关知识的比较,理解其中的细微差别,达到触类旁通、举一反三的效果。

## 三、课后练习面面俱到,增进理解

本书除了给出原文练习的答案之外,还对各练习中相关知识点进行了详尽的讲解,并对应给出译文和出处,使学生在看到答案后“知其然并知其所以然”。

## 四、经典考题,实战演练,通关无敌

目前国内对各高校学生学习效果的主要检验手段为大学英语四、六级考试。针对学生这一学习要求,本书各单元针对原文中知识点选用了大量大学英语四、六级考试历年典型考题作为例证和练习,使学习与应考紧密相连。这样,学生在学习过程中既掌握了知识,也增强了应考能力。

编者  
2007年7月

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# Unit 1

## 课文背景

1. **Cultural differences:** The World has some 6,000 communities. Such difference naturally leads to diversity of vision, values, beliefs, practice and expression, which all deserve equal respect and dignity. With the advent of cultural conflicts, we must work at rising above cultural differences and be willing to compromise...and, in both cases, most likely neither side has access to the cultural conventions of the other so blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

**文化差异:**全世界约有 6 000 个不同的社会团体。这种差异自然会导致人们在思想、价值观、信仰、习俗及语言表达等方面的多样性,而每一种文化都具有同等的价值,应该得到同等的尊重。随着文化冲突的出现,我们必须努力超越文化差异,随时准备接受不同的文化。人们可能对其他文化知之甚少,所以埋怨责备不是办法,学习教育才是解决问题的关键所在。

2. **Melting pot:** The melting pot idea is most strongly associated with the United States. The melting pot is a metaphor for the way in which heterogeneous societies develop. The ingredients in the pot (people of different cultures and religions) are combined so as to lose their discrete identities and yield a final product of uniform consistency and flavor, which is quite different from the original inputs. This process is also known as assimilation.

**大熔炉:**人们常把美国称为“大熔炉”。这个比喻用来形容多元化社会的发展方式。炉中的各种成分,即不同文化和宗教信仰的人,融合在一起,逐渐失去了原有的特性,最终形成了与其原有文化背景完全不同的统一的整体。也称这一过程为“同化”。

## 课文简介

Americans value time and save it carefully. Time is 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 is, the more time and effort Americans will pour into it.

## Section A

### Time-Conscious Americans

### 惜时如金的美国人

Americans believe no one stands still. If you are not moving ahead, you are falling behind. This attitude results in a nation of people committed to researching, experimenting and exploring. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor.

“We are slaves to nothing but the clock,” it has been said. Time is treated as if it were something almost real. We budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it; we also charge for it. It is a precious resource. Many people have a rather acute sense of the shortness of each lifetime. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. We want every minute to count.

A foreigner's first impression of the U. S. is likely to be that 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. Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country. Working time is considered precious. Others in public eating-places are waiting for you to finish so they, too, can be served and get back to work within the time allowed. You also find drivers will be abrupt and people will push past you. You will miss smiles, brief conversations, and small exchanges with strangers. Don't take it personally. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else “wasting” it beyond a certain appropriate point.

美国人认为没有人会停滞不前。如果你没有进步,那么就会落后。这种态度造就了一个全身心投入研究、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,另一个则是劳力。

人们说:“只有时间才能支配我们。”人们把时间看做一个接近于实实在在的东西。我们安排时间,节约时间,浪费时间,挤抢时间,消磨时间,缩短时间,对如何使用时间进行解释,我们还要因消费时间而缴费。它是一种宝贵的资源。许多人都深感人生短暂。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:每个人都显得很匆忙——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,或者为了赶快买完东西而用胳膊肘推搡他人。狼吞虎咽地吃早饭和午饭是这个国家生活节奏的一部分。工作时间人们认为是宝贵的。在公共餐饮场所,总有人在等着你吃完,这样可以轮到他们吃,以便按时赶回去工作。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。微笑、简短的交谈及与陌生人的随意闲聊都与你无缘。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当地“浪费”时间。



Many new arrivals to the States will miss the opening exchanges of a business call, for example. 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 may miss leisurely business chats in a restaurant or coffee house. 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. Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very quickly. Time is, therefore, always ticking in our inner ear.

Consequently, we work hard at the task of saving time. 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. We, therefore, save most personal visiting for after-work hours or for social weekend gatherings.

To us the impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the significance of the matter at hand. In some countries no major business is conducted without eye contact, requiring face-to-face conversation. In America, too, a final agreement will normally be signed in person. However, people are meeting increasingly on television screens, conducting “teleconferences” to settle problems not only in this country but also — by satellite — internationally.

The U. S. is definitely a telephone country. 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. Telephones save the feet and endless amounts of time. This is

许多初到美国的人会怀念诸如商务电话等场合开始时的寒暄。他们也会怀念那种一边喝着待客茶或咖啡,一边礼节性地寒暄的本国习俗。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,更不用说他们会在带他们出去吃饭或去高尔夫球场的过程中增进彼此间的信任。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,那么就让我们尽快切入正题吧!所以,时间老是在我们的耳鼓里滴答作响。

因此,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,却要花更多的时间——尤其是在交通拥挤时。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要处理的事情的重要性之间很少有或完全没有关系。在有些国家里,没有目光接触就做不成大买卖,面对面的交谈是必须的。在美国,最后协议通常也需要本人签字。然而,现在人们越来越多地在电视屏幕上见面,不仅在本国召开电话会议解决问题,而且还通过卫星召集国际电话会议。

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“谢谢”,购物和获得各种信息。电话免去你的奔波之苦,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

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due partly to the fact that the telephone service is superb here, whereas the postal service is less efficient.

Some new arrivals will come from cultures where it is considered impolite to work too quickly. 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. Assignments are, consequently, felt to be given added weight by the passage of time. 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. Usually, the more important a task is, the more capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to "get it moving".

差劲多了。

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的行为。在他们看来,如果不花一定的时间来处理某件事,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,则为了“使工作开展起来”而投入的资金、精力和关注就越多。

### 重点词汇及短语

1. **time-conscious** *adj.* 时间观念强的

**形近词汇** **family-conscious** 家庭观念强的

**health-conscious** 注重身体健康的

**statue-conscious** 注重地位的

2. **fall behind** (1)落后 (2)(+ with)逾期不为……付款或不做……

#### 经典例子

(1)He always falls behind when we are going uphill.我们登山时,他老是落在后面。

(2)They fell behind with the rent.他们拖欠了房租。

3. **result in** 致使,导致,造成……的结果

**经典例子** The measure will result in good.这项措施将产生良好的结果。

**形近词组** **result from** 是……的结果,由于,起于

4. **budget** (1)*vt.* 为……做预算,编制预算

(2)*vi.* (为特定的目的)节省或用钱 *n.* 预算

**经典例子** (1)The traveler budgeted his money so enough would be left for his return trip home.  
那位旅行者把钱做了预算,以便留下足够的钱回家。

(2)If they budget carefully, they will be able to afford a new house.

他们精打细算就能买个新房子。

(3)My budget for this week includes new shoes.我本周的预算包括买新鞋。

5. **account for** 解释,说明

**经典例子** Her illness accounts for her absence.她因病缺席。

6. **charge** *v.* 收费,要价

**经典例子** How much do you charge for delivery? 你们送货要收多少钱?

**常用词组** **charge sb. for sth.** 要某人付……的费用

7. **acute** *adj.* (1)(指感觉或感官)深刻的,敏感的,尖锐的 (2)严重的

**经典例子** (1)He suffered acute embarrassment. 他感到极度的尴尬。

(2)There's an acute shortage of water. 严重缺水。

8. **run out of** 用完,耗尽

**经典例子** We are running out of petrol. 我们的汽油快用光了。

9. **replace** *vt.* (1)把……放回原处 (2)代替,取代

**经典例子** (1)He replaced the book on the shelf. 他把书放回到书架上。

(2)Robots are replacing people on assembly lines.

机器人逐渐代替了装配线上的工人。

**相关词语** **replacement** *n.* 代替者;归还,复位

10. **count** *vi.* 有价值,有重要性

**经典例子** Every second counts. 每一秒钟都很重要。

11. **in a rush** 匆忙的

**经典例子** I am in a rush so I can't stop. 我忙得不可开交。

12. **restlessly** *adv.* 不安定地,不安静地

**经典例子** The lion paced restlessly up and down in its cage. 狮子在笼子里不安地来回走动。

**相关词语** **restless** *adj.* (1)(尤指因厌烦、烦躁和焦虑而引起的)不安定的或不安静的  
(2)动作不停的,好动的

13. **elbow** (1)*vt.* 用肘把人推到一旁 (2)*n.* 肘

**经典例子** (1)He elbowed me out of the way. 他用肘部把我挤到一边。

(2)He sat with his elbows on the table. 他双肘支在桌上坐着。

14. **abrupt** *adj.* (1)(指行为)粗鲁的,无礼的 (2)突然的,意外的

**经典例子** (1)He has an abrupt manner. 他举止粗鲁。

(2)It is a road with many abrupt turns. 这是一条有很多急转弯的路。

15. **brief** *adj.* (1)短暂的 (2)(指说话或写作)用字简练的,简洁的

**经典例子** (1)They held a brief meeting. 他们开了短暂的会议。

(2)She gave a brief description of the accident. 她对事故做了一个简短的描述。

16. **take ... personally** 为……所触怒

17. **opening** (1)*adj.* 初始的 (2)*n.* 开始,(商号或公司的)职位空缺

**经典例子** (1)We will see the opening scene of the film. 我们会看到电影开始的镜头。

(2)It was an opening to new negotiations. 这是重新谈判的正式开始。

(3)There are few openings in publishing for new graduates.

出版业几乎没有新毕业生的空缺。

18. **ritual** (1)*adj.* 例行的,老规矩的,惯常的 (2)*n.* 固定的程序

**经典例子**

(1)Before their negotiation are the ritual phrases of greeting. 在他们谈判之前是例行的客套话。

## Unit 1

(2) It is the ritual of the Japanese tea ceremony. 这是日本茶道的仪式。

19. **interaction** *n.* 交流; 相互作用, 相互影响, 合作

### 经典例子

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提高处理罪案的效率。

**相关词语** **interact** *v.* 交流; 相互作用

20. **go with** 同时发生, 伴随

**经典例子** Disease often goes with poverty. 疾病与贫穷常相伴。

21. **convention** *n.* (1) 惯例, 习俗, 常规 (2) (专业人员、政党的) 会议, 大会

**经典例子** (1) These young people defy convention by wearing outrageous clothes.  
这些年轻人穿着奇装异服以对抗习俗。

(2) It is a teachers' convention. 这是一个教师的会议。

**相关词语** **conventional** *adj.* 惯例的, 常规的, 习俗的, 传统的

22. **leisurely** *adj.* 从容的, 不匆忙的

**经典例子** We expect to work leisurely this week. 我们期待这周能从容地工作。

**相关词语** **leisure** *n.* (1) 空闲, 闲暇 (2) 悠闲, 安逸

23. **assess** *vt.* 评价, 估价

### 经典例子

It's difficult to assess the impact of the President's speech. 很难估计总统讲话的巨大影响。

24. **surrounding** *n.* [*pl.*] 周围的事物, 环境

### 经典例子

Animals in zoos are not in their natural surroundings. 动物园中的动物没有自然环境。

25. **generally** *adv.* (1) 通常地 (2) 广泛地, 普遍地

**经典例子** (1) Generally, her work has been good, but this essay is dreadful.  
总的说来, 她的作品不错, 不过这篇文章糟透了。

(2) He is generally popular. 他广受欢迎。

**相关词语** **general** *adj.* 一般的; 普遍的

26. **probe** (1) *v.* 刺探, 查究, 探究, 彻底调查, (用探针或探测器) 检查, 探查

(2) *n.* 探针, 探子 (医生用来检查伤口的一种钝头细长工具) (尤为新闻用语) 刺探, 查究, 彻底调查

### 经典例子

(1) The journalist was probing into several financial scandals. 那记者正在调查几起财务丑闻。

(2) He probed the swelling anxiously with his finger. 他很担心地用手指触摸肿处。

27. **tick** (1) *vi.* (指钟表等) 滴答滴答地响 (2) *vt.* 在(项目旁) 打上钩

(3) *n.* (尤指钟表的) 滴答声, 钩(✓)

### 经典例子

(1) My watch doesn't tick because it's electric. 我的表是电动的, 不滴答响。

(2) The chairman ticked the names of those present. 主席在出席者的姓名旁做了记号。

28. **consequently** *adv.* 因此, 所以

**经典例子** My car broke down and consequently I was late. 我的汽车坏了,所以我迟到了。

**29. work at** 工作,从事于,钻研

**经典例子** (1) I have been working at my essay all day. 我整天都在做我的论文。

(2) The greater part of the night he worked at helping to organize the strikers.

这个晚上大部分时间他都在致力于帮助组织那些罢工者。

**30. device** *n.* (1) 器械,装置 (2) 计划,策略,诡计

**经典例子** (1) We need a device for measuring pressure. 我们需要一个测压装置。

(2) Her illness is merely a device to avoid seeing him.

她所谓生病只不过是避免见他的花招而已。

**31. given** *prep.* 考虑到,鉴于

**经典例子**

(1) Given his inexperience, he has done a good job. 考虑到他缺乏经验,他已做得不错了。

(2) Given that he is inexperienced, he has done a good job.

考虑到他缺乏经验,他已做得不错了。

**32. significance** *n.* (1) 意义 (2) 重要性

**经典例子**

(1) We understood the significance of his remarks later. 之后我们懂得了他的话的意义。

(2) Few people realized the significance of the discovery. 很少有人意识到这一发现的重要性。

**相关词语** **significant** *adj.* 重要的,有意义的

**insignificant** *adj.* 不重要的,没有意义的

**33. at hand** (1) 正考虑的 (2) 在附近,在手边,临近的

**经典例子**

(1) His question was not related to the matter at hand. 他的问题与考虑中的事没有什么关系。

(2) He lives close at hand. 他住在附近。

**34. conduct** (1) *vt.* 进行,指导,管理,传导(电、热等) (2) *n.* 行为,品行

**经典例子** (1) He conducts a big business. 他经营一桩大生意。

(2) Most metals conduct electricity. 大多数金属都导电。

**相关词语** **conduction** *n.* 传导

**conductive** *adj.* 传导的

**conductor** *n.* 领导者,售票员

**35. in person** 亲身,亲自

**经典例子** The winner will be there in person to collect the prize. 奖金需获奖者本人领取。

**36. increasingly** *adv.* 逐渐地,日益地,逐渐增加地

**经典例子** Increasingly, people are realizing that our basic problems are not economic ones.

人们越来越认识到我们的根本问题并非经济问题。

**相关词语** **increase** (1) *v.* 增加,提高 (2) *n.* 增加,提高

**37. obtain** *vt.* (1) 取得,获得 (2) 买到,借到

**经典例子**

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

## Unit 1

(2) He always manages to obtain what he wants. 他总是有办法得到他想要的东西。

38. **be due to** 由于, 因为

**经典例子**

The team's success was largely due to her efforts. 该队的成功在很大程度上是由于她的努力。

39. **superb** *adj.* 极好的; 壮丽的, 华美的

**经典例子** The sports facilities are superb. 运动设施是一流的。

40. **whereas** *conj.* 反之; 却, 而

**经典例子** Some praise him, whereas others condemn him. 有人赞美他, 然而也有人谴责他。

41. **elapse** *vi.* (指时间) 过去, 逝去

**经典例子** Three years have elapsed since we last met. 我们上次相见至今已过了3年。

42. **in one's eyes** 在某人看来

**经典例子** She is perfect in her mother's eyes. 在她母亲看来, 她是完美的。

43. **be worthy of** 值得的, 配得上的

**经典例子** His plan is worthy of our careful consideration. 他的计划值得我们认真考虑。

44. **weight** *n.* 重要(性)

**经典例子** How much weight will be attached to his decision? 他的决定有多大的重要性?

45. **skillfulness** *n.* 熟练, 有技巧, 灵巧

**相关词语** **skillful** *adj.* 熟练的, 有技巧的, 灵巧的

**skill** *n.* 技巧

46. **competent** *adj.* (指人) 有能力(或技术、知识)的, 能干的, 胜任的

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

**常用词组** **competent at / in one's work** 能胜任工作的

47. **fulfill** *vt.* (1) 履行, 执行, 完成 (2) 满足; 与……相符

**经典例子** (1) A man should fulfill his promise. 一个人应该履行诺言。

(2) Does your job fulfill your expectations? 你的工作符合你的预想吗?

## 重点句型

### 1. no one stands still

这里 stand 是系动词, 表示某物“处于某种状态或情形”, 后面接形容词或形容词短语作表语。still 是形容词, 意为“不动的, 静止的, 寂静的”。

The room stands empty. 这房间空着。

We stood ready to move at short notice. 我们已准备好, 接到通知随时可以搬家。

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

句中 the other being labor 是现在分词形式的独立主格结构, 在句中作状语。

### 3. We are slaves to nothing but the clock.

注意句中 slave to sth. 的用法, nothing but 意为“只, 仅”。这句话用了比喻的修辞方法, 用 clock 指代“时间”, 即“我们是时间的奴隶”。如:

a slave to money 金钱的奴隶

4. **We budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it; we also charge for it.**

句中 it 都是指 time, 作者用了一系列动词来描述人们如何使用时间。需要注意, kill time 是固定搭配, 意为“消磨时间”。

They killed time by watching TV. 他们看电视消磨时间。

5. **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.**

句中 hurrying, seeking, elbowing 是并列的现在分词。where they are going 是名词从句, 作 get 宾语。as they try to complete their shopping 是时间状语从句。

6. **Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country.**

句子的主语是 racing through daytime meals 这一动名词短语。动名词短语作主语, 谓语用单数形式。pace of life 意为“生活节奏”。

7. **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.**

这句话比较长, 在分号后的句子中, much / still less 意为“更不用说, 更何况”。句首用了表示否定的副词 less, 因此句子用倒装。while 引导时间状语从句。

He was too weak to walk, much less to run. 他太虚弱, 几乎不能行走, 更不用说跑了。

We've never thought of him as a radical socialist politician, much less a leader of the revolution. 我们从来没有把他看做是激进的社会政治家, 更别说是革命领袖了。

8. **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.**

句中 which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 personal contacts。在主句中, rather than (意为“而不是”)连接两个并列的介词短语: through faxes, phone calls or emails 和 through personal contacts。在从句中, 谓语是 take, 指“花费(时间)”。longer 指 longer time。though pleasant 是状语, especially given our traffic-filled streets 同样是介词短语作状语。

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.**

这个句子比较长。unless 引导条件状语从句。在 as if 从句中, being considered 是定语修饰 task, 且 as if 从句用了虚拟语气。

10. **Assignments are, consequently, felt to be given added weight by the passage of time.**

因句子主语是 assignments, 所以 feel 和 give 都用了被动形式。added weight 是 given 的宾语, 过去分词 added 作 weight 的定语。

11. **Usually, the more important a task is, the more capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to “get it moving”.**

句中使用了 the more... the more... 句型, 意为“越……越……”。在这个句型中, 常有省略现象。

The more I thought, the more extraordinary did it appear. 我越想越觉得这事不寻常。

The more angry she became, the more she laughed at him. 她越生气, 她就越嘲笑他。

## Exercises

### Comprehension of the Text

- II**
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. In the writer's eyes, 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. 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**
1. 答案: budgeted  
译文: 政府已制定 100 万元的预算, 在此地区新建一家医院。
  2. 答案: acute  
译文: 由于这个国家的北方地区自从 2 月份以来几乎滴雨未下, 那里现在已严重缺水。  
注释: be lack of 意为“缺乏”, 为四级常考词汇。
  3. 答案: restless  
译文: 听了 3 个小时的讲话之后, 观众们开始烦躁不安。
  4. 答案: surroundings  
译文: 她在舒适的环境中长大, 小时候从未遇到过任何困难。
  5. 答案: competent  
译文: 我的秘书在大学学过商务而且通晓两门外语, 所以她完全能够胜任工作。  
注释: be competent for/at/in 意为“能胜任的, 有资格的”, 为四级常考短语。
  6. 答案: assessing  
译文: 该国主要的经济学家正在估算投资危机给经济带来的影响。



注释: assess 为四级常考词汇。

7. 答案: elbowed

译文: 布兰德使出全身的力气挤到了人群中央。

8. 答案: conducting

译文: 该公司正在进行一项调研, 以了解当地对他们近期推广的产品的反应。

注释: conduct 和 survey 均为四级常考词汇。

**IV** 1. 答案: behind

译文: 我们无法忍受在新科技应用方面落后于竞争对手。

注释: afford 意为“负担得起; 忍得住”, 为四级常考词汇。

2. 答案: for

译文: 经理每天都要向董事长汇报公司的钱是怎么花的。

注释: account for sth. to sb. 意为“向某人解释某事”, 为四级常考短语。

3. 答案: to

译文: 他一天也离不开酒, 他是一个十足的酒鬼。

4. 答案: out

译文: 当汽车在高速公路上第三次抛锚时, 约翰完全失去了耐心。

注释: run out 意为“耗尽”, run 构成的短语为四级常考短语。

5. 答案: of

译文: 集团董事长暗示, 就帕尔马先生的工作而言, 他应该得到丰厚的加薪。

注释: as far as... is concerned 意为“就……而言”, 为四级常考短语。

6. 答案: to

译文: 社会学家认为一个人的所思所感主要受到传统、习惯和所受教育的影响。

7. 答案: in

译文: 能有机会亲眼见到这位著名的科学家真是莫大的荣幸。

注释: in person 意为“亲自, 亲身”。

8. 答案: into

译文: 你看到报纸上那篇介绍调查毒品贩子活动的报道了吗?

## Word Building

**V**

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**

1. 答案: advisable

译文: 在高速公路上开车时系着安全带是明智的。

2. 答案: desirable

译文: 想成为销售代表, 不仅要了解市场, 还需了解药品本身。

3. 答案: favorable

译文: 只要银行确信你能按时还贷, 就会以非常优惠的条件贷款给你。