

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

读写教程
学习必备

主编 王波 副主编 王一多

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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北京 BEIJING

2

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语读写教程学习必备. 2 / 王波主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008. 1
ISBN 978-7-5600-7167-1

I. 新… II. 王… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料 ②英语—写作—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 007867 号

出版人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 施文磊

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京密云红光印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 23

版 次: 2008 年 1 月第 1 版 2008 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7167-1

定 价: 39.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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前 言

《新视野大学英语》系列教材充分体现了“以学生为中心”的教学思想，强调“主题教学模式”，选材新颖、内容丰富、趣味性强。鲜明的特点使不少高等院校采用了这套教材。为使学生能够充分理解教材精髓，抓住教材要点，解决学习中的疑难问题，我们特编写了这套《新视野大学英语读写教程学习必备》丛书。

本系列丛书共分4册，每册由10个单元组成，包括预习重点、学习难点和重点、文化知识、课文精讲、知识链接和自测题等几大部分。在每个部分中，我们又详细介绍了课文的背景知识、相关的词汇语法知识、难句解析、课后练习的答案和解析以及参考译文等，并针对四、六级考试精心设计了自测练习题。在编写过程中，我们力图保持原教材的编写特色，帮助学生更好地预习和复习课文，激发他们的学习主动性。

本套《新视野大学英语读写教程学习必备》丛书具有以下主要特点：

1. 严格遵照最新版《大学英语教学大纲》，强化学生的听、说、读、写、译这五方面的能力，帮助学生透彻理解课文内容。
2. 坚持细致、全面和实用的原则，从背景知识、词汇、语法、写作以及翻译等多个方面辅导学生的学习。
3. 结合CET考试的要求，提供相应四、六级考试水平的自测题。
4. 提供课后练习答案和《听说教程》答案，方便学生自查。

本套丛书既可供正在使用《新视野大学英语读写教程》的大学生使用，也可供大学英语教师参考，还可供相应水平的英语自学者使用。

紫金语言工作室
2007年6月

目 录

Unit 1	1-32
一、预习重点	2
二、学习重点和难点	2
三、文化知识	2
四、课文精讲	3
五、知识链接	30
六、自测题	31
Unit 2	33-66
一、预习重点	34
二、学习重点和难点	34
三、文化知识	34
四、课文精讲	36
五、知识链接	63
六、自测题	64
Unit 3	67-98
一、预习重点	68
二、学习重点和难点	68
三、文化知识	68
四、课文精讲	69
五、知识链接	94
六、自测题	95
Unit 4	99-130
一、预习重点	100
二、学习重点和难点	100
三、文化知识	100
四、课文精讲	101
五、知识链接	126
六、自测题	127

▶ Unit 5	131-162
一、预习重点	132
二、学习重点和难点	132
三、文化知识	132
四、课文精讲	133
五、知识链接	158
六、自测题	159
▶ Unit 6	163-200
一、预习重点	164
二、学习重点和难点	164
三、文化知识	164
四、课文精讲	165
五、知识链接	196
六、自测题	197
▶ Unit 7	201-236
一、预习重点	202
二、学习重点和难点	202
三、文化知识	202
四、课文精讲	203
五、知识链接	233
六、自测题	234
▶ Unit 8	237-276
一、预习重点	238
二、学习重点和难点	238
三、文化知识	238
四、课文精讲	240
五、知识链接	272
六、自测题	274
▶ Unit 9	277-316
一、预习重点	278
二、学习重点和难点	278

三、文化知识	278
四、课文精讲	279
五、知识链接	312
六、自测题	313

Unit 10 317-351

一、预习重点	318
二、学习重点和难点	318
三、文化知识	318
四、课文精讲	320
五、知识链接	348
六、自测题	349

听说教程参考答案 352-362

Unit 1

1 学习重点和难点

词汇和短语、语法项目、写作技巧

2 文化知识

课文大背景、课文知识点

3 课文精讲

词汇与短语详解、难句解析、重点语法讲解、课文赏析、课后练习答案及解析、参考译文、写作指导

一、预习重点

1. What is the Americans' attitude towards time?
2. For the new arrivals from other cultures, what is their impression of America?
3. In what different ways do Americans approach time in conducting business?

二、学习重点和难点

I. 词汇和短语

Section A: budget, acute, replace, restless, elbow, abrupt, brief, opening, ritual, interaction, convention, leisure, assess, surroundings, generally, probe, tick, consequently, saving, device, electronic, significance, conduct, increasingly, obtain, superb, whereas, skillful, competent, fulfill, result in, nothing but, account for, under pressure, go with, work at, at hand, in person, due to, be worthy of

Section B: desirable, fascinating, clash, tradition, evidently, excitement, marvelous (英 marvellous), amuse, ending, hostile, moreover, distress, devise, mechanism, cope, isolate, avoid, reject, helpful, recognition, recovery, comprehension, favorable (英 favourable), symptom, distinction, appreciate, acquisition, alleviate, furthermore, adjust to, be familiar to, culture shock, be tired of, separate from, prevent from, deal with, come to, go through

II. 语法项目

- ① not to mention的用法
- ② 连词whereas的用法
- ③ would rather的用法

III. 写作技巧

段落发展模式: 综述+具体细节和理由

三、文化知识

I. 课文大背景

American Culture 美国文化

American culture is complex and unique. It emerged from the short and rapid European conquest of an enormous landmass sparsely settled by diverse indigenous peoples. Although European cultural patterns predominated, especially in language, the arts, and political institutions, peoples from Africa, Asia, and North America also contributed to American culture. All of these groups influenced popular tastes in music, dress, entertainment, and cuisine. As a result, American culture possesses an unusual mixture of patterns and forms forged from among its diverse peoples.

Intercultural Communication 跨文化交际

The world today is characterized by an ever-growing number of contacts resulting in communication between people with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. This

communication takes place because of contacts within the areas of business, military cooperation, science, education, mass media, entertainment, tourism etc. Intercultural communication is the management of messages for the purpose of creating meaning across cultures.

II. 课文知识点

1. Quotations on Time 关于时间的格言

- ◇ Today is a smooth white seashell, hold it close and listen to the beauty of the hours.
- ◇ Today, be aware of how you are spending your 1,440 beautiful moments, and spend them wisely.
- ◇ Until you value yourself, you will not value your time. Until you value your time, you will not do anything with it.
- ◇ Waste no more time arguing about what a good man should be. Be one.
- ◇ We always have time enough if we will but use it aright.
- ◇ We have only this moment, sparkling like a star in our hand and melting like a snowflake.
- ◇ They always say that time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself.
- ◇ How we spend our days is, of course, how we spend our lives.

2. Culture Shock 文化差异

The term, culture shock, was used 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 the 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 place.

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. The symptoms of culture shock can appear at different times. Although, one can experience real pain from culture shock; it is also an opportunity for redefining one's life objectives. It is a great opportunity for learning and acquiring new perspectives. Culture shock can make one develop a better understanding of oneself and stimulate personal creativity.

四、课文精讲

Section A

I. 词汇与短语详解

1. budget

[词义] *n.* 预算; *v.* ①为……做预算, 编制预算; ②(为特定的目的)节省或用钱

[搭配] be on/within budget 在预算之内; be over budget 超出预算; balance the budget 平衡预算

[例句] This year's budget for AIDS prevention will probably be higher.

今年预防艾滋病的预算可能会增加。

We'll just have to budget more sensibly in the future.

今后我们必须更加合理地安排开支。

The company has budgeted \$10 million for advertising.

那家公司计划投入1,000万美元的资金用于广告宣传。

[联想] defence budget 国防预算; education budget 教育预算; be on a tight budget 资金不足, 经济状况不佳

2. acute

[词义] *adj.* ① (指感觉或感官) 深刻的, 敏感的, 尖锐的; ②严重的

[搭配] acute disease 急性病; acute pain 剧痛

[例句] She still has very acute hearing, though she is eighty years old.

尽管她已经八十岁了, 但她的听觉仍然很灵敏。

The allegations have been an acute embarrassment to the Prime Minister.

那些指控让首相感到非常难堪。

[联想] acute shortage of food 严重缺乏食物; an acute sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉

3. replace

[词义] *vt.* ①把……放回原处; ②代替, 取代

[搭配] replace sth. with sth. 用某物代替某物

[例句] When you have finished using the axe, please replace it.

用完斧子后, 请放回原处。

They replaced the permanent staff with part-timers.

他们用兼职者替换了正式员工。

[派生] replaceable *adj.* 可代替的; replacement *n.* 归还, 复位, 代替者, 置换

4. restless

[词义] *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好动的, 动作不停的

[搭配] become/grow/get restless 变得焦躁不安

[例句] I had quite a restless night, and breakfast didn't look appetizing.

度过了一个不眠之夜后, 我对早饭没有什么食欲。

It's scared to see the restless motion of the sea.

看到不停翻腾的大海非常地可怕。

5. elbow

[词义] *vt.* 用肘把人推到一旁; *n.* 肘

[搭配] elbow your way through/into ... 挤入, 用肘推着通过……

[例句] He elbowed his way through the crowd towards the stage.

他穿过人群向舞台挤去。

He sat with his elbows on the table. 他坐在桌旁, 双肘放在桌上。

6. abrupt

[词义] *adj.* ① (指行为) 粗鲁的, 无礼的; ②突然的, 意外的

[搭配] come to an abrupt end/halt 突然结束/中止

[例句] He has an abrupt manner. 他举止粗鲁。

Buyers have withdrawn from the market because 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。

[联想] an abrupt change in the weather 天气的突然变化

[派生] abruptly *adv.* 突然地, 唐突地

7. brief

[词义] *adj.* ①短暂的; ②(指说话或写作)用字简练的, 简洁的

vt. 预先向……提供必要信息或指示

[搭配] to be brief 简单地; in brief 简而言之; brief sb. on sth. 向某人简要介绍指令、信息或建议

[例句] My acquaintance with him is brief. 我与他相识的时间不长。

I'll be brief, a lot of changes are going to happen.

我长话短说, 即将发生很多变化。

The president has been fully briefed on the current situation in that area.

总统已掌握了那个地区当前局势的情况。

[派生] briefing *n.* 简报; 情况介绍

[联想] a brief account of the incident 对事件简短的陈述

8. opening

[词义] *adj.* 始初的; *n.* ①开始; ②(商号或公司的)职位空缺

[搭配] the opening of sth. 某事的开幕, 开始

[例句] His opening remarks moved everyone. 他的开场白感动了每一个人。

The opening of the book is a song. 这本书的开头是一首歌。

There are few openings in publishing for new graduates.

出版业中几乎没有给新毕业生的空缺。

[联想] opening hours (商店、银行的) 营业时间; opening ceremony 开幕式

9. ritual

[词义] *adj.* 例行的, 惯常的; *n.* 固定的程序

[搭配] go through a ritual 举行一次仪式

[例句] The police issued the usual ritual apology.

警方发表了惯常的官样文章式的道歉。

He went through the ritual of filling and lighting his pipe.

他照例填满烟斗, 然后点着了。

[派生] ritually *adv.* 依据仪式上地

[联想] ancient pagan rituals 古代异教徒的宗教仪式

10. interaction

[词义] *n.* ①交流; ②相互作用, 相互影响, 合作

[搭配] interaction with/between ... 与……之间互动

[例句] I have some chance for interaction with them at some time during the day.

白天我总有跟他们交流的机会。

Learning is through interaction with the environment.

学习是通过与环境的相互作用完成的。

[派生] interactive *adj.* 互相作用的, 交互式的; interact *vi.* 互相作用, 互相影响

11. convention

[词义] *n.* ①惯例, 习俗, 常规; ②(专业人员, 政党的)会议, 大会

[搭配] by convention 依照惯例

[例句] It is the convention for men to wear suits on formal occasions.

男士在正式场合穿西装是一种社会习俗。

They will draft new traffic rules at the convention.

他们将在大会上制订新的交通法。

[派生] conventional *adj.* 惯例的; 习俗的, 传统的

[联想] an annual convention of the world bank 世界银行的年会

12. leisure

[词义] *n.* ①空闲, 闲暇; ②悠闲, 安逸

[搭配] at one's leisure 在某人方便时

[例句] What do you do in your leisure time? 你空闲时间做些什么?

He lived a life of leisure on a good income.

他靠着可观的收入过着悠闲自在的生活。

[派生] leisurely *adv.* 从容不迫地; leisured *adj.* 从容的, 不慌不忙的

[联想] leisure activities 休闲活动; leisure time 空闲时间

13. assess

[词义] *vt.* ①估价; ②评价

[搭配] assess the impact/effectiveness of sth. 评价某物的影响力/有效性

[例句] I took the ring to a jeweller to have its value assessed.

我把戒指拿到了一个珠宝商那里去估价

Psychologists will assess the child's behavior.

心理学家将会评价这个小孩的行为。

[派生] assessment *n.* 估计, 估算, 评价

14. surroundings

[词义] *n.* ①环境; ②周围的事物

[例句] The house is in beautiful surroundings. 这座房屋四周环境优美。

He switched on the light and examined his surroundings.

他打开灯察看周围的事物。

15. generally

[词义] *adv.* ①一般地, 通常地; ②广泛地, 普遍地

[搭配] generally speaking 一般而言

[例句] Generally, we go to the sea for our holidays. 我们通常到海边度假。

His first year as President was generally regarded as a success.

他任总统的第一年被普遍认为是成功的。

[派生] general *adj.* 一般的, 普通的, 大体的; generalization *n.* 一般化, 普遍化, 概括

16. probe

[词义] *v.* ①刺探, 查究, 探究, 彻底调查; ②(用探针或探测器)检查, 探查

n. ①探针(医生用来检查伤口的一种钝头细长工具), 探测器, 探空卫星;

②(尤为新闻用语)刺探, 查究, 彻底调查

[搭配] probe into sth. 查究, 探明某事

[例句] Reporters began probing for more information. 记者开始探究更多的消息。

The doctor probed the cut on my leg. 医生检查我腿上的伤口。

The information about Venus was obtained by Russian probes.

有关金星的信息是由俄国的探空卫星获得的。

He ordered the probe into Mrs. Smith's actions.

他下令调查史密斯太太的行动。

17. tick

[词义] *vi.* (指钟表等) 滴答滴答地响; *vt.* 在(项目旁) 打上钩号

n. ① (尤指钟表的) 滴答声; ② 钩号

[例句] My watch doesn't tick because it's electric.

我的表是电动的, 所以不会滴答作响。

Just tick the box on your order form. 只要在订单上的方格里划钩就行。

The room is so quiet that you can actually hear the tick of your watch.

房间里静得你可以听到手表的滴答声。

All the correct answers had ticks beside them.

所有正确答案的旁边都有钩号。

18. consequently

[词义] *adv.* 因此, 所以

[例句] Mr. Foster has never been to China. Consequently he knows very little about it.

福斯特先生从未去过中国, 所以对中国了解得很少。

[派生] *consequent adj.* 作为结果的, 随之发生的; *consequence n.* [逻] 推理; 结果

19. saving

[词义] *n.* ① 节省, 贮存; ② 储蓄金

[例句] The new engines will lead to savings in fuel. 新发动机将会节省燃料。

Buying a house had taken all their savings. 买房用尽了他们所有的积蓄。

[联想] *labor-saving adj.* 节省劳力的, 省力气的; *daylight-saving time* 夏令时

20. device

[词义] *n.* ① 器械, 装置; ② 计划, 策略, 诡计

[搭配] a device for doing sth. 做某事的工具

[例句] The company makes devices to detect carbon monoxide.

这家公司制造探测一氧化碳的装置。

By a subtle device the thief gained access to the vault.

贼用巧妙的手段潜进了地下室。

[联想] *early warning device* 早期报警装置

[辨析] *machine, equipment, device*

machine n. 指机器, 机械系统, 机械装置 e.g. a sewing-machine 缝纫机,

a washing machine 洗衣机; *equipment n.* 指装备, 设备, 器材 e.g. hiking

equipment 徒步旅行的装备, office equipment 办公室设备; *device n.* 指为

特定目的做出的设计或发明 e.g. a device for opening bottles 开瓶器

21. electronic

[词义] *adj.* ① 电子的, 电子操作的; ② 和电子设备(如计算机)有关的

[例句] Now it is shifting fast into electronic publishing.

现在它正迅速转变成电子出版。

These unique circuits contain semiconductor devices as well as other electronic components. 这些独特的插座由半导体装置和其他电子元件构成。

[派生] *electronically adv.* 电子地; *electricity n.* 电流, 电

[联想] electronic mail (E-mail) 电子邮件; electronic money 电子货币

22. significance

[词义] *n.* ①意义; ②重要性

[搭配] significance of sth. 某事的意义; grasp/appreciate the significance of sth. 掌握/领会了某事的意义; attach significance to sth. 重视某事

[例句] The significance for college students of doing a part-time job means more than money. 大学生打工的意义不仅在于赚钱。

The meeting was of no significance. 此会议毫无重要性。

[派生] significant *adj.* 有意义的, 重要的

23. conduct

[词义] *vt.* ①进行, 指导, 管理; ②传导(电、热)等; *n.* 行为, 品行

[搭配] conduct a survey 进行调查

[例句] She was appointed to conduct the advertising campaign.

她被委派主持宣传活动。

Copper conducts electricity better than other materials do.

铜的导电性能比其他材料好。

His conduct at school was disgraceful.

他在学校的表现简直丢人。

[派生] conductor *n.* 指挥家, 领导者, 售票员; semiconductor *n.* 半导体

24. increasingly

[词义] *adv.* ①逐渐地; ②日益地, 逐渐增加地

[例句] Jody felt increasingly sure that she had made the right choice.

乔迪越来越确信自己做出的选择是正确的。

It is getting increasingly difficult for the company to remain competitive in the market. 这家公司要保持在市场上的竞争力变得越来越困难。

[派生] increasing *adj.* 渐增的, 越来越多的

25. obtain

[词义] *vt.* ①取得, 获得; ②买到

[搭配] obtain ... from sb./sth. 从某人/某物处获得……

[例句] Further information can be obtained from our head office.

详细的资料可以从我们的总部得到。

Where can I obtain a copy of her latest book?

在哪里能买到她最新出版的书?

[派生] obtainable *adj.* 可得到的, 可获得的

[辨析] obtain, get, secure

obtain 包含着“努力”, “希望”或“决意”去获得某物的意思 e.g. obtain knowledge through study 通过学习获得知识; get 是最普遍、使用范围最广的词 e.g. get a prize 得奖; secure 表示在竞争对手多而目的物少的情况下的“获取” e.g. Can you secure me two good seats for the concert? 你能为我弄到两张音乐会上位置好一点的票吗?

26. superb

[词义] *adj.* ①极好的; ②壮丽的, 华美的

[例句] Her dancing is superb. 她的舞跳得好极了。

The wedding was probably the most superb.

这次婚礼可能是最豪华壮观的一次。

27. whereas

[词义] *conj.* ①反之; ②却, 而

[例句] The new system was fairly complicated whereas the old one is really very simple.

新的系统非常复杂, 旧的系统反而非常简单。

Whereas the city spent over one million dollars on its stadium, it failed to look after its schools.

这个城市在体育场馆上花费不止一百万美元, 却未能顾及到学校建设。

28. skillful

[词义] *adj.* ①熟练的; ②灵巧的

[搭配] be skillful at/in (doing) sth. 做某事很娴熟

[例句] He is a skillful mechanic. 他是一位技术娴熟的机械修理工。

Success in business depends on skillful management.

商业的成功取决于灵巧的管理。

[派生] skillfully *adv.* 巧妙地, 技术好地

29. competent

[词义] *adj.* ①指人有能力的, 能干的; ②胜任的

[搭配] be competent to do sth. 有能力做某事

[例句] He was very competent and very ambitious. 他很有能力并且雄心勃勃。

He was competent to manage the firm. 他有能力管理这个公司。

[派生] competence *n.* 能力, 胜任; competently *adv.* 胜任地, 适合地

[联想] very/highly/extremely competent 非常有能力, 能够胜任

30. fulfill

[词义] *vt.* ①履行, 执行, 完成; ②满足, 与……相符

[搭配] fulfill a duty 履行职责; fulfill an obligation 履行义务; fulfill yourself 实现自我

[例句] Once made, you should fulfill the promise.

一旦你发了誓, 就应该履行诺言。

This way of life no longer adequately fulfills the individuals concerned.

这种生活方式已不再能使有关的人们满意了。

[派生] fulfillment *n.* 实现, 执行, 满足 e.g. a sense of fulfillment 满足感, 充实感

31. result in 导致, 造成……的结果

[例句] Months of talks finally resulted in the release of the hostages.

几个月的会谈最终使人质得以释放。

[联想] result from 由……产生

e.g. His novels resulted from his experience in the Vietnam War.

他的小说取材于他在越战中的经历。

32. nothing but 只有, 除……之外什么也不

[例句] There was nothing but cheese to eat. 只有奶酪可吃。

They did nothing but argue for the whole journey. 他们在旅途中尽是争吵。

33. account for 解释, 说明

[例句] I want you to account for each sum of the money you spent.

我要你说明你所花掉的每一笔钱的用途。

34. under pressure 在压力下, 在强力下

[例句] He performs best under pressure. 他在压力之下总有上佳表现。

35. go with 同时发生, 伴随

[例句] Happiness doesn't always go with money. 幸福未必总是伴随金钱而来。

36. work at 工作, 从事于, 钻研

[例句] They are working at improving the relationship between the two countries.

他们正致力于改善两国之间的关系。

37. at hand 正考虑的; 在附近, 在手边, 临近的

[例句] I have my dictionary at hand when I study English.

我在学英语的时候, 手边备有一本字典。

Your question is not related to the matter at hand.

你的问题与眼下的事无关。

38. in person 亲身, 亲自

[例句] You have to sign for the mail in person. 你必须亲自签收这份邮件。

39. due to 因为, 由于

[例句] She has been absent from work due to illness. 她由于生病没有上班。

40. be worthy of 值得的, 配得上的

[例句] Not one among them was worthy of trust. 他们当中没有一个人值得信赖。

II. 难句解析

1. ... no one stands still. (Para. 1)

[释义] No one keeps motionless, everyone moves and advances.

[分析] **stand** 作系动词, 后接形容词, 意思是: keep or stay in a particular position or state

e.g. The room stands idle. 这房间闲置着。

They stand opposed to the new proposal. 他们反对这项新提案。

still *adj.* not moving, motionless, calm, quiet 静止的

e.g. Still waters run deep. (谚) 静水流深。

2. This attitude results in a nation of people committed to researching, experimenting and exploring. (Para. 1)

[释义] As a result of this attitude, Americans tend to devote their time and energy to researching, experimenting and exploring.

[分析] committed to 作 people 的后置定语, 意思是: 投身于, 致力于。

3. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor. (Para. 1)

[分析] “the other being labor” 是一个独立主格结构, 这种情况可以在前面添加介词 “with”。

e.g. (With) Lunch finished, all the guests returned to the garden.

午饭结束后, 所有客人都回到了花园里。