



名师指导

新视野

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

读写教程

模拟课堂

2

清华大学 蒋隆国 主编



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清华大学名师指导

新视野大学英语

读写教程

模拟课堂(2)

主 编: 蒋隆国

主 审: 诸允孟

副主编: 郭 钦

编 委: (排名不分先后)

曹金梅 刘杰丽

王保水 王 琴

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E-mail:publish@bupt.edu.cn

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前言

PREFACE

《新视野大学英语教程》作为“新世纪网络课程建设工程”之一自实施以来早已呈现出勃勃生机。该书以新的视野全方位地为英语学习者提供了一本选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富,集知识性、趣味性和可思性为一体的一本不可多得的教材。这是教育部对英语教学的一种变革性尝试,在这种形势的鼓舞下,我们编委在充分考虑了主、客体需求的基础上,对这一尝试做了科研性的探索,由此出炉了《新视野大学英语教程》的配套辅导用书——《新视野大学英语(读写教程)模拟课堂》丛书。

本书所具备的一个重要特点是实用性较强。丛书以教与学为中心,旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,通过读、听、说、写等各种形式的课内外的实践让同学们打好坚实的语言基础,并在语言应用能力方面得到深化发展。同时本书也为大学英语教师从事理论学习和研究提供方便。

本书的另一个特点是科学性和合理性。针对我国学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,每一单元均涵盖词汇短语的用法注释、文化背景知识、参考译文、Model Test 及答案精析、轻松英语快速阅读等方面,内容丰富且新颖,对教程的挖掘深刻而又不失精湛,旨在对读者掌握语言基础知识加以正确的引导,从而有助于学习者提高语言的综合应用能力。

在本书的编写过程中,参阅了大量权威性参考书和工具书,编者在此表示衷心感谢!同时由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不足之处请广大读者批评指正,从而使我们不断完善以后的出版工作。

编者

2005年5月

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Unit One

名人名言

Those who speak English well are foreigners.

—George Bernard Shaw.

英语说得好的都是外国人。

—乔治·伯纳德·萧



幽默故事

A little boy asked his father: Daddy, how much does it cost to get married?

The father replied: I don't know, son. I'm still paying!!

一个小男孩问爸爸:爸爸,结婚要花多少钱?

爸爸回答道:我也不知道,孩子,我现在还在支付!!





Section A

一 背景知识

Seven Great Differences between Sino-American Culture

1. Individualism

Americans adore individualism, while Chinese stress more on family and social rank.

2. Privacy

Generally speaking, Americans respect other's privacy; they never ask other questions like age, salary and marital status even between intimate friends. Self-invited guests are never welcomed.

3. Casualness

Americans are very casual in social communication. It's very natural for them to call the first name of their teachers or elders; whereas in Chinese this is considered rather to be rude.

4. Openness and Straightforwardness

Americans are very open and straightforward in professional discussion. On the contrary, the Chinese will not argue face to face.

5. Independence

Americans are usually independent and their parents also encourage them to leave home early and have an independent life. The Chinese youth develop rather slowly in this area.

6. Competitiveness

The American society relies on competitiveness as its impetus. Most people believe in "Work hard, play hard".

7. Friendship

In American's eyes, "friendship" can be applied to a wide range of relationships—to someone who has known for a few weeks in a new place, to a close business associate, to a childhood playmate. American's friendship may be superficial, casual, situational or deep or enduring. For the Chinese, once a friend is made, it may become a lifelong friend or no friend at all for some very minor thing. It's also very common for Chinese to borrow money from friends, and it's really rare for Americans to do so.

中美文化社会差异七要点

一、个人主义

美国人相当崇尚个人主义,中国人则强调家族及阶级层次。

二、隐私权

美国人通常很尊重别人的隐私。就是知己之间也很少问到别人太“切身”的问题,例如年龄、薪水,及婚姻状况等。不请自来的访客是绝对不受欢迎的。

三、不拘礼

美国人在人际交往上都比较不拘礼,即使双方在年纪上或地位上有很大分别也不例外。很多学生对教授,及晚辈对长辈都直接称呼 first name,由此可见一斑。这种“越代”,“越身份”的不拘礼表现,在很多中国人眼中则认为是失礼的行为。

四、开放与直接

美国人在讨论业务问题时是相当开放和直接的,相反地,中国人往往不会直接冲突。

五、独立性

美国人通常较不喜欢依靠别人,而父母亦鼓励子女早早离家,独立地生活与发展。中国青少年在这方面

面就发展得较慢。

六、竞争性

美国社会的发展依靠竞争来做为推动力。“努力工作,尽情玩耍”是大部分人的作风。

七、朋友模式

美国人可将友谊一词广泛用于各种不同的关系——在新的地方刚刚认识几星期的某个人;一个关系密切的生意伙伴;一个童年的玩伴。美国人的友谊有肤浅的,偶然的,应景的,也可以是身后持久的。而中国人一旦成为朋友,可以是终身的,也可以因为一点琐事而反目。另外,中国人朋友之间借钱是相当普遍的,而美国人朋友之间借钱是凤毛麟角的。

二 单词短语

四、六级	
最积极词汇	leisure brief convention significance fulfill
积极词汇	budget acute conduct assess consequently obtain abrupt ritual tick elapse
惯用短语	result in 导致 nothing but 只,仅仅 at hand 在手边,在附近;即将到来 account for 说明,解释 due to 由于,应归于

1. budget *v. & n.* 做预算,编入预算,预算

【例句】I must budget my wages carefully between rent, food, and clothing. 我得安排好用于房租、买食品和衣服的工资。The department budgets to spend four million pounds this year. 该部门预计今年开支四百万英镑。The company has drawn up a budget for the coming financial year. 公司草拟了下一年度的财政预算。

2. acute *adj.* 敏锐的,[医]急性的,剧烈的

【例句】Her latest novel shows her acute observation to the middle class in England. 她的新小说显示出她对英国中产阶级的敏锐观察力。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。She was taken to hospital due to suffering from acute abdominal pains. 她由于腹部剧痛被送进了医院。

【同义词】keen, sharp (辨义)意思都含“锐利的”(包括它的引伸义)意思。用于物时,sharp 指“尖或刃”,如:a sharp point 锐利的尖;keen 一般指“刃”,如:a keen edge 利刃;acute 只用于学术语中,如:an acute angle 锐角;用于人时,sharp 表示“有洞察力,精明的,机警的”,着重“狡猾”、“不易受骗”,如:You won't catch him. He's very sharp. 你骗不了他,他精明极了。keen 表示人的“锐敏”、“聪明”、“善于思索”,如:He's a keen mind. 他头脑敏锐。acute 侧重指“人观察事物的深刻性以及分辨问题的细致性”;如:He has given an acute analysis of the situation. 他对形势做了深刻的分析。

【反义词】dull *adj.* 感觉或理解迟钝的

3. leisurely *adj.* 空闲的,从容的

【例句】We enjoyed a leisurely picnic lunch on the lawn. 我们在草坪上悠闲地吃了一顿露天午餐。Sue ran out of the room in tears, followed, at a leisurely pace, by her husband. 苏哭着跑出了房间,她的丈夫慢悠悠地跟在后面。

【同根词】leisure *n.* 空闲,闲暇

【构词法】leisure + ly

4. brief *adj.* 简短的,短暂的

【例句】To be brief, we can't accept such harsh terms. 简单地说,我们不能接受这样苛刻的条件。It'll only be a brief visit because we really have no time. 我们的时间不多,只能做短的访问。

【同义词】concise *adj.* 简明的,简练的;short *adj.* 短的,简短

【反义词】long *adj.* 长的,长期的;prolonged *adj.* 延长的,拖延的

【同根词】briefcase *n.* 公文包

【短语搭配】in brief 简言之 例句: In brief, has the government lost its nerve? 简言之, 政府胆怯了吗?

5. convention *n.* 习俗, 惯例; 大会, 协定

【例句】Convention now allows women to smoke in public. 现在习俗允许妇女在公共场所吸烟。It is the convention for men to wear suits on formal occasions. 男子在正式场合穿套装是一种社会习俗。They are holding their party convention in that hall. 他们在用那个大厅举行党员大会。

【同义词】congress, session, conference, meeting, gathering (辨义) 意思都表示“会议”。convention 可指事业团体、社会俱乐部等公开的、洲际或国际会议, 如: a political convention 政治会议; an annual convention 年会; congress 可指代表大会, 也可指科学讨论会; 如: National People's Congress (NPC) 全国人民代表大会; Social Science Congress 社会科学会议; session 指的是法庭, 团会, 班级等召开的会议, 又可以指一个 congress 中的某一次会议; 如: the summer session 夏季学期; between sessions 休会期间; The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China 中国共产党十一届三中全会; conference 比 meeting, gathering 更正式, 常指交换意见, 协商或讨论问题; 如: a press conference 记者招待会; gathering 集会, 缺乏周密组织的人, 联谊会, 人数不定, 可指亲朋之间的聚会; 如: a gathering of friends/classmates; meeting 是最通俗、最广泛的, 可指小型或大型会议。如: mass meeting 群众大会; political meeting 政治会议; memorial meeting 追悼会; welcome meeting 欢迎会。

【同根词】conventional *adj.* 惯例的, 常规的

【短语搭配】break away from convention 打破常规 The novelist James Joyce broke away from many traditional conventions of literature. 小说家詹姆斯·乔伊斯突破了许多文学创作中的传统手法。

6. conduct *v.* 引导, 管理; 为人; 传导

【例句】Your children conduct themselves well. 你的孩子们表现甚佳。My aunt conducts her business very successfully. 我的婶婶把企业经营得很成功。The way you choose to conduct your private life is your own business. 你如何安排个人的生活是你自己的事。Plastic and rubber won't conduct electricity, but copper will. 塑料和橡胶不导电, 但是铜导电。

7. assess *v.* 估定, 评定

【例句】Examination is not the only means of assessing one's ability. 考试并不是评估一个人能力的惟一手段。The insurance company will assess the flood damage. 保险公司将对洪水造成的损失进行估计。It is difficult to assess how they'll react to our suggestions. 很难估计出他们将对我们的建议做出何种反应。

【近义词】estimate, evaluate, value, assess, appreciate (辨义) 都表示“估计”或“估价”。estimate 表示的“估计”或“估价”只是猜测, 甚至只是一种想法; 如: Though it may be possible to measure the value of material goods in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the service which people perform for us. 虽然用金钱来衡量物质产品的价值是可能的, 但要估计人们为我们提供的服务的真正价值却极为困难。evaluate 很少用来表示“估价”或“估计”某物的市场价值, 而是用来表示“评价”; 如: The leaders evaluate him highly. 领导对他的评价很高。By marks in numbers or letters, the teacher evaluates a student's work. 老师用数字或字母的符号来评价学生的作业。value 意为“估计某物的价值、价格”, 而且 value 用于一般人所作的“估计”; 如: He valued the house for me at £3,500. 他为我估价了这幢房子, 说值 3500 英镑。assess 的原义是对某商品进行估价, 以期决定应课多少税; 词义引伸之后, assess 通常表示“估计”出某物的价值, 以更有效地利用它; 如: It is impossible to assess the importance of a machine of this sort, for many international misunderstandings are caused simply through our failure to understand each other. 要估计出这种机器的重要性是不可能的, 因为许多国际间的误解纯粹是由于相互不能了解而导致的。appreciate 是前面这几个词的近义词, 它的意思是“鉴赏”, 即充分了解某物或某人的价值或才能, 以期批判地欣赏或赏识; 如: I think that young children often appreciate modern pictures better than anyone else. 我认为小孩子常常比任何别的人都能更好地鉴赏现代图画。

【同根词】assessable *adj.* 可估价的, 可征收的; assessment *n.* 估价, 被估定的金额

8. consequently *adv.* 从而, 因此

【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。Last night I didn't sleep very well, consequently, today it is hard to concentrate. 昨晚我睡得不是很好,因此今天很难集中精力。The bank refused to help the factory; consequently, it went out of business. 银行拒绝帮助这家工厂,工厂因此倒闭了。

【同义词】accordingly *adj.* 相符的,一致的; as a result *adv.* 结果……; hence *adv.* 因此,从此

【同根词】consequent *adj.* 结局的,跟着发生的; consequence *n.* 结果

9. **significance** *n.* 意义,意味深长;重要性,显著性

【例句】The significance for college students of doing a part-time job means more than money and experience. 大学生打工的意义不仅在于钱和经验。What is the significance of this speech? 这个讲话有什么意义? At that time, few people realized the significance of his discovery. 当时几乎没有人意识到他的发明的重要性。

【同根词】significant *adj.* 有意义的,重大的,重要的; 如: There has been a significant increase in the number of women students at Cambridge University. 近年来,剑桥大学的女生人数有了显著增加。

【短语搭配】of no (little) significance 无关紧要的 What she talks about all day is the matter of no (little) significance. 她整天喋喋不休地谈论一些琐事。

- of great significance 十分重要 The discovery of the new drug is of great significance to people suffering from heart problems. 该新药的发现对心脏病病人十分重要。

10. **obtain** *v.* 获得,得到

【例句】The first edition of these books are now almost impossible to obtain. 这些书的第一版现在已经几乎不可能得到了。The journalist immediately set out to obtain these important facts. 那位新闻记者立即着手获取这些重要的事实。

【同、近义词】obtain, secure, acquire, gain, earn (辨义)这组动词的一般含义是“得到”。obtain 包含着“努力”、“希望”或“决意”去获得某物的意思; 如: Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. 那些平常的人便能运用它们去获取宝贵的信息。secure 表示在竞争对手多而目的物少的情况下的“获取”; 如: Can you secure me two good seats for the concert? 你能为我弄到这场音乐会的两个好座位吗? acquire 虽然含有“努力获得”的意思,但更强调在原来的基础上自然增长或新的增添; 如: After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence. 接到把车开出城的指令后,我的信心增长了。gain 有 obtain 的含义,但更强调目的物需要努力奋斗才能得到,而且这种东西具有价值,特别是物质价值; 如: During that time, she gained my aunt's confidence so that she was put in charge of the domestic staff. 在这期间,她得到了我姑姑如此的信任,结果被委任为家仆的负责人。A penny saved is a penny gained. 省一文是一文。earn 包含着获得物与所花的气力是相互成比例的; 如: His achievements earned him respect and admiration. 他的成就为他赢得别人的尊敬和赞美。Some of them have come home for a few days' hard-earned leave. 他们中的有些人已经回国,度过那得不易的几天假日。

【构词法】ob + tain(抓住)

【短语搭配】obtain... from... 得到、获得 You must obtain permission from your council first. 你必须首先获得当地市政会的允许。

11. **fulfill** *v.* 履行,实现,完成(计划等)

【例句】If he's lazy, he'll never fulfill his ambition to achieve anything. 如果他不努力,他将永远也不会实现有所成就的抱负。They fulfilled their work ahead of time as we did ours. 同我们一样,他们也提前完成了任务。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。

12. **abrupt** *adj.* 突然的;粗鲁无礼的;唐突的

【例句】When I asked about her new jobs, she was quite abrupt with me. 当我询问她的新工作时,她的态度十分粗鲁。The headmaster is very abrupt with parents. 校长对家长们非常粗鲁。Our conversation came to an abrupt end when George burst into the room. 我们的谈话在乔治冲进房间时突然停止。

【同根词】interrupt *v.* 打断(正在说话或动作的人),妨碍,插嘴; bankrupt *v.* 使破产

【构词法】ab(远离)+rupt(打断)

13. **ritual** *adj. & n.* 仪式的, 典礼的; 通常的; 程序, 仪式

【例句】Everyday the work begins with the ritual phrases of greeting. 每天, 工作以例行的相互问候开始。Football players have a ritual of touching and hugging each other after a goal. 足球运动员在进球以后有互相触摸和拥抱的习惯。My father is in the kitchen conducting his morning ritual—reading the newspaper and sipping his coffee. 我父亲在厨房里做他早上的例行公事——看报纸、喝咖啡。

【构词法】rit(仪式)+ual

14. **tick** *v.* 滴答地响; 标以记号

【例句】My watch doesn't tick because it is electronic. 我的表不会滴答作响, 因为它是电子表。While we waited the taxi's meter kept ticking away. 在我们等待时, 出租车上的计程表一直在滴滴答答地响着。

15. **elapse** *v.* (时间)过去, 消逝

【例句】Five months have elapsed since he joined the army. 自从他参军以后, 已经五个月了。Four years has elapsed since he left the college and still he hadn't found a job. 大学毕业已经四年过去了, 可他还没找到工作。

•【同义词】expire *v.* 期满, 终止; run out *v.* 完成, 被用完

16. **result in** 导致

【例句】Acting before thinking always results in failure. 做事不先考虑总会导致失败。The accidents resulted in the death of two people. 这场意外事故导致两人死亡。

【反义词】result from 由...产生 Nothing has resulted from his effort. 他的努力化为泡影。The child's illness resulted from eating unclean food. 这孩子的病是由于吃了不干净的食物。

17. **nothing but** 只不过是

【例句】He is nothing but a drunkard. 他只不过是酒鬼。The report contains nothing but lies. 这篇报道满是谎言。

18. **account for** 说明, 解释

【例句】She could not account for her mistakes. 她无法解释其错误。How do you account for all the accidents in series? 你怎么解释这接二连三地发生的事故呢? 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。

19. **at hand** 在手边, 在附近, 即将到来

【例句】Her question was not related to the matter at hand. 她提的问题跟正在考虑的事情无关。Realizing that the end of his career is near at hand, he is looking for some additional income. 意识到退休在即, 他寻找额外的收入。Having the right equipment at hand will be very helpful. 手边有合适的设备可用将非常有帮助。

20. **due to** 因为; 由……引起

【例句】accidents due to driving at high speed 由于高速开车而引起的交通事故; a mistake due to carelessness 由于粗心而犯的错误

三 课文精讲

1. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the others being labor. (L. 3-4)

【译文】时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一, 另一个则是劳力。

【讲解】本句中 the others being labor 是个典型的名词(或代词)+分词独立主格。如: Their room was on the third floor, its window overlooking the sports ground. 他们的房间在三层楼上, 窗户俯视着操场。常见的独立结构还有以下几种: (1) 名词(或代词)+形容词; 如: The child entered the room, his nose red with cold. 那孩子走进屋来, 鼻子冻得通红。Tom listened to me attentively, his mouth half open. 汤姆半张着嘴, 专心地听我讲。(2) 名词(或代词)+不定式; 如: We divided the work, he to clean the window and I to sweep the floor. 我们分了工, 他擦窗户, 我扫地。(3) 名词

(或代词)+介词短语;如:He came into the classroom, a book in his hand. 他走进教室,手里拿着书。(4)名词(或代词)+副词;如:He put on his socks side out. 他袜子穿反了。

2. 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 the golf course while they develop a sense of trust. (L. 27-29)

【译文】一般来说,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。

【讲解】(1)第一个分句是个简单句。在 over extended small talk 这个介词短语中,over 表示在做或从事……,如:a chat over coffee 喝着咖啡聊天。extended 表示伸出的,延长的;small talk 的意思是闲聊。与 talk 有关的词组还包括 man-to-man talk 开诚布公的谈话;heart-to-heart talk 推心置腹地交谈;money talks 金钱万能。(2)第二个分句是复合句。much less 表示不及,更不用说;如:I didn't even see him, much less speak to him. 我见也没有见到他,更谈不上和他说话了。Happiness is an emotion not often spoken of at the magazine, much less experienced. 幸福不是经常在杂志上提到的感情,更不用说是能够时常体验得到的。much less 引导的主句是倒装句。这是因为像 much less 这样的否定词或词组用于句首,担任状语时,要用倒装句。如:Never shall I forget this lesson. 我永远不会忘记这个教训。In no case will he give up the experiment. 在任何情况下他都不会放弃试验。常见的这部分词还有:never, seldom, scarcely, rarely, little, hardly 等。以及含有 no 的词组是:by no means, in no time, under no circumstances 等。另外,含有否定意义的关联词如:not only...but also, neither...nor, no sooner...than, hardly...when 等等。

3. 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. (L. 32-35)

【译文】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交流,而不是通过直接接触。虽然面对面接触使人愉快,但却要花更多的时间,尤其在马路交通拥挤时。

【讲解】(1)a steady flow of labor-saving 中用了 metaphor(暗喻)这一修辞形式,flow 意味着 the labor-saving devices we produce are like a continuous river。(2)given 是介词,意为“考虑到”;如:Given her interest in children, teaching should be the right career for her. 看他对孩子们的兴趣,教书是份合适的职业。Given their inexperience, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们缺乏经验,这工作做得不错了。

4. This is due partly to the fact that the telephone service is a superb here, whereas the postal service is less efficient. (L. 46-47)

【译文】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。

【讲解】(1)主句中的 fact 引导的是同位语从句,能跟同位语从句的通常是具有一定内容含义的词,常见的有 fact, idea, news, hope, conclusion, evidence, suggestion, order, problem 等等。同位语从句经常被译为“……的(想法、消息)”等,因此常常被人误认为是定语从句。事实上,二者有以下区别:第一:从意义上来说,同位语从句对一个名词加以补充说明,而定语从句是对一个名词进行修饰和限定。第二:从结构上来说,前者有连接词引导,连接词在从句中不担任任何成分,而后者有关系词引导,关系词在从句中担任一定的成分。比较:The idea that one can do the job without thinking is wrong. 不动脑筋就能做这个工作的想法是错误的。(同位语从句,that 在句中不做任何成分)The idea that you put forward at the meeting is wrong. 你在会上提出的想法是错误的。(定语从句,that 在句中担任宾语)。(2)whereas 是连词,表示“然而,反之”。如:They want a house, whereas we would rather live in a flat. 他们想要一座房子,而我们宁愿住在一套房间里。Some people like fat meat, whereas others hate it. 有些人喜欢肥肉,相反,有些人讨厌肥肉。

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. (L. 49-50)

【译文】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。

【讲解】(1)unless 表示除非,如果不,是连词,置于句首表示强调。如:I shall go there tomorrow unless I'm too busy. 如果我不太忙,明天将到那儿去。Unless you go at once you will be late. 如果你不马上走,就会迟到的。(2)as if 后面可接虚拟语气,也可表示“好像”,本句属于后者。task 后之所以用 being considered 是因为二者处于被动关系。(3)in one's eyes 在某人眼里;如:In the eyes of critical professional, he will do no wrong. 在评论家看来,他是不会出错的。The expert is always right in the eyes of everybody. 在大家的心目中,专家永远都是对的。(4)worthy of 值得的,应得的;如:He is worthy of our praise. 他值得我们的表扬。

四 参考译文

时间观念强的美国人

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,另一个则是劳力。

人们一直在说:“只有时间才能支配我们。”人们似乎总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、对时间的使用做出解释;我们还要因付出时间而收取费用。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。

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——常常处在压力之下。城里人看上去总是在匆匆忙忙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,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车开得很鲁莽,人们推搡着在你身边过去。你会怀念微笑、简短的交谈以及与陌生人的随意闲聊。不要觉得这是针对你个人的,这是因为人人都非常珍惜时间,而且也不喜欢他人不得当地“浪费”时间。

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茶或咖啡招待客人的礼节性交往,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厅里谈生意时的那种轻松悠闲的交谈。一般来说,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而评估和了解他人的,我们就开门见山地谈正事。因为时间老是在我们心中的耳朵里滴滴答答地响着。

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交流,而不是通过直接接触。虽然面对面接触使人愉快,但却要花更多的时间,尤其在马路交通拥挤时。因此我们把大多数私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,做成大生意都需要目光接触,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地在电视屏幕上见面,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。

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”、购物和获得各种信息。电话不但能免去你的奔波之苦,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。

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”。

五 答案与分析

Exercise I

(略)

Exercise 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 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.

Exercise III

1. 【答案】 budgeted
【译文】政府已预算一百万为该地区建立一家医院。
2. 【答案】 acute
【译文】该国北部地区严重缺水,因为自从去年二月份以来就一直没有降雨。
3. 【答案】 restless
【译文】一连听了三个小时的讲话,听众们都有些心神不宁。
4. 【答案】 surroundings
【译文】她从小生活舒适,没吃过苦。
5. 【答案】 competent
【译文】我的秘书大学时学过商务,又通晓两门外语,非常能够胜任这份工作。
6. 【答案】 assessing
【译文】该国的主要经济学者们已经在评估金融危机对经济的影响程度。
7. 【答案】 elbowed
【译文】布兰德用尽全身的力气挤进人群中央。
8. 【答案】 conducting
【译文】这个公司正在进行一项调查,以发现公众对他们最近推出的产品反应如何。

Exercise IV

1. 【答案】 behind
【译文】我们在运用新技术方面不能落后于对手。
2. 【答案】 for
【译文】每天经理都得向主席汇报说明公司的钱是如何花掉的。
3. 【答案】 to
【译文】他没有哪一天能离得了酒;他是个不折不扣的酒奴。
4. 【答案】 out

【译文】当车子在高速公路上第三次坏了的时候,约翰终于忍无可忍了。

5.【答案】of

【译文】集团主席表示,就帕尔马先生的表现而言,他应该得到大幅加薪。

6.【答案】to

【译文】在社会家的眼里,一个人的所思所想很大程度上决定于传统,习惯和教育。

7.【答案】in

【译文】有机会见到著名科学家本人真是荣幸之至。

8.【答案】into

【译文】你读了报纸上关于毒品贩子的深入调查报告吗?

Exercise 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 |

Exercise VI

1.【答案】advisable

【译文】在高速公路上开车时最好总是系上安全带。

2.【答案】desirable

【译文】想做销售代理的工作,你最好既懂药品,又懂市场。

3.【答案】favorable

【译文】一旦银行确信你能按时还贷,他们就会以优惠的条件把钱借给你。

4.【答案】considerable

【译文】政府最近宣布了一项环保新政策,但有相当多的人表示反对,他们认为政府行动过慢。

5.【答案】remarkable

【译文】芬兰是北欧国家,以湖泊众多而闻名于世。

6.【答案】preferable

【译文】习惯上,在正式场合中,深色套装比浅色的合适。

7.【答案】drinkable

【译文】该地区的水质有了显著改善,现在水龙头的出水可直接饮用。

8.【答案】acceptable

【译文】经过一个星期的会谈,双方最终达成了彼此都能接受的一致意见。

Exercise VII

- The student can hardly speak simple English, much less write English articles.
- He cannot manage a small shop, much less a big company.
- John couldn't even pick up the box, much less carry it upstairs.
- I've never seen the man, much less spoken to him.
- Indeed, almost every scientist now finds it impossible to read all the works connected with his own subject, much less (to) read a lot outside of it.

Exercise VIII

- Having meals at home can cost as little as two or three dollars, *whereas* eating out at a restaurant is always more expensive.
- We thought she was rather proud, *whereas* in fact she was just very shy.
- We have never done anything for him, *whereas* they have done everything for us.
- Natalie prefers to stay for another week, *whereas* her husband prefers to leave immediately.
- Some highly praise him, *whereas* others put him down severely.

Exercise IX

1. In the eyes of some people, Picasso's paintings would seem rather foolish.
2. The increase in their profits is due partly to their new market strategy.
3. The man told his wife to keep the medicine on the top shelf so that it would be beyond the children's reach.
4. Happiness doesn't always go with money.
5. That car has given me nothing but trouble ever since I bought it.

Exercise X

1. 这种态度会造就了一个决心投身于研究、试验和探索的民族。
2. 他们会怀念那种喝着茶或咖啡招待客人的礼节性交往,而这种交往也许是他们自己国家的一种习俗。
3. 既然我们通常是通过工作而不是社交的方式来评估和了解他人的,那我们就开门见山地谈正事。
4. 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或完全没有关系。
5. 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。

Exercise XI

1. 【答案】B

【分析】committed to 表示投身于某项事业; engage 的意思不对,而 devote 又不能用作被动语态。所以选 B。

2. 【答案】B

【分析】as if 后接虚拟语气,所以用 were。

3. 【答案】C

【分析】charge for 是固定搭配,意思是“掌管,主管”。

4. 【答案】C

【分析】介词 of 可以表示属性。

5. 【答案】A

【分析】under pressure 是固定搭配,表示“处于...的压力之下”。

6. 【答案】C

【分析】be 动词后要跟-ing 形式,所以选 C。

7. 【答案】B

【分析】others 是代词,可以直接指代人。而 other 是形容词,后面必须接名词,所以选 others。

8. 【答案】B

【分析】根据题意,应该选 hurt。

9. 【答案】B

【分析】so 连接的词组整个用来修饰动词 value,要用动词,所以选 highly。

10. 【答案】C

【分析】这里需要一个形容词,而 appearance 和 appointment 都是名词,所以都不对。

11. 【答案】A

【分析】根据题意,此处表示“在打电话期间”,而不是“之前”或“之后”。所以选 during。

12. 【答案】B

【分析】根据逻辑意思判断,这里需要填入的词意应是“评估、评价”,所以选 B。

13. 【答案】B

【分析】is 后接现在分词,表示现在进行时。

14. 【答案】C

【分析】work hard 固定搭配,表示辛勤工作,此处不需要用比较级。

15. 【答案】A