



考试虫名师课堂

主编：陈晓明 王虹良

精讲《新视野大学英语》

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH



读写教程

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2



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(读写教程) 2

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前 言

外语教学是一门实践课,其首要任务是“学”,而不是“教”。科德(Corder)说:“有效的语言教学不应违背自然过程。不应阻碍学习,而应有利于学习并促进学习。不能要求学生去适应教师和教材,而应让教师和教材去适应学生。”我国教育界许多专家也曾多次提出“以学生为中心”的课堂教学思想。

《精讲〈新视野大学英语〉(读写教程)》即是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材辅导书。选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富、趣味性强、精讲多练,能激发学生的自学兴趣。

为了帮助学习者更好地掌握《新视野大学英语》(读写教程)的内容,培养学生的语言综合运用能力及应试能力,我们编写了《精讲〈新视野大学英语〉(读写教程)》一书。本书的显著特色是:

1. 重点突出,讲练结合:为学生列出各单元应掌握和重点练习的单词、词组和句型,并在给出范例的基础上对核心部分进行重点训练。采用边讲边练,讲练结合的方法。在不断练习的过程中,强化所学内容,加速新知识的获得。通过单元测试、四级真题测试,让学生了解自己掌握课文的情况,达到举一反三的功效。这是本套教材的一个创新点,即检测学习效果,看到自己的进步和存在的漏洞,充添学习动力。

2. 扩充内容,助学导学:扩大知识覆盖面,提高学生辨析能力。针对课文中长句、难句进行分析、翻译,从语篇分析角度把握文章结构,帮助学生更好地理解原文,并提供相应阅读、写作技巧方面的知识和相关主题的背景知识、文化对比、幽默小品文等,为阅读理解和英文习作夯实基础。

3. 紧扣课本,使用方便:本教材与课本各单元一一对应,每单元各章节重点突出,易于查找。另外,本书在每单元后特别为学习者提供了同步自测题,以巩固各单元所学内容,并帮助学习者提高阅读能力,掌握做题技巧,全面复习考试中常出现的词汇、短语和语法结构。同步测试题所选词汇覆盖面广,语法针对性强,阅读文章题材熟悉、语言规范、难度适中。

本书按 10 个单元编排,每个单元由背景知识、核心词汇与短语、单词精讲、短语精讲、课文摘要、篇章分析与写作、难句突破、课文译文、课文练习答案及详解、课文理解自测、同步强化测试、工具箱(必讲语法、词汇辨析)等部分组成。

本书适合正在使用《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作为教学的参考,并可供英语自学者阅读。

由于编写时间仓促,书中难免有不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

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Unit 1

背景知识

文化冲击

指一个人,从他/她固有的文化环境中移居到一个新文化环境中所产生的文化上的不适应。又称“文化休克”。二战后大批移民移居到一个新的国家,他们新的文化背景里遇到诸多跨文化的社会心理问题,文化冲击这个词就应运而生了。文化冲击可以是多方面的,既有身体的因素,更多的是精神因素。文化冲击一般分为四个阶段即“蜜月期”、“敌意阶段”、“恢复期”和“适应期”。

文化差异

只有理解了不同的文化内涵,尊重文化差异,才能避免由文化冲击导致的误会和伤害。留学生们碰到的最大问题是如何克服文化差异,以便尽快适应留学生活。

Section A Time-Conscious Americans

核心词汇与短语

budget acute replace abrupt brief leisure	result in account for in a rush under pressure
assess conduct obtain elapse competent	in person due to be worthy of

单词精讲

budget *n.* 预算,预算拨款 *vi.* 编预算,作安排 *vt.* 规划,安排

搭配: budget for 为…编预算,为…作安排

例句: If we intend to become efficient learners, we are supposed to learn first to budget our time scientifically.

如果想要成为高效率的学习者,我们应该首先学会如何科学地安排时间。

The government has budgeted for two additional flyovers along the 2nd Ring Road for the sake of relieving the traffic conditions in the city.

为了缓解城市交通状况,政府已经在预算中拨款在二环路上加修两座立交桥。

acute *adj.* 严重的,激励的;敏锐的;(疾病)急性的

扩展: acuteness *n.* acutely *adv.* chronic *adj.* 慢性的,长期的

epidemic *adj.* 流行的 infectious *adj.* 传染的

例句: When SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) threatened the city of Beijing in the year 2002, the whole country collaborated in the efforts to fight against it and eventually won the battle.

2002年非典(严重急性呼吸系统综合症)威胁北京城时,全国上下齐心协力最终战胜了非典。

Some animals have very acute sense of sight and sound, while others may have sharp sense of smell and touch. 许多动物有敏锐的视觉和听觉,还有一些动物嗅觉和触觉非常灵敏。

replace *v.* 取代,代替

扩展: replaceable *adj.* replacement *n.* 近义词/表达 take the place of; displace; substitute

搭配: replace A with/by B (substitute B for A) 用B代替A

例句: While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television will replace the newspaper completely. 虽然人们看电视获得最新消息,电视也不可能完全取代报纸。

Many in the credit industry expect that credit cards will eventually replace paper money for almost every purchase. 信贷业的许多人士认为在未来几乎所有消费中信用卡将最终取代纸币。

abrupt *adj.* 突然,唐突的,粗鲁,无礼的

扩展:同根词 bankrupt, corrupt, disrupt, erupt, interrupt

例句:The abrupt and cryptic nature of the ending has puzzled and annoyed many readers.

结局的出其不意和隐晦使许多读者困惑和烦恼。

The suggestion that he put forward in the meeting was rejected by the chairman in the most abrupt manner. 他在会上提出的建议被主席极端粗暴地否决了。

brief *adj.* 简洁的

搭配:in brief 简而言之

例句:There are risks associated with every hobby we have, every job we do and every food we eat. In brief, there are risks in every action. So, take no risks whatever.

我们所从事的每个业余爱好,我们所作的每件工作,我们所吃的每种食物中都有风险。简而言之,每个行动都有危险。因此,千万不要冒险。

You'd better turn to him for suggestions, for his remarks are always brief and to the point.

你最好求助他来给你些建议,因为他的话总是很简洁中肯。

leisure *n.* 空闲时间,闲暇;悠闲,安逸

扩展:leisurely *adj.* 近义表达 free time, spare time

搭配:at leisure 有空,闲暇时;从容不迫地,不慌不忙地 leisure time 空闲时间,闲暇

例句:I find reading detective novels/stories is a relaxing way to fill my leisure time.

我发现阅读侦探小说、故事是我填补业余时间的一种放松的方式。

One of the students' most popular leisure activities is surfing the Internet at a net bar.

学生最喜欢的一种休闲活动是泡网吧。

assess *v.* 对...进行估价,确定...的数额;评价,评论

扩展:assessment *n.* assessor *n.* 近义词 evaluate, estimate

搭配:assess sth. at... 估价某物值...

例句:It is still too early to assess the effects of the newly-issued law on traffic safety.

现在就评价新发布的交通安全法的效果还为时过早。

Our agent assessed the value of your house at \$ 60,000.

我们的工作人员对您的房子的估价为 60,000 美元。

conduct *vt.* 进行,指挥;传导;引导,带领

例句:Most plastics do not readily conduct heat or electricity.

大多数塑料不易传热或导电。

Any person who refuses to keep silent will be conducted out of the room.

不肯保持安静的人将被带到室外。

obtain *vt.* 获得,取得

扩展:近义词 get, gain 同根词 attain, contain, detain, entertain, maintain, retain, sustain

搭配:obtain permit 获得许可证 obtain one's assent 得到某人的同意

obtain good/excellent result 取得优异成绩

例句:With the widespread use of computers and the development of the Internet, ordinary people are now able to use them to obtain valuable information.

随着电脑的广泛使用和互联网的发展,如今普通人也能运用它们去获取宝贵的信息。

When you have obtained a language degree, people assume that you can speak the language fluently.

当你获得一个语言学位时,人们就认为你能流利地说这种语言。

You must obtain a new automobile license when your old one expires.

当旧的驾照期满时,你必须领取新的。

elapse *vi.* (时间)过去,经过

扩展:同根词 collapse, lapse

例句: Time elapses so quickly that when you begin to realize you should cherish it, you are no longer young.
时间转瞬即逝, 当你开始意识到你应该珍惜它时, 你已不再年青。

Too much golden/valuable time has elapsed since I attempted any serious study.

自从我企图想要严肃认真的学点什么到现在, 太多宝贵的时间已经流逝了。

competent *adj.* 胜任的, 有能力的, 称职的

扩展: competence *n.* incompetence *n.* incompetent *adj.*

搭配: be competent for 胜任某工作的

例句: Competent citizens of the 21st century are supposed to have good command of English and computers.

21 世纪称职的公民应该熟练掌握英语和计算机。

Four years of training in a normal university enable him to be competent for the job of teaching.

4 年的师范大学的培训使他胜任教学工作。

短语精讲

result in 导致, 致使, 造成结果

Excessive pressure/stress will eventually result in mental breakdown.

太多的压力会最终导致精神崩溃。

account for 解释, 说明

There is no accounting for tastes and preferences.

个人的品味和喜好是无法解释的。

in a rush 匆忙的

People in modern cities are always in a rush. They are constantly on the move.

现代城市中, 人们总是匆匆忙忙的, 不停地奔波着。

under pressure 在压力下

As the pace of modern life continues to accelerate, an increasing number of people find that they are under pressure. 随着现代生活节奏持续加快, 越来越多的人发现自己处于极大的压力之下。

in person 亲自, 亲身

I can't attend the meeting in person, but I am sending someone to speak on behalf of me.

我不能亲自出席会议, 但我会派人代表我发言。

due to 因为

Mistakes due to carelessness may have serious consequences.

因粗心而造成的过失可能会有严重的后果。

be worthy of 值得的, 应受的

People treat them with contempt because they have committed crimes that are worthy of the most severe punishment. 人们轻蔑地对待他们, 因为他们犯了应该受到最严厉惩罚的罪行。

课文摘要

Americans value time very much. In other words, they are particularly conscious of time. They clearly realize that life is short and consider time a precious resource. Visitors may find that Americans are always in a rush and under great pressure in daily life. They seldom exchange smiles or brief conversations with strangers because they resent wasting time. Americans generally assess others professionally rather than socially, so they start talking business directly without beating around the bush. In order to save time, Americans use quite a few labor-saving devices like telephones, faxes, or emails. Electronic communication is becoming more and more popular while most personal visiting is saved for after-work hours or for social weekend gatherings. In the U. S., unlike in some other countries, solving a problem efficiently or fulfilling a job successfully is regarded as a sign of skillfulness or competence.

篇章分析与写作

篇章结构分析

Part one: Para. 1~2

Main idea: Americans' attitude towards time: Time is a precious resource.

Part two: Para. 3~4

Main idea: Two examples to show how time is considered precious.

Part three: Para. 5~7

Main idea: How Americans work hard to save time: producing labor-saving devices and using modern communications.

Part four: Para. 8

Main idea: Saving time is considered by Americans as a sign of skillfulness or being competent.

篇章写作特点

本文是一篇说明文。为了清楚形象地说明美国人对时间的重视,作者主要采用了先综述,后分述的写作方法。

在文章的各部分里,作者首先对现象进行综合描述(general statement),然后通过具体事例(examples)及细节(specific details)来印证所作的综合描述,最后再简单陈述理由(reasons)进一步解释说明现象的形成原因。这种写作方法能让观点清晰明了,具有较强的说服力。

难句突破

1. 原句:Americans believe no one stands still. (L. 1)

改写:Americans think that no one keeps motionless and every one moves forward.

讲解:这里 stand 用作系动词,意为“处于某种状态(或地位、关系等)”,后接形容词 still 做表语,如:Do you stand well with your mother-in-law? 你和你的婆婆相处得好吗?

2. 原句:Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor. (L. 3~4)

改写:Americans save two elements carefully. One is time, the other is labor.

讲解:句中的 the other being labor 为独立结构,由名词+分词(短语)构成,在句中做状语。这类结构和一个从句差不多,前面的名(代)词相当于从句的主语(也就是后面部分的逻辑主语),后面部分相当于从句中的谓语或表语。这类结构在句中通常表示行为方式、伴随、时间、原因、条件等状语,恰当的使用会使句子的描述更加生动。一般用于书面语。如:Spring coming on, the trees turned green. 春天来了,树都绿了。Elaine being away, Helen had to do the work. 伊莲不在,只好由海伦来做这项工作。

3. 原句:We want every minute to count. (L. 9)

改写:We want to spend every minute meaningfully.

讲解:其中 count 表示“值得考虑,有重要意义”,如:It may not count much now, but it will tomorrow. 这事现在可能无多大意义,但日后会有。

4. 原句: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. (L. 27~28)

改写:Commonly Americans do not judge their visitors in relaxed places, such as restaurants or coffee houses, through long and leisurely conversations; and it is even less likely that Americans take their visitors out for dinner or around on the golf course during the process of developing a sense of mutual trust.

讲解:much less(正式)表示“更不用说”。用于否定句时,起连词的作用;用于句首时,引起倒装句。如:She was so tired that she did not want to move, much less dance. 她累得连动都不想动,更不要说跳舞了。I have never seen her, much less spoken to her. 我从未见过她,更不用说跟她说过话。

5. 原句: ...especially given our traffic-filled streets. (L. 34~35)

改写: ...especially when we take into consideration the busy streets that are crowded with traffic.

讲解: 这里的 given 表示“考虑到...”; given that 可以看成是连接词, 引出条件从句, 如: Given his age and health condition, retirement is his best choice. 考虑到他的年纪和身体状况, 退休是他最好的选择。Given that she is interested in children, I am sure teaching is the right career for her. 考虑到她喜欢孩子, 可以肯定教书是最适合她的职业。

课文译文

时间观念强的美国人

美国人认为没有人会停滞不前, 如果不思进取就会落伍。这种观念造就了致力于研究、实验和探索的美利坚民族。美国人竭力避免浪费两种东西, 其一是时间, 其二是劳力。

人们一直说: “我们完全是时间的奴隶”, 几乎把时间看成实实在在的事物。我们计划时间、节约时间、浪费时间、挤出时间、消磨时间、缩减时间, 诠释时间的意义, 还要因耗费时间而收取费用。时间是一种宝贵的资源。许多人感叹人生短暂。人生的光阴一去不返, 我们希望每分钟都过得有意义。

外国人对美国的第一印象很可能是: 每个人都显得匆匆忙忙, 常常处在压力之下。城市居民看上去总是忙碌地赶往他们要去的地方。在商店里, 他们不是焦躁不安, 指望店员能马上为他们服务, 就是挤来挤去, 想赶紧买完东西。白天人们匆匆忙忙地就餐就从侧面反映了这个国家的生活节奏。工作时间是宝贵的。在公共就餐场所, 人们巴望你赶紧吃完, 以便轮到他们吃完后按时赶回去工作。你还会观察到司机们开车很鲁莽, 人们走过你身边也是推推搡搡地。你会怀念微笑、人们简短的交谈以及陌生人之间的随意闲聊。不要认为一切是针对个人的。这是因为人们非常珍惜时间, 不喜欢别人任意地“浪费”时间。

许多初来乍到美国的人会怀念诸如商务拜访等场合的开场寒暄, 怀念那种礼节性的交往——用茶或是咖啡招待客人, 这也许是他们国家的一种习俗。他们也许还会怀念在饭店或是咖啡厅里以闲谈的方式洽谈生意。一般而言, 美国人不会在这种轻松的环境里长时间地闲聊, 并以此评价他们的商务伙伴; 更不会在增进互相信任的过程中带商务伙伴外出就餐或是去高尔夫球场。既然我们通常通过工作而不是社交评价和了解他人, 谈生意时就应该很快切入正题。自然而然, 时间总在我们的耳朵里滴滴答答地响着。

于是我们千方百计地节约时间, 发明了一系列节省劳力的装置, 通过发传真、打电话或发电子邮件与他人进行交流, 而不是面对面的接触。虽然直接交流令人愉悦, 却要耗费更多的时间, 尤其是马路上交通拥挤的时候。因此我们大多数人的私人交往都在下班后或在周末社交聚会上进行。

对我们而言, 尽管电子交流缺乏人情味, 但采用这种交流方式与我们手头事务是否重要几乎或完全没有关系。在许多国家, 大宗生意成交都需要目光接触和面对面的商讨交谈。在美国, 最终协议通常也需要本人签字。然而, 现在人们越来越多地通过电视屏幕会面, 远程电视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。几乎每个人都用电话洽谈生意、与朋友聊天、预约或取消社交活动、致谢、购物和获取各种信息。电话不仅能免去手足之劳, 还能节约大量时间。其中部分原因基于这样一个事实: 美国的电话服务是一流的, 而邮政服务的效率则差劲多了。

有些初来美国的人可能来自其它文化背景, 在那里人们认为工作节奏太快是一种失礼。在他们看来, 如果处理一件事务所花费的时间太少, 这件事情会显得无足轻重, 不值得关注。因此人们认为时间用得越长, 事情的重要性就体现得越充分。然而在美国, 能迅速而又成功地解决问题或完成工作是有水平、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, 其目的就是“使工作尽快开展起来”。

课文练习答案及详解

Comprehension of the text

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. 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 socially. They start talking business very quickly. Time is always ticking in their inner ears.
6. Americans produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices: they communicate rapidly through faxes, phone calls or e-mails 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. budgeted
译文:政府已经做出一百万元的预算,在这个地区建一所新医院。
2. acute
译文:这个国家的北方地区严重缺水,因为自从去年2月份以来那里几乎就没下过雨。
3. restless
译文:听演讲者讲了3个小时之后,观众开始坐立不安。
4. surroundings
译文:她在舒适的环境中长大,小时候从未经历过困苦艰辛。
5. competent
译文:我的秘书在大学里学过商务,还通晓2门外语,完全能胜任她的工作。
6. assessing
译文:这个国家的著名经济学家们一直在评估基金危机对国家经济带来的影响。
7. elbowed
译文:布兰德使出全身力气,挤向人群的中心。
8. conducting
译文:这家公司在进行调查,以弄清当地对他们最近做促销的商品反映如何。

IV.

1. behind
译文:在使用新技术方面我们不敢落后于我们的对手。
2. for
译文:经理每天都要向主席汇报他如何支配公司资金的。
3. to
译文:他一天也离不开酒,是个十足的酒鬼。
4. out
译文:当车在公路上第三次抛锚时,约翰彻底失去了耐心。
5. of
译文:集团的主席建议说,鉴于帕尔默先生所做的工作,他该得到大幅度加薪。
6. to
译文:在社会学家看来,人的所思所感主要受传统、习惯和教育的影响。
7. in
译文:能够有机会亲自与这位著名的科学家会晤真是荣幸。
8. into
译文:报纸上一篇关于探究毒贩子的交易行为的报道你读了吗?

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. advisable
译文:在公路上驾车时,建议随时系上安全带。
2. desirable
译文:做销售代表的工作,最好是既懂市场又懂医药。
3. favorable
译文:只要银行确信你能及时还钱,他们就会以特别优惠的条件借给你钱。
4. considerable
译文:政府最近宣布了环境保护方面的新政策,不过还是有相当数量的人反对,说它行动太缓慢。
5. remarkable
译文:芬兰是北欧的一个国家,以其众多的湖泊著名。
6. preferable
译文:一般来讲,深色西服比浅色的更适合正式场合。
7. drinkable
译文:这一地区的水质已有明显改善,现在水龙头里流出的水可以直接饮用。
8. acceptable
译文:经过一周的会谈,他们就这一问题最终达成了双方都能接受的协议。

Structure

VII.

1. The student can hardly speak simple English, much less write English articles.
译文:这个学生连简单的英语都说不好,更不用说写英语文章了。
2. He cannot manage a small shop, much less a big company.
译文:连小商店他都经营不好,更不用说管理一家大公司了。
3. John couldn't even pick up the box, much less carry it up stairs.
译文:约翰甚至搬不动这个箱子,更谈不上把它扛到楼上去。
4. I've never seen the man, much less spoken to him.
译文:我从来没见过这个人,更谈不上跟他谈话了。
5. 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.
译文:实际上,现在几乎所有的科学家都发现,不可能读完与本学科相关的所有著作,更不用说大量阅读自己学科以外的东西了。

VIII.

1. Having meals at home can cost as little as two or three dollars, whereas eating out at a restaurant is always more expensive.
译文:在家吃饭只需花上两三美元,而到饭店去吃总是很贵的。
2. We thought she was rather proud, whereas in fact she was just very shy.
译文:我们以为她很骄傲,而实际上她只是非常害羞。
3. We have never done anything for them, whereas they have done everything for us.
译文:我们不曾为他们做过什么,而他们却为我们做了一切。
4. Natalie prefers to stay for another week, whereas her husband prefers to leave immediately.

译文:纳塔利还想再呆一周,而她丈夫则想立刻离开。

5. Some highly praise him, whereas others put him down severely.

译文:一些人高度赞扬他,而另一些人则极力诋毁他。

Translation

K.

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.

X. 略(见课文翻译)

Essay Summary

Y.

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. B
14. C 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. B

Text Structure Analysis

Y.

General statement: The U. S. is definitely a telephone country.

Specific details of how 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.

The reason:

Telephones save the feet and endless amounts of time. This is due partly to the fact that telephone service is superb here, whereas the postal service is less efficient.

Structured Writing (For Reference)

Y.

Protection of the environment has become a major concern of society. In junior schools, teachers and pupils have specific meetings to discuss the questions of environment. City planners are taking environmental problems into serious consideration. Factories will take every possible measures to reduce pollution even at a very high cost. This is because people realize bad air and water pollution affect everyone, making it difficult for cities to survive and for businesses to make a profit.

Section B

Culture Shock

核心词汇与短语

desirable clash amuse hostile cope isolate avoid reject favorable symptom distinction appreciate	adjust to be familiar to be tired of prevent from deal with recover from go through
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单词精讲

desirable *adj.* 值得向往的,值得拥有的;可取的,有利的

扩展: *desire* *v.* *desirous* *adj.*

搭配: It is desirable that sb. should do sth. 某人做某事是可取的

例句: It is desirable that both the advantages and the disadvantages of studying abroad be taken into account when

you decide on whether to go abroad to study or not.

在决定是否出国留学时,把出国留学的优缺点都考虑进去是可取的。

It must be admitted that prolonged negotiation is not desirable.

必须承认延长谈判是不可取的。

clash *v.* 发生冲突;不协调 *n.* 冲突;不协调

扩展:形似词 **crash** *n./v.* (飞机)坠毁

搭配:clash with 和...发生冲突;不协调

例句:The ideas, beliefs and attitudes of the young generation often clash with those of the old one. That is one of the reasons why there is generation gap between different generations. 年轻一代人的观点、信仰和态度和老一代人的互相抵触,这就是不同年代人们之间存在代沟的原因之一。

Inside government, there was a clash of views over this controversial issue.

政府内部存在着对这一有争议的议题的相互冲突的观点。

amuse *v.* 逗乐,逗笑;提供娱乐或消遣

扩展:amusement *n.* amusing *adj.* amused *adj.* 形似词 amaze *v.* 吃惊 amazement *n.*
amazing *adj.* amazed *adj.*

例句:It seems that having pictures to color will keep children amused for hours.

似乎有图片来涂色就能让孩子们几个小时都非常快乐。

I am bothered by some troublesome matters. I need distractions. I need to amuse myself so that I won't keep thinking about those things.

许多麻烦事让我很烦。我需要分散注意力。我需要自我消遣以便不去想那些烦人的事情。

hostile *adj.* 敌对的,敌意的;不友好的

扩展:hostility *n.* 形似词 hospitable *adj.* 好客的 hospitality *n.*

搭配:be hostile to/towards sb./sth. 对某人或某事充满敌意的、表示敌对的

例句:Many people feel that they would be hostile to/towards the idea of foreign intervention.

许多人认为他们会对外国的干涉表示敌对。

Drinking may make a person feel relaxed and happy, or it may make him hostile, violent or depressed.

饮酒可以使人感觉放松、愉快;饮酒也可以使人变得不友好、充满敌意、粗暴或是沮丧。

If this round of talks fails, the world's trading environment is likely to become increasingly hostile.

如果此轮会谈失败的话,世界贸易环境有可能变得更加敌对(困难)。

cope *vi.* 应付,处理

搭配:cope with 应付,处理

例句:The problems were an annoyance, but we managed to cope.

问题很是烦人,但我们设法应付了。

It was amazing how my parents coped with bringing up three children on less than 50 yuan per month at that time. 那时候,我父母靠每月不到 50 元钱抚养我们三个子女,这真是令人惊叹。

Never before has the country had to cope with war and recession at the same time.

以前该国从未同时应付战争和经济萧条两种情况。

isolate *v.* 使隔离,使孤立

扩展:isolation *n.* isolated *adj.* 近义词 separate

搭配:isolate...from 把...从...中孤立,分离出来 isolated patients 被隔离的病人

例句:Of course no one lives totally alone, isolated from the society around him.

当然,没有一个人独立生存,与周围的社会隔离。

Political influence is being used to shape public opinion and isolate critics.

政治影响正被用来塑造公众舆论,孤立批评家(的观点)。

avoid *v.* 避免

扩展:avoidable *adj.* unavoidable *adj.* 近义词 escape *v.* 逃避

搭配:avoid doing sth. 避免做某事,逃避做某事

例句:They emigrated from their native country for religious reasons or to avoid political persecution.

由于宗教原因或为了避免政治迫害,他们迁出自己的国家(移居国外)。

It seemed that he had predicted the danger of an accident; he didn't take his usual bus to his office and luckily avoided being killed. 似乎他早就预见到了会发生车祸的危险,那天他并没坐通常坐的那辆公交车去办公室,因此他幸运地逃过了。

reject *vt.* 驳回,拒绝,抛弃,否决

扩展:rejection *n.* 近义词/表达 refuse, decline, turn down, deny

搭配:be rejected as 因...被拒绝 be rejected because of/for 因...被拒绝

be rejected from 从...中被剔除 reject a proposal/a request/a demand 拒绝提议、要求

reject a diplomatic note 拒绝外交照会 reject bluntly 直率地拒绝

reject contemptuously/decidedly 轻蔑地/断然否决 reject positively 明确地拒绝

例句:He wanted to join the army, but unfortunately he was rejected because of physical defects.

他想参军,但不幸因生理缺陷而被剔除。

Rather than offer us a helping hand, he rejected our request with contempt.

他并没帮助我们,相反却轻蔑地拒绝了我们的请求。

favorable *adj.* 称赞的,赞同的;有利于,有助于

扩展:favor *n./v.* 反义词 unfavorable 同源形容词 favorite, favored

搭配:be favorable to sb. 对某人有利

例句:It is believed that the conditions in which the elections are being held are too favorable to the government.

有人认为举办竞选的条件对于政府太有利了。

The terms and conditions of the contract are supposed to be favorable to both of the parties involved.

合同的条款应该对合同双方都有利。

symptom *n.* 症状;征兆

例句:You'd better call your doctor for advice or go to the hospital for treatment if such symptoms persist for more than a week. 如果这样的症状持续超过一周,你最好打电话向医生咨询或去医院就诊。

Your problem with keeping girlfriends is just a symptom of a larger problem: making and keeping friends.

你无法和女朋友相处的问题正是一个更大问题的征兆;即如何结交朋友并与朋友相处。

distinction *n.* 差别,不同;区分,辨别;优秀,杰出;荣誉,优待

扩展:distinct *adj.* distinguish *v.*

搭配:draw/make a distinction between A and B 区别 A 和 B gain/win distinction 出名

例句:There are obvious distinctions between the two special administrative regions.

两个特别行政区之间有明显的差别。

He has the distinction of being regarded as the country's greatest living artist.

他具有出众的品质,被认为是该国在世的最伟大的艺术家。

appreciate *v.* 理解;感激,感谢;欣赏,鉴赏,赏识

扩展:appreciation *n.* appreciative *adj.*

搭配:appreciate one's doing sth. 感激某人做某事 be appreciative of sth. 对某事表示感激

例句:You stood by me when I most needed it. I will always appreciate it.

在我最需要帮助的时候,你支持我。对此我会永远感激。

I appreciate your offering to help, but I am sure I can handle it myself.

感谢你提出帮忙,不过我相信我自己能应付。

Never have I really appreciated the depth and bitterness of the conflict in that region.

我从不理解那一地区冲突的痛苦和深刻的程度。

We have been very appreciative of your support and kindness.

对你们的支持和善意我们一直心存感激。

短语精讲

adjust to 适应

Students who go abroad to study may have great difficulty in adjusting to a brand new culture.

出国留学的学生在适应一个全新的文化方面有很大的困难。

be familiar to 对某人来说很熟悉

Though he is a foreigner who has only been in China for no more than a year, Chinese history and culture are familiar to him. 虽然他刚来中国不到一年时间,可是他通晓中国历史和文化。

be tired of 厌倦,厌烦

In Britain, there is a famous proverb which goes "If you are tired of London, you are tired of life".

在英国,有句著名的谚语:如果你厌倦了伦敦,也就厌倦了生活。

prevent from 阻止

Once he sets his mind on something, there is nothing that can prevent him from succeeding in doing it.

一旦他下定决心想要做什么,没有什么能阻止他成功。

deal with 解决

Effective measures have been taken to deal with the problem of overpopulation.

采取了有效措施来解决人口膨胀问题。

recover from 从...中恢复、复原

Bit by bit, the country's economy recovered from recession due to the government's effective policies.

政府有效的政策使国家经济从萧条中逐渐复苏。

go through 经历,经受

It is impossible to go through life without trust; that is like being put in prison.

没有信任的人生是无法想象的,那无异于被监禁。

课文摘要

Have you ever dreamed of studying abroad? In spite of the advantages of enriching your experience, discovering fascinating things and a feeling of freedom, there are also some challenges you will encounter. You may find it hard to get accustomed to a new culture, which means you have to go through culture shock. There are basically four stages of culture-shock: the honeymoon stage, the hostility stage, the recovery stage and the adjustment stage. In the first stage, you are excited about everything in the new culture and everybody seems to be so nice to you, so you enjoy your life so much that you feel as if you were on your honeymoon. However, good days cannot last forever. The second stage of culture shock, the hostility stage, will eventually occur. At this point, some defense mechanisms are devised to protect yourself against the effects of culture shock. After you deal with your hostile feelings, you come to the third stage of recovery in which you recover from the symptoms of the first two stages, and you adjust yourself to the new culture and you learn to appreciate the cultural differences. With the coming of the last stage, you have adjusted to the new culture and begin to feel really comfortable living and studying in it.

难句突破

1. 原句: Because your views may clash with the different beliefs, norms, values, and traditions that exist in different countries, you may have difficulty adjusting to a new culture and to those parts of the culture not familiar to you. (L. 5~8)