

新视野 第二册

大学英语学习手册

王月芳 胡清平 主编

◆ 苏州大学出版社

新视野大学英语学习手册 第二册

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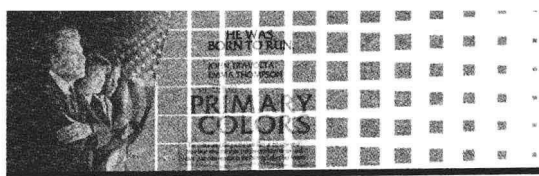
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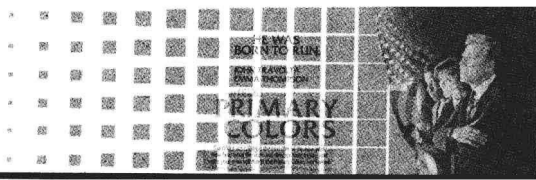


前言

《新视野大学英语》是“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部推荐的大学外语教材之一。它虽然同步提供课本、光盘和网络课程,旨在拓宽教学内容、丰富教学手段,但估计大多数学生仍将主要通过传统的课本进行学习。老师在课堂上只能讲授要点和难点,无法覆盖一切。在课外学生仍需要花一些时间和精力去自学。自学离不开课本和辅导书。即使少数学生有条件偶尔使用多媒体或上网学习,也少不了课本和参考书。为了帮助学生更好地使用这套教材,辅导他们主动地、自主地、深入地、方便地、高效地学习,我们编写了这套《新视野大学英语学习手册》系列丛书。希望同学们利用这本手册去掌握课本里所有的语言点,并且拓宽涉及到的知识面。

每个单元的最后部分是综合测试,采取 CET-4 阅读理解、词汇与结构两个部分的题型。目的是在对 学生进行素质教育的同时,帮助他们通过 College English Test。

我们在编写这本手册时,把选定的语言点分成“词汇和短语”及“句子理解”两个方面来解析。“词汇和短语”部分不但给出了典型例句,而且还从联想,搭配,考点等角度进行了详细



的讲解,并且与四、六级的典型考题紧密结合起来,从而使学生在学时能够抓住重点,有的放矢,掌握教材的真谛。

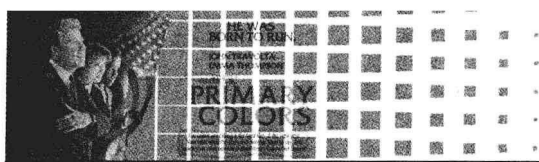
《新视野大学英语学习手册(第二册)》主编为王月芳、胡清平,副主编为邵元生、徐玉娟、殷华,主审为成善祯。主要参编人员有王月芳,殷华,卞臻雄,徐玉娟,邵元生,胡启好,吴转利,乐礼铭,金秀颖,束金星。

本书的编写过程可以说是全体编审人员集体备课、共同探讨的过程,经历了各人编写、互相校对、主编修订、主审审定四个步骤。在时间紧、任务重的情况下,出版社的责任编辑帮我们发现了疏漏之处,印刷厂的排印人员为我们保障了出书进度,在此谨表谢意。最后,恳请使用本书的师生一旦发现错误立即告诉我们,以便再版时修正改进。预先感谢各位同事和同学!

编 者

2002 年 12 月 9 日

于江苏大学外国语学院



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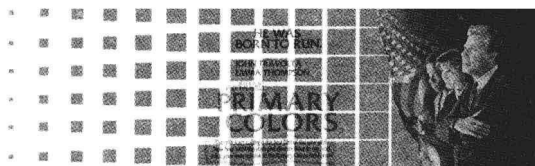
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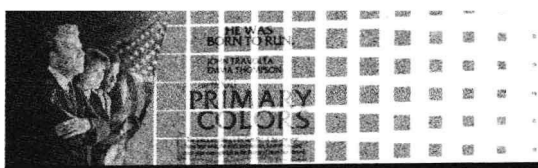
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Unit One



Section A

Time-Conscious Americans

一、语篇赏析

1. 语篇结构

本文是一篇说明文,作者旨在告知我们美国人是如何重视并节约时间的。全文大致可分为三部分:

Part I (Para. 1—Para. 2) Americans' attitudes to time.

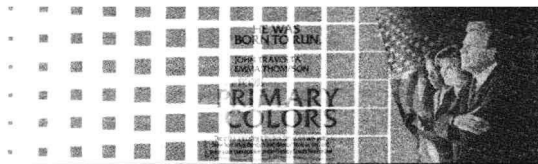
Part II (Para. 3—Para. 7) How Americans save time.

Part III (Para. 8) Americans are more time-conscious than people from other cultures.

2. 段落结构

本文的典型段落的展开是先由主题句开始(a general statement),再用具体的细节来支撑(specific details),最后讲述原因(why)。试以第三段为例:

第一句为主题句,即 everyone is in a rush—often under pressure。第二至六句为具体细节,把主题句进一步展开,即 how is it that everyone is in a rush。最后一句简要地讲述了原因,即 Why is it that everyone is in a rush。因此,本段的推展过程可概括为:what(a general statement)—how(specific details)—why。



二、词汇和短语

- 1. **stand**: *v.* keep or stay in a certain condition or situation 处于特定的状态

【例句】The emergency services stand ready to help if called on.

紧急救难处一获得通知随时可以驰援。

The room stand idle. 这房间闲置着。

They stand opposed to the new law. 他们反对一项新法律。

【联想】类似的动词还有 sit, lie, rise, run 等,后接形容词表示主语的状态。

After the long dry season many of the wells ran(= became) dry.

The sun rose red. (= The sun rose and it was red.)

She used to sit silent for hours. 她常常一坐就是几个小时,一声不吭。

The man was lying dead in the snow. 这个人躺在雪地里,死了。

- 2. **still**: *adj.* not moving; motionless; calm; quiet 不动的,静止的

【例句】Please keep/stay still while I take your photograph.

我为你拍照的时候,请不要动。

Everything was deadly still. 万籁俱寂。

- 3. **result in**: have as a result; cause 致使,导致,造成……的结果

【例句】Their dispute resulted in war. 他们之间的争端终于导致了战争。

Acting before thinking always results in failing. 做事不先考虑总会导致失败。

【联想】result from: be caused by 由……而引起

Any damage resulting from negligence must be paid for by the borrower.

因疏忽而引起的任何损坏应由借用者负责赔偿。

【试题】A complete investigation into the causes of the accident should lead to improved standards and should _____ new operating procedures.

A) result in B) match with C) subject to D) proceed with

【解析】答案为 A。译文:对事故原因进行全面调查可导致提高标准和采用新的操作程序。match with 与……一致,与……相配;subject to 使服从,使遭受;proceed with 继续进行。

- 4. **budget**: *v.* plan the spending of (time, money, etc.) 为……做预算,编制预算,安排(时间,开支等)

【例句】She budgeted for (= planned to save enough money for) a vacation / buying a new car. 她作了安排(= 计划存足够的钱)去度假/买一辆新车。

n. a plan of how to arrange private or public income or spending (个人或公共)预算

【例句】a family/business/weekly budget 家庭/企业/每周预算

the government's efforts to balance the budget 政府为使预算平衡所作出的努力

【搭配】budget for... 为……作预算,为……作安排

The government has budgeted for two bridges in the city.



政府已在预算中拨款在该城市造两座桥。

【试题】The government has devoted a larger slice of its national _____ to agriculture than most other countries.

- A) resources B) potential C) budget D) economy

[CET-6, 1998.1]

【解析】答案为 C。译文:该国政府投入农业的财政预算多于其他大多数国家。
resources 资源;potential 潜能

【试题】The education _____ for the coming year is about 4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.

- A) allowance B) reservation C) budget D) finance

[CET-6, 1997.1]

【解析】答案为 C。明年的教育经费预算大约是 40 亿美元,这大大超出了人们的预料。
allowance 津贴,补贴;reservation 预订,保留;finance 财政,金融

►►5. kill time: make time pass quickly by finding sth. to do 消磨时间

【例句】While waiting for the train he killed time by going for a walk.

在等火车时,他以散步来消磨时间。

【联想】idle sth. away: to waste (time) doing nothing 消磨时间,虚度光阴

【试题】Quite a lot of people watch TV only to _____ time.

- A) waste B) spend C) kill D) cost

【解析】答案为 C。译文:相当多的人看电视是为了消磨时间。

►►6. account for: 1) give a satisfactory explanation about (how sth. is used) 说明,解释
(原因等) 2) (在数量、比例方面)占

【例句】How do you account for the fact that you've been late every day this week?

这个星期你每天都迟到,对此你如何解释?

She has to account to the director for all the money she spends.

她所花的钱都得向董事长报账。

North oil accounts for a high proportion of our trade earning.

北海石油占我国贸易收入的很大一部分。

【联想】on account of 为了……的缘故,因为,由于;on no account 绝不,绝对不;
take account of/take...into account 考虑到,顾及,体谅;give an account of
讲述,报道

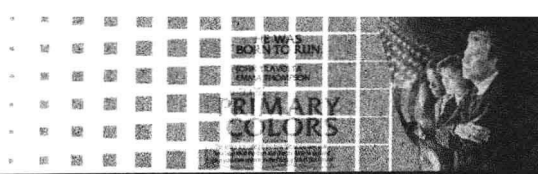
【试题】I'd _____ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.

- A) take into account B) account for
C) make up for D) make out

[CET-4, 2000.1]

【解析】答案为 A。译文:我将从这个社区其他的农场主和商人那里了解情况,以考虑他的信誉,然后再决定是否贷款。

【试题】At the interview for the job, he gave a good _____ of himself.



- A) opinion B) idea C) account D) appearance

【解析】答案为 C。译文:求职面试时,他作了一个很好的自我介绍。

►►7. **charge**: *v.* 1) to ask in payment 收费,要价(for) 2) 控告,指控(with) 3) 充电

【例句】The hotel charged me \$30 for a room for the night.

那旅馆一晚上一间房收我 30 美元。

He was charged with stealing the jewels. 他被控告偷了宝石。

Does your car battery charge easily? 你的汽车电池容易充电吗?

【试题】She was complaining that the doctor was _____ too much for the treatment he was giving her.

- A) expending B) offering C) costing D) charging

[CET-4, 1998.1]

【解析】答案为 D。译文:她一直抱怨医生对她的治疗收费过高。

►►8. **acute**: *adj.* 1) severe, very great 严重的

2) (of feelings or the senses) fine, sharp 敏锐的

【例句】She was in acute pain. 她疼得很厉害。

an acute lack of food 食品严重匮乏

Dogs have an acute sense of smell. 狗的嗅觉灵敏(狗有灵敏的嗅觉)。

【试题】Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have _____ vision.

- A) vigorous B) exact C) acute D) vivid

[CET-6, 1996.1]

【解析】答案为 C。译文:虽然大多数鸟的嗅觉很差,然而他们的视觉却很灵敏。

►►9. **replace**: *vt.* 1) put sth. back in its place 把……放回原处

2) take the place of (sb./sth.) 代替,取代

3) change (one person or thing) for another, often better, newer, etc.
(以更好、更新的)替换

【例句】He replaced the book on the shelf. 他把书放回架子上。

George has replaced Ed as captain of the team. 乔治接替艾德当队长。

We have replaced the old adding machine with/by a computer.

我们已经用计算机代替了旧式加法机。

【辨析】和 replace 一样,displace 可以表示“代替”,但是如果用以指人,它通常含有悲伤、愤怒或冤屈的意思。It's very unfair that I should be displaced by a younger person. 我被一个比我年轻的取代了,这是很不公平的。

【试题】We must _____ oil with coal as a fuel.

- A) substitute B) replace
C) take the place of D) give way to

【解析】答案为 B。译文:我们必须用煤替换油来作燃料。这四选项的含义相同,但搭配及用法不同,使用中应注意进行比较。replace 的常用句型为 replace B with/by A (以 A 代替 B);substitute 的常用句型为 substitute A for B (以 A



代替 B); take the place of 的句型为 A take the place of B (以 A 代替 B);
give way to 的句型为 B give way to A (以 A 代替 B)。

►►10. **count**: *vi.* have value, force, or importance 起作用, 重要

【例句】It is not how much you read but what you read that counts.

重要的不是你读了多少, 而是你读的是什么。

Every second counts. 每一秒钟都很重要。

【联想】count against (被)认为对……不利; count in 把……算入; count on/upon
依靠, 指望; count up 算出……的总数, 共计

【试题】I try to remember what really _____ is not money or title or possession, but
the way we love others.

A) means B) amounts C) accounts D) counts

【解析】答案为 D。译文: 我努力记住真正重要的不是金钱、官衔或财产, 而是我们
应热爱他人。

【试题】The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems
in his absence.

A) count on B) count in C) count up D) count out

【解析】答案为 A。译文: 经理需要一位助手, 以便不在时由他处理问题。

►►11. **rush**: *n.* 1) rapid, headlong movement; sudden swift advance 冲, 奔

2) (too much) haste 匆忙, 急迫 3) (交通、事物等的) 繁忙

4) great activity and excitement 热潮, 争购

【例句】I don't like the rush of city life. 我不喜欢终日繁忙的都市生活。

the rush of the current 急流

We don't have to leave yet; what's all the rush?

我们还不是非得离开的时候, 急什么?

the rush for tickets for the football game 抢购足球赛门票

I hate shopping during the Christmas rush when everyone's buying presents.

我不喜欢在圣诞节大家都争购礼物的热潮中去购物。

【试题】Lightning is a _____ of electrical current from a cloud to the ground or from
one cloud to another.

A) rush B) rainbow C) rack D) ribbon

[CET-4, 1996.6]

【解析】答案为 A。译文: 闪电是从云层与地面或云层间所产生的一股急速的电
流。(意译: 云体与云体之间, 云体与地面之间所发生的放电现象。)

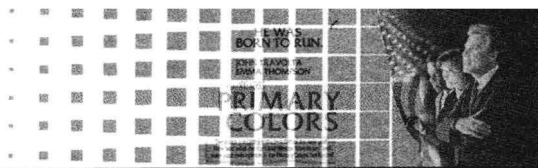
►►12. **restlessly**: *adv.* impatiently 焦躁地, 烦躁地

【例句】The lion paced the floor restlessly. 狮子烦躁地在笼子里走来走去。

The man repeatedly looked at his watch while walking up and down restlessly
in the room. 那人一遍又一遍地看手表, 不耐烦地在屋子里走来走去。

►►13. **race through**: do sth. in a hurry

【例句】The child raced through his homework in order to watch the football match on



TV. 那孩子为了看电视转播的足球赛而匆匆做完作业。

- 14. **abrupt**: *adj.* 1) (of behavior) rough, offensive 粗鲁的, 无礼的
2) sudden and unexpected 突然的, 意外的

【例句】a man with an abrupt manner 举止粗鲁的人

When I asked her about her new job, she was quite abrupt with me.

当我询问她的新工作时, 她对我的态度非常粗鲁。

The train came to an abrupt stop, making many passengers fall off their seats.
火车突然停住了, 使许多旅客从座位上摔下来。

【试题】The road is full of _____ turns.

- A) accidental B) urgent C) abrupt D) swift

【解析】答案为 C。译文: 这条路有很多急转弯。accidental 偶然的, 如: an accidental meeting with a friend 偶然遇到一个朋友; urgent 紧急的, 如: an urgent case 紧急情况; swift 迅速的, 如: The river is too swift to swim in. 这条河水流太急, 不能在里面游泳。

- 15. **brief**: *adj.* 1) lasting only a short time; short 短暂的
2) (of speech or writing) using few words (指说话或写作) 用字简练的, 简洁的

【例句】a brief snowstorm 短时间的暴风雪

a brief look at the newspaper 很快地看了一下报纸

The manager made a brief statement to open the meeting.
经理致了简单的开幕词。

【搭配】in brief: in summary 简言之

【试题】There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it _____.

- A) in all B) in brief C) in detail D) in short

【解析】答案为 B。in brief: 简言之, 以简洁的形式; in short: 总之, 简言之, 多用来在较长叙述之后加以概括或强调。如: In short, I am going to live there myself.

- 16. **resent**: *vt.* feel bitter, indignant or angry at 对……表示忿恨, 怨恨

【例句】Does he resent my being here? 我在此地, 他感觉不愉快吗?

He resents being called a fool. 他讨厌别人叫他傻瓜。

【联想】resentful: *adj.* 怨恨的; resentment: *n.* 怨恨

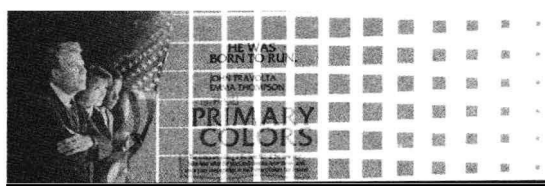
【试题】She was annoyed just because she resented _____ in the issue.

- A) being involved B) involved
C) to be involved D) to involve

【解析】答案为 A。resent 后接动名词, 不接动词不定式。

- 17. **take sth. personally**: react to sth. as if one's skill, ability, or character has been attacked 把……看作是针对某人自己的

【例句】He took it personally when his supervisor gave the promotion to another salesperson who had been with the company only a short time. 当他的上司提升



另一位刚进公司不久的销售人员时,他觉得这是针对他个人来的。

►►18. **opening**: *adj.* beginning; starting 开始的

【例句】Her opening remarks at the meeting were brief. 她在会上的开场白很简短。

n. 1) a passage through sth. 口子;小路

2) a job vacancy (职务)空缺

3) the act of becoming or causing to become open 开放

【例句】An opening in the trees leads to a large garden.

树林中有一条小路通往一个大花园。

We have an opening in our sales department.

我们的经销部有一个职务空缺。

There were many changes in China after its opening to the west.

中国向西方开放以来发生了许多变化。

►►19. **ritual**: *adj.* of or done regularly; followed in exactly the same way each time 例行的,老规矩的

【例句】Every day the work begins with the ritual phrases of greeting.

每天,工作以例行的相互问候开始。

n. 1) an act or actions that one repeats often 习惯,老规矩

2) a ceremony or rite done to mark a serious or scared event or day 仪式,典礼

【例句】His morning ritual is to make coffee, take a shower, eat breakfast, and brush his teeth. 他每天早晨的习惯是煮咖啡、洗澡、吃早餐和刷牙。

A common ritual at a wedding is giving and receiving wedding rings.

婚礼的普通仪式是交换戒指。

►►20. **interaction**: *n.* 1) communication 交流

2) acting on each other; working together 相互作用,合作

【例句】informal interactions among adults 成年人之间的非正式交流

Increased interaction between the police and citizens will improve the rate of solving crimes. 警民之间加强合作将有助于提高破案率。

【试题】Scientists study the _____ between parents and their babies to better understand how infants learn.

A) interchange B) interrelation C) intercourse D) interaction

【解析】答案为D。译文:科学家们研究父母与婴儿之间的交流来更好地了解婴儿是如何学会说话的。interchange 交换; interrelation 相互关系; intercourse 交往,往来

►►21. **go with**: 1) 跟……相配 2) 与……相伴 3) 附属于

【例句】Those blue shoes go well with your blue dress.

那双蓝色鞋和你的蓝裙子很相称。

We must go with the times. 我们必须跟上时代。

Five acres of land go with the house. 这所房子附带有五亩空地。