

双语文化背景拓展 文章风格分析鉴赏  
英汉对照疑难全解 课后习题权威讲解

# 新视野大学英语

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 课文辅导

主 编 / 上海交通大学 白洁

审 校 / Martin Green



不管白猫黑猫，  
能拿高分就是好猫！

**710分**

新题型 新课辅

读写教程  
**2**

新 华 出 版 社

首创“课文英汉对照互动全解”式教学

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NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

读写教程

# 课文辅导 2

主 编 上海交通大学 白洁

副主编 李建平 胡贻铸



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副主编 李建平 胡贻铸

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白 洁 主 编

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2005年,大学英语四、六级考试出现重大变革——取消单纯的词汇测试题,加大听力测试的比例,进一步将考试重点从单纯的语言知识考查转移到综合能力考查上来。

2005年,新的大学英语课程教学要求也进一步提高,将教学重心进一步放到“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流”上来。

那么,如何在我们平时的教材学习中贯彻新的教学目标、适应新的教学要求,既全面、系统地提高自己综合的语言能力,又能和以后的考试结合起来,同步提高自己的应试能力,真正学好课本、学活课本,全面升华、激活我们的大学英语学习?

我们力邀一批对大学英语教学改革、考试改革有着深刻理解并有着丰富教学经验的一线教师,潜心研究、科学设计,创新性的推出了这套以“互动式教学”为核心理念的“大学英语课文辅导”系列丛书。本丛书是相应大学英语教材的同步课文辅导,在编写、设计上充分体现了四大特色:

### 1. 教材课文学习与人文知识学习紧密结合

每单元提供与本单元课文主题相关的多篇文化背景知识,让您在学习课文的同时,开阔视野、丰富知识、提高自身人文素养,从而将课本学习拓展成一个全面的人文知识学习。

### 2. 阅读理解能力与写作赏析能力相互促进

我们在讲解课文、提高您阅读能力的同时,从课文写作特点、写作风格等多个角度分析、评价,同步提高您的写作赏析能力。

### 3. 语言应用能力与应考应试能力同步提高

我们在课文学习、讲解中全面提高学生综合语言应用能力的同时,注意和以后的四、六级考试结合起来,应用、应试同步提高。

### 4. 课后习题讲解与系统知识梳理全面兼顾

课后习题给出权威、详细的答案解析的同时,举一反三,由此及彼,对相关的语言点、知识点系统梳理,互动提高。

本书是“大学英语课文辅导”系列丛书之一,是上海外语教育出版社出版

的《新视野大学英语读写教程(二)》的同步课文辅导。每单元结构及特色如下:

#### ❖ 双语文化背景阅读

本部分提供中英文两种文化背景拓展,对文章相关的风俗、作家作品、节日、相关人物等从中英文双重视角进行援引介绍,帮助学生更好的理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

#### ❖ 文章风格分析鉴赏

本部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对课文内容进行分析提炼,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

#### ❖ 英汉对照互动全解

本部分版式设计新颖,课文点拨独到,是全书的亮点所在。左页为课文原文,右页左边为课文译文、右边为课文生词表。课文原文与译文、注释双面对照排版,互动讲解,方便实用。每页底部还特设“疑难解析”,个性点拨,一语中的。原文、译文、生词、注解四重互动,真正让您轻松学习,愉快学习。

#### ❖ 核心词汇短语学习

本部分改变了一些课文辅导书大量堆砌单词和短语的死记硬背单词的方法,强调通过“图文结合记单词,语境结合记单词”的“双结合”教学理念。对于课文中出现的常考核心词汇,我们通过图片助记、语境助记和妙语巧辨的方法帮助记忆,且根据四六级考试改革的变化,在词条下配有精选自历年四六级考试真题阅读及完形中出现频率较高的例句,在记忆中将词汇与语篇相结合,从而达到应试的需要。

#### ❖ 课后习题权威讲解

本书编者是在大英教学一线工作多年的名师,在课后习题的讲解过程中,处处从学生的知识薄弱点进行点拨。真正指点迷津,鱼渔兼授。

#### ❖ 新题型四级模拟题

为帮助同学们将课本学习和过级考试结合起来,为即将到来的四级考试做好热身和准备,我们按照最新四级考试题型精心设计了两套高质量的模拟试题,让您在仿真、高效的实战环境中自我检测、自我提高、升华自己的课本学习。

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# Unit 1

## 文化背景阅读

### 1. Americans' time-consciousness(美国人的时间观念)

"Americans are slaves to nothing but the clock," as the saying goes. For the Americans, time is a kind of precious merchandise. Usually they don't want to waste time on having dinner. They don't like the ritual interaction and they try their best to save time. Therefore, the Americans don't like the people who waste others' time. In their language, there are many phrases which are related to the word "time", such as "kill time", "on time" and "in time".

美国人的时间观念很强。有这样一种说法,即:美国人是“钟表的奴隶”。对他们来说,时间简直就是一种珍贵的商品。通常情况下,美国人是不会把时间花费在饭桌上,通过宴请客人来建立友谊或联络感情。对大多数人来说,友好关系比不上实际表现重要。所以,在与客人简单的礼节性的寒暄后,他们很快就会谈及正题。由于非常珍惜时间,他们讨厌那些不知趣的浪费别人时间的人。在他们的语言中,也能反映对时间的关注。比如小的时候,家长就开始教导他们做事要 on time(准时), in time(及时);过的愉快时,他们会说 have a good time;浪费时间被说成 kill time;感到日子过得太快,他们用 Time flies(时光飞逝)来表示;即使在年老临终时,他们也会说 live on borrowed time(靠借来的时间活着)。

### 2. Different topics between Americans and Chinese(美国人和中国人的不同话题)

For American people, it is impolite to ask a stranger's age, weight, income, marriage and religion, etc., because they consider these as privacy. While for Chinese people, it seems to be very common to ask these questions. The difference results from different culture. The Americans don't want others to know or interfere with their privacy. Chinese people live near to each other from ancient times, so it's impossible for them to keep their privacy secret. In addition, Chinese people take



their personal problems as the problems of family, clan(家族), even collective, so they like making others know their personal problems in order to get some help.

对美国人来说,向陌生人或不大熟悉的人打听年龄、体重、收入、婚姻状况以及宗教信仰等问题是不礼貌的,这些所谓的个人隐私应尽力回避。而中国人见面后询问这些问题似乎是常事。这种差异取决于双方不同的文化背景。美国人对个人隐私问题看得很重,他们认为个人的事不必让别人知道,更不愿让别人干预。而中国人千百年来聚居生活,个人私事很难不被人知道或干预。此外,由于受传统观念的影响,受汉民族文化熏陶的人认为,个人的事即家庭、家族乃至集体的事。因此,他们很愿意了解别人的酸甜苦辣,别人也愿坦诚相告,以求得到帮助。

### 3. Study abroad(国外留学)

Studying abroad, surrounded by the strange culture, is an acute challenge. Most of the overseas students will experience the culture shock which are from various aspects. When we live in a strange country, we will feel nervous. This is considered as the inevitable process of studying abroad. As you become more and more familiar with the cultural differences, the conflicts can be effectively avoided.

到海外留学,处于一个完全陌生的文化,对留学生来说是一个严峻的挑战。在适应异族文化时,不少留学生都会对文化冲击有所体验。文化冲击可以来自多方面:食物和饮食习惯、经商方式和商品价格、待人接物及风土人情等,这些改变都可以给生活带来冲击。当我们远离国土,离开熟悉的环境,到一个新的地方生活时,陌生、不安甚至是惶恐的感觉往往伴随而至。这个适应过程现已被公认为留学的必经阶段。随着你对两种文化在价值观和行为表现上的差异的认识加深,适应力的提高,冲突便可有效避免。

### 4. Cultural differences(文化差异)

Our culture influences who we are and our understanding of social behavior. In cross-cultural communications, disorientation, confusion, and improper reactions will arise because of cultural differences. Students and teachers need to be aware that the ethnocentric(种族中心主义的) attitudes of writers are precisely the way cultural conflict is encouraged. The more power a person has, the more social privilege a person has, the more likely he or she can hold these ethnocentric attitudes without being seriously challenged. Why is the understanding of a culture always the others' responsibility? Is it not possible that each culture could be made aware of different conventions? Both sides 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. Therefore, blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

我们所处的文化会影响我们的行为和思考方式。在跨文化交流当中,由于这种文化差异,往往会产生误解,会做出异族文化所不能理解的行为。我们应当明白,有时作者宣扬以自己种族为中心的看法会激起种族冲突的。一个人的权势越大,种族偏见越多的话,那么他激起人们的反对就越大。为什么把理解文化差异看作是别人的事?为什么不从自己做起?为什么不同的种族之间不能互相理解,找出一个双方可以接受的规范?为什么双方都不愿学习对方的文化?互相指责是解决不了问题的,解决的方法只有一个——教育。

## Section A

## Time-Conscious Americans


 课文赏析
 

## 写作风格赏析

本文是一篇说明文。总体上讲,文章结构合理,语言生动多样。文章一开始便提出文章的主题——时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一。在说明这个主题的过程中,作者运用了对比、举例等多种说明方法。首先,作者从就餐、开车、商务等多个角度描述了美国人日常生活的特点——珍惜时间,行色匆匆,很少寒暄,直奔主题;然后,作者又讲述为了节省时间美国人所采用的一系列工具——传真、电话、电子邮件、电信会议,甚至卫星等。在文章的最后,作者还将初到美国的人和美国人进行了对比,通过描述初到美国的感受来反映美国人的时间观念强。此外,作者还使用了隐喻(metaphor)的修辞手法,在文章的第二段作者把时间比作沙漏里的沙子来形容光阴一去不复返,非常形象。

## 课文内容概要

Americans are very time-conscious. For American people time is a precious resource. Everyone in America is in a rush. They don't like ritual interaction and usually they start talking business very quickly when they meet. In order to save time, Americans produce a lot of labor-saving devices: fax, telephone and email, for instance. These devices save the feet and endless amounts of time. Many new arrivals to America don't understand the time-consciousness of Americans, while in Americans' opinion, work efficiency is the most important thing.



## Text

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.]<sup>①</sup>

"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**.]<sup>②</sup> 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.]<sup>③</sup> This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain appropriate point.

Many new arrivals in 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,

### 疑难解析

① 句中 that Americans save carefully 是定语从句修饰 elements. the other being labor 是独立结构, -ing 分词和 -ed 分词可构成独立结构, 通常起状语从句的作用, 如:

—The last bus having gone, we had to walk home. 末班车走了, 我们只能走回家。

—Weather permitting, the football match will be held on Sunday. 如果天气好的话, 球赛将在周日举行。

—His homework done, Jim decided to go and see the movie. 吉姆做完了所有的作业, 决定去看电影。

这种结构可以通过加介词 with 改写, 本句可以改写为:

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,另一个则是劳动。

人们一直在说:“只有时间才能支配我们。”人们似乎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,对时间的使用作出解释;我们还要因时间而收取费用。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,或者为了想赶快买完,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开车很鲁莽,人们推搡着你身边过去。你会怀念微笑、简短的交谈及与陌生人的随意闲聊。不要为此而生气,这是因为人们非常珍惜时间,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招待客人的茶或咖啡的礼节性交往,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馆里谈生意时的那种轻松悠闲的交谈。一般地说,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

budget [ˈbʌdʒɪt]

*vt.* 为…做预算

acute [əˈkjʊt]

*a.* 深刻的,敏感的

replace [riˈpleɪs]

*vt.* 代替,取代

restlessly [ˈrestlɪsli]

*ad.* 不安定地

elbow [ˈelbəʊ]

*vt.* 用肘把人推到一旁

brief [brɪf]

*a.* 短暂的;简洁的

opening [ˈəʊpənɪŋ]

*a.* 初始的

interaction [ˌɪntərˈæksjən]

*n.* 交流

convention [kənˈvenʃən]

*n.* 惯例,习俗,常规

leisurely [ˈleɪʒəli]

*a./ad.* 从容(地),不匆忙(地)

assess [əˈses]

*vt.* 估价,评价

surroundings

[səˈraʊndɪŋz]

*n.* 周围的事物,环境

## 疑难解析

—Time is one of the two elements that American save carefully, with the other being labor.

② 本句中 hourglass 是指沙漏(玻璃漏壶,内盛细沙由上部经细小之腰部漏到下部,于一小时后漏尽)。作者使用隐喻(metaphor)手法把时间比作沙漏中的沙子,来形容光阴一去不复返,生动贴切。隐喻是指不出现如 like, as 之类比喻词的一种修辞手法,如:

—She has a heart of stone. 她真是铁石心肠。

③ 句中 take sth. personally 意思是“为某事所触怒”,如:

—I am afraid he took your remarks personally. 我看他对你的话很不高兴。



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**;] ④ 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 platter 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 due partly to the fact that the telephone service is **superb** here, **whereas** the postal service is less efficient.] ⑤

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.] ⑥ Usually, the more important a task is, the more capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to “get it moving”.

疑难解析

④ 句中 **labor-saving** 是一个合成形容词, 英语中这种由一个名词和一个动名词构成的合成形容词很多, 如: **man-eating** 吃人的, **record-breaking** 破纪录的, **epoch-making** 划时代的, **face-saving** 护面子的。

⑤ 本句 **fact** 后面跟一个由 **that** 引导的同位语从句, 用来解释说明 **fact** 的意思。同位语的先行词多为 **fact, news, idea, thought, reply, report** 等抽象名词, 如:

—Have you heard the news that he is going to go abroad next week? 你听说他下周要出国的消息了吗?

**due** to 表示“由…引起”, 如:

球场。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,我们就开门见山地谈正事。因为时间老是在我们的耳朵里滴滴答答地响着。

因而我们千方百计地节约时间。我们发明了一系列节省劳动力的装置;我们通过发传真、打电话或发电子邮件与他人快速地进行交流,而不是通过直接接触。虽然面对面交流令人愉快,但却要花更多的时间,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走路之劳,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,那么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,以使“工作开展起来”。

▲ tick [tik]

*vi.* (钟表等)滴答地响  
consequently

[ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli]

*ad.* 因此,所以  
labor-saving

[ˈleɪbəˈseɪvɪŋ]

*a.* 省劳力的  
device [diˈvaɪs]

*n.* 器械,装置

electronic [iˌlekˈtrɒnɪk]

*a.* 电子操作的

significance [sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəns]

*n.* 意义;重要性

conduct [kənˈdʌkt]

*vt.* 进行,指导,管理

increasingly [ɪnˈkriːsɪŋli]

*ad.* 逐渐地,日益地

superb [ˈsjuːpəb]

*a.* 极好的

whereas [weərˈæz]

*conj.* 反之;却,而

▲ elapse [ɪˈlæps]

*vi.* (指时间)逝去

skillfulness [ˈskɪlfʊlnɪs]

*n.* 熟练,灵巧

competent [ˈkɒmpɪtənt]

*a.* 有能力的,胜任的

fulfill [fʊlˈfɪl]

*vt.* 履行,执行,完成

## 疑难解析

—The team's success was largely due to her efforts. 该队的成功在很大程度上是因为她的努力。

⑥ 本句中 it 是形式主语,为了使句子变得更平稳,不致主语太长,显得头重脚轻,把真正的主语 to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, with speed 放到了句子后部, it 的这种用法称为先行主语(Preparatory Subject),如:

—It was his duty to take care of the orphans. 照顾孤儿是他的职责。

—It cost 100 dollars to repair the car. 修车花了 100 美元。





核心词汇与短语



New Words

**budget** [ˈbʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算, 预算拨款 *v.* 编预算 *a.* 低廉的

**语境** A new car will not be part of our *budget* this year. 买一辆新车不在我们今年的预算之内。

Sensible people *budget* their income. 明智的人对其收入计划开支。

Welfare, foreign aid, the federal **budget**, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business. 福利、外国资助、联邦财政预算和联邦储备银行的政策也都会深受商业的影响。 【CET-4, 2003. 6, 阅读】

**acute** [əˈkju:t] *a.* 严重的; 深刻的, 敏感的, 尖锐的

**语境** Scientists in Canada announced over the weekend that they had broken the genetic code of the virus suspected of causing severe *acute* respiratory syndrome. 本周末加拿大科学家宣布, 他们已破译了被怀疑导致严重呼吸系统综合症(SARS)病毒的基因密码。

She still has very *acute* hearing, though she is eighty years old. 尽管已经八十岁了, 但她的听觉仍然很灵敏。

**辨析** *acute, sharp, keen*

(1) *acute* 指五官、感觉、智力等是“敏锐的”、“尖锐的”。如: Mr. White is

an *acute* observer. 怀特先生是一位敏锐的观察家。

(2) *sharp* 与 *acute* 意义基本相同, 但强调不易受骗。表示动作时意思是“机警的、敏捷的”。如: John is a *sharp* boy. You can't deceive him. 约翰是个机灵的孩子, 你骗不了他。

(3) *keen* 指人对复杂事物或难题有敏锐的理解或观察。如: I am lacking a *keen* understanding of obscure articles. 我不能很快理解难懂的文章。

**replace** [riˈpleɪs] *vt.* 代替, 取代; 把...放回原处; 更换, 调换

**语境** We have *replaced* slave labour with/by machines. 我们已经用机器取代了奴隶般的劳动。

The librarian *replaced* the books correctly on the shelves. 图书管理员把那些书放回架子上的正确位置。

Located on the shore of Sullivan's Island off the coast of South Carolina, the award-winning cube-shaped beach house was built to **replace** one smashed to pieces by Hurricane(飓风) Hugo 10 years ago. 那所获奖的方形海滨别墅位于南卡罗来那州近海的苏里文岛上, 是为了取代一所十年前为飓风“雨果”摧毁的房子而建的。

【CET-4, 2003. 12, 阅读】

**辨析** *displace, replace*