

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与外研版新视野大学英语听说读写教程配套使用

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红膜 自测

新华出版社

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新视野

大学英语

课文辅导大全

主 编 马德高
副主编 文世芳 于清科

Well begun is half
好的开始是成功的

听说读写教程

新 华 出 版 社

红膜 自测

The Handwriting on the Cheese Wall

Change Happens—They keep moving the cheese

Anticipate Change—Get ready for the cheese to move

Monitor Change—Smell the cheese so you know when it is getting old

Adapt To Change Quickly—The quicker you let go of old cheese, the sooner you can enjoy new cheese

Change—Move with the cheese

Enjoy Change—Savor the adventure and enjoy the taste of new cheese

Be ready to change quickly and enjoy it again

They keep moving the cheese

Move With The Cheese And Enjoy It!

奶 酪 墙 上 的 话

变化总是在发生——他们总是不断地拿走你的奶酪。

预见变化——随时做好奶酪被拿走的准备。

追踪变化——经常闻一闻你的奶酪，以便知道他们什么时候开始变质。

尽快适应变化——越早放弃旧的奶酪，你就会越早享用到新的奶酪。

改变——随着奶酪的变化而变化。

享受变化！——尝试冒险，去享受新奶酪的美味！

做好迅速变化的准备，不断地享受变化！

记住：他们仍然会不断拿走你的奶酪。

随着奶酪的变化而变化，并享受变化。

——节选自《谁动了我的奶酪》

P 前言 Preface *

当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,逐步渗透,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给我们大学英语教学与考试提示了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好的理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求,渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,拓宽语言知识,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本系列“课文辅导大全”就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的。它由众多知名教师联合编写而成,紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语 听说读写教程》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◆ 文化背景阅读指导

本部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)进行援引介绍。帮助学生更好地理解课文,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

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,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。

◆ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录单元内的核心词汇,每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,

且配有精美图片及从名著或名人演讲摘选的经典例句和历年四级考试真题例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。帮助学生迅速扩大词汇量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

◆ 长难例句框架剖析

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析,指点长难句的破解方法,培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力,同步增强学生的阅读理解能力,提高翻译水平。

◆ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

◆ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,提高写作能力。

◆ 同步测试综合演练

每个单元后的综合练习题大演练既有适应最新四、六级题型改革的听力练习,也有让读者提前备战考研的考研专栏,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试和考研的命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

◆ 红膜自测,随时检测

本书在词汇与短语部分将词条用红色印刷,利用所附红膜,可随时检测记忆效果。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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Unit 1

文化背景阅读

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

There goes a saying: Americans are slaves to nothing but the clock. 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".

2. 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 both sides need to have access to the cultural conventions of each other. Therefore, blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

3. Culture shock(文化冲击)

The term, culture shock, was introduced in 1958 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 a 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 environment.

Section A Time-Conscious Americans

一 课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

本文是一篇说明文。文章通过论证、对比和举例等方式来说明美国人的时间观念：珍惜时间——行色匆匆，很少寒暄，谈工作开门见山；千方百计节约时间——发明了一系列节省劳动力的装置，通过传真、电话、电子邮件等方式与他人交流，利用电视召开远程会议。高效率地解决问题、完成工作被认为是有水平、有能力的标志。

文中通过外国人对美国的第一印象的描述，以及两次提到许多刚到美国的一些人的感受，切实反映了美国人重视时间这一文化特点。

● 语篇结构分析

Part 1 (Paras. 1~4) In Americans' view, time is precious.

Part 2 (Paras. 5~7) They are making every effort to save time.

Part 3 (Para. 8) Work efficiency and speed are what Americans value highly.

● 课文内容概要

American people are very time-conscious. They consider time a precious resource. So it seems everyone is in a rush. They are trying to get things done within the least possible time. Therefore, they make every effort to save time, for example, producing a steady flow of labor-saving devices, communicating through faxes, phone calls or emails. In Americans' view, work efficiency, not much time spent in a job, is the most important thing.

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* ① 预算, 预算拨款 ② 经费, 费用 *v.* ① (for) 做预算, 做安排 ② 把...编入, 盘算 *a.* 便宜的

【语境】The government has budgeted £10 million for education spending. 政府将一千万英镑编入教育预算。

The minister is expected to announce tax cuts in this year's budget. 人们希望部长宣布在本年度预算中削减税收。

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都会深受商业的影响。

【CET-4, 2003. 6. 阅读】

acute [ə'kju:t] [acu(=sharp)] *a.* ① (疾



病)急性的 ②严重的,激烈的 ③尖锐的,敏感的

[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(SARS). 本周末,加拿大科学家宣布,他们已破译了怀疑导致严重呼吸系统综合征(SARS)的病毒基因密码。

Dogs have an acute sense of smell. 狗的嗅觉非常灵敏。

[辨析] **acute, keen**

(1) acute 指五官、感觉、智力等敏锐的、尖锐的。

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

replace [ri'pleis] [re-(=back)+place(=put)] *v.* ①代替,取代(take the place of) ②归还,把...放回原处(put back, give back)

[语境] He replaces the pillow in its proper place, smoothing out the sheets then walks back around to Princess Ann. 他把枕头放到原来的正确位置,抚平了被单,然后回到安妮公主那儿。

(《罗马假日》)

[辨析] **displace, replace**

replace = fill or take the place of; displace = take the place of (as if) by pushing out

(a) He replaced the worn tyre with a new one. 他用新胎换下旧胎。

—replace 侧重以新代旧或补遗(以复原),常意指原物已失去了作用。

(b) Many employees were displaced by computers. 由于计算机的广泛使用,许多雇员失去了工作。

—displace 常用来指以某物挤掉另一

物,内含强迫之义,但并不意指原先之物已完全失去了作用。

[搭配] 辨异:

replace A **with/by** B 用B来代替A

substitute A **for** B 用A来代替B

A takes the place **of** B. A 代替 B.

restless ['restlis] [rest(静止)+-less(不...)] *a.* ①焦躁不安的 ②静不下来的,动作不停的

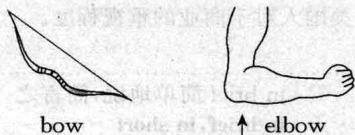
[助记] [汉] “休息”之中有“息”字;

[英] rest 原义即“静止,停留”。

[语境] The sick child passed a restless night. 这患病的孩子一夜未眠。

elbow ['elbəu] [el-(=el 从肘部到中指指尖的长度)+bow(弯曲物)] *n.* ①肘部 ②衣服的肘部 *v.* 用肘推,用肘挤

[助记] [熟] bow → [生] elbow



[搭配] elbow one's way into/through 用胳膊肘朝某一方强行开路
at (one's) elbow 在手边,在附近
out at the elbows ①穿得破破烂烂的
②(资金)捉襟见肘的

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] [ab-(=off)+rupt(=break)] *a.* ①突然的,意外的 ②(举止,言谈等)粗鲁的,鲁莽的

[助记] [熟] interrupt 打断(=break in) → [根] rupt(=break) → [生] bankrupt 破产; disrupt 使中断; erupt 爆发(=break out)

[语境] He made an abrupt turn to avoid hitting another car. 他猛地急转弯,以避免撞上另一辆汽车。

There are abrupt weather changes. 天有不测风云。

She always sounds abrupt on the telephone. 她打电话时总是显得很粗鲁。

【辨析】rude, abrupt

- (1) rude 指对别人态度粗鲁, 缺乏必要的礼貌用语、称呼或温和的态度等。
(2) abrupt 则侧重指由于过于突然或事先缺乏考虑而表现出不礼貌。

brief ['bri:f] *a.* ①简短的, 简洁的 ②短暂的 *n.* 概要, 摘要, 短文 *vt.* 简短介绍, 预先向...提供必要信息或提示

【语境】He wrote a brief for the attorney. 他为诉讼律师写了案情摘要。

He briefed the commander on the enemy's strength. 他向指挥官简要介绍了敌人的兵力。

A brief glimpse at a daily newspaper vividly shows how much people in the United States think about business. 稍微浏览一下日报就会发现, 报纸生动地展示了美国人对于商业的重视程度。

【CET-4, 2003, 6, 阅读】

【搭配】in brief 简单地说, 简言之

【辨析】in brief, in short

- (1) in brief 着重重点突出, 不拖泥带水: There is not much time left, so I'll tell you about it in brief. 时间不多, 所以我会简明扼要地告诉你。
(2) in short 多用来指在较长叙述之后长话短说, 含有“综上所述”的意思: In short, I am going to live there myself. 总之, 我要一个人住在那里。

opening ['əʊpənɪŋ] *n.* ①开始, 开端 ②开口, 缺口 ③(职位的)空缺, 机会 *a.* 开始的, 开幕的

【语境】The event marked the opening of a new era. 这一事件标志着新纪元的开始。

There are no openings for secretaries at the bank at present. 现在银行里没有秘书职位空缺。

After the opening ceremony, the new Pizza Hut will have an opening sale. 在开业典礼之后, 这家新开的必胜客将

进行开张大减价活动。

ritual ['rɪtʃuəl] [rite 仪式] *n.* ①(宗教等的)仪式 ②例行公事, 固定程序

a. ①作为仪式一部分的 ②例行的

【语境】All cultures have their own rituals for the burying of the dead. 每种文化都有自己埋葬死者的方式。

He went through the ritual of filling and lighting his pipe. 他照例填满烟斗, 然后点着了。

interaction [ˌɪntərˈæksjən] [inter-(= between, 在...之间) + act(作用) + -ion (*n.*); 作用在彼此之间] *n.* ①相互作用, 相互影响 ②交流, 合作

归类记忆卡片

act	react	interact
A → B	A ← B	A ↔ B
action	reaction	interaction
作用	反作用	相互作用

【语境】I have some chance for interaction with them at some time during the day. 白天我总有机会和他们交往。

convention [kən'venʃən] [con-(= together, with) + vent(= come) + -ion (*n.*)] *n.* (1)[走到一起来 → 集会 →] ①(定期)大会, (正式)会议 → ②协定, 公约, 契约 (2)[随...而来 →] ③习俗, 惯例

【助记】[熟] went(去) ↔ [根] vent(来) → [生] convention *n.*

【语境】The countries all agreed to sign the convention. 这些国家都同意签订公约。

Convention dictates that a minister should resign in such a situation. 依照常规, 在这种情况下大臣应该辞职。

归类记忆卡片

各种会议

assembly 大会	conference(专门)会议
rally 群众大会	congress 代表大会
session(一届)会议	convention(正式)会议

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【搭配】

(1) probe into 对…进行侦察,调查:
The journalist was probing into several financial scandals. 那记者正在调查几起财务丑闻。

(2) probe for 探寻,查找: The surgeon probed for the bullet in the man's back. 外科医生在这人的背上探查射入的那颗子弹。

tick[▲] [tik] [拟声词] *n.* ①(钟表等的)嘀嗒声 ②勾号,记号 *vt.* 打上勾号
vi. (钟表等)嘀嗒嘀嗒响

【语境】We'll be ready in a couple of ticks. 我们再过一会儿就准备好了。

He ticked each job that was done on his list. 他在表格上的每一项已做完的工作上打勾做记号。

I could hear the clock on the wall ticking. 我可以听见墙上的钟嘀嗒嘀嗒响。

【搭配】tick away/by (时间一分一秒地)过去

tick off ①给…标记号 ②责备

tick over ①(工作)进展缓慢,呆滞 ②(发动机)空转,慢转

saving ['seivɪŋ] *n.* ①节省,节约 ②(pl.) 储蓄金,存款

【语境】It's a great saving to be able to make one's own clothes. 能自己做衣服就可以省很多钱。

【用法】注意用复数: a savings account 储蓄账户。Recently, he has lost all his wages and savings. 最近他把工资和储蓄全都输光了。

devise [di'vaiz] [de-(加强意义)+vis(=see in mind)] *vt.* 发现,设计,想出(=plan or invent, especially cleverly)

【助记】[熟] television(电视)→[根] vis(视,看见)

【根】vis(=see in mind)→[生] devise *vt.* 想出; vision *n.* 想象,设想

【语境】They devised a plan for getting

the jewels out of the country. 他们想出一个把珠宝偷运出国的办法。

device [di'vaiz] *n.* ①装置,设备,器具,仪器 ②策略,手段

【助记】

已知:[动] advise [əd'vaiz]→[名] advice [əd'vaiz]

则知:[动] devise [di'vaiz]→[名] device [di'vaiz]

【规则】[动] ~se [z]→[名] ~ce [s] (名清动浊)

△ device 是一个通用词,指任何可用于工作的人造工具,在没有特别适合的专用词时,通常就用它。

【语境】The missile has a heat-seeking device which enables it to find its target. 导弹里有一种热跟踪装置使它能找到目标。

Their proposal was only a device to confuse the opposition. 他们的提议只是迷惑对手的计策。

【搭配】leave to one's own devices 听任…自便,让…自行发展: I just gave her a brush and paints, and left her to her own devices. 我只给她一支画笔和一套颜料就不管了。

fax [fæks] *n.* ①传真 ②传真机,传真件 *vt.* 传真传输

【助记】缩略于 facsimile [fac 制作+simile(=similar)] *n.* (无线电)传真

【语境】Here is your fax. 你的传真。

You can fax my letter. 你可以把我的信传真过去。

electronic [i'lek'trɒnik] *a.* ①电子的 ②和电子设备有关的

【助记】[熟] electricity 电→[根]

electr 电→[生] electron 电子→[生]

electronic *a.* 电子的; electronics *n.* 电子学

【译】我弟弟是一个电气工程师。

【误】My brother is an electric engi-

neer.

[正] My brother is an electrical engineer.

[注] electric 指“由电产生的或带电的”[produced by, worked by, or charged with electricity]; electrical 指“有关电(学)方面的”[related to (the subject of) electricity].

significance [sig'nifikəns] *n.* ①重要性, 重大 ②意义, 含义

[助记] [动] signify { ①表示, 意味
②有意义

{ [名] significance { ①意义, 含义
②意义重大, 重要性
[形] significant { ①意味深长的
②意义重大的, 重要的

[语境] I think I only began to grasp its significance over time, gradually. 我想只是随时间的推移我逐渐开始了解它的重要性了。 《廊桥遗梦》
The new discovery of oil is of great significance to the country's economy. 新油田的发现对国家的经济发展意义重大。

conduct { [kən'dakt] *v.* [重音: 名前动
[ˈkɒndəkt] *n.*

后] *vt.* [根义] 引导 → [多义] ①引导, 带领 ②管理, 进行 ③导电, 传热
n. 行为, 品行

[助记] [熟] introduce 引进 → [生] introduction 引进 → [根] duce, duct (引, 引导) → [生] conduct [根义] 引导

duct(引导)

insul(孤立)

[动] conduct 传导 ↔ [动] insulate 绝缘

[名] conduction 传导 ↔ [名] insulation 绝缘

[名] conductor 导体 ↔ [名] insulator 绝缘体

[语境] He conducts his business very successfully. 他把企业经营得很成功。
In future, all transactions will be con-

ducted by computers. 将来所有的交易都要由电脑来完成。

His conduct disagrees with his words. 他言行不一。

一言辨异: behavior, conduct

His **behavior** in the party last night was unsatisfactory, but his daily **conduct** is excellent. 他昨天晚上晚上的行为的确不太令人满意, 但他的日常品行却是有口皆碑的。

——behavior 指在他人面前或特殊场合的行为, 尤指交际上的细节; conduct 指关于道德方面的行为。

obtain [əb'tein] *vt.* 获得, 得到, 获取

[语境] Through my uncle's influence, I obtained a good appointment at the Foreign Office. 通过叔叔的关系, 我在外事办得到一份好工作。

whereas [weə'rəz] *conj.* 而, 但是, 尽管

[用法] whereas 引导对比、对立的从句: He was poor, whereas his brother was very rich. 他很贫穷, 而他的弟弟却很富有。

It (the great tit) has about twenty different calls, **whereas** in human language the number of possible utterances is limitless. 它(大山雀)有大约 20 种不同的叫声, 而在人类语言中, 其可能的话语数量是无限的。

[CET-4, 2003, 12, 完形]

elapse [ɪ'læps] *vi.* (时间) 消逝, 过去

[助记] [熟] collapse *vi./n.* 倒塌, 塌下 → [根] lapse (= slip) → [生] elapse *v.* 消逝, 过去

[语境] Three years have elapsed since we last met. 从我们上次相见至今已三年了。

competent [ˈkɒmpitənt] *a.* 有能力的, 胜任的