

新视野大学英语

COLLEGE ENGLISH

同步学习指导(2)

主编 龚卫东 李兰萍



中国海洋大学出版社

新视野大学英语

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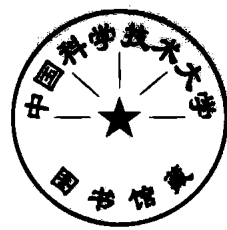
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前 言

《新视野大学英语同步学习指导》是配合《新视野大学英语》教学而编写的。《新视野大学英语》适应了网络给英语学习带来的革新,《新视野大学英语同步学习指导》则是其行之有效的辅导材料。本书构思新颖,具有概括性强、覆盖面广、有的放矢等特点,有助于读者把握教材的特点,了解四、六级命题变化的动向,增强预习的针对性,提高学习的效率。

书中我们对教材的各部分进行了详尽的讲解,基本上按以下五部分编写:

(1) 背景知识——介绍了与课文相关的信息,包括作者生平、人物介绍,尤其是英美文化教育、社会生活以及风土人情等,以帮助读者提高学习兴趣,领会课文内容。

(2) 核心词汇——对课文中关键词汇加以详尽解释,内容涉及单词的用法、搭配、同义词辨析以及例句等。鉴于英语中一词多义的基本属性,在处理重点词时,除着重阐明该词出现在课文中的词性、释义及用法外,还介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及用法,力求为读者打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

(3) 短语——选择课文中的重要短语并加以说明,同时列举出类似短语,并配以例句。

(4) 句型结构——精选课文中重要句式,解释其用法以及类比句型等。

(5) 课文译文及练习题答案。

全书共分四册。由韩晓玲总负责,杨春苑、周国辉、殷莉等对全书进行了设计构思和仔细审读,参编者均为长期从事大学英语教学与研究的教师。

限于时间和水平,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请英语界同仁和广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

2002年12月

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Unit One

Part I Understanding and Learning 理解与学习

Section A Time-Conscious Americans

一、Background Information 背景知识

Cultural Differences

Our culture influences who we are and our understanding of social behavior. In cross-cultural communication, disorientation, confusion, and improper reactions will arise because of cultural differences. Students and teachers need to be aware that the ethnocentric 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 understanding 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, so blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

二、Detailed Study of the Text 课文重难点详解

(一) Key Words 核心词汇

budget	acute	count	interaction
convention		assess	given
conduct	obtain	whereas	fulfill

1. budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *v.* (Line 6)

作预算, 计划开支 plan the spending of (time, money, etc.)

【学用要点】

- (1) **【常用搭配】** budget for 为……作预算
- (2) **【扩展】** economize *v.* 节约, 节省 tighten one's belt 束紧腰带, 节省支出
- (3) **【其他词性】** *n.* 预算, 收支计划

【例句说明】

- (1) Sensible people budget their incomes.
理智的人会对自己的收入作预算。
- (2) He budgeted for his wedding in the coming year.
他计划来年婚礼的开支。
- (3) The government has budgeted for the Project Hope.
政府已在预算中为希望工程拨款。
- (4) She has so many appointments that she has to budget her time carefully.
她的约会如此之多, 因而不得不精心安排自己的时间。
- (5) The Chancellor's budget must be approved by Parliament.
首相所作的预算必须得到议会的批准。

2. acute [ə'kju:t] *adj.* (Line 8)

- (1) 灵敏的, 敏锐的 (of feelings or the senses) fine; sharp
- (2) 严重的 severe, very great

【学用要点】

词义(2)的近义词语: severe, grave, critical, be no laughing matter

【例句说明】

- (1) Birds have an acute sense of direction.
鸟类有灵敏的方向感。
- (2) He is an acute observer.
他是一位敏锐的观察家。
- (3) People in the area are faced with an acute water shortage.
这一地区的人们正面临着严重缺水的状况。

3. count [kaunt] *v.* (Line 9)

有价值, 重要, 起作用 be important **【同义】** matter

【学用要点】

【常用搭配】 count on/upon 指望, 仰赖, 期望 **【同义】** depend on/be dependent on, rely on, turn on

【例句说明】

- (1) It's not how much you read but what you read that really counts.
真正起作用的不是你读了多少, 而是你读了什么。

- (2) For them money was the only thing that counted.

对于他们而言,钱是惟一重要的东西。

- (3) The individual doesn't count much in the situation.

在这种情形下,个人起不了什么作用。

4. interaction [ˌɪntər'ækʃən] *n.* (Line 21)

- (1) 交流 communication

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

【例句说明】

- (1) The relationship between teachers and students depends on the degree of interaction between them.

师生关系取决于他们之间的交流程度。

- (2) There is much more human-computer interaction in the information era.

信息时代有更多的人机交流。

- (3) 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。

5. convention [kən'venʃən] *n.* (Line 24)

- (1) 习俗;惯例;常规 customary practice

- (2) 会议 meeting of members of a profession, a particular party, etc.

【学用要点】

- (1) 词义(1)用做不可数名词时,指“抽象的习俗”;用做可数名词时,指“具体的惯例”。

- (2) **【同义辨析】** habit, custom, practice, convention

表示“习俗、习惯”时,habit指“一个人经常做的事情”。custom指“整个社会常做的事情”。practice同custom一样,但常带有贬义,通常指不好的做法和习俗。convention指社会习俗,是公认的行为标准、传统、习俗、惯例等。

【例句说明】

- (1) Youth often questions the conventions of society.

年轻一代经常对社会习俗提出质疑。

- (2) Using the right hand to shake hands is a convention.

用右手握手是惯例。

- (3) It is convention that makes people act in the same way.

习俗使人们行为方式一致。

- (4) Convention now permits short hair for women, but it used to be thought queer.

女人留短发现在已为习俗所允许,但这在过去却被认为古怪。

- (5) The convention voted on a new constitution.

大会就新宪法举行了投票。

- (6) The Republican presidential candidate will be chosen at the national convention.

全国代表大会上将选出共和党领袖候选人。

- (7) I'm in the habit of rising early.

我习惯早起。

- (8) We must get rid of corrupt practice.

我们必须根除腐败的恶习。

- (9) Eating customs vary throughout China.

中国各地的饮食习惯各不相同。

6. assess [ə'ses] *v.* (Line 27)

评价, 估价 judge the quality, importance, or worth of 【同义】 evaluate

【学用要点】

【派生词】 assessment *n.* 评定, 估定; 税额

【例句说明】

- (1) They sent him to assess the value of the house.
他们派他去给那座房子估价。
- (2) It's difficult to assess the feasibility of the project.
很难对这一方案的可行性作出评估。
- (3) We can assess her ability through the affair.
通过这件事我们能评价出她的能力。

7. given ['givn] *prep.* (Line 35)

- (1) 考虑到 taking...into account, allowing for
- (2) 假定, 如果有 provided with, if allowed, supposing that

【学用要点】

【其他词性】 *conj.* 引导句子

【例句说明】

- (1) Given the circumstances, you've coped well.
考虑到这些情况, 你已经处理得很好了。
- (2) Given enough manpower and financial support, he would succeed in carrying out the task.
如果有足够的人力和财力支持, 他就能成功地完成这项任务。
- (3) Given that they are inexperienced, they've done a good job.
考虑到他们缺乏经验, 他们已经干得不错了。
- (4) Given that X equals ten, XV equals fifteen.
如果 X 是 10, XV 则是 15。

8. conduct [kən'dʌkt] *v.* (Line 38)

- (1) 进行, 管理 carry out, direct, manage
- (2) 传导(电、热等) act as the path for (electricity, heat, etc.)

【学用要点】

【其他词性】*n.* [U] 行为, 品行; 读音为 ['kɒndʌkt]

【例句说明】

- (1) He should learn how to conduct a meeting.
他应当学会如何主持会议。
- (2) The police conducted a series of investigations on the case.
警察就这一案件展开了一系列的调查。
- (3) If he conducts his business affairs in the careless way he conducts his private affairs, they must be in confusion.
如果他处理公事也像处理私事一样粗心, 那么, 事情一定会混乱不堪。
- (4) Most plastics don't conduct heat or electricity.
大多数塑料既不导热也不导电。
- (5) Mrs. White was very indignant with them over their recent conduct.
怀特夫人对他们近期的行为感到非常愤慨。

9. obtain [əb'tein] *v.* (Line 45)

取得, 获得 get, achieve

【学用要点】

- (1) 【同义辨析】acquire, achieve, gain, get
get 是个普通词, 多用于非正式场合。obtain 比 get 正式, 指通过个人的努力、奋斗、技术等获得某物。gain 倾向于获益、获得经验、自信等。acquire 指获得知识、技能、财富或许可证等具体的东西。achieve 指成功地获得或达到非物质性的东西, 如成就、目的、目标等。
- (2) 【派生词】obtainable *adj.* 可获得的

【例句说明】

- (1) Tom has failed to obtain a scholarship.
汤姆没能获得奖学金。
- (2) We wished to obtain first-hand information.
我们希望取得第一手/原始资料。
- (3) The astronauts obtained rock samples from the moon.
宇航员从月球上取得了岩石样品。
- (4) He hopes to achieve all his aims by the end of the year.
他希望年底能实现所有的目标。
- (5) Some apes have acquired the ability to communicate with humans using sign language.
有些猿已经获得了用形体语言与人类交流的能力。
- (6) Tom got a job as a computer programmer.
汤姆得到了一份电脑程序员的工作。
- (7) I gained some valuable experience from the job.

我在此工作中获得了一些有益的经验。

10. whereas [wɛər'æz] *conj.* (Line 47)

然而 but in contrast; while

【例句说明】

- (1) Some praise him, whereas others condemn him.
有些人表扬他,而另一些人却谴责他。
- (2) Why are some cancers cured by chemotherapy alone, whereas others are unaffected by drugs?
为什么有些癌症单凭化疗就能治愈,而有些癌症药物对之却不起作用?
- (3) The wages of men averaged 54 dollars, whereas women's wages averaged but 42 dollars.
月工资男人平均 54 美元,而妇女只有 42 美元。

11. fulfill [ful'fil] *v.* (Line 53)

- (1) 履行,执行,完成 perform
- (2) 满足(要求、希望等),符合条件 supply or satisfy (a need, demand, or requirement)

【学用要点】

- (1) **【派生词】** fulfilled *adj.* 符合条件的 fulfillment *n.* 实践,实现,满足
- (2) **【同义辨析】** accomplish, fulfill
accomplish, fulfill 都可以表示完成。accomplish 主要指某一确定任务或工作的成功完成,可以指做一件重大的事。另外,该词主要指阐释性或技术性的工作,而非创造性或独创性的工作。fulfill 除表示完成或完全履行某种责任、计划、任务外,还表示某人的要求或欲望等。

【例句说明】

- (1) If you make a promise you should fulfill it.
你应当履行自己的承诺。
- (2) The doctor's instructions must be fulfilled exactly; the sick man's life depends on it.
必须准确无误地执行医嘱,因为这关系到病人的生命。
- (3) If he is lazy, he'll never fulfill his ambition to be a doctor.
如果懒惰,他将永远无法实现当医生的抱负。
- (4) Jane was the only one who fulfilled all the conditions.
简是惟一符合所有条件的人。
- (5) We should fulfill every task assigned by the Party and the country.
我们应该完成党和国家交给的各项任务。
- (6) The best method to accomplish this goal is to unite as many sympathetic people as possible.

达到这一目标的最好办法就是尽可能团结更多有同情心的人。

(7) The builders have accomplished the difficult piece of work.

建设者们完成了这项艰巨的工作。

(二) Phrases 短语

fall behind	result in	nothing but
account for	charge for	go with
much less	work at	at hand

1. fall behind (Line 1)

(1) 落在后面 become bit by bit further behind 【同义】lag behind

(2) 拖欠 fail to produce sth. at a proper time

【学用要点】

【常用搭配】fall behind with 晚交, 迟迟未付

【例句说明】

(1) Mary was not promoted because she fell behind her colleagues in her sales volume.
由于玛丽的销售额落后于同事, 他未得到提升。

(2) Soon he fell behind his competitors in the race.
在比赛中他很快就落后于竞争对手。

(3) I have fallen behind with my correspondence.
我有许多信尚未回复。

(4) They fell behind with the rent.
他们拖欠了房租。

2. result in (Line 2)

导致 cause, have as a result 【同义】lead to

【学用要点】

【扩展】result from 由于, 因为

【例句说明】

(1) Their dispute resulted in war.
他们之间的争端导致了战争。

(2) Their efforts resulted in failure.
他们的努力以失败告终。

(3) The talks have resulted in a lessening of suspicion.
交谈减少了猜疑。

(4) Any damage resulting from negligence must be paid for by the borrower.
因疏忽引起的任何损坏应由借用者负责赔偿。

(5) His lameness resulted from an accident.
他因为一次事故变瘸了。

3. nothing but (Line 5)

只有,除……以外什么也不 only

【学用要点】

(1) but 在此处意为 except

(2) 【扩展】no one/none/nothing/all/everyone/... but

【例句说明】

(1) He is nothing but a common criminal.

他只不过是普通的罪犯。

(2) The research paper contains nothing but false figures.

这篇研究论文的数字都是虚假的。

(3) None but the brave deserve the fair.

(谚) 只有英雄才配美人。

4. account for (Line 6)

(1) 解释,说明……的原因 explain the cause of

(2) 占 be the origin of

【学用要点】

(1) account 在此处是动词

(2) 【扩展】account 也可做名词,常用词组有: ① on account of 由于; ② take sth. into account 把……考虑在内; ③ settle one's account with (向商人等)结清欠账,清账;

④ give (sb.) an account of (向某人)描述

【例句说明】

(1) Philip was seized with a restlessness that he couldn't account for.

菲力普突然感到一种难以名状的不安。

(2) There is no accounting for tastes.

人的好恶是无法解释清楚的。

(3) This might account for his pessimistic view.

这也许能说明他悲观的原因。

(4) Toys account for 50% of our export commodities.

玩具占出口商品 50% 的份额。

(5) After regaining consciousness she was able to give police a detailed account of the accident.

苏醒后,她详细地向警察描述了那次事故。

(6) We had to move to London on account of my job.

由于我的工作关系,我们必须搬到伦敦去。

(7) He decided to end their cooperation after settling his account with the merchant.

他决定结清欠账后不再与那个商人的合作。

(8) When going outing, we should take the weather into account.

郊游时应把天气因素考虑在内。

5. charge for (Line 7)

要价 ask (an amount of money) as a price

【学用要点】

【扩展】① charge sb. with 控告某人; ② free of charge 免费; ③ take/be in charge of 负责, 管理, 照顾

【例句说明】

- (1) ABC (American Broadcasting Company) charged advertisers a big \$ 23, 500 a minute.
美国广播公司每分钟收取广告费 23 500 美元。
- (2) How much do you charge for a haircut?
理个发多少钱?
- (3) We charged \$ 200 for a double room per night.
双人间每晚 200 美元。
- (4) He charged me with neglecting my duty.
他指控我玩忽职守。
- (5) Mary was in charge of the seriously injured patient.
玛丽负责照料这位重伤病人。

6. go with (Line 23)

- (1) 同时发生, 伴随 exist or take place at the same time
- (2) 相配 match

【例句说明】

- (1) Happiness doesn't necessarily go with money.
有钱未必就幸福。
- (2) Crime doesn't necessarily go with poverty, some rich men are criminals.
犯罪未必就是因为贫穷, 有些富人也是罪犯。
- (3) I want to buy a new tie to go with this brown suit.
我想买条新领带来配这身棕色西服。
- (4) The color of her dress doesn't at all go with her hair.
她的裙子颜色和她的头发不相称。

7. much less (Line 28)

更不用说 and even less likely

【学用要点】

- (1) much less 前后连接的是平行结构(同样的词性和时态)
- (2) 【同义】still less, let alone

【例句说明】

- (1) I never even spoke to the man, much less insulted him.

我甚至从未和那个人说过话,更不用说侮辱过他。

- (2) John couldn't even pick up the box, much less carry it upstairs.

约翰甚至都不能搬起那个盒子,更不用说把它搬上楼了。

- (3) They are always short of water to drink, much less to bathe in.

他们连喝的水都没有,更别提洗澡了。

8. work at (Line 32)

- (1) 学习,研究,写作,致力于 engage in

- (2) 在……上下工夫(设法解决问题) put effort into (sth. or doing sth.)

【例句说明】

- (1) He is working at a new invention.

他正致力于一项新发明。

- (2) Is Tom still working at the new book he promised?

汤姆仍然在写他允诺的那本新书吗?

- (3) You'll crack the problem if you really work at it.

只要你想方设法你就一定能解决这个问题。

- (4) There is no shortcut to the difficulty; you will just have to work at it.

解决这一难题没有捷径,你只能多下工夫。

9. at hand/close at hand/near at hand (Line 38)

- (1) 正考虑的 being considered

- (2) 在手边,在附近 near in time or position

- (3) 就要到来 around the corner

【例句说明】

- (1) Her proposal was not related to the matter at hand.

她的建议与正在考虑的事无关。

- (2) When he writes, he always keeps a dictionary at hand.

写作时,他总在手头放本字典。

- (3) The post office is close at hand.

邮局就在附近。

- (4) The Spring Festival is at hand.

春节就要到了。

(三) Structures 句型结构

主语 + 动词的 -ing 或 -ed 分词作伴随状语
rather than

1. 名词 + 动词的 -ing 或 -ed 分词作伴随状语 (Para. 1)

【说明】

这种形式既可放在句首,也可放在句末。

【例句】

- (1) The poor girl still knelt there, tears running down her cheeks.
那个可怜的女孩仍旧跪在那里,泪水顺着面颊流了下来。
- (2) George lay down on the grass, his hat pulled over his eyes.
乔治躺在草地上,帽子盖着眼睛。
- (3) Lunch finished, all the guests returned to the sitting-room.
吃完午饭,所有客人都回到了起居室。

2. rather than (Para. 4)

而不是

【说明】

前后引导的是相同的词类,例如动词、名词、形容词、代词、介词等。

【例句】

- (1) Mr. Smith resigned rather than get himself involved in the dirty dealings.
史密斯先生并没有卷入那笔肮脏的交易中,而是辞掉了职务。
- (2) Rather than a punishment or burden, work is the opportunity to realize one's potential.
工作不是惩罚或负担,而是实现一个人潜能的机遇。

(四) Sentences 句子

- (1) ...no one stands still. (Para. 1)

Meaning: ...no one keeps motionless; everyone moves and advances.

译文: ……没有人会停滞不前。

- (2) This attitude results in a nation of people committed to researching, experimenting and exploring. (Para. 1)

Meaning: As a result of this attitude, Americans tend to devote their time and energy to researching, experimenting and exploring.

译文: 这种态度造就了一个决心投身于研究、实验和探索的民族。

- (3) We are slaves to nothing but the clock. (Para. 2)

Meaning: We are under the control of time only and nothing else (or: we are only dominated by time).

译文: 只有时间才能支配我们。

- (4) We budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it; we also charge for it. (Para. 2)

Meaning: We deal with time in various ways as if time were something of real value.

译文: 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。

- (5) Many people have a rather acute sense of the shortness of each lifetime. (Para. 2)

Meaning: Many people have a very strong feeling that life is short (since time is a