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# EasyTest

大学英语 CET 4

New Concept 一套全新理念的应试辅导书

## 如鱼得水 记单词

### 四级词汇语境记忆

策划/穆毅 主编/茅风华

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—— 四级词汇语境记忆 ——

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世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

如鱼得水记单词. 四级词汇语境记忆/茅风华主编. —上海: 上海世界图书出版公司, 2003. 9

ISBN 7-5062-6201-0

I. 如... II. 茅... III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第081086号

# 如鱼得水记单词

— 四级词汇语境记忆 —

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上海世界图书出版公司出版发行

上海市尚文路185号B楼

邮政编码 200010

广东农垦总局印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

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开本: 787 × 960 1/32 印张: 16.5 字数: 430 千字

2003年9月第1版 2003年12月第2次印刷

ISBN 7-5062-6201-0/H · 456

定价: 14.80 元

# 前言

学习的真谛在于掌握科学的学习方法。词汇在英语学习中的重要性，好比砖头之于大厦，“No bricks, no mansions.”。词汇量的不足会严重制约听、说、读、写、译各方面能力的提高，也会令考生们在各类考试中难以取得理想的成绩。在学习英语的过程中，大家或许会有这样的经历：买上一本按字母顺序记忆的词汇手册从头至尾，一词不漏背下来。可是最后的结果是一到考场，所有自认为已经记下的词又都还给了书本。所以说，死板机械地记词表，收效甚微，甚至会造成对英语学习的心理阴影。

那如何摆脱硬记、呆记、苦记的困境，攻克英语学习的词汇难关？**通过阅读记单词！**

边读文章边记单词，通过阅读活记单词。轻松阅读的同时，根据上下文的情节联想词汇，既记住了词义又掌握了用法，词汇记忆从此不再枯燥乏味，一个个枯燥的“死”单词变成了有生命的“活”单词。余光中先生曾说过：“字，乃静态；句，却是动态。字要用在句子里，才有完整生命。句可以说是字的生态环境……”。如果单词是鱼，那么文章就是鱼赖以生存的水了。因此，要记单词，必须在真实的阅读环境中进行，才能达到事半功倍的学习效果，此种理念将使广大学生枯燥的“死”词学习完完全全地变成轻轻松松的“活”词学习，英语将不再是你学习中的拦路虎了。

■ 针对这样的学习规律，我们制定了本书的整体结构。

## 本书特点

▶ 词汇领先，时文为辅

语言是有生命的，词汇、语法、结构只有在文章中才能体现其内涵与格调，以及存在的意义，只要有超强的阅读能力，你才能把握语言的生命，才能活学活用！我们在15年30套真题的基础上，通过电脑分类、科学统计，按照考试的侧重点，把大纲要求的4500个单词分类，突出考察重点。同时，本书精选的60篇文章均来自历年真题，并且配上准确的中文翻译。从而巩固了第一部分词汇的学习，使“死”的词汇成为“活”的语言，使学生们在扩大词汇量的同时，还

可以在专家级的美文中,通过语境联想牢牢记住刚学过的单词,体会其用法。本书还对文章中较难的句子加以解析,阅读能力也得到了明显的提升。

### ▶ 外教配音, 提高听说

心理学家指出:多种分析器的协同活动,是提高记忆效果的重要条件之一。人的记忆中,25%来源于视觉,15%来源于听觉,两者结合则可达65%的效果。英语首先是一种有形的语言,听说模仿录音等的学习过程使得无形之中听力能力得到提高,潜移默化,优美的英语表达也能脱口而出。如果在听的基础上能跟着磁带朗读效果将更明显。在时间充裕或对自己的要求比较高的情况下,将文章背诵下来会更好,对于提高作文能力会有极大帮助。

### ▶ 真题练习, 重复记忆

轻松读、听、背之后,怎样知道自己是否完全掌握了单词的真正含义呢?不用担心,我们在每个单元之后,精心安排了近20道完全针对你刚刚学过的词汇的真题练习,这样,书中每个核心词汇的重现率至少在10次以上,而且出现在不同的语境中。这样高的重现率一定可以达到快速记忆和活学活用的效果。

### ▶ 集词汇、阅读、听力、写作于一体

本书突破了以往词汇书只是单纯记忆词汇的特点,集词汇、单词、听力于一体,在阅读中记单词,在语境中记单词,还可以边听边记。有音、有形、有义,有闪光句式和作文套路,是词汇学习方法的最佳组合,是一次词汇书籍的革命!

此书是一本全方位复习备战四级考试的应试书籍,也可作为在校大学生、英语学习爱好者及具有中级基础的英语学习者全面提高英语水平的辅导书籍。我们衷心希望此书对准备参加四级考试的学生及其他英语学习者能有所帮助,我们期待广大读者和专家的批评指正。

编者

2003年8月



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## Lesson 1

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## 词·汇·环·境

**participate** [pɑ:'tisipeit] *vi.* (~ in) 参与, 参加

**例句** How many countries will be participating in the next Olympic Games? 有多少国家要参加下届奥运会?

\*\*\*\*\*

**drop** [drɒp] *v.* (使) 落下; (使) 下降; *n.* (一滴); 滴剂; 微量

**例句** Price will drop when supply exceeds demand.  
供过于求的时候物价就会下跌。

**搭配** drop by / in 顺便拜访; drop out 退出, 退学; drop off 睡着;  
(让……) 下车, 把……放下; 下降, 减少

\*\*\*\*\*

**chief** [tʃi:f] *n.* 首领, 长官, 最有价值的部分 *a.* 主要的, 首席的

**例句** Rice is the chief crop in most southern provinces.  
稻谷是大多数南方省份的主要作物。

The chief criminals shall be punished without fail. 首恶必办。

\*\*\*\*\*

**respectively** [ri'spektivli] *ad.* 各自地, 分别地

**例句** The College English Test Band-4 is held annually in January and June, respectively.

大学英语四级考试分别在每年的1月和6月举行。

\*\*\*\*\*

**mess** [mes] *n.* 凌乱的状态, 脏乱的状态; 混乱的局面, 困境 *vt.* 弄糟, 弄脏, 搞乱

**例句** A house is bound to be in a mess after a party.  
聚会过后房子一定会乱七八糟。

Many people would mess (up) the hotel room because they don't have to tidy it up themselves.

许多人会把宾馆房间弄得又脏又乱, 因为他们不用自己打扫。

\*\*\*\*\*

**explore** [iks'plo:] *v.* 勘探, 探测; 探究, 探索

**例句** Peary Robert explored the North Pole in 1909.  
帕利·罗伯特在1909年对北极进行了探险。



**搭配** explored the possibilities 探讨可能性

**negotiate** [ni'gauʃieit] *vt.* 洽谈; 顺利通过, 成功越过 *vi.* 协商, 谈判

**例句** It is difficult to negotiate where neither will trust.  
双方彼此不信任便很难进行协商。

**搭配** negotiate a peace treaty 议订和平条约  
negotiate a contract 协商合同

**peer** [piə] *n.* 同龄人, 同等地位的人; 贵族 *vt.* 用钉子钉; 限定 (价格、工资等); 将……看成, 把……归入

**例句** To lessen peer (group) pressure, many schools require their students to wear uniforms.

为减少来自同龄群体的压力, 许多学校要求学生穿校服。

**搭配** peer at sth. / sb. 仔细看 (尤指看不清) 某物 / 某人

**engage** [in'geɪdʒ] *vt.* 吸引, 占用; (电话) 占线; 使从事; 聘用; 使订婚 *vi.* (~ in) 参加, 从事于

**例句** Beautiful clothes could easily engage girls' attention.  
漂亮的衣服总能轻易地吸引女孩的注意。

**搭配** be engaged to sb. 与某人订婚; be engaged in sth. 从事某事

**sample** ['sæmpl] *n.* 样品, 试样, 样本 *vt.* 从……抽样; 品尝, 体验

**例句** The nurse took a sample of my blood.  
护士抽取了我的血液作为样本。

**quarter** ['kwɔ:tə] *n.* 四分之一, 方向, 季, 季度, 一刻钟 *num.* 四分之一, 刻

**例句** There were four of us, so we divided the orange into quarters and each ate a piece.

我们共有四个人, 因此我们把橘子分成四块, 每人吃一份。

**retreat** [ri'tri:t] *vt.* 退却, 撤退; 规避 *n.* 退缩; 退却; 静居处

**例句** Dunkirk Retreat was a miracle in the history of war.  
敦克尔克大撤退是战争史上的奇迹。

**recession** [ri'seʃən] *n.* 工商业之衰退, 不景气

**例句** After going through economic recession, the whole country was in

bad condition. 经历过经济不景气后，整个国家形势堪忧。

**speculation** [ˌspekjuˈleɪʃən] *n.* 思索, 做投机买卖

**例句** His remarks have led to intense speculation about the possibility of tax cuts. 他的话引起了对可能减税的很多思考。

**stake** [steɪk] *n.* 桩, 标桩; 利害关系; 股份; 赌本, 赌注 *vt.* 以……打赌, 拿……冒险

**例句** Firemen must act quickly because lives are at stake.  
消防员必须行动迅速, 因为生死攸关。

**搭配** at stake 在危急关头, 在危险中

**damage** [ˈdæmɪdʒ] *vt.* 损害, 毁坏 *n.* 损害, 毁坏; [pl.] 损害赔偿(费)

**例句** Storm can do a lot of damage to the crops.

暴风雨会使庄稼受到很大损失。

**搭配** do / cause damage to 对……造成破坏

**辨析** damage: 指部分性的损失, 意味着损坏后价值降低, 有损于效能、吸引力及效率降低

destroy: 指完全彻底的破坏, 常有不能或很难修复的意思

**fatigue** [fəˈti:g] *n.* 疲劳, 劳累 *v.* (使) 疲劳

**例句** Increasing numbers of people in high-powered jobs are suffering from fatigue and stress-related illnesses.

越来越多在工作中执掌大权的人容易疲劳, 受到因压力引发的疾病的折磨。

The hustle and bustle of city life fatigues many people.

喧嚣忙碌的城市生活使很多人精疲力竭。

**辨析** fatigue: 表示体力和心力虽不一定完全但也极度地被消耗

exhaust: 表示体力完全或几乎完全耗光

tire: 使用最普遍, 意为由于用力过度、长时间工作或百无聊赖等使气力或耐心消耗掉, 程度较弱

**famous** [ˈfeɪməs] *a.* 著名的, 出名的, <口>极好的, 令人满意的

**例句** The famous film star employed three people to answer her fan mail.  
那位著名的电影明星雇了三个人来回复歌迷写给她的信。

**manufacture** [ˌmænjuˈfæktʃə] *vt.* 制造, 加工 *n.* 制造, 制造业, 产品

**例句** All those underground plants that manufacture piratic CDs must be closed down. 所有制造盗版光盘的地下工厂都必须查封。

**vivid** ['vɪvɪd] *a.* 生动的, 大胆的, 清晰的, 活泼的, 逼真的

**例句** She gave the police a vivid description of the accident.  
她向警察生动地描述了这次事故。

**finance** [faɪ'næns] *n.* 财政, 金融 *vt.* 为……提供资金, 为……筹措资金

**例句** Finances can consist of a combination of stocks, bonds, and properties. 资金可以是股票, 债券和财产的结合。

**entertainment** [entə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 娱乐; 表演会; 招待, 款待, 请客

**例句** Some people say that Steven Chow's movies cannot be regarded as mere entertainment but in fact they tell the audience much more.  
有人说周星驰的电影不能简单地看成是供娱乐消遣的, 而实际上它给观众展示更深刻的內容。

**搭配** give an entertainment to sb. 招待某人; the entertainment of guests 对宾客的招待  
place of entertainment 公众娱乐场所

**produce** [prə'dju:s] *n.* 产物, 农产品 *vt.* 提出, 结(果实), 引起

**例句** Hard work often produces good results.

努力工作通常会有好结果。

The whisky bottle was marked "Produce of Scotland".

这瓶威士忌酒上标有“苏格兰出品”的字样。

**abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富, 充裕, 丰富充裕

**例句** Carpets are available in abundance. 可供地毯货源充足。

**opposition** [ɒpə'zɪʃən] *n.* 反对, 相反, 反对派, [逻]对当法

**例句** There will be a lot of opposition to that plan of the tunnel across the river. 对那条过江隧道的计划肯定会有大量反对意见。

**survival** [sə'vaɪvəl] *n.* 幸存, 继续生存; 幸存者, 残存物

**例句** The future survival of the panda is an important ecological concern in China. 熊猫的生存问题是中国生态学所关注的一个重要问题。

**trend** ['trend] *n.* 倾向, 趋势 *vi.* 伸向, 倾向, 通向

**例句** The stock market had a good day, but the underlying trend of the market is downward.

当天股票市场的行情很好, 但市场的基本趋势是看跌。

**border** ['bɔ:de] *n.* 边, 边缘; 边界, 边境 *vt.* 给……加上边, 围; 邻接, 毗连 *vt.* 近似, 接近; 与……接壤

**例句** Canada borders the United States. 加拿大与美国毗邻。

**搭配** on the border of... 在……的边界上

border clashes 边界冲突

**表达** border army 边防军

**roar** [rɔ:] *n.* 吼叫, 怒号 *vi.* 吼叫, 怒号

**例句** The crowd roared their approval. 群众高声喊叫表示同意。

**exclamation** [ˌɛksklə'meɪʃən] *n.* 惊呼, 感叹, 惊叹词

**例句** "Good heavens!" is an exclamation of surprise.

“天哪!” 是表达惊奇的感叹词。

**whistle** [(h)wɪsl] *n.* 口哨, 汽笛, 口哨声, 汽笛声 *v.* 吹口哨, 鸣汽笛

**例句** When he gave a whistle, his dog ran to him.

他吹了一声口哨, 他的狗就向他跑来。

**scream** [skri:m] *v.* 尖声叫, 尖声喊叫 *n.* 尖叫声, 喊叫声

**例句** She screamed with fear. 她害怕地尖叫起来。

**credit** ['kredit] *n.* 信贷, 信任; 学分 *vt.* 相信; (to) 把……归于

**例句** Do not place too much credit in hearsay. 不可过于相信道听途说。

**搭配** to sb.'s credit 在(某人)名下; (某人)值得赞扬, 对某人有利

**表达** credit card 信用卡; academic credit 学分

**shield** [ʃi:ld] *n.* 防护物, 护罩, 盾, 盾状物 *vt.* (from) 保护, 防护 *v.* 遮蔽

**例句** He shielded his eyes from the sun. 他把手放在眼前遮住太阳光。

**abstract** [ˌæbstrækt] *a.* 抽象的 *n.* 摘要, 梗概 *vt.* 提取; 做……的摘要

**例句** The advice of cloning babies, however sound in the abstract, is always dangerous when applied to practice.

泛泛地谈论克隆婴儿不管多么动听, 付诸实验总是很危险。

**搭配** in the abstract 抽象地, 观念上, 理论上  
make an abstract of 把……的要点摘录下来

\*\*\*\*\*

**flourish** ['flʌrɪʃ] *vi.* 繁荣, 茂盛, 活跃, 手舞足蹈, 兴旺 *vt.* 挥动, 炫耀 *n.* 茂盛, 兴旺, 华饰, 繁荣

**例句** The crops flourished in the rich bottomland.  
作物在肥沃的河岸地生长繁茂。

Rock and roll flourished (=was in full flourish) in the 1950s in the West. 在西方 20 世纪 50 年代, 摇滚乐盛极一时。

**搭配** in full flourish 盛极一时; 在全盛期

\*\*\*\*\*

**accord** [ə'kɔ:d] *n.* 一致, 符合, 调和, 协定 *vt.* 一致, 给与 *vi.* 符合

**例句** Israel and Palestine have not yet been in accord on the problem of Jerusalem ascription.

以色列与巴勒斯坦至今仍未就耶路撒冷的归属总是达成一致。

**搭配** of one's own accord 出于自愿, 主动地  
in accord with 与……一致, 与……相符合  
with one accord 一致地, 一致同意地

\*\*\*\*\*

**certificate** [sə'tɪfɪkət] *n.* 证明书 *vt.* 以证书形式授权给……

**例句** Can you get a college graduation certificate without an examination certificate of the CET Band-4?

没有大学英语四级考试及格证书, 你能拿到毕业证书吗?

**表达** birth / marriage / graduation / examination certificate

出生证 / 结婚证 / 毕业证书 / 考试及格证书

certificated lawyer / doctor / teacher

合格的 (有执照、证书的) 律师 / 医生 / 教师

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**confirm** [kən'fɜ:m] *vt.* 确定, 批准, 使巩固 *v.* 确认

**例句** The successfully cloned sheep Dolly confirmed the feasibility of clone technology.

绵羊多利的克隆成功证实了克隆技术的可行性。

**表达** confirm a theory / a contract / one belief

证实一种理论 / 批准合同 / 坚定某人的信念

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**confess** [kən'fes] *v.* 承认, 坦白, 忏悔

**例句** It's commendable that a teacher has the courage to confess to having made mistakes to his students.

一个老师有勇气向他的学生承认自己犯了错误是难能可贵的。

**搭配** confess to (doing) sth. to sb.

向某人承认、坦白(做)某事

**辨析** confess: 承认自己的罪行或对自己不利的事实

concede: 指不情愿地承认

admit: 表示因外来的压力或良心不安而承认某种客观存在及其真实性

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**allowance** [ə'laʊəns] *n.* 津贴, 补助, 宽容, 允许

**例句** IBM offers a quite high traveling allowance to his employees.  
美国国际商用机器公司给员工比较高的出差津贴。

**搭配** make allowance(s) for 考虑到, 顾及; 体谅, 原谅

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**balance** ['bæləns] *n.* 秤, 天平, 平衡, [商] 收支差额, 结余, 余额  
*v.* 平衡, 权衡, 对比, 结算 *n.* 资产平稳表

**例句** Don't be excited; keep your balance.  
不要激动, 保持镇定。

**搭配** in the balance (生命等) 在危急状态中; (命运等) 未定  
off balance 失衡, 不平衡

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**convict** ['kɒnvɪkt] *vt.* 证明...有罪, 宣告...有罪 *n.* 罪犯

**例句** A doctor in a small town in the U.S. was convicted of have killed about 80 old people.

美国一个小镇上有个医生被判有罪, 他杀害了大约80个老人。

**搭配** convict sb. of.... 判某人有……罪  
be convicted of... 被判有……罪

\*\*\*\*\*

**blast** [blɑ:st] *n.* 一阵(风), 一股(气流), 爆炸 *vt.* 爆炸, 毁灭, 损害

**例句** A series of blasts killed 6 people and injured 35 in two days in Pakistan. 在巴基斯坦发生的一系列爆炸事件, 两日内造成6人死亡, 35人受伤。

**搭配** a blast of (wind) 一阵(风)  
a blast of (cold air) 一股(冷空气)  
at full blast 大力地, 全速地

\*\*\*\*\*

**claim** [kleɪm] *n.* 要求, 要求权, 主张 *vt.* 认领, 声称, 主张, 需要

**例句** Everybody is entitled to claim the protection of the law.  
人人都有权要求受到法律的保护。

**搭配** lay claim to 声称对……的权利

**clarify** ['klærɪfaɪ] v. 澄清, 阐明

**例句** The government has time and again clarified its position on equal pay for women.  
政府已经反复阐明男女同工同酬的立场。

**classical** ['klæsɪkəl] a. 古典的, 正统派的, 古典文学的

**例句** The Forbidden City is typically Chinese classical architecture.  
紫禁城是典型的中国古典建筑群。

**搭配** classical music 古典音乐

**辨析** classical: 指历经时间考验的, 传统的, 优秀的; classic: 指质量等一流的, 最佳的; 或文学作品、人物等典型的, 有代表性的



经 · 典 · 美 · 文

## Passage One

On average, American kids ages 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more than they did in 1981. They also did more household work and **participated** in more of such organized activities as soccer and *ballet* (芭蕾舞). **Involvement** in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997: boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time **dropped** from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%.

"Children are affected by the same time *crunch* (危机) that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed<sup>①</sup> the recent study of children's timetable. A **chief** reason, she says, is that more mothers are working outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and "male breadwinner" households spent comparable amounts of time interacting with their parents, 19 hours and 22 hours **respectively**. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very **messed-up** kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child **explores** the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to **negotiate** their relationships with their **peers**, but kids ages 3 to 12 spent only 12

hours a week engaged in it.

The children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing “free time” watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it, who's got the time?



## 汉·语·语·境

### 孩子需要玩耍

3到12岁的美国儿童平均每周在学校的时间是29个小时，比1981年多了8个小时。另外，孩子们做家务的时间和参与各类有组织的活动如英式足球和跳芭蕾舞的时间也多了。尤其是在体育活动的参与上，从1981年到1997年间几乎增加了50%。目前，男孩子每周花在体育活动上的时间平均为4个小时；女孩子花在这上面的时间是男孩子的一半。总而言之，孩子们的课余时间从1981年的40%降到了现在的25%。

“孩子们和他们的父母受到相同的时间危机的影响。”最近一项儿童时间安排研究的领头人桑德拉·荷弗丝指出。她说，其中一个主要的原因是，外出工作的妈妈们越来越多了。（不过，不论是双职工家庭的孩子，还是由男人负担的家庭中的孩子，他们和父母相处的时间都是相当的，分别是19和22个小时。相反，单身母亲的孩子只有9个小时的时间和他们的妈妈相处。）

只有工作而没有玩耍对孩子来说是一种损害。“玩耍是孩子探索世界和认识自己的最有力的手段。”哈佛医学院的教授T. Berry Brazelton说。自由的玩耍会激励孩子的独立思维并给孩子提供了和他们的同龄人交往的机会。然而，3到12岁的儿童每周只有12个小时的时间这样做。

在这次被调查的孩子中，他们急速下降的自由支配的时间有四分之一花在了看电视上。不过，信不信由你，这一发现对父母们可能是个好消息。即便孩子们少花一些时间坐在电视机前面，他们也不会将这些省下来的时间用于读书。尽管大人们都力图让孩子们对书本产



生更加浓厚的兴趣，孩子们每周花在阅读上面的时间也不过一个多小时而已。我们还是面对现实吧，究竟谁才有时间？



## 经·典·美·文

## Passage Two

Henry Ford, the famous U. S. inventor and car manufacturer, once said, "The business of America is business." By this he meant that the U. S. way of life is based on the values of the business world.

Few would argue with Ford's statement. A brief glimpse at a daily newspaper vividly shows how much people in the United States think about business. For example, nearly every newspaper has a business section, in which the deals and projects, finances and management, stock prices and labor problems of corporations are reported daily. In addition, business news can appear in every other section. Most national news has an important financial aspect to it. Welfare, foreign aid, the federal budget, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business. Moreover, business news appears in some of the unlikeliest places. The world of arts and entertainment is often referred to as "the entertainment industry" or "show business."

The positive side of Henry Ford's statement can be seen in the prosperity that business has brought to U. S. life. One of the most important reasons so many people from all over the world come to live in the United States is the dream of a better job. Jobs are produced in abundance (大量地) because the U. S. economic system is driven by competition. People believe that this system creates more wealth, more jobs, and a materially better way of life.

The negative side of Henry Ford's statement, however, can be seen when the word business is taken to mean big business. And the term big business—referring to the biggest companies, is seen in opposition to labor. Throughout U. S. history working people have had to fight hard for higher wages, better working conditions, and the right to form unions. Today, many of the old labor disputes are over, but there is still some employee anxiety. Downsizing—the laying off of thousands of workers to keep expenses low and profits high—creates feelings of insecurity for many. ①