

★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材  
★ 教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

# 新视野

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

教师用书

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 新视野

福州大学  
图书馆

## NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语



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## 教师用书

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**新视野大学英语**

**教师用书 2**

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# 前 言

大学英语教学的发展历程可追溯到20世纪80年代初期,我们的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心打造,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》、大学英语四六级考试和一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的更迭,不是简单的循环,而是递增上升、渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点、新的追求、新的视野。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等等一系列新世纪的大项目。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是国务院批准的教育部“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程,由教育部组织实施。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程,其中包括针对大学英语课堂的网络课程——《新视野大学英语》。

《新视野大学英语》沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想问世了。《新视野大学英语》的作者们怀着十分诚挚的愿望,愿与广大大学英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

## 一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向外语界同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的探索过程。《新视野大学英语》的编写思路主要出于以下几个方面的考虑,边尝试边开拓,以延伸大学英语的发展空间。

### 1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》同步提供课本(Textbook)、光盘(CD-ROM)与网络课程(Online Course)。传统的课本是几千年文化的遗产,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其自身的编写体系,摒弃课本会严重影响多年以来形成的教学习俗。课本仍然是最根本的教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于教学内容的拓宽,教学内容有可能从课本开始,通过因特网的延伸,连接到多元化的信息系统;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于教与学的观念转化和手段更新,传统的“灌注式教学”逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等等。

### 2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,网络课程不仅有教学内容的投递,还有学生学业管理模块,跟踪学生学习以及完成练习的过程,并自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。网络课程还提供试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。为增加网络教学过程的交互功能,该课程还提供学生异步通讯的交互工具,如电子邮件、网上讨论区等。然而这一切只是课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段,在网络课程内容日益丰富、应适量减少重复内容讲解课时的情况下,尤其要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。

### 3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,这是传统教学模式中最基

本的教学内容。网络课程同时提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,丰富和完善教学内容。另外,网络课程还提供了与课文内容相关的网址,便于教师、学生上网查找,为发挥学生的主动性提供了个性化学习的空间。然而,在基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间,应以基本教学内容作为教学的主要任务,这一点在任何情况下都不容忽视。

#### 4. 《大学英语教学大纲》与《新视野大学英语》

《大学英语教学大纲》[修订版](以下简称《大纲》)是《新视野大学英语》设计、编写和制作的指导思想,贯穿于《新视野大学英语》的全教程。《新视野大学英语》一级的起点为1,800单词,在1-4级教材中覆盖全部的四级词汇,在5-6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。《大纲》要求“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息”。《新视野大学英语》始终将阅读能力的培养放在首位,同时培养听、说、写、译的能力,学生用书设计成《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》,囊括《大纲》规定的教学任务。根据《大纲》提出的分类指导的教学原则,《新视野大学英语》设计为从预备1、2级开始,一直到大学英语1-6级,共有8个级别。各使用院校完全可以根据生源情况,选择任何一个级别作为学习的起点。

#### 5. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作陆续引进我国,广大大学英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心攻读理论,把理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》在设计、编写和制作的过程中,十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。根据第二语言习得的理论,对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700 words左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800 words左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文则控制在900 words左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300 words左右。每篇课文出现的单词数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右,尽可能地提高核心词汇即四级词汇的出现率和复现率。

《新视野大学英语》把应用语言学中语篇分析的理论融于课文结构分析和写作指导;阅读技能从每单元的B篇课文开始介绍,通过讲课、练习把阅读技能的学习和应用贯彻于每单元的A、B、C三篇课文中去。无论是阅读技能或写作技能,均以阅读课文作为分析、研究的蓝本,练习内容也取材于课文本身。

#### 6. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和验收手段。以计算机为基础的现代信息技术的应用以及测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试作为主线,引导学生在教材学习上多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容,测试的时间也可以根据需要,进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。另外,《新视野大学英语》也提供了测试工具,教师不仅可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,在计算机上实现无纸化测试。而且教师可以从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

#### 7. 教学与科研

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写、制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为教学科研提供了园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了专用的配套语料库。

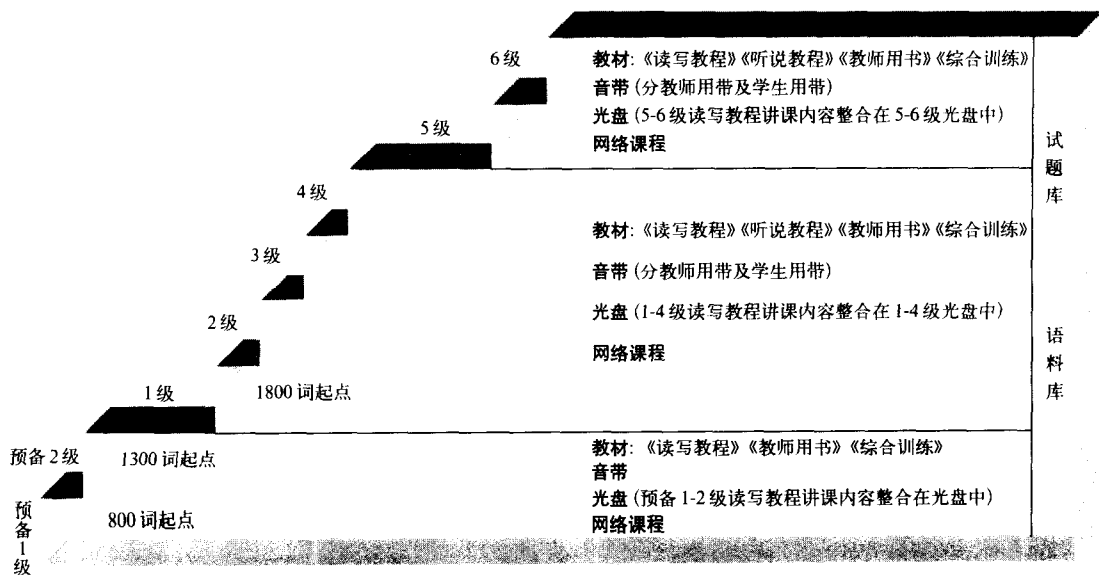
根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown, LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的 Cobuild TEFL 的规模,可以适用于各种不同的教学研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供素材,也为教材评估和让有识之士提出批评建议提供了依据。

### 8. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元三篇课文的体裁形式不尽相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练,《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》以《读写教程》为主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》和《综合训练》全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

## 二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图表显示如下:



注: 题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

## 三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Dr. Joyce A. Wilkinson (加拿大)、Dr. Frank Borchardt (美国)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有: 上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、

上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序): 王亚平、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、吴江、吴树敬、辛丁、汪家树、陈永捷、陆伟忠、郑树棠、周国强、周俊英、罗立胜、金启军、胡全生、徐钟、徐玲、顾大喜、黄跃华、嵇纬武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所学校几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

2002年,《新视野大学英语》顺利通过了教育部组织的普通高等教育“十五”国家级教材规划选题的评审,正式成为“十五”国家级规划教材,同时被教育部定为大学外语推荐教材之一。但《新视野大学英语》还只是一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,需要我们去灌溉和呵护;《新视野大学英语》提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、创造、发展的园地。岁月的交替,不是最后的定格,而是进步的开始,关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出……

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2002年6月



# 读写教程

## APPOINTMENTS RECORD

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI

TIME DAY

7:00

Step Class

8:00

Meeting w/ Pat

9:00

Call

10:00

Meeting w/ Pat





## 编写及使用说明

本书前半部分是《新视野大学英语：读写教程2》的教师参考用书，内容包括《读写教程2》1-10单元的教学内容、练习答案和课文翻译等，教师可选择使用。后半部分是《听说教程2》的教师参考用书。

《读写教程2》教师用书每单元由以下三部分组成：

### Part I

1. 背景材料 (Background Information): 与课文内容相关的人物、英美文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识介绍。在可能的情况下提供 web sites 供查阅或拓宽教学内容。凡 web sites 出现更名、取消等情况，我们将在网络课程中以适当形式通知教师和学生。同时欢迎使用本教程的师生把 web sites 变化的最新情况在布告栏告诉大家。

2. 教学内容提示: 包括课文难点注释 (Detailed Study of the Text)、结构分析 (Text Structure Analysis)、阅读技能(Reading Skills)、语法要点以及句型、习语使用和例证等，供教师选择使用。

### Part II

提供《读写教程2》全部的练习答案或参考答案，以及预备活动(Pre-reading Activity)的教学提示。

### Part III

提供《读写教程2》课文 A、B、C 篇的参考译文。

《读写教程2》教师用书同步配有光盘、网络课程，还配有教师用录音带。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程2》由上海交通大学周国强担任主编，参加编写的主要人员有上海交通大学童剑平、邵琰、吴颀、冯宗祥、赵勇，华东政法学院朱妙南，上海外贸学院朱务诚，同济大学钱晓玲、徐蔚，华东理工大学王亚平、陆伟忠等。光盘与网络教程的制作由北方交通大学辛丁等负责，顾问 Dr. Frank Borchart (美国)参与设计。《读写教程2》由郑树棠和顾问 Joyce Wilkinson 审定全稿，同济大学万正方教授参与审定。在材料整理和计算机处理方面，上海交通大学陈庆昌、管博、阮东生、王秀文、朱一凡、杨敏敏等做了大量工作，在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2002年1月

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## UNIT 1

## PART I

## UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

## Section A

## Time-Conscious Americans

Background Information

**Cultural differences:** Students and teachers need to be aware that the ethnocentric attitudes of writers are precisely the way cultural conflict is encouraged. 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.

Detailed Study of the Text1. ... no one **stands still**. (Para. 1)

**Meaning:** No one keeps motionless, everyone moves and advances.

**stand:** v. keep or stay in a particular position or state

For this sense, "stand" is followed by adjectives or adjective-like phrases.

The room **stands idle**. 这房间闲置着。

They **stood ready** to move at short notice. 他们已准备好, 接到通知随时可搬。

**Stand firm** — don't let them tell you what to do. 要坚定, 不要让他们对你指手画脚。

They **stand opposed** to the new law. 他们反对这项新法律。

In the above sentences, "stand" is used as a linking verb.

**still:** a. not moving, motionless, calm, quiet

Keep **still** while I do up your shoe. 站着别动, 我给你系鞋带。

The sea was calm and **still**. 大海风平浪静。

**Still** waters run deep. (谚) 流静水深, 人静心深。

This word can also be used as a verb with a related meaning.

The food **stilled** the baby's cries. 婴儿吃了东西就不哭了。

2. ... you are **falling behind**. (Para. 1)

**fall behind:**

1) become bit by bit further behind



**fall behind** in science 在科学方面落后

**fall behind** one's competitors 落后于竞争对手

The student has been working hard for fear that he should **fall behind**. 这个学生一直很努力, 惟恐落后。

- 2) (*with*) fail to produce sth. at the proper time

**fall behind with** the rent 拖欠房租

I'm **falling behind with** my work; I must try to catch up. 我工作拖下来了, 我得想办法赶上。

Notice that for this sense, the preposition "with" is used with the verb phrase.

3. 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.

result in: have as a result; cause

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

The accident **resulted in** the death of two people (or: ... **resulted in** two people being killed). 这场意外事故造成两人死亡。

Compare: result from: be caused by

Nothing has **resulted from** his efforts. 他的努力终成泡影。

The child's illness **resulted from** eating unclean food. 他那孩子的病是由于吃了不洁净的食物。

4. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, **the other being labor**. (Para. 1)

Notice here in this sentence we have a special type of adverbial clause: "the other being labor". The structure is: subject + -ing (or: -ed) verb. This type of clause can also be put at the beginning of the whole sentence.

**No further discussions arising**, the meeting was brought to an end. 没有作进一步的讨论, 会议就告结束了。

**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。

This type of clause can be rewritten by adding the preposition "with":

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

**With lunch finished**, all the guests returned to the sitting room.

5. 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).

slave to sth. : a person who is completely influenced or dominated by sth.

a **slave to** drink 酒鬼

a **slave to** money 金钱的奴隶

nothing but: only

He's **nothing but** a criminal. 他只不过是个罪犯。

The report contains **nothing but** lies. 这报道满篇都是谎言。

6. 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.

7. We **budget** it, ...(Para. 2)

budget: v. plan the spending of (time, money, etc. ), or provide (time, money) in the plan  
She has made so many commitments that she has to **budget** her time very carefully. 她答应下来的事太多, 因而不得不精心安排自己的时间。

She **budgeted** for buying a new car. 她为了买新汽车而计划节省开支。

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。

Very often this word is used as a noun to mean a plan of how to spend money, etc. during a particular time for a particular purpose.

a family / week's **budget** 家庭 / 每周预算

the company's advertising **budget** 公司的广告预算

It is important to balance this year's **budget**. 重要的是要平衡今年的预算开支。

8. ... **kill it** (time), ...(Para. 2)

kill time: make time pass quickly by finding sth. to do

We **killed** time by playing cards. 我们用打纸牌来消磨时间。

He drove to the club to **kill** a couple of hours. 他驾车去俱乐部消磨了几个小时。

9. ... **account for** it; ...(Para. 2)

account for :

1) give a satisfactory explanation about (how sth. is used)

Jenny had to **account** to her husband **for** every penny she spent. 珍妮不得不向丈夫说明每一个便士是怎么花的。

The man charged with the crime couldn't **account for** the fact that the money was found in his house. 被告无法解释钱是在他家里找到的这个事实。

2) be the cause or origin of

North Sea oil **accounts for** a high proportion (部分) of our trade earnings. 北海石油占我国贸易收入的很大一部分。

10. ... we also **charge for** it. (Para. 2)

Meaning: ... we also ask for money for the time we take to do something for others.

charge for: ask (an amount of money) as a price

How much do you **charge for** washing a car? 你们洗一部车要收多少钱?

We **charge** 200 dollars **for** a single room one night. 单人房每夜收费 200 元。

11. 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 precious resource).

12. ... a rather **acute sense** of ... (Para. 2)

acute: a.

1) (of feelings or the senses) fine; sharp

She still has very **acute** hearing, though she is eighty years old. 尽管她已经80岁了, 但她的听觉仍然很灵敏。

Dogs have an **acute** sense of smell. 狗有灵敏的嗅觉。

2) severe, very great

**acute pain** 剧痛

an **acute** lack of water 严重缺水

Please note the use of “sense” in the following examples:

A **sense** of humor is a great quality for a person. 幽默感是一个人的宝贵素质。

a **sense** of sight (hearing, smell, taste, touch) 视觉 (听觉, 嗅觉, 味觉, 触觉)

a **sense** of duty 责任感

the **sense** of place (direction) 方位 (方向) 感

be lost (or: dead) to all **sense** of shame 全不知羞耻

13. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** The whole sentence is a metaphor, which means: Once time has passed, it will not return.

14. ... have **run out of** a person's **hourglass**, ... (Para. 2)

run out of:

- 1) (of liquid or sth. like liquid) flow out of

Many rivers **run out of** the Himalayas. 许多河流发源于喜马拉雅山脉。

- 2) use all one's supplies, have no more

I'm afraid we've **run out of** gas. 我们的汽油怕已用完了。

I'm **running out** of patience. 我快没耐心了。

hourglass: *n.* a glass container holding fine sand for measuring time, which is narrow in the middle like a figure 8 so that the sand inside can run slowly from the top half to the bottom taking exactly one hour.

15. ... they cannot be **replaced**. (Para. 2)

replace: *vt.*

- 1) put sth. back where it was before

**Replace** the caps on the bottles. 把瓶子盖盖好。

The telephone line was dead. Wendy **replaced** the telephone handle. 电话线路不通。温迪搁上电话听筒。

**Replace** the book on the shelf. 把书放回到书架上。

- 2) take the place of

George has **replaced** Edward as the personnel manager. 乔治接替爱德华当了人事部经理。

- 3) change (some person or object) for another, often better, newer, etc.

We'll have to **replace** those old computers with (or: by) new ones. 我们必须用新电脑换下那些旧电脑。

16. We want every minute to count. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** We want every minute to be put into good use (since it is precious).

count: *vi.* If sth. counts, it is important or valuable.

Every second **counts**. 每一秒钟都很重要。

She's the only person that really **counts** around here. 她是这周围惟一有影响力的人。

17. ... everyone is **in a rush** — often **under pressure**. (Para. 3)

in a rush: in a hurry

Why is she always **in such a rush**? 为什么她总是这样匆匆忙忙的?

under pressure: in a condition of being forced or hurried

He works best **under pressure**. 在压力之下他往往工作得最出色。

18. ... **restlessly** seeking attention in a store, or **elbowing** others... (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** ... impatiently trying to get service in a store, or pushing others out of the way by using their elbows ...

restlessly: *ad.* impatiently

The lion paced the floor of his cage **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.

那人一边不耐烦地在屋子里走来走去，一边一遍又一遍地看手表。

elbow: *vt.* push others out of the way using elbows

I tried to stop him, but he **elbowed** me out of the way. 我试图拦住他，可他胳膊肘把我推开。

She **elbowed** her way through the crowd. 她从人群中挤了过去。

19. Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** To eat their meals hurriedly during the day is part of Americans' fast pace of life. (or: Americans live a fast pace of life, and this can be seen even when they are eating their meals very fast during the day.)

20. **Racing through** daytime meals... (Para. 3)

race through: do sth. in a hurry

The government **raced** the new law **through** all its stages so as to complete it before the election. 政府在制定这项新法律的各阶段都是匆匆完成，以便在大选前完成立法。

The child **raced through** his homework in order to watch the football match on TV. 那孩子为看电视转播的足球赛而匆匆做完作业。

21. ... within the time allowed. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** ... within the time that is allowed (for daytime meals).

22. You also find drivers will be **abrupt**... (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** You also find drivers will not be nice in order to save time.

abrupt: *a.*

- 1) (of behavior) rough

an **abrupt** attitude 无礼的态度

When I asked her about her new job, she was quite **abrupt** with me. 当我询问她的新工作时，她对我态度非常粗鲁。

- 2) sudden and unexpected

The meeting came to an **abrupt** end. 会谈突然结束。

an **abrupt** change of policy 突然改变政策

an **abrupt** drop in oil prices 油价突降

23. You will miss smiles, **brief** conversations, and small exchanges with strangers. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** Smiles, short conversations, and small exchanges with strangers are common in daily life in your own country, but not in the United States. So if you visit this country you will feel sad because you will no longer experience or have them.

brief: *a.* short and not containing too many details

His remarks were **brief** and to the point. 他的话很简洁，而且说到了点子上。

Notice the use of the phrase "in brief", which means "in as few words as possible".

the news **in brief** 新闻提要

**In brief**, take no risks whatever. 简而言之，千万不要冒险。



24. ... **small exchanges** with strangers. (Para. 3)

small exchanges: short periods of talking between two people or groups about unimportant topics

exchange: *n.* a short period of talking between two people or groups

I had a heated **exchange** with the manager this morning. 我与经理今天上午进行了一番激烈的争论。

25. Don't **take it personally**. (Para. 3)

**Meaning:** Don't let it upset yourself because they are treating everybody this way or because they are not doing this to you in particular.

take ... personally: If you take someone's remarks personally, you are upset because you think that they are being critical about you in particular.

You mustn't **take** her negative comments of your plan **personally**. 你不应该把她对你计划的批评当作对你个人的攻击。

26. Many new arrivals to **the States** will miss the **opening** exchanges of a business call, ... (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** Many newcomers to the United States will be sad to find that there is no polite communication at the beginning of their business visit like that found back in their own country.

the States: the United States

opening: *a.* first or beginning (one), starting

They returned to take part in the season's **opening** game. 他们回来参加本赛季的头一场比赛。

the **opening** night of a new play 新话剧的首演之夜

the **opening** words 开场白

27. 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. (Para. 4)

**Meaning:** They will be sad because they will not have the usual exchanges (with the person who invited you) that go with a welcoming cup of tea or coffee. These usual exchanges may be a common and regular practice on similar occasions in their own country.

convention: *n.*

1) general, usu. unspoken, agreement about how people should act or behave in certain situations; customary practice

**Convention** now allows women to smoke in public. 现代习俗允许妇女在公共场所吸烟。

It is the **convention** for men to wear suits on formal occasions. 男子在正式场合穿西装是一种惯例。

Until recently, it was a **convention** in the United States for people to wear black to a funeral. 直到最近, 穿黑颜色的衣服参加葬礼仍然是美国的习俗。

2) meeting of members of a profession, political party, etc.

**Conventions** are usually held in large cities, which have a good transportation systems and interesting sights to see. 会议通常在大城市里举行, 那里有完善的交通和观光的地方。

Hotels try to attract **conventions** because they bring a lot of business. 宾馆设法吸引各