《新视野大学英语读写教程》

自学一线通

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主　编　程艳琴　张乐兴
副主编　杨　霞　赵　培

条线学习法：

导读 词汇学习 难句讲译 重点短语 重点语法 练习答案 参考译文 真题自测

北京航空航天大学出版社

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前 言

目前有不少高等院校采用《新视野大学英语》这套教材。考虑到多数学生自学的需要，我们在对学生学习该教材过程中所遇到的较为普遍的问题，结合历年大学英语四级、六级考试中词汇测试的重点，组织北京航空航天大学、首都师范大学、天津纺织学院、复旦大学、上海财经大学、中国人民大学、南开大学等10所院校的一线教师联合编写了这套“一线通”自学辅导，从学习的各个层面来为学生解决实际问题。

“一线通”系指“一条线式学习法”，由“文章导读——词汇学习——难句讲译——重点短语——重点语法——练习答案——参考译文——真题自测”组成。调查表明，这种设计符合多数学生的学习习惯。

文章导读——该教材涉及到许多文化风俗以及伦理道德等方面的内容，中西方在文化风俗方面又存在许多差异，导读的目的在于诱发学生学习课文的兴趣，帮助学生更好地、积极地去理解课文的内容，从而使学生从被动地学习词汇和课文转变为主动积极地、有兴趣地去学习词汇和课文内容。

词汇学习——并非词汇表中每一个词汇都需要学生去掌握。该部分根据四级考试大纲的要求以及历年四级考试中词汇考试所出现的情况，精选重点词汇，从释义到用法、例句以及构词法都给以准确的说明或示例，例句的内容紧密联系学生的日常学习和生活，力求例句的趣味性和实用性，便于理解和记忆，为准确理解和掌握课文内容奠定坚实的基础。

难句讲译——每课的A、B、C课文中都有一些内容抽象或结构复杂的句子，本部分将这些句子用英文进行解释的同时又给出了相应的译文，并标有与课文相应的行数标记与段落标记，这样设计便于学生查找，在学习中，发现问题可得到及时解决。既可以使学生准确理解原文，也可以使学生学会相应的语言表达，并顺利掌握文章中的语言点，做到对课文的融会贯通。

重点短语——这是在掌握了词汇学习和难句讲译的基础上

提炼出的文章中的常用表达，包括各种短语和一些固定的表达或搭配，使学生在理解课文的同时，能够学会一些表达手段，与词汇学习结合起来，既能应付各种词汇考试，又能在写作和口语中使自己的语言出现诸多的“闪光点”。

重点语法——调查表明，尽管学生在中学阶段学习了不少语法知识，但是学生在大学阶段的英语学习和应用中，语法方面仍然存在很大的缺陷，这在语法考试和表达（口语与作文）中十分突出。因此，本部分将课文中出现频率较高的、在四级语法考试中比较典型的语法现象挑选出来，每课只介绍一两个语法内容，对学生现有语法知识中的缺陷进行弥补、以完善学生的语法知识，使学生无论在学习中或是在应用中，都能说出或写出更多语法正确的句子。

练习答案——为便于学生自学，我们给出了课文后练习中的所有答案，其中有个别语言点还给出了重点的点拨。通过本部分内容，使学生能够更好地掌握本课的词汇知识、课文知识和语法知识。

参考译文——为便于学生更好地理解课文，每课的A、B、C三篇课文我们都给出了译文，力求详尽、准确、忠实原文。

真题自测——为便于学生能够及时检查自己在本课中所掌握的知识，我们将历年四级考试中的词汇题目根据在每课中所出现的情况汇编成单元，使每单元都有一个真题自测，供学生按照四级的要求来检查自己在本课中是否掌握了应该掌握的知识。

我们这种设计是“线性”的，而且各块之间也是相互联系的，是以方便学生使用为中心的，使学生能够最大限度地从教材中获得知识。

如果广大学生和教师在使用本书的过程发现问题或有建议，望不吝赐教。

编者

2003年8月于北京

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongb

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Unit 1

Section A Time-Conscious Americans

文章导读

这是一篇介绍美国人时间观念的说明文。文章从美国人对时间的认识谈起，一直讲到美国人在时间问题上的种种做法，通过形象的语言和生动的例子说明了美国人很强的时间意识。本文不失为外国人了解美国人的性格和处世方式的一篇佳作。

词汇学习

1. budget *n.* 预算；经费，生活费

v. 为…做预算，编制预算；(for)节省或用钱

a. 便宜的，廉价的

— A laptop will not be part of our *budget* this year.
购买一台笔记本电脑不在我们今年的预算之内。

— The next year's *budget* has been submitted to Congress.
下一年度的预算已经提交议会。

— She doesn't know how to *budget* her time.
她不知道该如何安排自己的时间。

— I *budgeted* for a monthly expenditure of ¥500.
我打算每月花500块钱。

— A *budget* car will do for the moment.
目前有辆便宜车就行。

2. acute *a.* (指感觉或感官)敏感的；尖锐的；严重的；(疾病)急性的

— The old man still has very *acute* hearing at the age of eighty-two.

这位老人八十二了，但他的听觉仍然很灵敏。

- This research institute suffers an *acute* lack of funds.
  这个研究院经费严重短缺。
- He is suffering from *acute* appendicitis.
  他正患急性阑尾炎。

● [名词] **acuteness** 敏锐，剧烈

3. replace *vt.* 把…放回原处；代替，取代

- He *replaced* the book on the bookshelf.
  他把书放回书架。
- When the steam engine was invented it soon *replaced* flowing water as a source of power.
  蒸汽机被发明后，很快就取代了水流，成为一种动力来源。

● [构词法] re- 再，重新：rewrite，redesign，rethink

● [名词] **replacement** 复位，置换；代替者

4. restless *a.* 焦躁不安的；动作不停的，好动的

- As the wedding drew near，he grew *restless*.
  随着婚礼的临近，他变得烦躁不安起来。
- He is a man of *restless* energy.
  他是个精力充沛的人。

● [构词法] -less 没有…的：childless，careless，aimless，jobless

5. brief *a.* 短暂的；(说话或写作)用词简练的，简洁的
vt. 简短介绍，预先向…提供必要信息或提示

- The President made a *brief* visit to China last month.
  总统上个月对中国进行了短暂的访问。
- He gave us a *brief* account of his trip to Japan.
  他简单地向我们描述了他的日本之行。
- The Chief of Police *briefed* the undercover agents before the mission.
  警察局长在行动之前向密探作了简短指示。

● [短语] **in brief** 简言之
In brief，he refused to help us.

简而言之，他拒绝帮助我们。

6. opening *n.* 开始，开端；口子，穴；空缺，机会

The mayor attended the *opening* of the new museum.
市长出席了这个新博物馆的开幕式。

If there is no mailbox, push the letters through an *opening* in the door.
如果没有信箱，就把信从门的缝隙塞进去。

We have an *opening* for a maths teacher.
我们有一个数学老师的空缺。

7. leisure *n.* 空闲，闲暇；悠闲，安逸 *a.* 空闲的；安逸的

I have no *leisure* to take up hobbies.
我没空去从事业余爱好。

She longed for a life of *leisure*.
她渴望悠闲的生活。

She likes traveling in her *leisure* time.
闲暇时间，她喜欢旅游。

- [短语] **at leisure** 有空，闲暇时；从容不迫地
- [形容词] **leisurely** 从容的，不匆忙的

8. assess *vt.* 估价，评价

The value of the house has been *assessed* at ¥500,000.
这座房子估价 50 万元。

His job is to *assess* the quality of the products produced by the workers.
他的工作就是评定工人们生产的产品的质量。

- [名词] **assessment** 估价；评价，评估

9. generally *ad.* 一般地，通常地；广泛地，普遍地

Generally, I don't eat out.
一般来说，我不到外面吃饭。

It was once *generally* believed that the earth was flat.
人们一度普遍认为地球是平的。

- [短语] **generally speaking** 一般而言

10. device *n.* 装置，器械；计划，诡计

While the cost of almost every commodity has been

rising, that of electronic *devices* has been falling.
虽然几乎所有商品的价格都在上涨，但电子产品的价格却不断下跌。

Don't believe him; he is full of *devices*.
别信他的，他满脑子花招。

● [动词] **devise** 设计，发明，想出

11. significance *n.* 意义，重要性

What is the *significance* of the meeting?
这次会议的意义何在？

The meeting is of great historical *significance*.
这次会议具有重要的历史意义。

● [形容词] **significant** 有意义的，重大的，重要的

● [反义形容词] **insignificant** 无关紧要的，可忽略的，无意义的

12. conduct *vt.* 引导，带领；管理，进行；传导（电、热等）
n. 行为，品行

The headmaster *conducted* the visitors round the school.
校长带领参观者在学校里转了一圈。

A number of experiments were *conducted* to test the theory.
为了验证这一理论进行了多次实验。

Metal *conducts* electricity.
金属导电。

His *conduct* is not consistent with his words.
他言行不一。

● [名词] **conductor** （乐队）指挥；（市内有轨电车或公共汽车）售票员

13. obtain *vt.* 获得，得到

They realized that only through struggle could they *obtain* freedom.
他们认识到，只有通过斗争他们才能获得自由。

14. whereas *conj.* 而，却

She is hardworking, *whereas* her brother is lazy.

她很勤劳，而她的兄弟却很懒惰。

15. competent *a.* 有能力的，胜任的

— I need a *competent* typist to type these letters.
我需要一位能干的打字员打这些信件。

— I don't think he is *competent* for the job.
我认为他不能胜任这份工作。

● [名词] **competence** 能力

● [反义词] **incompetent** 不合格的，不胜任的

16. fulfil(l) *vt.* 履行，完成；满足

— He was sorry for not having *fulfilled* his promise.
他因未能履行诺言而感到抱歉。

— I don't think he will ever *fulfil* his ambition to be a writer.
我想他永远也实现不了当作家的理想。

● [名词] **fulful(l)ment** 履行，实行；满足
self-fulfil(l)ment 自我实现

难句讲译

1. ...no one stands still. (*l.* 1, *Para.* 1)——... no one stays in one place without moving. …没有人会停止不前。

● stand: *v.* keep or stay in a particular position or state 处于某种状态或情形

e. g. They stood motionless, as if frozen. 他们一动不动地站着，仿佛僵住了一般。

● still: *a.* not moving or in motion 静止的，静寂的

e. g. Still waters run deep. 静水流深。

2. We are slaves to nothing but the clock. (*l.* 5, *Para.* 2)——Only time can control us. 只有时间才能支配我们。

3. We want every minute to count. (*l.* 9, *Para.* 2)——We want every minute to be put to good use. 我们应当让每一分钟都过得有意义。

● count: *v.* have importance, value, etc. 有价值，重要，有用

e. g. It is not what you say but what you do that counts.

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重要的是你做什么，而不是你说什么。

4. **Don't take it personally.** (*l*. 18, *Para*. 3) — Don't think that they are doing this only to you; in fact, they treat everybody in the same way. 不要觉得这是针对你个人的。

5. **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.** (*l*. 23, *Para*. 4) — In their own country, people may usually talk to each other casually while drinking a cup of tea or coffee as a sign of hospitality. But this is not done in America. So the new arrivals may feel uncomfortable with the customs here. 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。

6. **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.** (*l*. 27, *Para*. 4) — Usually Americans do not judge or evaluate their visitors through long, light conversations in a restaurant or coffee house which is generally considered to be a relaxed place; it is even less likely that they will take visitors out for dinner or to play golf in order to develop a sense of trust. 一般说来，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，或带他们去高尔夫球场。

   - extended: continued for a long period of time 长期的，延长的

     e. g. They had an extended vacation in Paris. 他们在巴黎度过了一个长长的假期。

   - small talk: casual or trivial conversation 闲聊

7. **Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, ...** (*l*. 29, *Para*. 4) — Since we usually judge or evaluate our visitors and try to learn more about them from a professional point of view rather than a social one, … 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,…

8. Consequently, we work hard at the task of saving time. (*l*. 32, *Para*. 5)——As a result, we try hard to find ways to save time. 因而我们千方百计地节约时间。

9. ...especially given our traffic-filled streets. (*l*. 35, *Para*. 5) ...especially when we take into account our busy streets with heavy traffic. …尤其是在马路上交通拥挤时。

- given: *prep*. considering, taking into account 考虑到

  e. g. Given his lack of experience, he did a pretty good job. 考虑到他缺乏经验,他做得已相当不错。

10. To us the impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the significance of the matter at hand. (*l*. 37, *Para*. 6)——When we communicate using electronic devices, which may seem not involving human feelings, it does not mean that we regard the matter under discussion unimportant. 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。

11. In some countries no major business is conducted without eye contact, requiring face-to-face conversation. (*l*. 38, *Para*. 6)——In some countries, when dealing with important business, people will have to talk face to face with a lot of eye contact. 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。

- 注意句中双重否定的使用。另例:

  I cannot recall a day in my childhood when Father didn't read to me.

  我不记得童年中有哪一天父亲没有给我读书的。

12. 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. (*l*. 49, *Para*. 8)——If a certain amount of time is not allowed to pass, they will think that the task being considered is not important and therefore refuse to give it proper consideration. 在他们看

来，如果不是花一定时间来处理某件事的话，则这件事就好像是无足轻重，不值得给予适当的重视。

13. **...in order to "get it moving".** (*l*.54, *Para*.8) ...in order to start work on it or get it done. …其目的是"使工作开展起来"。

重点短语

1. **fall behind** 落在…后面；拖欠 (*l*.1)

   She works hard in order not to *fall behind* the other students.

   I don't want to *fall behind* with my studies.

2. **be committed to** 致力于 (*l*.2)

   He has *been* totally *committed to* his scientific research these years.

3. **slave to/of sth.** …的奴隶，受…支配的人 (*l*.5)

   He has become *a slave to* drink.

4. **nothing but** 只有，除…以外什么也不 (*l*.5)

   He loves *nothing but* money.

5. **account for** 解释，说明；(指数量、比例等)占 (*l*.6)

   His father became furious when he failed to *account for* his absence from school.

   Women *account for* 20% of the members of the committee.

6. **charge for** 索价，收费 (*l*.7)

   How much do you *charge for* a haircut?

   Does your school *charge for* the use of electricity by the students in the dormitory?

7. **in a rush** 匆忙地 (*l*.10)

   On hearing the footsteps in the hall, the students returned to their seats *in a rush*.

8. **much less** 更不用说，更不必说 (*l*.28) (see Exercise Ⅶ)

9. **work at** 工作，从事于，钻研 (*l*.32)

   The students are *working at* their dissertations.

10. rather than 而不是 (*l*.34)

— Loans allow families to enjoy now the things they want, *rather than* wait to accumulate the full purchase price.

11. save for 储存,储蓄;除…之外 (*l*.35)

— He has been *saving for* a hunting tour for months.

— You should have *saved* this dress only *for* grand occasions.

— The hall is empty *save for* a few chairs lying about.

12. have relation to 有关;和…有关系 (*l*.37)

— What he said *has no relation to* the problem under discussion.

13. at hand 正考虑的;在手边,临近的;即将到来的 (*l*.38)

— We have to finish the work *at hand* first.

— A large-scale price battle is *at hand*.

14. in person 亲自,亲身 (*l*.40)

— The victims of the flood were moved when the mayor came to the tents to see them *in person*.

15. in one's eyes 在…看来 (*l*.49)

— *In my father's eyes*, honesty is the best policy.

16. worthy of 值得的,配得上的 (*l*.50)

— How is it possible to walk for an hour in the woods without seeing anything *worthy of* note?

— Della tried to find a gift *worthy of* her dear husband.

17. give weight (to) 重视;加强…,为…提出强有力的证据 (*l*.51)

— The President's signature *gave weight to* the document.

18. take... as 以为,认为,把…看作 (*l*.52)

— People tend to *take* kindness *as* a sign of weakness.

19. with speed 迅速,赶快 (*l*.53)

— They set to work *with speed*.

20. get sth./sb. doing (sth.) 使某事物或某人做某事 (*l*.54)

— I'll *get* the car *going*.

重点语法

1. 独立主格结构

Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, ***the other being labor***. (*l*.3)

【注解】独立主格结构起到补充说明主句所说情况的作用。

另例：

The village seemed deserted, the only sign of life being a black goat in a field nearby. 村子里似乎无人居住，惟一的生命迹象是附近田里的一只黑山羊。

2. 虚拟语气

1) Time is treated ***as if it were something almost real***. (*l*.5)

2) 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***. (*l*.49)

【注解】as if 或 as though 引导从句时，后常跟虚拟语气。

练习答案

Comprehension of the Text

II

1. The attitude that if one is not moving ahead, he is falling behind.
2. Time is treated as if it were something almost real. People budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it; they also charge for it. They do this because time is a precious resource, which, once lost, cannot be replaced.
3. A foreigner's first impression of the U. S. is likely to be that everyone is in a rush -- often under pressure. In the writer's eyes, 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.
4. Don't take it personally. This is because people value time

highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain appropriate point.

5. This is because Americans generally assess and probe their visitors professionally rather than socially. They start talking business very quickly. Time is always ticking in their inner ear.
6. Americans produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices; they communicate rapidly through faxes, phone calls or e-mails rather than through personal contacts.
7. The impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the significance of the matter at hand.
8. It is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem or fulfill a job successfully with speed in the U. S.

Vocabulary

Ⅲ

1. budgeted	2. acute	3. restless
4. surroundings	5. competent	6. assessing

7. elbowed (elbow one's way 用肘挤出一条路来)
8. conducting (promoted products 促销产品)

Ⅳ

1. behind	2. for	3. to
4. out	5. of	6. to
7. in	8. into	

Word Building

Ⅴ

1. commitment	2. attraction	3. appointment
4. impression	5. civilization	6. composition
7. confusion	8. congratulation	9. consideration
10. explanation	11. acquisition	12. depression

Ⅵ

1. advisable (注:句中的 always 应该位于系动词 is 之后,而不应该放在 advisable 后)

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