



# 新视野

# 大学英语导学

(第二册)

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XINSHIYUE  
DAXUE YINGYU  
DAOXUE

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语》是一套令人耳目一新的大学英语教材。它是由国内知名大学的学者遵循《大学英语教学大纲》(修订版)的要求,在反复调研我国目前的英语教学实际、认真总结和分析现有大学英语教材的基础上编写的。为了充分发挥该教材的优势,体现教材编者的初衷,帮助学习者更好地学好这套教材,达到大学英语教学大纲的要求,我们编写了这套《新视野大学英语导学》丛书。

本书是《新视野大学英语(读写教程)》(第二册)的配套辅导书,共10个单元,每个单元主要由以下几个方面构成:(1)单元内容概述:扼要介绍所学单元课文内容,使读者对单元内容有一个整体了解;(2)相关背景知识:介绍本单元课文涉及的文化背景知识、写作背景或相关人物等,帮助读者深入理解课文;(3)核心词汇、重点短语、主要讲解词汇的用法、固定搭配、考点、词汇记忆和辨析,包括词性、词义、用法、固定搭配、相关词性变形、联想记忆、近义词辨析等,帮助学习者扎扎实实地掌握课文中的核心词汇;(4)难句解析:对课文中结构复杂或有特殊含义的句子进行翻译、讲解,帮助学习者充分正确理解文章;(5)阅读技巧:讲解英语阅读技巧帮助学习者提高阅读能力;(6)课文译文:对课文提供汉语译文;(7)精编同步练习:结合历年大学英语四、六级试题,精编巩固提高性练习、单元综合测试题,供学习者自测,增强学习效果。为了提高学习者的听力技能和效果,我们还提供了相关配套教材《听说教程》中的部分听力原文和答案。

本书在编写过程中,学院领导和教务处领导给予了很大的关心和支持。在此谨向学院领导和其他同志们表示衷心的感谢。我们还要感谢石油大学出版社有关同志对本书的出版所给予的支持。

本书由李永生教授、赵海花副教授主编,参加编写的人员有(按章节编写顺序排列):战海青、孙芙蓉、谭迎辉、展礼香、明国英、彭海涛、应铭华、温黎明、潘壮杰、李成吉。

在编写过程中,我们参考了一些著作和教材,在此不一一列出,谨向这些书的作者表示谢意。虽然本书经过多次认真的修改,但书中难免有不妥之处,诚请广大读者和英语界同仁指正,以便再版时修订。

编者  
2003.6

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# Unit One

## 单元内容概述

与处于不同文化中的人成功交流是我们重大挑战之一。文化差别导致了大多数的战争、政局紧张、民族和国家之间的争斗。我们可能将会毁灭这个星球,除非我们能够了解与我们不同的信仰、价值观和习惯。我们不可能期望其它的文化会自动来了解我们,所以我们肩负着帮助他人了解我们生存方式的重任。本单元的文章揭示了美国人的时间观念,适应其他文化所需要的努力以及一个人怎样融入不同的文化之中。我们不能停止思考文化差异的问题,因为我们的生活依赖它。

## Section A Time-Conscious Americans

### 一、背景知识

Cultural Differences 文化差异

每个民族都有自己的风俗习惯和历史文化。在本文中,正是作者的种族中心主义态度导致了文化摩擦。了解一种文化不应该总是其他文化群体的责任。双方都应意识到其他民族不同习俗的存在,有时需要做出让步。而教育正是了解不同文化的主要途径。

### 二、核心词汇

#### 1. budget

**用法** *vt.* 为……做预算,编制预算

We needed to budget our income. 我们需要预算我们的收入。

*vi.* (为特定的目的)节省或用钱

He budgeted for a holiday. 他为假期做预算。

He budgeted for the coming year. 他为下一年度编预算。

*n.* (1) 预算

a family budget 家庭收支预算

a defense budget 国防预算

(2) 收支计划

balance the budget 使收支相抵

**考点** budget for... 为……编预算,为……做安排

**构词记忆** budgetary *adj.* 预算的

#### 2. acute

**用法** *adj.* (1) (指感觉或感官)深刻的,敏感的,尖锐的

acute angle 锐角

He is an acute observer. 他是个敏锐的观察者。

Dogs have an acute sense of smell. 狗有敏锐的嗅觉。

Helen's insight was acute. 海伦的洞察力敏锐。

(2) 严重的, 急性(疾病)的

acute pain 剧烈的疼痛

There was an acute lack of food. 严重缺粮。

There is an acute problem of air pollution in cities. 城市里空气污染的问题严重。

Pneumonia is an acute disease. 肺炎是一种急性病。

**构词记忆** acutely *adv.* 尖锐地, 剧烈地; acuteness *n.* 敏锐, 剧烈

**辨析** acute, keen, sharp

acute 强调对别人不易察觉的细微差别的感受性, 前接 more, the most 构成比较级和最高级形式。keen 强调机敏过人或非平凡的洞察力, 同时还带有精力旺盛并令人信服地解决艰深复杂问题的意味, 后加 -er, -est 构成比较级和最高级形式。sharp 通常表示天赋极高, 强调聪慧、精明、敏于观察, 有时含有狡猾之义, 后加 -er, -est 构成比较级和最高级形式。

### 3. replace

**用法** *v.* (1) 把……放回原处

They picked it up and replaced it in the bag. 他们把它捡起来, 放回包里。

All books must be replaced on the shelves. 所有的书必须放回架子。

(2) 代替, 取代

John will replace James in the next round. 下一轮比赛中约翰将替换詹姆斯。

replace coal with/by gas 用煤气代替煤作燃料

**考点** replace sth. with/by sth. 用(某物)代替(某物)

**构词记忆** replaceable *adj.* 可放回原处的, 可替换的; replacement *n.* 放回, 代替, 替换; 替换的人或物

### 4. abrupt

**用法** *adj.* (1) (指行为)粗鲁的, 无礼的, 唐突的

an abrupt manner 唐突的态度      an abrupt reply 无礼的回答

(2) 突然的, 意外的

an abrupt departure 仓促的离去

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。

(3) 陡峭的, 险峻的

an abrupt peak rising from the ocean 海上突兀的险峰

**构词记忆** abruptly *adv.* 突然地, 意外地; abruptness *n.* 粗鲁, 无礼, 突然, 陡峭

**辨析** abrupt, rude

两词都有“粗鲁, 无礼”之意。abrupt 指由于过于突然或缺乏事先考虑而表现得不够礼貌。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。

### 5. brief

**用法** *adj.* (1) 短暂的, 短时间的

a brief holiday/ visit 短期休假/访问

a brief shower 短时间的阵雨

(2) (指说话或写作)用字简练的, 简洁的

make a brief statement 作简短的陈述

Be brief and to the point. 简单扼要一点!

*vt.* 预先向……提供必要信息或指示

brief the press 向报界通报情况

Before the meeting, let me brief you on what to be expected. 开会前我先跟你谈谈会议的内容。

**考点** to be brief 简言之, 总之; 简短地; in brief 简单说来, 简言之

**构词记忆** briefly *adv.* 简短地, 简言之, 总之 briefness *n.* 短暂, 简洁, 简短

### 6. ritual

**用法** *adj.* (1) 例行的, 老规矩的, 惯常的

a ritual call 礼节性的访问

say the routine ritual of good-bye 说例行的告别客套话

(2) 关于仪式的

ritual laws 礼仪规则

**考点** the ritual of the Catholic Church 天主教仪式; initiation rituals 入会仪式

**构词记忆** ritualism *n.* 仪式主义, 拘泥仪式

### 7. assess

**用法** *vt.* (1) 估价, 评价

to assess the damage caused by a storm 估计一下暴风雨所造成的损失

They assessed the value of the house at \$ 60 000. 他们估价这所房子值 6 万美元。

(2) 评定, 评价

He's so lazy that it's difficult to assess his ability. 他懒惰得很难对他的能力做出评估。

**构词记忆** assessment *n.* 评价, 估计; assessor *n.* (财产、收入等的) 估价员, 评税员

**辨析** assess, estimate, evaluate, value

这些动词都有“估价, 评价”的意思。assess 主要表示对收入、财产等进行“估价”(常作为征税等的根据)。estimate 主要表示根据个人知识、经验或认识粗略地“估价”, 其结果有可能是错的。evaluate 既可表示“估……的值, 定……的价”, 又可表示“对……评价”, 与 assess 有重叠的含义, 强调评定人或物的价值。value 表示“为……估价”, 其宾语涉及范围较广, 几乎可以是任何有价值的东西。

### 8. probe

**用法** *v.* (1) 刺探, 查究, 探究, 彻底调查

probe the roots of war 探索战争的根源

The explorers spent all day probing the cave. 勘探队员们一整天都在探查那个洞穴。

(2) (用探针或探测器) 检查, 探查

The doctor probed the cut on my leg. 医生检查我腿上割破的伤口。

*n.* (1) 探针, 探子 (医生用来检查伤口的一种钝头细长工具)

(2) (尤为新闻用语) 刺探, 查究, 彻底调查

launch a probe of sth. 对某事进行探究

**辨析** explore, probe

这两个动词都有“探索”之义, 有时可互换使用。explore 基本义为“勘探, 探测, 探险”, 多指对未知或陌生领域进行广泛探索。probe 基本义为用细长的东西去“探测, 探寻”, 引申义为彻底而深入地“探索, 调查, 查究”, 一般指对已经存在或被认为存在的事物进行探索, 常与 into 连用, 强调调查之深入。

### 9. tick

**用法** *vi.* (指钟表等) 滴答滴答地响

The clock ticked louder and louder in a quiet room. 钟的滴答声在静静的房间里变得越来越响。

The old grandfather clock ticked away the hours. 那座古旧的落地大座钟在滴答声中送走了时光。



*vt.* 在(项目旁)打上钩号

He ticked the goods one by one. 他给货物挨个作了记号。

**考点** tick away (钟、表)以滴答声表示(分、秒)时间之流逝

#### 10. conduct

**用法** *vt.* (1) 进行, 指导, 管理

conduct a survey/experiment 进行调查/实验

conduct a successful business 经营一家成功的企业

(2) 传导(电、热等)

The hot water is conducted through these pipes. 热水由这些管道输送。

*n.* 行为, 品行

good/bad conduct 好的/坏的行为      the rules of conduct 行为守则

His conduct at school was disgraceful. 他在学校的表现简直丢人。

**构词记忆** conduction *n.* 传导, 输送, 传播; conductive *adj.* 传导性的; conductivity *n.* 传导性, 传导力

#### 11. obtain

**用法** *vt.* (经过努力)取得, 获得; 买到; 借到

He obtained his degree in 1951. 他在1951年获得学位。

obtain knowledge through study 通过学习获得知识

**考点** obtain sth. from... (for sb.) 从……(替某人)搞到某物

The astronauts obtained rock samples from the moon. 宇航员们从月球上获得岩石标本。

**构词记忆** obtainable *adj.* 能得到的, 可到手的; obtainment *n.* 取得, 获得

#### 12. superb

**用法** *adj.* 极好的, 壮丽的, 华美的

The food was superb. 食物好极了。

a superb performance 精彩绝伦的表演

**构词记忆** superbly *adv.* 极好地, 壮丽地, 华美地

#### 13. elapse

**用法** *vi.* (指时间)过去, 逝去

Three months have elapsed since he left home. 自他离家后3个月已经过去了。

**考点** elapsed time (赛车、赛艇等完成规定赛程的)实耗时间

#### 14. competent

**用法** *adj.* (1) (指人)有能力(技术、知识)的, 能干的, 胜任的

a competent swimmer 有实力的游泳选手

He is competent in his work. 他能胜任他的工作。

He is competent as a teacher. 他胜任老师的工作。

He is competent to teach English. 他能教英文。

(2) 表现出能力的; 令人满意的

He did a competent job. 他的活儿干得相当出色。

**考点** be competent in sth. 能胜任……; be competent as... 能胜任……; be competent to do sth. 能胜任干……

**构词记忆** competence *n.* 能力, 技能; incompetence *n.* 没能力

#### 15. fulfill

**用法** *vt.* (1) 履行, 执行, 完成

fulfill a contract 履行合同      fulfill a promise 实现诺言

(2) 满足, 与……相符

fulfill one's need 满足某人的需要

**考点** fulfill oneself 完全实现自己的抱负; 充分发挥自己的才能

She succeeded in fulfilling herself as an actress. 她作为一位演员充分发挥了自己的才干。

**构词记忆** fulfillment n. 履行, 执行

### 三、重点短语

#### 1. result in 致使, 导致, 造成……的结果

The accident resulted in ten deaths. 事故导致 10 人死亡。

His laziness resulted in his failure. 他的懒惰导致他的失败。

**[搭配]** result from 是……的结果, 由于……而发生, 从……发生

His failure resulted from his laziness. 他的失败是由他的懒惰所致。

#### 2. nothing but 只有, 除……以外什么也不

He is nothing but a liar. 他只不过是骗子。

What I need is nothing but a few days' rest. 我所需要的只不过是几天的休息。

#### 3. account for

(1) 解释, 说明

He couldn't account for his absence from school. 他不能对自己的旷课做出解释。

The boy has to account to his parents for the money they give him for school expenses.

这男孩必须向他父母说明他们所给他的学杂费是怎么花的。

(2) 是……的原因

His illness accounts for his absence. 他因为生病才缺席了。

#### 4. under pressure 在压力下, 在强力下

He works best under pressure. 他在有压力的情况下工作干得最为出色。

He says that he made his statement to the police under pressure. 他说他是被迫向警方作此声明的。

**[搭配]** put pressure on sb. / put sb. under pressure (to do sth.) 压迫某人, 对某人施加压力

#### 5. go with

(1) 同时发生; 伴随

Money does not always go with happiness. 有钱不一定幸福。

Disease often goes with dirt. 疾病常常是由不清洁引起的。

go with the times/tide 跟上时代潮流      go with the crowd 随大流

(2) 与……有相同的观点

I don't go with you on that. 关于那一点我不同意你的看法。

(3) 相配, 合适

The shoes don't go with the skirt. 这双鞋与这条裙子不配。

#### 6. work at 工作, 从事于, 钻研

You will never become good at tennis, unless you work at it. 除非你下功夫, 否则你将打不好网球。

He is working at his lessons. 他在做功课。

#### 7. save for 储存, 储蓄

We are saving for a new car. 我们为买辆新车储蓄。

Save some money for next month. 攒些钱下个月用。

#### 8. at hand

(1) 正考虑的

Your question is not related to the matter at hand. 你的问题与正在考虑的事情无关。

(2) 在附近, 在手边, 临近的

The great day is at hand. 重大节日即将到来。

9. **due to** 由于, 因为

His success is due to hard work. 他的成功是由于他的努力工作。

His absence is due to the storm. 由于暴风雨, 他没能来。

10. **be worthy of** 值得的, 配得上的

His behavior is worthy of praise. 他的行为值得赞扬。

That is very worthy of our attention. 那件事很值得我们注意。

## Section A

## 四、难句解析

1. Americans believe no one stands still. (Para. 1)

译文: 美国人认为没有人会停止不前。

解析: 本句中 stand 用作系动词, 表示“保持某种情形或状态”; still 为形容词作表语, 意为“静止的, 不动的”。

The house has stood empty for months. 房子已经闲置好几个月了。

The emergency services stand ready to help if called on. 紧急救助处时刻准备着一有需要就去求助。

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

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。

解析: (1) result in 意为“引起, 导致”, 这里可理解为“造就”。

(2) 文中 committed to researching, experimenting and exploring 是过去分词短语作定语, 来修饰 people. commit sb. to do (或 to doing) sth. 意为“使某人承诺做某事”。这里可理解为“决心投身于……”。如:

I am committed to taking part in the meeting. 我答应参加那个会议。

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

译文: 时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一, 另一个则是工作。

解析: 句中 the other being labor 是独立主格结构作状语。结构为“名词(或代词)+ 动词分词”, 结构中名词(或代词)与其后的动词分词有逻辑上的主谓关系。

The light still burning, he fell asleep. 灯还亮着, 他就睡着了。

The door locked, he left home. 把门锁好后, 他离开了家。

4. “We are slaves to nothing but the clock,” it has been said. (Para. 2)

译文: 人们一直在说: “只有时间才能支配我们”。

解析: be a slave to sth. 成为……的奴隶。

a slave to drink 酒鬼; a slave to money 金钱的奴隶

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

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。

解析: 这里 7 个动词连用, 表示一系列动作。it 指前文中的 time. kill time 意为“消磨时间”。如:

He killed time by reading books. 他通过读书消磨时间。

6. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. We want every minute to count. (Para. 2)

译文：一旦人生的光阴逝去，就不能复返了。我们应当让每一分钟都过得有意义。

解析：(1) hourglass 指沙漏，是一种古代的计时器。这里用沙子的漏出象征时光的流逝。

(2) count *vi.* 算数，有价值

His opinions don't count. 他的意见不算数。

This book counts as a masterpiece. 这本书称得上是杰作。

7. 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. (Para. 3)

译文：城里人看上去总是在匆匆地赶往他们要去的地方，在商店里他们焦躁不安地指望店员能马上来为他们服务，或者为了想赶快买完东西，用肘来推搡他人。

解析：elbow 多用作名词，意为“胳膊肘”。此处用作动词，意为“用胳膊肘推开”。如：

They elbowed their way through the crowd. 他们挤过人群。

John elbowed Mary aside. 约翰把玛丽挤到一边。

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

译文：白天人人都急急忙忙地吃饭则部分地体现了这个国家的生活节奏。

解析：race through sth. 意为“匆匆忙忙做某事”。如：

He raced through a letter. 他用目光急急扫过一封信。

9. Don't take it personally. (Para. 3)

译文：不要觉得这是针对你个人的。

解析：take sth. personally “认为……是针对个人的”。如：

You must not take my remarks about your plan personally.

你千万不要认为我对你的计划的评价是针对你个人的。

10. 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)

译文：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。

解析：that goes with... 和 that may be... 为两个定语从句。定语从句 that goes with... 中含有另一个定语从句 that may be...。第一个从句修饰名词 interaction，第二个从句修饰 tea or coffee。

11. 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. (Para. 4)

译文：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。

解析：(1) surrounding 作“环境”讲时，常用复数形式，它指一个人或一个地方周围具体的东西，而 environment 则泛指自然及社会环境。

The house is situated in very pleasant surroundings. 那所房子所处的环境非常优美。

Children need a happy home environment. 孩子需要一个幸福的家庭环境。

(2) much/still less 更不用说，更何况

She wouldn't take a drink, much less stay for dinner. 她连饮料都不愿喝一杯，更别提留下吃饭了。

I did not even see him, still less shake hands with him. 我都没有看见他，更谈不上和他握手了。

如果 much/still less 连接的是两个分句，它所引导的分句要进行部分倒装。如：

I never even spoke to the man, much less did I insult him.

我甚至从没跟那个人说过话，更别说侮辱他了。

(3) small talk 意为“闲聊”。

12. ... we communicate rapidly through faxes, phone calls or emails rather than through personal contacts, which though pleasant, take longer — especially given our traffic-filled streets. (Para. 5)

译文：我们通过发传真、打电话或发电子邮件与他人迅速地进行交流，而不是通过直接接触。虽然

面对面接触令人愉快,但却要花更多的时间,尤其是在马路上交通拥挤时。

**解析:**句中 given 意为“考虑到”,后跟名词短语或跟 that 引导的从句。如:

Given their inexperience, they've done a good job.

考虑到他们缺乏经验,他们的工作干得不错。

Given that they are inexperienced, they have done a good job.

考虑到他们缺乏经验,他们的工作干得不错。

13. In some countries no major business is conducted without eye contact, requiring face-to-face conversations. (Para.6)

**译文:**在有些国家里,没有当面接触就做不成大生意,需要面对面的交谈。

**解析:**本句中 no...without...为双重否定句,相当于 major business must be conducted with eye contact...。

He could not stand without help. 没人帮忙他就无法站立。

14. This is due partly to the fact that the telephone service is superb here, whereas the postal service is less efficient. (Para.7)

**译文:**其部分原因在于这样一个事实:美国的电话服务是一流的,而邮政服务的效率则差劲多了。

**解析:**从句中 whereas 是连词,相当于 while(而……),表示对比关系。

She is diligent, whereas he is lazy. 她很勤快,而他却懒惰。

Some people like fatty meat, whereas others hate it. 有些人喜欢肥肉,而有些人却不喜欢。

15. Assignments are, consequently, felt to be given added weight by the passage of time. (Para.8)

**译文:**因此,人们觉得用的时间长会增加所做事情的重要性。

**解析:**(1) weight 意为“重要性,价值”。如:

His decision bears weight. 他的决定举足轻重。

(2) passage 意为“消逝”,是 pass 的名词形式。

## Section A

## 五、课文参考译文

## 时间观念强的美国人

美国人认为没有人会停止不前。如果你不求进取,就会落伍。这种态度造就了一个决心投身于研究、实验和探索的民族。时间是美国人注意节约的两个要素之一,另一个则是工作。

人们一直在说:“只有时间才能支配我们。”人们似乎是把时间当作一个差不多是实实在在的东西来对待的。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。时间是一种宝贵的资源。许多人都深感人生的短暂。一旦人生的光阴逝去,就不能复返了。我们应当让每一分钟都过得有意义。

外国人对美国的第一印象很可能就是:每个人都显得匆匆忙忙——常常是处于压力之下。城里人看上去总是在匆匆地赶往他们要去的地方,在商店里他们焦躁不安地指望店员能马上来为他们服务,或者为了想赶快买完东西,用肘来推搡他人。白天人人都急急忙忙地吃饭则部分地体现了这个国家的生活节奏。工作时间被认为是宝贵的。在公共用餐场所,人们等着别人吃完,这样可以轮到他们,以按时赶回去工作。你还会发现汽车司机开车很鲁莽,人们推搡着在你身边过去。你会怀念微笑、简短的交谈及与陌生人的随意闲聊。不要觉得这是针对你个人的,这是因为人们非常珍惜时间,而且也不喜欢他人不得当地“浪费”时间。

许多刚到美国的人会怀念诸如商务拜访等场合开始时的寒暄。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。他们也许还会想念在饭店或咖啡馆里谈生意时的那种轻松悠闲的交谈。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。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,我们就开门见山地谈生意。因此时间老是在我们的耳朵里嘀嗒嘀嗒地响着。

因而我们千方百计地节约时间。我们发明了一系列节省劳力的装置;我们通过发传真、打电话或发电子邮件与他人迅速地进行交流,而不是通过直接接触。虽然面对面接触令人愉快,但却要花更多的时间,尤其是在马路上交通拥挤时。因此我们把大多数个人间的拜访放在下班以后的时间里或周末的社交聚会上进行。

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。在有些国家里,没有当面接触就做不成大生意,需要面对面的交谈。在美国,最后协议通常也需要本人签字。然而现在人们越来越多的是在电视屏幕上见面,开电信会议不仅能解决本国的问题,而且还能——通过卫星——解决国与国之间的问题。

美国无疑是一个电话王国。几乎每个人都在用电话做生意、与朋友聊天、安排或取消社交约会、说声“谢谢”、购物或去获得各种信息。电话不但能免去你的走路之劳,而且还能为你节约大量时间。其部分原因在于这样一个事实:美国的电话服务是一流的,而邮政服务的效率则差劲多了。

有些初来美国的人很可能来自其他的文化背景,在那里人们认为工作太快是一种失礼。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的,不值得给予适当的重视。因此,人们觉得用的时间长了会增加所做事情的重要性。但在美国,能迅速而又成功地解决问题或完成工作,则被视为是有水平、有能力的标志。通常,工作越重要,投入的资金、精力和注意力就越多,其目的是“使工作开展起来”。

## 六

## 课后练习参考答案

## Comprehension of the Text

- II . 1. The attitude is 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.
3. 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 enquire about 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 emails 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 with speed in the U.S..

## Vocabulary

- III . 1. budgeted      2. acute      3. restless      4. surroundings
5. competent      6. assessing      7. elbowed      8. conducting
- 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    2. desirable    3. favorable    4. considerable  
 5. remarkable    6. preferable    7. drinkable    8. acceptable

### Structure

- VI. 1. The student can hardly speak simple English, much less write English articles.  
 2. He cannot manage a small shop, much less a big company.  
 3. John couldn't even pick up the box, much less carry it upstairs.  
 4. I've never seen the man, much less spoken to him.  
 5. Indeed, almost every scientist now finds it impossible to read all the works connected with his own subject, much less (to) read a lot outside of it.
- VII. 1. Having meals at home can cost as little as two or three dollars, whereas eating out at a restaurant is always more expensive.  
 2. We thought she was rather proud, whereas in fact she was just very shy.  
 3. We have never done anything for them, whereas they have done everything for us.  
 4. Natalie prefers to stay for another week, whereas her husband prefers to leave immediately.  
 5. Some highly praise him, whereas others put him down severely.

### Translation

- IX. 1. In the eyes of some people, Picasso's paintings would seem rather foolish.  
 2. The increase in their profits is due partly to their new market strategy.  
 3. The man told his wife to keep the medicine on the top shelf so that it would be beyond the children's reach.  
 4. Happiness doesn't always go with money.  
 5. That car has given me nothing but trouble ever since I bought it.
- X. 1. 这种态度造就了一个决心投身于研究、实验和探索的民族。  
 2. 他们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。  
 3. 既然我们通常是以工作的方式而不是以社交的方式来评估和了解他人的,所以我们就开门见山地谈生意了。  
 4. 就我们而言,电子交流的没有人情味跟我们手头上事情的重要性之间很少或完全没有关系。  
 5. 除非给予一定时间来处理,不然的话,在他们的眼里,手头的工作好像是无足轻重的,不值得给予适当的重视似的。

### Essay Summary

- XI. 1. B    2. B    3. C    4. C    5. A    6. C    7. B    8. B    9. B    10. C  
 11. A    12. B    13. B    14. C    15. A    16. C    17. B    18. B    19. A    20. B

### Text Structure Analysis

- XII. 1. Specific details of how the U. S. is definitely a telephone country:

Almost everyone uses the telephone to conduct business, to chat with friends, to make or break social appointments, to say "Thank you", to shop and to obtain all kinds of information.

The reason:

Telephones save the feet and endless amounts of time. This is due partly to the fact that telephone service is superb here, whereas the postal service is less efficient.

### Structured Writing

XIII. Protection of the environment has become a major concern of society. In junior schools, teachers and pupils have specific meetings to discuss the questions of environment. City planners will take environmental problems into serious consideration. Factories will take every possible measure to reduce pollution even at a

very high cost. This is because people realize bad air and water pollution affect everyone, making it difficult for cities to survive and for businesses to make a profit.

## 七、精编同步练习

### I. Multiple Choice

**Directions:** There are 12 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- The government has devoted a larger slice of its national \_\_\_\_\_ to agriculture than most other countries. (CET-6, 1998.1)  
A. resources                      B. potential                      C. budget                      D. economy
- A human's eyesight is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as that of an eagle. (CET-6, 2002.1)  
A. eccentric                      B. acute                      C. sensible                      D. sensitive
- Most people tend to think they are so efficient at their job that they are \_\_\_\_\_. (CET-6, 2001.6)  
A. inaccessible                      B. irreversible                      C. immovable                      D. irreplaceable
- Mary became \_\_\_\_\_ homesick and critical of the United States, so she fled from her home in west Bloomfield to her hometown in Austria. (CET-6, 2001.6)  
A. completely                      B. sincerely                      C. absolutely                      D. increasingly
- The rain was heavy and \_\_\_\_\_ the land was flooded. (CET-4, 1990.1)  
A. consequently                      B. constantly                      C. continuously                      D. consistently
- A complete investigation into the causes of the accident should lead to improved standards and should \_\_\_\_\_ new operating procedures. (CET-6, 1998.1)  
A. result in                      B. match with                      C. subject to                      D. proceed with
- While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper completely. (CET-4, 1995.6)  
A. replaced                      B. have replaced                      C. replace                      D. will replace
- Before he started work, I asked the builder to give me an \_\_\_\_\_ of the cost of repairing the roof. (CET-6, 1993.6)  
A. assessment                      B. estimate                      C. announcement                      D. evaluation
- I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan. (CET-4, 2000.1)  
A. take into account                      B. account for                      C. make up for                      D. make out
- \_\_\_\_\_ should any money be given to a small child. (CET-6, 1991.6)  
A. On no account                      B. From all accounts                      C. Of no account                      D. By all accounts
- Some areas, \_\_\_\_\_ their severe weather conditions, are hardly populated. (CET-6, 1991.6)  
A. due to                      B. in spite of                      C. but for                      D. with regard to
- In the meantime, the question facing business is whether such research is \_\_\_\_\_ the costs. (CET-6, 1997.1)  
A. worth                      B. worth of                      C. worthy                      D. worthwhile

### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs or adjectives.

- These shoes don't \_\_\_\_\_ with the dress.
- You will never become good at tennis, unless you \_\_\_\_\_ at it.
- He has behaved in the most unusual way; I can't \_\_\_\_\_ for his action at all.



4. From then on, I was \_\_\_\_\_ to losing the weight and getting into shape.
5. Do you think you'd be \_\_\_\_\_ to criticize (批评) the action taken by your colleagues?
6. Can't anything \_\_\_\_\_ a mother's love and care?
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ ed damages in the blood at \$ 10 million.
8. She tried to \_\_\_\_\_ my mind and discover what I was thinking.
9. The facts had been \_\_\_\_\_ ed from thousands of students in their first year of university study by asking such questions as these.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ ed their work ahead of time as we did ours.

### III. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions or adverbs.

1. When the tap was opened, the water came out \_\_\_\_\_ a rush.
2. I am really glad to have the opportunity of meeting you \_\_\_\_\_ person.
3. The severe misery(悲惨) of the working people resulted \_\_\_\_\_ revolution.
4. When he writes, he always keeps a dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ hand.
5. Save your strength \_\_\_\_\_ the hard work you'll have to do later.
6. He says that he made his statement to the police \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.
7. Let us hope she proves worthy \_\_\_\_\_ all that has been done today.
8. How much do you charge \_\_\_\_\_ the skirt?
9. He arrived late due \_\_\_\_\_ the storm.
10. A very early Greek philosopher (哲学家) once said that the rich men were slaves \_\_\_\_\_ their money.

## Section B

### Key

I. 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. A 12. A

II. 1. go 2. work 3. account 4. committed 5. competent  
6. replace 7. assess 8. probe 9. obtain 10. fulfill

III. 1. in 2. in 3. in 4. at 5. for 6. under 7. of 8. for 9. to 10. to

## Section B · Culture Shock

### 一、

### 背景知识

Culture Shock 文化冲突

某人突然身处异族文化或环境中而经受的一种困惑、焦虑的状况。当他适应了新的文化环境之后,这种状况就会消失。Culture Shock 有的学者也翻译为“文化休克”。

### 二、

### 核心词汇

1. desirable