

Second Edition

第二版



大学士大学英语系列辅导



A GUIDE TO NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

2

新视野大学英语

全程辅导

主 编 龙宇飞



Reading and Writing

读写教程

大连海事大学出版社

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# 前言

《新视野大学英语》(外语教学与研究出版社)是教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”之一,由郑树棠教授担任总策划和教材总主编,全国二十余所高校几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师参加编写、设计和制作。教材编写严谨,体现了高度的科学性、合理性和实用性;题材广泛,内容丰富,涉及社会生活的方方面面。为了帮助广大师生及英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们组织了数所高校具有丰富教学经验的教师精心编写了这套《新视野大学英语(读写教程)全程辅导》(1~4册)。

本套书的编写是在透彻理解和准确把握国家教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(修订版)精神的基础上进行的,全套书力求全方位、多角度、大容量地诠释《新视野大学英语》教材的词汇、句型、课文、练习等内容。本套书讲解细致、透彻、准确,设计科学、合理,使用方便。

本套辅导用书根据《新视野大学英语(读写教程)》(第二版)编写,与教材同步,每个单元包括以下五部分:

## 一、课文导读

(一)内容梗概:从全局的角度简洁概述课文大意,剖析作者的观点和写作目的,以帮助学生学习和理解课文。

(二)背景知识:介绍与课文相关的典型背景知识,帮助学生透过语言材料了解与课文有关的人物、事件、地理、文化、政治、社会等知识,拓展知识面。

(三)课文分析:划分了课文的段落,给出了每个段落的大意,最后归纳课文采用的写作方法,供学生借鉴。

## 二、词汇与短语

(一)词汇:注有音标、词性、英汉释义,以帮助学生更好地理解词义。对于重要词汇列出其常用的词义,并在每个义项后配以例句及译文,还配有同(近)义词、反义词、派生词以及常见的搭配。

(二)短语:对课文中出现的重要短语给以英汉释义及例句,以帮助学生加深对短语要点的理解。

## 三、课文注释

对课文中出现的语言要点加以英汉解释;对典型语言点加以归纳总结;对语言理论加以简洁、实效地介绍;对难句加以结构分析,以帮助学生更好地理解语言背景、修辞方法、写作意图、写作风格等。

#### 四、课文译文

给出课文的参考译文,便于学生理解文章、认清结构、明确主题,从中学到语言知识,提高理解与运用的能力。

#### 五、练习答案及详解

对阅读、理解、词汇、语法等进行准确的详解、总结及示例,帮助学生准确掌握知识,突破难点。

在本套书的编写中,我们得到了有关专家的热情指导和大力帮助,在此深表谢意。

我们相信,本套书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养会大有裨益,希望本套书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者  
2009.7

# Contents



<b>Unit 1</b> .....	1
<b>Section A Time-Conscious Americans</b> .....	1
一、课文导读 .....	1
二、词汇与短语 .....	2
三、课文注释 .....	7
四、课文译文 .....	8
五、练习答案及详解 .....	9
<b>Section B Culture Shock</b> .....	15
一、课文导读 .....	15
二、词汇与短语 .....	15
三、课文注释 .....	20
四、课文译文 .....	21
五、练习答案及详解 .....	22
<b>Unit 2</b> .....	24
<b>Section A Learning the Olympic Standard for Love</b> .....	24
一、课文导读 .....	24
二、词汇与短语 .....	25
三、课文注释 .....	29
四、课文译文 .....	31
五、练习答案及详解 .....	32
<b>Section B The Standard for Olympic Excellence</b> .....	38
一、课文导读 .....	38
二、词汇与短语 .....	39
三、课文注释 .....	43
四、课文译文 .....	45
五、练习答案及详解 .....	46

<b>Unit 3</b> .....	49
<b>Section A Marriage Across Nations</b> .....	49
一、课文导读 .....	49
二、词汇与短语 .....	50
三、课文注释 .....	55
四、课文译文 .....	57
五、练习答案及详解 .....	59
<b>Section B Rich Meeting His Future Mother-in-law</b> .....	64
一、课文导读 .....	64
二、词汇与短语 .....	65
三、课文注释 .....	70
四、课文译文 .....	72
五、练习答案及详解 .....	73
<b>Unit 4</b> .....	75
<b>Section A A Test of True Love</b> .....	75
一、课文导读 .....	75
二、词汇与短语 .....	75
三、课文注释 .....	79
四、课文译文 .....	81
五、练习答案及详解 .....	82
<b>Section B Love Under the Nazis</b> .....	87
一、课文导读 .....	87
二、词汇与短语 .....	88
三、课文注释 .....	93
四、课文译文 .....	94
五、练习答案及详解 .....	95
<b>Unit 5</b> .....	98
<b>Section A Weeping for My Smoking Daughter</b> .....	98
一、课文导读 .....	98
二、词汇与短语 .....	99
三、课文注释 .....	103
四、课文译文 .....	105
五、练习答案及详解 .....	106
<b>Section B Stop Spoiling Your Children</b> .....	112
一、课文导读 .....	112
二、词汇与短语 .....	113

三、课文注释 .....	119
四、课文译文 .....	122
五、练习答案及详解 .....	123
<b>Unit 6</b> .....	126
<b>Section A As His Name Is, So Is He!</b> .....	126
一、课文导读 .....	126
二、词汇与短语 .....	129
三、课文注释 .....	135
四、课文译文 .....	138
五、练习答案及详解 .....	139
<b>Section B Judge by Appearances</b> .....	146
一、课文导读 .....	146
二、词汇与短语 .....	147
三、课文注释 .....	154
四、课文译文 .....	156
五、练习答案及详解 .....	157
<b>Unit 7</b> .....	160
<b>Section A Lighten Your Load and Save Your Life</b> .....	160
一、课文导读 .....	160
二、词汇与短语 .....	161
三、课文注释 .....	167
四、课文译文 .....	170
五、练习答案及详解 .....	171
<b>Section B Are You a Workaholic?</b> .....	177
一、课文导读 .....	177
二、词汇与短语 .....	178
三、课文注释 .....	184
四、课文译文 .....	186
五、练习答案及详解 .....	187
<b>Unit 8</b> .....	190
<b>Section A There's a Lot More to Life than a Job</b> .....	190
一、课文导读 .....	190
二、词汇与短语 .....	191
三、课文注释 .....	198
四、课文译文 .....	201
五、练习答案及详解 .....	203



<b>Section B What Youngsters Expect in Life</b> .....	209
一、课文导读 .....	209
二、词汇与短语 .....	211
三、课文注释 .....	217
四、课文译文 .....	220
五、练习答案及详解 .....	221
<b>Unit 9</b> .....	224
<b>Section A Never Be a Quitter in Face of Life</b> .....	224
一、课文导读 .....	224
二、词汇与短语 .....	226
三、课文注释 .....	232
四、课文译文 .....	234
五、练习答案及详解 .....	235
<b>Section B From Hardship Comes Success</b> .....	241
一、课文导读 .....	241
二、词汇与短语 .....	243
三、课文注释 .....	249
四、课文译文 .....	251
五、练习答案及详解 .....	252
<b>Unit 10</b> .....	254
<b>Section A Reports on Britain Under the Bombs</b> .....	254
一、课文导读 .....	254
二、词汇与短语 .....	255
三、课文注释 .....	262
四、课文译文 .....	264
五、练习答案及详解 .....	265
<b>Section B Forty-Three Seconds over Hiroshima</b> .....	271
一、课文导读 .....	271
二、词汇与短语 .....	272
三、课文注释 .....	277
四、课文译文 .....	279
五、练习答案及详解 .....	280

# Unit 1

## Section A

### Time-Conscious Americans

#### 一、课文导读

##### (一) 内容梗概

美国人注意节约两个要素：一个是时间，另一个是劳力。对美国人而言，时间是一种宝贵的资源，许多人都深感时间短暂，时光一去不复返，应当让每一分钟都过得有意义。那么美国人是如何对待时间的呢？美国人总是匆匆忙忙，常常处于压力之下。人们都非常珍惜时间，而且也不喜欢他人“浪费”时间到不恰当的地步。一般来说，美国人都是开门见山地说正事，不会在轻松的环境里通过长时间的闲聊来评价他们的客人。时间总是在他们的心中滴滴答答地响着。人们发明了一系列节省劳力的装置以千方百计地节约时间。就美国人而言，电子交流的缺乏人情味与手头上事情的重要性之间很少有或完全没有关系。人们在电视屏幕上见面以解决本国的和国际的问题。几乎每个美国人都用电话做生意以及从事其他事情以节约大量时间。文化背景不同的国家的人们认为工作太快是一种失礼，他们认为用的时间长会提高所做事情的重要性。但在美国，能既迅速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。

##### (二) 背景知识

时间对于拥有不同文化背景的人们意义是不一样的。在中东，一周之后的约定毫无意义，因为这个约定“太早”，人们会遗忘。而在美国，提前三四天邀请他人参加晚餐聚会都必须因过于仓促而道歉，因为这时客人们早就有了安排。美国人以时间观念强而著称，他们不喜欢浪费时间，而且相信“运用时间的诀窍是迅速投入工作”（美国著名教育家及音乐家约翰·厄斯金）。

##### (三) 课文分析

###### 1. 篇章结构

**Paras. 1-2** Americans treasure time because time is a precious resource, and it can't be replaced. 美国人重视时间，因为时间是一种宝贵的资源，而且是不可替代的。

**Paras. 3-7** There are some specific details about how Americans treat and treasure time. 关于美国人如何对待和重视时间有一些具体的细节。

**Para. 8** It brings about the cultural differences between America and other nations. 美国与其他国家的文化差异。

###### 2. 写作特点

本文总体的写作特点是：先给出主要的观点，再列出一系列的细节和原因来支撑该观点。全篇三大部分都是以以来谋篇发展的。

## 二、词汇与短语

## (一)词汇

1 budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ *v.*

plan carefully how much of sth. will be needed (为…)作出安排

—If you want to live a successful life on campus, you have to budget your time carefully. 你如果要想有一个成功的大学活,就必须好好安排你的时间。

*vi.* plan the spending of money carefully 制定预算

—The nation's huge budget on military expenditure makes its neighboring countries nervous. 这个国家在军费开支上的高额预算使邻国非常紧张。

*n.* [C] the amount of money a person or organization has to spend on sth. 预算

【搭配】budget for sth./doing sth. 为…制定预算 business budget 营业收入预算 balance the budget 使收支平衡 be on a tight budget 预算很紧

2 charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ *v.*

ask sb. for an amount of money for a service 向…收费,要价

—He charged me a high price for this handbag. 买这个手提包他要了我一个高价。

【搭配】charge for sth. 为…要收费 charge sb. with sth. 为…控告某人

【派生】rechargeable *a.* 可充电的 charger *n.* 充电器

3 acute /ə'kjʊt/ *a.*

1) quick to notice sth. 敏感的;敏锐的

—People are shocked at the president's acute judgment on the current situation. 人们惊异于总统对当前形势敏锐的判断。

2) very serious or severe 严重的

—There is an acute shortage of doctors in some poverty-stricken regions. 一些贫困地区严重缺少医生。

【搭配】acute angle 锐角 acute problem 严重的问题 acute pain 剧烈的疼痛

4 hourglass /'əʊəglɑːs/ *n.*

[C](计时用的)沙漏

5 restless /'restlɪs/ *a.*

unable to keep still because one is nervous, bored, or impatient 烦躁的;不安静的

—Restless wind blew continuously the leaves and I couldn't fall asleep. 风不停地吹着树叶使我一直无法入睡。

【派生】restlessly *ad.* 烦躁地;不安静地

6 restlessly /'restlɪslɪ/ *ad.*

in a restless manner; impatiently 烦躁地;不安静地

7 elbow /'elbəʊ/ *vt.*

push sb. with the elbows 用肘推(或撞)人

—He elbowed that Brazilian defender for a couple of times but could not stop his forwarding. 他用肘部撞了那位巴西后卫几次,却不能阻挡他的进攻。

*n.* [C] the joint where the arm bends 肘

—“Elbow off the table,” the mom told her daughter. “胳膊肘不要碰桌子,”妈妈告诉她的女儿。

【搭配】at one's elbow 在手边,随时可用 elbow one's way through a crowd 从人群中挤过去

8 abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *a.*

1) (of behavior) rough; offensive 粗鲁的,无礼的

—The teacher was offended by the student's abrupt reply. 老师被学生无礼的回答惹恼了。

2) sudden and unexpected 突然的, 意外的

—The zigzag road to that village is full of abrupt turns. 通往那个村庄的崎岖小路有很多急转弯。

【派生】abruptly *ad.* 突然地; 唐突地 abruptness *n.* 突然, 唐突

**9** opening /'əʊpənɪŋ/ *a.*

beginning; starting 开始的

—His opening remarks are applauded by the audience. 他的开场白受到听众的鼓掌欢迎。

*n.* 1) [C] an occasion when a new building, road, etc. is used for the first time, esp. one that involves a ceremony 开业典礼; 落成典礼

2) [C] a position that is available in a business or firm 空缺职位

【词根】open *n.* 开始

**10** ritual /'rɪtʃuəl/ *a.*

done regularly and in the same way 例行的; 惯常的

—We thought the teacher would start her lecture by a ritual greeting. But she didn't. 我们以为老师会像往常一样以常规的问候开始上课。但她没有。

*n.* [C, U] sth. done regularly and in the same way 惯例

—It has become a ritual for me to write a diary every day. 每天记日记已经成为我的一个习惯。

【搭配】go through the ritual 按部就班 have the ritual of doing sth. 有做...的习惯

**11** interaction /,ɪntə'rekʃən/ *n.*

1) [C, U] communication 交流

—There should be a lot more interaction between the social services and local doctors. 社会公益服务机构和当地医生应该加强协作。

2) [C, U] a process by which two or more things affect each other 相互作用; 相互影响

**12** convention /kən'venʃən/ *n.*

1) [C, U] general, usu. unspoken agreement about how people should act or behave in certain situations 习俗; 惯例

2) [C] a meeting of members of a profession, political party, etc. 会议, 大会

—She redeemed her reputation with a powerful speech to the party convention. 她由于向党代表大会做了有力的演说而挽回了自己的声誉。

**13** leisure /'li:ʒə(r)/ *n.*

1) [U] time free from work or other duties, spare time 空闲, 闲暇

—Life today is divided into work and leisure. 现今生活分成工作和闲暇两部分。

2) [U] ease 悠闲, 安逸

【搭配】at leisure 有空, 闲着无事, 从从容容地 at one's leisure 在(某人)方便时

【派生】leisurely *a.* 休闲的; 从容不迫的, 不匆忙的

**14** leisurely /li:ʒəli/ *a.*

without hurrying 从容的; 不匆忙的

**15** assess /ə'ses/ *vt.*

judge or decide the amount, value, quality, or importance of sb. or sth. 评价, 评估

—Assess your ability and set a realistic goal in job hunting. 在找工作时, 评估一下自己的能力并设计一个现实的目标。

【派生】assessment *n.* 评估

**16** surroundings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/ *n.*

(*pl.*) all the objects, conditions, etc. that are around and may affect sb. or sth.; environment 周围的事物; 环境

—He immediately noticed the amenity of his new surroundings. 他立刻觉察到了新环境的宜人之处。

【派生】surrounding *a.* 周围的,环绕的

【词根】surround *v.* 包围,环绕

17 probe /prəʊb/ *v.*

try to find out the truth about sth. 调查;探究

—The doctor probed the swelling carefully with his finger. 医生很小心地用手指触摸肿处。

*n.* [C] 探针(医生检查伤口用的钝头细长工具)

—Information about Venus obtained by Russian probes has been published on some magazines. 许多杂志发表了由俄罗斯航天探测器获得的有关金星的信息。

【搭配】probe into 调查;探究 probe sb. on a matter 向某人调查某事

18 social /'səʊʃəl/ *a.*

1) relating to society and people's lives in general 社会的

—Many social services are still provided by voluntary societies in our city. 在我们的城市,许多社会服务仍然是由志愿团体提供的。

2) relating to meeting people and spending time with them 社交的

【派生】socially *ad.* 与社会(或社交)相关地

19 socially /'səʊʃəl/ *ad.*

与社会(或社交)相关地

20 tick /tɪk/ *vi.*

(of a clock or watch) make a short repeated sound (钟、表等)滴答响

—The clock ticks very loudly. 这只钟发出很响的滴答声。

*n.* [sing.] the short repeated sound that a clock or watch makes (钟、表的)滴答声

21 consequently /'kɒnsɪkwəntli/ *ad.*

as a result 因此,所以

—He had been ill for a long time and consequently he was behind in his work. 他病了很久,因此耽误了工作。

22 device /dɪ'vaɪs/ *n.*

1) [C] a machine or tool for a special purpose 器械,装置

2) [C] a way of doing sth. 方法,手段

—They use television advertising as a device for stimulating demand. 他们利用电视广告作为刺激需求的方法。

23 fax /fæks/ *n.*

[C] 传真;传真机

—I was on vacation last week and didn't receive your fax. 上星期我正在度假,没有收到你们的传真。

24 email /'i:'meɪl/ *n.*

[C, U] (also e-mail) 电子邮件

25 given /'gɪvən/ *prep.*

taking sth. into account; considering 如果考虑到

26 gathering /'gæðərɪŋ/ *n.*

[C] a meeting 集会,聚会

—The arrival of the players from friendly countries juiced up the gathering. 友好国家运动员们的到来,使集会的气氛活跃起来了。

27 impersonality /ɪm,pɜ:sə'næləti/ *n.*

[U] the quality of not showing or including personal feelings 不牵扯个人感情;无人情味

28 electronic /ɪ,lɛk'trɒnɪk/ *a.*

1) using devices such as radios, televisions, computers, etc. 使用电子设备的

2) produced or operated by a flow of electrons 电子的

—I like to read books on electronic instruments. 我喜欢读一些电子器械方面的书。

【派生】electric *a.* 电的, 与电有关的 electronically *ad.* 电子地 electronics *n.* 电子学

29 significance /sɪɡ'nɪfɪkəns/ *n.*

[sing., U] the importance of an event, action, ect. 重要性; 重要意义

—This new discovery of wetland areas is of great significance to this area's economy. 这次新发现的湿地对这个地区的经济有着重大的意义。

【派生】significant *a.* 重要的, 有重要意义的 significantly *ad.* 重要地, 有重要意义地 insignificance *n.* 不重要的事物

30 conduct /kən'dʌkt/ *vt.*

1) carry out 进行; 实施

—I think he conducted himself admirably, considering the danger circumstances. 考虑到那种危险的情况, 我认为他的表现令人钦佩。

2) act as the path for electricity, heat, etc. 传导(电或热)

—Copper conducts electricity better than iron does. 铜的导电性比铁强。

*n.* [U] the way sb. behaves 行为, 举止

—Reporters were always accused of unprofessional conduct. 记者通常被控有违反职业道德的行为。

【搭配】good conduct 好的品行 conduct an opera 指挥乐曲 under the conduct of 在...指导(管理)下

【派生】conductor *n.* 导体; (公共汽车等)售票员; 乐队指挥 conductive *a.* 传导性的 conduction *n.* 传导, 输送 conductivity *n.* 传导性, 传导力

31 increasingly /ɪn'kri:slɪ/ *ad.*

more and more 日益; 愈加

—As the election approaches the war of words between the main political parties becomes increasingly intense. 大选在即, 主要政党间的论战愈演愈烈。

32 conference /'kɒnfərəns/ *n.*

[C] a formal meeting (正式)会议

—Her friendly opening speech set the tone for the whole conference. 她友好的开幕词确定了整个会议的基调。

【派生】teleconference *n.* 远程会议

33 teleconference /telɪ'kɒnfərəns/ *n.*

[C] (通过电话、电视等手段召开的)远程会议

34 obtain /əb'teɪn/ *vt.*

get sth. that one wants 获得, 得到

—New information can be obtained by calling our office. 可以致电我们办公室获取最新信息。

【派生】obtainable *a.* 可获得的; 可得到的

35 superb /sju:'pɜ:b/ *a.*

extremely good 极好的

—After six months training, the whole team is in superb form. 经过六个月的训练全队竞技状态极佳。

36 whereas /hweə'ræz/ *conj.*

in contrast; while 然而; 但是

—Whereas we want a flat, they would rather live in a house. 我们想住一套公寓房, 而他们却想住一所房子。

37 postal /'pəʊstəl/ *a.*

relating to post; sent by post 邮政的; 邮寄的

—The postal service here is very unreliable. 这里的邮政服务很不可靠。

【词根】post *n.* 邮政

38 **efficient** /i'fɪjənt/ *a.*

working well and without wasting time, money, or energy 效率高的

—This is a highly efficient new heating system. 这是一个高效的新取暖系统。

【反义】inefficient *a.* 效率低的

39 **impolite** /ɪmpə'laɪt/ *a.*

not polite 无礼的,失礼的

—It is impolite for children to cut in when their seniors are talking. 孩子们在他们的长辈谈话时插嘴是不礼貌的。

40 **elapse** /i'læps/ *vi.*

(of time) pass (时间)过去,逝去

—Three years have elapsed since we last met. 我们自上次相见至今已过了三年。

41 **skillful** /'skɪlfʊl/ *a.* (BrE skilful)

having or showing ability to do sth. well 熟练的;有技巧的

—He is a skillful football player. 他足球踢得很好。

【派生】skillfulness *n.* 熟练;技巧

42 **skillfulness** /'skɪlfʊlnɪs/ *n.* (BrE skilfulness)

[U] 熟练;技巧

43 **competent** /'kɒmpɪtənt/ *a.*

having the necessary ability, skill, knowledge, etc. 有能力的;能干的;胜任的

—I summed her up as a competent woman. 我认为她是个女能人。

【搭配】be competent at/for/in/as sth. 在...方面很能干 be competent as 作为...很能干

【派生】competently *ad.* 有能力地 competence *n.* 能力 incompetent *a.* 无能的;不称职的

44 **fulfill** /fʊl'fɪl/ *vt.* (BrE fulfil)

1) do what one must do 履行;执行

—You must fulfill your promise. 你必须履行诺言。

2) achieve sth. one wanted to do 实现;完成

—How to fulfil your dream? 如何实现你的梦想?

【搭配】fulfill one's hopes/expectations 符合某人的期望 fulfill the need of... 满足...需要 fulfill one's duties 完成某人的任务 fulfill a command 执行命令

【派生】fulfillment *n.* 完成,履行

【近义】realize 实现 accomplish 实现 perform 行为,行使

45 **capital** /'kæpɪtəl/ *n.*

[sing., U] money used to produce more wealth or for starting a business 资本;资金

【派生】capitalism *n.* 资本主义

## (二) 短语

1 **fall behind**: move sth. slowly than other people so that one is behind them 落在...后面

—The major world powers are afraid of falling behind in the arms race. 世界各大强国均唯恐在军备竞赛中落后。

2 **result in**: make sth. happen; cause 导致,造成...结果

—Excessive usage of this drug can result in injury to the liver. 这种药使用过量会损害肝脏。

3 **run out**: 1) (of food, money, etc.) there is none left 2) use all of sth. and not have any left 用完;耗尽

—The petrol is running out. 汽油快用光了。

- 4 **in a rush**: in a hurry 匆忙地  
—I found the work being done in a rush. 我发现这件作品正仓促地被完成。
- 5 **go with**: exist or take place at the same time with sth. else 同时发生; 伴随  
—Disease often goes with poverty. 疾病与贫穷常常相伴而生。
- 6 **work at**: put effort into sth. or doing sth. 致力于; 从事  
—While I was working at my homework, the doorbell rang. 当我正在写作业时候, 门铃响了。
- 7 **in person**: doing sth. by oneself 亲身; 亲自  
—It was fitting that he should be here to receive the prize in person. 他应该亲自来领奖才对。
- 8 **due to**: because of sth. 由于  
—His successes were due to hard work and a bit of luck. 他的成功主要是基于他的努力工作和一点点好运气。
- 9 **pour into**: give a lot of effort, money, etc. to sth. 大量投入(精力或金钱等)  
—Commuters were pouring into the station. 通勤者涌入车站。

### 三、课文注释

- 1 Americans believe no one stands still. (Para. 1)  
【Meaning】 Americans believe no one keeps motionless; everyone moves.  
【解析】 stand: 停滞, 处于某种状态。此处用作系动词, 后接形容词或形容词短语作表语。
- 2 This attitude results in a nation of people committed to researching, experimenting and exploring. (Para. 1)  
【Meaning】 This way of thinking and doing things causes Americans to devote their time and energy to researching, experimenting and exploring.  
【解析】 result in: 导致; result from: 由...引起
- 3 Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor. (Para. 1)  
【Meaning】 Americans use two things with great care: One is time and the other is labor.  
【解析】 the other being labor: 注意这个特殊的状语从句, 结构是: subject + V-ing (or: V-ed). 这种类型的状语从句还可以位于句首。
- 4 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...  
【解析】 slave to sth.: 完全受到某物的影响或控制
- 5 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 plan how to spend it, save it, waste it, spend it more efficiently, find ways to pass it quickly, reduce it, explain how we use it; we also ask money for it.  
【解析】 In this sentence, "time" is used metaphorically as something of real value.  
kill it = kill time, 消磨时间; account for: 解释; charge: 要价, 收费
- 6 Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be replaced. (Para. 2)  
【Meaning】 Once time has passed, it will not return.  
【解析】 Notice that the whole sentence is a metaphor.  
run out (of food, money, etc.): 用光, 耗尽
- 7 Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country. (Para. 3)  
【Meaning】 Eating their meals hurriedly during the day is part of America's fast pace of life.  
【解析】 race through: 匆忙做某事
- 8 ... much less do they take them out for dinner, or around on the golf course... (Para. 4)



【Meaning】... it is even less likely that Americans take their visitors out for dinner or to play golf. ...

【解析】“much less”通常用于否定陈述之后,表明该否定陈述更适用于下文将要说到的人、事或是某种状况。

9 Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very quickly. (Para. 4)

【Meaning】Since in most cases we evaluate our visitors and ask them questions from a professional point of view instead of from a social one, we start talking business very quickly (and there is no need to spend time on small talk and the like).

10 Time is, therefore, always ticking in our inner ear. (Para. 4)

【Meaning】Therefore, we are always aware of time. It is just like the constant sound of a clock that we hear.

11... especially given our traffic-filled streets. (Para. 5)

【Meaning】... especially when we take into account our busy streets that are often full of traffic.

【解析】given:介词,鉴于,考虑到。Given their inexperience, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们缺乏经验,他们已经做得不错了。Given that后可以接从句。Given that the time is limited, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们时间有限,他们已经做得不错了。

12 We, therefore, save most personal visiting for after-work hours or for social weekend gatherings. (Para. 5)

【Meaning】So, if we want to pay a personal visit, we can do it after work or on the weekend when there are social gatherings.

【解析】save... for: keep... for future use

Can you save your story for later? 你能不能把你的故事留到以后讲?

13 To us the impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the significance of the matter at hand. (Para. 6)

【Meaning】To us, the lack of personal feelings of electronic communication has little or no relation to the importance of the matter we are discussing.

【解析】significance: 名词,通常用于单数不可数名词,重要性。at hand: 在讨论中,考虑中;即将到来。

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

【Meaning】This is partly because of the fact that the telephone service is excellent here, but by contrast the postal service is not so good.

【解析】due to: 因为,由于 whereas: 连接词,表示转义顺承,通常表示与主句的意思相反。

15 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. (Para. 8)

【Meaning】If they don't spend some time dealing with a certain task, it will give the impression, in their opinion, that the task being considered is not important or not properly respected.

【解析】elapse: 动词,专指时间的流逝; in one's eyes: 在某人的心目中,从某人的观点来看...

16 Assignments are, consequently, given added weight by the passage of time. (Para. 8)

【Meaning】As a result, people think that assignments are gaining additional importance with the passing of time.

【解析】weight 在这里用于不可数名词,暗喻为“重要性”。

## 四、课文译文

### 注重时间的美国人

1. 美国人认为没有人能停滞不前。如果你不求进取,你就会落伍。这种态度造就了一个投身于研