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前言

《新视野大学英语》是外语教学与研究出版社根据教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划而开发的一套全新的大学英语教材。该套教材同步提供课本(Textbook)、光盘(CD—Rom)与网络课程(Online course)。它结束了传统的以课本为中心的教学模式,为广大英语学习者多元化、全方位地提供了理想的学习内容和学习手段。

为帮助广大学习者尽快熟悉适应该套教材并学有所得,我们精心创意并以严谨的态度编写了这套《新视野大学英语——课堂辅导》。我们的宗旨是致力于帮助学习者提高《大学英语教学大纲》所要求的“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。”(《大学英语教学大纲·大学英语教学目的 1999》)。

比照市场上各类大学英语辅导教材,《课堂辅导》有以下特点:

1. 以学习者为中心

《课堂辅导》在设计、编写和制作过程中,十分注意把认知学习理论揉合于教学实践,以学生的认知性学习过程为主要模块,注意研究学生获得、保持和运用英语知识的过程。

同时《课堂辅导》把“语篇分析理论”纳入编写框架,首次突破了以词或句型为中心的助学分析,按课文中难词难句的出现先后顺序进行讲解,使学习者一目了然,从容有序地进行学习。

2. 以培养学习者语言能力为目的

在中国高等教育日新月异的形势下,越来越多英语基础薄弱者迈进了大学校门,他们极度渴望能得到名师名家的点拨以迅速弥补以往在学习上的欠账,从而在大学英语学习中一日千里。为此我们在“课文难句、考点词汇解析”这个栏目的语言点讲解中,精心设计了“搭配”,“超链接”等内容,以便使学习者在学习中能融汇贯通并在短期内充实和完善基础英语。

3. 兼顾测试

测试是教学的重要检测和验收手段。在《课堂辅导》中,我们以培养学习者的英语能力为主线,引导学习者在教材学习上多下功夫。同时,为配合全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们提供了“四、六级历届真题点解”,旨在指导有条件的学习者根据学习情况,选择某一个或某几个精典题型作为测试内容,考察自己的习得情况,并为将来参加大学英语四、六级考试扫清障碍。

可以说,有《课堂辅导》在手,学习《新视野大学英语》无忧!

编者

2003年3月

编写及使用说明

《课堂辅导》——读写教程(第二册)每个单元均由 2 大模块 6 个栏目构成。现分栏对阅读和使用加以说明:

Part A 全真课堂

▶ 课文内容提要(Abtract of Text)

根据每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文进行总结归纳,采用中英文交叉,但不一定是一一对照让学习者对将要学习的内容先有个大致的了解。

▶ 课文文化背景(Background Information)

内容均围绕本单元主题,篇幅在 200 词左右,英文为主,轻松自然地点出主题,学习者可作为预习热身之用。

▶ 课文难句、考点词汇解析(Focus on Text)

针对每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文中的难点按照其在文中出现的先后顺序进行深入浅出的讲解,进而充分全面地掌握课文内容。

▶ 课文参考译文(Text Translation)

给出 Section A、Section B 和 Section C 三篇课文的汉语译文,旨在帮助学习者体味英汉两种语言的差异和互补之处,更好地领略英文的美妙。

▶ 教材练习答案与讲解(Key to Exercises)

为学习者提供了每个单元后习题的准确而又详细的答案,供其参考。

Part B 测试平台

▶ 四、六级历年真题点解(Test Yourself)

是《课堂辅导》编者在多年的大学英语教学及测试实践中,把历年大学英语四、六级考试中的真题加以归纳整理,在每个单元中每次以 20 个经典考题来测验那些不满足于课本学习、想要尽快提高自己语言能力和考试能力的学习者,并在考题后加以简单评析,使被测试者知晓自己的实际水平。

《课堂辅导》是从事大学英语教学多年的中青年骨干教师以学生为中心精心编写的一套教学辅导手册,我们衷心希望它确实能对广大学习者在学习《新视野大学英语》这套优秀教材的过程中起到助学导航的作用,其中的谬误、不妥之处恳请广大教师和学生指正。

编 者

2003 年 3 月于沈阳师范大学

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Unit 1

Part A 全真课堂

一、课文内容提要 (Abstract of Text)

• Section A

Time-conscious Americans believe that they are slaves to nothing but clock. Time is treated as if it were something most real. They want every minute to count. Many new arrivals may not be accustomed to the rapid rhythm of the American life. Yet now, in the U. S., all the Americans work hard at the task of saving time. Americans think of it as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, with speed.

美国人的时间观念极强,他们认为时间是个真实的东西,他们希望每一分钟都过得很有意义。许多初来美国的人都不太适应美国人生活的快节奏。然而在这里,每个人都在努力节省时间。在美国,能迅速而又成功地解决问题或完成工作,被视为是有水平、有能力的标志。

• Section B

Before you begin to enjoy lots of desirable fun like many young people who study abroad, you have to go through four essential stages of culture shock adjustment. The first stage is called “the honeymoon”, during which you feel excited about everything and everybody in the new culture. After the short period of excitement, the second stage, “hostility stage”, appears. In this stage, you devise some defense mechanisms to help you cope and to protect yourself against the effects of culture shock. After you deal with your hostile feelings, you come to the third stage called “recovery”, in which you recover from the symptoms of the first two stage, and you adjust yourself to the new culture. The last stage is “adjustment”. In this stage, you have learned enough to understand the new culture. Now you feel comfortable.

在你像许多在海外留学的年轻人一样得到令人向往的乐趣之前,你必须经历四个阶段以适应文化冲击。第一个阶段叫“蜜月期”,在这一阶段对新文化充满了兴奋。这一短暂的阶段过去之后,你进入第二阶段——“敌对阶段”,你会想出一些保护措施来帮助自己应对并保护自己免受文化冲击的影响。应对了自己的敌对情绪后,你进入第三阶段——“恢复期”。你开始适应新文化。最后一个阶段被称为“适应阶段”,你已经完全理解了新文化,你感觉好极了。

二、课文文化背景 (Background Information)

Culture Shock (文化冲击)

We can describe culture shock as the physical and emotional discomfort one suffers when coming to live in another country or a place different from the place of origin. Often, the way that we lived before is not accepted as or considered as normal in the new place. Everything is different, for example, not speaking the language, not knowing how to use banking machines, not knowing how to use the telephone and so forth.

The majority of individuals and families that immigrate from other countries have the ability to positively confront the obstacles of a new environment. Some ways to combat stress produced by culture shock are:

- Develop a hobby.
- Be patient. The act of immigrating is a process of adaptation to new situations. It is going to take time.
- Learn to include a regular form of physical activity in your routine.
- Maintain contact with your ethnic group.
- Maintain contact with the new culture.
- Recognize the sorrow of leaving your old country. Accept the new country. Focus your power on getting through the transition.
- Pay attention to relationships with your family and at work.
- Maintain confidence in yourself.

三、课文难句、考点词汇解析 (Focus on Text)

● Section A

1. Americans believe no one stands still. (Para. 1) 美国人认为没有人会停滞不前。

注释 stand 在这里表示“保持某种姿势或状态”,为系动词,其后可接形容词或形容词性词组。

stand

v. (to keep or stay in a particular position or state) 保持某种姿势或状态 ▲ The emergency services stand ready to help if called on. 紧急救护处一获得通知随时进行救援。

still

a. without movement or sound; quiet 不动的; 静止的; 寂静的; 无声的 ▲ Still waters run deep. (谚) 流静水深, 人静心深。

v. to cause to be still or at rest; to make calm ▲ The wonderful music stilled the baby's cries. 婴儿听到美妙的音乐后, 便不再哭闹了。

【构词】~ness *n.*

【搭配】~-life 静物写生

2. If you are not moving, you are falling behind. (Para. 1) 如果你不思进取, 就会落伍。

fall behind

become bit by bit further behind; fail to produce a result at the proper time 落后;拖欠 ▲He has been working hard in the new firm for fear of falling behind. 他一直在新的公司努力工作,惟恐落后。

【超链接】fall back 撤退;后退 fall back on 求助于;依靠 fall down (on sth.) (在某方面)失败;未做到 fall into 分成;自然分作(几个部分)

3. This attitude *results in* a nation of people *committed to* researching, experimenting and exploring. (Para. 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。

【注释】在这句话中,committed to researching, experimenting and exploring 为后置定语,修饰 a nation of people。

result in

have a result; cause 导致;引起 ▲Acting before thinking always results in falling. 做事前考虑不周常常导致失败。

【辨析】result in 和 result from 比较:result in 表示“导致”;而 result from 表示“缘于”。

be committed to

to be engaged in 致力于;献身于 ▲I am determined to be committed to the course of education. 我决心致力于教育事业。

【惯用法】to 为介词,后接名词或动名词。

【超链接】commit sb/sth. to (将某人或某物)委托;移交 commit oneself to 承诺;答应对某事负责

4. Time is one of the two elements that Americans save carefully, the other being labor. (Para. 2) 时间是美国人注意节约的两个重要部分之一,而另一个则是劳力。

【注释】这句话中,that Americans save carefully 为定语从句修饰 elements, 而 the other being labor 为独立主格结构,做状语。

5. We are *slaves to* nothing but the clock. (Para. 2) 我们受时间的支配。

slave to

a person completely influenced or dominated by sth. 受某物控制的人;(某方面的)奴隶 ▲He is reluctant to be a slave to money. Therefore, he refused to work abroad. 他不愿做金钱的奴隶,因此断然拒绝了去海外工作。

【惯用法】to 为介词,后接名词或动名词。

nothing but

only 仅仅;(不是别的)只是 ▲What he told you was nothing but lies. 他向你表述的都是谎言。

【惯用法】but 为连词,表示“除了”,因此当 nothing 前出现动词 do 时,but 后可接动词原形,省略不定式 to。例如:Considering the situation, we can do nothing but wait. 考虑到目前的局势,我们别无选择,只能等待。

【辨析】nothing but 和 anything but 比较:nothing but 表示“仅仅;(不是别的)只是”,而 anything but 表示“根本不;完全不是”。

6. We *budget* it, *save* it, *waste* it, *steal* it, *kill* it, *cut* it, *account for* it; we also *charge for* it. (Para. 2) 我们安排时间、节约时间、浪费时间、侵占时间、消磨时间、缩减时间、对时间的使用做出解释;我们还要因花费时间而收取费用。

【注释】这是一个排比句,作者以此修饰手法加强语气。

budget

v. plan the spending of (time, money, etc.), or provide (time, money) in the plan 做预算; 计划 (金钱或时间) ▲The government budgeted for paving 50 new roads this year. 政府计划今年在预算中拨款铺筑 50 条新路。

n. estimate of probable future income and expenditure made by a government, a business company, society, etc. 预算; 计划 ▲I am in the habit of making weekly budget. 我养成了做每周预算的习惯。

kill time

to pass time quickly by finding sth. to do 消磨时间 ▲We killed time by play cards on the train. 我们在火车上用打纸牌来消磨时间。

account for

1) to explain sth. in a satisfactory way 解释; 说明 ▲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一事实。

2) to be the cause or origin of 占比例 ▲North Sea oil accounts for a high proportion of our trade earnings. 北海石油占我国贸易收入的很大一部分。

charge for

to ask (an amount to money) as a price 索价, 要价 ▲We charge \$ 34 for a double room one night. 双人房每夜收费 34 美元。

7. Many people have a rather *acute sense of* the shortness of each lifetime. (Para. 2) 许多人都深感人生的短暂。

acute

a. 1) (of the senses or the feelings) keen, sharp, quick (指五官或情感) 强烈的; 敏锐的; 深刻的 ▲The old man still has very acute hearing. 那位老人听觉仍然很灵敏。

2) (of disease) coming sharply as a crisis (指疾病) 急性的; 剧烈的 ▲The patient has reached the acute stage of the disease. 病人已经到了该病的急性期。

【构词】~ly *ad.* ~ness *n.*

【超链接】与 *acute* 相近的词还有 *severe*, *great* 等。与 *acute* 相反的词为 *chronic*。

a/the sense of

appreciation or understanding of; consciousness of 辨识; 领悟; 意识 ▲We are surprised to see that you have no sense of guilt at all. 你根本没有丝毫歉疚感, 我们对此感到吃惊。

【超链接】a/the sense of humor 幽默感 a/the sense of sight (hearing, smell, taste, touch) 视觉 (听觉; 嗅觉; 味觉) a/the sense of duty 责任感 a/the sense of place (direction) 方向感 a/the sense of shame 羞耻

8. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be *replaced*. (Para. 2) 光阴一去不复返。

replace

vt. 1) put sth. back where it was before 放回原处 ▲Replace the caps on the bottles. 把瓶盖盖好。

2) take the place of 取代; 替代 ▲George has replaced Smith as the personnel manager. 乔治接替

史密斯当了人事部经理。

3) change for another, often better, newer, etc. 换(新的, 更好的) ▲ We will have to replace these old computers with new ones. 我们必须用新电脑换下这些旧的。

【构词】~ment *n.*

9. We want every minute to *count*. (Para. 2) 我们应当让每一分钟都过得有意义。

count

vi. to be important or valuable 重要的; 有价值的 ▲ To me, my baby is the only person that really counts and to whom I can devote even my life. 对我而言, 孩子是惟一重要的人, 我甚至可以为他献出我的生命。

10. 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) 城里人看上去总是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, 用肘部推搡他人。

【注释】这句话中, where they are going 为名词性从句做 get 的宾语, 而 seeking attention in a store, or elbowing others 为动词的分词结构做伴随状语, 其后的 as 为连词, 表示“当……时候”。

restlessly

ad. impatiently 烦躁地; 不耐烦地 ▲ He walked up and down the street restlessly, looking at his own watch again and again. 他一边不耐烦地在街上来回走着, 一边反复看着手表。

elbow

n. outer part of the joint where the arm bends 肘部; 肘 ▲ He sat down with his elbows on the table. 他双肘支在桌上坐着。

vt. push others out of one's way using elbows 用肘朝某一方向强行开路 ▲ She elbowed her way forward. 她用肘开路向前走。

【搭配】at one's ~ 非常近; 可以够得着 out at (the) ~s 捉襟见肘的; 衣衫褴褛的 ~ sb. out of the way/aside 用肘将某人推到一边 ~ one's way through/into 用肘朝某一方向强行开路

11. *Racing through* daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country. (Para. 3) 白天人人匆忙就餐的样子可以从一个侧面反映这个国家的生活节奏。

【注释】这句话中 Racing through daytime meals 为动名词短语做主语。

race through

do sth. in a rush 匆匆完成, 匆匆做某事 ▲ 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, 以便大选前完成立法。

12. Others on public eating-places are waiting for you to finish so they, too, can be served and get back to work *within the time allowed*. (Para. 3) 人们等着别人吃完, 这样可以很快轮到他们, 以便能够按时赶回去工作。

【注释】这句话中 so 为连词, 引导目的状语从句, allowed 为过去分词做定语修饰 time. within the time allowed 相当于 within the time that is allowed for daytime meals.

13. You also find drivers will be *abrupt* and people will push past you. (Para. 3) 你还会发现汽车司机开车很鲁莽, 人们推搡着从你身边走过。

abrupt

a. 1)(of behavior) rough 无礼的;粗鲁的 ▲When her father asked her some questions, Sandy was very abrupt. 当桑迪的父亲问她几个问题时,她的态度非常粗鲁。

2)sudden and unexpected 突然的;出乎意料的 ▲The meeting came to an abrupt end. 会议突然结束了。

【构词】~ly *ad.* ~ness *n.*

14. You will miss smiles, *brief* conversations, and small *exchanges* with strangers. (Para. 3) 你会十分怀念人们脸上的微笑、简短的交谈,以及与陌生人的随意闲聊。

brief

a. short and not containing too many details 简短 ▲Please give me a brief answer to the question, and remember to be to the point. 请简短回答问题,记住要切题。

【构词】~ly *ad.*

【搭配】in ~ 提要;简而言之

exchange

v. give or receive sb. or sth. in place of another 交换;互换 ▲They exchanged hostages with each other. 他们互换了人质。

n. (action or process of) giving one thing or person in return for another 交换;交流;更换;兑换 ▲The exchange of prisoners during a war is unusual. 战时很少交换俘虏。

【构词】~able *a.*

【搭配】be on/do ~在/进行互访 ~A for B 将A与B互换 ~rate 兑换率 ~students 互派的留学生 ~visits 两国的互访 ~angry words 争吵 the Stock Exchange 证券交易所

15. Don't take it personally. 不要觉得这是针对你个人的。

take... personally

regard ... as a personal attack 视……为针对个人的攻击 ▲You shouldn't take her negative comments of your plan personally. 你不应把她对你的计划的批评当作对你的个人攻击。

【超链接】take... seriously 严肃对待

16. This is because people *value* time highly, and they *resent* someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain appropriate point. (Para. 3) 这是因为人们非常珍惜时间,而且也不喜欢别人不得当地“浪费”时间。

value

vt. 1) estimate the money value of sth. 估价 ▲He valued the house for me at \$80,000. 他为那所房子估价八万美元。

2) have a high opinion of sth./sb. 重视;珍视 ▲He has been brought up to value truth above all else. 从小他所受的教育便是视真理重于一切。

【构词】~r *n.* (房地产等)估价人

【搭配】~sth./sb. as 将某人或某物珍视为

resent

vt. feel bitter, indignant or angry about sth. hurtful, insulting, etc. 愤恨;厌恶 ▲I bitterly resent your criticism. 我非常厌恶你的批评。

【构词】~ful *a.* ~ment *n.*

【惯用法】通常动词 **resent** 后接名词或动名词。

17. 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) 他们也会怀念那种礼节性交往,在这种场合人们总是喝着款待客人的茶水或咖啡,这也许是他们自己国家的一种习俗。

ritual

a. of or done regularly followed in exactly the same way each time 例行的 ▲Every day the work begins with the ritual exchanges of greetings. 每天,工作都从例行的相互问候开始。

n. method followed repeatedly in the same way every time 例行公事;惯例 ▲It has become a ritual that I start to read English aloud the first thing after I get up in the morning. 我每天早晨起床后的第一件事就是朗读英语,这已成了一种惯例。

convention

n. 1) general, usu. unspoken, agreement about how people should act or behave in certain situations, customary practice 习俗;惯例 ▲It is the convention for men to wear suits on formal occasions. 男人在正式场合穿西服是一种惯例。

2) meeting of members of a profession, political party, etc. 会议;大会 ▲Conventions are usually held in large cities, which have a good transportation systems and interesting sights to see. 会议通常在大城市召开,因为那里有完善的交通体系,并且可以观光。

【构词】~al *a.*

18. 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) 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信任的过程中带客人出去吃饭,或带他们去高尔夫球场。

【注释】这句话中,while 为连词,表示“在……过程中”。

extended

a. for a long period of time 长时间的;长期的 ▲She has received formal education over an extended period. 她接受过长期的正规教育。

【搭配】~ family (几代同堂的)大家庭

much less

and even less likely 更别说 ▲They are always short of water to drink, much less to bathe in. 他们连饮用水都短缺,更别提洗澡了。

【惯用法】much less 后面如果接从句,从句需主谓倒装。例如:Happiness is an emotion not often spoken of at the magazine, much less could it be experienced frequently. 幸福不是经常在杂志上提到的感情,更不用说是能够时常体验得到的了。

【超链接】much less 的同义词组为 still less。

19. Since we generally assess and *probe* professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very quickly. (Para. 4) 既然我们通常是通过工作而不是社交来评估和了解他人,我们就开门见山地谈正事。

probe

vt. examine closely 调查;探究 ▲The police are probing into trading which is illegal. 警方正在调查非法交易活动。

【搭配】~ into 调查;彻底探究

20. We produce a steady flow of labor-saving devices; we communicate rapidly through faxes, phone calls or email rather than through personal contacts, which though pleasant, take longer—especially *given* our traffic-filled streets. (Para. 5) 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。

given

prep. taking into account 考虑到;鉴于 ▲ Given shortage of both labor and funds, they have done really a good job. 考虑到既缺资金又缺劳力,他们的工作完成得相当不错了。

【惯用法】当 given 后接句子时,需用 given that 引导从句。例如: Given that they are interested in children, teaching should be the right career for them. 看他们对孩子们的兴趣,教书应当是适合他们的职业。

21. We, therefore, save most personal visiting *for* after-work hours or for social weekend gatherings. (Para. 5) 因此我们把大多数私人的拜访留到下班之后或在周末的社交聚会上进行。

【注释】这句话中,therefore 为连词做插入语。

save...for

keep sth. for future use, not use up sth. 积攒 ▲ It is normal for working people to save enough money for future use after their retirement. 正常情况下,工人们会积攒足够的钱,以备退休后使用。

22. To us the impersonality of electronic communication has little or no relation to the *significance* of the matter *at hand*. (Para. 6) 对我们而言,电子交流所具有的缺乏人情味的特点与我们手头上事情的重要性之间几乎或完全没有关系。

significance

n. meaning, importance 意义;重要性 ▲ At that time few people realized the significance of Einstein's Theory of Relativity. 当时,几乎没有人认识到爱因斯坦的相对论意义何在。

【搭配】be of (little) ~ (没有)有意义;(不)重要

at hand

1) under discussion or being considered 提出的(问题);讨论的(问题) ▲ She refused to answer the journalist's question because she decided that it was unrelated to the matter at hand. 她拒绝回答那个记者的提问,因为她认定该问题与正在讨论的事情无关。

2) near in time or place 在手头;在附近;即将来临 ▲ Having the right equipment at hand will be very helpful. 手边有合适的设备可用将非常有帮助。▲ Realizing that the end of his career is near at hand, he looked for some additional income. 意识到退休在即,他开始寻找额外收入。

【超链接】in hand 在手头 near/close at hand 在近处;即将来临

23. In some countries, no major business is *conducted* without eye contact, requiring face-to-face conversation. (Para. 6) 在一些国家,做成大生意都需要目光接触,需要面对面地交谈。

【注释】这句话中,no...without 构成双重否定句,表示肯定含义。requiring face-to-face conversation 为现在分词短语做伴随状语。

conduct

vt. 1) organize and carry out 进行;做 ▲ A team from the UN will observe the election to make sure that it is fairly conducted. 联合国将派出观察团监督大选,以保证选举公正进行。

‘2) act the path for (electricity, heat, etc.) 导(电、热等) ▲ Metals can conduct electricity and

heat. 金属能够传导电和热。

n. person's behavior (esp. its moral aspect) 行为; 品德; 品行 ▲The prisoner was released early because of good conduct. 这名罪犯由于表现良好被提前释放。

【构词】~ or *n.*

【搭配】~ of sth. (对业务、作战等的) 指导、指挥或管理(方式)

24. In America, too, a final agreement will normally be signed *in person*. (Para. 6) 在美国, 最后协议通常也需要本人签字。

in person

physically present, by oneself 亲自 ▲The winner will be there in person to collect the prize. 奖金需获奖者本人领取。

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

【注释】这句话中, that 引导的从句做 fact 的同位语。

whereas

conj. but, in contrast; while 可是; 然而; 而 ▲They wanted to live in a big house, whereas we would rather live in a flat. 他们想住进一所大房子, 而我们宁愿住在公寓里。

【辨析】*whereas* 和 *but* 比较: 两者都可做表示转折关系的连词, 但是 *but* 转折语气较强, 而 *whereas* 转折语气较弱, 相当于 *while*。

26. Assignments are, consequently, felt to be given added *weight* by the passage of time. (Para. 8) 因此, 人们觉得用的时间会增加所做事情的重要性。

weight

n. [U] importance 重要性 ▲The mayor's being personally engaged in the project added much weight to it. 市长亲自挂帅该工程使得它的重要性倍增。

27. In the U. S., however, it is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being *competent* to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, *with speed*. (Para. 8) 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。

competent

a. having the necessary ability, skill, knowledge, etc. 胜任的; 合格的 ▲It takes a teacher at least five years to be somewhere near being competent for the career. 一个教师至少要花五年的时间才能较为胜任这项工作。

【构词】competence(cy) *n.*

【搭配】be ~ for 胜任; 合格

fulfill

vt. 1) do or perform 履行; 完成 ▲As citizens, we must fulfill our duties while enjoying our rights. 作为公民, 我们必须在享受权利的同时履行自己应尽的义务。

2) supply or satisfy (a need, demand or requirement) 满足(需求、要求等) ▲The company should be able to fulfill our requirements for product quality. 该公司必须能满足我们对产品质量的要求。

【构词】~ ed *a.* ~ ment *n.*

with speed

fast 快速地 ▲When we are traveling with speed, the passing countryside just seems a blur. 当我

们高速开车旅行时,沿途经过的村庄变得一片模糊。

【超链接】与 with speed 同义的词组搭配是 at speed。

28. Usually, the more important a task is, the more capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to “get it moving”. (Para. 4) 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”。

【注释】这句话中, the more... the more... 句式表示“越……,就越……”。

get sb./sth. doing

make sb./sth. do 使得(某人或某物)做(某事) ▲He is the only engineer in the factory, who can get the new machine working properly. 他是厂里惟一一位能使这台新机器正常运转的工程师。

● Section B

1. Do you think studying in a different country is something that *sounds* very exciting? (Para. 1) 你认为在异国求学是一件听上去非常令人兴奋的事情吗?

【注释】这句话中,动名词结构 studying in a different country 为宾语从句中的主语,而 that sounds very exciting 为定语从句修饰 something,其中动词 sound 为系动词。

sound

v. to give a specific impression when heard; to produce a sound 听起来;发出声音 ▲His excuse sounds unconvincing. 他说的理由好像不可信。

n. sensation detected by the ear, caused by the vibration of the air surrounding it 声音;声响 ▲Sound travels more slowly than light. 声波比光波传播得慢。

a. in good condition; not hurt, diseased, injured or damaged; safe; reasonable 健康的;健全的;安全的;合理的 ▲I think the most important task in our education is to make sure that every student have a sound mind. 我认为教育的最重要任务在于确保每个学生拥有健全的心志。

【构词】~less *a.* ~lessly *ad.*

【搭配】(as) ~ as a bell 健康的;完好的 safe and ~ 安然无恙 ~ off (about) sth. (对某事)大声吹嘘

2. Like many young people who leave home to study in another country, do you think you would have lots of *desirable* fun? (Para. 1) 你认为自己会像许多在海外留学的年轻人一样得到令人向往的乐趣吗?

desirable

a. worth having, doing or desiring 值得有的;称心的;想要拥有的 ▲For this job it is desirable to know something about medicine. 干这项工作最好懂点医学。

【构词】un~ *a.* 不值得有的;不称心的

【惯用法】在 It is desirable that 句式中,通常 that 引导虚拟语气从句,谓语动词为“(should)+动词原形”形式。例如:It is most desirable that they (should) both come to the meeting. 两个人都能来开会,这样最好不过了。

3. Because your views may *clash* with the different beliefs, norms, values, and traditions that exist in different countries, you may have difficulty *adjusting* to a new culture and to those parts of the culture not *familiar* to you. (Para. 1) 因为你的观点可能会与存在于不同国家的不同信念、准则、价值观念和传统发生冲突,在适应一种新的文化及该文化中你不熟悉的那些部分时,你也许会遇到困难。

【注释】这句话中,that exist in different countries 为定语从句修饰 traditions。主句中 adjusting 后接

两个带 to 的介词短语,它们分别是 to a new culture 和 to those parts of the culture,而 familiar to you 为后置定语修饰 the culture。

clash

vi. to disagree with seriously, come into argument or non-agreement state 冲突,抵触 ▲Sometimes, people's feelings clash with their judgment. 有时,人们的情感与他们的判断不一致。

n. violent contrast; serious disagreement 冲突;极大的区别 ▲There existed a clash between the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition on defense spending. 首相与反对党领袖在国防开支问题上存在严重分歧。

【搭配】~ with sb./sth. 与……冲突;交战 ~ with sb. on/over sth. 与某人在某事上有重大分歧

adjust

v. to become or make suited to new conditions; adapt 使适合新环境;适应 ▲The former soldiers have difficulty (in) adjusting to civilian life. 那些退伍军人很难适应平民生活。

【构词】~able *a.* ~ment *n.*

【搭配】~ (sth./oneself) to sth. 使适合;适应

familiar

a. having a good knowledge of; well known; often seen or heard 熟悉的;通晓的 ▲I am not very familiar with botanical names. 我不太熟悉植物学的名称。▲These facts are familiar to every pupil. 每个小学生都熟悉这些事实。

【构词】familiarity *n.*

【搭配】be ~ to sb. 为某人熟知 be ~ with sth. 对某物熟悉

4. *Evidently, at least four essential stages of culture-shock adjustment occur.* (Para. 1) 很明显,在人们适应文化冲击的过程中至少会出现四个主要阶段。

evidently

ad. obviously; it is plain that; it is proved by clear signs that 显然;明显地 ▲The stranger approached the mike, evidently intending to speak. 那个陌生人走近话筒,显然是想发言。

【构词】evidence *n.* evident *a.*

at least

not less than 至少 ▲To keep fit and healthy, you should attend aerobic lessons at least twice a week. 为了保持身材健美、身体健康,你应每周至少上两次健身课。

occur

v. come into being as an event or a process; happen 发生 ▲Death occurred about midnight, the doctor says. 医生说大约是半夜死的。

【搭配】occur to sb. (某人)有想法;想到

5. *Also, the amusement of life in a new culture seems as though it will have no ending.* (Para. 2) 此外,新文化中存在的生活乐趣好像是永无止境。

【注释】通常,as though 用于正式文体中时,后接虚拟语气从句,但是本句中 as though 后面的从句为一般将来时,属于非正式文体。

ending

n. the end, esp. of a story, film, play or word 结束,结局 ▲We all like films or plays with happy endings. 我们都喜欢结局美满的电影或戏剧。

6. *This is the "hostility" stage.* (Para. 3) 这是“敌意”阶段。