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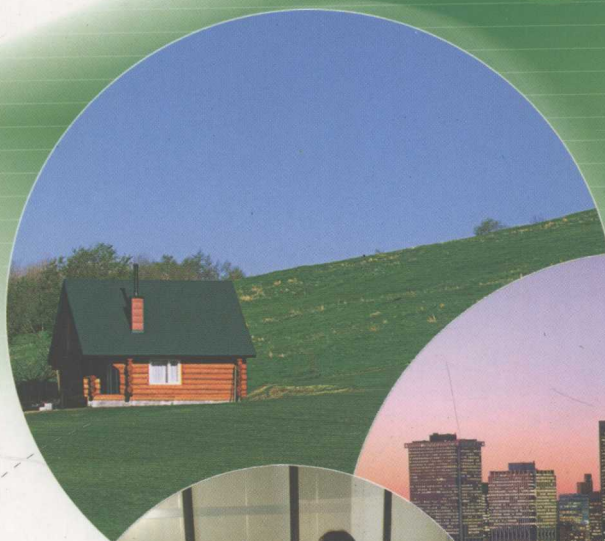
非英语专业用

大学基础英语教程 2

Essential English Course 2 (Teacher's Book)

教师用书

主编 黄昆海



厦门大学出版社
XIAMEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

《大学基础英语教程》系列教材

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非英语专业用

大学基础英语教程 2 (教师用书)

Essential English Course 2 (Teacher's Book)

(修订版)

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前 言

《大学基础英语教程》(高职高专版)系列教材是按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》),由厦门大学外文学院及部分高职高专院校具有丰富教学经验的教师编写的。本教材以高职高专近几年来学生入学和在学的实际英语水平为依据,注重培养学生听、说、读、写、译的综合能力,强调“循序渐进,由易而难”的原则。教材以当代英语常见的语体和文体为主,所选篇章来自英美新近的出版物,题材广泛,内容新颖,时代气息浓厚,且语言规范,融实用性、知识性和趣味性于一体。

本系列教材由主干教程《大学基础英语教程》1~3册、《英语综合进阶练习》1~3册以及《教师用书》1~3册组成。

《大学基础英语教程》共分三册,每册包含12个单元。采用每一单元设一主题的形式,每单元由两篇文章Text A和Text B组成。内容涉及当代生活的各个方面,学生可以将语言学习贯穿在了解和探讨现实生活各种问题的过程中,既能较扎实地掌握基本语言技能,提高语言应用能力,又可增进对中西文化的了解。

第一册词汇起点为1200个词。在学完第一册和第二册后,要求学生的英语水平达到《基本要求》规定的B级要求。学完第三册后,要求学生的英语水平达到《基本要求》规定的A级要求。

本系列教材配备的多媒体光盘包含每单元的听力、对话及主要课文的内容等。

《英语综合进阶练习》与主干教程相互呼应,相互补充,且又互不重复,目的在于使学生更进一步巩固和掌握主干教程中所学到的各种语言知识。本套练习形式多样,涵盖阅读理解、词汇、翻译、语法等综合训练,每单元的最后还配备两篇快速阅读课文,既便于教师在课堂上教学,又便于学生课后自学。

《教师用书》包括教学建议、难点注释、主干教程练习的参考答案以及两篇

课文的参考译文等,以方便教师教学和学生自学。

本系列教材由厦门大学外文学院黄昆海教授主编和审定。编写过程中得到福建省教育厅高教处的关心和指导,以及厦门大学出版社的大力支持和帮助,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

因本系列教材编写时间仓促,编写水平和经验有限,失误与疏漏之处在所难免。编者诚恳希望使用本教材的教师、学生和读者不吝赐教,指正谬误。

编 者

2007 年 1 月

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Unit 1 The Human Touch

(Essential English Book)

Text A

I . Suggested Teaching Plan

The teacher may ask students to go over the text in a few minutes and try to get the general ideas, and then work together with the students to discuss how to make friends and what kind of friends they like. And then ask the following questions individually.

1. Who is your best friend in the class? Do you have the same hobby? What hobby do you have?
2. What kind of help you can give to your friends when needed and how?
3. What have you done to strengthen your friendship?
4. How can you understand the proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed"?
5. Can patients become friends? If so, can you give the reason?
6. Can you pick out several expressions from the text to describe how one friend helped the other in the hospital?

When all the questions are done, the teacher should try to help the students in one way or another master the key language points and grammatical structures in the text and, at the same time, conduct a series of reading and speaking activities related to the theme of the unit.

II . Cultural Notes

1. There are several proverbs in English to give advice on how to make friends:

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

[谚]患难之交，才是真朋友。

A friend to all is a friend to none.

[谚]滥交者无友。

A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody.

[谚]滥交者无友。

III. Language Study

1. **Two men, both seriously ill, occupied the same hospital room. (Para. 1)**

两个身患重病的人,住在同一病房里。

occupy: vt. reside in, fill up time or space 居住; 占

They have occupied the other section of the building since they came to this city.

自从他们来到这个城市以来,就一直住在这座楼的另外一部分。

The Chinese exhibition halls occupied a floor space of 1,000 square metres.

中国馆占地 1,000 平方米。

be occupied in 正在(做某事)

He didn't notice anyone entering the room as he was, at that time, fully occupied in writing his letters.

由于当时他正专心写信,没注意到有人走进房间。

occupy oneself with sth. / in doing sth. 从事于; 专心于

2. **One man was allowed to sit up in his bed for an hour a day to drain fluids from his lungs. (Para. 1)**

其中一人获准每天在床上坐一小时,以便排出肺中的液体。

句中不定式短语 to drain the fluids... 作动词 sit up 的目的状语。

drain: vt. (+away/off/out) 排出(液体); 使流出

Despite the hot weather, all the farmers in the village were digging ditches to drain water from the river.

村里的农民们正顶着烈日在挖渠排掉河水。

The civil war drained the country of its manpower and wealth.

内战耗尽了国家的人力和财富。

3. **The other man had to spend all his time flat on his back. (Para. 1)**

另一个病人却只能整天平躺在床上。

spend: spend some time in doing sth. / on sth. 花(时间), 度过

Now more and more city adults spend their leisure time trying to pursue their study at school or college.

现在城市里越来越多的成年人利用业余时间到学校或大学去深造。

He doesn't spend much time on his homework.

他花在作业上的时间不多。

4. **The men talked for hours on end. (Para. 2)**

两人经常连续聊好几个小时。

on end *adv.* 连续地

We studied for final exams for hours on end in order to get a good mark.

为了取得好成绩,我们连续花了好几个小时准备期末考。

She looked pale because she had lain in bed with a bad cold for weeks on end.

她因重感冒接连卧床好几星期,脸色苍白。

by the end of 到……末

If we go on doing like this we will have produced one million computers by the end of this year.

如果我们继续这样努力的话,到今年年底将会生产出 100 万台电脑。

in the end 最终地;终于

He tried many times to pass the exam and in the end he succeeded.

他多次努力想通过考试,最后成功了。

5. **They spoke of their wives and families, their homes, their jobs, their involvement in the military service, and where they had been on vacation. (Para. 2)**

他们谈到自己的妻儿老小、家庭、工作,谈到服兵役的情况以及度假的地方。

on vacation 在度假中

School is closed for summer and all the students are on vacation.

学校夏天关闭,所有学生都放假了。

They will be on vacation in Hawaii during Christmas.

他们圣诞节期间将到夏威夷度假。

vacation 亦可作动词使用,例如:

He is vacationing in Switzerland.

他正在瑞士度假。

6. **Days after days, they carried on their conversations and became good friends. (Para. 2)**

日子一天天过去,他们不停地聊天,后来成了朋友。

carry on: 继续;连续

Even after the music started they carried on talking.

音乐响起之后他们还继续谈着。

We must carry on till success in spite of the extremely difficult conditions.

尽管条件极端困难,我们仍然要坚持下去,直到成功。

7. **The man in the other bed would live for those one-hour periods when his world would be broadened and enlivened by all the activity and color of the outside world. (Para. 3)**

躺在另一张床上的人盼望这一小时的到来,只有在这时候他的内心世界才会随着那生机盎然、色彩缤纷的外面世界而变得心胸开阔、生气勃勃。句中“his world would be broadened and enlivened by all the activity and color of the outside world”为 when 引导的定语从句,表示“……的时候”。

There are moments when I forgot all about it.

有时候我完全忘了这一切。

This is the hour when the place is full of children.

这正是这里挤满孩子的时候。

one-hour: 为复合形容词,由数词+连字符+名词(单数)构成。

The workers have a ten-minute coffee break in the afternoon.

下午工人们有十分钟喝咖啡的时间。

broaden: become or make broad or broader 使变宽

Teachers should often encourage their students to do more reading and traveling as well in order to broaden their visions and knowledge.

教师应常鼓励其学生多读书,多旅游,以扩大他们的视野与知识。

Reading will and must broaden our sympathies and expand our love for others.

阅读会而且一定能使我们更富有同情心,对他人更有仁爱之心。

该词由 broad+en 构成,同样的构词法还有: widen 加宽, deepen 加深

另外,形容词或名词+前缀 en 亦可构成动词,例如: enlarge 扩大 enable 使能够 encourage 鼓励

8. **The window overlooked a park with a lovely lake, the man had said. (Para. 3)**

那个男人说,这扇窗户俯瞰一处公园。

overlook *vt.* 俯瞰;忽略

The house on the hill where we lived last month overlooks the valley.

上个月我们在小山上那幢房子住过,房子俯瞰着山谷。

My calculation was wrong because I overlooked one tiny point.

由于我忽略了一个细节,我的计算错了。

9. **Lovers walked arm in arm amid flowers of every color of the rainbow.**

(Para. 3)

恋人们牵手漫步在七彩斑斓的花丛中。

arm in arm:臂挽臂, 作状语修饰动词 walked。

When the performance was over people saw the newly-married couple walking arm in arm out of the theater.

演出结束后,人们看到这对新婚夫妇臂挽臂地走出剧院。

The man stood up and looked around for a few seconds smiling before walking out of the court arm in arm with his wife.

那个男士站了起来,微笑着向周围环视了片刻,然后与其夫人臂挽臂地走出法庭。

amid: prep. in the middle of 在……中间

Amid all the rush and confusion she forgot to say goodbye to her friends she hadn't seen for years.

她在忙乱中忘记了向她多年未见的朋友道别。

hand in hand 手拉手, shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩, heart to heart 诚恳地

The two world leaders at last spoke face to face.

最终,两个世界首领进行了面对面的交流。

10. **As the man by the window described all this in great detail, his friend on the other side of the room would close his eyes and imagine the picturesque scene.** (Para. 3)

当靠近窗户的人绘声绘色地讲述这一切时,病床另一边的朋友闭上眼睛,想象着那美丽如画的景色。

describe: vt. to tell in words what something is like 描写; 叙述

Words cannot describe the beauty of the scene.

语言难以描述那景色之美丽。

He began to describe in detail how the accident happened as soon as we were on the spot.

我们一到现场他就开始详细地叙述事故发生的经过。

in detail:精细地; 详细地

At the meeting she explained her proposal in detail.

在会上她详细解释她的方案。

I am very sorry to say that we haven't yet had a chance to discuss the matter in detail.

我很遗憾地说,我们还没机会详细地讨论这个问题。

imagine *vt.* to form a mental picture or image of 想象

Can you imagine what it would be like to live without electricity?

你能想象出生活中没有电会是一幅什么样的情景吗?

We must never imagine that all is at peace now.

我们绝不可以认为现在已万事大吉了。

11. One warm afternoon the man by the window described a parade passing by.

(Para. 4)

在一个温暖的午后,窗边的人正描绘着经过的游行队伍。

分词短语 *passing by* 为后置定语修饰 *a parade*。

A little child learning to walk often falls.

学走路的小孩常常跌倒。

He was a great realist, writing about ordinary men and women in their misfortunes.

他是一个伟大的写实主义者,写了许多平凡的不幸中的人。

12. But as the days passed and he missed seeing more sights... (Para. 4)

日复一日,他迫切想看到更多的景色。

as *conj.* [表示时间]当……的时候;一边……一边;随着

You will grow wiser as you grow older.

随着年龄的增长,你会变得更聪明。

I saw him as he was getting off the bus.

正当他下公共汽车时,我看见了他。

miss *vt.* 想念;错过

He never missed attending evening class four nights a week.

他每星期有四个晚上上夜校,从来没缺席过。

As she was on vacation, she missed going to the meeting on Saturday.

由于她在度假,星期六她没能去开会。

13. ... his envy turned into resentment and soon turned him sour. (Para. 4)

Meaning: He was filled with envy at his friend being able to see everything and this made him angry with his friend and feel depressed.

……他的嫉妒衍生出仇恨,这使他变得郁郁寡欢。

envy *n.* (at, of) 羡慕;妒忌

He has become an envy of all his friends since he was assigned to a new promising post.

他因为被派到一个新的很有发展前途的工作岗位,所以成为朋友们羡慕的对象。

The boy's new electronic toy train was the envy of his friends.

这男孩的新的电动玩具火车使他的朋友们很羡慕。

turn... into (使)变成;进入

Since there were not enough rooms available they decided to turn the garage into a playroom for the children.

由于没有足够的房间,他们决定将车库变为孩子们的游戏室。

At a low temperature, water turns into ice.

水在低温时就结成冰。

14. He began to feel unhappy and found himself unable to sleep. (Para. 4)

他开始焦虑不安,无法入眠。

find oneself + adj. (prep., participle)发现自己……

They found themselves in a passive position under attack.

他们发现自己处于被动挨打的局面。

He found himself walking in the direction of the zoo.

他发现自己不知不觉往动物园走去。

15. Late one night, as he lay staring at the ceiling, the man by the window began to cough. (Para. 5)

一天深夜,当他躺在床上凝视着天花板时,靠窗的人开始咳嗽了。

lie vi. (lay, lain)平卧;平躺(接形容词,现在或过去分词)。

He lay awake all night worrying about his lost child.

他躺着彻夜不眠,在担心他失踪的孩子。

He decided to lie hidden at home for a few days longer to avoid seeing the workers on strike.

为了避免见到罢工的工人,他决定在家再躲几天。

用法类似的其他动词有 sit, stand, shine 等,例如:

He found himself very hard to sit still on the small boat.

他觉得要在小船上坐稳很困难。

stare at to look at deeply, often with the eyes wide open 凝视;注视

He stared at the word trying to remember what it meant.

他盯着这个单词,努力想记起它的意思。

When the stranger came into the room, we stared at him in amazement.

当陌生人走进房间时,我们惊奇地注视着他。

16. **Listening from across the room, he never moved, never pushed his own button which would have brought the nurse running. (Para. 5)**

他在房间的另一侧静静倾听着,一动不动,不去按一下自己床边的按钮,好让护士赶过来。

现在分词短语 *listening from across the room* 在句中作伴随性状语,它可置于句首也可置于句末,它的逻辑主语是主句的主语 *he*。例如:

He sat in the armchair, reading the newspaper.

他坐在扶手椅上读报纸。

The students walked out of the classroom, laughing and talking.

学生们说说笑笑地走出教室。

关系代词 *which* 引导的定语从句 *would have brought the nurse running* 用了与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,例如:

If I hadn't taken your advice, I would have made a bad mistake.

我要不是听了你的劝告就犯大错误了。

You wouldn't have caught cold if you had put on more clothes.

要是多穿点衣服你就不会着凉了。

17. **... she was saddened and called the hospital attendant to take it away—no words, no fuss. (Para. 6)**

……她伤心地叫来医院看护把尸体抬走了。没有话语,没有忙乱。

be saddened 伤心;悲痛

sadden *vi.* (cause sb. to) become sad (使某人)悲哀;忧愁

We were very saddened to hear of the death of the famous writer.

得知那位著名作家去世的消息时,我们非常悲痛。

He saddened at the memory of her death.

他想到她已死去就很难过。

fuss *n.* (esp. unnecessary) nervous excitement or activity (尤指不必要的)神经质的激动或活动

Stop all this fuss and get on with your work.

别大惊小怪地闹了,继续干你的活儿去。

I don't want to make a fuss over such a trifle.

我不想为这种小事大惊小怪。

18. ... she left him alone. (Para. 6)

……(护士)留他独自躺着。

leave ... alone; to refrain from disturbing or interfering 不打扰; 防止打搅

In this case we had better leave him alone, he was quite productive.

在这种情况下, 我们最好别打搅他, 他相当有创作才能。

They were left alone in the wilderness and in great danger at that time.

他们被抛在旷野之中, 当时处在极度危险之中。

19. It faced a blank wall. (Para. 7)

他所看到的只是一面白墙。

face vt. to confront with complete awareness 面对

Charles couldn't face another day at work, so he decided to leave it and go down to the south.

查尔斯对这工作连一天也干不下去了, 所以他决定放弃工作到南方去。

We must learn to face difficulties bravely and try to overcome them.

我们应该学会勇敢面对困难, 努力克服困难。

相关词组:

face to face 面对面地(常与 with 连用)

in the face of 面对(问题、困难或危险); 在……前面

make a face at 向……做鬼脸

blank adj. 茫然的; 没有表情的 *n.* 空白

Write your name, address and telephone number in the blank spaces at the top of the page.

在这一页上方的空白处写上你的姓名、地址和电话号码。

I tried to tell her the truth, but she just gave me a blank look.

我想告诉她事实真相, 但她只是莫名其妙地看看我。

Useful Expressions

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 每天在他的床上坐一小时 | sit up in his bed for an hour a day |
| 2. 连续聊好几个小时 | talk for hours on end |
| 3. 谈及他们的妻子和工作 | speak of their wives and their jobs |
| 4. 在度假中 | on vacation |
| 5. 日复一日 | days after days |
| 6. 继续聊天 | carry on their conversations |
| 7. 臂挽臂 | arm in arm |
| 8. 详尽地 | in great detail |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 9. 正经过的游行队伍 | a parade passing by |
| 10. 他的妒忌变为仇恨 | his envy turns into resentment |
| 11. 发觉自己无法入睡 | find oneself unable to sleep |
| 12. 凝视着天花板 | stare at the ceiling |
| 13. 求救 | call for help |
| 14. 取走 | take away |
| 15. 确定 | make sure |
| 16. 往窗外望去 | look out the window |

Text B

Detailed Study

1. ... dark brown hair and deep brown eyes I just wanted to gaze at for days.

(Para. 1)

……棕黑色的头发，一双深邃的棕色眼睛——我期盼着能天天注视着这双眼睛。

I just wanted to gaze at 为定语从句修饰 deep brown eyes.

gaze at: to look steadily with great interest 久久地凝视；注视

She gazed at me in disbelief when I told her the news.

我告诉她这消息时，她用怀疑的目光注视着我。

2. As much as I like to pretend that I'm above all those cheesy crush feelings, I'm not. (Para. 1)

尽管我想装着对他没有丝毫迷恋，但我依然无法自拔。

Meaning: Although I like to pretend that I am not mad about him, I am not able to do so.

句中 as much as 表示转折，相当于 much as，意为“尽管，虽然”。

Much as I would like to stay, I really must go home.

尽管我很愿意呆在这儿，可确实得回家了。

above(因优良、出色等)超出……的范围

There is no doubt that he is above suspicion as everybody trusts him.

由于人人都信任他，毫无疑问他无可怀疑。

3. He had my number stored in his cell phone and even used it! (Para. 2)

他的手机里存有我的电话号码并给我打了电话！

have sth. /sb. done

A week ago I had a hundred dollars saved in the bank.

一个星期前我在银行存了 100 美元。

She intended to have her daughter educated in America.

她打算让女儿到美国念书。

4. **I swear I used to hear wedding bells when I saw his name on my caller ID.**
(Para. 2)

当我在来电显示屏上看到他的名字时,我发誓,我听到了婚礼的钟声。

used to + do sth. 表示过去经常的或持续的行为,在疑问句和否定句中通常与 did 连用,例如:

Life here is much easier than it used to be.

如今在此地生活比起从前可舒服多了。

You used to smoke a pipe, didn't you?

你过去一向是抽烟斗的,对不对?

注意与 **get used to + doing sth. /sth.** (习惯于……) 的区别:

The astronauts soon got used to the condition of weightlessness.

太空人很快就习惯了失重状态。

5. **Okay, so maybe he used to show me his photo albums and point out all the girls he had dated.** (Para. 3)

对了,也许是因为他曾经让我看过他的相册,并把那些曾和他约会的女孩一一指给我看。

point out 指出

It's about time someone pointed out his errors in the composition to him.

该是有人指出他在作文中所犯错误的时候了。

6. **Yeah, he'd complained about the lack of an available hot girl in his life.**
(Para. 3)

他也曾经抱怨说自己生命中缺少充满激情的女孩。

complain about: to express dissatisfaction, pain or grief 抱怨;诉说(不满、病痛、悲伤等)

He complained to the waiter before leaving the bar that his meal was cold.

他在离开酒吧前(向服务员)抱怨说饭菜是凉的。

lack of 缺乏;短缺

The project failed due to lack of money.