

高等专科学校试用教材

4

新英语教程(精读
导学与测试(第四册)

毛瑞红 主编

New College English
Intensive Reading
Guide And Tests

(Book 4)

同济大学出版社

高等专科学校试用教材

新 英 语 教 程 (精 读)

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内 容 提 要

本书是与《新英语教程·精读》同步使用的辅导用书的第四册,其特点是语言材料丰富,知识性强,词汇、语言点和语法讲解全面系统,覆盖面广。

全书按原教材课次顺序编写,每个单元包括两个部分:1. 课文概要与背景。目的是给学生提示,帮助他们了解课文有关的背景知识。2. 语言点解析。帮助学生准确地理解课文。

另外,根据《上海高等院校专科英语能力考试大纲》,我们编写了六套模拟试题。书后附有课文参考译文、模拟试题答案及听力录音文本。

本书为使用高等专科学校试用教材《新英语教程·精读》的教学参考辅导用书。本书模拟试题听力部分配有录音磁带。

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前 言

《新英语教程·精读》是由上海市高等专科英语教材编写组编写、供高等专科英语教学使用的英语教材。为使这套教材发挥更大的作用,为满足广大学生急需一套与之配套的辅导学习用书的要求,我们编写了《新英语教程(精读)导学与测试》这一套辅导书。本书的特点是语言材料内容丰富,知识性强,词汇、语言点讲解全面系统,覆盖面广。

本书按原教材课次的顺序进行编写,每单元包括以下两个内容:

1. 课文概要与背景 从课文文章的整体角度出发,给学生一些提示,以帮助他们更好地理解课文的大意和中心,了解作者的写作目的。本部分还提供与课文有关的背景知识,对某些课文的篇章结构和修辞手法从文学欣赏方面去分析,让学生在掌握语言知识的同时,提高写作能力和鉴赏水平。

2. 语言点解析 对课文出现的语言要点、难点、难句,用英文释义(Paraphrase)的方法进行解释,以帮助学生准确理解课文,培养学生用多种方式表达类似内容的能力。对于例句中的生词以及某些较难理解的例句给出中文翻译,以便学生准确地理解单词和句子的含义,模仿和学习规范语言。

考虑到学生学完《新英语教程·精读》四册书后要参加上海市教委组织的上海高等院校专科英语能力考试,为提高学生的应试能力,根据《上海高等院校专科英语能力考试大纲》,我们编写了六套 PET(Practical English Test)模拟测试题。试题中的绝大部分题目经过预测,所以,试题的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等与考试大纲的规定和真实题完全一致,难度也基本一致。

同时,为了提高学生学习英语的兴趣,在每单元的最后,我们还增加了若干谚语(包括名人名言)。

书后的附录部分包括课文参考译文、模拟测试题答案和模拟测试题听力录音文本。课文译文力求精确,与原文保持一致,以帮助学生理解原文,并使他们在语篇的层次上摸索英汉互译规律。模拟测试题的听力部分配有录音磁带。

本书系第四册,主编为毛瑞红。参加本书编写的人员(以姓氏笔画为序)是:王铮,毛瑞红,尹克平,孙志青,刘稳良,汪涛。课文的参考译文由蔡伟廉翻译。

本书承蒋秉章副教授审阅定稿。在编写本书过程中,得到了姜荷梅女士的悉心指导,华乐群在计算机排版的技术处理上也给予了很大的帮助。在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请使用本书的老师和同学提出宝贵意见,以使本书日臻完善。

编 者
1998年12月

符号说明

n.	noun	名词
a.	adjective	形容词
adv.	adverb	副词
v.	verb	动词
prep.	preposition	介词
conj.	conjunction	连词
sb.	somebody	某人
sth.	something	某事
esp.	especially	尤其是
fml.	formal	正式用法
infml.	informal	非正式用法
Syn.	synonym	同义词
Ant.	antonym	反义词
pl.	plural	复数的
Cf.	compare	比较
usu.	usually	通常
BrE	British English	英国英语
AmE	American English	美国英语

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Unit 1

The Computer

I. 课文概要背景 (Outline & Background of the Text)

1. 概要提示

自从本世纪 40 年代计算机问世以来,它在人们的生活、工作和科学研究中,发挥着越来越重要的作用。而且,随着科技的进步以及计算机本身的不断发展完善,以后人类对它的依赖程度将日益加深。然而,很多人却并不了解计算机的基本结构和运行原理。另外,计算机今后发展的趋势又是怎样呢?学完本课后,你将对计算机有一个比较大概的了解。

2. 背景点滴

INTERNET(International Computer Network) 国际计算机互联网络,简称因特网。它是由成千上万个计算机网和以千万计的商业、教育、政府机关以及个人计算机组成。它可为用户迅速提供各方面的资料信息,所以也被称为信息高速公路。

II. 语言点解析 (Language Points)

1. (para. 1, L. 2) ... *and then carry out this program by performing calculations on numerical data or by compiling and correlating other forms of information*: ...and then carry out this software by making calculations according to numerical figures or by collecting and connecting other forms of information.

1) *on numerical data*: according to numerical figures 根据数字数据

2) *compile* (v.): to put together in a single collection 编译; 汇集

e.g. *compile* software 编译软件

compiling computer 编译计算机

3) *correlate* (v.) (···with): to have a close shared relationship or causal connection

把联系起来,使相互关联

e.g. It is important to *correlate* the literature of Tang Dynasty with its economy background.

把唐代的文化与其经济背景联系起来是很重要的。

Illness tends to be *correlated* with a rise in temperature.

疾病常常与体温升高有关。

2. (para. 1, L. 4) *The modern world of the high technology could not have come about except for the development of the computer.*: The modern world of high technology couldn't have been brought about without the development of the computer.

except for: without, if it were not for 要不是; 如果没(不)

e.g. She would have left her husband *except for* the children.

要不是这些孩子,她早就离开她丈夫了。

John couldn't have entered university *except for* his friend's encouragement.

如果不是朋友鼓励约翰,他就不可能考上大学。

Cf. *except for*: apart from 除了

e.g. Your picture is good *except for* some of the colors.

除了一些颜色外,你的画还是不错的。

The room was bare of furniture, *except for* a few chairs.

除了几把椅子,那个房间别无其他家具。

3. (para.1, L.8) *Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing through the techniques of automation, and they have enhanced modern communication systems.*: Computers have started a new important century in producing through the techniques of automation, and they have increased modern communication systems.

1) *open up*: start 开始,开创;展现

e.g. The story of Helen Keller's life *opened up* a whole new world to Mary.

海伦·凯勒的故事给玛丽展现了一个全新的世界。

Mr. Deng Xiaoping's speech in the southern part of China *opened up* a new period for China's social reform.

邓小平的南巡讲话为中国的社会改革开辟了一个新时代。

2) *era* (n.): a period of time in history named after an important event or development
时代,纪元

e.g. The *era* of space travel began. 太空旅行的时代开始了。

Christian *era* starts from the birth of Christ. 基督教时代从耶稣诞生起计算。

3) *enhance* (v.): to increase (good things such as value, power etc.) 增加

e.g. The splendid dress *enhanced* her beauty. 华丽的衣着使她更加漂亮。

The growth of city often *enhances* the value of land close to it.

城市的发展通常会使其附近的土地升值。

4. (para.1, L.13) *Database services and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.*: Database services and computer networks often help us to get and use a lot of information sources easily.

available (a.): 1) able to be got, obtained or used 可得到的;可利用的,可用的

e.g. There is water *available* in the forest. 在那树林里可弄到水。

I'm sorry, Sir, those shoes are not *available* in your size.

很抱歉,先生,那些鞋子没有适合你的尺寸。

2) able to be visited or seen 可接受采访的或可见客的

e.g. Are you *available* now? 你现在有空吗?

The doctor was not *available* at that time. 医生在那时刚好忙着。

5. (para.2, L.9) *Main storage—once made up of vacuum tubes and later of magnetic cores, each tube or core representing one bit...*: Main storage was composed of magnetic cores, and every tube or core stands for one bit...

represent (v.): to be a sign of, stand for 代表,象征

e.g. The red lines on the map **represent** railways. 地图上的红线代表铁路。

A policeman **represents** the power of law. 警察象征着法律的力量。

6. (para.2, L.14) **Read only memory (ROM), which cannot be written to, maintains its content at all times**...: ROM, which can't be written to, always keeps its content...

at all times: whenever, often 无论何时,经常

e.g. We should **at all times** be aware of our own shortcomings.

无论在何时,我们都应清楚我们自己的缺点。

We must **at all times** keep abreast of changing conditions.

我们必须时刻跟上形势的变化。

Cf. 1) **all the time**: continuously 一直地

e.g. It rained **all the time**. 雨一直下着。

They were laughing **all the time**. 他们不停地笑。

2) **at a time**: 在……时候

e.g. **At a time** like this, I happened to meet him.

也是在一个这样的时候,我碰巧碰到了他。

3) **at one time**:

a) 过去曾经,一度。

e.g. **At one time**, I lived in Japan. 我曾经在日本住过。

b) 同时(做某事)

e.g. They all tried to talk **at one time**. 他们都想同时说话。

4) **at the time**: 那时候

e.g. I told you **at the time** I thought you were stupid.

我告诉过你那时我认为你很傻。

7. (para.2, L.21) **Data are entered into the computer and the processed data made available via input/output devices.**: Through the input/output devices, data can be input and data processed by the computer can be obtained.

via (prep.): through, by means of, using 通过,凭借,经由

e.g. I sent a message to Mary **via** her sister. 我托玛丽的妹妹带信给她。

He went to New York **via** Rome. 他经罗马去纽约。

8. (para.2, L.26) **The CPU, main storage, auxiliary storage, and input/output devices collectively make up a system.**: All those parts, the CPU, main storage, auxiliary storage and input/output devices form a system together.

9. (para.3, L.1) **Modern computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size.**: No matter whether the modern computers are big or small, they are similar to each other in concept.
regardless of (prep.): careless of, without worrying about 不管,不顾

e.g. **Regardless of** risk, he climbed the tower. 他不顾危险,爬上了高塔。

We fought **regardless of** our injuries. 我们不顾伤亡地战斗。

10. (para.3, L.5) **Main frames, the largest and most powerful general-purpose systems, are designed to meet the computing needs**...: Main frames, the largest and most powerful multiuse

systems, are designed to satisfy the calculating demands...

1) **general-purpose** (a.): multiuse 多用途的

e. g. **general-purpose** facility 多用途设备

2) **to meet the need of**: to satisfy the demand of 满足……的需求

e. g. The purpose of our socialist construction is **to meet the needs of** our people.

我们社会主义建设的目的就是要满足人民的需求。

11. (para.3, L.8) **Minicomputers, though somewhat smaller**...: Minicomputers, though they are a little smaller, ...

somewhat (adv.): a little, rather, by some degree or amount 有点, 稍微, 有几分

e. g. We've arrived **somewhat** late, I'm afraid. 恐怕我们到得有点晚了。

I was **somewhat** disappointed. 我多少有点失望。

Cf. **somewhat of**: 有些, 相当(和名词连用)

e. g. He was **somewhat of** a liar. 他这人以前有点爱撒谎。

I found it **somewhat of** a difficulty. 我发现这件事相当难。

12. (para.3, L.17) **Linking multiple microcomputers together through a local area network or by joining multiple microprocessors together in a parallel-processing system has enabled smaller systems to perform tasks once reserved for mainframes** .: Linking multiple microcomputers together through a local area network or by joining multiple microprocessors together in a parallel-processing system has made smaller systems be able to carry out tasks that once have been done by mainframes.

1) **local area network**: 本地区域网络

2) **parallel-processing system**: 并行处理系统

3) **enable** (v.): to make something able, possible or easy 使能够, 使可能, 使容易

e. g. This bird's large wings **enable** it to fly very fast.

宽大的翅膀使得这只鸟飞得很快。

This dictionary will **enable** better international understanding.

这部词典将进一步促进国际间的了解。

13. (para.4, L.1) **One ongoing trend in computer development is microminiaturization, the effort to compress more circuit elements into smaller and smaller chip space** .

In this sentence, "**the effort to... chip space**" is an apposition to **microminiaturization** .

计算机发展中已经存在的一个趋势就是超小型化, 即努力把更多的芯片压缩在越来越小的芯片空间里。

1) **ongoing** (a.): continuing 连续的, 前进的

e. g. our **ongoing** socialist reform 我们正在进行的社会主义改革

2) **compress** (...into): to force into less space; press together 压缩; 浓缩

e. g. In her anger she **compressed** her lips very tightly.

她生气时把嘴唇抿得很紧。

Can you **compress** your speech **into** five minutes?

你能否把你的演讲压缩至五分钟?

14. (para.4, L. 11) *New software and hardware technology is being developed that will accelerate both of these processes* : New software and hardware technology that will accelerate both of these processes is being developed.

In this sentence, the attributive clause is placed at the end of the sentence in order to keep the balance of the sentence.

Proverbs

1. *A good deed is never lost.*
美好事物永不消失。
2. *The secret of success is constancy of purpose.*
成功的秘诀是目标之永恒。

Unit 2

The American Tax System

I. 课文概要背景 (Outline & Background of the Text)

1. 概要提示

税收是国家对有纳税义务的组织和个人所征收的货币和实物。各国、各地区的税制都不尽相同。在美国及许多西方国家,那儿的税收情况又如何呢?它们有多少税种?各税种中又规定了哪些税目?哪些税目又是可以减免的?学完课文后,你自然会找到答案了。

本文属于典型的说明性文章(Exposition)。全文运用了分类法(Classification)、下定义法(Definition)和比较法(Comparison & Contrast)对各类税收的细目及其征收方法做了详细阐述。

2. 背景点滴

1) Red Cross 红十字会

一种自愿的、国际性的救济、救护团体。原从事战时救护工作,后逐渐包括平时的自然灾害救济、社会救济、社会福利、输血、急救和护理等工作。于1864年8月《万国红十字会公约》签订后组成。各国红十字会的名称、工作性质和范围等不尽相同。在伊朗则用“红狮和太阳会”。公约规定红十字会会标为白底红十字,示意战时对保护有关战地救护和战俘救济工作的组织机构及其医护人员在敌对双方的中立性。

2) Washington (Washington D. C.) 华盛顿(哥伦比亚特区)

美国首都。为纪念美国第一任总统华盛顿而命名。临近大西洋海岸,居波托马克河(Potomac)航运起点,小型海轮可达。城市范围与哥伦比亚特区相同,正式名称为华盛顿哥伦比亚特区。美国国会(国会大厦)和联邦政府机关、总统府(白宫)、国务院、国防部(五角大楼)以及国会图书馆、全国美术馆等均设在此。

II. 语言点解析 (Language Points)

1. (para. 5, L. 1) *Income taxes are based on net income—what remains after certain items are deducted from gross income.* : Income taxes depend on the balance(差额) between total income and the money deducted.

gross (a.): consisting of an overall total exclusive of deductions; total; whole
毛的;全部的

e. g. *gross* annual profit 年度毛利

gross tonnage 总吨位

gross (v.): to earn before expenses are deducted 获得……总收入(毛利)

e. g. My last picture *grossed* \$ 4 million. 我最后一部电影获得400万美元总收入。

The company *grossed* \$ 1 million. 公司赚取了100万美元总收入。

2. (para.5,L.2) *The items that can be deducted and the tax rates that are applied are specified by law and differ between the personal income tax and the corporation income tax.* : The law mentioned precisely the deductible items and the current tax rate. The corporation and the individual pay for different items of income tax and at different rate.

3. (para.6,L.2) *...in order to prepare individual income tax returns.* : ...in order to prepare personal form of taxable income.

return (n.): a report, esp. a form on which taxable income is reported and tax computed
报表, 报告; 申报

e.g. a **return** of government revenue and expenditure 政府收支报告

Have you entered the money for writing this dictionary on your tax **return**?

你把编写这部词典所得到的钱登入你的报税表了吗?

4. (para.8,L.2) *These include whether you are single or married and what the particular tax rates happen to be at the time.* : The several things include whether you are married or not and whether the current tax rates are high or low.

at the time: when 在那时; 那个时候

e.g. I was ill **at the time**. 那时我病了。

At the time they arrived, I was away. 他们到达时, 我不在。

5. (para.9,L.5) *During recent decades it has averaged close to 50 percent.* : During recent tens of years, the common tax rate is about 50 percent.

average (v.): to be usually

e.g. The rainfall here averages 800 mm a year.

这里的降水量每年平均为 800 mm。

She **averages** two trips a year. 她每年平均旅行两次。

average (a.): 1) ordinary 中等的; 普通的

e.g. a man of **average** height 一个中等身材的人

an **average** family 普通家庭

2) being about midway between extremes 平均的

e.g. What was the **average** temperature yesterday? 昨天平均温度是多少?

6. (para.10,L.1) *The taxes vary from low rates in some rural areas where services are minor to high rates in localities with good streets, schools, and public safety facilities.* : The tax rates are different in different places. In some countrysides, because of inferior services, the rates are low; while in the districts where the services are superior, the rates are high.

7. (para.11,L.6) *Therefore, gift taxes are imposed on the transfer of assets beyond certain values.* : So, if a piece of property which is worth much more than certain values is handed over to somebody else, gift taxes must be paid.

impose (**on**): 1) to place or set (a burden, tax, fine, etc. on or upon) as by authority
征、加(负担、税、罚款等)于

e.g. to **impose** additional tax on business expansion

对营业额扩大部分征收附加税

to **impose** great burdens on students 给学生压上沉重的负担

2) to force (oneself, one's presence or will etc.) on another or other without right or invitation 强加于

e.g. He **imposed on** me his own ideas about the novel.

他把自己对这本小说的看法强加于我。

She **imposed** herself as their leader.

她自封为他们的领导。

8. (para. 12, L. 1) **These taxes are flat percentage levies on the retail prices of items.** : The percentage of the sales tax to the retail price of each commodity is fixed.

flat (a.): 1) (of prices, etc.) without variation; not fluctuating

(价格等)无涨落的, 固定的

e.g. a **flat** rate 固定比率

a **flat** fare of ten cents a ride 每次乘车一角钱的固定车费

2) having a smooth, level surface 平的, 平坦的

e.g. a **flat** roof 平屋顶

People used to think that the earth was **flat**. 人们过去一直认为地球是平的。

flat (n.) (BrE) an apartment or suite of rooms on one floor of a building (usually including a sitting-room, some bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, etc.; also refer to an apartment only having a single room) (主英)(在同一层楼上的)一套房间(通常指包括起居室、卧室、浴室、厨房等的公寓房间, 也指只有单间的公寓房间)

e.g. a new block of **flats** 新建的一排公寓

The old house was divided into **flats**. 这幢古宅被隔成数套房间。

9. (para. 12, L. 8) **This is a type of national sales tax paid by manufacturers and merchants on the value contributed to a product at each stage of its production and distribution.** : Manufacturers and merchants throughout the country must pay a kind of sales tax on the value which a product has got at each period of its production and sale.

10. (para. 13, L. 2) **The taxes finance our compulsory social insurance program covering old-age and unemployment benefits.** : The taxes supply money for our obligatory social insurance program which includes the welfare of the old and the people without jobs.

finance (v.) to supply money or capital to or for 供资金给, 为……筹措资金

e.g. **finance** the purchase of new equipment

为购置新设备提供资金

Sam **finances** his studies at medical school by laboring all summer.

萨姆靠整个夏天打工才有钱在医学院学习。

finance (n.) management of money affairs 财政, 金融

e.g. the Ministry of **Finance** 财政部长

an expert in **finance** 财政专家

Proverbs

1. *Life is long if you know how to use it.*
如你懂得善于利用,生命就会悠长。
2. *Jack of all trades and master of none.*
样样皆通,样样稀松。

Unit 3

Foreign Exchange

I. 课文概要与背景(Outline & Background of the Text)

1. 概要提示

随着国家与国家(或地区)之间交流的增加以及商品经济的发展,国际金融业也成为经济领域的一个重要部分,外汇、期货、经济人等名词也日益为人们所熟悉。尤其是1997年开始的那一场造成东南亚、东亚等国家金融重大动荡的外汇风波,给许多人留下了深刻的印象。那么,外汇以及期货交易到底是怎么一回事呢?这篇课文给我们作了详细的解释。

2. 背景点滴

foreign exchange 外汇,是使用不同的货币单位的国与国(或地区)之间支付债务的一种方法。一个国家外汇的存储量可以反映出该国的经济状况。

II. 语言点解析(Language Points)

1. (para. 1, L. 1) *Centuries ago, when gold coins exclusively were used as the money of nations and city-states, the comparative value of each nation's money were determined by the ratio of the gold content of each coin*: Several hundreds years ago, when gold coins were used as the only form of money for nations and city-states, the value differences of each nation's money were decided by how much gold each coin contained.

- 1) *exclusively* (adv.): only, nothing else, no one else 仅仅;单独地;专门地
e.g. This reading room is for children *exclusively*. 这是儿童专用阅览室。

This type of helicopter is *exclusively* used on attacking tanks.
这种类型的直升机是专门用于攻击坦克的。

- 2) *ratio* (n.): a figure showing the number of times one quantity contains another; rate
比率

e.g. The *ratios* of 1 to 5 and 20 to 100 are the same. 1:5 和 20:100 是一样的。

He has pens and pencils in the *ratio* of 1 to 3.
他拥有的钢笔和铅笔数的比例是 1:3。

2. (para. 1, L. 5) *Deciding the rate for the international exchange of money is one of the most complex and, to many observers, one of the most fascinating aspects of international banking*.: It is very complicated to decide the rate for the international exchange of money. But many observers regard it as very exciting and interesting.

- 1) *the rate for the international exchange of money*: 货币的国际汇率

- 2) *banking*: 银行业

Pay attention to the difference between *banking* and *bank*.

Cf. school(学校) schooling(教育)