

实用英语 (第四版) 学习指导

A Guide to Practical English

主编 左娟霞

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北京师范大学出版集团
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING GROUP
安徽大学出版社

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主 编 左娟霞
编 者 左娟霞 汪凤霞
王海霞 吴 涛
钱元元 汪晔州

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左娟霞 主编

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装帧设计: 李 军

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Unit



1

News Media



核心词汇和短语

contain	design	distribute	enlarge	inform
intend	publish	range	tend	typical
increasingly	instant	insight	deliver	affect
subject	rate	conclusion	sponsor	prefer
comfort	a number of	a wide range of	as well as	be devoted to
enter into	keep up with	listen to	supply. . . with	in trouble
associate with	be hungry for	on top of	as long as	
get insight into	as a result	rather than	subject oneself to	
in conclusion	catch someone's attention			



课文导读

Text A 在现代社会,信息灵通是很重要的。许多领域的成功都取决于能否获得最新信息。为了及时了解世界上发生的一切,信息灵通人士经常阅读报纸和新闻杂志,听新闻广播,看电视新闻,有家用电脑的人甚至可以通过专用电话线路从电讯社直接获得所需信息。本文作者分析介绍了报纸杂志的类型以及美国的广播电视新闻播报情况,还指出新闻是进行语言实践的有效途径,是英语学习者宝贵的学习资源。

Text B 互联网的出现使得国内和国际新闻成为了“即时可获得的”商品,这表示报纸厄运临头的预兆已出现。本文作者认为未来的大多数报纸作为一种国内外新闻的来源将很快不复存在,然而地方报纸或新闻编辑室却仍然还有机会,因为他们可以对当地的新闻提供深度的分析报道。



难点过关

Text A What's New

1. In the modern world, it is important to be well-informed.

【译文】在现代社会,信息灵通是很重要的。

【解释】(1) it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 to be well-informed。

e. g. It is useless to tell him what to do.

告诉他做什么是没有用的。

It is very important to be punctual.

守时是很重要的。

(2) well-informed; *adj.* 消息灵通的,见多识广的

e. g. He's very well-informed, and that's why he won the general knowledge competition.

他见识非常广博,所以他在常识竞赛中获胜。

cf. well-bred 有教养的

well-done 干得好的

well-dressed 穿着考究的

well-intentioned 出于善意的

well-known 著名的

2. Success in many fields depends on getting the latest information.

【译文】许多领域的成功都取决于能否得到最新信息。

【解释】(1) depend on: 取决于

e. g. Our plans depend on the weather.

我们的计划取决于天气如何。

They depend on a particular historical situation.

它们取决于特定的历史环境。

(2) latest: *adj.* 最新的,最近的

e. g. Have you heard of the latest news?

你听到最新消息了吗?

This is her latest novel.

这是她最新的小说。

3. To keep up with what is happening in the world...

【译文】为了及时了解世界上发生的一切……

【解释】keep up with: 赶得上, 和……保持联系

e. g. I can't keep up with all the changes in computer technology.

计算机技术的各种改进有些我已经跟不上了。

She likes to keep up with the latest fashions.

她喜欢赶最新潮流。

4. Owners of home computers can even receive their news directly from the wire services—news agencies that supply newspapers, magazines, radio and television with news reports—through special telephone links.

【译文】有家用电脑的人甚至可以通过专用电话线路从电讯社直接获得所需的信息。电讯社是向报纸、杂志、广播和电视提供新闻报道的新闻机构。

【解释】(1) 句中 news agencies that... with news reports 解释说明 wire services 的含义。

(2) supply someone with something/supply something to someone: 提供某人某物, 供某物给某人

e. g. I can supply you with food and drink.

我可以给你提供食物和饮料。

5. The typical daily newspaper contains articles about local, regional, national, and international news, as well as sports news, weather reports, editorials, and other features.

【译文】典型的日报包括关于本地新闻、区域新闻、国内和国际新闻、体育新闻、气象预报、社论和其他特辑等文章。

【解释】(1) as well as: 也, 既……又……

e. g. He composed mystery stories as well as love poems.

他既写悬疑小说, 也写爱情诗。

(2) editorial: *n.* 社论

(3) feature: *n.* 特写或专题节目

6. In large cities, newspaper readers can often choose between a “morning paper” distributed early in the morning and an “evening paper” distributed at the end of the workday.

【译文】在大城市,报纸读者常常可以在清晨发行的“晨报”和工作日结束时发行的“晚报”之间进行选择。

【解释】(1) distributed early in the morning 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 a “morning paper”; distributed at the end of the workday 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 an “evening paper”。

(2) distribute: *v.* 分配,派发

e. g. Local politicians used to distribute Thanksgiving turkeys to needy families.
地方政客们过去常给穷人家分送感恩节火鸡。
Please distribute this memo to the department.
请把这份备忘录分发给部门里的每个人。

7. Most American newspapers also publish an enlarged Sunday edition containing articles about the news of the day and of the week, plus a number of entertainment and advertising supplements.

【译文】大多数美国报纸还出版星期日扩大版,包括当天和本周的新闻,还有娱乐和广告的增刊。

【解释】(1) large 大的—enlarge 扩大
able 有能力—enable 使……能够
danger 危险—endanger 危及

(2) a number of: 许多

e. g. We have lived here for a number of years.
我们在这里已经住了好多年了。
The plan may not work for a number of reasons.
由于诸多原因,这个计划可能无法奏效。

(3) entertainment and advertising supplements: 娱乐和广告的增刊

8. The Sunday papers, on the other hand, are intended to entertain as well as inform, and they tend to be read leisurely by all members of the family.

【译文】而星期天的报纸除了提供信息之外,还提供娱乐内容,供所有家庭成员阅读消遣。

【解释】(1) be intended to do:打算做某事

e. g. These exercises are intended to enlarge the students' vocabulary.

这些练习旨在扩充学生的词汇量。

This sweet wine is intended to be drunk after a meal.

这种甜葡萄酒留着饭后喝。

cf. be intended for:打算为……所用

The beer was intended for me but the man had drunk it.

这啤酒本来应该是我喝的,结果那个人喝了。

intend to do sth. :打算做某事

This is my job and I intend to do it.

这是我的工作,我打算把它做完。

She intends to go shopping this afternoon.

她打算下午去购物。

(2) tend to:有……的倾向

e. g. I tend to wake up early in the morning.

我一般早上醒得早。

Women tend to live longer than men.

女人多比男人长寿。

9. They contain articles about the important national and international news of the week, and special sections are devoted to news about such areas as business, science, education, and arts.

【译文】他们刊登一周国内和国际重要新闻,还有一些专栏则刊登有关商业、科技、教育和艺术等领域的新闻。

【解释】(1) devote... to:将……奉献给,把……专用于

e. g. The newspaper devotes two pages to comics.

这份报纸用两页版面刊登连环漫画。

Mary devoted her life to caring the sick.

玛丽的一生都在为病人服务。

They devote each Saturday to cultivating their gardens.

他们把每个星期六都用于侍弄花园。

(2) be devoted to:专心于/致力于……的,献身……的

e. g. Three whole pages of today's paper are devoted to reporting yesterday's bomb explosion.

今天报纸整整三个版面都用于报道昨天的爆炸案。

The students are devoted to their studies, for the examination is coming.
学生们都在专心学习,因为马上就要考试了。

10. News magazines are a popular source of general information on a wide range of recent events.

【译文】新闻杂志内容广泛,是最受欢迎的综合时事信息的来源。

【解释】(1) source: *n.* 来源

e. g. As a rule, innovation is a source of wealth.

通常,创新是财富的来源之一。

Many arguments are used to show that motivation is the source of life.

人们用许多论点来证明动机是生活之源。

(2) a range of: 一系列

e. g. They have a range of choices.

他们有一系列的选择。

Since then, melamine has been found in a range of products, including milk, eggs and fish feed.

其后,在一系列的产品中都发现了三聚氰胺,包括牛奶、鸡蛋和鱼饲料。

11. They also feature longer articles dealing with the influence of current events on modern life.

【译文】他们也登载一些篇幅较长的关于时事对现代生活的影响方面的文章。

【解释】(1) feature: *v.* 以……为特色

e. g. The diet of the islanders features fish.

这些岛民的饮食以鱼类为特色。

(2) deal with: 处理,论述,讨论

e. g. I'll deal with the children later.

我稍后再去处理孩子们的事。

I'm used to dealing with matters of this sort.

我惯于处理此类问题。

The book deals with American history.

这本书是讲述美国历史的。

12. Radio and television present the important news of the hour.

【译文】广播和电视提供最新的重要新闻。

【解释】present: *v.* 提出, 介绍, 呈现

e. g. The exhibition presented a picture of general prosperity in China's economy.
展览会展示了中国经济一片欣欣向荣的景象。

When are the committee presenting the plan?

委员会什么时候提出报告?

13. The evening news generally consists of a national network news program and a local news program, while at night it is usually a local program.

【译文】晚间新闻通常由全国新闻联播节目和本地新闻节目组成, 而夜间新闻则通常为本地新闻。

【解释】(1) while 表示转折, 相当于 but.

e. g. Some courses in college are required while others are optional.

大学里有的课程是必修的, 也有的是选修的。

I spend two hours getting ready to go out while Rose is ready in ten minutes.

我花了两个小时准备外出, 而罗斯十分钟就搞定了。

(2) consist of: 由……构成

e. g. The island of Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales.

大不列颠群岛由英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士组成。

The committee consists of scientists and engineers.

委员会由科学家和工程师组成。

14. In addition, some TV stations offer early morning news, late night news, and weekly "news magazine" programs.

【译文】此外, 某些电视台还有早间新闻、夜间新闻和一周“新闻杂志”节目。

【解释】in addition: 另外, 此外

e. g. In addition, I have to attend a meeting.

另外, 我得参加一个会议。

In addition, patience will also bring us success.

另外, 忍耐也会给我们带来成功。

cf. in addition to: 除……之外

e. g. In addition to English, there are some materials in French, German and Spanish.

除了英语之外,还有一些材料是法语、德语和西班牙语的。

In addition to apples, I have also bought some oranges.

除了苹果之外,我还买了一些橘子。

15. Students learning English in English-speaking countries find the news a useful source of language practice.

【译文】在英语国家学英语的学生认为新闻是进行语言实践的有效来源。

【解释】(1) 现在分词短语 learning English in English-speaking countries 作后置定语修饰主语 students。

(2) find (认为) + 宾语 + 宾语补足语。

e. g. Critics find some of the conclusions hard to swallow.

评论者认为,其中有些结论难以接受。

16. By staying well-informed, these students find it easier to enter into conversation about the news.

【译文】由于消息灵通,这些学生发现,以新闻为话题进入交谈比较容易。

【解释】(1) 句型结构: v. + it + adj. / n. + to V / that - clause

e. g. They all considered it impossible to get everything ready in time.

他们都认为不可能把一切及时准备好。

We all thought it a pity that you didn't come.

我们都认为你不来很可惜。

We found it difficult to deal with such a man.

我们发现很难跟这种人打交道。

(2) enter into: 开始从事

e. g. He entered into business after graduation.

他毕业后开始做生意。

Text B Will Daily Newspapers Disappear?

17. The news caught my attention that some American newspapers were considering ending their Monday editions.

【译文】消息称一些美国报纸正在考虑取消周一版的发行,这引起了我的注意。

【解释】(1) that some American newspapers were considering ending their Monday editions 是 the news 的同位语从句。在复合句中充当同位语的名词性从句称为同位语

从句。

e. g. I heard the news that our team had won.

我听到了我们队获胜的消息。

He must answer the question whether he agrees to it or not.

他必须回答他是否同意这样一个问题。

(2) catch one's attention: 引起某人的注意

e. g. The main purpose of the advertisement is to catch people's attention.

广告的主要目的是为了引人注目。

I had no other way to catch his attention.

我想不出别的办法能引起他的注意。

(3) consider doing something: 考虑做某事

e. g. I first considered writing to him, but then decided to go and see him.

我开始考虑给他写信,但后来决定去看他。

We are considering building a library here.

我们正考虑在这里建座图书馆。

18. I have heard increasing discussion about whether daily newspapers will continue to exist but this was the first real acknowledgement that traditional newspapers are in deep enough trouble to consider changes that were once unthinkable.

【译文】尽管我已经听到越来越多有关日报是否会继续生存的讨论,可是这一回是真正地承认传统报纸深陷困境,要考虑改革,而以前这些改革曾经是不可思议的。

【解释】(1) whether daily newspapers will continue to exist 是介词 about 的宾语从句, that traditional newspapers are in deep enough trouble to consider changes that were once unthinkable 是 acknowledgement 的同位语从句, that were once unthinkable 是修饰 changes 的定语从句。

(2) acknowledgement: *n.* 确认, 承认

e. g. We look forward to your acknowledgement of our order.

我们希望您能确认此次订货。

But seriously, we are asking for a nice token gift and some public acknowledgement.

不过严肃地讲,我们只需要一个象征性的礼物和大家的承认。

(3) in trouble: 处于困境之中

e. g. She has her heart in the right place and will help anyone in trouble.

她有副好心肠,会帮助任何有困难的人。

The company is in trouble, and we need a strong man to take it in hand.
公司陷入困境,我们需要有个强手来管理。

(4) unthinkable; *adj.* 难以想象的

e. g. All this would have been unthinkable in the old China.

这在旧中国简直是无法想象的。

Science without mathematics is unthinkable.

没有数学,科学是难以想象的。

19. While some newspapers are publishing slimmer editions on slow days, others are now thinking about cutting out slow days altogether.

【译文】有些报纸在清淡的日子出版的版本薄了,另外一些报纸在考虑是不是在这些日子干脆停止出版。

【解释】(1) publish: *v.* 出版,发表,公布

e. g. The publishing house will publish a great book next month.

这家出版社下月将出版一本很重要的书。

(2) slow days: 没有太多新闻的清淡的日子

20. In fact, there are more and more predictions that newspapers will evolve to weekly editions with in-depth reports of daily news provided on their web site.

【译文】事实上,有越来越多的预测说报纸将慢慢变成周刊,对其网站上的每日新闻提供深度报道。

【解释】(1) that newspapers will evolve to weekly editions with in-depth reports of daily news provided on their web site 是 predictions 的同位语从句,说明预测的具体内容。

e. g. Another finding in the report is a prediction that by 2030 tobacco will cause 10% of all deaths worldwide.

该报告中的另一个发现是,据预测,到 2030 年,全世界 10% 的死亡将是由吸烟造成的。

(2) evolve to: 发展到,逐步变成

e. g. Why did humans evolve to walk upright?

人类为何进化到了直立行走的姿势?

(3) in-depth: *adj.* 彻底的,深入的

e. g. This is a very in-depth movie!

这是一部很有深度的电影!

The case is an in-depth investigation.

此案正处于深入调查中。

21. In my opinion, the writing is on the wall. Because of the Internet, national and international news certainly has become an “instant access” commodity.

【译文】我认为报纸厄运临头的预兆已经出现。由于出现了互联网,国内和国际新闻无疑成为了“即时可获得的”商品。

【解释】(1) the writing on the wall 常见于新闻报道或文学读本,指的是 a sign or warning of impending disaster(迫在眉睫的凶兆、不祥之兆)。其渊源确实和“占卜”挂钩,可追溯到《旧约·但以理书》。《旧约》中记载:古巴比伦国王 Belshazzar(伯沙撒)在宫殿里设宴纵饮时,忽然看到一个神秘的手指在王宫墙上写看不懂的文字。后来,国王叫来虏囚犹太预言家 Daniel(但以理)才明白墙上的字表示“大难临头”。如预言所示,伯沙撒当夜被杀,新国王玛代人大利乌继任。因此, the finger on the wall(墙上的手指)或 the writing on the wall(墙上的文字)常和动词 see 或 read 连用,用来形容“不祥之兆”。

e. g. The official saw the writing on the wall and fled the country.

这个官员预感到自己将有大难,立即逃到了国外。

(2) instant: *adj.* 立即的,立刻的,即时的

e. g. The book was an instant success in many schools all over the country.

这本书立刻在全国众多学校中取得了成功。

You have declined the invitation from Tom to have an instant message conversation.

您已谢绝了来自汤姆进行即时消息对话的邀请。

(3) commodity: *n.* 商品,有用物品

e. g. Supplies of this commodity greatly exceed the demand.

这种商品的供应大大超过了需求。

Time is the most precious commodity.

时间是最宝贵的商品。

22. They can find out the facts immediately and get rapid insight into what it means for their life.

【译文】他们可以立即获得种种事实真相,而且能迅速理解其对自身生活的影响。

【解释】(1) insight: *n.* 洞察力,洞悉,深入了解

e. g. His speech gave us an insight into the problems of education.

他的演讲使我们对教育问题有了深入的了解。