

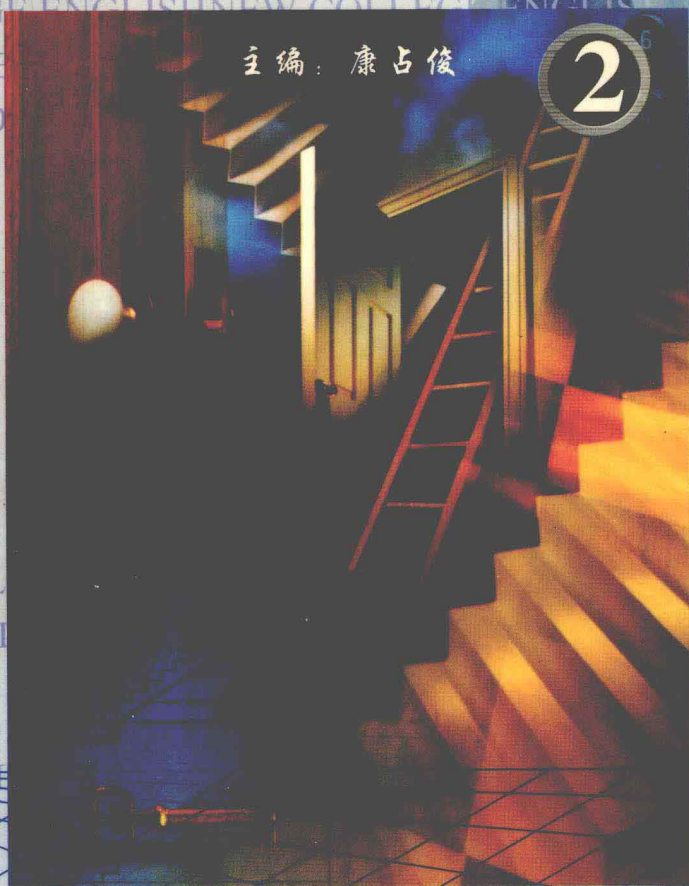
新编大学英语

New College English

课文辅导

主编：康占俊

2



陕西旅游出版社

新编大学英语课文辅导

第二册

主 编 康占俊 闫 舒

副主编 陈 妍 柳 青 王秀春

陕西旅游出版社

(陕)新登字 012 号

责任编辑:李 贺

封面设计:点石堂

责任监制:刘青海

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语课文辅导/康占俊主编. - 西安:陕西旅游出版社, 2003.3

ISBN 7-5418-1953-0

I.新… II.康… III.英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 014169 号

陕西旅游出版社出版发行

(西安市长安北路 32 号 邮政编码:710061)

新华书店经销

三河市九州财鑫印刷有限公司印刷

850×1168 毫米

开本 32

印张 38.625

550 千字

2003 年 3 月第 1 版 2003 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—20000

ISBN 7-5418-1953-0/H·4

定价:12.00 元



目 录

UNIT ONE FOOD

内容概要与文化背景知识	(1)
课文语言点与详解	(1)
I. 词汇	(1)
II. 课文短语	(5)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(6)
课文练习答案及详解	(7)
参考译文	(12)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(16)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(18)

UNIT TWO PERSONALITY

内容概要与文化背景知识	(21)
课文语言点与详解	(21)
I. 词汇	(21)
II. 课文短语	(30)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(30)
课文练习答案及详解	(32)
参考译文	(38)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(43)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(44)

UNIT THREE CAREER PLANNING

内容概要与文化背景知识	(47)
课文语言点与详解	(47)
I. 词汇	(47)
II. 课文短语	(53)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(54)
课文练习答案及详解	(55)
参考译文	(62)



与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(69)
----------------------	------

UNIT FOUR LEARNING SKILLS

内容概要与文化背景知识	(74)
课文语言点与详解	(74)
I. 词汇	(74)
II. 课文短语	(78)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(79)
课文练习答案及详解	(80)
参考译文	(85)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(90)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(91)

UNIT FIVE LANGUAGE

内容概要与文化背景知识	(95)
课文语言点与详解	(95)
I. 词汇	(95)
II. 课文短语	(102)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(103)
课文练习答案及详解	(104)
参考译文	(110)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(114)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(117)

UNIT SIX NATURE AND NURTURE

内容概要与文化背景知识	(122)
课文语言点与详解	(122)
I. 词汇	(122)
II. 课文短语	(127)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(127)
课文练习答案及详解	(129)
参考译文	(133)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(137)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(140)

TEST PAPER ONE	(144)
----------------------	-------



UNIT SEVEN MUSIC

内容概要与文化背景知识	(15)
课文语言点与详解	(15)
I. 词汇	(15)
II. 课文短语	(15)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(15)
课文练习答案及详解	(15)
参考译文	(16)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(16)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(17)

UNIT EIGHT CREATIVITY

内容概要与文化背景知识	(17)
课文语言点与详解	(17)
I. 词汇	(17)
II. 课文短语	(17)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(17)
课文练习答案及详解	(17)
参考译文	(18)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(18)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(18)

UNIT NINE GENDER DIFFERENCES

内容概要与文化背景知识	(18)
课文语言点与详解	(18)
I. 词汇	(18)
II. 课文短语	(19)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(19)
课文练习答案及详解	(19)
参考译文	(19)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(20)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(20)

UNIT TEN RISKS

内容概要与文化背景知识	(20)
课文语言点与详解	(20)
I. 词汇	(20)
II. 课文短语	(21)



III. 课文难句与重点句	(213)
课文练习答案及详解	(215)
参考译文	(219)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(222)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(224)

UNIT ELEVEN COLLEGE LIFE

内容概要与文化背景知识	(227)
课文语言点与详解	(227)
I. 词汇	(227)
II. 课文短语	(232)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(233)
课文练习答案及详解	(235)
参考译文	(240)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(244)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(249)

UNIT TWELVE TIME

内容概要与文化背景知识	(251)
课文语言点与详解	(251)
I. 词汇	(251)
II. 课文短语	(256)
III. 课文难句与重点句	(256)
课文练习答案及详解	(258)
参考译文	(262)
与本课相关的练习题及答案	(265)
与四、六级相关的模拟题及答案	(268)

TEST PAPER TWO	(270)
----------------------	-------



UNIT ONE

FOOD

内容概要与文化背景知识

1. 课文内容提要

本文主要讲述了食物与文化的关系。不同文化中的人们对食物的好恶不相同。人们总是对自己的饮食习惯想当然,却认为其他文化中的人们的饮食习惯非常怪异,甚至令人恶心。表面上看,这是因为个人喜好、食物营养及宗教中的食物禁忌彼此各异。人类学家通过研究得出结论:究其根本,是人们不同的生活方式导致了人们对食物的好恶各不相同。

2. 文化背景知识

A. 文化

狭义地讲,文化指的是人类在社会历史过程中所创造的精神财富,如文学、艺术、教育、科学等等。而从广义来看,作为社会现象的文化,是一定的人的群体创造和积累的物质财富和精神财富的总和。文化可分成不同的层次:表层文化,又称器物文化,指的是有形的、可以感知的物质及精神的产品,如饮食、服饰、器具等;中层文化,又称制度文化,指的是人际关系中的礼仪风俗、行为准则等;深层文化,又称观念文化,指的是人的价值观念、思维方式、审美情趣等。

B. Muhammad Ali (1942—)

穆罕默德·阿里,是美国著名拳击运动员,尤以自信著称。他经常说:“我是最棒的。”

C. The Fij Islands

斐济群岛,即斐济独立民主共和国,是位于南太平洋的群岛国家。

D. Israelite

犹太人,希伯来人;古以色列人。本文中指仍保持民族特征的犹太人。

课文语言点及详解

I. 词汇

1. anthropologist /ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒist/ n. 人类学家

[记忆法] anthropology /ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒi/ n. 人类学 anthropologic(al) /ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒ(ə)l/ 人类学的



[典型例句] An anthropologist specializes in the study of people, their societies, cultures, etc. 人类学家专门研究人,人类社会及其文化等等。

2. apparently /ə'pærəntli/adv. 表面上看来;显然地 [同] seemingly, obviously, evidently

[记忆法] apparent /ə'pærənt/adj. 明显的,显而易见的;表面上的,貌似,外观上的

[辨析] apparently, seemingly, evidently, obviously

apparently 与 seemingly 词义完全对等,都有双重含义,即:明显地、显而易见地;表面上,貌似,暗含“似乎如此,其实不然”之意;apparently, seemingly 意为“明显地,显而易见地”时与 obviously, evidently 同义,可互换。

[典型例句] Some apparently good luck brought us nothing but trouble.

一些表面上的好运带给我们的只有苦恼。

3. appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/adj. 适当的,恰当的 [同] suitable [反] inappropriate

[记忆法] appropriately /ə'prəʊpriətli/adv. 适当地,恰如其分地 appropriateness /ə'prəʊpriətnis/ n. 合适,适度

[典型例句] His bright clothes were not appropriate for such a solemn assembly.

他衣服太鲜亮,不适合参加这样一个庄严的集会。

4. bark /bɑ:k/vi/vt. (狗、狐等)吠,叫;(人)叫骂,咆哮,大声喊叫 n. 树皮

[考点] bark at sb./sth. (狗、狐等)对着……吠,叫,(人)对着……叫骂 bark out sth. (人)喊出

[典型例句] Don't bark at me! Who do you think you are?

别对我吼!你以为你是谁?

5. broccoli /'brɒkəli/n. 花椰菜

6. butterfly /'bʌtəflai/n. 蝴蝶;(喻)轻浮的人(尤指妇女);追求享乐的人

[考点] 注意 butterfly 在习语中的用法, break a butterfly on the wheel 小题大作 have butterflies in one's stomach 做某事之前非常紧张不安

7. calorie /'kæləri/n. 卡路里(表示热量的单位)

8. disgusting /dis'gʌstɪŋ/adj. 令人讨厌的;令人作呕的,令人恶心的 [同] disgusting, nauseating

[记忆法] disgust /dis'gʌst/n. 发呕,厌恶,憎恶 disgusting /dis'gʌstful/adj. 令人作呕地;令人厌恶的;因厌恶而产生的 disgustedly /dis'gʌstidli/adv. 厌恶地

[考点] be disgusted at/by/with/sth. 厌恶某物

[典型例句] What a disgusting smell! The fish must have gone bad.

气味太令人恶心了!鱼一定坏掉了。

9. fertilize /'fɜ:tilaiz/v. 使肥沃

[记忆法] fertilizer /'fɜ:tilaizə(r)/n. 肥料 fertile /'fɜ:tail/adj. 肥沃的,富饶的;可繁殖的,多产的,创造力或想象力等丰富的 fertility /'fɜ:tiliti/n. 肥沃,肥



力;丰产,多产;(创造力或想象力)丰富的

[典型例句] We need to fertilize the soil. 我们需要给土壤施肥。

10. forbid /fəˈbɪd/ (forbade, forbidden) v. 禁止 [同] ban, prohibit [反] allow, permit

[记忆法] forbidden /fəˈbɪdən/ adj. 被禁止的 forbidding /fəˈbɪdɪŋ/ adj. 可怕的, 令人生畏的; 险恶的 forbiddingly /fəˈbɪdɪŋli/ adv. 可怕的, 令人生畏地, 险恶地 forbiddingness /fəˈbɪdɪŋnis/ n. 可怕, 险恶

[考点] forbid sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事 forbid doing sth. 禁止做某事

[辨析] forbid, ban, prohibit

ban 禁止; 禁令; 谴责(尤指舆论方面的)用法如下: be put/placed under a ban 被禁止 lift the ban on 对……开禁 vt. 禁止, 取缔: e. g. Smoking is banned here. 诅咒; prohibit vt. 禁止, 阻止, 用法: prohibit sb. from doing sth. 禁止某人做某事; forbid 意为禁止, 不许, 阻止。

[典型例句] The rain forbids us to go out. 雨天使我们不能外出。

11. gram /græm/ n. 克(表示重量的单位)

12. hamburger /ˈhæmbə:g/ n. 汉堡包

[记忆法] Hamburg /ˈhæmbə:g/ n. 汉堡[德意志联邦共和国港市]

13. manure /məˈnjuə/ n. 粪便

14. nauseating /ˈnɔ:zi:teɪŋ/ adj. 使人恶心的; 令人厌恶的 [同] disgusting disgusting

[记忆法] nauseate /ˈnɔ:seɪt/ vt. 使恶心、作呕; 使厌恶; vi. 作呕; 厌恶(at) nausea /ˈnɔ:sjə/ n. 恶心, 晕船, 极端的厌恶

[典型例句] It's nauseating to see how he flatters his boss.

看见他拍老板马屁的样子, 真让人恶心。

15. nomadic /nəuˈmædɪk/ adj. 游牧的, 游牧生活的

[记忆法] nomad /ˈnɒməd/ n. 流浪者, 游牧部落的一员

[典型例句] The Israelites were nomads—they were always moving from place to place. They didn't want to settle down in one place. 过去, 以色列人属游牧民族——他们总是从一地迁往另一地。他们不想在一个地方定居。

16. nutritious /nju:ˈtrɪfəs/ adj. 有营养的

[记忆法] nutrition /nju:ˈtrɪʃən/ n. 营养, 营养物, 食物 nutrient /ˈnju:trɪənt/ adj. 营养的, 滋养的; n. 营养品, 营养物 nutriment /ˈnju:trɪmənt/ n. 营养品; 食物; 促进生长的东西 nutrimental /ˈnju:trɪməntl/ adj. 有营养的, 滋养的 nutritional /nju:ˈtrɪfənl/ adj. 营养的, 滋养的; 食物的, 营养物的 nutritive /ˈnju:trɪtɪv/ adj. 有关营养的; 有营养的, 滋养的

[典型例句] Broccoli is first on a list of the most nutritious common vegetables, but many people hate to eat it.

花椰菜在营养最丰富的常见蔬菜中排名第一, 但许多人不爱吃它。



[考 点] 在英语中, meat 是食用肉类的总称, *e. g.* butcher's meat (猪、牛、羊等的) 鲜肉。在特指某种动物的肉时另有单词, *e. g.* mutton 羊肉, beef 牛肉, pork 猪肉, chicken 鸡肉等。

18. protection /prəʊˈtekʃən/ *n.* 保护; 保护者, 防护者

[记忆法] protect /prəˈtekt/ *vt.* 保护, 警戒 (from, against) protective /prəˈtektiv/ *adj.* 保护的, 防护的 protectively /prəˈtektivli/ *adv.* 保护性地 protectiveness /prəˈtektivnis/ *n.* 保护性 protector /prəˈtektə/ *n.* 保护者, 防御者; 保护装置, 保护器

[考 点] under the protection of... 在……的保护下

[典型例句] Such a thin coat gives little protection against the cold.

这么薄的大衣根本不能御寒。

19. protein /ˈprəutiːn/ *n.* 蛋白质

[典型例句] Meat and nuts are rich in protein. 肉类和坚果富含蛋白质。

20. rat /ræt/ *n.* 鼠

[辨析] rat, mouse (复) mice

二者基本词义都指老鼠, 耗子。rat 含贬义, 引申为讨厌鬼, 可耻的人; 变节者, 告密者; (美俚) 下流女人; mouse 词义近乎中性, 引申为胆小怕羞的人; (俚) 姑娘, 女人; 二者差别从各自的谚语及用法中可略见一斑, *e. g.* But you promised to help us, you rat! 但是你答应过要帮我们的, 你这个小人! Rats! 胡说! a rat leaving a sinking ship 不能共患难的人 like a rat in a hole 象瓮中之鳖 A rat crossing the street is chased by all. 老鼠过街, 人人喊打。as poor as a church mouse 一贫如洗 mouse and man 芸芸众生 When the cat's away, the mice will play. [谚] 猫儿一跑耗子闹。

21. sacred /ˈseɪkrɪd/ *adj.* 神的, 神圣的; 庄严的, 不可侵犯的 [同] holy

[辨析] sacred, holy

sacred 本意为宗教上的神圣的, 引申为如宗教一般地神圣的, 庄严、郑重, 不可侵犯的, 可用于形容非宗教的事物, *e. g.* a sacred place of revolution 革命圣地; 后接 to 表示献给……的, 祭祀某神的, *e. g.* a monument sacred to the memory of martyrs, 烈士纪念碑; 在 sacred cow 的固定用法中, sacred 甚至有了戏谑之意, 指不容置疑、被人奉为神圣不可侵犯的思想或行动。holy 更侧重于宗教意义上的神圣, *e. g.* Holy Bible (宗) 圣经, Holy City (宗) 圣城 (如耶路撒冷、麦加、罗马), Holy Father 罗马教皇; 教皇的称号; Holy Office (天主教的) 宗教法庭

[典型例句] He believes that nothing is sacred in the world.

他认为世界上没有什么是神圣不可侵犯的。

22. sufficiently /səˈfɪʃəntli/ *adv.* 足够地 [同] adequately, enough [反] insufficiently, inadequately



adj. 足够的, 充足的 *sufficiency* /səˈfɪʃənsi/n. [常与不定冠词连用] (财收入、能力等的) 充足, 足量; 自满, 自负

[辨析] *sufficient*, *adequate*, *enough*, *efficient*

sufficient 意为足够的、充分的, 侧重数目、数量或程度达到某一特定需要; *adequate* 意为充足的, 足够的; 能胜任的; 适当的, 指数量上足够量上适当; *enough* 可兼作形容词和副词, 作形容词时, *enough* 与 *suffice* 在许多情况下通用, 后接 *for*, 但 *sufficient* 更正式, 多用于指程度上足够 *enough* 指数量上足够。 *enough* 可修饰形容词或副词, 放在形容词或副词后面 (e. g. *warm enough*, *carefully enough*), 还可修饰名词, 放在名词前 (e. g. *enough time*), 还可用作代词 (e. g. *That's enough*); *enough* 作副词时指达到必要的量或程度 (*warm enough to swim*); *efficient* 有效率的, 率高的, 可用于修饰人或工具。

[考点] *be sufficient for* 充足的

[典型例句] *I believe reserves of water here are sufficient to last for three days.*
相信这里储存的水足以维持三天。

[CET 真题] *She is a very _____ secretary; she never forgets anything or make mistake.*

A) *anxious* B) *effective* C) *adequate* D) *efficient*

答案为 D) *efficient* 高效率的。A) *anxious* 焦虑的; B) *effective* 有效皆不合题意。C) *adequate* 足够的, 能胜任, 但程度仅为“刚能胜任”, 根据判断, 从不遗漏事情, 从不出错的秘书不是刚能胜任, 而是“效率极高”, 故 D)。

23. *termite* /ˈtɜːmaɪt/n. 白蚁

24. *trichinosis* /ˌtriːkiˈnəʊsɪs/n. 旋毛虫病, 毛线虫病

II. 课文短语

1. *be sick* 恶心要呕吐 [同] *feel sick*, *feel nausea*

e. g. *She was sick after she ate too much oily food.*

她吃了太多油腻的食物后有些恶心。

2. *be sick of...* 对……感到厌烦的 [同] *be tired of*, *be annoyed about*, *to be enough of...*, *be fed up with*

e. g. *I'm sick of rain; why doesn't it stop?* 我烦透雨了, 它怎么还不停啊?

3. *in addition* 此外 [同] *besides*, *moreover*, *furthermore*, *What's more*

e. g. *He's among the top ten in his class. In addition, he is a good tennis player.*
他是班里的前十名。此外, 他还是个优秀的网球运动员。

4. *pick up* 拿起 [同] *lift*, *take up*

e. g. *Writing takes time. It's far easier to pick up the phone.*

写信要花时间。拿起电话就打要容易得多。



5. regard...as... 把……看成…… [同] think of...as..., consider...to be...
 e. g. I always regard her as my best friend. 我总把她当成我最好的朋友。
6. related to 与……相关
 e. g. You can't prove that his death is related to the scandal.
 你不能证明他的死与那个丑闻有关。

III. 课文难句及重点句

1. We all have ideas about what kinds of foods are good to eat. We also have ideas about what kinds of foods are bad to eat. 对于什么样的食物好吃,我们都有自己的看法。对于什么样的食物不好吃,我们也有自己的看法。
 idea 的各种用法的不同含义。have an idea of sth. 知道理解某事; have an idea for sth. 有关于~的计划 have an idea about sth. 对于~有意见,看法。e. g. He has his own idea about that. 他对那件事有自己的看法。
2. ...but one hundred grams of termites contain more than twice as many calories and almost twice as much protein as one hundred grams of cooked hamburgers. 但是100克白蚁所含热量是100克制作好了的汉堡包的两倍,其所含蛋白质也几乎是汉堡包的两倍。

as...as...的用法很多。①如果我们要说两个东西某一方面是一样的,即表示程度,两个as中间加形容词或副词,译成象/和……一样。否定式为: not as...as, 或 not so...as. e. g. She's not as nice as her sister. 她不如她姐姐好。②如果涉及数量,可用 as much/many...as..., much 后接不可数名词, many 后接可数名词。e. g. I haven't got as much money as I thought. 我没有原来想象的那么多钱。We need as many records as possible. 我们需要尽可能多的唱片。③as...as...还可与 twice, three times, half, a quarter 等倍数词连用。e. g. You are not half as clever as you think you are. 你可不象自己想象的那么聪明(你如自己想象的一半聪明)。④as...as...还可用于下列词语来修饰: (not) nearly, almost, just, nothing like, every bit, exactly. e. g. It's not nearly as cold as yesterday. 今天一点儿也不象昨天那么冷。

在翻译此句时,要注意英汉表达习惯的差异。在原句中, contain 带有两个宾语,即 calories 和 protein. 译成汉语时,原句变成了两个相对短小的简单句,所以需要加词,即在第二个简单句时也加上了“所含”两字。另,原句是主+谓+宾结构,译成汉语变成了“A是B”的系表结构。

3. However, food likes and dislikes do not always seem related to nutrition. 不过,对食物的好恶似乎不总与营养有关。
 like 和 dislike 在本句中皆为名词。它们多用作动词。下面是二词作名词的更多的例子。e. g. Have you ever heard the like(of it)? 你听说过这样的事情吗? I have a dislike to/for/of modern arts. 我不喜欢现代艺术。
4. Some foods are taboo in certain religions. but there are also other food taboos that

are not connected to a religion. 一些食物在某些宗教中为禁忌,但也有与宗教无关的食物禁忌。

“that”引导定语从句修饰 food taboos。

前半句中,taboo 是形容词“禁忌的,忌讳的”。后半句中,taboo 是名词,“禁忌之物,忌讳。”

“be connected to”相当于“be related to”,“与……有关”之意。

5. Cows can go wherever they want to in the streets of India, and they can eat anything they want from the supplies of the foodsellers. 在印度的大街上,牛想去哪里就去哪里,它们可以从食品摊主所供应的食物中吃它们想吃的任何东西。

注意本句中 wherever 的用法。类似的词还有 whoever, whatever, whichever whenever. wherever, 表示:不管是什么人、什么事、哪一个、什么时候、什么地方都没什么区别。这些词都是连词,只能用来连接两个分句,不能单独成句。

与此相似,no matter 这个词组也用来连接两个分句,不能只用于一个单句。no matter 与 who, what, which, where, when 和 how 连用,组成的从句与含有 whoever, whatever 的从句颇为相象。e. g. No matter where you go, you'll find Coca-Cola. 不管你走到哪里,都会看到可口可乐。Wherever you go, you'll find Coca-Cola. 不管你走到哪里,都会看到可口可乐。但在含有 whoever, where 等的从句词含有 no matter who/where 的从句之间有一些细微差别,即前者可作主语或宾语,后者则不能。试比较:I'll eat whatever you give me. 不管你给我什么我都吃。但不能说:I'll eat no matter what you give me.

6. There is some evidence that some ancient Egyptians did not eat pork. 有迹象表明一些古埃及人不吃猪肉。

“that”引导同位语从句,对 evidence 作补充说明。

evidence *n.* 形迹;迹象 give/bear/show evidence (s) of 有……的迹象 give no evidence of 没有……的迹象

7. One explanation for the pig-eating taboo is that pork that is not cooked sufficiently may spread a disease called trichinosis. 对禁食猪肉的一种解释是未熟透的猪肉可能传播一种叫旋毛虫病的疾病。

本句主体结构是系表结构,主干是:One explanation... is...,“is”后是表语从句。其中 that is not cooked sufficiently 是定语从句,修饰 pork, called trichinosis 是后置定语,修饰 a disease.

spread a disease 传播疾病。疾病、消息的传播常用 spread。

课文练习答案及详解

Part One Preparation (略)

Part Two Listening-Centered Activities



Listening I

Tapescript

Guest: Hello, Room Service. This is Room 226. We'd like to order breakfast for tomorrow.

Floor waiter: Yes, sir. What would you like?

Guest: We'd like to start with fruit juice, orange for me and grapefruit for my wife. Fresh juice, please. Not canned or frozen.

Floor waiter: Right, sir. One fresh orange and one fresh grapefruit.

Guest: Good. And then bacon, eggs, and tomato for me and two soft-boiled eggs for my wife, and toast, butter, and marmalade. Do you have different marmalades?

Floor waiter: Yes, sir. We'll put a selection of preserves on your tray. And is it tea or coffee?

Guest: Tea, please, but with lemon, not milk.

Floor waiter: Very good. And when is it for?

Guest: Oh, about 7:30 would be fine.

Floor waiter: Fine, and could you give me your name, sir?

Guest: It's Sands. Mr and Mrs Sands, Room 226.

Floor waiter: Thank you, sir.

[听力障碍点]

grapefruit /ˈɡreɪpfʁu:t/ *n.* 西柚

bacon /ˈbeɪkən/ *n.* 熏肉

toast /ˈtəʊst/ *n.* 烤面包片

marmalade /ˈmɑːməleɪd/ *n.* 果酱

Room Service 客房服务部

soft-boiled eggs 煮得嫩些的鸡蛋

We'll put a selection of preserves on your tray. And is it tea or coffee?

我们将在托盘上放上多种果酱供您选择。您要茶还是咖啡?

Exercise 1

1) 226 2) 7:30 a. m. 3) orange juice 4) grapefruit juice

5) bacon, eggs and tomato 6) two soft-boiled eggs 7) toast, butter

8) lemon tea

Exercise 2 (略)

Listening II

Tapescript

Part One

The American passion of speed has now hit the food business. Many restaurants, in particular the great chain restaurant company, McDonald's, specialize in "fast food", food which is served at the counter ready "to go" or "to take out". The food, cooked and hot, is packed into cardboard and plastic containers, and hot drinks go into plastic cups with tight-fitting lids. There are also drive-in fastfood restaurants, where

the customer does not have to leave his or her car. They first stop at a board where the menu is displayed, give an order through a microphone and then drive another twenty yards, where a girl hands them the meal ready cooked and packed. People who prefer to eat at a table in the restaurant also receive their food in cardboard or plastic containers, and the knives, forks and spoons are plastic, too. When they have finished customers throw everything except the tray into a trash can.

Part Two

In most cities, large and small, you can eat Mexican or Italian food. And even small towns have a coffee shop serving simple meals, drinks of all kinds—and excellent freshly made coffee. You sit at the counter, or are served at a table. Service in restaurants and coffee shops is efficient and friendly. Waiters and waitresses often introduce themselves: “Hi! I’m Don (or Debbie). What can I get you folks?” This friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. In any case, people usually tip 15% of the check. One of the most pleasant things about waiters and waitresses is that they refill your coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

[听力障碍点]

passion /ˈpæʃən/n. 激情, 热情; 爱好, 热爱

counter /ˈkaʊntə/n. 柜台

cardboard /ˈkɑːdbɔːd/n. 纸板

menu /ˈmenjuː/n. 菜谱

microphone /ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn/n. 麦克风, 话筒

trash /træʃ/n. 废物, 垃圾

drive-in n. [美] 可以在车上得到服务的餐馆(或银行); 可以坐在车内观看的露天电影院

The American passion of speed has now hit the food business.

美国人对高速的强烈的爱好现已冲击了餐饮业。

Many restaurants, in particular the great chain restaurant company, McDonald's, specialize in “fast food”, food which is served at the counter ready “to go” or “take out”. 许多饭店, 尤其是大的连锁餐饮公司麦当劳, 专攻快餐, 即可在柜台上买到, 即刻带走的食物。

The food, ... is packed into cardboard and plastic containers, and hot drinks go into plastic cups with tight-fitting lids. 食物装进纸的或塑料的容器里, 热饮料装进盖子很严实的塑料杯里。

This friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. 这种友好是自然不做作的, 不完全是希望多得到些小费的影响。

...they refill your coffee cups several times for no extra charge. ...他们免费把你们的咖啡杯加满好几次。

Exercise 1

- 1) to take out, cardboard, plastic, plastic, tight-fitting
- 2) board, menu, order, microphone, twenty yards
- 3) knives, forks, everything, tray



Exercise 2

- 1) Efficient and friendly.
- 2) Their friendliness is natural and isn't entirely because they hope to get a high tip.
- 3) 15% of the check.
- 4) They refill a customer's coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

Listening III

Tapescript

- 1) The big baker bakes black bread.
- 2) "The bun is better buttered." Bill muttered.
- 3) Cheryl's cheap chip shop sells cheap chips.
- 4) You can have:
fried fresh fish,
fresh fried fish,
fresh fish fried,
or fish fresh fried.
- 5) All I want is a proper cup of coffee
Made in a proper coffeepot.
You can believe it or not—
I want a cup of coffee
In a proper coffeepot.

Tin coffeepots or
Iron coffeepots,
They're no use to me.
If I can't have a proper cup of coffee
In a proper copper coffeepot
I'll have a cup of tea.

[听力障碍点]

chip /tʃɪp/n. 油煎土豆片

You can believe it or not— 信不信由你—

Exercise

- 1) The big baker bakes black bread.
- 2) "The bun is better buttered."
- 3) cheap chip shop sells cheap chips
- 4) fried fresh fish, fish fried fresh, fresh fried fish, fresh fish frie, fish fresh fried
- 5) proper cup of coffee, proper coffeepot, a cup of coffee, proper coffeepot, coffeepots, iron coffeepots, proper cup of coffee, proper copper coffeepot, cup of tea