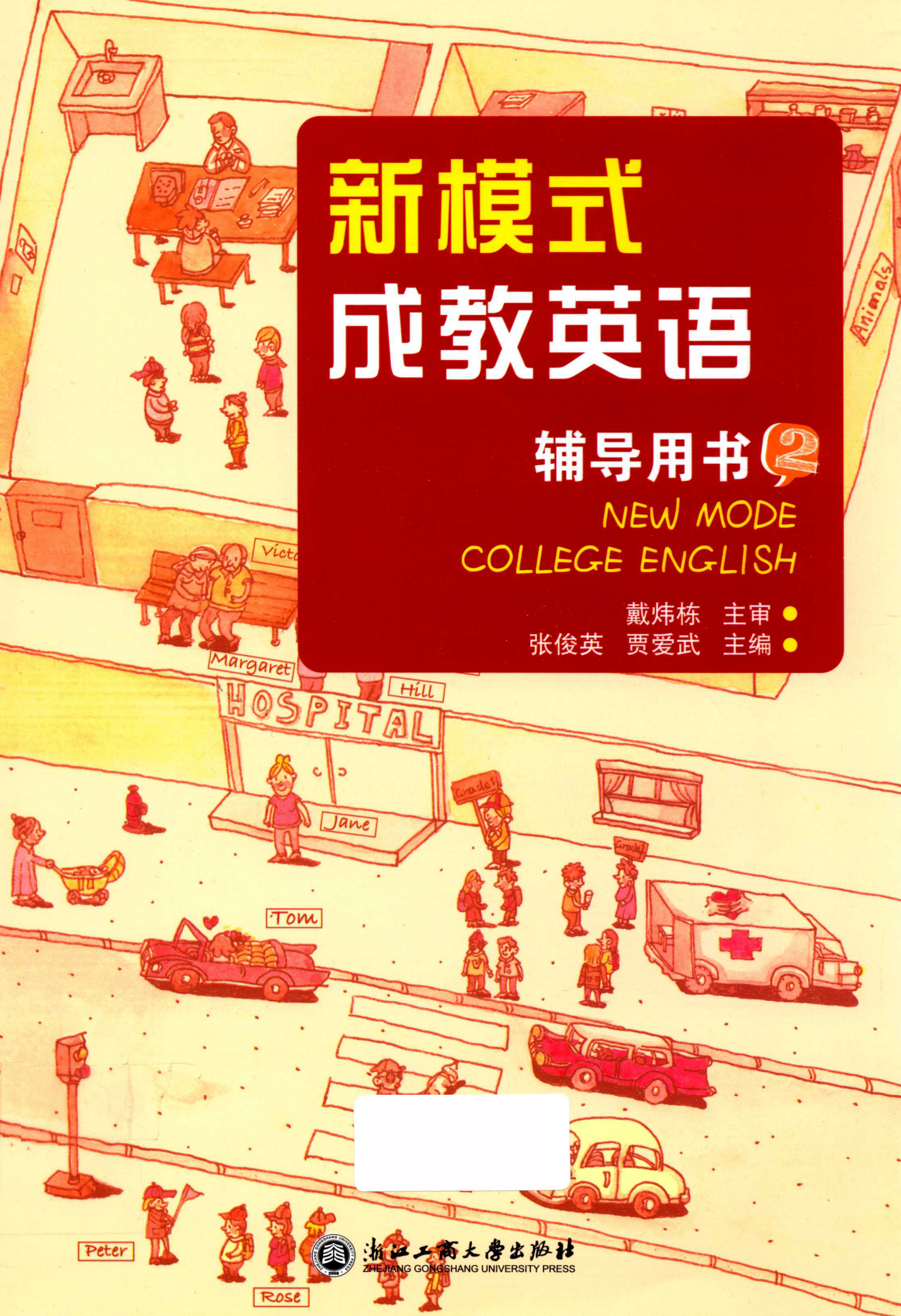


新模式 成教英语

辅导用书 ②

NEW MODE
COLLEGE ENGLISH

戴炜栋 主审 ●
张俊英 贾爱武 主编 ●



Peter

Rose



浙江工商大学出版社
ZHEJIANG GONGSHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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张俊英 贾爱武 主编

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电话: 0571-88904980, 88831806(传真)

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Unit 1 Education

Lesson 1 Getting to Know

Contemporary Education

TASKS

1 Warm Up

Work with your classmates to answer these questions.

1. What does education mean to you?

For most of us an education opens doors and gives you opportunities. As a child we do not always understand the importance of education, happily drifting through our school years. As matter of fact, education is important to us, and we could do better through education. It is the variety in life that makes us interesting people.

2. What do you think we should get from education?

From the narrow sense, education's function is only to teach students art or science knowledge and help them to find a good job. But from the wide sense, education should help we student improve our abilities to find a better ourselves.

3. What education system can be called valuable to society?

To me, a valuable education system must possess three advantages. The first is it could help the learner master much knowledge effectively. Secondly, not only it could give people knowledge, but it could teach us how to survive in society as well. Thirdly, a valuable education system is also a fair education system.

2 Match and Respond

Match the topic of each description in Column B with the corresponding picture in Column A. Write down more responses in Column C.

A. Picture	B. Brief Description	C. Responses
Picture 1	Antenatal training may change your personality.	we still don't know antenatal training is useful or not
Picture 2	I want to be an exceptional talent.	focus on exploring the potential of children
Picture 3	What I'm carrying is the responsibility of my family.	in junior, we students would join many after class training
Picture 4	Reading books is the only path to changing your fate.	senior students will tace much more pressure than ever before
Picture 5	Higher education is like the Pyramid.	for most of us, higher education is only way to success
Picture 6	Creativity is more important than high marks.	aim at improring the quality of all aspects of the students

3 Expand Your Vocabulary

Read the following statements and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

creativity	fate	exceptional	talent
personality	pyramid	responsibility	path

- 1. She would like to have a better-paying job with more responsibility.
- 2. It seems that the fate of the country is held in his hands.
- 3. His son is with exceptional ability in singing.
- 4. John is blessed with great talent in Math.
- 5. We followed the path along the river to the college.
- 6. We can reach the glorious summit of pyramid if we learn English in this way.
- 7. It brings out the creativity in you because you have to respond.
- 8. Years of living alone may has warped his personality.

Lesson 2
Passage Reading

The Value of Education

TASKS

1 Discussion

Read the passage and work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. What is the end or purpose of education?

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the aim of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life.

2. Does everyone have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges under this system?

No, I don't think we all have chance to be educated at university under this system. First, higher education is not a compulsory but an elite education. So, those people who have talent could enjoy higher education. Second, not all the families have enough money to afford their children. Therefore, each year, we could see only part of high school students could enter the university.

3. What would happen in the modern world if all the farmers were completely uneducated?

As we know, science and technology constitute a primary productive force. If all the farmers were completely uneducated, their production would remain low. As the population grows larger and larger in the modern world, we would get hunger or even die if we did not have enough food.

2 Cloze

Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

- Such tickets were given to certain officials entirely free of charge.
- The management style of the team leader must be suited to the type of project.
- Don't take away these books from the library!
- The factory must aim at increasing production.
- The table takes up too much room.
- The waste of good food should not be allowed.
- Your experience makes you a great fit for the position.
- The water may be carried by means of pipe.

3 Expand Your Vocabulary

Add the missing words to the chart. Fill in each of the blanks in the following statements with the correct form of the words from the chart.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
<u>refusal</u>	refuse	/
variety	vary	<u>various</u>
<u>advancement</u>	<u>advance</u>	advanced
<u>perfection</u>	<u>perfect</u>	perfect
<u>realization</u>	realize	/
requirement	<u>require</u>	required
<u>solvement</u>	solve	/
production	<u>produce</u>	productive

Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word or phrase from the box. Change the form if necessary.

1. Advanced technology is changing people's life quickly.
2. These apples vary in size from small to medium.
3. Adam cannot understand what her refusal to the cinema meant.
4. He is trying hard to find out the solvement to a crossword puzzle.
5. He was hopeful that the next round of talks would also be productive.
6. We perfected a hand-signal system so that he could keep me informed of dangers.
7. This kind of job does require some time and patience.
8. Suddenly he realized how much they had both changed.

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

1 New Words

ability *n.* the physical or mental power or skill needed to do sth. 能力, 才能

e. g. I) I have confidence in the ability of the players.

II) She's a woman of considerable abilities.

advanced *adj.* far on in development; modern 高级的, 先进的

e. g. I) He spends a year in advanced studies.

II) With the most advanced scientific methods, most problems in this area can be solved now.

ashamed *adj.* feeling shame, guilt or sorrow 惭愧, 羞愧, 不好意思

e. g. I) He was ashamed of having asked such a simple question.

II) You should be ashamed to tell such a lie.

completely *adv.* wholly; in every way 完全地; 彻底地

e. g. I) Traffic was completely stopped.

II) I had forgotten it completely.

educate *v.* teach; train the character or mind of 教育

e. g. I) He was educated at a very good school.

II) The poor boy had to educate himself in the evening after finishing his work.

education *n.* (the results of) teaching or the training of mind and character 教育

e. g. I) I got more help and education from her than from anyone else in the world.

II) He was trained to be a teacher at a college of education.

degree *n.*

1) a title given by a university 学位

e. g. I) He made no attempt to take a medical degree.

II) He graduated from Harvard with a B. A. degree in 1912.

2) 度, 度数

e. g. I) The summer months had an average temperature of more than 80 degrees Fahrenheit (华氏).

II) A right angle has 90 degrees.

3) 程度

e. g. I) To what degree can he be trusted?

II) The students have different degrees of ability.

disease *n.* (an) illness or disorder caused by infection or unnatural growth, not by an accident 疾病

e. g. I) Many diseases are caused by bacteria (细菌).

II) Some skin diseases are difficult to treat.

fill *v.*

1) enter (a position) 担任(职务), 派人担任

e. g. I) John is the best person to fill this vacancy (空缺).

II) We would prefer to fill the post with a recent graduate.

2) make or become full 注满, 充满

e. g. I) A strong sweet smell filled the air.

II) As she read the poem, their eyes filled (up) with tears.

foolish *adj.* showing lack of thought; stupid; laughable 愚蠢的; 可笑的

e. g. I) How foolish of you!

II) I recommend you to think very carefully before you do anything foolish.

free *adj.*

1) without payment of any kind; costing nothing 免费的

e. g. I) Anyone who buys this breakfast food gets a free gift of a small plastic toy.

II) "Are the drinks free?"

"No, you have to pay for them."

2) moving about at will; not tied up or bound; not shut up or held in prison 自由的

e. g. I) He pitied the trapped bird and set it free.

II) Wild animals in their natural state are free.

3) not busy; without work or duty 空闲的

e. g. I) The doctor will be free in 10 minutes time.

II) She gets a free afternoon once a week.

4) safe from; untroubled by 免去……的; 没有……的

e. g. I) Keep the table free from dirt by putting a cover over it.

II) The old lady is never free from pain.

v. set free 释放, 使自由; 解放

e. g. I) When will the prisoners be freed?

II) Freed of these household chores, the women now have more energy to concentrate on production.

know-how *n.* practical ability or skill (技术) 知识

e. g. I wish I had your know-how about computers.

mean *v.*

1) represent (a meaning) 意思是

e. g. I) What does this French word mean?

II) The sign means that cars cannot enter.

2) intend to (say); have in mind as or for a purpose 有……意图; 故意

e. g. I) I don't mean to hurt you.

II) But I don't believe he means any harm.

adj.

1) ungenerous; unwilling to share or help 吝啬的;小气的

e. g. I) Her husband is so mean about money.

II) Bob is so mean that he puts only a penny in the collection.

2) unkind; of unpleasant behavior which others dislike 卑鄙的

e. g. I) It is a mean trick to hide a boy's book so that he gets into trouble for losing it.

II) He's mean—he likes to see people suffer.

3) average 平均的

e. g. I) The mean yearly rainfall is 20 inches.

II) The mean income of American families is over \$ 15000 a year.

n. an average amount, figure, or value 平均值

e. g. I) The mean of 3, 5 and 7 is 5.

II) His income is \$ 3000 above the national mean.

means *n.* a method or way 方法,手段

e. g. I) She tried to explain by means of sign language.

II) She had no other means of obtaining money.

none *pron.*

1) not any; no amount or part 没有(一)人;没有东西

e. g. I) I wanted some more coffee but there was none left.

II) None have(has) arrived yet.

2) not any; not one (usu. of a group of more than 2) ……中任何一个都不

e. g. I) None of them spoke English except John.

II) He liked none of the books.

adv. in no way, not(和形容词比较级及定冠词连用)一点也不,并不比……更……一些

e. g. I) He spent two weeks in hospital but he's none the better for it.

II) He was none the wiser for his experience.

perfect *adj.*

1) of the very best possible kind, degree or standard 完美的

e. g. I) The weather during our holiday was perfect.

II) Her examination was perfect except for one spelling mistake.

2) complete, with nothing missing, spoilt, etc. 十足的,完全的

e. g. I) I have perfect trust in his judgment.

II) There was perfect silence for two minutes.

v. make perfect 使完美

e. g. I) The artist is perfecting his picture.

II) He went to Italy to perfect his singing voice.

proper *adj.*

1) right; suitable; correct 适当的,恰当的

e. g. I) The child is too ill to be nursed at home; she needs proper medical attention at a hospital.

II) These pages aren't in their proper order; page 22 comes after page 26.

2) paying great attention to what is considered correct in society 合乎体统的, 正当的, 规矩的

e. g. I) He wondered whether it would be proper to knock at the door of her room.

II) His mother has trained him to be a very proper young man.

population *n.* 人口

e. g. I) China has a large population.

II) The population of the city rose by 20 percent.

production *n.*

1) the amount produced 产量

e. g. I) Production has increased in the last few weeks.

II) During the crisis years the production of coal declined 50 percent.

2) the action of producing or making products 生产

e. g. I) The factory was built for the production of cars.

II) He put forward a plan for improving the rate of production.

3) any work created as a result of literary or artistic effort 作品

e. g. This book on political history is the writer's latest production.

purpose *n.*

1) an intention or plan, reason for an action 意图, 目的

e. g. I) Did you come to London for the purpose of seeing your family, or for business purpose?

II) The purpose of this organization is to help homeless people.

2) use; effect; result 用途; 效果

e. g. I) Don't waste your money; put it to some good purpose.

II) The purpose of a screen door is to keep flies out.

refuse *v.* say that you will not do or accept sth. 拒绝, 谢绝

e. g. I) She refused him when he begged her to marry him.

II) Thousands of people refused to pay their taxes.

remain *v.*

1) continue to be(in an unchanged state) 保持, 仍是

e. g. I) Peter became a judge but John remained a fisherman.

II) If you won't eat you'll just remain hungry.

2) be still present after a part has gone or has been taken away 剩下, 遗留

e. g. I) Much remains to be settled.

II) A few apples remained on the tree.

3) continue in some place or condition 停留, 逗留, 继续存在

e. g. I) I did not remain long in that town.

II) The children remained out because of the good weather.

rubbish *n.*

1) waste material to be thrown away 垃圾, 废物

2) nonsense; silly remarks 废话

e. g. This book is all rubbish.

shameful *adj.* deserving blaming; causing the feeling or condition of shame 可耻的; 不光彩的

e. g. I) He felt no shame for what he had done; we thought his behavior was shameful.

II) To steal money from a blind person is a shameful act.

service *n.*

1) sth. done to help or benefit another or others 服务, 贡献, 帮助

e. g. I) The only trouble with this café, is that the service is so slow.

II) His whole life was devoted to the service of others.

2) system or arrangement that supplies public needs, esp. for communications 公共设施, 公用事业

e. g. The telephone service is out of order.

3) a/the repair of a machine 保养, 维修

e. g. Take your car for regular services.

v. maintain or repair(a car, radio, machine, etc.) after sale 保养, 维修

e. g. Let us service your automobile.

terrible *adj.*

1) causing great fear or horror 可怕的, 骇人的

e. g. I) The roar of a lion can be a terrible sound.

II) Being lost in that forest was a terrible experience.

2) extremely bad 糟糕的, 极坏的

e. g. I) What terrible weather we're having!

II) We had a terrible time on holiday.

uneducated *adj.* not educated; suggesting lack of education 未受教育的; 缺乏教育的

e. g. She was an uneducated girl from a country town.

varied *adj.*

1) of different kinds 多种多样的, 形形色色的

e. g. I) She made repeated and varied efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the problems.

II) His excuses are many and varied.

2) not staying the same; changing 有种种变化的

e. g. I) She has led a varied life.

II) There is a dining-room that will seat 200 persons, and the menu is varied and cheap.

valuable *adj.* of great value, worth or use 贵重的, 宝贵的, 有价值的

e. g. I) We have already taken up too much of your valuable time.

II) The company sells all types of diamonds, including the most valuable ones.

waste *v.* use wrongly, not use, or use too much of 浪费

e. g. I) He wasted his money, time, and ability on worthless people.

II) There's no use wasting time in discussing how it happened.

adj.

1) useless; thrown away because not wanted 无用的; 废弃的

e. g. I threw it in my waste paper basket.

2) (esp. of areas of land) empty; not productive; ruined or destroyed 荒芜的

e. g. The invaders laid waste a huge area of excellent farmland.

n.

1) wasting or being wasted 浪费

e. g. It's a waste of time to wait any longer.

2) waste material 废物

e. g. A lot of poisonous waste comes from that chemical factory.

whatever *pron.*

1) no matter what 无论什么, 不管怎样

e. g. I) You are certainly right, whatever others may say.

II) Whatever I said, he'd disagree.

2) anything that 凡是……的事物, 不管什么

e. g. I) Don't you know that I always succeed in whatever I try?

II) I'll just say whatever comes into my head.

adj. of any sort, degree, etc. 不论什么, 无论什么样的

e. g. I) Take whatever measures you consider best.

II) Whatever dictionary you have, lend it to me.

2 Phrases and Expressions

as a result (of) because (of), therefore 由于……的结果

e. g. I) He is unable to go to work as a result of the fall from his bike.

II) He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months.

look down upon/on have or show a low opinion of 看不起

e. g. I) I wish you wouldn't look down on this kind of work.

II) Small boys usually look down on little girls and refuse to play with them.

take away 把……拿走

e. g. Would you please take these books away?

in other words 换句话说; 也就是说

e. g. I) You don't believe me. In other words, you mean I'm telling a lie.

II) I soon found that the work I was doing had already been done by someone else, — in other words, I was wasting my time.

in a way 在某种程度上

e. g. In a way her health is much improved, but she is still not really well.

on the one hand/on the other hand 一方面……, 另一方面……

e. g. On the one hand I have to work, and on the other hand I have to study.

Lesson 3

Translation

A. Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

1. 然而对于该去哪里上大学, 又该如何决定?
2. 拥有大学学历的人要比适合他们的工作多得多。

3. 如果所有的农民都完全不接受教育,他们的生产力就会保持在低水平。
4. 我们必须接受教育以便让自己更好地适应生活。
5. 职业教育的目的是教给学生一定的专业技能。
6. 根据一项民意测试,80%以上的大学生承认有过至少一次考试作弊行为。
7. 很难决定高中毕业以后做什么。
8. 你应该认真审视一下哪个学校适合你的教育需求和职业抱负。
9. 学士学位是全国的高等院校提供的一个公认的本科学历/学位。
10. 读书和旅行使他善于与各种各样的人打交道。
11. 他们选择为自己的教育负责并为自己设定目标。
12. 毫不夸张地说,你怎样利用你所受的教育将决定这个国家的未来。
13. 我们认为学校对每一个孩子来说都应该是一个宽容的地方。
14. 在大学我们不会因为任何一个学生疯狂的想法而嘲笑他。
15. 目前很多老师为了高分而抹杀了学生的创造力。

B. Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.

1. Life is varied; so is education.
2. It is very important to choose a proper system of education.
3. In some countries with advanced industries, they have free education for all.
4. Developing vocational education is important to both social and economic development.
5. Many a student don't choose their majors to their interests.
6. The professor believed none of the students deserve to pass.
7. Only in this way can education be called valuable to society.
8. Should you go to college or head directly into the workforce?
9. For many people, college can be expensive to pay for.
10. A college education generally reduces exposure to unemployment.
11. His rudeness rooted in his lack of education.
12. We all believe in good, free education for our children.
13. Mr. Johnson promised to pay for my education.
14. What do we want from college, though?
15. In college you have to learn to do everything on your own.

Lesson 4

Grammar

Simple Tense

EXERCISES

1 Complete the Sentences

Fill in the blanks with simple present tense of the given verbs, paying attention to the common features of this tense in each group.

- A. 1. There are (be) four seasons in a year.
 2. The Yellow River runs (run) eastward.
 3. The Earth goes (go) around the sun.
 4. China is (be) a big country.
- B. 1. Tom works (work) hard.
 2. Does she live (live) at home or at school?
 3. She has (have) two brothers.
 4. Her father and mother are (be) workers.
- C. 1. The students get (get) up at six in the morning.
 2. It rains (rain) often in the south of China.
 3. She visits (visit) her mother once a week.
 4. Jack usually takes (take) a walk after dinner.

2 Complete the Sentences

Fill in the blanks with simple past tense of the given verbs, paying attention to the usage of this tense.

1. He went (go) to the railway station yesterday.
2. What did he do (do) yesterday?
3. They left (leave) here a minute ago.
4. Why did they leave (leave) here a minute ago?
5. At that time she was (be) on a journey with her friend.
6. Was (be) she on a journey with her friend at that time?
7. She began (begin) to work when she was (be) 17 years old.
8. When did she begin (begin) to work?
9. How old was (be) she when she began (begin) to work?