

新编商务英语系列丛书

新编 商务 英语

精读 学练考

Exercise

3

主编 贾 琰



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

新 编 商 务 英 语 系 列 丛 书

新编商务英语

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前 言

《新编商务英语精读学练考》(3)是《新编商务英语精读》(3)的同步自学辅导练习用书。该书与《新编商务英语精读》(3)内容紧密相连,并对该教材的课文结构、语法、商务英语专业词汇、习惯用语、商务运作的特点及主要功能进行了详细阐述。本书旨在帮助学生自学、巩固、扩展商务知识,提高商务运作能力。

本书共有 10 个单元,每单元由自学指导与练习两大块组成。其中自学指导部分又包含学习目的、背景信息、语言点、课文结构分析及课文概述、语法知识、商务英语常用句型表达等内容。为了使学生更系统地掌握和巩固所学商务知识,我们还编写了两套综合测试卷供学生综合练习时使用。

该书内容丰富,选题新颖,商务知识介绍翔实,难度适中,实用性强,不仅可以作为学习实用商务英语的辅导手册,还可以作为大学生学习商务知识的教材及教师教授新编商务英语的参考书。

该书主编为贾琰,副主编为程欣和周金洁。具体分工如下:

第 1 单元 由刘君莉、贾琰(背景知识 flower)编写;

第 2 单元 由程欣编写;

第 3 单元 由 Alexandra M. Scholz、沈诗毓(含有中文部分)编写;

第 4 单元 由龚淑梅、贾琰(背景知识)编写;

第 5 单元 由郭俊霞、贾琰(部分难句分析、第六和第七部分)编写;

第 6、7 单元 由贾琰编写;

第 8 单元 由周金洁编写;

第 9 单元 由秦新峰、贾琰(难句分析,第四部分)编写;

第 10 单元 由段照炜、贾琰(背景知识)负责编写;

综合测试卷 由程欣、周金洁、贾琰编写。

本书的编写思路、协调、统稿、初审由贾琰负责。另外,贾琰还对部分单元内容进行了添加、删减及修改。整体审阅、校对、定稿、编辑由贾琰、周金洁、程欣负责。

为使本书内容更加充实,在编写过程中,编者参阅了大量有关的教材及文献,得到了许多同行和专家及高等教育出版社领导和编辑的热心帮助和指导,在此一

并致谢。

此外,特别要感谢我校外籍教师 Alexandra M. Scholz 和刘幼璇女士(在美国定居工作的 MBA 硕士)对本书的特殊贡献,Alexandra M. Scholz 对本书稿英文部分进行了二次校对,刘幼璇女士对该书中一些内容提出了积极的建议。

由于编写时间仓促,经验不足,书中难免存在错误和不当之处,敬请同行及广大读者指正,不胜感谢!

编 者

2006 年 6 月

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Plants

● Unit 1 ●

I. Self-study Guidance

1. Learning Aims

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- 1) understand the importance of plants and some knowledge about trees and flowers;
- 2) master the usage of difficult words and phrases of this unit;
- 3) know how to show satisfaction, boredom, and displeasure.

2. Cultural Background

1) Plants

Plants can provide people with the majority of their needs, in a way that cares for the planet's health. A wide range of plants can be grown to produce our food needs and many other commodities, whilst also providing a diversity of habitats (栖息地) for our native flora (植物群) and fauna (动物群). There are over 20,000 species of edible plants in the world yet fewer than 20 species now provide 90% of our food.

A large number of plants are planted to provide natural shelter and wildlife habitats. Plants are the lungs of the planet: they purify the air by locking up carbon and have the potential for reducing the greenhouse effect. Plants protect the soil from erosion, encourage rainfall, regulate the flow of ground water,

and prevent flooding. Fallen leaves are an effective soil conditioner.

2) Flowers

It is impossible to imagine a world without flowers. They give so much pleasure. Stories and legends about the origins of flowers can be found in almost any culture. Over the centuries, flowers have been a part of many festivals and ceremonies and have gained a language of their own, each one representing a different sentiment.

Today, the traditional role of flowers and floral arrangements has changed, allowing for more freedom of expression and originality of display. This has been brought about not only by our casual “anything goes” lifestyle, but by the acceptance and appreciation of a wider variety of flowers, including natives. Flowers can beautify our homes and express a multitude of emotions. What a dull world it would be without flowers!

3) Parts of a Tree

- ① twig 嫩枝 ② branch 小树枝 ③ limb 大树枝(杈) ④ trunk 树干
⑤ root 树根 ⑥ leaf 树叶 ⑦ bark 树皮

4) Parts of a Flower

- ① seed 种子 ② seedling 嫩芽 ③ root 根部 ④ stem (主)茎干
⑤ stalk 茎(梗) ⑥ leaf 叶子 ⑦ bud 花蕾 ⑧ flower 花
⑨ petal 花瓣 ⑩ bulb (根部的)球茎

3. Language Points

1) Key Words

Reading I

- ① **twilight** *n.* 衰落时期;黄昏;没落

e.g. the twilight of his career

They enjoy watching the twilight scene before the sun disappeared.

Raising birds becomes his only hobby in his twilight years.

- ② **splash** *n.* 色斑;斑点

e.g. His clothes are full of splashes of mud.

Jack bought a white dog with big black splashes.

splash *v.* 使(液体)溅起,溅湿某人;溅落

e. g. The room will be cooler if you splash some water on the floor.

In summer, they like swimming in the river and splashing water over each other.

Great drops of rain splashed on the window.

③ **messy** *adj.* 混乱的, 脏的; 造成混乱的

e. g. His lazy wife never has time to clear up the messy kitchen.

He is busy with a messy job.

④ **whirl** *n.* 旋转; 混乱

e. g. Nancy sits calmly under the maple tree, watching the whirl of leaves.

His smile constantly appears in my mind, and I am in a whirl.

whirl *v.* 旋转, 打转; (指头脑知觉等) 混乱不清, 头晕目眩

e. g. The leaves are whirling in the wind.

I feel so excited that my head is whirling.

⑤ **cascade** *n.* 瀑布; 瀑布状下垂的东西

e. g. There are many famous cascades in China.

She has a cascade of black hair.

cascade *v.* 如瀑布样落下; 下垂

e. g. Her blond hair cascaded over her shoulders.

The cascading stream attracts a lot of visitors from everywhere.

⑥ **scratch** *v.* 抓, 挠, 划

e. g. Don't get closer, or the cat will scratch you.

scratch *n.* 抓, 挠, 划(的伤痕)

e. g. The naughty boys made many cat scratches on the wall with claws.

⑦ **shed** *v.* 使落下, 脱下, 剥落; 使……流出

e. g. When autumn comes, many trees will shed their leaves.

Hearing of his death, she couldn't help shedding tears for a whole day.

⑧ **embrace** *v.* 拥抱

e. g. He embraced her closely when he realized how much she had done for him.

embrace *n.* 拥抱

e. g. Peter gives the strong-minded girl a warm embrace.

⑨ **poise** *v.* 使……平衡或悬起

e. g. The performer tries hard to poise herself on the wire rope.

poise *n.* (身体优美而平衡的) 姿势, 动作; 自信, 自制

e. g. The audience applauded for the dancer's graceful poise.

Lucy is a young lady of great poise.

⑩ **encompass v.** 包括, 包含; 环绕

e. g. It is generally agreed that linguistics encompasses at least five main branches.

They decided to buy the flat encompassed by all sorts of trees.

⑪ **observe v.** 看到, 观察; 评论, 评说

e. g. I observed him writing letters the whole afternoon.

"The film has a strong visual appeal," she observed.

⑫ **toll n.** 通行费, 停泊费; 损失, 毁坏; 缓慢而有规律的钟声

e. g. We have just gone across a toll-house.

The death toll in the earth-quake is numerous.

The toll going on for a whole day almost made me mad.

toll v. 鸣钟

e. g. A famous work of Hemingway is *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

⑬ **momentous adj.** 重要的, 重大的

e. g. After a three-day discussion, the board of directors finally made a momentous decision of marketing its products abroad.

Reading II

⑭ **available adj.** 可用的或可得到的; (指人) 可会见的, 可交谈的

e. g. Please hurry up, because there is not so much time available to us.

Sorry, the person you are calling is not available at the moment.

⑮ **nifty adj.** 有效的, 有用的; 豪华的, 一流的

e. g. I buy a nifty multifunctional knife today.

Flora bought a new nifty car the day before yesterday.

⑯ **downsize v.** 以较小尺寸设计(或制造); 缩小或压缩(规模)

e. g. Owing to the depression of the economy, this company has to downsize its employment.

The architect downsized his design and passed the examination of the experts.

⑰ **droop v.** (植物因缺水) 发蔫; 情绪低落, 头下垂

e. g. The flowers gradually droops under the big sun.

Their spirits drooped because of the failure.

⑱ **touchstone n.** 试金石, 检验标准

e. g. The qualities of courage and vision are the touchstone of leadership.

Examination score is seen as “the touchstone of study” in the school.

2) Key Phrases

Reading I

① **forget about** 忘记

e. g. Try to forget about the unhappy things.

Jack seems to have forgotten about all the things of his past after being hurt in the accident.

② **swim with** 充溢

e. g. Her heart is swimming with love.

Sunshine swims with the room.

③ **catch fire** 着火

e. g. Don't get too close, or your clothes will catch fire.

The storehouse caught fire last night and three men died in it.

④ **be right about** 在某方面正确

e. g. The bossy president thinks he is right about everything.

Although you are right about this, I can not agree with you all.

⑤ **as yet** 至今

e. g. Little is known of the cause of the great man's death as yet.

As yet she could not accept the fact her parents have gone.

⑥ **marvel at** 对……感到惊讶;对……感到钦佩

e. g. I marvel at her patience with the disobedient boy.

He failed, but his devotion to the country is worth marveling at.

⑦ **feel like sth.** 想要……

feel like doing sth. 想做……

e. g. If you feel like it, let us go to the Italian restaurant for supper.

Tom feels like flying a kite here.

⑧ **for an instant** 即刻,一瞬间

e. g. For an instant, I thought the woman in a black hat was my grandmother.

The sky turns bright for an instant.

Reading II

⑨ **switch to** 突然转变,改变

e. g. I am sick of politics, so let us switch the topic to something of mutual

interest.

The company has switched to modern methods of production in an automated system.

⑩ **play out** 演出, 表现

e. g. *Hamlet* will be played out in this theatre very soon.

The summer holiday provides him enough time to play his plan out.

⑪ **count for** 有价值, 有重要性

e. g. What he says counts for nothing.

Experience and relevant knowledge count for much in finding a job.

⑫ **keep a tab of** 记账

e. g. Keeping a tab of all the cost after shopping is a good habit.

She keeps a tab of what he gets from her.

3) Useful Structures

① **as** 引导的时间状语从句

如果甲事件发生在乙事件的过程之中, 通常是乙事件有延续性, 甲事件无延续性或者只有较短的延续性, 这时, 表示乙事件的动词可用进行时态或非进行体, 表示甲事件的动词用非进行体, 表示乙事件的动词可用 *as* 也可用 *while*、*when* 来引导。例如:

e. g. I broke a plate while I was cooking.

I read a book as I was waiting for the bus.

The waiter spilled soup over me when he was serving/served me.

I met Mike as I was going/went home.

② **inversion** (状语前置引起句子倒装)

句首状语为表示地点的介词词组时, 会引起句子全部倒装。

e. g. Through these fiery colors cascaded thin rivulets of pale-green leaves and blotches of deep-green leaves, as yet untouched by autumn.

In this chapter will be found a partial answer.

From the ocean came a strange sound.

③ 动词的-ing 形式做伴随状语

当某个主体同时发出两个动作, 而不用 *and* 连接的情况下, 从句的动词可用-ing 形式, 表示从句的动作伴随主句中的动作发生, 从句做伴随状语。

e. g. **Edging** closer — like a pilgrim approaching a shrine — I noticed several bare branches near the top, their black twigs scratching the air like claws.

She sits there quietly, **watching** the lake.

He steps in happily, **singing** loudly.

4) Difficult Sentences

Reading I

- ① *Edging closer — like a pilgrim approaching a shrine — I noticed several bare branches near the top, their black twigs scratching the air like claws.*

要点 本句主语是“I”，谓语动词是“noticed”，宾语是“several bare branches”，“their black twigs...”作宾语“several bare branches”的补语，补充说明光秃秃的枝杈的状况。“scratching the air like claws”是后置定语，修饰“their black twigs”。“edging closer”做主句的伴随状语，介词短语“like a pilgrim approaching a shrine”做“edging closer”的方式状语。

译文 我慢慢靠近那棵树，就像是朝圣者走近圣地那样。我注意到它顶部有几根光秃秃的枝杈，黝黑的枝条像动物的爪子一样抓向天空。

- ② *With its varied nations of colors, this tree seemed to become a globe, embracing in its broad branches all seasons and continents: the spring and summer of the Southern Hemisphere in the light and dark greens, the autumn and winter of the Northern in the blazing yellows and bare branches.*

要点 句子的主干是“this tree seemed to become a globe”，“with”引导的介词短语作原因状语，“embracing in its broad branches all seasons and continents”做主句的伴随状语。冒号后面的成分是主句的补语，起补充说明的作用。句子很长，翻译时切忌翻译成一个长长的句子，如状语和补语可以译为单独的句子。

译文 由于树的每一种颜色都代表一个国家，这棵树似乎就成地球了。它把四季和五大洲都拥入怀中。浅绿和墨绿色的枝条是南半球的春季和夏季，金黄色的和光秃的枝条是北半球的秋季和冬季。

- ③ *Like the messy whirl of an artist's palette, the tree blazed bright crimson on its lower branches, burned with vivid yellows and oranges in its center, and simmered to deep dark red at its top.*

要点 句子主语是“the tree”，blazed, burned, simmered”是三个并列的谓语动词。介词短语“like the messy whirl of an artist's palette”做主句的方式状语。

译文 枫树低处的枝条是鲜艳的深红色，中间是耀眼的黄和橘黄色，顶部呈现暗红色。这一切看起来就像是画家色彩纷乱的调色板。

Reading II

- ④ *You find ways to house and feed yourself for less, but the big-ticket stuff is over: vacations in France or Mexico, Friday-night dinners in nifty new restaurants.*

要点 本句中连词“but”引导前后两个分句，冒号后面的成分“vacations in France or Mexico, Friday-night dinners in nifty new restaurants”做句子“the big-ticket stuff is over”的同位语，补充说明花大价钱的一些项目的內容。“big-ticket stuff” means things or activities which cost a lot of money.

译文 住的地方可以小点，吃的东西也可以迁就些，但是需要花大价钱的一些项目：比如去法国或墨西哥度假，周五去豪华新餐厅吃晚餐，这样的生活结束了。

- ⑤ *And in the quiet house — listening to my wife and baby sleep, suspended in the still — waiting promise of a future built around a woman and the few things you can love and hold, the flowers still seem beautiful.*

要点 句子很长，结构看起来也很复杂，应先找主句。“the flowers still seem beautiful”是主句。“listening to my wife and baby sleep”，“waiting promise of a future”，这两个短语都作主句的状语。“suspended in the still”做“sleep”的后置定语，“built around a woman and the few things you can love and hold”是定语从句，做“a promise of future”的后置定语，“you can love and hold”是“a woman and the few things”的后置定语。该句状语定语多，可以分割成几个句子来翻译。

译文 寂静的屋里，花儿静静地聆听我妻儿的呼吸，（均匀而平静的）呼吸声飘在静静的夜里。围绕着你所深爱的女人和仅有的一切，未来的希望正慢慢建立起来，在等待中，那些花看起来格外地漂亮。

4. Summary, Structure and Writing Techniques of Reading I

1) Summary of Reading I

My neighbor Mrs. Gargan first told me there was a beautiful maple tree down at the corner and I ought to see it. When I first saw it, I thought someone's house caught fire, and then I remembered the tree. The maple tree presented magnificent beauty in shape and color, but I had almost missed it. As I walked home, I asked everyone the question: "Have you seen the tree?"

2) Structure of Reading I

Part I (Para. 1, 2)

Introduction:

What I hear about the tree

- A. My neighbor Mrs. Gargan asked whether I had seen the tree.
- B. She said I should go to see the tree.

Part II (Para. 3~6)

Description of the tree

- A. I saw the tree.
- B. The tree showed great beauty.

Part III (Para. 7, 8)

What I thought about the tree

- A. Ralph Waldo Emerson's comment about stars.
- B. I had almost missed the tree.

Part IV (Para. 9, 10)

What I did when I went home

- A. From the behavior of Emily Dickinson's father, I wanted to make everyone know the tree.
- B. I walked home and passed the same question asked by Mrs. Gargan: "Have you seen the tree?"

3) Writing Techniques of Reading I

- ① General statement supported by details (Para. 1, 2, 8, 10)
- ② Description (Para. 3, 4, 5 and 6)
- ③ Comparison and contrast (Para. 2 and 3)
- ④ Exemplification (Para. 7 and 9)
- ⑤ Metaphor and simile (Para. 3, 4, 5 and 6)

5. Grammar: Subject and Verb Agreement (主谓一致)

The principle of subject and verb agreement, which is also called subject-verb concord, is defined as the requirement that the form of the verb should agree with the subject in a sentence.

1) General Rules

There are three basic subject-verb agreement rules: grammatical

agreement, notional agreement and principle of proximity.

① Grammatical agreement

A verb must agree with its subject in number and in person. They must agree in two ways:

in number: singular or plural;

in person: first, second, or third person. That is, if the subject is singular, the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural, the verb must be plural, too. This rule is called grammatical agreement.

e. g. Few students are really lazy.

Each boy has his own book.

Either answer is correct.

② Notional agreement

Plural form subjects with singular or plural meaning take a singular or plural verb, depending on the meaning. Plural form subjects with a singular meaning take a singular verb. Plural form subjects with a plural meaning take a plural verb. This is called notional agreement.

e. g. The government have asked the country to decide by a vote.

Fifteen miles seems like a long walk to me.

Fifty-six dollars was stolen from the counter.

③ Principle of proximity

The verb agrees with the nearest subject when two or more subjects are joined. This rule is called principle of proximity.

e. g. Either my brother or my father is coming.

No one except his own supporters agree with him.

Neither Julia nor I am going.

2) Special Cases

① Collective nouns

Collective nouns name a class or a group. If the group functions as a whole, treat the noun as singular. If the members of a group function individually, treat the noun as plural.

Incorrect: When the committee signs their names to the document, they will be relieved of their duties. (In this case, members of the committee sign their names as individuals, not as a committee; therefore, the subject is plural. Also, the use of the pronouns