

New *Practical* 2 English

新编实用英语

学习辅导与自测

Student's Companion

总主编 贺雪娟 黄瑛瑛



高等教育出版社

NEW

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《新编实用英语 —— 学习辅导与自测 2》

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前言

本书是与高等教育出版社出版的《新编实用英语综合教程2》配套的自学辅导用书,根据2000年教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写而成。

本书编写遵循英语学习的规律和特点,结合学生的实际需要,以最新版本教材为依托,以略高于“高等学校英语应用能力考试”B级略低于A级的难度为参考,选材尽可能围绕本单元主题。该教材作为自学辅导教材,它区别于与教材配套的《教师参考书》和《学学·练练·考考》,主要表现在以下三个方面:

1. 学习更自主

本自学辅导书的所有语言点及其例句都标注了中文解释,方便学生参阅和理解;该教材语法题的讲解不仅提供了参考答案,而且很详细地说明了选择该答案的原因。

2. 内容更全面

本书提供了别的辅导书所没有的 Talking Face to Face 和 Being All Ears 两个部分的语言点,并且在每一个单元的最开始增加了相关的口语练习。

3. 目的更明确

本书在每个单元之后增加了一个单元测试(Quiz)部分,该 Quiz 中的题目结合本单元所学语言点,紧扣“高等学校英语应用能力考试”A级考试题型。它的目的在于不仅让学生巩固所学知识内容,更能让学生熟悉A级考试的题型、题量,从而使学生能够在学完新编实用英语的课程之后能够顺利地通过A级考试。

本书共有10个单元(另附3套自测题),每个单元的内容包括8个部分:

1. 口语训练 (Speaking and Oral Task);
2. 语言要点与难点 (Language Points);
3. 相关背景知识 (Relevant Information);
4. 应用文写作 (Trying Your Hand);
5. 语法 (Grammar);
6. 单元测试 (Quiz);
7. 课文汉语译文 (Chinese Version);
8. 练习和单元测试答案 (Keys)。

本书主要特点:

1. **实用。**每单元后编有1套单元测试题,供学习者“学一点,用一点,会一点”。另附3套自测题:第1套试卷以第1~5单元内容为参考;第2套试卷以第6~10单元内容为参考;第3套为期末考试试卷,试题以全册内容为参考。
2. **方便。**本书以单元为单位编写。所有课文汉语译文、练习答案和单元测试答案都放在书后的“练习和单元测试答案(Keys)”部分,以方便学习者查阅和核对。
3. **全面。**书中测试题包括了“高等学校英语应用能力考试”A级的所有题型,选材范围广且内容丰富。如:每单元后的单元测试题包括:

Part I Listening Comprehension

1~3单元为10个短对话(Short Dialogues); 4~6单元为2个会话(Conversations); 7~10单元为1篇短文(Passage)。

Part II Structure

Section A 为选择题, 测试本单元的重点词汇和句型; Section B 为用所给词的适当形式填空, 测试本单元的重点构词法、重点语法和重点词汇。

Part III Reading Comprehension

每单元2篇文章(Tasks)。第1、2、3、7、8单元为1篇普通题材的文章加1篇提纲式阅读文章; 第4、5、6、9、10单元为1篇专业实用英语词组搭配加1篇外贸信件。

Part IV Translation —— English into Chinese or Cloze

第1、3、7、9单元为4个选择题加1段英译汉; 第2、4、6、8单元为4个句子和1段英译汉; 第5、10单元为1篇完型填空。

Part V Writing

本单元的主题写作。

本书由贺雪娟、黄瑛瑛担任总主编, 汤瑞林、覃蔚担任主编, 参加本书编写的还有李颖、唐路一、申艺方、顾湘芬、余丽娟、邱狄。

由于编者水平有限, 望同行和学习者批评指正。

编者
2006年7月

郑 重 声 明

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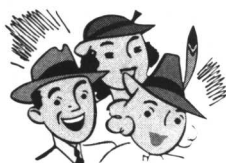
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1

INVITATIONS



Speaking and Oral Task

Imagine Pat invites Jim to enjoy music with him. Complete the following dialogue using proper words and expressions.

Pat: Hey, Jim. Are you doing anything 1 this Saturday afternoon?

Jim: Yes, we're going for a drive in the country. What did you 2?

Pat: I am 3 inviting you to enjoy music together with me. You see, I've bought a lot of new music tapes and records.

Jim: 4. I'd like to listen to them very much. Shall we make it 5 later next week?

Pat: Certainly. Will you be 6 next Friday evening?

Jim: Yes, I'll come over and spend the evening with you.

Pat: About 7 will you be coming over?

Jim: Shall we say round about seven?

Pat: 8.



Language Points

1 Follow the Samples

1) Nothing special

“special” 修饰 “nothing”, something, anything, nothing 等被形容词修饰时, 形容词位于上述代词的后面。

eg *I want to drink something cold.* 我想喝点冷的东西。

2) how/what about (征求意见或打听消息时) …怎么样, …怎么办

eg *What about Jack? We can't just leave him here.*

杰克怎么办? 我们不能把他留在这儿。

3) alright = all right

4) I'll be along at eight. 我八点钟会过去。

5) call on: visit 拜访

6) have ... in mind 心中想着(某人, 某事), 打算

eg *He doesn't seem to have the matter in mind.* 他似乎并没有把此事放在心上。

7) alert: /ə'leɪt/ remind 提醒

8) suppose 用于提出建议, 意思是“让...”

eg *Suppose we wait a while.* 我们等一会儿吧。

2 Act Out

1) "I've no idea yet." 意思是 "I haven't thought about it."

2) roller skating 滚轴溜冰

3) clear up 整理, 收拾, 完成

3 Being All Ears

1) go skiing 滑雪

2) in that case 那样的话

3) tour guide 导游

4) in particular: especially 尤其

eg *I noticed his eyes in particular, because they were such an unusual color.*

我尤其注意到他的眼睛, 因为它们的颜色非同寻常。

5) fall: /fɔ:l/ autumn 秋天

6) be responsible for 对...负责

eg *Who is responsible for this mistake?* 谁对这错误负责?

7) consist of 由...构成, 包含有

eg *The committee consists of 7 members.* 委员会由7人组成。

4 Passage 1

1) commit: /kə'mɪt/ v. 使承担(保证), 使作出保证, 把...交托给

eg *The government has committed itself to improving health education.*

政府已承诺要改善健康教育。

2) (Para. 1) ...you are not required to commit yourself until you know what the invitation is for.

注意句型 not ... until ...

eg *She won't go away until you promise to help.* 她将呆在这里, 直到你答应帮忙为止。

3) turn out to 证明是, 结果是, 原来是

- eg *The beggar turned out to be a thief.* 那乞丐原来是个小偷。
- 4) (Para. 1) For example, if you say that you're free and the invitation turns out to be something you'd hate to do, then you will be in a position to take back your acceptance or invent an excuse later.
you'd hate to do 是一个定语从句, 修饰 something, be in a position 后面可以接不定式也可以接动名词短语, 也就是说 be in a position to take back 也可以写成 be in a position of taking back.
- 5) in a position (to) 有做...的条件, 处于可以做...的地位
eg *I'd like to help you, but I'm afraid I'm not in a position to do so.*
我是愿意帮你的, 可是我怕力不从心。
- 6) invent: /ɪn'vent/ v. 发明, 编造
eg *He invented a hundred reasons why he couldn't go.* 他编造出上百条他不能去的理由。
- 7) appropriate: /ə'prəʊpriət/ adj. 合适的, 恰当的
eg *His bright clothes were hardly appropriate for such a solemn occasion.*
他那鲜艳的衣服很不适合这样严肃的场合。
- 8) present: /pri'zent/ v. 造成, 引起
eg *He's clever with computers; they present no problems to him.*
他的计算机技术很熟练, 它们不会对他构成什么困难。
- 9) vary: /'veəri/ v. (彼此) 相异, 存在不同之处
eg *Opinions on this matter vary.* 在这个问题上意见很不一致。
- 10) instance: /'ɪnstəns/ n. 情况, 情形, 事例
in many instances 在许多情况下
in some instances 在有些情况下
eg *There have been several instances of terrorist planting bombs in the city.*
在这个城市已经有过几宗恐怖分子放置炸弹的事例。
- 11) (Para. 3) In many instances it is the inviter who pays.
这是一个强调句型: it is ... who/that ...
- 12) go Dutch 各付各的账, 平摊费用
- 13) entertain: /,entə'teɪn/ v. 使快乐, 款待, 招待
eg *We're entertaining our neighbors this evening.* 今晚我们在家中款待我们的邻居们。
- 14) instead of: in place of 代替, 而不是
eg *You should be working instead of lying there in bed.* 你应该工作而不是在床上躺着。
- 15) decline: /dɪ'klaɪn/ v. 婉拒, 婉言谢绝
eg *We asked them to come to our party, but they declined.*
我们邀请他们来参加我们的聚会, 但他们婉言谢绝了。
- 16) let the matter drop 放下此事, 顺其自然
- 17) casual: /'kæʒjuəl/ adj. 漫不经心的, 随便的
eg *I took a casual glance at the article.* 我随意浏览了一下那篇文章。
- 18) (Para. 3) ... it may be more of a suggestion than an invitation.
It is more of ... than ... 与其说...不如说...
eg *She's more thoughtless than stupid.* 与其说她笨, 不如说她粗心大意。
- 19) explicit: /ɪk'splɪt/ adj. 明确的, 详尽的

eg I gave you explicit instructions not to pamper with the controls. 我给了你明确的指示不要随意乱摸控制装置。

5 Passage 2

- 1) (Para. 1) It seems ages since we heard from you.

It seems ages since... 意思为 It seems a long time since ...

- 2) bump into: meet somebody by chance 偶然碰到, 偶然遇到

eg We bumped into Mary when we were in London last week.

上个星期我们在伦敦碰到了玛丽。

- 3) straightaway: /ˌstreɪtəˈwei/ adv. 马上, 立刻

eg We'd better start work straightaway. 我们最好马上开始工作。

- 4) (Para. 1) So I am writing straightway — to make sure this reaches you well before you leave Shanghai — in the hope that it will be possible for you both to spend a few days with us during your stay in England. to make sure... 是一个目的状语; in the hope 是一个介词短语, 也用来充当目的状语。

- 5) colleague: /ˈkɒli:g/ n. 同事

eg He was never popular with his colleagues. 他过去从来没有在他的同事当中受欢迎。

- 6) (Para. 3) I imagine you will be spending Christmas with your parents, but surely you will have some time after that before your Christmas holidays end.

surely 用来表达某人一定会做成某事

- 7) decent: /ˈdiːsnt/ adj. 体面的, 得体的, 像样的

eg There isn't one decent restaurant around. 附近没有一家像样的餐馆。

- 8) terrify: /ˈterɪfaɪ/ v. 威胁, 恐吓

eg We terrified girls with spooky stories. 我们用恐怖故事吓女孩子们。

- 9) (Para. 4) I am still working for Sanderson's and liking it well enough — though occasionally pining for the footloose days of long ago.

Sanderson's 指的是一个公司, 即 Sanderson's company; though 引导一个分词短语, 充当让步状语。

- 10) pine for 渴望, 思念

eg They were pining for their homeland back in Europe. 他们思念着在欧洲的故乡。



Relevant Information

Customs of Inviting Friends

The customs of inviting friends vary from country to country. Generally speaking, on formal occasions, the invitation is usually made well in advance. But for some informal cases, the invitation is usually made orally.

To either of these two invitations, the person being invited should give a clear reply whether the invitation is accepted or not.

有关请客的风俗

请客的风俗国家与国家之间不同。一般来说，对于正式的场合，一般是提前发出请柬。而对于一些非正式的场合来说，一般则是口头发出邀请。但不管是正式的还是非正式的邀请，被邀请者都必须明确的答复自己是否能够接受邀请。



Trying Your Hand

1 Introduction

邀请信分为两种，一种是正式的，称为请柬，一种为非正式的，就是一般社交场合应用的邀请函。

- 1) **请柬 (invitation card):** 请柬广泛用于各种盛大的场合，如举行婚礼、宴会、舞会等。请柬上多要注明邀请人姓名、事由、日期、具体时间和地点等。如果要求客人回复，应该在请柬的左下角注明，并附上回复地址。常见的写法有“Please reply”，“Kindly reply to”或“R.S.V.P.”等。
- 2) **邀请信 (invitation letter):** 邀请信要写得明确具体，包括事由、日期、具体时间和地点等。收到对方邀请时，应该给予及时的回复，明确表明接受还是不接受。

2 Layout of Invitation Card

Sample 1: 发出邀请

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marx
Request the pleasure of
 Mr. and Mrs. William Clark's
 company at dinner
 on Friday, July 21
 at seven o'clock
 the Grace Hotel
 22 Centre Avenue

Sample 2: 接受邀请

Mr. and Mrs. William
accept with pleasure
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marx's
Kind invitation for dinner
on Friday, July 21
at seven o'clock

Sample 3: 谢绝邀请

Mr. and Mrs. William
regret that a previous engagement
prevents their accepting
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marx's
Kind invitation for dinner
on Friday, July 21
at seven o'clock

3 Layout of Invitation Letters

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Salutation (称呼) | Heading (信头) |
| Body (正文) | Close (结束语) |
| | Signature (签名) |

Sample 1: 发出邀请

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Dear Sunny, | June 19, 2006 |
| Mike and I are having some friends here for dinner on Thursday, June 22. Naturally the party wouldn't be complete without you and Arthur. | |
| Dinner is at seven, as usual. We'll be looking for you two charming people at that time, so don't disappoint us! | |
| Yours sincerely, Daisy | |

Sample 2: 接受邀请

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Dear Daisy, | June 20, 2006 |
| How could we ever think of turning down the prospect of another delightful evening with you and Mike? Of course we'll be there on Thursday, June 22 promptly at seven! | |
| Thanks for asking us, Daisy. We're certainly looking forward to seeing you! | |
| Yours sincerely, Sunny | |