

(非英语专业专科用)

# 英语

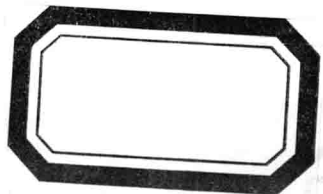
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## 参考答案

主编 晨梅梅



苏州大学出版社



# 大学



(非英语专业专科用)

主 编：晨梅梅  
编 者：饶 辉 鲍得旺  
汪 宁 杨孝雅

## 参 考 答 案



苏州大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语 .2: 参考答案/晨梅梅主编. —苏州:  
苏州大学出版社, 2000.12(2001.6 重印)  
非英语专业专科用  
ISBN 7-81037-757-4

I. 英… II. 晨… III. 英语-成人教育: 高等教育-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 81570 号

## 英 语 2

参考答案

晨梅梅 主编

责任编辑 张凝 张凤阳

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苏州大学出版社出版发行

(地址: 苏州市十梓街 1 号 邮编: 215006)

丹阳教育印刷厂印装

(地址: 丹阳市西门外 邮编: 212300)

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开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 28.25(共两册) 字数 550 千

2000 年 12 月第 1 版 2001 年 6 月第 2 次印刷

ISBN 7-81037-757-4/H·52(课) 定价: 40.00 元

(本册定价 10.00 元)

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苏州大学版图书若有印装错误, 本社负责调换

苏州大学出版社发行科 电话: 0512-5236943

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## UNIT 1

## I EXERCISE 1

1. a    2. d    3. b    4. b    5. b    6. d

## I EXERCISE 2

1. b    2. c    3. a    4. d    5. c    6. d

## I EXERCISE 3

1. Some people can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others.
2. Successful language learners learn languages actively, independently and purposefully.
3. Yes, they are important. But language learners shouldn't only depend on teachers or text-books.
4. We should be willing to make mistakes and then learn from them.
5. No, they don't.
6. Because they want to communicate with the people who speak the language and learn from them.
7. It is easy to practise a language when you want to learn with it.
8. The author suggests that the readers should try some of the techniques outlined in the passage.

## II EXERCISE 4

- |              |                       |                    |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. picked up | 2. had been waited on | 3. pick up         |
| 4. pick up   | 5. pick... up         | 6. pick out        |
| 7. pick out  | 8. waited on          | 9. was waiting for |

## II EXERCISE 5

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 仔细地看一下           | 2. 猜错                          |
| 3. 独立的学习者           | 4. 寻找线索                        |
| 5. first of all     | 6. learn actively              |
| 7. think in English | 8. the chance to use languages |

## II EXERCISE 6

1. d    2. h    3. e    4. f    5. g  
6. i    7. b    8. a    9. c    10. j

## II EXERCISE 7

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. less than    | 2. regularly         |
| 3. Outline      | 4. clue              |
| 5. less than    | 6. on the other hand |
| 7. active       | 8. communicate       |
| 9. purposefully | 10. independently    |

## III EXERCISE 8

A Zhang Wei: Hello, Wang Dan, how are you getting on with your English learning?

Wang Dan: Not very well, I'm afraid. And I'm really worried.

Zhang Wei: What's the problem? Do you have trouble following your teacher in class?

Wang Dan: No. In fact I can understand my teacher very well. The problem is that when the teacher asks me to say something in class, I just can't talk well enough. Zhang Wei, can you recommend some good ways of improving my oral English? I know your oral English is very good.

Zhang Wei: Thank you. But I'll be glad if I can be of any help. I think you are not confident enough. You should practise speaking as much as possible after class.

Wang Dan: But I don't have any chance to speak English.

Zhang Wei: We have many such chances. You can join our English Club, go to the English corner, and find yourself a partner to talk with.

Wang Dan: Good idea!

B Reporter: How do you feel about your English learning here?

Student: I'm doing very well. And I really like English.

Reporter: Could you please tell me your experience in learning English?

Student: Of course. I have learned English for about 7 years. I

started to learn English when I was in junior high school. Now I'm taking up English as a basic course here in the university.

Reporter: Are you learning English for particular purposes?

Student: I am learning English for lots of different purposes. First of all, I have to pass the Unified English Test before my graduation. More important, English may be useful to me in the future.

Reporter: From your pronunciation and intonation, I think your English is very good. You know you have only studied here for a little more than one year.

Student: It's very kind of you to say so. But there are still some aspects that I find very difficult. And I'll work harder.

Reporter: Good. I wish you more success in your English learning.

Student: Many thanks.

### III EXERCISE 9

Different language learners have different purposes for learning a new language. Some people learn a second language in order to learn about the culture of the people who speak that language. They may be interested in the history and the customs of these people, for example, or they may want to study the literature of the language. Other language learners want to travel to other countries. They need to know the languages of those countries so that they can talk with people and understand what they say. They want to make friends with the people they meet. Many people learn languages for professional purposes. These people want to learn more about their fields by studying in other countries or reading books and journals in different languages. They often need to use other languages in their work.

### IV EXERCISE 10

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. larger           | 2. the most famous |
| 3. better           | 4. more quickly    |
| 5. fewer            | 6. biggest         |
| 7. less interesting | 8. earlier         |

**IV EXERCISE 11**

1. a    2. a    3. a    4. b    5. b    6. d    7. a    8. b

**IV EXERCISE 12**

1. His oral English is better than mine.
2. Professor Smith is the best English teacher that we have ever met.
3. Of the three I like Bill the best.
4. English is becoming more and more important in their work and in their lives.
5. 是什么使他们学起语言来容易得多?
6. 学生们非常急切地想知道考试的结果。
7. 苏珊钢琴弹得比爱丽丝还要好。
8. 请尽早把你们的作业交上来。

**V EXERCISE 13**

1. knowing—to know
2. uncomplete—incomplete
3. of—to
4. so—as/not so/not as
5. to abroad—abroad
6. communicate—communicate with

**V EXERCISE 14**

1. It is necessary for us to learn English actively, independently and purposefully in order to master it.
2. Some students are not willing to speak English in class.
3. We can learn from other countries, but we shouldn't depend on them.
4. Some people find it very easy to learn English.
5. In spite of the problems and difficulties in my learning of English, I still love it very much.
6. Instead of waiting for others to come to help, they finished the work by themselves.
7. Successful language learners can pick up a new language more quickly.

## VI EXERCISE 15

## Résumé

Name: Zhang Ming	Birth Date: Jan. 16, 1977
Sex: Female	Health: Excellent
Address: 140 Hanzhong Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu	Tel: (025)64317410
Education:	1993. 9—1996. 8 No. 1 Middle School of Nanjing 1996. 9—2000. 8 Foreign Languages Department of Nanjing University
Qualifications:	Will earn Bachelor's Degree of English Passed Band 8 English Test for English Majors Obtained National Computer Test Certificate with Grade A

## VII EXERCISE 16

- About three hundred and fifty million people.
- The number of the people who speak English as a mother tongue is surpassed by the number of the speakers of Chinese.
- Yes.
- More than one hundred million.
- Because English can provide ready access to world scholarship and world trade.
- Because a great many people—and a great many peoples—are involved in the use of English, and millions of people in the world use it as the first language, the second or foreign language.
- It belongs to all those who use it.
- The author wants to tell the readers that English is very important and that it is widely used in the world.

## VII EXERCISE 17

- d
- e
- h
- a
- c
- f
- b
- g

**VII EXERCISE 18**

1. 母语
2. 官方语言
3. 与……有关(或有牵连)
4. 多种多样的
5. three hundred and fifty million
6. the second language
7. scientific and technical periodicals
8. a broadcasting company

**HOMEWORK****EXERCISE 1**

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. learn from | 2. of falling        |
| 3. despite    | 4. communicated with |
| 5. accepted   | 6. a lot             |

**EXERCISE 2**

1. They don't seem to be any more intelligent than others.
2. They tried to find the rules for themselves and formed their own conclusions.
3. After graduation I will go abroad to learn English as well as I can.
4. This depends on your attitudes towards making mistakes in your studies.
5. If your English learning has not been successful, you have probably not practised using it regularly.
6. You may do well to try the study techniques outlined above.

**EXERCISE 3**

1. He is the tallest man that I have (ever) seen.
2. He spends at least as much time watching TV as he does writing.
3. Alice was not a top student but she worked harder than anyone else in her class.
4. The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.
5. He is by far the best writer of his age.
6. It rains more often here than in my hometown.

## EXERCISE 4

1. Which subject do you like better, English or Chinese?
2. Of all the courses I like maths the least.
3. My English is not as good as I like it to be.
4. Today's temperature is a little higher than that of yesterday.
5. He is the older of the two.
6. More and more people are beginning to learn foreign languages.

## 课文参考译文

## 成功的语言学习者

有些人似乎了解学习语言的诀窍。与其他人相比,他们能够更快地学会生词,掌握规则或语法,学会用这门新的语言写作。他们似乎并不比别人有任何聪明之处,那么,是什么使得他们学习语言显得如此的轻松呢?如果仔细观察一下这些语言学习的成功者们,也许我们会找到一些使他们的语言学习更加轻松的技巧。

首先,成功的语言学习者都是独立的学习者。他们不依赖课本或老师;他们寻找自己的语言学习方法。他们不是等老师来解释,而是设法自己找出语言的结构和规律。他们善于猜测,自己寻找线索并得出结论。如果猜错,他们就再猜一遍。他们设法从自己的错误中学到东西。

成功的语言学习是主动的学习。因此,成功的学习者不是等待机会使用这一语言,而是去寻找这样的机会。他们寻找说这门语言的人,请这些人纠正错误。他们会想方设法去进行交流。他们重复所听到的内容,说一些奇怪的东西,心里并不感到害怕。他们愿意出错,然后再尝试一遍。当交流出现困难时,他们会接受那些不确切、不完整的信息。对他们来说,学会用这种语言去思考要比知道每一个词的意思重要得多。

最后,成功的语言学习者是有目的学习者。他们之所以想学这门语言是因为他们对这种语言及说这种语言的人感兴趣。要与这些人进行交流并向其学习,他们必须学会这门语言。他们发现经常练习使用这种语言并不难,因为他们想借助它来学习。

你属于哪一种语言学习者呢?如果你是一个成功的语言学习者,你很可能一直在独立地、主动地、有目的地学习。另一方面,如果你的语言学习一直不太成功,你不妨试试上面提到的这些方法。

## 补充阅读参考译文

## 世界语言

大约有 3 亿 5 千万人以英语为母语：约占世界人口的 1/10，且分布于全球各个大陆，在数量上仅次于操各种华语的华人。全世界 3/4 的邮件以及直通电报和海底电报均使用英语。全世界一半以上的科技期刊所用的语言也是英语：从硅谷到上海，科技界使用的语言是英语。全球电脑中 80% 的信息都是用英语贮存的。欧洲几乎有一半的商业交易都是用英语进行的。英语还是体育界的语言：奥林匹克的官方语言是英语。世界上 5 家最大的广播公司(CBS, NBC, ABC, BBC, CBC)用英语播送节目，其听众人数通常超过 1 亿。

对于非洲、亚洲和南美洲人来说，英语是要掌握的一门重要外语，这并不仅仅因为英语是英国和美国的语言，而是因为它使人们容易使用世界学术成就和进行世界贸易。它比其他任何语言都更为普及。

因此，有一点是正确的：许许多多的人——许许多多的民族——都在使用英语。全球 4 个大陆上有无数的人把英语作为第一语言，世界各地还有无数的人把英语作为第二语言或者外语使用。这就使得我们对于英语的重要性有了一些认识，它也向美国和英国表明：英语并不仅仅归这两个国家所有。英语也是加拿大人、印度人、澳大利亚人和尼日利亚人的通用语言。它属于所有使用英语的人们。

## UNIT 2

## I EXERCISE 1

1. c    2. a    3. d    4. a    5. c    6. d    7. c    8. c

## I EXERCISE 2

1. T    2. T    3. F    4. T    5. T    6. T    7. T    8. T

## I EXERCISE 3

1. Because when you go to the bank to open a savings account, you will be given a passbook.
2. The advantages are that you can withdraw money whenever you need it and that you can earn interest on the account.
3. When they go on a vacation or travel on business to another city or state.
4. No. Because if the checks are lost, you can receive a refund for the total amount.
5. You must fill out a signature card and pay a yearly rental fee.
6. Because the bank wants to make sure your credit is good.
7. Commercial loans, real estate loans and personal loans.
8. They get real estate loans to buy houses or land.
9. Because it is their largest source of income.
10. It would be very difficult to carry out the complex business affairs of the modern world.

## II EXERCISE 4

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. left... behind | 2. drew in        |
| 3. drew... out    | 4. leave out      |
| 5. left out       | 6. drew up        |
| 7. drew up        | 8. is leaving for |

## II EXERCISE 5

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 年租金              | 2. 借贷             |
| 3. 因公出差             | 4. 储蓄账户           |
| 5. 首次存款             | 6. monthly salary |
| 7. source of income | 8. account number |
| 9. withdraw money   | 10. pay interest  |

## II EXERCISE 6

1. h    2. b    3. f    4. i    5. a  
6. c    7. g    8. d    9. j    10. e

## II EXERCISE 7

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. required  | 2. issued       |
| 3. charged   | 4. in addition  |
| 5. varies    | 6. complex      |
| 7. source    | 8. initial      |
| 9. deposited | 10. transferred |

## III EXERCISE 8

- A** Traveller: Can I cash these traveller's checks, please?  
 Clerk: Certainly. What kind of currency do you want to cash?  
 Traveller: US dollars.  
 Clerk: How much would you like to cash?  
 Traveller: Two hundred dollars, please.  
 Clerk: Good. Please sign your name here on each of these checks. Have you got your passport with you here?  
 Traveller: No, but I have my driver's licence.  
 Clerk: How would you like it?  
 Traveller: Fifties will be fine.  
 Clerk: Here you are. Anything else?  
 Traveller: No, thank you.
- B** Clerk: Can I help you?  
 Student: Yes please. I'd like to exchange some money.  
 Clerk: What kind of currency do you want to change?  
 Student: I want to exchange some American dollars against RMB.  
 Clerk: It's 830 RMB yuan for one hundred US dollars.  
 Student: Good. I'd like to change 200 US dollars.  
 Clerk: Please fill in this form, sign your name and show me your passport.  
 Student: Here you are. And here are the checks.  
 Clerk: How would you like it?  
 Student: Ten hundreds, please. And the rest, in small change.

## III EXERCISE 9

A checking account is money that a customer deposits in order to use that money to write checks. Savings accounts pay the depositors interest but checking accounts do not. In fact, checking account customers pay the bank a service charge for administering the account.

A depositor must present his passbook for any savings account transaction. The bank records these transactions in the depositor's passbook. Checking account customers, however, do not have passbooks. They themselves record the amounts of the checks that they write and they receive a monthly statement from the bank. This statement lists all the checks that the bank paid and all deposits that the account holder made during the month.

## IV EXERCISE 10

1. How he learned English so well is still a secret.
2. Whoever fails in the exam will be dismissed from school.
3. What he saw in Beijing gave him a deep impression.
4. Whether he will speak at the meeting or not is very important to us.
5. It was suggested that they should hold an English evening on the weekend.
6. It is a pity that he didn't pass the College English Test Band 4.
7. Is it possible that you will finish the work in 3 days?
8. What he needed was more time.

## IV EXERCISE 11

1. d    2. a    3. b    4. d    5. a    6. d    7. c    8. c

## IV EXERCISE 12

1. Whoever comes to see me will be welcomed.
2. What surprised me most was that his English was so good.
3. It's not very important whether we should go or stay here.
4. Why he did so will remain a puzzle forever.
5. 原来她认识那个男人。
6. 所需要的是一些好书。
7. 凡是值得做的事就值得把它做好。
8. 已经宣布什么时候开会了吗？

## V EXERCISE 13

1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. d

## V EXERCISE 14

1. She has an advantage over me, for she is a college graduate.
2. This kind of thing varies from person to person.
3. How much do you charge for a hair-cut?
4. Jim took the advantage of the lunch time to compare his notes with Fred's notes.
5. The majority of customers are willing to type a personal number when depositing money.
6. Whoever fills out the application can get the loan.
7. That sum of money has been transferred to my account.
8. The employees of the bank try to provide good services for the customers.

## VI EXERCISE 15

约翰·史密斯

序号 12

加利福尼亚, 中心城市

2001. 2. 8

第一号大街 158 号

支付对象和单位 中心百货商店

\$20  $\frac{00}{100}$ 

贰拾———美元

加利福尼亚, 中心城市

约翰·史密斯

中心银行和信托公司

## VII EXERCISE 16

1. Because Friday is their busiest day.
2. He thinks it is natural for them to forget things.
3. Yes. Because computers are now doing much of the work that the tellers used to do and they will help them serve the customers better.

4. Customers' forgetfulness.
5. Because with the latest information about the accounts, the staff can advise their depositors correctly.
6. First, the application of computers in the bank; second, the many different term-deposit accounts available to the customers.
7. Both the management and the service are very good.
8. He is very proud of his bank and very confident about the future development of the bank.

**VII EXERCISE 17**

1. f    2. a    3. b    4. j    5. c
6. d    7. e    8. g    9. h    10. i

**VII EXERCISE 18**

- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 最新信息                     | 2. 取款单              |
| 3. 高利率                      | 4. 与……合作            |
| 5. come to                  | 6. fixed assets     |
| 7. a certificate of deposit | 8. close an account |

**HOMEWORK****EXERCISE 1**

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. compared to    | 2. entered         |
| 3. vary           | 4. a great deal of |
| 5. In addition to | 6. for             |

**EXERCISE 2**

1. Please inform me of your account number so that I can pay the cash into your account.
2. This bank makes loans to individuals for the purchase of houses.
3. The foreign student pays bills and other expenses with credit cards.
4. The amount of time for depositing and withdrawing money has been reduced and the number of the customers has increased.
5. The advantage of traveller's checks is that they are safe and convenient.
6. You'll not be able to open the safe-deposit box unless your signature is genuine.