



高等专科/高等职业教育教材同步自学辅导(非英语专业用)
与高教社《实用英语》配套

Practical English

最新版

实用英语自学辅导

第二级

2

哈尔滨工业大学全国高等职业技术教育重点基地
《实用英语》教材研究组 编

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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实用英语 自学辅导

哈尔滨工业大学全国高等职业技术教育
重点基地《实用英语》教材研究院 编

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内 容 简 介

《实用英语自学辅导》是一套与高等教育出版社出版的专科层次的公共英语教材《实用英语》相配套的自学辅导书,内容包括《实用英语综合教程》和《实用英语泛读教程》(1~3册)的课文结构及概述、词汇及短语、课文难点详解、练习答案及详解、课文参考译文、听力原文及解析、泛读短语及答案、泛读译文及难句解析;《实用英语自学辅导——实用业务英语》的实用阅读、实用写作和交际对话的难点详解及练习解析。《实用英语自学辅导——预备级》十二套练习题、答案及解析、听力原文和预备级词汇及短语。《实用英语自学辅导——备考全真模拟题》的十套全真模拟题、答案及解析和二套全真试题及其答案解析。

本书可供高等专科文理工各专业使用。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语自学辅导:2级/李蕊主编. —哈尔滨:
哈尔滨工业大学出版社,2001.2

ISBN 7-5603-1586-0

I.实... II.李... III.英语-高等学校-水平考试-自学参
考资料 IV.H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 01265 号

出版发行 哈尔滨工业大学出版社

社 址 哈尔滨市南岗区教化街 21 号 邮编 150006

传 真 0451—6414749

印 刷 哈尔滨龙华印刷厂

开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 12.75 字数 320 千字

版 次 2001 年 2 月第 1 版 2001 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-5603-1586-0/H·161

印 数 1~4 000

定 价 72.00 元/套 (12.00 元/册)

编者心语

《实用英语自学辅导》一套共 6 册,与高等教育出版社发行的、供高等专科学校文、理、工各专业英语课程教学使用的《实用英语》系列教材相配套,旨在解决学生在预习、自学和备考中遇到的难题,提供快捷、准确、详细、有效的辅导材料,同时也为教师备课提供全面、充分、方便、实用的参考资料。

本书具有以下重要特点:

1. **最新:**与 2000 年 7 月改版后最新的教材相配套。
2. **权威:**充分吸收了多年从事《实用英语》教材研究的优秀教师的教学经验和成果。
3. **全面:**从精读、泛读、听力、写作等方面对教材的内容进行详细讲解。
4. **渐进:**从预备级、第一级、第二级、第三级、实用业务英语和备考全真模拟题六个层次帮助学生真正掌握全部教学内容。
5. **唯一:**独家详解课后练习,提供泛读参考译文和分析全国《实用英语》考试全真试题。
6. **实用:**既是一套答疑解惑的学生自学辅导书,也是教师值得借鉴的教学参考书。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

2001 年 2 月

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Unit 1

一、课文结构及概述

Text A

1. Outline

- Part I (Para. 1): The Importance of Winning the Confidence of People.
- Part II (Paras. 2 - 3): The Main Concern of Public Relations.
- a. Winning the confidence and goodwill.
 - b. Giving people information about a company.
 - c. Telling the public about a company's activities, plans or ideas.
 - d. Being on good terms with the government and other smaller groups.
- Part III (Para. 4): Thoughtfulness about Other People's Beliefs, Interests, and Feelings Is the Precondition of Gaining the Confidence of Others.
- Part IV (Paras. 5 - 7): The Activities of Public Relations.
- a. Making speeches.
 - b. Distributing pamphlets and booklets.
 - c. Producing motion - picture films.
 - d. Undertaking public service projects.
 - e. Hiring independent public relations firms.
- Part V (Para. 8): The Public Relations Planner Must Be Broadly Educated and Experienced in Some Area of the Communications Field.

结构

- 第一部分(1段): 赢得人们信任的重要性。
- 第二部分(2-3段): 公共关系的主要任务。
- a. 赢得信任和好感
 - b. 提供公司信息
 - c. 将公司的活动、计划或想法告诉公众
 - d. 与政府及其他较小群体维持良好关系
- 第三部分(4段): 关心他人的信仰、兴趣及感情是赢得信任的前提。
- 第四部分(5-7段): 公共关系的活动。
- a. 讲演
 - b. 分发小册子
 - c. 制作电影
 - d. 承担公众服务项目
 - e. 雇佣独立的公共关系公司



第五部分(8段): 公共关系工作者必须受到广泛教育,在传媒领域有一定经验。

2. Summary

Public relations is a general term describing winning the confidence and goodwill of people. No institutions including a company can flourish without paying attention to it. Besides winning confidence, it involves giving information about a company, telling the public about the company's activities or ideas, and being on good terms with the government or smaller groups. The guideline for public relations work is the thoughtfulness about other people's beliefs, feelings and interests. Many companies have a public relations department which makes speeches, print materials or produce films. Some companies even undertake public service projects or hire independent public relations firms. The public relations planners must be well informed and experienced in fields like newspaper or a broadcasting station.

概述

公共关系是一个用来描述赢得人们信任及好感的一般词汇。所有机构,包括公司只有注意到公共关系才能兴旺。除了赢得信任,它还涉及提供公司信息,介绍公司的活动及想法,与政府及其他较小组织保持良好关系。公共关系活动的关键是考虑到他人的信仰、感情及兴趣。许多公司都有公关部对外发言、印刷材料或制作电影。一些公司甚至承担公共服务项目或雇佣独立的公共关系公司。从事公共关系的人必须知识广博,在诸如报纸及广播电台等传媒领域有工作经验。

二、词汇及短语

Text A

预备词汇及短语

decent *a.* 得体的;正派的

flourish *v.* 兴隆;茂盛

regulation *n.* 规章;法令

skillful *a.* 灵巧的,熟练的

have the confidence of 赢得(某人)的信心

have confidence in 相信;信任

重点词汇及短语

action *n.* 行动;做法

affect *v.* 影响

annual *a.* 一年一次的;按年计的

character *n.* 特征;特点

club *n.* 俱乐部;社团

commerce *n.* 商业;贸易

location *n.* 场地;位置

reveal *v.* 揭示;泄露

staff *n.* 全体职员

survive *v.* 生存;幸存

thoughtful *a.* 体贴的;沉思的

undertake *v.* 担任;答应(做)

at once 立即

be on good terms with 与...相处得好

be made up of 由...构成

care about 关心

connected with 与...相关联

free...of 免除

in addition to 除去...

inform...about/of 把...告诉某人

pay attention to 注意

so as to 为的是...

take...into account 考虑

worry about 担心



Text B

重点词汇及短语

application *n.* 申请;请求
arrange *v.* 筹备;整理
behave *v.* 表现;举止适当
detail *n.* 细节;详情
document *n.* 文件;公文
emphasis *n.* 强调
equip *v.* 装备;配备
loyal *a.* 忠诚的
nervous *a.* 神经紧张的
patience *n.* 耐心
polish *v.* 擦亮
prospect *n.* 前景;希望
salary *n.* 薪水
secretary *n.* 秘书;书记

sensibly *ad.* 合情合理地;切合实际地
as well 也
at an end 结束
be concerned about 关心
come to an end 结束
equip...with 装备
get ahead 有进展
get through 通过
in case 万一
in hand 处理中的;手头有的
lay emphasis on (过分)强调
make a list of 造表列出
of one's own (某人)自己的
on sb's part 由某人表现出来的

三、课文难点详解

Text A

1. When the founders of the United States wrote the Declaration of Independence, they said that a “decent respect” for the opinion of people everywhere required the American colonies to tell the world why they were freeing themselves of British rule. (Para. 1) 当美国的开国元老们写《独立宣言》时,他们说如果要“体面地尊重”各国人民的意见,美国各州就得让全世界知道,他们为什么要把自己从英国的统治下解放出来。

注意此句的 why 从句做 tell 的直接宾语。

free sb./sth. from/of: 免除,解除

e.g. We must do whatever we can to free some parts of the country of poverty. 我们必须尽力使这个国家的一部分人摆脱贫穷。

She opened the window to free the room of smoke. 她打开窗子把屋里的烟放出去。

2. The American founder believed that their cause could not win unless they had the confidence of other peoples. (Para. 1) 美国领导者们相信,只有赢得其他国家人民的信任,他们的事业才能成功。
unless = if...not 若不,除非

e.g. You will fail unless you work harder. 你若不更加努力,就会失败。

Unless bad weather stops me, I go for a walk every day. 除非受阻于坏天气,我每天都出去散步。

have the confidence of = win the confidence of 赢得某人的信任

e.g. He had the confidence of his parents at last. 他终于使他的父母相信了他。

Have you had the confidence of your friends? 你让你的朋友们相信了你了吗?

3. No company, government agency, school, hospital, or other institution can flourish if it pays no attention to what people think of it. (Para. 2) 任何公司、政府部门、学校、医院或其他单位,只有关注人们对它的看法才能兴旺发达。

此句中两个“it”指代的都是“company, government agency...or other institution”。该句为全部



否定,使用时应注意与部分否定句型的区别:

1) 全部否定通常采用的形式:

none of + 名词, neither of + 名词, no + 名词和其他否定词, 如: nothing, none, nobody, never, nowhere, etc.

e.g. None of us were present when the accident took place. 事故发生时,我们没一个人在场。

No one is allowed to touch the old musical instrument in our family. 在我家,任何人都不能碰这个旧乐器。

2) 部分否定通常采用的形式:

every...not = not every 并不是每...都

both...not = not both 并不是两...都

all...not = not all 并不是所有的...都

each...not = not each 并不是各个...都

e.g. Not every child wants to become a scientist. 并不是每个孩子都想成为科学家。

Every child can not answer all the questions. 并不是每个孩子都能回答所有这些问题。

3) 使用“always, much, many, often”也能产生部分否定。

e.g. We can see that scientists are not always right. 我们可以看到科学家并不总是对的。

4. Public relations is the activity of giving a business or other organization information about how its actions might affect public opinion—or how public opinion might affect its actions. (Para.2) 公关工作就是向企业或其他组织提供信息,使其了解自己的行为能给公众舆论造成怎样的影响——或公众舆论对其行为可能产生怎样的影响。

此句“how”从句做“about”后的宾语从句。

affect: 影响(动词)

e.g. The tax increases have affected us all. 加税已经影响了我们大家。

cf. effect: 影响

1) 结果(名词)

e.g. Did the medicine have any effect? 这药有什么疗效吗?

2) 引起,产生(动词)

e.g. He was able to effect certain changes in government policy. 他使政府政策产生了某些变化。

5. There is not just one big public whose opinion a company has to worry about if it is to survive and grow. (Para.3) 一个公司想要生存和发展,必须考虑的不只是一个大范围内公众的意见。

此句中“whose”定语从句做“public”的定语。

survive: 生存;幸存

e.g. Few people survived in the accident. 在这场事故中,没有几个人幸存。

cf. She survived her husband by 10 years. 她比她丈夫多活了10年。

6. The company must be on good terms with the government, because every business can be seriously affected by government laws or regulations. (Para.3) 公司必须与政府保持良好的关系。因为每个企业都深受政府法令和法规影响。

be on good/bad terms with: 与...关系好/坏

e.g. The two countries are no longer on good terms with each other. 两国不再友好相处了。

It is important that a teacher should be on good terms with his/her students. 一个老师与其学生保持良好的关系是很重要的。

7. Public relations begin by planning one's actions so as to respect the rights and beliefs of other people. (Para.4) 公关工作以计划能够尊重别人的权利和信仰的行动为出发点。

此句中的“so as to”目的状语修饰的是“actions”。

so as to: 为的是

e.g. He raised his voice so as to be heard by everyone. 他提高嗓门以便大家都能听到。

You should be more careful so as not to make the same mistake again. 你应该再小心点,以免再犯同样的错误。



8. Unless a public relations program takes these things into account, it can do little to help a company. (Para.4) 如果公关计划没有考虑到这些方面,该计划对公司几乎不会有帮助。

take...into account: 考虑到

e.g. We must take everything into account before we come to a conclusion. 在我们做结论之前,必须考虑到一切情况。

He didn't do very well in the exam, but we must take his long illness into account. 这次考试他考得不是很好,但是我们必须考虑到他病了很久这一事实。

similar expressions: take account of; take...into consideration

9. Not all the money in the world nor the most skilful writers or speakers can make a company look as if it cares about other people if the company really does not care. (Para.4) 如果一个公司实际上对他人满不在乎的话,世界上再多的钱,再有能耐的作家或发言人都无法使这家公司建立起关心别人的形象。

注意此句中“not all”是部分否定。

as if/though: “as if”和“as though”意义相当,表示相似和类比意义。

e.g. It looks as if/though it is going to rain. 好像要下雨。

She looks as if/though she is going to cry. 她看上去像是要哭。

通常以 as if, as though 引导的分句还可以用虚拟语气。

e.g. She talks as if she knew a lot about him. 她说话的样子好像她对他了解很多。

She treats me as if I were a stranger. 她待我好像生人一样。

care about: 关心

e.g. He cares much about money. 他很在乎钱。

I never care about what others think of me. 我从不不在乎别人怎么看我。

cf. care for: 喜欢(多在疑问和否定句里)

e.g. I don't really care for coffee. 我不怎么喜欢咖啡。

How could she possibly care for an old man like him? 她怎么可能喜欢一个他这样的老头儿?

10. The department is made up of writers, editors, photographic and picture experts, and researchers. (Para.5) 这个部门由作家、编辑、摄影和绘画专家及研究人员组成。

be made up of: 由...构成

e.g. The United Kingdom is made up of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 英国由大不列颠和北爱尔兰构成。

Animal bodies are made up of cells. 动物的身体是由细胞组成的。

11. There are many ways to reveal a company's activities and character. (Para.6) 向外公布一个公司的活动和特色有许多办法。

reveal: 揭示;透露(以前不为人知的或秘密的东西)

e.g. I promised to him not to reveal his secret. 我向他许诺不把他的秘密说出去。

I can't reveal who told me. 我不能透露是谁告诉我的。

Ant. conceal: to keep from being known 隐瞒

e.g. He tried to conceal his heavy drinking from his family. 他尽力对家人隐瞒自己酗酒的事。

12. Printed pamphlets and booklets, including the company magazine and the annual report of the management to the shareholders, also help inform the public about a company. (Para.6) 各种印刷的小册子,包括公司的杂志和发给持股人的年度管理报告,也有助于让公众知道有关公司的信息。

13. A company may also, as a public service, undertake projects not directly connected with its business, to help make society better. (Para.6) 一个公司也可以承担一些与其业务没有直接关系的项目,作为对公众的服务,以使社会变得更加美好。

此句的“to help make society better”做目的状语。

undertake: 担任,从事

e.g. No one is willing to undertake the leadership of the team. 没有人愿意承担领导这个队的职责。

She undertook the organization of the whole scheme. 她负责整个计划的组织工作。



14. Besides using their own public relations staffs, many companies hire independent public relations firms, which work for several clients at once. (Para.7) 许多公司除了使用自己的公共关系队伍外,还雇用独立的公共关系公司,这种公司同时为几个客户服务。

此句的 which 从句修饰“independent public relations firms”。

staff: 全体职员

e.g. We need more staff in the office. 我们办公室需要增加人员。

I have a staff of ten. 我手下有 10 个职员。

cf. 1) staff 是集合名词,通常用单数形式。本课中用的“staffs”指“全体职员”。

2) staff 用作主语时,谓语动词可用单数,也可用复数。

e.g. The school staff are the teachers. 学校的职员是教师。

The office staff is efficient and excellent. 这些办公室职员工作有效率而且出色。

at once: 同时;马上

e.g. I cannot do two things at once. 我不能同时做两件事。

cf. I'll begin doing my homework at once. 我会马上开始做作业。

15. Specially trained outsiders often see trends or problems that people inside a company might miss because they are too close to the situation. (Para.7) 受到专门训练的非本公司的人员常常能看到本公司的人由于当事者迷而可能忽视的某些动向和问题。

此句中的“they”指代“people inside a company”。

16. Anyone who plans to do public relations work should get as broad an education as possible. (Para.8) 任何打算从事公共关系工作的人应该接受尽可能广泛的教育。

此句为同级比较结构。其肯定形式用 as...as..., 否定形式用 not as(so)...as..., 使用时应注意以下几点:

1) 避免误用连词

e.g. This is as far as the bus goes. 这是汽车的终点(不可用 so far as)。

2) 当该结构中的形容词为 same 时,前面用 the。

e.g. You look just the same as before. 你一点儿没变。

3) 当该结构中的形容词跟单数可数名词连用时,要注意不定冠词的位置。

e.g. She's as good an actress as she is a singer. 她当演员和当歌手一样出色。

4) 该结构中如有 just, almost, twice, three times 等这类状语时,这类词应放在副词 as, so 之前。

e.g. This dress is twice as expensive as that. 这件连衣裙比那件贵一倍。

Text B

1. Let us suppose that your letter of application for a job has been received by your prospective employer and you have been asked to go to the office for an interview. (Para.1) 假设你的求职信已被可能聘用你的雇主收到,你将被邀请到他的办公室去面试。

2. How do you prepare yourself and behave during this interview? (Para.1) 你如何为面试做好准备,如何在面试当中表现呢?

behave: 表现

e.g. The father was pleased to hear that his son had behaved well. 这位父亲听到儿子表现很好时,非常高兴。

3. The following advice should help you get through this most important first step towards getting a job. (Para.1) 下面的建议将能帮你完成求职时十分重要的第一步。

get through: 通过

e.g. Do you think the Bill will get through parliament? 你认为那议案(议会)能通过吗?

cf. get through with: 完成

e.g. As soon as I get through with my work I'll join you. 我的工作一完就来找你们。

4. Equip yourself with all your certificates and other relevant documents, a list of all the examinations



you have passed, denoting subjects and credits, all the schools you have attended, sports you have played and any positions of responsibility you held at school. (Para.2) 带上你所有的证书和其他有关文件,开一份列出你所通过的考试的清单(标明课程和学分)、你所上过的学校、从事的运动和在学校里担任的一切职务。

equip...with: 用...装备...

e.g. They equipped themselves with some guns and set out for the forest. 他们带上枪,朝森林走去。

Please equip yourself with a sharp pencil and a rubber for the exam. 请准备一支尖的铅笔和一块橡皮参加考试。

document: 文件

e.g. The spy stole secret government documents. 间谍窃去了政府的秘密文件。

5. If you have had a job before, then you should list details of this as well and your reasons for leaving. (Para.2) 如果你以前有过职业,你也应该详细地列出来,并说明离职的原因。

detail: 细节

e.g. Don't go into details, just tell me the main idea. 不用细述细节,只要告诉我大意就可以。

as well: 也

e.g. She is a talented musician and a photographer as well. 她是一个音乐天才,同时也是一个摄影师。

6. You may already have supplied these details but you should have a copy with you in case you are asked for it. (Para.2) 也许你已经提供了详细的材料,但应该随身带一份副本,以备万一对方向你索取。

in case: 以防,一旦

e.g. Take an umbrella with you in case it rains. 带把伞以免下雨。

In case anybody calls for me, I'll be back at three o'clock. 如果有人找我,(就说)我会在三点回来。

7. It shows efficiency on your part. (Para.2) 这会显示出你的高效率。

on one's part/on the part of sb: 在某方面

e.g. It is an error on my part. 这是我的错。

I'm friendly on my part, but she's still hostile to me. 我这方面很友好,但她对我仍有敌意。

cf. for(my, his, etc) part: 就...而言

e.g. For my part, I don't mind where we eat. 对我来说,到哪儿吃饭都无所谓。

8. At the same time check the times of buses and ferries so that you are sure to arrive on time. (Para.3) 同时查明公共汽车和渡船的时间,这样你才能有把握按时到达。

on time: 按时

e.g. Everybody should be on time at the meeting. 每个人都应该按时到会。

cf. in time: 及时

e.g. Will I be in time to catch the train? 我赶得上那趟火车吗?

9. Read through your curriculum vitae again so that it is fresh in your mind. (Para.4) 再读一遍你的简历,把它清晰地记在脑海里。

curriculum vitae: 简历

cf. resume: (US) = curriculum vitae

fresh in one's mind: 清楚地记在脑子里

e.g. Though it is a long time, this experience is still fresh in my mind. 尽管已过去很久了,但这段经历我仍记忆犹新。

She wrote down the figures while they were still fresh in her mind. 在她还能清楚记得这些数字时,她把它们写了下来。

10. Do not show impatience if you feel the interviewer is repeating things or asking questions that have no relevance to the matter in hand. (Para.6) 如果你感到这位面试者在反复提问或问及一些与目前事情无关的问题时,别表现出不耐烦。

in hand: 在处理之中



e.g. Let's focus our attention on the matter in hand, leaving other questions aside. 我们集中考虑一下手头的事吧,先把其他问题放在一边。

The work is in hand and will soon be completed. 这工作在进行中,不久即可完成。

cf. on hand: 在附近,在所及范围内

e.g. When you study, you should have a dictionary on hand. 学习时近旁应放一本字典。

11. If you are asked what salary you expect, state the figure mentioned in the advertisement you replied to. (Para.7) 如果你被问及想要得到多少薪水,要把你看到的广告上登载的数字说出来。

salary: 薪水

e.g. Should doctors' salaries be higher? 医生的薪水应该高些吗?

Has your salary been paid yet? 你发薪了吗?

cf. wage: (按小时、天或星期或工作量计算的)日薪;周薪

e.g. We expect a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. 我们做好一天的工作,就希望得到一天应得的工资。

The workers are demanding to be paid a living wage. 工人要求得到能够维持生活的工资。

12. Do not lay undue emphasis on questions about holidays, day off, lunch breaks, sports facilities, etc. (Para.7) 不要过分地强调有关假期、休期日、午餐休息、运动设施等问题。

lay...emphasis on: 强调;重视

e.g. Our English course lays great emphasis on conversational skills. 我们的英语课很重视对话技巧。

The emphasis here is laid on hard work, not enjoyment. 这里至关重要的是努力工作,而不是享乐。

13. Ask first of all about promotion prospects, other examinations you can take to get ahead and so on. (Para.7) 首先要询问有关晋升的前景,为了今后成功发展等需要参加的其他考试等情况。这里的动词不定式做目的状语。

get ahead: 成功

e.g. She's keen to get ahead in her career. 她渴望在事业上出人头地。

By doing extra homework, he soon got ahead of his class-mates. 他靠多做家庭作业,很快在班上名列前茅。

四、练习答案及详解

Text A

Exercise 2

1. C 译: 公共关系是一门赢得他人信任与好感以便争取支持的艺术。注: 根据第一段最后一句和第二段第一句、第二句。
2. A 译: 使公众支持并赞同公司及其行动。注: 根据第二段。
3. D 译: 削减产品价格。注: 根据第二段, A、B、C 皆对。
4. B 译: 公共关系是在《独立宣言》基础上发展起来的。注: A 可在第四段第一行找到; C 可在第三段第七行找到; D 可在第三段第四行找到。
5. D 译: 受到大学教育, 经过专门训练的人。注: A、B、C 都可以在第六段中找到。

Exercise 3

1. T 译: 一个公司如果要发展就应该注意公共关系工作。注: 根据第二段第一行至第三行。
2. T 译: 如果人们了解一个公司的活动、计划或想法, 就有可能更信任他。注: 根据第二段最后一句。
3. F 译: 一个公司真正需要关心的是整个公众当中对公司感兴趣的那部分人的想法。注: 根据第三段第六行, 公司还必须取得左邻右舍的信任和好感及与政府保持良好关系。



4. T 译:如果公关计划不考虑到他人的信仰、利益及感受,这个计划不会有什么用处。
注:根据第四段第三行至第四行。
5. F 译:许多公司雇用独立的公关公司,因为它自己的工作人员不像外面的人那样训练有素。注:根据第七段最后一句。

Exercise 4**I . Introduction**

The importance of gaining the confidence of other people.

II . The Main Concern of Public Relations

- A. Winning the confidence and goodwill of people
- B. Giving others the necessary information about a company
- C. Telling others about a company's activities, plans or ideas

III . The Public

Any company, if it is to develop successfully, must pay attention to the opinions of the public, large or small.

IV . Activities of Public Relations:**A. The Way to Gain the Confidence of the Public**

The thoughtfulness about other people's beliefs, interests, and feelings is the important factor in gaining the confidence of others

B. The Ways to Reveal a Company's Activities and Character

- 1) speeches
- 2) printed pamphlets and booklets
- 3) motion—picture films
- 4) undertaking projects
- 5) hiring independent public relations firms

Exercise 5

1. e 影响 2. g 生存;幸存 3. j 严重的 4. h 规章 5. i 揭示 6. b 商业 7. d 俱乐部
8. f 一年一次的 9. a 从事 10. c 全体职员

Exercise 6

- 1. 需要谨慎的行动; take independent actions;
感谢你立即采取的行动; regret one's bad actions
- 2. 影响谷物的生长; affect the development of industry;
受到气候的影响; be affected by the situation
- 3. 独自活下来; survive on the desert;
在山洪中幸免于难; survive the car accident
- 4. 展示公司的性质; reveal her musical ability;
泄露内部秘密; reveal the truth

Exercise 7

- 1. action 译:如果你想获救就得立刻行动。
- 2. commerce 译:有必要改善工业和商业之间的关系。
- 3. survived 译:去年只有几个生物在那场森林大火中幸存下来。
- 4. revealed 译:委员会的检查显示出一些令人鼓舞的事实。
- 5. affected 译:成百万的人的健康受到被污染的环境的影响。
- 6. location 译:钢铁工厂在铁道线附近。
- 7. staff 译:为降低花销,经理打算裁减公司职员。
- 8. annual 译:根据这个计划,年产量将增长百分之三十。