



高等教育出版社《实用英语综合教程》配套辅导

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Practical English Learning Guide

实用英语 同步辅导

主 编 胡一宁

安徽大学出版社

1

Practical English Learning Guide

实用英语同步辅导

1

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出版说明

《实用英语同步辅导》(1-3册)是高等教育出版社出版发行的《实用英语综合教程》(1-3册)的配套辅导教材。适合全国高职高专公共英语的教师和学生使用。

为了帮助广大师生教与学,在有限的时间内取得最佳的教与学效果,我们组织了一批具有丰富教学经验的老师编写了这套《实用英语同步辅导》系列教材。本系列紧扣原教材,并对各单元的语法难点、词汇重点进行精讲、精练。为《教程》后的练习做简单的解题指导,并配有答案。书后附有综合考试题4套,便于教师或自学者检测。本系列教材既能帮助新教师备课,又能辅导学生课外自学,提高学生听、读、写、译及参加全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的应试技能。

参加编写《实用英语同步辅导1》的人员有王春生、卢申、朱金华、刘杰莲、苏传娥、陈文、胡一宁、赵露、黄世平、韩虎林。

由于时间仓促,加之编者水平有限,书中如有不足,敬请广大读者及专家提出宝贵意见。

2002年10月10日

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Unit 1

【知识要点】

1. 重点词汇

assign	case	comprehension	content
major	promote	reference	title
wander	add to	adjust to	cope with
have ... off	in a row	on one's own	sleep in
before long	believe in	clear out	concentrate on
go over	in most cases	make sense	make up
put aside	wander off	sink in	skim over
stand a good/better chance			

2. be expected to do sth

not ... but

强调句

Text A College — A New Experience

【课文导读】

对于一个新生而言,大学生活是一种全新的经历。作者归纳了自己喜欢大学生活的三大理由:凡事得独立自主,校园里的人们都很友好,星期五可以休息。尽管如此,想家还是难免的,因为她的家乡纽约也是一个好地方。

【难句注释】

1. I'm away from home, so I have many things to adjust to. 我离开了家,因此有许多东西要去适应。

【分析】to adjust to 作 things 的定语,也可理解成“有许多要适应的东西”。英语中当谓语动词是 have, 不定式短语作定语时,该不定式用主动态而不用被动态。

e.g. • I have a letter to write. 我有一封信要写。

• I have a meeting to attend. 我有个会要参加。

但如果动作不是主语发出时,则用被动态。

e. g. • I have a parcel to be taken to Hefei. 我有一个包裹要带到合肥去。

2. **Living at college, first of all, gives me a sense of responsibility, of being on my own.**
住校首先就使我有了一种责任感和独立感。

[分析] a sense of 后面接两个内容: responsibility 和 being on my own。

3. **...I looked in the phone book since I had no clue about any banks around here or where they were located.** 由于对周围的银行以及它们所处的位置一无所知,我事先查了查电话号码簿。

[分析] have no clue about sth; know nothing about sth 对...一无所知;对...毫无线索

e. g. —Do you know how to borrow books from the local library? 你知道怎样才能从当地图书馆借到书吗?

—I have no clue about it. 我一点儿都不知道。

4. **That was one example of having responsibility now that I'm on my own and of making my own decisions.** 这就是我因为独立而得自负其责、自作决定的一个例子。

[分析] now (that) 既然, 由于

e. g. • Now that everybody has come, let's begin the meeting. 既然大家都到了, 我们开会吧。

5. **I was a bit confused about where I was going.** 对于自己该去哪儿, 我还是有点茫然。

[分析] be confused about sth 对某事感到茫然、糊涂、弄不清。

e. g. • I'm confused about the usage of these two words. 我弄不清这两个词的用法。

6. **My mother and I drove in, not knowing the building we were supposed to go to, ...** 母亲和我开车进了学校, 但却不知该去哪幢楼。

[分析] be supposed to do sth: should do sth 或 be expected to do sth 应该/得做某事

e. g. • Everybody is supposed to hand in the composition by Friday. 每个人都得在星期五之前把作文交上来。

7. **I wouldn't be able to cope with five days of classes in a row.** 我可受不了连续上五天课。

[分析] 1) cope with 对付; 妥善处理

e. g. • She is good at coping with complicated situations. 她善于应付复杂的局面。

2) in a row: on end 连续地

e. g. • Mr. Wang has been staying up for one week in a row. 王老师已经连续熬夜一个星期了。

10. ...but this doesn't mean I don't think about things at home. 但这并不意味着我不
想家里的事情。

[分析] doesn't mean...don't think 构成双重否定, 语气更肯定。

Text B How to Study Read

1. **How to Study Read** 如何进行研究性阅读 (即以学习为目的的读书)
2. **They usually open their textbooks to the assigned page and start reading.** 他们通常是
打开课本, 一找到指定的那一页便开始阅读。

[分析] assign 指定, 委派 assigned 被指定的 assignment (本文中) 作业

3. ...**help improve comprehension and promote retention of what is read.** 它有助于对所
读内容强化理解、加深记忆。

4. **Much time can be lost when you try to plunk yourself into reading an assigned chap-
ter when your mind isn't ready.** 如果你思想上还没做好准备就开始阅读所指定的
章节, 很可能会浪费掉许多时间。

[分析] plunk oneself into (doing) sth (此处) 投身于, 开始做

e. g. • When are you going to plunk yourself into doing the job? 你打算什么
时候开始做这件工作?

5. **Let the title sink in.** 弄懂标题的意思。

[分析] sink in 被彻底理解, 被完全领会

e. g. • The joke didn't sink in until Father explained it to him. 直到父亲给他
解释之后, 他才弄懂了这个笑话。

6. **Read an opening paragraph or two to see what the chapter is about.** 读一读开头的一
至两段, 以了解该章节的大致内容。

[分析] what the chapter is about 是名词性从句, 作 see 的宾语

7. **It may not make a lot of sense, but your mind will begin to clear out other thoughts.**
这样做也许意义并不大, 但它至少可以让你的大脑清除各种杂念。

[分析] make sense 有意义, 讲得通, 站得住脚

e. g. • This sentence doesn't make any sense. 这句话没有任何意义。

8. ...**make some up** 自己编一些 (题目)

[分析] 这是一个祈使句, 所以没有主语。

9. **If you are reading a long chapter, don't try to read too much at once.** 如果所读的章
节很长, 一次不要读得太多。

[分析] at once 在这里是“一次”的意思, 而不是“马上、立刻”

10. **When you are satisfied you understand what you read...** 当你对自己的阅读理解程

度感到满意时…

[分析]这个句子在 satisfied 后面省略了一个 that

11. ...and can mean the difference between a C and an A on a test. 它还关系到在测验中是得 C 还是得 A。

12. As you move through a course, you have more and more to learn. 随着你所学课程的不断深入,你要学的东西也越来越多。

[分析]as 是连词,引导时间状语从句

13. It's important to write chapter titles and page references to key points in your notes ... 在你的笔记中注明章节的标题和要点出处的页码,这一点很重要。

[分析]It 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面那个长长的不定式 to write chapter titles and...

14. Try this four-step method and watch those grades go up. 试试这种四步法,你就看着成绩提高吧。

【语法讲解】

- People expect that he will leave immediately.
- It is expected that he will leave immediately.
- He is expected to leave immediately.

这三个句子意思相同,是英语中常见的表达。第一句表示“人们期盼…”,主动态。但更符合英语习惯的是第二种表达,用 it 作形式主语,被动态,整个从句实际上是真正的主语。第三句是将从句中的主语直接用来作主语,用被动态,后用不定式作主语补足语,变成一个带有不定式的简单句。可以这样用的常见动词还有:say, report, believe, think, feel, know, suppose, 等等。

- e. g. • People think that the manager will be punished for the accident.
- It is thought that the manager will be punished for the accident.
 - The manager is thought to be punished for the accident.

【习题指导】

Text A

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

设计目的 检测对课文内容的理解,一般不涉及具体词、短语的用法。

解题方法 吃透题干的意思,特别是第二题中的 except 和第五题中的 not true 千万

注意事项 反复比较四个选项,做出选择。

Exercise 3

注意事项 只有当题干的内容与课文内容完全相符时,才能判断为 True,稍有出入都得选 False.

Exercise 4

3. Having Fridays off

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

注意事项 做该练习时要特别注意英汉两种语言所不同的动宾搭配,而不能一字对一字地硬译。

2) 适应新生活、adjust to life in a big city、校准手表、调整误差

4)对新方法感到困惑、迷惑不解的学生、混淆黑白、搞乱账目

设计目的 训练对课文中新学而又常见词汇的使用能力。

解题方法 根据上下文意思选择词汇。

注意事项 要注意各个词汇在不同句子中应有的变化,如名词的单复数、动词的时态等。

5. savings 6. check 7. cope 8. adjusted

Exercise 8

设计目的 用课文中的常见词组完成句子。

解题方法 根据上下文选择词组。

注意事项 根据其时态、语态、人称、单复数等因素进行相应的变化。

1. in a row 2. slept in 3. think about 4. cope with

5. add to 6. had...off 7. on her own 8. adjust to
9. Now that 10. find out

Exercise 9 此项练习可参见第四大项语法讲解的内容。

1. A. It is expected that the chairman will speak today.
B. The chairman is expected to speak today.
2. A. It is thought that she is the best singer that France has ever produced.
B. She is thought to be the best singer that France has ever produced.
3. A. It is said that the murderer was hiding in the woods.
B. The murderer is said to be hiding in the woods.
4. A. It is reported that a strange flying object was seen over New Jersey last night.
B. A strange flying object is reported to have been seen over New Jersey last night.
5. A. It is felt that very little was done to prevent the accident.
B. Very little is felt to have been done to prevent the accident.
6. A. It is known that you were in town on the night of the accident.
B. You are known to have been in town on the night of the accident.

Exercise 10

1. working 2. to be, talking 3. not turning on
4. taking, to get 5. being questioned, using/having used
6. laughing 7. going 8. camping
9. living 10. carrying

Text B

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 3

1. definite 2. promote 3. purpose 4. concentrate
5. satisfy 6. comprehension 7. contents 8. summary
9. assigned 10. technique

Exercise 4

1. believes in 2. clear out 3. made up 4. look over
5. write down 6. wandered off 7. put aside 8. sunk in

9. turned into 10. skim...over

Exercise 5

设计目的 让学生熟悉、掌握强调句型 It is/ was...that/who

解题方法 根据斜体部分的内容确定是用 that 还是用 who

注意事项 be 动词的时态

1. It was Dr. Smith who decided to operate on the patient the next day.
2. It is because you have lost all his paper that he is angry.
3. It was a new dress that she bought to go to the party.
4. It was five years ago that I first met him.
5. It was by mistake that she gave him the wrong telephone number.
6. It is you, not me, who are wrong.

Reading Skills

Practice 1

Questions:

1. It's important to prepare yourself to read.
2. It's important to prepare yourself to read.

Now reread TEXT A and complete the following.

1. Living at college, first of all, gives me a sense of responsibility, of being on my own.
2. Friendly people are another aspect I like about college.
3. I love having Fridays off.

Practice 2

1. One way to improve your vocabulary in English is to read novels and stories in English.
2. In today's world most graduate students don't regret spending time with their studies.
3. Different language learners have different purposes of learning a new language.

Translation Practice

Practice 3

3-1

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. 一般阅读 | 2. 定期航班 | 3. 固定职业 | 4. 常客 |
| 5. 匀速 | 6. 普通汽油 | 7. 规则动词 | 8. 正规军 |

3-2

1. 研究性阅读不同于一般性阅读。

2. 你可以在书房里找到他。
3. 他在学业上已取得很大进步。
4. 他继续在国外学习。
5. 科学家们正在仔细看火星的照片,以寻找生命的迹象。
6. 我的兄弟在北京大学读书。
7. 这些年他一直在攻读法律。
8. 这个犯人策划了各种逃跑的办法。

Practice 4

1. (研究性阅读)要求你记住更多的内容,在多数情况下,还要对所读的内容进行测验。或:你应该多记住一些,在多数情况下,你还要就所读的内容接受测试。
2. 我应该是上午九点上班。
3. 研究表明,好成绩的取得并不在于学习时间的长短,而在于你的学习效果和频率。
4. 独立自主、和友好的人们交谈、星期五休息,这些仅仅是我喜欢大学生活的部分原因。
5. 最后,还有一个让我喜欢大学的原因——我喜欢星期五休息。我可做不到连续上五天课。

Practice 5

1. I prepared him a little food so he wouldn't get hungry.
2. It is important to prepare yourself to read.
3. He believes in listening to the English news every day.
4. Our team still stands a chance of winning the game.
5. They have found out who the man was.
6. When is the ship supposed to leave?

Guided Writing

Practice 6

1. There is no school on Saturday afternoon, so I'm going to the park.
2. When the guitar player and the drummer took their bows, (the audience...)
3. The day started out rainy, but by noon the sun came out.
4. Here is the summary (that) you wanted me to write for you.
5. Coca-cola was originally sold as a medicine for use against headaches.

Practice 7

1. Last summer my friend Charles invited me to stay with him.
2. Since his wife died in 1978, Charles has been living alone.

3. He lived in the country in a large house with a big garden.
4. When I arrived, I expected/was expecting to find a beautiful garden.
5. But that was not the case.
6. The garden looked wild, and it was overgrown with weeds.
7. I told Charles how surprised I was.
8. He said (that) his wife had been the gardener because he had always hated the job.

Practice 8

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

Practice 9

Rewrite the following address using abbreviations.

670 York Ave, Apt. 403

Toronto, ON M4N 3M6

Rewrite the following address using complete words.

1681 North Palm Street, Apartment 201

Plantation, Florida 32106

Listening and Speaking

Part I Sound Discrimination

1. Underline the word that you hear.
 - 1) bit 2) bed 3) leave 4) cup 5) hid
 - 6) lock 7) match 8) four 9) walk 10) bus
2. Underline the word contained in the sentence that you hear.
 - 1) She is leaving with her brother.
 - 2) He hit the ball in the garden.
 - 3) The garden had a bed of roses.
 - 4) Has the boss arrived yet?
 - 5) His cap was very dirty.
 - 6) He has to walk there.
 - 7) He decided to try his luck elsewhere.
 - 8) The hat and shoes are a perfect match.

Part II Conversation Practice: Greeting

1. Listen and practice (略)
2. Now listen to a dialogue and fill in the blanks with the information you get from the tape.

(Meeting people for the first time)

Li Qing: Hello. Are you Mr. Black?

Mr. Black: Oh, yes. Simon Black.

Li Qing: How do you do, Mr. Black?

Mr. Black: How do you do? Are you a new student?

Li Qing: Yes. My name is Li Qing. I'm so glad to meet you.

Mr. Black: Nice to meet you, too.

3. Now listen to another dialogue and then translate the Chinese sentences into English according to the information you get from the tape.

(Greetings between friends)

Tong: How nice to meet you here, Helen.

Helen: It's you, Li. What a surprise!

Tong: I haven't seen you for a long time.

Helen: Yes, I went to Harbin for this vacation.

Tong: Do tell me something about it when you have time.

Helen: I will. See you later.

【补充练习】

Choose the best answer

- 1) A manager must know how to _____ his men.
A. control B. handle C. meet D. think
- 2) They asked so many questions that they _____ me.
A. confused B. afraid C. anger D. puzzle
- 3) Since you are a college student now, you have to _____ yourself _____ the new routine here.
A. bring; to B. meet; with C. fit; for D. adjust; to
- 4) After finishing this hard job, you can have three days _____.
A. away B. of C. off D. out
- 5) There are too much work for me to _____ at the same time.
A. cope with B. deal C. see D. finished
- 6) Our team won the competition four times _____.
A. successful B. in a row C. continuous D. endlessly
- 7) Will you pay cash or shall I charge it to your _____?
A. bank B. name C. savings D. account

Unit 1

8) It is known to all _____ the moon goes round the earth.

- A. which B. whether C. that D. how

9) It is _____ that Professor Li will give us an interesting talk the coming Friday.

- A. thought B. considered C. guess D. expected

10) His book was _____ a success by his colleagues.

- A. expected B. thought C. considered D. regarded

[参考答案] 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. C

【课文译文】

Text A

上大学——一种新体验

对我而言,上大学是一种全新而又不同的体验。我离开了家,因此有许多东西要去适应。独立自主、和友好的人们交谈、以及星期五能休息,这些还只是我喜欢大学生活的部分原因。住校首先就使我有了一种责任感和独立感。父母再也不会在身边唠叨:“不成,你今晚不能出去,”“你作业做完了吗?”做任何事情都得由我自己决定。这就使我承担起了管理自己生活的责任。进校后的第二周,我得出去找家银行开户。由于我对周围的银行及它们所处的位置一无所知,事先我查了查电话号码簿。有人向我推荐了一家不错的银行:大陆联邦储蓄银行。我去了那里,并为自己做了决定:是开储蓄账户还是开支票账户、是办一张万事达信用卡还是不办。这就是我因为独立而得自负其责、自作决定的一个例子。

我喜欢大学的另一个原因是:这里有友好的人们。在我上学的第一天(如今依然),人们都对我很好。我从纽约来到弗吉尼亚的玛丽芒特大学——虽然我以前来过,但对于自己该去哪儿,我还是有点茫然。我和母亲开车进了学校,但都不知该去哪幢楼。门卫特别友善,他微笑着告诉我们哪幢楼是我们要找的、哪儿我们可以停车。我的宿舍在新吉拉德楼的一楼,我只知道要穿过一些玻璃门,可我和母亲都不知道具体是哪些门。几个高年级的学生见到我就问:“你是新生吗?”当得知我们在找新吉拉德楼时,他们中间的一位说道:“跟我们走吧。我们正好去那儿。”直到现在,我在寝室里仍然感到非常舒适,因为周围有许多友好的人们可以交谈。

最后,还有一个让我喜欢大学的原因——我喜欢星期五休息。我可做不到连续上五天课。而且,我还爱睡懒觉。有个星期四晚上,我和室友以及住在对面的同学去了乔治敦区,回来时已是第二天凌晨,因此,我和室友(胡安妮塔)决定睡个懒觉,这在中学时是办不到的。我的确喜欢大学里的这几个方面——独立自主、和友好的人们

交谈、星期五休息。但这并不是说我不想念家里的事情。尽管我喜欢大学生活,但我还是很想家:纽约毕竟也是个相当不错的地方。

Text B

如何进行研究性阅读

大多数学生都不知道如何进行研究性阅读。他们通常是打开课本,一找到指定的那一页便开始阅读。但很快他们的思想就会开起小差,溜号了。或者,他们就是一边读,一边在书上作记号,把所有看似重要的地方都划上线。研究性阅读与一般性阅读是不同的。你得记更多的东西,而且在多数情况下,还要对所读的内容进行检测。下面的研究性阅读四步法不仅可以帮助你对所读的内容强化理解,还可以帮助你加深记忆。

第一步:阅读的准备

阅读的准备很重要。如果你思想上还没作好准备就开始阅读所指定的章节,很可能会浪费掉许多时间,这是因为人的思考速度比阅读速度快。如果你在心理上尚未准备好就开始阅读指定内容,你的思想就很容易开小差,想到其他事情上去。最明智的做法就是把要读的章节浏览一遍,看懂标题的意思,再读读开头的一两段以了解该章节的大体内容,然后读读标题和副标题,接着读概要或最后几段。这样做也许意义并不大,但它至少可以让你的大脑清除各种杂念,从而开始思考该章节的内容。如果该章节后面有思考题的话,先看一下思考题,带着问题阅读有助于集中注意力和明确阅读目的。

第二步:阅读

简单看过一章之后,你便做好了阅读的准备。如果就该章的内容理解上没有现成的问题,你不妨自拟几个。你只要把该章节的名称和标题变成问题就行了。如果所读的章节很长,一次不要读得太多。你最好每次从一个标题读到另一个标题,然后停下来,进行下面所述的步骤三。如果该章节没有标题,你可以读个大概两页,然后停下来,进行下面所述的步骤三。

第三步:所读内容的检测

读完短短的几段就停一停,这就使你对该章的内容更能集中精力。第三步是检测你的阅读。把课本放置一边,用自己的话作一些笔记:即用几个关键词或词组记下所读内容的要点。有研究结果显示,这样做有助于理解和记忆,以备将来测试用。如果你不主张记笔记,那至少应努力将所读内容的要点自我复述一遍。当你对自己的阅读理解程度感到满意时,你再从下一个标题读到下下一个标题,其间不时地停一停,做做笔记或重读已读的内容。按照这个步骤一直把该章读完。这样也许看起来