(上册)

PRACTICAL ENGLISH GUIDE

实用英语 导读



华中理工大学出版社

H31 1950 (1)

# 实用英语导读(上册)

忠力的水准提供可以告鉴和学习的工具。 4 庸尽用书分为上、下两册, 其中宗台数似 1, 4 之人口

主 编 任虎林 宫丽

副主编 孙冬梅 李明琴 张景丰 冯宜丽

编 委 张全政 赵 颖 晋 昆 董春华 赵秀杰

冯宜丽 张景丰 李明琴 孙冬梅 郭英珍

魏海雁 袁 行 官 丽 任虎林 刘筱媛

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据 dans dans y arronous ar anomas con arroid on galaga an

实用英语导读(上册)(配综合教程 1、2)/任虎林。宫丽 主编 (1897年) 1898年 18 武汉:华中理工大学出版社, 1999年9月以 sad a color of an orbital made and as a to

non ISBN 7-5609-2053-51 od or mow elaclique series de l'et vlue olide toe quarit

- I. 实···
- Ⅱ.①任… ②宫…
- Ⅱ. 英语-教学导读-高等学校专科辅导教材
- N. H312001 8 V

实用英语导读(上册)(配综合教程 1、2)

责任编辑:杨 鸥

责任校对:张 欣

封面设计:周 例

PRACTICE 8

社会 印度 账 正教 监 即:张正林

出版发行: 华中理工大学出版社 武昌喻家山 邮编: 430074 电话: (027) 87542624

经销:新华书店湖北发行所

录排:华中理工大学出版社照排室 印刷:湖北省新华印刷厂

开本:787×1092 1/16

版次:1999年9月第1版

ISBN 7-5609-2053-5/H · 281

印次:1999年9月第1次印刷

tile reformation about he various books on English learning that you are publishing:

字数:472 000

印数:1-5 200

定价:18.50元

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行科调换)

#### 内容简介

本书是国家教育部推荐的高等专科英语教材——《实用英语》的辅导用书。旨在帮助学生了解和掌握英语的语言规律并培养自学能力,从而为学生达到《基本要求》所规定的语言应用能力的水准提供可以借鉴和学习的工具。本辅导用书分为上、下两册,其中综合教程 1、2 为上册,综合教程 3、业务英语为下册。综合教程前 3 册包括重要单词和词组的解释,课文中长难句的分析及翻译;练习中难点和疑点的阐述,以及练习参考答案。业务英语内容包括重要词和词组以及难句释义,实用性写作的介绍、要求及实例;实用性文章的译文及练习参考答案。

主 衛 任虎林 宫丽 門上編 孙冬梅 李明琴 成景字二码宜丽 编 委 张全政 友 颍字替 毘 董審华 冯宜丽 张景丰 李明琴 孙冬梅

华中理工大学出版社

### 序言

为了加强对高等专科英语课程的宏观指导,解决高等专科英语教学长期没有明确的教学要求和实用的英语教材问题,教育部高教司会同高等教育出版社组织有关专家、教授,经过几年的研讨,制定了《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》,并编写出版了《实用英语》系列教材。

该教材自1995年出版以来,受到全国各地专科学校英语教师的普遍欢迎与好评,认为这套教材符合专科人才培养目标和教学要求,实用性强,具有鲜明的专科特色。该教材以《基本要求》为依据,形成了语言教学为基础、语言技能训练为重点、语言应用能力为培养目标的专科英语课程体系。

一套好教材尚需配有合适的教学方法才能达到教学目标。如何使用这套教材,培养学生的语言应用能力,已成为近几年广大专科英语教师研究的课题。《实用英语导读》一书就是这项研究的成果之一。它为开辟《实用英语》教材的研究与使用起到了抛砖引玉的作用。对使用《实用英语》教材、且课时少于180学时的学校及基础较差的学生有较大的实用价值。

这本书作为学习《实用英语》的辅助教材,以助学为出发点、为编写原则,具有以下特点:单词、词组的释义部分紧扣《基本要求》中规定掌握的词汇,有助于学生掌握大纲词汇;课文难句、长句的注释部分有助于学生对课文中复杂的语言现象的理解;有助于学生掌握和巩固语言要点;答案部分有助于学生自学、加强对《实用英语》教学内容的掌握。另外,该书在《实用业务英语》辅导方面增加了一些有关实用文体写作的要求与实例,值得借鉴。

鉴于以上特色,欣然作序,以飨读者。

自然并以被除在水管等自然是平台等。然为图像是是第二个是是原则联系统 安晚灿 图像是一种图像是第二种图像是第二种图像是 1999年8月于长春

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

本书是根据国家教育部高等专科英语教材编写组编写的高等专科学校使用的通用教材《实用英语》而编写的一套指导学生学习该教材的辅导书。供学习《实用英语》教材的专科生和英语爱好者使用,也可供教师作参考。

本书按照《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》,根据学生在学习与测试中反馈的问题,参阅了一些与该教材有关的资料和教师参考书,并在总结课堂教学实践的基础上,按册逐课编写而成。

本书的重点是引导和培养学生掌握必需的、实用的语言知识和语言技能,对课文中出现的语言要点,包括重要句型、难句、词和短语进行例解。本书精选了重在实用的相关例句,以便为准确理解并运用这些语言知识打下坚实的基础。同时,为了帮助理解一些实用性较强的材料,在《实用业务英语》导读中,增补一些课外实用材料。

全书分为上、下两册。上册按《实用英语》综合教程 1、2 课文的顺序编写,下册按《实用英语》综合教程 3、《实用业务英语》课文的顺序编写。综合教程 1、2、3 编写体例一致,业务英语编写体例异于前者。另外,每单元后附教材习题答案。

编写分工如下:(按章节顺序排列)

李明琴 综合教程 1 第一、二、三单元;孙冬梅 第四、五、六单元;冯宜丽 第七、八、九、十单元。 袁行 综合教程 2 第一单元;魏海雁 第二单元;张全政 第三单元;赵颖第四、五、六、七单元;张景丰 第八、九、十单元。 董春华 综合教程 3 第一、二、三单元;普昆 第四、五、六单元;赵秀杰 第七、八、九单元;刘筱媛 第十单元。 宫丽 实用业务英语第一、三、十单元;任虎林 第二、四、五单元;郭英珍 第六、七单元;张全政 第八、九单元。

在本书编写和成稿过程中,常学堂副教授、蔡建平副教授都曾不吝赐教,并提出了许多宝贵的建议,聂身修教授在百忙之中审定该书,在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平与经验所限,书中不妥之处在所难免,希望广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编者 1999年8月

### **CONTENTS**

UNIT 10

### Practical English

### **Comprehensive Course 1**

UNIT 1	Text A: College—A New Experience
(31)	Text B: How to Study Read (6)
UNIT 2	Text A: Rock and Roll(18)
(161)	Text B: The First American Music
UNIT 3	Text A: Why Nations Trade
	Text B: Stocks and Shares
UNIT 4	Text A: The First Four Minutes
(188)	Text B: Table Manners and Customs : Bound and I A (52)
UNIT 5	Text A: Community Service
	Text B: People on the Move (65)
UNIT 6	Text A: Working Hard or Hardly Working?(75)
	Text B: Stress
UNIT 7	Text A: The Brain (89)
	Text B: How Your Memory Works (92)
UNIT 8	Text A: Getting to the Airport
(252)	Text B: Coincidences or Miracles?
UNIT 9	Text A: What's New
(388)	Text B: Searching for a Uniform Sign Language
(270)	Text Balluclear Power; Advantages That Outweigh the Easks

UNIT 10	Text A: Surveys, Surveys and More Surveys	(130)
01122 10	Text B: Advertising	(133)
	Practical English	
	Practical English	
	Comprehensive Course 2	UNIT
UNIT 1	Text B. Haw to Study Read	(145)
	Text B: The Interview	(140)
UNIT 2	Towt A. What Is Culture? Distant Resident A. What Is Culture?	(161)
	Text B:Food and Culture	E TIME
UNIT 3	Text A. A Look at Tomorrow	(175)
(21)	Text B: Are Computers Alive?	A TIMU
UNIT 4	Text A: The Bermuda Triangle has arouneM aldeT. A twaT.	(188)
(00)	Text B: Sounds We Cannot Hear	3 TIML
UNIT 5	Text A: Meeting with Chou	(204)
(22)	Text A: Meeting with Chou  Text B: My First Visit to China	Contract to
UNIT 6	A D. Arimala Have a Culture?	(221)
(09)	Text B: Animal Learning: Pavlov and Beyond	
UNIT 7	Text A: A Friend on the line W. wtomeld away, woll. H. txaT.	(237)
(001)	Text B: Sorry Sir, Sorry, Sorry	0 2 2 1 2 1
UNIT 8	Text A: The Crime of the Century	(252)
(116)	Text B: The Finger of Suspicion	
UNIT 9	Text A: Energy Crisis I and anolial a roll and made A treat.	(266
	Text B: Nuclear Power: Advantages That Outweigh the Risks	(210

UNIT	10	Text A: Back to Nature	(282)
		Text B: Huge Cities of the Future	(286)

# Practical English

Comprehensive Course 1

# Practical English

Comprehensive Course 1

(配综合教程1)

## College A New Experience

### I . Word Study and Important Phrases od gid a sta nov tada wolf .g .s

1. adjust v. 适应;调整;调节(常与介词"to"连用)

e.g. (1) He adjusts himself very quickly to the heat of the country.

他很快就适应了这个国家的炎热气候。

(2) I have to adjust my watch. It's slow. 典類過去基型 qi qools 山山 e.g. He worked late and decided to sleep in a feet of the worked late and decided to sleep in a feet of the sleep

- 2. handle v. 处理;应付;操纵;对待;经营;买卖 豆块越翅乐影斗工助
- e.g. (1) He handled a difficult argument skillfully. 她巧妙地处理了一次棘手的争论。 Ned to white beliated . Il
  - (2) A good teacher must know how to handle children. 一位好老师应该知道怎样对待孩子们 wad I or senod mort yawa m I .I
- 2) (3) We don't handle that sort of book. 支冕以前多以序典因。案工刊高舞
  - v. (1) 找出/指出·····的位置 degelor to a shill small s
- 世界的一个人。(2)把·····设置在;使坐落于(此意常用于被动态,即: be located = be situated (美))
  - e.g. (1) We located the library, schools and stores as soon as we moved into the "these"同位指代,超月独和强调作用。要太正正是京公玉.nwot

我们一搬到这个城镇里,就找到了图书馆,学校,商店的地点。

lo villdiago(2) The house is located next to the river. ad of san ob Il and visual . & 这所房子坐落在河边。《九二》、以流

4. cope v. 妥善处理(常于介词 with 连用) CAR WATA 全与自要带来是

e.g. I can't cope with (driving) heavy traffic. 我无法在交通拥挤时开车。wo you mail boad JUM as noo

1 st 5. wconfuse v. 使弄错; 使混淆 bad I agalloo is a

e.g. (1) I was confused by all the noise.

could open an account

. 3 .

#### 这些噪音把我搞得昏头昏脑。

- (2) confuse black with white 混淆黑白
- 6. account: n. (1) 账目; 账; (2) 报道; 叙述
  - e.g. (1) open an account 开个户头
    - (2) Give us an account of what happened. 请把事情发生的经过告诉我们。
- 7. on one's own 独立地
  - e.g. We are expected to solve the problem on our own. 希望我们能独立地解决这个问题。
- 8. have...off 休假
  - e.g. Last week we had two and half days off. 上个星期我们休了两天半假。
- 9. now that 既然;由于
  - e.g. Now that you are a big boy, don't do such a thing. 既然你是个太孩子了,就不要作那样的事了。
- 10. add to 给 ·····增添
  - e.g. He does nothing but adds to our problems. Hazarid atautha about 他啥也没做只给我们添麻烦。
- 11. sleep in 迟起; 睡懒觉
  - e.g. He worked late and decided to sleep in the next morning.
    他工作得很晚就决定第二天起晚点。

#### II. Detailed Study of the Text 会會的手線水一工壓出無線影響

- 1. I'm away from home, so I have many things to adjust to. 我离开了家,因此有很多情况要去适应。 lo mos fad shand ranh aw (8)
- 2. Being on my own, talking with friendly people, and having Fridays off——these are just some things I like about college. (本) 这些仅仅是我喜欢大学生活的部分原因。

原介品的 v. 适应; 调整; 调节(富与介面

- "these"同位指代,起归纳和强调作用。
  - (2) "I like about college" 是定语从句修饰"things"。 发展第一阶贯
  - 3. Everything I do has to be my decision, and that gives me the responsibility of handling my own life.

事事都要自己拿主意,这就使我<u>担起了处理自己生活问题的责任。</u> 此句含有因果关系。其中"I do"作定语修饰主语"everything","that"是代词指前面的 内容。"the responsibility of handling my own life"作 give 的直接宾语。

4. During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account.

在我进大学的第二周,我就得外出找一家银行开户。

"during"引导的介词短语作时间状语;"I was at college"是定语从句修饰"the second week"; "where I could open an account"是定语从句修饰"a bank"。

5. Before that I looked in the phone book since I had no clue about any bank around here or where they were located.

事前我查找了电话簿,因为我对这儿附近的银行和他们的地点都一无所知。 To Will that "指的是上边那一内容 "I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account."

- 6. I went to the bank and made decisions for myself whether to have a checking or savings an account and whether or not to get a MASTER card. 我去了银行,不论是开储蓄户,还是支票户,也不论是否要取得一张万事达信用卡,都
  - (1) whether... or: 是……还是……不是 base or banges
  - (2) whether...or not: 是否……

是我自己作的主。

uncertain There or fail.

- e.g. (1) It is uncertain whether he will succeed or fail. 他成功还是失败,还不能肯定。
  - (2) Whether he comes or not doesn't concern me. doesn't concern m
- 8. My mother and I drove in, not knowing the building we were supposed to go to. 我和我的母亲开车进校,但找不到我们该去的那座楼。
  - (1) "not knowing...."现在分词短语作伴随状语," we were ... go to"是定语从句修饰"the building"。
  - (2) be supposed to: 应该;被希望;得;(非正式)大家认为是 w([] 1 mgss . 8
  - e.g.(1) You are not supposed to smoke in here. (= you are not allowed to). 这里不准吸烟。
    - (2) We're not supposed to play football. (=we're not allowed to) 558 不允许我们踢足球。

I haven't seen it myself, but it is supposed to be a really good movie. 我自己还没有看过,但大家都认为是部好电影。

注: be not supposed to do sth. = be not allowed to 不允许(见例(1)(3))。

9. One Thursday night, my roommate and I and the people across the hall went to Gorgetown. We got in rather early the next morning, and my roommate (Juanita) and I decided to sleep in, something I couldn't do in high school。

一个星期四的夜晚我和我的室友同对面宿舍里的同学去了一次华盛顿的乔治敦。第二 天一早我们回到了学校,我和室友(胡安妮娜)决定睡个懒觉,这种事是我在中学是不可能有的。

. 5 .

# I. Word Study and Important Phrases 以我大因, 轉苗由工技查找了电话转, 因为我们的 I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open "that" 指的是上边那一内容 "I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open

1. assign: v. 分配;指派;委派

no gnishe.g. (1). They have assigned me to a small room, and bus shad out the will de 他们分配给我一个小房间。I ton to reduced white the uncome as significant

活。并用自人(2) The work assigned to you must be completed in a week. 用工主贯 分派给你的工作必须一周内完成。

- (3) I've been assigned to wash the dishes......显, ro ... red teld (1) 我被指派洗盘子。
- (4) We assigned a day for our meeting national miatroons at 11(1) g . 我们选定一天好开会。 家青浦不至, 观失县至度规划

assignment: n. (1) (分配的)工作;任务(2)分配;指派;选派

2. wander: v. (1) 心不在焉; 胡思乱想; 神志错乱云舞声,来不来助

7. That was one example of having my by and of my own and of making my own decisions. (3)(漫无目的)漫游;漫步;徘徊 and of my own decisions.

e.g. (1) His mind is wandering. 他心不在焉。立蛇升青基负登日今败凭是玄

of og of (2) Don't wander off/from the subject/point. 不要离开主题。 som yM .8

(3) Some of the sheep have wandered away and lost. 有些羊走失了。

禁戶人香云县(4) They wandered in the park. 他们在公园里闲逛。gniwomi ton" (1)

(5) He wandered the street. 他在街头流浪。

3. seem: (1) v. 似乎; 好像 (生品主) 像: (非品主) word to seem to do are on the seed to smoke in here. (= you are do are not supposed to smoke in here. (= you are do are not supposed to smoke in here.

seem + to be doing 这里不准吸根。

(2) We're not supposed to play football. (=we're.notado ot the mass

seem + to have done 不允许我们题足珠。

seem +v-ed / v-ing / n. / prep. phrase 大田、上等食好玉白自発

((8)(3) It seems that ...似乎;看来……dis ob.ot besoggue ton ed : 的

of the e.g. (1) He doesn't seem to like the idea. 他好像不喜欢这个想法.

(stingue) ors (2) He doesn't seem to have changed much. 他看来没多大变化, og to

(3) They seemed to be talking about something important. Blook I bus 二章 異常年的動 他们似乎是在谈一件重要的事情。文章的类体类刺奏的四世星个一

不具章中五氧(4) I spoke to a tall man who seemed to be the boss. 程序 第二十五 我在和一个看起来像个老板的高个子谈话。

(5) She seemed tired. 她样子很累。

- (6) No one seemed inclined to think that way
  似乎没有人要那样想了。

  (7) He seemed lacking in enthusiasm when he was told of the invitation. 当有人
  告诉他邀请他去时,他看来好像没多大兴趣。

  (8) He seems a very clever boy. 他看起来像个很聪明的孩子。)
  (9) Everyone seems in high spirits. 大家似乎情绪很高。

  (4) It seems as if / though... 仿佛像是;看上去像是
  - g. (1) It seems that he was late for school. 好像他要迟到了。

    (2) It seems as if it is going to rain. 看来快要下雨了。
- 4. promote v. (1) 促进; 助长

(2) 提升(常用被动形式)

- e.g. (1) Who is promoting this boxing match? Total to your beliefe(1). If 谁在为这场拳击赛进行筹划?
  - (2) The young army officer was promoted to captain / promoted to the rank of captain. . 英國主張電子與電子

这位年轻的军官被提升为陆军上尉了。为两,"为国不同战十两回罪"

- 5. sink in (1) 被理解; 被理会 (2) 渗透; 穿透 (adi tuo grapo) woH(1) .g.o
  - e.g. (1) The lesson has sunk in; she won't make the same mistake again. 这个教训很深刻,她不会再犯这样的错误了。ad a nob ved T(X)
- (2) If the ink sinks in, it'll be hard to remove it. 加限不同想 wow tarks no best 如果墨水浸进去,那就很难除掉。 om rednesser of best pages are no Y S
  - 6. In most cases 在大多数情况下

"case" 和其他介词连用构成下列词组:黑无短。如前因不靠行政的中位当in case of 万一以免esquill speakirman will sp

in this (that) case 既然是这样; 假使这(那)样的话令领主壁话 in any case 不管怎样 also of belongered liliw namulado ad T(3)

- 7. make up 编造;弥补;和好;调停;组成;构成 喜菜大个菜主星命
- 3. Much time can be lost when you try.qu bamais grater when your mind isn't ready. 这故事全是编造的。
- 章(2) Somehow the company has got to make up all the time we've lost through 面中的两个"when"都是连同, 前者意思是"虽然"。"尽管"(altestill), 引导让步状语,

公司得设法弥补我们生病期间所损失的时间。"剩100000世"量量司

- (3) The bothers quarrelled last year, but now they have made it up. 这兄弟俩去年失和,但现在和好了。
- (4) Eleven players make up a football team. that and best and (2) 当他看见她的时候略略羊帽致。 放射员从个一十间从转足
- 8. stand a chance 很有可能 rational and rational and a chance 很有可能 rational and ration

汤姆大有希望通过这次考试。 9. concentrate on 专心于;全心贯注于 A P \* e.g. I wish you'd concentrate on what I'm saying. Does be be seen of (7) 告诉他选择他去时,他看来好像没。此我讲述,他去的和选的和话

10. go up (1) 上升;增长(反) go down 下降 revels view a smees aH (8)

igh spirits. 大家似乎情立重; 载兴(2)

e.g. (1) Price have gone up again. To Word Lift Life.

(2) How many houses have gone up this year? 今年盖起了多少房子?

物价又上涨了。到我 doods rol go down 了客车mass II

### II. Detailed Study of the Text and grade and grade and odd (1) .g .a

lo del. Most students doesn't know how to study read. Ho years gaussy of (2) 多数学生都不知道如何进行研究性阅读。

"疑问词十动词不定式",构成短语,在句中起"名词"的作用。

- e.g. (1) How to carry out the Party's policy is an important problem. misgs 怎样执行党的政策是个重要的问题。(主语)ead mosel of [[] .g .a
  - (2) They don't know where to find him. 下無, 医采录证 五个立 他们不知道去哪找他。(宾语) ded litit en adnia adniadi (S)
- 2. You are expected to remember more, and in most cases, will be tested on what you read.

种高。它要求你记住更多的内容,在大多数的情况下,还要就你所读的内容进行测验。 be expected to / it is expected that... 被希望 当动作的执行者不明确时,或无需提起时,可使用这两个句型。同"3282 e.g. (1) It is expected that the chairman will speak today. The beam of

- in this (that) case 既然是这样; 假使这(那。言发天令和主垦希
- (2) The chairman will be expected to speak today. A sass you mi 、make up 编造, 弥朴;和好;调俗;组成,构成。言发天令潮主整斋
- 3. Much time can be lost when you try to plunk yourself into reading an assigned chapter when your mind isn't ready.

dguord 当你思想还没准备好,就去阅读所指定的章节时,很可能把许多时间浪费掉。 句中的两个"when"都是连词,前者意思是"虽然","尽管"(although),引导让步状语; 后者是"当……时候",引导时间状语。国限家半门费林被去费务局公

- e.g. (1) He walks when he might take a taxi. I straup stadiod ad T (8) 他尽可坐公共汽车,不过他还是步行。原关争去两条景态
  - (2) He raised his hat when he saw her a sale mayors make (1) 当他看见她的时候略略举帽致敬。除量从个一十由从叛星
- 4. The wisest thing to do is to skim over the chapter to be read. Sansta a busia as 最明智的做法是把要读的章节略读一下。 lo sonado boog a shnata moT ig a

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com