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高等专科学校
高等职业技术学院

《实用英语》教材配套

《实用英语》(非英语专业)

第 2 册

同步精讲精练

A GUIDE TO LEARNING "PRACTICAL ENGLISH"

丛书主编 ● 林之鹤 徐守勤

本册主编 ● 苏传娥

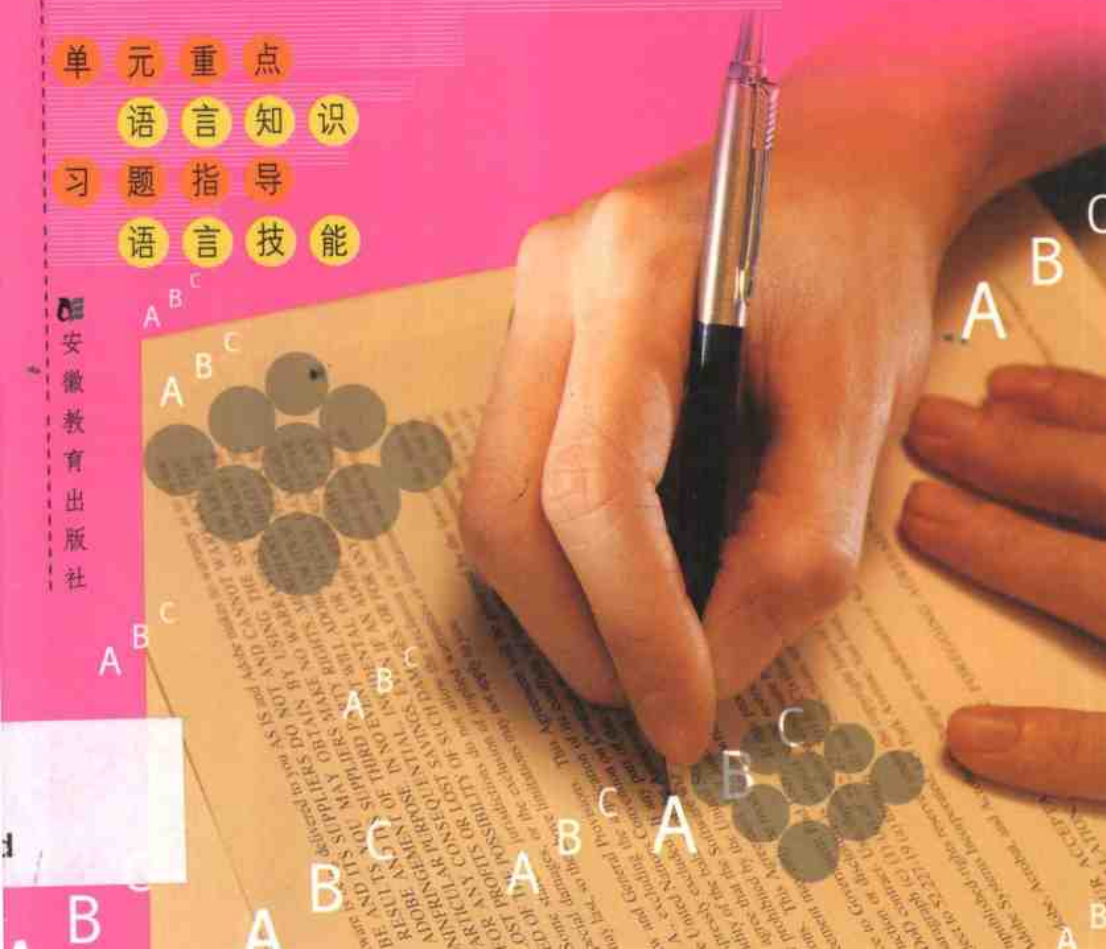
单 元 重 点

语 言 知 识

习 题 指 导

语 言 技 能

安徽教育出版社



751
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H31
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A0975508

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《实用英语》同步精讲精练. 第2册 / 林之鹤主编.
—合肥:安徽教育出版社,2002.6
ISBN 7-5336-2974-4

I. 高... II. 林... III. 英语 高等学校:技术学
校—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 039454 号

责任编辑:袁颀 唐秀 装帧设计:张鑫坤
出版发行:安徽教育出版社(合肥市跃进路1号)
网 址:<http://www.ahep.com.cn>
经 销:新华书店
排 版:安徽飞腾彩色制版有限责任公司
印 刷:合肥东方红印务有限责任公司
开 本:880×1230 1/32
印 张:6.5
字 数:182 000
版 次:2002年6月第1版 2002年6月第1次印刷
印 数:8 000
定 价:7.90 元

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前 言

《〈实用英语〉同步精讲精练》(1~3册)是高教社出版的非英语专业《实用英语综合教程》(修订版)的同步辅导与学习用书。此套书是按照全国高职、高专英语教学的基本要求编写而成,为沟通教与学架起桥梁。每册按单元编写。每个单元由单元重点、语言知识、语言技能与习题指导四大板块组成。每个板块重点突出,难点解释清晰,语言技能说明详略得当,附有课文习题答案的习题指导能简扼地指点迷津。各个单元均有准确的词句解释和课文的参考译文,并针对教材内容辅以必要的背景知识和风土人情介绍,增添知识的丰富性和趣味性,以帮助大学生和具有相应水平的自学者在预习、复习和自测中更加全面、更加深刻地理解教材。

在策划编写过程中,我们得到全国高职、高专《实用英语》指导委员会主任委员孔庆炎教授的支持与鼓励,得到安徽省教科所高教研究室袁振发同志的支持,还得到了安徽教育出版社领导的重视和关心,在此一并致谢。

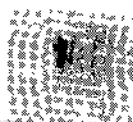
我国已经加入世贸组织,英语的重要性更是不言而喻,年轻的朋友,这套辅导用书是您学习英语的好帮手,是伴您走向成功的良师益友。

这套辅导用书从酝酿编写到完稿历时数年,然而限于我们的水平,欠妥之处恐难避免,尚望全国专家、广大师生与各位读者提出宝贵意见,以供我们今后不断修改,使之日臻完善。

编 者

目 录 Contents

Unit 1	单元重点	Key Points	1
	语言知识	Language Points	1
	语言技能	Language Skills	11
	习题指导	Guide to Exercise	12
Unit 2	单元重点	Key Points	23
	语言知识	Language Points	23
	语言技能	Language Skills	31
	习题指导	Guide to Exercise	33
Unit 3	单元重点	Key Points	42
	语言知识	Language Points	42
	语言技能	Language Skills	49
	习题指导	Guide to Exercise	50
Unit 4	单元重点	Key Points	59
	语言知识	Language Points	59
	语言技能	Language Skills	67
	习题指导	Guide to Exercise	69
Unit 5	单元重点	Key Points	78
	语言知识	Language Points	78
	语言技能	Language Skills	88
	习题指导	Guide to Exercise	90
Unit 6	单元重点	Key Points	100
	语言知识	Language Points	100
	语言技能	Language Skills	111
	习题指导	Guide to Exercise	113



Unit 7	单元重点	Key Points	121
	语言知识	Language Points	121
	语言技能	Language Skills	131
	习题指导	Guide to Exerciese	133
Unit 8	单元重点	Key Points	142
	语言知识	Language Points	142
	语言技能	Language Skills	151
	习题指导	Guide to Exerciese	152
Unit 9	单元重点	Key Points	161
	语言知识	Language Points	161
	语言技能	Language Skills	170
	习题指导	Guide to Exerciese	172
Unit 10	单元重点	Key Points	182
	语言知识	Language Points	182
	语言技能	Language Skills	190
	习题指导	Guide to Exerciese	192

Unit 1

单元重点 Key Points

词汇 结构

free of affect pay (no) attention to so as to
be made up of care about be connected with
get through prepare for equip with get ahead
in case on time
as...as... even if/ though

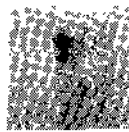
语言知识 Language Points

难句详解

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. 美国的缔造者们在撰写《独立宣言》时,就曾说过,适当地尊重各地人民的意见,就要求北美殖民地告知全世界,他们为什么要摆脱英国统治。

①句中出现了两个代词 they, 第一个指代 “the founders of the



United States”,第二个指代“the American colonies”。

②free sb/sth from or of: 摆脱……;免除……。例如:

Only peace can free man from war. 只有和平才能使人类免除战争。

She can't free herself of his control. 她摆脱不了他的控制。

2. The American founder believed that their cause could not win unless they had the confidence of other peoples. 美国的缔造者们坚信,只有得到世人的信任,他们的事业才能胜利。

unless; conj. 如果不;除非。接条件句。例如:

You will fail unless you work hard. 如果你不积极工作,就会失败。

He will not come unless invited. 除非接到邀请,否则他不会来。

3. No company, government agency, school, hospital, or other institution can flourish if it pays no attention to what the people think of it. 如果不注意人们对你的认同,任何一个公司、政府机关、学校、医院和其他部门都不会兴旺发达。

①(no + 名词或代词, none of + 名词, neither of + 名词 etc.) + 谓语 + 其他成分构成全部否定句。例如:

No smoking in the classroom! 不准在教室吸烟!

Neither of them wants to go. 他们俩都不想去。

None of the answers are right. 所有的答案都不对。

②(all, both, each 或 every) + 谓语或助动词 + not + 其他成分构成部分否定句。例如:

All is not lost. 并非全失。

Everyone cannot answer. 并非人人都能答上来。

③pay (no) attention to: (不)注意。例如:

He always pays no attention to the spelling mistakes. 他总是不太注意拼写错误。

She pays attention to her lessons. 她集中注意力听课。

4. ... — or how public opinion might affect its actions. 公众舆论又会对这些行为产生怎样的影响。

affect: *v.* 影响;使……发生不好的变化。例如:

The cold weather affected everybody's work. 冷天气影响了每个人的工作。

Alcohol affects his nerves. 酒精影响他的神经。

cf. effect *n.*: 结果或变化。常用于 have an effect on 这一词组中。例如:

Tax policy will have an effect on most of the people. 税收政策将影响到大多数人。

5. The company must be on good terms with the government, because every business can be seriously affected by government laws or regulations. 公司必须同政府搞好关系,因为每个企业都可能深受政府的法令、法规影响。

be on good /bad terms with: 同……搞(不)好关系。例如:

He was always on good terms with his classmates. 他和同学们的关系总是处得很好。

6. Public relations begin by planning one's action so as to respect the rights and beliefs of other people. 为了尊重他人的权利和信仰,公共关系应从计划自己的行动入手。

so as to: 为了;使得,表示目的。例如:

Work hard so as to finish the job before noon. 加油干吧,争取中午前完成。

Come early so as to have plenty of time. 早些来可使得时间富余些。

7. Unless a public relations program takes these things into account, it can do little to help a company. 如果一个公关方案不考虑这些事,该方案对公司就不会有什么帮助。

take... into account: 考虑;对……加以关注。例如:

You must take his inexperience into account. 你必须考虑到他没

有经验。

You should take your father's health into account. 你应该关注你父亲的健康。

8. Not all the money in the world, nor the most skillful writers or speakers, can make a company look as if it cares about other people if the company really does not care. 如果一个公司不关心他人,钱再多,作家和演说家水平再高也不可能帮助该公司树立起关心他人的形象。

①as if / though: 好像。这两个词组用法相同。例如:

It looks as if / though it's going to rain. 天好像是要下雨了。

在 as if / as though 后面,我们常用过去时表示现在,以说明这里所作的比较“不是真的”,例如:

She looks almost as if she were drunk. 她看上去简直就像喝醉了似的。

He looked at me as though I were mad. 他那样看着我,好像我是个疯子。

②care about: 关心;留心,但在连词前 about 一般都省略。例如:

I don't care whether it rains — I'm happy. 我才不在乎是否下雨呢——我快活着呢。

I don't care much about going. 去不去我无所谓。

cf. care for: 喜欢。例如:

Does she care for him at all? 她到底喜欢他吗?

9. The department is made up of writers, editors, photographic and picture experts, and researchers. 公共关系部是由作家、编辑、摄影及绘画专家和研究人员组成。

be made up of; be composed of 组成。例如:

All bodies are made up of atoms. 一切物体都是由原子组成的。

That committee was made up of three persons. 那个委员会由三人组成。



10. There are many ways to reveal a company's activities and character. 向外界展示公司的活动和特点有很多方法。

reveal: 揭示; 展示; 泄露。例如:

That question revealed the truth. 那个问题揭示了真相。

I promised never to reveal his secret. 我答应决不泄露他的秘密。

11. A company may also, as public service, undertake projects not directly connected with its business, to help make society better. 公司也可以作为一个公共服务部门来承担一些与自己业务没有直接联系的项目,使社会变得更加美好。

该句中 not directly connected with... 是过去分词短语,在句中作定语修饰 projects。此句可改写成定语从句... projects which are not directly connected with...

connect with: 连接; 关联。例如:

Connect me with the Embassy. (电话)给我接一接大使馆。

He is not connected with that accident. 他和那起事故没关系。

12. Anyone who plans to do public relations work should get as broad an education as possible. 任何打算做公关工作的人都应该尽可能接受内容广泛的教育。

①as... as: 一般比较从句内常省略与主句相同的成分,“和一样(或同样)的”。例如:

He works as hard as we(work). 他工作和我们同样努力。

②not so (as)... as: 不如(没有)……那样……。例如:

Lily does not run so fast as Lucy. 莉莉跑得没有露茜快。

③该结构用形容词 same 表示相同时,前一个 as 用 the 代替,变为 the same as。例如:

I want the same shirt as my friend's. 我要一件跟我朋友一样的衬衫。

I like the same music as you. 我和你喜欢相同的音乐。

④as + 形容词(或副词) + as + 形容词(或名词), “又……又……”。

例如:

This method is as simple as practical. 这种方法又简单又实用。

This car drives as fast as steadily. 这辆车开起来又快又稳。

⑤as + *adj.* + as + 所比拟的事物, “如……一样”。例如:

It is as white as snow. 这东西像雪一样白。

as light as a feather 轻如羽毛

as hot as fire 热得像火一样

Text B

1. The following advice should help you get through this most important first step towards getting a job. 下面的建议将是你获得工作而要通过的最重要的第一步。

get through: pass through 通过(考试)。例如:

The road was dangerous but we finally got through. 路很险,但我们终于到达了目的地。

I could never get through my English exam. 我的英语始终考不及格。

2. First of all, do everything you can to prepare for the interview as soon as you know it is arranged. 首先,你一知道面试安排好后,就应为它做好一切准备。

①这是一个复合祈使句, you can 是一个省略了动词“do”和作宾语的关系代词“that”的定语从句,完整的句子结构应为 do everything that you can do to prepare for, 本课中这种省略有好几句,请大家学习时,多加注意。

②as soon as you know it is arranged 中的代词 it 指前面的“the interview”。

③first of all: 首先;第一。通常用在句首引出下文。例如:

First of all, let me say a few words about our plan. 首先,我想就

我们的计划说几句。

④prepare for: 为……做准备。例如:

He is preparing for his final examination. 他正在为期末考试做准备。

3. Equip yourself with all your certificates and other relevant documents, 随身带上你所有的学历证书和相关文件……

equip...with: 配备;装备。例如:

China has equipped its army with modern weapons. 中国已用现代化武器装备军队。

4. ... a list of all the examination you have passed, denoting subjects and credits, all the schools you have attended, sports you have played and any position of responsibility held at school. 开一份你所通过的所有考试清单,并标明科目和学分,列出你所上过的所有的学校、参加过的体育项目和在校期间担任过的一切职务。

①这是一个省略三个关系代词的祈使句:... (that) you have passed; ... (that) you have attended; ... (that) you have played。由于三个关系代词在定语从句中都作宾语。在限定性的定语从句中,关系代词如作宾语,通常都被省略。

②... held at school 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 position。

5. If you have a job before, then you should list details of this as well and your reason for leaving. 如果以前你从事过某种职业,也应该详细地把它列出来,并说出离职的原因。

①代词 this 指代前句中的“job”。

②as well; also, too 又,也,同样。例如:

He speaks English as well. 他也讲英语。

That teacher has knowledge and experience as well. 那位教师既有知识,又有经验。

6. You may already have supplied these details but you should have a copy with you in case you are asked for it. It shows efficiency on your

part. 你也许提供了所有的详细材料,但也应留有备份,以防面试时向你要,这也能体现你的办事效率。

①in case; if; for fear that 万一。例如:

You'd better take an umbrella in case it rains. 你最好带一把雨伞,以防下雨。

②for it 中的 it 指代“copy”。It shows... 中的 It 是指“but you should have a...” 整个句子。

③on one's part=on the part of sb; 在某人一方。例如:

There are some doubts on the part of employers. 雇主一方仍心存疑虑。

cf. for one's part; 就某人而言。例如:

For his part, this is very true. 就他而言,这就是事实。

7. Do not show impatience if you feel the interviewer is repeating things or asking questions that have no relevance to the matter in hand. 如果你觉得面试者在反复提问或问及和目前应试无关的一些问题时,不要表现得不耐烦。

in hand; 在掌握中;在手中。例如:

He has a novel in hand. 他正在写一部小说。

cf. at hand; 在手边;在附近。例如:

He lives close at hand. 他就住在附近。

by hand; 手工的;用手的。例如:

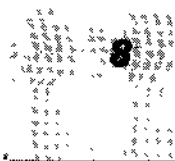
Is your sweater knitted by hand or machine made? 你的毛衣是手工织的,还是机织的?

on hand; 在手头上;在手边。例如:

That book is always on hand. 那本书总是在手边。

8. If you are asked what salary you expect, state the figure mentioned in the advertisement you replied to. 如果问及你希望拿多少薪水,就按广告上提及的数字来回答。

salary; 薪水,薪金。通常指职员、脑力劳动者的薪金。数额比较



固定,不受外界影响,常以年为单位计算,按周、半月或每月支付。
例如:

He is at present on a salary of \$20000 a year. 他目前年薪 2 万美金。

cf. wage: 工资,工钱。指技工和体力劳动者的工资,常以小时计算,按周或半月支付。例如:

His wages are \$20 a day. 他的工资是每天 20 美元。

9. You have as much right to be concerned about your future work as the interviewer has about your ability to do the job. 正如面试者有权了解你是否有胜任这项工作的能力一样,你也有权关注你未来的工作。

be concerned about: 关心;担心。例如:

He is not concerned about how you do it. Just do it. 他不在乎你怎么做这事,做就是了。

His parents are deeply concerned about his health. 他的父母很关心他的健康。

10. Do not lay undue emphasis on questions about holidays, days off, lunch breaks, sports facilities, etc. 不要过分强调假期、休假、午餐休息、体育设施等问题。

lay (undue) emphasis on: (过分)强调。例如:

The teacher laid emphasis on school discipline again. 老师再次强调了学校的纪律。

11. When the interview is at an end... 当面试结束时……

be at an end: 完毕。例如:

This long term is at an end at last. 这个漫长的学期终于结束了。

cf. come to an end: (第七段第一句)告终;结束;完了。例如:

The series of lectures will come to an end. 系列讲座即将结束。

●语法学习

1. so / such *adv.*: (表示程度) 这样, 如此。在修饰形容词时两字可以互换, 但须改变冠词的词序。比如:

I've never met such a delightful person.

I've never met anybody who was so delightful. 我从来没有遇见这么令人喜欢的人。

I never dreamed of so kind a reception / such a kind reception. 这样亲切的招待, 我做梦也没想到。

so 通常用在形容词前。例如:

She is so stupid. 她真愚蠢。

You are so patient with her. 你对她可真有耐心。

such 多用在名词前, 可带形容词, 表示强调该形容词。例如:

She is such a fool. 她真是一个大傻瓜。

It is such a nice day. 今天天气真好。

2. so as to = in order to: (表示目的) 为了; 以便。例如:

We do that so as to save time. 我们那么做是为了节省时间。

I got up early so as to have time to pack. 我们早早地起床, 以便有时间准备行装。

such / so... + as + 不定式: 如此……以致, 该结构可用来表示目的和结果。例如:

This problem is such as to interest only a few people. 这样的问题只能使少数人感兴趣。

We shall work so hard as to overcome our difficulties. 我们将努力工作, 以便克服困难。



语言技能 Language Skills

阅读理解技巧

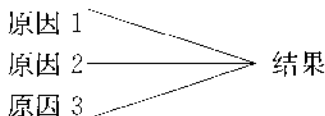
因果关系

1. 在阅读因果型段落或文章时,我们应注意以下两点,以便理清关系,更好地理解 and 欣赏文章内容。
2. 弄清文体(说明文多用因果句)和表示因果关系的连接词及一些词组。

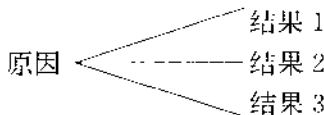
注意归纳因果型段落模式。

模式 1 原因——结果

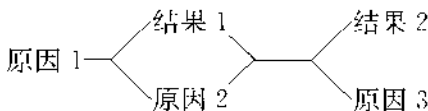
模式 2



模式 3



模式 4



例如:

The sacred cows of India are well known. Cows can go wherever they want to in the streets of India, and they can eat anything they want from the supplies of the food sellers on the street. As a