

浙江工商大学成人高等教育重点建设教材

2

XINBIANSHIYONGDAXUEYINGYU

新编实用大学英语

张俊英 主 编

English



中国科学技术出版社

浙江工商大学成人高等教育重点建设教材

新编实用大学英语②

张俊英 主编

中国科学技术出版社
CHINA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

· 北 京 ·
BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编实用大学英语②/张俊英主编. —北京:中国科学技术出版社,2007.4
ISBN 978-7-5046-4647-7

I. 新… II. 张… III. 英语-成人教育:高等教育-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 050572 号

自 2006 年 4 月起本社图书封面均贴有防伪标志,未贴防伪标志的为盗版图书。

内 容 提 要

本套教材第二册共有 15 课,供一学期使用。每课由课文、生词、短语、注释、语法复习、课后练习和补充练习、补充阅读等部分组成。每课课后附加一定的分项练习和补充阅读部分,目的在于提高学生实际运用语言的能力和对语言文化的了解。

本书特点是语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,具有较强的针对性,力求使学生通过学习,将自身的语言综合应用能力提高到一个新的水平。

中国科学技术出版社出版

北京市海淀区中关村南大街 16 号 邮政编码:100081

策划编辑	林 培 许 英	责任校对	林 华
责任编辑	孙卫华 符晓静	责任印制	安利平

电话:010-62103210 传真:010-62183872

<http://www.kjpbooks.com.cn>

科学普及出版社发行部发行

北京蓝空印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:17.5 字数:445 千字

2007 年 4 月第 1 版 2007 年 4 月第 1 次印刷 定价:26.80 元

书号 ISBN 978-7-5046-4647-7/G·449

(凡购买本社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、
脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

浙江工商大学成人高等教育重点建设教材编委会

主 任 丁正中

副 主 任 王亚敏 石南田

委 员 (以姓氏拼音为序)

陈 炜 牡丹清 苏为华 唐炳洪 涂必玉 吴 晖

杨冬丽 俞 毅 张俊英 张宗和 赵英军 竺素娥

秘 书 长 熊盛新

副秘书长 金荣军

教材编辑办公室

主 任 林 培

编 辑 孙卫华 程安琦 符晓静 彭慧元 李惠兴

许 英 高纺云 贾凤坡 董伟燕

策划编辑 林 培 许 英

责任编辑 孙卫华 符晓静

封面设计 孙兰兰

责任校对 林 华

责任印制 安利平

本书编委会

主 编 张俊英

编 委 (以姓氏拼音为序)

丁仁仑 贾爱武 蒋敏珍 李先玉

刘 立 沈志法 杨冬丽 张俊英

朱 庆

前 言

《新编实用大学英语》是根据国家教育部颁发的《大学英语教学要求(试行)》,针对低于大学英语一般要求的学生所编写的一套教材。本教材包括三册,在选材上注重内容的趣味性、知识性、思想性和实用性。书中绝大多数课文选自英美报刊书籍,并参考了一些已出版的优秀大学英语教材。本教材编写的目的是帮助学生在英语词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作方面打下较为坚实的语言基础。本教材的教学对象为大学英语预备级、高等专科学校学生以及接受高等教育的成人学生。本套教材语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,具有较强的针对性,力求使学生通过学习将自身的语言综合应用能力提高到一个新的水平。

本套教材第二册共有 15 课,供一学期使用。每课由课文、生词、短语、注释、语法复习、课后练习和补充练习等部分组成。每课课后附加了一定的分项练习和补充阅读部分,以期提高学生实际运用语言的能力和对语言文化的了解。本书由浙江工商大学外国语学院组织编写,具体的编写情况是: Lesson 1, Lesson 10 由刘立编写; Lesson 2, Lesson 3, Lesson 14 由丁仁仑编写; Lesson 4, Lesson 5 由张俊英编写; Lesson 6 由李先玉编写; Lesson 7 由蒋敏珍编写; Lesson 8, Lesson 15 由杨冬丽编写; Lesson 9 由朱庆编写; Lesson 11, Lesson 13 由沈志法编写; Lesson 12 由贾爱武编写;各课后的 Grammar Review 由李先玉、蒋敏珍统一编写;主编张俊英对本册的全部内容进行了统稿。

本书的编写出版得到了浙江工商大学成人教育学院以及有关领导的大力支持和帮助,谨此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促及编者水平所限,书中难免有错误和不当之处,敬请外语界同仁及读者批评指正。

编 者
2007 年 2 月

目 录

Lesson 1

Text How to Study English	1
New Words	2
Phrases and Expressions	8
Notes	8
Grammar Review	9
Post Reading	11
Supplementary Exercises	16
Supplementary Reading	18

Lesson 2

Text What Is Happiness?	20
Proper Names	21
New Words	21
Phrases and Expressions	25
Notes	26
Grammar Review	27
Post Reading	30
Supplementary Exercises	33
Supplementary Reading	36

Lesson 3

Text The City of Future	38
Proper Names	39
New Words	39
Phrases and Expressions	42
Notes	43
Grammar Review	43
Post Reading	45
Supplementary Exercises	49
Supplementary Reading	51

Lesson 4

Text Marriage and Romance	53
---------------------------------	----

New Words	54
Phrases and Expressions	58
Notes	60
Grammar Review	60
Post Reading	62
Supplementary Exercises	66
Supplementary Reading	69

Lesson 5

Text Honest Scales	71
Proper Names	72
New Words	72
Phrases and Expressions	74
Notes	75
Grammar Review	76
Post Reading	78
Supplementary Exercises	82
Supplementary Reading	84

Lesson 6

Text Special Delivery	86
Proper Names	87
New Words	87
Phrases and Expressions	90
Notes	91
Grammar Review	92
Post Reading	95
Supplementary Exercises	99
Supplementary Reading	102

Lesson 7

Text How Do the Films Do It?	103
Proper Name	104
New Words	104
Phrases and Expressions	108
Notes	108
Grammar Review	109
Post Reading	111
Supplementary Exercises	114

Supplementary Reading	117
-----------------------------	-----

Lesson 8

Text Tell Mommy I Love Her	119
Proper Names	120
New Words	120
Phrases and Expressions	125
Notes	126
Grammar Review	127
Post Reading	129
Supplementary Exercises	132
Supplementary Reading	135

Lesson 9

Text A Good Name	137
Proper Names	138
New Words	138
Phrases and Expressions	140
Notes	141
Grammar Review	142
Post Reading	145
Supplementary Exercises	149
Supplementary Reading	151

Lesson 10

Text Women Are Free to Make a Choice	153
Proper Name	154
New Words	154
Phrases and Expressions	158
Notes	158
Grammar Review	160
Post Reading	161
Supplementary Exercises	164
Supplementary Reading	167

Lesson 11

Text Going Home	169
Proper Names	170
New Words	170
Phrases and Expressions	173

Notes	174
Grammar Review	175
Post Reading	177
Supplementary Exercises	182
Supplementary Reading	184

Lesson 12

Text Maintaining a Positive Attitude	186
New Words	187
Phrases and Expressions	190
Notes	190
Grammar Review	191
Post Reading	193
Supplementary Exercises	195
Supplementary Reading	198

Lesson 13

Text The Voices of Time	200
Proper Name	201
New Words	201
Phrases and Expressions	204
Notes	204
Grammar Review	205
Post Reading	207
Supplementary Exercises	212
Supplementary Reading	215

Lesson 14

Text Advantages and Disadvantages of the Automobile	217
Proper Names	218
New Words	218
Phrases and Expressions	223
Notes	224
Grammar Review	224
Post Reading	226
Supplementary Exercises	229
Supplementary Reading	232

Lesson 15

Text How to Cope with Criticism	234
---------------------------------------	-----

New Words	235
Phrases and Expressions	238
Notes	239
Grammar Review	241
Post Reading	243
Supplementary Exercises	248
Supplementary Reading	250
Glossary	251
New Words	251
Phrases and Expressions	264
Reference	268

Lesson 1

Text

How to Study English



- 1 Learning a foreign language is for the purpose of communication. English is a common means of communication¹ with people from many other countries.
- 2 You may be planning to go abroad to study for a few years. Perhaps you want to communicate with foreign guests in China. You may want to be able to talk with them about finding a good restaurant. Or perhaps you want to make use of the many foreign language films, radio and TV programs, tapes or magazines coming into China.²
- 3 Whatever your reason, you need to remember that your purpose is to understand and make yourself understood.³ The idea of "losing face" may be your biggest obstacle to language learning. You must overcome it. Do you think you could learn to play basketball by reading books and watching others play? You can't just think and talk about learning English. You must practice.
- 4 You must learn to be an active rather than a passive student in class.⁴ Your teacher is not a mind-reader: if you don't understand something, he or she can't know that unless you ask a question or ask for further explanation.⁵ You are helping the teacher by asking questions. You must take an active part in the learning process.
- 5 While learning, try to concentrate on English sounds and sentence patterns instead of trying

to⁶ translate English into Chinese sentence by sentence. Learn to think in English.

6 To do this you must imitate others' speaking at normal speed. This will be difficult for you at first, but remember that no one in an English-speaking country speaks "Special English". You'll find yourself unable to understand if you only learn "Special English".⁷

7 Listen to the teacher and the tapes carefully and practice imitating them aloud. Repeat what you hear as closely as you can, and your pronunciation will improve with practice.⁸ With the help of the teacher, determine what your particular problems are and work on them one by one, day by day. And, don't learn words singly; learn phrases.

8 Inside and outside the classroom, speak English with your teacher and fellow students. If you can't find the right words, reorganize your thoughts and find another way to say what you mean. Don't give up and fall into Chinese.

9 Talk to tourists. Tourists are generally glad to have some contact with "real" Chinese people (that is, someone other than their tourist guides). They will be happy to talk to you.

10 Have an efficient method of study. Chinese students are generally willing to study very hard for long, long hours. This is an excellent characteristic, but it is an inefficient method of study. An efficient student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and relaxation. Every day you need to take a walk or play basketball or sing a song or do something you find relaxing. Every now and then you need to go out with your friends, see a movie, or go to a concert. When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed and you'll learn more.⁹

11 Perhaps we can say that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine. We don't mean it's bitter in fact. If you have a good method of study, studying English can be very enjoyable. Learn step by step every day and the effects will come like Chinese medicine.

New Words

abroad *adv.* out of the country, overseas 国外,海外

e. g. I) This job involves going abroad for six months each year.

II) He lived abroad for many years.

active *adj.* busy, involved (in) 活跃的,积极参与的

e. g. I) He is active in social activities.

II) Although he is over 70, he is still active.

aloud *adv.* in a loud voice 大声地

e. g. I) The student reads English aloud every morning.

II) The pain caused him to cry aloud.

bitter *adj.*

1) having a sharp, acid taste 苦的,苦味的

e. g. I) The black coffee has a bitter taste.

II) The medicine tasted bitter and the child spat it out.

2) painful, hurtful 使人痛苦的,刺痛的

e. g. I) It was a bitter disappointment to him when he failed his examination.

II) Not getting the promotion was a bitter experience for George.

characteristic *adj.* typical 典型的, 特有的

e. g. I) It is characteristic of him to say that.

II) With characteristic generosity, he offered to buy tickets for all of us.

n. a special quality 特性, 特征

e. g. I) This is the characteristic of his handwriting.

II) Good planning is one of the characteristics of a successful business.

common *adj.*

1) happening often and in many places 普通的, 平常的

e. g. I) Car accidents are common in this area.

II) Colds are common in winter.

2) belonging to or shared equally by two or more 共同的

e. g. I) We became friends because of our common interest in fishing.

II) This forest is common land.

communicate *v.*

1) give information to others 传达, 传送

e. g. I) People communicate with each other by spoken or written language.

II) Our teacher communicates his ideas very clearly.

2) understand one another 交流, 交际, 沟通

e. g. I) My husband and I communicate well with each other.

II) They have been divorced for years and never communicated.

3) contact others 联络, 通讯

e. g. They communicate by telephone often.

communication *n.*

1) an act of passing on information, feelings, etc. 传递, 表达

e. g. I) Their divorce was due to their lack of communication.

II) Radio is a very important means of communication.

2) understanding 交流, 沟通

e. g. There is no communication in this company.

3) (pl.) ways of sending information between places 通讯系统

e. g. I) We have excellent communications.

II) Modern communications enable more and more people to work from home.

concentrate *v.*

1) direct or keep one's thoughts, efforts, attention, etc. 集中, 专心

e. g. I) You should concentrate on the road when you're driving.

II) At work you need to be able to concentrate.

2) condense 浓缩

e. g. Orange juice that is concentrated can be stored in the freezer.

concert *n.* a musical event 音乐会

e. g. I) I went to the concert last night.

II) No tickets are available for the school concert.

contact *v.* get in touch with 联系

e. g. I) He didn't contact me when he came to Beijing.

II) You should contact John and let him know.

n. touch, receiving information from 联系, 接触

e. g. I) Have you been in contact with your high school teachers recently?

II) There is little contact between the two families.

determine *v.*

1) decide, conclude 决定, 得出结论

e. g. I) The judge determined that the defendant was guilty.

II) Can you determine how long she has been dead?

2) influence or control 影响, 限定

e. g. I) The weather sometimes determines our mood.

II) Economic factors determine the progress which a society can make.

effect *n.*

1) a result 结果

e. g. I) The effect of the illness is not easy to see.

II) Doctors help people realize the harmful effects of smoking.

2) an influence 影响, 作用

e. g. I) The divorce can have long-lasting effect on children.

II) I tried to persuade her, but with little effect.

efficient *adj.*

1) productive, economical 效率高的, 有效的

e. g. I) Cycling is the most efficient means of transport.

II) We must take effective measures to reduce unemployment.

2) working well, capable 能干的

e. g. His secretary is very efficient; she does her job well and quickly.

explanation *n.* information given to help someone understand 解释

e. g. I) His explanation made me more confused.

II) He gave no explanation for his absence.

fellow *adj.* referring to people with whom one has sth. in common 同类的

e. g. I) He has lunch with some of his fellow students.

II) She ignored her fellow passengers throughout the whole journey.

generally *adv.*

1) without referring to details, in general 笼统地, 普遍地

e. g. I) It is generally believed that boys are cleverer than girls.

II) He is generally regarded as the best player of the team.

2) usually 通常, 一般

e. g. I) We generally drive to work.

II) Generally speaking, the more expensive the stereo, the better it is.

imitate *v.*

1) act the same way as another 模仿, 效仿

e. g. I) Children usually imitate their parents.

II) Many young people tend to imitate Americans.

2) copy 仿制

e. g. I) They imitated our designs.

II) The material is used to imitate silk.

improve *v.* make better, become better 改善, 改进

e. g. I) Her health improved when she gave up smoking.

II) He studies hard to improve his English.

inefficient *adj.* not using time well, not productive 无效率的, 效率低的

e. g. I) The factory is inefficient because its machinery is too old.

II) You should improve your inefficient study methods.

magazine *n.* a small weekly, or monthly publication that usually includes news articles, stories, essays, and photos 杂志, 期刊

e. g. I) *Time* is a weekly news magazine.

II) Her face is on the cover of a dozen magazines.

method *n.* a way of doing sth. 方法, 办法

e. g. I) We need a new method to solve the problem.

II) You should try a different method when this one doesn't work.

obstacle *n.* sth. that gets in the way and stops action or progress 障碍物

e. g. I) She felt that her family was an obstacle in her work.

II) Lack of education is an obstacle to success.

organize *v.* put in order, arrange 组织, 安排

e. g. I) Our monitor will organize the trip to the museum.

II) They organized a concert last week.

particular *adj.*

1) relating to a specific person, idea, item, etc. 特定的, 某一个的

e. g. I) I like classical music in general, but not that particular composer.

II) Why did you choose this particular book?

2) special, unusual 特殊的, 不寻常的

e. g. I) There is nothing of particular interest on TV tonight.

II) A good teacher pays attention to the particular interest of his/her students.

process *n.*

1) a series of actions or events which have a particular result 过程, 进程

e. g. I) Many doctors are studying the aging process.

II) Reforming the education system will be a slow process.

2) a particular system or treatment of materials used in producing goods 工序, 制法

e. g. I) The process of converting oil into gasoline involves distillation.

II) They developed a new process of printing.

v. change from one state to another 加工, 处理

e. g. Their job is to process beef into hamburger.

program *n.*

1) any organized plan to achieve a goal 计划, 议程

e. g. I) The nuclear program should continue.

II) This is our program for the week.

2) a television or radio show 节目, 节目单

e. g. I) I watch local news programs.

II) New programs will appear in the summer on television.

3) a set of coded instructions telling a computer how to process information 程序

e. g. The program doesn't run well on my computer.

v. write a set of instructions for a computer 编写计算机程序

e. g. He knows how to program in several computer languages.

reason *n.*

1) the cause of sth. 原因, 理由

e. g. I) The reason he didn't come is that his mother was ill.

II) I don't know the reason why they aren't coming.

2) the ability to understand and think logically 理性, 理智

e. g. I) As a scientist, you must use your reason to understand nature.

II) The woman lost her reason.

v.

1) think logically, use reason 推理, 推论

e. g. I) He reasoned out the math problem and got the correct answer.

II) Animals can not reason.

2) make sb. think logically 说理, 评理

e. g. I) It's impossible to reason with a two-year-old child.

II) I reasoned with him for an hour about the foolishness of his decision.

refresh *v.* make strong and energetic again, revive 使恢复活力

e. g. I) A good night sleep will refresh me.

II) A cold shower will refresh you.