

新编英语 2
实用辅导
同步

NEW Practical English Learning Guide 2

 东华大学出版社

《全国高职高专公共英语课程》系列辅导教材

New Practical English Learning Guide 2

新编实用英语同步辅导

2

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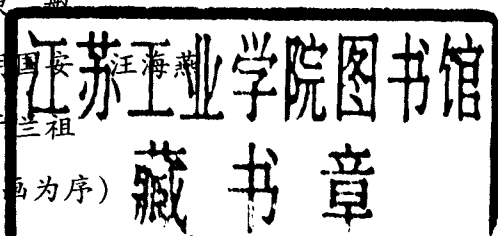
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编写说明

《新编实用英语综合教程》教材在全国一些高职高专院校推广使用后,得到了许多专家和教师的认可。但是随着我国高等教育事业的发展,各高校普遍扩招,加上其他原因,我国高职高专学生入学英语水平有所下降,同学们在学习《教程》时常常感到有些吃力。另外,这套教材是为“培养一线工作业务人员涉外交际的实际需要”而编写的,涉及知识面较广,也给英语教学带来一定的困难。为了帮助青年教师用好这套教材,也为了在学习者和教材之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,有效地提高使用该教材教与学的效果,我们编写了这套《新编实用英语同步辅导》(1—3册)系列辅导教材,与《教程》配套使用。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》后的练习做简洁的解题指导,配有答案,并附有原课文的参考译文。该辅导教材既能帮助新教师备课,又能辅助学生课外自学,能有效地帮助学生提高听、读、写、译以及参加全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)的应试水平和应试技能。

参加该系列辅导教材编写的作者都是教学一线的具有丰富教学经验的老师。《新编实用英语同步辅导2》的编写人员有:万麟、许鹏程、杨旗、余秀琴、余菁、汪海燕、张丽、陈春萍、赵露、胡国安和庾敏。

本书在编写和出版过程中得到了教育部高职高专英语课程教学指导委员会主任、大连理工大学教授孔庆炎先生的鼓励和指导,在此表示真诚的谢意。本书如有不足之处,敬请广大专家、同仁指正。

编者于

2005年4月22日

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Unit 1

Part A Dialogues & Listening 对话与听力

SECTION I *Talking Face to Face*

Invitation Cards and Letters

样例 1

王先生和王夫人:

诚恳邀请您于 3 月 6 日晚 8 点(星期六)在诺丁汉市比斯坦区索尔兹伯里街 74 号参加小女十八岁生日晚宴。



样例 2

亲爱的史密斯先生:

特邀请您参加 11 月 17 日(星期五)举行的登长城活动,大巴早上 7 点钟发车。欢迎携带你的家人及朋友一起参加。

如果你能参加我们的快乐之旅,我们将感到无比荣幸。

彼得·常

Follow the samples

1 邀请朋友参加聚会

王: 你好,威廉。明晚做什么?

威廉: 明晚? 没什么事要做,我打算看电视。

王: 别老看电视,调节一下。我准备请一些朋友来我家聚餐以庆祝我女儿的生日,你愿意来吗?

威廉: 好的,太好了。祝贺祝贺!

王: 谢谢。八点钟怎么样? 你能来吗?

威廉：行，可以的。我能带上别人吗？

王：当然可以啦。

威廉：好的，需要我带些喝的吗？红葡萄酒或白葡萄酒？

王：唔，如果你一定要带的话就带白葡萄酒吧，但真的没必要带。

威廉：我要带。好，非常感谢你的邀请。

王：不客气。

威廉：我八点钟到，我期望着那一刻。

王：好的，再见。

2 谢绝邀请

张：史密斯先生，你星期五有什么特别的事吗？

史密斯：是的，约翰逊先生和我说好要去大使馆拜访朋友。

张：哦，太遗憾了！

史密斯：你有什么事吗？

张：我们打算邀请你和约翰逊先生一起游览长城。

史密斯：我很想去呀！肯定约翰逊先生也非常乐意。如果方便的话，我们能否另定时间？

张：星期六怎么样？但我必须提醒你大巴是早上七点发车。

史密斯：我去问问约翰逊看他是否有安排，但我认为可以的。今天下午我打电话告诉你。

张：好的。



Act Out

1. — 我们今天游泳去吧。

— 好主意，你想去哪里游泳？

— 嗯，我还不知道呢！去市中心游泳池怎么样？

— 好的，我喜欢那儿。

2. A: 你星期六晚上干什么？

B: 还不知道呢，有事吗？

A: 周末我打算和你一起去看电影。

B: 太好了！

3. A: 珍妮，周末你打算做什么？有安排吗？

B: 想看电影吗？玛丽娜影剧院正在上演影片“鬼”。

A: 好的,为什么不去? 看早场还是夜场?

B: 我们看夜场,之后我们还可以干点别的,或许去跳舞,听音乐。

4. A: 星期六下午愿意去滑旱冰吗?

B: 星期六下午? 恐怕不行,我要帮父母打扫院子。

A: 那就换个别的时间去吧。

B: 那倒不错。我们应该尽快找时间一起玩玩。

5. A: 唉,谢天谢地,简,今天是星期五了吗?

B: 是的,肯,好长的一个星期呀。

A: 我说咱俩今晚一块出去吃饭怎样? 我想带你去一个非常特别的地方。

B: 哦,谢谢,可是……可能得换个时间。我有好多事情要做,今晚我要在办公室加夜班。

Put in Use

Ex. 1

1. What are you doing tonight
2. I was wondering
3. I wish I could
4. write a term paper
5. some other time then
6. That's right

Ex. 2

1. are you doing anything special tomorrow evening
2. I'd like to invite you to my birthday party. Would you like to join us
3. Ok. Will you come at 7:00
4. Lemonade if you must bring something.

Ex. 3

1. What are you going to do this weekend?
2. "Thunderstorm" is on at the Friendship.
3. The early show or the late show?
4. Maybe go to KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken) or the Coffee Shop.
5. I'd rather go to KFC.



6. When and where shall we meet?

7. OK, thanks.

SECTION II *Being All Ears*

Listen and Decode

Ex. 1

1. tomorrow

3. skiing

5. very warm

2. ball game

4. for a long time

6. agree

Listen and Respond

Ex. 2

1. No, she doesn't.

3. She heard it on the radio.

5. He will give Claire a call.

2. Going to the ball game and skiing.

4. No, he doesn't.

Listen and Complete

Ex. 3

1. tour guide

3. plenty of room

5. photographer

2. spending a weekend

4. Friday

Listen and Judge

Ex. 4

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d

Listen and Read

Ex. 5

1. the time and place

3. formal written

5. at the bottom

7. in person or by phone

2. fine

4. in writing

6. attend

8. comfortable



Listen and Match

Ex. 6

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

Listen and Conclude

Ex. 7

An invitation consists of requesting someone's presence, stating the specific event, and setting the time and place. Spoken invitations are fine for most occasions. Formal written invitations should be answered in writing. It is fairly common to send printed "party" invitations for large semi-formal cocktail parties. Invitations are usually made privately, in person or by phone. That is, only the person being invited hears the invitation. People usually do not feel comfortable inviting you to a party if you are with someone who is not going to be invited.



Part B Reading Passages 课文

SECTION III *Maintaining a Sharp Eye*

PASSAGE I Are you Really Being Invited?

Language Points & Difficult Sentences

1. ... You've not required to commit yourself until you know what the invitation is for. 没有弄明白邀请的具体内容前, 你没必要答应一定参加。

- 1.1 to require — to need sth; to depend on sth. /sb. 需要; 依靠; 依赖
常用的表达式有:

require sb to do sth; require sth (of sb.); require that ... (用被动语态)

e. g. • College students are required to take College English Test Band Four. 要求大学生参加大学英语四级考试。

- It is required that the assignment be handed in before Friday. 要求星期五前交作业。

the required course 必修课

1.2 to commit oneself (to) — to make oneself responsible or undertake
答应负责, 承诺

e. g. • He has committed himself to support the three orphans. 他答应负责抚养这三个孤儿。

• The government claimed to commit itself to lessen farmers' burden in the next five years. 政府答应负责在未来五年减轻农民的负担。

1.3 not ... until 直到……才; 在……前

e. g. • The army didn't find any food until they reached a village. 这支部队走到一个小村庄才找到吃的。

• Some students couldn't adopt themselves to the college life until the end of the term. 有些学生到期末才适应大学生活。

2. If you say that you're free and the invitation turns out to be something you'd hate to do (a trip to a local sight you've seen ten times), then you'll be in a position to take back your acceptance or invent an excuse later. 如果你说有空, 结果邀请参加的又是你不愿意做的事(到一个你已去过 10 次的当地某一景点旅游), 那么你就可以谢绝, 或者事后再找一个借口。

2.1 turn out — prove to be; be in the end 证明是; 结果……(常指出乎意料的结果)

e. g. • The policeman turned out to be an animal lover. 这位警察原来也是一位动物爱好者。

• Everybody had brought an umbrella yesterday, but it turned out to be a sunny day. 昨天大家都带了伞, 结果却是个大晴天。

2.2 be in a position to — be able to 有能力

e. g. • We'll help you as long as we are in a position to. 只要我们有能力就帮你。

• The disabled are not in a position to run their own life. 残疾人生活无法自理。

2.3 to take back — to admit that something that you said or thought is wrong; return something that you bought there 收回

e. g. • Ok, I take it all back! 好吧, 我把我说过的话统统收回。

• Shopkeepers will not usually take back goods after they have been paid for. 店主一般不愿收回已卖出的货物。

3. The following sequence would be appropriate: apology; reason for

refusal; thanks for the invitation. 合适的做法是:先道歉,再解释拒绝的原因,最后对邀请表示感谢。

3.1 **sequence — succession; the coming of one thing after another** 一系列; 一连串; 顺序

e. g. • the sequence of events 系列事件

• The story was told in a sequence of time. 这个故事是按时间来讲述的。

cf. **series — several events or things of a similar kind that happen one after another** 一连串彼此有联系的人物或事件,如 TV series 电视连续剧

3.2 **apology (n.) — statement of regret (for doing wrong)** 道歉

e. g. • to take / refuse an apology: 表示/拒绝道歉

• The manager made an apology for the wrong delivery of the goods. 经理因为送错货而道歉。

4. ... **sometimes present problems, and the customs vary in different part of the United States.**有时会出现问题,在美国的不同地区这些习俗是不同的。

4.1 **to present (v.) — show; reveal** 显示、呈现

e. g. • A series of moving pictures were presented on the screen. 屏幕上出现一些移动的画面。

• You'll have to present your ID card on the entrance. 你得在入口处出示身份证。

4.2 **to vary — to be different** 改变、变化

e. g. • Competence varies from person to person. 人的能力各有不同。

• The TV sets vary in size, color and price. 这些电视机的规格、颜色以及价格各有不同。

• French differs from English in this respect. 在这方面法语不同于英语。

5. **In many instances it is the inviter who pays, as one would expect, but in some instances each one pays his or her own check. You "go Dutch."** 在很多情况下,人们认为应由邀请人买单,但在有些情况下却各付各的账。

5.1 **in many instances** 在很多情况下

5.2 **in some instances** 在某些情况下

5.3 **go Dutch — to pay one's own part of the bill** 各付各的账;AA制



6. **This is often the case with friends in informal situations, such as “let’s go and get a beer” or “want a cup of coffee?”** 在非正式场合朋友之间经常如此,比如“我们喝杯啤酒去,”或“想喝咖啡吗?”

be the case — be true 真的;符合事实

e. g. • If that is the case (= if the situation described is true), we need more staff. 如果真是那样,我们就需要更多的员工了。

• It is simply not the case that prison conditions are improving. 监狱条件得到改善的情况绝非事实。

7. **In this case the host expects to pay and the guest may offer to leave the tip, which may be declined by the host. (If so, just let the matter drop.)** 在这种情况下,一般由主人付账,客人可以主动提出付小费,尽管可能被主人谢绝(如果遇到这种情况,顺其自然)。

7.1 to decline — to refuse politely to accept or to do sth. 谢绝;婉言拒绝

e. g. • He declined the invitation to dinner. 他婉言谢绝了吃饭的邀请。

• I offered to give them a lift but they declined. 我主动邀请他们搭车,但他们婉言谢绝了。

7.2 let sb / sth drop — to do or say nothing more about sb. / sth. 不再提起;放弃

e. g. • I suggest we let the matter drop. 我建议咱们别再提这事。

8. **It may be more of a suggestion than an invitation.** 与其说这是邀请,不如说更像建议。

more (than ...) — to a greater degree than sth. else; to a greater degree than usual (程度上)更强,更多

e. g. • He is more of an actor than a teacher. 他更像演员而不像老师。

• It is even more a poem than a picture. 与其说它是一幅画,倒不如说它是一首诗。

9. **Americans should be explicit also, but they often assume you know the local customs in the matter.** 美国人也要表达清楚,不过他们常以为你了解当地在这方面的习俗。

9.1 explicit — clear and easy to understand 清楚明白的;易于理解的

e. g. • The composition should be written in explicit English. 英文作文要表达清楚。

• You are expected to be explicit when interviewed. 面试时一定要把话说清楚。

9.2 to assume — to think or accept that sth. is true but without having proof of it 以为;假设;假定

- e. g. • I assume that you have heard the news. 我猜想你已经听到了消息。
• He is not such a fool as you assumed. 他并非如你所以为的那样愚蠢。

10. You can identify such non-invitations by their generality — there is no specific time mentioned, and the word “sometime” is often used. They are often ritual expressions of parting. 你可以透过这些话的含糊其辞来判断这不是邀请——没有提到具体时间,而且经常使用“什么时候”这个词,这些是告别时的客套话。

10.1 sometime — at a time that you do not know exactly or has not yet been decided 在某时(不确切或尚未确定)

- e. g. • We must get together sometime. 我们一定要找个时间聚一下。
• I saw him sometime last summer. 我去年夏天什么时候见过他。

cf. some time — a long time 一段时间

We're going to be working together for some time. 我们要在一起工作一段时间。

We've stayed here for some time. 我们在这里住了一段时间了。

10.2 non-(prefix) — not 无,没有

- e. g. • non-official 非官方的, non-stop 中途不停的



Passage I 参考译文

你真的受到邀请了吗?

如果有人问你何时有空并邀请你参加某一活动,在没有弄明白邀请的具体内容前,你没必要答应一定参加。例如,如果你说有空,结果邀请你参加的又是你不愿意的事情(到一个你已去过无数次的当地某景点旅游),那么你就可以谢绝,或者事后找一个借口谢绝。因此,遇到类似情况,你就告诉邀请人你得先看看自己的安排,再予以答复。如果确实要回绝邀请,多数邀请人希望得到解释。合适的做法是:先道歉,再解释拒绝的原因,最后对邀请表示感谢。

当邀请你到家里做客时,谁是客人,谁是主人自然很清楚。但是如果邀请你到餐馆吃饭,喝咖啡或喝杯酒时,就容易出现问题,而且在美国的不同地区习俗也不尽相同。

在很多情况下,人们认为应由邀请人买单,但在有些情况下却各付各的账:大家

费用平摊。朋友之间在非正式的场合经常如此,比如“我们去喝杯啤酒吧?”或“想喝杯咖啡吗?”然而,在美国许多地方,一些人喜欢在餐馆招待朋友而不是在家里请客,在这种情况下,一般由主人付账,客人可以主动提出付小费,尽管可能被主人谢绝(如果遇到这种情况,顺其自然)如果邀请是随意发出的,如:“我们去……(餐馆的名字)吃晚饭吧,”与其说这是邀请,不如说更像建议。你就要准备付自己的那分账单。

如果你想邀请某人去餐馆吃饭,你一定要说清楚:“我请你去……”。美国人也表达清楚,不过他们常以为你了解当地在这方面的习俗。如果你没把握,就要问问朋友。

还有些话听起来像是邀请,实际上却不是。人们可能会说“我们什么时间聚一聚”或“你什么时间到我家来坐一坐。”你可以透过这些话的含糊其辞来判断这不是邀请——没有提到具体时间,而且经常使用“什么时间”这个词,这些是告别时的客套话。在这种情况下,你可以说“是的,那好呀”,或者“我很乐意”诸如此类的话。然后你就把这事儿搁下。如果他们不打电话给你,你可以在合适的时间邀请他们。

Read and Think

Ex. 1

1. You should not feel committed until you know what the invitation is for.
2. It is: apology, reason for refusal, thanks for the invitation.
3. It means each pays one's own check when eating in a restaurant.
4. The word “sometime”.



Read and Complete

Ex. 2

提示: 1. 根据题意选择答案。2. 根据上下文词语搭配选择答案。3. 注意动词的时态、语态、语气以及名词的单复数形式。

- 答案: 1. instances 2. informal 3. entertain
4. host 5. casual 6. suggestion

Ex. 3

提示: 1. 根据题意选择答案。2. 根据上下文词语搭配选择答案。3. 注意动词的时态、语态、语气以及名词的单复数形式。

- 答案: 1. invent an excuse later 2. present problems
3. explicit 4. specific time mentioned
5. “Yes, that would be nice.”

Ex. 4

提示：1. 根据题意选择答案。2. 根据上下文词语搭配选择答案。3. 注意动词的时态、语态、语气以及名词的单复数形式。

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 答案：1. instance | 2. present | 3. hostess |
| 4. appropriate | 5. invent | 6. entertain |
| 7. explicit | 8. identify | |

Read and Translate**Ex. 5**

1. For convenience, the photos will be shown in time sequence.
2. You are required to stop your car after an accident.
3. The conceptions and practices of child education vary from culture to culture.
4. He is more of a poet than a musician.
5. My father has kindly offered to take us to the airport.
6. We really should meet sometime soon to discuss the details.

**Read and Simulate****Ex. 6**

1. He didn't have a girlfriend until he was thirty.
Don't leave until I tell you to.
2. The truth turned out to be stranger than we had expected.
It turned out that she had known him when they were children.
3. I am sorry I am not in a position to help you right now.
I am sure they'd like to help her out financially, but they are not in a position to do so.
4. In many instances it is the teacher who talks, but in some instances the students talk.
In many instances it is the husband who pays, but in some instances the wife pays her own bill.
5. We should recycle our household rubbish instead of throwing it away.
You can have orange juice instead of water.
6. She spoke of his achievements in glowing terms.
She told him what she thought of his contribution in no uncertain terms.

7. He is more of a director than a producer.

She is more of a composer than a singer.

8. There are also houses that seem warm but in fact are not.

There are also music pieces that sound like light music but in fact are not.

PASSAGE || An Invitation Letter

Language Points and Difficult Sentences

1. **It seems ages since we heard from you.** 似乎很长时间没收到你的来信了。
It seems ages since ... — It seems a long time since ... 自从……以来似乎很久了

e. g. • It seems ages since we met last time. 自从我们上次见面后已有很长时间了/我们已经很长时间没见面了。

• It seemed ages since I got your letter last time. 很长时间没收到你的信了。

2. **But recently we happened to bump into Charlie Wright at a party, and from him we learnt that you and Lucy will be coming to England over the Christmas holidays.** 但最近我们在一次聚会中碰巧遇到了查理·赖特,并从他那里得知你和露西要来英格兰过圣诞节。

2.1 **happen to ... — to do or be sth. by chance** 碰巧做……;恰好是……

e. g. • I happened to be out when he called. 他来访时我碰巧出去了。

• We happened to meet our teacher in the shop. 我们碰巧在商店里遇见老师。

2.2 **bump into — meet sb by chance; run into; come across** 碰见;偶然遇见

e. g. • I bumped into my former president in the park. 我在公园里碰到了我的老校长。

• bump into an old friend 意外碰到一位老朋友

2.3 **over the Christmas holidays** 在圣诞节期间

e. g. • We had a pleasure chat over a cup of tea. 我们边喝茶,边愉快地聊天

• Over lunchtime, we watched the soccer games. 午饭期间我们观看了足球比赛。

3. **I am writing straightaway — to make sure this reaches you well before you leave Shanghai — in the hope ... your stay in England.**