

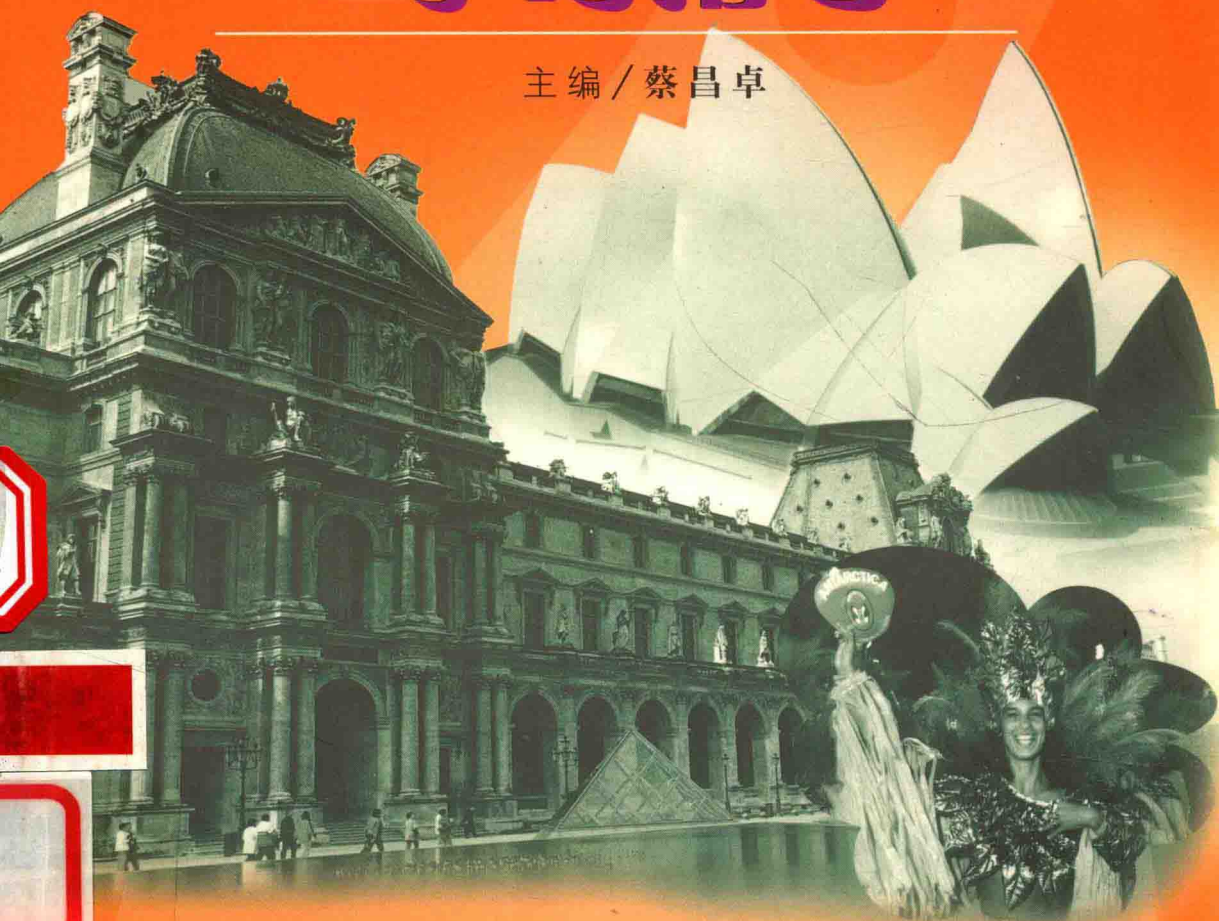


成人高等教育学习指导书

XINYINGYU (DIERCE) XUEXI ZHIDAO

# 新英语(第2册) 学习指导

主编 / 蔡昌卓



GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

广西师范大学出版社



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# 新英语(第2册)

## 学习指导

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## 学习要点(Study Tasks)

简要了解东西方不尽相同的恋爱观、婚姻观及对爱情的表达方式。能够用英文就较熟悉的爱情故事、约会方式以及所爱之人的外观、性格、兴趣等方面进行简单有效的描述;掌握连句成段的技巧,正确判断段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系;掌握现在分词 V-ing 的用法;掌握课文重要生词、短语及句子结构的用法。

## 文化知识与语言要点(Culture and Language Points)

### ① 文化知识

#### Valentine's Day

Valentine's Day 也称 Saint Valentine's Days, 圣瓦伦丁节或情人节(2月14日)。传说这一天是为了纪念因不愿意放弃信仰基督教而遭到迫害的罗马人 St. Valentine。他在公元 269 年的 2 月 14 日去世,也就是习俗中男女抽签作为情人的日子。亦有传说指出, St. Valentine 留给女友一张告别的纸条,纸条上署名“你的 Valentine 呈上”。

2 月 14 日逐渐演变成交换爱情信息的日子,而 St. Valentine 也成为情侣们的守护神。在这一天,情侣们互赠诗篇、花和小礼物,通常也会有些社交活动或舞会。人们爱谁或想得到谁的爱,就可给那个人寄去充满浪漫情趣的卡片。这种卡片叫情人卡。情人卡色彩鲜艳,常

装饰有心、花或鸟,里面还印有幽默或感伤的诗句。这些诗句传递的基本信息是“做我的情人吧”、“做我甜蜜的心上人吧”。情人卡是不署名的,有时也可签上“猜是谁”。收到卡片的人要猜是谁寄的。这样可以产生有趣的推测,这也正是情人卡的乐趣之一。

### 教堂婚礼(Wedding in Church)

西方信教青年常选择在教堂举行婚礼庆典。下面是基督教婚礼的婚誓:

牧师(证婚人)分别问新郎新娘:“×××,你是否愿意让这个女(男)人做你的妻子(丈夫),从此一起过圣洁的夫妻生活,爱她(他)、敬她(他)、让她(他)幸福,不管健康还是生病都不离开她(他),永不背叛她(他)?”

新郎新娘分别回答:“我愿意。”

然后新郎新娘先后跟着牧师(证婚人)念:“我,×××,愿意让你,×××,做我的妻子(丈夫),从此彼此拥有,今后不管顺利还是坎坷、富裕还是贫寒、健康还是生病都彼此珍爱,致死不分。”

### 离婚(Divorce)

东西方对离婚的看法有所不同,西方较为普遍的观点认为,爱情是婚姻、家庭的基础。人们因没有爱情而离婚就和因彼此相爱而结婚一样,是很正常的事,双方都不会受到谴责和歧视,办离婚不难。因此,西方一些国家的离婚率也相对高一些。而东方则要保守一些,婚事讲究父母之命,媒妁之言。嫁鸡随鸡,嫁狗随狗,嫁着狐狸漫山走;生是你家的人,死是你家的鬼;宁拆十座庙,不拆一桩婚;妻离子散。这些都是对牢固婚姻的褒扬及对破裂婚姻的谴责和歧视。有人说西方人的婚姻像瓷器,精美却易碎,东方人的婚姻像陶器,粗糙但耐用,比喻得不错。不过,随着东方国家的不断现代化,情况也在发生变化,离婚不像以前那么难,有些夫妻也会抱着彼此尊重的心情和平分手。

## 2 语言要点

### Text A

#### 1) Sister Maria 修女玛利亚

Sister 在此处首字母大写表示“修女”。

2) He grew very lonely...

grew 在此句中为系动词,后接形容词作表语。此类系动词还有 turn, become, get, appear, look, feel, taste 等。

例如: Mother is a good cook. The dish looks good and indeed tastes wonderful. 母亲是个好厨师,她做的菜色泽好看,味美可口。

3) come to 苏醒

例如: When Mr. Green came to, he found himself lying on the bed. 格林先生苏醒时发现自己躺在床上。

4) in charge 控制,负责

例如: Who is in charge of this work? 谁负责这项工作?

5) glance v. 瞥见,匆匆一瞥

例如: He glanced his eyes over the page and then turned to next page. 他匆匆在这页上瞥了一眼,然后就转向下一页。

6) stand v. 忍受

例如: She became much more angry, and finally she couldn't stand him any more. 她变得非常气愤,最终再也无法忍受他了。

## Text B

### Passage 1

1) annual a. 每年的,一年一度的

例如: I plan to attend the 34th Annual Meeting to be held in San Diego. 我计划参加在圣地亚哥举行的第34届年会。

2) steady a. 稳定的,固定的

例如: The sales of cars show steady growth. 小汽车的销售量稳步增长。

3) ideal a. 理想的

例如: He is an ideal life partner. 他是一位理想的人生伴侣。

4) have sth. in mind 脑子里想着某事

例如: What did Tom Smith have in mind? 汤姆·史密斯脑子里想着什么事儿?

Passage 2

1) approach v. 接近, 靠近

例如: The Spring Festival is approaching. 春节快到了。

2) exhausted a. 疲惫的

例如: I feel quite exhausted after a hard day of work. 辛苦工作了一天,我感到疲惫不堪。

3) keen a. 激烈的, 强烈的

例如: The little boy shows a keen interest in music. 这个小男孩对音乐表现出强烈的兴趣。

4) attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意

例如: His performance on the stage attracted my attention. 他在舞台上的表演吸引了我的注意。

5) boast of 吹嘘

例如: The wise man boasts of his wisdom; the strong man boasts of his strength; and the rich man boasts of his riches. 聪明人吹嘘自己的智慧,强壮者吹嘘自己的力量,有钱人吹嘘自己的财富。

6) be born of 出自, 来自

例如: True glory can only be born of pain. 真正的光荣来自刻苦。

Passage 3

1) responsibility n. 责任

例如: Separatists claim responsibility for the car bomb. 分裂主义分子声称对这起汽车爆炸事件负责。

2) up to sb. 由某人决定

例如: It's up to you to make the final decision. 最后的决定由你

来做。

- 3) in one's early twenties 二十出头

例如: He is in his early twenties. 他二十出头。

## 课外练习(Text-based Exercises)

### 1 Vocabulary and Structure

- 1) I'm sorry, sir. All the rooms have been \_\_\_\_\_ so far.  
A. free            B. occupied        C. filled            D. used
- 2) When Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_, he found himself lying on the ground.  
A. came up        B. came on          C. came to          D. came out
- 3) Generally speaking, it's \_\_\_\_\_ our boss to decide who will be sent abroad for further study.  
A. based on        B. up to            C. with              D. to
- 4) Mike likes music very much. His \_\_\_\_\_ plan is going to Italy to learn opera.  
A. ideal            B. idea              C. real               D. good
- 5) I just can't understand why the young man \_\_\_\_\_ his mother in such a terrible way.  
A. sees            B. treats            C. raises            D. looks after
- 6) My grandmother is quite old now, but her hair hasn't grown \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grayed          B. gray              C. greyly            D. graying
- 7) When the little boy is angry, nobody dares to \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. go to            B. treat              C. approach        D. come
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_, Ted went to New York to visit his uncle, just two or three times half a year.  
A. Often            B. Occasionally    C. Seldom          D. Never
- 9) There is a very \_\_\_\_\_ competition among players in this sports meet.

A. keen      B. serious      C. hot      D. poor

10) When visitors came to our factory, we talked a lot and \_\_\_\_\_ opinions about how to improve the products.

A. exchanged    B. brought      C. kept      D. prevented

11) Don't try to \_\_\_\_\_ him. He is such a smart guy.

A. treat      B. beat      C. believe      D. fool

12) The new comer looks so young, perhaps just \_\_\_\_\_ his early twenties.

A. in      B. at      C. on      D. for

13) It's clear that their friendship is born \_\_\_\_\_ mutual understanding.

A. from      B. of      C. in      D. at

14) The headmaster began his speech \_\_\_\_\_ a humorous story.

A. for      B. in      C. to      D. with

15) Alex is a clever boy and \_\_\_\_\_ of his class.

A. bottom    B. the first      C. top      D. up

16) I saw a lot of children playing in the garden, most of them \_\_\_\_\_ girls.

A. are      B. were      C. being      D. have been

17) After a whole day's heavy work, the old worker returned home, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hungry and felt exhausting

B. hunger and exhausted

C. hungry and exhausted

D. hungry and having been exhausted

18) Some people are sitting on the grass; others are strolling along the lakeside, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. chatting and to laugh      B. to chat and to laugh

C. chatting and laughing      D. chatting and laughed

19) The Red Cross \_\_\_\_\_ help for refugees, over two million dollars have been raised.

- A. appeals for                      B. appeals to  
C. has been appealing for        D. appealing for

20) I was overjoyed at the news of my hometown \_\_\_\_\_ so much progress.

- A. to make                              B. to have made  
C. made                                 D. having made

## 2 Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, was once traveling in France. He went by train to Dijon. He was very tired and wanted to sleep. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when the train came to Dijon. But first he explained that he was a heavy sleeper.

"I may possibly protest loudly when you try to wake me up", he said. It was night time and the train had reached Paris already. He realized at once that the conductor had forgotten to wake him up at Dijon. He was so angry that he ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. "I have never been so angry in all my life," Mark Twain said. The conductor looked at him calmly. "You are not half so angry as the American when I put him off the train at Dijon," he said.

### Choose the best answer according to Passage 1.

1) The station where Mark Twain got on the train was farther away \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. from France than Paris  
B. from Dijon than Paris  
C. from Paris than Dijon  
D. from Paris than America

2) According to the passage we know that "a heavy sleeper" is



- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a sleeper who is fat and heavy
  - B. a person who will not wake easily
  - C. a person who is slow in falling asleep
  - D. a person who sleeps badly
- 3) Mark Twain asked the conductor to put him off the train even if he protested loudly. By saying so he meant \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to make a joke
  - B. that he would not care if anyone put him off the train
  - C. that no matter what he might say, the conductor should put him off the train at Dijon
  - D. that he was sure to wake up in time
- 4) Mark Twain was angry because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the conductor didn't wake him up and put him off the train at Dijon
  - B. the conductor didn't remember his words at Dijon
  - C. the conductor didn't remember his words at Paris
  - D. the conductor woke him up but didn't put him off the train
- 5) The conductor didn't wake up Mark Twain at Dijon, for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he forgot Mark Twain's words when the train came to Dijon
  - B. he didn't take Mark Twain words seriously
  - C. he didn't want to wake up Mark Twain to hear his protest
  - D. he mistook another American for Mark Twain

## Passage 2

When Carlo Bianchi first arrived in London, he spoke only two words of English—"Please" and "Hello". He got a job helping in the kitchen of an Italian restaurant, and he spent what little spare time he had learning English. He was a good worker and soon they found him a job in the restaurant as a waiter. Every night Carlo used to go home very tired, but never too tired to study the language for