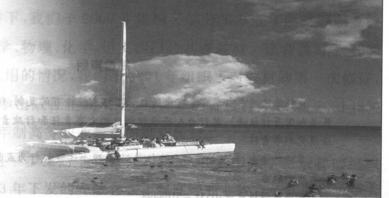
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② 安徽省五年制高等职业教育教材
《 茁语》编写组编

# 英语学习指导

第四册



纲,在充分吸取使用教材各方意见的基础上,对本套数材进

# 前言

2000 年起,安徽省教育厅在部分重点中等专业学校举办初中起点的五年制高等职业教育,这一举措对安徽省职业教育的发展和提高起到了很大的促进作用。为了适应五年制高等职业教育的发展,确保五年制高等职业教育的教学质量,在教育厅的关心支持下,我们于 2000 年组织了部分举办五年制高等职业教育的试点学校编写了数学、物理、化学、语文四门公共课教材。该套教材于 2000 年9 月开始试用,根据试用的情况,我们于 2001 年组织了对教材的第一次修订,修订后的教材由安徽大学出版社正式出版,并被安徽省教育厅教秘[2001]330 号文件规定为安徽省五年制高等职业教育的推荐教材。

2003 年 7 月,为了进一步提高本套教材的质量,在安徽大学出版社的组织下,我们根据教育厅 2003 年下发的安徽省五年制高等职业教育公共课程教学大纲,在充分吸取使用教材各方意见的基础上,对本套教材进行了第二次修订。安徽省教育厅领导对本次教材修订提出了三点具体要求:1.参加修订教材工作的人员要根据社会对五年制高职毕业生的专业需求和素质要求,认真研究五年制高职人才的培养目标,以此作为修订这套教材的指导方针。五年制高职培养的是技术应用型专门人才,文化知识教育要服务于人才整体发展目标,文化课教材的修订应把握实现整体培养目标所要求的知识、能力和素质结构的统一要求。2.要认真学习五年制高等职业教育指导意见和课程教学大纲,在编写教材时要有全局观念,坚持五年一贯制,处理好文化基础知识与专业知识的关系,统筹考虑高等教育和中等教育的课程安排,精选教学内容,构建五年一贯、相互协调的教材体系。3.教材编写、内容组织、教学形式要符合学生特点。要总结教育教学方法,根据学生特点调整教材组织形式,不要过于强调知识体系的完整、科学性,而应强调教材的实用性。根据教育厅的要求,在本次教材修订中,我们遵循"突出实际应用,强化能力培养,坚持必须够用"的原则。在总结本套教材

编写经验的基础上,尽量吸取同类、同层次教材的长处,贴近五年制高职学生文化基础的实际,力求做到立足实践应用,强化能力培养训练。修订后的第二版教材增加了《英语》1—4 册和《数学》第四册,配备了《英语学习指导》、《数学学习指导》。我们期望修订后的教材能够保证五年制高职学生应有的文化素养,同时也能为后续职业技术课程的学习打下必需的基础,教材本身更趋完善、更加适应安徽省五年制高等职业教育的实际。

本套教材主要适用于五年制高等职业教育,同时也可作为中等专业学校、中等职业学校的教材或教学参考书。组织编写五年制高职教材是一种尝试,如何提高教材的质量是我们孜孜不倦的探索,尽管我们已经作出了很大的努力,但由于我们的经验、学识有限,教材中的局限、疏漏和不完善之处在所难免,敬请使用本教材的师生批评指正。

安徽省五年制高职教育教材编审委员会 2006 年 2 月

# 编写说明

面向 21 世纪安徽省五年制高职教材《英语》是根据《安徽省五年制高职英语教学大纲》编写的一套全新的系统性英语教材,注重培养学生的国际意识、创新精神和语言实践能力,全面推进素质教育。

本教材在编写构思上,本着以应用为目的、注重实用的原则,不仅考虑到我省五年制英语教学的现状、适应生源变化的实际,适当降低起点,而且做好与初中英语教学的衔接;并在保证共核英语教学的前提下,为学生后续课程专门用途英语的学习、终身学习和自主发展奠定了良好的基础。

在教材编写体系上,本套教材自成体系,以方便教学、适应教学对象为宗旨,广泛吸取了同类、同层次教材的长处,不仅注重了听说和读写技能的训练, 又加强了语音、语法、翻译教学的训练,力求提高学生的语感和语言交际能力, 培养实用性高职人才。

本套教材共四册,原则上每学年一册,每册书含 16 个单元和两套自测题。 全套教材总词汇量约 3 000 词(含初中阶段应掌握的 1 000 左右的必备词汇)。 每册教材均配有学习指导用书和教学录音带。学习指导用书中给出了各单元 听说部分及精读课文部分的教学建议,正文部分提供了听力练习答案与听力录 音稿、精读课文补充注释与参考译文、各部分练习答案、补充阅读练习答案与参 考译文以及自测题答案,以供教师教学和学生复习知识时使用。

全套《英语》教材主编安娜,副主编陈桃秀。《英语》第四分册主编邵贵君。第1—4单元由孟小宇编写;第5—8单元由李宗文编写;第9—12单元由李欢迎编写;第13单元由安娜编写;第14—16单元由吴国强编写;自测题由邵贵君编写。

本书录音材料由加拿大外教 Robert Cooley 先生和 Lisa Ng 女士审定并录音。本套教材在编写过程中,得到安徽省教育厅中专处和安徽大学出版社的热情关心、支持和指导。安徽国际商务职业学院刘建明院长作为本套教材的牵头

人和组织者,自始至终关心教材的编写进度和质量。在此,谨代表全体编写组成员一并致以真诚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免。我们殷切希望广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们不断修订和改进教材,使之更臻完善。

编 者 2006年2月

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### Unit 1

#### 一、学习要求与重点

#### [Listening & Speaking]

- 1. 通过短文听力训练,着重培养学生在听的过程中笔录和归纳推理的能力,从而促进学生 听与写两项技能的提高。
- 2. 着重学习和掌握谈论名人的一些表达方法和相关的词语及对话模式,注意按对话录音朗读,模仿录音中的语音语调,并能根据句型和对话模式自行操练对话,达到熟练程度。

#### [Intensive Reading]

- 语 法:掌握冠词的高级用法,在学习冠词的高级用法时可先复习一下第一册中学习的冠词的一般用法。
- 语言点:掌握 on good / bad terms with sb., there is (no) point in doing sth., do one's utmost to, in return, be well disposed towards, lose touch with 等短语的用法。复习部分否定与完全否定的句型的用法及区别。
- 重点单词: 掌握 petition, approach, permanent, courteous, disposed, troublesome, interrupt, dilemma, dignity, undermine, facilitate, fortify, coordinate 等单词的拼写、词性变换、词义的基本用法。
- 学习要求:学习并掌握课文中的主要语言点和语法现象,能流利阅读课文,正确理解和概述 课文内容,并能独立完成 STUDY & PRACTICE 中的所有练习。

# 二、学习参考部分

#### [ Key to Listening ]

Part A See Tapescript Part A.

Part B 1. To give a lecture.

- 2. He had lost his glasses.
- 3. He would keep on talking.
- 4. Because most of the buttons were missing.
- 5. He held up his trousers by an old tie (instead of a belt).

### [ Tapescript ]

Part A Listen carefully and complete the passage according to what you hear on the tape.

Michael Jordan, the world-famous <u>basketball</u> star, has clearly been <u>successful</u> in choosing and accomplishing both personal and professional goals.

As a child, Jordan played baseball, basketball and football. His preferred <u>sport</u> at the time was <u>baseball</u> but after he began spending <u>a lot of</u> time on the basketball court, his outlook <u>changed</u>. Because his older and taller brother, Larry, continuously kept <u>beating</u> him when they played one-on-one, he was determined to become a better player.

#### Part B Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

Professor Carson lived alone and was very absent-minded. He often arrived at the college to give a lecture and find he had forgotten to bring his teaching notes and didn't know what to say. Or he would lose his glasses and be unable to see the blackboard or his students. If he didn't forget his notes and could give the lectures, he would often forget the time and keep on talking for hours because he had left his watch at home. But the most interesting thing about him was his appearance. His coat was rarely buttoned, as most of the buttons were missing. He must have lost his comb as well because his hair was always standing on end when he took off his old hat. His trousers were held up by an old tie instead of a belt.

#### [ Notes to Intensive Reading ]

1. But if you approach the warder in your corridor, and you are on good terms with him,

【译文】可如果你去找走廊里的狱吏,而且你跟他处得不错的话……

【解释】on good / bad terms with sb. 和……关系很好(不好)

We're not on very good terms with the people next door.

我们和隔壁的人关系不太好。

He was on friendly terms with Doctor Smith.

他和史密斯博士的关系很友好。

2. There was no point in having a permanent enemy among the warders.

【译文】在狱吏中树敌是毫无意义的。

【解释】注意句型:There was no point (sense) in + v. -ing... 做……是毫无道理的

There is no point in leaving important decisions to inexperienced people.

让没有经验的人做决定是没有道理的。

There is no point (sense) in blaming others for your mistake.

因你的错误责怪别人是毫无道理的。

3.... we did our utmost to try to sway them.

【译文】……而且我们要力争改变他们。

【解释】do / try one's utmost to: do one's best to /spare no effort to do sth. 竭力/ 竭尽全力

The police will try their utmost to find the kidnapper.

警方将竭尽所能地抓住绑匪。

He was doing his best to please her.

他竭力地讨她欢心。

4. Not all of our wanders were ogres. / No one liked to take on such a job.

【译文】并非所有的狱吏都是妖魔鬼怪。/ 没人愿意做这件事(指请人与狱吏沟通一事)。

【解释】前者属部分否定,后者属全部否定。注意两者使用上的区别。

- 1)部分否定通常采用的形式:not + all, every, each, both 等词构成部分否定,可译成 "不都是"、"并非都"、"不全是"等等。
- 2)全部否定通常采用的形式:no +名词/代词, none of +名词/代词, neither of +名词/代词, not +any(thing)和其他否定词。

I don't know anything about her. (全部否定)我对她的情况一无所知。

I don't know everything about her. (部分否定)她的情况我并非都了解。

I don't know any of them. (全部否定)他们我都不认识。

I don't know all of them. (部分否定)他们我并非个个都认识。

None of the answers is right. (全部否定)答案都不对。

Not all the answers are right. (部分否定)并非所有的答案都对。

5. If a man was considerate, we were considerate in return.

【译文】如若有人关心我们,我们也知恩图报。

【解释】in return (for sth.) 回报

I taught them some Chinese songs, and in return they left me many gifts.

我教他们一些中文歌,他们给我许多礼物作为回报。

I bought him a drink in return for his help.

我请他喝酒以感谢他对我的帮助。

6. Because it was useful to have warders who were well disposed toward us...

【译文】既然能有对我们示以好感的狱吏是件益事……

【解释】be well (ill, etc.) disposed towards...对……有好感(恶感)

She is favorably disposed towards new ideas.

她对新思想易于接受。

Many of the newspapers seem ill disposed towards the new cabinet.

许多报纸似乎对新内阁没有好感。

7. This presented us with a dilemma.

【译文】这使我们感到进退两难。

【解释】be in a dilemma 处于左右两难的境地

Mary was in a dilemma as to whether to go to college or to find a job.

玛丽进退两难,不知是该上大学,还是去找工作。

The doctor's dilemma was whether he should tell the patient the truth.

医生的难处是该不该告诉病人实情。

place(put) sb. in a dilemma 使……处于左右两难的境地

Her asking me to tell her the secret put me into a dilemma.

她要我告诉她那个秘密的要求让我左右为难。

8.... and I felt it would undermine our dignity to take the sandwich.

【译文】……我觉得拿那块三明治会有损我们的尊严。

【解释】dignity n. 尊严

beneath / below one's dignity 有失身份
lose one's dignity 丢面子
pocket one's dignity(口)放下架子
stand on one's dignity 保持自己的尊严
She doesn't stand on her dignity and treat the rest of us as servants.
她并不自恃高贵而把我们这些人当做佣人看待。

9.... "It makes more bloody sense than the Nats."

【译文】"好像比南非国民党讲的有道理得多。"

【解释】bloody a. 「英俚]有时在口语中加强语气,表示"厌烦"或"赞扬":

You are a bloody fool! You didn't look where you were.

你这该死的蠢货,走路也不看一看。

bloody ad. [英俚]很,非常

He's bloody drunk.

他烂醉如泥。

10. We regarded it as our duty to stay in touch with our men in F and G...

【译文】与我们在 F 区和 G 区的人保持联系是我们的责任……

【解释】stay / keep in touch (with) 和……保持联系,了解(情况)

People can get/stay in touch with each other even when they do leave.

人们甚至在离别后还能保持联系。

The salesman kept in touch with the office by phone.

这个销售员用电话与办事处联系。

lose touch (with) 和……失去联系

I used to see him quite often but we have lost touch.

过去我常常去看他,但是现在我们失去联系了。

I don't want to lose touch with you.

我不想与你失去联系。

#### [Translation]

#### 我与狱吏

——纳尔逊· 曼德拉

在每个囚犯的牢狱生活中,占有一席之地的并非司法部长、监狱总长、甚至是监狱长,而是各牢房的狱吏。如果你觉得冷并想多要条毯子,可能会想到向司法部长申请,可结果会是渺无音讯。要是你去找监狱总长,他可能会说:"抱歉,这不符合规定。"监狱长会说:"我要是多给你一条,就得多给每个人一条。"可如果你去找走廊里的狱吏,而且你跟他相处得不错的话,他就会径直到库房拿一条给你。

我始终力图对我所在牢房的狱吏保持和气;含有敌意是自找没趣。在狱吏中树敌是毫无意义的。非洲人国民大会(非国大)的政策就是去教育所有的人,甚至是我们的敌人:我

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们相信所有的人,即使是在监狱的狱吏,也是能改造的,而且我们要力争改变他们。

总之,我们与狱吏们相互同等对待。如若有人关心我们,我们也知恩图报。并非所有的狱吏都是妖魔鬼怪。我们从一开始就发现他们中一些人奉行公平原则。然而,与狱吏交好也非轻而易举之事,因为他们大都认为对黑人表示好感是不合常理的。既然能有对我们示以好感的狱吏是件益事,因此我常想请人去和狱中狱吏沟通。可没人愿意做这件事。

在矿厂有一名狱吏好像对我们特别有敌意。这很麻烦,因为在矿厂我们要进行讨论,而不准我们交谈的狱吏就成了个极大的障碍。我请一位伙伴向这家伙套近乎以便能让他不来打断我们的谈话。这个狱吏很粗鲁,不过很快他就对我的这位狱友缓和了一些。一天,这个狱吏向我这个伙伴要他身上的夹克,他要把它铺在草地上好坐在上面。尽管我知道这不合我伙伴的脾气,可我还是点头让他照办了。

几天以后,我正在棚子下吃午饭,这时狱吏(突然)走了过来。他比我们多一个三明治,他将它仍在我们附近的草地上说:"拿去。"这就是他表示友谊的方式。

这使我们感到进退两难。一方面,他像对待畜牲那样可以向我们泼泔水,我觉得拿那块三明治会有损我们的尊严。而另一方面,我们饥肠辘辘,完全拒绝这种表示会使我们正尽力去亲近的狱吏感到羞耻。我看得出那个已与狱吏亲近了些的伙伴想要那块三明治,于是我向他点头应允。

这个策略见效了,这个狱吏对我们不再提防了。他甚至开始问我们有关非国大的问题。一般来说,如果一个人在监狱工作他可能会被政府的宣传攻势所洗脑。他会认为我们是些恐怖主义者以及要把白人扔进海里去的共产党。可当我们心平气和地对他解释说我们是反种族主义者,我们渴望平等,怀有重分财富的想法,他挠挠头说:"好像比南非国民党讲的有道理得多。"

取得狱吏们的同情有利于我们交流信息,这是在罗宾岛上进行的多种要务之一。与我们在F区和G区的人保持联系是我们的责任。因为普通犯人都关在那里。作为政治家,我们在狱中就如同在外边一样,要设法巩固我们的组织。如果我们要协调抗议和控诉活动,交流信息是必不可少的。因为更多的囚犯会在普通狱区进进出出,F区和G区的人们就有比较多的最新消息,不仅包括在运动中发生的事,还包括我们的朋友和家人的情况……

#### [Key to Pre-reading]

- Question 1 Nelson Mandela is the first black president in South Africa. He makes everyone in the country happy and safe.
- Question 2 Nelson Mandela has devoted all his life to fighting for the new South Africa of liberty and equality. In 1993, he got Nobel Peace Price for what he had done for his people.
- Question 3 He wrote a lot about his career and his life. His works are Long Walk to Freedom, The Struggle Is My Life.

#### [Key to Post-reading]

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. d 6. b

[Key to Study & Prac	ctice
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I.	Fill in the blanks	with the wor	ds or phrases give	n below.	Change the	form if necessary.	
	1. in return	2. on good	terms with	3. took	on ,	4. capable of	
	5. dignity	6. keep in	touch with	7. doing	g his utmost	8. treat as	
	•	10. became	e wary				
II.	Now fill in the bl	anks with the	e correct forms of	the word	ls given.		
	1. nonconductor	2. nonstop	o 3. nonfiction	4. n	onsmoker	5. nonpayment	
III.	Now add the suf	fix -ian to th	e words given bel	ow and t	hen translate	them into Chinese.	
	1. Christian 基本		2. musician 音兒			ian 电机师	
	4. librarian 图中		5. technician 技		6. physici	an 物理学家	
	7. magician 魔才		8. guardian 保拉		9. Canadi	an 加拿大人	
	10. Italian 意大		0				
IV.	. Rewrite the follo	wing sentence	ces according to th	ne models	s.		
	Model 1: 1. Not every computer here is made in China.						
	2. Not all his stories make interesting reading.						
	Model 2: 1. There is no use in persuading him when he turns a deaf ear to you						
	2. There is some trouble in getting the car started.						
	Model 3: 1. Please speak a little more loudly so that everyone can catch your point.						
	2. We have to finish our homework today so that we can go for a picnic tomorrow						
	Model 4: 1. Some viewers regard the TV characters as real friends and family.						
	2. The students regard their English teacher as one of their best friends.						
	Model 5: 1. Tom has made as many spelling mistakes as Mary does in their compositions.						
	2. We	e have <u>as effi</u>	icient managemen	t of the s	school as they	do.	
V.	Choose the correct	ct answer to	complete the follo	wing sen	tences.		
	1. an, a	2. The	3. a	4. /,	, the, a	5. /	
	6. the	7. a	8. The, the	9. Tł	ne, the	10. The, a	

#### VI. Put the following into English.

- 1. When you are in a dilemma, you should consult your parents.
- 2. There is no point / sense in firing him for such a trivial matter.
- 3. He's on good terms with his colleagues.
- 4. Not everything is going smoothly.
- 5. The generous old man did all his utmost to help his friends.

### [Key to Guided Writing]

1.

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# [Key to Comprehensive Reading]

Exercise A 1. c

2. d

3. c

5. a

Exercise B 英译汉练习答案参见参考译文划线部分。

#### [Translation]

#### 罗纳尔多

作为第一位三度当选世界足球先生的球员,罗纳尔多,这个龅牙的巴西人,以此项殊荣结束了具有纪念意义的这一年。

(1)一年前,几乎没人想到这个 25 岁的小伙子在经历三年伤病缠身之后还能恢复状态。

尽管人们都担心他易受伤的膝盖,在韩日世界杯上的激情表演还是使他以 4 400 万美元从国际米兰转会到皇家马德里,该队在欧洲赛事上多次荣获冠军。本月初,他又与皇马队一起以 2:0 捧得了日本丰田杯,一项世界俱乐部冠军寨。

(2)他技术完美,平衡良好,体魄强健,奔跑迅速,具有大多数其他球员渴望不可及的射门灵感。无论走到哪里,他都能使对方防守队员感到威胁,而使球迷欢呼雀跃。他的两粒进球帮助俱乐部和国家队获得世界冠军,同时也为自己在上一周获得了"年度欧洲足球先生"的称号。

罗纳尔多成长于里约热内卢地区,并在业余球队中度过了早期足球生涯。

(3)16岁时,他签了第一份足球职业合同,并在60场比赛中攻进了58个球。

他离开祖国前往欧洲球队时年仅17岁。在荷兰爱因霍恩俱乐部效力时,33场比赛进30个球,很快成为一颗新星,并被招人巴西国家队,1994年,巴西捧得了这次奖杯。

1996 年,罗纳尔多转会到巴塞罗纳,并在第二年夏天以另一高额转会费改投国际米兰。 他很快就成为最热门的足球运动员,并分别于 1996 和 1997 年两次当选世界杯足球先 生,成为此项记录第一人。

然而,1998年世界杯时灾难发生了。(4)罗纳尔多在前几轮毫无建树,并在决赛中几乎精神崩溃,该赛巴西以0比3告负于法国。

同年11月灾难继续,在一场意大利联赛中他的右膝受伤,这迫使他把上场时间推迟到2000年。

不断的受伤加上对自己的怀疑使人们对他能否到达以前的巅峰状态产生疑问。罗纳尔 多离开巴西队 3 年后,在 2002 年 3 月又被招回国家队,并取得了最后的成功。

(5)<u>罗纳尔多承认他重回这一职业水平是现实而不是幻想。</u>他在西班牙马德里说道: "度过艰难的两年后,我对呆在这儿很满意。我曾经伤病缠身,但一切已证明不过是一场梦 而已。"

#### 幽默

#### 不想争论

- "地球是什么形状的?"老师问约翰尼。
- 约翰尼回答说是圆的。
- "你怎么知道地球是圆的,约翰尼?"

约翰尼回答说:"那好,是方的。我不想就此事引起争论。"

# Unit 2

#### 一、学习要求与重点

#### [Listening & Speaking]

- 1. 通过短文听力训练,着重培养学生在听的过程中笔录和归纳推理的能力,从而促进学生 听与写两项技能的提高。
- 2. 着重学习和掌握询问工作情况,工作条件的表达方法和相关的词语及对话模式,注意按对话录音朗读,模仿录音中的语音语调,并能根据句型和对话模式自行操练对话,达到熟练程度。

# [Intensive Reading]

- 语 法:掌握部分倒装句的一些用法。
- 语言点:掌握 at one's best / worst, be based on, live up to, fulfill one's promises, over the long term 等短语的用法。复习 what 引出主语从句,在从句中充当宾语的用法。复习"the moment"引出时间状语从句以及虚拟语气的倒装用法。
- 重点单词:掌握 advertise, influence, psychology, status, privately, criticize, critic, visible, manipulate, offensive, impact, reputation, fulfill 等单词的拼写、词性变换、词义的基本用法。
- 学习要求:学习并掌握课文中的主要语言点和语法现象,能流利阅读课文,正确理解和概述 课文内容,并能独立完成 STUDY & PRACTICE 中的所有练习。

#### 二、学习参考部分

#### [Key to Listening]

Part A See Tapescript Part A.

Part B 1. He is a baker.

- 2. Because he can earn enough money to live comfortably without too much worry.
- 3. They did all the hard work by hand.
- 4. At five o'clock in the morning.
- 5. A moving belt.

#### [ Tapescript ]

#### Part A Listen carefully and complete the passage according to what you hear on the tape.

Joe wanted to buy a bike. He had asked his parents for money and they said he must earn it himself. But how? He kept thinking about this as he walked home. Maybe he could clear the

snow <u>away</u> for the neighbors. But it was summer now, and there was no snow. He couldn't cut the grass in their gardens because he had no <u>tools</u>. Then Joe saw one of his classmates, Dick, delivering <u>newspapers</u>. "I can do that," he thought. "Maybe I can even get the bike <u>right</u> away. I can pay a little for it each week, "he ran to Dick, and asked a lot of questions about <u>getting</u> a paper route. He learned that the job took about three <u>hours</u> each morning. Dick gave him the telephone number of the newspaper <u>manager</u>. When Joe arrived home, he told his mother all about it. His mother <u>smiled</u> and said, "I think it's a great idea."

#### Part B Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

I am a baker. I enjoy my work because I can earn enough money to live comfortably without too much worry. Both my father and grandfather were bakers. But they did all the hard work by hand, while we have machines which work more quickly and efficiently than men. In the bakery, we still prepare the dough for bread at night, mixing the flour and the yeast with other ingredients by machinery instead of by hand. We keep it at a fixed temperature. At five o'clock in the morning, the actual work begins. Two men cut off pieces of dough by hand, and put them into tins. A moving belt carries these along very slowly into the oven, and the only thing left to do is to wait for the bread to cook.

#### [ Notes to Intensive Reading ]

1. Social Criticism of Advertising

【译文】广告受到社会批评

【解释】advertising n. (登)广告

advertise vt. 为……做广告 vi. 登广告(常用介词搭配) advertise for sth. 登广告征求(或寻找某物)

I advertised my old car for sale.

我登广告卖我的旧车。

Mr. Wang advertised for a tutor.

王先生登广告征求家庭教师。

I have advertised for a second-hand car in the newspaper.

我在报纸上登了广告征求一辆二手车。

#### 2. ... if their products do not live up to the promised benefits,

【译文】如果产品质量与广告的承诺有出入……

【解释】live up to 使行为与……相符, 达到(某标准、高度), 按……行事

His parents hope he will live up to their expectation.

父母希望他能实现他们的期望。

I try to live up to the high standard of the school.

我尽力达到学校的高标准。

live up to one's promise 遵守诺言

live up to one's belief / faith 实现自己的信仰

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