

英语专业一年级(下)用书

新编英语教程 (第二册)

辅导用书

主 编 苏翊翔

副主编 蔡云琴

A New English Course (2)
Reference Book

对外经济贸易大学出版社

新编英语教程(第二册)

辅 导 用 书

主 编 苏翊翔

副 主 编 蔡云琴

参编人员 (按姓氏笔划顺序)

苏翊翔 吴燕琼 范彩霞

林 菲 蔡云琴

对外经济贸易大学出版社

(京)新登字 182 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语教程(第二册)辅导用书/苏翊翔主编. —北京:对外经济贸易大学出版社,2006

ISBN 7-81078-624-5

I. 新... II. 苏... III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 008795 号

© 2006 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行

版权所有 翻印必究

新编英语教程(第二册)辅导用书

苏翊翔 主编

责任编辑:贾惊涛

对外经济贸易大学出版社

北京市朝阳区惠新东街 12 号 邮政编码:100029

邮购电话:010-64492338 发行部电话:010-64492342

网址:<http://www.uibep.com> E-mail: uibep@126.com

北京市山华苑印刷有限责任公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行

成品尺寸:140mm×203mm 8.5 印张 212 千字

2006 年 3 月北京第 1 版 2006 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81078-624-5

印数:0 001 - 5 000 册 定价:13.00 元

前言

精读为英语专业核心基础课，全国几十所高校英语专业使用上海外国语大学李观仪担任主编、梅德明担任副主编的《新编英语教程》为其精读课教材。该教材是国家级重点教材。该系列教材的一、二册课文选材紧贴日常生活、大学生生活和科技发展的方方面面。每篇课文短小精悍，大量使用高频率词，能帮助学生打好坚实的语言基本功，便于学生通过一年级阶段的学习对两三千常用词的常见用法有较熟练、较全面的掌握，并能熟练得体地使用所学词汇就日常生活的一般话题进行较流利的口、笔头交流。

为了帮助学生更好、更高效地掌握课本知识，并能熟练灵活地运用课本知识进行语言交际活动，我们特编写《新编英语教程》一、二册辅导用书，它将有助于教师和学生：

1. 提高课外学习时间的利用率。生词表可省去每课几十个单词的查阅时间，抄录时间，提高学习效率。
2. 提高课内时间的利用率。逐个讲解单词及用法是个十分耗时的过程，如果辅之以配套的学习指导，学生不仅可以接触更多的例句和更丰富的语境，同时又可以减少课堂的讲解时间，提高课堂时间的利用率，为学生提供更多的时间进行更高层次的语言实践活动，诸如就相关话题进行辩论、演讲、讨论、角色扮演等。
3. 便于学生自主学习。每课自测练习不仅有助于学生自我检验学习效果，而且能帮助学生抓住教材的重、难点，进一步复

习巩固。

该书包括五部分：

- (1) 生词表；(2) 常用词学习；(3) 扩展讨论题/写作题；
(4) 自测练习；(5) 成长参茶阅读篇。

各部分有以下特点：

1. 生词表除了根据词语在课文中的意思提供中英文释义外，还根据其特点提供常见的搭配，或用法特点，或语域等。

2. 常用词学习选择的全部是最活跃的词，例句来自权威辞典，而且体现实用性和与时俱进的精神，多为反映当前社会生活、现象的最鲜活的例句。

3. 提供与课文相结合的扩展讨论题/写作题。引导学生进行更高层次的语言实践活动，进一步提高口笔头表达力。

4. 自测练习做到：(1) 与课文紧密结合，体现每课的重、难点，主要有拼写练习、词汇语法练习、翻译练习等；(2) 做到课内知识和课外知识相结合，每课提供比课文难度略大的一至二篇课外阅读练习，进一步提高阅读水平；(3) 自测练习后直接附答案，便于自学。

5. 成长参茶阅读篇收入素质教育佳作，细细品味每一篇佳作，引领学生塑造美好人格。

苏翊翔负责全书的二审和终审以及9、10、11、12、14课的编写；蔡云琴负责全书的初审以及4、5、6、17课的编写；吴燕琼、范彩霞、林菲参与了部分书稿的审校。吴燕琼负责1、2、3、13课的编写；范彩霞负责7、8、18课的编写；林菲负责15、16课的编写。

本书编写过程中我们主要参考了 *Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary*, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *Cambridge Dictionary of American English*, *Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms*, 《英汉大词典》，《朗文当代高级词典》，《牛津

高阶英汉双解词典》，《英语名篇佳作 100 篇背诵手册》，《心灵鸡汤》，《英语世界》，《动力英语》，《阳光英语》，《海外英语》，《英语学习》，《疯狂英语》，《英语周报》，《卡耐基人生指南丛书 2》等书刊和网站，特此说明。

苏翊翔

2005 年 7 月于榕城

CONTENTS



前言	(1)
Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(16)
Unit 3	(29)
Unit 4	(43)
Unit 5	(59)
Unit 6	(76)
Unit 7	(89)
Unit 8	(103)
Unit 9	(115)
Unit 10	(131)
Unit 11	(145)
Unit 12	(163)
Unit 13	(177)
Unit 14	(190)
Unit 15	(208)
Unit 16	(221)
Unit 17	(233)
Unit 18	(247)
参考书目	(261)

Unit 1

Word List

Language Structures

1. circumstance [ˈsə:kəmstəns] *n.* condition or fact connected with an event or action 环境, 情况, 情形
2. cramp [kræmp] *n.* sudden and painful tightening of the muscles, usu. caused by cold or too much exercise, making movement difficult 痉挛, 抽筋
3. gnaw [naɪ] *v.* bite sth. hard continually until it's worn away 不断地啃, 咬硬物
4. grateful [ˈɡreɪtful] *adj.* feeling or showing appreciation for sth. good done to one, for sth. fortunate that happens, etc.; thankful 感激的, 感谢的
5. limp [lɪmp] *v.* walk unevenly, as when one foot or leg is hurt or stiff 跛行, 一瘸一拐地走
6. motor-scooter [ˈməʊtə'sku:tə] *n.* (also scooter) light motorcycle, usu. with small wheels, a low seat and a metal shield protecting the driver's leg 小型摩托车, 轻骑
7. painkiller [ˈpeɪn,kɪlə(r)] *n.* drug that lessens or removes pain 止痛药
8. plaster [ˈplɑ:stə] *n.* 膏药
sticking plaster 橡皮膏
9. portable [ˈpɔ:təbl] *adj.* that can be easily carried 便携式的, 手



提式的,轻便的

Dialogue I

1. delegation [ˌdeliˈgeɪʃən] *n.* group of delegates 代表团
2. detain [diˈteɪn] *v.* keep (sb.) in custody; lock up 拘留, 扣押
3. disheartening [disˈhɑːtnɪŋ] *adj.* discouraging 使人泄气的
4. donate [dəʊˈneɪt] *v.* give (money, goods, etc.), esp. to a charity; contribute 捐赠, 赠送
5. fund [fʌnd] *n.* financial resources; money 资金, 现款
6. hasty [ˈheɪsti] *adj.* said, made or done quickly or too quickly; hurried 急急忙忙的, 仓促完成的
7. nickname [ˈnɪkneɪm] *v.* give an informal name for someone or something 给(某人)起绰号
8. outrageous [aʊˈreɪdʒəs] *adj.* very offensive or immoral 蛮横无理的, 无道德的
9. patriotic [ˌpætriˈɒtɪk] *adj.* having or showing love of one's country 爱国的, 有爱国心的
10. slanderous [ˈslɑːndərəs, ˈslæn-] *adj.* being or containing a malicious, false and injurious statement spoken about a person 恶意的, 诽谤的
11. track [træk] *n.* prepared course or circuit for racing 跑道
12. visualize [ˈvɪʒuəlaɪz] *v.* form a mental picture of sb./sth. 想像或设想某人(某事物)

Dialogue II

1. cheer [tʃiə] *v.* give a loud shout of approval or encouragement 欢呼

Reading I

1. addicted [ə'diktɪd] *adj.* strongly interested in sth. as a hobby or pastime 对...有强烈兴趣而成为爱好的
2. brilliant ['brɪljənt] *adj.* causing admiration; outstanding; exceptional 杰出的,非凡的
3. brutal ['bru:tɪl] *adj.* cruel; savage 残忍的,野蛮的
4. comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n.* comparing 比较
5. craze [kreɪz] *n.* enthusiastic, usu. brief interest in sth. 对某事物的狂热
6. enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] *adj.* extremely large 巨大的,极大的
7. enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:ziæzəm] *n.* strong feeling of admiration or interest; great eagerness 热爱,热情
8. expense [ɪk'spens] *n.* spending of money etc.; cost 花费,代价
9. helmet ['helmit] *n.* protective head-covering such as that worn by firemen, miners, etc. 头盔
10. intercollegiate [ɪntə(:)kə'li:dʒiɪt] *adj.* existing or done between colleges 学院之间的,大学之间的
11. jersey ['dʒə:zi] *n.* a woollen garment for the upper part of the body; sweater 卫生(运动)衫,圆领紧身毛(绒)衣
12. likeness ['laɪknɪs] *n.* sameness, esp. in appearance; resemblance 相像,相似
13. luxurious [lʌg'zjuəriəs] *adj.* supplied with luxuries; very comfortable 奢侈的,极舒适的
14. naked ['neɪkɪd] *adj.* without the usual covering 赤裸的,裸体的,没有通常遮盖物的
15. opponent [ə'pəʊnənt] *n.* person who is against another person in a fight, a struggle, a game or an argument 对手,敌手
16. offside ['ɔ(:)f'saɪd] *adj.* 越位



17. pad [pæd] *v.* fill or cover (sth.) with soft material, esp. in order to protect it or give a particular shape or increase its size
用软物填塞, 覆盖
18. popularity [ˌpɒpjʊ'lærɪti] *n.* being liked or admired by many people
普及, 受欢迎, 流行
19. reputation [ˌrepju(:)'teɪʃən] *n.* what is generally said or believed about the abilities, qualities, etc. of sb./sth.
名声, 名气
20. spectator [spek'teɪtə, 'spekteɪtə] *n.* person who watches (esp. a show or game)
观众
21. stadium ['steɪdiəm] *n.* enclosed area of land for games, etc.
体育场, 运动场
22. tackle ['tækl] *v.* (in football, hockey, etc.) try to take the ball from (an opponent) by interrupting it
拦截
23. upright [ˈʌp'reɪt] *adj.* in a vertical position; erect
直立的, 垂直的
24. visor ['vaɪzə] *n.* moving part of a helmet, used to cover and protect the face
面罩
25. wholehearted [həʊl'hɑ:tɪd] *adj.* without doubts or hesitation
全心全意的

Reading II

1. sled [sled] *n./v.* (滑)雪橇
2. uplift [ˈʌp'lɪft] *v.* [fig.] raise (spiritually or emotionally)
提高, 振奋

Word Study

1. hold back: to keep back; to control

The police held back the crowd.

She had difficulty holding her anger back.

2. **can't help** + v. + ing: can't avoid or prevent

I couldn't help weeping for him while I was reading the novel *David Copperfield*.

I couldn't help thinking that we had made a big mistake.

I couldn't help laughing when I saw his haircut.

3. **recall**: v. [fml.] to bring back to the mind

I can't recall the exact details of the report.

recall (v. + ing)/that/wh- ...

I don't recall ever meeting her/that I ever met her.

Do you recall why she left?

4. **not until**...

It was not until the second act began that she came. = Not until the second act began did she come.

It was not until her son got home that mother went to bed.

5. **for no reason whatsoever**: for no reason at all

Two of the famous artists stayed away from the show for no reason whatsoever last night.

The buses were late in coming for no reason whatsoever.

whatsoever; *adj.* (after *n.*; in questions or negatives 用于疑问句或否定句) to emphasize a negative statement

He has no chance whatsoever of getting a driver's license.

6. **drop out**:

(1) not to do something that you were going to do, or to stop doing something before you have completely finished

He dropped out of the race after two laps.

(2) If students drop out, they stop going to classes before they

have finished their course.

He dropped out of college after only two weeks.

She attended Smith College for one year and then dropped out.

dropout: *n.* high dropout rates

a high school/ college/ university dropout

7. **deserve**: *v.* [not in progressive forms] to be worthy of; to have earned by one's actions or character

deserve + *n.* / *v.* + *ing* / *to v.*

You've been working all morning — you deserve a rest.

She deserves to win/ to be punished.

She deserved praise/ praising/ to be praised.

8. **addicted** (*adj.*) to; unable to stop having, taking, etc.; dependent on sth. esp. a drug; strongly interested in

It doesn't take long to become addicted to these drugs.

My children are hopelessly addicted to television.

addict: [*'ædikt*] *n.* a person who is unable to free him/herself from a harmful habit, esp. of taking drugs

a heroin/ television addict

[Humorous] I'm a chocolate/ shopping addict.

9. **lead**:

(1) *n.* a guiding suggestion or example

I'll follow your lead.

We're waiting for the conductor to give us a lead.

(2) *n.* (the + ~) the position ahead of all others

The English team was in the lead (= winning the game) at half time.

He's playing the lead (= the most important acting part) in the new play.

Japan has taken the lead in car production (= is now producing more than any other country).

10. **expense**: *n.* cost in money, time or effort

At great expense (= by paying a lot of money) I was finally able to buy the painting.

at the expense of: He finished the job at the expense of (= causing the loss of) his health.

at someone's expense: with someone paying the cost

He had his book printed at his own expense.

Topics for Discussion or Writing

1. Who is your favourite athlete? Why?
2. Many sports stars earn a lot of money. Do you think that they really deserve what they have got?
3. Other than your PE classes, do you participate in any sports? If yes, which ones? And how do you benefit from them? If not, what reasons would you give for not participating in any sports?
4. What anecdotes do you know about the Olympic Games?
5. In what way can China benefit from the successful bidding of the 2008 Beijing Olympics?

Quiz

I. Spelling.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. p _ _ nkill _ _ | 2. cr _ _ p |
| 3. _ thl _ t _ | 4. em _ tion _ _ |
| 5. g _ mn _ _ t _ cs | 6. sl _ _ d _ rously |
| 7. v _ s _ _ lize | 8. d _ sh _ _ _ t _ ning |
| 9. p _ _ t _ c _ p _ te | 10. p _ tr _ _ tic |



- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. f _ n _ _ ce | 12. d _ t _ _ n _ |
| 13. outr _ g _ _ _ s | 14. h _ s _ y |
| 15. d _ l _ g _ tion | 16. or _ _ _ tal |
| 17. en _ _ _ s _ _ sm | 18. interc _ ll _ g _ _ t _ |
| 19. l _ x _ r _ ous | 20. tr _ m _ _ _ |
| 21. op _ on _ _ t | 22. upr _ _ _ t |
| 23. r _ p _ t _ tion | 24. br _ t _ l |
| 25. h _ lm _ t | 26. t _ _ kle |
| 27. ad _ _ ct | 28. wh _ l _ heart _ _ ly |
| 29. w _ _ dfire | 30. p _ p _ l _ r _ ty |
| 31. sp _ ct _ t _ r | 32. pr _ m _ sing |
| 33. am _ t _ _ r | |

II. Fill in the Blanks.

- Grandpa was all i _ _ _ _ t _ _ _ _ while he was watching the Olympic Games on TV.
- He was so happy that he could hardly h _ _ _ _ his tears.
- I couldn't help r _ _ _ _ the days when I was their a _ _ _ _.
- She was once an athlete on a national _ _ _ _ (田径) team.
- When I was young, the country was _ _ _ _ years of wars.
- At the time of the 1932 Games, China had two very good runners, good enough to _ _ _ _ the Games.
- The government refused to send a national team to p _ _ _ _ the Games.



8. He was detained by the occupying Japanese soldiers for no reason _____.
9. The runner d _____ in the middle of the race due to h _____ training.
10. They were so short of funds that they were forced to l _____ a near-starvation _____.
11. Their efforts c _____ even after they had experimented for a thousand times!
12. American football, not to _____ the football called soccer, is the American national sport.
13. American football d _____ the British game of rugby.
14. Usually, more than 100 thousand audiences from the general public c _____ the huge, luxurious stadiums.
15. _____, the rugby player is almost naked, having only a thin jersey and a pair of shorts to protect him from his opponents' boots and tackling.
16. The Americans are a _____ crazes.
17. When Americans t _____ something _____, they do so wholeheartedly, and often the rest of the world f _____.
18. Soccer is spreading like _____ through all the States and gaining _____ on baseball.

III. Translation.

1. 至少要在该公司工作两年才有资格享受福利制度。(qualify)
2. 她过去是个模特,最近决定重新从事这一行业。
3. 相比较起来,现在的大学生有更多的科目可以选择。(comparison)

4. 许多企业为了促进自身经济发展,不惜牺牲国家利益。
5. 为了能第一个获得第一手信息,一群记者挤进了一辆小公共汽车。(crowd)
6. 正如许多其他大城市一样,上海在过去的十年里得到了迅猛的发展。
7. 直到最后一刻才有一群爱国人士捐助了足够的钱资助这两位运动员和他们教练的旅程。
8. “东亚病夫”;“东方巨龙”。

IV. Reading Comprehension.

The role of manager is another critical component in the development of an office-system career. One study reported that in 76 percent of the organizations surveyed supervisors were involved in career development. Because of daily contact with employees and personal contact with other managers, the manager can assist office-system employees in their career development in many ways. Managers can *delegate* their subordinates assignments which promote growth. In addition, managers can provide realistic assessments of their subordinates' career potential. Such feedback can take the form of coaching employees to strengthen any personal or professional weaknesses.

Some managers might become mentors to their subordinates, thus improving their chances for career success. A mentor usually is a superior or experienced peer within the employee's organization. The mentor assumes a professional interest in another's career and acts in an advisory capacity to that individual. Generally a mentor arranges for the employee to meet the “right people” and to make the “right moves”, thus helping the employee to acquire recognition