

安徽省高职高专规划教材

BOOK 2

总主编 徐守勤

新活力英语 学学·练练

本册主编 邵贵君

本册主审 怀秀凤

New Energetic English
Detailed Study & Exercises

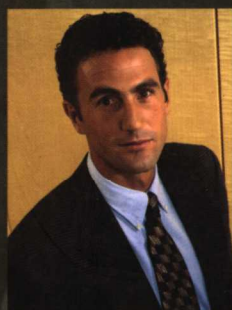
■ 全新版 新概念 新内容 新体系 新要求

■ 新世纪高职高专理想教材

高职高专版

New Energetic English Detailed Study & Exercises

安徽大学出版社



安徽省高职高专规划教材

BOOK 2

总主编 徐守勤

新活力英语 学学·练练

本册主编 邵贵君

本册副主编 吴国强 侯守芳 周传志

本册编者 邵贵君 吴国强 侯守芳

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

本册主审 侯秀国

New Energetic English
Detailed Study & Exercises

■ 全新版 新概念 新内容 新体系 新要求

■ 新世纪高职高专理想教材

高职高专版

New Energetic English Detailed Study & Exercises

安徽大学出版社



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新活力英语. 第2册,学学·练练 / 邵贵君主编. 合肥:
安徽大学出版社,2006.4
安徽省高职高专规划教材
ISBN 7-81110-107-6

I. 新... II. 邵... III. 英语—高等学校:技术学校—
教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 017291 号

新活力英语 第2册 学学·练练

邵贵君 主编

出版发行 安徽大学出版社
(合肥市肥西路3号 邮编 230039)

联系电话 编辑室 0551-5108498
发行部 0551-5107716

责任编辑 李 梅

封面设计 张 犇

印 刷 中国科学技术大学印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/16

印 张 8.875

字 数 185 千

版 次 2006 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次 2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81110-107-6/H·115

定价 13.50 元

如有影响阅读的印装质量问题,请与出版社发行部联系调换

前 言

《新活力英语——学学·练练》是《新活力英语》的配套教材。本书旨在帮助学生更好地学习和掌握《新活力英语》，以打好扎实的语言基础，进一步提高语言综合运用能力。

《新活力英语——学学·练练》共四册，分别与《新活力英语》1—4 册配套使用。为节约资源、降低教学费用、减轻学生负担，同时也为了培养学生自主学习能力，我们将原属于教参内容的课文详解编入本书中。本书内容包括：学习指导、补充练习、模拟试题等。

1. 学习指导 Guide to Studies

主要是以每单元两篇课文进行详细解释。

1.1 难懂句子讲解

对课文中难懂的句子进行语法分析，并从意义上进行解说。

1.2 对人称代词及名词的指代作用进行解说。

1.3 分析省略句、倒装句及省去关系代词的定语从句的句子结构。

1.4 词汇及短语

对课文中的重点词汇及短语进行讲解，并举出例句予以说明。

1.5 参考译文

包括情景对话及两篇课文的译文。

1.6 本单元听力录音文字材料。

2. 补充练习 Additional Exercises

所有练习均采用“高等学校英语应用能力考试”题型。

Part A Vocabulary & Structure

这一部分包括 10 道语法练习题和 10 道词汇题。通过练习，使学生更好地掌握本单元中出现的重点词汇、短语及语法内容。

Part B Reading Comprehension

这一部分包括一篇阅读理解短文、一个写摘要练习和一道简答练习题。通过练习，使学生不断提高阅读理解能力和语言技能。

Part C English-Chinese Translation

这一部分包括 5 个单句和一段短文（大部分选自本单元两篇阅读课文）。通过练习，使学生提高英译汉能力。

Part D Writing

这一部分是应用文写作。通过写作练习,使学生提高英语应用文写作能力。

3. 模拟考题 2 套 Simulated Tests

第一册、第二册模拟英语应用能力 B 级考试;第三册模拟 A 级考试;第四册模拟专升本考试和大学本科英语 4 级考试。

所有补充练习题及模拟考题都附答案。

《新活力英语——学学·练练》总主编徐守勤。本册由邵贵君主编,怀秀凤审订。吴国强、周传志、胡风明、侯守芳、潘诚、唐亚军、谭凌樱等人参加编写。

安徽省高职高专教育教材编审委员会

2006 年 4 月

CONTENTS

Unit 1

Dialogues 参考译文	(1)
Text A Language Points	(2)
Text A 参考译文	(3)
Text B Language Points	(4)
Text B 参考译文	(5)
Script to Listening Comprehension	(6)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(8)
Key to Additional Exercises	(12)

Unit 2

Dialogues 参考译文	(14)
Text A Language Points	(15)
Text A 参考译文	(16)
Text B Language Points	(17)
Text B 参考译文	(18)
Script to Listening Comprehension	(19)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(20)
Key to Additional Exercises	(25)

Unit 3

Dialogues 参考译文	(26)
Text A Language Points	(27)
Text A 参考译文	(31)
Text B Language Points	(32)

Text B 参考译文	(36)
Script to Listening Comprehension	(37)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(38)
Key to Additional Exercises	(43)

Unit 4

Dialogues 参考译文	(44)
Text A Language Points	(45)
Text A 参考译文	(49)
Text B Language Points	(50)
Text B 参考译文	(54)
Script to Listening Comprehension	(55)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(57)
Key to Additional Exercises	(61)
Key to Test Paper 1	(63)
Script to Listening Comprehension of Test Paper 1	(64)

Unit 5

Dialogues 参考译文	(67)
Text A Language Points	(68)
Text A 参考译文	(70)
Text B Language Points	(71)
Text B 参考译文	(74)
Script to Listening Comprehension	(75)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(76)
Key to Additional Exercises	(81)

Unit 6

Dialogues 参考译文	(82)
Text A Language Points	(83)
Text A 参考译文	(86)
Text B Language Points	(87)
Text B 参考译文	(90)

Script to Listening Comprehension	(92)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(93)
Key to Additional Exercises	(97)

Unit 7

Dialogues 参考译文	(99)
Text A Language Points	(100)
Text A 参考译文	(102)
Text B Language Points	(103)
Text B 参考译文	(107)
Script to Listening Comprehension	(107)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(109)
Key to Additional Exercises	(113)

Unit 8

Dialogues 参考译文	(114)
Text A Language Points	(115)
Text A 参考译文	(118)
Text B Language Points	(119)
Text B 参考译文	(122)
Script to Listening Comprehension	(123)
Additional Exercises 补充练习	(124)
Key to Additional Exercises	(128)
Key to Test Paper 2	(130)
Script to Listening Comprehension of Test Paper 2	(131)

主要词组

have (no) control over 对……(没)有控制权

keep track of 了解,和……保持联系

be tied up to 忙于……

check in with 与……会面

throw away 扔掉

the other day 前几天

break the date 爽约

Dialogues 参考译文

1. A: 嗨,西琳好久不见了。最近怎么样?
B: 还不错。玛丽亚,你最近在忙什么啊?
A: 我在忙着为研究生入学考试做准备。几乎把所有时间都花在上面了。整天都在学习,我感到十分疲惫。
B: 不要太辛苦了,太劳累了你可能会生病的。你要有足够的休息时间才能保持健康以应对考试。
A: 我知道。但考试越来越近了,我感到学习的时间都不够用了。
B: 考试什么时候开始?
A: 1月20号。
B: 你还有两个月的时间呢。别担心,你肯定行。我对你有信心。
A: 多谢!我会尽力的。
2. (约翰逊博士是语言学专家,今晚他在大讲堂做报告。Will 和 Roy 准备去听报告。)
A: 不好意思,Roy。
B: 什么事啊?
A: 你表几点了?我的表好像慢了。
B: 我看看。5点整。
A: 约翰逊博士的报告几点开始?
B: 6点。
A: 演讲多长时间?
B: 不太清楚。听说3个小时。
3. A: 早上好,史蒂夫,星期天有空么?
B: 有空,什么事?

- A: 我想去看新电影《金刚》,想去么?
 B: 太好了,我很想看。几点开始?
 A: 晚上 6:35。
 B: 电影多长时间?
 A: 大概 2 个小时。
 B: 那我们 5 点见面,晚饭以后去看电影。
 A: 没问题。
4. A: 今天几号?
 B: 12 月 12 号,怎么了?
 A: 15 号是我女朋友的生日,我们打算开个晚会。
 B: 她肯定很开心。
 A: 简,你想来么? 你能来参加她会很高兴的。
 B: 我当然想去了。
 A: 晚会 7 点开始,如果你能在 5 点钟来。给我帮个忙,我就很谢谢了。
 B: 没问题,我知道,肯定有很多事情要做。
 A: 多谢。
 B: 不客气。

Text A

Language Points

1. Is it a thing to be saved or spent or wasted, like money ?

译文 这是一种像金钱一样可以节省、花用或浪费的东西吗?

详解 本句中的“to be saved or spent or wasted”是动词不定式做定语修饰名词 a thing。

Example This is the dress to be bought by Mary yesterday.

这就是玛丽昨天买的衣服。

2. But in America, time is more than that. Americans see time as a valuable resource.

译文 但在美国,时间不仅如此,人们还把时间看做宝贵的资源。

详解 2.1 more than 不仅仅,不只是,十分,非常

Example She was more than happy to see her boyfriend back.

她见到男朋友回来十分开心。

2.2 see... as 把……看做,当成

Example They all see Tom as their leader.

他们都把汤姆当作领导者。

3. Then do not waste time , for that is the stuff life is made of.

译文 如果爱就不要浪费时间,因为生命是由时间组成的。

详解 be made of 由……构成

Examples That table is made of wood. 那张桌子是木制。

This sheet is made of cotton. 这被单是棉的。

4. When people plan an event, they often set the time days or weeks in advance.

译文 当人们计划一项活动时,他们通常会在几天或几个星期前把时间约定好。

详解 in advance 提前,预先

Examples After using the new method, we can finish the job in advance.

使用新技术以后,我们可以提前完成任务。

If you can not come, please tell me in advance.

如果你不能来,请提前通知我。

5. Once the time is fixed, it takes almost an emergency to change it.

译文 时间一旦决定,除非情况紧急,一般不会轻易改变。

详解 本句话是由 once 引导的条件状语从句,在主句中,it 是形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式 to change it。

6. Only very close friend will just “drop by” unannounced.

译文 只有很熟的朋友才会不约而至。

详解 6.1 drop by 指顺便拜访,没有事先约好。

Example Let's drop by at Tom's when we are in downtown.

我们进城时,顺便拜访一下汤姆。

6.2 unannounced 是动词的过去分词,在句子中做状语。

Text A 参考译文

美国人的时间观

时间是什么?是一种像金钱一样可以节省、花用或浪费的东西吗?或者像天气那样,是一种我们无法控制的东西吗?全世界的时间是不是都一样呢?你会说,那是一个简单的问题,不管你去哪里,一分钟都是 60 秒,一小时是 60 分钟,一天是 24 小时等。也许是这样吧。但是在美国时间并不止于此。美国人视时间为一种宝贵的资源,也许这就是美国人喜欢“时间就是金钱”这一说法的原因。

因为美国人认为时间是有限的资源,所以他们尽量爱惜它,用好它。美国人经常

参加有关利用时间的讨论会或阅读这方面的书籍。他们似乎都希望能把自己的时间安排得更好。专业人士随身携带袖珍记事本(有些是电子记事本),好随时留意约会时间和工作期限。人们尽办法要在有限的时间内挤出更多的生活内容。早期的美国英雄本杰明·富兰克林将这种观念表达的最为透彻:“你爱生命么?如果爱就不要浪费时间,因为生命是由时间组成的。”

对美国人来说守时是一种尊重他人时间的表现。通常如果约会迟到超过 10 分钟,就应该向对方道歉或解释原因。知道自己会迟到的人往往会先打个电话告诉对方。当然,活动愈不正式,准时的重要性就愈小。例如,在非正式的聚会中,人们往往会在约定时间超过 30 分钟以后才到。不过,他们工作中通常就不会这样做。

美国人的生活方式表现出人们非常尊重他人的时间。当人们计划一项活动时,他们通常会在几天或几个星期前把时间约定好。时间一旦决定,除非情况紧急,一般不会轻易改变。如果有人想去你家看望你。他们通常会先打电话问清楚是否方便。只有很熟的朋友才会不约而至。此外,人们也不太喜欢太晚给人打电话,因为怕对方可能已经上床睡觉了。何时才算太晚并不一定,不过,大部分人若想在晚上 10 点钟以后打电话,都会再三考虑。

在外人看来,美国人似乎受制于时钟。其他文化背景的人则更看重人际关系而非时间表。在这些社会中,人们不会设法去控制时间,而是去感受认识它。举例来说,很多东方文化把时间视为一个周期。从季节的更替到每月月亮的圆缺的变化,这些大自然的节奏形成了他们对事物的看法。人们学会顺应环境的变化,因此他们比美国人更易“顺应潮流”,而美国人则喜欢将计划固定好不要更动。

不过美国人都承认,没有人能完全掌握时间。时间就像金钱一样,很容易就从我们的指间溜走;时间也像天气一样,是很难预测的。然而,时间是生命中最宝贵的礼物之一:打开它几乎就是一种乐趣。

Text B

Language Points

1. The trouble with foreign people in this country is that they take everything American say literally.

译文 在这个国家里和外国人相处所遇到的麻烦是,他们总是按照词句的本意来理解美国人所说的一切。

详解 take ... literally 按字面意思理解

Example Don't take others' words literally.

不要按表面意思理解别人的话。

2. Two days later, I heard someone calling my name from the side walk.

译文 两天后,我听见有人在人行道上叫我的名字。

详解 在英语中,有些表示感官的动词可以用动词不定式和现在分词做宾语补足语。如 hear, see, watch, feel, hear, notice 等。

Examples I heard the man shouting at his poor wife.

我听到那个男的向他可怜的妻子吼叫。

The policeman noticed a shadow passing by.

警察注意到,一个影子从旁边经过。

I saw her enter into the hall.

我看到她进到大厅里面。

3. What in the devil are you shouting about?

译文 你究竟在吼什么?

详解 in the devil 或者 the devil 用来表示强调语气。

Example What in th devil are you complaining about?

你到底在抱怨什么?

4. I'm tied up for the next three weeks.

译文 下三个星期我都没空。

详解 be tied up 忙于……

Example I am tied up with my term paper. 我在忙于我的论文。

5. ... you are driving me crazy.

译文 ……你真把我搞得要发疯。

详解 drive sb. crazy; drive sb. nuts 在美国英语中,nuts 是俚语,等于 crazy。

Text B 参考译文

美国特有的一种古老习惯

在这个国家里和外国人相处的麻烦是,他们总是按照字面意思来理解美国人所说的一切。我有个法国朋友,名叫米歇尔·伯列姆。前几天,我在街上碰到他,我们像往常一样,闲聊了一会有关巴黎的情况后,我说:“日后给我打个电话。”

第二天,他就打电话过来了。

“你好,”他说,“我是米歇尔。你要我给你打电话。”

“是吗?”

“当然是,你难道不记得啦?我昨天在宾夕法尼亚大街上和你讲过话。”

“我讲这句话的意思不是让你马上给我打电话,我只是婉转地向你告别。”

“那么,你不想在电话上说些什么吗?”

“坦率的说,我想不起来有什么要说的。”

“可你叫我打电话给你的。”

“你说的对,米歇尔。瞧,我现在忙的要死,日后我们一起吃顿便餐吧。”

两天后,我听见有人在人行道上叫我的名字。我打开窗户,看见米歇尔站在下面。

“你究竟在吼什么?”我嚷着问他。

“你让我想吃便餐时来叫你。今天怎么样?”

“我今天很忙。”

“那么,你什么时候能吃便餐?”

“很难说,以后三个星期我都没空。”

“既然你这么忙,那为什么还要让我在想吃便餐的时候来叫你呢?”

“米歇尔,你在美国已经呆这么长时间了,应该知道当一个美国人说‘让我们日后吃便餐’时,他未必真打算这么做。这只是一种诙谐的说法。当美国人说‘让我们吃便餐’时,他的真正的意思是‘不要再打电话给我,我会打电话给你的’。”

米歇尔说:“我并不想打扰你。”

“你并没有打扰我。让我告诉你怎么办。日后,我们互相联系,在一起喝一杯。”

“太好了”,米歇尔说。

第二天,我正在吃力的审阅着一个专栏时,门开了,米歇尔把头伸了进来。

“又怎么啦?”

“我只是想来看看你是否想喝一杯?”

“难道你看不见我在忙么?”

“我现在才看见,但在没有进来之前,我可看不见。”

“米歇尔,你真把我搞得要发疯。你不能把我们美国人说的一切都当真。我说‘让我们日后喝一杯’只是因为我想让你不要再在我窗户底下大喊一起去吃便餐。”

“其实,你只需要告诉我你不想见我”米歇尔伤心地说,“不要一直让我和你见面,然后又失约。”

我感到很不安。“不错,用这种方法对待你,我感到很糟糕。问题在于,我们习惯于用我们将很快相聚的允诺来说再见,但在我们国家里没有人会指望对方履行这种诺言。如果我们和街上碰到的人都去吃饭的话,我们将一事无成。”

“我懂了,”米歇尔说,“但是如果你改变主意,你有我的名片,你可以打电话给我。”

“我没有你的名片,米歇尔。这又是你不懂的一件事。美国人和别人交换名片后,他们通常在到家时就扔掉了。”

Script to Listening Comprehension

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *Listen to the questions and give proper answers.*

1. Hi Steve. What do you think of the movie last night?
2. What time is the next plane to Paris?
3. I love hard rock very much. What about you?
4. You look so pale. Are you all right?
5. Good evening, sir. Can I help you?

Section B

Directions: *Listen to the dialogues and choose correct answers.*

6. A: Nancy. Why were you late for class this morning?
B: I missed the bus.
Q: Why was Nancy late?
7. A: What time does the meeting start?
B: At 8:30. We have 15 minutes to get there.
Q: What time is it now?
8. A: Good afternoon. Welcome aboard.
B: I've got seat A6. I hope it's by a window so I can see the view.
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?
9. A: What are in the big bag over there?
B: Some tomatoes and cabbages.
Q: What are in the bag?
10. A: May I speak to Jason Daniel, please?
B: Sorry, nobody by that name works here.
Q: What can we learn from the woman's words?

Section C

Directions: *There are 5 blanks in the following short passage. Listen to the tape carefully and fill in the missing words.*

With a phone card you can make up to 200 calls without any difficulty at all. What do you do with it? Go to a telephone marked "Phone card", put in your card, make your call and when you 've finished, a screen tells you how much is left on your card. It costs nothing extra for the cards, and the calls cost 10 cents per unit, same to any other payphone call. You can buy in units of 10, 20, 40, 100, or 200 now appearing in a shop near you. Near each card phone position you will find a shop where you can buy one. You

can easily find a card phone at bus and train stations, universities, hospitals clubs and shopping centers.

Additional Exercises 补充练习

Part A Vocabulary & Structure

Section A

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences in it. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or phrase from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.*

1. The sales had started and the _____ hunters were out in great numbers.
A. bargain B. sale C. buying D. deal
2. I am _____ with being criticized by people who know nothing about my work.
A. tired out B. worn out C. fed up D. filled out
3. Teaching programs on TV may turn out to have an _____ on some young people.
A. effect B. efficiency C. influence D. impression
4. They are very _____ to the dangers of operating a nuclear power station.
A. attentive B. aware C. careful D. alert
5. The windows were open and all the papers she had left on her desk were _____ about the room.
A. located B. scattered C. discarded D. replaced
6. They _____ thankful to have the opportunity to further their studies.
A. would like to be B. ought to be C. would rather be D. had better be
7. I know nothing about the accident except _____ I read in the newspaper.
A. that B. which C. what D. this
8. He doesn't leaves the house after ten at night, _____?
A. doesn't he B. hasn't he C. does he D. has he
9. The missing child's parents became more and more anxious as the hours _____.
A. was passed B. had been passed C. passed D. had passed
10. If I _____ them, I wouldn't agree with him.
A. was B. were C. would not D. not tell

Section B

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.*

11. Tom was (surprise) _____ to find the lazy student did the best in the test.
12. Mary broke into (tear) _____ when she heard about the death of her husband.
13. His hands were (tremble) _____ all the time as he opened the door.
14. Though he is a new worker he can work as (skill) _____ as an old worker.

15. The(able) _____ that he showed in math is really extraordinary.
16. He was (terrible) _____ treated by his boss and so quit the job.
17. On weekends, the landlord provided dinner in (add) _____ to breakfast.
18. You can never be (competence) _____ manager if you spend much time on trifles
(琐事).
19. The students often have (heat) _____ discussion in the class.
20. (Judge) _____ from his cheerful look, I am sure they have won the game.

Part B Reading Comprehension

Task 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 21 through 25. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D You are required to make the correct choice.

Psychology is the study of the mind and mental activities. For example, psychologists are interested in why some things make you sad, but others make you happy. They want to know why some people are shy, but others are quite talkative. They also want to know why people do the things that they do. They test intelligence.

Psychologists deal with the minds and behavior of people. Your mind consists of all your feelings, thoughts, and ideas. It is the result of one part of the brain. Your behavior is the way you act or conduct yourself. Examples of behavior include shouting, crying, laughing and sleeping.

Several people have been experimenting in the field of psychology. William White set up the first psychology lab in Germany, in 1879. Ivan, a Russian, is famous for his experiments with dogs in which he studied their reflexes(反射作用) and reactions. In about 1900, Sigmund Freud stated his theory that people tried to repress(压制) any memories or thoughts that they believed were not good.

Psychologists should not be confused with psychiatrists(心理医生), who deal only with mental illness, namely, medical doctors who treat people.

21. A good title for the selection is _____.
- A. studying the Mind B. feelings and Behavior of Mankind
- C. psychologist and Psychiatrist D. famous Psychologists
22. Some people are shy. That means _____.
- A. they are modest B. they say few words
- C. they are quiet D. they are ashamed
23. We may conclude that psychiatrists _____.
- A. study physical diseases as well B. treat people only