

# NEW CENTURY ENGLISH

## ELEMENTARY LEVEL

### BOOK TWO

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主 审 李建华

# 新世纪英语教程



浙江大學出版社

专科·第2册

# 新世纪英语教程

(专科·第二册)

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# 前 言

《新世纪英语教程(专科)》是一套为高等学校夜大、函大等成人高等教育而编写的英语教材,同时也可以作为高等专科院校和高职、高专院校英语教材使用,旨在为新世纪的大学英语教学服务。

本套教材的使用者应该已经有大约 900 词的英语词汇量(参见第一册书后所附的基本词汇表),具有初步的英语语法知识和读、听、说英语的能力。本套教材的培养目标是:培养学生掌握较扎实的英语基础知识、具有较强的英语阅读能力,能听懂一般的英语会话材料,可以进行简单的日常英语会话,具有一定的翻译和写作能力。

本教材由课本(即《新世纪英语教程(专科)》)共四册和与各册配套的《新世纪英语教程(专科)自学指导》共四册组成,供四个学期使用。每册含 15 课,进度基本上可以按每周一课安排。本教材每课均涉及同一个主题,两篇文章各有侧重。围绕这些与学生生活和工作息息相关的热门话题,学生可以在教师的指导下充分发挥其学习的主动性,进行一定的语言活动,提高语言应用能力。由于话题相同,词汇复现率大大提高,有助于学生提高单词记忆效果。本教材每课前的听力材料主要目的是使学生通过听掌握英语常用会话句型,从而可以达到进行简单日常口头交际的能力。

考虑到夜大、函大的学生上课时间不多,他们主要是通过自学学习英语,本套教材的自学指导书对每课课文都进行了相当详细的注释。这些注释涉及语法、词汇等语言难点,对常用句型结构和词汇均通过给出例句说明其用法,并对常用的同义词和近义词进行了辨析。这些详细的注释有利于使用本教材的读者加深对课文的理解。由于自学指导书中有较详细的课文注释并附有练习答案,因此教师不必再花太多的宝贵课堂教学时间讲解课文,而可以将更多的课堂时间用在提高学生的语言应用能力上,从而使学生真正成为课堂教学的主角。

一词多义是英语词汇的一大特点,因此尽管有些词已出现在基本词汇表中,但考虑到它们的词义变化和用法,我们仍在课文后的词汇表中列出,并在课文注释中进行讲解,在课文练习中进行操练,以提高学生运用这些常用词的能力。

本套教材的练习相对来说是不多的,这与我们的教学理念不无关系。我们从

多年的教学实践中深刻体会到,练习只是英语教学中的一个环节。大量的练习在一定情况下(如为了参加某种考试)是有效的,但要想真正提高语言应用能力,还是要把时间和精力花在语言本身,即大量的接触所学语言上。我们希望读者把更多的时间用在听英语(课文、广播、电视节目、VCD等)上,用在广泛地阅读原文上,并在可能的情况下,多说英语,多进行英语写作和翻译训练,从而提高英语的综合应用能力。在学习本套教材时,读者应把更多的时间放在课文学习中,通过反复朗读,直至可以背诵课文来学习英语,以培养起良好的语感。持之以恒,必见成效。

为了保持英语语法体系的完整性,我们将语法单独编写成册,而不再分项编在每课中。但教师可根据学生的实际语法水平,每学期就3-5个语法专题进行专题讲座式的讲解,以加深学生对英语语法的掌握。

本套教材的编者都是长期工作在大学英语教学和成人英语教学第一线的教师,对中国学生学习英语的特点有多年的研究。在本书的编写中,我们将我们的想法和体会贯穿其中,使本套教材具有了上述特色。我们真诚地希望这些编写特色有助于提高读者的自学效率。

本套教材由黄建滨总主编。第二册由朱瑞明主编,姚冬莲副主编,编者(以姓氏笔画为序)为:杨丽秋、李力群、赵宇、唐爱军。本套教材承教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会委员、中国农业大学外语系系主任李建华教授主审,特此表示衷心的感谢。本套教材的编写得到了浙江大学成人教育学院的大力支持,他们将本教材列入“2001年浙江大学成人教育教材建设基金、教学建设基金立项项目”并给以了重点资助。值此教材出版之际,谨向浙江大学成人教育学院表示衷心的感谢。浙江大学出版社为本书的尽早出版做了大量工作,责任编辑徐宝澍先生对本套教材的编写、版式、结构等提出了许多宝贵的意见,为本书增色不少,也谨在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

囿于水平加之时间紧张,本套教材一定还有许多不尽人意之处,我们恳请使用本套教材的读者提出宝贵的意见和建议,使之更能满足广大读者的需求。

黄建滨

2002年7月于求是园

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# Animals

## Listening Comprehension

### Words and Expressions

peach 桃子; 桃树

pear 梨; 梨树

### I . A Dialogue

Talking about Past Events: I Looked for You after Work

**Directions:** *Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements.*

1. Diane left her office \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. before 5:30
  - B. after 5:30
  - C. at 5:30
  - D. very late in the evening
2. Diane arrived home late that day because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. she had some special work to do in the office
  - B. she had to do something important in the downtown
  - C. she had an appointment with a friend
  - D. she did not want to go home
3. Diane had her dinner \_\_\_\_\_.

## New Century English

- A. in the office  
B. at a restaurant  
C. in her own home  
D. in Larry's home
4. Diane \_\_\_\_\_ after the dinner.  
A. went back to office  
B. went to the cinema  
C. went back home  
D. went shopping
5. When she arrived home it was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 11:00  
B. 12:00  
C. 1:00  
D. 2:00

### II . Conversations

**Directions:** *Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements .*

1. The woman bought some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. vegetables  
B. fruit  
C. meat  
D. wine
2. George is \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. in Europe  
B. here  
C. in his company  
D. in Canada
3. We can know from the conversation that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jason is not in the office now  
B. Jason is busy now  
C. Jason doesn't want to speak to the caller  
D. the caller had the wrong number
4. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. reviewed an old lesson  
B. tested the students  
C. taught a new lesson  
D. didn't come to the class
5. Anne is going to \_\_\_\_\_ first.  
A. change her clothes  
B. write the letter  
C. get her car  
D. go out

## Reading Comprehension

### Pre-reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Answer the following questions before you begin to read the text.

1. How many names of animals can you give? What are they?
2. How do you understand that animals are friends of human beings?

Text

### The Training of Animals

1 Animals perform<sup>1</sup> many useful and entertaining jobs. People realize that, although animals may not have the same intelligence as human beings, they are smart enough to learn certain things<sup>2</sup>.

2 Dogs are particularly valuable in guiding the blind<sup>3</sup>, protecting property, finding lost people, and hunting criminals<sup>4</sup>. The first thing a dog is taught is to obey<sup>5</sup>. It should not take too long for him to learn commands<sup>6</sup>. Simple orders, such as<sup>7</sup> "sit, lie down, stay here, come here," can even be taught by a child.



3 Training a dog to be a watchdog often produces unexpected results<sup>8</sup>. Some dogs quickly learn the difference between unwanted people and friends. This is because their masters welcome friends and invite them into their houses<sup>9</sup>. However, some dogs will always attack the postman who comes to deliver letters. One explanation for this behavior is that, although the postman comes to the house often, he never enters the

5

10

15

house<sup>10</sup>. Therefore, the dog thinks the postman is someone who is not wanted, but keeps coming back<sup>11</sup> anyway.

20

4 Horses are also able to learn many things. Horses that are used for guard or police duty must learn never to be frightened of noises, traffic, and other disturbances<sup>12</sup>. Racing horses are able to run much faster than other horses, but they are also quite highly-strung<sup>13</sup>. Therefore, it is necessary for those people who train them to be very patient and understanding<sup>14</sup>.

25

5 Pigeons have a natural instinct to return home, even if they are very far away and the trip is hard or dangerous<sup>15</sup>. Men utilize this homing instinct to send messages on<sup>16</sup> small pieces of paper which are fastened to the pigeon's backs or legs. In wartime, pigeons have been known to<sup>17</sup> fly as fast as 75 miles an hour and to cover<sup>18</sup> distances of 500 to 600 miles. These homing pigeons begin their training when they are about four weeks old. After a few weeks they can begin flying and carrying messages. If all goes<sup>19</sup> well, their flying career lasts<sup>20</sup> about four years.

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## New Words

attack /ə'tæk/ *v.* 袭击, 攻击; 进攻

behavior /bi'heivjə(r)/ *n.* 行为, 举止, 表现

career /kə'riə(r)/ *n.* 生涯, 经历

command /kə'mə:nd/ *n.* 命令, 口令

cover /'kʌvə(r)/ *vt.* 覆盖; 行, 行过(路程)

criminal /'kriminəl/ *n.* 罪犯

dangerous /'deindəʒərəs/ *a.* 危险的

deliver /di'livə(r)/ *vt.* 投递, 分送

distance /'distəns/ *n.* 距离, 间距; 远处, 远方

disturbance /dis'tɜ:bəns/ *n.* 扰乱, 打扰

entertaining /'entə'teiniŋ/ *a.* 使人得到娱乐的, 有趣的

explanation /'eksplə'neifən/ *n.* 解释, 说明

fasten /'fɑ:sən/ *vt.* 扎牢, 系牢

## Unit One



- frightened /'fraitənd/ *a.* (常接介词 of) 害怕  
guard /gɑ:d/ *n.* 看守, 警戒  
guide /gaid/ *vt.* 给……引路, 导引  
hunt /hʌnt/ *vt.* 捕猎; 追捕; 寻找  
instinct /'ɪnstɪŋkt/ *n.* 本能, 天性  
last /lɑ:st/ *v.* 持续, 延续  
obey /əu'bei/ *vt.* 服从, 听从  
particularly /pə'tɪkjʊləli/ *ad.* 特别, 尤其  
patient /'peɪʃənt/ *a.* 忍耐的, 有耐心的  
perform /pə'fɔ:m/ *vt.* 做, 进行, 履行  
pigeon /'pɪdʒɪn/ *n.* 鸽子  
produce /prəu'dju:s/ *vt.* 生产, 制造; 产生  
property /'prɒpəti/ *n.* 财产; 所有物  
protect /prəu'tekt/ *vt.* 保护, 防护  
strung /strʌŋ/ *a.* 神经质的, 易激动的  
understanding /ʌndə'stændɪŋ/ *a.* 能理解的; 通情达理的  
unexpected /ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd/ *a.* 没预料到的; 意外的  
utilize /'ju:tilaɪz/ *vt.* 利用  
valuable /'væljuəbl/ *a.* 重要的, 贵重的; 有价值的  
watchdog /'wɒtʃdɒg/ *n.* 看门狗

### Phrases and Expressions

even if	即便
such as	像……这样的, 诸如……此类
the same... as	像……一样

### Reading Comprehension Exercises

#### I. Multiple Choice

**Directions:** There are 6 questions or incomplete sentences in this part. Each of them is followed by four suggested choices marked A, B, C and

*D. You should decide on the best choice according to the text.*

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A. Animals are as intelligent as human beings.
  - B. Animals are likely to learn as many things as they are taught.
  - C. Animals are clever enough to learn something though they are not as smart as people.
  - D. People realize that animals have no intelligence compared with humans.
2. Dogs can learn not only to sit, lie down, but also \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to guide his blind master to cross streets
  - B. to do any other things without being trained
  - C. to do as many things as human beings
  - D. to obey orders given by anyone
3. Some dogs may become suspicious of postmen because postmen \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. come very often
  - B. always carry large bags
  - C. wear uniforms
  - D. are never invited to enter the house
4. When racehorses are trained, it is necessary for trainers to be patient and understanding, because racehorses are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. wild animals
  - B. more nervous and easily frightened than other horses
  - C. not so smart as dogs
  - D. too large to be trained
5. Pigeons can fly and carry messages for about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. four weeks
  - B. four years
  - C. fourteen weeks
  - D. forty years
6. The word "cover" (in Line 6, the last paragraph) means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. measure
  - B. fly over or travel
  - C. go by air
  - D. place on

## II . Short Answer Questions

**Directions:** Answer the following questions or complete the statements in the

## Unit One

*fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

1. Is it difficult for people to teach a dog to obey?
2. What results can a dog produce when it is trained to be a watchdog?
3. What must horses learn first to perform guard or police duty?
4. Why can pigeons travel long distances to send messages?
5. How fast and how long can a pigeon fly on a special occasion?
6. Can you describe any other animals that can be trained to do useful and entertaining jobs?

### III. Further Thinking

**Directions:** *Discuss the following questions with your classmates.*

1. Is it reasonable for people to train animals to do what they want?
2. Can you predict animals' living environment in future? What would you like to do to improve it?

## Vocabulary and Structure Exercises

### I. Multiple Choice

**Directions:** *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the One answer that best completes the sentence.*

1. The postman \_\_\_\_\_ by a dog from one house when he delivered letters.  
A. attacked  
B. was attacked  
C. attacks  
D. was attacking
2. Children sometimes come up with \_\_\_\_\_ answers to my questions.  
A. expected  
B. expecting  
C. unexpected  
D. unexpectedly
3. The first thing a dog should learn is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. obey  
B. being obeyed  
C. obeyed  
D. to obey



4. It is necessary for those people \_\_\_\_\_ train horses to learn to be very patient.  
A. who B. whose  
C. which D. whom
5. The old man did not run \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the bus.  
A. too fast B. enough fast  
C. fast enough D. much faster
6. Animals can perform many useful jobs \_\_\_\_\_ they are not as smart as human beings.  
A. however B. as though  
C. as if D. even if
7. We are faced with \_\_\_\_\_ environmental problem \_\_\_\_\_ animals.  
A. the same...as B. as same...as  
C. as...as same D. same...with
8. Can you give me an explanation \_\_\_\_\_ how the system works?  
A. to B. about  
C. for D. at
9. John's jokes \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal of laughter.  
A. produced B. performed  
C. covered D. utilized
10. Be careful, she is highly \_\_\_\_\_ and easily offended.  
A. frightened B. strung  
C. patient D. understanding

## II. Blank Filling

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below.  
Change the form if necessary.

last	behavior	criminal	distance	particularly
hunt	command	valuable	utilize	disturbance

1. Mrs. Smith's \_\_\_\_\_ was in every way perfect.
2. Since he was the head of the family, his wish was a \_\_\_\_\_.