

安徽省高职高专规划教材

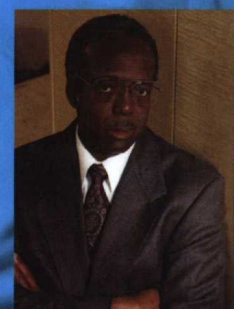
# BOOK 2

总主编 徐守勤

# 新活力英语

本册主编 邵贵君

本册主审 何钟森



New  
Energetic  
English

- 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

安徽大学出版社



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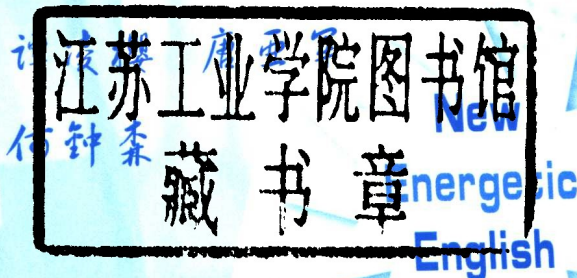
## 新活力英语

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# 前 言

从2000年教育部高教司公布《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)以来,我国高职高专教育又有了很大发展,英语教学改革更加深入,新生入学水平也有所提高。为适应新形势下英语教学的新情况,在安徽省教育厅高教处的指导下,我们编写了这一套《新活力英语》(New Energetic English)。

本书编者以《基本要求》为指针,坚持“以应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”的大方向,吸取国内各高职高专教材的经验、教训,努力使这套教材更加适合我国高职高专学生英语学习的实际情况,更能满足不同层次学生的不同要求。我们在编写过程中努力做到:

1. 严格按照《基本要求》编写。贯彻“听、说、写、读、译”并重及“边学边用、学用结合”的原则。
2. 语言材料既考虑到实用性,又考虑到对学生的人文关怀,使之有用、有趣、可读性强、可操作性强。
3. 使用语言共核,限量使用超纲词,每课超纲词不多于4个。
4. 采用主题循环法——每单元两篇课文内容相近;对话与听力内容相近;练习题尽量使用本单元语料。
5. “教、学、考”相互照应。《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》所规定的项目和要求在教材中都得到充分的反映。

《新活力英语》1—4册,每册8个单元,每单元都由“情景会话”(Situational Dialogues)、阅读课文(Text A & Text B)、基本语法(Grammar)、应用文写作(Applied Writing)及听力(Listening)等组成。为提高学生的学习兴趣,让同学们更多了解英美文化,每单元还附有英语谚语4条及英语短诗1首。

第1册与中学英语教学相衔接,逐步导入大学英语教学。

第2册达到《基本要求》所规定的B级教学要求。

第3册达到《基本要求》所规定的A级教学要求。

第4册达到专升本及大学英语4级教学要求。

《新活力英语》总主编徐守勤。第二册由邵贵君主编,何钟森审订。

吴国强、周传志、胡风明、侯守芳、潘诚、谭凌樱、唐亚军等人参加编写。所附谚语及短诗由徐守勤编、译。

本书所有录音皆由美国专家 Earnst Franklin, Eve Smith 审定并录音。

安徽省高职高专英语课程教学指导委员会主任委员林之鹤教授参与了本套书的前期设计工作,并对本套书的出版予以关心,特此致谢。

编者虽殚精竭虑,虽来自英语教学第一线,但限于水平,疏漏之处难免,切盼广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,使这套教材更加适合我国高职高专英语的教学要求。

安徽省高职高专教育教材编审委员会

2006 年 4 月

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## **Situational Dialogues**

### **Time**

#### **Basic Sentences**

1. What is the date today? 今天是几号?
2. What is the deadline for the task? 这项任务的截止日期是什么时间?
3. What day is today? 今天星期几?
4. What is the time by your watch? 你的手表几点了?
5. Could you please tell me when the train leaves? 请问火车几点开?
6. My father went to Beijing 4 days ago. He will be back tomorrow.  
我父亲四天前去了北京,他明天回来。
7. When shall we meet at the school gate tomorrow? 我们明天几点在校门口见面?
8. Let's make it half past eight. 我们把时间定在八点半吧。
9. Do you have the correct time? 你知道准确的时间么?
10. My watch is slow. 我的手表慢了。

#### *Dialogues*

1. A : Hi, Celine, it's been so long since we last met. How are you getting on?  
B : Oh, so far so good. Mariah, what have you been doing these days?  
A : I have been busy preparing for the postgraduate entrance examinations. I have almost devoted all my time to it. What I do all day long is just study. I feel exhausted.  
B : You shouldn't be working that hard. Too much work may get you ill. You must have enough time to rest. That will keep you healthy for the exams!  
A : I know. But the exam is drawing nearer and nearer. I feel I don't have enough time for my study.  
B : Come on! When does the exam begin?  
A : It starts on January the 20th.  
B : You still have two months' time to get ready for that. Don't worry. You are going

to make it. I have confidence in you.

A : Thank you. I will try my best.

2. (*Dr. Johnson is an expert on linguistics. He will give a lecture in the Lecture Hall tonight. Will and Roy are going to attend the lecture.* )

A : Excuse me, Roy.

B : Yes, what's the matter?

A : What is the time by your watch? I guess my watch is a little bit slow.

B : Let me see. It is 5 o'clock sharp.

A : Do you know what time Dr. Johnson's lecture will begin?

B : It begins at 6 o'clock.

A : Oh, how long will it last?

B : I am not sure. It is said to be three hours long.

3. A : Good morning Steve. Are you free on Sunday?

B : Yes. What's the matter?

A : I would like to see the new movie *King Kong* on Sunday. Would you like to go?

B : That's great! I'd love to see that movie. When does it begin?

A : It begins at 6:35 p. m.

B : How long will it last?

A : About two hours.

B : OK. Let's meet at 5. We will go to the cinema after supper.

A : No problem.

4. A : What is the date today?

B : It is December 12th. Why?

A : December 15 is my girlfriend's birthday. We will have a party that day.

B : She must be very happy.

A : Would you like to go, Jane? She will be happy to see you.

B : Yes, of course. I'd love to.

A : The party starts at 7 in the evening. But I'd appreciate it if you can get there at 5 to give me a hand.

B : No problem. I know there will be a lot to do.

A : Thank you very much.

B : My pleasure.

## Text A

### Time—As Americans See It

What is time? Is it a thing to be saved or spent or wasted, like money? Or is it something we have no control over, like the weather? Is time the same all over the world? That's an easy question, you say. Wherever you go, a minute is 60 seconds, an hour is 60 minutes, a day is 24 hours, and so forth. Well, maybe. But in America, time is more than that. Americans see time as a valuable resource. Maybe that's why they are fond of the expression, "Time is money".

Because Americans believe time is a limited resource, they try to conserve and manage it. People in the U. S. often attend seminars or read books on time management. It seems they all want to organize their time better. Professionals carry around pocket planners—some in electronic form—to keep track of appointments and deadlines. People do all they can to squeeze more life out of their time. The early American hero Benjamin Franklin expressed this view best: "Do you love life? Then do not waste time, for that is the stuff life is made of."

To Americans, punctuality is a way of showing respect for other people's time. Being more than 10 minutes late to an appointment usually calls for an apology, and maybe an explanation. People who are running late often call ahead to let others know of the delay. Of course, the less formal the situation, the less important it is to be exactly on time. At informal get-togethers, for example, people often arrive as much as 30 minutes past the appointed time. But they usually don't try that at work.

American lifestyle shows how much people respect the time of others. When people plan an event, they often set the time days or weeks in advance. Once the time is fixed, it takes almost an emergency to change it. If people want to come to your house for a friendly visit, they will usually call first to make sure it is convenient. Only very close friend will just "drop by" unannounced. Also, people hesitate to call others late at night for fear they might be in bed. The time may vary, but most folks think twice about calling after 10:00 p. m.

To outsiders, Americans seem tied to the clock. People in other cultures value relationships more than schedules. In these societies, people don't try to control time,



but to experience it. Many Eastern cultures, for example, view time as a cycle. The rhythm of the nature—from the passing of the seasons to the monthly cycle of the moon—shapes their view of events. People learn to respond to their environment. As a result, they find it easier to “go with the flow” than Americans, who like plans to be fixed and unchangeable.

Even Americans would admit that no one could master time. Time, like money, slips all too easily through our fingers. And time, like the weather, is very hard to predict. Nevertheless, time is one of life's most precious gifts. And unwrapping it is half the fun. (568 words)

## New Words

**conserve** /kən'sɜ:v/vt. to protect sth. from being destroyed 保护, 保藏, 保存

**seminar** /'semɪnɑ:/n. 讨论会, 研讨会

**appointment** /ə'pɔɪntmənt/n. 约会

**squeeze** /skwi:z/vt. to get liquid out of sth. by pressing it hard 挤压; (从某物中) 榨出, 挤出

**stuff** /stʌf/n. 原料; 基础; 物品

**punctuality** /,pʌŋktju'ælitɪ/n. 遵守时刻, 准时, 正点

**close** /kləʊs/a. (of friends etc.) very kind and liked 亲密的, 亲近的; 接近的

**hesitate** /'hezɪteɪt/vi. to be slow to speak or act because you are uncertain 迟疑, 犹豫

**outsider** /'aʊt'saɪdə/n. 外人, 局外人

**schedule** /'skedʒʊl/n. 工作计划, 日程安排; 节目表

**shape** /ʃeɪp/vt. to make sth. into a particular shape 塑造, 使成为……的样子

**nevertheless** /,nevəðə'les/ad. however 然而, 可是

**unwrap** /'ʌn'ræp/vt. to take off the paper etc. that covers sth. 打开……

\* 注: 黑体字为超纲词

## Phrases & Expressions

have (no) control over

对……(没)有控制权

and so forth

等等

keep track of

了解, 和……保持联系

call for

要求

drop by

顺便拜访

## Proper Names

Benjamin Franklin /'bendʒəmɪn 'fræŋklɪn/ 本杰明·富兰克林(1706—1790), 美国政



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*Notes to the Text*

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1. Being more than 10 minutes late to an appointment usually calls for an apology, and maybe an explanation. People who are running late often call ahead to let others know of the delay.

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。

2. Many Eastern cultures, for example, view time as a cycle. The rhythm of the nature—from the passing of the seasons to the monthly cycle of the moon—shapes their view of events

例如,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。

## Exercises

### *Comprehension of the Text*

#### I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is Americans' attitude toward time and how do they use it?
2. What does punctuality mean to Americans?
3. Are Americans exactly on time on all occasions?
4. Generally, what should you do first when you want to visit someone in the U. S.?
5. How do Eastern people view time?

#### II. Multiple choices.

1. Americans usually attend seminars to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn how to make more money  
B. discuss business matters  
C. learn ways to better use their time  
D. discuss academic matters
2. In the U. S., it is polite to \_\_\_\_\_ if people are ten minutes late for a party.  
A. enter the room directly  
B. apologize to the host and other guests  
C. join others secretly  
D. bring a gift
3. If an American wants to hold a party, he should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inform others days or weeks in advance
  - B. tell others in the morning
  - C. send formal invitation cards to his guests
  - D. invite as many guests as possible
4. Compared with eastern people, Americans are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fixed to time
  - B. more casual
  - C. stiff
  - D. reasonable
5. What conclusion can be drawn from the text?
- A. Americans are masters of time.
  - B. Eastern people don't cherish time.
  - C. People in different parts of the world value different things.
  - D. We should learn from Americans.

## Vocabulary

### III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

limited	professional	punctual	formal	management
fix	close	unwrap	schedule	advanced

1. When we are to attend conferences or seminars, we must be \_\_\_\_\_ as to show our respect to others.
2. It is a custom for westerners to \_\_\_\_\_ the gift they receive right after they accept it.
3. A plumber's (水工) job is to \_\_\_\_\_ such things as water pipes or toilets.
4. China is vast in area but has \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
5. He often does his work according to \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
6. Manufacturers often use \_\_\_\_\_ technology in order to improve efficiency and virtually get more interest.
7. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ party; it is unsuitable to wear casual clothes.
8. Many \_\_\_\_\_ players will take part in the match, so we'll have good opportunities to see some famous sports stars.
9. The head of the company has a good command of \_\_\_\_\_ theories.
10. The soldiers come \_\_\_\_\_ to their enemy.

### IV. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

1. In Shanghai you can buy (variety) \_\_\_\_\_ goods from all over the world.
2. The (kind) \_\_\_\_\_ of the manager made the interviewee relaxed somewhat.
3. The (open) \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony is to be held in the Grand Stadium of the city.

4. To fully understand a lecture on science is rather difficult because it requires great mental (involve) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The old couple are very contented with their future son-in-law; they all consider him a (promise) \_\_\_\_\_ young man.
6. The (probable) \_\_\_\_\_ that the mayor would come to celebrate his birthday pleased the old man.
7. Judging from the (puzzle) \_\_\_\_\_ expression on her face, I learnt Mary did not know the accident at all.
8. It is a common phenomenon for businessmen to (change) \_\_\_\_\_ cards when they meet for the first time.
9. Generally speaking, (educate) \_\_\_\_\_ people have more opportunities finding good job.
10. He often eats (instance) \_\_\_\_\_ noodles because he is too busy too have lunch.

## Translation

### V. Translate the following statements into Chinese.

1. Is it a thing to be saved or spent or wasted, like money?
2. Maybe that's why they are fond of the expression, "Time is money".
3. Because Americans believe time is a limited resource; they try to conserve and manage it.
4. To outsiders, Americans seem tied to the clock.
5. Even Americans would admit that no one could master time.

### VI. Translate the following statements into English.

1. 我们必须充分利用时间,尽可能多为国家做事。(make use of)
2. 过去收音机和电视机是主要的新闻来源,但现在大多数人到因特网上看新闻和信息。(turn to)
3. 我们都希望能控制自己的时间。(have control over)
4. 他正忙于为考试做准备。(be tied to)
5. 他们在毕业后还保持联系。(keep track of)

---

## Grammar

### 时态的呼应 (Sequence of Tenses)

时态的呼应,主要是指在宾语从句中,从句的时态要根据主句的时态和句子所要

表达的意义,采用相应的时态,以和主句保持意义和语法上的一致。

1. 如果主句谓语是一般现在时或者将来时,从句可根据句子所要表达的意义采用相应的时态。

(1) John says he wants to take guitar lessons from the teacher.

(2) I am sure it will rain tomorrow so we won't be able to have a picnic.

(3) She has told me that she was in New York last month.

2. 如果主句是一般过去时,从句的时态则要在直接引语句子时态的基础上向前推移:

(1) 将一般现在时改成一般过去时。

He said: "I often go fishing in the reservoir(水库) on Sundays." →

He said he often went fishing in the reservoir on Sundays

(2) 现在进行时改成过去进行时。

When I called him on the phone, he told me: "I am busy with my work." →

He told me he was busy with his work when I called him on the phone.

(3) 现在完成(进行)时改成过去完成(进行)时。

He replied: "I have never thought about such things!" →

He replied that he had never thought about such things.

He said: "I have been teaching in this school for seven years." →

He said that he had been teaching in that school for seven years.

(4) 一般将来时改成过去将来时。

He answered: "I will go shopping with my girlfriend tomorrow." →

He answered that he would go shopping with his girlfriend the next day.

(5) 将来进行时改成过去将来进行时。

She shouted: "I will be waiting for you at the front gate of the cinema." →

She shouted that she would be waiting for him at the front gate of the cinema.

3. 从句内容表达的是客观真理时,无论主句使用何种时态,从句都使用一般现在时。

The teacher said that the Earth travels round the Sun.

He had told me that the speed of light is much higher than that of sound.

4. 如句子所表达的内容到现在依然存在时,从句时态不需要变化。

She said her father is still in operation. (她父亲依然在做手术)

She told me that she is flying to Sydney next week. (现在还没起飞)

He said he will be back tonight. (现在还没有回来)

## Practice

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. Complete each one by choosing the appropriate word/words from the 4 choices.

1. The teacher told the children that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ the center of the solar system.

A. is

B. was

C. has been

D. will be



2. He said that his father \_\_\_\_\_ to see him the next day.  
A. was coming                      B. has been coming  
C. has had                              D. shall come
3. He said that he usually \_\_\_\_\_ before going to bed every day.  
A. have read      B. had read      C. reads                      D. is reading
4. The retired teacher told me he \_\_\_\_\_ in that school for 30 years.  
A. teaches                              B. have taught  
C. had taught                              D. have been taught
5. She said she \_\_\_\_\_ her study the same time the next day.  
A. will do                              B. would do  
C. would be doing                              D. did
6. Mariah said she \_\_\_\_\_ well but now she is better.  
A. was                      B. is                      C. would be                      D. will be
7. I thought Judy \_\_\_\_\_ from the college by then.  
A. will graduate                              B. would graduate  
C. had graduated                              D. would have graduated
8. The weather forecast said it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
A. will rain                              B. would rain  
C. was to rain                              D. shall rain
9. She often says that she \_\_\_\_\_ a miserable life when she was young.  
A. led                      B. leads                      C. will lead                      D. have lead
10. The philosopher said that handsome \_\_\_\_\_ that handsome \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was... did                              B. was... does  
C. is... does                              D. is... does

## Writing

### 简历 (Resume)

英文简历包括:

1. 个人资料部分 (PERSONAL DATA), 包括求职者的姓名、性别、出生年月等。
  2. 教育背景 (EDUCATION), 英文简历中, 求职者所受教育的时间排列顺序与中文简历中的时间排列顺序正好相反, 亦即是从求职者所受的最高教育层次 (学历) 写起, 至于低至何时, 则无定规, 可根据个人实际情况安排。
  3. 工作经历, 在时间排列顺序上亦遵循由后至前这一规则, 即从当前的工作岗位写起, 直至求职的第一个工作岗位为止。求职者要将所服务单位的名称、自身的职位、技能写清楚。
  4. 所具备能力和证书, 包括语言能力等等各种技能。
- 注意: 英文简历应语言简练。