

A GUIDE TO NEW CENTURY ENGLISH

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

BOOK TWO

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新世纪英语教程自学指导



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专科·第2册

新世纪英语教程自学指导

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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”并给予了重点资助。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



目 录

Unit One Animals

Listening Comprehension	(2)
Notes to the Text	(3)
Translation of the Text	(6)
Key to the Exercises	(7)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(8)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(10)
Key to the Exercises	(10)

Unit Two Cars

Listening Comprehension	(12)
Notes to the Text	(13)
Translation of the Text	(17)
Key to the Exercises	(18)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(19)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(22)
Key to the Exercises	(23)

Unit Three Longevity

Listening Comprehension	(25)
Notes to the Text	(26)
Translation of the Text	(28)
Key to the Exercises	(29)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(30)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(33)
Key to the Exercises	(33)

Unit Four Culture

Listening Comprehension	(35)
Notes to the Text	(36)
Translation of the Text	(40)
Key to the Exercises	(41)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(42)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(44)
Key to the Exercises	(45)

Unit Five Music

Listening Comprehension	(47)
Notes to the Text	(48)
Translation of the Text	(51)
Key to the Exercises	(52)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(53)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(55)
Key to the Exercises	(56)

Unit Six Parents

Listening Comprehension	(58)
Notes to the Text	(59)
Translation of the Text	(62)
Key to the Exercises	(63)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(64)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(66)
Key to the Exercises	(67)

Unit Seven Colors

Listening Comprehension	(69)
Notes to the Text	(70)
Translation of the Text	(72)
Key to the Exercises	(73)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(74)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(76)
Key to the Exercises	(77)

Contents



Unit Eight Lies

Listening Comprehension	(79)
Notes to the Text	(80)
Translation of the Text	(83)
Key to the Exercises	(84)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(85)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(87)
Key to the Exercises	(88)

Unit Nine Holidays

Listening Comprehension	(90)
Notes to the Text	(91)
Translation of the Text	(94)
Key to the Exercises	(95)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(96)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(98)
Key to the Exercises	(99)

Unit Ten Education

Listening Comprehension	(101)
Notes to the Text	(102)
Translation of the Text	(105)
Key to the Exercises	(106)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(107)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(109)
Key to the Exercises	(110)

Unit Eleven Behavior

Listening Comprehension	(112)
Notes to the Text	(113)
Translation of the Text	(116)
Key to the Exercises	(116)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(117)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(120)
Key to the Exercises	(121)

Unit Twelve Advertisement

Listening Comprehension	(123)
Notes to the Text	(124)
Translation of the Text	(126)
Key to the Exercises	(127)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(128)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(131)
Key to the Exercises	(132)

Unit Thirteen Space

Listening Comprehension	(134)
Notes to the Text	(135)
Translation of the Text	(140)
Key to the Exercises	(140)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(142)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(145)
Key to the Exercises	(146)

Unit Fourteen Family

Listening Comprehension	(148)
Notes to the Text	(149)
Translation of the Text	(152)
Key to the Exercises	(153)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(154)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(156)
Key to the Exercises	(157)

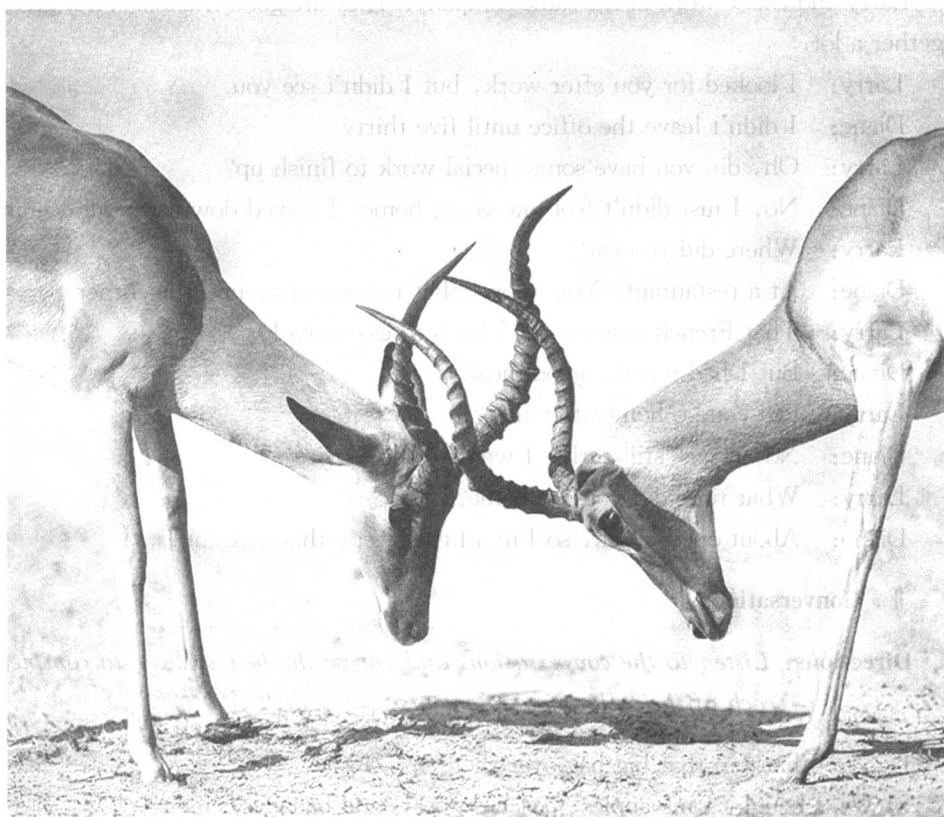
Unit Fifteen Communication

Listening Comprehension	(159)
Notes to the Text	(160)
Translation of the Text	(163)
Key to the Exercises	(164)
Notes to the Extra Reading Passage	(165)
Translation of the Extra Reading Passage	(167)
Key to the Exercises	(168)



Unit One

Animals



Listening Comprehension

Tapescript

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 .*

Larry and Diane work in the same company. They are good friends. They go out together a lot.

Larry: I looked for you after work, but I didn't see you.

Diane: I didn't leave the office until five thirty.

Larry: Oh, did you have some special work to finish up?

Diane: No, I just didn't feel like going home. I stayed downtown all evening.

Larry: Where did you eat?

Diane: At a restaurant. You know, that restaurant around the corner.

Larry: That French restaurant? That's so expensive!

Diane: But I had a really good meal.

Larry: Did you go home after that?

Diane: No, it was still early. I went to the movies.

Larry: What time did you get home?

Diane: About one o'clock, so I'm a little sleepy this morning.

II . Conversations

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

1. M: What's in that big bag over there?

W: I bought some apples, peaches, pears and bananas.

2. M: Has George returned from Europe yet?

W: Yes, but he was here for only three days before his company sent him to

Unit One



Canada.

3. M: May I speak to Jason please?

W: Nobody by that name works here.

4. M: What did you do in class today?

W: The teacher went over last Friday's lesson.

5. W: I'll go change my clothes as soon as I finish writing the letter.

M: Okay, Anna. Then we'll get my car and go out.

Key to Listening Comprehension

I. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C

II. 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B

Reading Comprehension

Text

The Training of Animals

Notes to the Text

1 perform: *vt.* 做,履行。例如:

My friend Joe is an experienced doctor. He can perform the delicate operation.

我的朋友乔是个有经验的医生,他能够做好这个难做的手术。

The devices can make many tasks of ordinary life easier to perform.

这些装置能使日常生活中的许多事更容易做。

2 People realize that, although...: that 引导宾语从句, although 是该从句内的状语从句, "they are... things" 是宾语从句内的主句。

the same... as: 与.....一样。例如:

He is just the same as he used to be.

他同过去一样。

Mary has the same interest in observing animals as her sister.

玛丽与妹妹同样对观察动物有兴趣。

3 the blind: 形容词前加定冠词表示“一类人”。例如:

the young 青年人; the homeless 无家可归者

4 guiding, protecting, finding 和 hunting 四个动名词短语均为介词 in 的宾语,说明了狗的四用途。

5 The first thing a dog is taught is to obey. 狗首先要学会的是服从。

a dog is taught 为被动语态,又是省略关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰“the first thing”; to obey 为不定式,作表语。

6 It should not take too long for him to learn commands. 对它来讲,领会命令不会花太多时间。句中 it 是形式主语, to learn commands 是不定式作实际主语, for 引导不定式的逻辑主语 him。

take...to do sth.: 花(时间)做。例如:

It took me two hours to get there.

我花了两个小时才到那儿。

7 such as: 例如,诸如此类。例如:

Many animals, such as elephants, tigers, monkeys and etc. used to live Hong Kong.

许多动物,如大象、老虎、猴子等,都曾栖息香港。

She has many hobbies such as singing, dancing, swimming and stamp collecting.

她有许多爱好,例如唱歌、跳舞、游泳和集邮。

8 “Training a dog to be a watchdog”是动名词短语作主语。动名词短语作主语时,谓语动词应为单数。例如:

Going by plane is much more expensive than by train.

乘飞机比乘火车贵得多。

9 This is because... 中的 because 引导的是表语从句。

10 “that”引导表语从句,其中含有 although 引导的状语从句。

11 ... but keeps coming back anyway. “keep doing sth.”表示重复或不断做某事。例如:

He kept making the same mistakes.

他老是犯同样的错误。

Sorry, I have kept you waiting so long.

对不起,我让你等了这么久。

Unit One



12 “that are used for guard or police duty”是修饰 horse 的定语从句。

to be frightened of: 害怕。frighten: *vt.* 使惊恐, 吓唬。例如:

I was frightened to death.

吓死我了。

frighten sb. into (out of) doing sth.: 把某人吓得做(没做)某事

13 much faster than: 比较级前加 much, a lot, far, a little 等副词可以表示程度。例如:

The book is a little more difficult than that one.

这本书略难于那本书。

Your handwriting is far better than mine.

你的书法比我的好多了。

highly-strung: 神经高度紧张的, 极易受惊的。strung 是 string 的过去式和过去分词, 也作形容词, 意为“神经紧张的, 易激动的”。

14 本句中 it 是形式主语, 实际主语为不定式短语 to be...。for 引导该不定式短语的逻辑主语 those people, who train them 是修饰 people 的定语从句。

15 even if 也作 even though: 即使, 纵然, 虽然。例如:

I'll come even if it rains.

即便下雨, 我也要来。

16 on: *prep.* 通过……, 以……的方式。例如:

talk on telephone

通过电话交谈

He was very careful and walked on tiptoes.

他很小心, 踮着脚尖儿走路。

17 be known to do 因做……而闻名; be known as 以……知名, 被认为是, 被命名为。例如:

He is better known to be willing to help others.

他以乐于助人而闻名。

The disease is commonly known as Mad Cow Disease.

这种病通常被称为疯牛病。

18 cover: *v.* 行过(一段距离), 包括, 涉及; 覆盖。例如:

Chichester covered 14,100 miles before stopping in Sydney.

在悉尼停留前, 奇切斯特航行了 14 100 英里。

The scholar's lectures covered the subject most completely.

那个学者的讲授最全面地涵盖了这门课程。

A thousand years ago Hong Kong was covered by a thick forest.

一千年前香港覆盖着茂密的森林。

19 go: *v.* (事情)进展,结果,成功。例如:

The war went badly.

战争情况不妙。

How did the election go?

选举结果怎么样?

We worked hard to make the party go.

我们努力工作使晚会成功。

20 last: *v.* 持续,持久。例如:

The marriage had lasted less than two years.

这桩婚姻持续了不到两年。

The repaired tire won't last long.

那只修补过的轮胎用不了多久。

Translation of the Text

动物驯养

动物能做许多有用而且有趣的事情。人们意识到,虽然动物的智力不如人类,但它们非常聪明,完全可以学会做些事情。

狗尤其有用,它们能导引盲人,保护财产,寻找失踪的人,搜捕罪犯。狗首先要学会的是服从命令,你要它学习听指挥并不需要太长时间,简单的命令,如“坐下,躺下,呆在这儿,到这里来”,连小孩子都能教。

把一条狗驯成看门狗常常会产生意外的结果。一些狗很快就能知道不受欢迎的人和朋友之间的区别。这是因为它们的主人欢迎朋友并邀他们来家里。可是,一些狗总要袭击来送信的邮递员,这一行为可解释为:尽管邮递员经常上门,可他从不进屋。所以,狗就认为,邮递员不受欢迎,可他又老是会来。

马同样也能学会很多事情。用来做防卫或执行警务的马必须学会永远不害怕噪声、车辆和其他干扰。赛马比其他马跑得快,但它们很容易受到惊吓。所以,那些训练赛马的人务必非常耐心和善解马意。

鸽子有一种识途返家的本能,即使它们飞出很远且旅程艰难危险。人们利用

Unit One

鸽子这种识途返家的本能,把小纸条系在鸽子的背上或腿上,让它们传递信息。在战争期间,鸽子以其每小时飞行 75 英里的高速并能连续飞行五六百英里而闻名。这些信鸽在 4 周大的时候就可开始接受训练。几星期后,它们就能飞行送信。如果一切顺利的话,它们的飞行生涯可持续大约 4 年之久。



Key to Reading Comprehension Exercises

I . Multiple Choice

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B

II . Short Answer Questions

1. No. It's easy.
2. Unexpected results such as distinguishing between unwanted people and friends.
3. They must learn never to be frightened of any disturbances.
4. Because pigeons have a natural homing instinct.
5. It can fly 75 mph and cover 500 – 600 miles.
6. Monkeys can be trained as servants and parrots as singers.

Key to Vocabulary and Structure Exercises

I . Multiple Choice

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C
6. D 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

II . Blank Filling

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. behavior | 2. command | 3. hunts |
| 4. particularly | 5. distance | 6. disturbance |
| 7. valuable | 8. utilize | 9. criminals |
| 10. last | | |

III . Translation

1. Postmen used to cover a few miles to deliver mails every day.

2. Pigeons have a natural instinct to return home, therefore they are utilized to send messages by people.
3. Everyone should seriously perform his or her own duty.
4. After being trained the horse runs much faster than before.
5. Animals can do many useful jobs for people such as protecting property, hunting criminals and entertaining people although they are not so intelligent as human beings.
6. If all goes well, his political career will last several years.

Extra Reading

The Barking Deer of Hong Kong

Notes to the Extra Reading Passage

1 barking deer: 麂(一种叫声像狗吠的小鹿)

2 ...like the forest we now find in Malaysia and Thailand.就像我们现在在马来西亚和泰国所能看到的森林。

we now find in Malaysia and Thailand 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰 forest。

3 cut down: *v.* 砍倒,砍伐;减少,降低。例如:

He was fined because of cutting down a tree.

他因砍倒一棵树而被罚款。

They agreed to ways to cut down atmospheric pollution.

他们赞成减少大气污染的方法。

4 used to *v.* 过去常常,后接动词原形。例如:

I used to live here.

我过去住在这里。

He used to tell lies when he was a little boy.

他小时候常常说谎。

5 die out: *v.* 灭绝,消亡。例如:

How did the dinosaurs die out?