

安徽省高职高专规划教材

# BOOK 1

总主编 徐守勤

## 新活力英语

### 字字 · 练练

本册主编 童敬东

本册主审 刘月华

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

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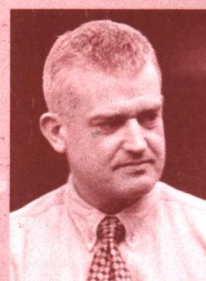
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# 前 言

《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。本册由童敬东主编,刘月华审订。陈亚斌、蔡军、葛小竹、张萍、胡菁蕾、梁端俊、姚志英等人参加编写。

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2006 年 4 月



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## 主要词组

bark at 对……吠叫

play with 与……一起玩;比赛;动……念头

be too much for one [俗]非力所能及;受不了

be ready to 预备,即将

take care of 照顾,爱护,照料

even if / though 即使

in a hurry 匆忙;(口)轻易地

make faces 扮鬼脸

enjoy oneself 过得愉快

wait for 等待

nothing but 只

next to 仅次于;与……邻接

be about to 将要;准备;正打算

## Dialogues 参考译文

1. A: 同学们,早上好。

B: 早上好,格林小姐。

A: 请把书翻到 58 页。课文 A 能理解吗?

B: 理解。

A: 课文 B 能理解吗?

B: 不理解。

2. A: 我可以进来吗?

B: 请进吧。

A: 对不起,我迟到了。昨晚我睡晚了。

B: 没关系。请到自己的座位上坐下来吧。

A: 谢谢。下次我不会再迟到了。

3. A: 大家一起来读生词。请跟着我读。

B: 好的。

A: 杰克,这个词你怎么读?

B: / 'tæksɪ /。

A: 很好。

4. A: 这儿的“book”是什么意思呀?

B: 意思是“to arrange in advance to have something”。

A: 在此是动词吗?

B: 是的。

A: “book”的汉语怎么说呀?

B: 对不起,我不懂汉语。你可以查一下英汉词典嘛。

A: 好的。谢谢。

注: book *v.* to arrange in advance to have something      预约; 预订

## Text A

### Language Points

1. In return, you will eat what your master leaves.

**译文** 作为回报,你吃主人的残羹剩饭。

**详解** in return 作为回报

**Example** I bought him a drink in return for his help. 我请他喝酒以酬谢他的帮助。

2. ... work like a cow for the next 30 years to raise our family...

**译文** .....像牛一样再活30年,辛勤工作,养家糊口.....

**详解** raise *v.*

(1) 抚养; 培养

**Examples** My sister was raised by my aunt on a farm.

我妹妹是我姑妈在农场抚养大的。

It is difficult raising a family on a small income.

靠微薄的收入是很难养家的。

(2) 抬起, 举起

**Examples** He raised his arms above his head. 他把手臂举过头顶。

I will not raise a hand against you. 我不会做不利于你的事。

(3) 提出, 发起

**Examples** I wanted to raise a question to the chairman but in a moment I lost my nerve.

我想向会议主席提个问题,但立刻我又没有了勇气。

I'm glad you raised that point. 你能把那一点指出来,我很高兴。

3. Finally, we live 10 years as a monkey, acting like an idiot to amuse our grandchildren.

**译文** 最后,像猴子一样,再活那么10年,傻瓜似的,哄孙子孙女们开心。

**详解** amuse *v.* 逗乐,逗(某人)开心

**Examples** We were all amused at his foolish behavior.

对他的愚蠢行为我们都感到好笑。

His story amused the children. 他的故事让孩子们发笑。

## Text A 参考译文

### 我们的一生

上帝创造了牛,对他说:“你将整天在太阳下干活。你仅以草为食。你将活 50 年。”牛回答说:“照这样活 50 年我可受不了。请最多让我活 20 年吧。”这事就这么定了。

接着,上帝造了狗,对他说:“你将守在主人家门口。如果有人靠近,你要对他吠叫。作为回报,你吃主人的残羹剩饭,你将活 20 年。”狗回答说:“做狗活 20 年我可受不了。请最多让我活 10 年。”事情就这么定了。

上帝又造了猴子,对他说:“你要在树间跳来荡去。你将装疯卖傻做鬼脸取悦人。你以香蕉为食。我让你活 20 年。”猴子回答说:“像傻瓜一样活 20 年我可受不了,请最多让我活 10 年。”这事就这样定了。

最后,上帝创造了人,对他说:“你将吃最好的食物,玩最好的玩具。你所要做的就是享受。你可以活 20 年。”人回答说:“上帝呀,活 20 年太少了。请您把牛拒绝的 30 年,狗拒绝的 10 年,还有猴子不愿要的 10 年全都赐给我吧。”事情就这么定了。

于是我们在人生的前 20 年就是吃喝玩乐,然后像牛一样活 30 年,辛勤劳作,养家糊口。再然后,活上 10 年,守卫着自己的家,对着陌生人喊叫。最后,像猴子一样,再活那么 10 年,白痴似的,哄孙子孙女们开心。

## Text B

### Language Points

1. Once there was a child ready to be born.

**译文** 从前,有一个小孩快要出生了。

**详解** be ready to 可能或将要做某事

**Examples** He is ready to resign. 他就要辞职了。

She looked ready to collapse at any minute. 她看起来随时可能垮下去。

2. ... I do nothing but sing and smile. . .

**译文** ……我除了唱呀,笑呀,其他什么也不做……

**详解** nothing but 除了……之外

**Examples** Nothing but your fears stand in your way.

除了你的恐惧之外没有什么可以阻挡你。

Nothing but roses meets the eye. 除了玫瑰以外没有什么可以引起注意。

3. Your angel will tell you the most beautiful and sweet words, and with much patience and care, your angel will teach you how to speak.

**译文** 你的天使会告诉你最美好、最悦耳的词语,还会耐心而细致地教你说话。

**详解** patience *n.* 耐心,耐性

**Examples** Patience is a plaster for all sores. (谚) 忍耐可减轻一切痛苦。

We shall all remember Mr Page for his patience and understanding.

我们大家都会记得,佩奇先生既耐心又体谅人。

4. Your angel will defend you even if it means risking her life.

**译文** 你的天使会保护你,即使要她冒着生命的危险。

**详解** 4.1 even if / even though *conj.* 即使

**Examples** Even if I have to walk all the way I'll get there.

即使我得一路走着去,我也要走到那里。

I like her even though she can be annoying.

尽管她有时很恼人,但我还是喜欢她。

4.2 defend *vt.*

(1) 保卫,防守

**Examples** He's better at defending than attacking. 他的防守优于进攻。

The soldiers are defending the island against invasion.

战士们保卫岛屿不受侵犯。

(2) 为……辩护

**Examples** He tried to defend his reputation. 他竭力保护自己的声誉。

The accused man had a lawyer to defend him. 被告有一律师为他辩护。

5. ... if I am about to leave now, please tell me my angel's name!

**译文** ……如果此刻我就该离开的话,请告诉我,我的天使叫什么名字!

**详解** be about to 即将,正要

**Examples** I'm not about to admit defeat. 我还不认输。

We are about to start. 我们正要动身。

## Text B 参考译文

### 孩子的天使

从前,有个小孩快要出生了。他问上帝:“听说您要把我送到人间。我那么小、那



么无助,在那儿怎么生存呢?”上帝答道:“我在众多的天使中,给你挑选了一位。她会等着你,照顾你。”

“但在这天堂里,我除了唱呀,笑呀,其他什么也不做,就足以使我幸福了。”

上帝说:“你的天使会每天为你唱歌,为你欢笑。你会感受到你的天使对你的爱,你会幸福的。”孩子说:“如果我不懂人类的语言,别人对我说话时,我怎样才能听懂呢?”上帝告诉孩子:“你的天使会告诉你最美好、最悦耳的词语,还会耐心而细致地教你说话。”

“我想和你说话时怎么办呢?”

“你的天使会将你的双手合在一起,教你祈祷。”孩子说:“我听说人间有坏人,谁来保护我呢?”上帝说:“你的天使会保护你,即使要她冒着生命的危险。”

“但我一直会伤心,因为我再也见不着你了。”

“你的天使总会对你谈起我,会教给你回到我身边的方法,尽管我总在你的左右。”

此时,已经可以听到人间的说话声。婴儿急忙轻声问道:“哦,上帝,如果此刻我就该离开的话,请告诉我,我的天使叫什么名字。”上帝答道:“你的天使的名字并不难记。你会喊你的天使妈妈。”

## **Script to Listening Comprehension**

### **Listening Comprehension**

#### **Section A**

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

1. Will your sister go with you to visit London?
2. Do you like warm southern climate or cold northern areas?
3. How long will you be in the States?
4. I'm really angry with John. He never listens to me.
5. Why do you go to Edinburgh?

#### **Section B**

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

6. W: Where are you going?

M: I'm going to spend some time in Chicago, then to New York and Washington D. C.

Q: Where is the man going?

7. W: When is the best time to visit London?

M: In my opinion, summer might be the best time to see London. It is sunny most of the time.

Q : Why does the man say that summer is the best time to visit London?

8. W: I'm sorry, sir. The train is somewhat behind schedule.

M: It doesn't matter. I'll just sit here and read a magazine in the meantime.

Q : What's the matter with the train according to the conversation?

9. W: The flight for Hawaii left half an hour ago.

M: That's right. Its already 14:15.

Q : When did the plane take off?

10. M: Charles enjoyed his two-week drive through South France.

W: Yes, he said that he saw much more than he would have traveled by bus or train.

Q : How did Charles travel?

## **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. He speaks too quickly, I \_\_\_\_\_ understand.

- A. can't                      B. must                      C. may                      D. can

2. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ me the salt?

- A. put                      B. post                      C. pass                      D. past

3. She always takes \_\_\_\_\_ apple and \_\_\_\_\_ egg for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

- A. an;a;an                      B. an;an;a                      C. a;an;an                      D. a;a;an

4. We soon \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.

- A. arrive in                      B. arrive at                      C. reach to                      D. arrive

5. John is busy \_\_\_\_\_ his girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ her paper.

- A. help... with                      B. to help... with                      C. helping... with                      D. to help... /

6. He has become \_\_\_\_\_ his study, so he often daydreams in class.

- A. boring of                      B. boring with                      C. bored with                      D. bored of

7. Our country will develop into a powerful country in \_\_\_\_\_ century.

- A. the twenty one                      B. the twenty-first                      C. twenty first                      D. twenty one

8. She always stays at home alone so it is difficult for her to \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- A. make friend about                      B. make friends with                      C. make friend with                      D. make with

9. I got up very early \_\_\_\_\_ I could catch the early train.

- A. such that      B. so that      C. as that      D. as so
10. The monitor is \_\_\_\_\_ charge \_\_\_\_\_ the class.
- A. in; of      B. on; of      C. at; on      D. in; on

## 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. Everyone was (amuse) \_\_\_\_\_ by the story about the dog.
12. (happy) \_\_\_\_\_, his mother was still awake when Joe got home.
13. I can (understand) \_\_\_\_\_ French perfectly.
14. After three hours of waiting for the train, our (patient) \_\_\_\_\_ was finally exhausted.
15. She pressed his hands (soft) \_\_\_\_\_.
16. They must be having fun because there is a lot of (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_ coming from their room.
17. He asked her to marry him but she (refuse) \_\_\_\_\_.
18. He was never really (accept) \_\_\_\_\_ by his classmates.
19. It's difficult (raise) \_\_\_\_\_ a family on a small income.
20. We (final) \_\_\_\_\_ arrived after a long journey.

## 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.*

People are often killed while crossing the road. Most of them are old people and children. Old people are often killed because they usually can't see or hear very well. Children are often killed because they are careless. People should look and listen before they cross the road.

A car, truck or bus can't stop very quickly if it is going very fast. It will travel many meters before it stops. Pedestrians (行人) don't always know this. They think a car can stop right away. The faster a car is traveling, the longer it takes to stop. It's very difficult for a pedestrian to know how fast a car is traveling.

The only safe way to cross the road is to look at both ways, right and left.

The correct way to cross the road is to walk quickly when the traffic lights turn green. It's not safe to run.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ are often killed while crossing the street.  
A. Only old people  
B. Only children  
C. Old people and children  
D. Old women
22. The word careless means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. careful  
B. not careful  
C. caring  
D. careful enough
23. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for a driver to stop his car right away if he drives very fast.  
A. easy  
B. simple  
C. bad  
D. difficult
24. People should \_\_\_\_\_ before crossing the street.  
A. watch out  
B. talk with each other  
C. walk one after another  
D. look at each other
25. Which of the following statements is right according to the passage?  
A. The more slowly a car is traveling, the longer time it takes to stop.  
B. Most people can tell how fast a car is traveling.  
C. To cross the road you should walk quickly while the traffic lights are green.  
D. Cars should not stop when old people are crossing the street.

## Task 2

**Directions:** The following is a letter. After reading it, you should complete the outline by filling in the blanks ( **no more than 3 words** ) marked 26 through 30 in the table below.

Dear Mr. Smith,

Can you join us and a few other friends on Monday evening, February 10th, for dinner? After that we will go to the Bernhardt Theater to see the play—Hamlet. Dinner will be at 6:30 to allow plenty of time for the drive into town and arrival before curtain time. We do hope you can come!

Sincerely yours  
Alice Harper

26 is/are invited by Alice.  
After 27 they are going to the theater.  
Dinner time: 28.  
The name of the play which they are going to see is 29.  
They will go to town by 30.

### Task 3

**Directions:** The following passage is about personal information. After reading it, you should give brief answers ( **no more than 3 words** ) to the five questions ( No. 31 through No. 35 ).



Hello, I am Helen. I'm a young girl of 20. I have short brown hair and big black eyes. I work as a nurse in a hospital. I don't earn much money at all, but I like my job. I like to help people. That's why I became a nurse. A nurse does very hard work. And it isn't pleasant sometimes. For example, I have to see people in pain all the time. Sometimes, I have to work over ten hours a day. It isn't much fun. However, I know I'm doing some valuable thing.

31. Where does Helen work?

\_\_\_\_\_.

32. What does she like to do?

\_\_\_\_\_.

33. How many hours does she have to work sometimes?

\_\_\_\_\_.

34. Is her job very funny?

\_\_\_\_\_.

35. What does she think of her job?

\_\_\_\_\_.

### Part C English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:** This part, numbered 36 through 41, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. The first five ones are short sentences, and the last one is a passage.

36. His doctor tells him not to smoke, because it is harmful to his health.

37. Since she was ill at home last Sunday, she could not attend the evening party.

38. When you walk out of the classroom, just go straight, and the dining hall is in front of you.

39. We would like to have you and your wife over for dinner this Saturday evening.

40. Li Hong studies very hard and she always gets along well with her teachers and classmates.

41. Xiao Wang is a high school student. He will graduate from his school soon, and he wants to further his study abroad. In order to get as much information as possible, he will make a long-distance phone call to that foreign university. It seems that he is very hopeful to get into the university.