



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材辅导用书

2

# New Practical English

钻研

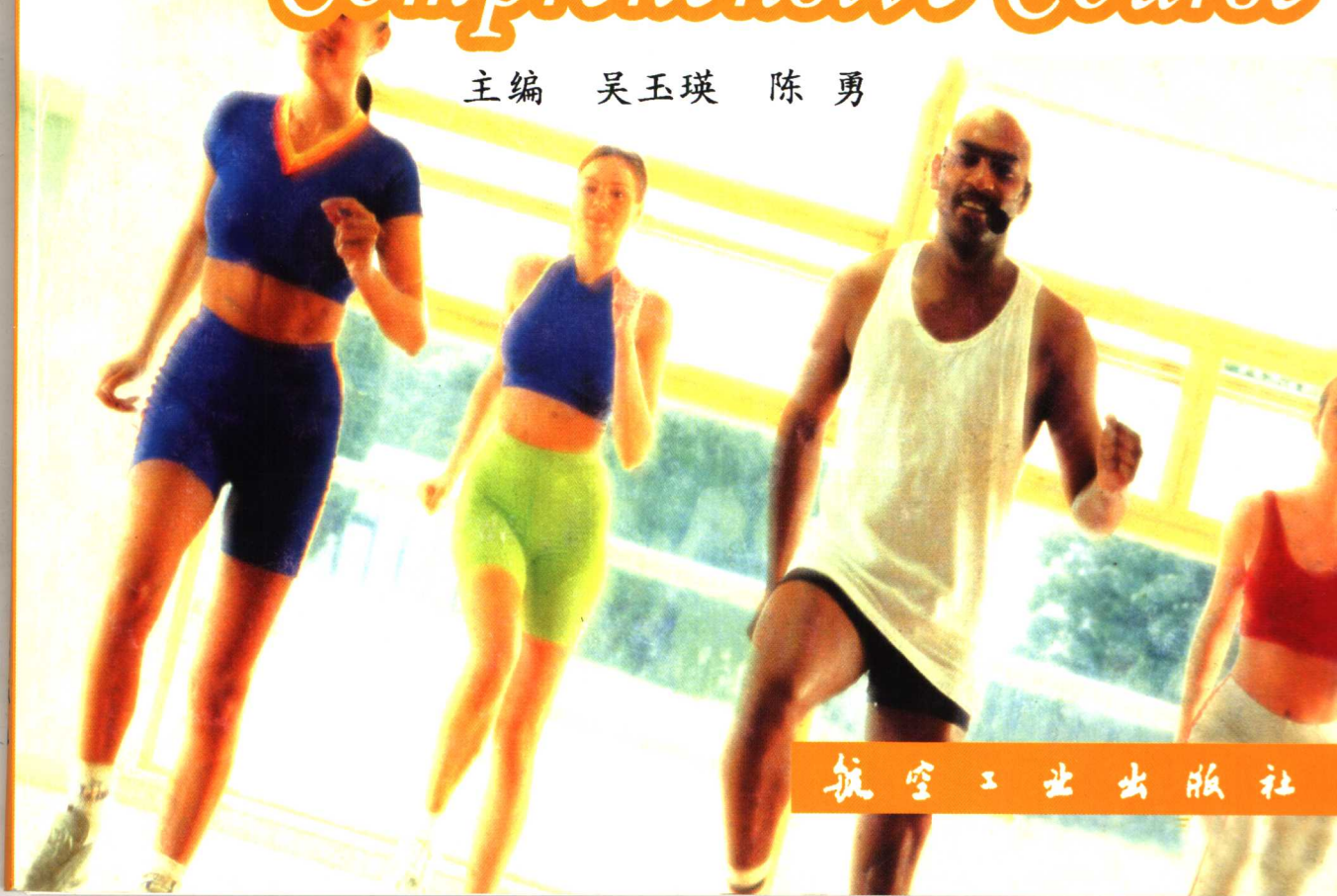
《新编实用英语》（综合教程）

啃课文——《新编实用英语》（综合教程）

## Comprehensive Course

主编 吴玉瑛 陈勇

航空工业出版社





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## 2

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# 前 言

《钻研〈新编实用英语〉(综合教程)啃课文——〈新编实用英语〉(综合教程)》是学习《新编实用英语》的辅导用书。本书根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行),抓住课文这个教学重点环节,对课文 Passage I (即 A 篇)的句子结构进行了逐句解释,对句子中的词汇、词组、动词搭配以及语法作了详细讲解;对 Passage II (即 B 篇)中的难句、难点、词汇、语法也作了详尽讲解。

本书针对目前高职高专学生入学英语水平参差不齐的实际情况,使其通过钻研性阅读,进一步提高英语语感和交际能力,在读、译、听、说、写各项技能的培养和训练上下功夫,以期更快地提高对应用文等实用文体的阅读和应用能力,以便更好地满足在一线涉外工作和交际的需要。

本书共分四册,钻研完第二册,可顺利通过 B 级考试;钻研完第四册可通过 A 级考试,通过国家四级也没有问题。有的同学在学习完第三册后就通过了国家四级,问其原因,他们深有体会地说:“就是对课文进行深入地钻研,将其读懂、吃透,能成诵则更好,这样就能达到我们学习英语的目的。”

本书对课文讲解的顺序分为四部分:①原文→②译文→③分析→④讲解。

① 原文:对课文 A 篇逐句排列,对课文 B 篇的难句、难点按段落顺序由前向后排列。

② 译文:对原文的准确理解和汉语表达。

③ 分析:对原文句子成分的分析。

④ 讲解:对原文语言点的讲解和对语法分析的补充。

使用本书时,学生可根据自己的情况,交替选用下面四种模式中的一种:

①→②;①→②→③;①→②→④;①→②→③→④。

学习英语切忌浮躁,不要急于求成,扎扎实实地学,持之以恒,功到自然成。中国人学英语不走弯路就是捷径。祝愿同学们成功!

编者 于北京

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(定语从句) You 've seen ten times  
主 谓 状

3. If this happens, tell the person who invites you that you have to check and that you'll tell him or her later.  
译文:如果遇到这种情况,就告诉邀请你的人你得看看安排,等以后再答复他们。

第一层: If this happens, tell the person who invites you that you have to check and that you'll tell him or her later.  
状语从句 谓 宾 定语从句 宾语从句

讲解:主句是祈使句,由及物动词 tell 跟间接宾语 the person 构成,直接宾语是从句 that...later 充当。

第二层:(状语从句) If this happens  
引 主 谓

讲解:happen *vi.* (偶然)发生、碰巧。

(定语从句) who invites you  
主 谓 宾

讲解:who 引出定语从句,在定语从句中作主语。

(宾语从句) that you have to check and that you 'll tell him or her later.  
引 主 谓 连 引 主 谓 宾 状

讲解:check *vi.* 核对、检查,此处意为安排。

4. If an invitation must be refused, most people expect a reason.

译文:如果的确需要回绝邀请,多数邀请人希望得到解释。

第一层: If an invitation must be refused, most people expect a reason.  
状语从句 主 谓 宾

讲解:①expect *vt.* 期望(待)。②reason *n.* [U,C] 理由、原因、缘故。

第二层:(状语从句) If an invitation must be refused  
引 主 谓

讲解:refuse *vt. & vi.* 拒绝、谢绝。

5. The following sequence would be appropriate: apology, reason for refusal, thanks for the invitation.

译文:恰当的作法如下:先道歉,再说明回绝的理由,最后对邀请表示感谢。

分析: The following sequence would be appropriate; apology, reason for refusal, thanks for the invitation.  
定 主 系 表 同位语

讲解:①following *adj.* (通常用 the following) 下列的、下述的、以下的,如: Answer the following questions. 回答下列问题。②sequence *n.* [U] 顺序。③appropriate *adj.* 适当的、适合的: a speech appropriate to the occasion 适宜该场合的演讲。④apology *n.* [C] 道歉、陈谢(to+名,对人的)。⑤refusal *n.* [U,C] 谢绝;拒绝

## Para. 2

6. When someone asks you to his or her home, it is very clear who is the guest and who is the host, but invitations to restaurants for lunch, dinner, coffee, a drink, etc., sometimes present problems, and the customs vary in different parts of the United States.

译文:当有人请你到家里做客时,谁是客人、谁是主人非常清楚;但是邀请你去餐厅吃饭,喝咖啡或其他饮料时,有时就会出现问题,这方面的习俗在美国的不同地区是不同的。

第一层: When someone asks you to his or her home, it is very clear who is the guest and who is the host, but invitations to restaurants for lunch, dinner, coffee, a drink, etc., sometimes present problems, and the customs vary in different parts of the United States.  
状语从句 形主 系 表 主语从句 连 主 定 谓 宾 连 主 谓 状

讲解:①present *vt.* 显示、(向...)提出。②custom *n.* [U,C] 习俗、惯例、习惯。③vary *vt. & vi.* 改变、变化、(在...方面)相异、不同。

第二层:(状语从句) When someone asks you to his or her home  
引 主 谓 宾 宾补

讲解:ask *vt.* 询问、邀请(人), ask + 名 + (for / to 名), 如: He asked me to his home. 他邀请我到他家。

(主语从句) who is the guest and who is the host  
引 系 表 连 引 系 表

讲解:①guest *n.* [C] 客人。②host *n.* [C] 主人、东道主。

Para. 3

7. In many instances it is the inviter who pays, as one would expect, but in some instances each one pays his or her own check: You "go Dutch."

译文:在许多情况下,一般认为应由邀请人付账单,但是有时各付各的账——这种情况被称为“go Dutch”。

分析: In many instances<sup>①</sup> it<sup>②</sup> is the inviter who pays, as one would expect, but in some instances each one pays his or her own check<sup>③</sup>; You "go Dutch"<sup>④</sup>.

讲解:①instance n. [C] 例子、实例、情况,如: This is only one instance. 这只是一个例子而已。 for instance 例如 (= for example)。②it 在此没有意思,可以说是形式主语,它帮助改变句子结构,形成强调句型: it + be + 要强调部分 + that (who / which) + 句子其他部分,强调的部分指人时用 who(m),有时用 that; 其他情况多用 that, 间或用 which。③check n. [C] (美)支票、(餐厅的)发票、账单(bill)。④go Dutch vi. 各付各的、分摊费用(通常指各自付账)。

8. This is often the case with friends in informal situations, such as "Let's go and get a beer" or "Want a cup of coffee?"

译文:在非正式的场合朋友之间经常如此,比如“咱们去喝杯啤酒吧,”或“想喝杯咖啡吗?”

分析: This is often the case<sup>①</sup> with friends in informal<sup>②</sup> situations, such as<sup>③</sup> "Let's go and get a beer" or "Want a cup of coffee?"

讲解:①case n. [C] 场合、情况。②informal adj. 非正式的。③such as 解释性介词,意为比如。

9. In some parts of the country, however, some people like to entertain friends by taking them to a restaurant for dinner instead of having dinner at home.

译文:然而,在这个国家的许多地方,有些人喜欢请朋友去餐馆吃饭,而不是在家里。

分析: In some parts of the country, however, some people like<sup>①</sup> to entertain<sup>②</sup> friends by taking them to a restaurant for dinner instead of<sup>③</sup> having dinner at home.

讲解:①like to do... 喜欢做...。②entertain vt. & vi. 款待(客人)、请客、招待。③instead of... prep. 代替...; 而不是..., 如: I have to finish my work instead of going out. 我必须完成工作,不能外出。

10. In this case the host expects to pay and the guest may offer to leave the tip, which may be declined by the host.

译文:在这种情况下,一般由主人付账,而客人可以主动提出付小费,尽管这可能被主人谢绝。

第一层: In this case the host<sup>①</sup> expects<sup>②</sup> to pay and the guest may offer<sup>③</sup> to leave<sup>④</sup> the tip<sup>⑤</sup>, which may be declined by the host.

讲解:①host n. [C](款待客人的)主人(女主人 hostess)。②expect vt. 如: expect to do... 想要、打算要...。③offer vt. 提出、提供。④leave vt. 留下。⑤tip n. [C] 小费。

第二层:(定语从句) which may be declined by the host.

讲解:decline vt. & vi. 拒绝、谢绝(较 refuse 客气婉转的措辞)。

11. (If so, just let the matter drop.) If the invitation is expressed in fairly casual terms, such as "Let's go to (name of a restaurant) for dinner," it may be more of a suggestion than an invitation, so you should be prepared to pay your part of the bill.

译文:(如果遇到这种情况,就顺其自然。)如果邀请是随意发出的,比如“咱们去(餐馆的名字)吃晚饭吧,”这样说更像是建议,而不是邀请,这样你就应该准备付你自己的那部分账单。

第一层: (If so, just let the matter<sup>①</sup> drop<sup>②</sup>.) If the invitation is expressed in fairly casual terms, such as "Let's go to (name of a restaurant) for dinner," it may be more<sup>③</sup> of a suggestion than an invitation, so you should be prepared to pay your part of the bill.

讲解:①状 状 谓 宾 宾补 状语从句1  
②状 状 谓 宾 宾补 状语从句1  
③主 系 状 表 状 状语从句2

讲解:①so *adv.* 如前所述,在此与连词 if 独立使用,意为,如果是这样,如: If so, why didn't you tell me? 如果是这样,你为什么没告诉我? ②matter *n.* [C] 问题、事情。③drop *vt. & vi.* 结束、落下、滴落,如: let the matter drop 放下此事。④more... than... 与其说... 不如说..., 如: He is more (a) scholar than (a) teacher. 与其说他是个教师,不如说他是个学者。

第二层:(状语从句) If the invitation is expressed<sup>①</sup> in fairly<sup>②</sup> casual<sup>③</sup> terms<sup>④</sup>, such as "Let's go to (name of a restaurant) for dinner,"  
 引 主 谓 状

讲解:①express *vt.* (以言语、表情)表达...、叙述...。②fairly *adv.* 完全地。③casual *adj.* 非正式的、漫不经心的、随便的。④term *n.* [C] 术语、字眼、(用复数 terms)说法。

(状语从句) so you should be prepared<sup>①</sup> to pay your part of the bill<sup>②</sup>  
 引 主 谓 宾 定

讲解:①prepared *vt.* be prepared to (do) 愿意并且能够做..., 如: The commune members are prepared to build irrigation works. 社员们正在为兴修水利进行准备。②bill *n.* [C] 账单, 如: I'll pay the bill. 我来付账。

#### Para. 4

12. If you want to invite someone for a meal at a restaurant, be explicit: "I'd like to take you to..."

译文:如果你想请某人去餐馆吃饭,一定要表达清楚:"我要请你去..."。

第一层: If you want to invite someone for a meal at a restaurant, be explicit: "I'd like to take you to..."  
 状语从句 系 表 同位语从句

讲解:explicit *adj.* 清楚的、明确叙述的、明白的(←→implicit)。

第二层:(状语从句) If you want to invite<sup>①</sup> someone for a meal<sup>②</sup> at a restaurant  
 引 主 谓 宾 状

讲解:①invite *vt.* 邀请。②meal *n.* [C] 餐、饭; cook one's meals 自己做饭, have a meal 吃一顿饭。

(同位语从句) I 'd like to take you to...  
 主 谓 宾

讲解:like *vt. & vi.* 喜欢,用 I'd like to do 的形式,意为想要...,是一种委婉客气的说法。

13. Americans should be explicit also, but they often assume you know the local customs in the matter.

译文:美国人也要表达清楚,不过他们时常以为你了解当地的这方面的风俗习惯。

第一层: Americans should be explicit also<sup>①</sup>, but they often assume<sup>②</sup> you know the local customs in the matter.  
 主 系 表 状 连 主 状 谓 宾语从句

讲解:①also *adv.* 也,口语中 too, as well 较常使用,通常置于动词前(有 be 动词、助动词时置于其后)。②assume *vt.* 以为。

第二层:(宾语从句) you know the local<sup>①</sup> customs in the matter<sup>②</sup>.  
 主 谓 定 宾 状

讲解:宾语从句前省略了连接主语与宾语从句的连词 that。①local *adj.* 当地的、本地的、某地的。②in the matter 在这方面。

14. Ask a friend's advice if you are not sure.

译文:如果你心里没数,就问问朋友。

第一层: Ask a friend's advice if you are not sure.  
 谓 定 宾 状语从句

讲解:advice *n.* [U] 忠告、意见。

第二层:(状语从句) if you are not sure  
 引 主 系 表

讲解:sure *adj.* (作表语用)有把握的、一定的、必然的。

#### Para. 5

15. There are also phrases that sound like invitations but in fact are not.

译文:还有一些话听起来像邀请,但实际上并不是。

第一层: There are also phrases that sound like invitations but in fact are not.  
 引 系 状 主 定语从句

讲解:phrase 词组、短语、说法,此处 phrases 意为 words。

第二层:(定语从句) that sound<sup>①</sup> like invitations but in fact<sup>②</sup> are not<sup>③</sup>  
 引 系 表 连 状 谓

讲解:①sound *vi.* 听起来(像…)。②in fact *adv.* 实际上、事实上。③are not 后省略上句的表语部分。

16. People may say things like: "We'll have to get together sometime" or "You'll have to come over and visit us sometime."

译文:人们可能会说:“我们什么时候得聚一聚”或“你什么时候到我家里来坐坐。”

第一层: People may say things like: "We'll have to get together sometime" or "You'll have to come over and visit us sometime."  
主 谓 宾 状 宾语从句1 连 宾语从句2

讲解:like *prep.* (口)诸如…的、像…这样的(such as)。

第二层:(宾语从句1) We'll have to get together sometime  
主 谓 状

讲解:宾语从句1和宾语从句2作介词like的宾语。get together *vi.* 相聚(指非正式的聚会)。

(宾语从句2) You'll have to come over and visit us sometime.  
主 谓 连 谓 宾 状

讲解:come over *vi.* 从远处来、过来。

17. You can identify such non-invitations by their generality — there is no specific time mentioned, and the word "sometime" is often used. They are often ritual expressions of parting.

译文:你可以透过这些话的含糊其辞来断定这不是邀请——没有提到具体的时间,而且经常使用“什么时候”这个词,这些经常是告别时的客套话。

第一层: You can identify<sup>①</sup> such non-invitations by their generality<sup>②</sup> — there is no specific time mentioned, and the word "sometime" is often used. They are often ritual<sup>③</sup> expressions<sup>④</sup> of parting<sup>⑤</sup>.  
主 谓 定 宾 状 同位语  
主 系 状 定 表 定

讲解:①identify *vt.* 辨别、识别。②generality *n.* [U] (正式用语)一般性、普遍性、概括性、泛指性。③ritual *adj.* 仪式的。④expression *n.* [U,C] 表达。⑤part *vt. & vi.* 分开、离开。

第二层:(同位语从句) there is no specific<sup>①</sup> time mentioned<sup>②</sup>, and the word "sometime"<sup>③</sup> is often used.  
引 谓 定 主 定 连 主 同位语 谓 状 谓

讲解:①specific *adj.* 明确的、具体的。②mention *vt.* 提及、谈到,此处 mentioned 是过去分词修饰 time 作后置定语。③sometime *adv.* (未来的)某时。

18. On these occasions you could respond: "Yes, that would be nice," or "I'd love to", or something similar, and then let the subject drop.

译文:在这种情况下,你可以回答:“是的,那太好了”,或“我很愿意”,或类似的话。然后就把这件事搁下。

第一层: On these occasions<sup>①</sup> you could respond<sup>②</sup>: "Yes, that would be nice," or "I'd love to," or something similar<sup>③</sup>, and then let the subject<sup>④</sup> drop<sup>⑤</sup>.  
状 主 谓 宾语从句 连 宾 定 连  
状 谓 宾 宾补

讲解:①occasion *n.* [C] (特别的)场合、时刻,如: on these occasions 在这种情况下。②respond *vt. & vi.* 回答(比 answer 正式的词)。③similar *adj.* 类似的、相似的。④subject *n.* [C] 主题、题目,如: the subject 意为这件事。⑤drop *vi. & vt.* 滴、落、中断、下降,如: let the matter drop 放下此事。

第二层:(宾语从句) "Yes, that would be nice<sup>①</sup>," or "I'd love<sup>②</sup> to"  
答 主 谓 表 连 主 谓

讲解:①nice *adj.* 美好的。②love *vi. & vt.* 想做(与 would, should 连用,为女性爱用的说法), love + to do, 如: "Will you please dance with me?" "I'd love to." "能否请你跳个舞?" "我很愿意。"

19. If they do not call you, you could always invite them for some occasion.

译文:如果他们不打电话给你,你随时可以邀请他们。

第一层: If they do not call you, you could always invite them for some occasion.  
状语从句 主 助动词 状 谓 宾 状

讲解:always *adv.* 经常、随时。

第二层:(状语从句) If they do not call you  
引 主 谓 宾

讲解:call *vt. & vi.* 给(某人)打电话,如:He called me from London. 他从伦敦打电话给我。

## Passage 2

# An Invitation Letter 一封邀请信

### I. Difficult Sentences:

1. (Para. 1) It seems ages since we heard from you.

译文:似乎很长时间没有收到你的信了。

第一层: It seems ages since we heard from you.  
主 系 表 状语从句

讲解:age *n.* (用 an age, ages)(口)长时间。

第二层:(状语从句) since<sup>①</sup> we heard from<sup>②</sup> you  
引 主 谓 宾

讲解:①since *conj.* 从…以来、从…时候(到现在),如:It is / has been two years since we began to use this machine. 我们使用这部机器已经有两年了。②heard from sb. 收到某人的信件、音信等。

2. (Para. 1) So I am writing straightaway — to make sure this reaches you well before you leave Shanghai — in the hope that it will be possible for you both to spend a few days with us during your stay in England.

译文:所以我马上写信——好让你在离开上海之前肯定收到这封信——希望你们俩能在英格兰逗留期间和我们一起住几天。

分析: So I am writing straightaway<sup>①</sup> — to make sure this reaches<sup>②</sup> you well before you leave Shanghai — in the hope that<sup>③</sup> it will be possible for you both to spend a few days with us during your stay in England.  
连 主 谓 状 状

讲解:①straightaway *adv.* 立刻、马上、直接地。②reach *vt. & vi.* 送达(某地)、达到,如:Your letter reached me this morning. 你寄给我的信今天早上收到了。③in the hope that... *conj.* 希望、期待...,如:I studied hard in the hope that good grades might attract her attention. 我努力用功,希望获得好成绩,引起她的注意。

3. (Para. 3) I imagine you will be spending Christmas with your parents, but surely you will have some time after that before your Christmas holidays end.

译文:我猜想你将在你的父母家过圣诞节,但在你的圣诞节假日结束之前肯定还会有一些时间。

第一层: I imagine you will be spending Christmas with your parents, but surely you will have some time after that before your Christmas holidays end.  
主 谓 宾语从句1 宾语从句2

讲解:imagine *vt.* 猜测、推测、想象。

第二层:(宾语从句1) you will be spending<sup>①</sup> Christmas<sup>②</sup> with your parents  
主 谓 宾 状

讲解:①spend *vt.* 度过。②Christmas *n.* [U] 圣诞节(庆祝12月25日耶稣基督诞生的日子)。

(宾语从句2) but surely you will have some time after that before your Christmas holidays end  
连 状 主 谓 宾 状 状语从句

讲解:surely *adv.* 一定、必定。

第三层:(状语从句) before your Christmas holidays end  
引 定 主 谓

讲解:end *n.* [C] 结束。

4. (Para. 4) I am still working for Sanderson's and liking it well enough — though occasionally pining for the footloose days of long ago.

译文:我还在桑德森公司工作,而且工作很称心——虽然我也会偶尔渴望从前自由自在的日子。

分析: I am still working for Sanderson's<sup>①</sup> and liking it well enough<sup>②</sup> — though<sup>③</sup> occasionally pining<sup>④</sup> for the footloose<sup>⑤</sup> days of long ago.  
主 谓 状 谓 连 谓 宾 状 连词 状

讲解:①Sanderson's 桑德森公司(= Sanderson's company)。②enough *adv.* 充分地、足够、相当地,well enough 很称



心,如:He knows the situation well enough. 他对情况了如指掌。③though *adv.* (口)虽然。④pine *vi.* 思念、渴望, pine for / to do 渴望、思念,如:The girl pined for (to return) home. 那女孩想家(想回家)。⑤footloose *adj.* 自由自在的。

## II. Important Words:

1. bump *vt. & vi.* 撞、碰,如:bump into *vt.* 撞上;(口)不期而遇;偶然、碰到(遇到),如:The car bumped the garage door. 那部车子撞到了车库的门。I saw the taxi bump into a parked car. 我看到那辆出租车撞上一辆停着的车子。
2. colleague *n.* [C] (官职、公务上的)同事、同僚(业)。
3. decent *adj.* 有身份的、有分寸的、好的、(口)尚佳、(可)的;令人满意的,如:decent pay 还不错的薪水,decent weather 好天气。
4. minibus *n.* [C] 小公共汽车。
5. terrifying *adv.* 恐怖的、吓人的、令人恐怖的。
6. occasionally *adv.* 偶尔地、有时地。
7. at least *adv.* 至少,如:It will cost at least five dollars. 那至少要5美元。
8. get along with 和...相处;(工作等)进展,如:How are you getting along with your new girlfriend? 你和新女友相处得如何? How are you getting along with your work? 你的工作进展如何?
9. happen to do sth. 碰巧...,如:I happened to see him on the street. 我碰巧在街上见到他。
10. in the hope 希望;in (the) hope of doing 希望做...;in the hope that... 希望、期待...,如:She lived in (the) hope of seeing one of her sons succeed. 她生活的寄托就是希望儿子当中有人能出人头地。I studied hard in the hope that good grades might attract her attention. 我努力用功,希望获得好成绩,引起她的注意。
11. make sure 确定(保)、弄明白;务必。make sure that 从句中不使用表示将来的助动词,如:Make sure (that) you pick me up at five. 你一定要在5点开车来接我。

## SECTION I

### Talking Face to Face(对话)

#### Invitation Cards and Letters

The Chinese Version of the Samples:

样例 1

为了庆祝女儿18岁生日,王先生和王夫人特邀请您参加3月6日星期六晚8时在诺丁汉市比斯坦镇索尔兹伯里街74号举行的生日晚宴。

样例 2

亲爱的史密斯先生:

特邀请您参加11月17日星期五举行的登长城活动。大巴7点钟开车,欢迎携带亲朋好友一起参加。

如您能和我们一起去参加此次难得的旅行,我们将感到十分荣幸。

彼得·常

#### Put in Use

- 1 Key: 1. What are you doing tonight      2. I was wondering      3. I wish I could  
4. write a term paper      5. some other time then      6. That's right

- 2 Key: 1. are you doing anything special tomorrow evening  
2. I'd like to invite you to come to my birthday party. Would you like to join us?  
3. Good. Will you come at 7:00?  
4. Lemonade if you must bring something.

- 3 Key: 1. What are you going to do this weekend?

2. "Thunderstorm" is on at the Friendship.
3. The early show or the late show?
4. Maybe go to KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken) or a Coffee Shop.
5. I'd rather go to KFC.
6. When and where shall we meet?
7. That's very kind of you.

## SECTION II

### Being All Ears (听力)

#### Listen and Decode

- 1 Key: 1. tomorrow            2. ball game            3. skiing  
 4. for a long time    5. very warm            6. agree

#### Listen and Respond

- 2 Key: 1. No, she doesn't.  
 2. Going to the ball game and skiing.  
 3. She heard it on the radio.  
 4. No, he doesn't.  
 5. He will give Claire a call.

#### Script:

#### Dialogue 1

Mike : What are you going to do tomorrow? Got any plans?

Claire : I don't know. Do you have any suggestions?

Mike : How about going to the ball game?

Claire : Hmm. I don't really feel like going to the ball game. Any other ideas?

Mike : Would you like to go skiing tomorrow?

Claire : That sounds great. I haven't gone skiing for a long time. But wait a minute! Isn't it supposed to be very warm tomorrow?

Mike : Gee, I haven't heard of that.

Claire : I'm pretty sure it's supposed to be very warm. I heard it on the radio.

Mike : In that case, going skiing wouldn't be a very good idea. Let's wait and see what the weather will be like tomorrow.

Mike : Okay. I'll call you in the morning.

#### Listen and Complete

- 3 Key: 1. tour guide            2. spending a weekend            3. plenty of room  
 4. Friday            5. photographer

#### Listen and Judge

- 4 Key: 1. b            2. c            3. a            4. d

#### Script:

#### Dialogue 2

*Lin Da is a tour guide for a group of American tourists. Lin is going to invite them to spend the weekend at a farmer's house 20 kilometers north of Beijing.*

Lin : Is there anywhere you'd like to go this weekend?

Tourist : Nowhere in particular. What's your plan?

Lin : Well, I'd like to suggest you spend the weekend in the countryside. How would you like the idea? We can stay at a farmer's house.

Tourist : Is there enough room for the whole group?

Lin : Sure. There's plenty of room.

Tourist : In that case, we'd love to go. Thank you very much for the invitation, Lin.

Lin : Have any of you ever been to the countryside in China before?

Tourist : No, I don't think so. But it sounds fine.

Lin : Today's Friday. We'll leave tomorrow. How's that?

Tourist : I'm starting to feel excited about going. What should we wear?

Lin : Bring warm clothes. It gets a little chilly in the fall's evening.

Tourist : Anything else?

Lin : Not really. Maybe a camera if you're interested in taking some photos.

Tourist : Chris is the photographer in our group. We've made him responsible for bringing back photographs of the tour.

### Listen and Read

- 5 Key: 1. the time and place      2. fine      3. formal written  
4. in writing      5. at the bottom      6. attend  
7. in person or by phone      8. comfortable

### Script:

#### Passage

#### How to Make an Invitation

An invitation consists of requesting someone's presence, stating the specific event, and setting the time and place. Spoken invitations are fine for most occasions, but for certain special events, such as weddings, anniversaries and baby showers, formal written invitations are traditionally sent. They should be answered in writing and returned to the RSVP address.

It is fairly common to send printed "party" invitations for large semi-formal cocktail parties. They may say "regrets only" and give a telephone number at the bottom, which means you call only if you cannot attend.

Invitations are usually made privately, in person or by phone. That is, only the person being invited hears the invitation. People usually do not feel comfortable inviting you to a party if you are with someone who is not going to be invited.

### Listen and Match

- 6 Key: 1. d      2. c      3. a      4. b

### Listen and Conclude

- 7 Key:

An invitation consists of requesting someone's presence, stating the specific event, and setting the time and place. Spoken invitations are fine for most occasions. Formal written invitations should be answered in writing. It is fairly common to send printed "party" invitations for large semi-formal cocktail parties. Invitations are usually made privately, in person or by phone. That is, only the person being invited hears the invitation. People usually do not feel comfortable inviting you to a party if you are with someone who is not going to be invited.

## SECTION III

### Maintaining a Sharp Eye (精读)

#### Passage 1

##### Read and Think

- 1 Key: 1. You should not feel committed until you know what the invitation is for.  
2. It is: apology, reason for refusal, thanks for the invitation.  
3. It means each pays one's own check when eating in a restaurant.  
4. The word "sometime".

##### Read and Complete

- 2 Key: 1. instances                      2. informal                      3. entertain  
4. host                                      5. casual                        6. suggestion
- 3 Key: 1. invent an excuse later    2. present problems            3. explicit  
4. specific time mentioned    5. "Yes, that would be nice."
- 4 Key: 1. instance                      2. present                      3. hostess                      4. appropriate  
5. invent                                  6. entertain                      7. explicit                      8. identify

##### Read and Translate

- 5 Key: 1. For convenience, the photos will be shown in time sequence.  
2. You are required to stop your car after an accident.  
3. The conceptions and practices of child education vary from culture to culture.  
4. He is more of a poet than a musician.  
5. My father has kindly offered to take us to the airport.  
6. We really should meet sometime soon to discuss the details.

##### Read and Simulate

- 6 Key: 1. He didn't have a girlfriend until he was thirty.  
Don't leave until I tell you to.
2. The truth turned out to be stranger than we had expected.  
It turns out that she had known him when they were children.
3. I'm sorry I'm not in a position to help you right now.  
I'm sure they'd like to help her out financially but they're not in a position to do so.
4. In many instances it is the teacher who talks, but in some instances the students talk.  
In many instances it is the husband who pays, but in some instances the wife pays her own bill.
5. We should recycle our household rubbish instead of throwing it away.  
You can have orange juice instead of water.
6. She spoke of his achievements in glowing terms.  
She told him what she thought of his contribution in no uncertain terms.
7. He is more of a director than a producer.  
She is more of a composer than a singer.
8. There are also houses that seems warm but in fact are not.  
There are also music pieces that sound like light music but in fact are not.