



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材辅导用书

4

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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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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Unit 1 English Studies and Tests

Passage 1

Same Language, Different Meanings 相同的语言,不同的含义

Para. 1

1. A language belongs to a group of people and a word or saying means what the speech community has made it mean.

译文:语言归属于讲这一语言的人,而词语或话语的意义则是讲这种语言的人们所赋予的。

第一层: A language belongs to^① a group of people and a word or saying^② means^③ what the speech community has made it mean.
主 谓 宾 连 主 谓 宾语从句

讲解:①belong to 属于…。②saying n.[C]所说的话、言词。③mean vt.有…的意思、表示。

第二层:(宾语从句) what the speech community^① has made^② it mean.
引 主 谓 宾 宾补

讲解:①community n.[C]共同社会、社区、社会、公众。②make + 名 + do,使…做…,如: She made her children wash their hands before eating. 她要孩子们在吃东西前洗手。

2. So the language is based on agreements, and the agreements are in many cases different between Standard American English (SAE) and Standard British English (SBE).

译文:所以语言的基础是约定俗成,而在标准美国英语和标准英国英语中,这些约定在很多情况下却是不同的。

分析: So the language is based^① on agreements^②, and the agreements are in many cases^③ different between Standard^④ American English (SAE) and Standard British English (SBE).
连 主 谓 状 连 主 系 状 表 状

讲解:①base vt.以…为基础,base + 名 + (on / upon),如: This story is based on facts. 这故事是有事实根据的。

②agreement n.[U,C](意见等的)一致、赞成、同意。③case n.情况、事实,如: in many cases 在很多情况下, in most cases 在多数情况下。④standard n.[U,C]标准。

3. American English has a strong influence all over the world.

译文:美国英语在全世界都有强大的影响。

分析: American English has a strong influence^① all over the world^②.
主 谓 定 宾 状

讲解:①influence n.[U,C]影响、影响力。②all over the world 全世界。

4. We Finns study SBE at school but at the same time we pick up American words from TV.

译文:我们芬兰人在学校学习的是标准英国英语,但同时我们从电视上吸取美国英语的词汇。

分析: We Finns^① study SBE at school but at the same time we pick up^② American words from TV.
主 同位语 谓 宾 状 连 主 谓 宾 状

讲解:①Finn n.[C]芬兰人。②pick up vt.得到、收到。

5. Sometimes the British words and phrases can stay so unfamiliar that they cause funny coincidences like these from my own life:

译文:有时有些英国英语的词语与美国英语大相径庭,会产生一些有趣的巧合,下面是我的一些切身体验:

第一层: Sometimes the British words and phrases can stay so unfamiliar that they cause funny coincidences like these from my own life:
状 主 系 状 表 状语从句

讲解:unfamiliar adj.不熟悉的、不熟的。

第二层:(状语从句) that they cause funny^① coincidences^② like these from my own life
引 主 谓 定 宾 定 状

讲解:①funny adj.可笑的、有趣的。②coincidence n.[C]巧合、(事件等)同时发生。

Para. 2

6. "I have to leave ten to five because we'll have our tea at five," told Steven.

译文：“我4点50得走，因为我们5点要喝下午茶，”斯蒂文说。

第一层：I have to leave^① ten to five^② because we'll have our tea at five," told Steven.

讲解：①leave *vt. & vi.* 离开、出门、出发。②ten to five 4点50分。

第二层：(状语从句) because we 'll have our tea at five

讲解：at *prep.* (表时间)在，如：at five 在5点；at six 在6点。

7. (He was from next door and the first visitor in our house in England after our arrival.)

译文：(他是我隔壁的邻居，也是我们来到英格兰后在家里接待的第一位客人。)

分析：He was from next^①door and the first visitor in our house in England after our arrival^②.)

讲解：①next *adj.* (场所、位置)最近的、隔壁的，如：the next room (house) 隔壁的房间(房子)，next door 意为“隔壁的邻居”。②arrival *n.* [U,C]到达、到来。

8. "Do you really like drinking tea?"

译文：“你真的喜欢喝茶吗？”

分析：Do you really like drinking tea?

讲解：drinking tea 是动名词短语作动词like的宾语。

9. I asked (knowing that Finnish children usually hate tea).

译文：我问他(我知道芬兰的孩子通常不喜欢喝茶)。

分析：I asked^① (knowing that Finnish children usually hate tea^②).

讲解：①ask *vt. & vi.* 问、打听。②knowing... tea 是现在分词短语，修饰谓语作伴随性状语，其中that从句是宾语从句。

10. "Oh no, I always take juice," replied Steven.

译文：“哦，不，我总是喝果汁，”斯蒂文回答道。

分析：Oh no, I always take juice," replied Steven.

讲解：juice *n.* [U,C] 汁、果汁。

11. "But your parents will drink tea?"

译文：“但是你父母亲喜欢喝茶吧？”

分析：But your parents will drink tea?

12. "No, they prefer milk," he said.

译文：“不，他们喜欢喝牛奶，”他说。

分析：No, they prefer milk," he said.

Para. 3

13. My illusion about "five o'clock tea" collapsed that day.

译文：我脑海里关于“5时茶”的错觉在那天就消除了。

分析：My illusion^① about "five o'clock tea" collapsed^② that day.

讲解：①illusion *n.* [U,C] 错觉，(about + 名, 关于...的)。②collapse *vt. & vi.* 倒塌、崩溃、垮掉。

14. I realized that tea in England does not necessarily mean a hot drink. Tea very often is a proper dinner with potatoes, meat or fish, beans, etc.

译文:我意识到“茶”在英国不一定是指一杯热气腾腾的茶,茶经常是指有番茄、肉或是鱼、青豆等的正餐。

第一层: I realized^① that tea in England does not necessarily mean a hot drink. Tea very often is a proper dinner^②
主 谓 宾语从句 主 状 系 定 表
with potatoes^③, meat or fish, beans^④, etc.
定

讲解:① realize *vt.* 认识到。② dinner *n.* [U, C] 晚餐、正餐(三餐中的主要一餐)。③ potato *n.* [C] 马铃薯,如: She bought five kilos of potatoes. 她买了5公斤的马铃薯。④ bean *n.* [C] 豆,如: broad beans 蚕豆, soy beans 大豆。

第二层: (宾语从句) that tea in England does not necessarily mean a hot drink
引 主 定 谓 状 谓 宾

讲解: necessarily *adv.* 一定地、必定地。

15. The native speaker may feel that there is not just one word but two different words: tea = dinner / tea = hot drink.

译文:英国本地人可能觉得“茶”不是一个词,而是两个不同的词:表示正餐的茶和表示热饮料的茶。

第一层: The native^① speaker may feel^② that there is not just one word but two different words: tea = dinner / tea = hot drink.
主 谓 宾语从句

讲解:① native *adj.* 出生地的。② feel *vt.* 觉得、感觉到…。

第二层: (宾语从句) that there is not just one word but two different words: tea = dinner / tea = hot drink.
引 谓 状 主 连 定 主 同位语

讲解: not... but..., 不是…而是…, 如: My bag is not black but brown. 我的袋子不是黑色而是棕色的。

Para. 4

16. “Please, give me a ring after your journey,” asked Dawn.

译文:“旅行回来给我打个电话(ring),”唐恩说。

分析: “Please, give me a ring^① after your journey^②,” asked Dawn.
状 谓 间宾 直宾 状 谓 主

讲解:① ring *n.* [C] (英语口语)打电话(call), 如: give a person a ring 打电话给某人。② journey *n.* [C] 旅行。

Para. 5

17. “A ring? Why, you don’t mean you want me to marry you, do you?” I wondered.

译文:“戒指(ring)? 为什么,难道你要我嫁给你吗?”我觉得很奇怪。

第一层: “A ring^①? Why^②, you don’t mean you want me to marry you, do you?” I wondered^③.
独立成分 叹 主 谓 宾语从句 附加疑问句 主 谓

讲解:① ring *n.* [C] 戒指。② why 叹词。咦! 哎呀! 哦(表示惊讶)。③ wonder *vt. & vi.* 惊奇、惊讶(某事)、想知道到底…, wonder 后接 that 从句,要用否定形式,如: I wonder (that) you weren’t injured. 你没受伤,真叫我不敢相信。

第二层: (宾语从句) you want me to marry you,
主 谓 宾 宾补

讲解: marry *vt. & vi.* 与…结婚,娶,嫁。

Para. 6

18. Again a word means what the community has made it mean.

译文:再一次证明了一个词语的含义是言语社区赋予的。

第一层: Again a word means what the community has made it mean.
状 主 谓 宾语从句

第二层: (宾语从句) what the community^① has made it^② mean.
引 主 谓 宾 宾补

讲解:① community *n.* [C] 此处意为“(言语)社区”。② it 指 a word, 即一个词语。

19. An American would call her / him up but an Englishman will give her / him a ring.

译文:给人打电话美国人说呼他,但英国人却说给我打一个电话铃声。

分析: An American would call^① her / him up but an Englishman will give her / him a ring^②.
主 谓 宾 谓 连 主 谓 间宾 直宾

讲解:①call up *vt. & vi.* (可分开用)打电话给(某人)。②ring *n.* [C]响声、(铃)响,此处意为“电话铃声”。

Para. 7

20. It is possible that people in the US are more creative in finding new utterances.

译文:可能美国人在发现新的表达方法上更有创造性。

第一层: It is possible that people in the US are more creative in finding new utterances.
形主 系 谓 主语从句

讲解:It is possible that... ,可能有...,如:It is possible but hardly that his illness will get worse. 虽然也有可能再恶化,不过可能性很小。

第二层:(主语从句) that people in the US are more creative in finding new utterances.
引 主 定 系 状 表 状

讲解:①creative *adj.* 创造的、有创造力的。②utterance *n.* [C]说话、话语。

21. The reason is that they are more accustomed to foreign influences when the Britons have been living more isolated in their Isles.

译文:原因是他们更习惯于外国的影响,而英国人却一直寓居在一群孤岛上。

第一层: The reason is that they are more accustomed to foreign influences when the Britons have been living more isolated in their Isles.
主 系 表语从句

讲解:reason *n.* [U,C] 原因、理由。

第二层:(表语从句) that they are more accustomed to foreign influences when the Britons have been living more isolated in their Isles
引 主 谓 状 谓 状 状语从句

讲解:accustom *vt.* 使...为习惯,常用于被动语态,构成 be accustomed to + 名词或动名词的结构,表示习惯于...。
如:I've grown accustomed to looking after you. 我已经习惯了照顾你。

第三层:(状语从句) when the Britons have been living more isolated in their Isles.
引 主 谓 状 状

讲解:①Briton *n.* [C] 英国人。②isolate *vt.* 使...孤立,句中“isolated”是过去分词,“more isolated”是过去分词短语作状语。③isle (s不发音) *n.* [C] 岛、小岛。

22. Anyway SBE has not rejected such coinages as Hoover (vacuum cleaner), Xerox (photocopier) and Aspirin (pain-killer).

译文:但是标准英国英语并没有拒绝像 Hoover(胡佛真空吸尘器)、Xerox(施乐复印机)和 Aspirin(阿斯匹林去痛片)这样的新词语。

分析: Anyway SBE has not rejected such coinages as Hoover (vacuum cleaner), Xerox (photocopier) and Aspirin (pain-killer).
状 主 谓 定 宾 同位语

讲解:①Anyway *adv.* 无论如何、不管怎样,此处意为但是。②SBE (BrE):标准英语(Standard British English)。③reject *vt.* 拒绝。④such... as 像...那样的,如:I visited several cities such as New York, Chicago, and Boston. 我游览过几个城市,像纽约、芝加哥、波士顿等。⑤coinage *n.* [C]新造词语。⑥Hoover (常用 Hoover)(英口)电动吸尘器(商标名)。⑦vacuum *n.* [C] & *adj.* 真空(的)。⑧cleaner *n.* [C]吸尘器。⑨Xerox *n.* [U,C] 施乐(指用静电影印法的复印机;商标名称)。⑩Aspirin *n.* [U,C] 阿斯匹林(镇痛、退烧药); *n.* [C] 阿斯匹林药片。⑪pain-killer *n.* [C] 止痛片。

23. English people are very economical; they don't even waste letters.

译文:英国人很经济实惠,他们不浪费哪怕是一个字母。

分析: English people are very economical; they don't even waste letters.
主 系 表 主 谓 状 谓 宾

讲解:economical *adj.* 节俭的,节省的。

24. The concept PE (physical education) is a good example of this.

译文:PE(体育,这个词是 physical education 的首字母缩写)就是很好的例证。

分析: The concept^① PE(physical education)^② is a good example of this.
主 同位语 系 定 表 定

讲解: ①concept *n.* [C] 概念; 观点、观念。②physical education *n.* [U, C] 体育(略为 PE)。

Para. 8

25. During my stay in North Lincolnshire I never heard the word rubber boot.

译文: 我在北林肯郡呆的那段时间从没听说过胶靴这个词。

分析: During my stay^① in North Lincolnshire^② I never heard the word rubber^③ boot^④.
状 主 状 谓 宾 同位语

讲解: ①stay *n.* [C] 停留、逗留期间, 如: Enjoy your stay here. 希望你在此地停留期间玩得愉快。②shire *n.* [C] (英)(古语)(今用 county 表郡的意义)用作郡名的后缀, 如: Lincolnshire 林肯郡, Yorkshire 约克郡。③rubber *n.* [U, C] 橡胶。④boot *n.* [C] 长筒靴; (穿到足踝以上的)长靴, rubber boots 橡胶长靴。

26. Where an American has rubber boots an Englishman puts on wellies.

译文: 美国人说胶靴, 英国人却用威灵顿靴。

第一层: Where an American has rubber boots an Englishman puts on^① wellies^②.
状语从句 主 谓 宾

讲解: ①put on *vt.* 穿、穿在身上、穿戴上, (wear 表示穿着的状态, put on 表示穿上的动作)。②wellies 指 Wellington boot 威灵顿长靴, 即 rubber boots。

第二层: (状语从句) Where an American has rubber boots
引 主 谓 宾

讲解: where *conj.* 反之, 而, 如: They live in a big house, where we live in a small apartment. 他们住宽大的房子, 而我们却住狭窄的公寓。

27. I was told that the word welly came from well-known Lord Wellington who was famous for using green waterproof boots.

译文: 我听说威灵顿靴得名于久负盛名的威灵顿爵士, 他以爱穿绿色防水靴而闻名遐迩。

第一层: I was told that the word welly came from well-known Lord Wellington who was famous for using green
主 谓 宾语从句
waterproof boots.

第二层: (宾语从句) that the word welly came from well-known Lord^① Wellington^② who was famous for using green
引 主 同位语 谓 状
waterproof boots.
定语从句

讲解: ①Lord *n.* (Lord) …勋爵(英国侯爵以下的贵族、主教、市长、高等法院法官等的尊称; 正式称呼时在 Lord 之后只加上姓)。②Wellington *n.* 威灵顿, 英国军人、政治家(1769—1852)。

第三层: (定语从句) who was famous^① for using green waterproof^② boots.
引 系 表 状

讲解: ①famous *adj.* 有名的、著名的(for 名, 因…), 如: Columbus is famous for his discovery of America. 哥伦布因发现美洲大陆而驰名。②waterproof *adj.* 防水的, 如: waterproof watch 防水表, waterproof boots 防水靴。

Para. 9

28. A compound which affected and delighted me very much in England was “car-boot-sale”.

译文: 英格兰有个复合词是“车尾甩卖”, 给我印象很深, 也令我很喜欢。

第一层: A compound^① which affected and delighted me very much in England was “car-boot^② -sale”.
主 定语从句 定 系 表

讲解: ①compound *n.* [C] (语法)复合词、合成词。②boot *n.* [C] (英)(汽车的)行李箱(美 trunk), car-boot-sale 车尾甩卖。

第二层: (定语从句) which affected^① and delighted^② me very much
引 谓 宾 状

讲解: ①affect *vt.* 对…影响; 使感动。②delight *vt.* 使(某人)高兴。

29. In speech it is often abbreviated to “car-boot” and everybody (the language is based on agreements) knows from the context that the person is talking about an open air flea market, where ordinary people try to get rid of their

old belongings.

译文:口头语常简化为“车尾卖”,从上下文人人都知道(语言基于约定俗成),说话人指的是一般人处理旧东西的露天跳蚤市场。

第一层: In speech^① it is often abbreviated^② to “car-boot” and everybody (the language is based on agreements)
状 主 谓 状 谓 状 连 主 插入语
knows from the context^③ that the person is talking about an open air flea market, where ordinary people try
谓 状 宾语从句
to get rid of their old belongings.

讲解:①in speech means “in spoken language”即口头语。②abbreviate *vt.* 缩写,如:Monday is usually abbreviated to Mon. Monday(星期一)通常缩写为 Mon.。③context *n.* [U,C](文章等的)前后关系、上下文的连贯性、文章脉络。

第二层:(宾语从句) that the person is talking about an open air flea market, where ordinary people try to get
引 主 谓 定 宾
rid of their old belongings.
定语从句

讲解:flea *n.* [C][虫]跳蚤,open air flea market 意为“露天跳蚤市场”。

第三层:(定语从句) where ordinary people try to get rid of their old belongings.
引 主 谓 宾

讲解:get rid of *vt.* 摆脱、去掉、扔掉、驱逐,此处意为“处理”。

30. The word car-boot-sale is very figurative (if the listener knows that the boot in SBE means the trunk) because people sell their things straight from the boots.

译文:这个词很形象(如果听者知道在标准英国英语中车尾箱就是指汽车行李箱的话),因为人们直接从汽车的行李箱里卖东西。

第一层: The word car-boot-sale is very figurative^① (if the listener knows that the boot in SBE means the trunk)^②
主 同位语 系 状 表 插入语
because people sell their things straight from the boots.
状语从句

讲解:①figurative *adj.* 比喻的。②trunk *n.* [C](美)(轿车车尾的)行李箱(英 boot)。

第二层:(状语从句) because people sell their things straight from the boots.
引 主 谓 宾 状

讲解:straight *adv.* 直接地。

31. The language is changing hand in hand with the development of the society.

译文:语言随着社会的发展而一起变化。

分析: The language is changing hand in hand^① with the development^② of the society.
主 谓 状

讲解:①hand in hand *adv.* 携手、共同地(together)。②development *n.* [U,C]发展。

32. Words like floppy disk, network or printer did not exist in the vocabulary some decades ago.

译文:像软盘、网络或者打印机这样的词汇几十年前是不存在的。

分析: Words like floppy disk^① network or printer^② did not exist in the vocabulary^④ some decades^⑤ ago.
主 定 谓 状

讲解:①floppy *adj.* 柔软的。②disk *n.* [C] 磁盘、磁碟片;圆板、圆盘;a floppy disk 软式磁盘。③printer *n.* [C](电脑的)打印机。④vocabulary *n.* [U,C]词汇。⑤decade *n.* [C]十年,如:for several decades 历时数十年。

33. Now they are common and some words of the new lexicon are mixed into Finnish (disketti, printteri) and many other languages, too.

译文:而现在它们极为普通,有些新词还融入了芬兰语和许多其他语言中。

分析: Now they are common^① and some words of the new lexicon^② are mixed^③ into Finnish^④ (disketti, printteri)
状 主 系 表 连 主 定 谓

and many other languages, too.
状 状

讲解:①common *adj.* 普通的。②lexicon *n.* [C] (特定领域的) 词汇(用语集)。③mix *vt. & vi.* 掺和、混合, to be mixed into... 意为“融入...”。④Finnish *n.* [U,C] 芬兰语。

Para. 11

34. For a language learner, it would be much easier if the differences between SAE and SBE would diminish.

译文:如果标准美国英语和标准英国英语之间的差异消失了,人们学习英语就容易多了。

第一层: For a language learner, it would be much easier if the differences between SAE and SBE would diminish.
状 主 系 状 表 状语从句

第二层:(状语从句) if the differences between SAE^① and SBE would diminish^②.
引 主 定 谓

讲解:①SAE(AmE)(Standard American English)标准美国英语。②diminish *vt. & vi.* 变小、变少、减少。

35. I think there is a good prospect of change in that direction.

译文:我认为极有可能朝这个方向变化。

第一层: I think there is a good prospect of change in that direction.
主 谓 宾语从句

第二层:(宾语从句) there is a good prospect^① of change in that direction^②.
谓 主 定 状

讲解:①prospect *n.* [U,C] (…的) 可能性、期待(of 名)。②direction *n.* [U,C] 方向。

36. The media, e. g. the satellite channels and the Internet, are an extremely powerful tool in uniting English (and mixing it into many other languages around the world).

译文:媒体,比如卫星频道和互联网是统一英语(并把它融入到世界其他许多语言中)的极其强有力的工具。

分析: The media^①, e. g. ^②the satellite^③ channels^④ and the Internet, are an extremely powerful tool in uniting^⑤ English (and mixing it into many other languages around the world).
主 同位语 系 定 表 状

讲解:①media *n.* [C] medium 的复数形式,意为媒体。②e. g. (缩写),例如,(拉丁语的缩写,相当英语的 for example)。③satellite *n.* [C] (天文) 卫星。④channel *n.* [C] 频道。⑤unite *vt.* 使结合、合并。句中“mixing it... world”是动名词短语,与动名词“uniting English”都作介词 in 的宾语。

Passage 2

Guess Who's Not Coming to Dinner? 猜猜谁不会来吃饭

I. Difficult Sentences:

1. (Para. 1) It was raining steadily in London.

译文:伦敦的雨下个不停。

分析: It^① was raining steadily^② in London.
主 谓 状

讲解:①it 在句中作无人称动词的主语,指天气。②steadily *adv.* 不断地。

2. (Para. 2) Even if it rained, it was one of my duties as an au pair to take the children out for their daily walk, just as if they were two small and talkative dogs.

译文:即使下雨,我还得每天带孩子们出去散步,就像带两只又小又爱叫唤的小狗一样,因为这是我作为一个换工寄宿女孩的一项职责。

第一层: Even if it rained, it was one of my duties as an au pair^① to take the children out for their daily^② walk, just as if they were two small and talkative dogs.
状语从句1 形主 系 表 状 真主
状语从句2

讲解:①au pair *n.* [C] “工读”姑娘(住在外国家庭中,帮忙做些家事以换取膳宿并学习语言的女留学生)。②daily *adj.* 每天的。

第二层:(状语从句1) Even if it rained
引 主 谓

讲解:even if *conj.* 即使…。

(状语从句2) as if^① they were two small and talkative^② dogs.
引 主 系 定 表

讲解:①as if *conj.* 好像…(以 as if 引导从句,谓语动词需要用虚拟语气)。②talkative *adj.* 好说话的、健谈的。

3. (Para. 6) He couldn't have known that an underground train in London was generally known as “the tube”.

译文:他不会知道伦敦的地铁一般叫“地下管道”(the tube)。

第一层: He couldn't have known that an underground train in London was generally known as “the tube”.
主 谓 宾语从句

第二层:(宾语从句) that an underground^① train in London was generally known as “the tube”^②.
引 定 主 定 谓 状 谓 状

讲解:①underground *adj.* 地下的、在地下的, *n.* [C] (英)(通常用 the underground) 地下铁道(美 subway), 如: go by underground 坐地铁(在 by 之后不加冠词)。此处“an underground train”意为“伦敦的地铁”。②tube *n.* [C] (英口语, 常用 the tube), (伦敦的) 地铁。

4. (Para. 8) In a way, I was caught between them, trying to break some kind of code in order to see underneath the surface of the common words and expressions.

译文:在某种程度上我被它们吸引住了,想破译某种编码来找出隐藏在一般词汇和短语表层底下的含义。

分析: In a way^①, I was caught^② between them, trying to break^③ some kind of code^④ in order to see underneath^⑤ the surface of the common words and expressions.
状 主 谓 状 状

讲解:①in a way *adv.* 在某种程度上。②catch *vt.* 抓住、吸引, 如: The beautiful actress caught everyone's attention. 那美丽的女演员吸引了每个人的注意。③break *vt.* 破坏、破解(密码、暗号等), 此处意为“破译”。④code *n.* [U, C] 密码、符号。⑤underneath *prep.* 在…之下, 如: underneath the table 在桌子下面。

5. (Para. 9) I had just started to find out about another layer of meaning underlying the obvious one, a new level of semantics.

译文:我已经开始发现表层意思下面的另一层意义,即语义学的一个新层面。

分析: I had just started^① to find out about another layer^② of meaning underlying^③ the obvious one, a new level of semantics^④.
主 谓 状 谓 宾

讲解:①start *vt. & vi.* 开始, start + doing / to do 开始做…, 如: He started to understand it. 他开始理解那件事。②layer *n.* [C] 层。③underlie *vt.* (感情等)存在于底层, 句中“underlying”是 underlie 的现在分词形式, “underlying the obvious one”是现在分词短语修饰“meaning”作定语。④semantics *n.* [U, C] 语义学。

II. Important Words:

1. manage to do sth. 设法做到, 如: The box was heavy but he managed to carry it. 那箱子很重,但他仍设法搬动了。
2. expedition *n.* [U, C] 远征、探险, 如: go on an expedition 去探险(远征)。
3. have nothing to do with 与…毫无关系, 如: The man had nothing to do with the bank robbery. 这个人与银行抢劫毫无关系。
4. appeal to *vt.* 吸引、引起兴趣, 如: She appeals to me. 我对她感兴趣。
5. have sth. in common 有共同之处, 如: We had a lot (nothing) in common with each other. 我们彼此有很多(没有任何)共同之处。

6. Trafalgar Square *n.* 特拉法尔加广场(在伦敦的威斯敏斯特)。
7. arrogance *n.* [U,C]傲慢态度、自大。
8. mackintosh *n.* [C](英)防水胶布雨衣(rain coat)(口语,亦可简称为 mac,主要用于英国)。
9. vow *n.* [C] 誓约、誓言,如:take (make) a vow 立誓、发誓,keep (break) a vow 守(违背)誓言。
10. chip *n.* [C](通常用复数 chips)(美)马铃薯片(英 crisp);(英)(细长的)油炸马铃薯条(美 French fry)。
11. finger *n.* [C] 手指、指状物, fish fingers 意为鱼段。
12. stick *n.* [C] 枝条、条状物, fish sticks 意为鱼条。
13. largely *adv.* 主要地、大量地、很大程度上。
14. lose ground *vi.* 失利、(健康)衰退、让步、败退、后退。
15. joint *adj.* 共同的、共有的、合并的,如: a joint statement 联合声明。
16. stock *n.* [U,C] (公司的)股票、股份(资本),如: joint stock company 联合股份公司。
17. punctuation *n.* [U,C] 标点(符号)。
18. syntax *n.* [U,C] (语法)句法、句子结构、句子结构学(在文法中,讨论句中词句的排列、连用和顺序等的领域)。
19. carbonated drinks *n.* (使用复数)碳酸饮料。
20. beverage *n.* [C](文语)饮料(drink)(咖啡、红茶、牛奶、果汁等,通常不包括水)。
21. muffler *n.* [C](美)消声器、消音装置、无音器。
22. silencer *n.* [C](英)消声器、消音器、无音器。
23. connotation *n.* [U,C] 储蓄、言外之意、暗示、含义。
24. collide *vi.* 碰撞、抵触、(意见、目的等)不一致、冲突(with),如: Our opinions collide over the matter. 对于那件事我们的意见不一致。

SECTION I

Talking Face to Face(对话)

Introduction

国际英语考试系统(学术类)成绩通知单(具体内容略)

注:国际英语考试系统在我国被音译为“雅思考试”,英文全称为: International English Language Testing System。

Put in Use

- 1 Key: 1. Congratulations on
2. What other exams are you going to take
3. Have you registered for the test already
4. Not yet
5. you'd better enter for it now
6. Thank you
- 2 Key: 1. For what
2. Have you ever been to the United States
3. In fact, I've never been to that country
4. I listened a lot to recordings and the radio
5. Why did you choose American accent rather than British
6. My first foreign teacher happened to be an American
7. Do you often come to this English Corner
8. I enjoy talking to people from different schools, especially those from different countries
9. I cannot agree more / quite agree
10. and guess what

SECTION II

Being All Ears(听力)

Listen and Decode

- 1 Key: 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. d
6. a 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. b

Scripts:

1. M: What do you think of the writing part of today's English test?
W: Nobody could have ever imagined that sort of writing.
Q: What did the woman think of the writing part of the test?
2. M: Now that we've passed the written test, do you plan to enter the oral test?
W: Plan to? I've already been preparing for it, just like you.
Q: What do we know about the two speakers?
3. M: Listening comprehension has always been a horror for me; but certainly not for you, I guess.
W: As a matter of fact, I feel most comfortable with it.
Q: What did the man say about his listening comprehension?
4. M: I hear you got a very high score in the TOEFL test. Your English must be excellent.
W: Well, if you spent as much time as I did, your English would be much better than mine.
Q: What do we know about the woman's English study?
5. M: Is it still possible to register for the PRETCO test today? They say it has closed already.
W: If you come half an hour later, it won't be available.
Q: What do we know about the registration for the PRETCO test?
6. W: I really can't help marveling at your spoken English. Is there any secret?
M: For me, the best way to improve spoken English is to practice as often as possible.
Q: What did the woman say about the man's spoken English?
7. W: The poster you created for the English Corner attracted a lot of students.
M: I was afraid its style was so new nobody would care to look at it.
Q: What's the possible reason for the poster to draw much attention?
8. W: What do you think is the most important language skill for us: listening, speaking, reading or writing?
M: It's really hard to say. But I think a good command of spoken English is essential.
Q: Which language skill does the man think is most necessary?
9. W: It's eight years now since I started learning English at middle school.
M: But I began two years earlier than you did, from the fourth year at primary school.
Q: How long has the man been studying English?
10. W: I enjoy attending the English classes because we get lots of chances to practice.
M: So do I. I'm particularly fond of pair work. We can talk to different partners in English.
Q: Why do the two speakers enjoy their English lessons?