

ENGLISH

新世纪高职高专

英语教程

学习指导

总主编：东南大学 梁为祥

2



东南大学出版社

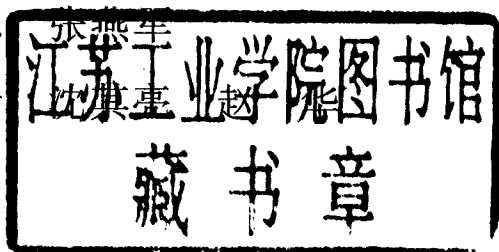
新世纪高职高专 英语教程学习指导

第二册

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前 言

为了方便教师备课参考和学生学习的需要,我们特地编写了《新世纪高职高专英语教程学习指导》一书。书中的每一个单元都包括Text A 和 Text B 的内容。Text A 的内容涵盖教学设计、课文译文、课文注释、课文中心意思、背景知识,以及问答题、段落大意、词汇和短语的用法、语言结构和难句解析、课文概述以及练习答案等。Text B 的内容包括课文译文、段落大意、词汇和短语的用法、语言结构和难句解析以及练习答案。

以上内容仅供老师们教学参考和学生学习时的指导,尤其是课文中心意思和段落大意等并非是惟一的答案,只是作者本人的理解和想法,故只能用作参考。敬请读者提出宝贵意见以便修正。

编 者
2004. 8

目 录

Unit One	(1)
TEXT A: Why Is The Native Language Learnt So Well	(1)
I . Teaching Plan	(1)
II . Notes to the Text	(1)
III . Outline	(2)
IV . Detailed Study of the Text	(2)
V . Summary of the Text	(8)
VI . Text-related Information	(8)
TEXT B: The Telephone Age	(9)
I . Outline	(9)
II . Detailed Study of the Text	(9)
Key to Text A	(12)
Key to Grammar	(14)
Key to Text B	(14)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(14)
Unit Two	(17)
TEXT A: Clumsy World for Lefty	(17)
I . Teaching Plan	(17)
II . Notes to the Text	(17)
III . Outline	(18)
IV . Detailed Study of the Text	(18)
V . Summary of the Text	(23)
TEXT B: Body Language	(24)
I . Outline	(24)
II . Detailed Study of the Text	(24)
Key to Text A	(27)
Key to Grammar	(29)
Key to Text B	(29)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(30)

Unit Three	(33)
TEXT A: Students Learning to Cheat	(33)
I. Teaching Plan	(33)
II. Notes to the Text	(33)
III. Outline	(34)
IV. Detailed Study of the Text	(35)
V. Summary of the Text	(41)
TEXT B: Students Live Off Campus	(42)
I. Outline	(42)
II. Detailed Study of the Text	(42)
Key to Text A	(45)
Key to Grammar	(47)
Key to Text B	(47)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(47)
Unit Four	(50)
TEXT A: Psychology Clinics Attract Clients	(50)
I. Teaching Plan	(50)
II. Notes to the Text	(50)
III. Outline	(51)
IV. Detailed Study of the Text	(51)
V. Summary of the Text	(55)
VI. Text-related Information	(55)
TEXT B: Smoking	(57)
I. Outline	(57)
II. Detailed Study of the Text	(57)
Key to Text A	(59)
Key to Text B	(61)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(61)
Test 1	(64)
Key to Test 1	(75)
Unit Five	(79)
TEXT A: Doing Business in Europe	(79)
I. Teaching Plan	(79)
II. Notes to the Text	(79)

III. Outline	(80)
IV. Detailed Study of the Text	(80)
V. Summary of the Text	(85)
TEXT B: Consideration for Others	(86)
I. Outline	(86)
II. Detailed Study of the Text	(86)
Key to Text A	(88)
Key to Text B	(90)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(90)
Unit Six	(93)
TEXT A: Love Never Leaves You	(93)
I. Teaching Plan	(93)
II. Notes to the Text	(93)
III. Outline	(94)
IV. Detailed Study of the Text	(94)
V. Summary of the Text	(98)
VI. Text-related Information	(99)
TEXT B: Mother Knows Best	(100)
I. Outline	(100)
II. Detailed Study of the Text	(100)
Key to Text A	(101)
Key to Grammar	(103)
Key to Text B	(103)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(103)
Unit Seven	(107)
TEXT A: China Enters the WTO	(107)
I. Teaching Plan	(107)
II. Notes to the Text	(107)
III. Outline	(108)
IV. Detailed Study of the Text	(109)
V. Summary of the Text	(111)
VI. Text-related Information	(112)
TEXT B: How to Get Others to Help You	(113)
I. Outline	(113)
II. Detailed Study of the Text	(113)

Key to Text A	(114)
Key to Grammar	(115)
Key to Text B	(116)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(116)
<i>Unit Eight</i>	(119)
TEXT A: A Father's Love, Amplified	(119)
I. Teaching Plan	(119)
II. Notes to the Text	(119)
III. Outline	(120)
IV. Detailed Study of the Text	(121)
V. Summary of the Text	(124)
VI. Text-related Information	(124)
TEXT B: Neighbors Forged By Fire	(126)
I. Outline	(126)
II. Detailed Study of the Text	(126)
Key to Text A	(127)
Key to Grammar	(128)
Key to Text B	(129)
Versions of the Texts for Reference	(129)
<i>Test 2</i>	(133)
Key to Test 2	(145)
<i>Test 3</i>	(150)
Key to Test 3	(162)
<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	(166)
Unit One	(166)
Unit Two	(171)
Unit Three	(176)
Unit Four	(181)
Unit Five	(185)
Unit Six	(190)
Unit Seven	(195)
Unit Eight	(200)

Unit One

TEXT A

Why Is The Native Language Learnt So Well

I. Teaching Plan

Aims	Text A	Text B
Words	mastery, command, flexible, sensitive, acquire, countless, weaken, enable, plunge, overlook, detect	interview, destructive, proper, invisible, disturb, disappear, ignore, penetrate, annoy
Phrases	in most cases, account for, hold water, in one's opinion, lie partly in, in the first place, what's more, meet with, take great pains	live with, stick to, in answer to, switch to, come up with, hang up, decide against
Structures	1. parallel structure 2. participle phrase used as attributive	
Skills	Reading for finding the topic sentences of paragraphs and their supporting details; Translating some difficult sentences; Writing for Sales Letter; Listening & Speaking	

II. Notes to the Text

1. Some people believe that a child's organs of speech are more flexible than an adult's.

此句为复合句。在宾语从句中,它是一个比较句子结构(more... than)。句中 adult's 等于 adult's organs。

2. But the car also needs training, since at first it can hardly... , which grown up people hear....

此句为复合句。含有两个从句:since at first it can hardly... in sounds 为

原因状语从句;which grown-up people hear most clearly 为非限制性定语从句,句中 grown-up 用作形容词,修饰 people。

3. The real answer, in my opinion, lies partly in the child himself, partly in the behavior of the people around him.

此句为简单句。in my opinion 为介词短语作插入语。lies partly in 意思是“部分在于”,(lies) partly in 中 lies 省略,以避免重复。

4. A child hears it spoken from morning... and right structure.

此句为简单句。句中 it 代替母语(mother tongue), spoken 为过去分词修饰 it, with the right pronunciation... right structure 为介词短语作状语修饰过去分词 spoken。

5. What is more, the child has private lessons... which he generally shares with others.

此句为复合句。句中 what's more 用作副词,表示“而且、更加”之意。while 在句中作连词用,表示对比,意思是“(然)而,却,相比之下”,可以连接一个并列句,其中又包含一个定语从句。

6. Finally, though a child's "teachers" may not... with him are always close and personal.

此句为复合句。though 为连词,连接让步状语从句,意思是“尽管……,(但是)……”。

III. Outline

Para. 1 The Lead-in Topic

Children learn their mother tongue so well, compared with adults learning a foreign language.

Para. 2—6 The difference of children and adults in learning language

1. The comparison of different results
2. The reasons of the difference between them

Para. 7 The Conclusion

Teachers of language must plunge students into the sea of language.

IV. Detailed Study of the Text

1. How does it happen that...

句中 it 为形式主语,that-clause 为真正主语。

happen v. ① occur (by chance); take place (偶然地)出现;发生
How did the accident happen? 事故是怎么发生的?

② have the (good or bad) fortune (to do sth.); chance 碰巧;恰好

She happened to be out/ It happened that she was out when he called.

他打电话时她恰巧不在家。

2. visual aids: motion pictures, lantern slides, charts, etc. used in teaching, illustrating lectures, etc.
3. here a complete mastery of the language, however stupid the children; there in most cases ... a faulty and inexact command. 一边完全掌握了语言, 不管孩子多么笨拙, 另一边大都对语言的掌握不完善、不准确, 即便一般地讲天赋很高的人, 也是如此。

注意句中 otherwise 的用法。otherwise 除可以用作连词, 表示“否则”外, 还常用作副词, 表示“另一个方面、角度、条件”等。如 an otherwise excellent painting 指“本应是一幅优秀的绘画”, 因为有某种毛病, 就不好算优秀。

该句相当于: ... however stupid the children can be; ... grown-ups still have a faulty and inexact command.

1) [辨析] 含有 case 的词组

① **in most cases** in most situations 在大多数情况下

Men are believed to be more brave than women in most cases. 人们认为男性在大多数情况下比女性勇敢。

② **in any case** whatever happens or may have happened 无论如何; 总之

Please come to me for help in any case. 不管发生什么请向我求助。

③ **in no case** in no circumstances 无论如何都不

In no case should we give up halfway. 无论如何我们不能半途而废。

④ **in case of sth.** if sth. happens 假如

In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. 着火时立即按警铃。

⑤ **in case** if sth. should happen 万一

Don't forget to bring an umbrella in case it rain(s). 别忘了带上雨伞以防下雨。

⑥ **in that case** if that is the state of affairs 假如是那样的话

You don't like your job? In that case why don't you leave? 你不喜欢你的工作吗? 如果是, 你为何不一走了之?

⑦ **a case in point** an example that is relevant to the matter being discussed 例证

All reactionaries are doomed. Hitler is a good case in point.

一切反动派注定要失败, 希特勒就是一个好例证。

2) **mastery** *n.* ① mastery (of sth.) (complete) knowledge; great skill 精通; 熟练

She showed complete mastery in her handling of the discussion. 她处理这种辩论表现得应付自如。

② mastery (over sb./sth.) control 控制

Which side will gain/get the mastery? 哪一方将获得控制权?

[搭配用法]

- a. **acquire/achieve** mastery of a foreign language 精通一门外语
- b. Everyone should **exercise** mastery over his own fortune. 每个人都应该掌握自己的命运。
- c. **possess** mastery of the Chinese language 通晓中文
- d. the **admirable** mastery of the technique 令人钦佩地精通这门技术
- e. have an **imperfect** mastery over French 对法语不精通
- f. **sufficient** mastery of English 充分掌握英语
- g. **Without** a proper mastery of English, it is impossible to... 不相当熟练地掌握英语, 就不可能……
- 4. What accounts for this difference?

account for explain the cause of sth. 解释某事物的原因

His illness accounts for his absence. 他因病缺席。

比较: ① **on account of sth.** on this / that account 由于; 因为

We delayed our departure on account of the bad weather. 由于天气不好, 我们将启程的时间推迟了。

② **on no account** not on any account; not for any reason 决不可以; 切莫
On no account the prisoner can be leaved unguarded. 这个囚犯决不能没人看守。

③ **on one's account** for one's sake 为了某人的缘故

Don't change your plan on my account. 不要为了我而改变你的计划。

④ **take account of sth.** take sth. into account; to consider sth. 考虑
If we take account of his age, his performance is not bad. 如果考虑到他的年龄, 他的表现还是不错的。

- 5. ... but plunge him right down into the sea of language...

句中“right”为副词, “down”副词表示方向。该部分意为: 将他直接投入到语言的海洋里。

plunge (sth.) into sth. ① (cause sth. to) fall into sth. suddenly and

with force (使某物)突然而猛力投入,进入等

plunge one's hand into cold water 把手一下子伸进冷水中

② (cause sth. to) enter a specified state or condition (使某事物)进入某状态

The country (was) plunged into civil war after the death of the President.

总统去世后国家进入内战状态。

The bad news plunged us into despair. 噩耗传来我们陷入绝望。

6. Some people believe that a child's organs... an adult's. 有人认为,儿童的语言器官比成人的适应性更强。

organ *n.* 指人体的器官,如 organs of hearing “听觉器官”; organs of sight “视觉器官”。

7. Their flexibility of the tongue and lips is acquired later, and with no small difficulty. 舌和唇的适应性是稍大之后取得的,而且不是一学就会的。

acquire *vt.* ① gain (sth.) by one's own ability, efforts or behavior (靠自己的能力、努力或行为而)获得,得到(某事物)

I acquire a good knowledge of English by my hard work. 我通过努力学好了英语。

② obtain (sth.) 取得(某事物)

My sister couldn't take her desk with her to the new house—that's how I came to acquire it. 我妹妹无法把她的书桌搬入新居——我就是这样才得到它的。

比较:acquisition *n.* action of acquiring 获得;得到
the acquisition of knowledge/a fortune 获得知识/财富

8. But the ear also needs training, since of first it can hardly detect differences in sounds,...

detect *vt.* ① discover or recognize that (sth.) is present 发现,察觉,查出(某事物)

The dentist could detect no decay in her teeth. 牙医检查了她的牙,未见有坏牙。

② investigate and solve (crime, etc.) 侦察,侦查(罪案等)

This police officer's job is to detect fraud. 这位警官负责侦查欺诈案。

比较:detection *n.* detecting; discovering 发现;察觉

a. the detection of crime 对罪行的侦查

b. try to escape detection by disguising oneself 乔装打扮以躲过侦察者

的耳目

[辨析] **detect, discover, find, recognize**

这几个词都是动词,都有“发现”之意。

① **detect** 指“发现、察觉或查出某事物、侦查(罪案等)”。

This police officer's job is to detect fraud. 这位警官负责侦查欺诈案。

② **discover** 指“发现(某地,某事物等)”,“出乎意料地发现”,“碰见、撞见(某人或某物)”。

Columbus discovered America. 哥伦布发现了美洲。

I discovered him stealing my bike. 我发现他偷了我的自行车。

③ **find** 指“意外或偶然发现(某物或某人)”,“遇到、碰到”。

a. Look what I've found. 瞧我发现了什么。

b. I can find nothing new to say on this subject. 对这个问题我提不出什么新看法。

④ **recognize** 指“认出或识别某人或某事物”,“承认或认清事物”,“认识到”。

a. I recognized her by her red hat. 我根据她的红帽子认出了她。

b. The soldier recognized a signal. 这个士兵识别出一个信号。

c. He recognized his lack of qualifications for the post. 他承认自己不够条件担任那个职务。

9. The real answer, in my opinion, lies partly in the child himself, partly in the behavior of the people around him.

[辨析] **opinion, view**

都是名词,均表示对事的看法或感觉。

- 1) **opinion** ① 指对一件事的个人的看法或权威性的判断,但这种判断与事实还是有区别的。

What's your opinion of the wine? 你怎么看待酒?

② in one's opinion/in the opinion of 依照某人的看法

a. In the opinion of most people, the scheme is unsound.

大部分人认为这个计划不完善。

b. In the opinion of my doctors, I should be well enough to travel next week. 在医生看来,我下周就可以康复去旅行了。

③ 还可以指大家都持有的普遍的看法或一个委员会、法庭等的最后结论:public opinion/ the majority opinion of a commission.

- 2) **view** 指带有个人感情或偏见的看法。

a. He holds strong views about trade unions. 他对工会有很大的偏见。

b. My father was fond of airing his views in public. 我父亲喜欢当众夸耀他的观点。

10. They take great pains to make their lessons easy. . .

take (great) pains (with/over/to do sth.) take great care or make a careful effort to do sth. 小心谨慎做某事; 努力做某事

Great pains have been taken to ensure the safety of the passengers. 为了确保乘客安全而不遗余力。

She takes great pains with her work. 她工作兢兢业业。

比较: ① pains *n.* (复) 辛苦; 努力; 操心

a. He has taken pains to study the problem. 他下苦功研究那个问题。

b. She took great pains in educating her children. 她煞费苦心教育她的子女。

c. Mary took great pains with her English lesson and got high marks. 玛丽刻苦学习英语, 获得了高分。

d. Much pains, no gains. 辛劳无获。

e. No pains, no gains. (谚) 不劳无获。

② painstaking *adj.* done with, requiring great care or trouble 极小心的; 辛苦的

a painstaking job/investigation 艰苦的工作/调查

painstaking accuracy 高度的精确性

a painstaking student 勤奋的学生

11. Unfortunately, this is a point often overlooked by teachers of language, . . .

overlook *vt.* ① have or give a view of (a place) from above 俯瞰; 俯视

a. We overlook the church from our house. 我们可以从家中俯瞰教堂。

b. Our garden is overlooked by our neighbors' windows. 从邻居们的窗户可看到我家的花园。

② fail to see/notice; miss 未看到/未注意到; 错过

He overlooked a spelling error on the first page. 他没有看出第一页中有个拼写错误。

③ take no notice of (sb./sth.) ; ignore 忽视, 忽略(某人/某事物);

不理睬

- a. She overlooked his rudeness and tried to pretend nothing had happened. 她没有理会他的粗鲁举动,竭力装作若无其事的样子。
- b. His services have been overlooked for years. 他的功绩已被埋没多年。

V. Summary of the Text

Children learn their first language so well compared with adults learning a foreign language. The problem is that age is a confounding factor, particularly when the comparison is between first language acquisition in children, and second language acquisition in adults. Age brings about differences in the results of language learning. Children have their own advantages in learning their mother tongue while adults have a poor command of a foreign language because they don't have enough time to practice. Teachers of language often overlook the point that they are too strict with their students in some little part of the subject, thus students' interest suffers.

VI. Text-related Information

About the Author

Otto Jespersen (1860—1943), Danish philologist, was professor of English at the University of Copenhagen from 1893 till 1925. He devoted his long life to the study of the English language and is especially known for his monumental work on English grammar (*A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles*, 7 volumes, 1909—1949). As a gifted linguist, he was equally at home in French, German and English. Many of his works on English have been held as standard reference books even among English scholars. He was a shrewd observer of English, a patient recorder of its peculiarities, a companion and guide to the professional student. The present except is from his *Language, Its Nature, Development and Origin* (1922). It has been adapted and re-edited.

About the Language

Culture Notes:

Each language has three functions. The first is that it is used as a native language/mother tongue. The second is that it is used as a second language. The second language is often spoken by the people of most previous colonial countries. The third one is that it is used as a foreign language. English, spoken as a foreign language, has its most people in the world now.