

■ 新编实用英语学考指南编写组 / 编写

New Practical 新编实用英语 English

(第二版)

综合教程

1

GUIDE TO LEARNING AND EXAMINATION

学考指南

■ 总主编：宫 军 刘 燕

■ 本册主编：宫 军



湖南科学技术出版社
Hunan Science & Technology Press

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■ 新编实用英语学考指南编写组 / 编写

总主编：宫 军 刘 燕

副总主编：袁 军

主 审：刘亚非 罗小玲

本册主编：宫 军

副 主 编：唐艳华 周新云

参编人员：宫 军 陈妙龄 唐艳华 向 懿

刘一卉 谢 莉 周建华 袁 军

王 芳



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总主编: 宫军 刘燕

本册主编: 宫军

策划编辑: 袁军

责任编辑: 袁军

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编写说明

《新编实用英语（第二版）·综合教程 学考指南》是一套旨在帮助学生学习《新编实用英语（第二版）·综合教程》的辅助教材。本套书以高等教育出版社出版的《新编实用英语（第二版）·综合教程》学生用书第1、第2、第3册为主要蓝本，依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《新编实用英语教学大纲》，挑选出课文中的重点词汇、重要短语和难句，对其含义、用法进行了详细的解释，并做了适当的引申，以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为依据，还精心设计了自我测试题。目的在于通过举例、分析、练习等形式，一方面使学生全面理解、领会所学课文的知识点；另一方面使学生在掌握所学知识的基础上，扩展知识面，并能灵活运用所学知识。

《新编实用英语（第二版）·综合教程 学考指南》共3册，各分册都是依照学生用书同步编写而成。本书为第1册，本册共8个单元，每单元的内容主要由以下四个部分组成：

第一部分 课文重点难点导学。此部分精心挑选本单元课文中的重点词汇、重要词组和长句难句进行分析、讲解，并附有例句，使学生明确学习重点，解答学生的学习疑点与难点。

第二部分 语法链接。此部分重点介绍本单元的语法知识，同时提供语法练习，既有理论知识，又有实践练习，从而巩固语法知识点。

第三部分 单元练习答案。此部分提供本单元练习的正确答案，便于随时查阅，方便学生学习。

第四部分 自我测试。此部分主要依据《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》，根据教材内容设计试题，采用高等学校英语应用能力考试的题型，包括词汇结构、阅读理解、翻译、写作四个部分（听力除外），遵循由易到难的编写原则，循序渐进地培养学生的英语学习技巧，提高学生的英语应用能力。

《学考指南》丛书由湖南外国语职业学院组织编写，是一套既导学又导考的英语同步辅导书，现有《新世纪高职高专英语·综合教程（修订版）学考指南》和《新编实用英语（第二版）·综合教程 学考指南》两个系列。《新编实用英语（第二版）·综合教程 学考指南》总主编为官军、刘燕，本分册主编为官军，参加编写的有官军、陈妙龄、唐艳华、向懿、刘一卉、谢莉、周建华、袁军、王芳，刘亚非、罗小玲仔细审读了书稿并提出了宝贵的意见，在此深表感谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者

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Unit One Greeting and Introducing People

问候与介绍

学习目标

重点词汇 greet, imply, impression, term, title, prefer, acquaint, organize, pack, panic, enjoy

重要短语 speaking of, in most cases, for the first time, under control, even though

核心语法 Basic Sentences Structure (基本句型)

写作要点 Business Card (名片)

Key Points 课文重点难点导学



Passage 1 The Way Americans Greet

1. Words & Expressions 重点词汇与习惯表达

☞ greet

(1) *v.* to say hello to sb. 和(某人)打招呼(或问好)

例如: She greeted us with a smile. 她微笑着向我们打招呼。

(2) *v.* to welcome on meeting 欢迎, 迎接

例如: He greeted her with a loving kiss. 他用深情的一吻来欢迎她。

(3) *v.* to receive with an expression of feeling 流露情感地接受

例如: The speech was greeted by loud cheers. 那个演讲得到了听众的大声喝彩。

相关词汇:

greeting *n.* 问候, 寒暄, 致意

例如: She waved a friendly greeting. 她友好地挥手致意。

They gave me a warm greeting. 他们亲切地向我问候。

☞ imply

(1) *v.* to mean; to suggest 含有……的意思; 暗示

例如: What does the last paragraph imply? 最后一段暗含什么意思?

His manner implies that he would like to come with us. 他的态度意味着他想跟我们

一起来。

(2) *v.* to indicate 说明; 表明

例如: The survey implies that many people are moving house. 调查表明许多人准备搬家。

相关词汇:

implication *n.* 暗指; 言外之意

例如: The implication of his smile was that he didn't believe me. 他的微笑暗示着他不相信我的话。

☞ impression

(1) *n.* 印象; 感觉

例如: What's your first impression upon China? 你对中国的第一印象怎样?

She gives the impression of being very busy. 她给人的印象是特别忙。

(2) *n.* 影响; 效果; 作用

例如: My words made no impression on her. 我的话对她没起丝毫作用。

相关词汇:

impress *v.* 使……铭记, 给……留下深刻印象

例如: I was very impressed by / with his new car. 他的新车给我留下了深刻的印象。

☞ term

(1) *n.* (terminology) 词语; 术语; 专门名词

例如: I don't understand this medical term. 我不懂这个医学术语。

(2) *n.* 学期

例如: We have several examinations during the term. 在本学期中我们有几次考试。

(3) *n.* 期间; 限期 in the long / short / medium term 长远地 / 短期内 / 中期内

例如: He faces a maximum prison term of 25 years. 他面临 25 年的最高刑期。

☞ title

(1) *n.* 称号, 头衔, 职称, 称谓

例如: Give your name and title. 报出你的姓名和称谓。

His official title is general manager. 他的正式职务是总经理。

(2) *n.* 标题, 题目

例如: What is the best title for this passage? 这篇文章的最好的标题是什么?

(3) *v.* 加标题, 定题目

例如: Their first album was titled "Hey Girls". 她们的第一张专辑定名为《嘿, 女孩》。

相关词汇:

titled *a.* 有头衔的, 有爵位的

☞ prefer

v. 宁可, 宁愿; 更喜欢

(1) to prefer sth. to sth. / to prefer doing (sth.) to doing (sth.) 喜欢……而不喜欢……

例如: I prefer pop music to jazz. 我喜欢流行音乐胜过爵士乐。

I prefer listening to music to singing songs. 我喜欢听音乐胜过唱歌。

(2) to prefer to do (sth.) / to prefer sb. to do (sth.) 喜欢做……; 宁愿要某人做……

例如: Would you prefer me to come on Sunday or on Monday? 你宁愿让我星期日来还是星期一来?

(3) to prefer to do (sth.) rather than do (sth.) 宁可做……不愿做……

例如: They prefer to eat out rather than cook at home. 他们宁可在外边吃也不愿在家做饭。

相关词汇:

preference *n.* 偏爱; 爱好; 喜爱

例如: It's a matter of personal preference. 那是个人的爱好问题。

☞ express

(1) *v.* to show (a feeling, opinion, fact, etc.); to tell 表示; 表达; 表露

例如: I can't express how grateful I am. 我说不出我有多感激。

(2) *a.* 特快的; 特递的

例如: We took an express train home. 我们坐特快列车回家。

(3) *n.* 特快列车; 快递服务

例如: Please send this parcel by express. 请用快递寄送这个包裹。

相关词汇:

n. expression 表示, 表达; 表情, 神色

例如: She doesn't sing with much expression. 她演唱时没什么表情。

☞ acquaint

(1) *v.* to make sb. know 使熟悉, 使了解; 使知道

例如: He is already acquainted with the facts. 他已经了解那些事实。

You need to acquaint yourself with the procedures. 你需要熟悉整个过程。

(2) to be / get / become acquainted (with) 结识, 认识; 了解

例如: She tried her best to get acquainted with more new friends. 她竭尽全力结识更多新朋友。

相关词汇:

acquaintance *n.* 认识的人; 泛泛之交, 熟人

例如: He is just a business acquaintance. 他只是一个业务上认识的人。

☞ speaking of...; when it comes to... 说到……

例如: Speaking of study, I've got to prepare for the final exam. 说到学习, 我得准备期末考试了。

Speaking of time, I've got to pick up my son in the kindergarten now. 说到时间, 现在我得去幼儿园接我的儿子了。

☞ in most cases: 大多数情况下

例如: John lives on campus in most cases. 约翰大多数情况下住在校内。

In most cases, people have to make a living by working hard. 大多数情况下, 人们不得不靠努力工作来谋生。

☞ for the first time: 第一次, 初次

例如: I came to Beijing for the first time. 我第一次来北京。

The two girl students talked for the first time at the beginning of the term. 两位女生开学初首次交谈。

☞ in this way: 这样; 用这种方法

例如: You can solve the math problem in this way. 你可以用这种方法来解这道数学题。

In this way I learned from my father the power of acceptance. 这样我就从我父亲身上学到了宽容的力量。

2. Difficult Sentences 难句分析

(1) The Way Americans Greet 美国人的问候方式

● the way (in which) / (that) + 定语从句表示“按……的方式”。

例如: They didn't speak the way (that) I do. 他们说话的方式和我不一样。

She was pleased with the way (in which) he had accepted her criticism. 她很满意他接受她的批评的方式。

(2) But Americans do sometimes ask such questions. 但有时美国人确实问到这样的问题。

● do 用在动词原形前强调该动作, 译为“确实、的确、真的”。

例如: Do be careful. 务必小心啊!

It's true that Americans do eat these things. 美国人确实吃这些东西, 这是真的。

(3) In this way they can get better acquainted with you and have a topic for beginning a friendly conversation with you. 这样他们便能更好地了解你, 并以此话题为开端和你友好地聊天了。

● and 连接两个并列句以便进一步拓展前面讨论的话题, 表顺承关系。后一句的主语与前一句相同, 故省略了主语 they。

例如: We talked for hours and made a decision finally. 我们谈了几个小时并最终做出了决定。

He likes drawing and often draws pictures for the local newspapers. 他喜欢画画, 并且经常为当地报纸画画。

3. Translation 课文参考译文

美国人的问候方式

美国人通常只用“哈罗”和“嗨”来互相问候。他们认为这种随意的问候能表示一种亲密而友好的关系。同样, 美国人没有正式的“辞别”。他们一般只是向大家挥挥手“告别”。也或许他们只说一句“再见”, “回见吧”或“到时间了, 我得赶紧走了”就离开了。对美国人来说, 友好而随意的关系是最重要的。

美国式的介绍通常也相当简单。然而, 适当的介绍将会给别人留下美好的第一印象。在美国, 大多数人做介绍时不喜欢使用“先生”、“太太”或“小姐”等称呼。他们觉得这些称谓太刻板。比起正式称呼, 在大多数情况下他们更喜欢直呼其名。比如, 一位先生可能说“见到你很高兴。我是保罗·米勒, 但叫我保罗好了。”有时一位初次见面的女士可能说“不必叫我史密斯太太, 就叫我莎莉好了。”所以如果你的美国朋友没有称呼你的姓氏或头衔, 不要觉得他们失礼。他们只是想表示友好而已。

当你初次结识一位美国人时, 他可能会问你: “你在哪里工作?” “你结婚了吗?” 或“你有孩子吗?” 这种问题对欧洲人来说可能太涉及个人隐私了。但美国人有时确实会问这样的问题。他们想要得到你对这些问题的回答, 这样他们就能更多地了解你并以此为开端跟你友好地交谈下去。

Passage 2 A Little About Me

1. Words & Expressions 重点词汇与习惯表达

☞ organize

(1) *v.* 组织, 筹备

例如: The English Club will organize a Christmas party on December the 24th. 英语俱乐部将筹备在12月24日举行一次圣诞晚会。

(2) *v.* 安排; 处理; 分配

例如: You should try and organize your time better. 你应该尽量更有效地分配你的时间。

相关词汇:

organized *a.* 有组织的; 有条理的

例如: Mr. Smith is a very organized person. 史密斯先生是一个办事很有条理的人。

organization *n.* 组织, 团体, 机构

例如: World Trade Organization (WTO) 世界贸易组织

☞ pack

(1) *v.* 打包; 捆扎; 包装; 打点行李

例如: He packed his bags and left. 他打点好行李就动身了。

I'm leaving in an hour but I haven't packed yet! 我一小时后动身, 而我的行装还没整理好呢。

(2) *n.* 背包; 包

例如: The climber carried some food in a pack on his back. 爬山的人把干粮放在背包里。

相关词汇:

package *n.* 包裹

例如: A large package has arrived for you. 你有一个大包裹到了。

☞ panic

(1) *n.* 惊慌失措, 恐慌

例如: He suddenly got into a panic and stopped his car. 他突然一阵惊恐, 把车停了下来。

Careful-planning in advance will help to avoid a last-minute panic. 提前精心计划就可避免事到临头手忙脚乱。

They were in a state of panic when the earthquake happened. 地震发生时他们惊恐万状。

(2) *v.* (使) 惊慌, (使) 惊慌失措

例如: The crowd panicked at the sound of the guns. 人群听到枪声惊慌失措。

相关短语:

in panic 恐慌地

例如: They ran out of the restaurant in panic when the fire started. 火灾发生时他们慌慌张张地跑出了餐厅。

☞ enjoy

(1) *v.* like 喜爱; 享受……的乐趣[+ V-ing]

例如: He enjoys playing tennis and volleyball. 他喜欢打网球和排球。

(2) *v.* 享有, 享受

例如: He has always enjoyed very good health. 他身体一直非常健康。

相关词汇或短语:

enjoyment *n.* 愉快, 快乐, 乐趣 enjoyable *a.* 令人愉快的, 有乐趣的

enjoy oneself 玩得开心, 过得愉快 (相当于 have a good time)

例如: I get a lot of enjoyment from my students. 我从我的学生那里得到许多乐趣。

I spent a very enjoyable weekend with my kids on the farm. 我和我的孩子们在农场度过了一个令人愉快的周末。

They all enjoyed themselves at the party. 他们在聚会上都玩得非常愉快。

☞ **make a list (of):** 列清单

例如: He made a list of their names. 他把他们的名字列成一张名单。

Would you please make a list of the things to buy? 请你列一张要买的货物清单好吗?

☞ **even though:** even if 即使; 纵然; 虽然

例如: Even though he is old, he keeps learning English every day. 尽管他年岁已大, 他仍坚持每天学英语。

Even though air is invisible, air takes up space. 空气虽然看不见, 它仍然占据空间。

☞ **under control:** 情况良好; 处在正常控制状态下

例如: Take it easy. Everything is under control. 别担心。一切都在控制当中。

It took the teacher months to bring his class under control. 这位教师花了几个月的时间才把自己的班级整顿好。

相关短语:

out of control 失去控制; 不受控制

例如: The plane went out of control and crashed. 飞机失去控制撞毁了。

2. Difficult Sentences 难句分析

(1) I used to be a sportsman with a strong body, but now my muscles have become soft, and my stomach is getting a little bigger each year. 我以前是一个身体健壮的运动员, 但现在我的肌肉开始变得松弛, 同时肚子却在逐年增大。

● 这是一个由三个分句组成的并列句, 分别用并列连词 *but* 和 *and* 连接, 前两句是转折关系, 后两句是顺接关系。三个分句都是主系表的句型。used to 是情态动词, 后接动词原形, 表示“以前、过去常常”。

例如: She used to live in a small village, but now she becomes the boss of a big company and lives in a city. 她以前住在一个小村庄, 但现在她成了一家大公司的老板, 也就住到了城里。

(2) I always wear a jacket and tie. 我总是穿西装打领带。

● *jacket* 和 *tie* 共用了一个冠词 *a*, 表明这是密切联系在一起的两个东西, 经常一起出现, 有时就把它们看做一个整体。类似的还有 *a fork and knife*, 表示“刀叉”。

例如: I'm afraid we require our guests to wear a jacket and tie. 抱歉, 我们要求客人要穿西装打领带。

Would you prefer to use chopsticks or a knife and fork? 您要用筷子还是刀叉?

(3) Even though I enjoy working very hard each day at the university, I still feel that my family is more important than anything else. 虽然我喜欢每天在大学努力工作,但我仍然觉得家庭比什么都更重要。

● 这是由三个分句构成的复合句。even though 引导让步状语从句; that 引导的宾语从句,作谓语动词 feel 的宾语。

例如: Even though he lives a busy life, he still finds some time to stay with his children. 虽然他很忙,但他仍然会抽时间和他的孩子们待在一起。

Even though he has a big family, he still feels very lonely. 虽然他有一个大家庭,但他仍然觉得很孤单。

3. Translation 课文参考译文

谈谈我自己

大家好,我叫迈克·亚当。我是一个英文教师。你想知道我的一些情况吗?

我出生在英格兰。10岁的时候,我家搬到了美国。我个头很高,有一张和蔼的脸。我的头发是深棕色的,但头顶剩下的头发已不太多。我过去一直是一个身体强壮的运动员,但现在我的肌肉已经变得松弛,同时肚子却在逐年增大。我努力亲切待人,但有时候我也非常固执己见。我想做一个诚实的人。在工作和生活中我都非常有条理。外出度假时,我会仔细地列出需随身携带的物品清单,并在出发的两三天前就打点好行装。我喜欢让一切事情都有条不紊地进行,不愿意有任何最后关头的忙乱。

现在我在中国的一所大学教书。我爱这个国家和我的学生,同时我也渴望得到学生的爱,因此我努力工作,也愿意看上去整洁干净。我总是穿西装打领带。当然了,在家里我会换上舒服的旧衣服,就像是变了一个人。我的工作常让我一直忙到深夜。但我总要找些时间同我的妻子和孩子坐下来聊聊天。虽然我喜欢每天在学校努力工作,但我依然觉得家庭比什么都更重要。

Grammar Tips 语法链接



英语基本句型

1. 语法知识

所谓基本句型就是分句结构的几种基本“格局”,也就是千变万化的句子的结构基本形式。现代英语的基本句型有以下8种。

(1) 主 + 系 + 表

谓语动词通常是连系动词。常见的连系动词有 be、keep、rest、remain、stay、lie、stand、seem、appear、look、feel、smell、sound、taste、become、grow、turn、fall、get、go、come、run 等。

例如: Mr. Brown is an engineer. 布朗先生是一位工程师。

The question remained unsolved. 问题仍然没有解决。

The weather is getting cold. 天气在变冷。

(2) 主 + 谓

谓语句通常是不及物动词。

例如: Everybody laughed. 每个人都笑了。

The children are sleeping. 孩子们在睡觉。

The engine broke down. 发动机坏了。

(3) 主 + 谓 + 状

这是第二种句型的延伸。由于某些谓语句的词汇意义, 其后必须跟有地点状语或时间状语, 否则句子结构不完整, 意义不明确。

例如: She runs fast. 她跑得很快。

They stayed in a hotel. 他们住在一家旅店。

Edison lived in the 19th and early 20th century. 爱迪生生活在 19 世纪和 20 世纪初。

The plane will depart at 7:30. 飞机 7:30 起飞。

(4) 主 + 谓 + 宾

谓语句通常是及物动词, 随后须跟一个宾语。

例如: Nobody could answer the question. 没有人可以回答这个问题。

Would you mind waiting for a minute? 你介意等几分钟吗?

He smiled a strange smile. 他奇怪地笑了笑。

(5) 主 + 谓 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

谓语句通常是及物动词, 随后须跟两个宾语。其中间接宾语在前, 一般表人, 直接宾语在后, 一般表物。

例如: My brother told me a very funny story. 我的哥哥跟我讲了一个滑稽的故事。

He handed me a letter. 他递给我一封信。

I made myself a cup of coffee. 我给自己泡了杯咖啡。

(6) 主 + 谓 + 直接宾语 + 间接宾语

这是第五种句型的变通形式。谓语句通常是及物动词, 随后须跟两个宾语。其中直接宾语在前, 间接宾语在后, 间接宾语前需加介词 to 或者 for。

例如: She cooked a delicious meal for us. 她为我们做了一顿美味的饭菜。

He handed a letter to me. 他递给我一封信。

She gave her telephone number to me. 她给了我她的电话号码。

(7) 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

谓语句通常是及物动词, 之后须跟宾语和宾语补语。

例如: He found his new job very boring. 他发现他的新工作很乏味。

They painted the walls creamy white. 他们把墙涂成乳白色。

They call their English teacher Peter. 他们叫他们的英语老师皮特。

(8) there be 句型

这个句型是英语中常见的特殊句型, 用以表示某物某事存在或不存在。句中的 there 只起引导作用, 并无实际意义, 句子的真正主语是谓语句 be 后面的名词。be 动词要在数上与其主语保持一致。

例如: There is not much hair left on the top of my head. 我的头顶上没有剩下多少头发了。

There are many big trees around my house. 我的房子四周有许多大树。

Is there anything wrong with you? 你出什么事了吗?

2. 语法练习

Apply the rules and correct the errors in each of the following sentences.

1. He is looking the blackboard.
2. He said to me that he would go home.
3. The little boy is asking all kinds of questions the teacher.
4. She seemed angrily.
5. My father bought a beautiful present to me.
6. Why do you keep your eyes are closed?
7. Will you tell to us an exciting story?
8. There has some bread in the fridge.
9. The classroom has two girls and three boys.
10. I put in front of him the material evidence.

语法练习参考答案

1. He is looking at the blackboard.
2. He told me that he would go home.
3. The little boy is asking the teacher all kinds of questions.
4. She seemed angry.
5. My father bought a beautiful present for me. / My father bought me a beautiful present.
6. Why do you keep your eyes closed?
7. Will you tell us an exciting story? / Will you tell an exciting story to us?
8. There is some bread in the fridge.
9. There are two girls and three boys in the classroom.
10. I put the material evidence in front of him.

Key to Exercises 单元练习答案***Maintaining a Sharp Eye*****Read and Think****1. Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

1. An informal greeting means a close and friendly relationship to Americans.
2. Because they find these terms too formal.
3. They only want to show their friendliness.
4. Because they want to get better acquainted with you and have a topic for beginning a friendly conversation with you.

Read and Complete**2. Fill in the blanks without referring to the passage.**

1. greet
2. informal
3. friendly
4. formal
5. wave
6. perhaps
7. leave

3. Complete each of the following statements according to the passage.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. use Mr. , Mrs. Or Miss / use titles | 2. use first names |
| 3. call me Sally | 4. happy / glad |
| 5. informal / friendly / casual | |

4. Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below , changing the form if necessary.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. named | 2. has left | 3. prefer | 4. personal | 5. accept |
| 6. means | 7. Speaking of | 8. get to know | 9. acquainted with | |

Read and Translate**5. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. In my impression, a typical English gentleman often takes an umbrella along with him.
2. To the students, the introduction to the cultural background is the best part of the book.
3. When we talk with a foreign lady, we should not ask such personal questions as her age in most cases.
4. Many young people prefer pop songs to old ones. They think pop singers are very cool.
5. The beautiful and clean city has left a deep impression upon / on the foreign tourists.
6. Professor Lu Yang stood on the entrance of the plane and waved good-bye to us.

Read and Simulate**6. Pay attention to the italicized parts in the English sentences and translate the Chinese sentences by simulating the structure of the English sentences.**

1. We often express our happiness with a smile.
She often speaks with a strong local accent.
2. Similarly, Professor Green couldn't stand laziness.
Similarly, they don't want to rely on others.
3. Speaking of English, I've got to go to class.
Speaking of business cards, I've got to print some more now.
4. In China, family relationships are usually rather close.
In my hometown, companies are usually rather small.
5. These boys prefer football to basketball.
I prefer Chinese food to Western food.
6. Such an ending may be too hasty to me.
Such weather may be too hot to the tourists.

Read and Judge**7. Are the following statements true or false according to the passage? Write T / F accordingly.**

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T | 6. T | 7. T | 8. F | 9. F | 10. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

Read and Rewrite**8. Rewrite the above story in the third person. You can begin the passage like this:
"Mike Adams is an English teacher. Do you want to know something about him?"**

Mike Adams is an English teacher. Do you want to know something about him?

He was born in England. Then his family moved to America when he was 10. He's tall, and he has a gentle face. His hair is dark brown but there is not too much hair left on the top of his head. He used to be a sportsman with a strong body, but now his muscles have become soft, and his stomach is getting a little bigger each year. He tries to be kind to other people, but sometimes he's very stubborn and never changes his mind. He wants to be an honest person. He's very organized in both work and life. When he goes on holiday, he carefully make a list of things to take, and he packs his bags two or three days before he leaves. He likes to have everything under control, and he doesn't want any last-minute panic.

Now he's teaching in a university in China. He loves this country and his students, and he also wants his students to love him. So he works hard, and he likes to look neat and tidy. He always wears a jacket and tie. Of course, he becomes a different person at home. He changes into old but comfortable clothes. His work keeps him busy until quite late at night. But he usually finds time to sit and talk with his wife and children. Even though he enjoys working very hard each day at the university, he still feels that his family is more important than anything else.

Read and Translate

9. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 欢迎来到中华文化俱乐部。在这儿你可以学习中国画和京剧。
2. 我出生在北方。许多年前，我们家搬到了南方的一个城市。
3. 他们热爱中国，也非常喜欢中国饭菜。
4. 她的母亲是个混血儿。因此她有一头棕色头发，但却是黑眼睛黄皮肤。
5. 琳达以前是个舞蹈演员，但是现在她有点发胖了。
6. 在实验室，他是个严肃的科学家，但在家里他是个慈爱的父亲。

Trying Your Hand

Read and Simulate

1. Read the following two samples of Business Cards and learn to write your own.

DREAM IN WORLD CHINA CO. , LTD.

Chen Bailun

Vice President

Address: 6F Science Building,
15A Changchun Road,
Changsha
P. C. : 410039

Tel: 0731-8531107
Mobile: 13308496861
Fax: 0731-8531109
E-mail: cbl@edu.com

Simulate and Create

2. Translate the following business card into Chinese, using the data bank in the Workbook for reference.