

高职高专“十二五”规划教材 公共英语系列

新标准乐学英语

学习指导与能力训练

总主编 晨梅梅

主 审 [美] Bill Lopez

[美] Patrick Karle

第二册



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编写说明

本教材以教育部 2008 年印发的《高中英语课程标准》6 级要求为起点，以 2010 年新修订的《高职高专教育公共英语课程教学基本要求》为依据，以 2000 年颁发的《全国高校英语应用能力考试大纲》以及 2002 年教育部重新修订并颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习大纲》等为参考，力图遵循高等学校中应用型人才的培养目标和特点，重在培养高职高专学生掌握基础知识以及提高应用能力和实用能力。本套教材既坚持“实用为主、够用为度”的方向，又贯彻“学一点、会一点、用一点；边学边用、学用结合”的原则，同时又是一套集可读性（趣味性）、实用性、多元性、时代性于一体的新型高职高专公共英语教程。

适用人群：本书适用于高职高专非英语专业以及具有中级英语基础的人群。

编写框架：本书共 3 册，每册 3 本，分主教材《新标准乐学英语学生用书》和配套教参教辅《新标准乐学英语教师用书》以及《新标准乐学英语学习指导与能力训练》各一本；每册“学生用书”分 10 个单元；每册“学习指导与能力训练”配有相关的补充练习、词汇表和各级模拟测试；“教师用书”与主教材配套，不但配有教学建议（教学方法和步骤），还有较为详尽的课文难点注释、丰富的文化背景资料、中文译文、多种相关练习、各类试卷题型的参考答案和重要的学习参考资料，使“教、学、练、考”贯穿始终。此外，教师用书还提供了一些有关更进一步学习的信息和网址，为指导和帮助学生提高在网上查阅资料的能力和学习兴趣提供了极大的方便。

《新标准乐学英语学生用书》第 1—2 册主要是技能巩固和课程培养，供基本掌握高中英语课程的学生使用。要求在高中毕业的基础上（1800 个词汇量左右）进一步学习新词汇 1100 个左右，基本掌握常用英语句法结构，在听、说、读、写、译等方面进一步打好基础。

《新标准乐学英语学生用书》第 3 册是技能提高和发展课程。要求在第 2 册的基础上学习新词汇 600 个左右，能较熟练掌握一定量的常用英语句法结构，并在听、说、读、写、译等运用能力方面有较明显的提高。

《新标准乐学英语学生用书》每册 10 个单元，每个单元分“听与说”、“阅读与技能培养”和“语法与写作”三个部分。

第一部分“听”与“说”，听与说的练习各自独立，但内容紧密围绕单元主题。听力部分包括：热身训练、回答问题、语音练习、绕口令、句子或短对话、短文听力、填词听写和歌曲欣赏等。会话部分包括：对话交流，话题讨论和游戏等。我们在选取听说练习的材料时，力求做到多种形式，多种内容以丰富与主题相关的各种信息，增加语言输入，强化语言技能。

第二部分“阅读与技能培养”，由围绕同一主题的两篇课文组成。题材、体裁丰富多彩，原汁原味，涉猎面广博，体现了多元化、多方位文化的知识输入。每篇课文前都有“预热提问”和“生词与短语学习”，便于学生在老师指导下开展预习活动。第一篇课文后有大量的练习，包括“阅读要点”（判断正误、段落分析、课文信息总结、课文摘要写作、问题讨论），“词汇训练”（词汇匹配、单词用

法、选择填空、词语填空)，“结构模仿”(句子改写)和“翻译作业”(汉英互译、译文选择)；第二篇课文“补充阅读”部分主要鼓励学生进一步阅读一些与主题相关的实用性文章。学生在学习语言文化的同时，也能增加自己的应用性知识。课后的练习突出阅读技能和课文中的重点词汇和句子结构。

第三部分“语法与写作”。对英语语法进行简明扼要的讲解并配以典型例句、练习；写作部分按单元交替阐述基础写作的常见错误以及实用写作策略。本部分结合中国学生典型错误进行分析讲解，力图使学生从认识错误到改正错误再到有意识地避免错误，逐步提高写作水平。实用写作部分也本着从生活实际出发的原则，精选了一些原汁原味的常用应用文，旨在帮助学生了解、熟悉并能熟练套写英语应用文。

此外，每册教材还分别增加了短小精悍、易学易懂的技巧学习，如听力技巧、阅读技巧和词汇学习技巧、翻译技巧及其相关的训练。希望学生能学一点、懂一点，并能真正做到运用技巧在社会实践中发挥作用。

《新标准乐学英语教师用书》为教师提供了与《新标准乐学英语学生用书》配套的各单元的学习目标或学习要点、教学建议或方法，方便实用。另外，该书不但配备了相关的背景知识介绍、课文语言点解析、课文参考译文、练习答案、听说部分的文字材料等，而且多媒体教学课件也一应俱全，影视资料丰富多彩、趣味横生，十分方便老师们选择使用。

此外，为了满足一些学生今后的各种应试要求，《新标准乐学英语学习指导与能力训练》还在第一册配有5份《高校英语应用能力考试》B级考卷，第二册配有5份《高校英语应用能力考试》A级考卷，第三册配有5份《大学英语》四级考卷。让学生在练习中阶段性地对照自己、检验自己，以逐步达到自己的目标。

本教材在编写过程中得到了国内多所高校的外国语学院、外语系、大学外语部和外国朋友的大力支持。数十位高校一线的英语教师参与了编写工作，出版社的编辑们为此倾注了许多心血，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意！

由于编者水平有限，加上编写时间紧迫，教材中难免会有疏漏和缺憾，我们真诚地希望广大读者批评指正，并恳请专家同行不吝赐教。

目 录

Contents

Unit 1	Arts and Cultural Show	1
Unit 2	Hobbies and Interests	7
Unit 3	Attending Parties	12
Unit 4	Appointment and Telephone	17
Unit 5	Seeing the Doctor	22
Unit 6	Shopping	28
Unit 7	Post Office	32
Unit 8	Banks	36
Unit 9	Exams and Encouragement	40
Unit 10	Direction	44

英语应用能力 A 级考试模拟试卷

Test 1	.....	48
Test 2	.....	58
Test 3	.....	68
Test 4	.....	78
Test 5	.....	88

Unit 1 Arts and Cultural Show

Supplementary Exercises

Task 1

The text

A. Word usage.

aspire to

Model: They begin to (渴望过更好的生活) _____.

They begin to (渴望过更好的生活) aspire to something better.

1. Many waitresses (向往成为女演员) _____.
2. Mary is ambitious enough to (想在两个月里学会用汉语流利地会话) _____.

participate in

Model: Students give oral reports and (参与讨论) _____.

Students give oral reports and (参与讨论) participate in discussions.

1. The jury (*n.* 陪审团) is the means by which citizens (参加到我们的司法体系) _____.
2. All of us will (分享到利润) _____.

look back

Model: He still feels quite guilty when he (想起过去) _____.

He still feels quite guilty when he (想起过去) looks back on the past.

1. I like to (回顾我的中学时代) _____, which were the happiest in my life.
2. Now I (更深入地回想了一下在中国度过的那第一个夜晚) _____.

tribute to

Model: The musician (盛赞了他过去的老师) _____.

The musician (盛赞了他过去的老师) gave full tribute to his former teacher.

1. The players wore black armbands (纪念他们逝去的队友) _____.
2. The award was (是对她多年辛勤工作恰如其分的致敬) _____.

B. Choose the best choice to complete each of the following sentences.

1. We must take part in physical labor in order to _____ ourselves more closely with the

working people.

- A. identify B. incorporate C. combine D. involve

2. The streams, often petty and insignificant during dry weather, become raging _____ during a storm.

- A. current B. wave C. torrent D. tide

3. _____ was wonderful so that it attracted all the students in the class.

- A. The teachers' performance B. That performance of the teachers'
C. That performance of the teachers D. The performance of the teachers'

4. His face _____ when he told a lie.

- A. gave him off B. gave him away C. gave away him D. gave away

5. The photo _____ happy memories of my early childhood.

- A. refreshes B. brings to mind C. reminds D. recalls myself

C. Please fill in each blank with the words in the box below. Change the forms where necessary.

aspire	random	contribute	preceding	manual
vanish	participant	victim	preserve	stroke

1. Everyone in the class is expected to _____ actively in these discussions.

2. The bride and groom _____ the family out of the church.

3. Measured in terms of earnings, the market situation of lower professionals is not substantially superior to that of skilled _____ workers.

4. Heart attack _____ stand a better chance if they are treated immediately.

5. During the discussions MacDonald seemed to be listening, but he had nothing to _____.

6. Laura always _____ to the very best within a certain budget; her budget had now expanded.

7. Most of the maps themselves are _____ generated.

8. Before she could scream, the man _____ into the night.

D. Cloze.

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Making a film takes a long time and is very hard work. 1. _____ the story for the film may take many weeks. Shooting the film often takes at least six months. Actors and cameramen work 2. _____ very early in the morning until late at night. Each scene 3. _____ and reacted, filmed and refilmed, until it is just right. Sometimes the same scene may have to be acted many times.

The film studio is like a large 4. _____, and the indoors stage are very big indeed. Scenery of all kinds is made in the studio; churches, houses and forests are all built 5. _____ wood and cardboard. Several hundred people work together to make one film. 6. _____ of these people are the actors and actresses. The director of the film, however, is the most important person in a film

studio. He 7. _____ how the scenes should be filmed and how the actors should act.

Most people go to see a film because they know the film stars in it. 8. _____ the film may be very poor. It is best to choose a film 9. _____ by a good director. Some famous directors make their films very 10. _____. People feel that they themselves are among the people in the film.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. To write | B. Writing | C. To make | D. Making |
| 2. A. from | B. when | C. since | D. for |
| 3. A. has to act | B. has acted | C. has to be acted | D. has be on acted |
| 4. A. factory | B. school | C. hall | D. cinema |
| 5. A. from | B. of | C. by | D. into |
| 6. A. A few | B. None | C. All | D. Some |
| 7. A. decides | B. thinks | C. hopes | D. remembers |
| 8. A. Some times | B. Some time | C. Sometime | D. Sometimes |
| 9. A. was made | B. which made | C. made | D. having made |
| 10. A. true | B. real | C. truly | D. really |

Reading skill

Read the following paragraphs and try to recognize their topic sentences and main ideas.

Paragraph 1

(1) Career planning offers several advantages over letting life take its own course. (2) First, planning gives order to your life's direction because it includes reference points with which to compare your performance. (3) That is, it lets you compare where you planned to be at different points in your career, and possibly indicates that adjustments are needed. (4) Career planning also provides the satisfaction that comes from knowing you are in control of your life. (5) Reaching the milestones in your plan reinforces your sense of self-direction. (6) Finally, career planning can be financially rewarding. (7) People who set goals, qualify themselves for attaining those goals, and consistently make decisions that move them toward their goals usually fare (进展) better financially than people who do let the winds of chance blow them here and there.

1. The topic sentence;
2. The main idea;

Paragraph 2

(1) With a tremendous explosion, it began early on the morning of July 1, 1916. (2) Men crawled out of rat-infested (出没于) trenches (战壕) into the no man's land between the two armies only to be greeted by accurate German machine guns. (3) Few crossed the pitted land to the German trenches. (4) The British alone lost nearly 30,000 soldiers within the opening hour of the battle. (5) It would last until November. (6) At its end, over one million soldiers would be dead. (7) With its brutality (残酷) and destruction, it marked the end of an age of innocence. (8) The Battle of the Somme remains one of the most devastating (毁灭性的) battles of this century because of its testimony (证明) that men were capable of such carnage (大屠杀).

1. The topic sentence;
2. The main idea;

Paragraph 3

(1) Three of the five patients using permanent artificial implants (移植) are now dead; the other two are confined to the hospital after suffering strokes (中风) and other complications (并发症). (2) The strokes, which have struck at least four patients, appear to be caused by blood clots (凝块) generated by the Jarvik 7 artificial heart, the most widely used device. (3) Various patients have also suffered internal bleeding, respiratory problems, suppression of the immune system and recurrent infections.

1. The topic sentence;
2. The main idea;

Paragraph 4

(1) Many “modern” advances have their origins in ancient times. (2) For example, ancient Babylon, Assyria and Egypt all had postal systems. (3) By the ninth century B. C., “banks” in Baghdad not only accepted checks, but had branches as far away as China. (4) An electric battery featuring a copper cylinder (圆筒), an asphalt (石棉) stopper, and an iron rod was discovered in a 2000-year-old tomb in Iraq. (5) The ancient Etruscans made false teeth and dental bridgework while Rome was still a small town. (6) Ancient India had specialized surgical tools such as scalpels, needles, forceps, and syringes (注射器). (7) Two thousand years ago, the Chinese were using bamboo to pipe in natural gas for light, heat and cooking. (8) The ancient Egyptians used lightning rods to protect their temples. (9) Indoor toilets with sewage-disposal systems date back nearly five thousand years in several cultures. (10) The lesson to be learned is clear: many “modern” inventions are, in fact, quite ancient.

1. The topic sentence;
2. The main idea;

Paragraph 5

(1) Brushing your teeth with baking (烘烤的) soda once a day used to be considered all the work that was necessary to keep teeth clean and healthy. (2) Then, the guidelines changed slightly: you were urged to brush twice daily and use toothpaste (牙膏). (3) Modern dental hygiene (保健) is quite different and involves several steps. (4) First, you must brush with a fluoridated (含氟的) toothpaste. (5) Next, you must use a water pick to clean under the gums (牙龈), a part of the mouth that was ignored fifty years ago. (6) Then, dental floss (丝线) is used to reduce plaque (齿菌斑). (7) Finally, you should gargle (漱口) with a fluoridated mouthwash every night before you go to bed.

Extra reading

Fill in each blank with the best choice given.

- A young hen is _____ a chicken.
A. called B. known C. named D. recognized
- _____ had she finished reading the poem _____ the audience began to ask questions.
A. No sooner; when B. Hardly; that
C. No sooner; than D. Barely; than
- We _____ the responsibility of developing countries in the campaign of reducing gas emission.
A. objected increasing B. were objected to increasing
C. objected to increase D. objected to increasing
- Mrs. Lee was _____ a student in this school.
A. formally B. formerly C. before D. originally
- As long as we live, we are learning and, in fact, some of our most important learning takes place outside of school _____ in school.
A. better than B. rather than C. other than D. more than

Task 2

Grammar

Exercises:

A. Translate the following into English.

- 今天就把信发掉，好吗？
- 杰克，请别忘了关窗。
- 我们现在就给她打电话，好吗？
- 不要把书放这儿。
- 让每个人人尽其才。

B. Choose the best answer for the following blanks.

- If you want to stay, let me know, _____?
A. will you B. shall we C. do you D. do we
- Never come late again, _____?
A. will you B. won't you C. do you D. does he
- _____ up early tomorrow, or you can't catch the train.
A. Getting B. Get C. To get D. Got
- Please _____ me some money, will you?
A. lend B. lending C. to lend D. be lend

5. The film is about to begin. Please _____ seated.
A. be B. are C. is D. being
6. _____ the boxes. You may use them later.
A. Keep B. Keeping C. To keep D. Kept

Task 3

Writing

1. Write a notice by using the given information.

通 知

我系定于2010年5月30日下午2:30在校大礼堂举行年度外语文艺节目演出。内容包括合唱、独唱、舞蹈、诗朗诵以及短剧等。请准时到场。

外语系

2010年5月26日

提示:

- (1) 年度外语文艺节目演出: annual Foreign Literary and Artistic Report Performance
(2) 合唱、独唱、舞蹈、诗朗诵以及短剧: chorus, solo, dance, recitation and skit

2. Write a poster by using the given information.

根据提示完成下面的海报:

“由校艺术俱乐部主办, 于4月8日星期六晚上在校大礼堂举行第二届歌唱比赛。晚上7点开始, 欢迎光临。”

Unit 2 Hobbies and Interests

Supplementary Exercises

Task 1

The text

A. Word usage.

take up

Model: He took up Spanish when he worked in Madrid.

1. We will (把他们的事业) _____ as our own.
2. Bird-watching and hiking (占据了我暑假的绝大部分时间) _____.

other than

Model: All parts of the house other than the windows were in good condition.

1. I can't do (除了服从将军的命令之外) _____.
2. You can check out all the learning material (除了报纸和参考书) _____.

in that

Model: The evidence is invalid in that it was obtained through illegal means.

1. Hope and confidence is necessary (因为能帮助我们取得进步) _____.
2. I'm worried, (因为他直到 9 号才能来) _____.

B. Choose the best choice to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Some people have little power to do good, and have _____ little strength to resist evil.
A. likely B. alike C. likewise D. otherwise
2. She _____ this interesting affair as a joke.
A. look upon B. look to C. look into D. look up
3. The first ceremony which we went into college is a/an _____ ceremony.
A. impress B. impressed C. impression D. impressive
4. The applicant must acquire computer _____ degree and 2-year work experience in IT industry.
A. related B. associated C. linked D. connected

5. Au is the chemical _____ for gold.

- A. sign B. signal C. symbol D. index

C. Please fill in each blank with the words in the box below. Change the forms where necessary.

surprising	in that	lifetime	pursue	take to
royalty	imagine	moving	master	though

1. The police car _____ the suspected attacker at midnight.

2. _____ dying of cancer, he painted in the garden every day.

3. She was very proud that her wedding was attended by _____.

4. To my _____, there are so many people interested in Chinese culture.

5. After her husband died, she _____ drink to relieve her sadness.

6. Can you _____ a college graduate being that rude and impolite?

7. He _____ quite a number of foreign languages when he worked overseas.

8. Determination is of great importance in one's character _____ it makes a difference between success and failure.

D. Cloze.

There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D under the passage. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Though it is interesting to see that so many of our politicians have a creative streak (气质), it is not nearly so surprising to see the volume of actors 1. _____ learned how to play the piano. The list is seemingly endless, with those of TV and Film past and present, 2. _____ stars large and small learned to play the piano 3. _____ their lifetimes.

Jamie Foxx, in his Oscar winning role as Ray Charles in *Ray* played the piano in his scenes, himself a pianist 4. _____ his youth. Clint Eastwood is an avid (热心的) pianist, and a long time fan of Jazz music, one of the inspirations of his musical taste. He 5. _____ the film *Bird*, a biopic (名人传记片) of Jazz legend Charlie Parker 6. _____ his youthful interest in jazz piano.

Kelsey Grammar of *Cheers* and *Fraser* plays the piano, 7. _____ actually attended the Julliard School of Music for two years. Anthony Hopkins, who 8. _____ Richard Nixon in *Nixon*, himself plays the piano as well, as does Dustin Hoffman.

The list 9. _____, including names such as Jeff Goldblum, Richard Gere, and even Fred Rogers, 10. _____ we may all remember from his years long role as Mr. Rogers in *Mr. Roger's Neighborhood*.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. who | B. which | C. that | D. whom |
| 2. A. all | B. both | C. as well | D. with |
| 3. A. on | B. with | C. in | D. at |
| 4. A. during | B. when | C. at | D. since |
| 5. A. played | B. acted | C. directed | D. showed |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. leading to | B. resulting in | C. because of | D. despite of |
| 7. A. had | B. having | C. have | D. has |
| 8. A. played | B. performed | C. casted | D. served |
| 9. A. went on | B. goes on | C. is going on | D. has gone on |
| 10. A. that | B. who | C. whom | D. which |

Reading know-how

Exercise A

Use the word-formation clues to guess the meanings of the following words.

- biweekly, impossible, nonsmoker, unknown, disagreement
- shorten, purify, common, cooperation, visitor
- sleep-walk, white-wash, cross-road, new-born, warm-hearted

Exercise B

Guess the following *italicized* words by means of the semantic relationship.

- Legumes*, such as string beans (豆子), lima beans, and green peas (豌豆), are important in your diet.
- In the yard, Mike stored his farm *implements*, such as hoes (锄), rakes (耙), and shovels (铲).
- The children enjoyed colorful beads (珠子), bits of glass, cheap rings and necklaces, mirrors, and other such *trinkets*.
- Normally the *transitional* words and phrases such as first, next, last, then, consequently can be very helpful in our effort to identify the outline of the passage.
- Orim's early work shows the artist's focus on *geometric shapes* of all kinds. The paintings contain circles, squares, triangles (三角形), rectangles (长方形) and cubes (立方体).

Exercise C

Use context clues to guess the meanings of the *italicized* words in the following sentences.

- She wanted to give me the impression of being *erudite*, but instead she gave me the impression that she knew absolutely nothing.
- David was *ecstatic* — that is, he was widely happy — when he received his prize.
- At family gatherings, we tend to avoid Uncle Wang; he is so *garrulous* that no one else has a chance to talk.
- The *timorous* dog sat in the corner; it was terrified by the thunderstorm.
- Tom must be very *affluent*. He wears expensive clothes and jewelry, drives a Rolls-Royce car, and owns a \$ 1,850,000 house.

Extra reading

Fill in each blank with the best choice given.

- You have a bad habit of comparing yourself unfavorable to others rather than realizing your

own _____.

- A. self-admiration B. self-worth C. self-content D. self-appreciation
2. Can you _____ eat with chopsticks?
A. manage to B. succeed to C. run to D. conduct to
3. The article is very important _____ it is short.
A. so B. though C. that D. therefore
4. I would have bought the car, _____ that it was too expensive.
A. besides B. in spite C. except D. in addition
5. All adult applicants must submit their applications _____.
A. for person B. with person C. on person D. in person

Task 2

Grammar

Exercises:

A. Tell the usage of "it" in the following sentences.

1. *It* was not until midnight that he went back home after the experiment.
2. She found *it* difficult to hear what he said.
3. The young lady at the corner was holding a baby in her arms and *it* was crying for some more milk.
4. I like *it* here very much.
5. *It* is surprising that she should have married a farmer.

B. Choose the best answer for the following blanks.

1. It was how the young man had learned five foreign languages _____ attracted the audience's interest.
A. so that B. that C. what D. in which
2. It was only when I reread his poems recently _____ I began to appreciate their beauty.
A. until B. that C. then D. so
3. It worried her a little bit _____ her hair was turning grey.
A. while B. that C. if D. for
4. — What was the party like?
— Wonderful. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.
A. after B. before C. when D. since
5. Will you see to _____ that the luggage is brought back?
A. which B. it C. this D. that
6. What she said discouraged you, _____?
A. did it B. didn't it C. did she D. didn't she