

21世纪高职高专立体化教材

New Concept Interactive English

新理念

交互英语 学习指导与训练

1

总主编 邱立中
主 编 章 宁
王晓艳



北京邮电大学出版社
www.buptpress.com

9.39
2:1

21世纪高职高专立体化教材

New Concept Interactive English

新理念

交互英语 学习指导与训练

1

总主编 邱立中

主 编 章 宁 王晓艳

副主编 房思金 项 导



北京邮电大学出版社
www.buptpress.com

内 容 简 介

《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练 1》是《新理念交互英语教程 1》配套同步学习辅导用书,共 8 个单元,每个单元由基础训练(Basic Training)和 能力拓展(Skill Development)两部分组成。基础训练(Basic Training)包括词汇和短语(Words and Expressions)和语法(Grammar)的练习;能力拓展(Skill Development)包括阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、翻译(Translation)和写作(Writing)的练习。在每个单元的最后还设有一个热门词汇(Hot Words and Phrases)小板块,以扩充学生的知识面,提高学生的英语学习兴趣。另外,书后附有高等学校英语应用能力考试(B 级)大纲、样题、词汇和 2012 年 12 月 B 级真题。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新理念交互英语学习指导与训练. 1/邱立中,章宁,
王晓艳主编. — 北京:北京邮电大学出版社,2013. 4(2014. 8 重印)
ISBN 978-7-5635-3437-1

I. ①新… II. ①邱…②章…③王… III. ①英语—
高等职业教育—教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 057598 号

书 名:新理念交互英语学习指导与训练 1

总 主 编:邱立中主编

主 编:章 宁 王晓艳

责任编辑:边丽新

出版发行:北京邮电大学出版社

社 址:北京市海淀区西土城路 10 号(邮编:100876)

E-mail: publish@bupt. edu. cn

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷:北京振兴源印务有限公司印刷

开 本:787 mm×1 092 mm 1/16

印 张:12

字 数:305 千字

版 次:2013 年 4 月第 1 版 2014 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5635-3437-1

定 价:25.00 元

• 如有印装质量问题,请与北京邮电大学出版社发行部联系 •

联系电话:010-88433760

北京邮电大学出版社
www.bupt. edu. cn

Preface

前言

高职高专英语教育是培养技术型专门人才的高等英语教育,旨在训练学生在生产、管理、服务第一线所需的英语语言交际能力和应对各种涉外局面的英语语言应用能力。“应用性”是高职高专英语教学与本科英语教学的主要区别。

《新理念交互英语教程》贯彻“学以致用”的设计理念,以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)为依据,充分把握英语教学的现实需求和课程建设的深刻内涵,汇集国内英语教育专家和高职高专英语教学一线的教师,总结国内最优秀的教学理念和教学经验,精心设计、编写而成。

一、教材结构

《新理念交互英语教程》共3册,每册包括与之配套的《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练》、多媒体学习软件和电子教案,另配有教学资源库和网络自主学习平台。

《新理念交互英语教程》为综合性教材,所有单元包括听、说、读、写、译各项技能的学习和训练。

《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练》为《新理念交互英语教程》的必要补充,提供与《新理念交互英语教程》各单元相关的自测练习,可作为课外作业,也可灵活地用于课堂教学。

多媒体学习软件为《新理念交互英语教程》的辅助和扩展,其内容与课本紧密结合,包括听力的录音和练习,课文的录音、译文、词汇讲解、语言点讲解和练习,语法、写作的练习等,以人机互动的模式将英语听、说、读、写、译有机地融为一体。

电子教案为教师提供教学建议、答案、录音脚本、课文分析和译文等,可以极大地方便教师备课和授课。

教学资源库主要提供丰富的教学素材和配套试题库,支持教师备课与授课,满足教学、测试等各教学环节的需要。

网络自主学习平台由自主学习系统、教学管理系统、网络互动系统和考核评估系统构成,该平台基于二语习得理论,在注重语言输入的同时,更重视语言输出。同时,该平台集传统的课堂教学优势与现代的网络技术的优越性于一身,代表了未来大学英语教学的趋势。

二、教材特色

1. 创新的教学理念，倡导课堂教学与自主学习相结合

本套教材是针对高等职业院校开发的全新理念英语教材，充分利用丰富的视频、音频、Flash等多媒体表现手法，让学生在计算机上进行个性化和交互式学习，充分激发学生的学习兴趣，提高学生的自主学习能力。

2. 指导思想明确，培养学生的语言应用能力

本套教材贯彻《基本要求》的指导思想，坚持“以应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”的大方向，把帮助打好学生的语言基础作为首要目标。同时，重视培养学生的语言应用能力，强调学以致用，提高学生解决问题的能力。

3. 教材分层，满足分层教学的需要

本套教材共3册，每册8个单元，1~3册由易到难，整体设计安排体现出合理的难度梯度变化。一方面可以针对不同程度的学生进行分层教学，另一方面也满足了高职高专英语教学课时的需要。

4. 主题内容丰富，开拓学生视野

本套教材内容以主题为线索，涉及道德情感、文化交流、名人故事、信息技术、体育健康、经济生活等各个方面，选材注重信息性、趣味性、时代感和文化内涵，有助于开拓学生视野，培养人文素质和文化意识。

5. 立体化的教学资源，满足现代英语教学的需求

本套教材配有完备的立体化教学支持系统，包括配套同步学习辅导用书、电子教案、多媒体学习软件、网络自主学习平台、教学资源库等，方便师生利用现代信息技术手段进行辅助教学和学习。

三、内容构成

本书为《新理念交互英语教程1》配套的同步学习辅导用书，共8个单元。其内容分为Part I Basic Training (基础训练) 和Part II Skill Development (能力拓展) 两个部分。

Part I Basic Training (基础训练) 部分包括 Words and Expressions (词汇和短语) 和 Grammar (语法) 两部分。

Words and Expressions 主要考查《新理念交互英语教程1》课文中出现的重点词汇的词性、词义和用法。

Grammar 部分习题的设置与《新理念交互英语教程1》语法部分的主题一致，但题型多变。该部分从多方面、多角度对同一项语法内容进行拓展，旨在帮助学生更加全面、深入、透彻地理解该项语法知识。

Part II Skill Development (能力拓展) 部分包括 Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)、Translation (翻译) 和 Writing (写作) 3部分。

Reading Comprehension 每单元设 3 篇，一篇为普通题材的文章，一篇为应用文，一篇为匹配题。阅读理解文章的难度与 B 级考试水平一致，题型设置参考了 B 级考试样题。

Translation 设两道大题，分别为英译汉和汉译英。英译汉题型和难度与 B 级考试一致，第 I 题为多项选择，第 II 题为段落翻译。每道题的句子或段落均取材于《新理念交互英语教程 1》。该部分主要考查重要单词、短语和翻译技巧。为了提高学生的翻译能力，翻译题的参考答案给出了解析，为学生提供实用的翻译方法。

Writing 针对《新理念交互英语教程 1》写作部分的内容设置强化练习题，考查各单元讲到的应用文写作的知识。

在每个单元最后，我们还设置了热门词汇 (Hot Words and Phrases)。该部分列出 5 个最新出现的热门单词或短语，并给出解释，以扩充学生的知识面，提高学生的英语学习兴趣。

本册书后附有高等学校英语应用能力考试 (B 级) 大纲、样题、词汇和 2012 年 12 月 B 级真题词汇，目的是让学生熟悉 B 级考试的考查要求和题型，从而有针对性地复习备考。

《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练》由邱立中担任总主编。本册教材由章宁、王晓艳担任主编。由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中难免存在不当之处，恳请广大师生在使用后提出宝贵的意见和建议，以便我们及时作出修订。

编 者

Unit 5	Legend	39
Unit 6	Animals	49
Unit 7	Science	59
Unit 8	Health Care	69
Key		78
Appendix 1		100
Appendix 2		137

Contents

目录

■ Unit 1	Gratitude	1
■ Unit 2	Sports	11
■ Unit 3	Famous People	21
■ Unit 4	Culture	30
■ Unit 5	Legend	39
■ Unit 6	Animals	49
■ Unit 7	Science	59
■ Unit 8	Health Care	69
■ Key		78
■ Appendix 1		106
■ Appendix 2		137

Unit 1 Gratitude

* Part I Basic Training

Words and Expressions

I Translate the following phrases either from English to Chinese or from Chinese to English.

1. to take great courage _____

2. to follow her way _____

3. to gain praise _____

4. significant results _____

5. a positive attitude _____

6. 要求重复 _____

7. 一个自信的女孩 _____

8. 表示感激 _____

9. 无止境的循环 _____

10. 生活中基本的知识 _____

II Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. _____ truth if you would be a man.

A. Do

B. Follow

C. Act

D. Behave

2. College graduates _____ experience through practice.

A. gain

B. know

C. learn

D. have

3. One has to be _____ in himself.

A. confined

B. confirmed

C. confidential

D. confident

4. An artist should _____ beautiful things.
A. work B. find C. create D. take
5. My plan has not been carried out with _____.
A. effective B. affect C. influence D. effect
6. You have no cause to _____ about life.
A. tell B. complain C. satisfy D. complaint
7. The news soon _____ to the farthest corner.
A. spread B. speed C. arrive D. reach
8. There are jobs more dangerous than truck driving, _____, training lions.
A. as well as B. as well C. for instance D. in addition
9. The government is determined to _____ inflation (通货膨胀).
A. bring down B. bring up C. bring in D. bring back
10. You may apply for tickets _____ or by letter.
A. by person B. in time C. in person D. on time

Grammar

1 Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A group of _____ are talking with two _____.
A. Frenchmen; Germans B. Frenchmen; Germen
C. German; Frenchmen D. Germans; Frenchmans
2. The committee _____ been arguing about the problem among themselves for many hours.
A. could have B. has
C. have D. can have
3. The girl talking to Mary is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's sister B. Mary sister's
C. Mary's sister's D. sister of Mary's
4. There are forty _____ in our school.
A. women's teachers B. women teachers
C. woman teachers D. women teacher
5. My father has been in _____ for ten years.
A. city Beijing B. Beijing city
C. Beijing of city D. the city of Beijing

6. Is that Mike's _____ car over there?

A. sister's-in-law's

B. sister's-in-law

C. sister-in-law's

D. sister-in-laws'

7. The young couple bought _____ for their living room.

A. many new furnitures

B. some new furnitures

C. many new furniture

D. some new furniture

8. My brother is always careless. He always makes _____.

A. mistake

B. mistakes

C. much mistake

D. few mistakes

9. He is very tired. He needs _____.

A. a night's rest

B. rest of a night

C. a rest night

D. night rest

10. Ann took two suitcases and a shoulder bag. She took a lot of _____ on her trip.

A. luggages

B. luggage

C. the luggage

D. the luggages

II Decide which of the following sentences in each group is right. You should mark "✓" in the brackets before the right sentence, and "×" otherwise.

1. 我家有五口人。

() There are five people in my family.

() There are five people in my families.

2. 这个盆子是铁做的。

() This basin is made of an iron.

() This basin is made of iron.

3. 数学很容易学。

() Mathematics is easy to learn.

() Mathematics are easy to learn.

4. 他在森林里看到很多鹿。

() He saw lots of deers in the forest.

() He saw lots of deer in the forest.

5. 地上覆盖着厚厚的雪。

() The earths' surface is covered with heavy snow.

() The earth's surface is covered with heavy snow.

6. 十年后, 这些少年都长大成人了。

- () After ten years, all those youngsters became grown-ups.
() After ten years, all those youngsters became grown-up.

7. 那边那位女士是玛丽和露西的妈妈。

- () The lady over there is Mary and Lucy's mother.
() The lady over there is Mary's and Lucy's mother.

8. 妈妈给了我一些很好的建议。

- () My mother gave me some good advice.
() My mother gave me some good advices.

9. 他为我切了几块很好的鸡肉。

- () He carves me some very nice piece of chickens.
() He carves me some very nice pieces of chicken.

10. 这两个学生现在在老师的办公室。

- () The two students are in teachers' office now.
() The two students are in teacher's office now.

11. Decide which of the following sentences in each group is right. You should mark "✓" in the brackets before the right sentence, and "×" otherwise.

1. A group of _____ are talking to each other.

- A. five young Germans
C. German, Frenchman

2. The committee _____ been arguing about the case for many hours.

- A. could have
C. have

3. The girl talking to Mary is a friend of _____.

- A. Mary's sister
C. Mary's sister's

4. There are forty _____ in the school.

- A. woman teachers
C. women teachers

5. My father has been in _____ for many years.

- A. in Beijing
C. Beijing of city

1. 教室里有人正在说话。

- () There are five people in my family.

() There are five people in my families.

2. 这个案子是做的。

- () This basin is made of an iron.

() This basin is made of iron.

3. 数学很容易学。

- () Mathematics is easy to learn.

() Mathematics are easy to learn.

4. 他住在林里看到很多。

- () He saw lots of deer in the forest.

() He saw lots of deer in the forest.

5. 地上覆盖着厚厚的雪。

- () The earth's surface is covered with heavy snow.

() The earth's surface is covered with heavy snow.

* Part II Skill Development

Reading Comprehension

1 After reading the following passage, you will find 5 unfinished statements numbered 1 through 5. You should make the best choice from the choices marked A, B, C and D.

(建议用时: 9 mins)

Why don't birds get lost on their long flights from one place to another? Scientists have puzzled over this question for many years. Now they are beginning to fill in the blanks.

Not long ago, experiments showed that birds depend on the sun to guide them during day flight hours. But what about birds that fly at night? Tests with man-made stars have proved that certain night-flying birds are able to follow the stars in their long-distance flights.

A dove spent its lifetime in a cage and had never flown under a natural sky. Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars for guidance. The bird's cage was placed under a man-made star-filled sky. The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by its outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the make-believe stars caused a change in the direction of its flight.

Scientists think that doves, flying in daylight, use the sun for guidance. But the stars are obviously their most important means of navigation (or flying). What do they do when the stars are hidden by clouds? Obviously, they find their way by such landmarks as mountain ranges, coastlines and river courses. But when it is too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly, unable to get their bearings.

1. The reason why birds don't get lost on long flights _____.

A. still remains a mystery

B. is known by everybody

C. has been discovered recently

D. has been known to scientists for years

2. Experiments showed that _____.

- A. birds depend on the sun to guide them
- B. day-flying birds depend on the sun while night-flying birds depend on the stars
- C. birds are likely to get lost if there aren't man-made stars
- D. birds depend on the stars to guide them

3. The experiment with the dove indicated that _____.

- A. some birds seem to follow the stars when they fly at night
 - B. a bird that has been caged will not fly long distances
 - C. birds can fly in the same direction as that taken by their cousins
 - D. a bird having spent its lifetime in a cage has to be taught how to navigate
4. Under man-made stars, the bird in the cage _____.

- A. wouldn't fly well
- B. changed direction when the position of the stars was changed
- C. tried to fly in the opposite direction of birds not caged
- D. stayed where it was

5. In total darkness, doves _____.

- A. find their way by clouds
- B. use landmarks
- C. circle helplessly
- D. fly back home

II The following is an e-mail. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 1 through 5 in no more than 3 words in the table below.

(建议用时: 7 mins)

Date: Mon, 6 May 2010, 14:30:28

From: Zhangyangyin1983@hotmail.com

To: anna1977@hotmail.com

Subject: Settlement of the Claim

Dear Miss Brown,

As a result of the e-mails exchanged between us, we have pleasure in informing you that we have reached an agreement regarding your claim for late delivery.

We have advised you this morning by e-mail of our appreciation that this matter has been

settled. You'll soon receive our check in the amount of \$5 000 as final and complete settlement of this claim.

It is our hope to express again our satisfaction that this mishap has been settled and look forward to promoting our business relationship with your company.

Sincerely,

Zhang Yangyin

General Manager

Information about the E-mail

Receiver of the e-mail: 1

Subject of the e-mail: 2 of the Claim

Reason for claim: 3

The value of the check sent as the settlement of the claim: 4

Position of the sender of the e-mail: 5

III The following is a list of terms related to jobs and professions. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与……等同) those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets, numbered 1 to 5.

A—CEO

B—administrative assistant

C—assistant manager

D—buyer

E—cashier

F—lawyer

G—clerk/receptionist

H—computer engineer

I—deputy general manager

J—engineering technician

K—tour guide

L—photographer

M—general manager assistant

N—sales manager

O—journalist/reporter

P—CFO

Q—secretary

Examples: (I) 副总经理 (D) 采购员

1. () 销售经理

() 计算机工程师

2. () 记者 () 总经理助理

3. () 律师 () 导游

4. () 职员 / 接待员 () 摄影师

5. () 工程技术人员 () 总裁

Translation

I Choose the best translation for the sentences.

1. In one of those classes, some clever girls were chosen, and then followed by some pretty ones.

- A. 在一次课上，一些聪明女孩被挑出来，接着挑的是漂亮女孩。
- B. 在有一次这种课上，她挑了一些聪明的女孩来重复唱，跟着又是一些漂亮女孩接着做。
- C. 在一次这种课内，她挑选了一些聪明女孩，又挑了一些漂亮女孩。
- D. 在一次上课时，一些聪明的女孩被挑选出来，后面跟着一些漂亮女孩。

2. Creating an attitude of gratitude is one of the easiest steps we can take to improve our lives.

- A. 创造感激的态度是最容易做到的，可以改善我们的生活。
- B. 创造感恩，是我们最容易做到的事情之一，可以提升我们的生活。
- C. 提升我们生活质量最简单的措施之一便是心存感激。
- D. 怀有感激的态度，是我们可以迈出的最容易的一步，可以改善我们的生活。

3. We'd like to cancel the order for the goods because of the change in the home market.

- A. 我们喜欢购买东西，只是为满足家庭的需要。
- B. 我们想要撤销商品的订单，是因为家庭市场起了变化。
- C. 因为家庭超市发生了变化，我们想退货。
- D. 由于国内市场的变化，我们想取消该批货物的订单。

4. Passengers going to the airport by arranged bus must take the bus at the time and place as shown below.

- A. 搭乘专车前往机场的旅客，务必在下列指定的时间和地点乘车。
- B. 乘公共汽车去机场的旅客必须乘这路车，时间和地点安排如下。
- C. 经安排搭乘汽车去机场的旅客，应按指定的时间和地点上车。
- D. 机场即将为乘客安排汽车，请注意下列指定的上车时间和地点。

II Put the following passage into Chinese.

Living a life of gratitude is one of the ways to live a happier life. It takes very little effort to show someone you appreciate them but will mean so much to them. Make gratitude a part of us and make today the day you start living a life of gratitude and spread your light to the rest of the world!

Writing

You are required to write a notice according to the following instructions given in Chinese.

说明：以办公室的名义写一份有关会议室的使用须知。

内容如下：

1. 保持会议室整洁；
2. 会后请带走您的文件和私人用品，关闭所有电器（请举例），关闭会议室所有门窗；
3. 其他注意事项（内容自加）；
4. 表示感谢。
5. 日期：2012年6月20日

✿ Hot Words and Phrases ✿

early child education (儿童早期教育)

为遏制超前教育，教育部正式印发了《3~6岁儿童学习与发展指南》，以提高广大幼儿园教师的专业素质和家长的科学育儿能力，防止和克服学前教育“小学化”倾向。

all-boys class (男生班)

上海八中开设的首个“上海市男子高中基地实验班”于2012年9月1日正式开学。学校还制定了4个领域针对男生班特点的课程,包括“差异理解”、“偶像生成”、“生存体验”、“数字达人”等。

kiddie ride (摇摆车、摇摇乐)

kiddie ride 是一种供儿童玩耍的投币式娱乐设备。这种设备多见于游乐园、商场、宾馆游戏室以及超市和打折商场门外。

latchkey kid (挂钥匙儿童)

latchkey kid 指因为父母出去工作,所以放学后独自在家、无人照看的孩子。据说,“挂钥匙儿童”这个说法来自于NBC(美国全国广播公司)1944年的一部战争纪录片。

free-range kid (自由放养儿童)

这个短语通常与动物有关,指鸡或牛被放散出去自己觅食,而不是被关在笼子或牛圈里喂养。其传达的理念是,自由放养的动物一般会更快乐,也更健康。“自由放养儿童”指的是在成长过程中能够从家长那里得到更多自由的孩子。

Hot Words and Phrases