

“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材配套用书

NEW CONCEPT
INTERACTIVE ENGLISH

新理念交互英语
学习指导与训练
2
(第2版)

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总主编 杨林生
主编 章宁
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内 容 简 介

《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练 2》(第 2 版)是《新理念交互英语教程 2》(第 2 版)的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。基础训练包括词汇和短语(Words and Expressions)、语法(Grammar)的练习;能力拓展包括阅读理解(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和短语(Hot Words and Phrases)小版块,以扩展学生的知识面,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(A 级)大纲、样卷和词汇。

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Preface

前言

近年来，党中央、国务院高度重视职业教育，陆续发布了《国家职业教育改革实施方案》《加快推进教育现代化实施方案（2018—2022）》《中国教育现代化2035》等一系列政策文件，明确了“职业教育要牢固树立新发展理念，服务建设现代化经济体系和实现更高质量更充分就业需要，对接科技发展趋势和市场需求，以促进就业和适应产业发展需求为导向，着力培养高素质劳动者和技术技能人才”的总体目标。习近平总书记在二十大报告中提出要“统筹职业教育、高等教育、继续教育协同创新，推进职普融通、产教融合、科教融汇，优化职业教育类型定位”。在这一思想指导下，我国职业教育基于自身特色“着力形成人才国际竞争的比较优势”，助力中国式现代化建设。

“新理念交互英语”系列教材基于经济社会对高素质人才英语交互能力的实际需求，遵循英语教学基本规律，吸收国内外先进教学理念，兼顾高等学校英语应用能力考试要求，在充分把握英语教学实际需求和课程建设深刻内涵的基础上，汇集国内英语教育专家和高职高专英语教学的一线教师，总结国内外先进的教学理念和教学经验，结合先进的网络技术，精心设计、编写而成。教材坚守中华文化立场，努力践行“讲好中国故事、传播好中国声音，展现可信、可爱、可敬的中国形象”，弘扬“一带一路”丝路精神。

一、“新理念交互英语”系列教材总览

新理念交互英语系列教材	综合教程	《新理念交互英语教程1》（第2版）
		《新理念交互英语教程2》（第2版）
		《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练1》（第2版）
		《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练2》（第2版）
	视听说教程	《新理念交互英语口语训练教程》
		《新理念交互英语听力训练教程》
		《新理念交互英语视听说教程1》
		《新理念交互英语视听说教程2》



前言

二、“新理念交互英语教程”（第2版）的特色

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的英语教材，充分利用丰富的视频、音频、数字教材等多媒体表现手段，让学生在教学平台上进行个性化和交互式学习，充分激发学生的学习兴趣，提高学生通过自主学习“增强中华文明传播”的能力。

2. 指导思想明确，培养学生的语言应用能力

本套教材贯彻教育现代化的指导思想，坚持“以应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”的大方向，把帮助学生打好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，旨在提高学生解决问题的能力，着力“提升国际传播效能”。

3. 教材层次清晰，满足分层教学的需要

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）教材共2册，每册含8个学习单元，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的需要。

4. 主题内容丰富，反映中外优秀文化

本套教材内容以主题为线索，践行“深化文明交流互鉴，推动中华文化更好走向世界”，精选有关科技发展、生态文明、文化交流、励志人物、体育健康、经济生活等各方面的题材，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，培养其人文素质和文化意识，促进教育、科技、人才协同发展。

5. 立体化的教学资源，满足现代英语教学的需求

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）积极推进二十大提出的“教育数字化”，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、教师用书、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，实现“线上线下互动，新旧媒体融合”，体现了“互联网+”时代教材功能的升级和创新。

6. 配备课程思政建设教学资料，融入课程思政元素

坚守二十大提出的“育人的根本在于立德”的目标，践行“与思政课程同向同行”，针对各单元话题及教学内容配备课程思政建设教学资料，在课程思政教学改革的新形势下为教师提供可参考的依据、策略和方案。

三、内容构成

本书为《新理念交互英语教程2》（第2版）的配套同步学习辅导用书，共8个单元。其内容分为



Preface

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 2》(第 2 版) 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 2》(第 2 版) 语法部分的主体一致, 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。

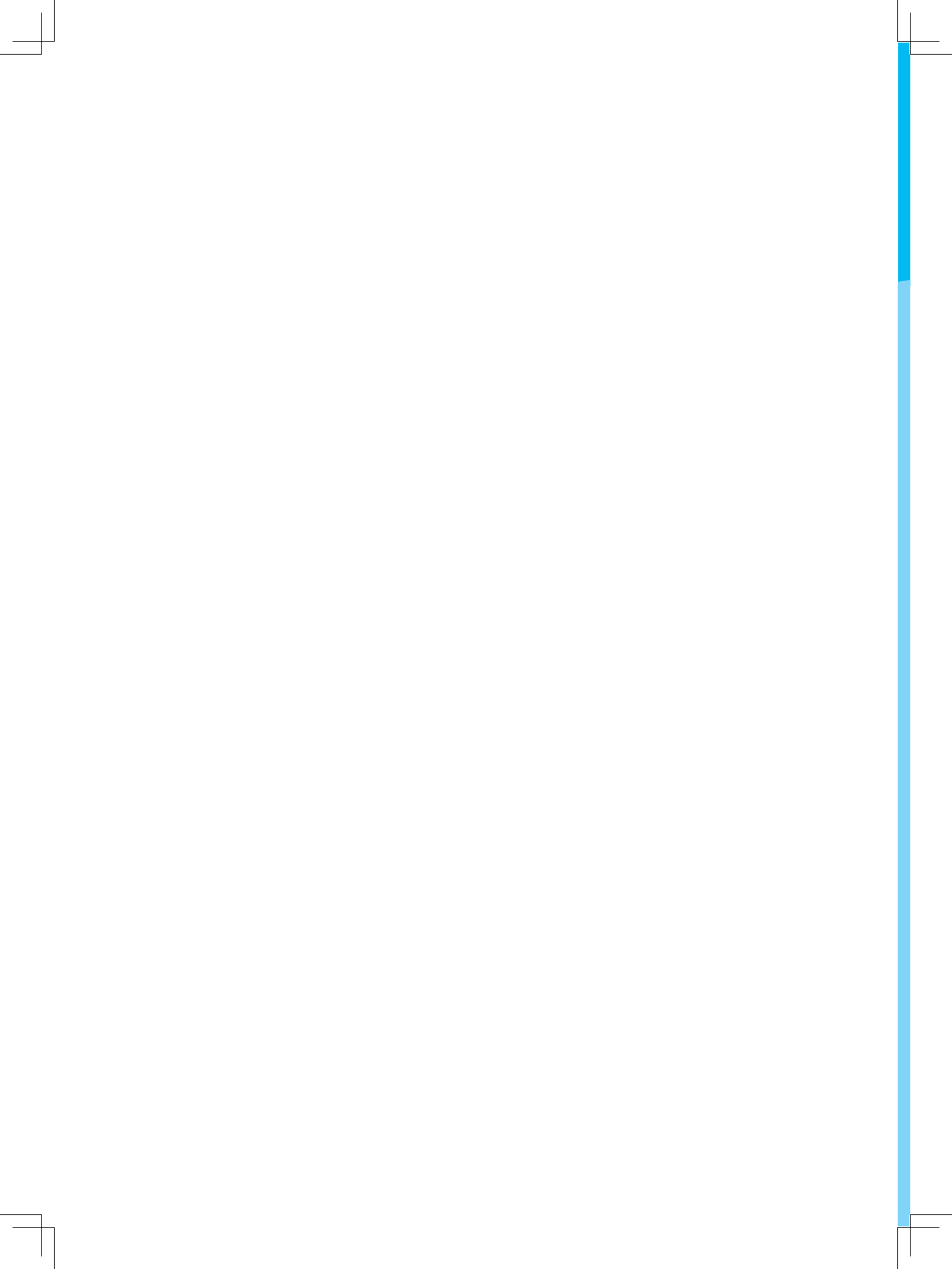
Part II Skill Development (能力拓展) 部分包括 Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)、Translation (翻译) 和 Writing (写作) 3 部分。Reading Comprehension 部分设 3 篇阅读文章, 一篇为普通体裁的文章, 一篇为应用文, 一篇为匹配题。阅读理解文章的难度与 A 级考试水平一致, 题型设置参考了 A 级考试样题。Translation 部分设两道大题, 分别为英译汉和汉译英。英译汉题型和难度与 A 级考试一致, 第 I 题为多项选择, 第 II 题为段落翻译。每道题的句子或段落均取材于《新理念交互英语教程 2》(第 2 版)。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, 翻译题给出了参考答案和解析, 为学生提供实用的翻译方法。Writing 部分针对《新理念交互英语教程 2》(第 2 版) 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知识。

每个单元最后还设置了热门词汇和短语 (Hot Words and Phrases)。该部分列出 5 个最新出现的热门词汇或短语, 并给出解释, 以扩展学生的知识面, 提高学生的英语学习兴趣。

本书后附有高等学校英语应用能力考试 (A 级) 大纲、样卷和词汇, 帮助学生熟悉 A 级考试的能力要求和题型, 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》(第 2 版) 由杨林生 (宁波职业技术学院) 担任总主编。本册教材由宁波职业技术学院的章宁、项导、王晓艳担任主编, 由松原职业技术学院的董欣欣担任副主编。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, 以便我们及时做出修订。

编者

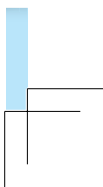
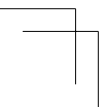
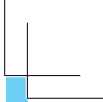
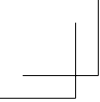




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* Part ① Basic Training

Words and Expressions

① Translate the following phrases either from English to Chinese or from Chinese to English.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. to make friends with some experts | _____ |
| 2. to chat with colleagues | _____ |
| 3. to experience pub cultures | _____ |
| 4. old-fashioned patterns | _____ |
| 5. the new trend | _____ |
| 6. 起源于一个古老的习俗 | _____ |
| 7. 沉溺于赌博 | _____ |
| 8. 提供娱乐设施 | _____ |
| 9. 二流的产品 | _____ |
| 10. 购买飞机票 | _____ |

② Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- He has to _____ several hours from home to the workplace every day.

A. travel	B. commute
C. communicate	D. transport
- He gave me an apple in _____ of an orange.

A. charge	B. change
C. exchange	D. return

3. Some students _____ playing violent games when online.
A. take in B. indulge in
C. make fun of D. involve in
4. They failed to find any _____ of the runaways.
A. trace B. track
C. chase D. trail
5. These online cultural activities _____ thousands of participants.
A. instructed B. introduced
C. arranged D. attracted
6. Such values are _____ to our way of life.
A. major B. central
C. hearty D. main
7. When reading, she usually reads an article quickly to get a(an) _____ idea at first.
A. common B. normal
C. general D. ordinary
8. The union leaders asked for paid holidays _____ the usual wage increase.
A. except for B. instead
C. in addition D. in addition to
9. No one is _____ to take the risk.
A. content B. hard
C. willing D. want
10. The train will pass _____ a tunnel.
A. away B. over
C. through D. for

Grammar

① Combine the two sentences into one with a relative clause.

Example: He is the very policeman. The policeman helped me find my wallet yesterday.

→ He is the very policeman who helped me find my wallet yesterday.

1. The professor and his lecture were mentioned in the newspaper. This caused heated discussion among us.

2. The prevention and treatment of AIDS is a field. We can cooperate in this field.

3. He had a lot of friends there. Quite a few of his friends were businessmen.

4. The workers can put up with the poor working conditions there. The workers can take the job.

5. She got to know the young man very well. She had worked with the young man for so long.

6. The rise in quality owes much to the improvement of our equipment. He has pointed it out.

7. Some teenagers get hooked by online games. This is a constant worry to teachers and parents.

8. On their way home, they came over to help a man. The man's car had broken down.

9. A student is playing with fire. The student tries to cheat while the examiner is watching.

10. Divorce is such a matter. You cannot afford to take divorce lightly.

II Put in the relative pronouns or adverbs that are missing from the following text. If possible, omit the pronoun and leave the underline blank.

Dear Mr. Jack Brown,

I was very sorry to hear about the problems 1 you are having with your daughter, 2 is being most understandable, in my opinion. You have tried to see the situation from her point of view as well as your own, 3 is very important if a solution is to be found. Children 4 parents don't allow the space to develop often rebel, so it is vital that you remain sympathetic towards the man 5 your daughter has fallen in love with. Patience, 6 we all know is a difficult virtue to practice, is your best approach, I feel. Try not to force your daughter into doing something 7 both you and she might later regret. She doesn't sound like the most respectful and appreciative child 8 ever was, but you don't want to lose her.

Remember that it is during teenage years 9 children do most growing up physically

and emotionally. It is also ____ 10 ____ parents want to throw up their hands in despair and wonder who should leave home, the child or the parents!

Girls, ____ 11 ____ usually develop more quickly than boys, are often attracted to older men, because they find boys of their own age immature. However, this is a situation ____ 12 ____ often sorts itself out in later teens, ____ 13 ____ should give you some cause for hope.

Having children is an experience ____ 14 ____ brings great joy, ____ 15 ____ also involves much responsibility. Don't despair of your daughter! I'm sure things will work out for you.

Sincerely yours,

Eric White

* Part II Skill Development

Reading Comprehension

① After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or 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)

When the early settlers, especially the English, arrived in the New World, the hardships and dangers awaiting them were totally unexpected. Had it not been for some friendly Indians, the colonists would never have survived the terrible winters. They knew nothing about planting crops, hunting animals, building solid houses, or making clothing from animal skins. Life in England had been much simpler, and this new life was not like what the Spanish explorers had reported. The settlers did introduce iron tools, muskets (步枪) for hunting, domesticated animals, and political way to the Indians. In exchange, the settlers learned to build canoes (独木舟) for water transportation and snowshoes for winter traveling. The Indians also taught them to penetrate through the forest, to hunt large animals and trap smaller ones, and to catch fish in the lakes and streams. The natives also introduced to the settlers typical local food. Everything possible was done in order to make their new settlement resemble the homes they had left behind.

1. Which of the following did the new settlers teach the Indians?
 - A. New means of water travel.
 - B. How to trap animals.
 - C. New methods of fishing.
 - D. New political ways.
2. What can we learn about some local food in the new land from the passage?
 - A. They were preferred to eat raw.
 - B. The settlers learned to make local food.
 - C. They were the main food for Indians.

- D. They were also common in England.
3. The Indians mainly taught the settlers to _____.
- A. survive on the new land
 - B. change their former habits
 - C. cooperate with them
 - D. live a better life
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The settlers had difficulty making friends with the Indians.
 - B. The settlers soon became accustomed to the New World.
 - C. The settlers evidently found the winters severe.
 - D. The settlers were well-prepared to encounter hardships.
5. From the last sentence of the passage we can learn that _____.
- A. the settlers hated to live in the new land
 - B. the settlers had a deep love for their old homes
 - C. the settlers would like to forget their old life
 - D. the settlers made every effort to improve their new life

II The following is a brief introduction to Apple Inc. After reading it, you should answer the questions marked 1 through 5 by filling in each blank in no more than 3 words.

(建议用时: 8 mins)

Apple Inc., formerly Apple Computer, Inc., is an American manufacturer of personal computers, computer peripherals (设备), and computer software. It was the first successful personal computer company and the popularizer of the graphical user interface. Established on April 1, 1976 in Cupertino, California, the company was called Apple Computer, Inc. for its first 30 years, but removed the word “Computer” on January 9, 2007, to reflect the company’s ongoing expansion into the consumer electronics market in addition to its traditional focus on personal computers.

The company’s best-known hardware products include Macintosh computers, the iPod, the iPhone, the Apple Watch and the iPad. Apple software includes the Mac OS X operating system, the iTunes media browser, the iLife suite of multimedia and creativity software, the iWork suite of productivity software, etc. Apple has opened 510 retail stores across 25 countries and regions since

May 2001. The launch of the iPhone 12, Apple's most important product cycle since the iPhone 6 in 2014, marks the kickoff of its iPhone 5G supercycle.

Apple has established a unique reputation in the consumer electronics industry. This includes a customer base that is devoted to the company and its brand, particularly in the United States. *Fortune* magazine named Apple the most admired company in the United States, and in the world.

1. Why did Apple Computer, Inc. change its name for Apple Inc.?

To reflect the company's ongoing expansion into the _____.

2. What are the company's best-known hardware products?

Its best-known hardware products include _____, the iPod, the iPhone, the Apple Watch and the iPad.

3. How many retail stores has the company operated since May 2001?

_____ retail stores across 25 countries and regions.

4. What does the launch of the iPhone 12 mark?

It marks the kickoff of its _____ supercycle.

5. How many years has Apple Inc. been established by 2020?

_____ years.

III The following is a list of terms related to air transport. 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—civil aviation

B—medium-haul aircraft

C—passenger cabin

D—waiting list

E—emergency exit

F—safety inspection

G—departure time

H—arrival time

I—seat belt

J—boarding check

K—luggage insurance

L—customs procedure

M—off-peak season

N—airport bus

O—personal valuables

P—flight schedule

Q—airport terminal

Examples: (K) 行李保险 (O) 个人贵重物品

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. () 起飞时间 | () 淡季 |
| 2. () 安全检查 | () 海关手续 |
| 3. () 登机牌 | () 民用航空 |
| 4. () 紧急出口 | () 机场巴士 |
| 5. () 客舱 | () 座椅安全带 |

Translation

① Choose the best translation for the sentences.

- If you go to Britain, it's a good chance to experience the local and traditional pub culture.
 - 如果你到英国去，这是一个好机会去亲身经历当地传统的酒吧文化。
 - 如果你到英国去，这是一个亲身去经历当地传统的酒吧文化的绝好机会。
 - 如果你到英国去，这是一个好机会去亲身体验当地传统的酒吧文化。
 - 如果你到英国去，这是一个亲身去体验当地传统的酒吧文化的绝好机会。
- It's not only bargain basement fashion stores that have become popular.
 - 受人们欢迎的不仅仅是那些低价的、底层的时装店。
 - 只有那些可以讨价还价的地下时装店受到人们的欢迎。
 - 备受人们追捧的不仅仅是那些可以讨价还价的地下时装店。
 - 只有那些低价的、底层的时装店才是人们所追捧的。
- We'd like to cancel the order for the goods because of the change in the home market.
 - 我们喜欢购买东西，只是为了满足家庭的需要。
 - 我们想要撤销商品的订单，是因为家庭市场起了变化。
 - 因为超市价格发生了变化，我们想要退货。
 - 由于国内市场的变化，我们想取消该批货物的订单。
- School spirit is a quality that begins early and often lasts a lifetime.
 - 学习精神是一种很早开始便养成而最后延续到你一生的素质。
 - 校园精神是一种很早就养成并常常能持续终身的品质。
 - 学校的目的是培养学生从开始一直延续到生命最后的一种品格。
 - 学校教育质量常常是在人生的早期就开始而且和一生有关。

II Translate the following passage into Chinese.

A pub is not only an important cultural location and a place where adults chat and make friends with each other, but also a commuting gathering place. After a day's work, people find a lot of entertainment there.

Writing

You are required to write an invitation letter according to the following information given in Chinese.

写信日期: 2020 年 12 月 20 日

邀请人: UST 电子公司总经理 Mike Kennedy

被邀请人: 张威

内容:

UST 电子公司为庆祝公司创立 30 周年, 定于 2020 年 12 月 29 日 (星期二) 晚上 7 点在假日酒店举行庆祝晚宴。

为了感谢张威先生多年来的支持和合作, UST 电子公司总经理邀请他出席庆祝晚宴。

Words for reference:

电子公司: Electronics Corporation

30 周年纪念日: 30th anniversary

庆祝晚宴: dinner party

假日酒店: Holiday Inn

* Hot Words and Phrases *

clotheshorse (活衣架)

clotheshorse 原本指用来晾晒衣服的晾衣架；现在多喻指爱时髦、喜欢买很多衣服的人，可译为“活衣架”。

eye candy (养眼花瓶)

英语俚语中通常用 *eye candy* 这个词来指代在视觉上颇具吸引力的人或者能够吸引人眼球的视觉效果。也就是说，这些人或者视觉画面从表面来说很具有吸引力。也可以指代那些仅仅用来让观众赏心悦目的演员。*eye candy* 这个词初见于1983年，是由 INTERAC 公司的互动视盘、用户界面设计师首先使用的。

skinny jeans syndrome (紧身牛仔裤综合征)

美国有很多病人都因为穿着紧身牛仔裤等流行服饰而患上“感觉异常性股痛”(meralgia paresthetica)，其症状表现为大腿刺痛、麻木及疼痛，可称之为“紧身牛仔裤综合征”。

celebrity worship syndrome (名人崇拜综合征)

celebrity worship syndrome 指一个人过度关注某位名人私生活细节而导致迷恋成瘾的精神混乱状态。它表现在三个方面：社会娱乐性、个人感情强烈和处于发病边缘。