



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材

英语

扩展教程

Extended Course

2

(高职高专英语专业适用)

高职高专英语专业系列教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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内容提要

《英语》系列教材为普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材,供高等学校高职高专英语专业使用。《英语综合教程》是这套系列教材的主干教材之一,分为基础阶段和专业阶段,其中基础阶段共有3册,专业阶段1册。

本书为《英语扩展教程》第2册,是配合《英语综合教程》第2册的同步自学练习用书,共10个单元,每单元在主题上与主教材保持一致,并分为听、说、读、写和语法等部分,供学生练习使用。

本教材配有磁带。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语扩展教程. 2 / 高职高专英语专业系列教材编写组
编. —北京: 高等教育出版社, 2008.8
高职高专英语专业适用
ISBN 978-7-04-022349-1

I. 英… II. 高… III. 英语-高等学校: 技术学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 121039 号

总策划 周龙 策划编辑 闵阅 孙云鹏 责任编辑 王琳琳 封面设计 张志
版式设计 刘艳 责任校对 王琳琳 责任印制 韩刚

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
总机 010-58581000

经销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司
印刷 北京外文印刷厂

开本 850×1168 1/16
印张 18.75
字数 480 000

购书热线 010-58581118
免费咨询 800-810-0598
网址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版次 2008年8月第1版
印次 2008年8月第1次印刷
定价 26.90元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 22349-00

前 言

《英语扩展教程》(高职高专英语专业适用)是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《英语》系列教材之一,是《英语综合教程》(高职高专英语专业适用)的同步自学练习用书。本书紧扣《英语综合教程》各单元的教学内容与体例,力求扩大学生的词汇量,较系统地归纳和总结基本语法知识,练习、巩固并扩大主教材所设计的听、说、读、写、译等各项语言技能。

《英语扩展教程》在单元内容的编写上力求与《英语综合教程》相配合,同时突出高职高专英语教学的实践性。它既可以配合主教材作为课堂练习使用,又可以供学生课下自主学习。《英语扩展教程》有以下几个特点:

1. 每单元都为学生提供了丰富的与单元话题相关的语句,以达到扩展学生就相关主题进行表达的能力,供广大师生参考使用。
2. 每单元在《英语综合教程》的基础上,适当地增加了与单元主题相关的听力和口语练习,以满足英语专业学生在日常学习和工作中的实际需要。
3. 每单元的阅读文章浅显易懂,贴近学生的日常生活。阅读文章中的生词加有注释,便于学生独立阅读。
4. 每单元的写作部分力求与《英语综合教程》相呼应,增加了相关语法和写作知识的小结。尤其是增加了应用文写作的内容,从而使学生不仅能够系统地归纳相关语言知识,而且能够有效地在实践中加以应用。
5. 每单元还包含一定量的语法练习,归纳、提炼和操作一些学生应该掌握的基本语法知识。

综上所述,《英语扩展教程》是《英语综合教程》配套辅学的必备材料,它既可以帮助学生复习所学内容、开阔视野,又可以提高英语的实际应用能力。

《英语扩展教程》总主编为上海交通大学陈永捷教授和周国强教授。

《英语扩展教程2》由全国国际商务英语培训论证考试专家委员、中国海洋大学外国语学院、青岛学院张德玉教授和杨红教授担任主编,林峰、王智红和张凯担任副主编,刘艳、尹玮、秦晓星、张立群、罗小姝和齐晓燕等参加编写。

本书在练习编排方面作了一些新的尝试,实际编写中若有不当和疏漏之处,望广大使用者批评指正,以期本书能为高职高专英语专业教学做出新的贡献。

编 者
2008年7月

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Unit

1

Culture

Lead-in

Culture involves three components: what people think, what they do, and the material products they produce. Cross-cultural differences might cause cultural misunderstanding and even difficulties in your communication with Westerners. How do you behave yourself properly in some social situations? How do you invite others for various activities? How can you politely refuse an invitation and how to accept one within cultural expectations? How do you give holiday greetings? The following tables will give you some tips.

Starting an Invitation	Possible Responses
1. <u>I'm wondering if you are free ...?</u>	1. <u>I guess I am. Why?</u>
2. <u>Are you busy ...? What are you doing ...?</u>	2. <u>Why do you ask?</u>
3. <u>What are you up to ...?</u>	3. <u>Yes, what's on your mind?</u>
4. <u>What are your plans for ...?</u>	4. <u>Have you any plans?</u>
5. <u>Are you doing anything ...?</u>	

Holiday Greetings
1. <u>Happy New Year!</u>
2. <u>Best wishes for a happy New Year.</u>
3. <u>May your New Year start out joyful!</u>
4. <u>Good fortune and success in the New Year!</u>
5. <u>May the season's joy stay with you all year round!</u>
6. <u>May joy and happiness surround you today and always!</u>
7. <u>Even though we're apart, you're in my heart.</u>
8. <u>Wishing you peace, joy and happiness throughout the coming year.</u>
9. <u>I wish you good health!</u>
10. <u>I wish you a prosperous New Year!</u>
11. <u>I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!</u>
12. <u>I wish you good luck in the New Year!</u>
13. <u>Happy Valentine's Day!</u>
14. <u>Happy Thanksgiving Day!</u>

Giving Invitations	Possible Responses
1. <u>I was wondering if you would like to/could ...</u>	1. <u>Oh, yes, I'd be happy to / glad to / pleased to / delighted to come.</u>
2. <u>I'd like to invite you ... / I'm pleased to invite you to ...</u>	2. <u>That sounds very nice / wonderful / like a good idea.</u>
3. <u>We'd like you to join us for ...</u>	3. <u>We are looking forward to it.</u>
4. <u>If you're free, / If you don't have any other plans, would you like to ...</u>	4. <u>That's very kind of you.</u>
5. <u>Would you be interested in ...?</u>	5. <u>It's (very) nice of you to invite me.</u>
6. <u>Would you like to ...?</u>	6. <u>Thanks. / Thank you for asking / inviting me / your invitation.</u>
7. <u>How about / What about ...?</u>	7. <u>Yeah, definitely! Thanks for inviting me!</u>
8. <u>Will you come with me?</u>	8. <u>Sounds great.</u>
9. <u>Do you want to come with me?</u>	9. <u>Certainly, thank you for the invitation.</u>
10. <u>Do you feel like doing ...?</u>	10. <u>Sure, thank you very much / ever so much.</u>
11. <u>Do you want to ...?</u>	11. <u>Oh, that's a terrific idea / wonderful / great.</u>
12. <u>Do you think you can / you'd be able to come?</u>	12. <u>Sure, why not?</u>
13. <u>Would you be able to come?</u>	13. <u>OK.</u>
14. <u>Can you make it?</u>	14. <u>I'd love to, but I don't think I can. / I'm afraid I can't. / I'm afraid I've already promised to ...</u>
15. <u>Do you think you can make it?</u>	15. <u>Oh / Gee, I'm sorry, but I have to... / I've got to meet a friend.</u>
16. <u>We hope you'll be able to join us.</u>	

Listening Practice

Exercise 1 *Listen to the following two conversations and then answer the questions.*

Conversation One

1. When should you arrive if you are invited to a party at 8:00?
2. What do people usually do at parties?
3. What does "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" mean?

Conversation Two

1. Why should you arrive a few minutes late if you are invited to a dinner party?
2. What should you do if you are going to be late? And what should you do if you've accepted an dinner party invitation and can't make it?
3. What do you need to bring?

Exercise 2 Listen to Conversation Three and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

Conversation Three

1. Chris was frightened to death by ghosts. ()
2. In the store window is a pumpkin with a carved face and candle inside. ()
3. The children played a trick on Chris because he didn't treat them with candy. ()
4. Halloween is the oldest holiday in the West. ()
5. Chris will dress himself like a ghost and shout, "Trick or Treat." ()

Exercise 3 Listen to a short passage and then answer the following questions.

1. Why did Emperor Claudius the second want to have a big army?
2. What crazy idea did Claudius have?
3. What did Valentine do after the law was passed?

Exercise 4 Listen to a short passage and fill in the blanks.

Easter is one of the greatest 1 festivals of the year. It is full of 2, folklore and traditional food. In Britain, Easter occurs at a different time each year. It is 3 on the first Sunday after the first full moon following the first day of spring in the Northern Hemisphere. This means that the festival can occur on any 4 between March 22 and April 25. Easter 5 are a very old tradition dating back before Christianity. Eggs after all are a 6 of spring and new life. 7 and eating Easter eggs is a popular custom in many countries. In most cases, Easter eggs are 8 eggs. The eggs are hard-boiled and dyed in various colors and 9. The traditionally bright colors 10 spring and light. Nowadays people give each other Easter eggs made of chocolate, usually hollow and filled with sweets.

Oral Practice

Exercise 5 Complete Dialogues One and Two according to the given clues and then role-play them with your partner.



Dialogue One

Bob: Hey, Steven. _____? (你寒假有什么计划?)

Steven: I haven't decided yet. _____? (你有什么想法?)

Bob: James and I have planned to go skiing in the mountains. _____?
(你兴趣和我们一起去吗?)

Steven: _____, (我很想去,) but I'm afraid I can't. I can't ski! I envy you! By
the way, I've got two tickets for a football game in the afternoon. _____?
(你愿意跟我一起去吗?)

Bob: _____! (太棒了!) You know I love basketball.



Dialogue Two

Max: Hi, Nancy.

Nancy: Hello, Max. How're you doing?

Max: Oh, not too bad. _____. (我想知道你周六是否有空。)

Nancy: _____. (是的, 我有空。) Do you have any plans?

Max: Well, do you _____? (你想去那家新餐馆吃饭吗?)

Nancy: Oh, _____. (听起来不错。)

Max: Great, _____ (…如何?) taking a ride in the country first?

Nancy: Sure, _____? (为什么不呢?) Where shall we meet?

Max: I'll pick you up at 5 o'clock at your house.

Nancy: Fine. Well, see you at five Saturday evening.

Max: Right. _____ to it (我期待着…)

Role-play

Exercise 6 *Work together with your partner to create dialogues according to the given situations, and then role-play them with your partner.*

Situation 1: You are organizing a picnic this Saturday. You invite your partner to come, but he/she can't come.

Situation 2: You ask your partner to meet you for lunch. Your partner accepts your invitation, and you set the time and place.

Group Work

Exercise 7 *Conversation Topics*

1. Talk about the differences in customs and festivals between China and America. List as many differences as you can and try to explain how these two nations differ.
2. Do you think it is necessary for the Chinese to celebrate Western holidays, such as Christmas and Valentine's Day?
3. According to a survey, far more flowers are sold on Valentine's Day than on Mother's Day. What do you think about that? Discuss with your partner what you can do for your mom on Mother's Day.

Exercise 8 *Try to use the following words or expressions to talk about how Chinese celebrate the Spring Festival.*

occasion for family reunion

fish / surplus / abundance

money in a red envelope

do dragon-and-lion dances

have a huge dinner on the Spring Festival

ethnic costumes / Eve of / traditional Chinese garments

set off firecrackers and fireworks

visit relatives

**Group
Work**

Reading Comprehension

Lead-in Questions

1. Do you have the plan to buy a car in the future? Why or why not?
2. Is car important in Chinese culture?

American Car Culture

Soaring gas prices this summer have angered people, but no one seems to be driving less. Americans can't keep their foot off the **accelerator**.

They are crazy about the cars and always have been. "The American," William Faulkner **lamented** in 1948, "really loves nothing but his automobile." His comment **retains** its force over a half-century later. There are now more than 200 million cars in the United States. In Los Angeles there are **evidently** more **registered** cars than people. Some families spend more on their monthly car payments than on their home **mortgage**. They dream of cars as they dream of lovers. Cars express their **fantasies**; cars fulfill their desires.

Americans have always **cherished** personal freedom and mobility, **rugged individualism** and **masculine** force. The invention of the horseless carriage combined all these qualities and more. The automobile traveled faster than the speed of reason; it promised to make everyone a **pathfinder** to a better life. It was the vehicle of personal **democracy**, acting as a social leveling force, **granting** more and more people a wide range of personal choices: where to travel, where to work and live, where to seek personal pleasure and social **recreation**.

A century ago, automobiles were viewed as friends of the environment; they were much cleaner and faster than horses. But it was one thing to be crazy about the individual freedom offered by the horseless carriage when there were a few thousand of them spreading across the nation; it is quite another matter when there are 200 million of them. In 1911 a horse carriage paced through Los Angeles at 11 miles per hour. In 2000, an automobile makes the rush hour trip averaging 4 miles per hour. American drivers are stuck in traffic for 8 billion hours a year.

Yet despite **congested** traffic, polluted air, and rising gas prices, Americans have not changed their driving or car ownership patterns. Suburban **commuters** have **resolutely** stayed in their vehicles rather than

飞涨的

油门

悲叹

保留, 保持

显然 / 注册的

按揭

梦想, 幻想

珍惜

粗犷的 / 个性 / 阳刚的

探路者 / 民主

赋予

娱乐

拥挤的

上下班往返的人 /

join car pools or use public transportation. Teens continue to fill high-school parking lots with automobiles. America's love affair with the car has **matured** into a marriage and an **addiction**.

The automobile retains its firm hold over American minds because it continues to represent a dream that Americans have always cherished: private freedom, personal mobility, and empowered **spontaneity**.

Their solution to rush hour **gridlock** is not to demand public transportation but to transform their immobile automobile into a **temporary** office, bank, restaurant, bathroom, and stereo system. They talk on the phone, eat meals, do makeup, cash checks and listen to music and audio books in them.

This is American car culture.

坚定的

成熟 / 上瘾

自发性

堵塞

临时的



Phrases and Expressions

keep ... off

nothing but

dream of

act as

view ... as

it is one thing to ...; it is another thing to ...

car pool

mature into

retain its hold over sth.

transform ... into

on the phone

使...不接近 (远离)

只是; 仅仅

梦想

充当; 起作用

把...看作

...是一回事, ...是另一回事

共用其中一辆汽车

使...成熟

保持对...的占有

把...变成

在打电话中

Content Awareness


Exercise 9 Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. What attitudes do you think William Faulkner take towards cars from the comment he made?
2. Why have Americans always been crazy about cars?
3. What does the sentence in Paragraph 2 "In Los Angeles there evidently are more registered cars than people" imply?
4. What does the solution to the rush hour gridlock mentioned imply?

Exercise 10 The passage can be roughly divided into four parts. Understand the organization of the passage by filling in the blanks to complete the outline.

1. Introduction (Para. 1)
2. Reasons behind Americans' love for cars. (Paras. 2-4)
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
3. Criticisms against the use of automobiles. (Paras. 4-6)
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
4. Conclusion (Paras 7-8)

Exercise 11 Complete the summary according to the text.



In America, cars are playing so dominant a role in people's life that no one likes to keep their foot off the ___1___ in spite of the ___2___ gas prices. Americans' enthusiasm for cars are due to their ___3___ to personal freedom, ___4___ individualism and masculine force. However, cars have brought about a lot of problems such as congested ___5___, polluted ___6___, and rising gas prices. Nevertheless, instead of ___7___ people to use public transportation, their solution is to ___8___ their ___9___ automobile into a multifunctional tool, serving as ___10___ office, bank, etc.

Language Focus

Exercise 12 Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

1. With more and more private cars entering into common families, the problems of traffic _____ is becoming one of the hottest issues in China.



2. The Women's Liberation Movement actively _____ women and gave them confidence in themselves.
3. This new car produced by Volkswagen company can _____ from 10 mph to 80 mph in a few seconds.
4. The _____ of students for this course will begin on Monday morning.
5. She sat alone by the window, _____ the decline in moral standards in today's society.
6. The shares on the stock exchange are expected to _____ this summer.
7. We all hope that he can _____ his title for 100m hurdle race in the Olympic Games.
8. My grandfather still _____ his memories of the years he spent abroad as a young man.
9. Parents' love for children is _____ in what they have done and sacrificed.
10. It seemed _____ that he still remembered his childhood stories clearly though he often forgets what has happened to him lately.

Exercise 13 Complete the following sentences with the given phrases. Change the form where necessary.

keep off
mature into

transform ... into
view ... as

dream of

1. Fatherhood has _____ him _____ a man of responsibility.
2. She has _____ flying since she was a little girl.
3. After we decided to spend the night in the open, we lit a fire to _____ the wild animals.
4. With the background of studying abroad, she is _____ a strong candidate for the position.
5. Caterpillars eventually _____ butterflies.