



高职高专规划教材

高职英语

综合教程 2

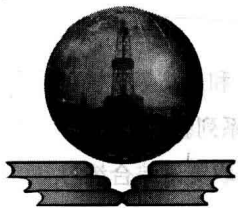
《高职英语》编写组 编
(美) Eve Bower 审

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藏书章

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内 容 提 要

《高职英语》是依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写而成的，是供高职高专学生英语教学使用的大学英语系列教材。

全套教材共分四册，每册包括《高职英语综合教程》（配有光盘）、《高职英语综合练习册》（配有光盘）和《高职英语教师参考书》三个分册。本书为《高职英语综合教程2》。全书共分10个教学单元。每个教学单元主要由听说技能部分、综合运用部分、泛读材料部分和写作部分四个板块组成。

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前言

高职高专规划教材《高职英语》是依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写而成的，是供高职高专学生英语教学使用的大学英语系列教材。本套教材的培养目标是学生实际应用语言的能力，具体涉及四个方面：1. 一定的英语基础知识和技能；2. 阅读和翻译有关英语资料的能力；3. 进行简单日常会话的能力；4. 模拟套写简单英语应用文的能力。本套教材分一至四册，每册包括《高职英语综合教程》(配有光盘)，《高职英语综合练习》(配有光盘)和《高职英语教师参考书》三个分册。

《高职英语综合教程》一至四册，每册有10个教学单元。每个教学单元从话题导言(Topic Introduction)开始，由三个板块组成。第一板块为听说技能部分(Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development)，围绕教学单元的主题展开，力求使学生在听、说两方面进一步得到训练，包括对话(Dialogues)、听写填空(Spot Dictation)、常用句型及表达(Useful Sentences and Expressions)等内容。第二板块为综合运用(精读)(Intensive Reading)，包括课文、词汇(Vocabulary)、语言点(Language Points / Notes)、课文阅读理解(Comprehension Check)、语法结构(Grammar Focus)、写作训练(Writing)等内容，其中写作训练(Writing Work)自第二册开始。第三板块为泛读材料(Extensive Reading)，由课内



阅读 (In-Class Reading) (配阅读理解练习题)、课外阅读(Complementary Reading) (为课外补充阅读材料, 可不做课堂讲解)、快乐学习 (Merry Learning) 等内容组成, 选材与综合运用部分一致, 强化学生的阅读能力。此外部分单元还补充了背景注释(Background Note)和拓展学习 (Learning More)。阅读材料都注明了字数, 便于学生自测阅读速度。

《高职英语综合练习》为同步编写的系列配套用书, 旨在帮助学生深入透彻地了解和掌握《高职英语综合教程》中每个单元应该掌握的语言知识、语法知识、写作知识、翻译知识和阅读知识, 进一步巩固和拓展学生的英语语言基本知识和技能, 培养学生课外自学的能力和自觉意识, 强化学生阅读、翻译和写作等实际运用英语语言的能力。练习兼顾《高职英语综合教程》中语言知识点的复习和巩固, 注重语言应用能力的培养。编写的原则是: 基于课文, 难易适度, 以点带面, 学练结合, 引导学生循序渐进。保持与教材的统一性和延续性, 每个单元主题都延续了教材中的单元主题, 练习设计从高职高专学生的实际英语水平出发, 紧密结合高等学校英语应用能力考试的特点和题型, 形式多样。每个单元一般分为六个部分: 1. 听力理解; 2. 词汇操练; 3. 语法巩固; 4. 阅读理解; 5. 翻译训练; 6. 模拟套写。

《高职英语教师参考书》为教师提供每单元的相关背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及听说技能训练部分中的听力原文。

一本好的英语教材, 应该同时注重知识(Knowledge)、技能(Skills)、技巧(Techniques)三个范畴。知识范畴包括四个方面: 词汇(Vocabulary)、语法(Grammar)、语篇(Discourse)和文化背景(Cultural Background)。技能范畴包括: 听(Listening)、说(Speaking)、读(Reading)、写(Writing)。技巧范畴包括两个方面: 学习技巧(How to Learn)和考试技巧(How to Take Tests)。本教材注重均衡配合, 全面发展。

为了更好地体现高职高专层次公共英语教学的特点和要求, 真正做到以学生为主体, 从学生的实际和需要出发, 本套教材在编写体例、教材结构、课堂教学等多



方面体现了如下原则和特点:

1. 实践“模仿—记忆—思考—表达”的教学模式,用学母语的方法学外语,让学生接触规范地道的英语,从模仿入手,杜绝错误、别扭的中式英语;了解如何用简单的常用词汇表达复杂的意思和思想。

2. 坚持“内容教育”。突出主题学习,为学生提供了大量自主学习和创造性学习的实用语言资料,使英语应用能力的培养始终贯穿于教学当中,强调在语境中学习语言,让学生了解语言是文化的载体,潜移默化地了解文化差异。

3. 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际,从高职高专英语教学现状出发,按学生实际情况(如阅读量不足、知识面窄)和培养目标选编教学材料,适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要。选材广泛,教学任务量适中。不再让教师成为课堂的绝对中心,而是学生学习的引导者和课堂教学的组织者。力求最大限度地调动学生课堂参与的积极性,让学生得到充分的训练,扩充知识面,实现“任务型学习”和“自主学习”,练习部分兼顾了高等学校英语应用能力考试,适应学生考试需要。

4. 体例新颖。采用综合本形式和板块式结构,听读并重,循序渐进,坚持表达优先,强化表达训练。在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养,精读和泛读的内容围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能,写作部分注重写作方法、写作技巧和日常应用文的练习,使学生的听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高;按照“欣赏—模仿—精听—表达—强化阅读—拓展阅读”的顺序构建教学体系。内容多选自最新的报纸、杂志和网络,文章可读性和趣味性强,形式活泼,充分体现时代特征,是真正的“活”英语,并渗透对学生人生观、世界观和价值观的教育。

5. 突出实用、系统、丰富、新颖和适用的原则。“实用为主,够用为度”,融知识性、趣味性、实用性为一体,让学生“学一点,会一点,用一点”。“学用结合,为用而学”,构建更为实用合理的英语教学模式,使学生课堂学习时有兴趣,课后自主学习有目标,循序渐进地提高听、说、读、写、译等各项能力。



《高职英语》系列教材主编由吴大可（河北石油职业技术学院）担任，主审由美籍专家Eve Bower担任。

《高职英语综合教程2》主编为吴秀芝（大庆职业学院）、曾泳（山东胜利职业学院），参加编写的还有：周春华（大庆职业学院）、刘岩（大庆职业学院）、郑英莉（辽河石油职业技术学院）、迟东华。在本书的编写过程中，中国石油大学（北京）江淑娟教授美籍教师 Sharon Gralapp、Henry Linehan 对本书的内容提出了宝贵意见和建议，在此表示感谢。

由于编者经验与水平所限，书中不足与疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。在编写过程中我们参阅了大量的国内外相关资料，借鉴了一些很有价值的文章，在此向有关机构、作者和资料的提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编者

2008年6月

目录

Unit ① Money and Happiness

■ Topic Introduction	1
■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development ...	2
■ Section B Intensive Reading	
—Study: Money-Happiness Link Is Complex.....	7
■ Grammar Focus —Infinitive (I)	13
■ Section C Extensive Reading	17
■ Writing	21
■ Merry Learning	25

Unit ② Computers and the Internet

■ Topic Introduction	27
■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development.....	28
■ Section B Intensive Reading—Web Design.....	34
■ Grammar Focus—Infinitive (II)	41
■ Section C Extensive Reading	45
■ Writing	49
■ Merry Learning	54



Unit 3 Food and Beverage

■ Topic Introduction	55
■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development .	56
■ Section B Intensive Reading—Restaurant Manners in America	61
■ Grammar Focus—Gerund (I)	66
■ Section C Extensive Reading	69
■ Writing	73
■ Merry Learning	74

Unit 4 Restaurants and Hotels

■ Topic Introduction	77
■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development .	78
■ Section B Intensive Reading—Eating Custom and Practice	83
■ Grammar Focus—Gerund (II)	88
■ Section C Extensive Reading	91
■ Writing	96
■ Merry Learning	98

Unit 5 Automobiles and Transportation

■ Topic Introduction	99
■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development...	100
■ Section B Intensive Reading	
—The Plan To Reduce Beijing's Traffic Jams	107
■ Grammar Focus—Present and Past Participle (I)	111
■ Section C Extensive Reading	115
■ Writing	118
■ Merry Learning	120



Unit 6 Traveling and Sightseeing

201	■ Topic Introduction	121
201	■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development...	122
215	■ Section B Intensive Reading—What Is a Motor Coach Tour?	130
215	■ Grammar Focus—Present and Past Participle (II)	135
215	■ Section C Extensive Reading	138
215	■ Writing	144
215	■ Merry Learning	145

Unit 7 Education (I)—Continuing Education

215	■ Topic Introduction	147
215	■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development...	147
215	■ Section B Intensive Reading	
215	—Why Do People Take Continuing Education Classes?	152
215	■ Grammar Focus—Inversion (I)	156
215	■ Section C Extensive Reading	159
215	■ Writing	164
215	■ Merry Learning	166

Unit 8 Education (II)—Online Education

215	■ Topic Introduction	169
215	■ Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development...	169
215	■ Section B Intensive Reading—Degrees of Acceptance	173
215	■ Grammar Focus—Inversion (II)	179
215	■ Section C Extensive Reading	183
215	■ Writing	191
215	■ Merry Learning	194



Unit 9 Shopping

Topic Introduction	195
Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development...	196
Section B Intensive Reading—Customer Service	202
Grammar Focus—Subjunctive Mood (I)	206
Section C Extensive Reading	210
Writing	214
Merry Learning	216

Unit 10 Holidays and Festivals

Topic Introduction	217
Section A Listening Comprehension and Speaking Development...	218
Section B Intensive Reading —World Attention Focuses on Beijing	224
Grammar Focus—Subjunctive Mood (II)	229
Section C Extensive Reading	233
Writing	238
Merry Learning	239
Vocabulary	240
Phrases and Expressions	250



Money and Happiness

Topic Introduction



What can money buy? Money can buy a bed but not sleep; book but not knowledge; food but not appetite; finery but not beauty; a house but not a home; medicine but not health; luxuries but not culture; amusements but not happiness; a passport to everywhere but heaven.

Happiness means doing what you love and loving what you do. Long-term happiness is based on honesty, self-esteem (自尊), productive (富有成效的) work and contributions to other people's happiness. Happiness is not an end; it is a process.

There is no way to happiness. Happiness is the way.

Section A

Listening Comprehension and
Speaking Development



Part I Dialogues

Task 1

Direction: Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Dialogue 1

A: I want to open a deposit _____, what is the proper _____?

B: Fill in the application _____ first.

Dialogue 2

W: Mr. Zhou, could I ask you a few questions about your _____?

M: Go _____, please.

W: I'd like to know how you manage your company so successfully.

M: It's a long _____. I think a manager should have much _____ of management first.

W: Do you have _____ meetings to discuss business?

M: Yes, we often hold regular meetings to discuss problems we meet.

W: Is everyone required to _____ the meeting?

M: Yes, no one is allowed to be _____ from the meeting.

W: How often do you _____ such a meeting?

M: Every two weeks.



W: Thank you for talking with me.

M: It's a pleasure.

Task 2

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will only be spoken once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the right answer from the four given choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. \$1 B. \$2 C. \$3 D. \$4
2. A. She is afraid. B. She has never taken the bus before.
C. She is new here. D. She does not want to tell him.
3. A. She has got a driver's license.
B. She was accepted by a college.
C. She is going to another country.
D. She got a good job.
4. A. He doesn't like to work hard.
B. He thinks the pay is too low.
C. He doesn't want to spend too much time working.
D. He thinks it's too far away from his home.

Part II Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear recorded passages. You are required to fill in the blanks. The passages will be read two times. Pay close attention to the context.

Passage 1

Each of us must define success for ourselves. Unfortunately "success" is most often _____ by the amount of _____ one has accumulated (积累), or the position in _____ one has achieved (取得), or by athletic or _____ achievements one has attained. This is sad. I have seen wealthy men and women lead miserable lives. I have seen great athletes break down completely. I have seen _____



scholars live in torment (痛苦). I feel that success must be measured much differently.

I would _____ success as having achieved _____ within oneself, as having the ability to accept change gracefully, and as having an understanding of the brevity (短暂) of life and the need to be of _____ to others.

Passage 2

The definition of “happiness” is even more difficult. I believe that “happiness”, like “success”, comes from _____. The _____ definition of happiness probably would be “having what you want”. Maybe we should reverse this, and define happiness as “wanting what you have”? I believe that we could _____ both success and happiness when you have found ways to use your _____ to make this world a better place to live and work in.

Useful Sentences and Expressions

1. Money is not everything, but it is something. 金钱不是万能的, 但没钱是万万不能的。
2. Money is the root of all evils. 金钱是万恶之源。
3. Money is a good servant but a bad master. 金钱是好的仆人, 坏的主人。/ 要做金钱的主人, 莫做金钱的奴隶。
4. A light purse makes a heavy heart. 兜里没钱心事重。
5. A penny saved is a penny earned. 省一便士就是挣一便士。
6. In for a penny, in for a pound. 一不做, 二不休。
7. He is penny wise and pound foolish. 他小事聪明, 大事糊涂。/ 他小处节省, 大处浪费。
8. Money seems to be burning a hole in my pocket. 我存不住钱。
9. If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some. (Benjamin Franklin) 想知道钱的价值, 试试借钱有多难。
10. Sometimes one pays most for the things one gets for nothing. (Albert Einstein, American scientist) 有时候一个人不花钱得到



- 的东西付出的代价最高。
11. I finally know what distinguishes man from the other beasts: financial worries. (Jules Renard, French playwright) 我终于明白人与野兽的区别在于：人为钱而担忧。
12. Success is a relative term. It brings so many relatives. 成功是一个相关名词，它会给你带来很多不相关的亲戚(联系)。
13. Money may be the husk (外壳) of many things, but not the kernel (果实). It brings you food, but not appetite; medicine, but not health; acquaintances, but not friends; servants, but not loyalty; days of joy, but not peace of happiness. (Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian dramatist) 金钱可以是许多东西的外壳，却不是里面的果实。它带来食物，却带不来胃口；带来药物，却带不来健康；带来相识，却带不来友谊；带来仆人，却带不来他们的忠心；带来享受，却带不来幸福的宁静。
14. If rich, it is easy enough to conceal our wealth, but, if poor, it is not so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide a thousand guineas, than one hole in our coat. (Charles C. Colton, British clergyman) 如果富有，藏富很容易；如果贫穷，掩饰贫穷却很难。我们不难发现隐藏1000个金币比遮盖衣服上的一个破洞来得容易。
15. The only thing people are interested in today is earning more money. Some people would even trade their self-esteem for money. 现在人们唯一感兴趣的事就是多挣钱。一些人甚至不惜用自尊交换金钱。
16. Materialism influences education, too. Students acquire knowledge not for its own sake, but for a bigger wage packet (工资袋). 拜金主义也影响到了教育。学生们求知不是为了知识本身，而是为了将来更高的收入。
17. If one only wished to be happy, this could be easily accomplished; but we wish to be happier than other people, and this is always difficult, for we believe others to be happier than they are. 如果你仅仅希冀幸福，这不难做到；但我们期望比别人更幸福，这总是难于做到，因为我们总觉得别人会比他们实际上过得更幸福。



18. **The happiest of people don't necessarily have the best of everything; they just make the most of everything that comes along their way.** 最幸福的人不一定拥有最好的一切；他们只是充分把握手头的一切。
19. **Those who believe money can do everything are frequently prepared to do everything for money.** 那些相信金钱就是一切的人往往要为金钱付出一切。
20. **Happiness is good health and a bad memory.** 幸福就是好身体和坏记性。
21. **Worry never robs tomorrow of its sorrow, it only saps (削弱, 破坏) today of its joy.** 烦恼带不走明天的悲伤, 它只会破坏今天的快乐。
22. **Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action.** 奋斗不一定会带来幸福; 但不奋斗肯定不会有幸福。
23. **Whoever is happy will make others happy too.** 为他人带来幸福的人必然是幸福的。
24. **Remember that happiness is a way of travel, not a destination (终点, 目的地).** 要记住幸福是过程, 不是目的。
25. **To be interested in the changing seasons is a happier state of mind than to be hopelessly in love with spring.** 比起绝望地留恋春天, 对季节变换的坦然是一种更幸福的精神状态。
26. **Happiness is inward, and not outward; and so, it does not depend on what we have, but on what we are.** 幸福是内在的而不是外在的, 因此, 它不在于我们有什么, 而在于我们是什么。