

NEW IDEA COLLEGE ENGLISH

新知大学英语

第二册

BOOK II

郑长发 主编

河南人民出版社

高职高专英语教材

New Idea College English

(Book II)

新知大学英语

(第二册)

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前 言

本套教材根据教育部 2006 年 16 号文件《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》的精神,以教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行,2000 年 11 月第一版,高等教育出版社)为指导编写的。本教材的编写人员一直在高职高专院校从事英语教学工作,根据我们多年的教学体验,我们在编写教材时基于以下两方面的认识。

首先,对于高职高专院校的英语教学来说,不但教师教的难度很大,一部分学生感到学得很困难。我们认为造成教学困难的主要原因是学生对英语的基本知识没有掌握好。因为越是基本的就越常用,这部分内容不掌握,就永远妨碍了以后的学习。基于这种情况,我们在编写教材时考虑了不同程度学生的需求,专门设置了基本的语音和语法知识与练习。教师和学生可以根据实际情况进行取舍。不过,我们认为这部分内容对英语程度较好的学生也有帮助。古代教育家孔子说过:“温故而知新。”我们希望不同程度的学生通过复习、巩固英语基础知识,都能在自己原有的水平上更进一步。

其次,我们认为在学生对英语基础知识补习和提高的同时,他们需要学习一定的专业英语。但是,由于学时所限和专业英语教师缺乏,开设专业英语有很大困难。因此,我们尝试了把基础英语和简单的专业英语结合在一起编写教材的做法。这样,学生既温习、提高了基础英语,又了解了一定的专业英语,从而有利于学以致用。

本套教材适合高职高专院校以及中等专业学校非英语专业学生使用。

本教材的特点

1. 内容新。该套教材的课文都是最近几年公开发表的材料。
2. 话题贴近学生。我们在选材时,除了考虑语言学习的需要外,还充分考虑了大学生的特点,力求选择体现当代大学生生活、学习和身心发展的材料。
3. 趣味性强。我们在选材时,注重选择故事强的文章。同时,尽可能用与单元内容有关的谚语、幽默或笑话填补书页空白。
4. 兼顾专业知识。本教材在选用日常内容材料的同时,还选取了一些与常见专业有关的文章,如计算机、网络、会计、餐饮、营销、物流等。
5. 注重能力培养。在一些练习形式上,不拘泥于课堂和书本上的练习,而是让学生到课外自己搜寻学习材料。

本教材的结构

本套教材每册8个单元。每个单元有Text A和Text B两篇主题基本一致的课文。Text A可作为重点学习材料,Text B可作为泛读材料学习。每单元由七部分构成:第一部分:Warm-up Activities。该部分包括两项活动,起到引入单元主题的作用。第二部分:Text A 课文与练习。练习包括Reading Aloud, Understanding the Text, Word-building, Vocabulary, Structure, Translation。第三部分:Text B 课文与练习。练习包括两种类型:课文理解和词汇练习。第四部分:Phonetics 是基本的语音知识及练习。第五部分:Translation Guide 是基本的翻译知识、技巧和练习。第六部分:Practical Writing 介绍常见的实用写作格式,并附有相关练习。第七部分:Grammar 介绍主要的语法现象,并附有相关练习。

编写人员:这套教材的主编为河南商业高等专科学校郑长发副教授。第二册的编者为张玉荣(第三单元和附录部分)、王伟(第六、八单元)、付铮(第五单元)、王琳(第四单元)、张思佳(第一单元)、吕兆芳(第二单元)、丁明明(第七单元)。

在编写该套教材时,我们参阅了相关内容的书籍,在此对有关的作者表示感谢。教材中的课文我们尽量注明出处,在此我们对于署名和未署名的作者表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

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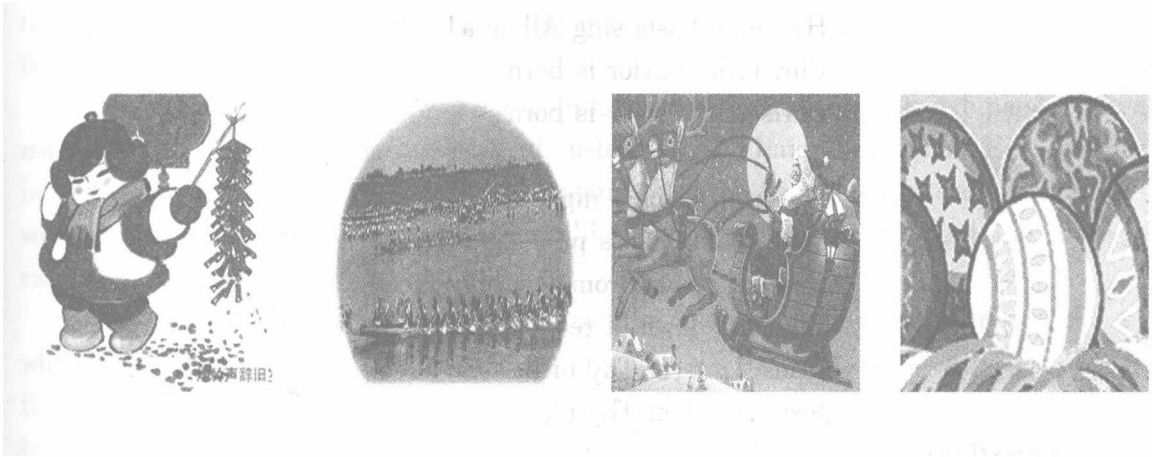
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Unit 1

Festival Culture



Warm-up Activities

1. Read and compare the following poems:

Spring Festival

By Wang Anshi

As the clattering crackers send away the old year,
A warm breeze of spring drifts into the cup of wine.
On a thousand doors, in the first rays of sunshine,
New pairs of tutelary deities in gaiety all appear.
(Translated by Wan Changsheng, Wang Jianzhong)

Silent Night

By Joseph Mohr

Silent night, holy night
All is calm, all is bright

Round yon Virgin Mother and Child
Holy Infant so tender and mild
Sleep in heavenly peace
Sleep in heavenly peace

Silent night, holy night!
Shepherds quake at the sight
Glories stream from heaven afar
Heavenly hosts sing Alleluia!
Christ, the Savior is born
Christ, the Savior is born

Silent night, holy night
Son of God, love's pure light
Radiant beams from Thy holy face
With the dawn of redeeming grace
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth.

2. Questions:

- (1) What Chinese traditional festivals do you know? What western festivals do you know?
- (2) Which festival is your favorite? Why?

Text A

Chinese New Year

Spring Festival originated in the sacrificial ceremony held shortly after the winter solstice during the early Xia Dynasty (the 21st – the 16th century B. C.), when China was still in the primitive society. The ritual was designed to repay the blessings of the god and celebrate bumper harvests. Today, it has become the foremost of all traditional festivals for the Chinese people.

What's On? Right before the festival sets in, people are already busy grocery-shopping, making new clothes, paying tribute to the Kitchen God and ancestors, preparing the family reunion banquet, pasting New Year couplets on gateposts or door panels, and pinning up New Year paintings on walls. During the festival, they visit each

other and exchange New Year's greetings. Firecrackers are let off to liven up the atmosphere. A lot of dining and wining takes place during the festival, and every family make and eat New Year's cakes (made of glutinous rice flour), dumplings and sweet dumplings. There are dragon, lion, and *yangge* dances and lantern shows in both urban and rural areas, as merry-makers bid farewell to old year and wish for a good beginning in the new year, exorcise evil spirits and pestilence, and pray for good harvests and good luck in the new year.

Paper-cuts. During Spring Festival, many families decorate the window panes of their houses with pleasant-looking paper-cuts portraying Chinese opera characters, flowers, birds, insects and fish.

New Year Couplets. New Year couplets, written on strips of red paper, are a major part of the Chinese Spring Festival custom. On the lunar New Year's Eve, families in urban and rural areas alike make it a point to grace their gate posts or door panels with couplets composed of two sentences which match each other in sound and sense to express their cherished wishes.

New Year's Paintings. New Year's paintings are a branch of Chinese folk art which draws inspirations from such things as bumper harvests, prosperity, landscape, flowers and birds, buffaloes, and babies. During the festival, the Chinese love to pin up a few New Year's paintings on their living-room walls to bid farewell to the old year and greet the new.

Jiaozi. Jiaozi, or dumplings, is a typical Chinese food. It is the habit of people living in north China to celebrate festivals by making and eating dumplings. On New Year's Eve entire families would gather to chat while preparing dumplings. Afterwards they would stay up late or all night to see the old year out and the New Year in.

On the fifteenth day of the New Year, a spectacular festival of lanterns begins. Lanterns bearing the symbols of good fortune, happiness and health are purchased and hung in homes. "Yuanxiao", a kind of dumplings made of glutinous rice flour and sweet stuffing, are made exclusively in celebration of the Lantern Festival, which is also called "Yuanxiao Festival". At the end of the lantern festival, the New Year festivities are over and life settles back to its normal pace.

(496 words)

New Words

originate[ə'ridʒineɪt] *v.*

have sth./sb. as a cause or beginning 开始; 发起
牺牲的; 献祭的

sacrificial[sækri'fɪʃəl] *adj.*

primitive['prɪmɪtɪv] *adj.*

of or at an early stage of social development 原始的
仪式, 典礼; 宗教仪式; 固定程序

ritual['rɪtʃuəl] *n.*

bumper['bʌmpə] *adj.*

unusually large or plentiful 异常巨大的; 异常多的

foremost['fɔːməʊst] <i>a.</i>	most famous or important; chief 最重要的,最主要的
merry-maker <i>n.</i>	狂欢者
grocery['grəʊsəri] <i>n.</i>	食品;杂货;杂货店
tribute['tribju:t] <i>n.</i>	贡品;颂词,称赞;(表示敬意的)礼物
ancestor['ænsəstə] <i>n.</i>	祖宗,祖先
banquet['bæŋkwit] <i>n.</i>	宴会
paste[peist] <i>v.</i>	粘;贴
<i>n.</i>	糊;浆糊
firecracker['faɪəkrækə(r)] <i>n.</i>	爆竹,鞭炮
lantern['læntən] <i>n.</i>	灯笼;提灯
farewell['fɛə'wel] <i>n.</i>	告别
exorcise['eksɔːsaɪz] <i>v.</i>	drive out or expel by prayers or magic 除怪,驱邪
evil['iːvl] <i>adj.</i>	wicked 邪恶的,坏的
pestilence['pestiləns] <i>n.</i>	瘟疫
pray[prei] <i>v.</i>	祈祷,祈求
lunar['ljʊːnə] <i>a.</i>	月亮的;农历的
alike[ə'laɪk] <i>adj.</i>	like one another; similar 相似的,同样的
<i>adv.</i>	in the same way 一样地;以同样的方式地
prosperity[prɒs'periti] <i>n.</i>	繁荣,兴旺
buffalo['bʌfələʊ] <i>n.</i>	水牛
afterwards['ɑːftəwədz] <i>adv.</i>	at a later time 以后,后来
spectacular[spek'tækjʊlə] <i>adj.</i>	公开展示的;惊人的
stuffing['stʌfɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	填塞物;填料
exclusively[ik'sklʊːsɪvli] <i>adv.</i>	专门地;排他地

Phrases and Expressions

set in	开始
paying tribute to sb. /sth.	对某人/物表示赞赏或敬意
pin up	钉上
let off	放枪炮、烟火等
bid farewell to	告别
strips of/a strip of	狭长的(材料)
composed of	组成

Proper Names

Spring Festival	春节
Winter Solstice['sɒlstis]	冬至

the Kitchen God	灶神
family reunion banquet	团圆饭
New Year couplets['kʌplɪts]	春联
New Year painting	年画
Chinese folk art	中国民间艺术
New Year's cake	年糕
glutinous ['gluːtɪnəs] rice	糯米
sweet dumpling	元宵
the lunar New Year's Eve	除夕夜
the Lantern Festival	元宵节

Exercises

I . Reading Aloud

Read the following paragraph and learn it by heart.

Spring Festival originated in the sacrificial ceremony held shortly after the winter solstice during the early Xia Dynasty(21st – 16th century B. C.), when China was still in the primitive society. The ritual was designed to repay the blessings of the god and celebrate bumper harvests. Today, it has become the foremost of all traditional festivals for the Chinese people.

II . Understanding the Text

Answer the following questions.

1. In the primitive society, why did people celebrate Spring Festival?
2. What do people do to prepare for the festival? What about during the festival?
3. What do paper-cuts usually look like?
4. What is the typical Chinese food during the Chinese Spring Festival?
5. When do the New Year festivities come to an end?

III . Word-building

1. *The suffix -al is added to nouns to form adjectives that mean “of ” or “concerning”.*

Examples :

region + al → regional ; nature + al → natural ; logic + al → logical

Now add “-al” to the following words to form adjectives or nouns and then use some of them in the following sentences.

digit	type	centre	tradition	person
-------	------	--------	-----------	--------

(1) It is _____ of him to be rude.

- (2) The school uses a combination of modern and _____ methods for teaching reading.
- (3) There are four batteries in this _____ camera.
- (4) Please leave us alone—we have something _____ to discuss.
- (5) We live in _____ London.
2. The word ending -en can be added to adjectives to form verbs, and added to nouns to form adjectives or verbs.

Examples:

adj. + -en → v. (meaning “make” or “become”) : live + -en → live

n. + -en → v. (meaning “become”) : strength + -en → strengthen

n. + -en → adj. (meaning “made of”) : gold + -en → golden wood + -en → wooden

Add -en to the following words and then fill in the blanks.

red	short	loose	length	wool
-----	-------	-------	--------	------

- (1) The days started to _____ in March.
- (2) This _____ sweater may keep you warm in winter.
- (3) I saw him _____ with pleasure.
- (4) My teacher asked me to _____ the report to one page.
- (5) My belt is too tight; I must _____ it.

IV. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary.

foremost	afterwards	lunar	traditional	portray	farewell	urban
originate	primitive	paste				

- They waved _____ to their friends on board the ship.
- Let's go to the theatre first and eat _____.
- All theories _____ from practice and in turn serve practice.
- There is no doubt that traffic congestion becomes a growing worry for the residents of most _____ areas.
- First and _____, I think you should work harder on your biology.
- _____ man made tools from sharp stones and animal bones.
- The _____ breakfast in this area includes bacon and eggs.
- He sealed the envelope with _____.
- It is difficult to _____ feelings in words.
- The 15th day of the 1st _____ month is the Chinese Lantern Festival because the first lunar month is called *yuanyue* and in the ancient times people called *Yuanxiao*.

V. Structure

1. When *alike* is an adjective, it means “similar”; when it is an adverb, it means “in the same way”. Complete the following sentences, using “*alike*”.

- (1) We are much _____ (性格很相似).
- (2) (这些小猫看上去一模一样) _____, how can you tell which is which?
- (3) The climate here is always hot, _____ (夏季和冬季都一样).
- (4) He treats all customers _____ (一视同仁).
- (5) The two brothers are _____ (非常相像).

2. Complete the following sentences by using “*shortly after*”.

Model: Spring Festival originated in the sacrificial ceremony held shortly after the winter solstice during the early Xia Dynasty.

- (1) He passed through a difficult period _____ (他婚姻破裂之后不久).
- (2) The fat guy dropped asleep _____ (电影开始不久).
- (3) _____ (出院后不久), Tom gave up smoking.
- (4) _____ (发明不久), karaoke was spread to the whole world.
- (5) _____ (他回国没几天), he decided to look for another job.

VI. Translation

1. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

New Year Couplets. New Year couplets, written on strips of red paper, are a major part of the Chinese Spring Festival custom. On the lunar New Year's Eve, families in urban and rural areas alike make it a point to grace their gate posts or door panels with couplets composed of two sentences which match each other in sound and sense to express their cherished wishes.

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 直到今天,人们还习惯在除夕之夜守岁迎新。
- (2) 鸽子是和平的象征。
- (3) 水由氢(hydrogen)和氧(oxygen)组成。
- (4) 这里的气候总是那么热,夏季和冬季都一样。
- (5) 试衣室仅供女士使用。

Text B**Origin of Christmas and History of Valentine's Day****Origin of Christmas**

The name "Christmas" is short for "Christ's Mass". A Mass is a kind of Church service. Christmas is a religious festival. It is the day we celebrate as the birthday of Jesus.

There are special Christmas services in Christian churches all over the world. But many of the festivities of Christmas do not have anything to do with religion. Exchanging gifts and sending Christmas cards are the modern ways of celebrating the Christmas in the world.

The birth of Jesus had a story: In Nazareth, a city of Galilee, the virgin's name was Mary, who was betrothed to Joseph. Before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Spirit. Joseph her husband was minded to put her away secretly. While he thought about these things, Gabriel, an angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream and said, "Do not be afraid to take Mary as your wife. She will give birth a Son, and you are to give him the Jesus, because he will save his people from their sins."

Before Jesus' birth, Joseph and Mary came to Quintus who was governing Syria. So all went to be registered, everyone to his own city. Joseph also went up out of Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and of the lineage of David, to be registered with Mary, his betrothed wife, who was with child. So it was that while they were there, the days were completed for her to be delivered. And she brought forth her first-born Son, and wrapped him in swaddling cloths, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. And that, Christmas is the feast of the nativity of Jesus, is on 25th, December every year. But nobody knows the actual birthday of Jesus. And the Christmas has become popular when Christmas cards appeared in 1846 and the concept of a jolly Santa Claus was first made popular in the 19th century.

The History of Valentine's Day

There are varying opinions as to the origin of Valentine's Day. Some experts state that it originated from St. Valentine, a Roman who was martyred for refusing to give up Christianity. He died on February 14, 269 A. D., the same day that had been devoted to love lotteries. Legend also says that St. Valentine left a farewell note for the jailer's daughter, who had become his friend, and signed it "From Your Valentine". Other

aspects of the story say that Saint Valentine served as a priest at the temple during the reign of Emperor Claudius. Claudius then had Valentine jailed for defying him. In 496 A. D. Pope Gelasius set aside February 14 to honor St. Valentine.

Gradually, February 14 became the date for exchanging love messages and St. Valentine became the patron saint of lovers. The date was marked by sending poems and simple gifts such as flowers. There was often a social gathering or a ball.

New Words

religious[ri'lidʒəs] <i>adj.</i>	宗教的
religion[ri'lidʒən] <i>n.</i>	宗教
betroth[bɪ'trəʊð] <i>vt.</i>	(to sb.) bind sb. with a promise to marry 同……订婚
virgin['vɜ:dʒɪn] <i>n.</i>	处女
sin[sɪn] <i>n.</i>	罪, 罪孽
register['redʒɪstə] <i>v.</i>	登记; 注册; 挂号
deliver[di'livə] <i>vt.</i>	1) take (letter, parcels, goods, ect.) to the places or people they are addressed to 递送; 表达; 2) give birth to (a child) 生(小孩)
wrap[ræp] <i>vt.</i>	cover or enclose sth. 包; 裹
swaddle['swɒdl] <i>n.</i>	襁褓
<i>vt.</i>	wrap (a baby) in long narrow strips of cloth 束缚; 用襁褓包
manger['meɪndʒə] <i>n.</i>	牛槽
feast[fi:st] <i>n.</i>	祝典; 祭礼; 宴会
nativity[nə'tɪvɪti] <i>n.</i>	(pl. nativities) birth 出生, 诞生
martyr['mɑ:tə] <i>vt.</i>	kill sb. or make sb. suffer 杀害; 折磨
lotteries['lɒtərɪz] <i>n.</i>	彩票
emperor['empərə] <i>n.</i>	皇帝; 君主
priest[pri:st] <i>n.</i>	教士; 神父
jail[dʒeɪl] <i>vt.</i>	put sb. into prison 监禁, 下狱
defy[di'fai] <i>v.</i>	藐视; 挑衅
patron['peɪtrən, 'pæ-] <i>n.</i>	赞助人; 保护人
saint[seɪnt, sənt] <i>n.</i>	圣人; 圣徒

Phrases and Expressions

be short for	是……的缩写, 简称
have anything/something/nothing to do with	与……有关/无关
bring forth	生(孩子)