

新编高职实用英语教程(下)

New PRACTICAL ENGLISH BOOK 2

主 编 曹爱娥 国秀玮

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上海交通大学出版社

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高等职业教育规划教材

新编高职实用英语教程

(下)

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内容提要

本书较好地吸收了国内各高职高专英语教材的长处,既考虑到与高中英语教学的衔接,又考虑到高职高专学生参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”和提高实用英语水平的实际需要,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性,将语言基础能力与实际涉外交际能力的培养有机地结合起来,以满足当前经济发展对高职人才的需求。

同时,本书还贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的指导思想,遵循“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,重视培养学生的听、说、读、写、译等语言应用能力,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力,形成综合职业能力和创业能力打下基础。

本书可以作为高职高专英语教材,适合高职高专学生使用。

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前言

根据国家教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》,我们编写了《新编高职实用英语教程》教材。该教材共分上、下两册,与高职高专院校第一、第二学期的英语教学分别对应,每册课本配有相应的教学参考书和练习册。本书较好地吸收了国内各高职高专英语教材的长处,既考虑到与高中英语教学的衔接,又考虑到高职高专学生参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”和提高实用英语水平的实际需要,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性,将语言基础能力与实际涉外交际能力的培养有机地结合起来,以满足当前经济发展对高职人才的需求。本教材贯彻《基本要求》的指导思想,遵循“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,重视培养学生的听、说、读、写、译等语言应用能力,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力,形成综合职业能力和创业能力打下基础。

一、《新编高职实用英语教程》(学生用书)的框架设计

《新编高职实用英语教程》(学生用书)每册 8 个单元,每个单元包括 7 个模块:

Lead In	与主题相关的讨论话题,引出主题。
Read In	精选反映各个领域的英文佳作作为精读课文,并结合课文设置一些思考题。
Work Out	针对课文中的一些词汇和句型结构设置一些强化练习,帮助学生熟练掌握词汇和运用句型结构。
Read More	提供一些简短阅读材料,有针对性地设置一些习题,帮助学生提高阅读理解能力。
Grammar	对语法知识进行梳理和归纳,并通过练习加以巩固和强化。
Practical Writing	针对英语应用文的写作提供范文,帮助学生掌握应用文写作的相关知识。
Culture Salon	针对目前英语作为外语学习者中普遍存在的“中国文化失语”现象,提供有关中国文化描写的英文材料,简短而富有教育意义。

二、《新编高职实用英语教程》(学生用书)特色

(1) 严格按照《基本要求》编写,遵循语言学习的自然规律,注重培

培养学生实际使用语言的技能,扩大知识面,开阔视野,提高文化素养和跨文化交际能力。

(2) 选材丰富。选择的语言材料涉及日常交际和业务交际的主要内容,涵括了高职高专学生在校期间应重点掌握的语言基础知识和语言交际能力。对于学生提高思想素质和科学文化素质,掌握职业技能,形成综合职业能力和创业能力,以及今后的学习和发展,具有重要作用。

(3) 教材以模块式内容结构,对知识与能力进行有目的的综合。每个模块既是教材的有效组成部分,本身又是相对独立的、完整的。难度由浅入深,单元结构合理。

(4) 实用性和趣味性相结合。教材的选材既考虑到实用性,又考虑到对学生的人文关怀,做到有用、有趣。针对目前英语作为外语学习者中普遍存在的“中国文化失语”现象,教材每单元选取了一些简短而富有教育意义的关于中国文化描写的英文材料,以达到跨文化交际这一教学目标。尽量避免超纲词,每单元几篇课文内容相近,有利于学生加深印象,巩固已学的知识。

(5) “教、学、考”相互照应。教材的巩固练习按照《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和大学生英语奥林匹克竞赛的考试要求选择题型、把握难度,与英语应用能力等级考试靠近,学完本课程可参加高等学校英语应用能力测试 B 级考试。

三、《新编高职实用英语教程》编写成员

《新编高职实用英语教程》由安庆职业技术学院公共基础部公共英语教研室负责组织编写,安排编写进度,审读加工书稿。每位参编人员分别完成两个单元的编写任务(每册 1 单元),本册编写分工为:Unit 1 由郑礼常编写;Unit 2 由董金萍编写;Unit 3 由唐寅编写;Unit 4 由祁文圣编写;Unit 5 由国秀玮编写;Unit 6 由张宁编写;Unit 7 由何文芳编写;Unit 8 由张寒飞编写。

本教材在编写过程中得到了安庆职业技术学院各级、各部门领导的关心和帮助,特别是教务处和公共基础部领导给予了建设性的指导与极大的支持,在此谨致谢忱。另外,上海交通大学出版社的编辑们在整套教材的策划、编审、版式设计等方面做了大量工作,在此,编者一并表示感谢。

由于编写时间紧迫,加之编者的水平有限,错误和疏漏在所难免,恳请各位老师和读者在使用过程中批评指正。

《新编高职实用英语教程》编写组

2009 年 11 月

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Unit 1

Communication

Lead In

The internet, cell phones, fax machines and pagers are a way of life in modern society. They make life easier and more comfortable. But some people think they leave man no privacy and people depend too much on them. What do you think of the advantages and disadvantages of modern communications?



Read In

Pros and Cons of "Chatroom"

Recently, I discovered the Internet chatroom. I found the experience very entertaining, chatting with three strangers at the same time about nothing at all. I thought it was a very relaxing way to spend an evening. Later, however, I thought about the possible dangerous effects of an Internet chatroom, and came to a conclusion: it has the potential to change man's relationship to society, maybe even reinvent man himself.

The Internet chatroom is a new and popular forum in which to meet new friends from around the world. Stories of "chatters" falling in love are very common. We cannot say that chatting online is bad — after all, they are only making new friends.

Even some experts say that chatting can be addictive, and they point out that the problem lies with the chatter. A chatroom is not exactly a drug. However, there is something inherently wrong with chatting online. In fact, to say that chatting is a way to meet new friends is very misleading. Meeting new friends in real life and doing so online are not the same thing.

In real life, when we meet people, we tend to make allowances to accept their points-of-view. Socially, it is diplomatic to respect the opinions of others. When we are very young and have no friends, we can say anything we want and we often do. However, as we mature sometimes we must make compromises in terms of who we are, so that we can form and maintain sensible relationships.

One of the problems I see with the growth of Internet chatrooms is anonymity. The ability to remain anonymous leads to a kind of cheating as lying about personal identity is perfectly acceptable and considered normal in chatrooms. Offending others and telling dirty jokes are often found in the chatrooms. We "unlearn" what we learn in society. We feel that we can say this

How did the author change his attitude to the Internet chatroom?

Have you ever chatted with someone online? If so, how do you feel about it?

Do you think there is any difference in making friends online and in real life? And why?

Do you agree with anonymity for Internet chatrooms? And why?

freedom can be exciting and is also dangerous.

I think there is the danger of people who love the honesty and freedom of Internet chatrooms so much that they decide to withdraw from society. In this way, the Internet, along with other technology that isolates us, may not necessarily be such a good thing.

(372 words)

New Words

- pro** [prəʊ] *n.* an argument in favor of a proposal 赞成的论点
- con** [kɒn] *n.* an argument opposed to a proposal 反对的论点 *v.* deprive of by deceit; learn by heart 欺骗; 默记 *adv.* on the negative side 反对地
- chat** [tʃæt] *n.* an informal conversation 聊天, 闲谈 *v.* talk socially without exchanging too much information 谈天, 闲谈
- discover** [dɪs'kʌvə] *v.* determine the existence, presence, or fact of 发现
- entertain** [ˌentə'teɪn] *v.* provide entertainment for 娱乐, 招待
- potential** [pə'tenʃəl] *adj.* existing in possibility 可能的, 潜在的 *n.* the inherent capacity for coming into being 潜力, 潜能
- reinvent** [ˌriːn'vent] *v.* create anew and make over; bring back into existence 重复发明, 彻底改造
- forum** [ˈfɔːrəm] *n.* a public meeting or assembly for open discussion 论坛, 讨论会
- online** [ˈɒnlaɪn] *adj./adv.* connected to or available on the Internet 在线的/地
- expert** [ˈeksɜːpt] *n.* a person with special knowledge or ability who performs skillfully 专家, 能手 *adj.* having or showing knowledge and skill and aptitude 熟练的, 内行的
- addictive** [ə'dɪktɪv] *adj.* causing or characterized by addiction 上瘾的
- exactly** [ɪg'zæktli] *adv.* just as it should be 确切地, 正是
- drug** [drʌg] *n.* a substance that is used as a medicine or narcotic 药, 毒品
- inherently** [ɪn'hɪərəntli] *adv.* in an inherent manner 天性地, 固有地
- misleading** [mɪs'liːdɪŋ] *adj.* lead someone in the wrong direction or give someone wrong directions 使人误入歧途的, 使人误解的
- allowance** [ə'laʊəns] *n.* a permissible difference; allowing some freedom to move within limits; an amount allowed or granted 允许; 限额, 定量
- socially** [ˈsəʊʃəli] *adv.* by or with respect to society; in a social manner 在社会/交上; 亲切地
- diplomatic** [ˌdɪplə'mætɪk] *adj.* relating to or characteristic of diplomacy; skilled in dealing with sensitive matters or people 外交的; 老练的
- mature** [mə'tjʊə] *adj.* having reached full natural growth or development; fully considered and perfected 成熟的, 充分发育的; 考虑周到的
- compromise** [ˈkɒmprəmaɪz] *n.* a middle way between two extremes 妥协, 折衷 *v.* settle by concession 妥协处理
- maintain** [meɪn'teɪn] *v.* keep in a certain state, position, or activity; keep in safety and protect from harm, decay, loss, or destruction; state categorically 维持; 维修, 保

养;断言

anonymity [ˌænəˈnɪmɪti] *n.* the state of being anonymous 匿名

remain [rɪˈmeɪn] *n.* stay the same; continue in a place, position, or situation; be left 保持;依然;剩余

anonymous [əˈnɒnɪməs] *adj.* having no known name or identity or known source 匿名的,无名的

cheat [tʃiːt] *n.* someone who leads you to believe something that is not true; the act of swindling by some fraudulent scheme 骗子;欺骗行为 *v.* deprive somebody of something by deceit; engage in deceitful behavior; practice trickery or fraud 欺骗,作弊

consider [kənˈsɪdə] *v.* think about carefully;

judge or regard 考虑,思考;认为

normal [ˈnɔːməl] *n.* something regarded as a normative example 常态,标准 *adj.* conforming with or constituting a norm or standard 正常的,正规的

offend [əˈfend] *v.* cause to feel resentment or indignation; act in disregard of laws, rules, contracts, or promises 冒犯;犯罪

withdraw [wɪðˈdrɔː] *vt.* cause to be returned; take back what one has said 撤回,撤退;取回 *vi.* pull back or move away or backward 退回,撤退

isolate [ˈaɪsəleɪt] *v.* place or set apart 使隔离,使孤立

necessarily [ˈnesɪsərɪli; nesɪˈserɪli] *adv.* in such a manner as could not be otherwise 必然,必定

Phrases and Expressions

come to a conclusion 得出结论

after all 毕竟,到底,究竟

point out 指出

lie with (作出决定等)得靠……,应由……(承担责任)

tend to 倾向于,有助于,易于;照看,照料

in terms of 就……而言,在……方面

lead to 导致

along with 与……一道,连同……一起

Work Out

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

entertain online mature maintain lie with
addictive anonymous withdraw potential tend to

1. The problem with video game is that they're _____.
2. The new ambassador is more _____ than his predecessor.
3. Many businesses with growth _____ fail to raise enough funds because they lack investment readiness.
4. He's a good salesman, but his offhand manner does _____ put people off.
5. I like to _____ friends with music and refreshments at home.
6. An _____ cartoon depicting Taylor with a bone through his nose arrived at his home.
7. _____ security is being built in to the system, not tagged on.
8. The two countries have _____ friendly relations for many years.
9. Obviously the main fault _____ the old directors.
10. The invader decided to _____ because of villagers' five months of stubborn resistance.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 据说哥伦布于 1492 年发现了美洲。(discover)
2. 每个句子都可以进行语法结构分析。(in terms of)
3. 经过认真思考,她得出结论:她不能只为了钱就嫁给他。(come to a conclusion)
4. 他们的报酬是我们的两倍,可是他们和我们做的工作是一模一样的。(as ... as ...; exactly)
5. 你如果考虑到她学英语才不过六个月,那么她英语讲得的确不错了。(consider)

III. Choose the best one from the four suggested translations for each sentence.

1. Really good cooks are few and far between.
A. 真正好的厨师不多,他们之间的关系疏远。
B. 真正好的厨师不多,他们的住房相隔很远。
C. 真正好的厨师之间的竞争是激烈的。
D. 真正好的厨师不多。
2. He will come to call on you the moment he finishes his work.
A. 他将去拜访你,只要他结束他的工作。
B. 他一做完他的工作就会去拜访你的。
C. 他一做完他的工作就会给你打电话来的。
D. 他一做完他的工作就会来接你的。
3. We do not necessarily grow wiser as we grow older.
A. 当我们长大后,没必要变得更聪明了。
B. 随着我们年龄的增长,我们未必会变得更聪明。
C. 随着我们年龄的增长,我们不是必然会变得更聪明。

D. 当我们长大后,未必就会变得更加聪明。

4. When the above goods are available for export, please let us know by cable.

A. 当上述货物生产出口的话,请发传真给我们。

B. 如果以上商品有货可供出口的话,请用电报通知我们。

C. 如果以上商品可供出口的话,请发传真告诉我们。

D. 当上述货物有货提供出口的话,请发电报通知我们。

5. Computers bring about not only advantages but also disadvantages, which we should pay more attention to.

A. 电脑既给我们带来了好处也带来了坏处,对于坏处我们必须更加关注。

B. 电脑既给我们带来了好处也带来了坏处,这一点我们必须更加关注。

C. 电脑既给我们带来了好处也带来了坏处,对于好处我们必须更加关注。

D. 由于我们是在电脑时代长大的,我们必须更加关注它的发展变化。

IV. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

In real life, when we meet people, we tend to make allowances to accept their points-of-view. Socially, it is diplomatic to respect the opinions of others. When we are very young and have no friends, we can say anything we want and we often do. However, as we mature sometimes we must make compromises in terms of who we are, so that we can form and maintain sensible relationships.

V. Use the information to find the English equivalents to those given in Chinese.

() 1. 电子商务

A. virtual reality

() 2. 网上冲浪

B. icon

() 3. 交互式多媒体

C. netizen

() 4. 虚拟现实

D. bulletin board system

() 5. 无线应用协议

E. e-commerce

() 6. 网民

F. interactive multimedia

() 7. 图标

G. wireless application protocol

() 8. 电子公告栏系统

H. broadband technology

() 9. 宽带技术

I. web-surfing

() 10. 硅谷

J. Silicon Valley

Read More

Passage One

In April 1995, a young Chinese chemistry student at Beijing University lay dying in a Beijing hospital. She was in a coma, and although her doctors had performed numerous tests, they could not discover what was killing her. In desperation, a friend of the student posted an SOS describing her symptoms to several medical bulletin boards and mailing lists on the Internet, the ever-growing international array of computer linkages through telephone lines. Around the world, doctors who regularly checked these electronic bulletin boards and lists responded immediately.

In Washington, D. C., Dr. John Aldis, a physician with the U. S. Department of State, saw the message from China. He had recently served in Beijing; he knew the woman's doctors. Using the Internet, he forwarded the message to colleagues in America. Soon an international contingent of doctors joined the e-mail discussion. A consensus emerged — the woman might have been poisoned with thallium, a metal resembling lead. A Beijing laboratory confirmed this diagnosis — the thallium concentration in her body was as much as 1,000 times normal. More e-mail communication ensued, as treatment was suggested and then adjusted. The woman slowly began to recover. Well over a year later, the international medical community was still keeping tabs on her condition through the electronic medium that saved her life.

This story underscores society's increasing reliance on a system of global communication that can link you equally easily with someone in the next town or halfway around the world. People in all walks of life use the telephone system every day to solve a problem or make a date or transfer money or hire an employee. They can do these things by making telephone calls from stationary telephones or from handheld mobile telephones, by sending faxes, or by using computers and dialing into the Internet.

VI. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. Who posted an SOS describing her symptoms on the Internet when the young Chinese chemistry student at Beijing University lay dying in a Beijing hospital?

- A. Her parents
C. Her friend
- B. Her teacher
D. The university's authority
2. Where did Dr. John Aldis work when he saw the message on the Internet?
A. In a hospital in Beijing
C. In the White House
- B. With U. S. Department of State
D. In the city of New York
3. It was confirmed by a Beijing laboratory that the girl had been poisoned with _____.
A. drugs
B. polluted water
C. mercury
D. thallium
4. This story _____ society's increasing reliance on a system of global communication.
A. criticizes
B. neglects
C. emphasizes
D. analyzes
5. What is the author's attitude towards the fact that people depend more and more on the global communication?
A. He objects to it.
B. He is indifferent to it.
C. He wants to change it.
D. He approves of it.

Passage Two

It's 11:30 p. m. , you're in San Francisco on business, and you want to check for messages at your office in Virginia. First you dial in and get your voice mail. Next you plug your portable computer into the hotel-room telephone jack, hit a few keys, and pick up e-mail from a potential client in South Africa, your sister in Albuquerque, and a business associate in Detroit. Before composing your responses, you do a quick bit of research on the Internet, tracking down the name of the on-line news group you had mentioned to the man in Detroit and the title of a book you wanted to recommend to your sister. A few more keystrokes and in moments your electronic letters have reached Albuquerque and Detroit. Then, knowing that the time difference means the next workday has begun in South Africa, you call there without a second thought.

As recently as 10 years ago, such nearly instantaneous, world-shrinking communication would not have been possible; critical pieces of technology in both computing and communication were just emerging. Then, in 1988, the first transatlantic fiber-optic cable was laid, and the "information superhighway" was on its way to becoming reality.

Optical fibers form the backbone of the global telecommunication system. These remarkable strands of glass — each thinner than a human hair, yet stronger, length for length, than steel — were designed to carry the vast amounts of data that can be transmitted via a relatively new form of light — tightly focused laser beams. Together, lasers and optical fibers have dramatically increased the capacity of the

international telephone system. With equally striking improvements in computing, the new communication technology has fueled the exponential growth of the phenomenon known as the Internet.

VII. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. South Africa is earlier than US in time.
- () 2. The way of communication mentioned in Para. 1 had been achieved ten years ago.
- () 3. Information highway became reality in the year of 1968.
- () 4. An optical fiber is thinner than a human hair but stronger than steel.
- () 5. Improvements in computing greatly increased the capacity of the international telephone system.

Grammar

关系代词引导的定语从句

定语从句是由关系代词或关系副词引导的从句,其作用是作定语修饰主句的某个名词性成分,相当于形容词,所以又称为形容词性从句,一般紧跟在它所修饰的先行词后面。被定语从句修饰的名词、代词称为先行词。引导定语从句的关联词称为关系词,关系词分为关系代词和关系副词。关系代词有 that, which, who, whom, whose, as 等。

1. that 指人时,相当于 who 或者 whom; 指物时,相当于 which	* Where is the man that/whom I saw this morning? * The package that/which you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.
2. which 指物,在定语从句中做主语或者宾语,做宾语时可省略	* A prosperity which had never been seen before appears in the countryside. * This is the pen (which) he bought yesterday.
3. who 指人在从句中做主语	* Yesterday I helped an old man who lost his way.
4. whom 指人,在定语从句中充当宾语,常可省略。(who 和 whom 已无太大区别,可以通用)	* The man who/whom you met just now is my friend.