



全国高职高专英语系列规划教材



段慧业 闵光富 主编

大学英语

读写教程 (第二册)

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(第二册)

段慧业 闵光富 主 编

丁 绚 连建华 张官俊 副主编

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北京

内 容 简 介

本套教材共有读写教程、扩展阅读教程和听说教程三个系列。本书系读写教程的第二册。全书共分八个单元,精选了与学习、生活、运动等各方面紧密相关的文章,本后附有两个单元的测试题便于巩固所学知识。本书要求学生掌握和提高英语的语言能力、交际能力和写作能力,实用性强。

本书主要作为高职高专英语教学用书,也可作为相关职业培训班的教材。

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出版说明

进入 21 世纪,国际竞争日趋激烈,竞争的焦点是人才的竞争,是全民素质的竞争。人力资源在国家综合国力的增强方面发挥着越来越重要的作用,而人力资源的状况归根结底取决于教育发展的整体水平。

教育部在《2003~2007 年教育振兴行动计划》中明确了今后 5 年将进行六大重点工程建设:一是“新世纪素质教育工程”,以进一步全面推进素质教育;二是“就业为导向的职业教育与培训工程”,以增强学生的就业、创业能力;三是“高等学校教学质量与教学改革工程”,以进一步深化高等学校的教学改革;四是“教育信息化建设工程”,以加快教育信息化基础设施、教育信息资源建设和人才培养;五是“高校毕业生就业工程”,以建立更加完善的高校毕业生就业信息网络和指导、服务体系;六是“高素质教师和管理队伍建设工程”,以完善教师教育和终身学习体系,进一步深化人事制度改革。

职业教育事业在改革中加速发展,使我国的经济建设和社会发展服务能力显著增强。各地和各级职业院校坚持以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向,正大力实施“制造业与现代服务业技能型紧缺人才培养培训计划”和“农村劳动力转移培训计划”,并密切与企业、人才、劳务市场的合作,进一步优化资源配置和布局结构,深化管理体制和办学体制改革,使这一事业发展势头良好。

为配合教育部职业教育与成人教育司 2004~2007 年推荐教材的出版计划,科学出版社本着“高水平、高质量、高层次”的“三高”精神和“严肃、严密、严格”的“三严”作风,集中相关行业专家、各职业院校双优型教师,编写了高职高专层次的基础课、公共课教材,各类紧缺专业、热门专业教材,实训教材,以及引进的特色教材,其中包括如下三个部分:

1. 高职高专基础课、公共课教材系列

(1) 基础课教材系列

(2) 公共课教材系列

2. 高职高专专业课教材系列,又分

(1) 紧缺专业

——软件类专业系列教材

——数控技术类专业系列教材

——护理类专业系列教材

(2) 热门专业教材

——电子信息类专业系列教材

——交通运输类专业系列教材

- 财经类专业系列教材
- 旅游类专业系列教材
- 生物技术类专业系列教材
- 食品类专业系列教材
- 精细化工类专业系列教材
- 艺术设计类专业系列教材
- 建筑专业系列教材

3. 高职高专特色教材系列, 又分

(1) 高职高专实训教材系列教材

(2) 国外职业教育优秀系列教材

本套教材建设的宗旨是以学校的选择为依据, 以方便教师授课为标准, 以理论知识为主体, 以应用型职业岗位需求为中心, 以素质教育、创新教育为基础, 以学生能力培养为本位, 力求突出以下特色:

1. 理念创新: 秉承“教学改革与学科创新引路, 科技进步与教材创新同步”的理念, 根据新时代对高等职业教育人才的需求, 出版一系列体现教学改革最新理念、内容领先、思路创新、突出实训、成系配套的高职高专教材。

2. 方法创新: 摒弃“借用教材、压缩内容”的滞后方法, 专门开发符合高职特点的“对口教材”。在对职业岗位所需求的专业知识和专项能力进行科学分析的基础上, 引进国外先进的教材, 以确保符合职业教育的特色。

3. 特色创新: 加大实训教材的开发力度, 填补空白, 突出热点, 积极开发紧缺专业、热门专业的教材。对于部分教材, 提供“课件”、“教学资源支持库”等立体化的教学支持, 以方便教师教学与学生学习。对于部分专业, 组织编写“双证教材”, 注意将教材内容与职业资格、技能证书进行衔接。

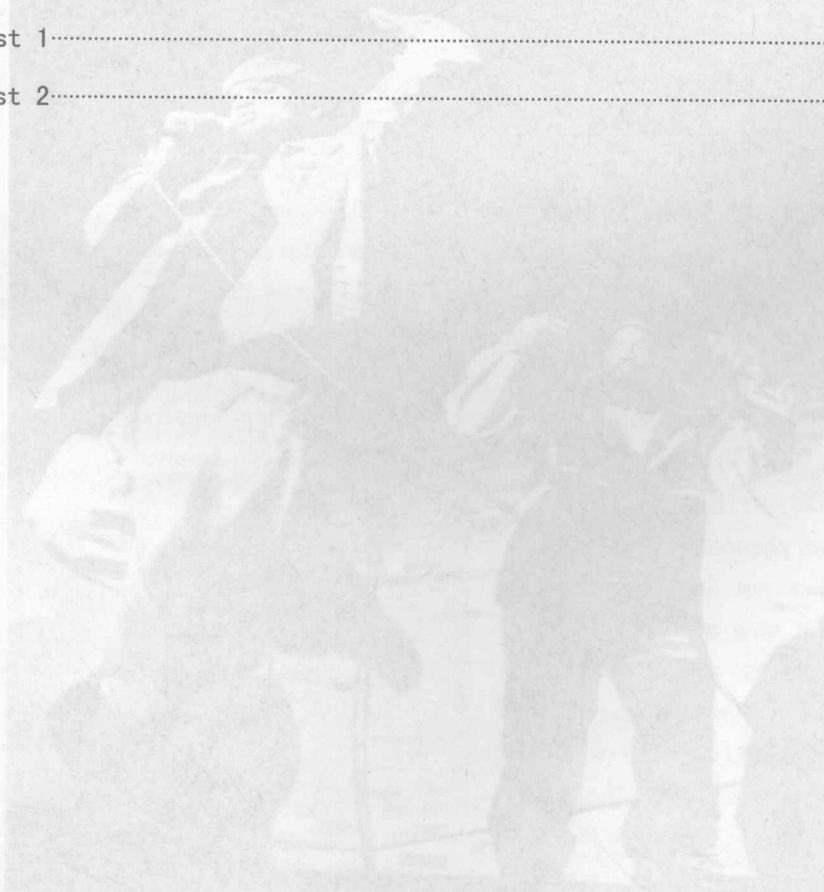
4. 内容创新: 在教材的编写过程中, 力求反映知识更新和科技发展的最新动态, 新知识、新技术、新内容、新工艺、新案例及时反映到教材中, 体现了高职教育专业紧密联系生产、建设、服务、管理一线的实际要求。

欢迎广大教师、学生在使用本系列教材时提出宝贵意见, 以便我们进一步做好修订工作, 出版更多的精品教材。

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Music

Reading



Warming-up Activities

Questions

1. Do you like music?
2. Do you know how many kinds of music in our world?
3. What kind of music you like the best?
4. Do you like Hip-Hop? Why or why not?

Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks on the right of each paragraph with words or phrases that you think the most important for that paragraph.

Reading

Hip-Hop

Hip-Hop is a cultural movement that began among urban African American and Latino youth in New York City and has since spread around the world. It has spawned a new way of dressing, acting and speaking adopted by black young people, as well as an increasing number of young whites, especially males. Hip-Hop and its music and speech patterns known as hip hop or rap has moved out of the gutter and into suburban middle-class neighborhoods, especially among the young males in those neighborhoods. In the early 1990's Hip-Hop began to rise, and its popularity became bigger as early hip-hoppers brought America to its feet from its unique beats and its possessive lyrics. Nowadays, Hip-Hop has become a mainstream phenomenon.

Hip-Hop got its start in black America, but now more than 70% of Hip-Hop albums are purchased by whites. In fact, a whole generation of kids—black, white, Latino, Asian—has grown up immersed in hip-hop. “I’m Hip-Hop every day,” declares 28-year-old Marlon Irving, a record-store employee in Portland. “I don’t put on my Hip-Hop.” says Sean Fleming, a white 15-year-old from Georgia. “It’s a totally different perspective,



TONGUE

and I like that about it.” says Adds Katie Szopa, 22, an editor at NBC in New York City. “You do develop a sense of self through it. You listen and you say, ‘Yeah, that’s right.’” says Mr. Bill a 45-year-old black man from New York.

As we think back over the 20th century, every decade has a melody, a rhythm, and a sound track. The century starts off blues, then the jazz age to rock and it might be better not to forget the ’80s—the posturing heavy-metal bands. And now we are in the age of Hip-Hop.

When we talk about Hip-Hop we can’t avoid rap. The term has since come to be a synonym for hip hop music and rap to mainstream audiences. But they are not. Even if you’re not into rap, Hip-Hop is all around you. It pulses from the films you watch, the books you read, the fashion you wear. Some definitions are in order: rap is a form of rhythmic speaking in rhyme; Hip-Hop refers to the backing music for rap, which is often composed of a collage of excerpts, or “samples,” from other songs; Hip-Hop also refers to the culture of rap. Rap is a part of Hip-Hop music. The two terms are nearly, but not completely, interchangeable.



Hip-Hop represents a realignment of America’s culture. Hip-hop has compelled young people of all races to search for excitement, artistic fulfillment and even a sense of identity by exploring the black underclass. Hip-Hop has forced advertisers, filmmakers and writers to adopt “street” signifiers like cornrows and terms like player hatte. Invisibility has been a long-standing metaphor for the status of blacks in America. Hip-Hop has given invisibility a voice.

New Words and Expressions

spawn / spɔ:n /	v.	to make a series of things happen or start to exist 使大量出现, 使大量产生
gutter /'gʌtə/	n.	the bad social conditions of the lowest and poorest level of society 贫民窟

popularity /ˌpɒpjʊ'lærɪti/	n.	the quality of being liked or supported by a large number of people 流行, 受欢迎
unique /ju:'ni:k/	adj.	unusually good and special 极好的, 特别的
possessive /pə'zesɪv/	adj.	unwilling to share with other people 不愿与人分享的
lyric /'lɪrɪk/	n.	the words of a song, especially a modern popular song 歌词
album /'ælbəm/	n.	a record that has about 20 to 25 minutes music on each side 密纹唱片
immerse /i'mə:s/	v.	put someone or something deep into 使浸没, 使沉醉
perspective /pə'spektɪv/	n.	a way of thinking about something which is influenced by the kind of person you are or by your experiences 想法, 角度
melody /'melədi/	n.	a song or tune 歌曲, 曲调
rhythm /'rɪðəm/	n.	a regular repeated pattern of sounds or movements 节奏, 节律
pulse /pʌls/	v.	to fill a person or place with a quality or strong emotion 感觉强烈
definition /ˌdefɪ'nɪʃən/	n.	a phrase or sentence that says exactly what a word, phrase, or idea means 定义, 释义
rhyme /raɪm/	n.	a word that ends with the same sound as another word 压韵
interchangeable /ɪntə'tʃeɪ:dʒəb(ə)l/	adj.	which can be used in place of each other else 可互换的
realignment /ˌri:ə'lainmənt/	n.	a change in the way two or more things are organized, so that they have a different relationship to each other 重新组合
compel /kəm'pel/	v.	to make people have a particular feeling or attitude 激起, 使产生
fulfillment /fʊl'fɪlmənt/	n.	the feeling of being satisfied 满足

identity /ai'dentiti/	n.	the qualities and attitudes you have that make you feel you have your own character and are different from other people 个性, 个人特征
cornrow /'kɔ:nrou/	n.	a way of arranging hair 梳成一排排辫子的发式
metaphor /'metəfə/	n.	something that is intended to represent a more general idea or quality 象征

Phrases

immerse in	潜心于, 专心于
put on	假装, 装出……模样
start off	开始
refer to	参考
metaphor for	象征

Notes

1. Hip-hop and its music and speech patterns known as hip-hop or rap has moved...

句中第一个“and”连接了两个并列主语, 而第二个“and”是连接形容词性的物主代词“its”后面的两个并列名词。

2. You do develop a sense of self through it.

句中“do”起强调作用, 表示“真的”, “的确”。如: I do love you. 我真的很爱你。

Reading Comprehension

- Nowadays, Hip-hop has influenced all aspects of our life such as _____.
 - Africa-American's culture
 - the young males
 - the way of dressing, acting and speaking
 - the mainstream phenomenon
- Hip hop got its start in black America, but now more than 70% of hip hop albums are purchased _____.
 - by races in the world
 - by white Americans
 - by white males
 - by who are in white

3. Hip hop represents a realignment of American's culture. Realignment means _____.
 - A. rearrange
 - B. organize
 - C. change
 - D. return
4. Hip hop refers to _____.
 - A. rap
 - B. a part of rap
 - C. all of rap
 - D. the backing music for rap and the culture of rap
5. The sentence "Invisibility has been a long-standing metaphor for the status of blacks in America" infer _____.
 - A. that Hip-Hop represents an invisible status of blacks in America
 - B. that blacks' status is invisible
 - C. that blacks' status is a long-standing problem
 - D. that Hip-Hop is an invisible voice.

Exercises

I. Recite the last two paragraphs.

II. Find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in table below.

- A — rhythm & blues(R&B)
- B — jazz
- C — rock
- D — symphony
- E — folk
- F — solo
- G — punk
- H — pop music
- I — rap
- J — ambient music
- K — orchestra
- L — saxophone
- M — flute
- N — trombone
- O — violoncello

Example: (B)爵士乐

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. () 节奏和布鲁斯 | () 流行音乐 |
| 2. () 交响乐 | () 管弦乐队 |
| 3. () 摇滚乐 | () 说唱乐 |
| 4. () 独奏曲 | () 朋克乐 |
| 5. () 长笛 | () 大提琴 |

III. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

1. Reggae music was (popular) _____ by Bob Marley.
2. They asked me if I (possessive) _____ a gun?
3. It is very helpful for the (interchangeable) _____ of ideas between students and staff.
4. I'm not sure about the (art) _____ merit of much Dali's work.
5. Each of us might (definition) _____ the concept of freedom in a very different way.
6. He got very (excitement) _____ at finding such perfect specimens.
7. There is a (visibility) _____ change in attitude to working women.
8. The violent natural (phenomenon) _____ such as hurricanes may cause an enormous of economic losses.
9. This painting is a (represent) _____ of a storm at sea.
10. They enjoy (culture) _____ activities like going to the theatre and the opera.

IV. Choose the best translation.

1. It has spawned a new way of dressing, acting, speaking adopted by black young people, as well as an increasing number of young whites.
 - A. 它大量出现在黑人和白人的年轻一代所采用的一种新的着装、行为和说话方式中。
 - B. 它大量出现在被黑人年轻一代所采用的一种新的着装、行为和说话方式中，同时越来越多的白人年轻一代也采用了这些新的方式。
 - C. 大量黑人的年轻一代采用了新的着装、行为和说话方式，和白人的年轻一代一样。
 - D. 黑人和白人的年轻一代所采用的一种新的着装、行为和说话方式中大量地出现了它。
2. It pulses from the films you watch, the books you read, the fashion you wear.
 - A. 它传遍了整个电影，整篇小说和整件时装。
 - B. 在你看的电影，所读的小说以及所穿的时装中都有它的存在。
 - C. 你可以感到它存在在你所看的电影，所读的小说以及所穿的时装中。
 - D. 你可以从你所看的电影，所读的小说以及所穿的时装中强烈地感觉到它的存在。
3. Hip-Hop represents a realignment of America's culture.
 - A. 它体现了一种美国文化的重新组合。
 - B. 它体现了一种重新组合的美国文化。
 - C. 它代表了一种美国文化的重新组合。
 - D. 它代表了一种重新组合的美国文化。

4. Hip-Hop has compelled young people of all races to search for excitement, artistic fulfillment, and even a sense of identity by exploring the black underclass.
- A. 所有的年轻人都在追求嘻哈乐的刺激、艺术的满足和对黑人的了解。
- B. 嘻哈乐吸引了所有的年轻人去追求它的刺激、对艺术的满足和对黑人底层的了解。
- C. 嘻哈乐吸引了各种族的年轻人去追求它的刺激、艺术的满足甚至对生活在社会底层黑人的意识的探讨。
- D. 嘻哈乐使全人类的年轻人去追求它的刺激、对艺术的满足感和对生活在底层的黑人了解。
5. Invisibility has been a long-standing metaphor for the status of blacks in America.
- A. 黑人在美国的地位就是无形。
- B. 无形就是长期象征黑人在美国的地位。
- C. 美国黑人的地位长期就是无形的。
- D. 无形就是长期美国黑人地位的象征。

V. Translate the following into Chinese.

Classical music originated in Europe a few hundred years ago. Most of the original classical music was composed in Italy, Germany and Austria. Beethoven and Bach were two famous composers of classical music. It is usually played by a variety of string instruments and wind instruments.

VI. After-class reading.

Rock music probably began in Europe about 30 or 40 years ago. Rock is generally loud kind of music, played with a strong beat. Rock musicians often use electric instruments, such as electric guitars and electric pianos. But other instruments can also be used.

Jazz probably comes from Africa originally. Jazz has a different kind of rhythm from other kinds of music. A variety of musical instruments are used to play this kind of music, especially wind instruments.

Fill in the following in no more than 3 words.

Rock comes from 1 about 30 or 40 years ago, as well as Jazz from 2 originally. Rock is generally 3 kind of music with 4. But Jazz is a different kind of music. It can be played by 5 musical instruments.

Writing

Letter of Thanks (感谢信)

感谢信是为感谢对方的招待、关心、支持、帮助、馈赠等, 予以书面形式的感谢。感谢信的篇幅不需要太长但语言要恳切, 感情要真诚。其格式与其他的信件格式一样, 一般包括日期、称呼、正文、结束语及签名。

常用的句型: I am writing to think you for ...

I would like to take this opportunity to express heartfelt to you for ...

It was very thoughtful of you to ...

I am very sincerely grateful to you for ...

Please accept my sincere appreciation for ...

I wish to express my appreciation for ...

Thank you for your wonderful hospitality.

Thank you for doing me a favor.

Thank you very much for ...

Sample 1

May 12, 2000

Dear Prof. Smith,

Many thanks for your kind hospitality and the honor you showed me during my recent visit to your country. It was thoughtful of you to introduce me to so many of your famous professors and learned scholars in your country. I have learned a lot from them. I returned to China safe and sound last Friday, and have resumed my work now.

I hope you will some day visit our country with its ancient history and beautiful scenery, and give us some lectures on "modern English Literature".

Please have no hesitation in writing to me should you want me to something for you in China.

With best wishes, I remain.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Sample 2

June 9, 2005

Dear David,

Thank you so much for the memorable weekend at your house. I enjoyed the party tremendously. I can't remember when I had a more pleasant time.

I hope you will give me the chance to return your kindness when we have a party here.

Yours truly,

James

Writing Exercise

你的好朋友林平给你寄来了一份生日礼物,你非常喜欢这份礼物,为此你写封感谢信,以表达你的心意。

Grammar

时态的基本用法

I. 一般时态

一般时态包括一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时和一般过去将来时。一般现在时的用法:

1. 表示现在的状态

如: I am hungry. 我饿了。

He is good at mathematics. 他擅长数学。

2. 表示一种习惯性或反复发生的动作

如: He gets up at seven every day. 他每天七点起床。

I often travel abroad for my holidays. 我常常出国度假。

3. 表达客观事实、谚语和真理

如: The earth moves round the sun. 地球绕着太阳运转。

Facts speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

一般过去时的用法: 表示过去的某一时刻或某一段时间内发生的动作或情况。

如: I talked with him last week. 我上星期和他谈了。

Peter arrived in Nanjing yesterday. 彼得昨天到了南京。

一般将来时的用法: 表示将来发生的动作或情况。

如: I will pay you back as soon as I get my wage. 我一拿到工资就还你的钱。

一般过去将来时的用法: 表示相对过去某一时间而言将要发生的动作或情况。