

高职高专规划教材

第二册

# 大学英语

## COLLEGE ENGLISH

张焕丽 主编

Book 2

河南人民出版社

高职高专规划教材

# 大学英语

## COLLEGE ENGLISH

第二册  
BOOK 2

张焕丽 主编



河南人民出版社

## 内 容 提 要

《大学英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的英语教材。本套教材从高职高专的教学实际出发,立足于培养学生的英语综合运用能力,旨在通过本套教材的系统学习,使学生在语言知识、应用技能等方面达到《基本要求》中所规定的内容。

《大学英语》共分两册,每册含有8个单元,每个单元围绕一个主题选材,由浅入深,循序渐进,注重教、学、练、考一体化。学完第一册可应对“高等学校英语应用能力B级考试”,学完第二册可应对“高等学校英语应用能力A级考试”。

本书为《大学英语》第二册,共8个单元,每个单元由听力、对话、课文、语法、阅读、写作六部分组成。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语. 第二册/张焕丽主编. - 郑州:河南人民出版社,2010.8  
高职高专规划教材  
ISBN 978-7-215-07272-5

I. ①大… II. ①张… III. ①英语-高等学校:技术学校-教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第154424号

---

河南人民出版社出版发行

(地址:郑州市经五路66号 邮政编码:450002 电话:65788050)

新华书店经销 河南永成彩色印刷有限公司印刷

开本 787毫米×1092毫米 1/16 印张 14.5

字数 380千字

2010年8月第1版 2010年8月第1次印刷

---

定价:27.80元

## 本书编委会

主 编 张焕丽

副 主 编 时明丽 吴桂敏

撰写人员 (按姓氏笔画为序)

乔春风 刘金萍 时明丽

吴桂敏 张志伟 张焕丽



《大学英语》(College English)是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的英语教材。旨在通过本套教材的系统学习,使学生在语言知识、应用技能等方面达到《基本要求》中所规定的内容。

#### 编写原则:

1. 吸纳先进的高职教学理念,“以就业为导向,以能力为本位”,充分体现“实用为主,够用为度,以应用为目的”的原则,突出英语语言实际运用能力的培养。
2. 结合高职高专教学实际,考虑学生的英语基础水平及就业需求,进行有效的资源整合。

#### 教材特色:

1. 强调教学的整体性。

本教材将听、说、读、写、译五种技能相结合,使其形成一个有机的整体。

2. 集教、学、练、考于一体。

除了与课文内容相关的练习外,本教材还配有高等学校英语应用能力 A、B 级考试对应题型练习,注重学生可持续发展能力的培养。

3. 关注学生职业技能和素质的提高。

本教材根据高职高专英语教学的特点,强调选材的思想性,知识的实用性,力求学生通过切合实际的学习过程,为日后就业时能熟练掌握和使用英语打下坚实的基础。

#### 单元内容:

本书为《大学英语》第二册,共 8 个单元,各单元划分板块如下:

##### Part I Listening Comprehension

本部分由 Short Dialogues, Conversations, Passage 组成,语言真实有趣,逐步培养学生对相似情景的听力理解能力,既兼顾了《基本要求》的听力培养目标,又结合了高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试的听力要求。

##### Part II Dialogues

本部分包括两篇对话,由交际话题切入各单元主题。讨论话题既可引导学生有效地互动,亦可引起学生对问题的深深思考。

##### Part III Text

本部分是每个单元的核心内容。课文主题选材新颖,篇幅适中,由浅入深,循序渐进。文章涵盖交友、心理需求、面试、如何留下好印象、失败有益等内容,在培养学生学习英语知识的同时,逐步培养高职高专学生的自我发展能力与职业发展素养。

##### Part IV Grammar

本部分语法包括构词法、定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句、动名词、不定式、分词、独立结构、虚拟语气、强调句、倒装句和省略句等,强化学生对词汇和句型的实际运用能力。

## Part V Reading Skills

本部分首先讲解了阅读的基本技巧,然后配有两篇阅读理解文章,题材多样,后四单元增加了完形填空练习,以满足不同层次学生的需求,旨在逐步训练学生对阅读理论和技巧的掌握与应用,提高学生的阅读理解能力。

## Part VI Writing Skills

本部分首先介绍了写作的基本技巧、常用句型、写作模板等,并配以相关练习,加强学生对技巧的掌握与应用,以提高学生的写作水平。

本教材还含有 Model Test One、Model Test Two 两套模拟测试题,为学生参加高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试做好准备。教材后另附词汇汇总表,便于学生查阅。

《大学英语》第二册由郑州职业技术学院教师张焕丽担任主编,时明丽、吴桂敏担任副主编。编写分工如下:张焕丽(1 至 8 单元语法)、时明丽(5、6、8 单元课文)、吴桂敏(2、4、7 单元课文及附录)、乔春风(1、3 单元课文及 Model Test One、Model Test Two)、刘金萍(1 至 8 单元听力及对话)、张志伟(1 至 8 单元阅读及写作)。

本书遵循全新的编写思路,力求整合丰富的高职高专教学资源,加之时间仓促,难免会有疏漏和不当之处,望广大使用者多提宝贵意见。

编 者

2010 年 5 月



# Contents

## Unit 1 Making Friends ..... 1

Part I	Listening Comprehension	2
Part II	Dialogues	3
Part III	Text	4
Part IV	Grammar	12
Part V	Reading Skills	17
Part VI	Writing Skills	20

## Unit 2 Human Psychological Needs ..... 22

Part I	Listening Comprehension	23
Part II	Dialogues	24
Part III	Text	25
Part IV	Grammar	32
Part V	Reading Skills	36
Part VI	Writing Skills	39

## Unit 3 Applying for a New Boss ..... 41

Part I	Listening Comprehension	42
Part II	Dialogues	43
Part III	Text	45
Part IV	Grammar	53
Part V	Reading Skills	59
Part VI	Writing Skills	62

## Unit 4 How to Make a Good Impression ..... 64

Part I	Listening Comprehension	65
Part II	Dialogues	66
Part III	Text	67
Part IV	Grammar	76
Part V	Reading Skills	81
Part VI	Writing Skills	84

<b>Model Test One (Level A)</b>	85
Part I Structure	86
Part II Reading comprehension	88
Part III Translation	94
Part IV Writing	95
<b>Unit 5 Why Failure Is Good for You</b>	96
Part I Listening Comprehension	97
Part II Dialogues	98
Part III Text	99
Part IV Grammar	108
Part V Reading Skills	115
Part VI Writing Skills	118
<b>Unit 6 Winning Interviews</b>	121
Part I Listening Comprehension	122
Part II Dialogues	123
Part III Text	124
Part IV Grammar	135
Part V Reading Skills	140
Part VI Writing Skills	143
<b>Unit 7 There's a Lot More to Life than a Job</b>	145
Part I Listening Comprehension	146
Part II Dialogues	147
Part III Text	148
Part IV Grammar	158
Part V Reading Skills	163
Part VI Writing Skills	166
<b>Unit 8 Shrinking Water Supply Poses Threat to Peace</b>	168
Part I Listening Comprehension	169
Part II Dialogues	170
Part III Text	171



Part IV	Grammar .....	182
Part V	Reading Skills .....	189
Part VI	Writing Skills .....	193

<b>Model Test Two (Level A)</b> .....	196
---------------------------------------	-----

Part I	Structure .....	197
Part II	Reading comprehension .....	199
Part III	Translation .....	204
Part IV	Writing .....	205

<b>Appendix I Vocabulary</b> .....	206
------------------------------------	-----

<b>Appendix II Phrases and Expressions</b> .....	215
--	-----

<b>Main References</b> .....	219
------------------------------	-----

# **Unit 1**

## **Making Friends**



## Short Dialogues

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Now the test will begin.

1. A. A week ago. B. Two weeks ago.  
C. Three weeks ago. D. Four weeks ago.
2. A. Linda and Peter are good friends.  
B. Linda and Peter want to work together.  
C. Linda and Peter live in the same house.  
D. Linda and Peter work in different offices.
3. A. Tom is coming for dinner.  
B. Tom won't be able to come.  
C. Tom will give a dinner party.  
D. Tom won't be away on business.
4. A. In the bank. B. In the office.  
C. In the hospital. D. In the travel agency.
5. A. To fax the report. B. To write the report.  
C. To copy the report. D. To e-mail the report.

## Conversations

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

### Conversation 1

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the following conversation.

6. A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
7. A. Book a room. B. Fill out a form.  
C. Show his passport. D. Take away the suitcases.

### Conversation 2

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation.

- |                           |                      |               |               |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 8. A. Movie tickets.      | B. Concert tickets.  |               |               |
| C. Museum tickets.        | D. Opera tickets.    |               |               |
| 9. A. Front seat tickets. | B. Box tickets.      |               |               |
| C. Back seat tickets.     | D. Standing tickets. |               |               |
| 10. A. 8 pounds.          | B. 16 pounds.        | C. 30 pounds. | D. 60 pounds. |

## Passage

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear 5 questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). Now listen to the passage.

11. Why are more and more people able to work at home?

Because of the increasing use of \_\_\_\_\_.

12. What are the advantages of working at home?

It saves time and money and enables people to be their own \_\_\_\_\_.

13. What is another advantage of working at home?

It reduces \_\_\_\_\_.

14. What is the problem with working at home only?

There isn't enough \_\_\_\_\_ interaction.

15. What conclusion can we draw about working at home from the passage?

Working at home is getting popular but most people need to meet their colleagues \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part II Dialogues

### 1. Making New Friends by Chatting online

Linda: Chatting online seems like fun. Have you ever tried it?

Jane: I really have.

Linda: How do you feel about it?

Jane: I just love it. It's the most exciting thing I've ever done.

Linda: Oh, really? What's the fun of it?

Jane: By chatting with keypad, you can know a lot of new friends. Also, you can learn many funny abbreviations.

Linda: Wow, can you name some of them?

Jane: For example, "LTNS" means "Long time no see", "CWYL" means "Chat with you

later” and “DBEYR” means “Don’t believe everything you read” and so on.

Linda: How interesting! I should find time to try it and make some new friends.

Jane: Absolutely.

## 2. Inviting Friends to a Dinner Party

Judy: Hello, Allison. Are you going to do anything special this evening?

Allison: This evening? Nothing special, I’m thinking of watching TV.

Judy: Drag yourself away from television for a change. I have a few friends to have a dinner party. How would you like to join us?

Allison: Good idea. That would be super.

Judy: How about seven o’clock? Is that OK?

Allison: Oh, yes, fine. Would it be alright if I bring some friends with me?

Judy: Yes, of course.

Allison: Do you want me to bring something to drink? Juice or wine?

Judy: Juice, if you must bring something.

Allison: I’ll do that. Thank you for inviting me.

Judy: My pleasure.

Allison: I’ll be along at seven.

Judy: OK. See you then.

## Part III Text

### Making Friends

Friends are important. It has often been said that, “no man can live like an island”. As our population increases in size, this is becoming increasingly true.



Meanwhile, friendship is one of the greatest pleasure that people can enjoy. It implies loyalty, cordiality, sympathy, affection and readiness to help. Real friends are those who can share all our sorrow and double all our joys. Real friends cherish the ideals and feelings with you; they will not desert you when you are in hot water; they will not flatter or take advantage of you when you have won victory; and they will advise you sincerely when you are led astray. No man makes

most of his life, either in business or in society, without carefully and conscientiously striving to win the right kind of friends as he goes along.

Knowing how valuable friends are, we should be very careful in making friends. We should choose those as our friends who have good character, superior ability and kindliness of heart. We'll treat our friends with courtesy. Be careful not to interfere unreasonably with them, or not ridicule their proceedings. We should forgive their mistakes and try to help them as much as possible. If we try to do these things, we'll retain our friends and keep the sacred lamp of friendship burning all our life.

In order to make friends we should reach out first instead of just waiting. When we take in initiative, we will find many people who have common goals, tastes and interest with us. And our circle of friends grows. If we are always concerned about other people and help them rid out a storm, they will certainly become our good friends.

But we should also keep the principle in our mind that a good friend is helpful while a bad friend would be harmful. We should break off with false friends, get to know new ones and never forget old ones.

As distance tests a horse's strength, so does time reveal a person's heart. A friend in need is a friend indeed. A long-term contact with someone will tell you who is a loyal friend and who is not. Life is a long way full of troubles, difficulties, hardships and pain. It is imperative to make good friends and keep the flowers of lasting friendship in full blossom.

However, friends should not be confused with acquaintances. Acquaintances are people whom you may see often. But, you could never share weal and woe with an acquaintance. Acquaintances are usually with you for what they can get. Maybe, they like to be with you because you are popular. People usually have few friends and many acquaintances.

Friends are always there when you need them. They are dependable and responsible. They share your sorrow and happiness. They are not interested in what they can get from you. They influence your development, maturity and sense of responsibility. They also warn you when you are in danger of doing wrongly. Yes, friends are wonderful. It is nice to enjoy the warmth radiating from good friends.



### *New Words*

loyalty [ˈlɔɪəltɪ] *n.*

the quality of remaining faithful to your friends, principles,

cordiality [ˌkɔːdɪˈæliːti] n.	country etc. 忠诚, 忠贞	
sympathy [ˈsɪmpəθi] n.	a cordial disposition 诚实, 郑重, 诚恳	
affection [əˈfekʃn] n.	sharing the feelings of others (especially feelings of sorrow or anguish) 同情, 同情心	
cherish [ˈtʃerɪʃ] v.	a gentle feeling of love and caring 友爱, 爱情, 影响	
desert [dɪˈzɜːt] v.	to love somebody or something very much and take care of them well 珍爱, 珍惜, 怀抱(希望等)	
flatter [ˈflætə] v.	to leave somebody alone and refuse to help or support them any more 遗弃, 抛弃, 离弃	
astray [əˈstreɪ] adv.	to praise someone in a insincere way in order to please them or get something from them 过分夸赞, 阿谀奉承, 讨好, 向……谄媚	
conscientious [ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs] adj.	to become lost or be away from the right path or direction 迷途地, 误入歧途地	
strive [straɪv] v.	showing a lot of care and attention 认真的, 尽责的, 负责的	
superior [suːˈpiəriə] n.	attempt by employing effort 努力, 奋斗, 力争, 斗争	
	one of greater rank or station or quality 长者, 高手, 上级	
	adj.	of or characteristic of high rank or importance 较高的, 上级的, 上好的, 出众的, 高傲的
unreasonable [ʌnˈriːznəbl̩] adj.	not reasonable; not showing good judgment 不讲道理的, 不合理的, 过度的, 不切实际的	
ridicule [ˈrɪdɪkjʊːl] v.	the act of deriding or treating with contempt 嘲笑, 奚落	
proceeding [prəˈsiːdɪŋ] n.	an event or series of actions, especially an unusual or annoying one; the official records of meeting 行动, 事件, 会议录, 学报	
retain [rɪˈteɪn] v.	allow to remain in a place or position 保持, 保留	
sacred [ˈseɪkrɪd] adj.	concerned with religion or religious purposes; holy 神的, 宗教的, 庄严的, 神圣的	
initiative [ɪˈnɪʃətɪv] n.	the ability to make decisions and take action without waiting for someone to tell you what to do 自主决断行事的能力, 主动能力	
imperative [ɪmˈperətɪv] adj.	extremely important and needing to be done urgently or dealt with immediately 紧急的, 极为重要的	
acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] n.	someone you know, but who is not a close friend 熟人, 相识的人, 朋友	
weal [wiːl] n.	well-being 福利, 幸福	
woe [wəʊ] n.	sorrow; grief; distress 悲哀, 悲痛, 困难, 灾难, 不幸	



maturity [mə'tʃʊərəti] *n.*

radiate ['reɪdiət] *v.*

state of being mature; full development 成熟, 完备

if light or heat radiates from something, it is sent out in all direction 辐射(光和热), (向四面八方)发射

### *Phrases and Expressions*

in hot water

陷入困境

take advantage of

利用

interfere with

妨碍; 干扰

reach out

伸出

take in

接受, 接待, 吸收, 理解, 包括, 轻信, 注意到

be concerned about

关心

break off with

与……断绝交往

be in danger of

有危险

laugh at

嘲笑, 奚落

### *Notes on the Text*

1. ... they will not flatter or take advantage of you when you have won victory; and they will advise you sincerely when you are led astray. (Para. 2)

当你获得胜利时, 他们不会阿谀奉承你或者利用你; 当你迷失方向时, 他们会给予你真诚的劝告。

lead sb. astray “把某人引入歧途”。例如:

His mother worries that the older boys will lead him astray.

他妈妈担心比他大的孩子会把他带坏。

It's easy to be led astray by the reports in the newspaper.

报纸上的报道很容易让人受误导。

2. Knowing how valuable friends are, we should be very careful in making friends. (Para. 3)

知道了朋友的价值, 我们就应该小心地去交友。

“Knowing how valuable friends are” 是动词的现在分词短语, 表示原因, 在句中作原因状语。

3. We should choose those as our friends who have good character, superior ability and kindness of heart. (Para. 3) 我们要选择那些个性好、能力较强、心地善良的人做朋友。

“who have good character, superior ability and kindness of heart” 是定语从句, 修饰先行词“those”。

4. We should forgive their mistakes and try to help them as much as possible. (Para. 3)

我们应该原谅他们的错误并尽可能地帮助他们。

as ... as possible “尽可能地”。例如:

I hope you'll stay here as long as possible. 我希望你尽可能住久一点。

They said they would provide as many apples as possible for the guests.

他们说他们会为客人提供尽可能多的苹果。

I hope that I can meet you again as soon as possible.

我希望我可以尽可能快地再次见到你。

5. We should break off with false friends, get to know ... (Para. 4)

break off “破裂”, “断绝”, “解除(婚约)”, “与……绝交”。例如:

They broke off a friendship of twenty years' standing. 他们二十年的交情毁于一旦。

He had no courage to break off the marriage with her. 他没有勇气同她解除婚约。

6. But we should also keep the principle in our mind that a good friend is helpful while a bad friend would be harmful. (Para. 5)

但是我们也要在心中坚持一个原则,即:好朋友是有帮助的,而坏朋友是有害的。

“that a good friend is helpful while a bad friend would be harmful”是同位语从句,对先行词“the principle”加以解释。这里“while”表示“却”,“但是”,“而”,用来强调两种情况或两种事物之间的差别,位置灵活,可位于句首或句中。例如:

That region has plenty of natural resources while this one has none.

那个地区自然资源丰富,而这个地区却一点也没有。

We are so different, while we have a lot in common.

我们是如此的不同,然而却有着很多共同点。

7. As distance tests a horse's strength, so does time reveal a person's heart. (Para. 6)

路遥知马力,日久见人心。

“as ...”是“正如……”的意思,引导定语从句,其修饰的先行词是一件事情,即“time reveal a person's heart”。“so does ...”是倒装句,意为“……也是如此”。如果前面分句中所述情况也适合后面的分句,后面的分句常用so, nor或neither引导倒装句。例如:

I was late yesterday and so was she. 我昨天迟到了,她也迟到了。

Our society has changed and so have the people in it. 社会变了,人也变了。

Energy cannot be created, and neither can it be destroyed.

能量不能被创造,也不能被消灭。

8. But, you could never share weal and woe with an acquaintance. (Para. 7)

weal and woe “祸福”, “甘苦”。例如:

They lived in weal and woe. 他们同甘苦共患难。

We are now involved in the fortunes of the Carson family. We must share weal and woe.

我们现在和卡森一家的命运紧紧联系在一起了,我们必须同甘共苦。

The Korean people have shared weal and woe and built unbreakable friendly ties with Chinese. 朝鲜族人民与中国人民一道患难与共,结成了深厚的友谊和不可分割的关系。

9. Yes, friends are wonderful. It is nice to enjoy the warmth radiating (散发) from good friends. (Para. 8) 的确,朋友是很棒的,享受好朋友的温暖是美好的。

“It”是形式主语,不定式“to enjoy the warmth radiating (散发) from good friends”作句