高等学校专升本教材

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

英语综合练习 6

A COMPANION TO ENGLISH

（非英语专业本科用）

《英语综合练习6》教材编写组 编

高等教育出版社

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内容提要

《英语 5》、《英语 6》、《英语综合练习 5》和《英语综合练习 6》是为专科升入本科的学生编写的一套非英语专业英语教材。本套教材既注意打好英语语言基础，又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力，同时还与《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》中四级的教学要求相衔接。

《英语综合练习 6》是《英语 6》的配套教材，全书共 10 个单元，每单元分为“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”和“快乐学习”四部分。第 5 单元和第 10 单元之后还编有大学英语四级考试模拟试卷各一套。

本书配有录音磁带。

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前　言

《英语5》、《英语6》是为由专科升入本科的学生编写的一套英语教程。经过数年的使用，受到了广大师生和读者的欢迎。他们热切地希望编配一套与本教程相匹配的供学生自主学习的教程。这就是《英语综合练习5》和《英语综合练习6》出版的前提。既然是为配套自主学习编写的教材，故其编写原则和编排设计均与《英语5》和《英语6》完全相同，只是特别注意使学习过程更加便于学生自主学习、自主训练和自主评估。

这套自主学习教程和《英语5》、《英语6》一样，贯彻“既注意打好英语语言基础，又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际能力”的学用结合的编写原则，同时还与《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》相衔接。

《英语综合练习6》共10个单元，每个单元分为“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”和“快乐学习”4个部分。“阅读”部分又分为“实用阅读”和“阅读欣赏”两类，前者体现实用性和交际性，后者的选文则注重文体的多样性和可欣赏性；“应用文套写”选用涉外交际应用文，根据所给的样例训练学习理解和套写有关英语应用文的能力；“听与说”是本套教程的重要组成部分，其中“说”突出口语涉外交际的实用需要，而“听”则注重适当拓宽听力训练的范围；“快乐学习”则是为了调节学习气氛，同时帮助学生学习欣赏幽默英语。本书还编有两套大学英语四级考试模拟试题，供学生作阶段性的自我综合检测使用。

为了便于教学和自学，《英语综合练习5》和《英语综合练习6》的词汇起点都是《英语4》的词汇终点。更为了便于自主学习，书后都提供了所有练习的参考答案和课文的参考译文。

总之，本套教材是为专升本的学生编写的一套极富特色的新教程，构思独特，编排新颖，比较合理地体现了“专升本”英语教学的特色。

《英语综合练习6》的总主编为大连理工大学孔庆炎教授，主编为大连理工大学姜怡和姜欣教授，编者有王慧莉、蒋立真、姚振军、马建军、丁蔓、冷慧、姜欣、姜怡。大连理工大学给予了大力支持，在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限，难免有不足疏漏之处，敬读读者不吝指正。

编　者

2004年12月

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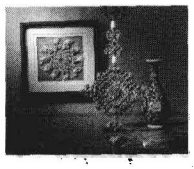

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UNIT

1 Learn a Foreign Language for Your Career

Reading

Practical reading

Picture Books and Literacy

There is great concern in Europe and North America about **declining** standards of literacy in schools. In Britain, the fact that 20 per cent of 16-year-olds have a reading age of 14 or less has helped to **prompt** massive educational changes. The development of literacy has **far-reaching** effects on general intellectual development and thus anything that impedes the development of literacy is a serious matter for us all. So the hunt is on for the cause of the decline in literacy. The search so far has focused on **socioeconomic** factors, or the **effectiveness** of "traditional" **versus** "modern" teaching techniques.

下降 激起 深远的 社会经济的 有效性/相对

The fruitless search for the cause of the increase in **illiteracy** is a **tragic** example of the saying "They can't see the wood for the trees". When teachers use picture books, they are simply continuing a long-established tradition that is accepted without question. And for the past two decades, **illustrations** in reading **primers** have become increasingly detailed and **obtrusive**, while language has become **impoverished** — sometimes to the point of **extinction**.

文盲/悲惨的 插图/识字课本/突出的/穷困的/灭绝

Amazingly, there is virtually no **empirical** evidence to support the use of illustrations in teaching reading. On the **contrary**, a great deal of empirical evidence shows that pictures interfere in a damaging way with all aspects of learning to read. Despite this, from North America to the

经验的 相反

Antipodes, the first books that many school children receive are **totally** without text. 新西兰和澳大利亚/完全地

A teacher's main concern is to help young beginning readers to develop not only the ability to recognize words, but the skills necessary to understand what these words mean. Even if a child is able to read aloud fluently, he or she may not be able to understand much of it: this is called "barking at text". The teacher's task of improving comprehension is made harder by influences outside the classroom. But the **adverse** effects of such things as television, video games, or limited language experiences at home, can be offset by experiencing "rich" language at school. 不利的

Instead, it is not **unusual** for a book of 30 or more pages to have only one sentence full of **repetitive** phrases. The artwork is often marvelous, but the pictures make the language **redundant**, and the children have no need to imagine anything when they read such books. Looking at a picture actively prevents children younger than nine from creating a mental image, and can make it difficult for older children to do so. In order to learn how to comprehend, they need to have their **innate** powers of **imagination** trained. 不平常的 重复的 多余的 天生的/想像

As they grow older, many children turn aside from books without pictures, and it is a situation made more serious as our culture becomes more **visual**. It is hard to **wean** children off picture books when pictures have played a major part throughout their **formative** reading experiences, and when there is competition for their attention from so many other sources of entertainment. The least intelligent are most vulnerable, but tests show that even intelligent children are being affected. The **response** of educators has been to extend the use of pictures in books and to **simplify** the language, even at senior levels. The Universities of **Oxford** and Cambridge recently held joint conferences to discuss the **noticeably** rapid decline in literacy among their undergraduates. 视觉的/使…戒掉/有形的 反应 简化 牛津 显著地

Pictures are also used to help **motivate** children to read because they are beautiful and **eye-catching**. But motivation to read should be provided by listening to stories well read, where children imagine in response to the story. Then, as they start to read, they have this experience to help them understand the language. If we present pictures to save children the trouble of developing these **creative** skills, then I think we are making a great mistake. 激发 吸引人的 创造性的

Check your understanding

1 *Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage? Please write*

YES *if the statement agrees with the information given;*
NO *if the statement contradicts the information given;*
NOT GIVEN *if there is no information about this.*

1. The search for the cause of the decline in literacy is very fruitful.

_____

2. It is traditionally accepted that children's books should contain few pictures.

_____

3. Empirical evidence has shown that pictures help teach reading.

_____

4. Teachers aim to teach both word recognition and word meaning.

_____

5. Older children are still having difficulty in handling texts without pictures.

_____

6. Literacy was discussed at a recent worldwide academic conference.

_____

7. Most intelligent school children do not like to read picture books.

_____

8. Reading a book without pictures can help develop children's imagination.

_____

Summary of useful patterns

2 *Here are some useful sentences taken from the passage. Read them and the supporting examples carefully and translate the Chinese sentences given below by modeling them on the patterns of the English sentences.*

1. There is great concern in Europe and North America about declining standards of literacy in schools.

— There is growing concern in Western countries about violence on television.

— There is great concern in the world about the death and the destruction which the terrorists are causing.

— 全世界极其关注伊拉克战争可能带来的影响。

2. The development of literacy has far-reaching effects on general intellectual development.

— Poverty and stress have far-reaching effects on child development.

— Domestic violence has far-reaching effects on the community as a whole.

— 经济发展对国家政治、文化和社会福利产生深远的影响。

3. For the past two decades, illustrations in reading primers have become increasingly detailed and obtrusive.

— In the past five years, graphical software has become increasingly helpful in technical drawing.

— In the past two years, bike thefts have become increasingly common on campus.

— 在过去五年里，快餐越来越流行。

4. Amazingly, there is virtually no empirical evidence to support the use of illustrations in teaching reading.

— Despite the explosion of information patents in the U.S. over the past two decades, there is virtually no empirical evidence from which policy conclusions can be derived

— A recent study found that there was virtually no empirical evidence to support the new policy.

— 几乎没有任何经验证据表明女性的表现落后于男性。

5. A teacher's main concern is to help young beginning readers to develop not only the ability to recognize words, but the skills necessary to understand what these words mean.

— The government's main concern is to reduce crime in the cities.

— Most people agree that nowadays AIDS has become the main concern of the world.

— 在大学里学生主要关注的通常是学业。

6. It is not unusual for a book of 30 or more pages to have only one sentence full of repetitive phrases.

— It is not unusual for young doctors to work a 70-hour week.

— It is not unusual for medical students to read about rabies.

— 大学生往往都有自己的电脑，甚至笔记本电脑.

7. Looking at a picture actively prevents children younger than nine from creating a mental image.

— Nothing could prevent him from speaking out against injustice.

— Taking exercises regularly can prevent people from becoming fat.

— 政府采取了严格的措施防止非典型性肺炎再度蔓延。

8. It is hard to wean children off picture books when pictures have played a major part throughout their formative reading experiences.

— The motor vehicle industry has a big part to play in reducing global warming.

— Natural disasters no longer play a major part in the destruction of species.

— 勤奋和运气在他的成功中起了重要作用。

Build up your language stock

1 *Fill in the blanks with the proper words given below, changing the form if necessary.*

virtually	adverse	offset	impede
prompt	decline	extinction	literacy

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

1. Pictures do not help young children a lot in learning letters of the alphabet and other basic _____ skills.
2. The thought of her daughter's wedding day _____ her to lose some weight, since she wanted to look good on that day.
3. SARS has _____ summer plans for Chinese students at the university who have to delay their visits or returns to China until the disease level ebbs (退，弱，衰退).
4. The increase in private cars has resulted in the _____ of public transport.
5. Human beings are currently causing the greatest mass _____ of species ever since 65 million years ago.
6. _____ all edible substances, and many food products, are now marketed as being low-fat or fat-free.
7. This drug is known to have _____ side effects.
8. Prices have risen in order to _____ the increased cost of raw materials.

4 *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 去年到避暑胜地的游客人数下降了10%。(decline)
2. 自从申请手续简化以来，申请奖学金的人越来越多。(simplify, increasing)
3. 这个计划是用来激发雇员更高效地工作。(motivate)
4. 他从不允许个人情感干扰工作。(interfere with)
5. 这个单元的每项练习都着重一个不同的语法点。(focus on)
6. 这些变革很可能让单亲家庭更贫穷。(impoverish)
7. 如果你愿意，我会替你买牛奶，你就不必麻烦出去了。(save sb. the trouble)
8. 应顾客的要求，开发了一种新产品。(in response to)

5 *Fill in each blank with a proper adjective from the passage.*

1. China's entrance to the WTO has prompted _____ educational changes, especially in foreign language teaching.
2. A teacher can play an important role in the _____ development of a student.
3. The search for the cause of the increase in illiteracy in the U.K. turned out to be _____.
4. Machines can now perform many simple _____ tasks at home.
5. Children need to have their _____ powers of imagination trained.
6. With illustrations in reading primers becoming increasingly detailed and obtrusive, our culture becomes more _____.
7. Pictures have played a major part throughout children's _____ reading experiences.
8. Pictures in textbooks seem to prevent children from developing their _____ skills and imagination.

Reading for appreciation *How to Be a Successful Language Learner*

Some people seem to have a **knack** for learning languages. They can **pick up** new vocabulary, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. They do not seem to be any more intelligent than others, so what makes language learning so much easier for them? Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners we may **discover** a few of the techniques which make language learning easier for them.

技巧，诀窍
得到，获得
发现

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the patterns and the rules for themselves. They are good **guessers** who look for **clues** and form their own conclusions. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

猜测者/线索

Successful language learning is active learning. Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things; they are willing to make mistakes and try again. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or **incomplete**. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

不完全的

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose. They want to learn the language in order to communicate with the native speakers and to learn from them. They find it easy to practice using the language regularly because they want to learn with it.

What kind of language learner are you? If you are a successful language learner, you have probably been learning **independently**, actively, and **purposefully**. On the other hand, if your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques **outlined** above.

独立地
有目的地
概括

Check your understanding

6 *Choose the correct answer according to the passage.*

1. What makes language learning easier for some people than for others?
   A. Successful language learners are more intelligent than others.
   B. Some people learn grammar more quickly than others.
   C. Successful language learners use good techniques.
   D. Some people have good teachers and good books.
2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is that successful language learners are _____.
   A. good guessers
   B. independent learners
   C. people who learn from their mistakes
   D. people who look for clues
3. Active language learners _____.
   A. will try everything to communicate
   B. are careful not to make mistakes
   C. can't tolerate inexact information
   D. wait for a chance to use the language
4. "If your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above." What does this sentence mean?
   A. Less successful language learners can do as well as successful language learners.
   B. The causes of less successful language learning are outlined above.
   C. The techniques outlined above are only good for successful learners.
   D. Unsuccessful language learners should try the techniques of successful language learners.
5. Why did the author write this passage?
   A. To compare language learning with other types of learning.
   B. To encourage learners to learn the way to learn a language.
   C. To explain why language learning is difficult.
   D. To tell people how to learn a language.

Build up your vocabulary

7 *Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions from the passage, changing the from if necessary.*

1. She _____ French when she was living in Paris.
2. Highly _____ children have an ability to learn and process complex information rapidly.
3. Two _____ research bodies reached the same conclusion.

4. Since I've already graduated from college, I don't want to _____ my parents financially.
5. As my new home is near the company, I can now walk to work _____ taking a bus.
6. Independent learners don't depend on the teacher to find the _____ and the rules of the language.
7. For most Chinese learners, the purpose of learning English is to _____ effectively.
8. Sometimes people are _____ to work overtime just for double pay.

8 *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. Some people seem to have a knack for learning languages.
2. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others.
3. Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners we may discover a few of the techniques which make language learning easier for them.
4. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions.
5. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete.
6. If you are a successful language learner, you have probably been learning independently, actively, and purposefully.

Writing

Applied writing ***Certificate of Attendance***

Sample

This is to certify that
Mr. Xu Feng
of
People's Bank of China
has successfully completed the training on
Financing Tools and Financial Innovations
conducted
from 5 to 25 July 2004

Paul Tench
Managing Director
Price Waterhouse Coopers

New Words and Expressions

award /ə'wɔːd/ *v.* 授予
★ certify /'sɜːtifai/ *v.* 证明
financing /fai'nænsiŋ/ *n.* 筹措资金，理财

Comprehension check

1 *Fill in the blanks with the information you've got from the above certificate.*

1. Mr. Xu was from _____.
2. The training course Mr. Xu completed successfully was _____.
3. The length of the course Mr. Xu took was _____.

Simulated writing

2 *Write a certificate of attendance according to the given situation.*

Suppose you are Gary Mond, Managing Director of Redcliffe Training Associates Limited. Mr. Xu Feng, from People's Bank of China, completed a training program on Financial Analysis on Corporate Borrowers. The training was held in London from 12 to 30 July, 2004. Please write a certificate of attendance for Mr. Xu.

Listening and Speaking

New Words and Expressions

topic /'tɒpɪk/ *n.* 话题

Listening comprehension

1 *Listen to the dialogue and judge whether the following statements are true or false. Write T/ F accordingly.*

1. The candidate's hometown is Dalian. ( )
2. According to the candidate, some people may not like Dalian because of the wet weather there. ( )

3. The candidate is a second year student of computers. ( )
4. The candidate dislikes her major because she has to work very hard. ( )
5. The candidate visits the online chatroom quite often. ( )
6. The candidate likes to read in her spare time. ( )

2 *Complete the following dialogue by translating the Chinese given in the brackets.*

Interviewer: Good morning. My name is Matt. Could you tell me your full name, please?
Candidate: My name is Wang Dan. 1. _____(但是你可以叫我Margaret。)
Interviewer: Can you tell me where you're from?
Candidate: 2. _____(当然可以。我来自北京。)
Interviewer: Now just to start out, I'd like to ask a few questions about you. Are you currently working or are you a student?
Candidate: 3. _____(我现在是名大学生。)
Interviewer: OK, and what is your major?
Candidate: 4. _____(我是学工程的。)
Interviewer: Do you like your major?
Candidate: Yes, I do. 5. _____(工程师既是创照者又是管理者。) I like learning about how to solve new problems.
Interviewer: Is there anything about your major that you don't particularly like?
Candidate: 6. _____(有时我觉得学工程有点枯燥。) You know, I have to study a lot of technical terms and rules.
Interviewer: Well, how about when you are not studying? What do you do in your spare time?
Candidate: 7. _____(我喜欢打桥牌。)
Interviewer: When you do get time off from school during your holidays, what do you usually do?
Candidate: Many different things. 8. _____(有时我去旅行。)
Interviewer: If you are going on a long trip, how do you prefer to travel?
Candidate: 9. _____(我有点害怕坐飞机。) Of course they're more expensive. So my favorite way is to go by train, as long as the train is not too crowded.
Interviewer: Has transportation changed much in the last 20 years?
Candidate: 10. _____(我猜在中国人们对小汽车很着迷。) So if you visit any major city in China, you will see a lot more cars on the road than before.

3 *Fill in the blanks according to the instructions given in Chinese.*

Interviewer: Now, I'm going to give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for one or two minutes. 1. _____(说明有一分钟准备时间。) And you can make some notes if you wish. Do you understand?

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