



普通高等教育 “十二五” 高职高专规划教材

新趋势

英语综合教程

中册

教育学会 ◎ 组织编写
玲娜 何湘君 ◎ 主编

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前言

《新趋势英语综合教程》是普通高等教育“十二五”高职高专规划教材，由中国高等教育学会组织编写。

本教材贯彻了《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》有关进行教材改革、加强教材建设、提高教材编写质量的精神。

本教材还贯彻了最新版《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》（试行）的精神，体现了“就业为导向”、“服务为宗旨”、“应用为目的”、“实用为主”的高等职业教育原则；践行了将职场英语、行业英语渗透到公共基础英语教学中或与职场英语、行业英语对接的新思想。

公共基础英语教学的“服务”与“实用”性就是要为学生学习专业英语、日后的职场就业需要以及再深造可持续发展的双重性服务。

本教材在内容方面精心选择贴近时代脉搏、贴近学生实际生活的热门话题，在知识方面选择实用、够用，能达到高等学校英语应用能力考试 A、B 标准的基础语言点、语法点。

此外，本教材还具有与其他高职教材不同的以下特点：

一、凝聚了编者多年来对高职英语教学的实践思考和研究

1. 在教材体例上，根据高职层次学生的英语学习心理认知特点、英语学习特征，打破了传统的按“听、说、读、写”技能编写的习惯，运用语言学习的研究成果：先输入即读听在先，后输出即说写在后。读过的语言材料容易听懂，语言材料经读、听后，会说得出，说得出的语言为写作作铺垫。

2. 以一个主话题贯穿整个单元，分“读、听、说、写”技能不同载体形式进行训练，虽内容略有变化，但语言表达反复强化，这种语言内容学习的集中操练方式有利于语言的突破性掌握。

二、编写以人为本，体现了人性化和科学性

1. 在教材编写时以高等职业教育英语课程教学要求总词汇表为依据，就词汇难易的筛选、篇章的长度与理解等方面都进行了细心的考量，力求做到循序渐进、由易到难，避免难易跳跃或陡升的弊端。

2. 融入高职学校英语应用能力考试 A、B 样题和模拟练习，将教、学、练、考一体化，使英语教学具有目标性、针对性和具体化，进而激发学生学习的主动参与性。

3. 按课时设计便于教师教，课文右边设计词汇注释也便于学生自学，适当配有题图启发学生对课文的理解。

三、本教材适应了当前职业教育改革的形势

根据公共英语课时压缩的情况，以及中职高职衔接的形势，本套教材编为三册：上册程度以中职英语第二册后、高中英语第一册后为起点，学完后达到 B 级（相当于中职英语第三册、高中英语第二册），中册程度达到 A 级，下册以职场通讯英语并兼续本科或考四

级为目标,为学生日后就业或英语的再提高及可持续发展奠定基础。

四、本教材具有可取舍的选择性和分类分层的灵活性

1. 对于基础薄弱的学生来说,可从上册开始学习,基础一般的学生可从中册开始学习,而基础较好的学生可直接学习下册,与职场英语零对接。这均适应英语课程设置为三个、两个或一个学期的院校或专业使用。

2. 本教材各单元的语言材料设计了两个层次,即 Reading Practice, Listening and Speaking, Practical Writing, Grammar Tips 为基础层次, Reading Strengthening 为较高层次,供教学时根据学生基础的不同进行取舍选择学习或全部学习。

本教材为本套教材的中册。主编牛长清执行全书的组织编写工作,完成体例设计与样章、前言及全书的最后整、修、统稿及初审工作;第二主编江玲娜修改了 Module 7 的 Reading Practice 和练习部分,以及完成了书后总词汇表;第三主编何湘君编写了 Module 8 (除 Listening and Speaking, Practical Writing 的 Part 2, Grammar Tips 外)以及 Module 7 的 Reading Strengthening 及练习部分。

副主编李娜编写了 Module 4,郭向宇编写了 Module 7 的 Listening and Speaking 和 Grammar Tips,王丽琴编写了 Module 6,牛菲编写了 Module 2 的 Practical Writing、Module 7 的 Warming Up、Module 8 的 Practical Writing 的 Part 2 等部分。

编委吴秀华编写了 Module 1,王蕊编写了 Module 5,王丽和胥冰编写了 Module 3,刘艳编写了 Module 2,库利江编写了 Module 8 的 Listening and Speaking 和 Grammar Tips,熊小红编写了 Module 7 的 Reading Practice 及练习部分的初稿。

由于时间和编者水平有限,不足之处在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

2012 年 12 月

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Module 1 Culture and Life



Module Objectives

After this module, you are expected to:

1. learn words and phrases about culture.
2. practise reading, listening, speaking: Asking and Giving Directions.
3. learn writing: a Note for Asking for Leave and Due Bill and Receipt.
4. learn grammar: Adverbial Clauses 1.
5. realize that today's China can be regarded as a rich-culture country.

We need not only save our own ordinary culture, but also we should share it to the world and try to get the advantage from the other cultures.

Warming Up

Task 1 Look at the pictures below and talk about them.



1. Work in groups and list three more Chinese festivals that you know.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

2. Discuss when they take place, how they are celebrated and what people do at that time.

Task 2 China can be regarded as a rich-culture country. Do you know other Chinese elements?

Reading Practice

Of Romance and Revolution



Pre-reading Questions

Before reading the passage, try to answer the following questions.

1. Look at the picture and the title of the reading passage and predict the content. Then read it quickly to see if you are right.
2. What do people usually have when it is Mid-Autumn Festival?

- 1 Autumn. The air is light and summer's **humid** heat is **fading**. Stars are finally struggling through the cool dusk, and the moon will shine its brightest with Mid-Autumn around the corner. This is a time to celebrate both **revolution** and **romance**.

Words and Expressions

humid 潮湿的
fade 逐渐消失
revolution 革命
romance 爱情故事

- 2 There are many **legends** linked to Zhongqiujié or Mid-Autumn Festival, but the most commonly **quoted** are about secret messages that caused people to **take action** for a change of government, and a **romantic** story of the **archer**, Hou Yi and his wife Chang'e, the lady in the moon.
- 3 Let's talk about revolution first. Although the festival is long established in Chinese **folklore**, the eating of the **compulsory** moon cakes did not start until late, relative to **culinary chronology**.
- 4 In 1368, under the **Mongolian** rule after 88 years, an adviser to rebel chief, Zhu Yuanzhang came up with a plot to send out gathering messages that were hidden in sweet **pastries**—much like fortune cookies. On the night of the Moon Festival, the rebels successfully attacked and **overthrew** the government by the Yuan emperors and founded the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644).
- 5 Today, moon cakes are eaten to **commemorate** this event.
- 6 Moon cakes are now sold in **elaborate** packaging that increase the prices of the pastries to hundreds of yuan. All sorts of pastries and **fillings** imaginable are available, even moon cakes made from ice-cream and chocolate. In the south, the favorite traditional filling is **lotus seed paste**, while northerners like everything from red bean and **date paste** to ham and nuts.
- 7 A much earlier myth associated with the festival is the rather tragic romance between the archer Hou Yi and his wife, Chang'e. There many **versions** but here are the most common **threads**.
- 8 In those times when gods and men had a less remote relationship, 10 **blazing** suns shone **relentlessly**, **scorching** the earth. Hou Yi was a fine archer, so he took his bow and arrows and shot down nine, wisely leaving one to bless the day.
- 9 For his great common sense, he was rewarded with an **elixir** for **immortality** enough for him and his wife, whom he loved dearly. He kept the elixir in a box while he went hunting and told his wife not to open it. That was the last thing he should have said.

legend 传说
link to 有联系, 有关系
quote 引述
take action 采取行动
romantic 浪漫的
archer 弓箭手

folklore 民间传说
compulsory 强制性的
culinary 烹饪用的
chronology 大事记
Mongolian 蒙古人的
came up with 提出
pastry 油酥点心
overthrow 推翻

commemorate 纪念
elaborate 精心制作的
filling 馅
lotus seed paste 莲茸
date paste 枣泥

associate with 与……联系
起来
version 说法
thread 线索

blaze 发(强)光
relentlessly 无情地
scorch 使枯萎

elixir 不老长寿药
immortality 永生

- 10 Just like Pandora, Chang'e was into the box as soon as hubby was out of the door. Unfortunately, he came back unexpectedly and surprised her holding the elixir. In her **panic**, Chang'e **drank** it all **up**.
- 11 The **potion** was so strong that she started floating and didn't stop until she reached the moon. And there she has remained since, looking down in **permanent** regret, **accompanied** only by a little rabbit she managed to **grab** on the way up.
- 12 Both stories are often retold as people gather under the autumn moon, **feasting** on moon cakes and sipping fine tea. This is an occasion for the family to get together, second only to the Lunar New Year reunion dinner that every Chinese rushes home for.

panic 惊慌

drink up 喝光

potion 药剂

permanent 永久的

accompany 陪伴

grab 抓住

feast 尽情地吃

New Words and Expressions

humid/'hju:mɪd/*adj.*

(天气) 湿热的, 潮湿的

fade/feɪd/*v.*

gradually disappear 逐渐消失

revolution/'revə'lʊ:ʃən/*n.*

革命; 变革

romance/rəʊ'mæns/*n.*

浪漫; 爱情故事

legend/'ledʒənd/*n.*

an old, well-known story 传说

quote/kwəʊt/*v.*

引用; 引述; 引证

romantic/rəʊ'mæntɪk/*adj.*

connected with feelings of love 浪漫的

archer/'ɑ:tʃə/*n.*

弓箭手

folklore/'fəʊklɔ:/i:*n.*

民间传说

compulsory/kəm'pʌlsəri/*adj.*

强制性的; 义务的; 必修的

culinary/'kju:lənəri/*adj.*

concerned with cooking 厨房的, 烹饪用的

chronology/krə'nɒlədʒi/*n.*

(按时间排列的) 大事记; 年代学

Mongolian/mŋg'gəʊliən/*adj.*

蒙古的; 蒙古人的

n.

蒙古人; 蒙古语

pastry/'peɪstri/*n.*

糕点; 油酥点心

overthrow/əʊvə'θraʊ/*vt.*

remove a leader or government from a position of power 推翻

commemorate/kə'meməreɪt/*vt.*

remember an important event or person by means of a special action, ceremony, or specially created object 纪念

elaborate/'læbəreɪt/ <i>adj.</i>	containing a lot of details or small parts 精心制作的
filling/'fɪlɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	(糕点内的) 馅; 填充物
version/'vɜːʃən/ <i>n.</i>	a description of an event by people 说法; 版本
thread/θred/ <i>n.</i>	线索
blaze/bleɪz/ <i>vi.</i>	to shine very bright light 照耀, 发(强)光
relentlessly/rɪ'lentlɪslɪ/ <i>adv.</i>	ruthlessly, cruelly 无情地, 残酷地
scorch/skɔːtʃ/ <i>v.</i>	if strong heat scorches plants, it dries them and kills them 把(植物)灼伤, 烧焦; 使枯萎
elixir/'ɪlɪksə/ <i>n.</i>	炼丹药; 不老长寿药
immortality/ɪmɔː'tæləti/ <i>n.</i>	the condition of living forever or being remembered forever 永生, 长存, 永垂不朽
panic/'pænik/ <i>n.</i>	恐慌, 惊慌
potion/'pəʊʃən/ <i>n.</i>	药剂
permanent/'pɜːmənənt/ <i>adj.</i>	something that is permanent lasts forever 永久的, 永恒的
accompany/ə'kʌmpəni/ <i>vt.</i>	to go to somewhere with someone 陪伴, 陪同
grab/græb/ <i>v.</i>	to take hold of someone or something with sudden or violent movement 抓住, 攫取
feast/fiːst/ <i>v.</i>	to eat and drink a lot to celebrate something 尽情地吃, 享用美食
link to	有联系, 有关系
take action	采取行动
culinary chronology	饮食发展史
come up with	想出, 提出(主意、计划等)
associate with	与……联系起来
drink up	喝光, 喝干
manage to do sth.	设法做成(困难的事), 努力完成
be second only to sth.	仅次于……

Proper Names

Zhongqiujié/Mid-Autumn Festival	中秋节
Hou Yi	后羿
Chang'e	嫦娥
Zhu Yuanzhang	朱元璋

Task 1 Decide whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- () 1. The Mid-Autumn Festival is a time to celebrate both revolution and romance.
- () 2. Zhu Yuanzhang thought of a plot to send out gathering messages that were hidden in sweet pastries.
- () 3. The traditional fillings in the moon cakes in the south are similar in the north.
- () 4. Hou Yi was a fine archer, but he was a bad husband.
- () 5. Chang'e remained in the sky, looking down in lasting regret, accompanied only by a little rabbit.
- () 6. The Mid-Autumn Festival is second only to the Lunar New Year reunion dinner that every Chinese rushes home for.

Task 2 Match the two columns below.

1. fade	a. ruthlessly, cruelly
2. archer	b. the condition of living forever
3. revolution	c. make more complex, intricate, or richer
4. elaborate	d. someone who shoots arrows
5. relentlessly	e. gradually disappear
6. immortality	f. a time of great, usually sudden, social and political change
7. feast	g. lasting
8. permanent	h. a large meal for a lot of people to celebrate a special occasion

Task 3 Choose the best answer to each of the following sentences.

1. Autumn. The air is light and summer's humid heat is _____.
 A. gradually disappearing B. appearing
 C. approaching D. X
2. There are many legends linked to Zhongqiujié or Mid-Autumn Festival, but the most commonly quoted are about _____.
 A. a change of government
 B. a romantic story of the archer, Hou Yi and his wife Chang'e
 C. both A and B
 D. X
3. Who came up with a plot to send out gathering messages that were hidden in sweet pastries—much like fortune cookies? _____.
 A. The rebel chief, Zhu Yuanzhang.
 B. A Mongolian.
 C. An adviser to rebel chief, Zhu Yuanzhang.
 D. A soldier in the rebel army.

4. In China, all sorts of pastries and fillings imaginable are available, moon cakes made from _____.
A. ice-cream and chocolate
B. lotus seed paste
C. red bean and date paste to ham and nuts
D. A, B and C
5. In those times when gods and men had a _____ relationship, 10 blazing suns shone relentlessly, scorching the earth.
A. distant
B. friendly
C. closer
D. A, B and C
6. In those times, how many suns shone relentlessly, scorching the earth? _____.
A. One.
B. Eleven.
C. Nine.
D. Ten.
7. What was Hou Yi? _____.
A. A good husband.
B. A good archer.
C. A god.
D. A doctor in old times.
8. For Hou Yi's great common sense, what was he rewarded with? _____.
A. A little rabbit.
B. A magic liquid that is supposed to make people younger etc.
C. A new lovely wife.
D. X.

Task 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words given in the brackets.

- Over the years her beauty _____ (fade) a little.
- The _____ (romantic) of the sea beckoned (吸引) the young sailors.
- Many trees _____ (overthrow) by the storm.
- Mother's day is a time of _____ (commemorate) and celebration for mom.
- The room was warm and cosy (温暖、舒适的) with a fire _____ (blaze) in the hearth (壁炉).
- When confusions and troubles come _____ (relentless), why not stand up and give a fight?
- Children under 14 must _____ (accompany) by an adult.
- Two men _____ (grab) her and pushed her to the ground.

Task 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases given in the box.

scorch take action link to legend feast drink up revolution elaborate

- This _____ still spreads abroad among the people.
- The police _____ firm _____ to deal with the riots (骚乱).
- The government's new healthcare (卫生保健) plan is _____ yet.

4. The walls had been blackened and _____ by fire.
5. Some birth defects are _____ smoking during pregnancy.
6. The king promised to hold a great _____ for all his people.
7. Come on, _____ your milk.
8. The epoch of _____ creates great figures.

Task 6 Rewrite the sentences after the models.

Model A: Because Hou Yi was a fine archer, he took his bow and arrows and shot down nine, wisely leaving one to bless the day.

→Hou Yi was a fine archer, so he took his bow and arrows and shot down nine, wisely leaving one to bless the day.

1. I didn't come because I was ill.
2. Because it was raining, we stayed at home.

Model B: This is an occasion for the family to get together, next only to the Lunar New Year reunion dinner that every Chinese rushes home for.

→This is an occasion for the family to get together, second only to the Lunar New Year reunion dinner that every Chinese rushes home for.

3. Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, next only to Russia, and always been famous for its fantastic natural scenery.

4. Colin's career was next only to his family.

Task 7 Translations.

A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. There are many legends linked to Zhongqiujié or Mid-Autumn Festival.
2. Today, moon cakes are eaten to commemorate this event.
3. And there she has remained since, looking down in permanent regret, accompanied only by a little rabbit she managed to grab on the way up.
4. This is an occasion for the family to get together, second only to the Lunar New Year reunion dinner that every Chinese rushes home for.

B. Translate the following sentences into English.

5. 最好有人能尽快想出解决办法。(come up with)