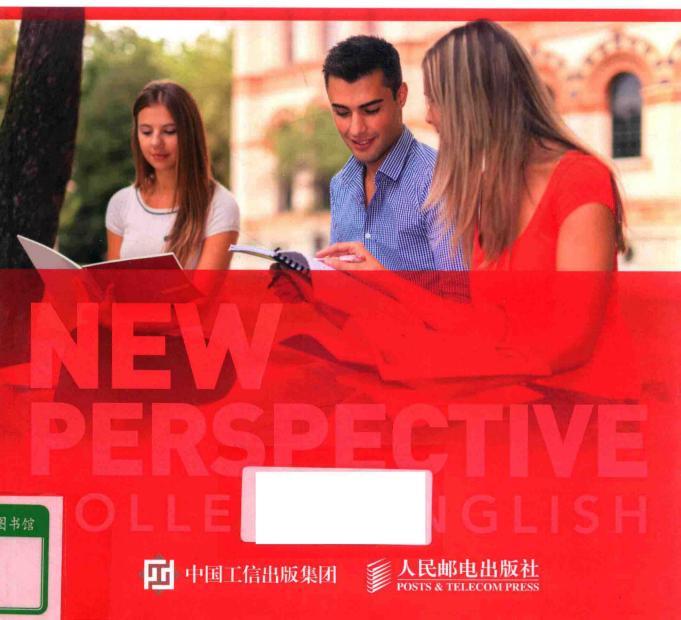
高等职业院校"十三五"规划教材

并仍用

1

职业英语读写译教程

张华志/总主编 黎明虹/主编



高等职业院校"十三五"规划教材

亲后视角

职业英语读写译教程

张华志/总主编 黎明虹/主 编

林敏 王妮/副主编

辛燕青 廖淑梅 杨柳 王梓媛 朱海群 赖土宜/编 者

NEW _____ PERSHEUTIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH

人民邮电出版社

图书在版编目 (СІР) 数据

新视角职业英语读写译教程. 1 / 黎明虹主编. 一 北京: 人民邮电出版社, 2015. 8 高等职业院校"十三五"规划教材 ISBN 978-7-115-39677-8

I. ①新··· II. ①黎··· III. ①英语一阅读教学一高等职业教育—教材②英语—写作一高等职业教育—教材③英语—翻译—高等职业教育—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第200210号

内容提要

《新视角职业英语读写译教程》系列教材分为 2 册,本书是套书第 1 册。本教材分为 8 个单元和 2 套模拟测试题,每个单元包括两篇阅读、语法、写作、翻译技巧、职场英语、轻松时刻或趣文 7 部分。每 4 个单元之后有一个复习测试单元,藉以通过归纳总结前面单元的内容来巩固和提高学生所学知识。本书注重学生英语应用能力与应试能力的结合,重点培养学生的读、写、译能力。

本书既可以作为高等职业院校的公共英语教材,也可以作为各级培训机构的英语培训教材。

◆ 总 主 编 张华志

主 编 黎明虹

副主编林敏王妮

责任编辑 刘 琦

责任印制 张佳莹 杨林杰

◆ 人民邮电出版社出版发行 北京市丰台区成寿寺路 11 号邮编 100164 电子邮件 315@ptpress.com.cn

网址 http://www.ptpress.com.cn

大厂聚鑫印刷有限责任公司印刷

◆ 开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 15

2015年8月第1版

字数: 334千字

2015年8月河北第1次印刷

定价: 39.80元

读者服务热线: (010) 81055256 印装质量热线: (010) 81055316 反盗版热线: (010) 81055315 广告经营许可证: 京崇工商广字第 0021 号

前言

教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》界定了高职高专院校非英语专业学生大学英语的教学性质,明确了高职英语的教学目标,指出了高职英语的教学原则。鉴于此,根据"分类指导"及"实用为主、够用为度、应用为目的"的原则,紧扣社会需求脉搏、切合当今高职学生实际,我们精心编写了这套适合现代高职高专院校学生使用的高职英语教材。

教材针对当代高职高专院校学生的特点、培养目标和教学要求,借鉴了多年来国内大学英语教学的成功经验和国外先进教育理念和教学方法,遵循教育规律和学生学习、发展的需求。本套教材既传授语言知识和技能,又注重培养语言实际应用能力和自主学习能力,使学生在读、写、译诸方面得到全面发展。通过对本教材丰富语料的学习,学生们不仅能巩固、扩大英语基础知识,拓展读、医术译的技能、而且能够提高英语交际能力和学生学习能力。同时,本教材还能激发学生学习英语的兴趣、使他们了解中外文化差异,扩展国际视野,培养他们的爱国主义和国际主义精神。

《新视角职业英语读写译教程》为素列数材,共两册,每册有8个单元和2套模拟测试题,每个单元包括两篇阅读、语法、与作、翻译技巧、职场英语、轻松时刻或趣文7部分。每4个单元之后有一个复习测试单元,藉以通过归纳总结前面单元的内容来巩固和提高学生所学知识。本册为《新视角职业英语读写译教程》的第1册,教材特色如下。

- (1) 重视学生阅读、写作和翻译能力的培养和训练,系统复习和讲解语法知识、写作知识、阅读技巧和翻译技巧,培养学生的文体意识。所有讲解内容与课文内容和课后练习紧密结合,体系完整、逐级推进、讲解精练、重点突出、注重建构,充分体现语言的规范性、准确性和实用性。
- (2)课后练习的选择紧紧围绕课文的知识点设计,将知识学习和技能掌握通过真实的语言操练来实现。学生在练习的过程中不仅可以掌握和使用规范的语言,而且能体验语言知识的丰富性和系统性。同时,练习还兼顾到不同类型的考试需求,对学生应试技能的培养大有裨益。
- (3)"轻松时刻"安排在每一个单元的最后。通过阅读、聆听一些英文歌曲、谚语、名言警句、短诗、笑话等,学生可以放松心情,开阔视野,陶冶情操,同时也可为口语和写作积累一些活泼、有趣的素材。

(4) 本教材课内和课外内容交互搭配,学法与教法同步并重,自主学习与合作学习交相辉映,还特别加入了职场英语模块,在培养学生自主学习能力的同时,强化了学生的团队意识和合作能力,强化了学生的职场实际运用能力与创新意识,为学生终身学习打下良好而坚实的基础。

套书由中国职业教育科学委员会理事、山西职业技术教育外语教学专业委员会会长张 华志教授任总主编。本书由广东工贸职业技术学院黎明虹任主编,广东工贸职业技术学院 林敏、王妮任副主编,广东工贸职业技术学院辛燕青、廖淑梅、杨柳、王梓媛、朱海群、 赖土宜也参与了本书的编写。

在教材编写过程中,我们参阅了大量国内外出版物,广泛听取了学生、教师和专家的 意见,汲取同类、同层次教材的优点。在此谨对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于作者水平有限,书中若有疏漏、谬误之处,敬请广大师生和同人不吝指正。

编者 2015年2月

目录

Unit One Greetings

Section A It's Only a Greeting 2

Section B When in Rome 9

Section C Grammar: Nouns 17

Section D Practical Writing: Student Card 22

Section E Translation 23

Section F Vocational English: Meeting Clients 24

Unit Two College Life

Section A Live with a Stranger 28

Section B Campus Housing in U.S.A. 37

Section C Grammar: Verbs 45

Section D Practical Writing: Request Letter 49

Section E Translation 51

Section F Vocational English: Bank Service 52

Unit Three Learning a Foreign Language

Section A Learning a Foreign Language 56

Section B Why Is It Important to Learn a Foreign Language 65

Section C Grammar: Pronouns 72

2

Section E Translation 77

Section F Vocational English: Making Airline Reservation and

Rescheduling a Flight 78

Unit Four Emergency

Section A Only Hours to Live 82

Section B A Brave Little Son 91

Section C Grammar: Numerals 97

Section D **Practical Writing: Notes**

Section E Translation 104

Section F Vocational English: Emergencies 105

Test Yourself

Test Paper | (Unit 1-Unit 4) 109

Unit Five Holidays

Section A Halloween 122

Section B Origin of Thanksgiving Day 130

Section C Grammar: Articles 137

Section D Practical Writing: Diary 142

Section E Translation 143

Section F Vocational English: Tour Guide 144

Unit Six Food Culture

Section A American Eating Culture 148 Section B A History of American Food 156

Section C Grammar: Adjectives and Adverbs 163

Section D Practical Writing: Notice 168

Section E Translation 169

Section F Vocational English: Chinese Table Manners 170

Unit Seven Web Life

Section A Are You Caught in the Web 174

Section B What Are the Dangers of Internet Safety 182

Section C Grammar: Prepositions, Conjunctions and

Exclamations 187

Section D Practical Writing: Poster 193

Section E Translation 194

Section F Vocational English: Online Shopping 195

Unit Eight Environment

Section A We Have Only One Earth 200

Section B A Low Carbon Life 208

Section C Grammar: Tense 214

Section D Practical Writing: Letters of Invitation 218

Section E Translation 220

Section F Vocational English: Working Environments 221

Test Yourself

Test Paper || (Unit 5—Unit 8) 223

Unit One

Greetings



Preview

When people meet, one of the things they usually do is to greet each other verbally or nonverbally. Universally practiced as they are, greetings may carry different meanings in different cultures, hence, misunderstanding may occur among people who are from other countries, as it is shown in our first text. In order to reduce cultural misunderstandings, we need to learn foreign customs and etiquettes, even taboos of other cultures, encoded in the target languages, which is the purpose of our second text in this unit.

Section A

>>> Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the questions before reading the passage.

- 1. Imagine what will happen to a foreign girl in Hong Kong who can't speak Chinese.
- 2. What would you do if you were the girl?



It's Only a Greeting

A young British woman arrives in Hong Kong to work, and she knows nothing about the Chinese culture or language. Now she is in a bank and asking the bank clerk to help her to draw some money. To her surprise, the bank clerk asks her if she has had her lunch. She is extremely surprised at such a question because in the British culture it will be regarded as an indirect invitation to lunch. It can also indicate the young man's interest in dating the girl. Since the bank clerk is a complete stranger to her, the British girl is taken aback very much.

"Oh, I've had my lunch already, thank you," the girl answers hastily.

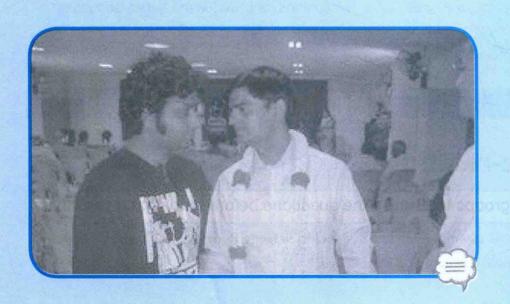
When she leaves the bank, the British girl goes to a Chinese language school and is even more surprised to be asked the same question by one of the teachers.

Then she **realizes** that it can't be an invitation, but is still **puzzled** and she can't work it out.

culture: 文化 language: 语言 surprise: 惊奇 extremely: 极端地

indirect: 间接的 invitation: 邀请 date: 约会 since: 既然 complete: 完全的 stranger: 陌生人 aback: 吃惊地 hastily: 匆忙地

realize: 意识到 puzzled: 感到困惑的



Now and then people keep asking her the same question again and again and she doesn't know why.

Now she is asking a friend of hers who knows both British and Chinese cultures well. Her friend is telling her that the question has no **real significance** at all—it's only a greeting!

real:真实的

significance: 意义

New Words		
culture ['kʌltʃə(r)]	n.	the totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought 文化,文明;修养
language [ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ]	n.	the use by human beings of voice sounds, and often written symbols representing these sounds, in organized combinations and patterns in order to express and communicate thoughts and feelings 语言;语言文字
	vt.	to encounter suddenly or unexpectedly 使惊奇
surprise [sə'praɪz]	n.	something, such as an unexpected encounter, event, or gift, that surprises 惊奇,意外事
extremely [ɪk'striːmli]	adv.	to a very high degree 极端地,非常地
regard [rɪˈgaːd]	V.	to look upon or consider in a particular way 把······看作,把······认为
indirect [.ɪndə'rekt]	adj.	not proceeding straight to the point or object 间接的,迂回的
invitation [₁ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn]	n.	a spoken or written request for someone's presence or participation 邀请
indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt]	vt.	to show the way to or the direction of; point out 指示,指出;表明,暗示
date [deɪt]	vt.	an appointment, especially an engagement to go out socially with a member of the opposite sex 与异性的约会
since [sɪns]	conj.	in as much as; because 既然; 由于
complete [ks minist]	adj.	to the greatest degree possible 完全的;完整的;彻底的
complete [kəm'pliːt]	vt.	to finish making or doing something 完成
stranger ['streɪndʒə(r)]	n.	one who is neither a friend nor an acquaintance 陌生人
aback [ə'bæk]	adv.	by surprise 吃惊地
hastily ['heɪstɪli]	adv.	said, made or done very quickly, especially when this has bad results 急速地,仓促地

realize ['riːəlaɪz]	vt.	to comprehend completely or correctly 认识到,了解	
puzzled ['pʌzld]	adj.	unable to understand something the reason for it 感到困惑的	
real [rɪəl]	adj.	actually existing or happening and not imagined or pretended 真正的,实际的	
significance [sig'nifikəns]	n.	the state or quality of being significant 意义,主要性	
Phrases and Expressions			
arrive at (in)		到达	
to one's surprise		使某人吃惊的是	
regardas		把看作	
be taken aback		吃惊	
even more		甚至, (比)更	
by now		到这时	
now and then		不时地	
keep doing		坚持做	
again and again		再三	
work out		做出,算出	
not at all		一点也不	
Proper Names			
British ['brɪtɪʃ]	British ['brɪtɪʃ] 英国的,英国人的		
Hong Kong [ˈhɒŋˈ kɒŋ]		香港	



Comprehension of the Text

I. Choose the best answer.	6. How does the girl work it out at last? With the help of her	
1. Who arrives in Hong Kong? A young	A. teacher B. boss	
A. British woman B. British man C. American lady D. Japanese woman	C. boyfriend D. friend	
A. to study the Chinese language B. to get money from a bank C. to see her mother and father D. to work there	II. Answer the following questions according to the facts.1. Why does the British woman go to Hong Kong?	
3. When the bank clerk asks the girl the question, he means		
A. he wants to invite her to lunch B. he wants to date her C. he wants to marry her D. he wants to greet her	2. What problems does she have?	
4. After the girl leaves the bank, she is asked the same question by		
A. one of the clerks in a bank B. one of the strangers in her company C. one of the teachers in a school D. one of the students in a school	3. Why is she taken aback when the clerk asks her the question?	
5. Why do the people in Hong Kong keep asking the girl the same question again and again? Because they want to	4. What did she say when the clerk asked if she had had her lunch?	
A. get along well with her B. make friends with her C. help her with her Chinese language		

5. What do you learn from the story?

Vocabulary and Structure

Match each of the words in the left column with the definition in the right column.

- significance
 indirect
 since
 stranger
 surprise
 only
 invitation
 realize
 arrive
 rather
- a. one who is neither a friend nor an acquaintance
- b. to encounter suddenly or unexpectedly
- c. to reach a destination
- d. in as much as; because
- e. not proceeding straight to the point or object
- f. alone in kind or class; sole
- g. a spoken or written request for someone's presence
- to comprehend completely or correctly
- i. to a certain extent; somewhat
- j. the state or quality of being significant

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or word from the box, changing the form where necessary.

indicate	realize	introduce	work out	keep doing
regard a	now ar	nd then be	taken aback	
				Triver All China

M	a sharped a			
	May I George to you		ny friend	
2		we nee	d some h	nelp

from our friends.

3. Don't worry. I'm sure that you will it .

4. Linda is very friendly with her	make it.
students. She never	
herself a teacher.	7. Next, you need to
	your plan.
5. The clouds the	refree reflects 4of plentaka
coming of rain.	8. Don't
	by my words. Sorry for that.
6. this and soon we'll	

III. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

	- Laugii	ing Is Good	d Medicine –	
Laughir		feel good. Did y	ou know laughin	ng is1_
No one	likes to	2 bored, a	ngry, or sad	3 a lor
time. A goo	od laugh helps	s you feel bette	er. It is hard to _	4 ups
	re laughing.	ji wanja, a , -	1/	
Many_	5_say lau	ghing is good m	edicine. It helps to	o kill6
			Some hospitals b	
(小丑) to m	nake sick child	dren8	. Others have _	9 sha
			. Others have _ nake them laug	
jokes and	watch funny	y movies to m	. Others have _ nake them laug	
jokes and		y movies to m		
jokes and	watch funny , try laughing	y movies to m J.	nake them laug	h. For bette
jokes and 10 A. also	watch funny , try laughing B. feel	y movies to m	D. stay	h. For bette
jokes and	watch funny , try laughing	y movies to m J.	nake them laug	h. For bette

IV. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

1. Bill doesn't know Chinese culture _	(一点也不)
2 College life is a	(完全) new life to us

3. He is kind and honest, so we all _____(非常) like him.

4. Yesterday Alan left home ______(匆忙地). 5. John wrote a letter to Sara (约) her.

V. Read and Simulate

First read the English sentences, and then translate the Chinese sentences into English by simulating the key structures used in the English sentences.

Samples

- She knows nothing about the Chinese culture or language.
- To her surprise, the bank clerk asked her if she had had her lunch.
- 3. She is extremely surprised at such a question.
- It will be regarded as an indirect invitation to lunch.
- 5. People keep asking her the same question again and again.

Reproduction

She knows nothing about who helped her.

Much to their surprise, they only got two days for such hard work.

She is extremely surprised at what she saw.

We regard this gesture as a kind of insult.

He kept making the same mistakes.

Translation

她根本不知道为了供她上 学,父母吃了多少苦。

他说话不算数,令他十分 惊讶。

她惊讶于那满山遍野的 绿色。

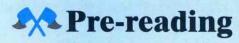
我们把学习当作一种生活 方式。

总是抱怨不是一种积极的 生活态度。

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. 令我吃惊的是,约翰的汉语竟然说得这么好。(to one's surprise)
- 2. 学生们不断地向外教提问题。(keep doing)
- 3. 艾伦把琳达看作最好的朋友。(regard...as...)
- 4. 这道数学题太难了,能做出来的学生不多。(work out)
- 5. 比尔对中国文化一无所知。(know nothing about)
- 6. 这个问题没有任何实际意义。(significance)

Section B



Think of the questions before reading the passage.

- 1. If your friends invite you to dinner in America, what will you bring?
- 2. What do you have to do before entering a mosque in the Middle East?
- 3. What does "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." mean?



When in Rome

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do." This English proverb means you should follow the customs of the country you're in. That's fine if you know the customs, but tricky if you don't. So first find the gaps in your knowledge by doing this quiz with a partner and find out the answers and extra information. After that, you'll be an expert on international etiquette!

The Middle East

- 1. Which might offend your host?
 - A. leaving food on your plate
 - B. refusing a cup of coffee

The answer is B. It might seem **rude** because you are refusing to accept his/her **hospitality**. Leaving a little food would **definitely** not offend your Middle Eastern host. It shows

you have eaten well and aren't hungry any more.

2. What do you have to do before entering a mosque?

A. put on white clothes B. take off your shoes

You got it? A or B? Yes, B is right. You have to take off your shoes when you go into proverb: 谚语

mean: 意思是 customs: 风俗

tricky: 棘手的

gap: 空白

knowledge: 知识

quiz: 小测验

partner: 合伙人 extra: 额外的

information: 信息

expert: 专家

etiquette: 礼节

offend: 冒犯

host: 主人

rude: 粗鲁的

hospitality: 好客

definitely: 明确地

mosque: 清真寺

