



普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材

College  
English (book 2)

# 大学英语(第②册)

DAXUEYINGYUDIERCE



赠教学课件

屈健 卢黎红 齐媛媛 主编



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(第2册)

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# 前言

为了更好地体现现代高等教育英语教学的特点和要求，真正做到以学生为主体、适应课堂教学和自主学习相结合的特点，本教材始终贯彻实用为主、够用为度、与时俱进的编写理念，结合一线教学实践进行编写。

本书一共分十个单元，其中第五和第十单元为单元复习测试题。每个单元根据不同的主题，分为 Section A Listening and Speaking, Section B Text Learning, Section C Grammar, Section D Writing and Section E Reading materials 五个部分，基本囊括了英语学习的各个方面，便于学生学习、模仿、套用，具有很强的实用性。每个部分的主要内容：

1. Section A Listening and Speaking: 设定多种情景，根据主题的多种形式安排听力和对话，通过 Tsak 任务栏，让学生由浅入深，循序渐进，全方位提高听说能力。

2. Section B Text Learning: 主题鲜明，内容新颖，难度适宜，实用性强，通过对词汇、文中的语言点、难点、重点和常用句型精讲精练，帮助学生掌握语言技能和知识，培养学生使用语言的能力。

3. Section C Grammar: Grammar 是学好语言的基础，就像盖房子一样，语法是它的基础。本部分对重要语法进行了系统讲解，采用了简明、易懂的原则，由浅入深，让学生学会“举一反三，触类旁通”的本领。

4. Section D Writing: 学生不仅要能看，能说，还要能写，从实际出发，教会学生如何用英文进行一般文体和应用文体的写作，为今后实际的英文写作打下良好基础。

5. Section E Reading materials: 本部分为学生提供了系统且题材多样化的课外阅读材料，旨在培养学生熟练地运用阅读技巧、正确理解篇章的含义，扩大了学生的知识面和视野，提高了学生的阅读理解能力和欣赏水平。

本书在编写过程中，编者参阅和借鉴了国内外一些相关的资料 and 文章，再次谨向有关专家学者表示衷心的感谢。

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# Unit 1

## Food Culture

### Section A Listening and Speaking



#### Listening Comprehension

**Part A** Listen to the following sentences once and give the best responses.

1. A. He didn't like that computer  
B. He didn't find what he liked.  
C. The price of the computer was too high..  
D. That type of computer was sold out .
2. A. Go to a lecture  
B. Go to a concert  
C. Go shopping  
D. Go sightseeing
3. A. Write a letter for the woman  
B. Take the woman to the office  
C. Drive the woman home  
D. Finish the report for the woman
4. A. She was tired of reading it.  
C. she didn't think much of it
5. A. When he can receive the order  
C. When he should send the order



- B. She liked it very much  
D. She wasn't interested in it
- B. What the order number is  
D. What's wrong with the order

**Part B** Listen to the dialogues once and answer the questions.

6. A. Three weeks ago  
C. Last week
7. A. Install more machines  
C. Buy more machines
8. A. Sightseeing around the city  
C. Shopping in the city
- B. Last month  
D. Last Monday
- B. Test the machines  
D. Sell the machines
- B. Attending a meeting  
D. Giving a party



9. A. This afternoon .  
B. This evening  
C. Tomorrow morning  
D. Tomorrow afternoon
10. A. At the party  
B. At the meeting  
C. In the office  
D. In the hotel

**Part C** Listen to the passage three times and fill in the each blank with a word or a short phrase that you hear.

11. What can visitors see at the exhibition?  
They can see most of the latest \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.
12. Which section do the visitors go to see first?  
The \_\_\_\_\_ section.
13. For whom are the products specially designed?  
For \_\_\_\_\_
14. What's special about the keyboard?  
Its keys are \_\_\_\_\_.
15. What kind of sound does the mouse produce?  
It produces \_\_\_\_\_ sounds .



**Speaking Practice**

**Sample 1**

- A: Could you tell me how to make the special flavored cakes?
- B: Well, actually I only buy a shop-sold cake and dress it up by adding some almonds.
- A: What else do I need for the cake ?
- B: Besides almonds, you also need some honey and a little wine.

Task: Ask about the way a snack is made .

**Sample 2**

- A: How do you like your chicken?
- B: Well, fried or roasted, either is all right with me .
- A: Great, then I'd like you to taste my fried chicken. It's an Australian recipe.
- B: Hmm, it smells so good. What is used in it ?

Task: Invite friends to have a taste of a dish with special flavor.

**Sample 3**

Peter likes chocolate chip cookies. In fact, he eats them all the time. His friends often tell



him that he eats too many chocolate chip cookies, but Peter doesn't think so. He thinks they're delicious. Jane likes coffee. In fact, she drinks it all the time. Her doctor often tells her that she drinks too much coffee, but Jane doesn't think so. She thinks it's delicious. Sally doesn't like vegetables. In fact, she never eats them. Her parents often tell her that vegetables are good for her, but Sally doesn't care. She thinks they taste terrible.

Task: What kind of food do you like ?

#### Sample 4

Hello, I'd like you to have a taste of my Almond Ice-cream. I don't make the ice-cream. I simply buy some ice-cream in a shop and dress it up by adding my own flavor.

Take a package of good quality ice-cream and leave it at room temperature for a little while so that it becomes soft, but don't let it melt so much that it becomes too soft. Then add flavorings of your choice. First of all, add two or three tablespoons of honey. Don't worry if the honey does not blend in completely. Then you may add four tablespoons of brandy. Stir the mixture until everything blends in really well. The final touch is a generous handful of nice almonds. Stir them in and put the ice-cream into the fridge again for about three hours until it is set absolutely solid. You can serve it in small coffee cups. The dessert will be more than enough for six people.

Task: Talk about how to make almond ice-cream.

English Proverb

Do well is better than say well. 说得好不如做得好。



## Section B Text Learning

### Warming Up

#### New Words

prepared [pri'peəd]	a.	事先准备好的
slice [slais]	vt.	切
	vt. & vi.	斜击
milkshake ['milkʃeɪk]	n.	奶昔 (将牛奶或冰淇淋, 以及水果或巧克力味的香料混合或搅拌至起泡的饮料)
lettuce ['letɪs]	n.	莴苣, 生菜
bake [beɪk]	vt. & vi.	烤, 烘焙
mash [mæʃ]	vt.	把……捣成泥; 压碎
	n.	(水、谷物等混合而成的) 糊状物
pizza ['pɪtsə]	n.	意大利薄饼, 比萨饼
spaghetti [spə'geti]	n.	意大利面条
macaroni [mækə'rəʊni:]	n.	意大利粉, 通心面
pancake ['pæŋkeɪk]	n.	烙饼, 薄饼
crepe [kreɪp]	n.	(包馅吃的) 薄烤饼
sauce [sɔ:s]	n.	调味汁, 酱汁
favorite ['feɪvərɪt]	n.	特别喜欢的人 (或物), 喜欢的事物, 亲信, 心腹, 幸运儿
	a.	喜爱的, 宠爱的, 中意的
Cantonese [ˌkæntə'ni:z]	n.	广东人, 广东话
pepper ['pepə]	n.	胡椒粉
dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t]	n.	(餐后) 甜食, 甜点

#### Useful Expressions

many types of  
of all the ...

很多类型的  
在所有的……当中

#### Read and Think

1. Why is junk food so attractive?
2. Is it good for our health to eat junk food? Why?
3. Is it important for us to eat healthy food?
4. What is junk food?
5. What kind of junk food do you like to eat?

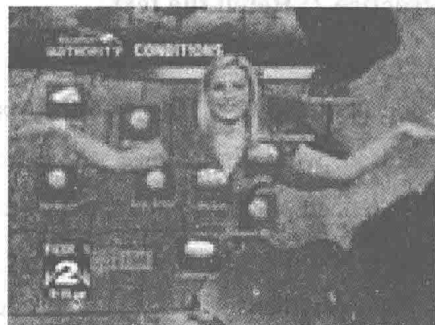


## Text

## Restaurants in America

When Americans go out from their homes to eat, it is usually on the weekend of Friday night, Saturday night or Sunday afternoon.

If they have children, they go to a fast food restaurant where they wait less than 5 minutes. Food is already prepared, so they pay the money and sit down. There is often a play area for children, which is very popular



with kids. These restaurants serve hamburgers, French fries (sliced potatoes) and milkshakes (ice cream and milk mixed together). They also serve cheese with their hamburger called a cheeseburger. They have a chicken sandwich and a fish sandwich which includes butter and a green vegetable called lettuce. Drinks are milk, coffee, tea, colas and fruit juice.

Another popular restaurant serves fried chicken, baked beans, mashed potatoes and a bread roll. The drinks are the same as for the fast food restaurant.

There are three restaurants that serve food in the European style. Italian restaurants serve pizza mostly but some serve Italian noodles called spaghetti or macaroni. French restaurants serve different kinds of pancakes which they call crepes and many types of fine wines. German restaurants are known for special meats, cheese sauce, and beer. Of course all three restaurants have many other dishes and these are just examples.

Of all the foreign restaurants in America, the favorite is Chinese. Many people from south China own restaurants in America so they serve Cantonese style. However, a few Chinese restaurants are known for the Sichuan style, which has more pepper. So it is hot to the taste.

American restaurants sometimes serve buffet style, a French word that means you choose your own food from many choices. One part of the restaurants will serve salads with many cold vegetables and fruits. Another part will serve cook vegetables, breads, and meats. The meats include different cooked fish, pork, beef, and chicken. Finally, there is a dessert table with ice cream and different cakes.

## Read and Practice

## Practice 1: Comprehension check

- ( ) 1. American adults alone like to go to a fast food restaurants.
- ( ) 2. Milkshake is a kind of pure milk that is shaken into foam as a drink.
- ( ) 3. Chinese food is the most popular among all the foreign restaurants.



( ) 4. Spaghetti, pizza and cheese sauce are typical of Italian food.

( ) 5. All these foods are formally served in restaurants.

## Practice 2: Retell the text

If they have children they go to a fast food restaurant where they wait less than 5 minutes. Food is already \_\_\_\_\_ so they pay the money and sit down. There is often a play area for children, which is very \_\_\_\_\_ with kids. These restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers, French fries (sliced potatoes) and milkshakes (ice cream and milk \_\_\_\_\_ together). They also serve cheese with their hamburger \_\_\_\_\_ a cheeseburger. They have a chicken sandwich and a fish sandwich which \_\_\_\_\_ butter and a green vegetable called lettuce. Drinks are milk, coffee, tea, colas and fruit juice.

## Read and do

### Language points

1. When Americans go out from their homes to eat, it is usually on the weekend of Friday night, Saturday night or Sunday afternoon.

go out 出去

#### Example:

Girls shouldn't go out alone at night.

#### Practice:

很多年轻人出去寻找工作.

2. If they have children, they go to a fast food restaurant where they wait less than 5 minutes.

less than 少于

#### Example:

The time that he spent learning English was less than one hour.

#### Practice:

昨晚他睡眠不足四小时。

3. There is often a play area for children, which is very popular with kids.

be popular with 受欢迎, 流行

#### Example:

The teacher is popular with the students.

#### Practice:

中国食物在这里很受欢迎。

4. They also serve cheese with their hamburger called a cheeseburger.

serve...with... 接待, 端上, 摆出……

**Example:**

The restaurant serves these customers with delicious.

**Practice:**

主人给我上了一杯茶。

5. The drinks are the same as for the fast food restaurant .

be the same as 与……是一样的

**Example:**

Jane looks the same as ever.

**Practice:**

我俩衣服的颜色是一样的。

6. German restaurants are known for special meats, cheese sause , and beer .

be known for 因……而著名

**Example:**

This place is known for its attractive scenery.

**Practice:**

他的英明闻名于世。

7. Of all the foreign restaurants in America, the favorite is Chinese .

of all... ..中所有的……

**Example:**

Of all the students , he is cleverest.

**Practice:**

这些是所有货物中质量最好的货物。

8. American restaurants sometimes serve buffet style, a French word that means you choose your own food from many choices .

choose....from.....

**Example:**

These samples are for you to choose from.

**Practice:**

你可以从这里随便选。

**Task 1: Choose the best answer .**

1. People often use \_\_\_\_\_ coffee beans to make a drink.

A. mash

B. prepared

C. mashed

D. prepare

2. My boss said that he was badly \_\_\_\_\_ need of my assistance.

A. at

B. in

C. for

D. with



3. She didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to express her ideas clearly when she was invited to speak at a meeting.  
A. where B. why C. what D. how
4. The professor, \_\_\_\_\_ as a splendid speaker, was warmly received by the students.  
A. known B. to be known C. knowing D. having known
5. \_\_\_\_\_ tired of Tom's all-talk-no-action attitude, Julia decided to do the job all by herself.  
A. To get B. To have got C. Getting D. Have got
6. The dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ new usages among its thousands of entries.  
A. contain B. includes C. consist D. provide
7. The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ food and shelter for tourists from all over the world.  
A. provide B. serve C. serving D. serves
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ in this company since he graduated from Andong Technical College ten years ago.  
A. worked B. has been working C. had worked D. was working
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you have any questions or needs, please contact the manager after 5:00 p.m. on weekdays.  
A. Because B. Where C. If D. Though
10. It cost her a lot of money, but she doesn't regret \_\_\_\_\_ a year traveling around the world.  
A. to have spent B. to spend C. spent D. spending
11. After \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.  
A. being interviewed B. being interviewing  
C. interviewing D. having interviewed
12. He is used to flying by air and on no occasion \_\_\_\_\_ frightened.  
A. he has ever felt B. he ever feels  
C. ever does he feel D. has he ever felt
13. It is most desirable that he \_\_\_\_\_ for the information by himself with a few clicks online.  
A. search B. searched C. has searched D. will search
14. Sichuan food which features \_\_\_\_\_ flavor has been accepted by many people.  
A. hot B. large C. crushed D. taste
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ of writing in the book is more attractive than its matter.  
A. sorts B. way C. style D. ways
16. This company has two branches: one in Paris and \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.  
A. another B. one other C. the other D. other
17. It is required that anyone applying for a driver's license \_\_\_\_\_ a set of tests.  
A. take B. takes C. took D. will take

18. \_\_\_\_\_ his surprise, the manager found nobody in the meeting room.  
 A. At                                      B. To                                      C. For                                      D. With
19. \_\_\_\_\_ to find the proper job, he decided to give up job-hunting in this city .  
 A. Failed                                      B. Being failed                                      C. To fail                                      D. With
20. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the party as no one saw him there yesterday evening .  
 A. can't attend                                      B. mustn't attend  
 C. won't have attended                                      D. couldn't have attended

**Task 2: Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in each bracket.**

- The hospital has over fifty \_\_\_\_\_ (specially) diets for different kinds of illnesses.
- Parents should \_\_\_\_\_ (preparation) children to cope with life .
- For most boys, football and basketball are their \_\_\_\_\_ (favor) sports.
- A myth is \_\_\_\_\_ (popularity) here that the bite of the spider causes madness.
- We are not short of raw materials at the moment, but we need reliable \_\_\_\_\_ (equip).
- For those foreign students who are interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Chinese, the university offers a Chinese training program every summer .
- Before the flight takes off, all passengers \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) to fasten their seat belts.
- A guest in this hotel accused one of the hotel staff of \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) his money .
- The more challenging the journey is, the \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) the young people will feel.
- With his knowledge and experience, he is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ (qualify) for the task.







## Section C Grammar



### Grammar Focus: Tenses

#### 一般式

一般式包括一般现在时, 一般过去时, 一般将来时和一般过去将来时。

##### 一、一般现在时

###### 1. 一般现在时的构成

一般现在时主要用动词原形表示, 如果主语是第三人称单数, 则在动词原形后加-s或者-es。

第三人称单数变化规则:

1) 一般情况下, 直接加-s works, plays, rains, sees

2) 以sh, ch, s, x 或o结尾的词后加-es

washes, teaches, fixes, does

3). 以辅音字母加-y结尾的, 先把“y”改成“i”, 再加-es

studies, flies, carries

###### 2. 一般现在时的用法

(1) 一般现在时表示没有时限的持久存在的动作或状态和现阶段反复发生的动作或状态。常和副词usually, often, always, sometimes, regularly, near, occasionally, every year, every week 等连用。

eg. Mr. Smith travels to work by bus every day.

(2) 在由after, until, before, once, when, even if, in case, as long as, as soon as, the moment, 以及if, unless 等引导的时间状语从句或条件状语从句中, 通常用一般现在时代替将来时。

eg. I will tell him the news as soon as I see him.

(3) 某些表示起始的动词, 可用一般现在时表示按规定, 计划或安排要发生的动作, 这类动词有be, go, come, start, depart, arrive, begin, leave 等。

eg. The new teachers arrive tomorrow.

(4) 在由 why, what, where, whoever, who, that, as 等引导的从句中, 也常用一般现在时代替将来时。

eg. Free tickets will be given to whoever comes first.

You'll probably be in the same train as I am tomorrow.

(5) 表示客观真理, 不可改变。

eg. The earth runs around the sun.



## 二、一般过去时

### 1. 一般过去时的构成

大多数动词的过去式由动词原形加词尾-ed构成。

词尾-ed 的加法如下:

#### 1). 在动词y原形后加-ed

asked, called, played, planted, needed

#### 2) 末尾是e的动词直接加-d

hoped, arrived, used, wasted

#### 3) 末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节, 先双写这个辅音字母, 再+ed

stopped, begged, planned, permitted

#### 4) 末尾是辅音字母加y的动词, 改y为i, 再加-ed

studied, carried

### 2. 一般过去时的用法

(1). 表示过去某一特定时间所发生的, 可完成的动作或状态, 常与表示确切过去时间的词, 短语或从句连用, 如 yesterday, last year, in 1949, a minute ago, just now.

eg. We went to the pictures last night and saw a very interesting film.

#### (2) 表示过去习惯性的动作

eg. I used to do my homework in the library.

#### (3) since 引导的状语从句多用一般过去时, 主句一般用完成时.

eg. He has changed much since I saw him last.

## 三、一般将来时

### 1. 一般将来时的构成

一般将来时由助动词shall或will+动词原形构成。第一人称I, we 用shall 或will, 其余人称用will。

### 2. 一般将来时的用法

(1) 表示在将来某个时间将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

eg. I shall graduate next year.

#### (2) 几种替代形式:

1) “be going to +动词原形”在口语中广泛使用, 表示准备做或将发生的事情。

eg. I'm going to buy a house when we save enough money.

2) “be to +动词原形”表示计划安排要做的事, 具有必要的强制性意义。

eg. I am to play tennis this afternoon.

3) “be about to +动词原形”表示即将发生的事情。

eg. He was about to start.