

高职高专英语系列教材

主 审 张道真
总 主 编 邱立志

英语 第4册 上



English for Colleges and Institutes

主 编 范振辉 易永忠

ENGLISH FOR
COLLEGES AND
INSTITUTES

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参编者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

白金荣 刘德松 张小梅 吴文亮
罗秋华 胡建强 唐 晓 黄成夫
符吉祥 谢超然

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编写说明

发展高等职业教育,培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才,客观上要求我们必须高度重视高等职业教育的教材改革和建设。根据生源的实际情况和培养目标,编写和出版一大批体现高等职业教育特色的优秀教材,是我们努力的方向和目标。

英语作为高职高专重要必修课和基础课,教材建设刻不容缓。但是,编者经过大量的问卷调查和实际访问了解到:目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语教材起点偏高,选材多注重自然科学和文学作品,不适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要;在“听、说、读、写”能力的培养中过分偏重某一个方面能力的训练;还有些教材设计的教学任务量过多,大大超过学生在校学习的课时,练习部分没有照顾高职高专学生的高等学校英语应用能力考试,等等。

为了更好地体现高职高专层次公共英语教学的特点和要求,真正做到以学生为主体,从学生的实际和需要出发,本套教材在编写体例、教材结构、学生需要、课堂教学等多方面力求体现如下特点:

(1) 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际。本套教材的全部参编者都是经验丰富的英语教学一线骨干教师,其中80%为在任教的系主任或公共英语教研室主任。多年的一线教学实践积累使他们最了解高职高专英语教学现状,从而能够对症下药,按照学生实际情况和培养目标来选择和编写教学材料。

(2) 选材新颖。本套教材的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章,文章可读性强,饶有趣味,形式活泼,内容充分体现了时代特征,是真正的“活”英语。

(3) 适应学生考试需要。本套教材充分考虑了高职高专学生参加英语等级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试)的客观需要,结合教育部颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》,设计了多种题型,帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和基本技能。

(4) 采用综合本形式和板块式结构。本套教材在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养,精读和泛读的内容围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能,在写作部分则注重写作方法、写作技巧和日常应用文的练习,使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

(5) 注重与中学英语知识的衔接。考虑到高职高专学生入学时的英语基础较薄弱,本套教材在第一册和第二册编入了复习练习,用以巩固高中阶段的英语知识和技能。

为了便于安排课堂教学,编者对本套教材的课堂教学有以下建议:

听力训练 (Listening Comprehension): 包括短对话 (Short Conversations)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、短文听力 (Passage Listening) 三个部分,主要内容都是日常生活场景。建议使用1学时完成。

口语交际 (Speaking Development): 包括话题导言 (Topic Introduction)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、常用句型和词汇 (Useful Sentences and Expressions)、口头练习 (Oral Practice)、文化背景 (Cultural Background)、幽默故事 (A Humorous Story) 六个部

分,涵盖了日常生活的各个主要场景,实用性和趣味性都很强。建议使用1学时完成。

综合运用 (Integrated Course): 由课文 (Text)、课文语言点 (Language Points of the Text)、课文理解练习 (Comprehension of the Text) 以及词汇 (Vocabulary)、结构 (Structure)、综合练习 (Comprehensive Exercises) 组成,第一、二册还包括一个复习练习 (Comprehensive Revisions),用以复习巩固高中阶段的重要内容。建议使用3学时完成。

阅读训练 (Reading Training): 包括课内阅读 (In-Class Reading)、阅读练习 (Reading Exercises) 两个部分,选材与综合运用部分一致。建议使用1学时完成。

写作训练 (Writing Work): 第一册是基本技能 (Basic Skills) 训练,如基本的语句及段落组织方法;第二册是应用写作 (Applied Writing) 训练,主要练习常用应用文的写作技巧和方法;第三册和第四册是短文写作 (Essay Writing),进一步训练写作技巧。建议使用1学时完成。

我们组织了全国60多所高职高专院校中的80多名一线教师参加本套教材的编写工作,把大家的教学经验、对学生的英语基础和课堂教学实际的了解、各位编者手上的精彩语料等多个方面利用和结合起来。初稿完成后,我们组织教学经验丰富的教授和外籍教师对整个书稿进行了系统校阅,专家组的成员包括余东、周力、周正太、胡光忠、张云勤、容华丽、陆润海,以及美籍教师 Leo Shofield 和 Jonathan Andrews 等,对他们的辛勤劳动在此表示衷心感谢。特别是我国著名英语教育家张道真教授承担了这套教材的主审工作,在此我们深表谢意。

尽管从编写大纲的拟定到最终定稿,我们始终注意把教学大纲和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来,但由于编者水平和学识所限,本套教材一定存在各种不足和问题。恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中,随时提出宝贵意见和建议,请直接发送电子邮件到 qiul965@21cn.com,我们在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2005年3月18日

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Listening comprehension
Speaking development

Unit

1

Integrated course
Reading training
Writing work

English

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION



Having a Party or a Get-Together



Words to Know

- dominate** /'dɒmɪneɪt/ *vt.* have control of or a very strong influence on 支配; 控制
- fabulous** /'fæbjʊləs/ *adj.* wonderful; marvelous 极好的; 绝妙的
- marvelous** /'mɑ:vələs/ *adj.* astonishing; wonderful 不可思议的; 奇妙的
- entertainment** /,entə'teɪnmənt/ *n.* entertaining or being entertained 宴客; 款待
- formal** /'fɔ:m(ə)l/ *adj.* following or being in accord with accepted forms, conventions, or regulations 正规的
- tray** /treɪ/ *n.* shallow, flat receptacle with a raised edge or rim, used for carrying, holding, or displaying articles 浅托盘
- picnic** /'pɪknɪk/ *n.* meal eaten outdoors, as on an excursion 郊游; 野餐
- honored guests** 贵宾
- leading figures** 领导; 重要人物



Short Conversations

Directions: listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- A: Are you going to _____ tomorrow night?

B: I don't think so. I have to work and my wife will _____.
- A: The _____ are welcome to our dinner. I suggest a drink for Dr. Julia Parker and all the guests present today. I wish everyone good luck and good health.

B: Thank you for our department head's _____, and now cheers!

3. A: _____ to invite me to your home. I'd be delighted to go.
B: So, I'll _____ at 5:30 this Saturday afternoon at your place. Is that OK?
4. A: Miss Zhang, is it possible for our _____ to visit you as we have planned?
B: Sure. We'll not only arrange for him to _____ but also some of the leading figures here.
5. A: I really can't stand the way Harry _____ all the time. If he's going to be at the party, I just won't come.
B: I'm sorry you feel that way, but my wife _____.



Situational Dialogues

Directions: listen to the dialogues and choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

Dialogue 1

You will hear a dialogue between two speakers who meet at the party and are talking about their situations.

- Where does the man live?
A. On Main Street.
B. On Park Street.
C. On Central Street.
D. On River Street.
- Where did the woman live before 1975?
A. On Main Street.
B. On Park Street.
C. On Central Street.
D. On River Street.
- What's the man's job now?
A. A professor.
B. An engineer.
C. A doctor.
D. A technician.
- What's the woman's job now?
A. A professor.
B. An engineer.
C. A doctor.
D. A technician.
- What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Friends.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Doctor and patient.
D. Engineer and worker.

Dialogue 2

You will hear a dialogue between two friends.



1. Why does the woman look so tired?
 - A. She sat up the whole night.
 - B. She overworked last night.
 - C. She attended a party last night.
 - D. She studied very late into the night.
2. How many guests did Jill have?
 - A. 15.
 - B. 14.
 - C. 50.
 - D. 40.
3. What did the woman wear at the party?
 - A. A short red skirt.
 - B. A long skirt.
 - C. A long white shirt.
 - D. A short white shirt.
4. Who did the woman dance with at the party?
 - A. Hill.
 - B. Frank.
 - C. Colin.
 - D. Ponsonby.
5. What time did the woman leave the party?
 - A. 11:00.
 - B. 11:30.
 - C. 10:30.
 - D. 12:30.



Passage Listening

1. Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words with the exact words you hear on the tape.

Americans, like many people elsewhere in the world, like to (1) _____ to their homes for an evening of food, drink and (2) _____. Formal dinners in fine homes and hotels in the U. S. are much the same as formal dinners anywhere in the world. But as most people in the U. S. have no (3) _____, their dinner parties at home tend to be (4) _____. Guests may sit down at a table, or, as many new small homes have no (5) _____ or very small dining space, guests can also (6) _____ and eat in the living room, holding their plates or (7) _____ on their knees.

A more (8) _____ form of entertainment is the (9) _____. Americans are great picnickers and almost every family has a picnic basket. Summer invitations are often for a picnic at a park or in the open countryside. Unless hamburgers or hot dogs are (10) _____ over a fire, picnic food is usually cold.

2. Directions: Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

(1) For what do Americans like to invite friends to their homes?

(2) Why do the dinner parties at American homes tend to be informal?

- (3) How do guests have dinner if there is no separate dinning room?

- (4) What form of entertainment do Americans enjoy more?

- (5) What do summer invitations often mean?



Notes

1. pop music: popular music.
2. fun 指有趣的事或者人。口语中经常说 “It’s fun.” 意思是 “很有趣，很好玩。” 在得知别人要出去玩或参加晚会时，人们通常会说 “Have fun!”, 意即 “好好玩，好好享受吧!”
3. 口语中经常用 take off 表示 “离开”，相当于 leave。
例如：
• It’s 12 o’clock now. I’ve got to take off.
已经十二点了。我得走了。
4. piss off 意为 “激怒、惹恼别人”。piss 是小便的意思。
例如：
• You flied in the face of the class regulations yesterday. Your teacher must have been pissed off!
你昨天公然挑衅班规，你的老师肯定被气爆了!

PART II

SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT



Having a Party or a Get-Together

Topic Introduction

西方人经常通过聚会来改善人际关系或结识新朋友。聚会分正式和非正式两种，地点既可在家里，也可在酒店、宾馆等。聚会有生日聚会、同学聚会、家庭聚会、鸡尾酒会（cocktail party）和茶会（tea party）等。为商务和社交的目的举行鸡尾酒会是很普遍的事。酒会可以是非正式的，也可以比较正式，而且经常在晚上六点至八点之间举行。酒会上通常用各种饮料、开胃小吃或点心招待客人。

邀请别人参加聚会，可以是电话或口头邀请，也可以是书面邀请。口头邀请的语言一般比较随意，表达方式因人而异，但都包含四个要素，即内容（for what）、地点（where）、时间（when）和请求回答（Can you come?）。如：I would like to invite you for a dinner party in University Hotel at six Friday evening. Can you come?（我邀请您在星期五晚上六点到大学酒店参加宴会。您能来吗？）就包含了上述四个要素。对于口头邀请要明确表示是接受还是拒绝，比如：Yes, thank you. It's my pleasure to be invited to such a dinner.（我去，谢谢，被邀请参加这样的宴会我感到荣幸。）如果拒绝时，先要表示谢意，然后说明不能去的原因，以示礼貌，比如：I'm sorry I can't. Thank you all the same. I have to take care of my daughter at home.（很抱歉我不能去，但还是要谢谢您，我得在家照顾我的女儿。）书面的邀请如请柬（invitation card）或邀请信（letter of invitation），语言比较正式，一般也应当立即做出回答（response），明确告知对方你是否能接受邀请，否则是很失礼的。



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Smith Lee comes to his colleague's house for dinner.

Jenny: Hello, Smith Lee. Welcome to my home.

Lee: Hello, Good evening. It's a pleasure to be invited to tonight's party.

Jenny: Please make yourself at home. Lee, this is my husband Ed.

Lee: Very nice to meet you.

Jenny: Ed, this is Smith Lee from China. He is the visiting professor at our department.

Ed: Nice to meet you. Please take a seat and have something to drink.

Lee: I hear that your son is learning Chinese. Can I meet him?

Jenny: Sorry, he is in China now.

Lee: Oh, which city?

Jenny: It sounds like Wuhan or something like that, in the central part of your country.

Lee: That's my hometown. What a surprise.

Dialogue 2

Ben is at Tom's birthday party now.

Ben: Oh my, who's that girl?

Tom: Which one?

Ben: The one in red. I think I've never seen her before. She is cute.

Tom: You did. She's Mike's sister. You saw her at David's birthday party the month before last.

Ben: Oh, it's her. But I feel she's getting prettier.

Tom: Yes, she is. She's eighteen next semester, still at high school now.

Ben: She is my kind of girl. It's a good chance to make friends with her.

Tom: Yes. Let me blow out the birthday candles and cut the cake. Ah...

All: Happy birthday to you! Happy birthday to you! Happy birthday, my dear friend!
Happy birthday to you!...

Tom: Thank you all.

Dialogue 3

Angela and Harper are talking about the party.

Angela: Harper!

Harper: Hi, Angela. Listen, do you have a minute? We've got to talk about the party.

Angela: Sure. By the way, how many people are coming?

Harper: Oh, thirty or forty, I think.

- Angela: What kind of food do you plan to have?
- Harper: Well, some people are going to cook different dishes, and Carolyn's going to bring beer and punch. I'm going to bring hamburgers and hot dogs.
- Angela: That sounds great. Listen, I'm going to do some shopping tonight. Shall I get anything else?
- Harper: Yes. Could you get... umm... paper plates, and plastic forks, knives, and spoons?
- Angela: Sure. You know, we also need a big punch bowl.
- Harper: I've got one at home.
- Angela: Oh, good. Uh... did you get napkins and paper cups?
- Harper: Oh, I forgot. Yeah, we need them too.
- Angela: I'll get them.
- Harper: Thanks, Angela.



Notes

1. "Please make yourself at home." 是做客时经常听到的表达, 意思是“不要客气, 随便一点, 就当这里是自己家一样。”
2. cute 是形容词, 意为“漂亮”。
3. She is my kind of girl. 意思是“她是我喜欢的那类女孩。”也可以说成“She is my type of girl.”
4. punch bowl 盛宾治酒的大酒杯。



Useful Sentences and Expressions

1. Useful Sentence Patterns

- (1) I would like to invite you for a dinner party in University Hotel at six Friday evening.
Can you come?

我邀请您在星期五晚上六点到大学酒店参加宴会。您能来吗?

- (2) Hello, Dr. Zhang. Dr. Parker would like to invite you to a dinner party this Saturday evening. Would you come?

张博士, 您好。帕克博士邀请您参加这个星期六的晚宴, 您能来吗?

- (3) It's my pleasure to be invited to such a dinner.

被邀请参加这样的宴会我感到非常荣幸。

- (4) It's kind of her to invite me. I'd be delighted to go.

她邀请我真真是太客气了。我很高兴去参加。

(5) I'm sorry I can't. Thank you all the same. I have to take care of my daughter at home.

很抱歉我不能去，但还是要谢谢您，我得在家照顾我的女儿。

(6) Thank you for inviting me to the dinner party. Congratulations on your promotion, Dr. Parker.

谢谢您邀请我来参加晚宴，帕克博士，祝贺您得到晋升。

(7) A cup of coffee is all right for me, I guess.

我想，一杯咖啡就可以了。

(8) May I take your coat?

把大衣交给我吧。

(9) Please take a seat and have something to drink.

请坐，喝点什么东西吧。

(10) Have something to drink? We've prepared some wine.

喝点儿什么呢？我们准备了一些葡萄酒。

(11) Now please be seated at the table, and help yourself to the food.

那请坐上桌来吧，随便吃些东西。

(12) All the dishes are so delicious, and I like them very much!

所有的菜都这么美味，我很喜欢！

(13) This is a wonderful dinner party. I think I must be going now.

这真是一个不错的宴会，但我想我得走了。

(14) Would you stay a little while for a second cup of coffee?

再呆一会儿，喝一杯咖啡，好吗？

(15) I'm very glad you could come to the party.

你能来参加晚会，我很高兴。

(16) I'm glad you like it so much. Come on, and let me introduce some new friends to you.

我很高兴你这么喜欢。过来，我给你介绍几个新朋友。

(17) Cheers! /Cheerio! /Toast! /Bottoms up! /Drink up!

干杯！

(18) Let's drink for our friendship!

为友谊干杯！

(19) Here's to you!

敬你一杯！

(20) Let me propose a toast to your success.

让我为你的成功干一杯！

(21) Let's have another round.

咱们再喝一巡！

(22) I'd ask you to raise your glasses and join me in a toast to his success.

请大家举杯同我一起为他的成功干杯！

2. Some Related Words and Phrases

seated dinner 有席位的宴请

luncheon 正式午餐

cocktail party 鸡尾酒会

birthday party 生日宴会

farewell party 送别会

buffet dinner 自助餐

reception 招待会

BYOB and BYOF 聚餐会

tea party 茶话会

welcoming party 欢迎会

party in honor of a teacher 谢师宴

housewarming party 乔迁宴

wedding party 婚宴

anniversary party 周年宴

Christmas party 圣诞晚宴

New Year's Party 新年晚宴

dinner party 正式晚餐

state banquet 国宴

dancing party 舞会



New Words and Expressions

semester /sɪ'mestə(r)/ *n.* one of two divisions of 15 to 18 weeks each of an academic year 学期；二分之一学年，有 15 到 18 个星期

candle /'kænd(ə)l/ *n.* 蜡烛

napkin /'næpkin/ *n.* (also table napkin) piece of cloth or paper used at meals for protecting one's clothes and wiping one's lips and fingers 餐巾

punch /pʌntʃ/ *n.* 宾治；(酒、水、糖等制成的) 五味酒

promotion /prə'məʊʃ(ə)n/ *n.* raising or being raised to a higher rank or position 提拔；晋升

delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ *adj.* giving pleasure, esp. to the senses of taste and smell 美味的；可口的

a visiting professor 访问学者

Oral Practice

1. Imitative Practice

Directions: Work in pairs. Study the situational dialogues carefully and imitate their theme, sentence patterns, and style to make up your own dialogue.