

高职高专英语系列教材

主 审 张道真
总主编 邱立志

英语 第3册 上



English for Colleges and Institutes

主编 洪明 刘圣明

ENGLISH FOR
COLLEGES
AND
INSTITUTES

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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%为在任在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 qiu1965@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



Chatting with Friends



Words to Know

- continental** /kɒntɪˈnɛnt(ə)l/*n.* of, relating to, or characteristic of a continent 大陆的; 大陆性的
- overweight** /əʊvəˈweɪt/*adj.* weighing more than is normal, necessary, or allowed, esp. having more body weight than is considered normal or healthy for one's age or build 过重的; 超重的
- adjustment** /əˈdʒʌstmənt/*n.* act of adjusting or the state of being adjusted 调整; 调节
- badminton** /ˈbædmɪntən/*n.* 羽毛球
- gym** /dʒɪm/*n.* (=gymnasium) room or building equipped for indoor sports; school course in physical education 体育馆; 体操
- figure** /ˈfɪɡə(r)/*n.* shape or form of a human body 身材
- fitness** /ˈfɪtnɪs/*n.* state or condition of being physically fit, especially as the result of exercise and proper nutrition 健康, 尤指因锻炼和合适营养带来的生理上的健康状况
- drug** /drʌɡ/*n.* chemical substance, such as a narcotic or hallucinogen, that affects the central nervous system, causing changes in behavior and often addiction 药; 药物; 瘾性物质
- tobacco** /təˈbækəʊ/*n.* 烟草; 烟草制品; 抽烟
- violin** /ˈvaɪələɪn/*n.* 违犯者
- suspension** /səˈspenʃ(ə)n/*n.* act of suspending or the condition of being suspended 暂停; 停赛
- offense** /əˈfens/*n.* violation or infraction of a moral or social code; a transgression or a sin 违反或打破道德、社会规范
- penalty** /ˈpenəltɪ/*n.* punishment established by law or authority for a crime or an offense 惩罚; 刑罚
- software** /ˈsɒftweə(r)/*n.* programs, routines, and symbolic languages that control the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation. (计算机) 软件

favorable /'feɪvərəb(ə)l/ **adj.** advantageous; helpful 有利的; 有助的

lose weight 减肥

finger food 零食

blood circulation 血液循环

carry out 完成; 实现; 贯彻; 执行



Short Conversations

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

1. A: I have an appointment with my wife on the Internet. She's waiting for me in the For-ever Love _____ of Yahoo at four.

B: _____. You may use this computer here. At five we'll have to meet Professor Jackson in the next conference room.

2. A: I almost forgot _____ with him. OK, I can chat with my wife here.

B: Please go ahead, and _____ your wife and daughter.

3. A: I'm going to attend a conference in Beijing this autumn. What's _____ like in Beijing?

B: Not very good. It's windy and dry. We have got _____ there. It's dry all the year round.

4. A: Did you have _____ so far?

B: All right, nothing very _____.

5. A: My goodness, this is quite _____!

B: Yes. Have a glass of wine, please! Let's _____ and meet some of them.



Situational Dialogues

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

Dialogue 1

Catherine and Alice are talking a diet program that has made Catherine lose weight, so Alice asks for some advices about it, for she also feels a little bit overweight.



1. What occurred to Catherine recently?
 - A. She went to a gym class.
 - B. She was sick.
 - C. She lost a lot of extra weight.
 - D. She took part in a badminton match.
2. What did she do to this effect?
 - A. She went on a diet.
 - B. She went on a diet and took regular exercises.
 - C. She quit finger food.
 - D. She went on a diet, took regular exercises, and gave up finger food.
3. Which of the following food is NOT mentioned on her diet?
 - A. Dairy products.
 - B. Fruits.
 - C. Vegetables.
 - D. Grains.
4. What exercises does she usually do?
 - A. Walking slowly.
 - B. Running.
 - C. Playing tennis.
 - D. Yoga.
5. How do regular exercises benefit our body health according to Catherine?
 - A. It strengthens our heart.
 - B. It increases our energy.
 - C. It makes possible the smooth and easy blood circulation.
 - D. It speeds up the blood circulation.

Dialogue 2

Bill is talking with May about the news that not only does illegal drug use in sports exist in schools but also some famous people use drugs in sports.

1. What are Bill and May talking about?
 - A. Alcohol abuse in schools.
 - B. Smoking addict in schools.
 - C. Drug use for sports in schools.
 - D. Violence in schools.
2. What do schools do to control the situation?
 - A. The schools set strict rules of punishment for such conduct (行为).
 - B. The schools require medical test for every student.
 - C. The schools expel students with such conduct.
 - D. The schools seek parents' cooperation to reeducate students with such conduct.
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the dialogue as prohibited by schools?
 - A. Alcohol.
 - B. Tobacco.
 - C. Drugs.
 - D. Medicines.
4. According to Bill, what is the punishment for the second violation of the policy passed by the school district he mentioned?
 - A. Suspension of 10 school days.

- B. Suspension of 20 school days.
 - C. Suspension of 50 school days.
 - D. Suspension of 100 school days.
5. What is the attitude of May toward this situation?
- A. She is very pessimistic.
 - B. She is optimistic.
 - C. She has got no idea about the development of the situation.
 - D. She doesn't care where it goes.



Passage Listening

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

Nowadays, Internet plays an important role in our daily life. Meanwhile, more and more people like (1) _____ with others. Chat rooms online, chatting (2) _____, and online phone service give people a variety of means of chatting. However, like everything else, chatting online has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Generally, (3) _____ can be listed as follows.

First, by chatting online we get friends all over the world. Besides, it can help us improve our English when we chat with a foreigner. Most important of all, we can (4) _____ someone that we couldn't contact in real life.

But every (5) _____ has two sides. The (6) _____ aspects are also apparent. To begin with, we don't know the (7) _____ of the person we chat with. To make matters worse, chatting will waste much time. Worst of all, we may be in danger if we reveal our real identity to others who have (8) _____.

Now the conclusion is (9) _____. The negative aspects (10) _____ the positive aspects. Therefore, we must make good use of Internet and should not waste time on chatting with strangers.

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

(1) What is this passage mainly about?

_____.

(2) How do people chat online?

_____.

(3) What is the most important advantage of chatting online according to the passage?

_____.

(4) What is the worst thing for chatting online?

_____.

(5) What is the author's attitude towards chatting online?

_____.

PART II

SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT



Chatting with Friends

Topic Introduction

很多人都喜欢闲聊，在美国的许多社交场合，“闲聊”比较流行，其主要目的是为了谈话继续下去。因为不管是在正式或非正式的场合，如果冷场就会使人感到别扭。闲聊的内容五花八门、漫无边际，可以谈论衣着、食物、天气、体育比赛、社会新闻、国际大事、明星趣闻等。在社交场合初次相识，或者出于礼貌需要交谈而又不想做严肃的讨论时，闲聊就显得特别有用。

朋友之间的交往有时候纯粹是闲聊性的拜访，大家在一起坐一坐没有什么特别的目的，就是要闲聊一番，也算是一种休闲方式。其实，平时遇到有人闲聊，只要认识其中一人便可加入。若没有熟人，则经过自我介绍以后也可以加入。而在许多公共场合，如音乐厅、候车室、剧场等，陌生人之间不必介绍彼此即可闲聊。互相交谈的人要把正在做的事情放下以示礼节。在谈话时，交谈的人不能靠得太近，否则，可能会使人感到不自在，更不要用手去触碰对方。

随着科技的发展，聊天的形式也开始多样化。如今网络聊天室已经成了一种时尚。因为人们面对面聊天的时候往往顾虑太多，很多话想说又不敢说或者不便于说，所以很多年轻人更青睐网络这样一个“言论自由”的环境。在这里，你既可以进入聊天室进行书面聊天，也可以用聊天软件聊天，还可以使用语音聊天工具，就像打电话一样；既可以单独与一个人聊天，还可以和几个人同时聊天。这是一个虚拟的世界，更是一个真实的空间，人们可以就自己感兴趣的话题聊个痛快。因此，从某种意义上说，网络大大缩短了人与人之间的距离。



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Monica and Ross are talking about weather, and they don't think it good to snow too much or to have a very hot and long summer.

Monica: Is it snowing outside?

Ross: No, but it's very cold. I think it'll be snowing soon.

Monica: Yes. I don't like the weather here. It snows too long, from late October till late April.

Ross: This January the snow lasted ten days. We couldn't go out.

Monica: How about the weather in your hometown?

Ross: It's too hot the greater half of a year. Sometimes in summer the temperature is 38 or even 40 degrees Celsius.

Monica: That's not good either. I can't stand such a high temperature. Is the winter there comfortable?

Ross: Yes, it's not very cold at all. Seldom is the temperature below 10 degrees Celsius.

Monica: Oh, yeah, everything has its two sides.

Dialogue 2

Jane is telling Peter some striking news she just heard about what happened in a cafeteria.

Jane: Something serious happened in the cafeteria last Monday.

Peter: You meant what?

Jane: A guy shot at the man who made pizza there, at eight Monday evening, I heard.

Peter: Did the guy kill the pizza man?

Jane: No, he shot a gun but missed. And he shot two guns at the ceiling. Someone called 911 and the police came soon.

Peter: Didn't you see the whole thing?

Jane: No, I didn't. Belinda told me all about it.

Peter: My God! It's so terrible. Such things happen over and over again.

Jane: Yes, last week a Chinese student at Indiana State University shot her boyfriend on campus.

Peter: So he died?

Jane: The news report said so.

Dialogue 3

David has just come into a chat room online and is looking for someone to talk with.

David: Hello, who can talk with me here?

Joe: I can. ASL?

David: What's ASL?

Joe: It seems you're a green horn.

David: I really don't know the meaning. I'm new here.

Joe: A means age, S means sex and L means location.

David: Thank you for your explanation. I'm a 27 years old male in Los Angeles. Where are you?

Joe: Lake Charles, LA.

David: LA? Is that Los Angeles?

Joe: No, it's Louisiana.



Notes to the Dialogues

1. over and over again 是“反复、多次”的意思，如 She asked the teacher the same questions over and over again. (她多次向老师问同样的问题。) 类似的说法很多。

例如：

- repeatedly / frequently (再三地；反复不止地)
- again and again (一次又一次地；反复地；再三地)
- over and again (不时地；时时地)
- now and again (间或；不时地)
- once again (再次)
- (all) over again (重新；重复；再一次)
- over and (over) again (一再地；翻来覆去)
- time and (time) again (多次；一再地)

2. shoot 是“击中、射死”的意思，而 shoot at 是“向某人射击”的意思。

试比较：

- The man shot the girl.

这个男人击中了这个女孩。

- The man shot at the girl.

这个男人向这个女孩射击。

3. 因为人们通常将美国西部的大城市洛杉矶 (Los Angeles) 简称为 LA，而路易斯安那州 (Louisiana) 的简称也是 LA，书面的写法和洛杉矶的简称一样。所以人们很容易弄错。



Useful Sentences and Expressions

1. Useful Sentence Patterns

- (1) People like wearing sportswear here.

这里的人们喜欢穿运动装。

- (2) Your dress is very nice and fits you very well.

你这件衣服很好看，也很合你的身。

- (3) What's new? You look great today.

有什么新鲜事？你看起来气色很不错。

- (4) How about the weather in your hometown?

你们家乡的天气如何？

- (5) I don't like the weather here.

我不喜欢这里的天气。

- (6) Something serious happened in the cafeteria last Monday.

上个星期一食堂发生了严重的事情。

- (7) Such things happen over and over again.

这样的事情多次发生。

- (8) My neighbor's daughter, eleven years old, was kidnapped yesterday.

我邻居 11 岁的女儿昨天被绑架了。

- (9) That's too terrible to believe.

太可怕了，简直难以相信。

- (10) I hear the film star wants to run for the governor.

我听说那个电影明星要竞选州长。

- (11) You can chat in the chat room of the web site or chat with the chat software directly.

你可以在网站的聊天室里聊，或直接用聊天软件来聊。

- (12) Only with the successful registration can you enter a chat room.

只有注册成功方可进入聊天室。

- (13) Is the registration very convenient?

注册很方便吗？

- (14) Someone called me "green horn" when I first went to the chat room.

我第一次进入聊天室时，有人叫我“菜鸟”。

- (15) You should work hard to become "an old bird" as soon as possible.

你要好好努力，争取早日成为“老鸟”。

(16) You may make an appointment for your next chat with an online friend when you get off line.

当你下线的时候, 你可以和网友预约下次聊天。

(17) When you are getting off line, say 886 to your online friend.

下线之前, 你要和在线的网友道声 886 (再见)。

2. Some Related Words and Phrases

(1) 网络聊天室常用缩略词

ASL = Age, Sex, Location. (年龄、性别、地点。)

BTW = By the way. (顺便说一下。)

FYI = For your information. (为你提供信息。)

IC = I see. (我明白了。)

IDK = I don't know. (我不知道。)

IMHO = In my humble / honest opinion. (恕我直言。)

LOL = Laughed out loud. (笑死我了。)

ROTFL = Rolling on the floor laughing. (滚地大笑。)

RSN = Real soon now. (很快就会出现。)

TIA = Thanks in advance. (先谢了。)

TTFN = Ta-ta for now. (回头见。)

YHL = You have lost. (你输了。)

(2) 其他词汇

etiquette 礼节; 礼貌

good-mannered 有礼貌的; 有教养的

ill-mannered 没礼貌的; 没教养的

emotional 富有感情的

sensitive 敏感的; 细心的

sentimental 多愁善感的

prince 招人喜爱的男子; 好男人

peach 很可爱的人; 很有魅力的人

chicken 懦夫; 胆小怕事的人

conversation 对话; 谈话

contact 接触; 交往

buster (俚语) 伙计; 老兄

mate 伙伴

buddy 朋友; 伙伴



New Words and Expressions

Celsius /'selsjəs/*adj.* of or relating to a temperature scale that registers the freezing point of water as 0 and the boiling point as 100 under normal atmospheric pressure 摄氏的

cafeteria /'kæfɪ'tɪəriə/*n.* a restaurant in which the customers are served at a counter and carry their meals on trays to tables 自助餐厅

guy /gɑɪ/*n.* (*informal*) man (非正式用语) 男人

sportswear /'spɔ:ts,weə(r)/*n.* clothes designed for comfort and casual wear 运动装; 休闲活动穿着的衣服

kidnap /'kɪdnæp/*vt.* steal somebody away by force and illegally, esp. in order to obtain money or other demands 绑架; 绑票

registration /redʒɪ'streɪʃ(ə)n/*n.* act of registering 记录; 注册; 登记

run for 竞选; 赶快去请

Indiana /ɪndɪ'æənə/ 印第安纳 (美国州名)