

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 下



English for Colleges and Institutes

主编 徐品中 王晖

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 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 5

*Integrated course
Reading training
Writing work*

English

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION



Traveling by Plane



Words to Know

baggage /'bæɡɪdʒ/*n.* the trunks, bags, parcels, and suitcases in which one carries one's belongings while traveling; luggage 行李

passport /'pɑːspɔːt/*n.* official government document that certifies one's identity and citizenship and permits a citizen to travel abroad 护照

aisle /aɪl/*n.* passageway between rows of seats, as in an auditorium or an airplane 通道; 礼堂或飞机上座席间的通道

carry-on *n.* 手提行李

board /bɔːd/*vt.* enter or go aboard (a vehicle or ship) 上车, 上船; 进入或登上 (交通工具或船)

departure /dɪ'pɑːtʃə(r)/*n.* starting out, as on a trip or a new course of action 启程; 出发; 离开

cease /siːs/*vt. & vi.* to put an end to; discontinue 使……停止; 中止

vacant /'veɪkənt/*adj.* without an incumbent or occupant; unfilled 空的

flash /flæʃ/*vi.* give off light or be lighted in sudden or intermittent bursts 闪亮

buckle /'bʌk(ə)l/*vt.* fasten with a buckle 用扣环扣住; 扣紧

beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/*n.* any one of various liquids for drinking, usually excluding water 饮料

immunization /ɪmjuːnaɪ'zeɪʃən/*n.* 免疫

relieve /rɪ'liːv/*vt.* to cause a lessening or alleviation of 减缓

swallow /'swɒləʊ/*vi.* 吞下; 咽下

domestic /də'mestɪk/*adj.* of or relating to a country's internal affairs 本国的; 国内的

jungle /'dʒʌŋɡ(ə)l/*n.* 丛林

crash /kræʃ/*vi.* undergo sudden damage or destruction on impact 损毁; 坠毁

cut /kʌt/*n.* the result of cutting, especially an opening or wound made by a sharp edge 切口

shade /ʃeɪd/*n.* area or space of partial darkness 阴影; 树阴处; 幽暗处

hut /hʌt/*n.* crude or makeshift dwelling or shelter; a shack 小屋; 棚屋

rescue /ˈreskjʊː/*vt.* to set free, as from danger or imprisonment; save 营救; 使自由

tax-free shop 免税商场

life jackets 救生衣

Customs declaration 通关申报表格



Short Conversations

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

1. A: Excuse me. My wife and I want to get to Beijing by plane on _____. Can you get the tickets for me?
B: We have only tickets for _____ now. Is it alright for you?
2. A: Can you bring me a cup of _____?
B: Do you like green tea or _____?
3. A: Where can I put so much _____?
B: You can leave your luggage at the Left-Baggage room during _____.
4. A: I'd like to book a ticket for _____ next Sunday.
B: Alright, sir. First class or _____ class?
5. A: I have got a transit _____ and I cannot go out of the airport.
B: During the wait, you can look around the _____ shops at the airport.



Situational Dialogues

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

Dialogue 1

Johnson is going to New York by air. You are going to hear a dialogue between him and a clerk at the airport.

1. Which of the following certificates is Johnson asked to show?



- A. His passport.
C. His ID.
- B. His visa.
D. His credit card.
2. Which of following seats does Johnson take?
A. The non-smoking window seat.
B. The smoking window seat.
C. The non-smoking aisle seat.
D. The smoking aisle seat.
3. What belongings does he take?
A. A bag.
B. A piece of luggage.
C. A piece of luggage and a bag.
D. Nothing.
4. When should he board?
A. 26 minutes before departure.
B. 20 minutes before departure.
C. 16 minutes before departure.
D. 18 minutes before departure.
5. Where is he supposed to board?
A. Gate 26.
B. Gate 20.
C. Gate 16.
D. Gate 18.

Dialogue 2

Ruth and Jack met on the airplane unexpectedly. They changed their seats and enjoyed the flight together.

1. Where are the safety belts?
A. They are in the closet overhead.
B. They are behind the seat back.
C. They are under the seat.
D. They are on either side of each seat.
2. Which of the following drinks is NOT served on the plane?
A. Wine.
B. Tea.
C. Cocktail.
D. Coffee.
3. Where is Jack's destination?
A. New York.
B. Florida.
C. San Francisco.
D. Ohio.
4. Where is Ruth's destination?
A. New York.
B. Florida.
C. San Francisco.
D. Ohio.
5. Which of the following things is NOT required by the customs?
A. Ticket.
B. Passport.
C. Visa.
D. Immunization record book.



Passage Listening

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

hear.

On (1) 1971, Julia Smith was taking a flight in Peru with her mother to (2) her father, a Professor, who was an expert on the jungle and plants and animals living there. Unfortunately, the plane (3) in a storm. The passengers all died except Julia who only had (4). She was determined to (5). She had no map, only a bag of sweets and her torn clothes. She found a (6) and followed it, trying to keep in the shades as much as possible, because she had (7). For ten days, she walked along the river, eating fruits from the trees. At night she slept near the riverbank, on the ground which was wet from the rain. She often felt weak, but she refused to give up. On the (8) day, she arrived at a small hut. The three Indian hunters who visited the hut every two weeks (9) her and took her by boat to a small village from where she was (10) to a hospital. She was safe at last.

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

(1) Why was Julia taking a flight in Peru?

(2) What was Julia's father?

(3) What happened to Julia after the plane crash?

(4) Why did Julia try to stay in the shade when she walked along the river?

(5) What did the three hunters do?



Notes

1. first class and economy class 飞机上的头等舱和经济舱

2. Wonders never cease! 世界上总有奇迹发生!

此句也可以译为“真是一个惊喜啊!”

3. beverage 指除了水以外的任何饮料, 而 drink 指包括水的饮料。

PART II

SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT



Traveling by Plane

Topic Introduction

出国旅行，乘坐飞机是常事。很多人在国内坐过很多次飞机了，在乘坐国际航班时，却表现得手足无措。如果你没有出国旅行的经验，你可能会为许多事情感到头痛，如预订机票、要求和接受服务，以及长途旅途中可能出现的中途转机和安全问题等。

赴英美等西方国家旅游，事先订好机票很重要。按照惯例，越早预订机票，机票价格就会越便宜，同时，也能确保你订到所需的航班座位。机票有时非常紧张，特别是在节假日和旅游旺季，一般要提前两个星期预订机票。预订机票的方法多种多样，你可以从网上预订，也可以通过电话预订，还可以到旅行社预订。一般，预订机票不需要事先付钱，票务公司会给你一个代号，到了机场你只要报出你的代号和姓名，经工作人员核对之后，就可以付款并拿到登机牌（Boarding Pass）了。你也可以上网下载并打印自己的电子机票，作为凭证。

如果从中国乘飞机到欧洲或美国去，因为路途遥远，常常不得不在中途转机。比如，去美国要在东京或汉城转机。转机本身并不复杂，但是，第一次转机的人容易出现紧张情绪，如担心误机、怕走错入口、不知道是否需要转运行李等。消除紧张及担心的最简单的办法，就是把登机牌（Boarding Pass）递给工作人员，这样，你就会及时得到正确的帮助，免得老是担心或者遇到什么麻烦。



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Zhang Ying is booking a ticket to San Francisco on phone.

Operator: Northwest Airlines Ticketing Office. May I help you?

Ying: This is Zhang Ying. I'd like to reserve a ticket to San Francisco on the 27th January.

Operator: Sure. One-way or round-way?

Ying: One-way, please.

Operator: First class or economy class?

Ying: Economy class, please.

Operator: How to spell your name, please?

Ying: Zhang Ying. My family name is Z-H-A-N-G, and my given name is Y-I-N-G.

Operator: All right, Mr. Zhang, would you please call again for confirmation one week before your departure?

Ying: I'll do that. Thank you very much.

Operator: You are welcome.

Dialogue 2

A stewardess is leading Smith to his seat.

Stewardess: Good evening, sir.

Smith: Good evening. But can you tell me where my seat is?

Stewardess: Sure, please go this way ahead and you'll find it in the middle.

Smith: Thank you.

.....

Smith: Is this my seat?

Stewardess: No, sir. Yours is behind this one. Can I help you with your bags?

Smith: Yes, please. Where should these bags be?

Stewardess: How do you think if I put the suitcase in the overhead compartment, and the laptop bag under your seat?

Smith: Very good. Thank you very much.

Dialogue 3

Jenny is consulting an airport clerk about baggage checking.

Jenny: Where can I get the 8:30 flight to Los Angeles?

Clerk: Please check in here and get your boarding pass.

Jenny: How about the baggage?

Clerk: How many pieces of checked baggage have you got?

Jenny: I checked three pieces in Hong Kong, but now I'd like to check this case.

Clerk: All right. You have to X-ray your baggage again for a label. Please do not carry with you any dangerous goods such as gasoline to ensure yourself a safe flight.

Jenny: All right. I'll do it.

Clerk: Your baggage exceeds the free baggage allowance.

Jenny: Must I pay for that?

Clerk: I'm afraid you have to.

Jenny: No problem. By the way, may something go wrong with those three pieces of baggage checked in Hong Kong?

Clerk: No, sir, your baggage is Okay.



Notes to the Dialogues

1. 中国人的姓名排列顺序与西方人是不同的,但在飞机票、身份证、护照和某些正式文件上,英语也将姓排在前面,加上逗号,再写上名字,如“周明威”写成“Zhou, Mingwei”。所以,这种时候,要说明姓和名分别是什么。
2. something goes wrong with 的意思是“某物出了问题”。

例如:

- Something has gone wrong with the bike. May I use yours?

我的自行车坏了,能用一下你的吗?



Useful Sentences and Expressions

1. Useful Sentence Patterns

- (1) Hello, can you show me where my seat is?

你好,你能告诉我我的座位在哪里吗?

- (2) Which seat is this number?

这个号码是哪个座位?

- (3) Please show me how to fasten this seat belt.

请告诉我如何系安全带。

- (4) Have you got something for airsickness?

你有治晕机的药吗?

- (5) These earphones are not working properly.

耳机有问题。

- (6) How long is the stop-over at Tokyo?

在东京过境要停留多久?

- (7) Will we be staying overnight in Frankfurt?

我们要在法兰克福过夜吗?

- (8) We have crossed the International Date Line.

我们已经跨过了国际日期变更线。

- (9) We will land at Seattle International Airport in 20 minutes.

我们将在 20 分钟后降落在西雅图国际机场。

- (10) Please keep all your belongings with you.

请将所有物品随身携带。

- (11) I'm sorry that all the tickets for tomorrow are booked.

真抱歉，明天的机票已经全部被预订了。

- (12) You may pay me when you get the tickets.

你可以在取票时付款。

- (13) I would like to reserve a seat to Los Angeles for next week.

我要预订下周到洛杉矶的机位。

- (14) It is cheaper if you buy a round-trip ticket.

如果你买往返票，价钱会比较便宜。

- (15) I will have an economy class round-trip ticket for Tuesday.

我要一张星期二的经济舱的往返机票。

- (16) Your journey will be smoother if you have ample time for check-in.

为确保旅途顺利，请提前到机场办理登机手续。

- (17) Am I on transit here?

我要在这儿转机吗？

- (18) Please keep your boarding pass.

请妥善保管登机牌。

- (19) How many pieces of checked luggage have you got?

你有多少件行李需要托运？

- (20) Please do not carry with you any dangerous goods such as gasoline to ensure yourself a safe flight.

请不要携带诸如汽油一类的危险物品，以确保飞行安全。

- (21) Your luggage exceeds the free baggage allowance.

你的行李超重了。

- (22) Passengers in Business Class can also reserve the seat of their choice.

公务舱的乘客也可以预选座位。

- (23) The world timetable can also be of help to you.

你可以查询国际航班时刻表。

2. Some Related Words and Phrases

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| alcoholic drinks 酒类饮料 | no smoking 禁止吸烟 |
| armrest 扶手 | occupied 使用中 |
| blanket 毛毯 | oxygen mask 氧气面罩 |
| boarding pass 登机牌 | pillow 枕头 |
| call button 呼叫按钮 | seat number 座位号码 |
| emergency exit 紧急出口 | soft drinks 软饮料; 不含酒精的饮料 |
| fasten seat belt 系上安全带 | transfer 转机 |
| headset 耳机 | transit card 过境卡 |
| in-flight magazine 飞行杂志 | transit passenger 过境旅客 |
| lavatory 卫生间 | vacant 无人使用 |
| life vest/jacket 救生衣 | Flight connection 中转、联程 |



New Words and Expressions

- reserve** /rɪ'zɜ:v/ *vt.* keep back, as for future use or for a special purpose; book 预订; 预约
- confirmation** /kən'fə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* the act of confirming 确认
- laptop** /'læptɒp/ *n.* microcomputer small enough to use on one's lap 便携式电脑; 手提电脑
- check** /tʃek/ *vt.* consign (luggage, for example) for shipment on a transportation vehicle 在交通工具上托运 (如行李)
- gasoline** /'gæsəlin/ *n.* 汽油
- exceed** /ɪk'si:d/ *vt.* go beyond the limits of 超越……的界限
- economy class** (客机之) 经济舱位; 二等舱位
- boarding pass** 登机牌
- Los Angeles** /lɒs'ændʒələs/ (美国城市) 洛杉矶
- Frankfurt** /'fræŋkfət/ (德国城市) 法兰克福
- Seattle** /sɪ'ætəl/ (美国城市) 西雅图

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.