



国家示范性高等职业教育“十二五”重点建设规划教材



University Journal

新编 **E**nglish

大学实用英语

综合教程

3

谢胜平 主编

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国家示范性高等职业教育“十二五”重点建设规划教材

新编

大学实用英语

综合教程(三)

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Preface 前言

《新编大学实用英语综合教程》是一套为高职高专大学英语教学专门编写的教材。

本书以教育部颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)为依据,紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》,在多年的教学经验和教学资料积累的基础上,以全面提高学生综合素质为宗旨,注重以人为本;同时,全套教材本着“实用为主”的原则,以全面提高学生的英语应用能力为目标,针对高职高专学生英语学习的特点,将课堂教学与课外练习结合起来,使学生不断加深对所学知识和技能的掌握与提高,为今后进一步学习英语打下扎实的基础。

根据高职高专英语课程设置的要求和特点,本教材共由四册组成。其中第一册和第二册为基础教程,注重基础语言知识的学习和基本技能的训练。通过第一册的学习,学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的B级水平;通过第二册的学习,学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的A级水平。第三册和第四册是高级教程,着重提高实际生活和职场英语的应用能力。整套教材由浅入深,循序渐进,最终在听、说、读、写、译各个方面使学习者达到高职高专英语课程教学的各项要求。

本书为《新编大学实用英语综合教程》第三册的学生用书,共10个单元,供大学二年级第一学期使用。每个单元的基本内容如下:

1. Lead In

导入部分。形式多样,丰富多彩,目的是激发学生对即将学习内容的好奇心。

2. Practical Reading

综合阅读部分。文章主题贴近学生生活,反映时代热点。每单元包括两篇课文以及相应的词汇、课内练习和课外练习。编者在课文选材时,一方面着眼于帮助学习者熟悉各类职场的英语环境,另一方面也注意了内容的知识性和趣味性。每个单元的第一篇文章主要立足于对当前各种职场环境和新兴职业的介绍;在Read More部分,编者着重选择了一些有关校园生活、社会热点及最新科技成就的短文,以使本册书的每个单元寓知识性和趣味性于一体。

3. Additional Exercises

本册书的每个单元安排了一些补充练习,其命题原则和题型基本与大学英语四级考试近似,目的是帮助已经通过了英语应用能力考试,且学有余力的学习者通过大学英语四级考试。

4. Translation Skills

翻译技巧部分。本册书针对学生在英汉两种语言的互译中经常碰到的问题，特别精选了十种比较常用的翻译技巧加以介绍，并且在每种技巧的介绍后，辅以五题翻译练习，以进一步帮助同学们牢固掌握并灵活运用这些翻译技巧。

5. Fun Time

课后欣赏部分。课后欣赏的内容十分广泛，有诗歌、谚语等。学习者可以从中得到放松，并提高对英语的学习兴趣。

本书遵循了崭新的编写思路，虽然经过广泛的征求意见，深入讨论，但囿于编者学识，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1

Search for Success



Part One Lead In

1. In your opinion, what is success? Please give some examples of successful people or talk about the celebrities according to the pictures below and then conclude what qualifications are necessary to be a successful man?



2. Write down what you are talking about on the following notepad.



Part Two Practical Reading

Search for Success



(Li Yanhong — Robin Lee is the founder and chairman of Baidu. After graduating from Peking University, he went to the USA for his further study. In 2000, he came back to China and initiated his own company — Baidu. After 8 years of development, Baidu has become the largest Chinese language search engine across the world now. The following is an interview between Li Yanhong and the journalist — Wang Daqing.)

Wang Daqing: The whole world has witnessed tremendous changes in China's information industry in recent years, and what role do you think Baidu has been playing in the internet market ever since its appearance eight years ago?

Robin Lee: I think the information retrieval, or search engine in particular, is one of the very basic functions in the internet age. Since the internet is a network of information, people naturally would rely on search engine to find information. Actually this trend has become even more obvious as the amount of information available online gets larger and larger. I should say the only thing we do is Chinese searching, and we've been very focused. This is why Baidu becomes the largest Chinese search engine in the world. We have a large user base, and every day lots of people come to Baidu to do their search and find the information they want. I believe lots of people do think they rely on Baidu to find information.

Wang: As Baidu keeps growing, you surely will need to recruit more people. What qualities do you appreciate most in an employee? And how do you evaluate their capabilities?

Robin Lee: Well, broadly speaking, there are two criteria we care about. Number one is how well the person can work in or can appreciate our company culture. Baidu is very much like a start-up company in Silicon Valley, where people can communicate very openly and have flexible working hour, casual dressing, and open-door policy. We encourage employees to innovate, to work hard. We need to make sure the kind of environment. Number two is we do care about the person's capability of doing his or her work. We don't care much about the candidate's degree, background, gender or marital status. The only thing we care is whether the candidate can do his or her job.

Wang: You are quite successful both academically and commercially, yet what do you prefer to be thought of as, a top search engine specialist or a successful businessman? And why?

Robin Lee: Ideally both. If I have to put a label on myself, I should say I'm probably still an engineer. As an engineer my dream is to have as many people as possible use the program or the project I built. So Baidu is one way of realizing my dream. You know, every day tens of millions of people use Baidu to find information, and I feel passionate about making a product like this which can help many people benefit from the internet.



Wang: Nowadays many young people look on you as their role model, what suggestions or advice do you have for these young people who wish to become successful in the future?

Robin Lee: When I was young, I also thought a lot about these kinds of questions. And firstly I think the most important characteristic of a successful person is the ability to think independently. There are a lot of opportunities, but there are not many people who realize that the opportunity is there for him or her. So you have to have the ability to think independently — what you can do best; what is the most suitable job for you. When you choose your career path, you need to keep this in mind. Maybe you are good at sales, maybe you are good at technology, maybe you are good at starting a company and maybe you are good at working for a large company. You need to think independently to find out what you are good at. I think it is the most important thing. Secondly, once you have figured out what you want to do and what you can do best, you should focus on it. Do not change your job every year. That is not a good practice. Do not change your focus either. You should realize that if you focus on something, you should be able to do it better than most other people.

New Words

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. witness | ['wɪtnɪs] | v. (为……) 作证, 目击 be a witness to |
| 2. tremendous | [tri'mendəs] | adj. (程度) 巨大的 extraordinarily large in degree |
| 3. retrieval | [ri'tri:vəl] | n. (电脑资讯的) 检出, 检索 (computer science) the operation of accessing information from the computer's memory |
| 4. available | [ə'veɪləbəl] | adj. 可利用的, 可得到的 obtainable or accessible |
| 5. recruit | [ri'kru:t] | v. 新招入, 征募 register formally as a participant or member |
| 6. quality | ['kwɒləti] | n. 品质, 资质, 特点 a degree or grade of excellence or worth |
| 7. appreciate | [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] | v. 赏识, 鉴赏 be fully aware of |
| 8. evaluate | [i'veæljueɪt] | v. 评价, 估计, 估量 place a value on |
| 9. innovate | ['ɪnəuveɪt] | v. 革新, 创新 bring something new to an environment |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------|---|
| 10. capability | [ˌkeɪpəˈbɪlɪti] | n. | 能力, 才能 the quality of being capable — physically or intellectually or legally |
| 11. gender | [ˈdʒendə] | n. | 性别 the properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles |
| 12. marital | [ˈmærɪtl] | adj. | 婚姻的; 夫妻(间)的 of or relating to the state of marriage |
| 13. academically | [ækəˈdemɪkəli] | adv. | 学术上, 理论上 in regard to academic matters |
| 14. commercially | [kəˈmɜːʃəli] | adv. | 商业上, 贸易上 in a commercial manner |
| 15. specialist | [ˈspeʃəlist] | n. | 专家 an expert who is devoted to one occupation or branch of learning |
| 16. ideally | [aɪˈdiəli] | adv. | 理想地, 圆满地 in an ideal manner |
| 17. passionate | [ˈpæʃənɪt] | adj. | 热情的, 热烈的 having or expressing strong emotions |
| 18. characteristic | [ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk] | n. | 特征, 特质, 特性 a distinguishing quality |

Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. play a role in | 扮演角色 |
| 2. in particular | 特别地 |
| 3. rely on | 指望, 依赖, 依靠 |
| 4. broadly speaking | 概略地说 |
| 5. be care about | 介意, 在乎, 关心 |
| 6. tens of millions | 数千万 |
| 7. benefit from | (因……) 得到利益, 受惠 |
| 8. look on... as | 认为, 看作 |
| 9. figure out | 理解 |
| 10. focus on | 集中(注意、关心)于……; 集中注意力 |

Notes

1. search engine: 搜索引擎
2. Baidu: 李彦宏于2000年创办百度公司。目前“百度”已成为互联网上最大的搜索引擎, 链接超过三亿的中文网页, 每天接收来自全球138个国家超过6 000万人次的搜索请求。“百度”二字源于辛弃疾《青玉案》中的“众里寻她千百度”, 代表着李彦宏先生在事业上的不懈追求。
3. Silicon Vally: 硅谷。美国重要的电子工业基地, 也是世界最为知名的电子工业集中

地。现在“硅谷”已成为世界各国半导体工业聚集区的代名词。

Text-related Exercises

I Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- What does the word “initiate” mean (Paragraph 1, Line 3)?
A. set up B. find out C. join D. bring back
- What quality does Robin Lee not mind in hiring an employee?
A. Whether a person can appreciate his company culture.
B. Whether a person can work hard.
C. Whether a person has enough capabilities of doing his work.
D. Whether a person has a special education background.
- What does Robin Lee want to be regarded as?
A. CEO. B. Engineer. C. Businessman. D. Educator.
- What is Robin Lee's dream as an engineer?
A. To be a successful search engine specialist.
B. Tens of millions of people like using Baidu.
C. As many as people use the program or the project he built.
D. Baidu can be a way to realize his dream.
- What is the most important characteristic of a successful person in Robin's opinion?
A. Thinking independently. B. Working independently.
C. Seizing every opportunity. D. Working diligently.

II There are ten incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper forms of the word or words given in the brackets.

- She (witness) _____ the accident and had to testify in court.
- The Prime Minister was not (available) _____ for comment.
- We are having difficulties in (recruit) _____ well-qualified staff.
- A musician can (appreciate) _____ small differences in sounds.
- No one doubts her (capable) _____ for the job.
- There are three (candidate) _____ for the vacancy.
- His (passion) _____ speech had an effect on our emotions.
- Sympathy is the feeling (character) _____ of mankind.
- This new drug is not yet (commerce) _____ available.
- How about your business, studies and (marry) _____ status?

III Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with the expressions given below that best keep the original meanings.

relies on evaluated benefited from looked on as figure out

1. The author of a blog is often referred to as a blogger.
2. Can you find out how to solve this problem?
3. My wardrobe definitely profited from having a fashionable older sister.
4. The country depends heavily on its tourist trade.
5. Teachers are always judged by their students' exam grades.

IV Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I think the information retrieval, or search engine in particular, is one of the very basic functions in the internet age.
2. Broadly speaking, there are two criteria we care about.
3. I feel passionate about making a product like this which can help many people benefit from the internet.
4. The most important characteristic of a successful person is the ability to think independently.
5. Once you have figured out what you want to do and what you can do best, you should focus on it.



Read More

The Bloggers' Age

(Megnut.com is the weblog of Meg Hourihan. Meg is widely recognized as one of the world's leading innovators in the development, design and implementation of weblogs and blogging technology.)

In the early days of the Internet, each new page was a cause for celebration. The early pioneers watched in excitement as the network grew, and they wanted to keep people informed about this growth. Now, home pages are so yesterday. You were cool 10 years ago if you had a home page. Today blogs are where it's at.

Meg Hourihan was in a bad mood. She had nothing major to worry about, but she was

afflicted by the triple malaise of a woman in her late twenties: (a) the weather was lousy; (b) she was working too hard; and (c) she didn't have a boyfriend. Nothing, not even eating, seemed very interesting to her. The only thing that did sound appealing was moving to France and finding a new French boyfriend, but even when she talked about this idea she struck a sardonic, year-right-like-I'm-really-going-to-do-that kind of tone.

I know this about Meg because I read it a few months ago on her personal website, which is called Megnut.com. I've been reading Meg for a while now, and so I know all kinds of things about its author, like how much she loved Hilary Swank in *Boys Don't Cry*, and how she wishes there were good fish tacos to be had in San Francisco, where she lives. I know she's a feminist, and that she writes short stories, and that she's close to her mom. I know that she's a little dreamy and idealistic; that she fervently believes there is a distinction between "dot-com people", who are involved in the internet for its I. P. O. opportunities, and "web people", who are in love with the imaginative possibilities presented by the medium, and that she counts herself among the latter.

This new kind of website is known as a "weblog", or "blog", of which Meg is an example. Blog is short for weblog. A weblog is an online journal, typically consisting of a personal diary or social and political commentary, something with replies from readers. Blogs generally represent the personality of the author or the website. Blogs have common elements: updated frequently (usually daily); informal; grouped by date with links to archives of older posts; informative and/or inspiring (the good ones); frequently linked to other sites that inspired the blog; and addictive for those who blog. The author of a blog is often referred to as a blogger. When we add an entry to our blogs, we may often say we blogged today. Blogs are part of a non-publishing revolution that allows individuals to express themselves to the world. Blogs are easy to create, easy to maintain and fun to read.

Most of the new blogs are, like Meg, imitate narratives rather than digests of links and commentary; to read them is to enter a world in which the personal lives of participants have become part of public domain. Because the main audience for blogs is other bloggers, blogging etiquette requires that, if someone blogs your blog, you blog his blog back. Reading blogs can feel a lot like listening in on a conversation among a group of friends who all know each other really well. And that is how, when Meg followed up her French-boyfriend-depression by posting with a stream-of-consciousness blog entry a few weeks later saying that she had developed a crush on someone but was afraid to act on it. "Maybe I've become very good at eluding love but that's not a complaint. I just want to get it all out of my head and put it somewhere else," she wrote her love life which became not just her business but the business of bloggers everywhere.

But the reason the blog phenomenon is so hot right now is that blogs have become vehicles for news and commentary. Not a few nobodies have become famous simply because their commentary is trenchant and entertaining. And some of these bloggers are now wielding influence in public affairs. All it took was a free and simple tool and sharp mind. That's the beauty of the Internet.

New Words

1. afflict [ə'flikt] v. 使……痛苦, 使……苦恼 (通常用被动语态) cause great unhappiness for
2. malaise [mə'leiz] n. 不适, 身体不舒服 physical discomfort (as mild sickness or depression)
3. lousy ['lauzi] adj. 讨厌的, 糟糕的 very bad
4. sardonic [sɑ:'dɒnik] adj. (人、言词) 嘲笑的, 挖苦的 disdainfully or ironically humorous
5. taco ['tɑ:kəu] n. 炸玉米卷 (一种墨西哥食品, 夹有碎肉等) a tortilla rolled cupped around a filling
6. idealistic [ai,diə'listik] adj. 理想主义的, 观念论的, 不实际的 of or relating to the philosophical doctrine of the reality of ideas
7. fervently ['fɜ:vəntli] adv. 热烈地, 热心地 with passionate fervor
8. commentary ['kɒməntəri] n. 解析, 评论 a written explanation or criticism or illustration that is added to a book or other textual material
9. archives ['ɑ:kaivz] n. (使用复数) 资料库, 历史性文件 collection of records especially about an institution
10. informative [in'fɒ:mətiv] adj. 给予知识 (信息) 的, 知识性的 tending to increase knowledge or dissipate ignorance
11. addictive [ə'diktiv] adj. (药物等使人) 上瘾的 causing or characterized by addiction
12. imitate ['imiteit] v. 效法, 模仿, 临摹 reproduce someone's behavior or looks
13. narrative ['nærətiv] c./u. 故事, 描述 a message that tells the particulars of an act or occurrence or course of events
14. digest [di'dʒest; dai'dʒest] n. 文摘, 摘要 a periodical that summarizes the news
15. participant [pɑ:'tisipənt] n. 参与者, 参加者 someone who takes part in an activity
16. domain [dəu'mein] n. (学问、活动、兴趣等的) 领域, 范围 a particular environment or walk of life

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| 17. etiquette | ['etiket] | <i>n.</i> | 礼节, 规矩 rules governing socially acceptable behavior |
| 18. consciousness | ['kɒnfəsnɪs] | <i>n.</i> | 意识, 自觉, 察觉 an alert cognitive state in which you are aware of yourself and your situation |
| 19. elude | [i'lju:d] | <i>v.</i> | 机敏地逃避, 躲避 escape, either physically or mentally |
| 20. phenomenon | [fi'nɒmɪnən] | <i>n.</i> | 现象 any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning |
| 21. trenchant | ['trentʃənt] | <i>adj.</i> | (言辞等) 锐利的, 精辟的, 激烈的 having keenness and forcefulness and penetration in thought, expression, or intellect |
| 22. wield | [wi:ld] | <i>v.</i> | 支配, 行使 (权力等) handle effectively |

Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. in a bad mood | 情绪不好 |
| 2. be involved in | 牵连, 牵涉; 热衷于 |
| 3. be in love with | 与……恋爱 |
| 4. count... among... | 把……算在……之列 |
| 5. be short for | 为……的缩写, 是……的简称 |
| 6. consist of | (由部分、因素) 组成, 构成 |
| 7. refer to... as... | 将……称为…… |
| 8. express oneself | 自我表达 |
| 9. listen in | 收听, 偷听, 监听 |
| 10. follow up | 跟进, 追查 (线索、建议等) |
| 11. develop a crush on | (尤指对比自己年长者的) 迷恋 |

Notes

1. blog: 是 weblog 的缩写, 意思是“网络日志”, 指的是一种以 web 作为呈现媒介的个人 log (日志), 大约相当于 BBS 上的个人版。而“博客”(blogger) 则是写“blog 的人”。
2. Hilary Swank: 希拉里·斯旺克, 美国著名女星, 2000 年凭借《男孩不哭》(Boys Don't Cry) 中的反串角色一举赢得第 72 届奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。
3. I. P. O.: initial public offering 的缩写, 意思是“(股票) 首次公开发行”。