



教育部高职高专规划教材（非英语专业用）

第二版获全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖

Practical English

Comprehensive Course (Third Edition)

实用英语 综合教程

2

教育部《实用英语》教材编写组 编

（第三版）



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

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Practical English

Comprehensive Course

第四單元

綜合練習

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内容提要

《实用英语》系列教材是一套专科层次的公共英语教材,是教育部规划的高职高专英语教材。本套教材1995年正式出版发行,1999年至2000年进行了第一次修订。为了更加有利于学生英语应用能力的培养,结合这几年《实用英语》的教学使用反馈,修订组以教育部2000年颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为依据,对《实用英语》进行了第二次修订。

与第二版相比,《实用英语综合教程2》(第三版)每册由原来的10个单元改为8个单元,对技能训练部分的项目作了少量调整,并调换了部分单元的课文。修订后的《实用英语》按照《基本要求》中的词汇重新对《综合教程》课文的分课词汇表进行了标记和增删。

本书第二版曾获2002年全国高等学校优秀教材一等奖。

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三、《综合训练与自测》

增加了构词法的例示，修订了词汇练习部分。

修订工作由孔庆炎教授总负责，《综合教程》和《教师参考书》中的听说部分由姜怡、姜辛修订编写，应用文部分由安晓灿、刘然修订编写，课文部分由向前进修订编写，《综合训练与自测》由余渭深、刘寅齐、安晓灿修订编写。

本修订版承蒙《实用英语》第一版总主编吴银庚教授和华南理工大学郭杰克教授审阅，在此谨表示衷心地感谢。

修订后的《实用英语》在保持了第一版注重基础，强调实用特点的同时，练习更加紧凑，结构更加合理。它不仅适用于高等专科学校的学生，也适用于高等职业教育的学生。希望广大师生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1999年4月

第一版前言

《实用英语》是一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以教育部1993年颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。《基本要求》规定：普通高等专科学校英语课程教学的目的是，培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能，具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力，并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

为了体现上述教学目的，在编写《实用英语》过程中我们既注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些观点，又采纳传统外语教学理论中某些合理部分，结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法及现状，力求正确处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系，突出加强英语实践能力的培养和实际运用。

《基本要求》将专科英语课程教学分为两个阶段：第一阶段应重视语言共核教学，培养基本的语言技能；第二阶段应结合专业，强调基本的阅读和翻译技能在本专业的实际应用。为了体现这一教学安排，本套教材也分成两个阶段。第一阶段包括《综合教程》和《泛读教程》各3册，第二阶段包括《实用业务英语》1册。《综合教程》和《泛读教程》是《实用业务英语》的基础，并在教学内容、技能培养方面逐渐向《实用业务英语》过渡；《实用业务英语》是《综合教程》和《泛读教程》的总结和提高，并结合学生毕业后使用英语的需要，侧重于实用文体的阅读和翻译、实用英语口语的训练和实用文体模拟写作方面的训练。为了便于广大师生使用上述教材，还编配了《教师参考书》和同步练习性质的《综合训练与自测》。

本书为《综合教程》第一册，供第一学期使用。本册共有10个单元，每个单元基本安排是：

- 课文A (Text A)
- 课文B (Text B)
 - ◆ 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)
- 综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice)
 - ◆ 写作实践 (Guided Writing)

◆ 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)

◆ 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)

课文 (Text): 课文A与B是本教程的基本阅读材料。文章语言真实、规范。文章的题材丰富, 第一册包括学习方法、美国音乐、国际贸易、社会调查、风俗习惯、社区服务、广告与新闻、大脑与记忆等。

课文A与B的练习分别由阅读理解练习 (Reading Tasks)、词汇结构练习 (Vocabulary and Structure)、阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills) 等几个模块组成。阅读理解练习包括读前准备, 读中提问 (课文A) 和读后练习。词汇结构练习侧重课文中所出现的《基本要求》要求掌握的词汇和结构的操练和运用。阅读技能实践这一项目安排在课文B之后, 目的是利用已学过的课文介绍和实践《基本要求》中规定学生需要掌握的一些阅读技能项目。这一册的阅读技能实践内容包括通过主题句确定中心思想、猜测生词词义、利用目录和附录查阅资料、理解同义关系、理解指代关系、识别事实与观点等。

综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice): 写作和翻译实践实际上涉及到综合技能的操练, 因此我们把它们设在综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice) 部分。写作实践 (Guided Writing) 由两大部分组成。在第一册中, 第一部分侧重于句子水平的写作与操练, 第二部分是实用英语写作, 内容包括缩略语的使用, 信封书信格式, 明信片贺卡写法, 便条、通知、告示、请假条、请帖的写法等。翻译实践 (Translation Practice) 也由两大部分组成。第一部分为翻译的一些基本技能的操练, 包括词义选择、词义引申、词类转译、增词译法等, 第二部分为课文A和B中句子的翻译。

听说训练 (Listening and Speaking) 分别由辨音 (Sound Discrimination)、会话 (Conversation Practice)、听力理解 (Listening Comprehension) 和听力训练 (Listening Practice) 四部分组成。

本书除了设有分课词汇表和词组表外, 书末还附有本书课文A和B中出现的所有《基本要求》规定学生需要掌握的词汇总表及词组表。

编者相信, 这样安排不仅有利于课堂教学的组织安排, 还有利于学生自学、复习和巩固提高。

高等专科英语教材编写组由参加本套教材的编纂者组成。

《实用英语》总主编为吴银庚。

《综合教程》第一册主编为陈永捷, 葛亮宏。

参加《综合教程》第一册编写的编者为上海交通大学吴银庚、陈永捷; 上海机械高等专科学校葛亮宏; 上海化工高等专科学校汪俭; 上海轻工业高等专科学校孙立良。

上海立信会计高等专科学校俞敏参加了本书的部分编排工作。

本书由高等专科英语教材编审组顾问上海交通大学刘鸿章教授、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授审定。美籍专家Larry G. Craig 对全书进行了详尽的审阅。本书在出版前, 曾在部分省市试用。在听取了使用学校意见的基础上, 我们进行了修订。对于他们的宝贵意见和贡献, 编者在此表示衷心感谢。

为了使《实用英语》不断完善, 编者希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编 者
1995年2月

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1

UNIT



Background

Exercise 1

Before reading the passage, answer the questions.

*What are
the wire
services?*

Text A

PRE-READING TASK

1. Is it important for people to be well-informed? Why?
2. How can people get the latest news? Which of the following do you think is the most important?
 - A. Newspapers and magazines.
 - B. Home computers.
 - C. Radio and television programmes.

Now compare your answers with those of your neighbours'.

What's New

1 In the modern world, it is important to be well-informed. Success in many fields depends on getting the latest information. To keep up with what is happening in the world, well-informed people read newspapers and news magazines. They listen to the news on the radio and they watch it on television. Owners of home computers can even receive their news directly from **the wire services** — news agencies that supply newspapers, magazines, radio and television with news reports — through special telephone links.

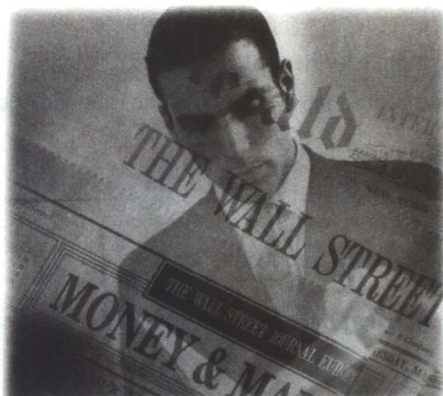
2 Most people read newspapers for the news of the day. The typical daily newspaper contains articles about local, regional, national, and international news, as well as sports news, weather reports, editorials, and other features. In large cities, newspaper readers can often choose between a "morning paper" distributed early in the morning and an "evening paper" distributed at the end of the workday. Most American newspapers also publish an enlarged Sunday edition containing articles about the news of the day and of the week, plus a number of entertainment and advertising supplements. Daily newspapers are designed to be read quickly by busy

Try to find the word that has the same meaning as "intended".

people looking for specific information. The Sunday papers, on the other hand, are **intended** to entertain as well as inform, and they tend to be read leisurely by all members of the family. Other types of newspapers include campus newspapers, written by students at universities, and weekly newspapers, usually intended for a specific audience.

3 News magazines such as *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News and World Report* are published weekly. They contain articles about the important national and international news of the week, and special sections are devoted to news about such areas as business, science, education, and arts. News magazines are a popular source of general information on a wide range of recent events. They also feature longer articles dealing with the influence of current events on modern life.

4 Radio and television present the important news of the hour. Many radio stations in the U.S. broadcast news every hour, and a few all-news stations broadcast news and news commentary programs in the evening (beginning at 5:00 or 6:00 P.M.) and at night (beginning at 10:00 or 11:00 P.M.). The evening news generally consists of a national network news program and a local news program, while at night it is usually a local program. In addition, some TV stations offer early morning news, late night news, and weekly "news magazine" programs. Cable television networks in some cities offer foreign language news and all-news channels.



5 Students learning English in English-speaking countries find the news a useful source of language practice. To improve their listening comprehension, they listen to the news on the radio and watch it on television. Then they check their comprehension by reading newspapers and news magazines. Everyone likes to talk about the news. In the office, on the campus, at parties, or on the street, conversations often begin with questions like "What's new?", "What's happening?", or "Have you heard about ... ?" By staying well-informed, these students find it easier to enter into conversation about the news.

New Words

inform /in'fɔ:m/ v.
owner /'əʊnə/ n.

to give information to 告诉, 通知
a person who owns something 物主, 业主

注：未加标注的词为《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》中B级需要掌握的词；标有“*”的词为除B级词以外A级需要掌握的词；标有“Δ”号的词为超纲词。

Unit 1

directly /di'rektli/ <i>ad.</i>	in a direct line or manner 直接地
wire /waɪə/ <i>n.</i>	1. 金属丝, 金属线 2. 电线, 电话(或电报)线, 线路
* agency /'eidʒənsi/ <i>n.</i>	1. 机构 2. 代理(处), 代办(处)
link /lɪŋk/ <i>n.</i>	连接(物), 联系
<i>v.</i>	连接, 联系
typical /'tipikəl/ <i>a.</i>	典型的
daily /'deili/ <i>a.</i>	happening, done or produced every day 每日的, 每日一次的
<i>ad.</i>	every day 每日, 天天
contain /kən'tein/ <i>v.</i>	to have within itself; hold 包含
article /'ɑ:tɪkl/ <i>n.</i>	文章, 报道
local /'ləukəl/ <i>a.</i>	of or in a certain place, esp. the place one lives in 地方的, 本地的
regional /'ri:dʒənəl/ <i>a.</i>	地区的, 局部的
Δ editorial /'edɪ'tɔ:riəl/ <i>n.</i>	leading article 社论
feature /'fi:tʃə/ <i>n.</i>	1. a special long article in a newspaper (报纸等的) 特辑, 特写 2. 特征, 特色
<i>v.</i>	特载
distribute /di'stribju(:)t/ <i>v.</i>	to give out or deliver 分发, 分配
publish /'pʌbliʃ/ <i>v.</i>	(of a newspaper or magazine) to print (something written) and offer for sale to the public 发行, 出版
enlarge /in'la:dʒ/ <i>v.</i>	to cause to grow larger and wider 扩大, 扩展
edition /i'diʃən/ <i>n.</i>	one printing of a book, newspaper, magazine, etc. 版, 版本
plus /plʌs/ <i>prep.</i>	加, 加上
Δ entertainment /'entə'teinmənt/ <i>n.</i>	娱乐
* supplement /'sʌplimənt/ <i>n.</i>	补充, 增补
design /di'zain/ <i>v.</i>	1. 计划, 打算 2. 设计, 构思
intend /in'tend/ <i>v.</i>	1. 打算使... (成) 为 2. to mean to do 打算, 想要
tend /tend/ <i>v.</i>	1. 往往是 2. 趋向, 倾向
leisurely /'leɪʒəli/ <i>ad.</i>	慢慢地, 从容地
audience /'ɔ:diəns/ <i>n.</i>	读者, 观众, 听众
* range /reindʒ/ <i>n.</i>	the limits between which something varies 范围, 幅度
event /i'vent/ <i>n.</i>	发生的事情, 事件
influence /'ɪnfluəns/ <i>n.</i>	影响, 作用
<i>v.</i>	影响, 对...有作用
current /'kʌrənt/ <i>a.</i>	of the present time 当前的, 现时的
Δ commentary /'kɒməntəri/ <i>n.</i>	评论, 评注
network /'netwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i>	1. 广播网, 电视网 2. 网, 网状物
* cable /'keɪbl/ <i>n.</i>	电缆
channel /'tʃænl/ <i>n.</i>	1. 频道 2. 海峡
comprehension /'kɒmpri'hensjən/ <i>n.</i>	理解, 理解力

Phrases and Expressions

keep up with	跟上
listen to	听
supply ... with	提供
as well as	还有, 既...又
a number of	一些, 若干
be devoted to	专用于...的, 献身...的
consist of	由...组成, 由...构成
enter into	进入, 开始 (谈话)

Proper Names

Newsweek

《新闻周刊》(美国)

U.S. News and World Report

《美国新闻与世界报导》(美国)

AFTER-READING TASK

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

Circle the best answers according to the passage.

- Which type of newspaper is distributed at the end of the workday?
 - Morning papers.
 - Evening papers.
 - Campus newspapers.
 - Sunday newspapers.
- Which type of newspaper contains a number of entertainment and advertising supplements?
 - A morning paper.
 - An evening paper.
 - A campus newspaper.
 - A Sunday newspaper.
- Longer articles dealing with the influence of current events on modern life are often found in _____.
 - daily newspapers
 - Sunday newspapers
 - news magazines
 - network news programs
- Weekly news magazines are intended for a _____ audience.
 - general
 - specific
 - university
 - foreign
- News is broadcast every hour by many _____.
 - commercial television stations
 - cable television networks

Unit 1

C. radio stations

D. "news magazine" programs

6. Special telephone links make it possible for owners of home computers to receive news from _____.

A. newspapers

B. magazines

C. wire services

D. radio and television stations

Exercise 3

Decide whether the statements are **True** or **False** according to the passage.

1. Newspapers, magazines, radio, and television get news reports from the wire services. (Para.1)
2. Sunday newspapers are designed to be read quickly by busy people looking for specific information. (Para.2)
3. Campus newspapers and weekly newspapers are written by university students. (Para.2)
4. People listen to the radio and watch television for the important news of the hour. (Para.4)
5. All television stations broadcast national news programs at night. (Para.4)
6. Some radio and television stations broadcast news all day. (Para.4)
7. Most American television stations offer foreign language news programs. (Para.4)
8. Students learning English listen to the news on the radio and watch it on television to improve their reading comprehension. (Para.5)

Exercise 4

Complete the outline of the first three paragraphs of the passage.

I. In the modern world, it is important to be well-informed.

A. Success in many fields depends on it.

B. Read _____ and _____.

C. Listen to _____.

D. Watch _____.

E. Owners of home computers can get news from wire services.

II. Newspapers

A. Daily newspapers contain

1. _____

2. _____

B. Sunday newspapers contain

1. _____

2. _____

C. Daily newspapers are designed _____

D. Sunday newspapers are intended _____

E. Other types of newspapers

Unit 1

1. _____
2. _____

III. News magazines

- A. Articles about _____
- B. Special sections about _____
- C. _____
- D. Longer articles about _____

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 5

Find the definition in Column B which matches the word or phrase in Column A.

A	B
1. local	a. a group of readers
2. distribute	b. some; several
3. audience	c. to make sth. larger
4. weekly	d. to give things to a large number of people
5. plus	e. to be given completely to
6. inform	f. belonging to a particular place or district
7. enlarge	g. to begin
8. a number of	h. adding
9. be devoted to	i. to tell
10. enter into	j. once a week

Exercise 6

Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.

1. keep up with the times _____
 keep up with the latest development _____
 _____ 跟上迅速发展的形势
 catch up with advanced technical level _____
2. the range of temperature _____
 a wide range of industries _____
 _____ 广泛的兴趣
 a narrow range of choices _____
3. a cable car _____
 lay underground cables _____

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a cable address _____

有线电视

4. a great number of TV channels _____

cross the English Channel _____

through official channels _____

通过可靠途径

Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

cable	devote	edition	feature	supplement
tend	section	publish	distribute	advertisement

1. Women _____ to live longer than men.
2. The newspaper is _____ in two editions.
3. The national edition is _____ all over the United States.
4. Newspapers are divided into different _____ for different kinds of news.
5. The front page of the newspaper is _____ to the most important news of the day.
6. Most newspapers contain a business section, a sports section, and a section for classified _____.
7. Sometimes newspapers publish additional sections, such as advertising _____ describing goods for sale at local stores.
8. The regional _____ of the newspaper contain specific information for that area.
9. In addition, most of these cities have special _____ television stations.
10. There's a special _____ on education in today's newspaper.

Exercise 8

Complete the sentences with the given expressions. Change the form where necessary.

deal with	a wide range of	keep up with	as well as	begin with
depend on	choose between	devote ... to	supply ... with	enter into

1. He advised me to _____ something easy.
2. This hotel is quite good and it offers _____ facilities and services.
3. People of this kind are not very easy to _____.
4. Health _____ good food and regular exercise.
5. Mary is interested in politics and always _____ the latest news.
6. Morley was a theatre manager _____ an actor.
7. The local fruit store _____ us _____ apples, oranges and bananas.
8. At this point, she had to _____ death and dishonour.

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Exercise 9

Complete the sentences by using v. + it + adj./n. + to v. or v. + it + adj./n. + that-clause.

9. About half of the museums in the USA _____ history.
 10. It is easier to _____ a conversation with others by talking about the weather.

EXAMPLE: It is impossible to get everything ready in time.

They all considered it impossible to get everything ready in time.

1. It is a pity that you cannot come.
We all thought _____
2. Possibly John will come later.
We thought _____
3. Is it necessary to argue with him about it?
Do you think _____
4. To describe the details is difficult.
We found _____
5. It is an excellent idea for them to put up a new building by the riverside.
They found _____
6. It is clear that we should know how to write our laboratory reports.
The professor has made _____

Exercise 10

Rewrite the sentences by turning the italicized parts into a V-ing phrase or V-ed phrase.

EXAMPLE: The girl *who stood in the corner* was his sister.

The girl standing in the corner was his sister.

1. People *who live in cities* can enjoy more of modern life.

2. The machines *which are imported from abroad* are expensive.

3. Many students *who are studying at this university* are from foreign countries.

4. People *who have small income* tend to spend money carefully.

5. Those houses *which are now being torn down* were built fifty years ago.

6. Louise Brown, *who was born in England*, is the world's first test tube baby.
