

Practical English

实用综合英语教程

《实用综合英语教程》编写组 编



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SHIYONG ZONGHE YINGYU JIAOCHENG

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前 言

《实用综合英语教程》是一套供山东地区高职高专院校师生使用的英语教材。本套教材的编写以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》为依据，明确提出高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是“使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料，在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流，并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础”。

为了体现上述教学目的，编者在编写过程中吸取了国内同类教材的优点，以山东地区高职高专人才培养特点为依据，突出教学内容的实用性和针对性，将语言基础能力与实际交际能力的培养有机地结合起来，以满足社会经济发展对高职高专人才的要求。

本套教材分为两册，每册八个单元，每个单元包括三个板块（课前准备、课文、技能训练）。

- 课前准备（Getting Ready）：为学生学习本单元做铺垫，旨在激发学生就单元的主题思考、提问和回答，学生可以单独完成，也可以几个人在课堂上完成。
- 课文（Text）：每个单元有两篇主题相同或相近的阅读文章（Text A 和 Text B）。文章语言真实、规范，题材丰富。第二册主题包括珍贵记忆、回归自然、危机处理、社会职责、人间友谊、人与技术、领导品质和求职艺术等。Text A 可作为精读材料学习，Text B 可作为泛读材料。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）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所出现的重要词语和结构的操练和运用。
- 技能训练（Skills Development and Practice）：分为读、译、写和听说四个模块。阅读技能实践（Reading Skills）利用课文介绍和训练一些基本的阅读策略，第二册包括报刊、广告、产品使用说明和图书目录卡等的阅读技能和方法。翻译实践（Translation Skills）由两部分组成，第一部分为英译汉基本技能操练，第二册的内容主要是定语从句和长句的翻译。第二部分为课文A和B中句子翻译或练习课文中出现的词语结构等。写作实践（Guided Writing）也由两部分组成：一般写作和实用英语写作。在第二册中，第一部分是段落和短文的写作和操练。第二部分，即实用英语写作，包括简历、求职信、奖学金申请信、申请任助教信、推荐信、课程申请表、成绩报告单和公证书等写作实践。听与说（Listening and Speaking）部分由会话实践（Conversation Practice）和听力训练（Listening Practice）两部分组成。

本书除设有分课词汇表和词组表外，书后还附有词汇总表和词组总表。编者认为这样不仅有利于课堂教学的组织安排，还有利于学生课下自学、复习和巩固提高。

本书为《实用综合英语教程》第二册，供一年级第二学期使用。

《实用综合英语教程》第二册主编为山东职业学院黄忠伟、展春蕾，副主编为李珣、张慧丽和陈俊俊，刘纯正、殷岩峰、梁琰和邹鹏娟参加编写。

为了使《实用综合英语教程》不断完善，编者希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见，以使本书得到进一步完善。

编 者

2011年8月

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Treasured Memory

● Getting Ready

Before you start to work on this unit, please complete the questionnaire below.

Your Attitude Towards Money **Much like me.** **Somewhat like me.** **Not like me.**

- a. I often use money as a means of measuring my success.
- b. I cannot be happy at a job unless I feel I am being paid the income I deserve.
- c. Failing to achieve a financial goal would make me extremely unhappy.
- d. I think people should be willing to help each other out financially.
- e. I would rather be poor and well-loved than rich and lonely.
- f. As soon as I reach one financial goal, I like to set another.
- g. Saving money gives me more pleasure than spending it.
- h. Money is important but it isn't everything.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



Text



Exercise 1

The passage you are going to read is entitled "A Payment Greater Than Money". Try to answer the questions before reading the passage.

Pre-Reading Task

- Which of the following do you think is more important? Make your choice and give your reason.

A. Money	B. Love
C. Friendship	D. Work
- Guess what kind of payment might be greater than money according to the title of the passage.

Now read the passage and compare the writer's view with yours.

While-Reading Task

A Payment Greater Than Money

What kind of person was **Mr. Ballou**? Underline the words or phrases in the first two paragraphs that can support your answer.

- When I was 14, I earned money in the summer by mowing lawns, and I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass. I also learned something about my neighbors in Louisville, Ky., by their preferred method of payment: by the job, the month — or not at all.
- Mr. Ballou fell into the last category, and he always had a reason. One day he had nothing smaller than a fifty. On another he was flat-out of checks; on another he was simply not home when I knocked on his door. Still, except for the money, he was a nice enough old guy, always waving or tipping his hat when he'd seen me from a distance. I figured him for a thin retirement check, maybe an injury that kept him from doing his own yardwork. I kept a running total, but didn't worry about the amount too much. Grass was grass, and the little that was Mr. Ballou's didn't take long to trim.
- Then one late afternoon in mid-July I was walking by his house, and he motioned me to come inside. The hall was cool, shaded, and it took my eyes a minute to adjust to the muted light.
- "I owe you," Mr. Ballou began, "but ..."
- I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse. "No problem. Don't worry about it."

6 “The bank made a mistake in my account,” he continued, ignoring my words. “It will be cleared up in a day or two. In the meantime I thought perhaps you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment.”

7 He gestured toward the walls, and I saw books stacked everywhere. It was like a library, except with no order to the arrangement.

8 “Take your time,” Mr. Ballou encouraged. “Read, borrow, keep. Find something you like. What do you read?”

9 “I don’t know.” And I didn’t. I generally read what I could get from the paperback rack at the drugstore or what I found at home — magazines, the backs of cereal boxes, comics. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal — so I browsed through the piles of books and asked, “You actually read all of these?”

10 Mr. Ballou nodded. “This is just what I’ve kept, the ones worth looking at a second time.”

11 “Pick for me then.”

12 He raised his eyebrows, cocked his head, regarded me appraisingly as though measuring me for a suit. After a moment, he searched through a stack and handed me a dark-red book, fairly thick.

13 “*The Last of the Just*,” I read. “By Andre Schwarz-Bart. What’s it about?”

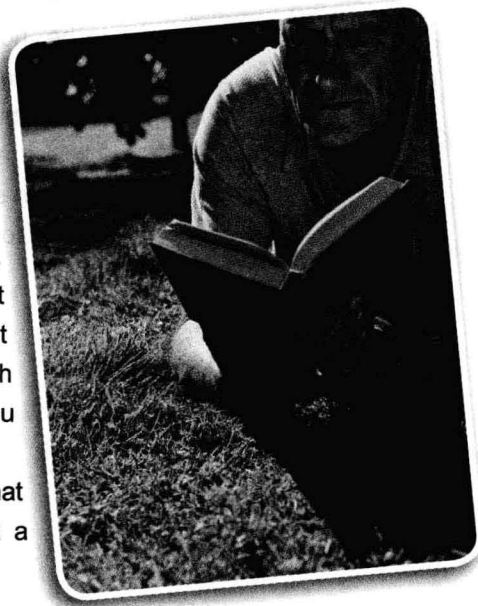
14 “You tell me,” he said. “Next week.”

15 I started after supper, sitting outdoors on an uncomfortable kitchen chair. Within a few pages, the yard, the summer, disappeared, and I was plunged into the aching tragedy of the Holocaust, the extraordinary clash of good, represented by one decent man, and evil. The language was elegant, simple, overwhelming. When the evening light finally failed, I moved inside and read all through the night.

16 To this day, 35 years later, I vividly remember the experience. I was astonished by the great power a novel could contain. I lacked the vocabulary to translate my feelings into words, so the next week, when Mr. Ballou asked, “Well?” I replied, “It was good.”

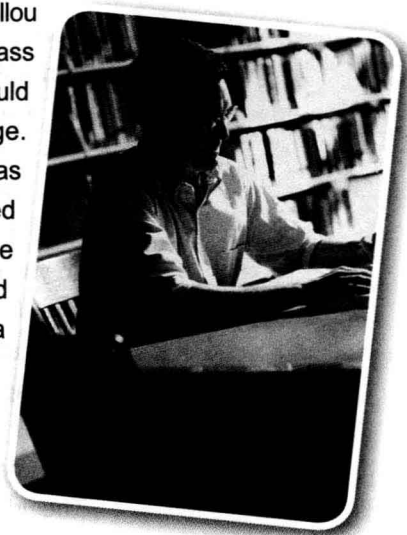
17 “Keep it then,” he said. “Shall I suggest another?”

18 I nodded, and was presented with Margaret Mead’s classic study in anthropology, *Coming of Age in Samoa*.



What is the payment that is greater than money?

19 To make two long stories short, Mr. Ballou never paid me a dime for cutting his grass that year or the next, but, eventually, I would teach anthropology at Dartmouth College. And I learned that summer that reading was not the innocent pastime I had assumed it to be, not a breezy, instantly forgettable escape in a hammock (though I've enjoyed many of those too). I discovered that a book, if it arrives at the right moment, in the proper season, will change the course of all that follows.



New Words

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| payment /'peɪmənt/ <i>n.</i> | 1. the act of paying 支付, 付款 2. sum of money paid 支付的款项 3. reward for something 报偿 |
| Δ mow /məʊ/ <i>v.</i> | to cut (grass, etc.) 割 (草等) |
| Δ lawn /lɔ:n/ <i>n.</i> | an area of grass 草坪, 草地 |
| category /'kætɪgəri/ <i>n.</i> | 种类 |
| tip /tɪp/ <i>v.</i> | 1. 脱 (帽) 打招呼 2. 使倾斜 |
| injury /'ɪndʒəri/ <i>n.</i> | harm, damage, wrongful treatment 伤害, 不公平的待遇 |
| Δ yardwork /'jɑ:dwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> | 庭院杂务活 |
| Δ trim /trɪm/ <i>v.</i> | to make neat, even or tidy by cutting 修剪, 整修 |
| Δ muted /'mju:tɪd/ <i>a.</i> | (颜色、光线等) 柔和的, 不耀眼的 |
| ignore /ɪg'nɔ:/ <i>v.</i> | not to take notice of 不顾, 忽视 |
| meantime /'mi:ntaɪm/ <i>n.</i> | the time between (two events) 其间 |
| volume /'vɒlju:m/ <i>n.</i> | 1. a book 书籍 2. a book, especially one that is part of a series of books (书的) 卷, 册 |
| Δ stack /stæk/ <i>v.</i> | to make into a neat pile 堆放 |
| <i>n.</i> | an orderly pile of things (一) 堆, (一) 叠 |
| paperback /'peɪpəbæk/ <i>n.</i> | 平装本 |
| <i>a.</i> | 平装的 |

注: 本书单词未标记的为高职高专学生应该掌握的基本词汇, 标有“*”和“Δ”的词为基本词汇之外的单词。

- Δ rack /ræk/ *n.* 架子
 * drugstore /'drʌgstɔ:/ *n.* (美) (常兼售软饮料、化妆品、杂志等的) 药店, 杂货店
 Δ cereal /'siəriəl/ *n.* food made from grain 谷类食物
 Δ comic /'kɒmɪk/ *n.* 1. (常作 comics) (报刊的) 连环漫画栏 2. 连环漫画 (册)
 consciously /'kɒnʃəsli/ *ad.* 有意识地, 有意地
 title /'taɪtl/ *n.* 1. a particular book or magazine 某一本书, 某一杂志
 2. the name of a book, poem, painting, etc. (书、诗歌、画等的) 书名, 题名, 标题
 browse /braʊz/ *v.* to read here and there in books 随便翻阅, 浏览
 pile /paɪl/ *n.* a number of things that have been placed on top of each other 一堆, 一摞
 (= brow) 眉, 眉毛
 Δ eyebrow /'aɪbraʊ/ *n.* to cause one's head to slope slightly 把头侧向一边
 cock /kɒk/ *v.* 估量地
 Δ appraisingly /ə'preɪzɪŋli/ *ad.* to (cause to) feel or be in a state of something (使) 陷入
 * plunge /plʌndʒ/ *v.* to feel a continuous dull pain 疼痛, 酸痛
 ache /eɪk/ *v.* a very sad event or situation, especially one that involves death 灾难, 不幸的事件
 tragedy /'trædʒɪdɪ/ *n.* 1. not normal or ordinary; greater or better than usual 不平常的, 特别的 2. unexpected, surprising or strange 非常奇怪的
 extraordinary /ɪk'strɔ:dənəri/ *a.* a force that causes wicked or bad things to happen; wicked behaviour 邪恶, 罪恶
 evil /'i:vl,-ɪl/ *n.* an example of opposition or disagreement 不合, 冲突
 * clash /klæʃ/ *n.* to be a symbol or example of 代表, 表现
 represent /,reprɪ'zent/ *v.* 优美, 雅致
 elegant /'elɪgənt/ *a.* very large or great 势不可挡的
 overwhelming /,əʊvə'welmɪŋ/ *a.* 清晰地
 vividly /'vɪvɪdli/ *ad.* to surprise someone very much 使大为惊讶
 Δ astonish /ə'stɒnɪʃ/ *v.* to have none or not enough of something 没有, 缺乏
 lack /læk/ *v.* 1. 使转变, 使变化 2. 翻译
 translate /træns'leɪt, trænz-/ *v.* 小说
 novel /'nɒvl/ *n.* of the highest quality 最佳的, 经典的
 classic /'klæsɪk/ *a.* 人类学
 Δ anthropology /,ænthrə'pɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* (美国、加拿大) 10分硬币
 Δ dime /daɪm/ *n.* at the end of a period of time or a series of events 终于, 最后
 eventually /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ *ad.* something done to pass one's time in a pleasant way 消遣
 Δ pastime /'pɑ:stam/ *n.* to think or accept that something is true but without
 assume /ə'sju:m/ *v.*



△ breezy /'bri:zi/ *a.*

having proof of it (无根据地) 认为, 假定

1. merry, light, and bright in manner 轻松活泼的, 愉快的
2. 有微风的, 通风的

△ hammock /'hæmək/ *n.*

吊床

Phrases and Expressions

cut down

砍倒

on purpose

特意, 故意

fall into

属于

think up

虚构, 编造, 想出

clear up

澄清, 解除, 解决

in the meantime

与此同时

a down payment

定金, (分期付款的) 首付款额

take one's time

不着急, 慢慢来

seek out

找出

as though

好像, 仿佛

plunge into

使陷入

Proper Names

Louisville /'lu(:)ɪvɪl/

路易(斯)维尔(美国肯塔基州北部城市)

Ky. = Kentucky /ken'tʌki/

肯塔基(美国州名)

Ballou /'bæləu/

巴卢(人名)

Andre Schwarz-Bart

安德烈·施瓦茨巴特(人名)

/,ɑ:ndrei 'ʃvɑ:rts bɑ:t/

the Holocaust /'hɒləkɔ:st/

(第二次世界大战期间纳粹对犹太人的) 大屠杀

Margaret Mead /'mɑ:grɪt 'mi:d/

玛格丽特·米德(人名)

Samoa (Islands) /sə'məuə/

萨摩亚群岛(南太平洋)

Dartmouth College /'dɑ:tməθ/

达特默思学院

After-Reading Task

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

Answer the questions.

1. How did the author get to know people while he was doing the job of mowing lawns?
2. What kind of person was Mr. Ballou? Was he a nice old man? What kind of life did he live?
3. Why was Mr. Ballou unable to pay the money to the author? Do you believe his excuse? Why or why not?
4. What did the author use to read?
5. How many books did Mr. Ballou recommend to the author? Were they the same as what the author used to read?
6. Did the author enjoy the reading? How? Describe it.
7. Why does the reading experience that the author had 35 years ago still seem to be so fresh and valuable to him?
8. What is the payment the author finally got? Was it greater than money? Why?

Exercise 3

Decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

1. With the exception of the method of payment, the author really enjoyed his summer job and liked the people and everything around him. ()
2. Mr. Ballou didn't intend to give the payment to the author, and that is why he encouraged the author to choose some of his books as a down payment instead. ()
3. It seemed that the author had never read such a wonderful book as suggested by Mr. Ballou. ()
4. The book entitled *Coming of Age in Samoa* seemed to have a profound influence on the author's later career. ()
5. According to the passage, we may conclude that the power of a single book, in some cases, is so great that it may make a person's life totally different. ()

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

I was _____ that summer and got to _____ Mr. Ballou when I _____ money by _____ lawns for him. Mr. Ballou was a nice old guy. _____ from his job, he _____ a simple and hard life and was _____ to give me the _____ in time.

One late afternoon in mid-July, I _____ to enter his _____ and _____ house. He said that he still couldn't give me the _____ because the _____ had made a mistake in his _____. Then he asked me to _____ some of his books for a _____. The idea of _____ seeking out a special

title was _____ to me since I hadn't read much before and didn't know exactly how to _____ a book. Finally he searched through a stack and handed me a fairly thick book _____ *The Last of the Just*. The book was so _____ that I could hardly _____. So the next week when I _____ the reading, Mr. Ballou presented me with another one on the study of _____.

It was just those books he _____ me 35 years ago _____ not only kept me totally _____ in the reading that summer, but also made me _____ I am now — teaching _____ at Dartmouth College. A book, as I _____, if it comes at the _____ time, may change the course of _____ that follows. It is the _____ that is really _____ than money.

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 5

Work out the meaning of the underlined word(s) in each sentence.

- owe** /əʊ/ v [T not in progressive forms] 1 [(to, for)] to have to pay, for something already done or given: *I still owe the garage for those repairs.* [+obj(i)+obj(d)] *I owe the garage £20 (for the new tyre).* | (fig.) *We owe loyalty to our country.* | *He seems to think the world owes him a living.* (=he doesn't want to make any effort at anything) 2 [(to)] to feel grateful: *We owe a lot to our parents.* [+obj(i)+obj(d)] *We owe our parents a lot.* 3 **owe someone one** *infml* to be prepared to do someone a favour, in return for a favour that they have done for oneself — see also IOU
owe sthg. to sthg./sbdy. *phr* v [T not in progressive forms] to have (something good) because of: *She owes her success to good luck.*

- 1) "I owe you," Mr. Ballou began, "but ..."

MEANING: _____

- 2) We owe all our achievements to the wise leadership of our Party.

MEANING: _____

- 3) Don't let me forget that I owe you for the concert tickets.

MEANING: _____

- 4) I owe my teacher and parents a great deal.

MEANING: _____

2. **seek** /si:k/ v **sought** /sɔ:t/ 1 [I (after, for); T (OUT)] *fml* or *lit* to make a search (for); try to find or get (something): *We are earnestly seeking after the truth.* | *The travellers sought shelter from the rain.* | *Will the president seek reelection at the end of his term of office?* | *He sought out his friend in the crowd.* 2 [T] *fml* to ask for; go to request: *You should seek advice from your lawyer on this matter.* 3 [T +to-v; obj] *fml* or *lit* to try; make an attempt: *The company is seeking to improve its profitability.* 4 [T] to move naturally towards: *Water seeks its own level.* | *The compass pointer always seeks the north.* 5 **seek one's fortune/seek fame and fortune** *esp. lit* to try to find success in the world: *He left home to seek his fortune.* | *He majored in political science before seeking fame and fortune in New York.* 6 **they seek him here, they seek him there** *quote* the first words of a short poem about the Scarlet Pimpernel, a character in a book of the same name who helped people escape from the French Revolution, and who the French government tried unsuccessfully to catch 7 **seek, and ye shall find** *saying from the Bible* people who look for something long or thoroughly enough will find it — see also HIDE-AND-SEEK, SELF-SEEKING, SOUGHT-AFTER — er n

- 1) The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me ...
MEANING: _____
- 2) Always seek professional legal advice before entering into any agreement.
MEANING: _____
- 3) Graduates in the computer sciences are most sought after by employers these days.
MEANING: _____
- 4) The Government is seeking to slow the growth of inflation.
MEANING: _____

3. **appeal**¹ /ə'pi:l/ n 1 [C:U (to, for)] (a) strong request for help, support, kindness, etc.: *His appeal for forgiveness went unanswered.* | *a personal appeal from the President on behalf of the victims* | *an appeal for money to build a new hall* 2 [U] power to move the feelings; attraction; interest: *Films of that sort have lost their appeal for me.* | *Her novels have wide appeal.* | *He hasn't got much sex appeal.* 3 [C:U] a formal request to a higher law court to change the decision of a lower court: *the right of appeal* | *a court of appeal* | *She has been convicted but her lawyer says she will lodge (=make) an appeal.* | *The court rejected his appeal.* 4 [C] (in sports) a call from a player for a decision from the UMPIRE or REFEREE (=the person who judges the rules of the game): *There was a loud appeal from the bowler and wicket keeper.*

appeal² v [I] 1 [(to, for)] to make a strong request for help, support, mercy, etc.: *The police are appealing to the public for any information about the murder victim.* | *They are appealing for funds to build a new church.* | *The government is appealing to everyone to save water.* 2 [(to) not in progressive forms] to please, attract, or interest: *Does the idea of working abroad appeal (to you)?* | *inexpensive jewellery which appeals to the 13 to 30 age group* 3 [(to, against)] to formally ask a higher law court to change the decision of a lower court: *I intend to appeal against this sentence/verdict.* | *The defendant has been given leave to appeal (to the High Court).* 4 (in sports) to make an appeal to the UMPIRE or REFEREE

appeal to sbdy./sthg. phr v [T] to look for support in: *By appealing to his better nature (=the good side of his character), we persuaded him to change his mind.*

- 1) The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal ...
MEANING: _____
- 2) Oxfam constantly appeals to us for contributions to its funds.
MEANING: _____
- 3) An appeal is being made for help for those who lost their homes in the earthquake.
MEANING: _____
- 4) His speeches appealed as often to the heart as to the head.
MEANING: _____

Exercise 6

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

owe	terms	social	behave	arrangement
own	human	appeal	accuse	eventually
lend	trend	absorb	instead	reluctant
loan	order	inform	convince	stimulate
lawn	result	afford	complain	estimate
earth	borrow	retired	helpless	evaluate

Obviously, we cannot do without money nowadays. Maybe that is why some people e_____ (1) everything in t_____ (2) of money. To them, money has become the mere (仅仅的) means of e_____ (3) the value of goods or services. Is there anything on e_____ (4) more significant (意义重大的) than money?

Here is a real story about a professor. When he was 14, he earned his pocket money by mowing l_____ (5) for his neighbors. Yet a r_____ (6) man could not a_____ (7) the payment. One day, i_____ (8) of paying what he o_____ (9) the boy, the well-read elderly gentleman l_____ (10) him a book with strong a_____ (11), which s_____ (12) his interest in reading. From then on, he b_____ (13) one book after another and was a_____ (14) in those books. E_____ (15) he became an expert in s_____ (16) science.

Was it the a_____ (17) of fate (命运) or the result of h_____ (18) efforts? It's hard to say. However, we are c_____ (19) that one good turn (行为) deserves another and that success r_____ (20) from hard work.

Exercise 7

Choose the correct word form to complete each sentence. Make proper changes where necessary.

- pay** **pay v.** **payment**

 - In the long run, it _____ to be honest.
 - The trading company requires that _____ be made on time.
- injure** **injury** **injurious**

 - The greatest _____ one man can do to another is to make him feel that he is worthless.
 - Those icy roads were most dangerous; you had to drive carefully or you might have an accident and get _____.
- ignore** **ignorant** **ignorance**

 - You'd better not judge a person by his appearance; he is not so _____ as you might suppose.
 - When we are absorbed in one aspect of a problem, we tend to _____ the other aspects.
- represent** **representation** **representative n. (代表)**

 - Every scientific concept _____ a stage in the history of science.