



高等教育“十一五”规划教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

通用型

大学英语

基础教程学生用书

张华志 总主编

2



科学出版社

高等教育“十一五”规划教材

通用型大学英语**基础**教程

(学生用书 2)

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内 容 简 介

本书是以教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)为指导,体现高等职业教育的特点,以“实用为主、够用为度、应用为目的”的原则编写的教材,重在培养学生的语言运用能力、交际能力和写作能力,实用性强。

本书共有10个单元,每单元分为5个模块,包括听、说、阅读、语法、实用写作和轻松时刻等几个部分,内容涉及医疗、语言学习、西方节日、身势语、科学家、美国教育方式、水资源危机、奥运会、职业规划等。每5个单元之后设一个单元测试,通过归纳与总结,巩固和提高学生所学知识。

本书体现了公共英语等级考试、高等学校英语应用能力A、B级考试、专升本考试的特点,将学生应用能力与应试能力有机结合,适合作为高等职业教育、成人高等教育非英语专业学生的教材,也可作为其他同等学力以及相关培训机构的教材,适合各类中高级英语学习者使用。

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前言

《通用型大学英语基础教程》是根据中华人民共和国教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行),针对当前英语教学的现状,考虑到学生的英语水平和毕业后的就业需求,为了适应我国高等职业教育发展的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家和社会对高职人才培养的需求,贯彻高等职业教育“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向,走产学结合的发展道路”的办学方针,培养面向生产、建设、服务和管理第一线需要的高技能人才而编写的。

本套教材依据教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)和《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》(试行),目的在于培养学生自主学习的能力和运用英语进行日常交际的能力,特别是用英语处理与未来职业相关业务的能力。

一、编写说明

1. 编写背景

英语是国际性语言,是学习知识、吸收人类文明成果、进行人际交往和开展国际交流合作的重要工具,是高等职业教育中一门重要的职业素质领域课程。我们根据高职高专英语的实际情况,在广泛调研的基础上,精心编写了本书。

2. 编写原则

立足课程教学目标,注重学生学习能力和学习策略的培养,发展其听、说、读、写的基本技能,体现高等职业教育的特色。

二、具体内容

本书为整套教材的第二册,采用模块式编排体例,全书共分10个单元,每单元由Task 1至Task 5五个模块组成。每5个单元后设一个单元测试。

1. Task 1 Listening and Speaking

听与说模块。包括听、说两部分内容,旨在培养学生的听说能力。

2. Task 2 Reading

阅读模块。包括Text A和Text B两篇文章。文章精选自国外最新材料,选材新颖、别致、有趣,隽永,短小精悍,内容贴近高职高专学生实际,符合高职高专学生的心理、生理年龄特点,也符合当代大学生的审美习惯。

3. Task 3 Grammar

语法模块。语法知识的讲解与练习简洁、实用,为提高学生语言学习能

力打好基础。

4. Task 4 Practical Writing

应用写作模块,通过模拟套写,学习各种信函、备忘、简历等常用文体的写作,训练学生日常应用文的写作能力。

5. Task 5 Easy Time

轻松时刻模块。选用诗歌、谚语、名言、歌曲、绕口令等形式的内容,增强英语学习的趣味性。

三、教材特色

1) 注重听说能力训练,内容贴近社会生活,创设自然的语言环境,培养学生用英语做事能力。

2) 选材严谨,内容由浅入深,有较多的反映时代气息的语言材料,强调对学生英语语言运用能力的培养。

3) 语法知识重点突出、简洁明了、实用性强。

4) 课后练习紧紧围绕语言知识点,进行系统的巩固复习。

5) 写作训练注重实用性,尤其参照了公共英语等级考试、高等学校英语应用能力A、B级考试、专升本考试的写作命题。

6) 阅读选材多样,注重趣味性,语言难度适中。

7) 题材丰富,增加教材的趣味性。

8) 灵活性和可操作性。

9) 内容、练习以及练习题等都体现了公共英语等级考试、高等学校英语应用能力A、B级考试、专升本考试的特点,具有一定的参考价值和实用性。

本书由张华志教授任总主编,郝俊宏副教授任主编,王琳、王霞、任翠瑜任副主编。参加本书编写的主要人员有:王琳(1、2单元)、郝俊宏(3、4单元)、任翠瑜(5单元)、王晓红(6单元)、王媛波(7单元)、王霞(8单元、总词汇表)、周丽萍(9单元)、许世英(10单元)、胡明珠(第1套自测题)、张华志(第2套自测题)。全书由张华志教授统稿,申屠菁教授主审。

在编写过程中,我们参阅了部分国内外出版物,广泛听取了学生、教师和专家的意见,吸取了同类、同层次教材的长处,在此仅向这些出版物的作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间、水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请广大师生和同行批评指正。

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Unit 1

Unit 1: Introduction to the course



Task 1 Listening and Speaking

At a Hospital

☐ Listening

I. Listen to the following sentences and choose the best sentence that is closest in meaning to the statement you hear.

1. A. Mary is still ill.
B. Mary is better today.
C. Mary is feeling happy today.
D. Mary is sad today.
2. A. The woman was mistaken.
B. The woman has done a foolish thing.
C. The woman was worried about her friend.
D. The woman has heard bad news.
3. A. The old man invited an actor.
B. The old man pretended to be a postman.
C. The old man was a doctor.
D. The old man was a lawyer.
4. A. The plane has taken off.
B. We'll buy a clock at the airport.
C. We'll miss the plane.
D. There is something wrong with the plane.
5. A. I don't like fish very much.
B. Pet fish is difficult to care for.
C. I seldom eat fish whole.
D. I enjoy fishing.



II. Listen to the following dialogue and then fill in the missing words.

A: Hi, Nancy. How's _____?

B: Not _____, Mary, Betty's _____.

A: No! _____? I'm so _____ to hear that. _____?

B: She was _____ home from the bus stop when a car _____ her.

A: That's _____. I hope she wasn't _____ hurt.

B: Both legs were _____.

A: Oh, my god! _____ will Betty be in the hospital?

B: The doctors said _____ a month.

A: Tell her not to be so _____. I'll see her if I have time.

B: OK, thank you.

□ Speaking

At a Hospital

Sample

A: What's the matter?

B: This morning I had a pain in my head.

A: How are you feeling now?

B: I'm feeling even worse.

A: Let me take your temperature. It's a cold. Nothing serious.

B: Really? But I don't feel any better now.

A: Did you eat anything for breakfast?

C: No. He didn't feeling like eating anything.

A: Well, take this medicine three times a day. Have a good rest and drink more water.

B: OK. Thank you.



Useful Expressions

1. What is bothering you?/ What's the trouble?/ What's the matter with you?
2. I don't feel very well./ I often have headaches./ I have a headache and a cough.
3. Let me take your temperature.
4. Where are the pains?
5. How long have you been ill?
6. There is something wrong with my headache.
7. The doctor wanted me to take these pills every six hours.
8. Take the pills twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening.

9. Take this medicine three times a day.
10. Have a good rest and drink more water.

Group Work

Make up short dialogues according to the following situation.

Mr. Smith has a neck ache for a long time, so he goes to see the doctor one afternoon. The doctor says he needs further examination and gives him some medicine.

Task 2 Reading

Text A

□ Warming-up

Work in groups to discuss the questions before reading the passage.

1. What do you usually do if you catch a cold?
2. How do you think of modern medicine?
3. What's the difference between traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine?

Which do you prefer?

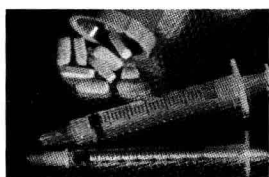
The Different Faces of Medicine

1 “Doctor, I’m coughing and sneezing. I have a drippy nose and I ache all over. What should I do?”

2 “Take two aspirin(s) and go to bed,” one doctor advises.

3 “No, no. Drink this herbal tea,” says another.

4 “Don’t listen to them,” argues the acupuncturist. “Come here and let me put some needles in your back.”



5 Who has the best remedy? All of them, some people would say, because they believe that there is more than one approach to healing and many ways to practice medicine. In general, modern medicine treats the body as if it were a machine made up of many separate parts that can break down independently. Treatment

usually consists of trying to repair the broken part with drugs and surgery. Holistic doctors take another approach. They believe that the parts of the body are interconnected and must be treated as a whole. For example, to treat a headache, these doctors might recommend massage to relax the body, get the blood flowing, and relieve the tension that is causing the headache. For more than five thousand years Chinese doctors have used needles to fight illness. The doctor studies the sick person carefully. Then he puts needles into that person's body at the right places for his illness. Chinese doctors believe that they can control the body's natural forces in this way.



6 Many people have lost faith in modern medicine because researchers have been unable to find cures for a variety of problems, from cancer to the common cold. Some people turn to alternative medicine out of curiosity, others out of desperation. What many have realized is that often one treatment picks up where another leaves off. One medical technique can complement another. It seems likely that in the future the practice of medicine will consist of a combination of approaches drawn from a variety of cultures. Hopefully, this approach will prove to be the best one of all.

New Words and Expressions

sneeze [sni:z]

drippy ['dripi]

ache [eik]

herbal ['hɜ:bl]

aspirin ['æspərin]

acupuncturist ['ækjupʌŋktʃərɪst]

remedy ['remədi]

vi. 打喷嚏

adj. 滴落的, 潮湿的, 多雨的

vi. to suffer from a continuous dull pain; to have a longing for sb./sth. or to do sth. 痛; 渴望

n. (often in compounds 常用以构成复合词) continuous dull pain 疼痛

adj. 草药的, 草本植物的

n. 阿斯匹林

n. 针灸医生

n. a treatment or medicine to cure a disease or reduce pain that is not very serious; a way of dealing with or improving an unpleasant or

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ]	<i>v.</i> difficult situation 治疗法, 药物; 补救措施 to move towards or nearer to sb./sth. 靠近
heal [hi:l]	<i>n.</i> movement towards or near to sth.; a method of doing sth. or dealing with a problem 接近, 临近; 途径; 方式, 方法 <i>v.</i> to make or become well again, esp. after a cut or other injury 治愈, 愈合, 痊愈
surgery ['sɜ:dʒəri]	<i>n.</i> 外科, 外科医学; (外科) 手术
holistic [həʊ'lɪstɪk]	<i>adj.</i> dealing with or treating the whole of sb./sth. and not just a part 全面的, 全盘的, 整体的
interconnect [ˌɪntəkə'nekt]	<i>v.</i> to connect similar things; to be connected to or with similar things (使) 互相连接, (使) 互相联系
massage ['mæsɑ:ʒ]	<i>n.</i> 按摩, 推拿
relieve [rɪ'li:v]	<i>v.</i> to lessen or remove (pain, distress, anxiety, etc.) 减轻或解除 (痛苦、困苦、忧虑等)
tension ['tenʃn]	<i>n.</i> a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event 紧张
alternative [ɔ:l'tənətɪv]	<i>adj.</i> available in place of sth. else 两者选一的, 供选择的
desperation [ˌdespə'reɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> [U] the feeling that you have when you are in such a bad situation that you are willing to take risks in order to change it 绝望; 不顾一切, 拼命
complement ['kɒmplɪmənt]	<i>vt.</i> to make sth. else seem better or more attractive when combining with it 补充, 补足
combination [ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> the act of joining or mixing together two or more things to form a single unit; two or more things joined or mixed together to form a single unit 联合, 合并; 结合体
break down	停止运转, 损坏; (谈判) 失败; (健康等) 垮掉; 崩溃, 情不自禁哭起来
consist of	由……组成

as a whole
a variety of
turn to
leave off

整个来说；作为一个整体（来看）
种种，各种
求助于
停止，中断

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text.

- () 1. Some people may take all the doctors' recommendation, because _____.
A. they like all the doctors
B. they don't know which one to choose
C. they believe there is more than one approach to curing the disease
D. they believe that all the doctors' recommendation are right
- () 2. Medicine is a science that _____.
A. must treat the mind and body as a whole
B. can be practiced in more than one way
C. should never be changed
D. always uses surgery and drugs to heal people
- () 3. Traditional medical doctors and holistic doctors _____.
A. have a long history of using herbs to treat disease
B. both treat the body as if it were a machine made up of independent parts
C. have very different approaches to practicing medicine
D. have lost faith in modern medicine
- () 4. Many people have lost faith in modern medicine because _____.
A. they don't like to take medicine
B. they prefer traditional approach
C. it is difficult for them to choose the best approach
D. by far, researchers haven't found cures for many diseases
- () 5. In the future, doctors will probably _____.
A. depend on alternative forms of medicine
B. stop using drugs
C. use machines to treat disease
D. use several methods of treatment

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Match each of the words or phrases in the left column with the definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. remedy | a. to be formed from two or more things or people |
| 2. approach | b. a continuous pain which is unpleasant but not strong |
| 3. holistic | c. a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event |
| 4. ache | d. a way of curing an illness or dealing with a problem |
| 5. tension | e. many different types of things or people |
| 6. desperation | f. to try to get help, advice, or sympathy from someone |
| 7. turn to | g. the worry and anger that someone feels in a bad situation |
| 8. consist of | h. to stop, or to stop doing something |
| 9. a variety of | i. a method of doing something or dealing with a problem |
| 10. leave off | j. dealing with or treating the whole of something or someone |

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or word from the box, changing the form where necessary.

consist of	break down	as a whole	treat
recommend	pick up	tension	relieve

1. When our machinery _____, they would repair them for us.
2. I'll give you something to _____ the pain.
3. He _____ his suitcase and went out.
4. Can you _____ me some books to read?
5. The doctors successfully _____ his wound.
6. The United Kingdom _____ Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
7. There are some areas of poverty, but the country _____ is fairly prosperous.
8. _____ increased as we waited for the exam results to be published.

III. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English according to the expressions in the text.

1. Everyone arrived late at the party, for _____ (种种) reasons.
2. We _____ (停止) work at five o'clock.