



北京高等教育精品教材 全国高等教育“十一五”规划教材
高职高专公共英语系列教材

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Reading and Writing Course
Student's Book



首都师范大学出版社

应用英语

读写
教程



下

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前言

近年来,我国高职高专教育加快了发展步伐。根据2007年教育部统计数据,全国普通高校共计1867所,而职业技术类院校达到981所,成人本专科在校生近525万。根据《国务院关于大力发展职业教育的决定》的要求,到2010年,“高等职业学校招生规模占高等教育招生规模的一半以上,为社会输送1100多万名高等职业学校毕业生、建设100所示范性高等职业院校”。

为了适应高职高专英语教育的发展,进一步贯彻教育部高教司颁布的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,以达到这两个《要求》中提出的“以实用为主,应用为目的”的教学目标,我们对2002年6月出版的《高职高专公共英语系列教程》做了全面修订,形成了目前的《应用英语》系列教程。该套教程包括《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《专业教程》三个板块,适用于高职高专全程英语教学,同时也适用于成人教育或继续教育,以及英语学习者自学。下面我们着重介绍《读写教程》。

一、《读写教程》的框架结构

《读写教程》是《应用英语》的主干教材,由原来的《高职高专公共英语系列教程综合英语》修订而成。根据《高职英语教学大纲(试行)》提出的“统一要求,分级指导”的原则要求,本教材按《大纲》规定的B级(基础级)和A级(提高级)程度分为两个级别(本教材按《大纲》的要求分为B级(基础级)和A级(提高级)两个级别),共4册,包括B级(上、下册)与A级(上、下册),分别供4个学期使用。

为了便于广大师生的使用,本教程还编配了《应用英语读写教程B级教学参考书》、《应用英语读写教程A级教学参考书》和同步练习性质的《练习册》B级(上、下册)与A级(上、下册)。

二、《读写教程》编写核心

本教程以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。就语言学习的理论而言,语言学习突出学与用的密切结合。在整个高职高专英语精读学习过程中,其基础级的“学”是指对基本语言知识的掌握,“用”则是指对语言基本技能的操练以及运用基本技能做适应性的基本训练,即加强训练《大纲》中所规定的对基本语法知识和基本句型的掌握,并提高读、写、译的基本技能。提高既指对这些基本技能的巩固与加深,同时更强调学生将这些技能运用到实际场景中。

三、《读写教程》编写特色

本教材四分册各包括12个单元,每分册的第6单元和第12单元后备有期中、期末试题,其编写结合课文内容,题型与《高等学校英语应用能力考试》题型保持一致。

同时,针对高职学生英语基础较弱和重点需要提高语言实践能力的学习特点,本教材强调了以下几个方面,这几个方面也是本教材的特色所在:

1. **阅读部分:**设计了A、B两篇读物和相关练习,内容编排上,B级和A级之间做线形梯度关联,即在字数上,由B级(上)的每篇课文(A篇)350~400词,以每册50个词的梯度上升,到A级(下)的每篇课文(A篇)500~550词,而且相关练习的用词和结构难度也呈阶梯状设计;同时,本教程所有的阅读篇章都是精心选材,真正做到了题材新颖、语言生动;编写过程中注重教学互动、寓教于乐。

2. **语法部分:**针对学生英语基础薄弱的现状,设计为B级和A级之间呈复式梯度行进,即两级内容相同、级差显示:B级部分只陈述最基本的概念和简单的例句,A级部分扩充概念并加大例句的难度,完善和深化语法教学。

3. **写作部分:**本教程做到了系统全面、由浅入深、繁简得当、学用结合,以便尽快地提高学生的写作水平。

4. **翻译部分:**B级只在练习中编有与课文内容相关的翻译题,让学生接受翻译的感性认识;A级则系统地介绍翻译理论与翻译技巧,并结合《高等学校英语应用能力考试》翻译题型,提供一定难度的相关练习。

5. **结尾部分:**每单元还配有一个语言活泼、内容生动有趣的幽默故事,这种小幽默既可以作为英语快速阅读材料,也可以培养学生学习英语的兴趣;而每个单元课文A后配有一个有关学习、道德、价值观等方面的谚语,既丰富学生的语言知识,又使学生在道德情操方面受到教育。

四、《读写教程》的编写队伍

在原有的《综合英语》基础上修订而成的《读写教程》是北京多所院校专家学者和教师协作配合的成果。修订具体分工是:王贵明、许建平制定《读写教程》的修改规划,组织安排教材的整体结构、审阅各分册及《教学参考书》的文稿。董启明、杨会兰负责《读写教程B级(上、下)》的主编修订工作;杨会兰负责《读写教程B级(上)》学生用书和《读写教程B级教学参考书》前12课的修订工作,屈晓丽负责《读写教程B级(下)》学生用书和《读写教程B级教学参考书》后12课的修订工作。王贵明、许建平负责《读写教程A级(上、下)》的主编修订工作,许建平负责全部翻译内容的修订增补及配套练习;朱蔓负责《读写教程A级教学参考书》上册部分修订,纪爱梅负责《读写教程A级教学参考书》下册部分的修订;许建平、李华山对全部课文中各单元的译文做了审校、修订。

由于时间和水平有限,本教材错讹之处在所难免,敬请各位专家、同仁及读者指正。

王贵明 许建平

2007年12月

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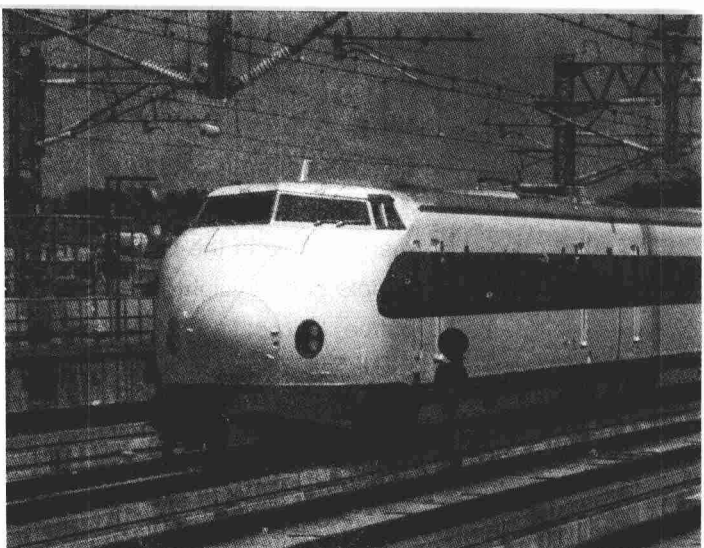
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Unit 13

Warm-up Questions

1. Have you ever been to a railway station? Did you go there to see somebody off or to meet somebody?
2. What did you notice there?
3. What is a ticket office? And what is a left-luggage office?



Text **A** The Railway Station

Here we are at the station from which Jane and Bob are going to Switzerland¹. None of the students are here yet, so we can look round the station and watch the busy life that is going on. There are a lot of platforms from which trains come in and go out. Jane's train goes from platform 2, so let us walk in that direction. Here's the ticket office where you can buy a ticket for your journey. Let's listen to that man buying a ticket.

Man: I want a ticket to Brighton, please, second class².

Booking Clerk: Single or return³?

Man: Return, please.

Booking Clerk: Second, return, Brighton; one pound twenty pence, please. (The man gives him two pounds.) Eighty pence change, thank you.

Man: Could you tell me what time the next train goes?

Booking Clerk: 8:55, platform 12. If you hurry you'll just catch it.

Man: Thanks. (He hurries away.)

We'll have a look at the waiting-room and see if Bob and Jane or other students are there. No, they haven't come yet. We'll walk to the bookstall and get a morning paper.

The porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train or pushing it on their trucks. They are taking those trunks and suitcases to the luggage van. Look at the labels on them — PARIS, BRUSSELS⁴. Quite a lot of people are going abroad for Christmas. There's a through train⁵ to Paris; it's due out at 8:50; the signals are already green. Those porters will have to hurry to get that luggage into the luggage van before it starts.

Here's a train that has just come in, with crowds of people getting off it. It has had a long journey. Those are sleeping-cars in the front of the train. There are some soldiers coming home for Christmas, and looking very happy. Those sailors on another platform don't look so happy; they are going on that other train to join their ship at Chatham⁶. They won't be home for Christmas. It's a stopping train⁷, not an express; it stops at five or six

stations before it gets to Chatham.

That man is the stationmaster. There's his office next to the ticket office. There aren't many people in the restaurant — just a few, having breakfast — but there are rather more people getting “light refreshments.” Can you see them? They are drinking cups of tea or coffee, and eating sandwiches, buns or biscuits. What's that woman saying to the man at the left-luggage office?

Man: Yes, madam?

Woman: I want to leave some luggage here until this afternoon, is that all right?

Man: Oh, yes, madam, that will be quite all right. Is it just one bag?

Woman: No, there are these two suitcases and this trunk. My husband will call for them with his car this afternoon.

Man: Very well, madam. What name, please?

Woman: Mrs. Hanson.

Man: Right. Here's the ticket. That will be fifteen pence, please. (She gives him twenty pence.) Five pence change, thank you.

Woman: Thank you.

Here's Jane's train coming slowly into the platform. Ah! There's Jane and the other students — all except Bob. Let's join them.

New Words & Expressions

platform /'plætfɔ:m/

n. 站台

direction /di'rekʃən; dai'rekʃən/

n. 方向

clerk /klɜ:k; klɔ:k /

n. 职员

change /tʃeɪndʒ/

n. 零钱,找回的钱

signal /'signəl /

n. 信号,暗号

bookstall/'bukstɔ:l/

n. 书摊,书亭

porter /'pɔ:tə(r)/

n. 搬运工

refreshment /ri'frefmənt/

n. 茶点

biscuit/'biskit /

n. 饼干

Notes to the Text

1. Switzerland 瑞士

2. second class 二等(列车)

3. single or return 单程还是往返票

4. Brussels 布鲁塞尔(比利时首都)

- 5. through train (express train) 直达列车
- 6. Chatham 伦敦附近一个港口
- 7. stopping train 慢车

EXERCISES

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions or complete the following statements by choosing the best alternative from A, B, C or D.

- 1. In what season do you think the story took place?
A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Fall. D. Winter.
- 2. The writer was _____.
A. Jane B. Bob
C. One of the students D. the story teller
- 3. The writer described almost all the things happening in the train station _____.
A. in the morning B. at noon
C. in the afternoon D. in the evening
- 4. The woman left altogether _____ pieces of luggage in the office.
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- 5. When Jane's train came slowly into the platform, _____.
A. only Jane was there. B. only the other students were there.
C. only Bob was there. D. they were all there but Bob.

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The clerk at the booking office can also ask "a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?" instead of "single or return?"
- () 2. Quite a lot of people were going abroad for Christmas so the train station seemed to be quite busy.
- () 3. There were sleeping cars in front of the train.
- () 4. The woman told the man that her husband would pick up the luggage that afternoon.
- () 5. The left-luggage office doesn't charge her for the service.

Vocabulary & Structure

I. Complete each sentence by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the four choices marked A, B, C or D.

- 1. I hate disturbing people while the show is going _____.
A. out B. on C. in D. up

2. They will start on a long _____ to the South Pole next week.
A. journey B. trip C. visit D. travel
3. That old man _____ happy when he heard the good news from his son.
A. seemed B. appeared C. looked D. watched
4. When the mother goes to work, she has to _____ the child at home.
A. stay B. leave C. put D. take
5. He usually goes to school on his bike _____ on rainy days.
A. besides B. except C. despite D. expect

II. Complete each sentence by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the four choices marked A, B, C or D.

1. The engineers were taken to the industrial exhibition _____ they saw many new products.
A. that B. which C. what D. where
2. This is the question about _____ we have had so much discussion.
A. which B. what C. that D. where
3. The students were busy _____ for their exams.
A. preparing B. prepare C. to prepare D. to be prepared
4. I saw our teacher _____ the room a moment ago.
A. enter B. entered C. to enter D. had entered
5. Would you please _____ open the window?
A. do not B. to C. not D. not to

Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Could you tell me when Flight 273 arrives?
2. This is the library where you can borrow books.
3. My mother was busy cooking when I got home.
4. I've just dropped in to see how you are doing here.
5. If you don't mind, I'll turn off the light.

A Saying

The morning hour
has gold in its mouth.

晨光一刻值千金。

Text B Back From the Holidays

Lucy: We've been back at work now for three days.

Hob: I feel as if I had been back for three months¹. It seems years since the morning I had that grand breakfast at Victoria Station.

Frieda: It's exactly three weeks today since Christmas Day.

Jan: The best Christmas Day I have had for many years, and the first one I have spent in anyone's home since the day I left Poland.

Hob: How long ago was that?

Jan: I have been in England now for nearly two years.

Hob: Well, you won't have to wait for two years before you have another Christmas in someone's home, I'm sure. Uncle Albert will invite you to his home.

Frieda: I have already had two letters from my mother since the day we came away, and in both of them she says she hopes Jan will come to Switzerland in the summer, not just for a few days but for the whole holiday.

Jan: That is very kind of her. I can't say how much I enjoyed the holiday and how much I came looking forward to the next one.

Lucy: It's a funny thing about holidays; no matter how long a holiday we have, I always feel I want a few days more.

Hob: Have you heard about the schoolboy who wanted a few more days' holiday? He phoned the teacher and said in a voice that, he hoped, sounded like his father's:

"I regret to say that Smith is ill in bed and will not be able to return to school for three or four days."

"Oh," said the teacher, "I'm sorry to hear that, who is this speaking?"

"My father, sir."

Frieda: What did you do at Christmas, Lucy?

Lucy: I went to Paris for four or five days — I hadn't been to Paris since last Easter. And then I came back to London.

Hob: I went to France once — to Paris.

Lucy: Did you? Did you have much trouble with your French when you were there?

Hob: No, I didn't — but the Parisians did!

Frieda: What did you do in London, Lucy?

Lucy: Oh, I went to the Opera and the theatre, and I went to three or four dances. On Christmas Day I had dinner at London's best (and I'm afraid most expensive) restaurant. I hadn't been there for 12 months, not since last Christmas; I probably shan't go again for another 12 months. I had to write home for some more money!

Hob: Once when my money was spent I wrote to my Uncle Albert for some more. To make a good impression, I wrote on the back of the envelope, "I did not like writing to you — in fact, I ran after the postman and tried to get this letter back."

Lucy: And what was his answer?

Hob: He answered: "As you were so anxious to get back your letter asking for money, you will be pleased to know that I did not receive it." However, he put a fiver in the envelope.

Jan: That's like a friend of mine. He found that all his money was gone, so he sent this telegram to his father:

NO MONEY. NOT FUNNY. SONNY.

His father answered:

HOW SAD. TOO BAD. DAD.

New Words & Expressions

Victoria Station/vik'tɔ:riən 'steɪʃən/

exactly /ɪg'zæktli/

funny/'fʌni/

phone/fəʊn/

regret/rɪ'gret/

Parisian/pə'rɪziən/

impression/im'preʃən/

envelope/'envələʊp/

anxious/'æŋkʃəs/

fiver/'faɪvə(r)/

telegram/'telɪgræm/

wait for

look forward to

hear about/of

have trouble with

n. 维多利亚车站

ad. 确切地

a. 有趣的, 可笑的

v. 打电话

v. 遗憾, 抱歉

n. 巴黎人

n. 印象, 感想

n. 信封

a. 发愁的, 渴望的

n. 五英镑的纸币

n. 电报

等待, 等

期盼, 期待

听到, 听说

有麻烦

Notes to the Text

1. I feel as if I had been back for three months. 我觉得我好像已回来三个月了。
as if 后引导的从句是虚拟条件句。

EXERCISES

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions or complete the following statements by choosing the best alternative from A, B, C or D.

1. Jan is from _____.

A. Poland

B. Switzerland

C. Paris

D. England

2. Who is from Switzerland?

A. Lucy.

B. Frieda.

C. Hob.

D. Jan.

3. Hob told them a story about a schoolboy who _____.
A. was ill in bed
B. went to France
C. wanted to stay at home for a few more days
D. had trouble with his French
4. When Hob was short of money, he wrote to his uncle for help. _____.
A. But soon he felt sorry for what he had done.
B. As soon as he sent the letter, he tried to get it back.
C. He wrote something on the back of the envelope in order to leave his uncle a good impression.
D. Actually he didn't like writing.
5. From the passage we know _____.
A. that all of them had a nice time
B. though they enjoyed their holidays, money sometimes was a problem
C. that they had trouble with their English
D. that one of them was ill

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Lucy likes longer holidays.
() 2. Jan will be invited to Switzerland in the summer for a few days.
() 3. The schoolboy's story told us that the boy is not good at telling lies.
() 4. Hob couldn't speak good French.
() 5. When the father got the telegram, he sent his son some money immediately.

GRAMMAR

The Infinitive (不定式)

不定式 to do 是动词的一种非限定形式,有时也可以不带 to,它可以和助动词或情态动词构成谓语。

1. 不定式(短语)常用来作:

(1) 主语。

例如: To ignore this would be a mistake.

我们通常用先行词 it 来作为句子的开头,而把动词不定式词组放在后面。

it + be + adj. + to do.

例如: It is important to look in advance.

it 也可以用作 for + 动词不定式结构的先行主语。带先行词 it 的 for 结构常与许多形容词连用。

it + be + adj. + for + 宾语 + 动词不定式。

例如: Would it be easy for you to phone me tomorrow?

(2) 定语。

例如: Do you have anything more to say?

(3) 宾语。

例如: I didn't expect to see you here.

能以不定式作宾语的动词很多, 常见的有: want, like, hope, manage, try, decide, learn, agree, promise, forget, offer 等。

(4) 状语(表示目的或结果)。

例如: She decided to study hard to catch up with the others.

注: 不定式也常用在 so as (to) 或 in order (to) 后, 与它合起来作状语用, 表示目的。否定形式是 so as not to, in order not to.

2. 我们可以在疑问词 who, what, where, when 等后面用动词不定式(但通常不用 why)。
wh-words + to v. (phrase)

例如: I don't know where to put my bike.

Can you tell me how to get there by bus?

3. 动词不定式完成式: (to) have + 过去分词。
动词不定式完成式可以与完成时或过去时意思一样。

例如: I'm glad to have left school.

(= I'm glad that I have left school.)

You seem to have annoyed Jane yesterday.

(= It seems that you annoyed Jane yesterday.)

4. 动词不定式进行时: (to) be + 现在分词
动词不定式进行时用来表示动作或事件在我们所说的时间正在/曾经/将要继续进行。
例如: It's nice to be working with you. 和你一起工作真好。

5. 动词不定式被动式 (to) be + 过去分词。
动词不定式被动式跟其他被动意思一样。

例如: There is a lot of work to be done. 有许多工作要做。

The teacher ought to be told about it. 应该有人把那件事告诉老师。

动词不定式的主动式和被动式意思一样, 尤其是在名词或 be 之后。

例如: There is a lot of work to do/to be done.

Exercises

I. Complete the following sentences with infinitive phrases.

1. Would you like me...?
2. The teacher told the children (not) ...
3. It's very kind of you...
4. He left earlier...
5. It takes me two hours...

II. Put the infinitives in their proper forms.

1. I'm sorry _____ (keep) you waiting.
2. I'm glad _____ (give) a chance to visit your country.
3. I don't want you _____ (bother) about such things.
4. Here is another letter _____ (type).
5. Could you tell me where _____ (get) the book?

WRITING

Sentence-Arranging (组词成句) (1)

Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences.

Example: his bike, he, me, lent

→ He lent me his bike.

1. the girl, he, a beautiful watch, gave
→
2. an interesting story, the teacher, us, told
→
3. by, was, a high school student, reported, to have been written, the famous novel
→
4. a great hand, us, gave, they
→
5. the textbook, passed, her, I
→
6. true, seemed, the story
→
7. dark, is getting, it
→
8. to be a lie, turned out, what he had said
→
9. to be a college student, has come true, my dream
→
10. good, that my mother cooks, smells, the food
→