



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
21世纪高职高专精品教材·英语系列

21世纪

总主编 张道真 邱立志

实用英语

第4册

(第二版)

主 编 范振辉
修订主编 何伟莲



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
21世纪高职高专精品教材·英语系列
总主编 张道真 邱立志

21世纪 实用英语

第4册
(第二版)

主 编 范振辉
修订主编 何伟莲
编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序)
于海燕 白金荣
吴文亮 宋元元
陆 勇 胡建强
唐 晓 高 晶
黎花秀

关 宜
张晓梅
班光语
谢超然

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

21 世纪实用英语第 4 册/范振辉主编. —2 版.

北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2009

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

21 世纪高职高专精品教材·英语系列

ISBN 978-7-300-10245-0

I. 2...

II. 范...

III. 英语-高等学校: 技术学校-教材

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 007053 号

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

21 世纪高职高专精品教材·英语系列

总主编 张道真 邱立志

21 世纪实用英语第 4 册 (第二版)

主 编 范振辉

修订主编 何伟莲

编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序)

于海燕 白金荣 关 宜 吴文亮 宋元元 张晓梅 陆 勇

胡建强 班光语 唐 晓 高 晶 谢超然 黎花秀

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.ttrnet.com> (人大教研网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京易丰印刷有限责任公司

规 格 185 mm × 260 mm 16 开本

印 张 18.25

字 数 347 000

邮政编码 100080

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

版 次 2005 年 7 月第 1 版

2009 年 2 月第 2 版

印 次 2009 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 35.00 元 (随书赠送练习册)

版权所有

侵权必究

印装差错

负责调换

前言

《21 世纪实用英语》自 2005 年出版使用以来,受到了广泛关注和好评。2006 年,该套教材被教育部确立为“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”。为适应高职高专教育的发展,为更加切合英语教学特点、方便教师使用、适合学生自学和复习巩固,在广泛征求使用院校广大师生意见的基础上,我们于 2007 年初针对第一版的 1 至 3 册教材进行了修订。经过一年多的教学实践,为了更好地满足高职高专公共英语教学任务的要求,我们组织了本套教材第 4 册的修订。

在修订过程中,为使学生的英语学习能够承上启下,我们仍遵循前三册修订的教材结构,即:

(1) 文化背景知识 (Cultural Background) 部分由学生用书调整到教学参考用书, 并适当增加了有关课文内容的背景材料, 为教师备课和学生自学提供了方便。

(2) 设置独立的练习册, 提供更多贴近课文语言点和高等学校英语应用能力的练习。

(3) 提供网络版录音材料。

(4) 教学参考用书除各部分语言点的详解之外,仍设置教学提示(Teaching Tips),从重点词汇、重要句型、语言技能等三个大的方面提出教学建议。

(5) 每单元都注重梯度控制,体现“听、说、读、写、译”技能训练的系统性、连续性和渐进性。每单元遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则。

(6)教材形式活泼、版面生动、图文并茂。每单元各部分保持相对完整。学生用书、练习册和教学参考用书构成一个整体,相辅相成,既便于课堂教学,也便于学生自学和自我检测。

第4册的改革同样遵循紧扣教学大纲、降低难度的宗旨。

(1) 教材主体部分中的 **Integrated Course** 部分仍保持两篇短文章的形式以适应学时要求和学生对课文难易程度的要求。

(2) 课文的选材更加贴近生活,使学生能从中感悟生活的哲理,既富有教育和启发意义,又加强学生对英文的阅读与理解。

同时，本册教材也更加注重语言技能的培养。

(1) **Speaking Development** 部分在提供两至三段会话模板的基础上,增加了口头交际的训练,每个单元都提供数个与本单元有关的话题,供课堂操练和课后练习。

(2) 整套教材,乃至每个单元、每个板块,都非常强调“听、说、读、写、译”五种交际技能的培养。课文理解练习部分也把阅读理解能力和口头表达的训练结合起来。

(3) 注重语言得体性训练,培养语言交际的“得体性”意识。

尽管从编写大纲的拟定到最终定稿,我们始终注意把教学大纲和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来,但由于编者水平和学识所限,本册教材一定存在各种不足和问题。恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中,随时提出宝贵意见和建议。

2005年12月

编者

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

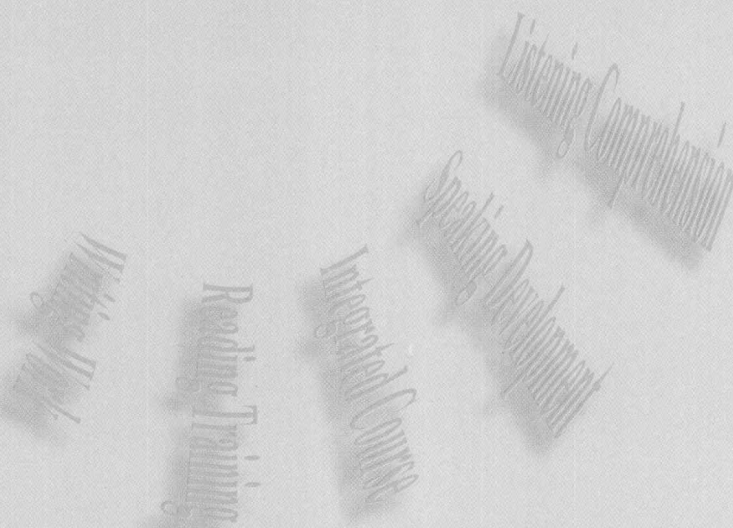
本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。本书在编写过程中,参考了国内外许多优秀的教材和资料,力求做到内容新颖、重点突出、循序渐进。

2

Part IV: Reading Training	132
The Gift of Understanding (II)	139
Part III: Integrated Course: The Gift of Understanding (I)	157

1

Unit 1



Part I Listening Comprehension: Renting an Apartment

Part II Speaking Development: Renting an Apartment

Part III Integrated Course: We're Raising Children, Not Flowers! (I)
We're Raising Children, Not Flowers! (II)

Part IV Reading Training

Part V Writing Work: Writing by Given Scenes

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Renting an Apartment



Words to Know

vacancy /'veikənsɪ/ *n.* unoccupied accommodation 空缺

party /'pɑ:ti/ *n.* group of people working or traveling together (共同工作或活动的) 一
团人, 一伙人, 一行人

term /tɜ:m/ *n.* one of the elements of a proposed or concluded agreement; a condition
期, 期限

fee /fi:/ *n.* amount paid for professional advice or service 酬金, 服务费

request /rɪ'kwest/ *n.* act of asking for sth. in speech or writing, esp. politely 要求, 请求

furnish /'fɜ:niʃ/ *vt.* to provide sth. with furniture 给(房间)配置(家具等); 装备

advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ *vt.* to make public announcement of, esp. to proclaim the
qualities or advantages of (a product or business) so as to increase sales 为……做广
告; 为……宣传

deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ *n.* partial or initial payment of a cost or debt (钱) 储存, 存放

shelter /'feltə/ *vt.* to provide cover or protection for (使) 掩蔽, 遮蔽; 庇护; 保护

utensil /ju(:)'tensl/ *n.* instrument, implement, or container used domestically, esp. in a
kitchen 器皿, 用具

carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/ *n.* thick, heavy covering for a floor, usu. made of woven wool or artificial
fabric; a rug 地毯

discount /'dɪskaʊnt/ *n.* amount of money taken off the cost of sth. 折扣; 打折扣

lease /li:s/ *n.* contract by which the owner of land, building, etc. allows another person
to use it for a specified time, usu. in return for rent 租约, 租契

mortgage /'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/ *n.* temporary, conditional pledge of property to a creditor as
security for performance of an obligation or repayment of a debt 抵押

condominium /kɒndə'mɪniəm/ *n.* real estate, such as a unit in an apartment complex or
a parking space in a garage, that combines fee simple title to the unit and joint owner-
ship in the common elements shared with other unit owners 各户有独立产权的公寓



Short Conversations

Directions: Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. A: Do you have any _____?
B: Yes, what kind of _____ would you like?
2. A: Good morning. Do you still have a one-bedroom apartment _____?
B: Yes, we do. How many people are there _____?
3. A: Students are most welcome. Our terms are very simple. The rent is _____ per month and is due on the first day of the month.
B: Is _____ included?
4. A: What's _____ then?
B: I am a student and just want a place to _____.
5. A: How much is the rent for the small _____ apartment?
B: It is \$350 a month, but that includes gas, water and _____.



Situational Dialogues

Directions: Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

Dialogue 1

Blanca is going to rent an apartment. You will hear a dialogue in which Blanca is asking the landlord some information about the apartment advertised.

1. What is Blanca calling for?
A. She is calling for renting an apartment with single bedroom.
B. She is calling for renting an apartment with double bedroom.
C. She is calling for renting an apartment with single bedroom and a kitchen.
D. She is calling for renting an apartment with double bedroom and a kitchen.
2. When is Blanca going to move in?
A. Tomorrow. B. Next month.

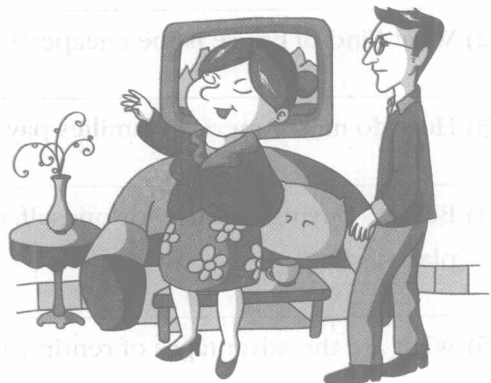


- C. Next week.
3. What is the rent for the apartment?
- A. \$650 per month with \$950 deposit.
C. \$950 per month with \$300 deposit.
4. What does the rent include?
- A. Gas and parking fee.
C. Electricity and gas.
5. What is the apartment like?
- A. It is just a rough apartment.
B. It is a furnished apartment without heating system.
C. It is a furnished apartment with central heating system.
D. It is a furnished apartment with independent air-conditioner.
- D. As soon as possible.
- B. \$300 per month with \$650 deposit.
D. \$650 per month with \$300 deposit.
- B. Electricity and water.
D. Water and gas.

Dialogue 2

You are going to hear a dialogue between a renter (man) and a landlord (woman).

1. Who is going to rent the apartment?
- A. A university student.
C. A businessman.
- B. A university professor.
D. A writer.
2. What is the floor area of the apartment?
- A. 100 square meters.
C. 500 square feet.
- B. 110 square meters.
D. 900 square feet.
3. What is the rent?
- A. \$500 per month.
C. \$900 per month.
- B. \$700 per month.
D. Unknown.
4. Which part of the apartment is the man unsatisfied with?
- A. The kitchen.
B. The living room.
C. The carpet.
D. The walls.
5. Which of the following statement is true?
- A. The living room of the apartment is too small.
B. The walls need painting.
C. The kitchen's utensils are new and clean.
D. The man is not going to rent the apartment because the apartment is messy.





Passage Listening

1. **Directions:** Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear on the recording.

In the U.S. today, the (1)_____ of housing is very high. It is common to pay (2)_____ of a family's income for a place to live. The price of a house depends on its size and (3)_____. Big houses are more expensive than smaller ones. And houses closer to the center of big cities are more expensive than ones in the suburbs or in small towns. Regardless of the cost, it is usual for people to buy their houses over a period of time. When a family buys a house, it is necessary to borrow money from a bank to pay for it. Then they (4)_____ the bank in regular payments. This kind of (5)_____ is called a mortgage. Families can take 30 years to pay off the mortgage. Without a mortgage it would be impossible for most people to own their houses. Many Americans don't own their own homes. They pay (6)_____ to live in their homes. The money they pay for this is called (7)_____. Usually, it is cheaper to rent than it is to buy and to pay a mortgage. Also, when something needs to be repaired, it is easy for the renter to ask the landlord to (8)_____. Some people rent houses, but most renters live in apartments. Apartment buildings are located in cities where it is too (9)_____ to build houses. Recently it has become common for renters to buy their apartments. When this happens, the cost usually (10)_____ but the money goes to pay off the mortgage. Apartments bought this way are called condominiums.

2. **Directions:** Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) How much does a family have to pay for a place to live in the United States?

- (2) What kind of house is the cheapest?

- (3) How do most American families pay for the house?

- (4) Besides buying a house for oneself, are there any other ways for people to find some place to live?

- (5) What are the advantages of renting a place?



Notes

1. 在恭维别人这一点上, 美国人与我们中国人是一样的。普通蓝领、白领见到大学教授, 会说 “You are very smart.” 等。

2. **be satisfied with** 对……满意

例如:

I am satisfied with your work.

我对您的工作很满意。

3. **look over** 意思是“大略地看看”, 单词 **look** 可和不同的介词、副词组成很多短语。

例如:

look at 看

look after 照顾

look into 调查

look out 当心

look out of 往外看

look through 浏览

look up 查阅

look down upon 轻视; 瞧不起

look for 寻找



PART II

SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT



Renting an Apartment



Topic Introduction

新到一个国家去读书，衣食住行样样都需要考虑。目前，由于各大学纷纷扩大办学规模，校内宿舍只能满足部分学生租住，而且租金昂贵。中国学生一般住在校外的出租房。因此，找房子、租房子、与邻居相处等等，都是必须要面对的问题，不可避免地要和房东（男房东叫 **landlord**，女房东叫 **landlady**）、房地产公司（**realty/properties**）或者租房经纪人（**house agent**）打交道。

租房如同买东西一样，一定要把所有细节都问得清清楚楚、明明白白，虽然有些国家的人不愿意讨价还价，但作为学生，经济能力有限，应该提出价格问题，特别是在房源比较多的区域。此外，与那些同样是学生在找室友（**roommate**）的转租者更要讨价还价。千万不要感到不好意思，怕讨价还价得罪了当地人，其实有时因为你的讨价还价他们还会觉得你很精明呢。



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Liu Yang, a Chinese student studying in the U.S., is talking about the university housing with his American classmate, Jack.

Jack: Are you staying in the school dormitory?

Yang: Yes. But I think I will move into my fraternity house next quarter.



Jack: I applied for student housing but there's a long waiting list.
 Yang: The housing problem in the university district is becoming very serious these days.
 Jack: You may rent a small apartment nearby; it's not expensive at all.
 Yang: I'm considering that.

Dialogue 2

Mike wants to rent an apartment. This is a phone conversation between Mike and a salesman.

Salesman: Hello, C&Y Properties. May I help you?

Mike: Yes, I am calling for the apartment-renting ad in today's newspaper.

Salesman: We have several apartments. What kind do you prefer?

Mike: I'd like the one with two bedrooms and one bathroom, on the 4th Street.

Salesman: That's an excellent apartment. The tenants just moved out last week.

Mike: Can I have a look?

Salesman: Sure. When will you come?

Mike: This afternoon is good for me.

Salesman: Okay. Let's make it three thirty, shall we?

Mike: Sure. Three thirty, I will meet you there, at the apartment on the 4th Street. The address is 327 Fourth Street, am I right?

Salesman: Yes, right. See you later.



Dialogue 3

Duncan is negotiating a lease with the landlord.

Landlord: Please sit down. Would you like something to drink?

Duncan: A glass of water is OK for me.

Landlord: Just a second. This is the prepared lease. You may look it through and tell me where there are any questions.

Duncan: I'll have to give you a month's notice of my moving out; otherwise the deposit will be yours. Am I right?



Landlord: Yes, quite right, sir.

Duncan: And I have to pay utilities and phone bills myself, and you are responsible for the maintenance and carpet cleaning.

Landlord: Quite right, sir. You just pay rent, utilities and phone, and I will be responsible for everything else.

Duncan: I'm sorry I have to remind you of the discount I just referred to.

Landlord: The case is that if you sign the lease for at least one year, I will give you a \$100 discount.

Duncan: I see.



Notes



1. 约会的时候要清楚见面的具体地址, 不然就会搞错。英语中地址的写法是从小到大, 与汉语中相反。

例如:

Apt 6, 722 South Washington St., Pullman, WA 36011.

2. **give sb. a notice** 表示提前通知某人。

例如:

give one's employee a month's notice

通知雇员一个月后离职

The tenant received two month's notice.

客房收到两个月后搬出的通知。

He left without notice.

他不辞而别。

3. **utilities** 指公共服务, 这里指水电费。

4. **remind sb. of sth.** (常与 of/to+inf., that 连用) 使想起, 使记起; 提醒

例如:

Remind me to write to Mother.

提醒我给妈妈写信。

This reminds me of last year.

这使我想起去年的事。

Please remind me again nearer to the time of the interview.

到快面试时请再提醒我一下。