



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



上

本册主编 董启明
杨会兰

系列主编 王贵明
许建平

顾问 刘润清
主审 吴树敬

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Reading and Writing Course *Student's Book*

系列主编 王贵明 许建平
主 编 董启明 杨会兰
副主编 屈晓丽
编 者 杨会兰 张悦红
赵宏凌 王长喜

首都师范大学出版社

应用英语

读写 教程



上

系列主编 王贵明
许建平
编 董启明 刘润清
主 杨会兰 吴树敬

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

应用英语读写教程. B / 王贵明, 许建平主编. —北京: 首都师范大学出版社, 2007. 12

ISBN 978-7-81119-239-1

I. 应… II. ①王… ②许… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材
②英语—写作—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 001533 号

高职高专公共英语系列教材

YINGYONG YINGYU DUXIE JIAOCHENG

应用英语读写教程 B 上

王贵明 许建平 系列主编

责任编辑 马 岩

首都师范大学出版社出版发行

地 址 北京西三环北路 105 号

邮 编 100037

电 话 68418523(总编室) 68982468(发行部)

网 址 cnuph.com.cn

E-mail master@cnuph.com.cn

保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司印刷

全国新华书店发行

版 次 2008 年 2 月第 1 版

印 次 2008 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 1/16

印 张 42.5

字 数 687 千字

印 数 0 001—10 000 册

定 价 83.20 元(全 5 册)

版权所有 违者必究

如有质量问题 请与出版社联系退换

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

编写委员会名单

- | | |
|------|--------------|
| 系列主编 | 王贵明（北京理工大学） |
| | 许建平（清华大学） |
| 顾问 | 刘润清（北京外国语大学） |
| 主编 | 吴树敬（北京理工大学） |
| 编委 | （以姓氏笔画为序） |
| | 王贵明（北京理工大学） |
| | 王 红（北京理工大学） |
| | 王长喜（中国人民大学） |
| | 邓 莉（安庆师范大学） |
| | 孙德娴（北京理工大学） |
| | 刘 芳（北京理工大学） |
| | 许建平（清华大学） |
| | 纪爱梅（中国地质大学） |
| | 朱 蔓（中国地质大学） |
| | 杨会兰（中国地质大学） |
| | 张敬源（北京科技大学） |
| | 张悦红（北京理工大学） |
| | 李华山（清华大学） |
| | 毕晓宁（北京理工大学） |
| | 屈晓丽（中国人民大学） |
| | 黄清如（北京工商大学） |
| | 赵 冬（北京外国语大学） |
| | 赵宏凌（北京理工大学） |
| | 姜丽蓉（北京理工大学） |
| | 索玉柱（北京大学） |
| | 曹 莉（北京理工大学） |
| | 董启明（首都师范大学） |

目 录

Unit 1	Text A Many Ways of Life	1
	Text B Intercultural Communication	5
	GRAMMAR 名词的数及主谓一致	8
	WRITING 大写字母	9
Unit 2	Text A The Recipe for Good Conversation	10
	Text B What Does a Good Conversation Ask For?	14
	GRAMMAR 代词	16
	WRITING 标点符号	18
Unit 3	Text A Living in Cambridge	21
	Text B Planning for Study in the United States	25
	GRAMMAR 数词	28
	WRITING 名词短语	29
Unit 4	Text A Uncle Sam	30
	Text B Three Well-known Sites of London	34
	GRAMMAR 限定数量词	38
	WRITING 形容词短语	38
Unit 5	Text A What is a Pub?	40
	Text B The Travelers' Rest	44
	GRAMMAR 介词 (1)	47
	WRITING 并列连词	48
Unit 6	Text A How You are Lured to Buy	49
	Text B Opening One's Own Business	53
	GRAMMAR 介词 (2)	56
	WRITING 句型 (1)	56
	Mid-term Sample Test	58
Unit 7	Text A The Return of Harry Potter (1)	66

Text B The Return of Harry Potter (II)	70
GRAMMAR 形容词	74
WRITING 句型 (2)	75
Unit 8 Text A Shortcuts for Feeling Good Anytime, Anywhere	76
Text B Be Pro-active	81
GRAMMAR 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 (1)	84
WRITING 句型 (3)	84
Unit 9 Text A How to Read Body Language?	86
Text B Body Talk	89
GRAMMAR 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 (2)	92
WRITING 句型 (4)	93
Unit 10 Text A The Shadow of Globalization	95
Text B Change of Heart	99
GRAMMAR 助动词和情态动词	102
WRITING 句型 (5) (6)	104
Unit 11 Text A Getting a Job	106
Text B Going on a Job Interview	110
GRAMMAR 被动式	113
WRITING 感叹句	114
Unit 12 Text A Credit Card	116
Text B Buying a Home: a Major Individual Investment	120
GRAMMAR 时态	123
WRITING 组词成句	124
Final-term Sample Test	127

Unit 1

Warm-up Questions

1. Can you imagine living in another part of the world?
2. Have you had any contact with another culture? Did you feel any differences?
3. What makes lifestyles in the world different?
4. How do you look at the differences?
5. Do you know how to reduce stress and culture shock when encountering different cultures?



Text A Many Ways of Life

All over the world, people do many of the same things that are necessary in order to live, yet they do them in different ways.

Along the Amazon River¹ and in parts of Southeast Asia², people live in river houses or houseboats. Many South American Indians³ live in grass huts, and an Eskimo⁴ may live in an igloo, or snow house. Some people of the central Turkey, called Cone Dwellers⁵, live in caves, some of them five or six stories high. You may be living in an apartment building that is several stories high. Or you may live in a house.

People live in different places, and they eat the same foods in different ways. For instance, in Japan sea spiders are caught for food. You may have eaten a sea spider, too, in the form of a crabmeat cocktail. In the United States, you may buy your lunch from a hotdog stand. There are hotdog stands on the island of Sumatra⁶ as well. But there, a native vendor may sell you a hotdog that is actually a piece of roasted dog meat.

In South America, there is a very poisonous plant called the bitter manioc. Yet the South American Indians have devised a way to extract the poison from the plant and use the plant to make flour. From the flour, they make cassava bread, which is a staple food all over the South America. You may have eaten some of this plant yourself, since tapioca is also made from it.

In other parts of the world, people eat many kinds of insects, such as grasshoppers and crickets. The Veddass of Ceylon⁷ eat rotten wood, with a garnish of honey, leaves, bark, and fruit. And some tribes of South American Indians, as well as people in Kenya and Congo⁸, eat clay.

Much of the food you eat probably comes from your local supermarket. And much of that may only need to be heated or thawed before it is ready to eat. But an Indonesian⁹ on

the island of Bali¹⁰ may wait much longer for a meal. There, a sticky sap is smeared on the end of a long pole. Then it is held up in the air until dragonflies come along and are stuck in the sap. In this way, a meal is secured¹¹.

New Words & Expressions

hut /hʌt/	n. 茅屋
igloo /'iglu:/	n. 用雪砌成的圆顶小屋
spider /'spaɪdə/	n. 蜘蛛
crabmeat /'kræbmɪt/	n. 蟹肉
stand /stænd/	n. [美] 货摊
vendor /'vendɔ:/	n. 小贩
poisonous /'pɔɪzənəs/	a. 有毒的
bitter /'bɪtə/	a. 苦的
yam /'mænɪk/	n. 木薯
cassava /kə'saɪvə/	n. 木薯, 木薯粉
devise /di'vaɪz/	v. 设计
extract /ɪk'strækt/	v. 提取
staple /'steɪpl/	a. 主要的
cassia /ˌtæpi'əukə/	n. 木薯淀粉, 珍珠粉
insect /'ɪnsekt/	n. 昆虫
grasshopper /'grɑ:ʃhɒpə(r)/	n. 蝗虫
cricket /'kɪkɪt/	n. 蟋蟀
garnish /'gɑ:nɪʃ/	n. 配菜, 配料
bark /bɑ:k/	n. 树皮
clay /kleɪ/	n. 泥土
thaw /θɔ:/	v. 化开, 解冻
sticky /'stɪki/	n. 粘的
sap /sæp/	n. 树液
smear /smiə/	v. 涂抹
dragonfly /'dræɡənflaɪ/	n. 蜻蜓

Notes to the Text

1. the Amazon River 亚马逊河, 位于南美, 是世界上流量最大的河。
2. Southeast Asia 东南亚

3. South American Indians 南美印第安人
4. Eskimo, Eskimos (pl.) 爱斯基摩人
5. Cone Dwellers 圆锥形屋居住者
6. Sumatra 苏门答腊岛(印度尼西亚)
7. the Veddas of Ceylon 锡兰(斯里兰卡旧称)的维达人(斯里兰卡土著人)
8. Kenya 肯尼亚; Congo 刚果, 非洲国家
9. Indonesian 印度尼西亚人
10. Bali 巴厘岛, 位于印度尼西亚群岛中
11. In this way, a meal is secured. 这样, 一顿饭就有了保证。

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. The fact that Eskimo live in igloos shows that _____.
 A. it's cheap to build a snow house
 B. people across the cultures live in different ways
 C. they are used to living in the house
 D. this is the best way to survive the cold weather
2. The Japanese eat sea spiders and other people may have eaten spiders, too, but cooked in different ways. This shows that _____.
 A. people always eat the same food wherever they are
 B. different ways of life are reflected in cooking styles
 C. sea spiders are special food
 D. people eat differently, because they live in different places
3. The writer seemed to be surprised by a piece of roasted dog meat. Why?
 A. To the writer, a hotdog shouldn't be made of dog.
 B. To the writer, a hotdog is supposed to be made of American bread and sausage.
 C. It's not good to eat dog meat.
 D. Hotdogs are not sold at a hotdog stand.
4. Some South American Indians eat _____.
 A. staple food
 B. grasshoppers
 C. bark
 D. clay
5. What Indonesians do before a meal is to _____.
 A. thaw their food
 B. secure a meal
 C. hold a ceremony
 D. catch dragonflies

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

- () 1. The purpose of the passage is to amuse people.
- () 2. Some South Americans can eat plants with poison.
- () 3. A common trait all cultures share is survival.
- () 4. The fact that people live in different shelters shows cultural differences.
- () 5. The Veddas's food source can be extensively accessible, for their only food is rotten wood.

Vocabulary & Structure

I. Fill in the following blanks with the words or phrases given below.

as well, bitter, poisonous, necessary, central, as well as

- 1. Meat is _____ to us all.
- 2. The medicine left a _____ taste in the mouth.
- 3. The highway is _____ to the plan.
- 4. That kind of plant is _____.
- 5. Reading English is important, but learning to speak English is important _____.

II. Fill in the incomplete sentences with the proper form of the words or phrases in parenthesis.

- 1. You may _____ (see) pandas in the Beijing Zoo.
- 2. Tomorrow, many things need to be _____ (do) in order to prepare for the party.
- 3. With advertisements everywhere, people are getting more and more _____ (mail) each passing day.
- 4. I don't like to see him because he has no _____ (manner).
- 5. When he arrived in Beijing, he was told his luggage _____ (be) in Xi'an.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1. We haven't heard from him up to now, but he might have safely arrived.
- 2. Since most of you like to go, I may do the same as well.
- 3. He feels his pants are light and comfortable, and he has never imagined that they are made from petroleum.
- 4. The staple food in the north is bread while rice serves as the staple food in the south.
- 5. This little gadget is used to extract juice from fruit.

A Saying

Well begun is half done.

好的开端是成功的一半。

Text **B** Intercultural Communication

Culture is the total of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, language, ideas, beliefs, customs, rituals, codes, products of human work, institutions, and tools of a population. Culture affects the way people act when they are with others in their community¹.

Every society has special or unique beliefs, attitudes, customs, behaviors, and social habits peculiar to their community². These social and artistic expressions give people a sense of who they are, how they should respond, and what they are expected to do or not to. For instance in North America, if you are invited to a friend's home, you are not supposed to arrive early. In the United States, people leave money on the table after they finish their meal in a restaurant. This is called "leaving a tip" and it is a proper expression of gratitude for service. Waiters and waitresses in restaurants in other parts of the world would be³ embarrassed by this kind of behavior.

When people travel or move to another country for the first time, they must learn how to behave toward uncommon experiences and unfamiliar surroundings. For many people, this can cause depression, physical illnesses such as headaches or stomachaches, frustration, indecision, loneliness, anger, hostility, and aggression towards the new culture. The "culture shock" can even cause total withdrawal from society. For a person who is constantly encountering new cultures, the homesickness and unhappiness period may be brief. There is also a kind of reverse culture shock that takes place when a person returns home and must adjust to his original environment.

If you plan to live in a new cultural environment, there are several ways you can prepare to prevent serious culture shock. Understand your own behavior, because you are the product of your own culture. Realize your attitudes, prejudices and opinions and be conscious of how you act upon these personal feelings. Always be sensitive to feedback.

If you want to learn the culture of another country, you must be observant and aware of what is going on around you. Ask many questions.

Try to recognize, understand, and appreciate cultural differences. Learn to be open and flexible, which can help you avoid misunderstandings, and develop friendship.

When you begin to form opinions about the new culture, it's advisable not to form quick judgments. Your incomplete opinions are very likely to bias the way the world appears to you⁴.

If you like to categorize people, you may be stereotyping, which may lead to an over simplified opinion or belief. More often than not, people tend to believe that their own culture is the best. This is called "ethnocentrism".

If you are considerate and show interest and respect, concern and sincerity and acceptance for the things that are important to other people, you can prevent many of the unpleasant experiences of culture shock.

The effective communicator knows the importance of timing and develops the skill to

determine the appropriate time to talk about a subject. He is also willing to try new things and acquire new experiences and adapt to the host culture. Lastly, seek commonalities among people and cultures. It is often our similarities, not our differences that contribute to successful relationships⁵.

New Words & Expressions

transmit /trænz'mit/	<i>v.</i> 留传, 传送
pattern /'pætən/	<i>n.</i> 模式
code /kəud/	<i>n.</i> 惯例, 习俗
ritual /'ritjuəl/	<i>n.</i> 仪式
institution /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən/	<i>n.</i> 制度, 规定
peculiar /pi'kju:ljə/	<i>a.</i> 独特的
tip /tip/	<i>n.</i> 小费
gratitude /'grætɪtju:d/	<i>n.</i> 感激之情
embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/	<i>v.</i> 难堪, 不好意思
indecision /,ɪndɪ'sɪʒən/	<i>n.</i> 犹豫不决
depression /di'prefən/	<i>n.</i> 沮丧
frustration /frʌs'treɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 挫折
hostility /hɒs'tɪlɪti/	<i>n.</i> 敌意
aggression /ə'ɡresʃən/	<i>n.</i> 侵犯
withdrawal /wɪð'drɔ:əl/	<i>n.</i> 隐退, 缩回
reverse /ri'veəs/	<i>a.</i> 相反的
encounter /ɪn'kauntə/	<i>v.</i> 遇见
prejudice /'predʒudɪs/	<i>n.</i> 偏见
feedback /'fi:dbæk/	<i>n.</i> 反馈
appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/	<i>v.</i> 欣赏
bias /'baɪəs/	<i>v.</i> 使有偏见
categorize /'kætɪgəraɪz/	<i>v.</i> 分类
stereotype /'stiəriətaɪp/	<i>v.</i> (使) 僵化, (使) 固定
ethnocentrism /,eθnəu'sentrɪzəm/	<i>n.</i> 种族优越感
acquire /ə'kwaɪə/	<i>v.</i> 获得
adapt /ə'dæpt/	<i>v.</i> 适应
host /həʊst/	<i>n.</i> 主人
commonality /,kɒmə'nælɪti/	<i>n.</i> 共同(通)性
adjust to	调整

take place	发生
act upon	照……行事
be aware of	意识到
more often than not	经常
adapt to	适应
contribute to	有助于

Notes to the Text

1. Culture affects the way people act when they are with others... 文化影响人们如何与他人交往。
2. social habits peculiar to their community 他们这个群体中特有的社会习惯。
3. would be 表示与目前事实相反的情况,即:在某些地方没有给小费的习惯。
4. Your incomplete opinions are very likely to bias the way the world appears to you.
在你头脑中形成的不完整的概念可能会让你对事物产生偏见。
5. It is often our similarities, not our differences that contribute to successful relationships.
It is...that... 强调句,“是我们的相同之处,而非不同之处,会促进友谊的发展”。

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. According to the passage, people experience culture shock when _____.
A. they are alone
B. others appear aggressive and hostile
C. they constantly meet new cultures
D. they come across many differences in a foreign culture
2. One's own culture shows _____.
A. his ID card
B. his name given by his parents
C. his behavior patterns
D. his homeland
3. One way that you can prevent many of the unpleasant experiences of culture shock is _____.
A. to be considerate and respectable to others
B. to ignore the differences
C. to show the native people who you are
D. to stay away from the differences

man, woman 用单数还是复数随其后面的名词变化,例如:men servants, women doctors。

Exercise

Complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the four choices.

- Two hours sometimes _____ like a year.
A. seem B. seemed C. seems D. seeming
- He is working on mathematics which _____ the most difficult for him.
A. are B. is C. was D. has
- The country's wealth comes chiefly from its many _____.
A. herd of cattle B. herd of cattles C. herds of cattle D. herds of cattles
- The audience _____ dressed differently, some casually and some in suits.
A. are B. was C. has D. is
- They played some _____ by an unknown composer.
A. working B. works C. work D. workings

WRITING

Capitalization(大写字母)

句子开头的英文字母、人名、地名、专有名词(如国名、组织名字)等的首字母一般必须大写。例如:

Mary 玛丽; John 约翰; Tom 汤姆; Shakespeare 莎士比亚; Zhou Enlai 周恩来; Lei Feng 雷锋; Beijing 北京; the Great Wall 长城; the Summer Palace 颐和园; the Palace Museum 故宫; China 中国; the United Kingdom 英国; the United States 美国; Germany 德国; France 法国; World Trade Organization(WTO) 世界贸易组织; the United Nations 联合国……

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。

The 2008 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing. 2008 年奥运会将在北京举行。

Exercise

Capitalize the letters where necessary.

- tom comes from england and he speaks english.
- the olympic games is held once every four years.

A Joke

A Good Deed

Dad: Did you do your good deed today?

Son: Yes, dad. Four other children and I helped an old lady cross the street.

Dad: Why did it take five of you?

Son: She didn't want to go.