

Integrative
English

英语 修订版

主编 晨梅梅

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非英语专业专科用



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修订前言

本套教材的编写以 1997 年颁发的《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》(非英语专业专科用)为依据,旨在培养和提高学生以英语为工具进行交际的能力;通过对本教材的学习,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有进行简单的日常涉外交际的能力,能够阅读和翻译一般性的英语资料,学会模拟套写简单的涉外业务应用文,从而改变成人英语教学脱离实际、学用脱节的弊端。

本套教材共计 3 册,词汇起点为 800 词。第一册的重点是基本语法和基本的听、说、读、译的技能训练,第二册、第三册在继续加强听、说、读、译的技能训练和提高语法应用能力的同时,增加套写应用文的训练。教材中的每个单元均根据在国内进行专题涉外活动的实际需要,设计提供了大量的小对话、常用句型、短文和应用文范文,便于学生学习、模仿、套用,使学生真正掌握一些实用英语,最终达到在涉外活动中能举一反三、较为自如运用的目的。本教材在编写过程中力求实用、新颖、简明,强调学用相结合,既突出了成人的特点又兼顾到选材的趣味性。编写者力求能达到所设定的目标。

本教材于 2000 年 7 月出版以来已使用了 6 年之久,因当初编写时间紧迫,编写仓促,存在一些不足和疏漏之处,经研究决定对本教材进行修订。本教材原则上不做大的调整,课文、对话和练习形式基本不变。但对一些明显过时、错误之处进行撤换或改正,更加注重语言表达是否流畅、地道和语言的时效性;对练习中个别较难的句子适当修改降低难度;短语动词练习中删去“教学基本要求”的词汇表中没有的短语动词,另外将练习的形式由原来的填空改为选择填空(即在每题后加两个短语动词);对话填空练习中要求填入的英文部分现用中文标出,让学生翻译成英文填入,降低了难度,在修订时更加注重功能性的语言结构和习惯表达方式,尽量练习本单元所列出的一些表达方式。

第二册的修订工作由晨梅梅教授任主编,参加本册修订工作的有沈春蕾(南京信息工程大学)、张素云(南京晓庄学院)、汪宁(解放军理工大学)、张国顺(南京理工大学)、黄卫杰(南京理工大学)和杨孝雅(河海大学)。美籍教师 Lauren Buckalew 审读了全书。

苏州大学外国语学院徐鹏教授曾对本书提出了许多宝贵的修改意见,原江苏省教委成人教育办公室胡凤英主任和洪流同志曾对本书的编写提出过建设性的指导意见,编者在此表示深深的谢意。因编者水平有限,本教材仍存在不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大师生和读者批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 1 月

CONTENTS

Unit 1 English Language Learning

I . Working on Information	2
Dialogues A. Talking About English Learning	
B. An Oral Test	
Passage The Successful Language Learner	
II . Using Words	8
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	9
IV . Grammar Project	12
形容词与副词的比较级和最高级	
(Comparative Degree and Superlative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs)	
V . Language Practice	15
VI . Practical Writing	15
个人简历(Résumé)	
VII . Supplementary Reading	17
A World Language	

Unit 2 The Bank and Banking

I . Working on Information	22
Dialogues A. Opening an Account	
B. Withdrawing Money	
Passage Bank Services	
II . Using Words	29
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	30
IV . Grammar Project	33
主语从句 (Subject Clause)	
V . Language Practice	35
VI . Practical Writing	36
支票 (Check)	
VII . Supplementary Reading	38
A Bank Manager Speaks	

Unit 3 The Computer World

I . Working on Information	43
Dialogues A. I Want to Buy a Computer	

	B. What Do They Do with Computers?	
Passage	Internet: Its History and Its Use	
II . Using Words	.....	49
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	.....	51
IV . Grammar Project	.....	53
	表语从句(Predicative Clause)	
V . Language Practice	.....	55
VI . Practical Writing	.....	56
	检修指南 (Troubleshooting Guide)	
VII . Supplementary Reading	.....	58
	They Have More Choices	

Unit 4 Social Customs

I . Working on Information	.....	63
Dialogues	A. Can You Catch Mice? B. Sorry for Being Late	
Passage	Pet Traditions	
II . Using Words	.....	68
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	.....	69
IV . Grammar Project	.....	71
	定语从句(Attributive Clause)	
V . Language Practice	.....	73
VI . Practical Writing	.....	74
	贺卡(Cards)	
VII . Supplementary Reading	.....	76
	Santa Claus Customs	

Unit 5 Speaking and Reading

I . Working on Information	.....	80
Dialogues	A. New Work Partner B. First Meeting	
Passage	Five Super Topics to Spark Up a Conversation and Five Subjects to Avoid	
II . Using Words	.....	85
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	.....	87
IV . Grammar Project	.....	89
	宾语从句(Object Clause)	
V . Language Practice	.....	92
VI . Practical Writing	.....	92
	缩写词(Abbreviations)	

VII. Supplementary Reading	93
----------------------------------	----

The Pleasure of Reading

Unit 6 Advertisement and Advertising

I. Working on Information	98
---------------------------------	----

Dialogues A. Why Not Advertise Your Product?

B. Buying an Air-conditioner

Passage An Advertising Gimmick Shown on TV

II. Using Words	103
-----------------------	-----

III. Integrated Listening and Speaking	105
--	-----

IV. Grammar Project	107
---------------------------	-----

时间状语从句和地点状语从句

(Adverbial Clause of Time and Adverbial Clause of Place)

V. Language Practice	110
----------------------------	-----

VI. Practical Writing	110
-----------------------------	-----

分类广告 (Classified Ads)

VII. Supplementary Reading	113
----------------------------------	-----

Advertising

Unit 7 Environmental Pollution

I. Working on Information	117
---------------------------------	-----

Dialogues A. Because of the Air Pollution

B. Environment and Existence

Passage The Greenhouse Effect

II. Using Words	122
-----------------------	-----

III. Integrated Listening and Speaking	123
--	-----

IV. Grammar Project	126
---------------------------	-----

条件状语和原因状语从句

(Adverbial Clause of Condition and Adverbial Clause of Cause)

V. Language Practice	128
----------------------------	-----

VI. Practical Writing	129
-----------------------------	-----

标识语 (Signs)

VII. Supplementary Reading	129
----------------------------------	-----

Using the Ocean

Unit 8 Love

I. Working on Information	134
---------------------------------	-----

Dialogues A. Wedding Anniversary Dinner

B. Making a Proposal

Passage To Build a Kingdom of Love

II. Using Words	139
III. Integrated Listening and Speaking	141
IV. Grammar Project	143
让步状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Concession)	
V. Language Practice	145
VI. Practical Writing	145
信封及商务信函 (Envelopes and Business Letters)	
VII. Supplementary Reading	148
A Letter to Mother	

Unit 9 Famous Persons and Anecdotes

I. Working on Information	152
Dialogues A. Thomas Jefferson	
B. Taste of Success	
Passage The Story of Nobel and the Nobel Prize	
II. Using Words	157
III. Integrated Listening and Speaking	159
IV. Grammar Project	161
比较状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Comparison)	
V. Language Practice	162
VI. Practical Writing	164
名片 (Visiting Cards)	
VII. Supplementary Reading	165
US Presidents and Chinese Chopsticks	

Unit 10 Health Protection

I. Working on Information	169
Dialogues A. A Visit to the Doctor	
B. Why Not Try the Acupuncture Treatment?	
Passage The Search for Health: Your Own Responsibility	
II. Using Words	175
III. Integrated Listening and Speaking	177
IV. Grammar Project	180
目的状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Purpose)	
V. Language Practice	181
VI. Practical Writing	182
服药说明 (Directions for Medicine Administration)	
VII. Supplementary Reading	184
Eastern Medicine	

Unit 11 Marriage and Family

I . Working on Information	189
Dialogues A. One More Kid	
B. Invitation to a Wedding	
Passage New Marriage Patterns in China	
II . Using Words	195
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	196
IV . Grammar Project	198
结果状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Result)	
V . Language Practice	200
VI . Practical Writing	200
邀请信 (Letters of Invitation)	
VII . Supplementary Reading	202
How Many People Can China Support?	

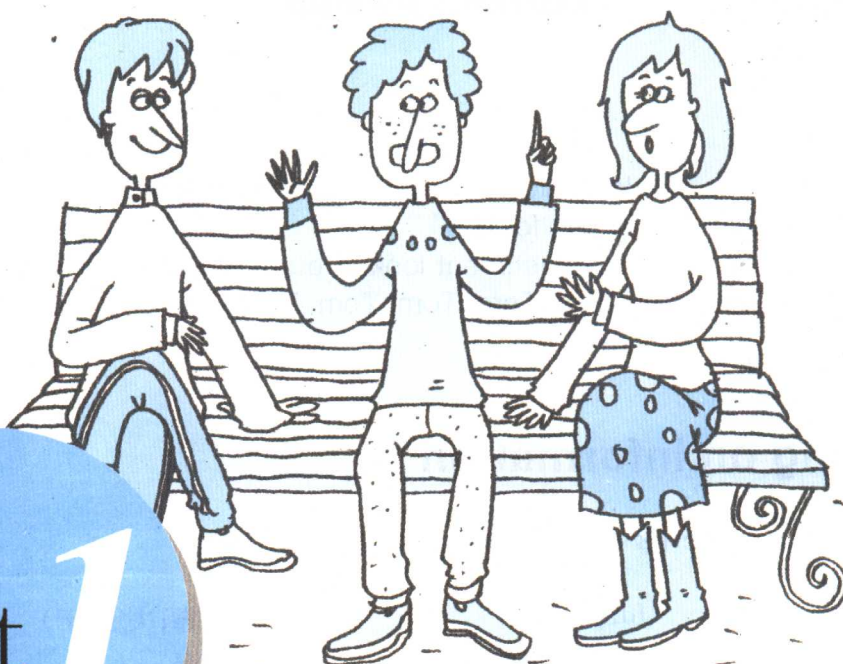
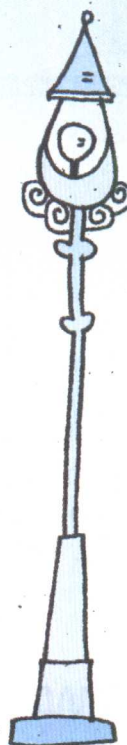
Unit 12 Science and Technology

I . Working on Information	208
Dialogues A. Does the Moon Affect Us?	
B. Was the Lecture Interesting?	
Passage Which Came First, the Chicken or the Egg?	
II . Using Words	214
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	216
IV . Grammar Project	218
方式状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Manner)	
V . Language Practice	220
VI . Practical Writing	220
接受函 (Letters of Acceptance)	
VII . Supplementary Reading	222
We Reach the Moon	

Unit 13 Scenic Spots And Historical Sites

I . Working on Information	227
Dialogues A. At the Grand Canyon	
B. Do You Think We Can Visit Fiesole?	
Passage The Pottery Army in Xi' an, a Wonder of the World	
II . Using Words	232
III . Integrated Listening and Speaking	234
IV . Grammar Project	236
主语补语和宾语补语 (Subject Complement and Object Complement)	

V. Language Practice	238
VI. Practical Writing	239
时间和日程安排表(A Timetable and Programme)	
VII. Supplementary Reading	241
The Top Towns in the World	
Unit 14 Sports Activities	
I. Working on Information	246
Dialogues A. Popular Sports	
B. An Olympic Sport	
Passage Sports in the USA	
II. Using Words	252
III. Integrated Listening and Speaking	253
IV. Grammar Project	256
不定式(Infinitive) I	
V. Language Practice	259
VI. Practical Writing	260
通知和海报(Notice and Poster)	
VII. Supplementary Reading	263
The Olympic Ideals and Ceremonies	
Unit 15 The College Experience	
I. Working on Information	268
Dialogues A. Talking About Examination Results	
B. I Like Chinese Best Now!	
Passage Why Do You Go to College?	
II. Using Words	273
III. Integrated Listening and Speaking	275
IV. Grammar Project	278
不定式(Infinitive) II	
V. Language Practice	280
VI. Practical Writing	281
申请表格(Application Forms)	
VII. Supplementary Reading	284
The Responsibility for Learning	



Unit 1

English Language Learning

Questions to Study:

- ★ In what aspects do you usually talk about your learning of English?
- ★ What do you think is the best way to learn English?
- ★ Do you understand the *comparative* and *superlative degrees of adjectives* and *adverbs*?
- ★ Do you know how to write a résumé?



Learning for Fun

Tom

Stressing the value of a large vocabulary, the college teacher told the class: "Use a word 10 times and it will be yours for life."

In the back of the room, a girl student looked out of the window and said softly: "Tom. Tom. Tom. Tom. Tom. Tom. Tom. Tom. Tom. Tom."

I . Working on Information

Words and Useful Patterns in the Dialogues

depend	[di'pend]	v. 依靠; 决定(于)
circumstance	['sə:kəmstəns]	n. 情况
experience	[ik'spiəriəns]	n. 经验
* memorize	['meməraiz]	v. 记住, 背诵
* examiner	[ig'zæminə]	n. 主考人
attend	[ə'tend]	v. 参加(会议等)
course	[kɔ:s]	n. 课程
* subscribe	[səb'skraib]	v. 订阅(报刊等)
* dreadful	['dredful]	a. 可怕的
abroad	[ə'brɔ:d]	ad. 到国外, 在海外
environment	[in'vaiəənmənt]	n. 环境

It's very kind of you to say so, but... .

The problem is... .

How long have you been learning...?

How have you learned...?

What do you find most difficult about...?

How are you going to learn... in the future?

Dialogues

A Talking About English Learning

Wang Dan, a college student, is talking with his classmate Lin Lin about their learning of English.

Wang Dan: Lin Lin, I think your English is very good.

Lin Lin: It's very kind of you to say so, but it's not as good as I'd like it to be.

Wang Dan: What do you think is the best way to learn English?

Lin Lin: Well, it depends. It depends on the different circumstances of different people. But from my experience, I think the best way to learn English is by using it.

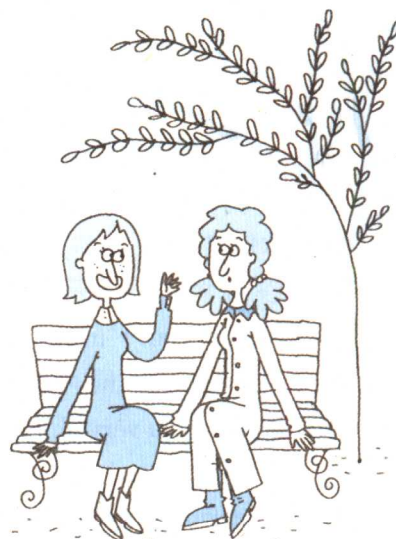
Wang Dan: By using it?

Lin Lin: Yes. Many people complain that they spend a lot of time memorizing new words and grammar rules but they just forget them very quickly. I think the most important thing is to practise more.

Wang Dan: I see. Sometimes we do want to practise, but when we speak English, for example, we make so many mistakes.

Lin Lin: I suggest you should not worry too much about making mistakes. You know, everyone makes mistakes. Anyway, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make. Don't you think so?

Wang Dan: Yes, that's right.

**B An Oral Test**

An oral English test is going on. The examiner is asking the student about his English learning.

Examiner: How long have you been learning English?

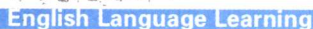
Student: For about eight years now. I started to learn English in junior high school.

Examiner: How have you learned English?

Student: First I learned English by attending lessons in high school for six years. Then I went to an English training class at a night school. And now I'm in college taking English courses for two hours twice a week. I've also learned a lot by listening to VOA special English programmes and by subscribing to one or two magazines for learners of English.

Examiner: What do you find the most difficult about English?





Student: After graduation from the college, I hope I'll have a chance to go abroad to improve my English in an English environment.

VOA 是 Voice of America 的缩写。“美国之音”特别英语节目是专门以非英语国家英语学习者为听众的节目,节目播出的语速较正常语速慢。

d. The reason is not mentioned here

4. The student in Dialogue B _____.
- a. is a high school student b. is a college student
- c. is a college graduate d. is learning English abroad now
5. The student has learned English by _____.
- a. attending classes
- b. attending classes and self-teaching
- c. listening to the radio
- d. reading English books and magazines
6. The student wants to go abroad to learn English because _____.
- a. there are many good English teachers there
- b. he can read more English books there
- c. he just likes the English environment
- d. English there is used as a mother tongue

Words and Expressions in the Passage

* knack	[næk]	n. 技巧
master	['mɑ:stə]	v. 掌握,精通
intelligent	[in'telidʒənt]	a. 聪明的,明智的
discover	[dis'kʌvə]	v. 发现
technique	[tek'ni:k]	n. 技巧;技术,技能
* pattern	['pætən]	n. 型,样式
clue	[klu:]	n. (有助于解决疑案、问题等的)线索,提示
guess	[ges]	v. 猜测,推测
communicate	[kə'mju:nikeit]	v. 交往,交际
* inexact	[inɪg'zækt]	a. 不准确的,不精确的
* incomplete	[ɪnkəm'pli:t]	a. 不完整的,不完全的
purpose	['pə:pəs]	n. 目的
* regularly	['regjuləli]	ad. 有规律地
probably	['prɒbəbli]	ad. 很可能,大概
independently	[ɪndi'pendəntli]	ad. 独立地
* purposefully	['pə:pəsfuli]	ad. 有明确目标地
* outline	['aʊtlaɪn]	v. 概述,概括

pick up

学会

depend on

依靠,依赖

in order to

为了

first of all

首先

be willing to

愿意……

less than

不太;少于;不及



Passage

The Successful Language Learner

Some people seem to have a knack for learning languages. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. They do not seem to be any more intelligent than others, so what makes language learning so much easier for them? Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners we may discover a few of the techniques which make language learning easier for them.

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the patterns and the rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

Successful language learning is active learning. Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things; they are willing to make mistakes and try again. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose. They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these people and to learn from them. They find it easy to practise using the language regularly because they want to learn with it.

What kind of language learner are you? If you are a successful language learner, you have probably been learning independently, actively, and purposefully. On the other hand, if your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above.

EXERCISE 2

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. Why is language learning easier for some people according to the first paragraph? _____
 - a. Because they are much more clever
 - b. Because they use some good methods in their learning
 - c. Because they learn things more quickly
 - d. Because they are good at guessing the answers to the teachers' questions
2. What does *knack* in Paragraph 1 mean? _____
 - a. Talent
 - b. Taste
 - c. Skill
 - d. Interest

3. The main idea of paragraph 3 is “_____”.
 - a. Successful language learners are active learners
 - b. Successful learners always look for a chance to use the language
 - c. Successful learners are not afraid to make mistakes
 - d. The purpose of language learning is to communicate with people
4. Why do successful language learners want to learn the language? _____.
 - a. To learn from the people who speak the language
 - b. To use the language as a tool
 - c. Because they like the language
 - d. All of the above
5. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
 - a. show that language learning is not so difficult as some people might think
 - b. show the importance of communication in language learning
 - c. encourage the readers to use some learning techniques
 - d. tell the readers what kind of language learner the author is
6. It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.
 - a. you are a successful learner
 - b. you are not a successful learner
 - c. less successful language learners should use some of the techniques mentioned above
 - d. if you learn independently, actively and purposefully, you will probably be able to learn the language successfully

EXERCISE 3

Give a short answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. What knack do some people have for language learning?

2. How do successful learners learn languages?

3. Are teachers and text-books important in language learning?

4. What's the right attitude towards making mistakes?

5. When communication is difficult, do successful language learners try to learn the meaning of every word?

6. Why is it very important for people to learn a language?

7. When is it easy to practise a language?
