

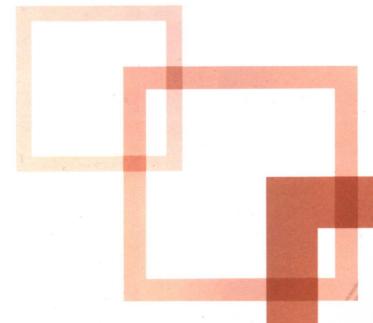
- 读者定位准确, 目标化学习
- 题材新颖实用,任务化学习
- 结构纵横合理, 立体化学习
- 课件科学先进,交互式学习

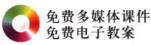
# 新思维高职高专英语

# 综合教程(第3册)

● 总主编:赵小冬

主. 编: 朱定逸 坚 张





◎ 北京理工大学出版社

# 新思维

# 高职高专英语

第❸册 综合教程

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每五重过长期 经存納 医下部为日本热性 化性对应双苯胺亚磺酸黄磺酰胺聚基

为了深入贯彻和落实教育部最新颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》和切实提高广大高职高专学生的英语语言基础,强化其英语使用和涉外交际能力,进一步适应高等职业教育领域英语教学的改革和发展,我们在广泛比较现行各种不同版本高职高专英语教材的优点和不足的基础上,深入各级各类高职高专院校一线教学实践的教师队伍中,进行调查研究,组织了一批教学经验丰富,专门从事高职高专英语教学的几十名资深教授和中、青年骨干教师编写了该套《新思维高职高专英语》系列教材。在本套丛书中,我们彰显以下几个特色:

#### 一、精确定位、量体裁衣

本套教材紧扣《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》提出的教学目的,覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能。结合目前高职高专(非英语专业)的英语课程设置特点(多数高职高专院校的公共英语课开设两个学期,教学时数低于《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》提出的180~220学时)的现实条件和学生的实际水平以及社会对高职高专学生英语水平的期望,本套教材将基础知识学习、实用技能训练和文化背景介绍有机地融为一体,力求使英语学习做到学用结合、学以致用、学后会用。

#### 二、题材新颖,与时俱进

突出以"实用为主、够用为度"的原则。为了适应新时期高职高专英语教学的需要,以及中国加入WTO后对人才的实际需求,本套教材强调实用科学性,从最新报纸、杂志、网络文章中收编了许多实用的交际性内容和与时俱进的材料,注重文章的可读性、趣味性,力求使学生在听、说、读、写、译五个方面得到全面的提高。

#### 三、纵横结构科学, 体现立体化教学

- 1. 教材的每一本书都是采用板块式结构,围绕一个个主题,分层次循序渐进地将语法、阅读技巧、写作技巧、翻译技巧和各种日常应用文的文体格式进行全面渗透。配有大量的练习和答案,且讲解细致。
- 2. 本套教材的结构:主教材由《新思维高职高专英语综合教程》1~4册,《新思维高职高专英语综合训练》1~4册及《新思维高职高专英语听说教程》1~4册组成。1、2册由15个单元组成,3、4册由10个单元组成。每册《新思维高职高专英语综合教程》配有教师讲义光盘,其中包括《综合教程》、《听说教程》及《综合训练》的习题答案。每册《新思维高职高专英语听说教程》配有录音材料光盘。第1册为预备级教材、帮助入学时英语起

点较低的学生巩固已学过的知识,为进一步学习打下基础。第2册为B级教材,主要针对《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》对B级水平的教学要求和教育部的《高等学校英语应用能力考试B级》编写的。第3册为A级教材,针对《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》对A级水平的教学要求和教育部的《高等学校英语应用能力考试A级》编写的。第4册为高级教材,专门为对英语有较高要求的高职高专学生,或英语教学时数充足的院校而准备的。

本套系列教材由赵小冬教授任总主编。由于编者水平有限,在编写过程中难免出现种种 疏漏和不足,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

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# Unit 1

# Retraining



Integrated skills development



# **Educating America's Employees**

1 Most companies routinely pay for new employees' on-the-job training. Very few people come from school or another job knowing exactly how to operate a company's machines or to manage a company's chain of command. But for more and more companies, on-the-job training has become less important than on-the -job schooling, as businesses take over many of the tasks traditionally assigned to high schools and colleges.



- Educational programs run in, by, or for businesses are much more extensive than most people would guess. While 60 billion dollars are spent annually on colleges and universities, corporations spend over 40 billion dollars a year to educate close to 8 million employees.
- 3 This corporate education takes two different forms: one supplements what employees learned in schools and colleges, while the other tries to make up for what they should have learned but

didn't. The Institute of Textile Technology is an example of the former. Thirty-five textile companies support the Institute, which graduates masters of science who have learned management techniques and the latest high-tech manufacturing skills. The program takes two years, combines work and study, and is as rigorous as many university graduate programs, though it is more directly industry-related.

- At the other end of the educational scale are programs like the one at New York Telephone, where about 500 employees a year participate in classes focusing on basic math and language skills. The program, which has the seemingly modest goal of raising employees' skills to the ninth or tenth grade level, cost the company about \$300,000 in 1985.
- Many companies about three-quarters of those in one survey sponsor this kind of remedial program, because they find that employees often can't handle the simplest kinds of tasks with words or numbers. Such gaps in employees' skills can be costly for a company. Executives tell horror stories of the employee who sent out a check for \$2,200 rather than \$22, because the employee didn't understand the decimal point, or the worker whose inability to use a ruler cost a company \$700 worth of material.
- Many companies use extensive testing and interviews to avoid putting functional illiterates on the payroll, depressingly high proportion of their applicants. But when a company finds that one of its employees lacks a basic skill, it generally costs the company less to provide remedial training than to repeat the lengthy hiring process.
- Opinions vary about the quality and long-range usefulness of the 12 million courses paid for by businesses. Because corporations are willing to put time and money into the programs, they can provide students with modern equipment and expert instructors. But sometimes, as one educator put it, "technology drives the educational process rather than the other way around." Many companies televise university lectures yet their employees can't participate in discussions, unless they have expensive teleconferences.
- 8 Traditional educators worry that business put too much emphasis on teaching employees to correct a particular kind of problem or to prepare for a particular task. Such training often doesn't provide employees with understanding of their specialty. Educators argue that a good university education should enable employees to move up and conquer new kinds of tasks and challenges. It should prepare them to deal with the next technical innovation, so they don't have to be continually re-trained. But until the standard educational system can live up to such ideals, most companies will continue their involvement in the business of education.

## New Words and Expressions

routinely	/¡ruː¹tiːnli/	adv.	常规地,例行公事地
operate	/'apareit/	v.	操作;运转;开动
command	/kə <sup>ı</sup> ma:nd/	v.	命令;指令
traditionally	/trəˈdi∫ənli/	adv.	传统地

educational	/ˌedjuˈkei∫ənəl/	a.	教育的;教育性的
extensive	/ik <sup> </sup> stensiv/	a.	广大的;广阔的;广泛的
annually	/ˈænjuəli/	adv.	一年一次地;每年地
corporate	/ˈkɔːpərət/	a.	公司的
supplement	/'sApliment/	vt.	补充
textile	/'tekstail/	n.	纺织品
management	/'mænicsmənt/	n.	经营;管理
technique	/tek'ni:k/	n.	技术; 技巧; 方法
seemingly	/ˈsiːmiŋli/	adv.	表面上地
modest	/tabcm'/	<i>a</i> .	谦虚的
sponsor	/sponsa/	v.	发起;主办
remedial	/leibːim'ir/	a.	补习的;补救的
handle	/'hændl/	v.	处理;操作
costly	/ˈkɔstli/	<i>a</i> .	昂贵的;代价高的
horror	/'horə/	n.	惊骇; 恐怖
decimal	/'desiməl/	a.	十进位的;小数的
inability	/inəˈbiləti/	n.	无能;无力
functional	/'fʌŋk∫ənl/	a.	功能的
illiterate	/iˈlitərit/	n.	文盲
functional illiterate			半文盲
depressingly	/di <sup>'</sup> presiŋli/	adv.	压抑地; 郁闷地
lengthy	/ˈleŋθi/	a.	冗长的
range	/reindz/	n.	范围; 界限
expert	/ ekspart /	n.	专家;行家
educator	/'edjukeitə/	n.	教育家
televise	/'telivaiz/	v.	用电视播放,播映
background	/'bækgraund/	n.	背景
theoretical	/¡θiəˈretikl/	a.	理论的
specialty	/'speʃəlti/	n.	专业;专长
enable	/i¹neibl/	vt.	使能够
conquer	/ˈkɔŋkə/	<b>v.</b>	征服;战胜;克服
continually	/kənˈtinjuəli/	adv.	不断地;频繁地
involvement	/in'volvment/	n.	卷入; 涉及

# Phrases and Expressions

take over close to make up for

接收;接管 接近于 补偿;弥补 participate in focus on be on the payroll screen out live up to

参加;参与 集中 雇用 筛选出 符合;与……相一致

### Check your understanding

- I. Choose the best choices to answer the following questions or complete the statements according to the text.
  - 1. Why do companies pay for new employees' on-the-job training?
    - A. Because many employees are not competent enough to carry out their work.
    - B. Because businesses have taken over many of the tasks of high schools and colleges.
    - C. Because they are willing to put time and money into the programs.
    - D. Because the current educational system is not satisfactory.
  - 2. How much is spent annually on educating employees in the U.S.?
    - A. 12 million.

B. 40 billion.

C. 60 billion.

- D. 100 billion.
- 3. The graduates from the Institute of Textile Technology
  - A. are unable to mange a company's chain of command
    - B. have a solid knowledge of management and manufacture
  - C. are supported by thirty-five textile companies
  - D. lack basic skills of handling words or numbers
- 4. Compared with many university graduate programs, the program in the Institute of Textile Technology \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. takes longer
  - B. is less important
  - C. has a relatively modest goal
  - D. is more closely related to industry
- 5. The program at New York Telephone
  - A. combines work and study
  - B. can supplement what employees learned in schools and colleges
  - C. focuses on the training of basic math and language skills
  - D. provides employees with a solid educational background
- 6. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the text?
  - A. When hiring new employees, companies have to eliminate many unqualified applicants.



- B. Companies usually prefer the hiring process to the costly remedial training programs.
- C. The ignorance of employees may bring about great losses to a company.
- D. People have different ideas about the educational programs run in, by and for businesses.
- 7. On what do businesses put emphasis when educating employees?
  - A. Correcting a particular kind of problem or preparing for a particular task.
  - B. A theoretical understanding of their specialty.
  - C. Dealing with new kinds of tasks and challenges.
  - D. Raising employees' skills to the ninth or tenth grade level.
- 8. What does the word "gap" mean in Para. 5?
  - A. Difference.

B. Space.

C. Something missing.

D. Interruption.

### II. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1. Why is on-the-job training necessary for new employees?
- 2. What forms does the corporate education take?
- 3. What is the purpose of the educational program at New York Telephone?
- 4. Why do companies sponsor remedial educational programs?
- 5. How do companies avoid hiring functional illiterates?
- 6. Why can corporations provide students with modern equipment and expert instructors?
- 7. What do traditional educators think of the effectiveness of educational programs run in, by, or for businesses?
- 8. What are the ideals for the standard educational system?



# Topic-related sentences

- 1. Many companies routinely pay for new employees' on-the-job training.
- 2. Educational programs run in business are quite extensive.
- 3. The cooperate education can serve as the supplements of what employees learned in schools and colleges.
- 4. It also can make up for what the employees should have learned at school but didn't.
- 5. The training can prepare the employees to deal with the next technical innovation.
- 6. Many companies sponsor the remedial program.
- 7. Companies often find the employees lack the basic skills.
- 8. The quality and length of the training vary according to different aims of the companies.
- 9. Traditional educators take different opinions on the issue.

### Build up your language stock

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary. The lather treating assumption of party of the state of the sta

modest rigorous supplement conquer innovation

technique functional sponsor command theoretical
1. This is certainly a risk but in practice there is seldom a problem.
2. This handle is not; it is only for decoration.
3. The selection process is based on tests of competence and experience.
4. Well educated and experienced, he appears to be in complete of the situation.
5. The baseball match is said to be by a cigarette company.
6. Please accept this gift; it's all I can afford.
7. After many attempts to climb it, the mountain was finally in 1985.
8. The printing house is equipped with the latest .
9. They had to find a job to the family income.
10. The of the jet engine has made the world seem smaller.

I. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.
1. Who willhis post now that the manager has resigned?  A. take on B. take in C. take off D. take over
2. Jack in enthusiasm what he lacked in experience.
A. made for B. made out
C. made up of  D. made up for
3. There are hugein my knowledge of history.
A. spaces B. rooms C. gaps D. defects
4. He alwayshimself hard to get his work finished on time.
A. drives  B. programs  C. depresses  D. rules
5. House prices rose by a (n) amount in the last quarter.
A. slight B. modest C. little D. extensive
6. Tax is then calculated in to what you earn.
A. ratio  B. comparison
C. percentage  D. proportion
7. Janet felt ashamed that she hadn't been able to her fear.
A. conquer  B. command  C. commit  D. conserve
8. As a diplomat, he knows how to difficult situations well.
A. deal B. solve C. handle D. settle
9. The of his interests may be seen from the subjects on which he ha
written the book.
A. range B. degree C. width D. field
10. Our relationship is built on afoundation of mutual trust.
A. hard B. solid C. powerful D. firm
e. poweriui D. nrm
Put the Chinese in the bushes to T. W.
Put the Chinese in the brackets into English and complete each of the following sentences.
1(史密斯教授推荐的那本书) is available in every bookstore.
2. At college Larry was(为大家所喜爱的年轻人).
3. We have to pay duties on (从国外进口的产品)
4. As a teacher, I hate to see (用铅笔写的作文).
· where are(今大下午要洗的衣服)?
b. Do you know (正在被警方盘问的那个男孩)?
. Nowadays we can, at home, listen to (在遥远国家演奏的音乐)
. Among (被邀请的人) were some ladies.
·(在太多水里煮的蔬菜) can lose a great amount of vitamins
0. The insurance company agreed to compensate(在事故中受伤的所

ш.

新型维

有人) and antiversal adversary and land discussion

## IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. 我们正加紧工作以争取弥补损失的时间。(make up for)
- 2. 今天我们主要讨论无家可归者的问题。(focus on)
- 3. 他辜负了父母的期望。(live up to)
- 4. 全世界已做出了巨大努力来征服癌症。(conquer)
- 5. 从长远来看,我们应做的最重要的事情是实行全面的改革。(over the long range)
- 6. 乘客的要求并不过分。(modest)
- 7. 这次大会将使更大规模的国际合作成为可能。(enable)
- 8. 越来越多的妇女精力充沛地参与公共事务。(participate in)



Reading and translation



# Making Use of the Linking Words (利用连接词)

在众多的阅读技巧当中,能够理解句与句、段与段间的逻辑关系是十分重要的。在一篇文章中,每一个句子都是一个独立的单元,连接起来才能够成为整篇文章。因此,连接句子的词语就变得十分关键,它有助于读者理解句子间的关系,以便更好地把握文章的脉络。

Read the following passage carefully, underline the linking words you may come across.

Usually, in America, marriage begins with engagement. First, a young man asks the

permission of his sweetheart or her father to marry her. If the father agrees, the man later proposes to her. Often he tries to surprise her by "popping the question" in a romantic way. Sometimes the couple just decides together that the time is right to get married. After a period of engagement, which can last for weeks, months or even years, at last it's time for the wedding. Although most weddings follow long-held traditions, there's still room for American individualism. For example, the usual place for a wedding is a church. But some people get married outdoors in a scenic spot. A few even have the ceremony with skydiving or riding on horseback! The couple may invite hundreds of people or just a few close friends. They choose their own style of colors, decorations and music during the ceremony. However, some things rarely change. The bride usually wears "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue."

As the ceremony begins, the groom and his attendants stand with the minister, facing the audience. Then, music signals the entrance of the bride's attendants, followed by beautiful bride. Nervously, the young couple repeated VOWS. Traditionally they promise to love each other "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer in sickness and in health." But sometimes the couple has composed their own vows as a result of individualism. After that, they exchange rings. Finally the minister announces the big moment: "I now pronounce you man and wife. You may kiss your bride!"



## Translation of Clauses (从句的翻译)

### 状语从句的翻译

状语从句可分为时间、地点、原因、方式、结果、让步、比较、目的和条件状语从句, 在翻译时要注意通过连接词表达从句和主句的逻辑关系。

#### Examples:

- 1. Since you are free today, why not come and see me? 既然你今天有空,干吗不来看我?
- I left there because I felt ill. 感觉不舒服,我就走了。
- 3. When she arrived at the station, she found the last train had gone. 当她到车站时,(她)发现最后一班车已开走了。
- 4. Whatever difficulty you may meet, you shouldn't lose heart. 不管你遇到什么困难,(你)都不该灰心。
- 5. I don't laugh as others do because I don't think it funny.