

新编高职高专

实用英语教程

(续)

程志勤 徐 洋 主编



冶金工业出版社

<http://www.cn mip.com.cn>

新编高职高专

实用英语教程

(续)

主 编 程志勤 徐 洋

副主编 王 琪 邢金凤 孙 前

北 京

冶 金 工 业 出 版 社

2007

内 容 提 要

本书是根据“高职高专教育英语课程基本要求”编写而成。全书由两部分组成：第一部分为课堂教学内容，共有12个单元，每个单元包括会话、阅读与写作。这一部分列举了大量的实例来讲述学习要点，力求提高学生的实际交际能力和应用英语能力；第二部分为精选词汇和短语，便于学生学习查询。

本书为高职高专英语教材，也可供其他各类院校或英语爱好者参考使用。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

新编高职高专实用英语教程（续） / 程志勤，徐洋主编.

—北京：冶金工业出版社，2007.3

ISBN 978-7-5024-4231-6

I. 新… II. ①程… ②徐… 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（2007）第 025142 号

出 版 人 曹胜利(北京沙滩嵩祝院北巷 39 号，邮编 100009)

责任编辑 杨 敏 美术编辑 李 心

责任校对 侯 珺 李文彦 责任印制 丁小晶

北京兴顺印刷厂印刷；冶金工业出版社发行；各地新华书店经销

2007 年 3 月第 1 版，2007 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

787mm×1092mm 1/16；9 印张；218 千字；136 页；1-5000 册

16.00 元

冶金工业出版社发行部 电话：(010)64044283 传真：(010)64027893

冶金书店 地址：北京东四西大街 46 号(100711) 电话：(010)65289081

（本社图书如有印装质量问题，本社发行部负责退换）

前 言

本书是以“高职高专教育英语课程基本要求”为指导思想，在实用为主，够用为度的前提下，由从事高职高专英语教学一线的教师编写。本书的特点主要体现在以下三个方面：

- 一、严格按照“基本要求”中的交际范围表所规定的交际范围选材；
- 二、根据高职学生的特点，加大了实际交际能力和应用能力的训练；
- 三、加强了对应用文使用文体能力的培养和训练。

本书由吉林电子信息职业技术学院具有丰富教学经验的教师编写，其中会话部分由徐洋编写，课文部分由王琪、邢金凤编写，写作部分由程志勤编写，词汇学习由孙前编写。吴云丽、郎玉林、王春岩、张英平参加了本书的编写工作。

在本书的编写过程中，得到了吉林电子信息职业技术学院领导和院教务处领导的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书中会话部分插图由赵国伟提供。

编 者

2007 年 1 月

CONTENTS

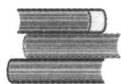
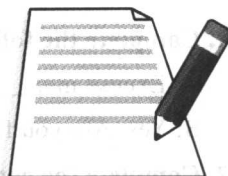
Unit 1	1
Part A Conversation	1
Meeting & Seeing off Guests	1
Oral Practice	2
Part B Text	2
Thanksgiving Day	2
Reading Out	4
Getting the Message	4
Using the Right Word	5
Word Study	5
Part C Practical Writing	6
Unit 2	10
Part A Conversation	10
Arrangement	10
Work in Pairs	11
Part B Text	11
The Car Culture	11
Reading Out	12
Getting the Message	12
Using the Right Word	13
Word Study	13
Part C Practical Writing	14
Unit 3	19
Part A Conversation	19
Telephone	19
Oral Practice	20
Part B Text	20
From Soldier to Emperor	20
Reading Out	21

Getting the Message	22
Using the Right Word	22
Word Study	23
Part C Practical Writing	24
Unit 4	28
Part A Conversation	28
Training	28
Work in Pairs	29
Part B Text	29
Where is God ?	29
Reading Out	30
Getting the Message	31
Using the Right Word	31
Word Study	32
Part C Practical Writing	32
Unit 5	34
Part A Conversation	34
Environment	34
Work in Pairs	35
Part B Text	35
In London	35
Reading Out	36
Getting the message	36
Using the Right Word	37
Word Study	37
Part C Practical Writing	38
Unit 6	41
Part A Conversation	41
Introduction	41
Oral Practice	42
Part B Text	42
The Tree Rings	42
Reading Out	43
Getting the Message	44
Using the Right Word	44

Word Study	45
Part C Practical Writing	46
Unit 7	50
Part A Conversation	50
Booking	50
Oral Practice	51
Part B Text	51
Eye Movement	51
Reading Out	53
Getting the Message	53
Using the Right Word	54
Word Study	54
Part C Practical Writing	55
Unit 8	60
Part A Conversation	60
Business Communication	60
Oral Practice	61
Part B Text	61
Junk Food	61
Exercises	62
Word Study	63
Part C Practical Writing	64
Unit 9	67
Part A Conversation	67
At a restaurant	67
Oral Practice	68
Part B Text	68
Thomas Jefferson (1743—1826)	68
Exercises	70
Word Study	71
Part C Practical Writing	72
Unit 10	76
Part A Conversation	76
Interview	76

Oral Practice	77
Part B Text	77
Real WTO Challenges for China Will be Cultural	77
Exercises	79
Word Study	80
Part C Practical Writing	81
Unit 11	85
Part A Conversation	85
Talking about city and countryside	85
Work in Pairs	86
Part B Text	86
Frequently Asked Questions during Interview	86
Exercises	87
Word Study	88
Part C Practical Writing	89
Unit 12	93
Part A Conversation	93
Negotiating Price	93
Oral Practice	94
Part B Text	94
Chinese Cuisine	94
Exercises	96
Word Study	98
Part C Practical Writing	98
Vocabulary	101
New Words and Expression	107

Unit 1



Part A Conversation

Here are two short dialogues. Act them out with your partner and finish the tasks that follow.

Meeting & Seeing off Guests

Dialogue 1

A: Excuse me, but aren't you Mr. Smith from America?

B: Yes. Are you from the travel service?

A: Yes. Mr. Smith.

B: My name is Zhang Ming, your tour guide. Welcome to China.

A: Thank you.

B: Would you come this way, please? The coach is waiting outside.



Dialogue 2

A: How do you like Jilin city, madam?

B: Very nice! I've enjoyed every minute here.

A: Thank you. How I wish you could stay here a little longer!

B: Please give my best wishes to everyone.

A: I will.

B: Goodbye. Thank you for your warm serving.

A: You're welcome. Happy journey.

Oral Practice

1. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese given in the brackets.

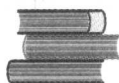
A: Excuse me, _____ (您是来自美国的史密斯先生吗)?

B: Yes. Are you from the travel service?

2. Complete the conversation.

B: My name is Zhang Ming, your tour guide. Welcome to China.

A: _____.



Part B Text

Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day is the most truly America of the **national** holidays in the United States and is most closely connected with the earliest history of the country.

In 1620, the settlers, or **pilgrims**, sailed to America on the May Flower, seeking a place where they could have freedom of **worship**. After a two-month voyage, in icy November, they landed at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts.

During their first winter, over half of the settlers died of **starvation** or **epidemics**. Those who survived began **sowing** in the first spring.



All summer long they waited for the harvests with great anxiety, knowing that their lives and the future of the colony depended on the coming harvest. Finally the fields produced a **yield** rich beyond expectations. And therefore it was decided that a day of thanksgiving to the **Lord** be fixed. Years later, President of the United States declared the fourth Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day every year. The celebration of Thanksgiving Day has been observed on that

date until today.

The **pattern** of the Thanksgiving celebration has never changed through the years. The big

dinner is planned months ahead. On the dinner table, people will find apples, oranges, **chestnuts**, **walnuts** and grapes. There will be **plum** pudding, **mince** pie, other varieties of food and **cranberry** juice and **squash**. The best and most **attractive** among them are **roast** turkey and **pumpkin** pie. They have been the most traditional and favourite food on Thanksgiving Day throughout the years.

Vocabulary

Thanksgiving ['θæŋksgɪvɪŋ]	<i>n.</i> 感谢, 感恩
national ['næʃənl]	<i>a.</i> 民族的, 国家的
# pilgrim ['pɪlgrɪm]	<i>n.</i> 朝圣者
★ worship ['wɜːʃɪp]	<i>n.</i> 崇拜; 信奉
★ starvation	<i>n.</i> 挨饿; 渴望
# epidemic	<i>n.</i> 流行病
sow [səʊ]	<i>vt.</i> 播种; 传播
yield [jiːld]	<i>n.</i> 产量, 收获量
Lord [lɔːd]	<i>n.</i> 上帝
pattern	<i>n.</i> 花样; 形式, 方式
# chestnut ['tʃesnʌt]	<i>n.</i> 栗
# walnut ['wɔːlnʌt]	<i>n.</i> 胡桃
# plum [plʌm]	<i>n.</i> 李子
pudding ['puːdɪŋ]	<i>n.</i> 甜点
# mince	<i>n.</i> 切碎的肉
# cranberry	<i>n.</i> 蔓越桔
# squash [skwɒʃ]	<i>n.</i> 果子汁
attractive [ə'træktɪv]	<i>a.</i> 有吸引力的
roast [rəʊst]	<i>n.</i> 烤肉
pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn]	<i>n.</i> 南瓜

生词总量	B 级词汇	A 级词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	占课文比例
20	10	2	8	248	8%

注: 无标记的代表 B 级词汇, ★代表 A 级词汇, #代表超纲词汇。下同。

Reading Out

Fill in the blanks without referring to the original text. Then check your answers against the original. After that, read the passage aloud until you can say it from memory.

All summer long they ____1____ for the harvests with great anxiety, knowing that their lives and the future of the colony ____2____ on the coming harvest. Finally the fields ____3____ a yield rich beyond ____4____. And therefore it was ____5____ that a day of thanksgiving to the Lord be fixed.

Getting the Message

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the text

1. From the passage, why did the Pilgrims sail to America? ()
 - A. To seek a place for freedom of worship
 - B. To seek for food
 - C. To seek for new land
 - D. To avoid starvation and epidemics
2. When does Thanksgiving Day fall? ()
 - A. It falls on Oct. 30
 - B. It falls on Dec. 24
 - C. It falls on March 21
 - D. It falls on the fourth Thursday of November
3. What is the best and most attractive food on Thanksgiving dinner table? ()
 - A. plum pudding
 - B. cranberry juice and squash
 - C. roast turkey and pumpkin
 - D. apples, oranges, chestnuts
4. What is the meaning of observe in the fourth paragraph? ()
 - A. watch carefully
 - B. obey
 - C. celebrate
 - D. notice

Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary

worship sow pattern attract
connect seek survive celebrate

1. It is his birthday. let us _____.
2. They _____ out a shady spot where they might sit down.
3. One of the main _____ of the city was its superb transport system.
4. The farmer _____ the field with the corn in spring.
5. She _____ him and refused to listen to his critics.
6. She wore a dress with a _____ of rose on it.
7. One _____ Egypt with pyramids.
8. The _____ of the fittest.

Word Study

1. # **national** a. 国家的, 国立[有]的, 民族的
 (派生词) nation 国家, 民族
 nationality 国籍, 民族

2. ★ **worship** n. 崇拜, 礼拜, 尊敬
 vi. 敬神, 拜神
 vt. 崇拜, 尊敬

3. ★ **starve** v. 挨饿, 饿死

(考题) The drop-out children from primary and secondary school in the remote areas are starved _____ schooling.

- A. of B. with C. by D. to

4. # **yield** v. 出产, 生长, 生产
 vi. (~ to) 屈服, 屈从
 n. 产量, 收益

(词组) yield to 屈服, 顺从

(考题) He _____ to his customers and halved the price.

- A. leaked B. quoted C. drew D. yielded

5. # **Lord** n. 封建领主, 地主, 统治者, [宗]上帝

vi. 称王称霸, 作威作福

vi. 使成贵族

Part C Practical Writing

Letters (信函) 1

书信是人们运用文字交流感情、沟通情况的一种应用文体, 信函是一种较重要的业务书信。它有 6C 原则: Completeness (完整)、Correctness (正确)、Clearness (清楚) Conciseness (简洁)、Courtesy (礼貌)、Consideration (体谅)。一般信函的格式如下表:

International Programs Cambridge University London, 100027 U.K. Dec.28,2003	右上角为写信人详细地址 日期
The Garden Hotel Guangzhou P.R. of China	左边顶头为收信人详细地址
Dear Sir,	称呼
Please send me rates for a single room with bath. Would you have something available from Monday afternoon, March 4, through the night of Wednesday, March 6? I'd appreciate an immediate reply so I can make reservations right away. Thank you.	正文
Sincerely, Tony Smith	结尾敬语 签名

1. 证明信 (Letter of Certification)

证明信是证明一个人的身份、经历或某件事情真相的信件或文件。提交的对象为单位 (或公司), 称号、格式固定化。开头一般为“兹证明……”(This is to certify that.) 如:

兹证明李明同学于 2002 年 9 月~2003 年 7 月就读于广州大学外语系。

广州大学外语系
2003 年 10 月 10 日

To whom it may concern, <u>This is to certify</u> that Mr. Li Ming has studied in Foreign Languages Department of Guangzhou University from September, 2002 to July, 2003. Guangzhou University Oct. 10, 2003	固定称呼 正文 单位名称 日期
--	---------------------------------------

2. 邀请信 (Letter of Invitation)

小丽:

我听说你刚从英国留学回来, 并将就职于中国大酒店, 现邀请你今年“五一”期间到我家住几天。

李明

2003 年 4 月 6 日

April 6, 2003 Dear Li, I heard that you are just back from Britain and will work in China Hotel soon. I hope you could stay at my home for a few days before your employment. Looking forward to hearing from you. Li Ming	日期 称呼 正文 签名
---	--------------------------------

3. 投诉信 (Letter of Complaint)

投诉信是当事人对某产品或服务表示不满意的一种书信形式, 格式与其他书信相类似。
如: ××先生:

本人于“五一”期间在贵店购买了皮鞋 1 双。回家后发现鞋有质量问题。现去信告知要求退换, 请为我寄回相同号码的皮鞋 1 双。

李明

2003 年 8 月 8 日

Aug. 8, 2003 Dear Sirs, I am writing to you about the pairs of shoes that I bought from your shop during the May Day. When I took it back home, I found there was something wrong with the shoes. As you will realize, I was extremely upset to discover all this. I am returning the shoes within this letter and look forward to receiving a new one of the same size. Yours truly, Li Ming	日期 称呼 正文 结束敬语 签名
--	---

4. 推荐信 (Letter of Recommendation)

推荐信是向朋友 (熟人) 介绍相关情况。

如:

兹有张朋同学系我院毕业生。张朋同学在广东白云职业技术学院就读 3 年, 在校期间表现良好, 请给予帮助为盼。

李 明

2003 年 5 月 16 日

July 16, 2003	日期
Dear Mr.Ma,	称呼
I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Zhang Peng, a graduating student of Guangdong Baiyun Vocational Technical College. Mr. Zhang has studied at Baiyun College for 3 years and has achieved excellent performances. Hope you could offer help if needed.	正文
Yours, Li Ming	结束敬语 签名

5. 道歉信 (Letter of Apology)

道歉信与普通书信的格式基本相同, 但应注意态度要诚恳, 原委要解释清楚, 措词要委婉。常用表示道歉的句型有:

I am very/terribly/awfully sorry for/that/to...

Please accept our apologies for...

I regret that/to say that...

如: 朋友马先生昨天来看你, 你正好外出。对此写信表示歉意。

July 7, 2003	日期
Dear Mr. Ma,	称呼
I am very sorry that I was out when you visited me yesterday. Could you come again tomorrow as I have something important to talk with you?	正文
Yours truly, Li Ming	结束敬语 签名

Exercises

根据上述讲述分别写出一份书信。

Memorable Quotes

I am a slow walker, but I never walk backwards.

— Abraham Lincoln

If you want to understand today, you have to search yesterday.

— Pearl Buck