

广东省成人高等教育英语系列教材

English 2

英语学习辅导

非英语专业专科 (试用本)

主 编 廖定中

副主编 宫超英

中山大学出版社

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· 广州 ·

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

《英语·2》英语学习辅导/廖定中主编; 宫超英副主编. —广州: 中山大学出版社, 2007. 5

(广东省成人高等教育英语系列教材)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 306 - 02872 - 3

I. 英… II. ①廖… ②宫… III. 英语—成人教育: 高等教育—教学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 054038 号

责任编辑: 刘学谦

封面设计: 红 枫

责任校对: 刘 文

责任技编: 黄少伟

出版发行: 中山大学出版社

编辑部电话: (020) 84111996, 84113349

发行部电话: (020) 84111998, 84111160

地 址: 广州市新港西路 135 号

邮 编: 510275

传 真: (020) 84036565

印 刷 者: 中山大学印刷厂

经 销 者: 广东学苑文化发展有限公司

电 话: (020) 37217189, 37217733

规 格: 787 × 1092 1/16 12 印张 348 千字

版次印次: 2007 年 5 月第 1 版 2007 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 24.00 元 印数: 1 - 12000 册

本书如有印装质量问题影响阅读, 请与经销者联系调换

广东省成人高等教育系列教材简介

随着广东省成人高等教育事业的蓬勃发展,成人高等教育教材早已存在可选版本不足、内容陈旧或缺失等问题。借用普通高校教材又存在着理论性和系统性较强、难度较高、脱离成人教育实际等问题。

为解决这一矛盾,在广东省成人教育协会支持下,在总结广东省各普通高校成人教育教学、实践经验的基础上,广东省普通高校成人高等教育专业委员会组织有关高校专家编写了本系列教材。教材根据成人高等教育学生的实际入学基础编写,力求突出成人业余、实用的特点,以求达到理论与实践相结合,内容和形式更加符合成人学习的目的。

本系列教材实行主编负责制,由中山大学出版社于2007年1月起陆续出版,可供2007年春季开始选用。广东学苑文化发展有限公司支持前期资金投入及代理发行工作。

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总发行:广东学苑文化发展有限公司

总策划:广东省普通高校成人高等教育专业委员会

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前 言

广东省成人高等教育英语系列教材是以国家教委 1997 年颁布的《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据，结合教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》，充分考虑成人专科英语非英语专业阶段学习英语的特点，由浅入深、由易到难地进行编写。

教材选材注意题材的广泛性、内容的新颖性和趣味性。考虑到成人学习外语的特点，本册教材强调学生基本功的培养，提供大量的阅读材料，系统讲解语法知识，辅以适量的练习；辅导书与学生用书相配合，便于教师教学，更方便学生自学和消化课堂所学内容。

教材由主题单元构成，采用模块编写方式，每单元后都附有单词表和语言难点注释。学生用书和辅导书的最后均附一个总词汇表以方便学生查阅和复习。

本系列教材是集体智慧的结晶，由广东省 20 所大学一线英语教师承担主要编写及审稿工作。

此外，华南师范大学外国语言文化学院院长梁锦祥教授对本册书稿的编写工作给予了指导性建议；华南师范大学外国语言文化学院何恒幸教授、周玉军副教授、美籍教师 Dr. Tim Huson 对书稿进行审稿并提出宝贵的修改意见；参加审稿工作的还有深圳大学外国语学院何志平教授，广东医学院陈建平副教授，嘉应学院黄律环副教授，在此一并表示深深谢意。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，试用本仅由参编单位试用。2007 年将在使用单位进行教学研讨，针对教材试用本在使用过程中的不足之处集中修订，供 2008 年春推广使用。欢迎使用者批评指正。

编 者
2007 年 4 月

编写说明

广东省成人高等教育英语系列教材非英语专业专科教材，全套三册，供成人教育专科学生及水平相当的学习者使用。

一、编写原则

在编写这套教材的过程中，编者努力遵循以下原则：

(1) 以国家教委 1997 年颁布的《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据，结合教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》进行编写。

(2) 吸取我国在外语教学过程中长期积累起来的行之有效的经验和方法，仔细分析研究成人学生在学习英语过程中经常产生的问题和困难，同时认真学习和借鉴国外的英语教学理论和方法，根据广东省目前的教学需要和现有的条件，视其可行性，有选择地加以消化和吸收。

(3) 充分考虑成人英语学习的特点，采用新的内容和模式，由浅入深，循序渐进，前后呼应。

(4) 立足广东省英语教学，针对成人学习英语的特点，突出“实用为主、够用为度”的编写原则，在兼顾“听”、“说”、“译”的前提下，重点强调培养成人英语学习者“读”和“写”方面的语言技能。

(5) 第三册结合广东省专升本考试大纲的要求，增加专升本考试的相关内容，便于学生在学习本教材的同时就能够做好必要的升本考前准备；力求与目前已有的成人英语教材有所不同或突破，也更好地突出教材本土化的特点。

二、体例设计

本系列教材的 1~3 册，每册分学生用书和学生辅导用书，各册学生用书共 10 个单元，每单元由 4 个主要部分构成，即课文、语法/写作、听力与口语、英语赏析。这 4 个部分构成了每个单元的有机整体，而每个单元又构成一册书的有机整体。学生辅导书与学生用书有机配合，不仅按照学生用书中单元内容提供答案和课文译文，而且还提供与课文内容相关的背景知识和语言点的解析，以满足不同水平学生理解课文、消化单元知识以及弥补因为课时不足而学不透彻的缺憾。

学生用书各部分设计具体描述如下：

课文 A (In-class Reading Text A)

- (1) 问题导入。
- (2) 课文理解练习。
- (3) 词汇练习。
- (4) 汉英翻译练习。

课文 B (After-class Reading Text B)

- (1) 课文理解练习。

(2) 词汇练习。

(3) 英汉翻译练习。

语法

(1) 知识介绍。

(2) 练习。

写作 (从第三册开始)

(1) 技巧介绍。

(2) 练习。

听力与口语练习

(1) 听力练习。

(2) 口语练习。

英语赏析

中英对照的谚语或名人名言。

三、选材

为确保教材的权威性、科学性、知识性及趣味性,课文全部选用地道的英语原文,并根据学习者的学习程度略有删改。选材力求既注重文章题材的广泛性,也注重其时效性;既符合语言的规范性,又注重文章的趣味性,课文内容要反映现实生活,具有时代感。题材覆盖科技、人物、社会、自然、历史、环境、语言、娱乐等多个方面,使学生在学语言、获取新知识的同时,又能增强对英语国家文化及世界各国的文化、社会、历史、地理等方面的跨文化意识。

四、交际功能模块

本教材采用主题编写与交际模块相结合的编写方式。一个单元一个主题,一个主题两篇课文,两篇课文给学生输入了足够量的语言知识,也为听力和口语交际任务创造了必需的语境,为写作提供了必要的语言基础知识。

1. 阅读与听说交际模块

共分 10 个模块:

(1) 第一模块为介绍,由第一册第 1 单元至第 4 单元组成,内容包括中英文自我介绍、介绍他人、介绍家庭情况和家乡等,使学生了解各种介绍的方式、句型和表达,培养学生对外接待时的语言沟通技能。

(2) 第二模块为出行,由第一册第 5 单元至第 10 单元组成,内容包括获取出外旅行的信息、火车和飞机行程、问路、预订宾馆、安排行程等,使学生熟悉上述情景的表达方式和词汇句型,培养学生出外旅行的语言生存技能。

(3) 第三模块为就餐,由第二册第 2 单元组成,内容包括饮食文化、外出就餐、点菜、烹饪、菜式与饮料、埋单等,使学生熟悉上述情景的表达方式和词汇句型,培养学生外出就餐以及开展社交活动的语言交流技能。

(4) 第四模块为购物,由第二册第 3 单元组成,内容包括导购、选购、讨价还价、付款等,培养学生为外宾做导购或自身在英语国家使用英语购物的能力。

(5) 第五模块为气候与天气,由第二册第 4 单元组成,内容包括天气预报、天气与气候等,使学生熟悉上述情景的表达方式和词汇句型,培养学生谈论天气与气候的语言表

达技能。

(6) 第六模块为健康与医疗,由第二册第5单元组成,内容包括常见病和病症描述、看医生等,使学生熟悉上述情景的表达方式和词汇句型,培养学生应用英语介绍身体各部分以及就医的语言表达技能。

(7) 第七模块为休闲、时尚、爱情、市场、法律等,由第二册第6~8、第10单元、第三册第4~10单元组成,内容包括谈论手机、电脑、网络、电视、时装、爱情、市场经济、法律、生活态度等,使学生熟悉上述情景的表达方式和词汇句型,培养学生获取常见话题、休闲娱乐、时尚新潮方面的信息和与之相关的表达的语言技能。

(8) 第八模块为邀请与节庆,由第二册第1单元和第三册第4单元组成,内容包括邀请客人和约会,使学生熟悉上述情景的表达方式和词汇句型,同时了解英语国家风土人情和社会习俗,培养学生跨文化交际能力和相关语言表达技能。

(9) 第九模块为办公室接待工作,由第三册第1~2单元构成,内容包括秘书实务和预约等,使学生熟悉办公室日常接待工作,培养学生的办公交际能力。

(10) 第十模块为个人求职与团队协调,由第二册第9单元和第三册第3单元组成,内容包括求职,使学生熟悉上述情景的表达方式和词汇句型,培养学生毕业后或在读期间应用英语求职所需的语言表达技能。

2. 书面交际模块

书面交际模块也注重实用,达到“重视培养学生实际实用英语进行交际的能力”的目标。共分5个模块,包括如下公文写作项目:

(1) 第一模块为办公函件的书写,由第三册第1~3单元组成,内容包括发送信息、传真与电子邮件和电话留言等的写作。

(2) 第二模块为个人书面交流的书写,由第三册第3、5、7单元组成,内容包括便条、请帖、复柬和私人信函的写作。

(3) 第四模块为秘书工作的书写,由第三册第4~6单元组成,内容包括日程和活动安排(表)、请柬与复柬、公告及通知、公务信函的写作。

(4) 第五模块为求职材料的写作,由第三册第9~10单元组成,内容包括求职信和简历的写作。

编 者
2007 年 4 月

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Unit 1 Appointments

Part I In-class Reading

Text A This Dating Stuff is a Piece of Cake

Background Information



Louis Chevrolet

1. **Chevy:** In 1911, William Durant (one of the founders of GM 通用汽车公司创始人之一) invited Louis Chevrolet (famous Swiss racer and engineer) to develop a new model for mainstream customers (一款面向大众的汽车). A new company names after the designer was thus established. In the United States, Chevrolet's nickname is Chevy. This expression of love is like naming a friend or a family member. Few other brands (品牌) enjoy such friendliness, and Chevrolet has become part of US life. It is unquestionable that Chevy is an all time favorite of Americans, along with baseball, hotdogs and apple pie. Chevrolet represents pride beyond its physical value. In 2004, the global sale of Chevrolet exceeded (超过) 3 500 000 which made up 5% of total worldwide auto sales (汽车销量). There was one Chevrolet in every 16 cars in 2004.

There have been a number of guesses on where the Chevrolet bowtie logo (雪佛兰的“金领结”标志) comes from. The real story might remain a mystery forever. However, the most romantic version, or rather the most widespread version, is related to William Durant. In 1908, when on a round-the-world trip (环球旅行), Mr. Durant unexpectedly found an interesting image on the wallpaper of a French hotel which he believed could make a model logo. Therefore, he tore a piece of wallpaper off and showed it to his friend. Later, the bowtie image became the logo of the popular Chevrolet. Whatever the source of the Chevrolet logo is, most historians agree that the logo initially emerged (最早出现在) between 1913 and 1914. Today it is one of the best-known brand logo (品牌标志).



(Source: www.chevrolet.com.cn)

2. **Dating manners:** The proper dating manners are listed below.

(1) Be punctual (准时). It's rather strange that in the age of high technology, people simply don't look at their watches anymore. People always say that time is very important. Why is it then that they are often late for their dates? It isn't the problem of being late. It's just that being

late, especially on the first date sends the wrong signals. It tends to say that your date doesn't mean much and it's okay to make her wait.

(2) While it's okay to ask questions while dating, don't ask them so many questions that they feel as if you're an agent sent by Scotland Yard (英国的警察机构).

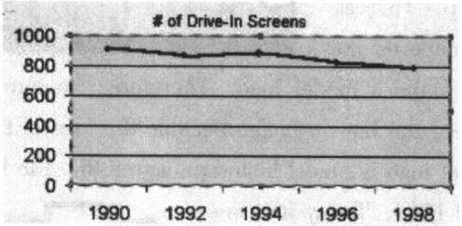
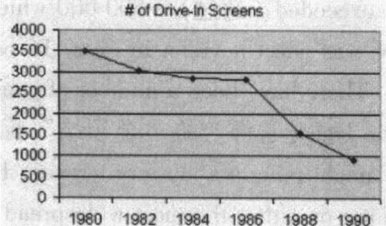
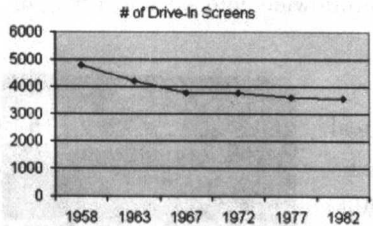
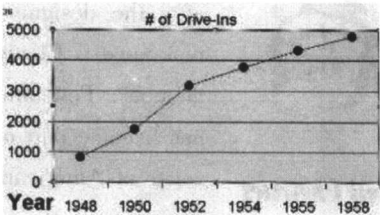
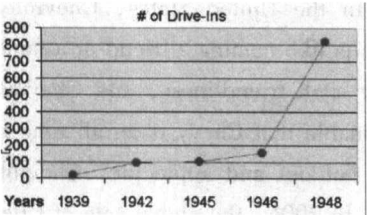
(3) Be yourself. You're probably familiar with the million and one rules on dating. However, none of these rules mean anything if you neglect one simple rule, being yourself. You should try to be yourself as much as possible. You may feel really nervous and want to make a good impression. To some people, this means trying to be someone else. Doing so doesn't work. Just be yourself, no matter who you are or how boring you think you are. It will work wonders in the end.

(Source: www.dateline.co.uk)

3. Drive-in: Drive-ins started in the 1930s, but reached a peak (顶峰) of popularity in the 1950s, when the American car culture became popular.

(Source: www.acfnewsources.org)

The following graphs will show you the history of drive-in theatres in the United States:



(Source: www.driveintheater.com)

Language Study

appointment *n.* an arrangement for a meeting at an agreed time and place, for a particular purpose 约会; 约见

e. g. She has an appointment with a client (客户) at 10:30.

You should phone his secretary if you want to make an appointment.

I have an appointment to see the doctor.

Please give us plenty of notice if you have to cancel an appointment.

date *n.* an occasion when one goes out with someone that he/she likes, esp. in a romantic way
约会, 约见

e. g. I've got a date with Andrea tomorrow night.

I felt like a teenager going out on a first date.

stuff *n.* used when you are talking about things that you do not know what they are called, or you think it is not important to say exactly what they are (这) 东西; 物品; 材料

e. g. I've got some sticky stuff on my shoe.

How do you think you're going to fit all that stuff into the car?

I felt sorry for the ones who had to eat the awful stuff.

Where's all the camping stuff?

proud *a.* feeling pleased about something that one has done or something one owns, or about someone or something one is involved with 自豪的 (常与 of 搭配)

e. g. Her parents are very proud of her.

His past record is certainly something to be proud of.

shyness *n.* the state of being shy 害羞, 羞涩

e. g. Because of my shyness, I could never tell her I love her.

Shyness is a big barrier (障碍) for me to be successful.

courage *n.* the quality of being brave when in danger, in pain, in a difficult situation, etc. 勇气

e. g. Gradually I lost the courage to speak out about anything.

He did not have the courage to tell Nicola that he was ending their affair.

perfect *a.* not having any mistakes, faults, or damage 完美的

e. g. His English was perfect.

The car was in perfect condition.

You're very lucky to have perfect teeth.

blow *v.* to move something by the force of the wind or a current of air; to move (if wind is the subject) 随风飘动; 吹; 吹动

e. g. Her hair was blowing in the breeze.

The wind blew the rain into our faces.

My ticket blew away.

confident *a.* sure that you have the ability to do things well or deal with situations successfully 自信的

e. g. We are confident that next year's profits will be higher.

He is quite confident that there will be no problem this time.

darken *v.* to become dark, or to make something dark (使) 变黑; (使) 变深