

21世纪 全国高等教育教材

英语

第三册

ENGLISH

(非英语专业专科用)

北京师范大学 赵小冬 主编

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英语 ENGLISH

Nº 3

(非英语专业专科用)

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内 容 简 介

该《英语》系列教材是根据国家教委最新颁布的《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)》编写的。本教材主要培养学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力和进行简单的日常和涉外会话的能力,同时培养学生一定简单的应用文写作能力。

该书选文都是与时代同步的新颖、富有情趣的精品例文,配有重点、难点提示和相关语法讲解。真正做到了老师爱讲、学生爱学,且一学就练,通过多种形式达到学生听、说、读、写全面过关。

本套丛书作为各大中专院校、成人教育、高职高专院校学生使用教材。

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编

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说

明

发展高等职业教育，培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才，首先要求的是必须高度重视高等职业教育的教材改革和建设。教材是本。那么怎样才能打造出一套精美的教材呢？我们的理念是：紧扣大纲，研究高等职业教育生源的实际情况，明确高等职业教育的培养目标，紧扣时代脉搏，体现新睿的教育思路。

在编写本套全国高等教育《英语》系列教材、教辅时，我们编委会通过大量的问卷调查和实际访问了解到：目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语图书起点偏高，选材多注重自然科学和文学作品，且内容信息比较陈腐，时代感不强；不适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要，实用性不强；在“听、说、读、写”能力的培养中过分偏重某一个方面能力的训练，不符合语言学习的规律；还有些教材设计中安排的教学任务量过多，大大超过学生在校学习的课时，不符合应用型人才培养的方法；练习部分没有照顾高职高专学生的高等

学校英语应用能力考试,等等。

为了更好地体现高职高专公共英语教学的特点和要求,真正做到以学生为主体,从学生的实际和需要出发,本套丛书在编写体例、图书结构、学生需要、课堂教学等多方面力求体现如下特点:

1. 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际。本套丛书的全部参编者都是经验丰富的英语教学一线骨干教师,其中大部分为在职在教的系主任或公共英语教研室主任。因为多年的一线教学实践积累使他们最了解高职高专英语教学现状,能够按照学生实际情况和培养目标来选择和编写教学辅导材料,做到科学而切合实际。

2. 选材新颖。本套丛书的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章,可读性强,饶有趣味,形式活泼,内容充分体现了时代特征,是真正的“活”英语。使学生觉得英语学习是一种生活而不是负担。

3. 适应学生考试需要。本套丛书充分考虑了高职高专学生参加英语等级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试)的客观需要,结合教育部颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》,设计了多种题型,帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和基本技能。

4. 采用板块式结构。本套丛书在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养,围绕一个个主题分若干不同版块,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了全面渗透。使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

在本套丛书的编写过程中,我们自始至终地将一线教师的教学经验、对学生的英语基础和课堂教学实际的了解、各位编者手上的精彩材料等多方面进行利用和结合。初稿完成后,又及时组织了一批经验丰富的教育专家和外籍教师对整个书稿进行审阅和评价。在此,对他们的辛勤劳动表示衷心感谢。

尽管从编写大纲的拟定到最终定稿,我们尽了最大能力进行精心组织和选材,进行反复论证和推敲,但由于编者水平和学识所限,本套丛书未免存在各种不足和问题。恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中,随时提出宝贵意见和建议,我们在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

编 者

2005年11月11日

高职高专教育 英语课程教学基本要求 (试行)

一、适用对象

本教学基本要求适用于高职高专教育（即普通高等专科学校教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科学校教育）非英语专业的学生。学生入学时一般应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识，认知英语单词 1 000 个（较低要求）~ 1 600 个（标准要求），在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

二、教学目的

高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是：经过 180 ~ 220 学时的教学，使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料，在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流，并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。

三、教学要求

鉴于目前高职、高专和成人高专学生入学时的英语水平差异较大，本课程的教学要求分为 A、B 两级，实行分级指导。A 级是标准要求，B 级是过渡要求。入学水平较高的学生应达到 A 级要求，入学水平较低的学生至少应达到 B 级要求。随着入学英语水平的不断提高，学生均应达到 A 级要求。

本课程在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时，重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。通过本课程的学习，学生应该达到下列要求：

1. 词汇

A 级：认知 3 400 个英语单词（包括入学时要求掌握的 1 600 个词）以及由这些词构成的常用词组，对其中 2 000 个左右的单词能正确拼写，英汉互译。学生还应结合专业英语学习，认知 400 个专业英语词汇。

B 级：认知 2 500 个英语单词（包括入学时要求掌握的 1 000 个词）以及由这些词构成的常用词组，对其中 1 500 个左右的单词能正确拼写，英汉互译。

2. 语法

掌握基本的英语语法规则，在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识。

3. 听力

A 级：能听懂日常和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢（每分钟 120 词左右）的英语对话和不太复杂的陈述，理解基本正确。

B 级：能听懂涉及日常交际的结构简单，发音清楚、语速较慢（每分钟 110 词左右）的英语简短对话和陈述，理解基本正确。

4. 口语

A 级：能用英语进行一般的课堂交际，并能在日常和涉外业务活动中进行简单的交流。

B 级：掌握一般的课堂用语，并能在日常涉外活动中进行简单的交流。

5. 阅读

A 级：能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料，理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料时，阅读速度不低于每分钟 70 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料，如信函、技术说明书、合同等，理解正确。

B 级：能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料，理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料时，阅读速度不低于每分钟 50 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料，如信函、产品说明等，理解基本正确。

6. 写作

A 级：能就一般性题材、在 30 分钟内写出 80 ~ 100 词的命题作文；能填写和模拟套写简短的英语应用文，如填写表格与单证，套写简历、通知、信函等，词句基本正确，无重大语法错误，格式恰当，表达清楚。

B 级：能运用所学词汇和语法写出简单的短文；能用英语填写表格，套写便函、简历等，词句基本正确，无重大语法错误，格式基本恰当，表达清楚。

7. 翻译（英译汉）

A 级：能借助词典将中等难度的一般题材的文字材料和对外交往中的一般业务文字材料译成汉语。理解正确，译文达意，格式恰当。在翻译生词不超过总词数 5% 的实用文字材料时，笔译速度每小时 250 个英语词。

B 级：能借助词典将中等偏下难度的一般题材的文字材料译成汉语。理解正确，译文达意。

四、测试

语言测试在考核英语知识的同时，应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力，要做到科学、公平和规范。完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后，采用“高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级题库”的命题进行检测。检测分 A、B 两级（含笔试和口试）。

五、教学中需要注意的几个问题

1. 高职高专教育培养的是技术、生产、管理、服务等领域的高等应用性专门人才。英语课程不仅应打好语言基础，更要注重培养实际使用语言的技能，特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力。

2. 打好语言基础是英语教学的重要目标，但打好基础要遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则，强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重；强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。

3. 重视语言学习的规律，正确处理听、说、读、写、译之间的关系，确保各项语言能力的协调发展。目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养。

4. 考虑到目前学生入学英语水平的差异，教学和测试分 A、B 两级。对入学时未达到标准入学水平的学生应进行必要的补充训练，逐步使学生都能达到 A 级要求，以保证《基本要求》的全面落实。

5. 在完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后，应结合专业学习，开设专业英语课程，这既可保证学生在校期间英语学习的连续性，又可使他们所学的英语得到实际的应用。

6. 正确处理测试和教学的关系。语言测试应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力，防止应试教育。与此同时，科学的测试又能为教学改革和语言学习提供积极的反馈，是提高教学质量的必要保证。

7. 积极引进和使用计算机多媒体、网络技术等现代化的教学手段，改善学校的英语教学条件。组织学生参加丰富多彩的英语课外活动，营造良好的英语学习氛围，激发学生学习英语的自觉性和积极性。

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Unit 1 Education



Integrated Skills Development

Passage

Schooling and education

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or in the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a life long process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the working of government,



have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

New words and Expressions

bound	/baund/	n.	界限, 范围
range (from... to)	/reindʒ/	v.	包括
revere	/ri'viə/	v.	尊敬
predictability	/prɪ'diktəbiliti/	n.	可预测性
chance	/tʃa:ns/	adj.	偶然的
infancy	/'infənsi/	n.	幼儿时
integral	/'intigr(ə)l/	adj.	必需的
formalize	/'fɔ:məlaiz/	v.	形式化
slice	/slais/	n.	一片



Phrases and Expressions

from... on
open-ended
all-inclusive

从.....开始

无限制, 不封闭的, 自由回答的

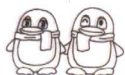
包括一切的

Check your understanding

2

I. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- ☐ 1. Nowadays, more and more Americans say that children interrupt their education to go to school.
- ☐ 2. There is no boundary in education.
- ☐ 3. Only formal learning that takes place in schools are recognized as education.
- ☐ 4. Difference between schooling and education often gives people some



II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- ☐ 5. Normally people finish their schooling at a certain age, but education follows them for their whole life.
- ☐ 6. Compared with education, schooling has more flexible process.
- ☐ 7. In America, high school students can find out all the truth about political problems through their classes.
- ☐ 8. A better way for people to learn the knowledge would be combining both the formalized schooling and social practices.

II. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What's the new opinion of the Americans of the schooling?

2. How would they briefly describe the difference between schooling and education?

3. Who could be an agent of education?

4. When can education start in one's life?

5. Why do they say schooling is more like a formalized process?

Build up your language stock

I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

develop dissatisfy return advanced spread connected famous primary

Before the 1850's, the United States had a number of small colleges, most of them dating from colonial days. They were small, church 1 institutions whose 2 concern was to shape the moral character of their students. Throughout Europe, institutions of higher learning had 3, bearing the ancient name of university. In Germany a different kind of university had developed. The German university was concerned primarily with creating and 4 knowledge, not morals. Between midcentury and the end of the 1800's, more than nine thousand young Americans, 5 with their training at home, went to Germany for 6 study. Some of them 7 to become presidents of 8 colleges—Harvard, Yale, Columbia—and transformed them into modern universities.



英语 ENGLISH

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words and expressions.

1. It is commonly believed that milk is more nutritious than rice.
2. His speech is more persuasive than his rival's.
3. He has decided to volunteer to join the army, whether his parents agree or not.
4. Supermarkets sell all kinds of goods ranging from meat and vegetables to various home appliances.
5. Modesty leads to progress.
6. Professor Li has recently been fully engaged in his research.
7. The parade is not likely to take place today, since the rain is being even stronger.
8. The movie star is quickly surrounded by his fans when he steps off the stage.

III. Translate the following words or expressions.

1. Education
2. Schooling
3. Open-ended
4. Bound
5. Universe
6. 可预测性
7. 随意的
8. 不可缺少的
9. 形式化的
10. 指定的

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在美国,人们通常认为上学是为了受教育。
2. 现在有一种新观念认为孩子们上学打断了他们受教育的过程。
3. 与上学相比,教育更具开放性,内容更广泛。
4. 上学既包括在学校所受的正规教育,也包括一些非正规教育。
5. 教育是一个内涵很丰富的词,早在人们上学之前就开始了。
6. 教育应该成为生命中不可缺少的一部分。





Topic - related sentences

Education

There is a distinction between schooling and education.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling.

Education knows no bounds. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning.

Education is very broad, inclusive term. It is a life long process.

Schooling

Schooling is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next.

The slices of reality that are to be learned have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught.

There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

(意大章文宝部)



Practise your language skills

Listening

Listen to the tape and fill in the following blanks.

At the end of 1800's, the new university in America 1 expanded in size and course offerings, 2 completely out of the old, constricted curriculum of mathematics, classics, rhetoric and music. The president of Harvard pioneered the 3 system, by which students were able to 4 their own courses of study. The notion of major fields of study emerged. The new goal was to make the university relevant to the real pursuits of the worlds. Paying close heed to the practical 5 of society, the new universities 6 men and women to work at its tasks, with engineering 7 being the most characteristic of the new regime. Students were also trained as 8, architects, agriculturalists, social welfare workers and teachers.



英语 ENGLISH

Speaking

Read and practice the following dialogue about English study with your partner.

Paul: How are you getting on with your English study, Li Ping?

Li Ping: Could be better. To be honest, I'm getting a bit worried.

Paul: What's your problem?

Li Ping: Well, there seems to be always so much reading to do and a lot of seminars to take.

Paul: Relax yourself. Most of the students are taking the same number of hours. I'm sure you'll overcome it.

Li Ping: Besides, I really should find an oral-practice partner.

Paul: Count me in!

Reading

Unit 1

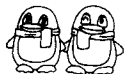
Determine the main idea (确定文章大意)

阅读文章时首先要做的就是确定文章的主要内容,这可以分为三个步骤:

1. 浏览文章,确定文章的大概内容。
2. 仔细阅读文章,并划出各段的中心句或关键词。
3. 综合中心句与关键词来确定文章的主要思想。

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

6



If you are planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention "Color TV, only \$79. Two day sale. Hurry-" However, when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to reassure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you". It costs \$359. This sale tactic is called "bait and switch". Buyers are baited with a sales offer, and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise and the reasons for the sale.