

高职高专英语教学改革新教材

主编 李 红



# 公共实用英语

## BOOK TWO

PUBLIC  
PRACTICAL  
ENGLISH

上海交通大学出版社



高职高专英语教学改革新教材

# Public Practical English

# 公共实用英语

(Book Two)

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## 内 容 提 要

《公共实用英语》是按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《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)》而编写的,同时还参考了“高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲”和“大学英语四级考试大纲”。本教材是为提高日校及成人教育学生英语水平,推进高职高专英语教学改革而编写的英语知识综合实用教材。

本教材分为两册。每册十个单元,每单元包括听力训练(Listening Practice)、口语训练(Oral Practice)、阅读训练(Reading Practice: Text A, Text B)、写作训练(Writing Practice)、拓宽训练(Further Practice),每册课本均附有生词表和短语表。本书为《公共实用英语》教材的第二册。

本教材另配有学习指导书,供读者学习使用。

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# 前 言

《公共实用英语》是按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《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)》而编写的,同时还参考了“高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲”和“大学英语四级考试大纲”。本教材是为提高日校及成人教育学生英语水平,推进高职高专英语教学改革而编写的英语知识综合实用教材。编写本套教材的过程是一种探索编撰集学习与参与考试为一体的英语教材的有益尝试。

本套教材遵循语言应用发展和非母语学习的一般规律,注意高职高专的职业语言应用的需要,关心兴趣对语言学习的促进作用,使教材兼生活性、趣味性、科学性于一体。作者根据教学的实践经验,依据知识要点,结合学生特点和社会职业应用要求,吸取其他教材的长处,进行了系统的研究、探索和创新。

本套教材分为教材(两册)和学习指导。每册教材各十个单元,每单元包括谚语(Proverbs)、听力训练(Listening Practice)、口语训练(Oral Practice)、阅读训练(Reading Practice: Text A, Text B)、写作训练(Writing Practice)、拓宽训练(Further Practice),并附有生词表和短语表。

本套教材的特点是:新颖、精美、实用、易学、面广。所选内容贴近生活、题材广泛、难易适中、文章精炼优美、思想健康向上。以应用为目的,“学、练”结合,“听、说、读、写、译”协调并进,加强英语综合应用能力的培养,注重语言学习和实际应用的结合,涉猎了身边的日常生活、社会变化、科技进步、国际政治和经济,尽量扩大实际应用频度较高的词汇,培养学生的英语交际和基本的英语公文应用能力。教材按照体系需要,在健康的主体价值原则指导下,使语言内容材料的菁华兼容并蓄,增强了知识性、趣味性,在学习英语的同时,让学生接受正确的人生价值观的熏陶,增加社会阅历知识。本套教材还关注高职高专和成人专科教育的层次和学生的具体情况,提供了大量的材料,教师可根据教学中的实际情况有选择地进行讲解,既不让学 生重复低层次循环,也不超越学生层次要求,增强学生语言学习的信心。相信通过本套教材的学习,将会使学生在愉快中完成预设的教学目标。

本套教材还注意了教材与学习参考书的整体学习效能的相互促进作用。为巩固英语学习效果,提高英语交际水平和英语应试能力,除了教科书和学习指导书之外,我们还编写了《大学英语应试综合指南》。《公共实用英语》提供了经典的和现代典型的英语材料,吸收了典型的英语考试题型,是一套体系完整、内容系统的高

职高专层次教材;《公共实用英语学习指导》是与教材相配套的、具有针对性的辅助教材;《大学英语应试综合指南》是在《公共实用英语》及学习参考书的基础上,融学习资料、检验学习效果和应用能力为一体的教学书籍,是此阶段学生参加各类等级考试的有效指导书。

教材的编写得到了本书顾问——河南省高等院校外语教学委员会主任委员、郑州大学杨广俊教授的精心指导,提出了宝贵的建议。主要编写人员是多年来一直从事高职高专英语教学的一线教师,有切实的体验和丰富的实际教学经验。主编李红同志主持了本套教材的构思、组织、编写及全书的统稿工作;副主编刘俊花、张艳丽同志协助主编做了统稿以及文字的初审工作;参加编写的还有李磊、陈航、杨静、李振俭、王志江同志。

本套教材的编写得到了方舒燕、陈犁等同志的大力支持,郭卫同志对全书进行了审阅,在此表示感谢;我们兼采百家之言,吸取了有益的学术精华,对本套教材所参考到的资料的作者深表感谢;对编写过程中王铮同志协助所作的部分文字工作表示感谢。虽然编著者博采众长,追求精益求精,但是,书中难免出现不足之处,欢迎读者和专家指正。

**编 者**

2006 年 12 月

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## Proverbs

1. **Nothing venture, nothing have.** 不入虎穴,焉得虎子。
2. **Health is better than wealth.** 健康胜于财富。
3. **A light heart lives longer.** 心胸开朗寿命长。
4. **Life is like an onion: You peel it off one layer at a time, and sometimes you weep.** 生活像洋葱:你一层又一层地把它剥掉,有时会流泪。
5. **Better beans and bacon in peace than cakes and ale in fear.** 安安心心地吃豆子、吃咸肉,胜过胆战心惊地吃蛋糕、喝美酒。

## Listening Practice

## New Words

exclaim 呼喊,惊叫,大声叫  
commuting 交换(的)

rinse 刷,清洗  
garlic 大蒜

## Section A

## Exercise

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 6 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Listen carefully and choose the best answer.*

1. He is going to change his job.      B. He isn't doing well with his work.  
    C. He is doing pretty well now.      D. He doesn't like his work.
2. A. In the city.      B. In the country.

- C. Near his work. D. Near the town.
3. A. In a bank. B. In a restaurant.  
C. In a taxi. D. In the man's home.
4. A. Follow the doctor's advice. B. Forget to take any pills.  
C. Take five pills. D. Take two pills.
5. A. The woman didn't hear the man come in.  
B. The woman pretended to be deaf when the man came in.  
C. The woman didn't mind the man's disturbing her.  
D. The woman asked the man to get home early next time.
6. A. He is going to the movies. B. He is going to have dinner with the woman.  
C. He is going to a meeting. D. He is going to see a play.

## **Section B**

### **Exercise 1**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage. At the end of the passage, there are some questions. Listen carefully and choose the best answer.*

1. A. The sun in the sky.  
B. The sunshine in bad weather.  
C. The name in the passport.  
D. The appearance of the student.
2. A. A rude person.  
B. A wise person.  
C. An amusing person.  
D. A humorous person.
3. A. There was something wrong with his passport and visa.  
B. He was going to be arrested.  
C. He brought sunshine to England.  
D. His name was pronounced just like the England word "sun".

### **Exercise 2**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a conversation. This conversation contains many of the most common verbs used in recipes or when*

*talking about cooking food. Listen carefully and put the missing verbs in the blanks.*

Once you have everything you need, the first thing to do is to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the potatoes. Then you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the potatoes. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the pieces of potato again and then (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them to one side.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ a large handling pan and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a little oil into it. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the oil in the pan and then (9) \_\_\_\_\_ some garlic. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the garlic for a few minutes. While you are doing this, pour some oil into another pan and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ it. This oil needs to be very hot. Now, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a little salt on both sides of the steaks and put them into the pan. Carefully (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the pieces of potato into the hot oil. (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the potato to cook for about ten minutes or so.

When the steaks have been cooking for a minute or so, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ them all over.

## Oral Practice

### Dialogue 1

#### Situation

*Mr. Baker goes to a restaurant to have dinner with his girl friend. A waiter comes up and serves them warmly.*

Waiter: What can I offer you, sir?

Baker: What have you got here today?

Waiter: Fruit juice, wine, cakes and refreshments, and everything.

Baker: I'd like to have a glass of tomato juice for my friend, please.

Waiter: Any cereal, sir?

Baker: Yes, a dish of cream of wheat.

Waiter: And eggs of something?



Baker: Yeah, bacon and eggs with buttered toast. I like my bacon very crisp.  
 Waiter: How do you want your eggs?  
 Baker: Fried, please.  
 Waiter: Anything more, sir?  
 Baker: No, that's enough. Thank you.

## Dialogue 2

### Situation

*It's Labor Day today. Tomas asks his Chinese Friend, Mr. Li, to have dinner with his family.*

Tomas: Come in Mr. Li. I'm glad to see you.

Mr. Li: I'm sorry to be late.

Tomas: Oh, don't worry about it. We're delighted you could come. Now dinner is ready. Just sit down at the table.

Mr. Li: Thanks a lot.

Tomas: This is my wife's favorite dish.

Mr. Li: It's very delicious.

Tomas: Let's try some Chinese Maotai wine. It's a very famous brand.

Mr. Li: Yes. Thank you. But I couldn't have more.

Tomas: How about some pieces of apple pie?

Mr. Li: OK, just a piece, please.

Tomas: How do you like it?

Mr. Li: It's very unusual, but to be honest, I'm almost full. Well, I'm afraid that I have to go now. Thank you for a wonderful evening.

Tomas: You are welcome. Many thanks for your coming here. I'm just making some coffee for you.

Mr. Li: Oh, no. I really have no room for any more coffee. Thank you very much indeed. I really enjoyed myself tonight. I'm so glad you've



invited me to come.  
Tomas: Don't mention it. OK, I won't keep you then. Goodbye.  
Mr. Li: Thanks again. Bye.

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## New Words

refreshment /rɪ'freʃmənt/ <i>n.</i>	点心, 饮料; 精力恢复
juice /dʒu:s/ <i>n.</i>	(果)汁, 液
cereal /'siəriəl/ <i>n.</i>	谷物, 谷类
bacon /'beɪkən/ <i>n.</i>	咸肉, 熏肉
brand /brænd/ <i>n., v.</i>	商标, 牌子; 烙印
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ <i>adj.</i>	美味的

## Phrases & Expressions

cream of wheat	小麦粉(片)
with buttered toast	配奶油的土司面包
have no room	没有空间/地方
enjoy oneself	过得快乐

## Notes

1. I like my bacon very crisp. 我想让我要的熏猪肉做得非常脆。  
very crisp 作宾语补足语, 用来说明宾语 my bacon 是怎么样的。
2. Anything more, sir? 还要别的吗, 先生?  
此句为省略句。全句应是: Do you want anything more?
3. How about some pieces of apple pie? 来些苹果馅饼怎么样?  
How about... 用来征求对方意见时常用, 类似的还有: What about...?
4. I won't keep you then. 那么我不再留你了。

## Exercises

### Part 1 Role Play

**Directions:** Students form themselves into some groups to act as different roles in Dialogue 1 and Dialogue 2.

## Part 2 Activities

- Directions:** 1. *Talk about your hometown's eating custom and compare the differences.*
2. *Imagine that you and your deskmate are going to prepare a meal together for your group students. You're discussing how to plan a meal that everyone is happy with.*

## Reading Practice

### Text A

#### Pre-reading

##### Discuss & Answer:

1. What different tools are used at meal between Chinese and American?
2. Do you think it is difficult to learn to use chopsticks?
3. Have you ever heard of the Nixon's first visit to China?

### Presidents and Chopsticks



*Premier Zhou Enlai and  
President Richard Nixon*

Bill Clinton has also learned how to use chopsticks so as to be able to show off at the state banquet in Beijing.

Ever since Richard Nixon first visited China in 1972, every successive US president has visited China. Learning to use chopsticks has been an important lesson for all of them, because it is not only a part of gastronomic culture, but also a political art, a "small trick" to show off and win the host's pleasure.

Nixon had set the example to American presidents to pay attention to the art of using chopsticks, which was also a conversation topic at the state banquet during

his visit. This, just like the shots of Nixon downing Maotai, was televised throughout the world. From then on, all American presidents visiting China have tried their best to show off their skill in using chopsticks. 15

At the 1972 banquet, Premier Zhou Enlai noticed the way President Nixon used the chopsticks and praised him and Mrs. Nixon for their first class skill. Mrs. Nixon immediately seized upon the topic with great relish and even let out the “secret” that they had been practicing using chopsticks in the White House for their visit to China. For half a year the Nixons had been using chopsticks instead of knives and forks for their meals. 20

Nothing gave the Nixons delight than to be praised by their host for their skill in using chopsticks. The success and prestige of a statesman is fully proved when he is praised by his host for immersing himself into the culture of the country he is visiting. 25

Trifling as the technique of using chopsticks may appear, it takes much time and hard work for a westerner to master it if he doesn't want to make blunders. President Nixon had taken the matter very seriously. He had inquired from the president of Pakistan about what kind of chopsticks were used at the state banquets in Beijing and how many courses there usually were, and then he started to seriously practice with similar chopsticks and to hold dress rehearsals. 30

The two countries had not established diplomatic relations when Nixon first visited China, so his visit was not an official state visit, but nevertheless he was meticulous with every single minor detail. Later US presidents visiting China followed his example and paid special attention to minor details. 35

(398 words)

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## New Words

president /'prezident/ *n.*

总统; 校长

chopsticks /'tʃɒpstiks/ *n.*

筷子

banquet /'bæŋkwɪt/ *n.*

宴会, 酒会

successive /sək'seɪv/ *adj.*

继任的

gastronomic /gæstrəʊ'nɒmɪk/ *adj.*

美食的, 烹饪学的

political /pə'litikəl/ *adj.*  
 host /həʊst/ *n.*  
 conversation /kən'veɪsɪʃən/ *n.*  
 down /daʊn/ *v.*  
 rehearsal /ri'hæəsəl/ *n.*  
 premier /'premjə/ *n.*  
 relish /'relɪʃ/ *n.*  
 prestige /pre'sti:dʒ/ *n.*  
 immerse /'ɪməs/ *v.*  
 trifle /traɪfl/ *v.*, *n.*  
 blunder /'blʌndə/ *n.*  
 inquire /ɪn'kwaɪə/ *v.*  
 course /kɔ:s/ *n.*  
 establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ *v.*  
 diplomatic /dɪ'plɒmə'tɪk/ *adj.*  
 official /ə'fɪʃəl/ *adj.*, *n.*  
 nevertheless /nevəðə'sles/ *adv.*, *conj.*  
 meticulous /mɪ'tɪkjʊləs/ *adj.*  
 minor /'maɪnə/ *adj.*  
 detail /dɪ'teɪl/ *n.* detail /dɪ'teɪl/ *v.*

政治的  
 (男)主人, 东道主  
 谈话, 会话  
 大口地饮  
 排演, 演习, 预演  
 总理  
 意味  
 声望, 威望  
 沉浸, 使陷入  
 开玩笑, 嘲弄; 小事  
 大错  
 询问  
 一道菜; 课程; 过程  
 建立, 确立  
 外交的  
 官方的, 正式的; 官员  
 仍然, 不过; 然而  
 小心翼翼的  
 次要的, 较小的  
 细节, 详情; 详述

## Phrases & Expression

show off  
 set an example  
 pay attention to  
 from ... on  
 a dress rehearsal  
 seize upon  
 let out  
 followed one's example

炫耀  
 树立榜样  
 注意……  
 从……以后  
 彩排  
 抓住  
 泄露, 暴露  
 以……为榜样

## Proper Names

Bill Clinton /bɪl'klɪntən/  
 Richard Nixon /'rɪtʃəd'nɪksən/

比尔·克林顿 (美国前总统)  
 理查德·尼克松 (美国前总统)



## Notes

1. Learning to use chopsticks has been an important lesson for all of them, because it is not only a part of the Chinese culture, but also a political art, a “small trick” to show off and win the host’s pleasure. 学习使用筷子成为他们重要的一课,因为用筷子不仅是中国文化的一部分,而且是一种政治技巧,是一种表现自我、取悦主人的小技巧。

1) Learning to use chopsticks 是动名词短语,在句中作主语。

2) a part of the Chinese culture 和 a political art 在句中并列作表语。a small trick 是 a political art 的同位语,不定式短语 to show off and win the host’s pleasure 作定语,修饰 a small trick。

2. Nixon had set the example to American presidents to pay attention to the art of using chopsticks, which was also a conversation topic at the state banquet during his visit. 尼克松注重使用筷子这门艺术,这给其他美国总统树立了一个榜样,这门艺术也是他访华期间国宴上的一个话题。

which 在句中作关系代词,引导定语从句修饰短语 the art of using chopsticks。

3. This, just like the shots of Nixon downing Maotai, was televised throughout the world.

这就像尼克松大口饮下茅台酒的镜头一样,也通过电视向全世界播放了。

Nixon downing Maotai 是一个带逻辑主语的动名词短语,在句中作 of 的宾语。

4. At the 1972 banquet, Premier Zhou Enlai noticed the way President Nixon used the chopsticks and praised him and Mrs. Nixon for their first-class skill. 在1972年的宴会上,周恩来总理看到了尼克松总统使用筷子的样子,他对尼克松夫妇使用筷子的一流技巧大加赞扬。

President Nixon used the chopsticks 为定语从句,修饰 the way,从句前省去了关系代词 that。

5. Trifling as the technique of using chopsticks may appear, it takes much time and hard work for a westerner to master it if he doesn’t want to make blunders. 别看使用筷子这雕虫小技,西方人想要不出错,需要苦练多时。

Trifling as the technique of using chopsticks may appear 是 as 引导的让步状语从句,其中的 appear 为系动词,trifling 为其前置的表语。

e. g. Small as it is, it costs a lot of money. 这东西虽然小,但买它得花很多钱。