



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材

英语

综合教程

Integrated Course

2

(高职高专英语专业适用)

高职高专英语专业系列教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材

英语

综合教程

Integrated Course

(高职高专英语专业适用)

高职高专英语专业系列教材编写组 编

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

内容提要

《英语》系列教材为普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材,供高等学校高职高专英语专业使用。《综合教程》是这套系列教材的主干教材之一,分为基础阶段和专业阶段,其中基础阶段共有3册,专业阶段1册。

本书为第二册,适用于高等学校高职高专英语各个专业(包括应用英语专业、商务英语专业、旅游英语专业和英语教育专业等)第二学期教学使用。本书共10个单元,每个单元分为两部分(课文A部分和课文B部分)。课文A部分包含了课文、阅读理解、口语、词汇和结构、翻译、写作以及听写练习。课文B部分包含了课文、阅读理解、阅读技能、词汇以及综合技能练习。每单元还配有趣味阅读部分,供学生欣赏。

本教材配有教师用书,并配有磁带。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语综合教程. 2/高职高专英语专业系列教材编写组
编. —北京:高等教育出版社, 2008.3
高职高专英语专业适用
ISBN 978-7-04-022348-4

I. 英… II. 高… 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 (2008) 第 023976 号

策划编辑 闵 阅 责任编辑 王琳琳 封面设计 张 志 插图选配 王琳琳
责任校对 王琳琳 责任印制 韩 刚

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号
邮政编码 100011
总 机 010-58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司
印 刷 北京外文印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/16
印 张 19
字 数 490 000

购书热线 010-58581118
免费咨询 800-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2008 年 3 月第 1 版
印 次 2008 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 32.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 侵权必究
物料号 22348-00

前言

近些年来,我国高职高专教育的改革和发展都取得了长足的进步,无论是学校数量,还是在校学生人数都占到了高校总数和学生人数的一半以上。高职高专英语专业学校的数量和学生人数也增长很快。为了满足新形势对高职高专英语专业教育和人才培养的要求,我们编写了“高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材”《英语》,该套教材被列为普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材。

本套教材力图体现我国高职高专英语专业教学实践的特点,遵循高职高专教育“实用为主、够用为度”的总体指导方针,充分反映中国学生学习英语的规律和要求,并体现我国英语教学研究的新成果、新思想和新理念。教材的设计充分考虑高职高专英语专业的课程设置、课时、教学要求与高职高专英语专业人才培养的要求与目标,力图处理好打好英语语言基础与培养英语语言应用能力的关系,强调英语语言基本技能的训练与培养实际使用英语从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。

《英语综合教程》为这套立体化系列教材的主干教材之一,包括基础阶段3册和专业阶段1册。

本书为《英语综合教程》第二册,属基础阶段教材,供一年级第二学期使用。本书共有10个单元,每个单元由两个部分组成,即课文A部分和课文B部分。课文A前有Before Reading,为开展教学做铺垫。后面有Time for Fun。课文A部分包含阅读理解、口语实践、词汇和结构、翻译、写作和听写练习。课文B部分包含阅读理解、阅读技能、词汇练习和综合技能练习。其中有些练习供学生课外完成,教师可视情况在课堂上检查或加以必要的讲解。每单元还选配了一些短小精悍的幽默,培养学生学习、体味与欣赏英语和英美文化的能力。我们相信这样的安排会给教学提供一定的灵活性,便于组织教学。

本教材配有教师用书,并配有磁带。

《英语综合教程》总主编为上海交通大学陈永捷教授和周国强教授。

《英语综合教程2》由上海交通大学陈永捷教授和上海电机学院葛兆霞副教授担任主编,副主编为浙江经贸职业技术学院沈银珍教授和蚌埠学院石平副教授。

《英语综合教程2》的编者为:陈永捷、吴颀、葛兆霞、李争、沈志、陆少兵、方雪晴、余汉华、卫旭东、刘国华、刘澎和王才凤。

对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授和中央广播电视大学刘黛琳教授审阅了本书,编者在此表示衷心感谢。

本教材对内容安排和练习形式都作了不少新的尝试,编者真诚地希望使用本教材的学生和教师能对教材的不足之处提出意见,以便我们今后加以完善。

编者
2008年2月

郑 重 声 明

高等教育出版社依法对本书享有专有出版权。任何未经许可的复制、销售行为均违反《中华人民共和国著作权法》，其行为人将承担相应的民事责任和行政责任，构成犯罪的，将被依法追究刑事责任。为了维护市场秩序，保护读者的合法权益，避免读者误用盗版书造成不良后果，我社将配合行政执法部门和司法机关对违法犯罪的单位和个人给予严厉打击。社会各界人士如发现上述侵权行为，希望及时举报，本社将奖励举报有功人员。

反盗版举报电话：(010) 58581897/58581896/58581879

传 真：(010) 82086060

E - mail: dd@hep.com.cn

通信地址：北京市西城区德外大街 4 号

高等教育出版社打击盗版办公室

邮 编：100011

购书请拨打电话：(010)58581118

Contents

Unit 1

Culture	1
Text A What Is Culture?	2
Text B Food and Culture	15
Time For Fun	23

Unit 2

Education	25
Text A My Advice to Students: Get a Sound, Broad Education.....	26
Text B How Does Education Promote Success?	41
Time For Fun	50

Unit 3

Friendship	51
Text A A Friend on the Line	52
Text B Moving Day	67
Time For Fun	77

Unit 4

My First Job	79
Text A My First Job	80
Text B Your First Job	95
Time For Fun	103

Unit 5

Language	105
Text A English as a Universal Language	106
Text B English in Decline as a First Language, Study Says.....	121
Time For Fun	131

Unit 6

Treasured Memory 133

Text A A Payment Greater Than Money 134

Text B My Mother's Desk 148

Time For Fun 158

Unit 7

The Internet and E-pals 159

Text A The Internet Has Changed My Life..... 160

Text B My E-pals 173

Time For Fun 182

Unit 8

Sports Hero..... 183

Text A Sports Hero: Michael Jordan 184

Text B Fall From Grace: Tragic Heroes of Sports 200

Time For Fun 210

Unit 9

Business Competition 211

Text A Four Reasons to Thank the Competition 212

Text B Battle of the Colas 226

Time For Fun 234

Unit 10

Coping with Crisis 235

Text A Coping with Crisis..... 236

Text B Turn a Failure into Success 249

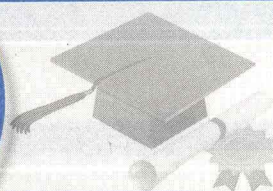
Time For Fun 258

Vocabulary 261

Phrases..... 291

Unit

1



Culture

❖ Before Reading



Pairwork Complete the following task before you read the text.

The two texts in this unit are about culture. How much do you know about culture? Try to find it out by:

- filling in the questionnaire for yourself.
- comparing your answers with your classmates'.

	Yes.	No.	I'm not sure.
1. Culture is a learned way of living that is shared by a group of people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Culture is a powerful human tool for survival.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Culture is only limited to human.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Culture is the set of ideas, beliefs, customs, and behaviors that are shared by a people living in a specific place and time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Food likes and dislikes are related to culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Most food likes and dislikes are a result of the different ways of life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TEXT A

❖ First Reading

Read the text as fast as possible and then do Exercise 1.

What does the word “anthropologist” mean?

What Is Culture?

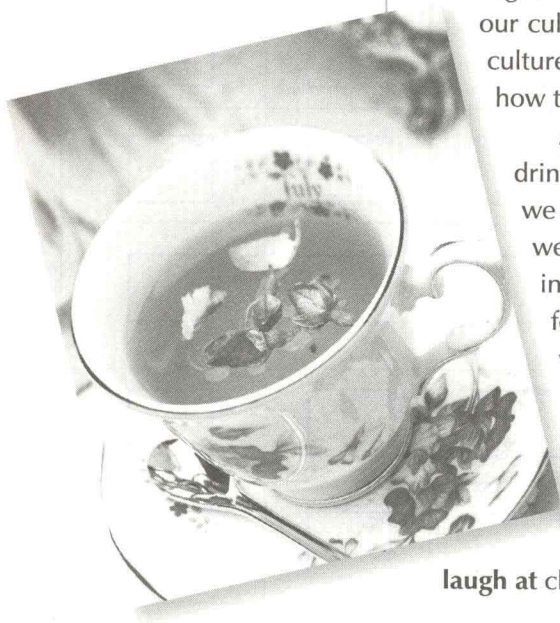
The word “culture” has many different meanings. For example, we sometimes say that people who know about art, music, and **literature** are **cultured**. However, the word “culture” has a different meaning for anthropologists (people who study humankind). To an **anthropologist** the word “culture” means all the ways in which a group of people act, dress, think, and feel. People have to learn the **cultural** ways of their community: they are not something that the people in the group **are born with**.

Instinctive behavior, on the other hand, is a pattern of behavior that an animal is born with. **Spiders** spinning their webs is an example of instinctive behavior. The mother spider does not teach her babies how to **spin webs**. (In fact, she is not even there when they are born.) They know how to do it when they are born. This is what we mean by instinctive behavior.

As humans, we learn some of the ways of our culture by being taught by our teachers or parents. We learn more of the ways of our culture by growing up in it. We see how other people in our culture do things, and we do them the same way. We even learn how to think and feel in this way.

All human beings have certain basic needs, such as eating, drinking, keeping warm and dry. However, the way in which we take care of these needs depends on the culture in which we grow up. All cultures have ways of eating, drinking, dressing, finding **shelter**, marrying, and dealing with death. The foods that we think are good to eat, the kinds of clothes we wear, and how many people we can marry **at one time** are all parts of our culture.

Our own culture seems very natural to us. We **feel in our hearts** that the way that we do things is the only right way to do them. Other people’s cultures often make us laugh or feel **disgusted** or shocked. We may **laugh at** clothing that seems **ridiculous** to us. Many people think that



Try to find the topic sentence of Paragraph 6 and Paragraph 7.

eating **octopus** or a juicy red piece of **roast beef** is **disgusting**. The idea that a man can have more than one wife or that brothers and sisters can marry each other may shock other cultures. 35

Ideas of what is beautiful **differ from** one culture **to** another. The Flathead Indians of North America used to **bind** the heads of babies between boards so they would have long **sloping foreheads**. In the Flathead culture, long sloping foreheads were beautiful. Other cultures might think that they are strange-looking and **unattractive**. Many people cut scars into their bodies or **tattoo** themselves so that others in their culture will think they are beautiful. Objects are **inserted** in holes in the nose, **lips**, and ears in a number of different cultures. In many twentieth-century societies, **rouge**, **lipstick**, eye shadow, **perfume**, and hair **spray** are all used to increase attractiveness. 40 45

When people die, different cultures **dispose of** their bodies in different ways. Sometimes bodies are burned. Sometimes bodies are **buried** in the ground. In many cultures in the past, people were buried with food, **weapons**, jewelery, and other things that might be useful in the next life. For example, the **ancient** Egyptians buried people with little human figures made from **clay**. These clay figures were supposed to work for the dead person in the other world. A religious group called the Parsees **exposed** their dead on **platforms** for birds to eat. Some people practice a second **burial**. After the bodies have been in the earth for several years, the bones are **dug up** and reburied, sometimes in a small **container**. 50 55

These are just a few of the many different customs that are found in different cultures. Most of the time, the different ways that are the customs of different cultures are neither right nor wrong. It is simply that different people do the same things in different ways. 60



New Words

literature /'lɪtərɪtʃə/ *n.*

written artistic works, particularly those with a high and lasting artistic value 文学

cultured /'kʌltʃəd/ *a.*

(of people) refined; cultivated 有修养的, 有教养的

anthropologist /ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*

someone who scientifically studies human beings, their customs, beliefs and relationships 人类学者, 人类学家

cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *a.*

relating to the habits, traditions and beliefs of a society (社会) 文化(上)的

instinctive /ɪn'stɪŋktɪv/ <i>a.</i>	without thinking, because of a natural tendency or ability 本能的, 天生的
spider /'spaɪdə/ <i>n.</i>	蜘蛛
spin /spɪn/ <i>v.</i>	1. (蜘蛛) 结(网) 2. 纺
web /web/ <i>n.</i>	网
shelter /'ʃeltə/ <i>n.</i>	1. a place to live, considered a basic human need (被视为人类基本需求的) 居所, 栖身之处 2. a place where people are protected from bad weather or danger 躲避处, 隐蔽处
disgusted /dɪs'gʌstɪd/ <i>a.</i>	feeling extreme dislike or disapproval of something
ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/ <i>a.</i>	very silly or unreasonable
octopus /'ɒktəpəs/ <i>n.</i>	章鱼
juicy /'dʒuːsi/ <i>a.</i>	containing a lot of juice
roast /rəʊst/ <i>a.</i>	cooked in an oven, etc. 烤过的
beef /bi:f/ <i>n.</i>	the meat of a cow
disgusting /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/ <i>a.</i>	extremely unpleasant or unacceptable
differ /'dɪfə/ <i>v.</i>	not to be the same as; be unlike
bind /baɪnd/ <i>v.</i>	(bound /baʊnd/) to tie or fasten
sloping /'sləʊpɪŋ/ <i>a.</i>	being high at one end and low at the other
forehead /'fɒrɪd/ <i>n.</i>	the flat part of the face, above the eyes and below the hair
unattractive /,ʌnə'træktɪv/ <i>a.</i>	1. unpleasant to look at 2. having no good or positive features
tattoo /tə'tuː/ <i>v.</i>	to mark a permanent picture or writing on someone's skin with a needle and ink 纹身, 在...上刻花纹
<i>n.</i>	a picture or writing that is permanently marked on your skin using a needle and ink 纹身
insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ <i>v.</i>	to put, fit, place something into something or between two things
lip /lɪp/ <i>n.</i>	one of the two soft, red edges of the mouth
rouge /ruːʒ/ <i>n.</i>	pink or red powder or cream that is used to give colour to your cheeks 胭脂, 口红
lipstick /'lɪpstɪk/ <i>n.</i>	a colored substance that women put on their lips to make them more attractive 唇膏
perfume /'pɜ:fju:m/ <i>n.</i>	a liquid with a pleasant smell which is often used on the skin 香水, 香料
spray /spreɪ/ <i>n.</i>	liquid which is forced out of a special container in a stream of very small drops 喷雾, 用作喷雾的液体
dispose /dɪs'pəʊz/ <i>v.</i>	to get rid of someone or something that one does not want or cannot keep
bury /'berɪ/ <i>v.</i>	1. to put a dead body into the ground, or put something into a hole in the ground and cover it 2. to put something in a place where it is difficult or impossible to find or see
weapon /'wepən/ <i>n.</i>	the thing designed or used for causing physical harm

ancient /'eɪnfənt/ *a.*

clay /kleɪ/ *n.*

expose /ɪks'pəʊz/ *v.*

platform /'plætfɔ:m/ *n.*

burial /'beriəl/ *n.*

container /kən'teɪnə/ *n.*

of or from a long time ago, having lasted for a very long time
a type of heavy sticky earth that can be used for making pots, bricks, etc. 粘土, 陶土

1. to uncover or leave uncovered or unprotected 2. to make known (something secret); reveal

1. a flat raised area or structure 2. a long flat raised structure at a railway station, where people get on and off trains

the act of putting a dead body into the ground, or the ceremony connected with this 埋葬, 葬礼

a box, bottle, etc. in which something is kept, transported, etc.

Phrases and Expressions

be born with

at one time

feel in one's heart

laugh at

differ from ... to

dispose of

dig up

与生俱来

一次, 一度, 曾经

心里觉得

因...而笑, 嘲笑

一方与另一方(在意见方面)持不同看法

处理, 处置, 清除

挖出, 发现

Proper Names

the Flathead Indian /ðə 'flæθed 'ɪndjən/

Egyptian /ɪ'dʒɪptjən/

the Parsee /ðə pɑ:'si:/

扁头印第安人

埃及人, 埃及(人)的

帕西人

Exercise 1 Choose the best answers according to the text.

1. What does the text mainly discuss?
 - A. The history of human culture.
 - B. The instinctive behavior of some animals.
 - C. Different ideas of beauty.
 - D. The various aspects of human culture.



2. What can we learn from Paragraphs 2 to 4?
 - A. Instinctive behavior refers to spiders spinning their webs.
 - B. Culture is something that all human beings are born with.
 - C. Different cultures have different basic needs.
 - D. Different cultures lead to different ways of living.
3. Which of the following was considered beautiful in the Flathead culture?
 - A. Scars in bodies.
 - B. Objects inserted in holes in the nose.
 - C. Long sloping foreheads.
 - D. Eyes with eye shadow.
4. All of the following are mentioned as the ways to dispose of dead bodies EXCEPT _____.
 - A. burning the bodies
 - B. burying the bodies in the ground
 - C. exposing the bodies on platforms
 - D. making little human figures from clay
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
 - A. Different cultures have different customs.
 - B. Sometimes it is hard to say one custom is better or worse than another.
 - C. People of different cultures will never do the same things in the same way.
 - D. People of different cultures may do the same things in different ways.

❖ Second Reading

Read the text again and do the following exercises.

Exercise 2 *Decide whether the statements are True or False according to the text.*

1. The word “culture” may mean differently to us and to anthropologists.
2. Unlike other animals, spiders can do things instinctively.
3. Without teachers or parents, we’ll never know the ways of doing things.
4. People learn the ways of their culture not only by being taught but also by growing up in it.
5. What is regarded as a natural way of doing things in one culture may not necessarily mean the same in another culture.

Exercise 3 *Complete the summary according to the text.*

To an _____, the word “culture” means all the ways in which a group of people _____, _____, _____, and _____. Unlike animals, whose in-

stinctive behavior is something they are _____, the different ways of human cultures are something learnt later. As humans, we have to learn the ways of our culture by being _____ or _____ in it. The basic needs all cultures have may be the _____, but the ways to meet the needs may vary with the kind of culture we have. What are regarded as _____ ways of living in one culture may not necessarily mean the same to another culture. There is no way to tell which customs of cultures are _____ or _____. It is simply that different people do the _____ things in _____ ways.

❖ Oral Practice



Group work

Exercise 4 Use the following expressions you have learnt from the text to talk about how we learn the ways of our culture.

we learn some of the ways of our culture by ...
 we learn more of the ways of our culture by ...
 we see how other people in our culture do things ...
 we even learn ...
 take care of, depend on, ... are all parts of our culture.

❖ Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 5 Put the following expressions into Chinese or English.

1. behavior pattern

2. differ in quality

differ from the rest

3. be exposed to wind and rain

expose soldiers to danger

expose someone's crimes

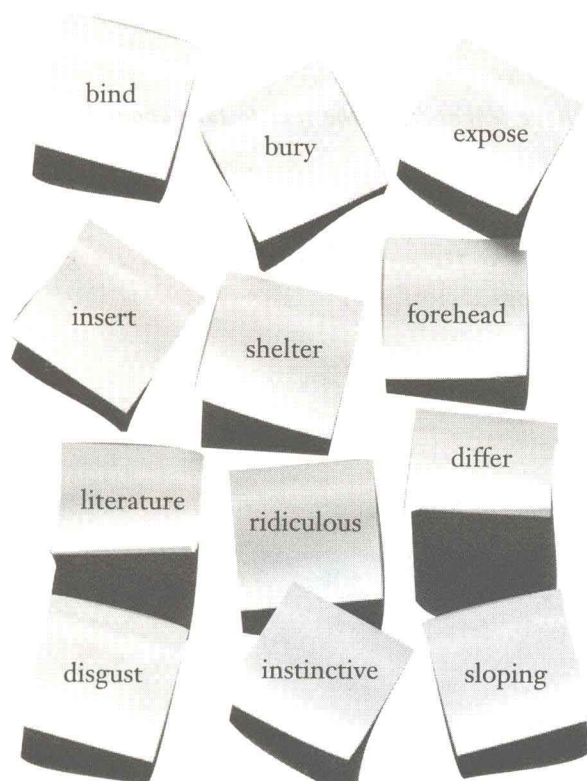
4. behave wonderfully _____

举止可笑

behave with great courage _____

behave like a grown-up _____

Exercise 6 Fill in the blanks with the words given. Change the form where necessary.



1. Keep indoors and don't _____ your skin to the sun.
2. Thousands of people have been reported injured and thousands more are in need of food and _____.
3. With the way that technology and everything else changes so fast, I think it is _____ to expect to stay in one job from the time you leave school until you retire.
4. Emily Jane Brontë was a British novelist and poet, now best remembered for her only novel *Wuthering Heights*, a classic of English _____.
5. My house was built in 1910, the upstairs rooms have _____ ceiling.
6. After he passed away, he was _____ along with his wife on the top of the hill.
7. As soon as I found him wounded I went over and _____ a cloth around his arm.
8. The younger generation _____ greatly from the older generation in many ways.
9. His hand shook slightly as he _____ the key into the lock.
10. He removed his glasses and rubbed his hand over his _____.
11. If something is learned, it will vary from culture to culture. If _____, it will be pretty much universal.
12. Many parents claimed to be _____ by the amount of violence in the film.

Exercise 7 Fill in the blanks with the expressions given. Change the form where necessary.

be born with	at one time
dispose of	laugh at
differ from ... to	grow up
deal with	take care of
dig up	feel in one's heart

1. When you use hazardous (有危害的) materials, handle them with care and _____ them properly to protect yourself, your family, and the environment.
2. A sense of humor is an attitude to life rather than the mere ability to _____ jokes.
3. I _____ never _____ the ability to take risks, but the truth about success in life is that the person who can take these risks is finally successful.
4. It sometimes helps to _____ problems one at a time, so the goals seem attainable.
5. Most teachers learn to teach by _____ in a culture watching their own teachers teach, then adapting these methods for their own practice.
6. He had _____ a treasure chest full of gold and silver while playing in front of his house the day before.
7. Words cannot express the sadness I _____ for your losses.
8. Many users can access the same book _____ as long as the number of uses is within the limit.
9. Their study showed that the cultural belief about beauty care would _____ one region _____ another.
10. My parents are old and they are not able to _____ themselves, and I will do everything for their comfort.

Exercise 8 Fill in each of the following blanks with a preposition or an adverb.

1. He volunteered to take care _____ him until he could find the boy a foster home.
2. It is the responsibility of average home owners, as well as businesses, to dispose _____ their waste safely and legally.
3. In my memory, the theater has never showed any movies, although it had _____ one time.
4. They believe that the economic growth will increasingly depend _____ the investments in culture and creativity.
5. People laugh _____ me because I am different, but I laugh back _____ them because they are all the same.
6. I've been doing some research on our family history and I've dug _____ some interesting information.
7. Taking responsibility for yourself is part of the process of growing _____.
8. Sometimes it is impossible to describe the extent of love we feel _____ our hearts for children.

9. _____ the other hand, language, as a product of culture, helps the culture continue to exist.
10. Our children would be born _____ the wisdom of yours and the appearance of mine.

Exercise 9 Decide which of the expressions uses the word “*way*” and which uses the word “*manner(s)*” and then put the Chinese parts in the following sentences into English, using some of the expressions.

EXPRESSIONS	way	manner(s)
(help yourself, but) mind your _____		
a best _____ to learn a language		
(they are very rude and) have no _____		
change the _____ music is made		
a _____ of life		
(a lecture about our) table _____		
have a good telephone _____		
work one's _____ through college		
to my _____ of thinking		
have a long _____ to go		
(there's) no _____ of avoiding it		
(do the same thing) in different _____		

1. Every social communication possesses its own certain thought pattern, value, custom, and _____ (生活方式).
2. If you are ever fortunate enough to attend teatime in England, it's important to _____ (注意你的行为举止).
3. As a young man, Milton Friedman went to Rutgers University, where he _____ (靠打工挣钱读完了大学) with a variety of jobs.
4. The country remains a developing country which still _____ (前面的路程很漫长) before it can achieve modernization.
5. A pleasant and correct _____ (打电话方式) is therefore essential for anyone working in the retail trade.
6. You've brought up two separate questions here, and _____ (我认为), they are not especially connected.
7. We have two different cultures that have the exact opposite view on an issue and we have _____ (没办法知道) who is right and who is wrong.
8. While eating in a restaurant, good _____ (餐桌礼仪) are essential. Failure to follow them ruins dinner for others.