

二十一世纪高职高专英语教材
2007年江苏省高等学校精品教材

灵通高职高专英语 Lingo College English

3

读写译教程

Integrated Course

凤凰出版传媒集团



译林出版社



Lingo Media 国际集团 (加拿大)

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前言

《灵通高职高专英语》是由译林出版社与加拿大 Lingo Media 国际集团合作, 严格按照教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。该教材从高职高专教学实际出发, 立足于培养学生的英语综合运用能力。本套教材具有以下主要特点:

1. 与加拿大 Lingo Media 国际集团紧密合作, 注重引进、吸收北美应用型学院 CBE (Competency-Based Education, 以能力为基础的教育) 教育理念, 将应用能力的培养与必要的语言基础训练有机结合起来, 充分体现了“以应用为目的, 以必须和够用为度”的原则。全部课文均由加拿大 Lingo Media 国际集团提供, 语言地道, 选材新颖生动。

2. 充分考虑和尊重目前高职高专教育体系的实际, 针对学生英语基础差距大、英语课时有限的状况, 力求简易和实用, 在强化语言基础知识的同时, 注重语言交际技能的培养; 同时为不同基础的学生设置了两个起始点: 英语基础较好的学生从第一册开始学习, 入学水平较低者从预备级开始学习。学生学完第二册可达《基本要求》规定的 B 级水平; 第三册学完, 可达 A 级水平。

3. 在教材的选择上与时俱进。精心筛选了包括 2008 年奥运会在内的最具时代性的各类题材进入教程, 同时也考虑到学生的兴趣及接受倾向, 让学生在学习语言的同时, 随时接受最新的资讯、信息, 了解当前世界的热点、焦点话题, 融知识性、实用性与趣味性于一体。

4. 针对中国学生普遍善于用英语表达西方而拙于表达中国的现实, 本系列教材在确保学生接受原汁原味的西方文化的同时, 独辟蹊径, 注重用地道的英语表达当代中国现实, 以培养学生在国际交往中准确表达自己身边事物的能力。

5. 根据《基本要求》对高职高专学生写作能力要求的定位(模写、套写), 第一次提出“读写译”整合训练理念, 在《读写译教程》中将读写能力与翻译能力的培养结合起来, 以有效提高高职高专学生的英语写作能力。从高职高专学生的实际水平出发, 循序渐进, 保证了科学合理的水平梯度。

本套教材共分四册: 预备级、一、二、三册。每册十个单元。

《读写译教程 3》各单元划分板块如下:

(1) Fun Start

通过具有知识性、趣味性的小问题, 生动有趣的插图和一些提示词, 切入本单元学习的内容主题, 开启与学生的互动性。以轻松的文字和图片作为学习过程的起点, 符合学生的接受心态, 便于营造轻松的学习氛围, 激发学生学习的积极性。

(2) Text A、Text B 和 Text C

本部分是每个单元的核心内容。其中 Text A 是主课文, Text B 和 Text C 作为拓展阅读课文。Text B 为一般性阅读, Text C 多为应用文体阅读, 具有较强的专业针对性。学校可根据学生的专业需要自由选择 Text A + Text B 或者 Text A + Text C 的组合。

所有的阅读材料均由加拿大英语专家精心撰写。内容丰富新颖、题材开阔广泛, 贴近高职高专学生的生活, 有助于学生在学习语言的同时汲取多方面的知识。文章篇幅适中, 阅读难度相宜。阅读文章之后附有生词、词组、专有名词列表。生词严格按照《基本要求》标注级别。

(3) Getting to the Point

阅读理解选择题。Text A、Text B 和 Text C 之后均附五道选择题, 检测学生的阅读理解能力, 引导学生全面理解文章的大意并抓住重要细节。同时帮助学生掌握有效的阅读方法, 提高阅读效率。

(4) Putting It All Together

根据 Text A 中的内容口头回答问题, 并根据题目中给出的连词将答案写成一个完整的段落。本部分旨在增强学生的口头表达和对阅读材料的组织概括能力。

(5) Vocabulary and Structure

本部分通过 Putting Words in Place 和 Finding the Right Expressions 两种形式, 让学生操练 Text A 中的重要词汇、词组; 通过创新的 Looking for Likeness (根据课文例句连词成句), 加强学生对 Text A 中重要词汇、词组及句子结构的理解, 并强化学生对词汇和句型的应用能力。

(6) Real World Writing

包括 Translation Practice 和 Applied Writing 两个部分, Translation Practice 要求学生运用阅读文章中的重要词汇及词组, 翻译中文句子; Applied Writing 在给出样文的情况下, 锻炼学生的应用文写作能力, 综合性提高学生的应用写作水平。

(7) Informational Puzzles

信息转换题。与“高等学校英语应用能力考试”题型相适应, 针对 Text B 和 Text C, 以大纲填空与回答问题为主要形式, 考查学生对阅读材料的内容提炼和英文表达的转换能力。

(8) Bank of Related Words and Expressions

词库。本部分作为每个单元的附录, 列出了一些与所在单元主题相关的常用专业词汇和表达方式, 旨在拓展学生的专业词汇量, 同时也为专业英语的学习打好基础。

本教材书后还附词汇总表, 按字母顺序排列, 涵盖各个单元阅读文章及练习中出现的词汇, 并注明在本书中的出处, 便于学生查找、掌握。

《灵通高职高专英语·读写译教程3》中方主编由拥有丰富英语教学经验的韩旭、宋梅梅担任, 加方主编由 Scott Wallace 担任。

本书遵循全新的编写思路, 力求整合丰富资讯信息, 但在实际编写中难免会有疏漏不当之处, 望广大使用者批评指正, 我们将不断改进, 以期能将高职高专英语教学推至一个新的高度。

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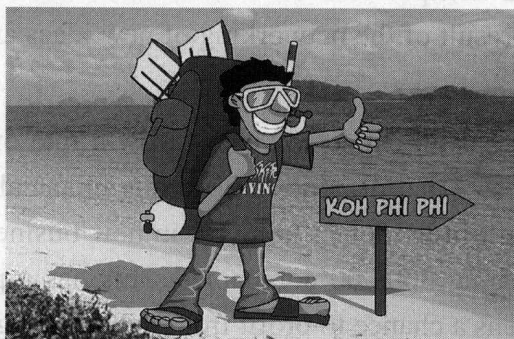
Unit 1

Tourism

FUN START

Backpacking

Backpacking combines hiking and camping in a single trip. A backpacker hikes into the back country to spend one or more nights, and carries supplies and equipment to satisfy sleeping and eating needs.



A backpacker packs all of his or her gear into a backpack. This gear must include food, water, and shelter.

If you were a backpacker, what would you put in your backpack? What is the most important to you, young traveler? Please choose four items from the list below, and state your reasons.

Items

food and water
torch
money
tent
Swiss army knife

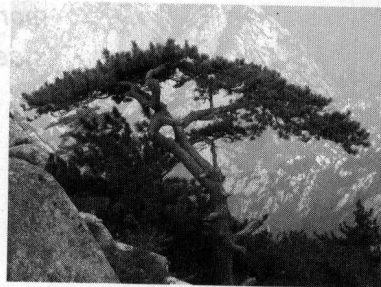
compass/map
lighter/matches
medicine
camera
mobile phone

Unit 1

Text A

Tourism Today: China's Bright Future

China's tourism industry is the result of careful planning and design. From its roots in 1978 to its projected place as the planet's largest tourist destination by 2020, tourism in China provides a great portion of the nation's income. It has also had unexpected social and environmental benefits that are the result of the networking of new ideas and experiences.



Tourism has an expected yearly growth rate of 10.4%. It is an industry that provides a generous financial outlook for those with little money to invest in new business. Tourism in 2004 gave rise to 6 million jobs among 300,000 companies. This has a positive result on the employment rate, giving citizens a chance to profit from the rapidly growing industry.

Prior to opening the door to tourism, China planned well to avoid crucial errors, such as destroying or replacing key tourist attractions. A "green" approach to tourism enables its growth without harmful effects on nature. Tourism in the countryside puts money into the hands of the local population, and provides the funds to help preserve places of historic importance and scenic beauty.



At the heart of China's tourism industry is the image of an ideal environment and a local lifestyle. Visitors from abroad are astonished at the differences in culture, language, and geography when traveling to provinces such as Yunnan, Xinjiang, Jiangsu, and Heilongjiang. Even major cities such as Beijing and Shanghai have distinctly different foods, arts, fashions, and climates. Sightseeing in cities as well as in the

countryside helps to preserve local culture, putting emphasis on the people and customs of this great nation.

But it is not just tourist dollars from abroad that stimulate China's economy. Tourism within the country has increased dramatically as the basic needs of the population are met. With the rise of the standards of living, Chinese people have the money and the time to delight in the wide variety of flavours within their nation. Tourism is a sign of social progress, as well as an opportunity to understand and interact with the rich history of one's own culture. It is an educational experience in addition to one of pleasure and profit. Every yuan spent on holiday in China is an investment in its glorious future.

(380 words)

New Words

1. **planet** ['plænit] *n.* 1. 地球 2. 行星
2. ***portion** ['pɔːʃn] *n.* 一部分, 一份
3. **networking** ['netwɜːkɪŋ] *n.* 网络化
4. ***generous** ['dʒenərəs] *a.* 1. 丰富的, 充足的 2. 慷慨的, 大方的
5. ***outlook** ['aʊtlʊk] *n.* 1. 前景, 展望 2. 观点, 见解
6. **invest** [ɪn'vest] *v.* 投资, 投入
7. **positive** ['pɒzətɪv] *a.* 1. 积极的 2. 有助益的 3. 肯定的
8. **profit** ['prɒfɪt] *v.* 得到好处, 获益
n. 利润, 收益
9. ***prior** ['praɪə] *a.* 1. (时间、顺序) 在前的, 在先的 2. 比……重要的
10. ***crucial** ['kruːʃl] *a.* 1. 严重的 2. 极重要的
11. **error** ['erə] *n.* 错误, 差错
12. **destroy** [dɪ'strɔɪ] *v.* 破坏, 毁坏
13. **replace** [rɪ'pleɪs] *v.* 替换, 取代
14. **enable** [ɪ'neɪbl] *v.* 使能够, 使可能
15. **harmful** ['hɑːmfʊl] *a.* 有害的, 伤害的
16. ***preserve** [prɪ'zɜːv] *v.* 1. 保护, 维持 2. 保存, 收藏
17. ***scenic** ['siːnɪk] *a.* 风景优美的
18. ***astonished** [ə'stɒnɪʃt] *a.* 感到十分惊讶
19. ***distinctly** [dɪ'stɪŋktli] *ad.* 明显地, 截然不同地
20. **climate** ['klaɪmət] *n.* 气候
21. ***sightseeing** ['saɪtsiːɪŋ] *n.* 观光, 游览

22. ***emphasis** ['emfəsɪs] *n.* 重点, 强调
 23. ***stimulate** ['stɪmjuleɪt] *v.* 促进, 激发, 激励
 24. ***dramatically** [drə'mætɪkli] *ad.* 巨大地, 显著地
 25. **variety** [və'reɪəti] *n.* 种种, 多种多样
 26. ***flavour** ['flɛvə] *n.* 特点, 特色; 风味
 27. ***glorious** ['glɔ:riəs] *a.* 1. 辉煌的, 壮丽的 2. 光荣的

注: 1. 标注★的为A级词汇, 标注△的为超纲词汇, 未标注的为B级词汇。
 2. 词表中所列单词的音标以及释义均依据《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》(第六版)。
 3. 在《灵通高职高专英语读写译教程1》或《教程2》的练习中出现过的单词在本册课文中再次出现, 依然列入本册各单元词表。

Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. invest (sth.) (in sth.) 投资 | 4. prior to 在……之前 |
| 2. give rise to 引起; 使发生 | 5. be astonished at 惊讶于 |
| 3. profit from 从……中获益 | 6. a (wide) variety of 多种多样 |

I. Getting to the Point

Choose the best answer from the four choices.

- ① *According to the passage, what's one of the reasons why China will be the planet's largest tourist destination in 2020?*
 A. Unexpected social and environmental benefits.
 B. An increase in the nation's income.
 C. Careful planning and design.
 D. New ideas and experiences.
- ② *What is the expected yearly growth rate for tourism in China at the present time?*
 A. More than 10 percent.
 B. An average of 8 percent.
 C. Less than 10 percent.
 D. Not mentioned.
- ③ *What are some of the advantages tourism brings?*
 A. It helps the local and national economy.
 B. It strengthens local culture.

- C. It helps people understand their culture.
D. All of the above.

④ *What type of approach to tourism enables its growth without harmful effects on resources?*

- A. A “green” approach.
C. A modern approach.

- B. A positive approach.
D. A distinct approach.

⑤ *Chinese people have the time and the money for tourism due to*

- A. the environmental benefits
C. the development in economy

- B. the rise in the standards of living
D. the wide variety of flavours

II. Putting It All Together

Answer the questions orally using sentences from the passage, and then write your answers in the blank to form a paragraph.

- ① What will become of China by the year 2020 according to the author? (By ...)
- ② How much does China’s tourist industry increase every year?
- ③ What does China do in order to avoid destroying its key tourist attractions? (In order to ...)
- ④ What does a “green” approach to tourism do to nature?
- ⑤ How does tourism benefit the country people and surroundings? (... and ...)
- ⑥ Does tourism from abroad stimulate China’s economy? What about tourism within the country? (Not only ..., but ... also ..., because ...)
- ⑦ What does tourism tell us about a nation? (... as well as ..., and also ...)

III. Vocabulary and Structure

A. Putting Words in Place

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box below, changing the forms if necessary. There are three words that you do not need to use.

image	project	distinct	fashion	preserve
stimulate	delight	invest	replace	enable
outlook	positive	approach	attract	destroy

- ① One of the benefits of the war is that it _____ the development of weapon technology.
- ② His book presents a new and rational _____ to the problems.
- ③ As Internet games are becoming more and more popular, the cinema has little _____ for most young people.
- ④ To most people, the term "industrial revolution" brings a(n) _____ of smoky factories and noisy machines.
- ⑤ Those are the things similar in form but _____ in nature.
- ⑥ I have _____ a lot of time and effort in this project, but it doesn't mean that I'll succeed for sure.
- ⑦ The government urges the _____ of unearthed cultural relics of ancient times from damage.
- ⑧ In spring, many people go on an outing and _____ in the beauties of nature.
- ⑨ Some clothes will never go out of _____, such as jeans.
- ⑩ You are not helping. What I need is not just criticism but some _____ advice as to how to do it.
- ⑪ A car accident _____ her career as a ballet dancer and she left the stage forever.
- ⑫ He's got a very positive _____ on life and managed to live happily in spite of his disabilities.

B. Finding the Right Expressions

Translate the Chinese expressions given in the right column into English. Then fill in the blanks with the correct English expressions.

- ① The bad living conditions have _____ a lot of crimes in the area.
- ② The college _____ foreign students a few years ago.
- ③ _____ the exercises after each text, we'd better finish the workbook as well.
- ④ All the arrangements should be completed _____ your departure for Russia.
- ⑤ You will have a chance to _____ the experts during tea-time.
- ⑥ The railway accident was partly due to the fact that too little _____ the safety regulations.
- ⑦ Rumors _____ said that the stock market will meet its first crisis within the year.
- ⑧ He _____ a great deal _____ working in this private-owned enterprise.

1. 强调
2. 引起
3. 在……之前
4. 来自国外
5. 向……打开门户
6. 除……之外
7. 从……获利
8. 与……相互交流、相互沟通

C. Looking for Likeness

Make sentences according to the models. Put the given words in order and add other words if necessary.

in the center of;
park;
a memorial to the anti-Japanese war

in the middle of;
campus;
the administration building

Model 1

At the heart of the tourism industry is the image of an ideal environment and a local lifestyle.

1. _____
2. _____

Tourism

regulations;
renewed;
self-discipline of the stu-
dents

scientists;
come up with a new
concept;
effect;
instead of phenome-
non

tourism;
contribute to;
a large proportion;
the nation's income

intelligence;
make;
a successful business-
man

coming;
Internet age;
globe;
become smaller

careful planning and
design;
China's tourism industry;
flourish

Model 2

Sightseeing helps to preserve local culture,
the people and customs of this great nation.

- 3. _____
- 4. _____

Model 3

It is not just tourist dollars from abroad that stimulate
China's economy.

- 5. _____
- 6. _____

Model 4

With the rise of the standards of living, Chinese people have
the money and the time to delight in travel.

- 7. _____
- 8. _____

IV. Real World Writing

A. Translation Practice

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 他现在除了在本地的旅行社工作外，还经营自己的一个公司。(in addition to)

- ② 这样的温度和湿度 (humidity) 有助于大部分绿色蔬菜保鲜。(preserve)
- ③ 有时, 人们可以从与外行 (layman) 的交流中获益。(profit from, interaction with)
- ④ 对自然资源的破坏造成了这一地区的失业问题, 这令我们很吃惊。(be astonished at, give rise to)
- ⑤ 并非只有钱才能激发起人们的工作欲望。(it is not just ... that, stimulate)

B. Applied Writing

Writing a Letter Establishing Business Relationships

商务书信中最常见的一类就是建立商务关系的信函。此类信函的写作要点包括:

1. 简明扼要地介绍公司情况;
2. 介绍公司的主要业务;
3. 请求进行商务往来。

如有可能, 还可以通过提供证明人等方式来提高本公司的信誉。

Sample

Kokomo Travel Services
A Division of Travel King Corporation
210 Glass Street
Darvon, Kentucky 42101
January 1, 2007

Meyer and Stank
Corporate Trainers
367 DeVries Street
Darvon, Kentucky 42101