



普通高等教育“十一五”国家规划教材

College Practical English
Integrated Course

大学实用英语 综合教程

(提高级)

总主编 于洪颖

主 编 曹久平 李佐玲 王 惠



江西出版集团
江西科学技术出版社
· 北京出版社



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前 言

《大学实用英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的大学英语教材。2006 年被教育部正式批准为“十一五”国家规划教材,是我国高职高专英语教学的一个重要科研项目。

该教材共分四级:预备级、第一级、第二级、第三级,每级包括《综合教程》、《听说教程》和《教师参考书》三个分册。

其中,《综合教程》包含四大模块:Speaking、Reading、Writing、Grammar。每单元由三篇课文组成,课文 A 为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇词组、句子结构、英汉翻译等多种练习。课文 B 突出英语应用能力训练,按照《基本要求》编写,由浅入深,包括日常交际能力训练和业务能力训练,涵盖了《基本要求》中所提到的各种信函、外贸单证、经贸合同等高职高专学生将来就业常用的应用文。课文 C 为泛读材料,并配有阅读理解练习题,供学生们课外阅读。这四大模块包括了“说”、“读”、“写”,而将“译”融于 Text A 后的练习中。《综合教程》预备级含有 16 个单元、《综合教程》一~三级,每册含 10 个单元。

《听说教程》配合《综合教程》使用,力求使学生在“听”、“说”两方面进一步得到训练。每单元都设有三大部分,既有单词、句子等基础训练,又囊括了情景会话、短文阅读等能力的提升训练。为保证学习效果,教材配了录音磁带和光盘,同时聘请经验丰富的英美语言专家朗读,使用一流语音设备制作,并派专人监制。

《教师参考书》为教师提供每单元的相关的背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》中听力的原文和练习答案。多媒体课件由我们和北京宏恩教育科技有限公司共同制作。

在以上四个级别基础上,我们又组织编写了提高级。本书为《综合教程》提高级,含有 10 个单元,主要为那些学有余力、想进一步深造英语水平的高职高专学生使用。主题以科技和商贸为主,多以议论文、说明文为体裁,课文 B 部分主要介绍了个人简历、求职信合、广告等较实用、较专业的文体。

《大学实用英语》组织了一批国内知名的专家、教授及部分高校骨干教师

参与编写。英籍专家 Andrew Meek 也参加了部分内容的编写和审阅。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2007 年 4 月

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Unit One

SARS

Text A Intensive Reading

Pre – reading questions

1. What does SARS stand for?
2. Do you know how to prevent the spread of SARS?
3. Can you describe the symptoms of SARS?

Nowadays there is one thing on just about everybody's mind – SARS. Here is what it's all about.

It is a flu – like condition that progresses rapidly to pneumonia and does not respond effectively to any known treatment. It is not exactly the flu. It is not bacterial pneumonia. It is not even tuberculosis. So what is it?

As anyone with a TV set now knows, it is the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome₂, known as atypical pneumonia₃ – a disease that did not officially exist one year ago but is now scaring the entire world.

A person with SARS develops a fever (above 38 degrees Celsius), followed by possible respiratory problems like a dry cough and shortness of breath or difficult breathing. In some cases, the respiratory problems worsen; chest x – rays suggest pneumonia and victims often need oxygen support and mechanical ventilation. Other symptoms might include muscle aches, headaches, and sore throat.

In most cases, the disease is not fatal. With early detection and treatment there is a good chance of recovery. Severe cases usually occur in people with pre – existing health problems or who seek treatment at a late stage.

Is the worst over or is it yet to come? Health officials and scientists are racing to contain the illness, and have had some success.

They have tentatively linked it to a novel coronavirus₄ – a type of virus that normally causes only colds in humans.

When viewed under a microscope, the coronavirus has a crown – like (corona) appearance. Coronaviruses circulate constantly in chickens, pigs, mice and cows,

causing everything from encephalitis to liver disease, but they have never been linked to a serious human illness before.

Experts have shown that masks, gowns and the isolation of victims can slow the spread of the disease. But there is still plenty to worry about because it is highly contagious and scientists are not completely certain about how it is transmitted.

Close contact with a person who has SARS can cause infection. This includes living in the same household, providing health care to someone with SARS, or having direct contact with respiratory secretions and body fluids of a person with SARS.

The incubation period_s can be two days to two weeks.

Practising good personal hygiene is a key to stopping the spread of this disease. Thorough hand - washing — using hot, soapy water and lathering for at least 20 seconds—is the single most important procedure for preventing infections.

The good news is that China has introduced a safe and inexpensive testing method that can detect the presence of SARS within one hour, according to the Xinhua News Agency.

But still, the road to controlling it is a long one. Scientists need to find effective ways to treat it and, ideally, design a preventive vaccine.

One Hong Kong expert has said that developing an effective vaccine for the killer disease will be extremely difficult because the virus keeps mutating into new forms.

Even if researchers were to find a vaccine in the next six months it is unlikely that it would be 100 percent effective since the virus would probably have mutated in the meantime.

The greatest challenge right now is in containing the disease and improving ways to bring the epidemic under control and find a cure at an early stage.

Notes:

1. It is a flu - like condition that progresses rapidly to pneumonia and does not respond effectively to any known treatment. 它的症状就像是流感,并且很快发展为肺炎,任何已知的治疗方法对此都无所济事。这里 that 引导的是定语从句,修饰 condition.
2. Severe Acute respiratory Syndrome: 严重急性呼吸综合征
3. atypical pneumonia: 非典型性肺炎
4. coronavirus: [微]日冕形病毒,冠状
5. incubation period: 孵化期,潜伏期

New Words

pneumonia[nju(:)'məunjə]
bacterial[bækt'ɪəriə]
tuberculosis[tju,bæ:kju'ləusis]
severe[si'viə]

n. 肺炎
adj. 细菌的
n. 肺结核
adj. (指天气,疾病之发作)
严重的;剧烈的

acute[ə'kju:t]
respiratory[ris'paiəətəri]
syndrome['sindrəm]

adj. (指疾病)急性的
adj. 呼吸的
n. 综合征

atypical[ei'tipikəl]
scare[skɛə]

adj. 非典型的,不同寻常的
v. 恐吓,惊讶

Celsius['selsjəs]
victim['viktɪm]

adj. 摄氏的
n. 牺牲者,受害者,受灾者

ventilation[venti'leɪʃən]

n. 通风

symptom['sɪmptəm]

n. 症状,征兆

detection[di'tekʃən]

n. 发现,发觉,察觉

tentatively['tentətɪvli]

adv. 不确定地,试验性地,
暂定地

novel['nɒvəl]

adj. 新奇的,新颖的

coronavirus[,kɒrənə'vaɪrəs]

n. 日冕形病毒,冠状病毒

circulate['sɜ:kjuleɪt]

vt. 流传,传播,散步

encephalitis[en,sɛfə'laitɪs]

n. 脑炎

mask[mɑ:sk]

n. 口罩,面具,面罩

gown[gaʊn]

n. 手术服在手术室里和医院
的其他地方为防止感染或
传染而穿的长袍或罩衫

isolation[,aɪsəu'leɪʃən]

n. 隔离,孤立

contagious[kən'teɪdʒəs]

adj. (疾病)传染的,会感染
的

secretion[si'kri:ʃən]

n. 分泌,分泌物

fluid['flu(:)ɪd]

n. 液体,液态物

incubation[,ɪnkju'beɪʃən]

n. (疾病的)潜伏期

hygiene['haɪdʒi:n]

n. 卫生(学),保健学

preventive[pri'ventɪv]

adj. 预防的,防止的

vaccine['væksi:n]

n. 疫苗

mutate[mju:'teɪt]

vt. 变异

epidemic[,epɪ'demɪk]

n. 流行性传染病,流行病

Phrases and Expressions

respond to	响应;有反应
at a... stage	处于……阶段
be linked to	与……有关
contact with	与……接触
bring... under control	使……得到控制
in the meantime	同时

Proper Names

Xinhua News Agency	新华通讯社
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Exercises

I . Reading Aloud

1. Read the following paragraph aloud until you can say them from your memory.

A person with SARS develops a fever (above 38 degrees Celsius), followed by possible respiratory problems like a dry cough and shortness of breath or difficult breathing. In some cases, the respiratory problems worsen; chest x - rays suggest pneumonia and victims often need oxygen support and mechanical ventilation. Other symptoms might include muscleache, headaches, and sore throat.

II . Reading Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions.

- (1) what's the symptoms of SARS?
- (2) what can SARS also be called?
- (3) When did SARS first appear in the world?
- (4) Is SARS fatal?
- (5) When viewed under a microscope, what does the coronavirus look like?
- (6) Are scientists certain about how SARS is transmitted?
- (7) What can slow the spread of SARS?
- (8) How long is the incubation of SARS?
- (9) Why did one Hong Kong expert say that developing an effective vaccine for SARS would be difficult?
- (10) What's the greatest challenge right now?

2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) ac-

cording to the text.

- (1) SARS is a flu – like condition that doesn't respond effectively to any known treatment, and it is just bacterial pneumonia. ()
- (2) SARS has existed in the world for many years, but scientists still can't cure it. ()
- (3) A person with SARS develops a fever but without respiratory problems. ()
- (4) The symptoms of SARS include muscle aches , headaches and sore throat. ()
- (5) SARS has nothing to do with coronavirus. ()
- (6) Anyone with SARS will die, because it is a kind of fatal disease. ()
- (7) Experts have shown that masks, gowns and the isolation of victims can slow the spread of SARS. ()
- (8) Although SARS is highly contagious , scientists are completely certain about how it is transmitted. ()
- (9) Close contact with a person who has SARS can easily cause infection. ()
- (10) Developing an effective vaccine for SARS will be extremely easy because scientists have known the cause of SARS. ()

III . Vocabulary and Structure

1. Fill in the blanks with the given words or phrases. Change the form if necessary.

acute	preventive	victim	ventilation	symptom
novel	vaccine	gown	severe	isolation infection
detection	contagious	epidemic	circulate	

- (1) As we all know pneumonia is a _____ disease, it is to be treated as early as possible.
- (2) Four people were killed in the accident, but police have not yet named the _____.
- (3) There has been an _____ of cholera in the country, which cause more than 1000 people to die.
- (4) The workers complained about the factory's lack of _____, so they decide to go on strike.
- (5) Measles is highly _____, so we should isolate measles patients from other people as quick as possible.
- (6) The _____ don't appear until a few days after you're infected.
- (7) His crime escaped _____ for many years.
- (8) Spending my holiday on a boat is a _____ idea.
- (9) The news of the enemy's defeat quickly _____ round the city.
- (10) The _____ a surgeon wears during an operation is usually green.
- (11) The old man is living in complete _____.
- (12) The government is taking _____ measures to safeguard law and order.

- (13) It is not easy to develop a _____ for SARS, for scientists know little about it.
- (14) She received _____ head injuries in the accident, so she had to stay in bed.
- (15) You should wash your hands after handling raw meat to avoid _____.

2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and pay attention to the preposition "in" in each sentence.

- (1) The children were so **absorbed in** their game that they did not notice the passage of time.
- (2) The girl **soaks herself in** the romantic novels.
- (3) The makers have **called in** some cars with dangerous faults.
- (4) I have no time to **engage in** gossip, so please don't come to me with your rumors.
- (5) He has been **gambling in** oil shares.
- (6) Education is the best way for a nation to **invest in** the future.
- (7) She had no wish to **meddle in** his business.
- (8) What he said was **in season on** the occasion.
- (9) The institute is **in session** from 8:20 a. m. to 3:40 p. m.
- (10) The business seems to be **in smooth waters** these days.

IV. Cloze

1. Fill in the blank with proper words according to the text.

SARS known as _____ (1) pneumonia is a flu-like condition and doesn't respond effectively _____ (2) any known treatment. A person with SARS _____ (3) a fever, followed by possible _____ (4) problems, other symptoms might _____ (5) muscle aches, headaches, and sore throat. In most cases, the disease is not _____ (6) With early _____ (7) and treatment there is a good chance of _____ (8) The _____ (9) period can be two days or two weeks. Practising good personal hygiene is a key _____ (10) stopping the spread of this disease.

2. There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits into the passage.

When he got the call that his son was ill in California and not expected to live for long. Bill didn't know _____ (1) he was going to get the money for his wife and himself to make the trip. Bill had worked as a truck driver his entire life, _____ (2) he never managed to have any savings.

So with _____ (3) Bill walked the mile to the filling station (加油站) and told the owner, "My son is really sick and I've got no cash. Can you trust me for the phone call _____ (4) California?"

"Pick up the phone and talk as _____ (5) as you need to," was the _____ (6). As he started to dial, he was interrupted by a stranger, jumping down _____ (7) the cab (驾驶室) of a truck and _____ (8), "Aren't you Bill Beasley? Your son was one of my best friends _____ (9) we were growing up together. When I went off to college, I lost _____ (10) with him. Heard you say he's sick?"

After the call Bill was told that that truck driver had paid _____ (11) it and left him an envelope. He opened it and pulled out two _____ (12) of paper. One read, "You were the first truck driver my dad trusted enough to let me _____ (13) along with." The second one was a signed _____ (14) with an attached message: "Fill _____ (15) the amount needed for you and your wife to make the trip Merry Christmas!"

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| (1) A. what | B. which | C. why | D. that |
| (2) A. that | B. so | C. but | D. which |
| (3) A. happiness | B. laugh | C. embarrassment | D. kindness |
| (4) A. to | B. with | C. through | D. at |
| (5) A. quick | B. long | C. sad | D. happy |
| (6) A. reply | B. owner | C. cash | D. question |
| (7) A. at | B. to | C. with | D. from |
| (8) A. asked | B. asking | C. ask | D. being asked |
| (9) A. when | B. that | C. if | D. after |
| (10) A. letter | B. news | C. touch | D. information |
| (11) A. off | B. for | C. with | D. at |
| (12) A. kinds | B. bunches | C. pages | D. pieces |
| (13) A. go | B. went | C. to go | D. going |
| (14) A. cash | B. money | C. fund | D. check |
| (15) A. with | B. out | C. at | D. up |

V. Translation

1. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 自从从我上次给他写了信, 他至今都没有给我回信。
- (2) 许多癌症并不是致命的, 只要在早期发现, 都是有希望治愈的。
- (3) 在竞争激烈的社会里, 保持乐观的生活态度是拥有健康的关键。
- (4) 由于世界卫生组织和中国政府的高度重视, 非典得到了有效的控制。
- (5) 控制非典的路是漫长的, 科学家们必须找到有效的办法来治愈它并研究出预防疫苗。

2. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

A person with SARS develops a fever (above 38 degrees Celsius), followed by possible respiratory problems like a dry cough and shortness of breath or difficulty breathing. In some cases, the respiratory problems worsen; chest x-rays suggest pneumonia and victims often need oxygen support and mechanical ventilation. Other symptoms might include muscle aches, headaches, and sore throat.

VI. Writing

1. Write a short passage according to the following information, using the words and phrases given below.

symptom	in most cases	disease	fatal	detection
treatment	at a late stage	recovery	severe	occur

非典患者通常出现以下一些症状:高热(38℃以上),干咳,呼吸急促或呼吸困难,肌肉疼痛,头疼和喉咙痛。大多数情况下,这种病是不会致命的。早期的发现与治疗是有望康复的。严重的病例一般都发生在那些原来就有健康问题或晚期治疗的病人身上。

2. Write a composition on the topic "Profits of Criticism". The composition can be based on the outline given below.

praise	criticism	to make mistakes	to accept criticism
calmly	modestly	to make progress	

(1) 很多人认为表扬比批评好,但笔者却不以为然。

(2) 论述批评的重要性。

(3) 论述如何正确对待批评。

Text B Reading for Thorough Understanding

Practical Course

RESUME (个人简历)

Wang Xingye
759 E. Dongfeng Road, Apt. 908
Chigang, Guangzhou 510320
Tel: 020 - 7776363
pateldan@tempnet.com

Job Objective

A position offering challenge and responsibility in the realm of consumer affairs or marketing.

Education

1991 - 1995: Graduating in July with a B. S. degree in Marketing, Guangdong College of Commerce

Fields of study include: economics, marketing, business law, statistics, accounting, psychology, sociology, retailing, consumer behavior, sales force management, product policy, marketing research and forecast, marketing strategies.

1985 - 1991: The Affiliated Middle School of South China Normal University

Social Activities

1991 - 1995: Secretary of the Class League Branch. Headed fundraising for disasters relief.

1989 - 1991: Class monitor

Rewards

Honor Student in 1986, 1988 and 1993.

Excellent Student Leader in 1990, 1994

University Scholarship (level III) for Academic Excellence

Experience

1994: Marketing Representative, Heguyuan Ltd., Beijing

Conducted marketing planning with other team members. Analyzed current consumers and competitors. Predicted future target consumers and developed marketing strategies. Several major survey results and suggestions were adopted by the company.

1993: Administrative assistant in Sales Department of Guangdong Xinfu Aluminum Material Factory. Responsible for public relations, correspondence, expense reports, record keeping, inventory catalog.

1992: Provisional employee of Sales Department of Guangdong Weida Medical Instruments & Equipment Company. Responsible for sorting orders, shipping arrangements, deliveries.

Special Skills

English Proficiency, excellent written and spoken English skills College English Test - Band Four

Computer skills

Proficient in office applications: Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Outlook

Knowledge of and experience with Photoshop, FreeHand.

Hobbies Jogging, tennis, travel.

Personal Data

Sex: Male

Date of Birth: May 17th, 1972

Marital Status: single

Health: excellent

References will be furnished upon request.

Notes:

个人简历通常按年月顺序书写,时间从现在往过去推移。其语言特点是简明扼要,常省略句子的主语“我(I)”,直接用动词、动名词等作为句子的开头。简历一般包括以下几部分:

1. 信头(letterhead):姓名、地址、联系方式及求职目标

2. 工作经历(work experience):工作职务、公司名称、所取得的成绩等

3. 教育背景 (educational background) : 就学的大学名称、所取得的学位、获得的专业成果, 加入的组织、公益工作、职位等
4. 其他情况 (other information) : 特殊技能、业余爱好等
5. 个人资料 (personal information) : 性别、年龄、婚姻状况等
6. 证明人 (references) : 可略去不写

New Words

real[reɪl]	n. 领域
calculus[ˈkælkjʊləs]	n. 微积分学
psychology[saɪˈkɒlədʒi]	n. 心理学, 心理状态
sociology[ˌsəʊsiˈɒlədʒi]	n. 社会学
managerial[ˌmænəˈdʒiəriəl]	adj. 管理的
affiliated[əˈfɪlieɪtɪd]	adj. 附属的, 有关联的
relief[riˈliːf]	n. 救济
aluminum[əˈljʊːmɪnəm]	n. [化] 铝
inventory[ˈɪnvəntri]	n. 详细目录, 存货, 财产清册
provisional[prəˈvɪʒənəl]	adj. 临时的

Phrases and Expressions

Guangdong College of Commerce	广东商学院
South China Normal University	华南师范学院
Administrative assistant	行政助理

Exercises

1. Complete the passage according to the resume you've learned.

Wang Xingye is a student in _____ majored in _____. He has a good command of _____ in _____ and _____ in _____. He was awarded as an _____ and an _____. Serving as the secretary of the class League Branch, he _____. In part-time, he participates actively in the social practice and served as _____, _____ and _____. He will graduate with _____ degree in _____, 1995.

2. Translate the following words or expressions into Chinese or English.

(1) marital status

已婚

_____	离异
_____	未婚
(2) curriculum	_____
_____	主修
_____	副修
educational highlights	_____
(3) occupational history	_____
_____	社会实践
part - time jobs	_____
_____	假期工作
(4) social activities	_____
commissary in charge of studies	_____
_____	体育委员
commissary in charge of organization	_____
_____	宣传委员
League branch secretary	_____
(5) 优秀学生	_____
优秀班干	_____
优秀团员	_____

3. Learn the following useful expressions for Education/Experience/Employment record.

- (1) Graduated from (Nanjing University)
毕业于……
- (2) B. S. in (Computer Science) , (Nanchang) University , (1990)
……年在……大学获……专业理学学士学位
- (3) B. A. in (Economic Administration) , (July 2000) , (Jiangxi Normal) University
……年……月在……大学获……专业文学学士学位
- (4) M. B. A. in (Zhongshan) University , (1998)
……年……大学获工商管理硕士学位
- (5) Trained in (Computer Assisted Design) , (1999) , (Qinghua) University
……年……月在……大学接受……方面的培训
- (6) Acquired (the intermediate - level accountant) certificate
获得过……证书
- (7) Participated in (the designing of tractor parts)
曾参加过……
- (8) Served as (assistant manager)
曾任……
- (9) Rich in (actual working experience at many state - owned commercial bank posts)
在……方面经验丰富
- (10) Familiar with (ISO 9001 : 2000 quality management system)
通晓……