实用综合教程 3

主 编 王守仁副主编 陈新仁

AN INTEGRATED SKILLS COURSE



学生用书 STUDENT'S BOOK

总主编 王守仁

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高等职业教育是我们国家高等教育体系的重要组成部分,其任务是培养面向生产、建设、管理、服务第一线需要的"下得去、留得住、用得上"、实践能力强、具有良好职业道德的高技能人才。为满足我国社会发展和经济建设需要,促进高等职业教育持续健康发展,教育部积极推进高等职业教育改革,其中包括公共英语课程教学改革,颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》。"新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材"就是根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》进行编写的。

我们编写这套系列教材的基本指导原则是"实用为主,够用为度,以应用为目的"。具体来说,我们考虑了基础性、实用性、够用性、前瞻性和科学性等因素。基础性是指教材巩固并拓展学生中学阶段的英语知识和能力,打好语言基础;实用性是指教材紧扣高职高专学生的职业方向,选材与学生的学习、生活及日后职业密切相关;够用性是指教材充分考虑学生今后工作、学习和交际的实际需要,尽可能控制难度,确保学生接受语言信息输入的效果;前瞻性是指教材密切关注我国中学和大学英语教育改革的动向以及我国社会经济发展对高职高专教育的新要求,适应高职高专英语教学的发展趋势;科学性是指教材吸收先进的教学理念和方法,符合语言学习规律,恰当充分地利用现代教育技术手段,有利于教师使用,有利于学生学习。

"新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材"体系比较完备,包括主干教材《实用综合教程》、《实用听说教程》和支撑教材《实用语法简明教程》、《实用写作教程》。主干教材主要用于课堂教学,支撑教材供学生按需要自选、自学、自练。两类教材自成系统,相对独立,同时相互补充,彼此关联,配合起来使用,既能发挥教师的主导作用,又便于学生开展自主性学习。

参加编写这套系列教材的教师们都受过严格的专业训练,长期从事英语教学与研究, 具有较为丰富的教学经验。在编写过程中,我们努力贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学 基本要求(试行)》,广泛征求高职高专师生的建议和意见,使教材具有以下几个特点:

- 1) 传统与现代教学理念相结合, 既强调语言基础知识的掌握, 又突出语言运用能力的培养;
- 2) 以学生为本,全书主题贴近学生生活,内容知识性、趣味性强,具有广泛的应用性和实用价值;
- 3) 练习丰富多样,有针对性,能有效培养学生的语言运用能力,同时对通过高等学

校英语应用能力考试具有较强的适应性;

4) 语言浅显而规范,新颖而地道。

学好英语并非难事,关键是持之以恒,同时注意学习方法。除了学习教材以外,你要尽可能地多利用机会接触英语,如观看英语电视电影、上网查阅英文资料、阅读英语报刊书籍、学唱英文歌曲等。从英语学习中获得乐趣,而不是把它看作负担,学以致用,一定会收到满意的效果。

你在使用这套系列教材时有什么建议或想法,包括批评的意见,都欢迎告诉我们,以便我们今后在修订时改进,从而使教材质量不断提高,能真正符合高职高专学生学习 英语的需要。

祝你的学习生活充实而快乐,每天都有进步!

王守仁 2006年3月

前言

《实用综合教程》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(试行)》的精神,结合我国高职高专公共英语教学实际编写的,其基本指导思想是以学生在中学阶段学到的英语为起点,提供听说读写译技能的基础性综合训练,注重实际应用,培养学生一定的语言运用能力。

从我国高职高专学校开设公共英语课程的实际情况出发,同时考虑到我国各地区和各学校之间的差异,《实用综合教程》一共编写4册,一学期使用一本,各本教材相互之间为递进关系。对于英语水平较低的新生,第一学期可以选用第一册,用三个学期学完第一、二、三册后,要求能达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》规定的"基本要求",可以通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)。对于英语水平较好的新生,第一学期可以从第二册开始使用,学生学完第三册后,可以通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)。第四册为选修教材,供学有余力的学生使用。学生学完全部四册后,要求能达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》规定的"较高要求",可以通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)。

《实用综合教程》第三册共10个单元,每单元教学时间设计为6学时,供两周教学使用。各单元具体项目如下:

课文A(TEXT A): 课文材料主要选自国外书刊,长度为550—600字左右,通常包含一个故事,题材广泛,包括信息技术、创世故事、姓名称谓、角色楷模、商业经济、基因工程、公共卫生、人生态度、职业选择、魔幻文学等,内容新颖,语言生动。

注释(Notes): 对课文中涉及社会、历史、文化的人名、地名等专有名词提供背景知识介绍,对一些特别语言现象也给予必要的解释。

生词(New Words): 以在课文中出现的次序排列,释义使用中文,力求简洁准确。为帮助学生扩大词汇,对部分生词给出了常见的派生词,并提供例句说明用法。

短语词组(Useful Expressions): 为加强学生运用英语的能力,单独列出课文中出现的常见短语,并配有中文释义。

补充词汇:提供20个左右与单元话题相关的词汇,一方面帮助学生扩充词汇,另一方面有利于他们就相关话题开展讨论。

课文理解(Comprehension):通过两人对话、分组讨论、大组汇报等口头交际形式, 为学生创造参与讨论发言的机会。

A: Pair Work 根据课文回答 5 个左右的问题,既检查学生对课文的理解,又为学生提供说英语的机会。

B: Group Work 就单元话题设计出讨论题,要求学生联系自己生活实际进行分组讨论。

C: Presentation 从各小组中选一名学生向全班就讨论内容做口头汇报或采用辩论等形式、培养学生在公众面前发言的能力。

积极词汇(Active Words):该部分列出课文中出现的5个积极词汇,即使用频率高、组词能力强的单词,通过例句说明其不同释义和用法,介绍常用的搭配和短语。

词汇检查(Vocabulary Check): 积极词汇练习的形式为句子填空,目的是检查学生对积极词汇的掌握。词义搭配一般为10组,单词选自课文,释义为中文。随后有8个例句,要求学生进行词形变化练习,以帮助他们了解英语词汇的构成方式,掌握扩大词汇量的捷径。

语法知识(Grammar Tips): 对课文中出现的语法现象进行简要归纳说明,并进行复习巩固练习。为使学生能比较全面系统地掌握语法,可要求他们阅读《实用语法简明教程》的相关章节。

课文B(TEXT B): 课文内容围绕单元话题,从不同的角度提供相关信息,文体基本上为说明文或记叙文,以帮助学生掌握正式文体的表达方式,进一步扩充词汇,提高英语表达能力。

生词与短语(Words and Expressions):对课文中出现的生词、动词搭配、短语词组给出中文释义。对部分生词亦提供常见的派生词,并配以例句说明用法。

阅读理解(Comprehension):根据课文设计问题,通过填空补缺、判断正误的练习方式,巩固对课文主要论点、重要细节的掌握。

综合练习(Comprehensive Exercises): 采用听写、选择、完形填空、翻译练习、填字游戏等形式、紧扣单元主题、词汇和相关语法,其中:

听写所选英文材料与课文内容相关,难度比课文略低,要求学生根据听力材料填写 常用词或词组,目的是逐步提高学生的英语听力水平。

单项选择习题涵盖语法、用法、搭配等,对语言点拾遗补阙。

完形填空练习语篇内容与单元话题相关, 学生根据上下文选择填词, 可以增强语感。 翻译练习一般为8个中文句子, 要求学生用本单元所学的单词和短语将其翻译成英文。

填字游戏用本单元中的8到10个生词填充字谜中的空格,配有汉语提示,帮助学生 在游戏中巩固词汇。

应试写作(Preparation for the Writing Test):根据高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)的题型及内容,进行有针对性的训练,主要是通过范例,要求学生能模仿写简历、一般信件、介绍信、请柬、备忘录、邀请函、申请表、祝贺信、慰问信、感谢信等。《实用写作教程》提供了许多相关实用范例和套写练习,可作为配套教材使用。

南通航运职业技术学院的顾力豪、尤小燕、樊菲和唐志娟老师参加了本册教材部分单元的编写工作。

《实用综合教程》由上海外语教育出版社策划,在编写过程中得到了庄智象社长、谢

宇编辑的关心和指导,南京大学英语系美籍专家 Don Snow 博士审读了本册教材全书内容,提出了许多有益的建议。此外,还有部分从事高职高专英语第一线教学工作的老师应邀对样稿提出了很多宝贵的意见,在此谨一并致谢。

王守仁 2006年3月

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Cinzy Instant Messaging

The Information Age

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In this unit, you will make web

- read an article about how American young people use instant messaging;
- enlarge your vocabulary related to computers and the Internet;
- get some tips about the use of direct speech and indirect speech;
- learn about the use of computers in the U.S.;
- practice writing a resumé.



Crazy Instant Messaging

this conversation into formal English. "Wass^?" "N2M, U?" "JC." "G2G. BFN." Confused? Your dictionary won't help you, but our word list will (See the Instant Messaging Glossary on the next page).

Think fast! Translate

If you understood it right away, you are prob-

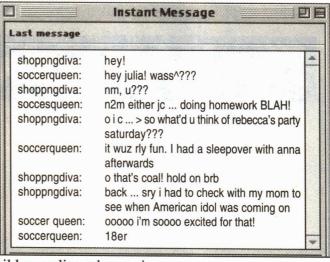
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ably among the 60% of children online who use instant messaging, or IM. Yahoo, MSN and AOL offer software that allows users to have real-time conversations in text windows online. Instant messages are typed so fast that users don't slow down to change into capital letters, add punctuation, or write complete words. As a result, new word abbreviations and IM slang are being made up faster than a high-speed modem.

20 **Keyboard Nation**

A typical instant-messaging conversation lasts more than a half hour, includes three or more friends and often includes friends from different places. More than one in three IM users say they use it every day. Nearly half of online teenagers believe that the Internet has improved their friendships. It's a quick, easy way to keep in touch.



NOTES:

Yahoo: 美国雅虎公司, 提供网络检索等服务。 MSN: 微软提供的网络 在线服务,全称为The Microsoft Network。 AOL: 美国在线服务公 司,提供因特网接入等 服务,全称为 America Online, Inc.

Twelve-year-old Gabbi Lewin says that she's on instant messenger almost every day. She says that without it, "there would be no way to communicate. Our parents are on the phone all the time."

Thirteen-year-old Steven Mintz likes messaging better than the phone "because I can talk to more people at once." Chatting online is also a good way to keep up with friends who live far away. Children don't have to worry about the phone bill.

Wrong Message?

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Instant messaging does not always help develop a friendship. Sometimes, children use it to show angry feelings. Such children aren't really trying to be mean. Often it's just easier to say something online than in person. Eleven-year-old Oliver Davies says, "I can express my feelings more easily with IM, without the guilty feeling of saving it face-to-face."

Many parents and teachers think children's instant messaging habits are taking their attention away from more important things. Julia Long says that when her son, Taylor, 13, "is waiting for a beep, it's hard (for him) to stay focused on homework or any kind of family activity."

Teachers get upset when Internet slang and emoticons (faces made with punctuation marks) appear in children's writing. Words that have troubled young writers, including "its" and "it's," now have been joined by "u," "r" and "wuz."

Children's safety may also be a problem. Staying connected is fine, but an online friend-ship with a stranger is not. Many parents monitor instant messaging, either by limiting time online or by keeping the computer in a common area.

IM. Not So Bad

Researchers who study children and the Internet say instant messaging isn't getting in the way of real life. They note that new tech-

GLOSSARY

bfn: bye for now brb: be right back g2g; got to go ic: Just chillin' 18r. later lol: laugh out loud nm: not much n2m: not too much oic: oh, I see pos: parents over shoulder rly: really roff: rolling on the floor laughing sry: sorry wass sup: What's up? ur: your wat: what wuz: was

EMOTICONS:

- :-) happy
- :-(sad
- :-I no feelings
- :-D very happy
- :-p tongue out
- :-o suprised
- ;-) wink
- :-s confused
- :'(crying
- :-o surprised



nology often produces old fears. "It's similar to what was said in the 1980s about video games and in the 1960s about television. There was this worry that children would do nothing else."

Even parents and teachers who don't like IM have to admit that at least children are writing. And their typing skills are improving. Is it at the expense of proper English? "Not so long as they learn the difference between formal and conversational English," says Naomi Baron, a professor of linguistics.

"Language has always changed, and it always will," says Baron. "It must change as the things we do and the things we meet change." That's good news! G2G. L8R.

(567 words)

New Words

- instant /'**instənt**/ adj. 即时的,立刻的 n. 瞬间,即刻 instantly adv. 立刻,立即
- message / messday v. 发送消息 n. 消息 instant messaging 即时信息,缩写词为 IM (指发送人通过互联网或手机在发送信息后,接收人可以马上接到信息并及时做出答复)
- ◆ glossary /'glosərɪ/ n. 词汇表
- formal /'fo:məl/ adj. 正式的,形式的 formally adv. 正式地
- real-time /'rɪəl ˌtaɪm/ adj. 实时的
- ◆ type /taip/ v. 打字 n. 类型, 典型
- capital / kæprtəl/ adj. 大写的 n. 首都, 首府
- ◆ punctuation /ˌpʌŋktju'eɪʃən/ n. 标点符号
 punctuate v. 加标点符号
- abbreviation /ə.bri:vr'eɪʃən/ n. 缩写,缩写词 abbreviate v. 缩写
- ♦ slang /slæn/ n. 俚语
- ♦ modem /'məudəm/ n. 调制解调器

- keyboard /'ki:bo:d/ n. 键盘
- ◆ typical /'tipikəl/ adj. 典型的 typically adv. 典型地
- Internet / internet/ n. 互联网, 因特网
- ♦ bill /bil/ n. 账单, 票据
- mean /mi:n/ adj. 刻薄的, 吝啬的
- ◆ express /ɪkˈspres/ v. 表达
- beep /bi:p/ n. (汽车喇叭或电子装置等发出的)嘟嘟声
- emoticon /1'məutikon/ n. 情感符(也称作 Smiley), 由 emotion和 icon合成。如表示微笑的":-)")
- join /dʒɔm/ v. 参加; 结合
- ◆ connect /kə'nekt/ v. 连接,与……建立起 联系
 - connection n. 连接, 联系 Compared with telephone line, broadband provides much faster Internet connection.
- ◆ monitor /'monita/ v. 监控, 监视 n. 监视器; 班长

◆ admit /ədˈmɪt/ v. 承认(事实、错误等) admission n. 承认; 入场费 Admission to the cinema costs \$5.

● linguistics /lɪŋˈgwɪstɪks/ n. 语言学 linguistic adj. 语言的

Useful Expressions



right away 立刻, 立即 slow down 慢下来 keep in touch 保持联络 on the phone 在打电话 keep up with 与……保持联系 in person 亲自,亲口

take ... away from 剥夺, 把……拿走 wait for 等, 等待 get in the way of 妨碍 at the expense of 以……为代价; 在损害…… 的情况下 so long as 只要,如果

Words and Expressions Related to Computers and the Internet



application software 应用软件 BBS (bulletin board system) 电子公告栏 blog (web log 的混合) 网络日记 chat room 聊天室 W W W MAN cursor 光标 desktop 台式电脑 download 下载 e-commerce 电子商务 hacker 电脑黑客 hardware 硬件 laptop 笔记本电脑 mouse 鼠标 MUD (multi-user dungeon) 多用户网络游戏

multimedia 多媒体 OS (operating system) 操作系统 search engine 搜索引擎 Trojan horse 木马(病毒) upload 上传 video chat 视频聊天 virus 电脑病毒 web page 网页 webmaster 网站管理员 website 网站 wireless network 无线网络 word processing 文字处理

Comprehension

A. Pair Work

Complete the following sentences orally according to the text. Take turns asking and answering the questions.

1.	What is the percentage of children online who use instant messaging?
	use instant messaging.
2.	Why are new word abbreviations and IM slang being made up so fast?
	This is because
3.	Does instant messaging always help develop a friendship? Why or why not?
4	H. J. d. and the second of the
4.	How do the parents monitor instant messaging?
	The parents
5.	What did people say in the 1980s about video games and in the 1960s about television?
	People were worried that

B. Group Work

Discuss in your group the advantages and possible problems for young people using the Internet and how we could keep the problems under control.

C. Presentation

Choose one student from each group to present the major points of the discussion to the whole class. Each student should try to limit the presentation to 4 minutes.

Active Words



instant

- n. (1) 瞬间, 顷刻 It all happened in an instant.
 - (2) 此刻, (某一) 时刻 I told him the news the instant I heard it.
- adj. (1) 即时的, 立刻的 Their performance was an instant success.
 - (2) 紧急的, 紧迫的 We cannot meet your instant needs.
 - (3) (食品)速溶的,方便的 Tom does not like instant coffee at all.

complete

- v. (1) 完成,使完整 The work is not completed yet.
 - (2) 填写(表格) Please complete the application form and e-mail it to me.