

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)

教师用书

二十一世纪高职高专英语教材

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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, 注重语言交际能力的培养; 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

● Teaching Plan for Session One (two periods):

Teaching Arrangements:

I. Warm-up for the New Semester

II. Text A

- Fun Start
- Background Information
- Detailed Study of Text A
- Further Practice

III. Key to Exercises of Text A

IV. Assignments

Part I Warm-up for the New Semester

1. Get students to work in pairs to talk about what they have done during the summer vacation.
2. Introduce the teaching schedule, the teaching approaches and some requirements in the new semester.
3. As this is the last semester, the teacher may ask students to talk about their plans about English learning such as what they expect to achieve in the new semester; how they manage to fulfill their plans, etc. Ask students to discuss in groups the above two questions and then encourage some representatives to present their plans to the whole class.

Part II Text A

Tourism Today: China's Bright Future

Teaching Objective:

Get students to master the key words, expressions and structures, and get the main idea of China's tourism.

Key Points:

A. Vocabularies:

Words

generous	outlook	destroy	positive	enable
replace	preserve	stimulate	variety	sightseeing

Expressions

give rise to	invest in	profit from	prior to
effect on	be astonished at	put emphasis on	in addition to

B. Structures:

1. 主句, 现在分词短语
2. it is not just ... that ...
3. at the ... is ... (介词短语在句首, 倒装)

● Fun Start—Tourism

Step 1

The teacher may start the lesson by talking about “backpacking”—a popular practice among young travelers. Ask students to study the picture.

Step 2

Then the teacher may ask students to choose four items from the tips when they prepare for backpacking and get students to give reasons why they choose these things. Representatives are encouraged to give their opinions in class.

● Background Information

China World Cultural and Natural Heritage List

Time	Location	Cultural and Natural Heritage
1987	Beijing	The Great Wall
1987	Beijing	Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties
1987	Beijing	Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian
1987	Xi'An	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor
1987	Shandong	Mount Taishan
1987	Dunhuang	Mogao Caves
1990	Anhui	Mount Huangshan

1992	Chengdu	Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area
1992	Chengdu	Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area
1992	Zhangjiajie	Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area
1994	Chengde	Mountain Resort and its outlying Temples, Chengde
1994	Shandong	Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu
1994	Hubei	Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains
1994, 2000, 2001	Tibet	Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa
1996	Jiangxi	Lushan National Park
1996	Sichuan	Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha
1997	Yunnan	Old Town of Lijiang
1997	Shanxi	Ancient City of Ping Yao
1997, 2000	Jiangsu	Classical Gardens of Suzhou
1998	Beijing	Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing
1998	Beijing	Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar
1999	Fujian	Mount Wuyi
1999	Chongqing	Dazu Rock Carvings
2000	Chengdu	Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System
2000	Huangshan	Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui—Xidi and Hongcun
2000	Luoyang	Longmen Grottoes
2000	Beijing	Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties
2001	Datong	Yungang Grottoes
2003	Yunan	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas

2004	Liaoning and Jilin	Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom
2005	Macao	The Historic Centre of Macao
2006	Sichuan	Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries
2006	Henan	Yin Xu

(Last updated: March 8, 2007)

● Detailed Study of Text A

A. Pre-reading Questions

1. Do you like travel? Where have you been?
2. Could you introduce some famous tourist destinations in your home town?
3. What advantages and disadvantages does tourism have in your opinion?

B. Detailed Study of the Text

Text proper	For teachers' reference
Para.1 <p>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, <u>tourism in China provides a great portion of the nation's income. It has also had unexpected social and environmental benefits</u> that are the result of the networking of new ideas and experiences.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① What are the important features of China's tourism industry? <i>Careful planning and design.</i> ② What will become of China by the year 2020 according to the author? <i>The largest tourist destination in the world.</i> ③ What are the advantages of tourism? <i>It provides a great portion of the nation's income. It has also had unexpected social and environmental benefits.</i> <p>Topic sentence underlined.</p>

1. 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.

From its start in 1978 to the largest tourist destination all over the world by 2020 as planned, tourism in China contributes greatly to the nation's income.

project: *v.* to plan

e.g. A visit by the UN Secretary General is projected for June.

The committee projected a new municipal construction.

portion: *n.* one part of something

e.g. Only a small portion of the budget is spent on food.

The central portion of the bridge collapsed because of the heavy rain.

2. It has also had unexpected social and environmental benefits that are the result of the **networking** of new ideas and experiences.

It has also produced unexpected social and environment benefits that are the result of the interaction of new ideas and experiences.

networking: *n.* connection

e.g. A system of the networking of railway and subway has been set up.

If executives fail to exploit the opportunities of networking, they will risk being left behind.

Para.2

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.

- ① How much does China's tourist industry increase every year?
10.4%.
- ② How many jobs does tourism industry provide in 2004?
6 million jobs.
- ③ What positive result does tourism industry have?
It increases the employment rate and gives citizens a chance to profit from the rapidly growing industry.

Main idea

Tourism, an industry with a generous financial outlook, provides people with a chance to profit from this rapidly growing industry.

3. It is an industry that provides a generous financial **outlook** for those with little money to **invest in** new business.

It is an industry that provides a good opportunity to make fortune for those people who don't have much money to put into new business.

outlook: *n.* expectation for the future

e.g. The outlook for the patient recovering from this disease is not good.

The area has witnessed a long-term outlook for economic growth.

invest (sth.) in (sth.):

to buy property, shares in a company, etc. in the hope of making a profit

e.g. This is a good time to invest in real estate.

He invested his life savings in his daughter's education.

4. Tourism in 2004 gave rise to 6 million jobs among 300,000 companies.

Tourism in 2004 produced 6 million jobs among 300,000 companies.

give rise to: to cause something to happen or exist

e.g. The increase of price gave rise to a series of problems.

The bacteria live in the human body but do not give rise to any symptoms.

5. This has a positive result on the employment rate, giving citizens a chance to profit from the rapidly growing industry.

This has a good influence on the employment rate, as it gives citizens a chance to get benefit from the rapidly growing industry.

profit from:

v. to get something useful from a situation

e.g. Farmers are profiting from the new policy at present.

In the hope of profiting from the further education, he went to England.

n. an amount of money gained in doing something

e.g. The bank made pre-tax profits of £ 3.5 million.

You can improve your chances of profit by sensible planning.

Para.3

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

① What does China do in order to avoid destroying the natural resources?

Adopt a "green" approach to tourism.

② What does a "green" approach to tourism do to nature?

The approach enables the growth in tourism without harmful effects on nature.

③ How does tourism benefit the coun-

preserve places of historic importance and scenic beauty.

try people and the surroundings?
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.

Main idea

The "green" approach to tourism has positive effects on local people and the surroundings.

6. Prior to opening the door to tourism, China planned well to avoid crucial errors, such as destroying or replacing key tourist attractions.

Before opening the door to tourism, China planned well to avoid serious errors, such as destroying or replacing important tourist attractions.

prior to: before

e.g. During the week prior to the meeting, our company had had everything done.

All the arrangements should have been completed prior to the arrival of storm.

crucial: a. very important

e.g. He had administrators under him but made crucial decisions himself.

Improved consumer confidence is crucial to an economic recovery.

7. ... and provides the funds to help preserve places of historic importance and scenic beauty.

... and provides money to keep places of historic importance and scenic beauty unchanged and intact.

preserve: to keep or maintain unchanged and intact

e.g. In a harmonious society, we should first try to preserve family harmony.

It is the duty of the army to preserve peace.

Para.4

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 geogra-

- ① Which provinces are mentioned here as tourism destinations?

Yunnan, Xinjiang, Jiangsu and Heilongjiang.

- ② What are foreigners interested

phy 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.

in when they travel in China?
Culture, language, geography, foods, arts, fashions and climates.

- ③ Why is sightseeing important in cities and in the countryside?

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

Topic sentence underlined.

8. Visitors from abroad are astonished at the differences in culture, language, and geography when traveling to provinces such as Yunnan, Xinjiang, Jiangsu, and Heilongjiang.

Visitors from abroad are rather surprised at the differences in culture, language, and geography when they travel to provinces such as Yunnan, Xinjiang, Jiangsu, and Heilongjiang.

be astonished at: to be very surprised at

e.g. He was astonished at the news that I had won the competition.

My parents were astonished at the news that I quit school.

9. 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.

Sightseeing both in cities and in the countryside helps protect local culture, attaching importance to the people and customs of this great nation.

put emphasis on: to put special importance to

e.g. We should put emphasis on spoken English in order to compete with our competitors.

We provide all types of information to farmers, putting emphasis on legal information.

“putting emphasis on ...” is an adverbial participle clause.

Similar structures:

e.g. He earns a living, driving a truck.

They often amuse themselves, telling stories.

The computer works very fast, handling data at the speed of light.

He sat in the chair, reading newspapers.

Para.5

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.

- ① How does tourism from abroad benefit the country?
It stimulates China's economy.
- ② Why has tourism within the country increased dramatically?
Because 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.
- ③ How does the author comment on tourism?
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, and also it is an educational experience.

Main idea

Not only does tourism from abroad stimulate China's economy, but tourism within the country has increased dramatically with the rise of the standards of living.

10. **stimulate:** v. to make something develop or become more active; to encourage something

e.g. The crisis finally stimulated the government into acting.

The teacher stimulated his curiosity and opened his mind to other cultures.

11. 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. With the improvement of living conditions, Chinese people have the money and the time to enjoy the various customs within the nation.

delight: v. to make people feel very pleased and happy

e.g. The new discovery has delighted scientists everywhere.

He delighted them with his charm and wit.

delight in: to enjoy doing something very much

e.g. The man delights in taking long walks.

She delights in cooking with the guide of a cookery book.

take delight in: to enjoy doing something very much especially something that should not be done

e.g. He takes great delight in showing off himself.

He takes delight in telling others' sad stories.

12. 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.

Tourism shows the progress of a society, and it also provides a chance for people to understand and communicate with the rich history of one's own culture.

interact with: to communicate with

e.g. Teachers cannot have enough time to interact with each student in a big class.

Our foreign teacher is fond of interacting with Chinese students.

13. **in addition to:** besides

e.g. In addition to teaching, she works as a nurse in the holidays.

In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on a good education and a decent home environment.

● Further Practice

Ask students to translate the following expressions into English.

① 旅游业	tourism industry
汽车制造业	car-making industry
② 年增长率	yearly growth rate
年收入	yearly income
③ 广阔的经济前景	a generous financial outlook
光明的贸易前景	a bright outlook for trade
④ 投资新企业	invest in new businesses
投资股市	invest in the stock market
⑤ 开放旅游业	open the door to tourism
向海外市场开放	open the door to the overseas market
⑥ 重要的旅游景点	key tourist attractions
重要行业	key industries