

灵通高职高专英语 Lingo College English

2



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)

Teacher's Book

2

灵通高职高专英语 Lingo College English

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)

Teacher's Book

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

灵通高职高专英语·读写译教程 2 教师用书/韩旭等编.

—南京:译林出版社, 2007. 3

ISBN 978-7-5447-0084-9

I. 灵... II. 韩... III. ① 英语—阅读教学—高等学校: 技术学校—教学参考资料 ② 英语—写作—高等学校: 技术学校—教学参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 028887 号

Lingo Media acknowledges with appreciation the assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Inc. We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Book Publishing Industry Development Program (BPIDP) for our publishing activities.

Lingo Media 国际集团感谢加拿大国际发展署的资助, 并感谢加拿大政府通过图书出版产业发展计划向该项目提供的资助。

Copyright © 2007 by Yilin Press and Lingo Media

All Rights Reserved.

未经译林出版社和 Lingo Media 国际集团书面许可, 不得在任何地区以任何形式、任何媒介、任何文字翻印、仿制或转载本书的内容。

中方主编	韩 旭 黄 硕
加方主编	Lisa Black (加拿大)
副 主 编	叶清旸 张晓红
编 写	廖兴存 邵立彤 王霞晖 赵曙娅 (按姓氏拼音排列)
责任编辑	李 佳 李 放
封面设计	侯海屏

书 名	灵通高职高专英语·读写译教程 2·教师用书
出版发行	凤凰出版传媒集团 译林出版社 (南京市湖南路 47 号 210009) Lingo Media 国际集团

电 话 025-83322546

传 真 025-83242328

教材热线 025-86637608

电子信箱 pretco@yilin.com

集团网址 凤凰出版传媒网 <http://www.ppm.cn>

印 刷 南京捷迅印务有限公司

开 本 787 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 16

版 次 2007 年 3 月第 1 版 2007 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5447-0084-9

定 价 27.50 元 (附光盘一张)

译林版图书若有印装错误可与出版社联系

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2》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 和Text B

本部分是每个单元的核心内容,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和Text B之后均附五道选择题，检测学生的阅读理解能力水平，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) 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 A和Text B，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中英文表达的转换能力。

(5) 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接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。

(6) Say What?

改错题。要求学生根据Text B的内容改正句子中的错误信息，考察学生对阅读材料的熟识程度。

(7) Vocabulary and Structure

本部分通过Putting Words in Place, 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。

(8) Word Kaleidoscope

本部分针对Text B，设置选词填空练习和同义词辨析填空练习。前者帮助学生将所学词汇在句中熟练运用，后者便于学生对容易混淆的同义词语进行分别掌握，以巩固重要的词汇和语言点。

(9) Real World Writing

包括Translation Practice, Writing Skills和Applied Writing三个部分，Translation Practice要求学生运用阅读文章中的重要词汇及词组，翻译中文例句；Writing Skills讲练结合，阐述了学生写作中需要注意的各个环节；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。

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。另外，针对学生对词形变化掌握较差的情况，书后还专门列出各单元常见的单词变化形式，便于学生查找、记忆。

《灵通高职高专英语·读写译教程2》中方主编由拥有丰富英语教学经验的韩旭、黄硕担任，加方主编由Lisa Black担任。

本书遵循全新的编写思路，力求整合丰富资讯信息，在实际编写中难免会有疏漏不当之处，望广大阅读者批评指正，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。

CONTENTS

Unit 1 CAMPUS LIFE	1
Text A College Students and Debt	1
Text B To Love or Not to Love, That is the Question	12
Unit 2 HOUSING PROBLEM	26
Text A A Housing Problems in Urban Areas	26
Text B Housing Supply and Demand	39
Unit 3 MARRIAGE & FAMILY	51
Text A Traditional Marriage vs. Modern Marriage in China	51
Text B Adoption	63
Unit 4 PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE	75
Text A Today is a Gift	75
Text B Letting Go	87
Unit 5 ENTERTAINMENT	98
Text A International Movies that are Making Waves	98
Text B Super Girls	110
Unit 6 SOCIAL NEWS	122
Text A The Paparazzi	122
Text B New Teahouse	136

Unit 7 CUSTOMS AND CULTURE	149
Text A Run, Run as Fast as You Can	149
Text B The Lantern Festival	161
Unit 8 POLICE AND SECURITY	173
Text A The Ten-foot-tall Policeman	173
Text B Protect Yourself against Violence	186
Unit 9 ADVERTISEMENT INFLUENCE	198
Text A Getting on the Bandwagon	198
Text B A Picture vs. a Thousand Words	211
Unit 10 BUSINESS COMMUNICATION	224
Text A The Importance of Being Accurate	224
Text B Etiquette in New Communication Technology	236
Unit 11 PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE	247
Text A Today is a Gift	247
Text B Letting Go	257
Unit 12 ENTERTAINMENT	269
Text A International Movies that are Making Waves	269
Text B Super Girls	270
Unit 13 SOCIAL NEWS	282
Text A The Paparazzi	282
Text B New Lease on	283

Unit 1

Campus Life

● Teaching Plan for Session One (two periods):

Text A

College Students and Debt

Teaching Arrangements:

I. Warm-up for the New Semester

II. Text A, Unit 1

- 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. Ask the students to work in groups to talk about what they have done during the winter vacation. Students are encouraged to talk in English. If they have difficulty expressing themselves, they can use Chinese expressions in their English sentences.
2. Another way to begin the first class is to ask the students to write a few sentences describing how they plan to improve their English in the new semester, such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. Several students may be encouraged to talk about their plans to the class.
3. Introduction to the teaching schedule of the new semester. Ask the students to contribute their opinions about the teaching schedule of the new semester.

Part II Text A, Unit 1

Teaching Objective:

Get the students to master the key words, expressions and structures, and get

the main idea of student debt.

Key Points:

A. Vocabularies:

Words

debt	consolidate	handle	account
up-and-coming	loan	credit	consumer
eliminate	multiple	purchase	financial

Expressions

give an account for	eliminate ... from ...	pay off
feed one's own desires	in the long run	max out
take heed of		

B. Structures:

1. have access to ...
2. It is a hard lesson for sb. to learn
3. ... may not ... but ...

● Fun Start—Campus Life

Step 1

Teacher can begin the class by stating briefly that campus love is quickly becoming a widespread phenomenon and then proceed to ask about students' opinions on this issue.

Step 2

- Given the multiplicity of views, teacher proposes to divide the whole class into two groups to begin a mini-debate.
- Teacher asks each group to select three representatives to speak for affirmative and negative sides respectively.

Step 3

Teacher briefly summarizes the main ideas of the debating parties, draws a conclusion and comments on the students' performance.

● Background Information

Student Loan Faces Credit Crisis in China

For years, the Chinese government has been subsidizing poor students with student loans to help them finish education.

Four state-owned banks, Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, China Construction Bank, and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, are required by the government to offer student loans.

An average student can get loans of 5,000 to 6,000 yuan (US\$625-US\$750) each year.

Although students now have little difficulty in getting loans, the list of students who fail to repay their loans on time has become longer and longer.

In September, 2006, the Agricultural Bank of China sued 68 university students who have not paid back their student loans. Earlier in the year, 42 students were brought to court by a bank in Beijing for defaulting on repayments.

The two lawsuits are believed to be the tip of the iceberg. Each year, thousands of student loan contracts have been breached throughout the country, said statistics.

The non-performing lending rate for student loans often reaches double digits, almost twice as much as the figure for commercial lending, said a banking source.

The central government is willing to help needy university students to repay their state-subsidized student loans, if they agree to work in China's western regions and remote rural areas upon graduation, according to the Chinese Ministry of Education.

● Detailed Study of Text A

A. Pre-reading Questions

1. Do you hold credit cards and how many do you have?
2. Who pays for your school fee?
3. What do you think of student loans?

B. Detailed Study of the Text

Text proper	For teachers' reference
Para.1 In this day and age, college students have access to more credit than any time in our world's history. But do they know how to handle their money? Are they ready to make responsible decisions? <u>As cash is quickly becoming the currency of the past, and plastic is on its way in, these are questions that every college student must answer or give an account for later.</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① What is popular among college students in this day and age? <i>Credit cards.</i> ② What has become of cash? <i>It is quickly becoming out of date.</i> ③ What question appeared during this process? <i>The question on whether students are capable of managing their money well.</i> Topic sentence underlined.

1. In this day and age, college students have access to more credit than any time in our world's history.

At present, college students have more opportunity to use credit than any time in our world's history.

have access to sth./sb.:

1. be able to reach a place

e.g. The hotel is in a central location, so you can have an easy access to the shops.

2. have the opportunity or the right to use sth. or approach sb.

e.g. Students need to have access to a good library.

Don't be silly! Only nobles have access to the queen.

2. As cash is quickly becoming the currency of the past, and plastic is on its way in, these are questions that every college student must answer or give an account for later.

As cash is quickly becoming out of date, and credit cards are becoming popular, these are questions that every college student must answer or give an explanation for later.

plastic: *n. (informal)* credit card

e.g. "I haven't got any cash." "Don't worry. We also accept the plastic."

on one's/the way in: in the process of coming; be to come into being

e.g. Many new technologies are on their way in, so the college students should acquire as much knowledge as they can to prepare for their future career.

The old model of the car is out of date as new ones are on their way in.

give an account for: give an explanation for; explain

e.g. Please give an account for your disgraceful conduct.

Many phenomena do exist although we could not give an account for them.

Para.2

Carolyn was a 24 year-old college graduate. She had a bright future ahead of her. However, she also faced the problem that many up-and-coming college graduates face today: student debt. Two-thirds of today's college graduates

- ① What do many up-and-coming college graduates face today?
Student debt.
- ② How many of the present college graduates finish school with student loans?
Two-thirds of today's college graduates.

finish school with student loans. The average of these student and federal loans is about 19,000 dollars. Money does not give one freedom if it is not managed well. This is a hard lesson for a college graduate to learn especially if he graduates with a huge debt.

- ③ What is the relationship between money and freedom?
Money does not give one freedom if it is not managed well.

Main idea

As student loans become popular, students must learn how to handle money, or they will probably be trapped in a huge debt.

3. However, she also faced the problem that many up-and-coming college graduates face today: student debt.

However, she faced the same problem as many promising college students do today: student debt.

face: v. come up against, meet

e.g. The Premier faces the difficult task of getting the economy back to normal.

She is now facing the biggest challenge in her career.

up-and-coming: a. likely to be successful in the future

e.g. After several successful films, everyone regarded her as an up-and-coming actress.

The manager was glad to see so many up-and-coming scholars come to join his company.

4. This is a hard lesson for a college graduate to learn especially if he graduates with a huge debt.

This is a lesson that a college graduate has to learn especially if he graduates with a huge debt.

a (hard) lesson: n. an (unpleasant) experience from which one can learn

e.g. Let this be a hard lesson to you. Never play with matches.

The accident is a hard lesson for everyone to learn.

Para.2

There are two kinds of debt: good debt and bad debt. Consumer debt, or borrowing money to feed one's own desires,

- ① What is consumer debt?
Consumer debt refers to the act of borrowing money to feed one's own desires.

- ② How do you prevent bad debt?

is bad debt and can be consolidated by eliminating the need for these extra activities from one's life. Bad debt would be debt that one could avoid by choosing to make different lifestyle choices. Good debt is debt that in the long run can be paid off, and has in some way aided in betterment of one's place in society.

By choosing a thrifty lifestyle and eliminating the need for extra activities from one's life.

③ What is good debt?

Good debt is debt that can be eventually paid off, and has in some way improved one's social position.

Main idea

Bad debt is avoidable, while good debt will contribute to one's life.

5. Consumer debt, or borrowing money to feed one's own desires, is bad debt and can be consolidated by eliminating the need for these extra activities from one's life.

Consumer debt, which means borrowing money to satisfy one's own desires, is bad debt and can be consolidated by removing the need for these extra activities from one's life.

feed:

v. 1. give food

e.g. Have you fed the cat/baby?

He can't feed a family of five on his poor salary.

2. supply sth. (to/into)

e.g. The computer engineer then fed the data into the machine.

The spy has been feeding false information to the FBI.

consolidate: v. join things together into one; make stronger, more secure

e.g. The manager decided to consolidate the two branches to make the company more competitive.

He consolidated his power in the company by firing some employees who were against him.

eliminate ... from ...: v. remove (sb./sth. that is not wanted or needed) from ...

e.g. She revised her essays again and again to eliminate all errors.

Risks can never be eliminated from business.

6. Bad debt would be debt that one could avoid by choosing to make different lifestyle choices.

Bad debt could be avoided if you could choose a different/thrifty lifestyle.

7. Good debt is debt that in the long run can be paid off, and has in some way aided in betterment of one's place in society.

Good debt can be fully paid in the end, and has in some way made one's place in society better.

in the long run: in the end, ultimately, eventually

e.g. In the long run, all your effort will work and benefit your career.

If you keep practicing your English, you will make great progress in the long run.

pay off: pay in full (money owed for sth.)

e.g. She loved her son so much that she paid off all his debts.

His company will not pay off the loans by the end of next year.

Para.4

College years should be a wonderful time for students to grow and learn. These years are an excellent time for students to learn how to handle their money. If you are a student, take heed of some advice. Do not spend more money than you have. Don't max out multiple credit cards. Use one credit card, and keep your purchases to a minimum. Pay off your credit card bill every month. If you have to take a student loan, find one with a low percentage rate. These simple rules may not solve all your financial problems, but in the long run they will prevent and eliminate a good deal of financial debt.

- ① How many pieces of advice are there in this paragraph for students?

There are five pieces of advice in all for students.

- ② What are college years thought to be?

These years are an excellent time for students to learn how to handle their money.

- ③ What kind of student loan should a student take?

A student should take a student loan with a low percentage rate.

- ④ What does the author say about these rules?

They may not solve all your financial problems, but they will prevent and eliminate a good deal of financial debt in the long run.

Main idea

College years are a good opportunity for students to learn how to manage their money, and some advice can help them avoid a good deal of financial debt.

8. If you are a student, take **heed** of some advice.

If you are a student, take notice of some advice.

heed:

n. careful attention

e.g. Take heed of the doctor's advice, or it will take longer for you to recover.

The CEO took no heed of the district manager's warning.

v. pay attention to (advice, etc.); take notice of sth.

e.g. You should heed what your mother says.

Vincent heeds his responsibility very much.

9. Don't **max out** **multiple** credit cards. Use one credit card, and keep your purchases to a minimum.

Don't overdraw several credit cards. Use one credit card, and confine your purchases to necessities only/buy as few things as possible.

max out: reach the limit at which nothing more is possible

e.g. Bob maxed out his working hours when he was in charge of the project.

On hearing the news that his mother was in hospital, he maxed out the car's speed.

multiple: a. having or involving many individuals, items or tasks

e.g. The accident left the man with multiple injuries, and he had to stay in hospital for quite a long time.

Our body needs multiple vitamins to keep healthy.

10. These simple rules **may not** solve all your financial problems, but in the long run they will prevent and eliminate a good deal of financial debt. These rules are simple and maybe they can't solve all your financial problems, but in the end they will avoid and remove a good deal of financial debt.

may (not): used to say that sth. is (not) possible

e.g. I may be late, so go without me.

10,000 dollars may not be enough for such a big project.

● Further Practice

A. Ask the students to translate the following expressions into English.

① 做出负责任的决定	make responsible decisions
做出明智的决定	make wise decisions

② 过去的货币	the currency of the past
过去的传说	the legend of the past
③ 解释这些问题	give an account for these questions
说明缺席原因	give an account for being absent
④ 前途光明	have a bright future
前途充满希望	have a promising future
⑤ 面对问题	face the problem
面对挑战	face the challenge
⑥ 满足某人的私欲	feed one's own desires
拥有强烈的求知欲	have a strong desire for knowledge
⑦ 消除生活中多余的需求	eliminate unnecessary demands from one's life
在膳食中除去脂肪	eliminate fat from the diet
⑧ 如何管理钱	how to handle money
如何处理压力	how to handle pressure
⑨ 把消费量控制到最小	keep the purchases to a minimum
把工作时间压缩到最少	keep the working hours to a minimum
⑩ 解决财政问题	solve financial problems
解决技术问题	solve technical problems

B. Read the following sentences to the students and ask them to give the original sentences in the text.

- In present days, college students have the chance to use credit cards than any time in history.
In this day and age, college students have access to more credit than any time in our world's history.
- ... these are questions that every college student must answer or explain later.
... these are questions that every college student must answer or give an account for later.
- If money is not used properly, it will not make people feel free.
Money does not give one freedom if it is not managed well.
- If you are a student, pay attention to some advice.
If you are a student, take heed of some advice.
- Use just one credit card and buy as few things as possible.
Use one credit card, and keep your purchases to a minimum.

Part III Key to Exercises of Text A

I. Getting to the Point

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D

II. Informational Puzzles

1. student debt
2. about 66%
3. eliminate the need for extra activities from life
4. make different lifestyle choices
5. spend more money than one has
6. max out multiple credit cards
7. use one credit card and keep one's purchases to a minimum
8. pay off one's credit card bill every month
9. find a student loan with a low percentage rate

III. Putting It All Together

In this day and age, college students have access to more credit than any time so they should give an account for how to handle their money.

They face the problem of student debt,

and the average of these student and federal loans is about 19,000 dollars.

As a student, he should not spend more money than he has.

He should use one credit card, keep his purchases to a minimum, and pay off his credit bill every month.

If a student wants to take a loan, he should find one with a low percentage rate.

IV. Vocabulary and Structure

A. Putting Words in Place

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. manage | 2. multiple | 3. up-and-coming |
| 4. freedom | 5. minimum | 6. average; average; average |
| 7. handle | 8. purchases | 9. were eliminated |
| 10. financial | | |

B. Finding the Right Expressions

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to the minimum | 2. in the long run | 3. makes his own choice |
| 4. take heed of | 5. feed the desire | 6. give an account for |
| 7. eliminated from | 8. have access to | |

C. Looking for Likeness

1. Nowadays, the young people have access to more popular concerts than any time in the past.
2. People now have access to more information than any time in history.
3. Money does not give one happiness if it is not used in a right way.