

NEW

Applied English

Integrated Course 2

Teacher's book

主编 安维陂

21世纪高职高专公共英语课程改革系列教材

新编应用英语综合教程

(第二册) 教师用书



南开大学出版社

21 世纪高职高专公共英语课程改革系列教材

新编

应用英语综合教程

(第二册)

教师用书

顾 问：汪士彬 闫崇彬

主 编：安维彧 张 莹

副主编：许 玲 赵万慧 王丽萍 温耀峰 刘 丽

编 者：许 玲 白 金 赵万惠 王丽萍

赵立新 张玉红 曹景峥 温耀峰

张 莹 安维彧 刘 丽 张玉文

南开大学出版社

天 津

前言

《新编应用英语综合教程》是在教育部颁布的《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》(教高【2006】16号)文件精神指导下,以《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》为指南,由天津高职高专院校具有丰富教学经验的一线教师、企业人士等共同编写的一套旨在提高高职学生英语应用能力的高职公共英语教材。

本教材不仅帮助高职学生打好一定的英语语言基础,而且注重提高高职学生实际应用语言的技能,包括听、说、读、写、译的能力,突出高职学生日常听说能力训练,使高职学生能在未来的工作与社会交往中用英语进行一般性的口头和书面交流,具备实际使用英语进行交际的能力,为他们提升就业竞争力以及今后的可持续发展打下坚实基础,以适应我国突飞猛进的社会经济发展对高素质技能型人才的要求。

本教材由学生用书、教师用书以及配套的听力 MP3 组成。

本教材编写思路是以学生社会生存、社会学习和社会职场谋生的实际过程为主线,有目的地将英语语言知识贯穿到生活、学习、工作过程中,让学生在学中,做中学,真正做到“学一点,会一点;会一点,用一点”。具体特点如下:

1. 本教材编写以学生真实的现实生活为主线,将教材内容划分为情感、购物、节日和旅行四个学习情景,情景设立紧贴学生实际生活需要,学生在真实的情景中,将自己所学的知识与实际生活结合起来,真正做到以工作过程为学习过程,既提高了英语水平,又锻炼、培养了综合技能。

2. 任务教学法贯穿于整个教材的编写过程中,以任务为驱动,培养学生听、说、读、写、译五项技能,突显听说能力训练,培养学生日常生活中的语言交际能力。

3. 学习内容与情景结合,任务设计与能力训练结合,教师指导与学生实践结合,提高学生实际参与的主观能动性和积极性。

4. 本教材彰显“训练”模式,特别是“微型项目训练”模式。每个单元分为热身、听力、口语、阅读、语法、写作和项目训练七个训练模块,学生在各个训练模块中,通过做中学、学中用等方式,逐步提高语言应用能力。

《新编应用英语综合教程》第二册由8个单元组成,每个单元包括“热身训练”(Warming-up)、“听力训练”(Listening Training)、“口语训练”(Speaking Training)、“阅读训练”(Reading Training)、“语法训练”(Grammar Training)、“写作训练”(Practical Writing Training)、“微型项目训练”(Mini-Project Training)和“词汇拓展”(Vocabulary Extension)八部分。具体内容如下:

1. “热身训练”(Warming-up): 包括与本单元主题相关的图片识别、问题回答等练习,通过这种过渡性练习的热身,逐步引导学生进入主题学习。

2. “听力训练”(Listening Training): 包括听短对话选择正确答语、听长对话选择正确答案、听短文回答问题、听短文填空。练习编排遵循循序渐进、有的放矢的教学原则,强调听力基础训练。

3. “口语训练”(Speaking Training): 包括重点句型训练、任务型对话、图片描述和图片交流等训练。注重培养学生的模仿交际能力,对话编排贴近日常生活主题,训练形式适当与

全国高职高专英语口语大赛的考试形式相结合,逐步培养学生英语口语表达能力。

4. “阅读训练”(Reading Training):包括正副课文篇章阅读。练习编写体现“看懂——记住——掌握——应用”的原则,坚持在阅读实践中培养学生使用英语的能力,通过 Scanning、Skimming 等阅读技巧的反复训练,使学生具备一定的英语语言阅读理解能力。

5. “语法训练”(Grammar Training):重点涉及语法点训练,省略过去枯燥乏味的英语语法基础知识的讲解。语法点训练采用单项选择和填空两种形式,练习编写与高等学校英语应用能力考试相结合。通过语法点训练,使学生在语法练习实践中逐步掌握英语语法基本理论知识。

6. “写作训练”(Practical Writing Training):包括课上写作、写作样例、写作技巧讲解和任务性写作等。写作练习按照考试大纲的要求编排。通过写作模拟套写训练,逐步培养学生基本正确使用英语语法规则、英语短语、英语简单句型结构,掌握各种英语应用文文体格式,提高英语语言综合运用能力。

7. “微型项目训练”(Mini-Project Training):每个单元根据单元主题和学习内容,设计六个项目训练步骤,每个项目训练步骤环环相扣,紧扣主题。通过项目训练,使学生在职场情景中学、在职场情景中练、在职场情景中用,培养学生综合使用职业英语的能力。

8. “词汇拓展”(Vocabulary Extension):每个单元列出若干个与本单元主题一致的专项词汇,供学生学习使用,在一定程度上拓展学生专项词汇量。

本书在编写过程中得到南开大学汪士彬教授、大港油田对外经济贸易公司经理闫崇彬副译审的热情帮助和指导,在此一并致谢。

尽管我们在编写过程中付出了最大的努力,但由于水平有限,书中一定会有不妥和错误之处,诚恳期盼同行、专家和广大读者不吝赐教,匡谬指正,以使本教材为天津市高职高专公共英语教学改革做出更大的贡献。

编 者

2011年6月

CONTENTS

Unit One	Likes and Dislikes	1
I. Suggested Teaching Plan		1
II. Key to Exercises		1
Section I	Warming-up	1
Section II	Listening Training	2
Section III	Speaking Training	5
Section IV	Reading Training	5
	<i>Passage A</i> <i>Camping in Style</i>	5
	<i>Passage B</i> <i>Mountaineering</i>	10
Section V	Grammar Training—Restrictive Attributive Clauses	12
Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Letter of Invitaiton	13
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	13
Unit Two	At the Bottom of My Heart	16
I. Suggested Teaching Plan		16
II. Key to Exercises		16
Section I	Warming-up	16
Section II	Listening Training	17
Section III	Speaking Training	20
Section IV	Reading Training	20
	<i>Passage A</i> <i>A Friend in Need</i>	20
	<i>Passage B</i> <i>Affection</i>	26
Section V	Grammar Training—Non-restrictive Attributive Clauses	31
Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Letter of Appointment	31
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	32
Unit Three	Let's Go Shopping	34
I. Suggested Teaching Plan		34
II. Key to Exercises		34
Section I	Warming-up	34
Section I	Listening Training	35
Section III	Speaking Training	38
Section IV	Reading Training	38
	<i>Passage A</i> <i>Computer Shopping</i>	38
	<i>Passage B</i> <i>Household Electical Appliances to Rural Areas</i>	42

Section V	Grammar Training—Adverbial Clauses (1)	46
Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Letter of Congratuations	46
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	47
Unit Four	The Internet	50
I.	Suggested Teaching Plan	50
II.	Key to Exercises	50
Section I	Warming-up	50
Section II	Listening Training	51
Section III	Speaking Training	54
Section IV	Reading Training	55
	<i>Passage A Online Shopping</i>	55
	<i>Passage B The Information Age: The Internet</i>	
	—How computer are linking people around the world	59
Section V	Grammar Training—Adverbial Clauses (2)	65
Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Letter of Complaint	65
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	65
Unit Five	Chinese Festivals	69
I.	Suggested Teaching Plan	69
II.	Key to Exercises	69
Section I	Warming-up	69
Section II	Listening Training	70
Section III	Speaking Training	73
Section IV	Reading Training	73
	<i>Passage A Spring Festival</i>	73
	<i>Passage B Mid-Autumn Festival</i>	79
Section V	Grammar Training—Subjunctive Mood (1)	82
Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Toasts	83
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	83
Unit Six	Western Festivals	86
I.	Suggested Teaching Plan	86
II.	Key to Exercises	86
Section I	Warming-up	86
Section II	Listening Training	87
Section III	Speaking Training	90
Section IV	Reading Training	91
	<i>Passage A On Christmas—Origin and Celebration</i>	91
	<i>Passage B Thanksgiving Day</i>	99
Section V	Grammar Training—Subjunctive Mood (2)	105

Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Letter of Thanks	105
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	105
Unit Seven	Traveling in China	107
I.	Suggested Teaching Plan	107
II.	Key to Exercises	107
Section I	Warming-up	107
Section II	Listening Training	109
Section III	Speaking Training	112
Section IV	Reading Training	112
	<i>Passage A A Short Walk in Space, a Great Leap Forward for a Nation</i>	112
	<i>Passage B Traveling in Tianjin</i>	118
Section V	Grammar Training—Emphatic Sentences & Inversion	121
Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Welcome Speech	122
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	122
Unit Eight	Traveling Abroad	125
I.	Suggested Teaching Plan	125
II.	Key to Exercises	125
Section I	Warming-up	125
Section II	Listening Training	126
Section III	Speaking Training	129
Section IV	Reading Training	130
	<i>Passage A Buckingham Palace</i>	130
	<i>Passage B Eight Must See Things at the Disneyland Resort</i>	135
Section V	Grammar Training—Subject-Verb Agreement	139
Section VI	Practical Writing Training—Letter of Consolation	139
Section VII	Mini-Project Training	139

Unit One Likes and Dislikes

I. Suggested Teaching Plan

Teaching Objectives

Competence Objectives

Students will be able to:

1. read and understand dialogues and passages related to likes and dislikes;
2. make dialogues to describe the hobbies and role-play in English;
3. translate the passages related to likes and dislikes into Chinese;
4. learn to write a letter of invitation.

Knowledge Objectives

Students will be able to:

1. master new words, phrases, and sentence structures related to likes and dislikes;
2. make dialogues about hobbies in English;
3. have a good command of some grammatical knowledge about restrictive attributive clauses.

Time Allotment

1st period	2nd period & 3rd period	4th period & 5th period	6th period	7th period	8th period
Listening Training	Speaking Training	Reading Training	Grammar Training	Practical Writing Training	Mini-Project Training

II. Key to Exercises

Section I Warming-up

Task 1

1. I prefer to go fishing with my close friends after work. The reason why I like this outdoor activity is that I can/could enjoy my peaceful life on the bank of the river.
2. Yes. I've ever gone camping with my family members. I've brought everything I need for camping such as tent, matches, rope, backpack sleeping bag, etc.

Section II Listening Training

Task 1

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

Scripts for Listening

1. M: Can you tell me where I can find Beijing Cinema?
W: Yes. Go down the street and you will see it on your right.
Q: What's the man doing?
2. W: If the weather is hot today, we may as well give up the idea of playing tennis in the afternoon.
M: I don't think it will last long. The weather forecast says it will cloud over by mid afternoon.
Q: What does the man mean?
3. W: How do you like Mr. Feng's new film?
M: Unfortunately, I am too busy to see it.
Q: What are they talking about?
4. M: The music is so beautiful that I'd like to dance. But I don't know the steps.
W: It doesn't matter. No one will be looking at us in this crowd.
Q: What does the woman advise them to do?
5. M: Boating and skating are my favorite sports.
W: I like swimming, but not boating or skating.
Q: Which sport does the woman like?

Task 2

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. D
16. A 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. C

Scripts for Listening

Conversation 1

- W: How do the community sports develop in China?
M: Very well! They are very prosperous. There are often various kinds of amateur competitions.
W: Is there anything that can be played in your living areas?
M: Yes. The charge is very low. It's affordable for ordinary families.
W: Are there many people?
M: Sure. People of different ages are all able to find games they like.
W: I wish you could bring me to look at it next time.
M: All right!

Questions:

6. How do the community sports develop in China?
7. What are the activities in community sports?
8. Who will enjoy the community sports?

9. What's the hope of the woman?
10. What can we learn from the passage?

Conversation 2

W: Could you tell me something about the job?

M: Sure. It's working behind the box office, selling tickets to people that come in to buy a ticket to go and see a film. Simple as that.

W: OK. And what are the hours I'd have to work?

M: Well, it's just from 4:00pm to 6:00pm...Monday to Friday.

W: Aha. So weekends are free then?

M: Yeah, weekends are free.

W: And what's the rate of pay? How much is the salary?

M: It's \$5 an hour...so working from 4:00 till 6:00, that's obviously \$10 a day.

W: All right. OK.

Questions:

11. What's the woman asking about?
12. What does the man think of the job?
13. What are the working hours?
14. When does the woman not work?
15. How much is the salary for working two hours?

Conversation 3

W: Did you see the new Nicolas Cage movie?

M: Which one?

W: "Snake Eyes". I just saw it last night with my friend Sarah.

M: No, I haven't seen it yet. But I saw "Con Air". I thought that was good.

W: I think Nicolas Cage is great.

M: Really? Why? He isn't very handsome.

W: No, but he's got character. He can act with a lot of depth.

M: It's interesting you like him so much. Usually, I think women don't like him. They like more handsome actors.

W: That's not always true. But I like some very handsome actors, like Alec Baldwin, but I don't like an actor just because he is handsome.

M: Do you like Keanu Reeves?

W: No, not at all.

M: Why not?

W: I just think he is a bad person. He seems very arrogant.

Questions:

16. Which is Nicolas Cage's movie?

17. Which is not true about Nicolas Cage according to the dialogue?
18. What is the man's impression on Nicolas Cage's movie?
19. What's the man's idea about a woman's favorite actor?
20. What is the woman's impression of Keanu Reeves?

Task 3

21. Eleven/11.
22. advance a ball
23. the head
24. In 217 A.D.
25. World Cup competition

Scripts for Listening

Soccer is a ball and goal game usually played outdoors, also called football. Played in more than 140 countries, it is by far the most popular international sport. Two opposing teams of 11 players each compete on a field preferably measuring 120 yards by 75 yards. A goal, 8 yards wide and 8 feet high, backed with netting, is centered on each end line. The object of the game is to advance the ball into the opponent's goal. The ball is kicked or advanced by the head or another body part, but only the goalkeeper may use his hands. Rule infractions result in free kicks for the opposing team. The first recorded soccer game took place in England in 217 A.D. In the 19th century, the game emphasized kicking skills. It gained tremendous popularity after the game spread from Britain to the rest of the world. The highlight of international play is the quadrennial World Cup competition.

Questions:

21. How many people are there in each football team?
22. What is the object of the game?
23. Which parts of the body are allowed to hit the ball?
24. When did the first recorded soccer game take place in England?
25. What is the highlight of international play?

Task 4

26. composed
27. hard-working
28. pianist
29. classical
30. director
31. leading
32. appeared
33. Russia
34. demonstrated
35. continually

Scripts for the Listening

This music was written by Leonard Bernstein. He 26 composed it for the opening of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C., in nineteen seventy-one.

Leonard Bernstein lived from nineteen eighteen until nineteen ninety. During his seventy-two years he was one of America's most 27 hard-working musicians. He was a composer, conductor, 28 pianist and teacher. He wrote both serious 29 classical music and light popular music. He was the musical 30 director of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra for more than ten years. He often played the piano while 31 leading an orchestra at the same time. He taught many other musicians. And, he 32 appeared on television programs and wrote books to help people—especially children—

learn about music.

Leonard Bernstein was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, on August twenty-fifth, nineteen eighteen. His parents were Jews from 33 Russia. They met and married in the United States. Leonard 34 demonstrated early in life that he had special abilities in music. His father, however, did not believe his son could support himself as a musician. The older Bernstein 35 continually advised against it.

Section III Speaking Training

Task 3 Presentation

It is obvious in the table that the diet habit of the people in some area underwent dramatic changes from 2000 to 2004. The amount of grain they ate fell year by year, and at the same time their consumptions of milk and meat have increased. Besides, the consumption of fruit and vegetables fell from 25% to 21%.

There are two reasons for the changes. For one thing, with the increasing living standard, people are better off and can afford more expensive food of better nutrition. For another, more and more people begin to pay attention to the quality of their diet, because they believe a balanced diet does good to their health. These changes in people's diet show that their living conditions improved greatly between 2000 and 2004. We are sure that they are living a happier and healthier life.

From the above discussions, we have enough reasons to predict what will happen in the near future. The trend described in the table will continue for quite a long time, I think.

Task 4 Interview

Key: Open

Section IV Reading Training

Passage A

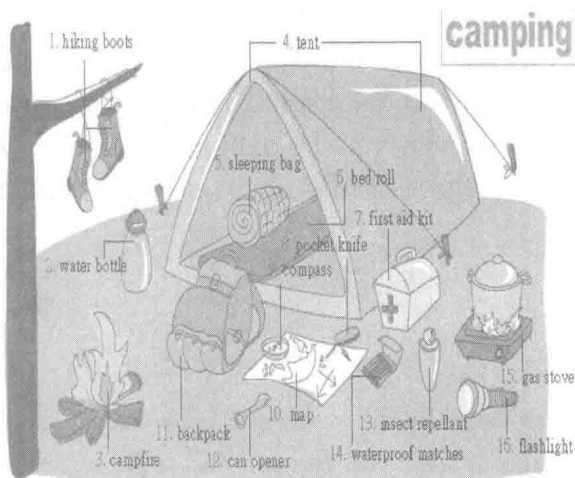
Camping in Style

Information Related to the Passage

Camping is an outdoor recreational activity. The participants, known as campers, leave urban areas, their home region, or civilization and enjoy nature while spending one or several nights, usually at a campsite, which may have cabins. Camping may involve the use of a tent, a primitive structure, or no shelter at all.

Camping as a recreational activity became popular in the early 20th century. Campers frequent national parks, other publicly owned natural areas, and privately owned campgrounds.

Camping is also used as a cheap form of accommodation for people attending large open air events such as sporting meetings and music festivals. Organizers will provide a field and basic amenities.



Words about Camping

1. hiking boots 登山鞋
2. water bottle 水壶
3. campfire 营火
4. tent 帐篷
5. sleeping bag 睡袋
6. bed roll 睡垫
7. first aid kit 急救箱
8. pocket knife (可折合的) 小刀
9. compass 指南针
10. map 地图
11. backpack 背包
12. can opener 开罐器
13. insect repellent 防虫液
14. waterproof matches 防潮火柴
15. gas stove 瓦斯炉
16. flashlight 手电筒

Language Study

1. **conjure** vt. & vi. do clever tricks which appear magical, esp. by quick movements of the hands 玩魔术; (尤指以敏捷的手法) 变戏法; cause to appear as if from nothing, or as a picture in the mind 令人想起; 使在脑中显现如画

Examples: The magician conjured a rabbit out of his hat.

The name Sahara conjures up images of a desert of aridity.

2. **glamorous** adj. full of glamour 富有魅力的, 魅力动人的

Examples: She is a glamorous film star.

The Palace was glamorous, and the king loved it very much.

3. **proximity** n. [U] [(+to/of)] (formal) nearness 接近, 邻近

Examples: Proximity to a good shopping center was very important.

The brightness of her eyes was due to the proximity of tears.

4. **forgo** vt. (forwent, forgone) do without, give up 放弃, 对……断念

Examples: I'll have to forgo my vacation in order to attend a summer Chinese course.

She decided to forgo the party and prepare for the English exam.

5. **gourmet** n. person who enjoys and is expert in the choice of fine food, wine, etc. 美食家, 美酒美食专家

adj. 供美食家享用的; 出于美食家之手的

Examples: There is a big market for gourmet foods.

He pretends to gourmet tastes.

6. **affluent** adj. [(+in)] wealthy; abundant: 富裕的, 丰富的

Examples: He was born to an affluent family.

He was affluent in worldly goods.

7. **be committed to** devoted to (a cause, a job) 献身于; 坚定的

Examples: The girl was committed to her belief.

He was committed to his cause to help those poor people.

8. **recycle** v. treat (used material) so that can be used again 回收 (废旧材料); get (natural products) back from used material by treating it (利用废旧材料) 再造 (原始成品)

Examples: This factory is to recycle newspaper.

This kind of rubbish can be recycled.

9. **save up** save or store 储蓄, 贮存

Examples: Jane saved up pieces of cloth to make a quilt.

I was looking for a temporary job so that I would save up some money to go travelling.

10. **upwards of** more than 超过 (某数)

Examples: Upwards of a hundred people came to the meeting.

Upwards of two thousand dollars was enough for her to travel aboard.

11. **antique** n. object, a piece of furniture or a work of art, that is old and valuable, esp one that is of interest to collectors 文物, 古董

adj. belonging to the distant past 古时的

Examples: There is a beautiful antique screen in their living room.

There is an antique shop at the corner of the street.

12. **compost** v. make sth into compost 将某物制成堆肥

n. mixture of decayed organic matter, manure 混合肥料

Examples: He composted the kitchen waste.

The root of this plant can be converted into compost.

13. **personalized** adj. made for or directed or adjusted to a particular individual 个性化的

Examples: The service of the hotel is personalized.

This handkerchief is personalized with her initial.

14. **safari** n. hunting expedition or overland journey, esp in Central Africa 游猎, 陆路旅行

Examples: He just returned from a safari.

A team of African bearer came with us on safari.

Chinese Version of Passage A

别样的露营

对于很多人来说,提起“露营”就能联想到这样的画面:无眠的夜晚,呛人的炊火,无数的蚊虫叮咬。现在,一种新型的露营方式可能引起露营恐惧者的重新思考。“魅营”或者魅力露营,具有一般露营所具有的优点——特别是能更亲近大自然——而且还有更多的舒适。

那些富有的冒险家们想去探险世界但又不想放弃温暖的床、精美的瓷器所带来的舒适,于是出现了魅营。在 21 世纪,魅营延续了这种奢华的态度,有些甚至将奢华提升了一个层次。古老的家具、私人的服务和精致的美食在魅营中是很普遍的。所有的这些奢华对于那些呆在巨大的帐篷里,远离现代文明的人们都可以享受到。

然而,现在的“魅营员们”在享受到过去富有的探险家们所享受的探险魅力的同时,更愿意投身于保护环境的活动。在一个大的旅游胜地的池塘边度过一个星期对于这类的旅行者来说是不尽兴的。大多数的“魅营者们”更愿意花钱来找一个既能向他们提供有机食物又能将废物循环利用的地方。

想去亲身体验一下“魅营”吗?这里有一些世界上最奢华的魅营体验。但是,首先你必须存些钱,因为这样的一次难忘的经历至少需要五千美元。

多芬诺野外旅游胜地

加拿大温哥华岛上的独特风景区展示了“极其的奢华与和谐的生态环境”。每处胜地都有二十顶帐篷,帐篷里不仅有古式家具、精美的瓷器,还有可冲水的厕所以及水力发电。尽管这吸引你一整天都呆在舒适的帐篷里,但是你放弃野外活动是不明智的。多芬诺还向您提供钓鱼和远足活动,此外还有观看鲸鱼和熊的行程安排。

Abercrombie & Kent

作为世界上著名的最奢华的旅游公司之一,Abercrombie & Kent 提供从非洲到南极洲的任何地方的人性化旅行。在非洲的帐篷旅行中,你可以花上一天的时间观察肯尼亚平原上的野生动物。然后,返回到装备完善的帐篷:一张大而舒适的床和冲水马桶。还需要什么吗?给私人旅行顾问打电话就可以了。

Task 1 Scanning the Passage

1. The word “camping” conjures up images of sleepless nights, smoky campfires and too many insect bites to count.
2. In the world of glamping, antique furniture, personal service and gourmet dining are fairly common.
3. An unforgettable glamping will cost upwards of US \$5,000.
4. Because Clayoquot offers guided whale-watching and bear-watching tours, as well as fishing and hiking.

5. Most glampers would rather spend their money at a place that serves organic food and recycles its waste.

Task 2

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A

Task 3 Vocabulary Training

1. benefit
2. explored
3. forgo
4. achieved
5. available
6. civilization
7. commit
8. unforgettable
9. unique
10. observed

Task 4 Translation—English into Chinese

1. 对于很多人来说,提起“露营”就能联想到这样的画面:无尽的长夜,呛人的炊火,无数的蚊虫叮咬。
2. 所有的这些奢华对于那些呆在巨大的帐篷里,远离现代文明的人们都可以享受到。
3. 大多数的“魅营员们”更愿意花钱来找一个既能向他们提供有机食物又能将废物循环利用的魅营地。
4. 那些富有的冒险家们想去探险世界但又不想放弃温暖的床、精美的瓷器所带来的舒适,于是出现了魅营。
5. 古老的家具、私人的服务和精致的美食在魅营中是很普遍的。

Task 5 Role-play

B: Don't you have a guidebook? Could you lend it to me?

A: Oh, I lent it to someone else and he hasn't returned it yet. Are you planning on going somewhere?

B: My parents will come to see me and do some sightseeing. I'm wondering where I should take them.

A: There's a lot of information about this online. You can check it out. Where would you like to go, around here or somewhere further?

B: Definitely some scenic spots in Beijing, and we may also want to visit some other cities

A: Yeah. It's not easy for them to come all the way here, so you should take them to visit more places.

Passage B

Mountaineering

Information Related to the Passage

Mountaineering is the sport, hobby or profession of walking, hiking, backpacking and climbing mountains. In Europe it is also referred to as alpinism, while in the Americas the term refers to a particular style of mountain climbing, that involves a mixture of ice climbing, rock climbing, mixed climbing, and where the climbers carry all their loads with them at all times. In the Himalayan regions the style of mountaineering is Expedition. While mountaineering began as attempts to reach the highest point of unclimbed mountains, it has branched into specializations that address different aspects of the mountain and consists of three areas: rock-craft, snow-craft and skiing, depending on whether the route chosen is over rock, snow or ice. All require experience, athletic ability, and technical knowledge to maintain safety.

Language Study

1. **available** adj. (of things) that can be used or obtained 可以得到的

Examples: All the fruits of the revolution will be made available to the poor.

This is the only available dictionary we have used today.

2. **perseverance** n. continual steady effort made to fulfill some aim 毅力; 坚持不懈

Examples: Mary is slow to learn, but shows great perseverance.

By perseverance the disabled boy learned how to swim.

3. Lots of people who would never think about rock climbing and its perils enjoy climbing or hiking up mountains throughout the United States. 句中“who would never think about rock climbing and its perils...”是一句定语从句, who 是关系代词, 引导定语从句修饰先行词 Lots of people. 句意: 从未想到攀岩具有危险性的人, 他们中的多数人喜欢攀登美国境内的高山峻岭。

4. **hike** v. to raise or pull with a sudden movement 上提; 上升

to go on a long walk in the country 徒步旅行

Examples: The young woman hiked up her skirt and got on the horse.

He hiked his son up on his shoulders to see the marching soldiers.

5. **life and limb** 生命, 性命; 生命危险

Examples: There could be a threat to life and limb in the fight.

He risked life and limb to get there on time.

6. **competent** adj. having the ability or skill to do something 有能力的, 胜任的

Examples: The man is not competent to drive such a big car.

He is not competent to look after young children.

7. Difficulties can slow you, forcing you to spend the night in the open. 该句中, forcing you to spend the night in the open 是现在分词作伴随情况状语。句意: 各种困难减缓了你的登山速