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(下册)

21世纪大学实用交际英语

21st Century Practical Oral English Course for College Students

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前言

为了满足高职高专英语教学改革的需求，我们编写了这套《21世纪大学实用交际英语》，意欲培养和提高学生的听力水平和英语口语交际能力，本教材供高职高专公共英语教学使用，同时也适用于本科阶段教学。

在编写过程中，本书严格遵守“实用为主”的原则，教材内容紧扣学生入学、校园生活和毕业求职等实际需求，内容新颖，突出实训演练和实际应用。

《21世纪大学实用交际英语》全书分为上、下两册，包括入学篇、校园生活篇和大学学习篇以及实用篇之生活点滴、社会聚焦和毕业求职等6个篇章，共34个教学单元，对大学校园及学生的学习、生活、娱乐、毕业、求职等进行了全方位的概述。

每个单元都是学生在真实的学习和生活环境中需要面对的生活场景和话题，包括注册、入学教育、军训、思乡、宿舍、食堂、兼职、课外生活、假期、爱情、人生、实习、就业、论文、毕业送别。

每个单元包括：

1. Lead-in：通过一些有针对性或者学生感兴趣的问题，导入单元主题。
2. Speak Out：导入主题后运用Speak Out提前让学生熟悉一些常用的词汇和句子，为后面的听力训练做铺垫。
3. Listening and Speaking：上册由两个对话组成，下册由一个对话和一篇文章组成。内容围绕本单元主题，按照由易到难、循序渐进的原则排列组成，旨在为学生提供广泛的语言材料，并可供教师有选择地使用。此部分包括4项内容：Words and Expressions，Reading Comprehension, Oral Practice和Sentence Patterns。其中Sentence Patterns列举了对话中的常用句型，以引导学生正确、灵活地使用语言，同时培养他们的发散性思维。
4. Exercises：分为3项内容，题目具有很强的针对性，可操作性强，旨在帮助学生领会、掌握、复习和运用本单元所学的语言素材。

5. Supplementary：分为3项内容，包括与单元主题相关的Word Power、与本单元主题相关的Proverbs及Time for Fun，具有一定的娱乐性，寓教于乐，使学生在娱乐的同时学到了知识。

由于编者的水平有限，书中难免有疏漏和错误之处，恳请读者批评指正。

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Chapter One 实用篇 (生活点滴)

Unit 1

Climate and Weather

Lead-in

Weather is a favorite topic in Western countries. Firstly, weather is connected with everyone's daily life; secondly, western people don't like to talk about such personal affairs as age, salary, and marriage. People like talking about weather, for it makes for a good opening line or change of topic with a stranger.

Weather is the conditions of temperature, precipitation (rain, hail, sleet and snow) and wind, which change hour by hour and day by day. Climate is the average weather conditions we expect over a long period of time.



Speak Out

1. Nobody can stand this kind of cold.
这样冷，没有人能够受得了。
2. Look, the snow is setting in.
瞧，开始下雪了。
3. It always gets cold after a heavy snow fall.
下雪过后天总是会变冷。
4. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
明天是什么天气啊？
5. I missed the weather forecast this morning.
我错过了早上的天气预报。

6. I didn't hear the weather report on the radio.

我没有听广播里报的天气预报。

7. I think weather like this never lasts long.

我觉得这种天气不会持续太久。

8. I hope it will clear up tomorrow.

我希望明天会天晴。

9. Are you used to the climate here?

你适应这里的气候吗？

10. What's the climate like in your hometown?

你家乡的气候如何啊？



Section One Listening and Speaking

I. Dialogue: Climate and Weather

Words and Expressions

freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ a.	结冰的，极冷的
numb /nʌm/ a.	麻木的
minus /'maɪnəs/ a.	负的
set in	开始；来临
miss /mɪs/ v.	错过
on the radio	通过收音机（无线电广播），广播中
clear up	天气放晴，转晴
temperature /'tempərɪtʃə(r)/ n.	温度，气温
awful /'ɔ:ful/ a.	可怕的，吓人的
province /'prɒvɪns/ n.	省，州
climate /'klaɪmɪt/ n.	气候
generally speaking	通常说来，一般而言
hometown /'həʊmtaʊn/ n.	故乡，家乡
windy /'wɪndɪ/ a.	刮风的，多风的
cool /ku:l/ a.	凉快的

1. You are going to listen to a dialogue about Climate and Weather. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Speakers in the Dialogue

Wang Lei: a freshman

Sun Yue: Wang Lei's classmate

W: Cold today, isn't it?

S: Yes. It is freezing cold today. My hands are numb. The (1)_____ says the temperature is between five and (2)_____ three degrees centigrade. It's even colder than yesterday. Nobody can stand this kind of cold. Oh look, the snow is (3)_____.



W: The weather is really terrible. What will the weather be like tomorrow? I missed the weather (4)_____ this morning. Did you hear it?

S: No, I didn't hear the weather report on the radio. But I think weather like this never lasts long. I hope it will (5)_____ tomorrow.

W: Nope. It always gets cold after a heavy snow fall. Actually we haven't seen such a heavy snow like today for so many years. It only gets still colder. So I think (6)_____.

S: That is too (7)_____. I hope it (8)_____.

W: I hope not.

S: I know you come from Hainan Province. Are you used to the climate here?

W: Not yet. Actually, I don't like cold weather. Now the weather is very pleasant in my hometown. (9)_____, it is neither hot in summer nor cold in winter. What's the climate like in your hometown?

S: It's also very pleasant. It's often windy in March, and warm in April and May,

(10)_____.

W: What's the weather like in summer and autumn?

S: It is often cool in June, July and August, and always warm in September and October. It is often cold in November, and rains heavily sometimes.

W: Is it very cold in winter?

S: It's often cold in December, January and February. It snows sometimes.

W: I see. Then (11)_____?

S: I like spring best, for the weather is the most pleasant.

2. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions.

1) What's the temperature of today?

2) What's the weather like in Wang Lei's hometown?

3. Try to use the words and Expressions in the dialogue and make a conversation with your partner about the climate in your hometown.

4. Sentence patterns.

1) What will the weather be like...?

2) What's the weather like...?

3) What's the climate like...?

4) Are you used to...?

II. Passage: Weather

Words and Expressions

light-hearted /'laɪt'hɑ:tɪd/ *a.*

轻松的；无忧无虑的

depressed /dɪ'prest/ *a.*

沮丧的

arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ *vt.*

安排；整理

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ *vt.*

调整；使... 适合

specialist /'speʃəlist/ *n.*

专家

be engaged in

从事，忙于

data /'deɪtə/ *n.*

数据 (datum的复数) ; 资料

accurate /'ækjʊrɪt/ *a.*

准确的, 精确的

thanks to

由于 ; 幸亏

in advance

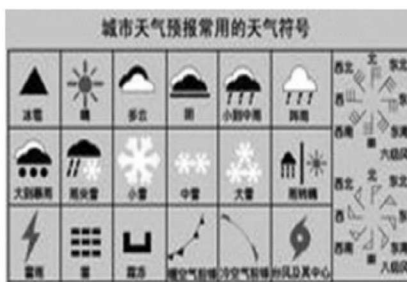
事先, 预先

get prepared for

为... 做准备

1. Listen to the passage twice, and then complete the passage according to what you have just heard.

Weather (1)_____ all of us in one way or another. For example, good weather makes people light-hearted; bad weather makes people sick and (2)_____. Besides, on a fine day, you can go out for a walk or play a game in the open. On a (3)_____ day, however, you can only stay (4)_____. In a word, weather is a part of life for all of us.



The first thing that many people do after getting up is to see what the weather is like. With the (5)_____ of the weather, people can arrange their work and life of the whole day. If it is fine, he may decide to go on a (6)_____. If it is rainy, he will have to take a (7)_____ or an umbrella with him when leaving home. Whatever the weather may be, (8)_____.

In order to know what the weather will be like, many specialists are engaged in weather forecast. (9)_____. This information, which is announced on the radio or on TV, is usually very accurate. Thanks to the effort of these professionals, (10)_____.

2. Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions.

- 1) Retell the passage in your own words.
- 2) What can we learn from the passage?
- 3) What do many specialists do in order to know what the weather will be in the coming days?



Section Two Exercises

I. Put the following phrases into English.

1. 开始，来临
2. 通过收音机(无线电广播)；广播中
3. 天气放晴，转晴
4. 通常说来
5. 以这种或那种方式
6. 为了... 而出
7. 起床
8. 从事，忙于
9. 事先，预先
10. 为... 做准备

II. Put the following sentences into English.

1. 开始下雪了。
2. 明天是什么天气啊？
3. 我错过了早上的天气预报。
4. 你家乡的气候如何？
5. 我希望明天会天晴。

III. Oral Practice

Discuss the following topic in groups.

Some people think we can forecast weather accurately and benefit a lot from weather forecast. Others believe that it's hard for us to forecast weather accurately so we can't depend too much on weather forecast. What's your opinion?



Section Three Supplementary

I. Word Power

Weather Bureau	气象局
weather report	气象报告
Celsius /ˈselsɪəs/ n.	摄氏
Fahrenheit /ˈfærənhaɪt/ n.	华氏
breeze /briːz/ n.	微风
gale /geɪl/ n.	大风
typhoon /taɪˈfuːn/ n.	台风
hurricane /ˈhʌrɪkən/ n.	飓风
tornado /tɔːˈneɪdəʊ/ n.	龙卷风
clear day/fair day/fine day	晴天
cloudy day	阴天
rainy day	雨天
cold front	寒流
warm front	暖流
storm /stɔːm/ n.	暴风雨
thunder /ˈθʌndə/ n.	雷
dew /djuː/ n.	露水
lightning /ˈlaɪtnɪŋ/ n.	闪电
frost /frɒst/ n.	霜

II. Proverbs

1. Dog days of summer. 三伏天。
2. Keep something for a rainy day. 未雨绸缪。
3. A heavy snow promises a good harvest. 瑞雪兆丰年。
4. An evening red and a morning grey are signs of a fair day. 晚霞红如火，晓色青如灰，定是晴朗天。
5. It is the unforeseen that always happens. 天有不测风云，人有旦夕祸福。

III. Time for Fun

Enjoy the English song *Seasons in the Sun* and get the meaning of the song.

Seasons in the Sun

Goodbye to you, my trusted friend.
We've known each other since we were nine or ten
Together we've climbed hills and trees
Learned of love and ABCs
Skinned our hearts and skinned our knees
Goodbye my friend, it's hard to die

When all the birds are singing in the sky
Now the spring is in the air
Pretty girls are everywhere
Think of me and I'll be there
We had joy, we had fun
We had seasons in the sun
But the hills that we climbed
Were just seasons out of time

Goodbye papa please pray for me
I was the black sheep of the family
You tried to teach me right from wrong
Too much wine and too much song
Wonder how I got along
Goodbye papa it's hard to die
When all the birds are singing in the sky
Now that the spring is in the air
Little children are everywhere
When you see them I'll be there
We had joy, we had fun
We had seasons in the sun
But the wine and the song
like the season has all gone
We had joy, we had fun

We had seasons in the sun
But the wine and the song
Like the season has all gone

Goodbye Michelle my little one
You gave me love and help me find the sun
And every time that I was down
You would always come around
And get my feet back on the ground
Goodbye Michelle it's hard to die
When all the birds are singing in the sky
Now that the spring is in the air
With the flowers everywhere
I wish that we could both be there
We had joy, we had fun
We had seasons in the sun
But the hills that we climbed
Were just seasons out of time
We had joy, we had fun
We had seasons in the sun
But the wine and the song
Like the season has all gone
We had joy, we had fun
We had seasons in the sun
But the wine and the song
Like the season has all gone
We had joy, we had fun
We had seasons in the sun
But the wine and the song
Like the season has all gone

Unit 2

Internet and Electronic Devices

Lead-in

In modern society, the Internet and electronic devices are playing more and more important roles in our daily life as they have made our life more colorful and convenient.

On the Internet, we can learn news both at home and abroad and all kinds of other information as well. Besides, we can also send messages by e-mail, make phone calls, go to net school, read various kinds of books and learn foreign languages by ourselves. Furthermore, we can enjoy music, watch sports matches and play chess or cards on the Internet, and we can also do shopping, have a chat with others and make friends with them on the Internet.



Speak Out

1. It saves lots of time and money.
它能节省很多时间和金钱。
2. Shopping online is a trend.
网上购物是一种趋势。
3. Shopping online would be a new way in our daily life, but I still like walking on the streets and try on different dresses in different shops.
虽然网上购物将会成为我们日常生活的一种新的方式，但是我还是喜欢在街上逛，去不同的店试穿不同的衣服。
4. What is the procedure of the online shopping?
网上购物的程序是怎么样的？
5. Oh, that is quite different from the traditional shopping.
哦，这和传统的购物方式很不一样。

6. You can have a try. It's really simple.
你可以试一下，真的很简单的。
7. Seeing is believing.
眼见为实。
8. What's more, it's not always so safe for us to pay online as hackers might steal the user's name and password.
还有，对我们来说，在网上支付不是总那么的安全，因为黑客可能会盗用我们的用户名和密码。
9. It's said that some measures have been taken to deal with this problem.
据说，已经采取了一些措施来处理这些问题。
10. I can't agree more. That's why I only do street shopping.
我十分同意。这就是我为什么只上街购物的原因。



Section One Listening and Speaking

I. Dialogue: Online Shopping

Words and Expressions

save /serv/ vt.	节省，省去
trend /trend/ n.	趋势，倾向
try on	试穿，试戴
makeup /'meɪkʌp/ n.	化妆品
electronic device	电子装置
procedure /prə'si:dʒə/ n.	手续；步骤
article /'ɑ:tɪkl/ n.	物品；商品
website /'websaɪt/ n.	网站
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/ vt.	传送，运送
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ a.	传统的；惯例的
pay for	付款
encounter /ɪn'kaʊntə(r)/ vt.	遭遇（敌人）；遇到（困难，危险）
fraud /frɔ:d/ n.	骗子；假货
hacker /'hækə(r)/ n.	黑客
password /'pɑ:swə:d/ n.	口令；密码

1. You are going to listen to a dialogue about Online Shopping. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Speakers in the Dialogue

Gu Bin: a senior

Huang Jingjing: Gu Bin's classmate

H: I haven't seen you go shopping very much. How did you buy so many things?

G: I got them online.

H: You mean you do online-shopping?

G: Yes. It (1)_____ lots of time and money. It's very convenient. You know, more and more people are shopping online nowadays. Shopping online is a (2)_____.

H: Yes, my friend always sits in front of the computer and searches for beautiful and cheap clothes. Shopping online would be a new way in our daily life. But I still like walking on the streets and (3)_____ different clothes in different shops.

G: Shopping online isn't just to buy clothes. You can buy expensive tools, makeup, electronic (4)_____ and so on.

H: Can we get anything we need through the Internet?

G: Almost everything you can imagine.

H: What is the procedure of the online shopping ?

G: A consumer can search a virtual shop on the Internet and orders an article he or she wants through the (5)_____. Then he or she pays for it online. And the article will soon (6)_____ the consumer.

H: Oh, that is (7)_____ the traditional shopping.

G: You can have a try. It's really simple.

H: Oh. I prefer to actually see and touch what I'm buying before I pay for it, especially for clothes and shoes.

G: That's right. (8)_____.

H: I've heard some friends say that sometimes the article delivered to them was quite different from what they saw on the website advertisement.

G: That happens. We may encounter fraud on the Internet , and some dishonest online-shops may suddenly disappear with their net clients' money. But I think (9)_____.