



21世纪高职系列教材
SHIJI GAOZHI XILIE JIAOCAI

实用英语 (下)

主编/潘艳萍 主审/王维平 ■

哈尔滨工程大学出版社



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内 容 简 介

本书根据《高职高专英语课程基本要求》，针对高职学生特点编写而成。全书共 10 单元，每个单元都由 LEAD IN, LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING, GRAMMAR 和 SUPPLEMENTARY READING 组成，目的是对同一个主题通过听说读写不同层次的训练，使学生的英语应用能力得到提高，为以后的专业英语学习打下基础。

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前言

本书根据《高职高专英语课程基本要求》，针对高职学生特点编写而成。本书紧紧围绕职业教育特色，以“必需和够用”为原则，紧扣大纲要求，选材力求新颖，能激发学生的学习兴趣。教材体例设计根据交际法教学原则，体现了“以学生为主体”的特点，着重培养学生实际英语应用能力。全书共 10 单元，每个单元均由 LEAD IN, LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING, GRAMMAR 和 SUPPLEMENTARY READING 组成，目的是对同一个主题通过听说读写不同层次的训练，使学生的英语应用能力得到提高，为以后的专业英语学习打下基础。

本书由潘艳萍担任主编，叶盛任副主编，颜天明负责编写了第一单元和第二单元。全书由潘艳萍负责统稿，王维平主审。在本书的出版过程中，哈尔滨工程大学出版社给予了很大帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。

目前英语教材层出不穷，花样繁多，各有所长。本书作者旨在取各派之所长，密切结合本校学生之特点，时刻铭记高职学生学习英语之目的，竭己之所能编写此书。但由于作者水平有限，书中难免存在错误和不足，恳请读者批评指正。您的意见和建议请发到下列 E-mail 地址：panyanping@zimc.cn

编 者

2007 年 11 月

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UNIT I LEARNING AND EDUCATION

❖ LEAD IN

Entering college for the first time is an exciting moment in your life. Think about why you decided to go to college. You may have several reasons. But, whatever the reasons, use your time wisely to work hard, enjoy meeting new people and prepare you for a bright future.

Do you know that making mistakes could actually be fun and helpful? It's true! When you learn something new, like a language. So when you're practicing English, don't be afraid to try new things—this is how you'll get better and better!

Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions and share them with the class.

1. What's the hardest part about studying English?
2. What are you studying at college?
3. Why did you choose that subject?
4. Do you like studying at college or university?
5. What are the good things about college life?
6. What are the bad things about college life?

❖ LISTENING

Part 1 Listen carefully to the following short dialogues/monologues and choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A) A long trip. | B) A street accident. |
| C) A difficult course. | D) An easy task. |
| 2. A) He has considered getting it. | B) He thought it was interesting. |
| C) He bought it already. | D) He has finished reading it. |
| 3. A) He will start reading today. | B) He will finish reading today. |
| C) He does not want to read it. | D) He has read it. |



- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------------|
| 4. A) He does not understand it. | B) He does not like it. | | |
| C) He is used to it. | D) He does not have to take it. | | |
| 5. A) In a bookstore. | B) In the police station. | | |
| C) In a supermarket. | D) In the classroom. | | |
| 6. A) Father and son. | B) Boss and clerk. | | |
| C) Teacher and student. | D) Salesman and customer. | | |
| 7. A) Teach some lessons for him. | B) Buy him some glasses in town. | | |
| C) Go to the conference with him. | D) Go to Nanjing in the morning. | | |
| 8. A) The man is preparing for a test. | B) The woman has no idea about the test. | | |
| C) The man is not confident. | D) The woman is nervous. | | |
| 9. A) Chinese. | B) Japanese. | C) Spanish. | D) Arabic. |
| 10. A) She is not sure about the subject. | B) She has found the subject. | | |
| C) She doesn't know where the catalogue is. | D) She suggests they consult the catalogue. | | |

Part 2 Listen carefully to the following long conversations and choose the correct answers.

Conversation 1

- Why does Zhong Hua work hard at his English?
A) He wants to talk freely with Americans.
B) He wants to read English stories.
C) He wants to work in a foreign company.
- Does Zhong Hua speak English well?
A) Yes.
B) No.
C) He can speak only a little English.
- Zhong Hua has problems in learning _____.
A) English letters
B) English grammar
C) English words
- According to Luke, what is the best way to learn English words?
A) To learn them through reading, listening and speaking.
B) To write them until she can spell them.
C) To try to remember their meaning.
- How does Zhong Hua speak English?
A) With an American accent.



- B) With a British accent.
- C) With a Chinese accent.

Conversation 2

1. Betty Russell is a/an _____.
 - A) professor who teaches international students
 - B) officer from the International Students' Office
 - C) library director
 - D) program director
2. It is important for new students to _____ first.
 - A) get the ID card
 - B) pick up the library card
 - C) have a medical checkup
 - D) enroll
3. When they use the school sports facilities, the students must _____.
 - A) pay the fee
 - B) show their ID card
 - C) prove they are students
 - D) like sports
4. At the health center, the medical service is free for _____.
 - A) all international students
 - B) both students and staff
 - C) all enrolled students
 - D) all students who need medical assistance
5. The talk was most probably given _____.
 - A) at the beginning of the semester
 - B) at the beginning of the year
 - C) at the end of the vacation
 - D) in the first week of classes

Part 3 Listen to the passages and fill in the missing words or phrases.

1) Joe's parents visited him at college last week. Before their plane landed, it flew over the campus, and they got a good view of the college from the air. Joe _____ the college buildings and grounds, and he wanted to show his parents everything. First, they walked around the _____ and looked at the buildings from the outside, and then Joe took them through the library and the science building. They went _____ the halls of the science building, looking into the



_____. After that, they went across the sports field. Joe's father had been a sportsman before. He said that going onto the field made him _____ a young man again.

2) Caroline's favourite subject at school was mathematics. She _____ solving problems. But most of her friends tended to find maths very difficult, because they thought it was a useless subject. Maths was, in fact, the least _____ subject in Caroline's class.

During Caroline's last year at school the teachers went on _____ for two months, to protest against the size of classes. Each morning, Caroline gave _____ maths lessons to three of her friends, so that they would have a chance of passing their examination. She's _____, and good at explaining things to people, and the lessons went well: Caroline and her three friends all passed. They _____ to pay her for the lesson, but she refused. She sympathized with the teachers' strikes, and did not think it would be _____ if she took money for doing their job.

Part 4 Listen to the short passage about the differences between college life and high school life. Then check the corresponding boxes.

Differences between College and High School

Facts	High School	College
You have little say in your class schedule.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You get to choose which classes you will take.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You are kept in one classroom from 8 am to 3 pm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You pick what you want to learn and when to learn it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teachers won't phone home to discuss your grade with your family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

❖ SPEAKING

Now you are a college student, happy and proud. Sure, in college you'll have more time to yourself. And sure, you'll have to decide how to spend your own time and how to make the most of it.

Part 1 Form a dialogue with one of your classmates, talking about your college life.

You can use the sentences given below.

When did you go to college?

Why did you choose the college you went to?

What is your major?

Why did you choose that major?

What do you think of the campus of your college?



What happened on the first day you were at college?

How do you like your roommates?

What is the happiest experience you have at college?

How do you spend your spare time?

How often do you go to the library?

Do you work on any student organization? If yes, what is your job?

Part 2 Please notice that the following questions are open-ended with no right or wrong answers. You should work in pairs and ask each other the questions, while checking the answers and providing your own answers.

1. What's your purpose of going to college?

My answer

- ☐ for my parents
- ☐ for my country
- ☐ to serve the people better
in the future
- ☐ to get/ have more knowledge
- ☐ to get/have a diploma
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

My classmate's answer

- ☐ for my parents
- ☐ for my country
- ☐ to serve the people better
in the future
- ☐ to get/ have more knowledge
- ☐ to get/have a diploma
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

2. What does going to college mean to you?

My answer

- ☐ having more fun
- ☐ making more decision
- ☐ learning as much as possible
- ☐ a bright future
- ☐ a lot more than just getting
a good grade
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

My classmate's answer

- ☐ having more fun
- ☐ making more decision
- ☐ learning as much as possible
- ☐ a bright future
- ☐ a lot more than just getting
a good grade
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

How can we learn English well? Let us do the following exercises: these are open-ended questions that are related to your learning of English. You can do the questions-and-answers in pairs. You can get your answers either from the choices provided or from your own experiences and consideration.



1. When did you start learning English?

My answer

- ☐ When I was eight years old
- ☐ When I was twelve years old
- ☐ When I started primary school
- ☐ When I went to junior high school
- ☐ _____

My classmate's answer

- ☐ When I was eight years old
- ☐ When I was twelve years old
- ☐ When I started primary school
- ☐ When I went to junior high school
- ☐ _____

2. How did you feel when you made mistakes in your English learning?

My answer

- ☐ very sorry
- ☐ unhappy and embarrassed
- ☐ upset and uncomfortable
- ☐ that I lost face
- ☐ it was OK to make mistakes
- ☐ that making mistakes was natural in learning English
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

My classmate's answer

- ☐ very sorry
- ☐ unhappy and embarrassed
- ☐ upset and uncomfortable
- ☐ that I lost face
- ☐ it was OK to make mistakes
- ☐ that making mistakes was natural in learning English
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

3. How can you improve your listening skills in English?

My answer

- ☐ by listening to English radio programs
- ☐ by talking with native English speakers
- ☐ by watching English language movies
- ☐ by listening to English songs
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

My classmate's answer

- ☐ by listening to English radio programs
- ☐ by talking with native English speakers
- ☐ by watching English language movies
- ☐ by listening to English songs
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

Part 3 Work in pairs. Take turns asking your partner the following questions and make notes. Organize your notes and report to the class using the given paragraph as a model.

Why do you come to a college?

How do you like your college life?

What are the problems of living on campus?

What do you want to get from attending college?

Model for reporting

Tom is a college freshman. He studies computers because he wants to start his own web company in the future. He enjoys what he studies, but he is having problems with his roommates. He hopes he can get over the problems soon.

❖ READING

Why College?

“The more you learn, the more you earn,” said the pop singer Cyndi Lauper as she accepted her high school diploma—at the age of 35! Although Cyndi made it without a high school degree, most people don’t. In the USA today, about 75% of jobs requires some education or technical training beyond high school degree; college graduate outearn those without a college education; people with master’s degree outreach those with only a bachelor’s; and the highest income of all are earned by people with advanced degree. However, more diplomas don’t always mean more money. Many skilled blue-collar workers, salespeople, business executives, and entrepreneurs outearn college professors and scientific researchers. And great athletes and entertainers outearn everyone else!

But a college education is not only preparation for a career; it is also (or should be) preparation for life. In addition to courses in their major field of study, most students have time to take elective courses. They may take classes that help them understand more about human nature, government, the arts, science, or whatever else interests them.

Going to college, either full-time or part-time, is naturally becoming the next step after high school. Today, more than half of American high school graduates enroll in college. But recent high school graduates no longer dominate the college campuses. Today, it is quite common for adults of all ages to come back to college either for career advancement or personal growth. By 1992, about half of all American college students will be older than 25, and 20% of them will be over 35. Serving this great variety of people are about 3,400 colleges and universities enrolling more than 12 million students.

American faith in the value of education is shown by the rising number of Americans who have at least a bachelor’s degree. About 20% of Americans are college graduates. However, among younger adults and working people, the percentage is at least 25%, much higher than in most other major nations. In the USA, a college education is not viewed as a privilege reserved for the wealthy or the academically talented. Almost everyone who wants to attend college can do so.



❖ USEFUL WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

advanced /əd'vɑːnst/

athlete /'æθliːt/

academically /,ækə'demikəli/

bachelor /'bætʃələ/

campus /'kæmpəs/

career /kə'riə/

diploma /di'pləʊmə/

dominate /'dɒmineɪt/

enroll /in'rəʊl/

entrepreneur /,ɛntrəprə'neɪ/

entertainer /,entə'teɪnər/

executive /ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/

faith /feɪθ/

graduate /'grædʒueɪt/

master /mɑːstər/

outearn /'aʊtərn/

privilege /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/

reserve /rɪ'zəv/

talented /'tæləntɪd/

variety /və'raɪəti/

make it

view...as

faith in

a variety of

Cyndi Lauper /'sɪndi'lə:pə/

先进的, 高级的 *a.*

运动员 *n.*

学术上 *ad.*

学士 *n.*

校园 *n.*

职业; 事业 *n.*

文凭 *n.*

居于首位; 支配; 控制 *v.*

注册 *v.*

企业家 *n.*

演艺人员 *n.*

管理人员 *n.*

信仰; 相信 *n.*

毕业生 *n.*

硕士; 名家; 主人 *n.*

比……赚得多 *v.*

特权 *n.*

保留 *v.*

有才能的 *a.*

多样化 *n.*

办成功, 做到

视为, 看成

相信

各种各样的

辛迪·劳帕 (20 世纪 80 年代美国著名流行歌手)



❖ WRITING

Business card (名片)

1. Please read and understand the following sample.

Sample:

<i>Avon (Guangzhou) Company Limited</i>	
Liu Dong	
Purchasing Assistant	
Address: 422 Huangshi Road, Baiyun District, Guangzhou	
Tel: 020 - 86453599	Postal code: 510426
Fax: 020 - 86625598	E-mail: Ld@sina.com.cn

2. Notes on the samples.

名片是为方便社交或处理公务而使用的, 格式多样。一般来说名片上的信息应包括名片持有人所属机构(Employment organization)、持有人姓名(card holder)、职务(Title /position)、机构地址(Address)、邮政编码(Postal code)、电话号码(Telephone)、传真(Fax)和电子邮件地址(E-mail)。

通常公司或机构的名称放在正上方或右上角, 持卡人姓名及其头衔或职务(在姓名之下)放在正中。大多数企业人士的名片还印有公司标识或标志, 一般印在左上角, 在企业名称之前。地址、电话号码、传真号码、电子邮件地址等写在名片的下方, 通常先写地址, 再写其他。邮编一般写在城市(或国名)的后面。

3. Follow-up writing.

1) Study the following Chinese card and then complete the English translation below.

福建培生贸易公司	
李明华	
经理	
地址: 福建福州光明路 73 号 4 楼	
电话: 0591 - 7825957	邮编: 350003
传真: 0591 - 7817957	
电子邮件: lmh@cup.org.cn	



<u>LI MING HUA</u>	
Address: _____	
Tel: 0591 - 7825957	Postal code: 350003
Fax: 0591 - 7817957	
_____ : Lmh@cup.org.cn	

2) Write a business card in English according to the information given below. Some parts of it have been done for you.

Tang Changhua works in Shanghai SEIYU Information Technology Co., Ltd. He is a software engineer in the Marketing Department. His telephone number is 021 - 62758447 and fax number is 021 - 6275999. His company is located at 2200 Yan'an Road West, Shanghai. The postal code is 200335. His E-mail address is tangch@sina.com.

Shanghai SEIYU Information Technology Co., Ltd	
Tang Changhua	
Software Engineer	Marketing Department
_____	_____
_____	_____

❖ GRAMMAR

非谓语动词——分词 (Non-predicate verb)

1. 分词的形式

分词有现在分词和过去分词两种。现在分词由动词原形 + ing 构成，过去分词由动词原形 + ed 构成。以 write 为例，现在分词的各种形式如下：

	一般式	完成式
主动	writing	having written
被动	being written	having been written
否定	not writing	not having written

过去分词只有一种形式，即 written。

2. 分词的基本用法

现在分词与过去分词在句中的作用基本相同。但现在分词语态表示主动；时态表示动作正在进行。而过去分词语态表示被动；时态表示动作已经完成。分词的主要功能如下：

1) 作表语

The football match was *exciting*.

这场足球赛激动人心。

She looks *disappointed*.

她显得很失望。

2) 作定语

He is a *promising* young man.

他是个很有前途的青年。

The *wounded* soldier was taken off to the hospital.

这个伤员被送往医院。

注意：分词短语作定语时通常后置，起定语从句的作用。

A child *learning to walk* (= who is learning to walk) often falls.

学走路的小孩常跌倒。

What's the language *spoken in that country* (= which is spoken in that country)?

那个国家讲的是什么语言？

3) 作状语

分词或分词短语用作状语时，一般表示动作发生的时间、条件、原因、结果或伴随等情况。分词的主体一般就是句子的主语。现在分词的动作与谓语动词的动作同时或几乎同时发生，谓语动词表示的是动作或状态，而分词则对动词加以修饰或作为陪衬。过去分词作状语时，句子的主语是分词动作的承受者而非发出者。如果分词的动作先于谓语的动作，分词需要用完成时。

We sat on the sofa *watching* TV.

我们坐在沙发上看电视。

The students came out of the classroom *laughing and chatting*.

学生们从教室里出来有说有笑。

Following Tom, they started to run.

他们跟在汤姆后面开始跑。

They walked on the country road, *followed by a dog*.

他们走在乡间小路上，后面跟着一条狗。

Seen from the tower, the town looks very beautiful.

从塔上看这座城市非常美。