



新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材 VOCATIONAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

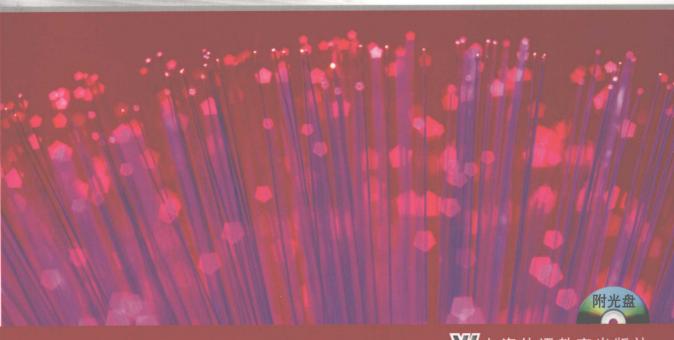
实用综合教程 2

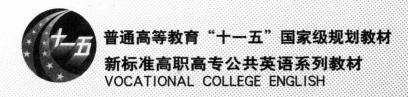
主 编 王守仁副主编 陈新仁

AN INTEGRATED SKILLS COURSE



学生用书 STUDENT'S BOOK





实用综合教程

AN INTEGRATED SKILLS COURSE

学生用书一 STUDENT'S BOOK

主 编 王守仁 副主编 陈新仁 编 者 王守仁 陈新仁

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欢迎你使用"新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材"!

高等职业教育是我们国家高等教育体系的重要组成部分,其任务是培养面向生产、建设、管理、服务第一线需要的"下得去、留得住、用得上"、实践能力强、具有良好职业道德的高技能人才。为满足我国社会发展和经济建设需要,促进高等职业教育持续健康发展,教育部积极推进高等职业教育改革,其中包括公共英语课程教学改革,颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》。"新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材"就是根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》,进行编写的。

我们编写这套系列教材的基本指导原则是"实用为主,够用为度,以应用为目的"。 具体来说,我们考虑了基础性、实用性、够用性、前瞻性和科学性等因素。基础性是指 教材巩固并拓展学生中学阶段的英语知识和能力,打好语言基础;实用性是指教材紧扣 高职高专学生的职业方向,选材与学生的学习、生活及日后职业密切相关;够用性是指 教材充分考虑学生今后工作、学习和交际的实际需要,尽可能控制难度,确保学生接受 语言信息输入的效果;前瞻性是指教材密切关注我国中学和大学英语教育改革的动向以 及我国社会经济发展对高职高专教育的新要求,适应高职高专英语教学的发展趋势;科 学性是指教材吸收先进的教学理念和方法,符合语言学习规律,恰当充分地利用现代教 育技术手段,有利于教师使用,有利于学生学习。

"新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材"体系比较完备,包括主干教材《实用综合教程》、《实用听说教程》和支撑教材《实用语法简明教程》、《实用写作教程》。主干教材主要用于课堂教学,支撑教材供学生按需要自选、自学、自练。两类教材自成系统,相对独立,同时相互补充,彼此关联,配合起来使用,既能发挥教师的主导作用,又便于学生开展自主性学习。

参加编写这套系列教材的教师们都受过严格的专业训练,长期从事英语教学与研究, 具有较为丰富的教学经验。在编写过程中,我们努力贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学 基本要求(试行)》,广泛征求高职高专师生的建议和意见,使教材具有以下几个特点:

- 1)传统与现代教学理念相结合,既强调语言基础知识的掌握,又突出语言运用能力的培养;
- 2) 以学生为本,全书主题贴近学生生活,内容知识性、趣味性强,具有广泛的应用性和实用价值;
- 3) 练习丰富多样,有针对性,能有效培养学生的语言运用能力,同时对通过高等学



校英语应用能力考试具有较强的适应性:

4) 语言浅显而规范,新颖而地道。

学好英语并非难事,关键是持之以恒,同时注意学习方法。除了学习教材以外,你 要尽可能地多利用机会接触英语,如观看英语电视电影、上网查阅英文资料、阅读英语 报刊书籍、学唱英文歌曲等。从英语学习中获得乐趣,而不是把它看作负担,学以致用, 一定会收到满意的效果。

你在使用这套系列教材时有什么建议或想法,包括批评的意见,都欢迎告诉我们, 以便我们今后在修订时改进,从而使教材质量不断提高,能真正符合高职高专学生学习 英语的需要。

祝你的学习生活充实而快乐,每天都有进步!

业首德马宁王能人士。苏清足我国社会发展和经济建设需要,促进高等职业教育持续健 康吳民 8 年 2006 年 8 投 推 进 高 等 県 业 教育 改 草 。 其 中 包 括 公 共 英 语 深 程 教 学 改 草 。 颁 布 了

调汇检查(Vocabulary Check)。分言的简称一部分是句子填空、目的是检查学生的积极调定的掌握。调查医配一般为10组,单则还自跟文、释义为中文。随后有8个约

《实用综合教程》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的精神,结合我国高职高专公共英语教学实际编写的,其基本指导思想是以学生在中学阶段学到的英语为起点,提供听说读写译技能的基础性综合训练,注重实际应用,培养学生一定的语言运用能力。

从我国高职高专学校开设公共英语课程的实际情况出发,同时考虑到我国各地区和各学校之间的差异,《实用综合教程》一共编写4册,一学期使用一本,各本教材相互之间为递进关系。对于英语水平较低的新生,第一学期可以选用第一册,用三个学期学完第一、二、三册后,要求能达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》规定的"基本要求",可以通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)。对于英语水平较好的新生,第一学期可以从第二册开始使用,学生学完第三册后,可以通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)。第四册为选修教材,供学有余力的学生使用。学生学完全部四册后,要求能达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》规定的"较高要求",可以通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)。

《实用综合教程》第二册共10个单元,每单元教学时间设计为6学时,供两周教学使用。各单元具体项目如下:

课文 A (TEXT A): 课文材料主要选自国外书刊,长度为 450 字左右,通常讲述一个故事,题材广泛,内容新颖,活泼有趣,语言生动。

注释(Notes):对课文中涉及社会、历史、文化的人名、地名等专有名词提供背景知识介绍,对一些特别语言现象也给予必要的解释。

生词(New Words):以在课文中出现的次序排列,释义使用中文,力求简洁准确。 为帮助学生扩大词汇,对部分生词给出了常见的派生词,并提供例句说明用法。

短语词组(Useful Expressions): 为加强学生运用英语的能力,单独列出课文中出现的常见短语,并配有中文释义。

补充词汇:提供 20 个左右与单元话题相关的词汇,一方面帮助学生扩充词汇,另一方面有利于他们就相关话题开展讨论。

课文理解(Comprehension):通过两人对话、分组讨论、大组汇报等口头交际形式,为学生创造参与讨论发言的机会。

A: Pair Work: 根据课文回答 5个左右的问题, 既检验学生对课文的理解, 又为学生提供说英语的机会。

B: Group Work: 就单元话题设计 3—4 个拓展性问题,要求学生联系自己生活实际进行分组讨论。

C: Presentation: 从各小组中选2名学生向全班就讨论内容做口头汇报,培养学生在



公众面前发言的能力。

积极词汇(Active Words):该部分列出课文中出现的5—6个积极词汇,即使用频率高、组词能力强的单词,通过例句说明其不同释义和用法,介绍常用的搭配和短语。

词汇检查(Vocabulary Check): 分三部分,第一部分是句子填空,目的是检查学生对积极词汇的掌握。词汇匹配一般为10组,单词选自课文,释义为中文。随后有8个例句,要求学生进行词形变化练习,以帮助他们了解英语词汇的构成方式,掌握扩大词汇量的捷径。

语法知识(Grammar Tips): 对课文中出现的语法现象进行简要归纳说明,并进行复习巩固练习。为使学生能比较全面系统地掌握语法,可要求他们阅读《实用语法简明教程》相关章节。

课文 B (TEXT B): 课文内容围绕单元话题,从不同的角度提供相关信息,文体基本上为说明文,以帮助学生掌握正式文体的表达方式,进一步扩充词汇,提高英语表达能力。

生词与短语(Words and Expressions):对课文中出现的生词、动词搭配、短语词组给出中文释义,不加派生词。

阅读理解(Comprehension):根据课文设计问题,通过课堂讨论、判断正误的方式,巩固对课文主要论点、重要细节的掌握,并通过各类课内外活动为学生提供讲英语的机会。

综合练习(Comprehensive Exercises): 对课文A和课文B进行全面复习,包括听写、多项选择、完形填空、翻译四种题型。

听写所选英文材料与课文内容相关,难度比课文略低,要求学生根据听力材料填写 常用词,目的是逐步提高学生的英语听力水平。

完形填空练习语篇内容与单元话题相关,学生根据上下文选择填词,可以增强语感。 翻译练习一般为8个中文句子,要求学生用本单元所学的单词和短语将其翻译成英文。

实用写作(Practical Writing):结合学生在生活和工作中将要遇到的问题和需要,通过范例,进行写作训练,使他们能模仿写感谢信、道歉、祝贺、通知、名片、邀请、个人简历、求职信等。《实用写作教程》提供了许多相关实用范例和套写练习,可作为配套教材使用。

《实用综合教程》由上海外语教育出版社策划,在编写过程中得到了庄智象社长、谢宇编辑的关心和指导,南京大学英语系美籍专家 Don Snow 博士审读了本教材全书内容,提出了许多有益的建议,此外,还有部分从事高职英语第一线教学工作的老师应邀对样稿提出了很多宝贵的意见,在此谨一并致谢。

提供资**分字**五机会。 1. 2006.年3月 2006.4 3 单元活题设计 3-4 个机展性问题,要求学生联系自己生活实际

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Good Manners

In this unit, you will got a deal a veb

- read an article about a man's own rules of social behavior;
- enlarge your vocabulary relating to social behavior;
- have some idea of what makes good manners;
- get some tips about English modal verbs;
- learn how to write a note of thanks.

试读结束:需要全本请在线购买: www.ertongbook.com



My Custom

One of the good things for men in women's liberation is that men no longer have to pay women the old-fashioned courtesies.

According to an article on the changes in manners, a perfectly able woman no longer has to act helplessly in public as if she were

a model. For example, she doesn't need help getting in and out of cars. "Women get in and out of cars twenty times a day with babies and dogs. Surely they can get out by themselves at night just as easily," says the author.

The author of the article also says there is no reason why a man should walk on the outside of a woman on the sidewalk. "Historically, the man walked on the inside so he caught the garbage thrown out of a window. Today a man is supposed to walk on the outside. A man should walk where he wants to. So should a woman. If, out of love and respect, he actually wants to take the blows, he should walk on the inside — because that's where attackers are all hiding these days."

As far as manners are concerned, I suppose I have always been a supporter of women's liberation. Over the years, out of a sense of respect, I imagine, I have refused to trouble women with outdated courtesies.

It is usually easier to follow rules of social behavior than to depend on one's own taste. But rules may be safely broken, of course, by those of us now. For



NOTES:

women's liberation: 妇女解放运动。为19世纪女权运动的延续,是美国历史上最大的社会运动。该运动强调性别平等,捍卫妇女权利,反对男性主宰的权力结构对妇女的压制。

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done it the other way.

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This came up only the other night. I followed the hostess to the table, and when she pulled the chair out I sat on it, quite naturally, since it happened to be the chair I wanted to sit in.

"Well," my wife said, when the hostess had gone, "you did it again."

"Did what?" I asked, very much confused.

"Took the chair."

Actually, since I had walked through the restaurant ahead of my wife, it would have been awkward, I should think, not to have taken the chair. I had got there first, after all.

Also, it has always been my custom to get in a car first, and let the woman get in by herself. This is a courtesy I insist on as the stronger sex, out of love and respect. In times like these, there might be tough attackers hidden about. It would not be suitable at all to put a woman in a car and then shut the door on her, leaving her at the mercy of some bad guy who might be hiding in the back seat.

(454 words)



NOTES:

the stronger sex: 指男 性。指女性时一般用 the weaker sex, 但这样说含 有夸张的意味, 现在很 多女性认为这是对她们 的不尊重。此外,指称女 性的表达还有 the fair sex, the soft sex 等。

New Words

- custom /'kʌstəm/ n. 习惯; 风俗
- liberation /ˌlɪbəˈreɪʃən/ n. 解放 liberate vt. 解放 The American Civil War liberated the Negroes.
- old-fashioned /ˌəuldˈfæʃənd/ adj. 老式的
- courtesy /'kɜ:tɪsɪ/ n. 礼貌, 谦恭

- courteous adj. 有礼貌的,谦恭的 It was courteous of him to help the old lady across the
- article /'a:tɪkəl/ n. 文章, 论文; 条款; 商品, 物品
- manner /'mænə(r)/ n. 礼貌(用复数形式),举 止: 方式

- helplessly /'helplisli/ adv. 无能为力地,无望 concerned adj. 关切的; 相关的, 牵涉到的
- model /'modəl/ n. 模特; 模范; 模型
- author /'ɔ:θə(r)/ n. 作者**
- sidewalk /'saɪdwɔ:k/ n. 人行道
- ♦ historically /hɪ'storɪkəlɪ/ adv. 在历史上,从 ♦ taste /teɪst/ n. 品味; 味道 vt. 品尝 历史观点上说 historical adj. 历史上的, 有关历史的 historical lessons historian n. 历史学家, 从事历史研究的人
- garbage /'ga:bidʒ/ n. 垃圾
- respect /ri'spekt/ n., vt. 尊敬, 敬佩 respectable adj. 可敬的, 值得尊敬的 respectful adj. 尊敬的 The students often keep a respectful distance from the professor. respective adj. 分别的,各自的 off not less
- blow /blou/ n. 殴打, 突然的打击 vt. 吹, 吹气 white with the state of the state
- attacker /ə'tækə(r)/ n. 攻击者,袭击者 suitable /'sjuttəbl/ adj. 适合的, 适宜的 attack n., v. 攻击, 袭击 The enemy attacked us during the night.
- concern /kən's3:n/ vt. 涉及, 关于; 使担心 n. 关心, 担心; 关心的事 concerning prep. 关于, 涉及 There is a discussion concerning the value of the book.

- Everyone was concerned about your health.
- supporter /sə'pɔ:tə(r)/ n. 支持者, 拥护者
- sense /sens/ n. 感觉, 官能
- bolly outdated /aut'dertid/ adj. 过时的
 - tasty adj. 美味的, 可口的 This fish is very tastv.
- confuse /kənˈfjuːz/ vt. 使混乱, 使困惑 confusion n. 混乱, 糊涂 Words like "believe" and "receive" are a source of confusion in spelling.
 - insist /m'sist/ v. 坚持, 坚持认为 insistent adj. 坚持的 She was insistent on taking me with her.
 - tough /tʌf/ adj. 凶悍的, 粗暴的; 艰苦的; 坚韧的
 - unsuitable adj. 不适合的,不相称的 The tie is unsuitable for the occasion.
 - mercy /'ms:si/ n. 怜悯, 宽恕 merciful adj. 仁慈的, 慈悲的 merciless adj. 毫无同情心的,冷酷无情的
 - guy /qaɪ/ n. 家伙, 人

Useful Expressions



in public 当众,公开地,公然 for example 例如,譬如 there is no reason why 没有理由 ······ on the outside of

在……的外侧,在……的外围 be supposed to 应该 as far as sb. / sth. be concerned 就……而言 depend on 取决于, 视……而定; 依靠

according to 根据, 依据 the other way (about / around) 以相反方式, 相反地 come up 发生 ahead of 在……之前, 先于 after all 说到底, 毕竟 at the mercy of 任由……摆布,完全受……支配

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Words Relating to Social Behavior



direct 直率的
straightforward 坦率的,直截了当的
generous 慷慨的,大方的
innocent 天真的
awkward 笨拙的
enthusiastic 热心的
gentle 和蔼的,温和的
kind 和蔼的,亲切的
gracious 亲切的,和蔼的
mild 温和的,和善的
reasonable 通情达理的
considerate 体贴的,体谅的
thoughtful 考虑周到的,体谅的
tolerant 宽容的

earnest 认真的, 诚挚的
modest 谦虚的
patient 有耐心的
humorous 幽默的, 风趣的
shy 害羞的, 羞怯的
timid 羞怯的, 胆小的
sociable 合群的, 友好的
aggressive 咄咄逼人的
pushy 争强好胜的, 过于主动的
sensitive 敏感的
blunt 率直的, 直言不讳的
impatient 不耐烦的, 缺乏耐心的
proud 骄傲的

Comprehension

A. Pair Work

Complete the following sentences orally according to the text.

	Complete the following sentences orally according to the text.
1.	What is the good thing for men that the author sees in women's liberation?
	The good thing for men in women's liberation is that
2.	Why does the author of the article think a woman needs no help getting in and out of cars?
	The author of the article thinks so because
3.	Why does the author of the article recommend that out of love and respect, a man should walk on the inside?
	That is because
4.	Why did the author feel very much confused when his wife said to him "You did it
	again"? The medicine will soon act on the stomach.
	He felt confused because

5.	Why does the	author con	sider it no	t suitable	e to put a	woman in	a car first	and shut	the door
	on her?		168 lol				bratu		

That is because there might be

B. Group Work

Talk about your ideas of good manners for young people in dealing with old people with the help of the following questions:

- 1. How should the young treat the old in daily life?
- 2. What kind of behavior do you think is good manners for the young?
- 3. What kind of behavior do you think is bad manners for the young?
- 4. How do you show respect and love to your parents? Use an example to illustrate your attitude.

C. Presentation

Invite two students from each group to present their ideas about good manners and their own practice before the class. Each speaker has two minutes for the presentation.

Active Words



act

- vi. (1) 行动, 做事 Think before you act!
 - (2) 起作用,产生效果 Does the drug take long to act?
 - (3) 表演, 扮演 He acted his part well.
 - (4) 充当, 担当 He acted as host to visitors.
 - (5) 举止, 表现; 举止像, 装出 Don't act the fool.

She acts like a born leader.

n. 行为, 行动; 行动过程 He was praised for his heroic act.

I acted on my father's advice.

The medicine will soon act on the stomach.

depend

- vi. (1) 决定(于), 随……而定 The price of the product depends on its quality.
 - (2) 依赖, 依靠 I don't have a car so I have to depend on the buses.

 Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.
 - (3) 信赖, 信任 You can depend on his honesty.

 You can depend on the timetable to tell you when the plane leaves.
- ▶ It / That (all) depends. (口)那得看情况。
 I may come to the meeting and I may not it all depends.

pull

- vt. (1) (用力)拉,拖,拽,扯 Pull your chair a bit nearer to the table.

 They managed to pull the child out of the water in time.
 - (2) 拔; 拔出 The dentist pulled the tooth out.
- ▶ pull down 拉倒, 拆掉

 The firemen pulled down some sheds to stop the fire from spreading.
- ▶ pull off 拉开, 拿掉, 脱下 He pulled off his coat and joined us in the work.
- ▶ pull through (使)渡过危机或难关; (使)恢复健康

 The operation was successful and she was expected to pull through.
- > pull up (车)停下来 The car pulled up outside the hotel.

all

- adj. (1) 所有的, 一切的 I gave him all the money I had.
 - (2) 全部的, 整个的 She was sick in bed all day yesterday.
- pron. (1) 全体, (整体中的)每人, 个个 All enjoyed themselves at the party.

 We all like the film.
 - (2) 一切,全部事情或情况 All is quiet.

I can discuss all of this when I see you.

I've spent all I have.

> above all 首先, 尤其是 He is strong, brave, and above all honest.