

高职高专

# 高级英语 综合教程

Advanced English Integrated Course



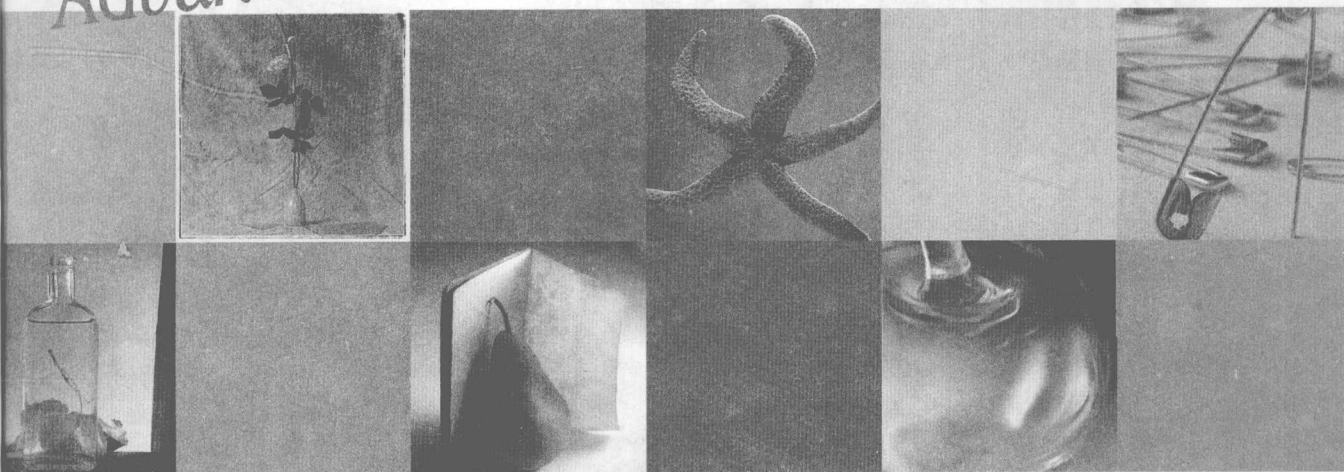
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# 高级英语 综合教程

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**主 编** 李宗利 赵振涯  
**副 主 编** 万连增 汪 涛  
**编 写** 陈培雅 陈素红 刁慧敏 李 静 林 菊 刘 莎 孟冬屏  
王 婷 王 琰 张 娜 周娟娟  
**责任编辑** 李浩瑜 刘洪涛  
**封面设计** 侯海屏

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**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>  
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## 前言

《高职高专高级英语综合教程》是按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》),并参照教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》)编写的一套供高职高专院校高年级学生使用的教材。作为《灵通高职高专英语》系列教材的延伸,本书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。本书具有以下特点:

1. 吸收先进的教学理念,突出英语语言应用能力的培养,结合必要的语言基础训练,充分体现了“以应用为目的,以必须和够用为度”的原则。

2. 语言地道,内容新颖,题材广泛。同时考虑到学生的兴趣及接受倾向,让学生在学习语言的同时,接触广博的文化,了解西方的社会,接受最新的信息,融知识性、实用性与趣味性于一体。

3. 强调跨文化交际能力的培养。教材在讲解语言知识、培养语言应用能力的同时,加强了对西方文化的介绍,在具体的情境中渗透了中西文化的对比,深化了学生对西方社会及文化的了解。

4. 有效整合听、说、读、写、译等各种能力。从高职高专教学实际出发,考虑到高年级学生英语的实际水平,将各种语言能力的训练整合于一本教材,适当减轻学生负担,强化听、说技能,突出读、写、译能力的培养,使语言知识和语言能力得到有机的融合与合理的安排。

教材各单元划分板块如下:

### (1) Lead-in Passage (Dialogue)

通过简短的篇章或对话、有趣的插图切入各单元;发人深思的讨论话题可以引导学生有效地互动,便于营造轻松的学习氛围,激发学生学习的积极性。

### (2) Listening Activity

本部分由 Short Conversations, Dialogue, Passage 和 Compound Dictation 组成,既兼顾了《基本要求》的听力培养目标,也考虑了 CET-4 的听力要求,为提高学生的听力创造了条件。

### (3) Speaking Activity

本部分由 Information Analysis、Dialogue Practice 和 Picture Description 构成,巧妙融入各种关键句型,材料新颖,信息丰富,有利于激发学生的兴趣,促进学生的互动,可以使学生在锻炼语言表达能力的时候,提高分析问题、解决问题的能力。

### (4) Text A 和 Text B

本部分是每个单元的核心内容。其中 Text A 是主课文,Text B 作为拓展阅读课文。文章内容丰富,选材新颖,篇幅适中,难度适宜。文章后附有生词、词组、专有名词列表。生词严格按照《基本要求》和《课程要求》标注级别。



### (5) Getting to the Point

阅读理解选择题。Text A 和 Text B 后均附有五道选择题，学生可以在预习课文时使用，以检测学生的阅读理解能力，引导学生全面理解文章的大意并抓住重要细节。帮助学生掌握有效的阅读方法，提高阅读效率。

### (6) Vocabulary and Structure

本部分通过 Putting Words in Place 和 Finding the Right Expressions 两种形式让学生操练 Text A 中的重要词汇、短语，加强学生对重要词汇、短语及句子结构的理解，强化学生对词汇和句型的应用能力。

### (7) Real World Writing

本部分由 Translation Practice, Translation Skills 和 Applied Writing 构成。Translation Practice 要求学生运用课文中学过的重要词汇、短语翻译中文句子；Translation Skills 介绍了常用的几种英汉翻译技巧，并提供相关练习以加强学生对相关技巧的掌握与运用；Applied Writing 提供了范文或模版以及常用的句型，强化训练学生的写作能力。

### (8) Reading Skills

本部分讲解了常用的英文阅读技巧，配以适当练习，训练学生对阅读理论及技巧的掌握与应用，以提高学生的英语阅读理解能力。

本教材后附有词汇总表，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，并注明出处，便于学生查找、掌握。

本书主编由英语教学经验丰富的李宗利、赵振涯担任，参加教材编写的都是长期从事大学英语或高职高专英语一线教学的骨干教师。

本书遵循全新的编写思路，力求整合丰富资讯信息，但在实际编写中难免会有疏漏不当之处，望广大使用者批评指正，多提宝贵意见。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。

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# Unit 1

## American Society and Culture

### Lead-in Dialogue

**Directions:** Read aloud the dialogue, paying attention to your pronunciation and intonation. And then finish the tasks after the dialogue.

Emily: Anna, I want to ask you about something.

Anna: Yes?

Emily: My colleagues say I should get health insurance. What do you think?

Anna: I think it's important.

Emily: But I'm not sure which kind I need. In our country, we have a national insurance program. But here you have nothing.

Anna: Yes, I know. Many countries have national health insurance. America doesn't.

Emily: Why is that?

Anna: Well, it's because of American culture. Americans think private companies can do things better than the government can. So we depend on private companies for insurance.

Emily: But isn't that expensive?

Anna: You're right, Emily. It is expensive. They say the health systems are better in other countries, especially in Europe.

Emily: Then what's your opinion?

Anna: I don't know. I just do my best to have good insurance. It's important.

Emily: It's confusing, though. There are so many companies, and so many different kinds of insurance. What should I get?

Anna: I like the company I have now. So I recommend them.

Emily: So I need to talk to the agent.

Anna: My agent is Bonnie Smith. She is really helpful. I am confident she can answer your questions.

Emily: Thanks, Anna. I always appreciate your advice.

Anna: Don't mention it.



### Task One Questions

1. What is the main feature of America's health insurance? And what contributes to the formation of the feature?
2. How are people insured in America?

### Task Two Group work and discussion

1. According to your personal experience, what do you think of the insurance system in China?
2. How would you persuade people to be insured if you were an insurance agent?

## Listening & Speaking

### Section I Listening Activity

#### • Short Conversations

**Directions:** You will hear five short conversations. After each conversation, there is a recorded question. Both the conversations and questions will be read only once. Listen carefully and decide on the best answer from the four choices.

1. A. Yes, he has plenty of time.  
B. No, he has no time although he wants to go.  
C. No, he doesn't like American movies.  
D. Yes, he believes in American culture.
2. A. Because he doesn't like American singers.  
B. Because he doesn't like American lifestyle.  
C. Because he doesn't want to do business with Americans.  
D. Because he couldn't understand American culture.

four choices.

### • Passage

**Directions:** You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and questions will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase.

11. They are made for \_\_\_\_\_.
12. They cannot drive between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. They need to \_\_\_\_\_ in their cars.
14. Yes, many more teenagers die in car accidents than \_\_\_\_\_.
15. They were made to help \_\_\_\_\_.

### • Compound Dictation

**Directions:** You will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered 16 to 22 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks 23 to 25 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your words. The third time is for you to check.

America is a car society. Most people own <sup>(16)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one car. California has more cars than people. An average sort of house in California has a garage for three cars. Some more <sup>(17)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ houses have garages for five cars. People grow up with cars and learn to drive when they are very young. It is easy to get a driver's <sup>(18)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. New cars are cheap and good used cars even cheaper.

As a result of this situation and the lack of <sup>(19)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, most shopping is done by car. Many Americans live outside the city centers. There are very few small shops outside the city centers. Nearly all shopping is done in <sup>(20)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or supermarkets. There places have very large car parks. Shopping starts with a car journey. Although the car parks are very large, parking is sometimes difficult at busy



times.

(21) \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants like McDonald's have special (22) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in cars. People do not have to get out of their cars. They drive up to a special window and give their order to an assistant. (23) \_\_\_\_\_. When the order is ready it is handed straight to the people in their car.

A lot of shopping is done at gas stations. (24) \_\_\_\_\_. The driver fills the car himself and then goes into the shop to pay. The shop is often like a small supermarket and sells items like candy and soft drinks. Some gas stations even sell groceries. (25) \_\_\_\_\_ in other less developed societies.

## Section II Speaking Activity

### • Information Analysis

**Directions:** The following table contains the statistics of the family farm loss by Region, 1992 and 1997 in America. Raise questions according to the information in the table and ask one of your classmates to answer your questions.

Region	Family Farms 1992	Family Farms 1997	Percent Change
Midwest (14 states)	481,533	421,889	-12.39
South (13 states)	207,142	188,748	-8.88
West (16 states)	300,590	280,389	-6.72
Northeast (9 states)	63,885	60,534	-5.25
USA	1,053,150	961,560	-8.7

Useful phrases and drills	
How many ...?	What about the percentage of ...?
fall from ... to ...	compared to ...
lose farms	We can know from the figures that ...

## • Dialogue Practice

**Directions:** *Imagine Ralph wants to rent a car in a car rental company. The following dialogue is between Ralph and the clerk. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese provided.*

Ralph: I have a reservation (预定) for a car.

Clerk: <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (询问姓什么) on the reservation?

Ralph: It's Furcal.

Clerk: Just one moment. I have a reservation for Ralph Furcal, <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (今天取车, 19 号还车).

Ralph: Yes, that's right. I <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (预定了一辆经济型轿车).

Clerk: We do have an economy car reserved for you, but for \$3.00 more per day, you can upgrade to a mid-sized car. And, for only \$5.00 more per day, you can upgrade to a convertible one. Would you like to <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (享受其中的一种优惠)?

Ralph: No, thanks. I'll stick to the economy car.

Clerk: That's fine. You'll just sign here and initial here, here, and here, please. Would you like to <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (为车买保险)?

Ralph: No, thanks.

Clerk: Okay, then just sign here to decline the insurance. Be sure to <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (还车时加满油) or you'll be charged \$3.00 per gallon. Remember also that you are not allowed additional drivers <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (除非你们超过 25 岁).

Ralph: Okay, I'll do that.

Clerk: Here is your contract. Your car is in <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (W34 号泊位).

Just show your paperwork to the employee at the gate as you exit the parking lot. <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (是否需要一张当地的地图)?

Ralph: Yes, I'd like one. Thanks.

Clerk: Here you are. <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (祝愿你在我们城市玩得愉快).

Ralph: Thanks. I appreciate it.

## • Picture Description

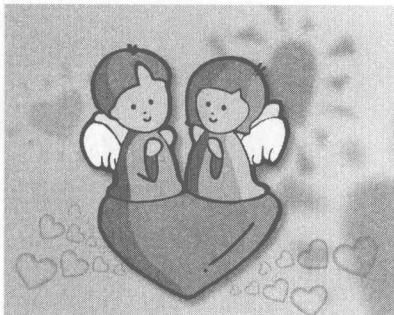
**Directions:** *Talk about the holidays in America and Britain according to the pictures. The first sentence has been given to you.*



Mother's Day



Christmas Day



Valentine's Day



Halloween

**There are many holidays in America and Britain, such as ...**

## Tips

### Mother's Day

1. on the second Sunday in May
2. treat mothers to something special
3. return home to be with mothers
4. appreciate mothers
5. give mothers red carnations

### Christmas Day

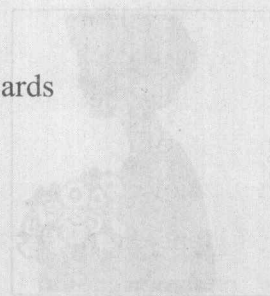
1. on December 25th
2. an important day in Western countries
3. lose its meaning as the birthday of Jesus Christ
4. several days off from work
5. put up Christmas trees, give gifts, and send greeting cards
6. get together for a big Christmas dinner

### Valentine's Day

1. on February 14th
2. about love and friendship
3. express love, and celebrate the spirit of love
4. exchange love messages, such as ...
5. chocolates and roses

### Halloween

1. on October 31st
2. originated as a celebration connected with evil spirits
3. dozens of children dressed in costumes
4. knock on their neighbors' doors and yell "Trick or Treat"
5. pumpkins—a symbol of Halloween

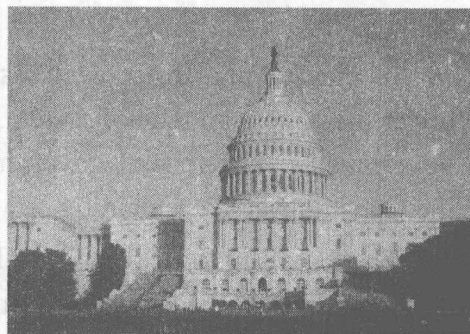




## Text A

### American Government

“Of the people, by the people, and for the people.” That’s how Abraham Lincoln described the American government in his Gettysburg Address. These simple phrases capture the essence of American democracy. Instead of ruling over U.S. citizens, the government is ruled by them. Elected officials are known as public servants who represent their constituents. Americans can get involved in government by voting, by writing letters to their representatives and even by organizing peaceful demonstrations to make their voices heard. Each American citizen has a vested interest in how he or she is governed. Former President Theodore Roosevelt expressed the American view of government well: “The government is us.”



At first glance, it might seem that the U.S. president, as “leader of the free world”, is “the ruler” of America. On Inauguration Day, the swearing-in of President Bill Clinton for his second term reflected the pomp and circumstance of a coronation ceremony, with dignitaries from around the world in attendance. Even as far back as George Washington, who once rejected a suggestion to become “King of America,” people have sought to ascribe far-reaching powers to the president. But the Constitution ensures that the president will not become an all-powerful ruler.

The U.S. government, as outlined by the Constitution, is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch passes the laws, the executive enforces the laws and the judicial interprets the laws. The legislative branch is comprised of the two houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Thanks to CNN, C/SPAN and the nightly news, many lawmakers have almost become celebrities in their own right. The executive branch is represented by the president, who is called the chief executive or chief of state. Besides that, as commander in chief of the armed forces, the president carries more than a little clout in world affairs. The judicial branch is made