

21世纪高职高专规划教材
高职高专非英语专业B级英语教材

综合英语教程

2

本书编写组 编

河南人民出版社

21 世纪高职高专规划教材
高职高专非英语专业 B 级英语教材

A Comprehensive English Course

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前 言

《综合英语教程》是一套供高职高专非英语专业学生使用的 B 级教材。本教材编写以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)为依据,并结合高职高专英语教学的特点,尝试走出一条高职高专英语教学的新路子。《综合英语教程》(第一版)于 2001 年出版,经过两年的使用,在广泛征求师生意见和建议的基础上,修订再版。在修订过程中,我们始终坚持《基本要求》规定的教学目的:通过教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和基本技能,具有一定的读、写、听、说的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动中进行简单的口头、书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。

为体现上述教学目的和指导思想,我们确定了《综合英语教程》的几项编写原则:(1)依照新《基本要求》中所规定的高职高专英语教学较低要求 B 级编写教材。(2)以“必需”和“够用”为度,突出语言基础知识、基本技能和应用能力的培养。(3)更新教学内容,课文选材丰富多样,融时代性、知识性、实践性为一体,使学生收到学习语言、增长知识、提高素质的效果。(4)按照突出实用性、实践性原则,组织课程结构,始终重视学生阅读能力的培养。既让学生打好语言基础,提高语言技能,又密切结合学生今后实际工作需要,加强英语应用能力的教学。

本教材共分三册。本书为《综合英语教程》第二册,供第二学期使用。本册共 10 个单元,每单元的基本安排是:

- 课文 A (Text A)
- 课文 B (Text B)
- 课文 C (Text C)
- 综合技能 (Integrated Skills)
- 听说训练 (Listening and Speaking)

课文 A 与课文 B 是基本阅读材料。所选文章语言规范,内容新颖。每单元课文围绕同一主题展开。文章题材包括:英语学习、家庭保健、心理咨询、环境保护、电子科技、名人故事等。练习包括理解练习(Comprehension)、词汇练习(Vocabulary)、结构练习(Structure)、英汉翻译(Translation)等。

理解练习:可在课文讲解后做,也可以结合课文预习来做,目的是提高学生的阅读理解能力和口头表达能力。

词汇练习:旨在帮助学生掌握英语常用词和词组的用法。

结构练习:要求学生熟练掌握一些常用的英语句型,以提高学生的写作能力。

英汉翻译:目的是通过句子翻译使学生掌握常用句型和词汇的用法及译法。此练习可作为课后书面作业。

课文 C 是泛读材料。所选文章题材、长度和难度与课文 A 和 B 一致。课文 C 后有阅读理解题。某些较难的词汇在文中有汉语释义。课文 C 可作为课堂教学内容,也可作为学生课外阅读材料。

综合技能包括三部分内容:基本阅读技能(*Basic Reading Skills*)、写作指导(*Guided Writing*)和基本翻译技能(*Basic Translation Skills*)。

基本阅读技能旨在训练学生掌握正确的阅读方法,培养良好的阅读习惯。

写作指导侧重于句子水平上的写作与操练,并兼顾段落的写作训练。

基本翻译技能旨在通过英汉语言特点的对比,使学生掌握英译汉的基本方法。

听说训练由辨音练习(*Sound Recognition*)、听力练习(*Listening Practice*)和会话练习(*Conversation Practice*)三部分组成。辨音练习旨在训练和提高学生的辨音能力,为听说打好基础。听力练习所选内容短小精悍,生动有趣。会话练习按情景会话形式编排,并附上常用会话用语。

《综合英语教程》总主编为韩新民、张九明。

《综合英语教程》第二册主编为齐智英。

参加《综合英语教程》第二册编写工作的有张霞、薛山、高海燕、王玉。

本教程是一种新的尝试,编者希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵意见。

本教程也可供中等专业学校使用。

编 者

2003 年 8 月

CONTENTS

UNIT 1 1

TEXT A	Families	1
TEXT B	The Changing American Family	7
TEXT C	The Annoyed Teenagers	12
	Integrated Skills	14
	Listening and Speaking	17

UNIT 2 20

TEXT A	The Successful Language Learner	20
TEXT B	Why Is the Native Language Learnt so Well?	26
TEXT C	Body Language	32
	Integrated Skills	34
	Listening and Speaking	37

UNIT 3 41

TEXT A	Snap Judgements	41
TEXT B	The Woman of His Dreams	47
TEXT C	Legends of Love	53
	Integrated Skills	55
	Listening and Speaking	58

UNIT 4 61

TEXT A	Uses of Money	61
TEXT B	Where to Keep Your Money	67
TEXT C	The Inconvenient Cheque	72
	Integrated Skills	74

	Listening and Speaking	77
UNIT 5		81
	TEXT A Importance of Goal Setting	81
	TEXT B Persistence	87
	TEXT C Tension	93
	Integrated Skills	95
	Listening and Speaking	98
UNIT 6		101
	TEXT A How to Cope with the Old Computer	101
	TEXT B E-mail	107
	TEXT C When the Computer Is Down	112
	Integrated Skills	114
	Listening and Speaking	118
UNIT 7		120
	TEXT A A Thirsty World	120
	TEXT B Man and His Environment	126
	TEXT C How Plants Take Care of Themselves	131
	Integrated Skills	133
	Listening and Speaking	137
UNIT 8		139
	TEXT A An Important Lesson	139
	TEXT B Equality of Opportunity and Competition	145
	TEXT C Boys Are Teachers' Pets	150
	Integrated Skills	153
	Listening and Speaking	156

UNIT 9 **159**

TEXT A Why Nations Trade	159
TEXT B International Business	165
TEXT C Doing Business with the Arabs	170
Integrated Skills	172
Listening and Speaking	176

UNIT 10 **179**

TEXT A Education in the United States	179
TEXT B Universities	186
TEXT C The Value of Education	191
Integrated Skills	194
Listening and Speaking	197

GLOSSARY **201**

New Words	201
Phrases and Expressions	217
Proper Names	220

UNIT 1

TEXT A



Families

1 “Family”—the word has different meanings for different people. Some people think of a family as a mother, a father and their children; others include grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. For some of us, family means the group of relatives living far away from home. For others, having a family simply means having children. Some families have long histories, while others know very little about their ancestors. No matter whether it is young or old, large or small, traditional or modern, every family has a sense of what a family is. It is that feeling of belonging, of love and security that comes from living together, helping and sharing.

2 There are basically two types of families: nuclear families and extended families. The nuclear family usually consists of two parents and their children. The mother and father form the center of the family. The children stay in the nuclear family until they grow up and

marry. Then they form new nuclear families. The extended family is very large. There are often many nuclear families in one extended family. An extended family includes children, parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. The members of an extended family are related by blood or by marriage. They are all related, so the members of an extended family are called relatives.

3 Traditionally, all the members of an extended family lived in the same area. However, with the change from an agricultural to an industrial society, many nuclear families moved away from the family home in order to find work. The nuclear family becomes more important than the extended family as the society industrializes.

4 In post-industrial societies like the United States, even the nuclear family is changing. The nuclear family is becoming smaller as parents want fewer children, and the number of childless families is increasing. Traditionally, the father of a nuclear family earned money for the family while the mother cared for the house and the children. Today, more than 50% of the nuclear families in the United States are two-earner families — both the father and the mother earn money for the family — and in a few families the mother earns money while the father takes care of the house and the children. Many nuclear families are also “splitting-up” — more and more parents are getting divorced.

5 What will be the result of this “splitting” of the nuclear family? Social scientists now talk of two family forms: the single parent family and the remarried family.

New Words

grandparent /'grændpeərənt/ <i>n.</i>	祖父母, 外祖父母
cousin /'kʌzn/ <i>n.</i>	表(堂)兄弟, 表(堂)姐妹
ancestor /'ænsistə/ <i>n.</i>	祖先
belonging /bi'lɒŋɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	所有, 所属
security /si'kjʊərəti/ <i>n.</i>	安全
share /ʃeə/ <i>v.</i>	分享, 共同拥有
basically /'beisikəli/ <i>ad.</i>	基本上, 从根本上说
nuclear /'nju:kliə/ <i>a.</i>	核心的, 核能的
extended /iks'tendɪd/ <i>a.</i>	延伸的, 扩展的
relate /ri'leɪt/ <i>v.</i>	联系

blood /blʌd/ <i>n.</i>	血, 血统
relative /'relətɪv/ <i>n.</i>	亲戚
traditionally /trə'dɪʃənəli/ <i>ad.</i>	传统地
agricultural /,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/ <i>a.</i>	农业的
industrial /ɪn'dʌstriəl/ <i>a.</i>	工业的
industrialize /ɪn'dʌstriəlaɪz/ <i>v.</i>	使工业化
post-industrial /'pəʊst-ɪn'dʌstriəl/ <i>a.</i>	后工业的
childless /'tʃaɪldlɪs/ <i>a.</i>	没有孩子的
earn /ɜ:n/ <i>v.</i>	挣, 获得
earner /'ɜ:nə/ <i>n.</i>	挣钱者, 有收入者
split /splɪt/ <i>v.</i>	分裂, 分开
divorce /dɪ'vɔ:s/ <i>v.</i>	离婚
social /'səʊʃəl/ <i>a.</i>	社会的, 社交的
remarry / rɪ'mæri/ <i>v.</i>	再婚

Phrases and Expressions

think of ... as	把……当做
no matter whether	不管是否
take care of	照顾, 照料
split up	分离, 离婚
talk of	谈到, 谈起

Exercises

I. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. Different people have different understanding of what a family is.
- () 2. By living together, helping and sharing, every family has a sense of belonging, love and security.
- () 3. Members of an extended family are related neither by blood nor by marriage.
- () 4. The extended family becomes less important than the nuclear family with the rapid progress in society.
- () 5. Today, there are also new types of family forms: the single parent family and the remarried family.

II. Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. Which family is usually the largest family?
 - A. The nuclear family.
 - B. The extended family.
 - C. The single parent family.
 - D. The remarried family.
2. What is the one thing shared by all families?
 - A. Living together under the same roof.
 - B. The feeling of belonging, love and security.
 - C. Being related by blood or marriage.
 - D. All the members being from the same great-grandparents.
3. The nuclear family of an extended family does not live together today for _____.
 - A. young people do not like to live together with their parents
 - B. nuclear families are more important
 - C. living alone means more independence
 - D. the change of society makes it necessary for people to go out looking for a job
4. According to the text, post-industrial societies refer to _____.
 - A. developing countries
 - B. developed countries
 - C. under-developed countries
 - D. the third world countries
5. Which of the following families comes from a divorce?
 - A. The double-income family.
 - B. The nuclear family.
 - C. The remarried family.
 - D. The extended family.

III. Translate the following expressions into Chinese or English.

1. consist of two parents and their children _____
 consist of hydrogen and oxygen _____

 包含阅读和写作
 包括学习和实践
2. take care of the children _____
 take care of the younger generation _____

 照顾老年人
 关心身体健康
3. talk of two family forms _____
 talk of human future _____

 谈到学习方法
 谈到英语的重要性
4. no matter whether it is large or small _____

no matter how hard I try

不管你是谁
不管我说什么

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

marriage	social	traditionally	talk of	take care of
industrial	relative	nuclear	split up	consist of

1. People from different _____ systems may have different thinking patterns.
2. The students of high schools are also _____ going to study abroad.
3. The old couple's _____ has lasted more than sixty happy years.
4. He is a _____ of mine. His father is married to my aunt.
5. _____, women stayed at home taking care of the children.
6. After Mr. White _____ with his wife he went to Africa.
7. In the nineteenth century England became the center of the _____ Revolution.
8. In some families, both parents work and _____ the house and the children.
9. Several _____ power stations are to be built in this region.
10. Now, the nuclear family in China usually _____ father, mother and their single child.

V. Rewrite the following sentences by using no matter (what, when, where, whether, who ...).

Model: However hard he tries, he never seems able to do the work satisfactorily.
No matter how hard he tries, he never seems able to do the work satisfactorily.

1. However hard I tried, I could not catch up with him.

2. Whatever your opinions are, you are welcome to join in our discussion.

3. I'll be glad to see him whenever he comes.

4. The police are determined to track down the criminals, wherever they have fled.

5. Whichever book you borrow, you must return it in two weeks.

6. I'll come round tomorrow, whoever may be here.

VI. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Some people think of a family as a mother, a father, and their children; others include grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.

2. It is that feeling of belonging, of love and security that comes from living together, helping and sharing.

3. The nuclear family usually consists of two parents and their children. The mother and the father form the center of the nuclear family.

4. The members of an extended family are related by blood or by marriage:

5. The nuclear family is becoming smaller as parents want fewer children, and the number of childless families is increasing.

6. Social scientists now talk of two family forms: the single parent family and the remarried family.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 家庭无论对年轻人还是老年人都意味着归属。

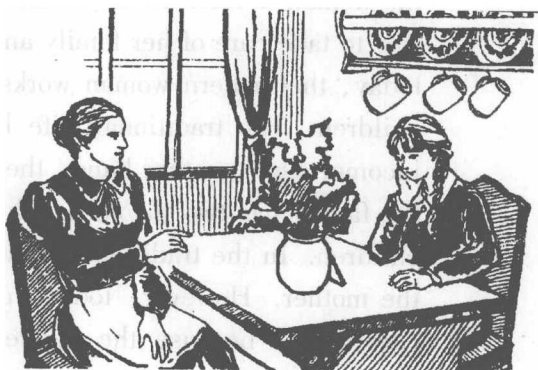
2. 毫无疑问,大家庭是通过血缘或婚姻关系组成的。

3. 中国的核心家庭往往由父亲、母亲和独生子女组成。

4. 在美国有许多单亲家庭和再婚家庭。

5. 大多数人长大成人以后,不愿跟父母一起生活。

6. 他们计划扩展他们在这个领域中的研究。

TEXT B***The Changing American Family***

1 The family is important to people all over the world although the structure of the family is quite different from one country to another. In the United States, as in many other countries in the world, the family is changing. A generation or two ago, the traditional family, in which the father was the boss, was customary. Now, the modern family, in which both the father and the mother are equal partners, is more common.

2 The traditional family of yesterday and the modern family of today have several similarities. The traditional family was a nuclear family, and the modern family is, too. The role of the father in the traditional family was to provide for his family. Similarly, the father in the modern family is expected to do so. The mother in the traditional family took care of the children's physical and emotional needs just as the modern mother does.

3 On the other hand, there are some great differences between the traditional family and the modern family. The first important difference is in the man's role. The traditional husband was the head of the household, because he was the only one who worked outside the

home. In many families today, both husband and wife work for pay. Therefore, they share the role of head of household. In addition, the traditional husband did not help his wife with the housework or meal preparation. Dinner was ready when he came home. Now, the modern husband helps his working wife at home. The second difference is in the woman's role. In the traditional family, the woman's primary role was to take care of her family and home. In contrast, in many families today, the modern woman works outside the home even after she has children. The traditional wife learned to live within her husband's income. On the other hand, the modern wife does not have to because the family has two incomes. The final difference is in the role of the children. In the traditional family, the children were taken care of by the mother. However, today, preschool children may go to a child-care center because the mother works. The school-age children of traditional family were more dependent. Their mother was there to help them to get ready for school and to make their breakfast. In contrast, modern children are more independent. They have to get up early in the morning and get ready for school. Their mother is busy getting ready for work, so they may even have to make their own breakfast.

4 In conclusion, the American family of today is different from the family of fifty years ago. The new century may bring more important changes to the American family structure.

New Words

structure /'strʌktʃə/ <i>n.</i>	结构, 构造
generation /,dʒənə'reiʃən/ <i>n.</i>	一代(人)
customary /'kʌstəməri/ <i>a.</i>	惯常的, 合乎习惯的
equal /'i:kwəl/ <i>a.</i>	平等的
similarity /,sɪmi'lærɪti/ <i>n.</i>	类似, 相似
role /rəʊl/ <i>n.</i>	角色, 作用
provide /prə'vaɪd/ <i>v.</i>	提供, 供给
similarly /'sɪmɪləli/ <i>ad.</i>	相似地, 类似地
expect /ɪks'pekt/ <i>v.</i>	期待, 预期
physical /'fɪzɪkəl/ <i>a.</i>	物质的, 身体的, 自然的, 物理的
emotional /i'məʊʃənəl/ <i>a.</i>	情感的
therefore /'ðeəfɔ: / <i>ad.</i>	因而

addition /ə'diʃən/ <i>n.</i>	附加, 额外
primary /'praɪməri/ <i>a.</i>	主要的, 最初的, 基本的
contrast /'kɒntræst/ <i>n.</i>	对比, 对照
income /'ɪnkəm/ <i>n.</i>	收入, 所得
final /'faɪnəl/ <i>adj.</i>	最后的, 最终的
preschool /'pri:sku:l/ <i>adj.</i>	学龄前的, 入学前的
school-age /'sku:l-'eɪdʒ/ <i>adj.</i>	学龄的
dependent /di'pendənt/ <i>adj.</i>	依赖的, 依靠的
independent /ɪndi'pendənt/ <i>adj.</i>	独立的
conclusion /kən'klu:ʒən/ <i>n.</i>	结论

Phrases and Expressions

provide for	赡养, 为……提供必需品
in addition	另外, 加之
on the other hand	另一方面
in contrast	对比, 相反
get ready for	为……做准备
be busy doing something	忙于做某事
in conclusion	总之, 综上所述

Exercises

I. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. Family is structured in more or less the same way all over the world.
- () 2. Both the traditional and modern families are nuclear families.
- () 3. The father in the traditional family had to provide for his family, but this role of the father has already changed.
- () 4. The woman in the modern family does not have to stop working after she has children.
- () 5. In the modern family, preschool and school-age children do not depend so much on their mothers as children did fifty years ago.

II. Translate the following expressions into Chinese or English.

1. equal trade _____

equal treatment _____