



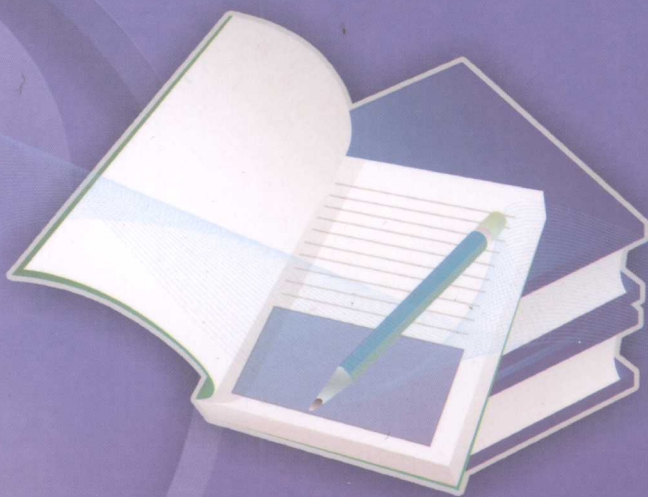
全国高职高专公共基础课教学改革规划教材

实用英语

(第二册)

Practical English

王晓琳  主编



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



实用英语

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第二册

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全国高职高专公共基础课教学改革规划教材

Practical English

Book II

实用英语

第二册

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机械工业出版社

本书根据教育部颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》编写而成。《实用英语》共三册，本书为第二册，主要内容包括：Recreations, Lefties, Space, Health, Intelligence, Success, Fix Yourself, Family, Great Buildings, Attitudes to Life。每个单元分为 Focus, Passage, Writing, Grammar, Cultural Tips 几大模块。

本书可作为高职高专院校公共英语课教材，也可供相关层次人员参考。

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前言

《实用英语》教材是根据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》，考虑到高职高专学生入学时英语水平参差不齐的现状，经过充分的调研，在研究、对比和分析了几套同类教材的基础上编写而成的。

这套教材体现了高职高专英语课程的教学目的，在传授英语基础知识的同时注重开发和培养学生的英语应用能力，突出了“实用为主，够用为度”的原则。

本教材完全是由在高职英语教学一线的教师编写的，因为他们更熟悉高职高专的英语教学实际，了解学生的英语水平和需求，尽最大努力缩小了高职英语教材与高职英语教学实际的差距。

本教材特色：

1. 本书每单元的各个模块内容紧贴日常生活，所设计的练习注重语言技能的培训。
 2. 教材内容选材新颖，富有趣味性。无论是课文学习还是练习，从形式到内容，编者都注重选择最新的语料，并努力使英语学习寓于趣味性、娱乐性之中，使得学生在课堂学习和课后自学都不会觉得枯燥乏味。
 3. 注重基础训练。本教材特别注重基本知识和基本技能的训练，设计适量的练习，这些练习是以学生为中心精心设计的，练习的内容和形式符合A、B级考试的需要。
 4. 充分体现“以学生为主体，以教师为主导”的教学思想。突出课文的导入，力求最大程度地调动学生参与课堂活动的积极性。
 5. 课文的篇幅短小、实用，图文并茂，生动活泼。努力克服由于篇幅过长而造成的课堂教学操作的困难。
 6. 在每单元的词汇部分标注了生词范围：A级词汇、B级词汇和超纲词汇。让学生有的放矢地自主学习。
 7. 让学生在提高英语能力的同时尽量多了解西方文化习俗，扩大他们的知识面。
- 为了使本套教材不断完善，真诚希望广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

编者

内 容 说 明

《实用英语》第二册共分十个单元，每个单元包括如下模块：

1. 开篇重点内容提示

列出本单元要学习的主要内容，提示学生掌握。

2. 导入语部分

根据每单元不同的内容和主题使用不同的导入手段，包括利用文中插图，通过问答、讨论、连线的形式进行导入，其目的在于：直接吸引学生，引起学生的注意，激发学生学习的兴趣，使学生重塑自信，觉得英语课好学、易学，使课堂气氛变得轻松活泼，学生能主动参与教学过程，提高课堂效率。

3. 课文与综合练习

课文选材标准包括趣味性、知识性和可模仿性等，题材广泛。篇幅力求短小精悍，避免长篇课文带来的沉重感，帮助英语基础薄弱的学生克服畏惧心理，让他们多一分成就感和自信。文章尽量限制在 200 词 ~ 300 词之间。生词的数量努力控制在课文总词量的 7% 左右。综合练习包括课文理解练习、词汇和句型练习、翻译练习、听说练习。巩固学生在本单元所学习的知识，培养学生的英语应用能力。

4. 阅读理解

通过短文的阅读练习，提高学生的综合阅读理解能力。

5. 写作

按不同的层次对学生进行写作训练，培养学生阅读和模拟套写常用应用文的能力。

6. 语法巩固和练习

让学生对所学过的英语语法进行一定程度上的加深和系统化。

7. 文化点滴

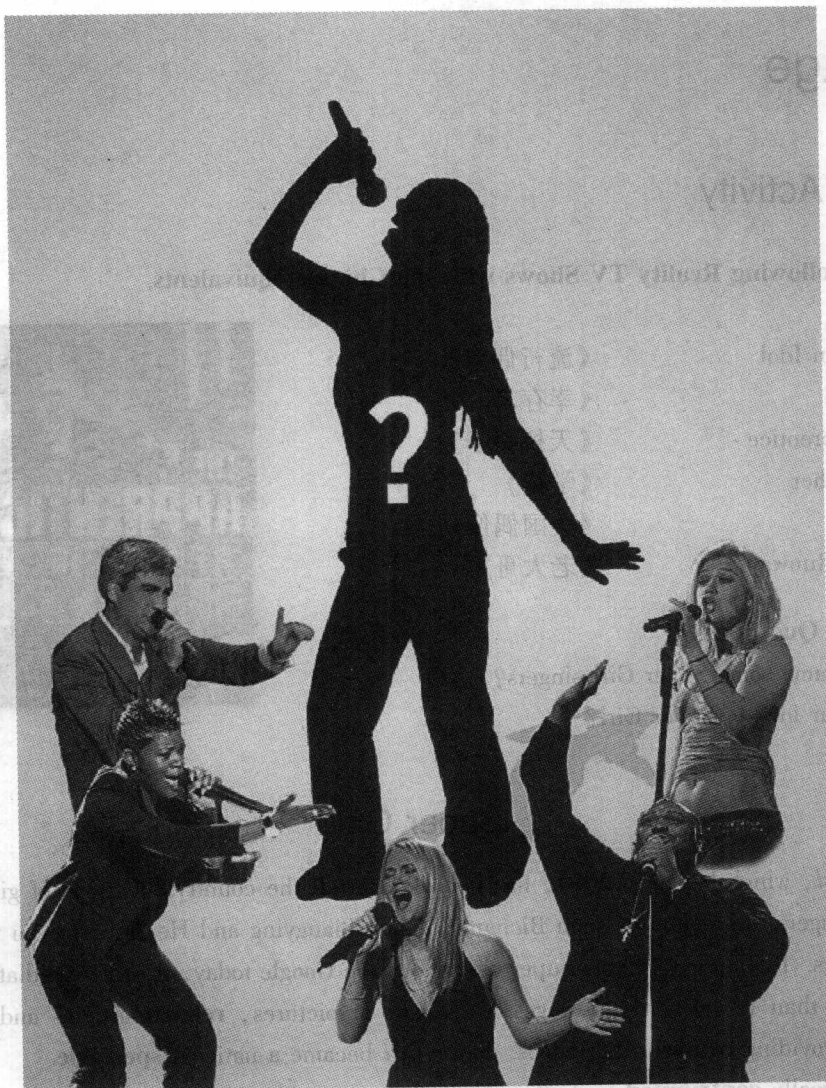
根据每一单元的具体内容，提供一些国外文化背景信息，开拓学生视野。

本书将课文中出现的 A 级词汇和超出《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》规定的词汇分别加以“★”和“▲”号，以便于学生查找和把握。

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Unit 1 Recreations

Focus

Passage: Super Girl

Writing: Business Cards

Grammar: Passive Voice

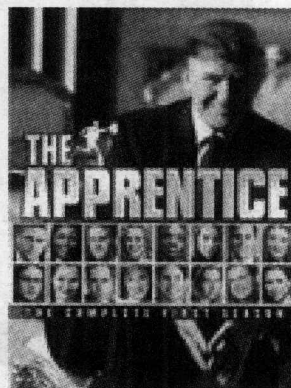
Cultural Tips: Reality TV

Passage

Lead-in Activity

Match the following Reality TV Shows with the Chinese equivalents.

American Idol	《流行偶像》
Pop Idol	《幸存者》
The Apprentice	《天桥骄子》
Big Brother	《学徒》
Survivor	《美国偶像》
Project Runway	《老大哥》



Pre-Reading Questions

1. Can you name some Super Girl singers?
2. What's your idea of Super Girl?

Super Girl

Super Girl, which began in 2004, has been known all the country. Millions of girls are crazy about their singers. Li Yuchun, Zhou Bichang, Zhang Liangying and He Jie are even more famous than some stars. If you type "China Super Girl Show" on Google today, it will immediately offer you a list of more than 12 million web pages with loads of pictures, **related** articles and **up-to-date** news, even providing **contestants'** videos. *Super Girl* became a national **spectacle**.

So what really **contributed** to its **popularity**?

The most important reason is probably that it's a programme in which everyone can get **involved**. *Super Girl*, indeed, offers a **platform** where everyone is given a chance to become a star. No matter who you are, as long as you have courage, you can express yourself on the **stage**. When the programme started a few years ago, more than 100,000 girls and women **applied**. Many people regard it as a short cut for success.

Super Girl also gets close to its **audience**. **Viewers** can **vote** for their favourite contestants in many ways. Their girl-next-door style of **performance** does give the viewers a sense of **familiarity** and **participation**, which is **critical** to the show's popularity. That's why millions of people were **glued** to the TV, eagerly waiting to see who the final lucky girl was.

Another reason is that if you become a winner in *Super Girl*, you will be famous and get much benefit from then on. Many companies would pay you highly for **advertising**.

New Words

★ crazy	[ˈkreɪzi]	adj. 发疯的, 荒唐的; 狂热的, 着迷的
relate	[riˈleɪt]	vt. 叙述; 使联系
▲ up-to-date	[ˈʌptəˈdeɪt]	adj. 最新(式)的, 现代的; 跟上时代的
▲ contestant	[kənˈtestənt]	n. 参加者
▲ spectacle	[ˈspektəkl]	n. 光景, 景象; 壮观, 奇观; 眼镜
★ contribute	[kənˈtribju:t]	vt. & vi. 贡献, 捐献; 投稿
▲ popularity	[pɒpjʊˈlærɪti]	n. 通俗性; 普及, 流行
involve	[ɪnˈvɒlv]	vt. 使卷入; 牵涉
★ platform	[ˈplætfɔ:m]	n. (平)台; 站台; 讲台; 政纲, 宣言
stage	[steɪdʒ]	n. 舞台; 戏剧; 阶段
audience	[ˈɔ:djəns]	n. 听众, 观众, 读者
▲ viewer	[ˈvju:ə]	n. 观众, 电视观众
★ vote	[vəʊt]	vt. & n. 选举, 投票, 表决
performance	[pəˈfɔ:məns]	n. 表演, 演出; 履行; 行为
familiarity	[fəˈmɪliˈærɪti]	n. 熟悉, 熟知; 亲近
participation	[pɑ:ˈtɪsiˈpeɪʃən]	n. 参加, 参与
critical	[ˈkrɪtɪkəl]	adj. 决定性的; 批评的
▲ glue	[glu:]	n. 胶水 vt. 粘牢; 紧跟……
advertise	[ˈædvətaɪz]	vt. & vi. 为……做广告, 登广告; 宣传

Phrases and Expressions

be crazy about	对……着迷的, 狂热爱好的
web page	网页
be involved in	卷入, 牵涉; 热衷于……
no matter who	无论谁
as long as	只要……
express oneself	表达自己的思想(或观点); 表现自己的感情 (或想象力等)
on the stage	在舞台上
regard... as...	把……看作……
a short cut	捷径
get close to	接近
vote for	投票赞成, 投某人的票
be glued to	紧跟……, 缠住
get benefit (from)	(从……)获利
from then on	从那时起, 从此以后
pay... for...	付款给某人

Proper Names

Super Girl 超级女声 《超级女声》 湖南卫视 2004 年推出的一档音乐选秀的大众娱乐性节目。

Google 谷歌 全球享有盛誉的 Internet 互联网搜索引擎。

Exercises



Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage you have read.

1. When did *Super Girl* begin?
2. Who are crazy about the singers in *Super Girl*?
3. How many people applied to take part in the *Super Girl* contest?
4. What will happen to you if you become a winner in *Super Girl*?
5. Why is *Super Girl* so popular in China?

II. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

Super Girl, which began in 2004, has been known all the country. Millions of girls are 1 about their singers. Li Yuchun, Zhou Bichang, Zhang Liangying and He Jie are even more 2 than some stars.

The most important 3 probably is that it's a programme in which everyone can get 4. *Super Girl*, indeed, offers a **platform** where everyone is given a 5 to become a star. No 6 who you are, as long as you have 7, you can express yourself on the 8. When the programme started a few years ago, more than 100,000 girls and women 9. Many people 10 it as a short cut for success.

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

benefit audience express crazy advertise
performance contribute involve elect glue

1. My son is _____ about playing computer games.
2. We should put on an _____ for someone to look after our children.
3. The match was so wonderful that the _____ were clapping and cheering.
4. Don't _____ other people in your trouble.
5. The boy is _____ to his mother.
6. The captain of the team was _____ by the vote of the members.
7. Words cannot _____ what I felt then.

8. Moderate exercise will _____ you.
 9. His first _____ in China will be given tonight.
 10. His researches _____ greatly to the progress of science.

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given in the brackets.

1. We were in _____, for the bus hasn't left yet! (lucky)
 2. He is _____ to succeed. (eager)
 3. She lives in France but has British _____ . (national)
 4. They were _____ in fulfilling the plan ahead of time. (success)
 5. Only the general manager has the _____ say in business. (final)
 6. Those critics speak _____ of him. (high)
 7. We place _____ about our products in the newspapers every week. (advertise)
 8. The _____ of the race was given a medal. (win)
 9. The teacher _____ me to study abroad. (courage)
 10. Our football team's _____ has been excellent during the whole year. (perform)

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他现在热衷于股票。(involve)
 2. 这个公司广告招聘一位秘书。(advertise)

3. 巴赫 (Bach) 被视为 “音乐之父”。(regard)

4. 只要我活着，我就工作。(as long as)

5. 他投那位候选人的票。(vote)

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Freudianism relates what happened in one's childhood to his present state of mind.

2. Winning the game involves both skill and fortune.

3. The report gives advertisers a new picture of women today.

4. The program is said to have an audience of over two million.

5. They are up-to-date on recent developments in the world computer industry.

Listening



In this section there are 10 recorded dialogues. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices.

1. A. His bag. B. His cap. C. His tape. D. His book.
2. A. It was unusual. B. It was disappointing. C. It was boring. D. It was wonderful.
3. A. Manager and secretary. B. Taxi driver and passenger. C. Shop assistant and customer. D. Doctor and patient.
4. A. At 1:50. B. At 1:40. C. At 2:00. D. At 3:50.
5. A. He was killed in an air crash. B. He was burnt in a fire. C. He was injured in an accident. D. He was wounded in a flight.
6. A. Going shopping. B. Giving directions. C. Buying fruit. D. Introducing himself.
7. A. It has stopped snowing. B. It has just begun to snow. C. It's going to snow. D. It's still snowing.
8. A. By ship. B. By train. C. By plane. D. By car.
9. A. No Smoking. B. Wet Paint. C. No parking. D. Keep off the grass.
10. A. The Import Department. B. The Export Department. C. The Sales Department. D. The Personnel Department.

Speaking



I. Work in groups and have a discussion according to the following situation.

A football fan, a pop star lover and a QQ goer describe to each other the different accessories they wear and explain the reasons for wearing them. After the talk they all have a better understanding of the things that used to seem strange to them. Imagine yourself to be a football fan, or a pop star lover or a QQ goer.

Prompts:

Football fans, pop star lovers often wear T-shirts with the names or images of the stars they love. Sometimes they also wear the same accessories or have the same hair style as their idols. A QQ goer always carries a penguin with him/her.

II. Work in pairs. Give the possible reasons for enjoying the forms of entertainment. (The first has been done as a model.)

Entertainments	Dancing	TV	Karaoke	Chess	Music	Online
Reasons why you enjoy it.	Relax yourself, a good way to make friends, good to your health.					

Reading



Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements.

For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice.

People today are still talking about the generation gap. Some parents complain that their children do not show them proper respect, while children complain that their parents do not understand them at all.

What has gone wrong? Why has the generation gap appeared?

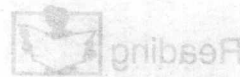
One important cause is that young people want to choose their own life style. In more traditional societies, when children grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to marry people that their parents like, and often to continue the family occupation.

Parents often expect their children to do better than they do, to find better jobs, to make more money, and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often however, the high wishes that parents place on their children are another cause of the generation gap.

Finally, the high speed of social changes deepens the gap. In a traditional culture, people are valued for their wisdom, but in our society today the knowledge of a lifetime may be out of use overnight (隔夜).

- According to the passage, children today expect their parents to _____.
 A. give them more independence
 B. choose a good job for them
 C. live together with them
 D. make more money
- Parents often hope that their children will _____.
 A. make as much money as they do
 B. be more successful than they are
 C. choose jobs according to their own will
 D. avoid doing what their parents can't do
- The generation gap has become wider than before because of _____.
 A. the increasing dependence of children on parents
 B. the influence of traditional culture on children
 C. the rapid changes of modern society
 D. the missing of lifelong occupation
- In today's society, the knowledge of a lifetime _____.
 A. is still very much valued
 B. becomes out of date quickly
 C. is essential for continuing family occupations
 D. helps the young generation to find a better job
- A proper title for this passage would be _____.
 A. Parents' Viewpoints on Generation Gap
 B. Relationship Between Family Members
 C. Generation Gap Between the Young and the Old
 D. Difference Between Traditional Culture and Modern Knowledge

Writing



Business Cards 名片

名片是在社交时用于简单介绍个人情况的小卡片，上面通常印有个人的姓名、头衔、职务、单位以及电话、住址、传真、电子邮件地址等联系方式。名片是现代社会中应用最为广泛的一种社交工具。

Read and understand the sample business card.

Sample

The Great Wall Suzhou Electronics Co., Ltd.	
Wang Ming	
Software Dept. Manager / Electronics Engineer	
Address: No. 11 Changjiang Road, Suzhou	Tel: 0512 - 828731 × ×
Post Code: 215001	Fax: 0512 - 828732 × ×
E-mail: W-ming@yahoo.com.cn	Mobile: 159061323 × ×

范例

长城苏州电子有限公司	
王 明	
软件部经理/电子工程师	
地址: 苏州市长江路 11 号	电话: 0512 - 828731 × ×
邮编: 215001	传真: 0512 - 828732 × ×
电邮: W-ming@yahoo.com.cn	手机: 159061323 × ×

名片的书写规则

- 名片上的文字应工整，格式应对称、统一。名片上的文字可以靠左对齐，也可以居中对齐。通常，通讯地址放在左下角，电话号码放在右下角。
- 由于名片大小的限制，在表达方式上尽量用缩略语。英国的公司 Company 经常缩写为 Co.，有限公司为 Co., Ltd.。美国的公司常用 Corp. 或者 Inc. 的表示，分别为 Corporation 和 Incorporation 的缩写。Dept. 表示 Department（部门），Rd. 表示 Road（路），St. 表示 Street（街），Sq. 表示 Square（广场），Add. 表示 Address（地址），Tel. 表示 Telephone（电话）。P. C. 表示 Post code（邮编）。

常用语

职务职称

professor 教授; associate professor 副教授; president 大学校长; dean 系主任;

principal 中学校长; school master 小学校长; director 导演, 主任, 处长;
 senior lecturer 高级讲师; chief engineer 总工程师; senior engineer 高级工程师;
 senior accountant 高级会计师; designer 设计师; senior economist 高级经济师;
 technician 技师, 技术员; official 公务员; chairman of the board 董事长;
 chief executive officer (CEO) 执行总裁; reporter 记者; general manager 总经理;
 sales manager 销售经理; marketing manager 营销经理; personnel manager/director 人事主管;
 secretary-general 秘书长; general editor 总编辑

单位名称	英文名称	中文名称
bureau 局;	department 系, 部;	section 处, 科;
institute 所;	office 室;	agency 社;
group company 集团公司;	broadcasting station 电台;	TV station 电视台

Practice

Read the following information and choose any information necessary for the layout of a business card. Then design a business card. 阅读下面的信息, 选择必要的内容, 设计一张名片。

Name: William White

Gender: male

Date of Birth: Feb. 23, 1968

Marital status: married

Address: 12 Nicholson Avenue, Canberra City, Australia

Post Code: ACT2601

Company Name: Sanderson Motor Group

Title: General Manager

Telephone: 63 257 47 × ×

Fax No.: 63 257 47 × ×

E-mail address: William@sanderson.com



Grammar

Passive Voice 被动语态

语态是谓语动词的一种形式, 表示主语和谓语动词之间的关系。英语动词有两种语态, 即主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者。通俗地说, 主动语态的句子就是我们平时使用的正常句子, 其顺序是: 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 其他。而被动语态则表示主语是动作的承受者, 是把动词后的宾语提到前面做主语, 以至于整句话具有被动的含义。例如:

Many people speak English. 许多人说英语。(主动语态)

English is spoken by many people. 英语被许多人说。(被动语态)