

# 高职高专

● 沈银珍 主编

## 英语辅导



最新高教版配套用书  
附教材课后参考答案

科学技术文献出版社

ENGLISH

# 高职高专英语辅导

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## 内 容 简 介

本书依据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,紧密配合高教社出版的《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材而编写。

本书共分 10 个单元,各单元内容包括:①相关知识介绍;②学习重点;③语言点;④补充练习。内容安排既可以提高学生的课内理解及解题能力,也可以帮助拓宽学生课外知识的视野。

适合普通高等院校专科学生、普通高等专科学校学生和高职院校学生及相应程度的英语自学者使用。

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# 前 言

为提高高职高专英语教学水平,加强学生的英语语言应用能力,教育部于2000年10月颁发了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》。根据此要求,高等教育出版社于2001年4月出版了《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材。该套教材出版后,已在全国各地高职院校推广使用。为使广大英语教师更好地使用该教材,也为使学生更好地领会和掌握知识,加大课后练习的力度,应对高等学校英语应用能力考试和大学英语三、四级等级考试,我们编写了这套《高职高专英语辅导》。

本书的内容编排与《英语》(高职高专版)教材各册同步,各单元内容包括:①相关知识介绍;②学习重点;③语言点;④补充练习等。

相关知识介绍着重介绍与该单元内容相关的一些文化背景知识,使学生了解英美国家的风土人情,加大英语教学的文化含量,尽可能为学生扫清在跨文化交际中的障碍,使其学会用英语得体、自如地表达与交流。

学习重点包括重点技能、重点单词和词组、重点句型和习惯表达法。教师与学生可围绕这些重点开展教学活动,进行课外练习等。

语言点主要针对课文中的难句、重点单词和短语进行进一步的解释、说明,力求精解详注。注释采用英汉并用,并逐步过渡到第四册以英语注释为主;每个例句都配有中文翻译,以帮助学生理解与自学。重点单词和词组除了注释其在本单元出现的词意外,还补充注释其他常用词意,有的单词还附上了派生词、短语搭配等,旨在进一步帮助学生扩大词汇量。

补充练习由阅读理解、词汇、语法结构、中译英和写作五个部分组成。每单元配有四篇阅读理解,其中有一篇与课文内容相关,每篇阅读材料后附有5道测试题,1~3篇的测试题为多项选择题,第4篇的测试题为简短回答问题。词汇和语法结构均为多项选择题,主要针对本单元出现的语法现象和重点词汇,让学生练习,以求巩固、提高。中译英主要检测学生用本单元所学的语法、词汇和句型进行相关翻译的技能,也为学生参加高等学校英语应用能力考试和大学英语三级考试打下基础。写作部分力求与本单元主题和写作技能配套,第一、第二册以应用文写作为主,我们选用了各种题材的应用文,以增强学生在实际工作中的书面表达能力;第三、第四册以议论

文写作为主,根据大学英语四级考试的要求设计练习,循序渐进,层次分明。通过训练,使学生了解和掌握各种题材、各种类型文章的写作要求与技巧。

本书适合我国普通高等院校专科学生、普通高等专科学校学生和高职院校学生及相应程度的英语自学者使用。本书补充练习还适合备考高等学校英语应用能力考试及大学英语三、四级考试的考生使用。

本辅导用书第三册由沈银珍主编并统稿,顾林刚为副主编。写作部分由沈碧萍编写,其余部分1~3单元由顾林刚编写,4~5单元由胡红云编写,6~10单元由储小慧编写。

该书在编写过程中得到浙江经贸职业技术学院、浙江艺术职业技术学院、杭州职业技术学院和浙江警官职业技术学院领导及英语教师的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

限于编者水平,加之时间较紧,本书不免存在不足和缺点,诚请专家、读者不吝指正。

编者

2003年5月

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# *Unit 1 Education in the Air*

## **I . Information Related to the Text**

The Open University was founded in England in 1971, and its first name is “the University of the Air”. With a network of centers, the Open University can provide information, advice and training that’s local to you, whether you are in England, Europe or around the world. Its idea is to teach “in the air”, in other words, on radio and television.

## **II . Learning Focus**

### **1. Focal Skills**

Be able to write an application form.

### **2. Key Words and Phrases**

traditional, education, allow, develop, expect, make good use of, be responsible for, get used to, different from, instead of, have to do with, worry about

### **3. Important Patterns and Expressions**

(1) I heard you’ve been accepted at Zhejiang University. Congratulations.

(2) Have you been working on your term paper?

(3) What are you majoring in?

(4) I’m majoring in computer science.

### III. Language Points

1. They expect the students to be responsible for the things that they do.

他们希望学生为自己做的事情负责。

(1) expect sb. to do sth. 动词不定式作宾语补足语

可以带不定式作宾语补足语的动词还有很多,课文中出现的就有 want, allow, tell 等。

e. g. The teacher told the students not to be late again.

老师告诉学生不要再迟到。

但有些动词带的不定式补足语须省略 to, 这类动词有 let, see, hear, watch, make 等。

e. g. The teacher lets them decide what to study.

老师让他们决定该学什么。

但 make, see, hear 的不定式补足语在被动语态中要加上 to。

e. g. The workers were made to work twelve hours every day.

工人们被迫每天工作 12 小时。

(2) be responsible for 为……负责

e. g. The driver is responsible for the passengers' safety.

司机应该为乘客的安全负责。

2. The teacher lets them decide what to do and how much to do.

老师让学生决定学什么和学多少。

what to do 和 how much to do 是在不定式前加了一个疑问词。

e. g. He doesn't know what to do next.

他不知道接下来该做什么。

I asked him where to go, but he didn't answer me.

我问他去哪里,但他没有回答我。

3. There are some rules made by the teacher that the students must follow, even if the students see no reason for the rules.

有一些老师制定的规则学生们必须遵守,即使学生认为这些规则毫无必要。

(1)made by the teacher 是过去分词作定语,修饰 rules

(2)even if /even though 即使

e. g. We'll support you even if you don't succeed.

即使你没有成功,我们也会支持你。

(3)see no reason for 认为……毫无必要

4. The students are allowed to discover subjects in the open classroom, instead of being made to study them.

(1)be allowed to do sth. 是 allow sb. to do sth. 的被动语态

e. g. He was allowed to go home early.

他被允许早点回家。

(2)instead of 是介词短语,后面跟名词或名词短语

e. g. He has been playing all the afternoon instead of studying.

他整个下午一直在玩,而不是在学习。

5. They will not make good use of open education.

他们不会充分利用开放式教育。

make use of 利用

e. g. You should make full use of your spare time.

你应该充分利用你的空闲时间。

6. Because open education is so different from traditional education, these students may have a problem getting used to making so many choices.

因为开放式教育与传统教育是如此的不同,这些学生很可能

不习惯独自做这么多的选择。

(1) be different from 与……不同

e.g. China is different from what it used to be.

中国跟过去不一样了。

The two brothers are so different from each other.

这两兄弟是如此的不同。

(2) have a problem (in) doing sth. / have difficulty (in) doing sth.

e.g. They have a problem in finding out the truth.

他们在了解真相时遇到了困难。

(3) get / be used to doing sth. 习惯于做……

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯于早起。

注意 used to do sth. 是过去常常做某事。

e.g. He used to climb the hill when he was a child.

当他是小孩子时,他经常去爬山。

7. So far some of the good points and bad points of open education have been explained .

迄今为止,已经解释了开放式教育的优点和缺点。

so far / up to now 迄今为止

e.g. They have so far failed to reach an agreement.

迄今为止,他们还没取得一致。

## IV. Supplementary Exercises

### 【Reading Comprehension】

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension tasks. Read the passage and do the tasks. Where you are given a choice of four possible answers, you should choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.

**Passage One**

Some students at the Open University left school 20 years ago. Others are younger but all must be at least 21 years old. This is one example of how the Open University is different from all other universities. Its students must either work full-time or be at home all day. For instance, mothers of families do not have to pass any examinations before they are accepted as students. This is why the university is called “open”. The university was started in order to help a known group — people who missed having a university education when they were young.

The first name for the Open University was “the University of the Air”. The idea was to teach “in the air”, in other words, on radio and television. Most of the teaching is done like this. Radio and television have brought the classroom into people’s homes. But this, on its own, is not enough for a university education. The Open University student also receives advice at one of 283 centers in the country. 36 weeks of the year he or she has to send written work to a “tutor”, the person who guides his or her studies. The student must also spend 3 weeks every summer as a full-time student. Tutors and students meet and study together, as in other universities. At the end of the Open University’s first year, the results were good, 3 out of every 4 students passed their examinations. If they do this every year, they will finish their studies in 4 or 5 years.

1. The purpose of the Open University is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. help the young to go to school

B. help those who had missed the chance to study when they were young.

- C. help those who want to study in the university  
D. help those who do housework
2. "In the air" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on radio and TV      B. on the flight  
C. on the show      D. on the board
3. The students of the Open University have their education \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both at home and at some study centers  
B. with their written work only  
C. through many kinds of examinations  
D. with the help of their family friends
4. "Tutor" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the person who checks the students' work at home  
B. the person who is in charge of the various kinds of exam  
C. the person who is to help the students to pass the exams  
D. the person who inspects the students' studies
5. Which of the following is implied but not stated?  
A. The Open University has become popular all over the world.  
B. Every country needs such a university.  
C. Everyone wants to go to such a university.  
D. The Open University really benefits a lot who once lost the chance to have university education.

### Passage Two

When John and Victoria Church arrived in New York from London for a one-year stay, they brought no furniture with them. They had planned either to live in a furnished apartment or to buy

used furniture. But they soon learned about a new way of furnishing an apartment or a house that more and more people are using. The renting of home furnishings (furniture, dishes and so on) has become one of America's fastest growing businesses.

Why do people rent their home furnishings instead of buying them? Many kinds of people: international businessmen, government officials, airline workers, young married couples—the people whose job or business may force them to move frequently from one city or country to another—find they can rent better quality furniture than they could afford to buy. Young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture that they soon grow to dislike. They prefer to wait until they have enough money to buy furniture they really like. Meanwhile, they rent. And people whose work takes them from place to place are saved the trouble of moving their furniture each time. They simply rent new furniture when they reach their new home.

One family, now settled in a large, beautiful home, liked their rented furniture so much that they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things. But they don't like to tell people about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think.

6. Renting furnishings is a business growing fast now, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it benefits both sellers and buyers
- B. it is popular
- C. it makes people rich
- D. it is worth doing

7. The people who need rented furnishings are \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. those who always want something new
  - B. those who like to follow the fashion
  - C. those who can hardly live in a certain place for a long time
  - D. those who are very poor
8. The reason why some people like renting furnishings is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it really makes their lives more convenient
  - B. they like cheap furnishings
  - C. they want something new
  - D. they want their homes to be comfortable
9. One family doesn't want to tell anyone else that they keep using the rented furniture instead of buying new ones, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are afraid others would look down upon them
  - B. no one can understand them
  - C. they are not sure if others might accept such a new idea
  - D. they know they have little in common with others
10. Which of the following is closer to the main idea of the passage?
- A. The cheaper, the better.
  - B. The more convenient, the more welcome.
  - C. The more comfortable, the more helpful.
  - D. The more expensive, the more useful.

### Passage Three

Marriage is still a popular institution in the United States, but divorce is becoming as most as "popular". Most American people get