



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

# 英语

# English

(Second Edition)

(非英语专业本科用)

《英语》教材编写组 编

第二版



高等教育出版社





普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

# 英语 6

## *English*

(Second Edition)

(非英语专业本科用)

《英语》教材编写组 编

第二版



高等教育出版社

《英语》系列教材5、6册(第二版)是为专科升入本科的非英语专业学生编写的一套英语教材。本套教材既注意打好英语语言基础,又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力,同时还与大学英语四级考试的教学要求相衔接。

《英语6》(第二版)共10个单元,每单元分为“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”、“语法要点”、“自我评估”和“快乐学习”六部分。第5单元和第10单元之后还编有改革后的大学英语四级考试最新题型的模拟试卷各1套。各单元的“自我评估”部分根据大学英语四级考试的题型编写,有利于学生自我检测。本次教材修订根据新的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中规定的“一般要求”和新的“大学英语四级考试”对部分编写内容进行了增减和修改,更加突出了专科英语教学与本科教学要求的衔接。

本书配有录音磁带5盒。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语. 6 / 《英语》教材编写组编. —2版. —北京:  
高等教育出版社, 2006. 5

非英语专业本科用

ISBN 7-04-019882-7

I. 英... II. 英... III. 英语-高等学校:技术学  
校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第082415号

策划编辑 闵 阅  
版式设计 李 芹

责任编辑 孙云鹏  
责任校对 孙云鹏

封面设计 于文燕  
责任印制 宋克学

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街4号  
邮政编码 100011  
总 机 010-58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司  
印 刷 高等教育出版社印刷厂

购书热线 010-58581118  
免费咨询 800-810-0598  
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>  
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>  
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

开 本 850×1168 1/16  
印 张 19.25  
字 数 460 000

版 次 2000年7月第1版  
2006年5月第2版  
印 次 2006年12月第2次印刷  
定 价 32.00元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

物料号 19882-00

《英语》系列教材编写指导组

组 长：黄震华

成 员：孔庆炎、刘黛琳、刘援、于忠喜、余渭深

《英语6》

总主编：孔庆炎

主 编：姜 怡

编 者：姜欣、王慧莉、马建军、蒋立真、李秀英、吴静贤、赵仕凤

《英语6》(第二版)

总主编：孔庆炎

主 编：姜 怡

编 者：姜欣、蒋立真、吴卓娅

## 修订说明

《英语5》、《英语6》及其教学参考书自2000年出版以来，以学用结合的教学理念、灵活的教学方法和明确的教学针对性，深得广大教师和学生的厚爱，已成为由专科升入本科的非英语专业学生继续学习大学英语的一套主流英语教材。本次教材修订在继承了原系列教材“既注意打好英语语言基础，又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际能力”的学用结合的编写原则，同时还根据新的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》中规定的“一般要求”和新的“大学英语四级考试”对部分编写内容进行了增减和修改，更加突出了专科英语教学与本科教学要求的衔接。

修订后的《英语5》和《英语6》各包括10个单元，每个单元主要包括“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”、“自我评估”和“快乐学习”等部分。“阅读”部分分为“实用阅读”和“阅读欣赏”，前者的选文着重实用性和交际性，后者的选文则注重文体的多样性和可欣赏性。“应用文套写”选用涉外交际应用文，根据所给的样例训练学生理解套写有关英语应用文的能力。“听与说”是本套教材的重要组成部分，其中“说”突出口语涉外交际的实用需要，而“听”则注重适当拓宽听力训练的范围。考虑到有些语法难点学生不易掌握，需要不断实践巩固，《英语5》（第二版）保留了“语法要点”部分，运用正误对比的方式，对这些语法难点进行了归纳和专项训练；《英语6》（第二版）则针对学生写作训练中常出现的结构错误编写了围绕语法技能的写作练习。“快乐学习”则是为了调节学习气氛，同时帮助学生提高欣赏英语幽默的能力。

修订后的《英语5》和《英语6》每单元的“自我评估”部分编写了与新的大学英语四级考试大体等值的各项语言技能的训练练习，使学生能在整个学习过程中不断自我检测。《英语5》（第二版）和《英语6》（第二版）还分别编有2套大学英语四级考试新题型的模拟试题，供学生阶段性的自我综合检测使用。

为了便于教学和自学，《英语5》（第二版）和《英语6》（第二版）的词汇起点都是《英语4》（第二版）的词汇终点。

总之，本套教材是为专升本的学生编写的一套极富特色的新教程，构思独特，编排新颖，比较合理地体现了“专升本”英语教学的特色。

本次《英语6》（第二版）的修订工作由总主编孔庆炎教授和主编姜怡教授负责，参加具体修订工作的有姜欣教授及蒋立真和吴卓娅副教授。

编者

2006年5月

## 第一版前言

《英语5》、《英语6》和《英语5、6册答案和译文》是为由专科升入本科的学生编写的一套非英语专业英语教材。本套教材继承了前几册“既注意打好英语语言基础，又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际能力”的学用结合的编写原则，同时还与大学英语教学大纲四级的教学要求相衔接。

《英语5》和《英语6》各包括10个单元，每个单元主要包括“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”、“自我评估”和“快乐学习”等部分。“阅读”部分分为“实用阅读”和“阅读欣赏”，前者的选文着重实用性和交际性，后者的选文则注重文体的多样性和可欣赏性；“应用文套写”选用涉外交际应用文，根据所给的样例训练学生理解和套写有关英语应用文的能力；“听与说”是本套教材的重要组成部分，其中“说”突出口语涉外交际的实用需要，而“听”则注重适当拓宽听力训练的范围。考虑到有些语法难点学生不易掌握，需要不断实践巩固，而大学英语四级考试又有专门测试语法技能的要求，《英语5》保留了“语法要点”部分，运用正误对比的方式，对这些语法难点进行了归纳和专项练习。《英语6》则针对学生写作训练中常出现的结构错误编写了围绕语法技能的写作练习；“快乐学习”则是为了调节学习气氛，同时帮助学生学会欣赏幽默英语的能力。

《英语5》和《英语6》每单元的“自我评估”部分编写了与大学英语四级考试大体等值的各项语言技能的训练练习，使学生能在整个学习过程中不断进行自我检测。《英语5》和《英语6》还分别编有两套大学英语四级考试模拟试题，供学生作阶段性的自我综合检测使用。

为了便于教学和自学，《英语5》和《英语6》的词汇起点都是《英语4》的词汇终点。

《英语5、6册答案和译文》给出了《英语5》和《英语6》中所有练习的参考答案和课文参考译文。

总之，本套教材是为专升本的学生编写的一种极富特色的新教程，构思独特，编排新颖，比较合理地体现了“专升本”英语教学的特色。

《英语6》总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授，主编为大连理工大学外语系姜怡副教授。大连理工大学美籍教师韦尔瓦·甫琳(Velva Fallin)女士审读了全书。中央广播电视大学刘黛琳教授和孙建华老师为本书的编写提出了许多宝贵的建议和修改意见，编者在此一并表示深深的谢意。

编者

2000年6月

## 郑重声明

高等教育出版社依法对本书享有专有出版权。任何未经许可的复制、销售行为均违反《中华人民共和国著作权法》，其行为人将承担相应的民事责任和行政责任，构成犯罪的，将被依法追究刑事责任。为了维护市场秩序，保护读者的合法权益，避免读者误用盗版书造成不良后果，我社将配合行政执法部门和司法机关对违法犯罪的单位和个人给予严厉打击。社会各界人士如发现上述侵权行为，希望及时举报，本社将奖励举报有功人员。

反盗版举报电话：(010) 58581897/58581896/58581879

传 真：(010) 82086060

E - mail: dd@hep.com.cn

通信地址：北京市西城区德外大街4号

高等教育出版社打击盗版办公室

邮 编：100011

购书请拨打电话：(010)58581118

# CONTENTS



## Unit 1 Learn a Foreign Language for Your Career 1

### Reading 1

Passage A *Why Do People Learn Foreign Languages?* 1

Passage B *Annabel Lee* 6

Applied Writing **The Center for English Language Education (CELE)**

End of Course Report 9

Listening and Speaking 14

Self-Assessment 18

Merry Learning 21

Words & Phrases 21

## Unit 2 Job Hunt 25

### Reading 25

Passage A *Job Advertisements* 25

Passage B *Prize Fight* 31

Applied Writing **Resume with a Cover Letter** 35

Listening and Speaking 40

Self-Assessment 44

Merry Learning 47

Words & Phrases 47

## Unit 3 Foreign Friends with Us 51

### Reading 51

Passage A *William Empson Taught English in China* 51

Passage B *When I Was in America* 57

Applied Writing **Letter of Complaint** 59

Listening and Speaking 63

Self-Assessment 66

Merry Learning 69

Words & Phrases 70

## Unit 4 Movement to the Far West 73

### Reading 73

Passage A *The West Coast Valleys* 73

Passage B *A Bilingual Childhood* 78





Applied Writing Tour Guide Speech 80

Listening and Speaking 84

Self-Assessment 88

Merry Learning 91

Words & Phrases 91



---

**Unit 5 Chinese Arts 95**

Reading 95

Passage A *I Love Chinese Martial Arts* 95

Passage B *Beijing Opera: A Glowing Pearl of Oriental Art* 101

Applied Writing Poster for Performance 104

Listening and Speaking 107

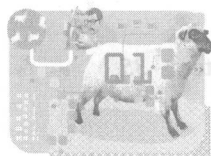
Self-Assessment 111

Merry Learning 114

Words & Phrases 114

---

**Model Test 1 119**



---

**Unit 6 Milestone in Medical Science 131**

Reading 131

Passage A *Clones: A Milestone in Medical Science* 131

Passage B *Robots Will Roll into Operating Rooms* 137

Applied Writing Medicine Prescription 140

Listening and Speaking 143

Self-Assessment 146

Merry Learning 150

Words & Phrases 150



---

**Unit 7 Investment in China 155**

Reading 155

Passage A *A Key to Successful Investment in China* 155

Passage B *Causes Behind the Asian Crisis* 161

Applied Writing Memorandum of Understanding 163

Listening and Speaking 168

Self-Assessment 170

Merry Learning 173

Words & Phrases 174



## **Unit 8 Employment and Contract 179**

### **Reading 179**

**Passage A** *Seeking Employment Opportunities* 179

**Passage B** *Explanation on the Draft Contract Law* 183

### **Applied Writing Contract 186**

### **Listening and Speaking 191**

### **Self-Assessment 194**

### **Merry Learning 198**

### **Words & Phrases 198**



## **Unit 9 Privacy and Plagiarism 203**

### **Reading 203**

**Passage A** *Public Interest and Private Lives* 203

**Passage B** *Plagiarism Exposed at University* 209

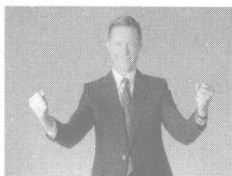
### **Applied Writing Patent 213**

### **Listening and Speaking 218**

### **Self-Assessment 221**

### **Merry Learning 224**

### **Words & Phrases 224**



## **Unit 10 Public Speaking 229**

### **Reading 229**

**Passage A** *The Art of Public Speaking* 229

**Passage B** *Excerpt from President Nixon's Remarks at Andrews  
Air Force Base* 234

### **Applied Writing Invitation for Bids 238**

### **Listening and Speaking 242**

### **Self-Assessment 245**

### **Merry Learning 248**

### **Words & Phrases 249**

## **Model Test 2 253**

## **Vocabulary 265**

## **Phrases 291**



专门的, 特定的 /  
目的 / 处境, 情况  
飞行指挥人员 /  
飞机  
侍者

研究班, 专题讨论  
会 / 核的

课程

权威人士, 当权者

吸引

提高, 促进

本国的, 当地的

各种各样的

大气层, 气氛

可从中得到乐趣  
的, 有乐趣的 / 有  
声誉的, 有威望的

### (b) ESP

The term English for Special or **Specific Purposes** has been applied to **situations** where a student has some specific reason for wanting to learn the language. For example, an air traffic **controller** needs English to guide **aircraft** through the skies. This may be the only time in his or her life when English is used. The businessman may need English for international trade. The **waiter** may need English to serve his customers. The student who is going to study at an English university may need English so that he can write reports or essays and function in a **seminar** situation. The student of medicine or **nuclear physics** (studying in his own country) may need to be able to read articles and textbooks about that subject in English. [*'seminar*] a class in ~~it~~ which

(c) School **curriculum** *a small group of students talk about a*

Many students study English only because they have to! English is part of the school curriculum because a decision has been taken by someone in **authority** that it should be so. *particular subject.*

### (d) Culture

Some students study a foreign language because they are **attracted** by the culture of one of the target language communities. They learn the language because they want to know more about the people who speak it and the places in which it is spoken.

### (e) Advancement

Some people want to study English because they think it offers, in some general way, a chance for advancement in their daily lives. It is possible that a good knowledge of a foreign language will help you to get a better job than if you only know your **native** language. This is particularly so of English, which is rapidly becoming the language of international communication.

Businessmen need English and a young person wanting to go into business might well get a better starting position simply because he or she has a sound working knowledge of the language.

### (f) Miscellaneous

There are a number of other reasons for learning languages which are possibly less important than those above. We could mention the student who goes to English classes just "for fun", for something to do. A student might well go to a class because he likes a particular person in the class, or in general likes the **atmosphere** of the class: perhaps the student has simply heard that English classes at a certain school are **enjoyable** or **prestigious**, etc.

It will be clear from the list above that there are many possible reasons for studying a language. What is your reason or reasons? Don't you think a sound working knowledge of English is a must for you?



## Check your understanding

### 1 Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The author makes a list of the reasons for learning English and it covers everything.
2. France is a target language community for a student of French.
3. Some students study English because they are interested in English culture.
4. If a young man wants to go into business, the only thing that may help him get a good start is the subject knowledge.
5. Sometimes a student may go to a class just because he is fond of someone in the class.

### 2 Give a brief answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. For what purpose does the author make a list of reasons for learning English?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does a student have to do if he wants to live permanently in a target language community?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What does the term ESP refer to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If a man wants to engage in international trade, what language is he most likely to learn?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. According to the passage, who most probably makes decisions on the school curriculum?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What benefit can a person get from a good knowledge of English?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Why is English important in one's career compared with other foreign languages?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Build up your language stock

### 3 Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1. The famous actor's wedding got a \_\_\_\_\_ (mention) on television.
2. Old people don't like to \_\_\_\_\_ (variety) their habits.
3. After doing temporary jobs for a month, he got a \_\_\_\_\_ (permanently) position as a clerk in a store.
4. The future \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) of the bald eagle is still an important American ecological concern.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (function) of a chairman is to lead and control a meeting.
6. That restaurant is famous for its good \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) and pleasant atmosphere.
7. We can now \_\_\_\_\_ (communication) with people in the world by email.

8. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoyable) going to the cinema.
9. He wrote the report under the \_\_\_\_\_ (guide) of the manager.
10. Although he failed in the election, he tried to maintain his \_\_\_\_\_ (prestigious).

**4 Translate the words in Column A into Chinese in Column B, and then write down their antonyms in Column C.**

Column A	Column B	Column C
temporary specific sound special able native attract possible in general a number of		

**5 Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 他的死因是缺乏治疗。(reason for)
2. 约翰把自己必须做的事列了一张表。(make a list of)
3. 这门课不包括在学校课程计划之内。(school curriculum)
4. 就因为某一当权者做出的一个决定，学生们就得学一种外语了。(in authority)
5. 在会上我们提出了一个试验性的建议。(tentative)
6. 他不是为了出国留学才学习英语的，而是因为好玩。(for fun)
7. 他要是没缺几次课，很可能就通过考试了。(might well have)
8. 他第一次来听课，就被课堂活跃的气氛吸引住了。(attract, atmosphere)
9. 我们应该把书本知识应用到实践中。(apply ... to)
10. 有人发现受伤的熊猫在山脚下快要死了。(find sb. doing)

## Summary of useful patterns

**6 Here are some useful patterns. Read them carefully and try to remember them.**

**1. If we take English as an example we can make a tentative list of these reasons.**

- If we take English study as an example we can make a list of our weekly tasks such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing.
- If we take the Spring Festival as an example we can make a long list of typical Chinese food.
- If we take students' needs as an example we can make a long list of their wants and desires.

2. **It will not, of course, be complete, but will at least show the great variety of both needs and desires of students of English.**
  - This inspection will not, of course, be thorough, but will at least remind the manufacturers that they should pay attention to quality control.
  - The list will not, of course, be complete, but will at least reflect the great variety of demands of consumers.
  - The test will not, of course, be the best measure, but will at least provide teachers with some useful information.
3. **Students may find themselves living either temporarily or permanently in the target language community.**
  - They found the lost child hiding in the cave.
  - I found him drinking my best brandy in the cellar.
  - He found himself lying in the hospital.
  - We found the girl smiling happily to us.
4. **These students will have to speak the target language to survive in that community.**
  - He will have to leave early to catch the last bus home.
  - The girl will have to take a part-time job to support her study in college.
  - These teachers will have to adjust their teaching methods to meet the learners' needs.
5. **The waiter may need English to serve his customers.**
  - The air traffic controller may need English to guide aircraft through the skies.
  - The college student may need English to write reports or essays and function in a seminar situation.
  - The children may need teachers' encouragement to maintain their confidence.
6. **Many students study English only because they have to.**
  - Some students study English because they are attracted by the English culture.
  - Some people want to study English because they think it offers a chance for advancement in their daily lives.
  - Many women stay at home only because they are forced to.
7. **This is particularly so of English, which is rapidly becoming the language of international communication.**
  - This is particularly so of education, which is playing an increasingly important role in our economic growth.
  - This is particularly so of the WWW (World Wide Web), which is definitely the most popular application of the Internet.
  - This is particularly so of popular press, which is closely concerned by the public.
8. **There are a number of other reasons for learning languages which are possibly less important than those above.**
  - There are many other reasons for being active in class which I will mention later.
  - There are several other reasons for wanting to enter the country which are a bit hard for me to understand.

— There are a few other reasons for taking part-time jobs which are more important to the students.

**9. A student might well go to a class because he likes a particular person in the class.**

— A young man might well get a better starting position simply because he has a good knowledge of English.

— We might well lose the football match because one of our players is hurt.

— They might well complete the project ahead of time because they are very well organized.

**10. It will be clear from the list above that there are many possible reasons for studying a language.**

— It will be clear from the list above that there are several advantages of learning to type.

— It will be clear from the list above that there are a lot of techniques to improve our study habits.

— It will be clear from the list above that there are a variety of needs for the improvement of our products.



## Passage

# B

安娜贝·李  
埃德加·阿伦·坡

王国  
少女

有翼的 / 六翼天使  
贪求

### *Annabel Lee*

by Edgar Allan Poe

It was many and many a year ago,  
In a **kingdom** by the sea,  
That a **maiden** there lived whom you may know  
By the name of Annabel Lee;  
And this maiden she lived with no other thought  
Than to love and be loved by me.

She was a child and I was a child,  
In this kingdom by the sea,  
But we loved with a love that was more than love —  
I and my Annabel Lee —  
With a love that the **winged seraphs** of Heaven  
**Coveted** her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,  
In this kingdom by the sea,



A wind blew out of a cloud by night

**Chilling** my Annabel Lee;

So that her **highborn kinsmen** came

And bore her away from me,

To shut her up in a **sepulcher**

In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,

Went **envying** her and me:

Yes! That was the reason (as all men know,

In this kingdom by the sea)

That the wind came out of the cloud, chilling

And killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love

Of those who were older than we —

Of many far wiser than we —

And neither the **angels** in Heaven above,

Nor the **demons** down under the sea,

Can ever **dissever** my **soul** from the soul

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never **beams** without bringing me dreams

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

And the stars never rise but I see the **bright eyes**

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side

Of my **darling**, my darling, my life and my **bride**,

In the sepulcher there by the sea —

In her **tomb** by the side of the sea.

使…变凉

出身高贵的/家属

坟墓

妒忌

天使

恶魔

使…分离; 灵魂

照耀

心爱的人/新娘

坟墓

**Note:** 埃德加·阿伦·坡 (1809–1849), 西方推理小说和恐怖小说的先驱, 生于美国波士顿。1836年与表妹弗吉尼亚·克莱姆结婚。10年后妻子患肺结核去世, 阿伦·坡悲恸欲绝, 以致精神失常。生前曾出版诗集《帖木耳》(Tamerlane), 《艾尔·阿拉夫》(Al Aaraaf) 和《诗集》(Poems) 等。

这首《安娜贝·李》据说是诗人悼念亡妻之作, 共分六节, 每节中四音步与三音步的诗行交错, 并多用叠句的手法, 旋律极强。