



高等职业教育“十二五”规划教材



Practical College English Course

大学实用英语教程 (第二册)



舒大平 唐冰然 主编



本书配CD-ROM



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内 容 提 要

《大学实用英语教程》系列教材是根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》组织编写的、专供全国高职高专院校使用的公共英语教材。

本套教材遵循“边学边用，学用结合”的原则，突出听说技能的训练，注重应用文体的写作和阅读能力的培养，将语言应用能力与实际涉外交际相结合。

本套教材还注重教、学、考相互照应。学完第一册即可参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的B级考试，学完第二册可参加A级的考试。

本书为《大学实用英语教程》第二册，共10个单元。每个单元都由听、说、读、写、语法和名言警句6个部分组成。

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主 编 舒大平 唐冰然

副主编 韩艳会 王晓惠 李秀敏 万 鹃

编 委 (以姓氏笔画顺序排名)

王敬东 王 琳 卢 君 李 勇

李晓明 杨 国 姜宇彤 黄献萍

前 言

一、编写说明

为适应我国高等职业教育的发展，推动教学改革的不深入，在认真调研、广泛征求意见的基础上，根据教育部《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》，我们编写了《大学实用英语教程》。本教程是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的公共英语教材。教材贯彻实用为本的设计理念，体现新时期高职英语的特点，符合高职英语的教学需求，涵盖学生需要掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能。把听、说、读、写、译有机地结合起来，注重加强培养学生的职场通识英语语言的的实际应用能力、沟通能力和创新能力，引导学生在实践中正确地运用英语进行交际。

二、编写框架

本教程充分吸收和借鉴了国内外优秀英语教材的优点，根据我国当前的实际英语教学要求和条件，进行认真自主的规划、选材和编写。教程内容的选取紧密结合高职高专学生的学习和生活，注重学生职业发展，激发学生学习兴趣，奠定学生坚实的专业基础，也兼顾学生今后的求职需要，为就业做好铺垫。致力于全面提高学生实际应用英语的能力，促进学生自我发展能力的培养。

本套教材包括《大学实用英语教程》《大学实用英语教程同步拓展训练》《教师用书》（每一种均为1~2册）及配套的录音光盘等。

《大学实用英语教程》每册10个单元，每单元包括听、说、读、写、语法和名言警句6个部分。全书语言知识与语言技能并举，各个部分环环相扣，使整个单元形成了一个有机的整体。重点突出培养学生应用能力这一中心，循序渐进地引导学生达到既定的学习目标。

《大学实用英语教程同步拓展训练》是《大学实用英语教程》的配套拓展练习，10个单元与《大学实用英语教程》的各单元主题呼应，提供形式多样的语言综合实训。内容既是主教材的拓展和深入，又与高等学校英语应用能力考试的A、B级密切相关。希望能为学生参加考试做好准备。

《教师用书》每册10个单元，每个单元根据《大学实用英语教程》的相关内容配以练习答案、课文译文和录音原文，为教师备课提供方便。

三、教材特色

本教材具有以下特点：

（一）本教材体现了实用为主、够用为度的编写原则。整套教材全部由一线教师进行编写。难易把握适度，梯度明显，针对性强。依据学生的接受能力和实际需求选取学习内容，

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

层次分明, 结构紧凑, 能够满足不同基础学生的学习需要。

(二) 本教材内容丰富, 题材多样。所选内容注重广泛性、趣味性、信息性和实用性。主题均贴近学生生活, 关注社会热点, 反映时代节奏。充分体现英语教学以学习者为中心、融“教、学、做”为一体的教学理念。通过本教材的学习, 期待把“Learning by doing”真正落到实处。

(三) 本教材教学活动的设计突出以学生为中心, 调动学生的参与意识, 重视基本功的训练。起点照顾大多数学生的水平, 不简单重复高中阶段已学过的内容, 而是重在应用能力的进一步提升; 每单元都设计了 Data Bank 作为拓展内容, 给教师和学生提供结合实际情况灵活调整内容的空间。

(四) 本教材的编写着眼于提高学生的职业技能和素质。主张理工渗透、强调职场就业、体现通识性教育; 旨在通过切合实际的学习过程打下坚实的基础, 在日常或涉外工作时能更加熟练地掌握和使用英语。



四、编写队伍

本册书由营口职业技术学院舒大平教授、唐冰然副教授担任主编。其他编写人员均为营口职业技术学院外语系具有丰富教学经验的一线教师。美国籍教师 Kyle H. Davis 参加了全书的修改审定。在此, 对北京理工大学出版社对编者的信任和给予的帮助表示深深的谢意。

本书的编写是一次新的尝试, 由于编者水平和视野的限制, 加之时间仓促, 尽管编写过程中反复审改, 仍难免有疏漏和不当之处, 恳请专家和读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2014 年 10 月

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Unit One

Part One Listening

Task I There are five recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. You should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices.

1. A. Take the bus.
B. Walk to the mall.
C. Take bus No. 24.
D. Take a taxi.
2. A. At the downstairs.
B. In the closet.
C. In the drawer.
D. In the living room.
3. A. Eat less.
B. Do more exercise.
C. Eat less and do more exercise.
D. Change himself and be healthier.
4. A. It is beautiful.
B. It is cheap.
C. The woman likes it very much.
D. It's of high quality.
5. A. Send gifts to Jane and her brother.
B. Do not get angry.
C. Send gifts to Jane's brother.
D. Send gifts to Jane.



Task II Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the best answer to each question you hear in the recording.

1. A. In the Summer.
B. In the Spring.
C. In the Winter.

- D. In Autumn.
2. A. Sacramento.
B. San Diego.
C. They're not sure.
D. St. Albans.
3. A. Because London is her favorite city.
B. Because that's the place where they fell in love.
C. Because that's the place where her parents live.
D. All of the above.



Task III You will hear a recorded passage. The passage will be spoken twice. You should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase in no more than 3 words.

1. What was the ambition of the eleven-year-old boy?
The ambition of his is to be _____.
2. Where did he learn to use his feet as "hands"?
In _____.
3. How did he spend his spare time?
He spent all his spare time _____.
4. Could signalmen see the young driver while he was traveling along?
_____.
5. Why did the railway man smile?
Because the boy said _____.

Part Two Speaking

Task I Conversation

- A: Good afternoon, Mr. Black. My name is Mary. I am here to meet you today.
- B: Thank you. Nice to meet you.
- A: Nice to meet you, too. Welcome to Shanghai, Mr. Black. How about your flight? Was it comfortable?
- B: Quite good. But it was too long. I feel a little tired.
- A: Oh, our company has already booked a room in the Galaxy Hotel for you. We could get there 10 minutes later.
- B: OK, thanks a lot.
- A: My pleasure. I hope you will have a wonderful trip here.
- B: I'm sure I will.



Task II Make a dialogue in the following situation.

Situation: A manager is talking about the preparation for a business meeting with his secretary.

Speaker A (manager) Speaking tips: 1) Ask the arrangement of the time, place, members, etc. about the meeting.

- 2) Discuss the preparation and process of the meeting with the secretary.

Speaker B (secretary) Speaking tips: 1) Answer the questions of the manager.

- 2) Discuss with the manager and give some advice.

Task III Learn and memorize the proverbs and sayings.

Knowledge makes humble, ignorance makes proud. 博学使人谦逊, 无知使人骄傲。

God helps those who help themselves. 自助者天助。

Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst. 抱最好的愿望, 做最坏的打算。

Handsome is he who does handsomely. 行为漂亮才算美。

Great minds think alike. 英雄所见略同。

Part Three Reading

Text A

Tips for Conversation

To make good conversation, you need to use language appropriately. Watch out for the following points:

Avoid too many “ums” and “ers,” too much use of “I mean,” “you know,” “you know what I mean,” and “actually.” All these sounds and phrases have their roles—used sparingly, to let people know you are searching for exactly the right way to express yourself. The trouble is using them excessively can become an unbreakable habit that detracts from what you are saying. It indicates a lack of confidence.

Watch out for jargon. It can be useful as shorthand, but only if the other person understands it. Words like “sheet,” “transom,” and “halyard” are fine if you are talking to a sailor. If not, your listener may end up confused. People often use jargon to impress others. Usually, however, they alienate the listener.

Avoid offensively dogmatic expressions. Some people always preface statements of their opinions with: “The fact is...,” or “The truth is...,” or “Definitely...” They seem to see their views as universal truths. It is more tactful, and honest, to say “In my opinion...,” or “My view is...,” or “I firmly believe that...”

Use the word “we” only when you mean “we.” Don’t be like the sole trader who responds over the phone with a “We can help you with that.” There is a sense of collective strength behind “we.” But it is better to be honest. People should use it only when they are referring to actions done by more than one person.

If someone uses a word you do not understand, ask for an explanation. Don’t try to feign



understanding. Some people deliberately use obscure words to impress. They get away with it because nobody dares to risk losing face by asking for the meaning.

If you hear people mispronounce or misuse a word, don't humiliate them by pointing this out. The only situation where this might be acceptable would be if you knew the speaker very well and no one else was present. Even then, you should do it tactfully.

Try to improve your own vocabulary. This will help you to be more adaptable in conversation and able to talk to a wider range of people. Read more—novels, books on history and current affairs, or the quality newspapers, for example—and look words up in a dictionary when you do not understand them.

Avoid slang and swearing, particularly with people you do not know well. Some people use slang and swear words to indicate their solidarity with certain social groups, or to show how direct and unpretentious they are. Others, however, will probably see this kind of language in a different light—as a sign of limited vocabulary, immaturity, and a desire to offend.

New Words

appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] <i>adj.</i>	suitable for a particular person or place or condition, etc. 适当的; 相称的
appropriately [ə'prəʊpriətli] <i>adv.</i>	适当地
um [əm] <i>interj.</i>	(表示迟疑等) 嗯
er [ə; ɜ] <i>interj.</i>	(表示说话时的犹豫、停顿、沉吟) 哦
actually ['æktʃʊəli] <i>adv.</i>	实际上; 事实上; 竟然 (表示惊讶)
sparingly ['speərɪŋli] <i>adv.</i>	节俭地; 保守地
express [ɪk'spres] <i>vt.</i>	give expression to 表达; 表示;
<i>n.</i>	快车; 快递; 专使
<i>adj.</i>	明确的; 急速的; 直接的
excessively [ɪk'sesɪvli] <i>adv.</i>	过分地; 过度地; 极度地
unbreakable [ʌn'breɪkəbl] <i>adj.</i>	impossible to break especially under ordinary usage 不易破碎的; 牢不可破的
detract [dɪ'trækt] <i>v.</i>	to take away a part from 减损; 转移
indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] <i>v.</i>	to be a signal for or a symptom of 指示; 预示; 表明; 指明
confidence ['kɒnfɪdəns] <i>n.</i>	feeling of trust (in someone or something) 信任; 把握; 信心
jargon ['dʒɑ:gən] <i>n.</i>	a characteristic language of a particular group 行话
shorthand ['ʃɔ:thænd] <i>n.</i>	a method of writing rapidly 速记; 缩写
transom ['trænsəm] <i>n.</i>	a window above a door that is usually hinged to a horizontal crosspiece over the door 横梁; 气窗
halyard ['hæljəd] <i>n.</i>	a rope for raising or lowering a sail or flag 升降索; 吊索
alienate ['eɪliəneɪt] <i>vt.</i>	to arouse hostility or indifference in where there had formerly been love, affection, or friendliness 使疏远; 离间; 让与; 麻木

offensive [ə'fensɪv] <i>adj.</i>	violating or tending to violate or offend against 令人不快的; 冒犯的; 侮辱的
offensively [ə'fensɪvli] <i>adv.</i>	不愉快地; 讨厌地
dogmatic [dɒg'mætɪk] <i>adj.</i>	relating to or involving dogma 教条的; 武断的
preface ['prefəs] <i>vt.</i>	to furnish with a preface or introduction 作序, 写前言
<i>n.</i>	a short introductory essay preceding the text of a book 序文; 绪言; 前言
view [vju:] <i>n.</i>	a way of regarding situations or topics, etc. 视野; 见解; 风景; 方法
<i>v.</i>	to see or watch 考虑; 看; 把……视为
universal [ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsl] <i>adj.</i>	of worldwide scope or applicability 普遍的; 宇宙的; 全体的; 通用的
tactful ['tæktfl] <i>adj.</i>	having or showing a sense of what is fitting and considerate in dealing with others 机智的; 老练的
sole [səʊl] <i>adj.</i>	being the only one; single and isolated from others 独占的; 唯一的
collective [kə'lektɪv] <i>adj.</i>	done by or characteristic of individuals acting together 集体的; 共同的
<i>n.</i>	members of a cooperative enterprise 集体
strength [streŋθ] <i>n.</i>	the property of being physically or mentally strong 力气; 强度; 力量; 长处
feign [feɪn] <i>v.</i>	to make believe with the intent to deceive 假装; 捏造
deliberately [dɪ'libərətli] <i>adj.</i>	carefully thought out in advance 深思熟虑的; 故意的; 从容不迫的
<i>adv.</i>	故意地; 不慌不忙地
obscure [əb'skjʊə] <i>adj.</i>	not clearly understood or expressed 难解的; 不著名的; 微暗的
mispronounce [ˌmɪsprə'naʊns] <i>v.</i>	to pronounce a word incorrectly 发错音; 读错
misuse [ˌmɪs'juːs] <i>vt.</i>	to apply to a wrong thing or person; apply badly or incorrectly 误用; 滥用
<i>n.</i>	improper or excessive use 误用; 滥用
humiliate [hjuː'mɪliet] <i>vt.</i>	to cause to feel shame; hurt the pride of 使……蒙羞; 使丢脸
adaptable [ə'dæptəbl] <i>adj.</i>	capable of adapting (of becoming or being made suitable) to a particular situation or use 能适应的; 适应性强的; 可改编的
slang [slæŋ] <i>n.</i>	a characteristic language of a particular group (as among thieves) 俚语; 行话
swear [sweə] <i>v.</i>	to declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true 咒骂; 发

	誓; 宣誓
<i>n.</i>	誓言; 咒骂; 发誓
solidarity [ˌsɒlɪˈdærəti] <i>n.</i>	a union of interests or purposes or sympathies among members of a group 团结
unpretentious [ˌʌnpriˈtenʃəs] <i>adj.</i>	lacking pretension or affectation 不炫耀的; 含蓄的; 谦虚的
immaturity [ˌɪməˈtjʊərəti] <i>n.</i>	not having reached maturity 不成熟

Phrases and Expressions

watch out	当心, 提防
search for	搜寻; 寻找
only if	只有当 (只是在……的时候)
in one's opinion	据某人看来; 根据某人的看法
get away with	侥幸逃脱 (惩罚)
point out	指出; 指明, 说明; 使注意到
in a different light	从一个不同的角度

Notes

1. (Para. 2) All these sounds and phrases have their roles—used sparingly, to let people know you are searching for exactly the right way to express yourself.

分析: 不定式短语 to let people know you are searching for exactly the right way to express yourself 为目的状语, you are searching for exactly the right way to express yourself 为宾语从句。

译文: 所有这些声音和语句各有其用——偶尔用之, 会让人们知道你在寻找恰当的方法来表达自己的。

2. (Para. 2) The trouble is using them excessively can become an unbreakable habit that detracts from what you are saying.

分析: using them excessively can become an unbreakable habit that detracts from what you are saying 是表语从句, 省略了 “that”。动名词短语 using them excessively 作从句主语, that detracts from what you are saying 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 habit。

译文: 问题是过多地使用它们会成为一种难以改变的习惯, 使人们分散对你讲话的注意力。

3. (Para. 7) The only situation where this might be acceptable would be if you knew the speaker very well and no one else was present.

分析: where this might be acceptable 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 situation。if you knew the speaker very well and no one else was present 是表语从句。

译文: 除非你与说话者很熟悉且没别人在场时, 那样做才可被接受。

Task 1 Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

1. When we have a talk with others, we always use “ums” and “ers,” “I mean,” “you know,” “you know what I mean,” and “actually.” According to the passage, which of the following statements is not right?

A. All these sounds and phrases have their roles—used sparingly, to let people know you are

- searching for exactly the right way to express yourself.
- B. Using them excessively can detract from what you are saying.
- C. Using them too much indicates a lack of confidence.
- D. Using them too often means you are thoughtful.
2. Jargon refers to a characteristic language of a particular group. We can use jargon only when _____.
 A. the person who we are talking with understands jargon
 B. the person who we are talking with knows jargon
 C. we want to understand each other better
 D. we want to get confused after talking
3. How to make your speaking tactful and honest?
 A. Try to use dogmatic expressions.
 B. Try to preface one's statements of their opinions with "The fact is," or "The truth is..." or "Definitely..."
 C. To express oneself by saying "In my opinion..." or "My view is..." or "I firmly believe that..."
 D. To see your own views as universal truths.
4. Why do some people deliberately use obscure words to impress?
 A. Because they think that nobody dares to risk losing face by asking for the meaning.
 B. Because they think using obscure words to impress can show off.
 C. Because they think everyone understands obscure words.
 D. Because they think using obscure words can improve their vocabulary.
5. To improve our vocabulary is also a good way to have a good talk with others. How can we enlarge our vocabulary?
 A. Talk as little as possible.
 B. Read as much as possible.
 C. Ignore unknown words.
 D. Watch TV more often.

Task II Choose the definition from Column B that best matches each word or phrase in Column A.

A

1. unbreakable
2. jargon
3. shorthand
4. halyard
5. dogmatic
6. universal
7. deliberately
8. obscure
9. mispronounce
10. unpretentious

B

- a. lacking pretension or affectation
- b. impossible to break especially under ordinary usage
- c. a characteristic language of a particular group
- d. pronounce a word incorrectly
- e. not clearly understood or expressed
- f. a method of writing rapidly
- g. carefully thought out in advance
- h. a rope for raising or lowering a sail or flag
- i. of worldwide scope or applicability
- j. relating to or involving dogma