

高职高专英语系列教材

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英语 第1册 下



English for Colleges and Institutes

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高职高专英语系列教材

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编写说明

发展高等职业教育,培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才,客观上要求我们必须高度重视高等职业教育的教材改革和建设。根据生源的实际情况和培养目标,编写和出版一大批体现高等职业教育特色的优秀教材,是我们努力的方向和目标。

英语作为高职高专重要必修课和基础课,教材建设刻不容缓。但是,编者经过大量的问卷调查和实际访问了解到:目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语教材起点偏高,选材多注重自然科学和文学作品,不适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要;在“听、说、读、写”能力的培养中过分偏重某一个方面能力的训练;还有些教材设计的教学任务量过多,大大超过学生在校学习的课时,练习部分没有照顾高职高专学生的高等学校英语应用能力考试,等等。

为了更好地体现高职高专层次公共英语教学的特点和要求,真正做到以学生为主体,从学生的实际和需要出发,本套教材在编写体例、教材结构、学生需要、课堂教学等多方面力求体现如下特点:

(1) 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际。本套教材的全部参编者都是经验丰富的英语教学一线骨干教师,其中80%为在任教的系主任或公共英语教研室主任。多年的一线教学实践积累使他们最了解高职高专英语教学现状,从而能够对症下药,按照学生实际情况和培养目标来选择和编写教学材料。

(2) 选材新颖。本套教材的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章,文章可读性强,饶有趣味,形式活泼,内容充分体现了时代特征,是真正的“活”英语。

(3) 适应学生考试需要。本套教材充分考虑了高职高专学生参加英语等级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试)的客观需要,结合教育部颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》,设计了多种题型,帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和基本技能。

(4) 采用综合本形式和板块式结构。本套教材在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养,精读和泛读的内容围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能,在写作部分则注重写作方法、写作技巧和日常应用文的练习,使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

(5) 注重与中学英语知识的衔接。考虑到高职高专学生入学时的英语基础较薄弱,本套教材在第一册和第二册编入了复习练习,用以巩固高中阶段的英语知识和技能。

为了便于安排课堂教学,编者对本套教材的课堂教学有以下建议:

听力训练 (Listening Comprehension): 包括短对话 (Short Conversations)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、短文听力 (Passage Listening) 三个部分,主要内容都是日常生活场景。建议使用1学时完成。

口语交际 (Speaking Development): 包括话题导言 (Topic Introduction)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、常用句型和词汇 (Useful Sentences and Expressions)、口头练习 (Oral Practice)、文化背景 (Cultural Background)、幽默故事 (A Humorous Story) 六个部

分,涵盖了日常生活的各个主要场景,实用性和趣味性都很强。建议使用1学时完成。

综合运用 (Integrated Course): 由课文 (Text)、课文语言点 (Language Points of the Text)、课文理解练习 (Comprehension of the Text) 以及词汇 (Vocabulary)、结构 (Structure)、综合练习 (Comprehensive Exercises) 组成,第一、二册还包括一个复习练习 (Comprehensive Revisions),用以复习巩固高中阶段的重要内容。建议使用3学时完成。

阅读训练 (Reading Training): 包括课内阅读 (In-Class Reading)、阅读练习 (Reading Exercises) 两个部分,选材与综合运用部分一致。建议使用1学时完成。

写作训练 (Writing Work): 第一册是基本技能 (Basic Skills) 训练,如基本的语句及段落组织方法;第二册是应用写作 (Applied Writing) 训练,主要练习常用应用文的写作技巧和方法;第三册和第四册是短文写作 (Essay Writing),进一步训练写作技巧。建议使用1学时完成。

我们组织了全国60多所高职高专院校中的80多名一线教师参加本套教材的编写工作,把大家的教学经验、对学生的英语基础和课堂教学实际的了解、各位编者手上的精彩语料等多个方面利用和结合起来。初稿完成后,我们组织教学经验丰富的教授和外籍教师对整个书稿进行了系统校阅,专家组的成员包括余东、周力、周正太、胡光忠、张云勤、容华丽、陆润海,以及美籍教师 Leo Shofield 和 Jonathan Andrews 等,对他们的辛勤劳动在此表示衷心感谢。特别是我国著名英语教育家张道真教授承担了这套教材的主审工作,在此我们深表谢意。

尽管从编写大纲的拟定到最终定稿,我们始终注意把教学大纲和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来,但由于编者水平和学识所限,本套教材一定存在各种不足和问题。恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中,随时提出宝贵意见和建议,请直接发送电子邮件到 qiu1965@21cn.com,我们在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2005年3月18日

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Listening comprehension

Speaking development

Unit 6

Integrated course

Reading training

Writing work

English

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION



Apologies and Excuses

— I'm sorry about this.



Words to Know

block /blɒk/*n.* usually rectangular section of a city or town bounded on each side by consecutive streets 街区

apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/*vi.* say "sorry" to someone 道歉; 赔不是

terribly /'terɪb(ə)li/*adv.* very badly; very 很糟糕; 非常

brush /brʌʃ/*vt.* touch lightly in passing 经过时碰及; 拂过

bend /bend/*vt. & vi.* assume a curved, crooked, or angular form or direction 弯曲

mentality /men'tælɪti/*n.* way of thinking 心态; 心理

sympathy /'sɪmpəθi/*n.* feeling of pity or sorrow for someone 同情

generosity /dʒenə'rɒsɪti/*n.* liberality in giving or willingness to give 慷慨的; 大方的

escalator /'eskəleɪtə(r)/*n.* moving stairway consisting of steps attached to a continuously circulating belt 自动扶梯

mango /'mæŋɡəʊ/*n.* tropical Asian evergreen tree or its fruit 芒果; 芒果树

friction /'frɪkʃ(ə)n/*n.* the rubbing of one object or surface against another 摩擦; 摩擦力



Short Conversations

Directions: Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- A: I have been waiting here for about half an hour. Why did you spend so long _____?

B: I'm sorry. I had to drive two blocks before I discovered _____.
- A: I'm afraid I'm not _____. I hope you like the dinner.

- B: Oh, it was wonderful. It must have taken you a long time _____.
3. A: I wish I could help you a little, but I know _____.
B: I know. If you give me about _____, I can do well.
4. A: Excuse me, sir. Visiting hours are over now. You must leave so that your mother can _____.
B: Pardon me, nurse. I didn't hear the bell or I would _____.
5. A: Do you mind if Peter _____?
B: Yes, I do. I'll be glad to work with _____ Peter.



Situational Dialogues

Directions: Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

Dialogue ①

You will hear a dialogue between two students who meet at the library and are talking about Li's coming trip to the States.

- Where is Li Ming going?
A. England.
B. USA.
C. Canada.
D. Australia.
- Who works there?
A. Li Ming's uncle.
B. Chen Lin's uncle.
C. Li Ming's aunt.
D. Chen Lin's aunt.
- Why is Li Ming going there?
A. He is going to learn English there.
B. He is going to travel there.
C. He is going there on business.
D. He is going to see his uncle.
- How long is he going to stay there?
A. About three weeks.
B. About two weeks.
C. About two months.
D. About three months.
- Why does Li Ming not want to go by Air China?
A. Because the tickets have been sold out.
B. Because there is no air flight to that country.
C. Because it's dangerous by air.
D. Because the tickets are very expensive.

Dialogue 2

You will hear a dialogue between two students, Helen and David, and David had made Helen's textbook dirty.

1. What did David bring to Helen?
 - A. Some new books.
 - B. Textbook.
 - C. Notebook.
 - D. Both B and C.
2. Why did David apologize to Helen?
 - A. Because he spilt some milk on the textbook.
 - B. Because he spilt some tea on the notebook.
 - C. Because he spilt some tea on the textbook.
 - D. Because he spilt some milk on the notebook.
3. What did Helen think of it?
 - A. She thought it was very bad.
 - B. She thought these things often happened.
 - C. She thought David was very careless.
 - D. She thought Helen should buy a new one.
4. Where did Helen ask David to put them?
 - A. On the desk.
 - B. On the shelf.
 - C. On the table.
 - D. On the bed.
5. Helen said her textbook is a(n) _____ one.
 - A. new
 - B. second-hand
 - C. expensive
 - D. important



Passage Listening

1. Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words with the exact words you hear.

"Sorry" First

There is one word that is on the lips of Americans, day and night: "sorry".

One time as I was walking on the street. A young man (1) _____ by hurriedly, brushing against my handbag. Even as he (2) _____ on his way, he turned back and said "sorry" to me. Even in a rush, he didn't forget to (3) _____. One day, after I bought a mango, the salesman was giving me the (4) _____, but I wasn't ready for it and a coin dropped to the ground. "I'm sorry," he said while bending down to pick it up. I was puzzled — why would he apologize when it was my fault?

Another time, I stepped on a man's foot in an escalator. At the same time, we both said "sorry". I thought it interesting; was it really necessary for him to apologize? Later on, an

American friend (5) _____ me that according to the American mentality, the escalator is a (6) _____ place, and everyone should be able to stand in it. After someone occupies a position in the elevator, making it difficult for someone else to find a place to stand, isn't it necessary to express an apology?

If you go to the movie and the tickets happen to be (7) _____, the ticket seller will say: "Sorry, the tickets are sold out." Whenever one of your hopes goes unfulfilled, an American will say "sorry" as a (8) _____ of sympathy.

During my stay in America, I often came across situations in which I was supposed to say "sorry". Gradually, I (9) _____ that when friction occurs in daily life, Americans don't care much about who is (10) _____. If someone is troubled, a "sorry" is always (11) _____. When this happens, even if the other person is hurt, the "sorry" cools tempers and human generosity is displayed. Perhaps this is why I never saw anyone (12) _____ on the buses, subways or streets of America.

2. Directions: Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) Which word is on the lips of Americans day and night?

- (2) Why did the man who was also stepped in the escalator say "sorry"?
Because it is _____.
- (3) According to American mentality, when the movie tickets are sold out, the seller will say "sorry" to express _____.
- (4) Why do Americans not quarrel in public places?

- (5) When friction occurs in daily life they often don't care about who should take the _____.



Notes

1. brush against/by/past touch someone/ something lightly while moving close to somebody / something 接近某人/某物时轻轻相碰
例如:
• She brushed past him without saying a word. 她经过时碰了他一下, 一句话也没有说。
2. in a rush in a rapid movement 匆忙
例如:
• I can't talk to you now; I'm in a rush. 我现在不能和你交谈, 我赶时间。
3. ... while bending down to pick it up. 现在分词短语用作伴随状语。
例如:
• They stood there for an hour watching the game. 他们在那儿站了一个钟头看比赛。

4. pick up take hold of and lift something 拾起

例如:

• He picked up the book from the floor. 他从地上把书拾起来。

5. escalator (主要为商场、地铁等的) 自动扶梯。在美国英语中也可指升降电梯, 等于英国英语中的 lift。

6. think + n. / pron. + adj. “认为、觉得某人或某物……”的意思。

例如:

• You may do so if you think it proper. 如果你认为合适, 可以这样做。

7. It + be + adj. (for someone/something) to do something 某人做某事怎么样。

例如:

• It is not safe for a girl to go out at night. 一个女孩晚上外出不安全。

• It was very kind of you to help them. 你真好, 帮助他们。

8. come across meet or find someone/something by chance 偶然碰见或发现某人/某物; 碰见

例如:

• She came across some old photographs in a drawer. 她在抽屉里偶然发现了一些旧照片。

9. ... situations in which I was... 此句中出现了由“介词+关系词”引导的定语从句。

例如:

• Do you remember the day on which we met the first time? 你还记得我们第一次见面的那一天吗?

10. be supposed to do something be expected or required to do something (by rules, custom, etc.) 被期望或被要求(按规则, 惯例等)做某事

例如:

• You're supposed to pay the bill by Friday. 在星期五之前, 你要结清这笔账。

11. must 表示推测或判断时, 只能用在肯定句中, 在否定句中用 can't。

例如:

• They must be waiting for us. 他们一定在等我们。

• He can't have finished the task so early. 他不可能那么早就完成任务。

12. should + have + P. P. 表示过去应该做的而没有做。

例如:

• You should have told me that yesterday. 昨天你就应该告诉我这件事。

13. keep + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

例如:

• We must try everything we can to keep the party going. 我们要想尽一切办法使聚会继续下去。

• Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open. 少说话, 多观察。

PART II

SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT



Apologies and Excuses

Topic Introduction

在人际交往中，我们往往会在有意无意之间做错事或说错话，得罪他人，伤害彼此间的友谊，造成不愉快。中国有句俗话“人非圣贤，孰能无过”；英语也有句谚语“To err is man, to forgive is divine”（犯错者是人，宽恕者是神）。这两句话都是说，人没有不犯错误的。确实，在日常生活中，人们都难免会有某种过失或不当之处，可能给别人带来损失或不便，这时候，一般都要向别人表示歉意，用以修补受到损坏的人际关系。从这个意义上讲，表示歉意不仅是礼貌周全、有教养、有修养的表现，而且具有维护人际关系和谐的功能。

人们表示歉意时，用得最多的语句是 I'm sorry，这个说法针对于日常生活的小问题、小过失；另一个词 apologize 则是针对比较严重错误的用语；而打搅了别人时，要用 excuse 这个词。具体使用哪一个说法，还需要同学们细心体会。此外，道歉的时候要表现出诚挚的歉意。一边说着道歉的话，一边嬉皮笑脸会被认为是在敷衍塞责。



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Tom is a student. He has not finished his paper on time, so he is now making an apology to his teacher, Professor Green.

Tom: (At the teacher's office) May I come in, please?

Green: Oh, come in, Tom.

Tom: Prof. Green, I'm terribly sorry about not having finished my paper on time. Because



my mother was ill last night, I sent her to hospital and I must take care of her in the hospital. So I hope you'll forgive me.

Green: I'm sorry to hear that.

Tom: But I haven't finished my paper for the second time.

Green: It doesn't matter.

Tom: But I think you must be annoyed.

Green: No. I think you're a dutiful son.

Tom: I should have phoned you, but I forgot it.

Green: Don't worry about it. Hand it in next week.

Dialogue 2

Jane invites Peggy to her birthday party, but Peggy is late because of the heavy traffic jam. Peggy feels sorry.

Peggy: I'm sorry I'm late for your birthday party, Miss Jane. Because the traffic jam is heavy.

Jane: Never mind.

Peggy: I do apologize.

Jane: That's all right. Don't worry about it. It often happens in our city.

Peggy: I'm really sorry to have kept you waiting.

Jane: It doesn't matter. Actually, it's not your fault.

Peggy: Next time I'll start out early. I hope it won't happen again.

Jane: I know you didn't mean to be late.

Dialogue 3

Li and Wang are good friends. They make an appointment, but Li forgets it. And he feels sorry now. He apologizes to Wang.

Li: Wang, I'm sorry that I forgot about our appointment yesterday. Could you forgive me?

Wang: No problem.

Li: Yesterday morning my good friend came, I showed him around our school. It has been a long time since we saw each other last time. And we talked much, so I forgot our appointment.

Wang: It doesn't really matter. It's not urgent.

Li: But perhaps it disrupted your plan. I'm extremely sorry. I should be blamed for it.

Wang: Forget it.



Notes to the Dialogues

be blamed for something 为……受到责备。

例如:

- It's my fault. I should be blamed for it. 是我的错, 我应该为此受到责备。



Useful Sentences and Expressions

1. I'm sorry.
对不起。
2. Sorry about that.
为此, (我) 感到抱歉。
3. Sorry for not phoning you.
抱歉, 没有给你打电话。
4. I'm very / so / terribly / awfully / extremely sorry for that.
我为此感到非常抱歉。
5. I'm most awfully sorry. Oh dear, it was most thoughtless of me!
我非常抱歉。哦, 天哪, 我太欠考虑了。
6. I can't tell you how sorry I am.
我简直说不出我是多么的抱歉。
7. Excuse me.
请原谅。
8. Will you excuse me for a few minutes?
我能失陪几分钟吗?
9. I beg your pardon.
请原谅 (请再说一遍)。
10. Pardon me.
请原谅 (请再说一遍)。
11. Please forgive my carelessness.
请原谅我的粗心。
12. I apologize.
我道歉。
13. I've got to apologize for troubling you so much.

给你添了这么多麻烦，我表示道歉。

14. May I offer you my sincerest apologies for the wrongs I've done to you?

我冤枉了你，我表示最诚挚的歉意。

15. It doesn't matter at all.

一点关系也没有。

16. Never mind about that.

别介意。

17. No problem. / That's quite all right. / It's nothing.

没问题/没关系/没什么。

18. Please don't blame yourself.

请别责备你自己。

19. There is no reason to apologize.

没有理由道歉。

20. It's really not necessary.

真的不需要。

21. I quite understand. Don't worry. It's nobody's fault, really.

我能理解。别担心，这不是任何人的过错，真的！

22. It really isn't worth mentioning. Don't think any more about it.

真的不值得一提，别再想这件事情了。

23. I hope you don't mind. Oh, that's all right. Don't worry!

我希望你别介意。哦，没有关系的，别担心！

24. It's not really your fault. Please don't blame yourself.

真不是你的过错，请不要自责。

25. It's OK. It could happen to anyone. Don't let that distress you.

好了，这可能发生在任何人身上，别跟自己过不去。



New Words and Expressions

paper /'peɪpə(r)/ *n.* article or essay, esp. one read to an audience of academics or specialists
文章；（尤指）论文

forgive /fə'gɪv/ *vt.* stop being angry or bitter towards someone or about something; stop blaming or wanting to punish someone 原谅；宽恕；饶恕

annoy /ə'noɪ/ *vt.* cause anger to (someone) 使（某人）不悦；惹恼

fault /fɔ:lt/ *n.* (responsibility for) a mistake or an offence 过错；过失

appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ *n.* (with someone) an arrangement to meet or visit someone at a