

【高职高专公共英语系列教程】

COMPREHENSIVE
ENGLISH

综合英语B级

上

主编 董启明



Comprehensive English

中国人民大学出版社

高职高专公共英语系列教程

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主 编 董启明
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前 言

《综合英语》是高职高专公共英语系列教材的主干教材，根据《高职英语教学大纲（试行）》提出的“统一要求，分级指导”的原则要求，本教程按《大纲》规定的B级（基础级）和A级（提高级）程度分为两个级别，共4册，包括B级（上、下）和A级（上、下）。

本教程以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标，突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。就语言习得理论而言，语言学习突出学与用的密切结合。在整个高职高专英语精读学习过程中，其基础级的“学”是指对基本语言知识的掌握，“用”则是指对语言基本技能的操练以及运用基本技能做适应性的基本训练，即加强训练大纲中所规定的对基本语法知识和基本句型的掌握，并提高读、写、译的基本技能；提高级既指对这些基本技能的巩固与加深，同时更强调学生将这些技能在实际场景中的应用。

针对高职学生英语基础较弱和重点需要提高语言实践能力的学习特点，本教程强调了以下几个方面，这几个方面也是本教程的特色所在：

1) 在阅读部分，设计了A、B两篇读物和相关练习，内容编排上B级和A级之间做线形梯度关联，即在字数上，由B级（上）的每篇课文（A篇）350词~400词，以每册50个词的梯度上升，到A级（下）的每篇课文（A篇）550词~600词，而且相关练习的用词和结构难度也呈阶梯状设置；同时，本教程所有的阅读篇章都是精心选材，真正做到了题材新颖、语言生动；编写过程中，注意到了教学互动、寓教于乐。

每篇课文后的词汇严格按照大纲要求列出，超纲词汇用*标明。

2) 在语法部分，针对学生英语基础薄弱的现状，设计为B级和A级之间呈复式梯度行进，即两级内容相同、级差显示：B级部分只陈述最基本的概念和简单例句，A级部分扩充概念并加大例句的难度，完善和深化语法教学。

3) 在写作部分，本教程做到了系统全面、由浅入深、繁简得当、学用结合，以便尽快地提高学生的写作水平。

4) 在翻译部分，B级只在练习中编有与课文内容相关的翻译题，让学生接受翻译的感性认识；在A级则系统地介绍翻译理论并提供有一定难度的相关练习。

5) 每单元还配有一个语言活泼、故事生动有趣的幽默故事，这种小幽默既可以作为英语快速阅读材料，也可以培养学生学习英语的兴趣；而每单元课文A后配有一个有关学习、道德、价值观等方面的谚语，既可丰富学生的语言知识，也能使学生在道德情操方面受到教育。

《综合英语》既是面向全国的高职高专公共英语的教材，同时也可供相应水平的英语学习者做教材或自学读本之用。由于时间和水平有限，本教程错讹之处在所难免，敬请各位专家、同仁及读者指正。

王贵明

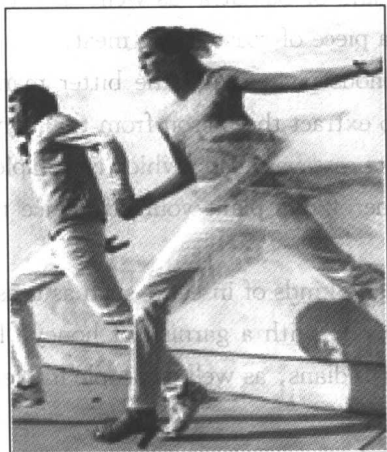
于北京万柳光大花园

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Unit 1



Warm-up Questions

1. Can you imagine living in another part of the world?
2. Have you had any contact with another culture? Did you feel any differences?
3. What makes lifestyles in the world different?
4. How do you look at the differences?
5. Do you know how to reduce stress and culture shock when encountering different cultures?

Text A

Many Ways of Life

All over the world, people do many of the same things that are necessary in order to live, yet they do them in different ways.

Along the Amazon River¹ and in parts of Southeast Asia,² people live in river houses or houseboats. Many South American Indians³ live in grass huts, and an Eskimo⁴ may live in an igloo, or snow house. Some people of the central Turkey, called Cone Dwellers,⁵ live in

caves, some of them five or six stories high. You may be living in an apartment building that is several stories high. Or you may live in a house.

People live in different places, and they eat the same foods in different ways. For instance, in Japan sea spiders are caught for food. You may have eaten a sea spider, too, in the form of a crabmeat cocktail. In the United States, you may buy your lunch from a hot-dog stand. There are hotdog stands on the island of Sumatra⁶ as well. But there, a native vendor may sell you a hotdog that is actually a piece of roasted dog meat.

In South America, there is a very poisonous plant called the bitter manioc. Yet the South American Indians have devised a way to extract the poison from the plant and use the plant to make flour. From the flour, they make cassava bread, which is a staple food all over the South America. You may have eaten some of this plant yourself, since tapioca is also made from it.

In other parts of the world, people eat many kinds of insects, such as grasshoppers and crickets. The Veddas of Ceylon⁷ eat rotted wood, with a garnish of honey, leaves, bark, and fruit. And some tribes of South American Indians, as well as people in Kenya and Congo,⁸ eat clay.

Much of the food you eat probably comes from your local supermarket. And much of that may only need to be heated or thawed before it is ready to eat. But an Indonesian⁹ on the island of Bali¹⁰ may wait much longer for a meal. There, as ticky sap is smeared on the end of a long pole. Then it is held up in the air until dragonflies come along and are stuck in the sap. In this way, a meal is secured.¹¹

New Words & Expressions

- * hut /hʌt / n. 茅屋
- * igloo /'iglu:/ n. 用雪砌成的圆顶小屋
- spider /'spaɪdə / n. 蜘蛛
- * crabmeat /'kræbmɪ:t/ n. 蟹肉
- stand /stænd / n. [美] 货摊
- vendor /'vendə (r) / n. 小贩
- poisonous /'pɔɪznəs/ a. 有毒的
- bitter /'bɪtə/ a. 苦的
- * manioc (cassava) /'mæniɒk/ n. 木属植物
- devise /di'vaɪz / v. 设计
- extract /iks'trækt/ v. 提取
- * staple /'steɪpl/ a. 主要的
- * tapioca /'tæpi'əukə/ n. 木属淀粉, 珍珠粉
- insect /'ɪnsekt / n. 昆虫

- grasshopper /'grɑ:s|həpə/ n. 蝗虫
 cricket /'krikit/ n. 蟋蟀
 * garnish /'gɑ:nɪʃ/ n. 配菜, 配料
 bark /bɑ:k / n. 树皮
 * clay /klei / n. 泥土
 thaw /θə: / v. 化开, 解冻
 sticky /'stiki/ a. 粘的
 * sap /sæp/ n. 树液
 * smear /smiə/ v. 涂抹
 dragonfly /'drægənflai/ n. 蜻蜓

Notes to the Text

1. the Amazon River 亚马孙河, 位于南美, 是世界上流量最大的河。
2. Southeast Asia 东南亚
3. South American Indians 南美印第安人
4. Eskimo, Eskimos (pl.) 爱斯基摩人
5. Turkey 土耳其, Cone Dwellers 圆锥形屋居住者
6. Sumatra 苏门答腊岛 (印度尼西亚)
7. the Veddas of Ceylan 锡兰 (斯里兰卡旧称) 的维达人 (斯里兰卡土著人)
8. Kenya 肯尼亚, Congo 刚果, 非洲国家
9. Indonesian 印度尼西亚人
10. Bali 巴厘岛, 位于印度尼西亚群岛中
11. In this way, a meal is secured. 这样, 一顿饭就有了保证。

Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I . Answer the following questions or complete the following statements by choosing the best alternative from A, B, C or D.

1. The reason that Eskimos live in igloos is that _____.
 A. it's cheap to build a snow house
 B. there is plenty of snow
 C. they are used to living in the house
 D. this is the best way to survive the cold weather
2. The Japanese eat sea spiders and other people may have eaten spiders, too, but cooked in different ways. This shows that _____.

- A. people always eat the same food wherever they are
 - B. different ways of life are reflected in cooking styles
 - C. sea spiders are special food
 - D. people eat differently, because they live in different places
3. The writer seemed to be surprised by a piece of roasted dog meat. Why?
- A. To the writer, a hotdog shouldn't be made of dog.
 - B. To the writer, a hotdog is supposed to be made of American bread and sausage.
 - C. It's not good to eat dog meat.
 - D. Hotdogs are not sold at a hotdog stand.
4. Some South American Indians eat _____.
- A. staple food
 - B. grasshoppers
 - C. bark
 - D. clay
5. What Indonesians do before a meal is to _____.
- A. thaw their food
 - B. secure a meal
 - C. hold a ceremony
 - D. catch dragonflies

II . Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) .

- () 1. The purpose of the passage is to amuse people.
- () 2. Some South Americans can eat plants with poison.
- () 3. A common trait all cultures share is survival.
- () 4. The fact that people live in different shelters shows cultural differences.
- () 5. The Veddas's food source can be extensively accessible, for their only food is rotten wood.

Vocabulary & Structure

I . Fill in the following blanks with the words or phrases given below.

as well, devised, extract, staple food, garnish, secure

- 1. Chinese doctors _____ a way to make medicine from plants many years ago.
- 2. Today machines can _____ oil from plants.
- 3. In most Asian countries, the _____ is usually rice.
- 4. People in Thailand often eat food with a _____ of peanuts.
- 5. Reading English is important, but learning to speak English is important _____.

II . Fill in the incomplete sentences with the proper form of the words or phrases in parenthesis.

- 1. You may _____ (see) pandas in the Beijing Zoo.
- 2. Tomorrow, many things need to be _____ (do) in order to prepare for the party.
- 3. With advertisements everywhere, people are getting more and more _____

(mail) each passing day.

4. I don't like to see him because he has no _____ (manner).
5. When he arrived in Beijing, he was told his luggage _____ (be) in Xi'an.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. We haven't heard from him up to now, but he might have safely arrived.
2. Since most of you like to go, I may do the same as well.
3. He feels his pants are light and comfortable, and he has never imagined that they are made from petroleum.
4. The staple food in the north is bread while rice serves as the staple food in the south.
5. This little gadget is used to extract juice from fruit.

A Saying

Well begun is half done. 好的开端是成功的一半。

Text B

Culture Shock

Culture is the total of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, language, ideas, beliefs, customs, rituals, codes, products of human work, institutions, and tools of a population. Culture affects the way people act when they are with others in their community.¹

Every society has special or unique beliefs, attitudes, customs, behaviors, and social habits peculiar to their community.² These social and artistic expressions give people a sense of who they are, how they should respond, and what they are expected to do or not to. For instance in North America, if you are invited to a friend's home, you are not supposed to arrive early. In the United States, people leave money on the table after they finish their meal in a restaurant. This is called "leaving a tip" and it is a proper expression of gratitude for service. Waiters and waitresses in restaurants in other parts of the world would be³ embar-

rassed by this kind of behavior.

When people travel or move to another country for the first time, they must learn how to behave toward uncommon experiences and unfamiliar surroundings. For many people, this can cause depression, physical illnesses such as headaches or stomachaches, frustration, indecision, loneliness, anger, hostility, and aggression towards the new culture. The “culture shock” can even cause total withdrawal from society. For a person who is constantly encountering new cultures, the homesickness and unhappiness period may be brief. There is also a kind of reverse culture shock that takes place when a person returns home and must adjust to his original environment.

If you plan to live in a new cultural environment, there are several ways you can prepare to prevent serious culture shock. Understand your own behavior, because you are the product of your own culture. Realize your attitudes, prejudices and opinions and be conscious of how you act upon these personal feelings. Always be sensitive to feedback.

If you want to learn the culture of another country, you must be observant and aware of what is going on around you. Ask many questions.

Try to recognize, understand, and appreciate cultural differences. Learn to be open and flexible, which can help you avoid misunderstandings, and develop friendship.

When you begin to form opinions about the new culture, it's advisable not to form quick judgments. Your incomplete opinions are very likely to bias the way the world appears to you.⁴

If you like to categorize people, you may be stereotyping, which may lead to an over simplified opinion or belief. More often than not, people tend to believe that their own culture is the best. This is called “ethnocentrism”.

If you are considerate and show interest and respect, concern and sincerity and acceptance for the things that are important to other people, you can prevent many of the unpleasant experiences of culture shock.

The effective communicator knows the importance of timing and develops the skill to determine the appropriate time to talk about a subject. He is also willing to try new things and acquire new experiences and adapt to the host culture. Lastly, seek commonalities among people and cultures. It is often our similarities, not our differences that contribute to successful relationships.⁵

New Words & Expressions

transmit / trænz 'mit/ v. 留传, 传送

pattern / 'pætən/ n. 模式

* code / kəud/ n. 惯例, 习俗

* ritual / 'ritjuəl/ n. 仪式

- institution /ˌɪnstɪ'tjuːʃən/ n. 制度, 规定
 peculiar /pi'kjuːljə/ a. 独特的
 * tip /tip/ n. 小费
 gratitude /'grætitjuːd/ n. 感激之情
 embarrass /im'bærəs/ v. 难堪, 不好意思
 indecision /ˌɪndi'siʒən/ n. 犹豫不决
 depression /di'prefən/ n. 沮丧
 frustration /frʌs'treɪʃən/ n. 挫折
 * hostility /hɒs'tɪlɪti/ n. 敌意
 * aggression /ə'ɡresʃən/ n. 侵犯
 * withdrawal /wið'drɔːəl/ n. 隐退, 缩回
 reverse /ri'vərs/ a. 相反的
 encounter /ɪn'kaʊntə/ v. 遇见
 * prejudice /'predʒədis/ n. 偏见
 feedback /'fiːdbæk/ n. 反馈
 appreciate /ə'priːʃieɪt/ v. 欣赏
 * bias /'baɪəs/ v. 使有偏见
 categorize /'kætɪɡəraɪz/ v. 分类
 * stereotype /'steriətaɪp/ v. (使) 僵化, (使) 固定
 * ethnocentrism /ˌeθnə'sentrɪzəm/ n. 种族优越感
 acquire /ə'kwaɪə/ v. 获得
 adapt /ə'dæpt/ v. 适应
 host /həʊst/ n. 主人
 * commonality /ˌkɒmə'nælɪti/ n. 共同(通)性

adjust to 调整
 take place 发生
 act upon 照……行事
 be aware of 意识到
 more often than not 经常
 adapt to 适应
 contribute to 有助于

Notes to the Text

1. Culture affects the way people act when they are with others... 文化影响人们如何与他人交往。
2. social habits peculiar to their community 他们这个群体中特有的社会习惯。

3. would be 表示与目前事实相反的情况, 即: 在某些地方没有给小费的习惯。
4. Your incomplete opinions are very likely to bias the way the world appears to you.
在你头脑中形成的不完整的概念可能会让你对事物产生偏见。
5. It is our similarities, not our differences that contribute to successful relationships.
It is... that... 强调句, 是我们的相同之处, 而非不同, 促进友谊的发展。

Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions or complete the following statements by choosing the best alternative from A, B, C or D.

1. According to the passage, people experience culture shock when _____.
 - A. they are alone
 - B. others appear aggressive and hostile
 - C. they are with people of their own culture
 - D. they come across many differences in a foreign culture
2. One's own culture shows _____.
 - A. his ID card
 - B. his name given by his parents
 - C. his identity
 - D. his country
3. One thing you have to do in a foreign culture is _____.
 - A. to be considerate and respectable to others
 - B. to ignore the differences
 - C. to show the native people who you are
 - D. to stay away from the differences
4. When people say "Asians are born with mathematical talent." they are _____.
 - A. complaining
 - B. stereotyping
 - C. prejudicing
 - D. flattering
5. A good communicator _____.
 - A. is flexible and adapts quickly to alien culture
 - B. accepts the host culture and gives up one's own culture
 - C. never feels depressed, lonely and homesick
 - D. learns the language of the host culture only

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. When you are very sensitive to a foreign culture and accept feedback, you are learning.
- () 2. If you believe that “east, west, home is best,” you won’t experience any culture shock when you go to another country.
- () 3. If you are considerate and show interest in the things other people do, they are likely to respond in the same way.
- () 4. You will experience reverse culture shock when you move to a foreign country.
- () 5. Successful communication lies in seeking interests both people share.

Grammar

The Plural of Nouns and Subject and Verb Agreement (名词的数及主谓一致)

英语语法中名词主要涉及可数与不可数，复数形式和主谓一致。名词的可数与不可数是名词最基本的类别。凡是可以数计事物的名词，就称作可数名词；不可以数计的名词包括物质名词、抽象名词、专有名词等，它们往往是不可数名词。可数名词有几种构成方式。多数可数名词的复数形式是在名词结尾处加-s；还有几种常见的规则形式：

1. 以-s, -x, -z, -ch, -sh, 结尾的名词在结尾处加-es, 如: glasses, trenches, boxes, buzzes;
2. 以辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 如: factories, universities;
3. 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词, 一般先把-f, -fe 变为 v, 再加-es, 如: life—lives, knife—knives, 当然这一类也有例外, 如: chiefs, proofs;
4. 以-o 结尾的词主要是外来词, 有些在词尾加-es, 有些直接加-s, 如: heroes, tomatoes, pianos, photos;
5. 对一些复合名词, 复数要加在主要名词上, 如: daughters-in-law, lookers-on, boy friends, toothpicks.

最难掌握的是完全没有规则的名词, 如: man—men, woman—women, child—children, foot—feet, ox—oxen, crisis—crises, mouse—mice。有些名词单复同形, 例如: deer, means, sheep。还有一些名词具有复数形式, 但是表示单数意义, 如: physics, measles。另外一些名词要依据它在句中的意义而决定谓语部分用单数动词还是复数动词, 这类词常被称为集体名词: police, audience, family。以 man, woman 做定语修饰人时, man, woman 用单数还是复数随其后面的名词变化, 例如: men servants, women doctors。