

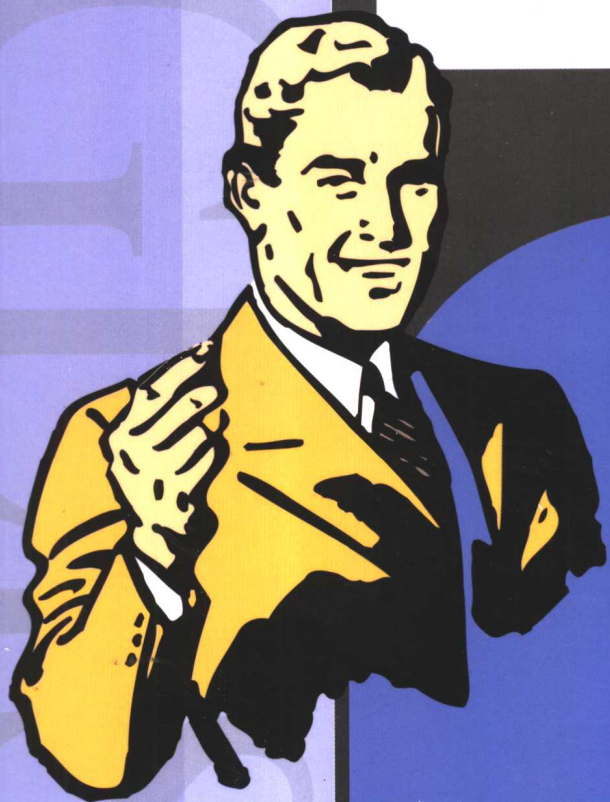
高职高专公共英语系列教程

系列主编 王贵明 许建平
顾问 刘润清
主审 吴树敬

实用交际英语 (下)

主编 王贵明
编者 王贵明 [美] Mellisa Gulic
王红 王永静

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH
FOR SUCCESSFUL
COMMUNICATION**



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前 言

高职高专英语教学强调培养学生实际运用英语的能力,尤其是实际工作中实用而且急需的英语听说能力。《实用交际英语》正是基于国家教委制订的《高职高专公共英语教学大纲》的要求,针对高职高专学生的英语基础和学习特点编写的一套新颖而实用的教程。为了贯彻实用交际教学的原则,为了给高职高专学生提供一套符合其特点和要求的英语视听说学习材料,本教程编者与其他国内外人员一起精心创作并拍摄了一部情景真实、语言生动、对象明确的18集电视教学片。该片是迄今为止国内高职高专英语教材的独创,为中国的高职高专英语和中级英语视听说教学提供了一套新颖、独特、实用、目标明确的教材。

该电视教学片的内容分两部分:第一部分,即“步入大学——校园内外的情景对话”,围绕大学生的校园内外生活话题展开,内容丰富、情景生动、语言活泼;第二部分,即“走进纽约——国外求职的成功交流”,以大纲要求的实用业务话题为前提,围绕一个中国大学毕业生在美国求职和工作的情形展开——“到达纽约、乘车、住店、招聘、应聘、工作、晋升”,剧情连贯、话题实用;表演得体、语言生动;外景真实、音像互动。本片演员均为擅长表演的美国大学二、三年级的学生。

高职高专英语教学由于强调学习的实用性,其教学难点在于如何提高英语基础不太好的学生的听说水平。国内目前的形势和竞争压力要求这些学生不断提高英语听说能力,因此以英语录像教学为中心的“视听说”课的重要性日益增强。本教程的教学遵循交际教学原则,以学生活动为中心,以观看情景真实、语言生动的电视片为前提进行视听说课堂练习,强调视听与说互动、师生活动互动。这是一种真正符合外语语言习得的教学理念,录像的真实情景与英语国家演员实际生活化的表演给学生创设了模仿和生成英语话语的最佳契机。视听说录像教学使外语学习者告别了用盒式录音带教学为主的时代。随着多媒体教学的逐步展开,视听说录像教学已基本成为当代中国外语教学的主要模式,原来用录音带进行的听力课已逐步改为以录像视听为主的视听与说互动的新课型。由于音像同步作用对口语训练效果更显著,这种教学模式已受到广大师生的欢迎。

《实用交际英语》(学生用书)以电视录像片剧本为核心编写,分上、下两册,每册内容分两大部分:第一部分是听说训练材料(即 Materials for Workshop),包括三个方面:(一)学习导引:通过了解相关内容的英语资料(如美国大学和美国教育的情形;在美国求职须知等等),既了解了相关的话题知识又丰富了语言知识,使学生能更好地进行电视片内容的学习;(二)课堂学习:这一小部分包括两种练习——录像视听后的语言听力测试(即填词练习)和课堂教学互动的问答练习;(三)第一册为一些实用的句型及日常话语表达法,第二册为电视片话语中出现过的难点语句的翻译和句型及短语提示。第二部分为电视教学录像片的剧本:在学生用书中提供电视剧英语脚本,有利于在视听说课的前后根据自己的基础做适当的准备或温习,以增强学生通过电视片练好听力和语音的自信心,从而提高学习效率。

《实用交际英语》(教师参考用书)包括学生用书上、下两册中的练习答案和两册部分英

文剧本的中文翻译。

教学建议：一、“实用交际英语视听说教学录像片”共 18 集，教师可以根据教学学时数和学生的基础调整进度，酌情取舍。每一集的长度并不均等，可根据学生的视听接受和互动能力酌情安排。录像片在演员语速上已经提出过循序渐进的要求，但是第二部分由于考虑到让学生尽可能接触到自然语速，因此听力上要求较高，如果学生学习有点儿吃力，可以在课前熟悉剧本，即采取读与听结合的教学方式；在有一定的学习压力前提下，学生对自然语速表达的美国英语的理解水平会提高得更快。

二、《实用交际英语》（学生用书）的课堂问答部分，教师可根据学生对录像内容的理解情况和口语表达能力，酌情处理。如果有些学生听说能力较强，教师可根据录像内容或课本第一部分的课外相关读物的内容，随机增加一些问题，增强教学互动，为学生创设更多的口语表达契机。

《实用交际英语》（学生用书）上、下册第一部分由王贵明完成；第二部分的问答练习由王红完成，其余由王贵明完成；第三部分即剧本部分，由王贵明和 Melissa Gulic 合作完成初稿，然后由王贵明根据拍摄等方面的要求做了大量的内容增删，并在拍摄完成后按照录像片校正全部剧本（极个别地方由于演员对台词不熟悉造成的错讹无法更改）。

《实用交际英语》（教师参考用书）中练习答案部分，问答题答案由王红提供，词汇练习由王贵明提供；剧本翻译由北京理工大学和北京外国语大学的部分学生翻译，由王贵明整理成初稿，然后由王永静初步审校，由王贵明和许建平终审定稿。

本教程的剧本为创作稿，其余部分所参考和采用的材料涉及面广，在此一并致以谢忱。

由于本人水平有限，本教程错讹之处在所难免，希望广大读者批评指正。

王贵明

2002 年 12 月

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PART I
MATERIALS FOR WORKSHOP

Life in New York

UNIT ONE

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

Reading References

Career Essentials (1)

Common Interview Questions

Questions asked by skilled and well prepared interviewers always have a purpose regardless of how irrelevant to the position they may seem.

It is important to realize that the purpose of many questions is to test out whether you have the specific qualities and skills required for the position. There is not necessarily a right or wrong answer to such questions, rather interviewers are seeking evidence of such qualities as your motivation, energy, attitudes, initiative or maturity.

An example of a seemingly irrelevant question could be "Tell me how would you go about buying a car?" In this situation the interviewer is not concerned so much about what car dealer you would go to or the order in which you would go about doing this, but rather about the sort of approach you would use. Do you plan? Do you give up easily? Do you seek assistance from other people? How do you budget your time and money?

The following are examples of some of the more difficult questions you may be asked in interviews. The guidelines are intended only to stimulate your thinking. They are not model answers. You will not necessarily be asked all or even many of these questions in one interview. The questions as set out here are not in priority/sequential order.

Please note that these questions are in addition to those that relate to specific job competencies, e. g. research skills, writing skills, technical knowledge, customer service skills, etc. Look carefully at the job description or analyse the role carefully to identify the skills the inter-

viewer is likely to focus on.

Question 1

“What do you have to offer us?”

Guidelines—Answer in terms of the skills and personal qualities you have relevant to the job. You may refer to your academic qualifications, relevant sections of university courses, experience in the workplace, leisure activities or personal qualities.

Question 2

“What has prompted you to apply for this position?”

Guidelines—Explain why you are interested in the organization. If you have had a long-term interest in them, say so. If location is significant, you could mention this after talking about your interest in the firm. Try not to focus on what you will get from the organization, but the qualities you will bring to them. You could mention that you see the position as offering challenge, a chance to learn new things and to enhance and develop skills and abilities necessary for the position.

Question 3

“What do you want from us?”

Guidelines—This is a good time to talk about training or promotion opportunities and to give some idea of long-term career plans. There may be aspects of the organization's work that really interest you, and you may wish to move into another area of that organization later on. The interviewer is probably trying to assess your enthusiasm and ambition.

Question 4

“At the end of the first year, if you got this job, how would you measure your success?”

Guidelines—In your preparation for the interview, you would have developed a good understanding of the duties and personal attributes listed in the job description, as well as finding out about the goals and objectives of the organization. Think about tangible results you might be able to achieve on the job that contribute to those goals and objectives. The interviewer is not so interested here in what tasks or duties you plan to have completed, but how you go about planning and assessing your own performance. Are there any practical ways you currently measure your success in part-time work or study, e.g. sales figures, grades, feedback from your supervisor or lecturer?

Question 5

“What appeals to you about this job?”

Guidelines—This is similar to Questions 2 and 3, but you may want to focus more closely on the specific duties outlined in the job description or what your understanding of typical tasks for this kind of job would be. Again, cover the kinds of skills, interests or knowledge from previous study or work that you would bring to the position.

Vocabulary

- irrelevant /i' relivənt/ *a.* 不相关的
seek /si:k/ *vt.* 寻找
evidence /' evidəns/ *n.* 证据; 根据
motivation /məuti' veifən/ *n.* 动机
initiative /i' niʃiətiv/ *n.* 积极性
maturity /mə' tjʊəriti/ *n.* 成熟
assistance /ə' sistəns/ *n.* 帮助; 援助
budget /' bʌdʒit/ *vt.* 预算
stimulate /' stimjuleit/ *vt.* 刺激; 激发
sequential /si' kwɛnʃəl/ *a.* 按顺序的; 序列的

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the video context.

Chapter 1 Arriving at the Airport

1. What does Julia Williams do?
2. What does she want to do in the future?
3. Where are they going for dinner?
4. What happened to Richo?
5. What is the negative thing of western influence for China according to Zheming?



Chapter 2 Receiving Transportation to the Hotel

1. Does Zheming arrive at New York to live or travel?
2. What does the cab driver think of China and America?
3. Who are the most interesting people the driver knows?



II . After video class, try to fill in the blanks with missing words according to the corresponding video part.

Chapter 1

(I)

CURRENTLY FOCUS ATTEND DIPLOMAT MAINTAINED IDEALLY
KEEP AROUND CANCELLED OBVIOUSLY

Zheming: Hi Julia Williams, nice to meet you, too. Do you work 1 here?

Julia: No, I 2 law school.

Zheming: Oh, I see. What is your 3 ?

Julia: International law.

Zheming: Interesting. What do you plan to do with that?

Julia: I want to be a 4 for the underdeveloped countries.

Zheming: That's good to hear. Those countries 5 lack the power to be heard.

Julia: 6, the countries would engage in constructive dialogue and, learn from each other. As a result, the positive aspects of each would be 7 and the negative, 8 out. Though we utilize this basic idea in our trading of material resources, we fail to do so when it comes to ideology.

(II)

ENCOURAGES DEFINITELY IMAGINE INFLUENCE PRIMARY EMPHASIS
CREATIVITY ACTUALLY ASSOCIATE PARTNER

Richo: No, I was picking up my business 1 and (*pats Zheming on the back*) friend here.

Cab Driver: I see. (*turns around to face Zheming*) Have you visited America before?

Zheming: No, 2. All of this is a first for me.

Cab Driver: I see, (*laughs*) well, it's 3 not like China around here.

Zheming: Yes, I think the two countries have a lot to learn from each other.

Cab Driver: Yeah, I agree with that, I 4 it's extremely different from the U. S. in China, (*pauses*) especially New York.

Zheming: Things are quite different today, since Mao Zedong died.

Cab Driver: Yet Deng Xiaoping sure brought in a lot of western 5.

Zheming: Yes, and that's both a positive and negative thing for China.

Cab Driver: How is it negative?

Zheming: Capitalism ____ 6 ____ materialism, rather than ____ 7 ____ for its own sake. Money becomes one's ____ 8 ____ focus, secondary to their relationships, spirituality and, most importantly, justice.

Chapter 2

(I)

COMBINE LACKS SPECTRUM JUSTICE MERGE DEFINITELY TELEVISION-DOMINATED ABSOLUTELY FAILED SUCCEEDED

Nathan: ____ 1 ____ . They're at opposite ends of the same ____ 2 ____ . America has what China lacks and China has what America ____ 3 ____ . Now, (*pauses*) if someone could ____ 4 ____ these two together, (*with emphasis*) that would make for one interesting system —

Zheming: (*nods*) One closer to ____ 5 ____ than any I've seen. And, (*pauses*) even with China's opening up, I do not see that happening.

Nathan: (*confused*) What do you mean?

Zheming: There are parts of the America that should stay in America, if you know what I mean.

Nathan: (*nods*) Like the ____ 6 ____ families? (*laughs*)

Zheming: (*nods in firm agreement*) ____ 7 ____ .

Nathan: Not all are like that, (*thinks to himself*) but many are, though.

Zheming: So, that's why I'm here, to learn where America has ____ 8 ____ and take such news back to China.

(II)

Zheming: Who are the most ____ 1 ____ people you know?

Nathan: Well, (*thinks to himself*) I consider the few friends I have pretty ____ 2 ____ interesting. (*pauses*) One of my ____ 3 ____ is very interested in Chinese culture, especially ____ 4 ____ and thoughts of Mao. She teaches ____ 5 ____ physics to college students.

Zheming: I have read and written much about those, in addition to ____ 6 ____ , while back at home in China.

Nathan: Marxism, (*repeats to confirm*) interesting. ____ 7 ____ his ideas that (*with emphasis*) all men are ____ 8 ____ good, I find his views quite interesting.

NOTES

Some Difficult Sentences taken from the Video Script and the Corresponding Translation, with the Useful Expressions and Sentence Patterns Blackened and Italicized (剧本中的英文难句及其翻译; 黑斜体标明的实用话语和句型提示):

Chapter 1

1. He *spots him over* at the bar, *where he is having a drink with a woman*. 他看到里科正在酒吧与一女子饮酒。
 - (1) *spot sb. over* 偶然发现某人
 - (2) *where he is having a drink with a woman* 非限制性定语从句
2. *it is* (*with emphasis*) only when you realize *that* such social norms *no longer* apply in your home, that, Julia, (*takes her hand*) you *are truly set free*... from the very chains that bind you now. 只有(强调)当你意识到这些社会标准不再适用于你的家时, 朱莉娅,(握她的手)你才真的自由了, 从束缚你的链索中解放出来了。
 - (1) *It is* only when you realize *that* 强调句型
 - (2) *no longer* 不再
 - (3) *set free* 释放, 解脱
3. ...my flight arrived *ahead of schedule* and, my baggage, quickly as well. 我的飞机到早了, 行李也是。

ahead of schedule 比原定时间提前
4. Ideally, the countries would *engage in* constructive dialogue and, learn from each other. As a result, the positive aspects of each would be maintained and the negative, *cancelled out*. Though we utilize this basic idea in our trading of material resources, we *fail to do so* when it comes to ideology. 最理想的是, 那些国家能进行建设性的对话, 互相学习, 以便保留各自积极的一面, 去除消极的一面。尽管我们在物质资源贸易来往中贯彻了这一思想, 但一旦涉及意识形态, 我们便束手无策了。
 - (1) *engage in* 从事, 进行
 - (2) *cancell out* 取消, 去除
 - (3) *fail to do so* 没有(无法)做到
5. I've been working on our infomercials. *Needless to say*, the jokes and special effects are outdated and, the actors they *appeal to* more of an 1980's audience! 我一直在更新我们的广告。不用说, 那些笑话和特技已过时了, 演员只能吸引 80 年代的观众。
 - (1) *needless to say* 不用说
 - (2) *appeal to* 吸引; *appeal to someone* 投其所好

6. ... **would it be okay if** we had Chinese tonight? I know of a restaurant called Han Sing, it's about five miles away. 我们今晚吃中餐如何? 我知道一个叫汉星的餐厅, 大约五英里远。

Would it be okay if...?如何?好吗?

7. Let's just **focus on** what you came here for, the business. Let's get out of here. 来关注一下我们来这的目的——我们的生意吧。走吧。

focus on 关注, 集中注意力于某事

8. I **agree with** that, I imagine it's extremely different from the U.S. in China, especially New York. 我也认为是这样, 我猜想中国与美国有极大的不同, 尤其是与纽约。

agree with 同意 (某种看法), 与某人意见一致

9. Capitalism encourages materialism, **rather than** creativity for its own sake. Money becomes one's primary focus, secondary to their relationships, spirituality and, most importantly, justice. 资本主义鼓励的是物质追求, 而不是创造性。赚钱成为人们的焦点, 人际关系, 精神甚至最重要的公正都被放在次要的位置。

rather than... 而不是.....

Chapter 2

1. Zheming just had dinner at the restaurant and decided to **ditch his wayward friend**. 哲明刚在餐馆吃过晚饭并决定摆脱他任性的朋友。

ditch his wayward friend 摆脱他任性的朋友 (口语)

2. my initial plan was to find work out of here, (*pauses*) but it **ended up** I was working for a con man! So I'm here looking for a job. 我最初打算在这儿工作, (停顿) 后来才发现我一直在为一个骗子工作。因此, 我来这儿找工作。

end up 到头来, 最终还是

3. They're at opposite ends of the same spectrum. America has what China lacks and China has what America lacks. Now, **if someone could merge these two together, that would** make for one interesting system—他们是同一个范围的相反两端。美国有中国所缺少的, 中国有美国所没有的。如今, 如果有人能使这两者融合, 那会有利于建立一种令人关注的体制。

if... could..., that would... 虚拟语气句型

4. One **closer to Justice than any** I've seen. And, even with China's opening up, I do not see that happening. 比以往的体制都公正, 但是, 即便中国对外开放了, 我也没看到这种体制出现。

closer to Justice than any: more... than any... 表示最高级意义的比较级句型

5. Theoretical simply isn't enough. True knowledge involves conducting experiments, not simply reading and teaching books. 理论知识绝对是不够的。真正的探索包含着实验操作, 不仅仅是看书和教书。

6. I maintain a very diverse group of friends. Though we may have the same sense of humor, (*smiles*) we all specialize in different aspects. 我交了很多不同行业的朋友。我们

有同样的幽默感，(微笑)但各有所长。

7. I consider the few friends I have pretty darn interesting. One of my buddies is very interested in Chinese culture, especially Buddhism and thoughts of Mao. She teaches quantum physics to college students. 我有一些有很特别兴趣的朋友，其中有个特别喜欢中国文化，尤其是佛学和毛泽东思想，她在大学教量子物理。
8. I don't think it would be a problem. (*pauses*) En... Can you hold on a second while I give her a ring? 我肯定那不成问题。(停顿)你能等一下吗，我给她打个电话。