

【高职高专公共英语系列教程】

COMPREHENSIVE
ENGLISH

综合英语B级

下

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

综合英语 B 级（下）

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

综合英语. B级. 下/董启明主编.
北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2002
高职高专公共英语系列教材

ISBN 7-300-04141-8/H·312

I. 综…

II. 董…

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 (2002) 第 035284 号

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出版发行: 中国人民大学出版社

(北京中关村大街 31 号 邮编 100080)

邮购部: 62515351 门市部: 62514148

总编室: 62511242 出版部: 62511239

E-mail: rendafx@public3.bta.net.cn

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 中国人民大学印刷厂

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 13.25

2002 年 6 月第 1 版 2002 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

字数: 296 000

定价: 19.00 元

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)

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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 17



Warm-up Questions:

1. Have you ever been to a railway station? Did you go there to see somebody off or to meet somebody?
2. What did you notice there?
3. What is a ticket office? And what is a left-luggage office?

Text A

The Railway Station

Here we are at the station from which Jane and Bob are going to Switzerland.¹ None of the students are here yet, so we can look round the station and watch the busy life that is going on. There are a lot of platforms from which trains come in and go out. Jane's train goes from platform 2, so let us walk in that direction. Here's the ticket office where you can buy a ticket for your journey. Let's listen to that man buying a ticket.

Man: I want a ticket to Brighton, please, secondclass.²

Booking Clerk: Single or return?³

Man: Return, please.

Booking Clerk: Second, return, Brighton; one pound twenty pence, please. (The man gives him two pounds.) Eighty pence change, thank you.

Man: Could you tell me what time the next train goes?

Booking Clerk: 8: 55, platform 12. If you hurry you'll just catch it.

Man: Thanks. (He hurries away.)

We'll have a look at the waiting-room and see if Bob and Jane or other students are there. No, they haven't come yet. We'll walk to the bookstall and get a morning paper.

The porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train or pushing it on their trucks. They are taking those trunks and suitcases to the luggage van. Look at the labels on them—PARIS, BRUSSELS.⁴ Quite a lot of people are going abroad for Christmas. There's a through train⁵ to Paris; it's due out at 8: 50; the signals are already green. Those porters will have to hurry to get that luggage into the luggage van before it starts.

Here's a train that has just come in, with crowds of people getting off it. It has had a long journey. Those are sleeping-cars in the front of the train. There are some soldiers coming home for Christmas, and looking very happy. Those sailors on the another platform don't look so happy; they are going on that other train to join their ship at Chatham.⁶ They won't be home for Christmas. It's a stopping train,⁷ not an express; it stops at five or six stations before it gets to Chatham.

That man is the stationmaster. There's his office next to the ticket office. There aren't many people in the restaurant—just a few, having breakfast—but there are rather more people getting "light refreshments." Can you see them? They are drinking cups of tea or coffee, and eating sandwiches, buns or biscuits. What's that woman saying to the man at the left-luggage office?

Man: Yes, madam?

Woman: I want to leave some luggage here until this afternoon; is that all right?

Man: Oh, yes, madam, that will be quite all right. Is it just one bag?

Woman: No, there are these two suitcases and this trunk. My husband will call for them with his car this afternoon.

Man: Very well, madam. What name, please?

Woman: Mrs. Hanson.

Man: Right. Here's the ticket. That will be fifteen pence, please. (She gives him twenty pence.) Five pence change, thank you.

Woman: Thank you.

Here's Jane's train coming slowly into the platform. Ah! There's Jane and the other students—all except Bob. Let's join them.

New Words & Expressions

* platform /'plætfo:m/ n. 站台

- . direction /di'rekʃən/ n. 方向
- * clerk /klɜ:k/ n. 职员
- change /tʃeɪndʒ/ n. 零钱, 找回的钱
- signal /'sɪnəl/ n. 信号, 暗号
- bookstall /'bʊkstɔ:l/ n. 书摊, 书亭
- * porter /'pɔ:tə/ n. 搬运工
- * refreshment /ri'frefmənt/ n. 茶点
- * biscuit /'bɪskɪt/ n. 饼干

Notes to the Text

1. Switzerland 瑞士
2. second class 二等客车
3. single or return? 单程还是往返票?
4. Brussels 布鲁塞尔 (比利时首都)
5. through train (express train) 直达客车
6. Chatham 伦敦附近一个港口
7. stopping train 慢车

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. In what season do you think the story took place?

A. Spring.	B. Summer.
C. Fall.	D. Winter.
2. The writer was _____.

A. Jane	B. Bob
C. one of the students	D. the story teller
3. The writer described almost all the things happening in the train station _____.

A. in the morning	B. at noon
C. in the afternoon	D. in the evening
4. The woman left altogether _____ pieces of luggage in the office.

A. 2	B. 3
C. 4	D. 5
5. When Jane's train came slowly into the platform, _____.

A. only Jane was there.

B. only the other students were there.

C. only Bob was there.

D. they were all there but Bob.

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

- () 1. The clerk at the booking office can also ask “a one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket?” instead of “single or return?”
- () 2. Quite a lot of people were going abroad for Christmas so the train station seem to be quite busy.
- () 3. There were sleeping cars in front of the train.
- () 4. The woman told the man that her husband would pick up the luggage that afternoon.
- () 5. The left-luggage office doesn't charge her for the service.

Vocabulary & Structure

I . Complete each sentence by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the four choices marked A, B, C or D.

1. I hate disturbing people while the show is going _____.
A. out B. on
C. in D. up
2. They will start on a long _____ to the South Pole next week.
A. journey B. trip
C. visit D. travel
3. That old man _____ happy when he heard the good news from his son.
A. seemed B. appeared
C. looked D. watched
4. When the mother goes to work, she has to _____ the child at home.
A. stay B. leave
C. put D. take
5. He usually goes to school on his bike _____ on rainy days.
A. besides B. except
C. despite D. expect

II . Complete each sentence by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the four choices marked A, B, C or D.

1. The engineers were taken to the industrial exhibition _____ they saw many new products.
A. that

- B. which
C. what
D. where
2. This is the question about _____ we have had so much discussion.
A. which
B. what
C. that
D. where
3. The students were busy _____ for their exams.
A. preparing
B. prepare
C. to prepare
D. to be prepared
4. I saw our teacher _____ the room a moment ago.
A. enter
B. entered
C. to enter
D. had entered
5. Would you please _____ open the window?
A. do not
B. to
C. not
D. not to

Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Could you tell me when Flight 273 arrives?
2. This is the library where you can borrow books.
3. My mother was busy cooking when I got home.
4. I've just dropped in to see how you are doing here.
5. If you don't mind, I'll turn off the light.

A Saying

The morning hour has gold in its mouth. 晨光一刻值千金。

Text B

Back from the Holidays

Lucy: We've been back at work now for three days.

Hob: I feel as if I had been back for three months.¹ It seems years since the morning I had that grand breakfast at Victoria Station.

Frieda: It's exactly three weeks today since Christmas Day.

Jan: The best Christmas Day I have had for many years, and the first one I have spent in anyone's home since the day I left Poland.

Hob: How long ago was that?

Jan: I have been in England now for nearly two years.

Hob: Well, you won't have to wait for two years before you have another Christmas in someone's home, I'm sure. Uncle Albert will invite you to his home.

Frieda: I have already had two letters from my mother since the day we came away, and in both of them she says she hopes Jan will come to Switzerland in the summer, not just for a few days but for the whole holiday.

Jan: That is very kind of her. I can't say how much I enjoyed the holiday and how much I came looking forward to the next one.

Lucy: It's a funny thing about holidays; no matter how long a holiday we have, I always feel I want a few days more.

Hob: Have you heard about the schoolboy who wanted a few more days' holiday? He phoned the teacher and said in a voice that, he hoped, sounded like his father's:

"I regret to say that Smith is ill in bed and will not be able to return to school for three or four days."

"Oh," said the teacher, "I'm sorry to hear that; who is this speaking?"

"My father, sir."

Frieda: What did you do at Christmas, Lucy?

Lucy: I went to Paris for four or five days—I hadn't been to Paris since last Easter. And then I came back to London.

Hob: I went to France once—to Paris.

Lucy: Did you? Did you have much trouble with your French when you were there?

Hob: No, I didn't—but the Parisians did!

Frieda: What did you do in London, Lucy?

Lucy: Oh, I went to the Opera and the theatre, and I went to three or four dances. On Christmas Day I had dinner at London's best (and I'm afraid most expensive) restaurant. I hadn't been there for 12 months, not since last Christmas; I probably shan't go again for another 12 months. I had to write home for some more money!

Hob: Once when my money was spent I wrote to my Uncle Albert for some more. To make a good impression, I wrote on the back of the envelope, "I did not like writing to you—in fact, I ran after the postman and tried to get this letter back."

Lucy: And what was his answer?

Hob: He answered: "As you were so anxious to get back your letter asking for money, you will be pleased to know that I did not receive it." However, he put a fiver in the envelope.

Jan: That's like a friend of mine. He found that all his money was gone, so he sent this telegram to his father:

NO MONEY. NOT FUNNY. SONNY.

His father answered:

HOW SAD. TOO BAD. DAD.

New Words & Expressions

- * Victoria Station /vik'tɔ:riə'steɪʃən/ n. 维多利亚车站
exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ adv. 确切地
funny /'fʌni/ a. 有趣的, 可笑的
phone /fəʊn/ v. 打电话
regret /ri'gret/ v. 遗憾, 抱歉
- * Parisian /pə'riziən/ n. 巴黎人
impression /im'preʃən/ n. 印象, 感想
envelope /'enviləʊp/ n. 信封
anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ a. 发愁的, 渴望的
- * fiver /'faɪvə/ n. 五英镑的纸币
- * telegram /'telɪgræm/ n. 电报

wait for 等待, 等

look forward to 期盼, 期待

hear about/of 听到, 听说

have trouble with 有麻烦

Notes to the Text

1. I feel as if I had been back for three months. 我觉得我好像已回来三个月了。
as if 后引导的从句是虚拟条件句。

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. Jan is from _____.
A. Poland B. Switzerland
C. Paris D. England
2. Who is from Switzerland?
A. Lucy. B. Frieda. C. Hob. D. Jan.
3. Hob told them a story about a schoolboy who _____.
A. was ill in bed
B. went to France
C. wanted to stay at home for a few more days
D. had trouble with his French
4. When Hob was short of money, he wrote to his uncle for help.
A. But soon he felt sorry for what he had done.
B. As soon as he sent the letter, he tried to get it back.
C. He wrote something on the back of the envelope in order to leave his uncle a good impression.
D. Actually he didn't like writing.
5. From the passage we know _____.
A. that all of them had a nice time
B. though they enjoyed their holidays, money sometimes was a problem
C. that they had trouble with their English
D. that one of them was ill

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

- () 1. Lucy likes longer holidays.
() 2. Jan will be invited to Switzerland in the summer for a few days.
() 3. The schoolboy's story told us that the boy is not good at telling lies.

- () 4. Hob couldn't speak good French.
() 5. When the father got the telegram, he sent his son some money immediately.

Grammar

The Infinitive (不定式) (1)

不定式 to do 是动词的一种非限定形式，有时也可以不带 to，它可以和助动词或情态动词构成谓语。

不定式（短语）常用来做：

1. 主语。

例如：To ignore this would be a mistake.

2. 定语。

例如：Do you have anything more to say?

3. 做宾语。

例如：I didn't expect to see you here.

能以不定式做宾语的动词很多，常见的有：want, like, hope, manage, try, decide, learn, agree, promise, forget, offer, 等。

4. 状语（表示目的或结果）。

例如：She decided to study hard to catch up with the others.

注：不定式也常用在 so as (to) 或 in order (to) 后，与它合起来作状语用，表示目的。否定形式是 so as not to, in order not to.

Exercises

Complete the following sentences with infinitive phrases.

1. Would you like me...?
2. The teacher told the children (not)...
3. It's very kind of you...
4. He left earlier...
5. It takes me two hours...

Writing

Sentence-Arranging (组词成句)

Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences.

Example: *his bike, he, me, lent*

→ *He lent me his bike.*

1. the girl, he, a beautiful watch, gave

→

2. an interesting story, the teacher, us, told

→

3. by, was, a high school student, reported, to have been written, the famous novel

→

4. a great hand, us, gave, they

→

5. the textbook, passed, her, I

A Joke

The Teacher's Notation

During a Christmas exam, one of the questions was: "What causes a depression (萧条)?"

One of the students wrote: "God knows, I don't know. Merry Christmas."

The exam paper came back with the teacher's notation: "God gets 100, you get zero. Happy New Year."