



教育部高职高专规划教材（非英语专业用）

第二版获全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖

Practical English

Extensive Course

(Third Edition)

实用英语 泛读教程

2

教育部《实用英语》教材编写组 编

(第三版)



高等教育出版社

Higher Education Press

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内容提要

《实用英语》系列教材是一套专科层次的公共英语教材,是教育部规划的高职高专英语教材。本套教材1995年正式出版发行,1999年至2000年进行了第一次修订。为了更加有利于学生英语应用能力的培养,结合这几年《实用英语》的教学使用反馈,修订组以教育部2000年颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为依据,对《实用英语》进行了第二次修订。

本书是《实用英语泛读教程2》第三版,全书共有8个单元,每单元分A、B、C三篇文章。文章A为重点泛读材料,供课堂上使用;文章B为快速限时阅读材料,既可在课堂上使用,也可在课后由学生独立完成;文章C为课外阅读材料。

本书第二版曾获2002年全国高等学校优秀教材一等奖。

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第三版修订说明

《实用英语》系列教材是一套供高职高专英语课程使用的教材。自1995年正式出版发行以来,它所坚持的内容的实用性、教学的针对性和编写教材的科学性受到了使用者的热烈欢迎。广大师生把它看作我国专科层次英语教学自己的教材。与此同时,他们本着爱护和培育这块英语教学园地的精神,希望《实用英语》在发扬其优点的同时,能及时对其存在的不足进行适当的修订,使之更加完善,更加符合当前高职高专层次英语教学的需要。为此,我们根据近年来广大师生提出的改进意见,再次对《实用英语》的《综合教程》、《泛读教程》、《综合训练与自测》和《教师参考书》进行了修订。同时,我们还把原《实用英语》的业务英语接续篇《实用业务英语》纳入到《实用英语》的体系中来,变成《实用英语》的第四册,从而使这次修订的《实用英语》成为一套既含基础英语又含业务英语的完整的实用英语教程。

修订后的《实用英语》仍然分为《综合教程》、《泛读教程》、《综合训练与自测》和《教师参考书》。根据当前高职高专英语教学的实际情况,各册教程均由原来的10个单元修订为8个单元,对技能训练部分的项目作了少量调整,并调换了部分单元的课文。

《实用英语泛读教程2》(第三版)将原第二版第一册的第9、10单元调至本书第1、2单元,第二版的1、2单元改为第3、4单元,第二版的第4单元改为第5单元,并更换了Passage B,第二版的第3单元改为第6单元,并更换了Passage A,相应地重新编写了课文的练习,第二版的第6、7单元分别改为第7、8单元,删除了第二版的第5、8、9和10单元。本书的修订工作由广东公安高等专科学校向前进副教授负责。

《实用英语》(第二版)系列教材曾获2002年全国高等学校优秀教材一等奖。为了使《实用英语》不断完善,编者希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编者
2004年2月

第二版修订说明

《实用英语》自1995年正式出版发行以来，它所坚持的内容的实用性、教学的针对性和编写教材的科学性受到了使用者的热烈欢迎。广大师生把它看作我国专科层次英语教学自己的教材。与此同时，他们本着爱护和培育这块英语教学园地的精神，希望《实用英语》在发扬其优点的同时，能及时对其存在的不足进行适当的修订，使之更加完善，更加符合当前专科层次英语教学的需要。为此，我们根据近年来广大师生提出的改进意见，对《实用英语》的《综合教程》、《教师参考书》、《综合训练与自测》和《泛读教程》进行了如下调整和修订：

一、《综合教程》

1. 对每单元的结构进行了如下调整：

调整前	调整后
课文A (Text A)	课文A (Text A)
课文B (Text B)	课文B (Text B)
● 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)	技能训练 (Skills Development and Practice)
综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice)	● 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)
● 写作实践 (Guided Writing)	● 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)
● 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)	● 写作实践 (Guided Writing)
● 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)	● 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)

2. 对听说训练部分进行了较大的调整：

- 1) 听力训练：适当降低了难度，主要是Listening Passage部分。修订后的听力训练文章短小精悍，生动有趣，且尽可能与Conversation Practice所涉及的话题相关，使听与说的训练更紧密结合；
- 2) 会话练习按功能和情景两大类进行了局部调整，第一、二册以功能为主线，第三册以情景为依托，并把话题情景加以具体化，使之尽可能适合中国学生在国内可能会遇到的涉外交际场景，以增强会话训练的针对性和实用性。

3. 对写作练习部分进行了局部调整：

原书的写作部分分为“基础训练”和“实用英语写作”两个小模块，这是本书的特色之一，受到师生们的好评。但基础训练部分有的练习偏长偏难，这次作了适当简化或更新。对部分应用文进行了删换，删除了部分内容偏专的商业信函，增补了传真、求学信、成绩单和公证书等专科学生可能会实际使用的涉外应用文。

4. 把《综合教程》中的部分综合练习与《综合训练与自测》中的相关内容合并统一编排，使练习更加紧凑合理。
5. 调整了个别课文与相应练习。

二、《教师参考书》

依照《综合教程》的调整和修订，《教师参考书》也相应调整和修订了练习答案、录音脚本、课文译文等内容。

三、《综合训练与自测》

增加了构词法的例示，修订了词汇练习部分。

四、《泛读教程》

更换了部分阅读文章和练习；为了便于学生自学，书后加附了所有练习的参考答案。

修订工作由孔庆炎教授总负责，《综合教程》和《教师参考书》中的听说部分由姜怡、姜欣修订编写，应用文部分由安晓灿、刘然修订编写，课文部分由向前进修订编写，《综合训练与自测》由余渭深、刘寅齐、安晓灿修订编写，《泛读教程》由安晓灿、向前进、刘锋修订编写。

本修订版承蒙《实用英语》第一版总主编吴银庚教授和华南理工大学郭杰克教授审阅，在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

修订后的《实用英语》在保持了第一版注重基础、强调实用特点的同时，练习更加紧凑，结构更加合理。它不仅适用于高等专科的学生，也适用于高等职业教育的学生。希望广大师生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编者

1999年11月

第一版前言

《实用英语》是一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会1993年颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。《基本要求》规定：普通高等专科学校英语课程教学的目的是，培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能，具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力，并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

为了体现上述教学目的，在编写《实用英语》过程中我们既注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些观点，又采纳传统外语教学的某些合理部分，结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法及现状，力求正确处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系，突出加强语言能力的培养和实际运用，最终达到使学生通过两年的学习，具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力，并为今后进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

《基本要求》将专科英语课程教学分为两个阶段：第一阶段应重视语言共核教学，培养基本的语言技能；第二阶段应结合专业，强调基本的阅读和翻译技能在本专业的实际应用。为了体现这一教学安排，本套教材也分成两个阶段。第一阶段包括《综合教程》和《泛读教程》各3册，第二阶段包括《实用业务英语》1册。《综合教程》和《泛读教程》是《实用业务英语》的基础，并在教学内容、技能培养方面逐渐向《实用业务英语》过渡；《实用业务英语》是《综合教程》和《泛读教程》的总结和提高，并结合学生毕业后使用英语的需要，侧重于实用文体的阅读和翻译、实用英语口语的训练和实用文体模拟写作方面的训练。

本书为《泛读教程》第一册，供第一学期与《综合教程》配套使用。本册共有10个单元，每个单元由3篇文章组成。文章A(Passage A)为重点泛读材料，供课堂上使用；文章B(Passage B)为快速限时阅

读材料,既可在课堂上使用,也可在课后由学生独立完成。每篇文章均标出词数和建议阅读时间,学生完成后,教师只需在课堂上核对一下答案,学生就可以知道自己的阅读成绩;文章C (Passage C) 为课外阅读材料。全书选文既注意了与《综合教程》的配合,又体现了多样化,内容包括外国风情、生活趣事、科普知识、金融贸易、学习策略等。我们认为有趣的文章才能激发学生的学习兴趣,注意趣味性 with 知识性的结合,兼顾文理工各专业是我们选材的标准。本书书末附有阅读文章中出现的所有生词,用中英文注释。为了培养学生查阅字典的能力,在词汇表的编排中,我们给予多种词义,供学生查阅、选择、判断词汇在文章中的具体含义。

我们相信,这样安排有利于扩大学生的阅读量,有利于学生实际阅读能力的提高,还有利于课堂组织教学。

《实用英语》总主编为吴银庚。

《泛读教程》第一册主编为长春建筑高等专科学校安晓灿,沈阳工业高等专科学校翟志明。

沈阳工业高等专科学校刘坤完成全书文字的输入工作,立信会计高等专科学校俞敏参加了本书的部分编排工作。

本书由专科英语教材编审组顾问大连理工大学孔庆炎教授和上海交通大学刘鸿章教授审阅。对于这两位专家的宝贵意见和贡献,编者在此表示衷心感谢。

本书在高等教育出版社出版前,曾在部分省市试用。为了使《实用英语》不断完善,编者希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵的意见。

编 者
1995年2月

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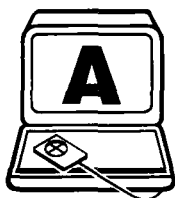
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UNIT 1

PASSAGES

- A *Communications of the Future*
- B *"High Tech" and "State of the Art" (Speed Reading)*
- C *New York*



Communications of the Future

1

From the time Echo was launched in 1960 until now, progress in communications has been so enormous that it is difficult to know what developments lie ahead — but we can guess at what some of them might be. If the “predictions” sound like science fiction, remember that not very many years ago, the notion of voices or pictures coming from the sky was science fiction.

2

Among some of the fascinating possibilities are these: You may turn on your television set and instead of flipping a channel selector, dial a number that begins with an area code. You will tune in a program from Moscow, London, Tokyo, Laos, or any place else in the world.

3

If you want to speak to friends or **business associates**¹ in other parts of the world, dial directly on your telephone. Perhaps the area code will be the same one used for television programs. Press the picture button on your phone and you'll have “**picture vision**”² while you speak. Since overseas telephone service will be so simple, the charge may even be the same as for a local call.

1 **business associates** : 同事, 合伙人

2 **picture vision** : 图像显示

4 If you are interested in a zoo in a distant city or country, a theatre performance any place at all, or a ballet, a concert, an opera, an exhibit at a museum, an art gallery — look up the number in your special events communications directory. Dial the number (or push the right buttons) and see it all on your special events screen.

5 Books and newspapers printed on paper may become a thing of the past — a boon for our dwindling forests. You might type into your **satellite data retrieval system**¹ the title of the book you want, and then pick up your portable book-sized screen. The pages will appear, one at a time, and turn whenever you push the button. Every newspaper on earth will be available in the same way, as soon as the news happens.

6 We may someday have instant postal service, too. Type a letter on your satellite letter machine. The letter will be transmitted by satellite to the machine at the recipient's address; there it will be typed out automatically, of course — within seconds.

7 You might be on a plane on your way to Europe when you suddenly realize that you forgot to ask your neighbour to feed your tropical fish during your vacation. Just pick up the satellite phone next to your seat and give your neighbour a call.

8 Suppose you are traveling in Africa and run out of money. Walk into the nearest bank. The teller will contact your bank on a satellite computer set. If you have money in your account, the African bank will arrange for a transfer and hand you the cash you need immediately.

9 As long ago as 1965, 30 000 television viewers in the United States and Europe saw Dr. DeBakey perform a heart operation. Soon, there will not be any medical or surgical procedure that doctors cannot learn quickly through such demonstrations of new techniques.

10 A man with a suspected heart attack will receive proper care even if he is thousands of miles from home. In a few seconds, the local doctor will be able to examine — by communications satellite television — the electro-cardiogram the man had taken before he left home. Any changes

1 **satellite data retrieval system:** 卫星资料索引系统

will be noted at once. At the same time, the patient's entire medical history with its record of past illnesses, medications prescribed, allergies, and other conditions will be presented on the screen by the hometown doctor.

11 Children and adults, far from schools or universities, will be able to "attend" the schools of their choice — by satellite. Think how easy it would be to learn Chinese if you could "sit in on" a Beijing classroom every day.

12 All of these ideas about the communications of the future are fantasies, to be sure, but many of them are fantasies that are very likely to become realities. And perhaps the best fantasy of all is to imagine that with a communications system that joins all the people in the world together, we will learn to understand — and to care about — each other. That would be the truest kind of communication possible.

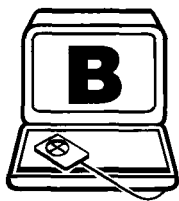
PRACTICE**A-1 Choose the best answer according to the passage.**

1. We could guess from the context that Echo is the name of a _____.
 - a. rocket
 - b. satellite
 - c. missile
 - d. spaceship
2. The first paragraph implies that _____.
 - a. communications of the future are only science fiction
 - b. new fascinating progress will be developed in science
 - c. communications will develop following science fiction
 - d. scientific predictions sound like science fiction
3. The phrase "a boon for our dwindling forests" implies _____.
 - a. the development of future communications will cause a revolution in printing — you don't have to print books on paper
 - b. future communications will predict a forest fire so that forests will be protected from burning down
 - c. it's good stopping people cutting down more and more forests
 - d. it's good that our forests are becoming smaller in size
4. The imaginations of the future communications are _____.
 - a. just fantasies
 - b. realities at present

- c. just science fiction
 - d. coming true
5. In what sense is a communications system truest of its kind? _____.
- a. It can communicate with any place in the world
 - b. It is convenient for people to travel world wide
 - c. It makes information easily available
 - d. It joins all the people in the world together by providing means for them to understand and care about each other

A-2 Match the technical developments described in Column A with the fascinating possibilities of future communications listed in Column B.

- | A | B |
|---|---|
| a. Tuning in a program from any place in the world | 1. Dialing the number in your special events communications directory |
| b. Speaking to friends or business associates in other parts of the world | 2. Typing a letter on your satellite machine |
| c. Looking for information of a special event | 3. Learning by satellite television |
| d. Making books and newspapers unnecessary | 4. Making direct dialing on your telephone |
| e. Having instant postal service | 5. Typing into your satellite data retrieval system the title of the book you want to read from the book-sized screen |
| f. Talking to somebody from a plane | 6. Dialing a telephone number that begins with an area code |
| g. Being in need of money when traveling away from your home | 7. Displaying it by communications satellite television |
| h. Examining thousands of miles away the electro-cardiogram a person has taken before | 8. Contacting your bank on a satellite computer set |
| i. Attending schools of one's own choice | 9. Making a satellite phone call from your seat on the plane |



“High Tech” and “State of the Art”¹

NUMBER OF WORDS: 404

SUGGESTED READING TIME: 14 MINUTES

1

“High tech” and “state of the art” are two expressions to describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology, and high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

2

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communication satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech. The opposite of high tech is low tech. As you might imagine, low tech describes technology that is traditional, simple and easy to operate. A wooden plow pulled by oxen is low tech. So is a hand pump. High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980s. Because of the improvements in technology people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores. Product like small powerful home computers, low cost microwave ovens for cooking food quickly, modern music systems that use a digital electronic system for recording sounds. The companies that make these products were proud of their goods. They wanted everyone to know that their products were as modern as possible. So in all kinds of advertising, companies described their products as high tech. Soon everyone knew the expression.

3

State of the art is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is state of the art is the newest possible design or product of business or industry. A state-of-the-art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

4

State of the art is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years to describe the best and most modern way of doing something. Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970s. The reason was the computer revolution. New inventions, the transistor and the

1 state of the art: 工艺水平

microprocessor, make computers smaller and less costly. Bright young computer experts began to design and build their own computers at home. Every computer company claimed that its computers were the **state** of the art. Computer technology changed so fast that a state-of-art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression “state of the art” became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be state of the art.

SCOREBOARD

YOUR READING TIME: _____ minutes

NUMBER CORRECT: _____ mark(s)

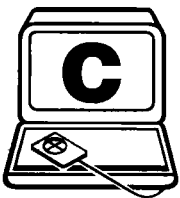
YOUR READING EFFICIENCY: _____ (wpm)

[number of words ÷ your reading time × your marks(%)]

PRACTICE

B Decide whether the following statements are **True** or **False** by a “✓” in the **T/F** boxes left to each statement. (20 marks each)

- | T | F | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Both hand pumps and microwave ovens are high tech. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Manufacturers used high tech to advise their products in order to let people know that these products were as modern as possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. People get to know the expression “high tech” through all kinds of advertisements companies made of their new products. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. The expression “state of the art” came into use with the computer revolution in the early 1980s. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. The expression “high tech” is more traditional than “state of the art”. |



What's So Good About the Information Age?

1

Shop for new shoes. Buy groceries. Stop by library and look up *New York Times* article

for work. Pick this week's *People* magazine at newsstand. Go to video store and rent movie for tonight. See travel agent about plane tickets to **Denver**¹. Stop by box office and pick up tickets for baseball game. Call Mon.

2

If your daily "List of Things to Do" makes your head spin, then you'll be happy to know that relief is in sight. In the near future, time will be on your side when the "information highway" runs directly through your home and makes running errands almost obsolete.

3

How is this possible? By combining the technologies of computers, telephones and television and then finding new methods of storing and transmitting data, an "**electronic superhighway**"² will transport an infinite amount of information to every home. Videophones will allow users to see the person they are calling and to receive information such as a train schedule, a list of local shoe stores, or even an article from yesterday's newspaper.

4

Home computers plugged into phone lines will become powerful tools of knowledge because they will be connected to libraries, universities, and major research facilities. A doctor will have easy **access** to information about a rare disease. An engineer will be able to locate the latest facts on how to make a building earthquake safe. Parents will have the opportunity to learn about child care. A home gardener will find out how to plant a new rose bush. From the vitally important to the most common, the "superhighway" will carry it all.

5

Computerized, or "smart" TVs and new satellite systems will change the face of television as we know it. Instead of a handful of programs, as many as 550 channels will be available. Home shopping programs will allow viewers to shop for everything from a boat to a loaf of bread. Travel services, weather reports, video games, financial services, art courses, and French lessons will all be available at the touch of a button.

6

An astonishing variety of programming will be offered — more news, documentaries, and educational programs, as well as sports, old and new television shows, and movies. The TV guide will be the size of a telephone book! Well, not really, because that will be on television too. People will look at the list and make their selections, from an old movie like *Casablanca* to a newly released action film, or they might choose a service such as shopping, vacation planning, banking, or bill

1 **Denver:** 丹佛 (美国城市)

2 **Electronic superhighway:** 电子信息高速公路

paying. The possibilities are almost endless.

7

This new technology will be the greatest invention since the **printing press**¹. Just as the printing press made books available to the masses, the “superhighway” will open up a whole new world of knowledge to the public. If someone wants to know how to fix a leaky pipe, cook a chicken, invest money, or paint a watercolor picture, the answers to those questions, as well as information on an infinite variety of other subjects, will be available to viewers right in their homes.

8

Meanwhile, the time saved by not having to travel from one place to another for information, goods, and services will be available for rest, recreation, and education. When the “superhighway” is running, it will greatly improve the quality of life. The world will certainly become a more interesting, if not a much better, place in which to live.


PRACTICE

C Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

1. The “electronic superhighway” will combine the technologies of _____
_____.
2. The “electronic superhighway” will transmit _____
_____.
3. Videophones will allow users to _____ and _____
_____.
4. By plugging home computers into phone lines, users will have access to _____
_____.
5. The kind of information the “superhighway” will carry is _____
_____.

1 **printing press:** (电动) 印刷机