

· 高职高专院校非英语专业系列教材 ·

当代实用英语综合教程

Contemporary Practical English

◎ 杨庆云 / 主编

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高职高专院校非英语专业系列教材

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(第二册)

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前 言

《当代实用英语综合教程》(Contemporary Practical English)是由课委会组织全国各地有丰富教学经验的教师编写的。它既坚持了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)的正确方向,保持和突出了实用英语的优点,又反映了全面更新教学内容的实际。所谓全面更新是指在坚持《基本要求》为高职高专培养实用性人才和坚持“以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为度”的大方向的前提下,进一步更新观念、更新内容、更新体系、更新要求。这主要体现在如下几个方面:

1. 严格按照《基本要求》编写。《基本要求》中的《交际范围表》所规定的交际主题是我们选材的依据和出发点,而且读、译、听、说、写各项技能的培养与训练都围绕同一交际话题展开。

2. 进一步克服忽视听说技能训练的弱点,加大听说技能、特别是实用交际能力的训练,把培养一定的实用口语交际能力作为本教程的重要任务。

3. 加强对应用文等实用文体阅读能力的培养,满足在一线工作的业务人员实际的涉外交际需要。

4. 将英语应用能力的训练具体体现于实用英语能力的培养之中。应用能力既指应用语言基本功的能力,更指把这些基本功运用到实际涉外交际中的能力。后者也可称作“实用能力”。“应用能力”是“实用能力”的基础,“实用能力”则是“应用能力”的具体体现。

5. 认真贯彻“学一点、会一点、用一点”,“听、说、读、写、译并重”和“边学边用、学用结合”的原则。

6. “教、学、考”相互照应。《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》所规定的项目和要求都在教材中得到反映和训练。学完《当代实用英语综合教程》第2册可以参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的B级考试,学完第4册可参加A级考试。

该套教程共分为4册,每册10个以上单元组成,每个单元都由各部分的具体内容如下:

(1) Integrated skills Development: Integrated skills Development. Writing work, Merry Learning and Words & Phrases 组成。该部分分以下几部分:

1) 包括2个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿,并配有5个短小的交际话题模拟练习,使学生边学边练。

2) 包括两篇课文阅读和一个拓展阅读。通过阅读开拓眼界,进一步提高语感和交际能力,为学生自主学习创造充分的条件。

(2) Writing work: 这一写作部分含有语法知识应用文写作或一般写作等内容。既培养学生阅读和模拟套写《基本要求》规定的常用应用文的能力,又按句子写作、功能写作和篇章写作等层次进行训练。

(3) Merry Learning: 每课选配一个短小精悍的幽默故事,培养学生学习、体味与欣赏英语

和英美文化的能力。

(4) Words & Phrases: 该部分将一个单元的所有单词的词组汇集在一起, 以便于学生集中扩大词汇量和深入理解课文知识。

将为高职高专英语教学改革开创崭新的局面, 提高学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力, 有利于彻底改变高职高专英语教学滞后于社会需求的局面。

《当代实用英语综合教程》由北京师范大学杨庆云教授担任总主编, 负责全书的总体设计、编排和书稿的审订, 并聘请美国普渡大学 Margie Berns 教授作语言顾问。

由于本书遵循的是完全崭新的编写思路, 实际编写中会有不当和疏漏之处, 望广大使用者批评指正, 以期本教程能为高职高专英语教学作出新的贡献。

编 者

2010 年 7 月

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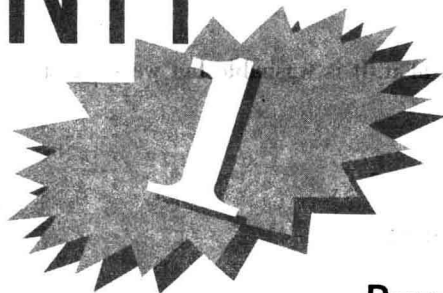
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UNIT



Buy Something

PART I

Integrated Skills Development



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

A. I am Looking for a Silk Shirt

Ms. Shell comes to visit China from Australia and she comes to buy something typically Chinese as presents to her husband.

Saleslady: Good afternoon, Madam. Are you being served?

Ms. Shell: Good afternoon. I am looking for a silk shirt for my husband. Would you please show me some?

Saleslady: Certainly. This way please. The silk shirts are all here. What style do you like?

Ms. Shell: I do not know but I think it is typically Chinese style.

Saleslady: How about these traditional ones? They look elegant.

Ms. Shell: Yes, very nice. I am not good at choosing. Could you help me?

Saleslady: You can feel it with your hands to learn about the texture and the material. I can assure you our shirts are all real silk shirts.

Ms. Shell: I like the purple one.

Saleslady: You may take a close look at it. It is washable but we suggest washing in lukewarm water and no rubbing.

Ms. Shell: Is the color fast?

Saleslady: No problem.

Ms. Shell: How much would that come to?

Saleslady: Eighty Yuan.

Ms. Shell: Oh, it is more than I expected. Excuse me, do you have a cheaper one?

Saleslady: I am sorry, just sold out.

Ms. Shell: OK. I will take it. Could you pack it for me?

Saleslady: No problem. Wait a moment, please.

Dialogue 2

B. Can You Have It Shipped for Me?

Tom Hodges has been in China for two weeks and will leave in three days. Today he comes to a store to buy some souvenirs.

Salesboy: Good afternoon, sir. May I help you?

Tom Hodges: I'd like to see some Chinese things.

Salesboy: How about carpets? We have good carpets.

Tom Hodges: Good. Can you show me some?

Salesboy: Sure. What color do you prefer?

Tom Hodges: Red. I like red.

Salesboy: What size, please?

Tom Hodges: Medium.

Salesboy: I would recommend this one. These sell very well these days.

Tom Hodges: I like that one with phoenix on it.

Salesboy: OK. Phoenix is a symbol of good fortune in Chinese culture. You can feel the long fibre wool.

Tom Hodges: Oh, really? How about the color?

Salesboy: The wool is colored with natural dyes and will not fade by washing.

Tom Hodges: Excellent. How much is it?

Salesboy: 890 yuan.

Tom Hodges: Quite reasonable. Could you have it shipped to my home in San Francisco?

Salesboy: Yes. But the postage will be extra.

Tom Hodges: How much is the postage?

Salesboy: About one hundred.

Tom Hodges: That is fine. Here is my address and thank you very much.



Passage A

Tipping

In America, tipping now reaches \$ 16 billion a year. Tips both reward the efforts of good service and reduce uncomfortable feelings of inequality. The better the service, the bigger the tip.

Tipping is better explained by culture than by economics. In America, the custom has become a rule: it is regarded as part of the cost of the accepted service. In a New York restaurant, failing to tip at least 15% could well mean abuse for a waiter. Hair dresser can expect to get 15% to 20% as tip. The man who delivers your groceries could get \$ 2. In Europe, tipping is less common. In many restaurants, various tipping is being replaced by standard service charge. In many Asian countries, tipping has never really caught on at all.

Check your understanding

I. Answer the following questions according to the dialogues.

1. Why does Ms. Shell come to the store?

2. How can Ms. Shell learn about the quality of the shirt?

3. How should Ms. Shell wash the shirt?

4. Why can not Ms. Shell buy cheaper shirts?

5. What souvenir does Tom Hodges buy that day?

6. Which style does Tom like?

7. What does phoenix stand for in Chinese culture?

8. How does Tom want to take the carpet away?

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to Passage A.

- ☐ 1. Tip is a kind of rewards to good service.
- ☐ 2. Tipping only happens in developed countries.
- ☐ 3. Tips can make the waiter feel comfortable.
- ☐ 4. Tips are a kind phenomenon of culture rather than economy.
- ☐ 5. Tips are part of the cost of the services received by the person who give tips.
- ☐ 6. In some regions of the America, tips can be very high.
- ☐ 7. European people also offer tips like what American people do.
- ☐ 8. Asian people have not developed so well that they cannot afford tips.



Learn to Communicate

Task 1

Here is a summary of the patterns and expressions used when doing shopping. Learn them by heart.

1. Where is the cashier?
2. Can I pay with debit card?
3. The cashier is behind the fruit department.
4. Could you pack it for me like a gift?
5. Formal receipt is available at the information desk.

Task 2

Suppose you come to repair your shoes at a repair shop. Complete the following dialogue.

Clerk: May I help you, sir?

You: Yes. One of my shoes 1.

Clerk: Well, let me have a look. Oh, the sole has come off. This sole looses also.

You: Can you see to them right now?

Clerk: Yeah, but 2.

You: How long will you need to keep them?

Clerk: It should not 3 two or three hours.

You: That will be all right. I will come to collect them before you close your shop.

Clerk: Fine. 4.

You: Should I pay now or 5?

Clerk: No hurry. You can pay us when you come to collect them.

You: OK. See you then.

Build up your language stock

I. Match the explanations and words in the two cloumns.

A		B
1. texture 2. assure 3. washable 4. lukewarm 5. fade		a. payment b. show c. structure d. to give confidence e. that can be washed
6. postage 7. attractive 8. display 9. examine 10. salary 11. persuade		f. check g. change somebody's mind to do something h. mildly warm i. money paid for post service j. pleasing to the eye and mind k. slowly turn into nothing

II. Complete the following dialogue with what you learned in this unit.

A: Good morning, ma' am. 1? (您想买点什么?)

B: Hi, I'd like to buy 2. (这种样式的皮鞋)

A: 3? (多大的?)

B: Oh, 4. I wonder what it is in America. (38 码)

A: Well, 5? You can 6 them 7, please. (这双如何? 您可以试试。)

B: This one 8. 9? (穿上很合适, 多少钱?)

A: \$ 85.

B: It is a bit expensive. 10? (打折吗?)

A: Sorry, there is no discount. Our prices are final.

B: OK. Would you please 11? 12. (请为我包起来好吗? 我要了。)

III. Choose one given word to complete the following sentences.

durable, ship, credit card, shop, cashier
 satisfy, explain, pay, smart, take

1. It is said the bird is clever and _____.

2. I examined the shoes and _____ the black pair at last.

3. The bicycle is of new design and very _____.
4. Could you help to have the carpet _____ back for me?
5. They are very _____ with the remedy by the manager.
6. Our teacher _____ the question for us in details.
7. Now you can _____ your daily bills with your bank account.
8. Young people like shopping with _____.
9. It is interesting to do window _____ at weekends.
10. You can go to the _____ for payment.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这件丝绸衬衣会使我想起中国。
2. 请帮我包成礼品可以吗?
3. 这双鞋 200 元,请到收款台交钱。
4. 你们送货吗?
5. 我可以用个人支票支付吗?



Extra Reading

Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

I Need Another Same Pearl

A well dressed man entered a jewelry shop one day. He said he wanted to buy a pearl for his wife's birthday. The price did not matter for he made some money that year. He chose a \$5,000 pearl at last and paid in cash.

A few days later the man returned and said he needed another one. It had to be exactly the same size and quality. "It is almost impossible to find one like that", the boss said. The millionaire insisted the jeweler advertise in newspaper and he offered \$25,000 for the matching pearl.

Many people answered the ad but no one had a pearl like that. Just when the jeweler had given up hope, an old lady came. She pulled out a pearl from her bag. "I do not like to part with it," she said sadly, "I inherited it from my grandmother. But I really need money."

The jeweler was quick to pay the lady before she changed her mind. Then he called the millionaire's hotel to tell him the good news. The millionaire was, however, nowhere to be found.

- ☐ 1. The smartly dressed man came to the shop one day to buy a pearl for his wife's birthday.
- ☐ 2. The size of the pearl was not important to the man but the price.
- ☐ 3. The man came to the shop again to buy another pearl to match the one he had bought.
- ☐ 4. The old lady was willing to sell the pearl because she was really in need of money.
- ☐ 5. The boss knew at last what happened when he found the millionaire could not be found.



Passage B

Buy Money

As travelers go to other countries they usually need to pay in the currency of that country while they are purchasing. Just like when we go to the United States, we have to spend US dollars; we have to pay with Japanese Yen when we are in Japan and Euro in Europe. When you go to a bank you may read from the screen of the bank that a U. S. dollar is worth about six French francs, 1.8 German marks, 102 Japanese yen, 1900 Italian lira, and 9.5 Mexican pesos.

Why there are differences? These rates vary as national economies vary. Because you get six francs for one dollar does not mean France is one-sixth as expensive as the U. S., since France and the U. S. are both highly-developed economies, prices are roughly similar-what costs six francs in France costs about one dollar in the U. S.

As exchange rates vary, however, things become dearer or cheaper. In the early 1980's the U. S. dollar became overvalued to eight francs per dollar. It was a record time for American tourist to France as France was "on sale". But the U. S. was too pricey for French tourists, and U. S. exports suffered.

Comprehension of the Text

I. Answer the following questions according to Passage B.

1. What is exchange rate?

2. Why does one dollar can trade for different amount of different currency?

3. What should travelers spend when they are traveling in China?

4. What does it mean that one dollar can trade six francs?

5. What will happen to Chinese export if the exchange rate between dollar and RMB changes from one dollar for eight RMB to one dollar for five RMB?

PART II

WRITING WORK

基数词

基数词可以当作名词和形容词来使用。在句子中可以做主语、宾语、表语、同位语和定语等。

One student was late today. 定语

今天有一个学生迟到。

Two desks are in the corner. 定语

角落里有两张桌子。

The price is 25. 表语

价格是 25 元。

The number of the students in this class is 45. 表语

这个班的学生为 45 人。

I have two of the stamps. 宾语

我有两张邮票。

The parents have two of sons. 宾语

这对父母有两个儿子。

We three should help each other. 同位语

我们三个必须相互帮助。

They five are all students. 同位语

他们五人都是学生。

Five million is a big number. 主语

五百万是一个大数字。

Ten is a unit. 主语