基础篇

高职高专英语立体化系列教材

新职业英语

ENGLISH FOR CAREERS

总主编:徐小贞 主编:程达军 张 伟

职业综合英语

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通用版

教师用书

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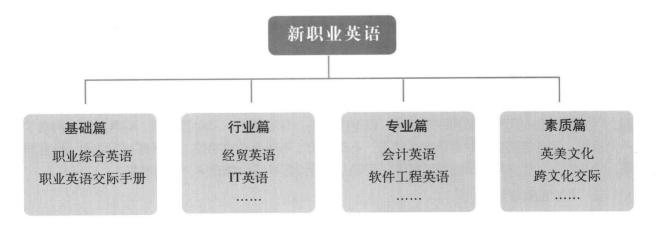
前言

近年来,在国家大力发展职业教育的方针指引下,我国高等职业教育蓬勃发展。高等职业教育的办学方针是"以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向",采用"工学结合"的培养模式,实现培养技术、生产、管理和服务第一线高级技能人才的目标。因此,高职院校的课程必须反映职业岗位对人才的要求以及学生未来职业发展的要求,体现职业性与实践性的特点,能满足培养学生综合能力的需要。英语作为高职院校一门重要的必修课,长期以来一直被看作是孤立的公共基础课程,所教授的内容未能与学生未来的职业有效结合,很难满足不同工作岗位的实际需要。这一现状与培养目标之间的差距对新时期的高职高专英语教学提出了新的课题和新的要求,高职高专公共英语教学改革势在必行。

为贯彻国家大力发展职业教育、培养高素质技能人才的精神,顺应高等职业教育英语课程改革的方向,我们通过广泛调研与充分论证,在深入了解社会单位用人要求和各学校教学需求的基础上,精心策划并开发了"高职高专新职业英语立体化系列教材"。"新职业英语"系列教材是针对高职高专院校公共英语课程开发的全新英语教材,以"工学结合、能力为本"的职业教育理念为指导,以培养学生在将来工作中所需要的英语应用能力为目标,在帮助学生打好语言基础的同时,重点提高听、说、写等应用能力,特别是工作过程中的英语交际能力,真正体现高职公共英语教学的职业性、实践性和实用性。

教材结构

为满足基础英语与相关职业英语学习的需要,实现基础阶段与行业阶段的有机衔接,同时兼顾素质教育和个性需要,"新职业英语"系列教材根据实际教学需求,分为基础篇、行业篇、专业篇和素质篇四部分。各组成部分的结构和关系如下图所示:



1

基础篇

涵盖不同职业涉外工作中共性的典型英语交际任务,以商务英语为核心内容,以典型工作活动中需要的英语知识和技能为线索组织教学内容,培养学生职业英语应用能力,并为其进一步学习英语打好语言基础。包括《职业综合英语》(共两级)和《职业英语交际手册》。其中《职业英语交际手册》是与《职业综合英语》配套的口语专项训练用书,涵盖工作中最典型的社交和职业场景。

专业篇

依据高职高专院校各专业所面向的职业岗位, 培养学生从事目标岗位工作应具备的英语能力,侧 重专业发展对英语的需求。与行业篇教材相比,专 业篇教材分类更细致,内容更深入,专业及职业岗 位特色更明显。

行业篇

立足于高职高专院校各专业群所面向的行业,依据企业的工作流程、典型工作环节或场景设计教学内容,力求使学生具备在本行业领域内运用英语进行基本交流的能力,包括《机电英语》、《IT 英语》、《经贸英语》、《医护英语》、《汽车英语》、《艺术设计英语》、《包装印刷英语》、《土建英语》、《化生英语》等。

素质篇

旨在提高高职学生的综合素质,兼顾学生社会发展的需求和个性发展的需要,从而实现其全面发展。包括英语技能类、英语文化类、英语应用类等。可在基础英语教学阶段和行业英语教学阶段供感兴趣的学生选用,也可在之后的提高阶段供与英语联系紧密的专业的学生选用。

为确保教材的针对性、实用性与够用度,"新职业英语"系列教材的内容均通过对各行业及职业岗位的深入调研与分析确定。基础篇与行业篇主要供高职高专英语课程必修阶段教学使用,专业篇和素质篇主要供高职高专院校专业英语课程或选修课使用。各高职高专院校也可根据自身的实际情况灵活安排,选择使用。

教材特色

"新职业英语"系列教材是一套顺应高职高专公共英语教学改革发展趋势、真正体现职业英语教学理念的教材,主要具有以下几方面的特点:

一、创新的教学理念

"新职业英语"系列教材以"工学结合、能力为本"的教育理念为指导,将语言学习与职业技能培养有机融合,确保教学内容与教学过程真正体现职业性与应用性,提高学生的英语交际能力与综合职业素质,从而提升他们的就业能力。

二、完备的教学体系

"新职业英语"系列教材根据高职高专公共英语基础阶段与高级阶段的教学需求,包含基础篇、行业篇、专业篇和素质篇四个模块,既循序渐进、层层递进,又相互协调、相得益彰,构成了一个系统、完备的高职公共英语教学体系。不同层次、不同类别的学校,可根据地域差别、行业异同、个性需要、专业与英语的关联度等,实现公共英语教学的分类安排、因需施教。

三、职业的教学设计

"新职业英语"系列教材在对院校及行业、企业广泛调研的基础上确定编写方案,针对行业和企业对高职高专毕业生英语技能的要求,根据企业的工作流程、典型工作任务或场景设计教学内容,每单元浓缩一个典型工作环节,学习任务与工作任务协调,实现"教、学、做"一体化。

四. 实用的选材内容

"新职业英语"系列教材特别选择各行业和职业活动中实际应用的真实语料作为教学材料,注重时代性、信息性与实用性,既适用于提高语言能力,又有利于培养学生的职业素质与技能。来自于现实工作中的真实选材,会为学生营造真实的语境,并通过学习内容与将来工作内容的结合提高他们的兴趣。

五、科学的测评手段

"新职业英语"系列教材采用形成性测评和终结性评估相结合的评价方法,着重考查学生的英语综合应用能力,培养学生的自主学习策略。本系列教材将提供专门的《形成性评估手册》及许多经过教学检验的形成性评估手段,既能引导学生不断进步,也不会增加教师负担。

六、立体化的教学资源

"新职业英语"系列教材根据各教学环节的需要,配备教师用书、MP3光盘、教学课件与网络资源,提供合理的教学建议与丰富的辅助资源,方便教师备课与授课,促进教师与学生之间的互动与交流。

编写队伍

"新职业英语"系列教材由外语教学与研究出版社与深圳职业技术学院应用外国语学院共同策划开发。各分册在对不同行业特点与需求以及高职院校教学情况等调研的基础上,由各行业领域中著名本科院校及高职院校的英语教师、专业教师及企业人员共商方案、合作编写。

"新职业英语"系列教材总主编为教育部高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会副主任委员、深圳职业技术学院应用外国语学院院长徐小贞教授。各分册参编院校如下:

《职业综合英语》	深圳职业技术学院				
《职业英语交际手册》	深圳职业技术学院				
《艺术设计英语》	深圳职业技术学院				
《化生英语》	深圳职业技术学院				
《经贸英语》	中央财经大学	河北金融学院			
《医护英语》	中国医科大学	哈尔滨医科大学			
《土建英语》	清华大学	黑龙江建筑职业技术学院			
《IT 英语》	北京邮电大学 北京信息职业技术学院 北京电子科技职业学院				
《汽车英语》	吉林大学	承德石油高等专科学校			
《机电英语》	东南大学	河南工业职业技术学院			
《包装印刷英语》	北京印刷学院	郑州牧业工程高等专科学校			

编 者 2009年5月

编写说明

《职业综合英语》是高职高专"新职业英语"系列教材基础篇的主干教材,涵盖不同职业涉外活动中共有的典型英语交际场景,并为学生进一步提高英语水平打好基础。本教材以职业英语课程替代现有的通用英语课程,打破原有的基础英语与专业英语的界限,使整个英语教学过程服务于专业教育和职业应用,其目的在于培养学生的英语基础语言技能及在职业岗位中从事简单涉外商务活动的英语交际能力,同时为行业英语的学习打好基础。《职业综合英语》分为两级,共三册,供高职高专非英语专业学生第一学年使用。其中第一级供第一学期使用,第二级分为《职业综合英语 2》(通用版)和《职业综合英语 2》(经贸版),供第二学期使用。每册八个单元,涵盖涉外商务活动中的人员、组织、产品、服务及其所涉及的主要内容。

编写原则

一、行动体系课程设计原则

本教材突破了按照语言知识和语言技能来组织教学的传统方式,改为按照典型工作任务中需要的典型英语知识和技能为线索来组织学习内容。在活动设计上,改变以教师为主导、语言知识讲解为中心的基本模式,变为以学生为中心、学生亲身实践为主的模式,主要采用交际法、任务法、项目法等行动导向的方法,通过教师与学生的互动,使学生在职业活动中培养语言技能。

二、职业素质培养与语言学习并重原则

每单元内容围绕特定职业主题展开,以某一特定岗位为暗线,既涵盖与岗位相关的典型工作内容和场景,又强调相应的语言技能训练,兼顾职业素质的培养和语言知识的学习,使学生语言技能的发展和职业技能的发展同步。

三、目的性原则

学习目标是教材开发的出发点,也是教材开发的核心。本教材从高职高专学生的实际需要出发,紧密围绕行业和企业对高职高专毕业生外语技能的要求选材,语料真实地道,内容生动新颖,并且联系职业实践,应用性强,有助于培养学生的学习兴趣,帮助他们掌握将来工作中涉外交际所需要的英语语言知识与应用技能。

四, 可操作性原则

本教材按照任务载体的形式设计教学内容,通过项目实践等活动将语言知识和技能与职场专业知识相结合,既方便老师有的放矢地组织课堂活动,也有利于发挥学生的主动性和创造性,从而更好地将英语与专业知识结合起来。

教材结构

本书每单元涉及一个主题,并围绕一个特定的职业岗位来安排内容和设计任务。每单元分为 Warming-up、Reading A、Reading B、Listening & Speaking、Writing、Mini-project、Language Lab和 Self-study Room/\个部分,计划8—10个学时。本教材对全书的难度和梯度进行了准确合理的控制,词汇起点为3000个单词左右,Reading A的长度控制在400—450个词,生词率6%左右,Reading B的 长度控制在300个词左右,生词率不超过10%。

1. Warming-up

本部分围绕单元主题设计一些简单有趣、实用性强的活动,例如办公场景的辨识、会议的安排、出差的准备、常见货币的辨析等,既能引起学生的兴趣,导入主题的学习,又能让学生就此话题交流自身的知识与生活经验,展示已有的语言知识与技能,为后面的学习活动做好准备。

2. Reading A

本部分围绕一篇阅读材料展开一系列的活动,是各单元的核心部分。每单元根据不同职业涉外活动中共有的典型英语交际场景进行选材,提供主题背景或商务文化方面的相关信息,侧重语言知识的输入。其中,Business Know-how板块特别介绍了与单元主题相关的商务活动中的实用技能,例如如何恰当得体地着装、如何做会议记录、如何挑选商务礼品及如何进行质量控制等,有助于培养学生的职场素质。

3. Reading B

本部分根据单元主题选取了与之相关的职场工作中的实用文体,例如公司行为准则、机场安全须知、银行服务指南、公司推销信函等,培养学生把握真实工作语料的能力。

4. Listening & Speaking

本部分围绕单元主题涉及到的典型职业活动场景,提供相应的听力和会话练习,形式多样,活泼有趣,并配以场景中常用的表达方法和短语,有助于培养学生在真实职场环境中的英语交际能力。

5. Writing

本部分介绍相关职业活动场景中较为常见的商务应用文,例如通知、会议记录、感谢信和调研报告等,并以任务的形式设计写作练习,使学生通过在模拟场景中的实际操练,既了解到不同应用文的写作特点,又能掌握相应的写作技巧。

6. Mini-project

本部分根据单元主题设计一个小组调研和实践项目,是本教材的一个特色内容,也是充分体现教材实用性、应用性的一个典型环节。学生结合本单元已学到的职场相关知识以及语言知识和技能,在课上或课后以小组形式完成一个项目。项目指令明确,可操作性强,既有利于培养学生自主学习和分工协作的能力,又能锻炼他们综合运用所学知识和技能进行项目实践的能力,以及其他可拓展到未来职业岗位工作中的基本素质。

7. Language Lab

本部分提供针对本单元语言知识的巩固性训练,既有单词、词组和句型的操练,又有相关的翻译练习。

8. Self-study Room

本部分提供关键英语学习策略的讲解,每单元自成体系,八个单元间又相互贯通,帮助学生培养有效的学习策略和提高自主学习能力。

为进一步提高学生的职业交际能力,加强口语能力的训练,本系列教材基础篇还包含《职业英语交际手册》,涉及职业英语交际过程中的典型情境与基本句型,供学生课外背诵、模仿与操练。作为《职业综合英语》的辅助用书,教师可以使用《职业英语交际手册》中的内容布置课外口语练习,并在课堂上以表演等多种形式抽查学生的完成情况。另外,《职业综合英语》还配有相应的助教课件,教师可以从外研社高等英语教育出版分社的网站(www.heep.cn)上下载。

编写队伍

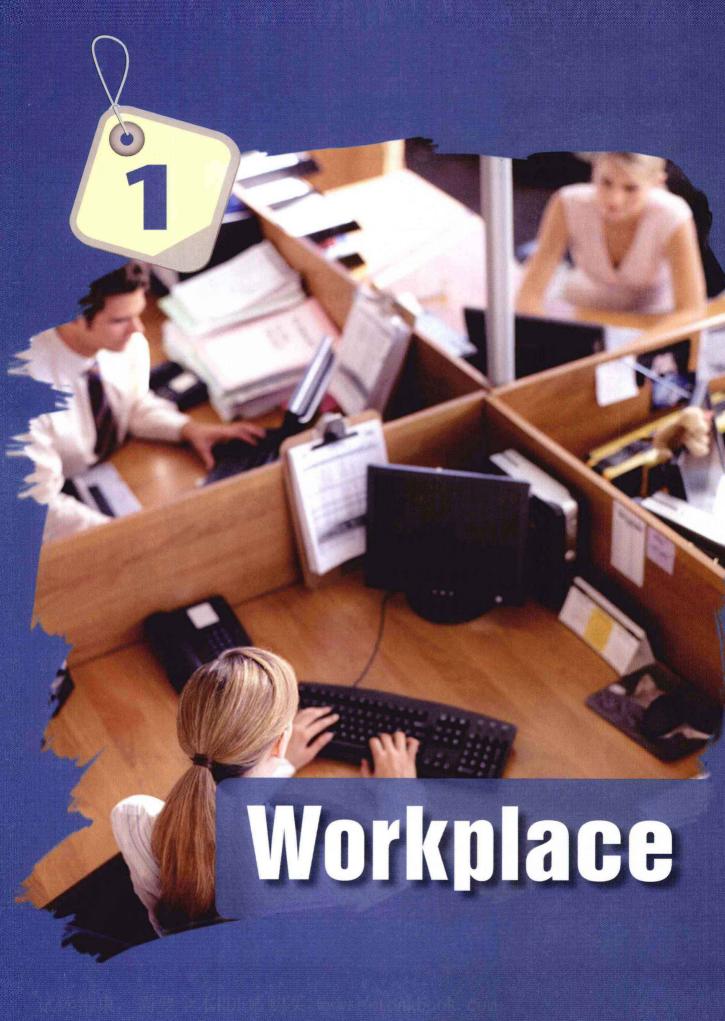
"新职业英语"系列教材总主编为徐小贞教授。《职业综合英语2教师用书》(通用版)主编为程达军与张伟,编者为徐新辉、孙小芳、汪文格、曲勇、文前国与刘建珠。深圳职业技术学院各级领导及兄弟院系的老师对职业英语教学改革及系列教材的编写给予了鼎力支持和帮助,不仅直接参与了改革项目,更为前期的行业企业调研工作创造了诸多的便利条件;北京外国语大学刘润清教授和对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授对整个项目的策划和本书的编写给予了全方位的指导,提供了许多宝贵意见和建议,深圳职业技术学院外籍教师David Winfield和James Rittenhouse分别通读了全稿,并做了文字修订工作,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限,疏漏在所难免,希望使用者不吝赐教,批评指正,以便再版时更正和改进。

编 者 2011年2月

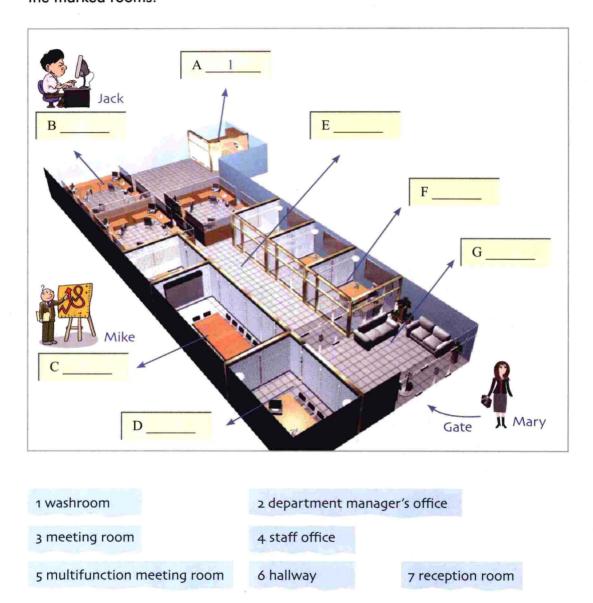
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Warming-up

Task 1 Work in pairs. Look at the following layout. Discuss with your partner and identify the marked rooms.



Task 2 Look at the above layout again. Mary is at the company gate. Please tell her how to find Mike and Jack in the office.

Warming-up

Task 1

Objective: Ss can identify different rooms in an office.

Steps:

- · Ss read Warming-up Task 1.
- · Get Ss to look at the layout of the office.
- · Ask Ss to identify different rooms.
- · Give the suggested answers.

Suggested Answers

B-4 C-5 D-3 E-6 F-2 G-7

Tips

There are many different ways of arranging the space in an office and while these vary according to function, managerial fashions and the culture of specific companies can be even more important. Choices include how many people will work within the same room. At one extreme, each individual worker will have their own room; at the other extreme a large open plan office (开敞式平面 布置的办公室) can be made up of one main room with tens or hundreds of people working in the same space. Open plan offices put multiple workers together in the same space, and some studies have shown that they can improve short-term productivity, i.e. within a single software project. At the same time, the loss of privacy and security can increase the incidence of theft and loss of company secrets. A type of compromise between open plan and individual rooms is provided by the cubicle, which solves visual privacy to some extent, but often fails on acoustic separation and security. Most cubicles also require the occupant to sit with their back towards anyone who might be approaching; workers in walled offices almost always try to position their normal work seats and desks so that they can see someone entering, and in some instances, install tiny mirrors on things such as computer monitors.

Task 2

Objective: Ss can give directions.

Steps:

- · Ss read Warming-up Task 2.
- Get Ss to look at the picture of Task 1.
- Ask Ss to work in pairs and tell each other how to find Mike and Jack in the office.
- · Ask some Ss to report in class.
- · Give the suggested answers.

Suggested Answers

Go through the reception room to the hallway. The first room on your left is the multifunction meeting room. Mike is having a meeting there. Keep going straight along the hallway till you get to the end of it. Jack is working in the last staff office on your left.



Each day, many people are looking for trends in workplace clothing, so that they can "fit in" with the fashionable or well-dressed crowd. They believe that dressing in the latest fashion trends may give them the reputation of being fashionable and trendy. While it is more than possible to do this, you need to display caution.

What many people do not realize is that there are a number of pros and cons of relying on workplace fashion trends. One of those pros was mentioned above. When you wear a fashionable outfit to work, there is a good chance that you will receive a lot of compliments on your outfit. This is a nice feeling and it is one that makes many feel proud.

But the truth is that there are many more cons of relying on workplace fashion trends than there are pros. For instance, workplace fashion trends do not always distinguish between jobs and careers. If you work at a trendy coffee shop or retail store, chances are that the dress code would be casual clothing. However, if you work at a law office or an insurance company, you may be required to dress more professionally. Unfortunately, many workplace fashion trends are designed for the working population in general, not

specific careers. This is where you can run into trouble if you are not careful.

Before relying on workplace fashion trends, you will want to take a good, close look at the trend in question. For instance, does the trend require the wearing of a skirt or a dress, no matter what the length? If so, it is important that you look at what you do for a living. If you are in a professional office setting, a dress may be perfect for you. On the other hand though, if you work in a retail store as a manager, a dress or skirt may actually get in the way and hamper your efforts to work and be productive.

By wearing trendy workplace fashion pieces, many people are given compliments, but not always. The last thing that you want to do is get a bad name for yourself instead of compliments. That is why it is also advised that you take what others may think of you into consideration. You need to make sure that the impression that you would be making is a good one.

The decision as to whether or not you want to incorporate the latest workplace fashion trends into your wardrobe is yours to make, but please take the above-mentioned points into consideration before doing so.

Reading A

Translation

职场时装潮流

许多人每天都在捕捉职场时装的潮流,以便能与那些衣着时尚得体的人们步调一致。他们认为按最新潮流穿衣打扮能为自己赢得时尚和时髦的好名声。尽管这样做合情合理,你还是要小心谨慎。

许多人并没有意识到,追随职场时装潮流有利也有弊。好处之一,正如 上面所提到的,穿一套时髦的衣服去上班,很可能会得到一堆夸奖。这种感 觉很不错,也让人引以为豪。

然而事实上这种追随弊大于利。例如,职场时装潮流往往不区分工作和职业。在一家新潮的咖啡馆或零售店工作,着装要求很可能是休闲服。而在一家法律或保险公司上班,着装则需要更职业化。不幸的是,很多职场新潮时装是为工作中的一般大众而设计,而非为特定职业设计。因此一不小心就可能出问题。

在追随这种时装潮流之前,要好好地仔细审视一下所谓的潮流。比如,潮流是不是时兴半身裙或连衣裙,而不论其长短呢?如果确实如此,那么最重要的是要考虑自己的工作性质。如果是办公室的职业白领,连衣裙就非常适合。但如果是在零售店当经理,连衣裙或半身裙则可能会妨碍工作,影响工作效率。

很多人会因为穿了时髦的职场时装而备受称赞,但事情并非总是如此。 最不希望的是不但没有受到夸奖,还落下坏名声。正是因为这个原因,你必 须考虑别人对你的看法,你必须确保给别人留下的是个好印象。

到底要不要将职场最时髦的潮流带入衣柜,这个决定得自己做,但在做出决定前请考虑考虑上面提到的问题。

Words

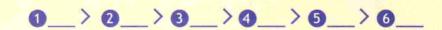
setting /'setɪŋ/ n. 环境; 背景 hamper /'hæmpə(r)/ v. 妨碍, 阻碍 productive /prəʊ'dʌktɪv/ a. 多产的; 富有成效的 incorporate /ɪn'kɔːpəreɪt/ v. 吸收, 吸纳 wardrobe /'wɔːdrəub/ n. (个人的) 全部服装; 衣柜; 衣橱

Phrases & Expressions

fit in with 符合; 适应; 使与·····一致 pros and cons 利与弊 rely on 依赖 in question 讨论中的; 考虑中的 for instance 例如

Task 1 Put the following statements in the correct order according to the passage.

- A. Though what we wear is important, we should make good decisions.
- B. There are more cons than pros of relying on workplace fashion trends.
- C. Lots of people nowadays are looking for workplace fashion trends.
- D. By wearing fashionable clothes to work, people may receive compliments and feel good.
- E. It is important that a good impression is made by wearing workplace fashion pieces.
- F. People should think about a workplace fashion trend very carefully before relying on it.



Task 2 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. Dressing in the latest fashion trends may giv	e you the reputation of being efficient.
2. There are many more pros of relying on world	kplace fashion trends than there are cons.
3. If you work in a retail store as a manager, dre to work and be productive.	essing in uniform may hamper your efforts
4. Many people are always given compliments	by wearing trendy workplace fashion pieces.
5. Other people's opinions are important when	we choose workplace clothing.

Language Points

Paragraph 1

fit in with: to live, work, etc. in an easy and natural way with someone/something

e.g. He's never done this type of work before; I'm not sure how he'll fit in with the other people. Our national policy fits in with the changed international situation.

reputation: n. the opinion that people have about what someone/something is like, based on what has happened in the past

e.g. The school has a good reputation for examination results.

He earned the reputation of being a hard worker.

Paragraph 2

pros and cons: the advantages and disadvantages of something

e.g. What comment do you have on the pros and cons of studying abroad?We weighed up the pros and cons of starting up our own business.

outfit: n. a set of clothes, especially one that you wear for a special occasion

e.g. She was dressed in a white outfit.

On the opening ceremony of the sports meet, all of us wore sports outfits.

The football team members were wearing

orange outfits.

compliment: n. a remark that shows you admire
someone/something

e.g. Thank you very much for your compliment.

He knew that he had just been paid a great compliment.

She took his acceptance as a great compliment.

Paragraph 3

for instance: for example

e.g. What would you do, for instance, if you found a member of staff stealing?
His spelling is terrible. For instance, look at this word!
For instance, an electric fire is a relatively expensive method of heating a room.

casual: a. informal

e.g. He was wearing casual clothes, not his school ones.

We don't like his casual behavior.

Paragraph 4

setting: n. a set of surroundings; the place at which something happens

e.g. It was the perfect setting for a wonderful Christmas.

People tend to behave differently in different social settings.

The old castle would have provided the perfect setting for a horror story.

productive: a. producing or achieving a lot

e.g. Agriculture and industry both grow more productive.

There are a lot of productive workers in this factory.

Paragraph 6

incorporate: v. to include something so that it forms a part of something else

e.g. Many of your suggestions have been incorporated into the plan.

We have incorporated all the latest safety features into the design.

His picture had been incorporated without

His picture had been incorporated without his permission into an advertisement.