

高职高专英语教学改革新教材

总顾问 杨广俊 总主编 李 红

公共实用英语



Public Practical English

Book Three

本册主编 苏 珊



上海交通大学出版社

高职高专英语教学改革新教材

Public Practical English 公共实用英语

(Book Three)

总 顾 问	杨广俊		
总 主 编	李 红		
本册主编	苏 珊		
副 主 编	张青荣	李梦欣	普 昆
编 者	苏 珊	张青荣	李梦欣
	普 昆	尹小菲	李文迪
	彭海艳	朱 洁	李艳霞
	李东君		

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《公共实用英语》是按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》而编写的,同时还参考了《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》。本教材是为提高日校及成人教育学生英语水平,适应高职高专英语教学改革而编写的英语知识综合实用教材,同时,也可以作为自学者进修学习用书。

本套教材共分教材四册、学习指导书四册。每册十个单元,每单元包括听力训练(Listening Practice)、口语训练(Oral Practice)、阅读训练(Reading Practice: Text A, Text B, Fast Reading)、写作训练(Writing Practice)、拓宽训练(Further Practice)。

本书为《公共实用英语》教材的第三册。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

公共实用英语.3 / 李红主编. —上海:
上海交通大学出版社,2007
(高职高专英语教学改革新教材)
ISBN 978-7-313-04940-7

I. 公... II. 李... 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(2007)第 134273 号

公共实用英语

(Book Three)

苏 珊 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

上海交大印务有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×960mm 1/16 印张:18.5 字数:345 千字

2007 年 9 月第 1 版 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~4050

ISBN 978-7-313-04940-7/H·683

ISBN 978-7-88844-345-7

定价(含 MP3):29.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

《公共实用英语》教材编委会

主任委员：

杨广俊 河南省高等院校外语教学委员会
主任委员、郑州大学教授

副主任委员：

李 红 郑州电力高等专科学校
赵 萍 濮阳职业技术学院

秘书：

陈 航 郑州电力高等专科学校

委员：

苏 珊 河南省政法管理干部学院
李群英 鹤壁职业技术学院
李 瑞 商丘职业技术学院
冯玉娟 济源职业技术学院
普 昆 河南省机电高等专科学校
李爱玲 濮阳职业技术学院
刘俊花 郑州电力高等专科学校

前 言

《公共实用英语》是按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》而编写的,同时还参考了《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》。本教材是为提高日校及成人教育学生的英语水平,适应高职高专英语教学改革而编写的英语知识综合实用教材,同时,也可以作为自学者进修学习用书。

该教材从高职高专院校的实际情况出发,将听、说、读、写、译学习过程和语言实践融为一体,力争在有限的时间内让学生掌握英语知识的综合技能,并能灵活地实际应用。遵循语言应用发展和非母语学习的一般规律,按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,以培养学生实际应用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性,本着实用为主、必需够用为最低限度,结合学生英语入学水平的差异,关注学生职业语言应用的实际需要,在遵循语言学习一般规律原则指导下,课程内容尽量包容高职高专较为广泛的专业岗位使用英语的实际需要,同时考虑课程材料的生活性、前沿性、趣味性和科学性,涉及全球化背景下使用英语的若干基本方面,为学生在不同岗位上应用英语进行生活交流、公务管理、商务运作以及科研学术活动等提供了基本的语言和实践素材。作者根据教学的实践经验,依据知识要点,综合和遴选了目前较为通行的科研学术成果,吸取其他教材和文献资料的长处,进行了系统的研究、探索和创新。

本套教材分为教材和学习指导书各四册。每册十个单元,每单元包括听力训练(Listening Practice)、口语训练(Oral Practice)、阅读训练(Reading Practice: Text A, Text B, Fast Reading)、写作训练(Writing Practice)、拓宽训练(Further Practice)共五大部分,教材后附有生词表和短语表。

该教材的特点是:新颖、精炼、实用、易学。所选内容贴近生活、题材广泛、难易适中、优雅精美、思想健康向上。以应用为目的,“学、练”结合,“听、说、读、写、译”协调并进,突出英语综合应用能力的培养,注重语言学习和实际应用的结合,涉及身边的日常生活、社会变化、科技进步、国际政治和经济等相关内容,尽量吸纳使用频度较高的词汇,培养学生的英语交际和基本的英语公文应用能力。按照体系需要,在健康的主体价值原则指导下,使语言内容材料的菁华兼收并蓄,增强知识性、趣味性,学习英语的同时,让学生接受正确的人生观、价值观的熏陶。教材兼顾专科教育层次各类学生的具体情况,提供了大量的知识材料,教师可根据教学中的实

际,有选择地进行讲解和指导,既不让学⽣重复低层次循环,也不盲目地超越层次要求,使学⽣在愉快中完成预设的教学⽬标。

每册学习指导书提供了相应教材的听力素材、练习答案、写作范文、单元自测训练,标明了单元的学习重点难点,释惑讲解了文章中语言、语法知识要点等内容。指导书与教材配套使用,便于学⽣自主学习,巩固学习效果,提高英语实际应用能力,同时,也可以作为教师的教学参考用书。

教材的编写得到了本书总顾问——河南省高等院校外语教学委员会主任委员、郑州大学杨广俊教授的精心指导。主要编写人员是多年来从事高职高专英语教学的一线骨干教师,有着切实的体验和丰富的教学经验。总主编李红同志主持了本套教材的构思、组织、编写及全书的统稿工作。各册主编按照总主编的编写要求,负责有关分册的组织编写和初步统稿工作。本册主编苏珊,副主编张青荣、李梦欣、普昆。

参编人员所承担的编写任务如下:李梦欣:Unit 1, Test yourself A;尹小菲:Unit 2;朱洁:Unit 3;张青荣:Unit 4;李艳霞:Unit 5;李文迪:Unit 6;苏珊:Unit 7, Test yourself B;彭海艳:Unit 8;普昆:Unit 9;李东君:Unit 10。

本套教材的编写得到了郑州电力高等专科学校等主要参编学校领导和上海交通大学出版社有关人员的大力支持;河南省商业高等专科学校蒋磊教授、郑州电力高等专科学校郭卫副教授对全书进行了审阅,在此一并表示感谢。

我们兼采百家之言,吸取了有益的学术菁华,对本套教材所参考的文献资料的作者深表感谢。但是,书中仍难免出现不足之处,欢迎读者和专家指正。

编 者

2007 年 5 月

Contents

Unit 1 Culture	1
Listening Practice	1
Oral Practice	3
Reading Practice	6
Text A Freedom in American Culture	6
Text B Cultural Conflict	13
Fast Reading Pub-Talk in Britain	19
Writing Practice	22
Further Practice	22
Unit 2 Fashion	27
Listening Practice	27
Oral Practice	29
Reading Practice	33
Text A The Trends of Fashion	33
Text B How Old Is Grandpa?	40
Fast Reading Fashion Boos-Boos	46
Writing Practice	49
Further Practice	49
Unit 3 Education	54
Listening Practice	54
Oral Practice	56
Reading Practice	59
Text A Best Teacher I Ever Had	59
Text B Computers in Education	65
Fast Reading What Is U. S. College Education System Like?	71
Writing Practice	73

Further Practice	74
Unit 4 Man and Nature	79
Listening Practice	79
Oral Practice	81
Reading Practice	84
Text A The Pond in Winter	84
Text B Puppy Love	91
Fast Reading Nature	98
Writing Practice	100
Further Practice	100
Unit 5 Literature	105
Listening Practice	105
Oral Practice	107
Reading Practice	110
Text A The Pleasure of Reading	110
Text B Harry Potter	116
Fast Reading The Little Prince	122
Writing Practice	124
Further Practice	124
Unit 6 Law	130
Listening Practice	130
Oral Practice	132
Reading Practice	135
Text A Bad Men on Campus	135
Text B The Cops and the Anthem	143
Fast Reading Do We Really Need Lawyers?	149
Writing Practice	152
Further Practice	152
Unit 7 Memory	157
Listening Practice	157

Oral Practice	159
Reading Practice	163
Text A My Box of Memories	163
Text B Short-term Memory	169
Fast Reading The Date Father Didn't Keep	175
Writing Practice	178
Further Practice	178
Unit 8 Success	183
Listening Practice	183
Oral Practice	185
Reading Practice	188
Text A Having Success in College and Beyond	188
Text B How to Spell Success	195
Fast Reading Dealing with Adversity	200
Writing Practice	203
Further Practice	203
Unit 9 Hero	208
Listening Practice	208
Oral Practice	210
Reading Practice	213
Text A Family Savior	213
Text B Heroes and Us	220
Fast Reading The Internet	227
Writing Practice	229
Further Practice	230
Unit 10 Transportation	234
Listening Practice	234
Oral Practice	236
Reading Practice	239
Text A Panic on the Highway	239
Text B Flying Cars	247

Fast Reading	Theft Deterrent System	254
Writing Practice		256
Further Practice		257
Appendix I	Glossary	261
Appendix II	Phrases & Expressions	278



Mottos

1. *The value of culture is its effect on character. Its aim is not beauty but goodness.* 文化的价值在于它对人类品性的影响。它的目标不是美,而是善。
2. *The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.* 世界是一本书, 没有旅行过的人只读了一页。
3. *A good newspaper is a nation talking to itself.* 一份好的报纸是一个民族在同自己谈话。

Listening Practice

New Words

copper 铜

ancient 古代的

fiber net 光纤网

cellular telephone 手机

queue 排队

remarkably 不平常的

dim 鄙视

antique 古董

Section A

Exercise

Directions: Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A. At the office. B. On a farm.
C. In the clinic. D. In a restaurant.
2. A. \$15. B. \$10.8.

- C. \$50. D. \$200.
3. A. Four years. B. Five and a half years.
C. Four and a half years. D. Five years.
4. A. He can't find the tickets.
B. He doesn't want to sit close to the stage.
C. He expects the hall to be crowded.
D. He would rather stand than sit down.
5. A. She does not know how to get to the nearest hotel.
B. She wants the policeman to protect her.
C. She thinks that the man is strange.
D. She does not know how to talk with a stranger.

Section B

Exercise

Directions: Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for True and "F" for False.

- _____ 1. German scientists found a telephone network 50 meters underground.
_____ 2. The British government believed what Germany announced.
_____ 3. The British scientists found small pieces of glass 100 meters down.
_____ 4. Japanese scientists dug deeper than German and British scientists.
_____ 5. The ancient Japanese had cellular telephones 55,000 years ago.

Section C

Exercise

Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A. Because it is an ill manner.
B. Because it's a custom of people to queue.
C. Because they think the person who jumps up the queue is ill-bred.
D. Because it means he or she is selfish.
2. A. What's your salary? B. How old are you?

- C. Are you a Christian? D. Are you a feminist?
3. A. They don't have the habit of bargaining.
 B. Sometimes they consider it losing face.
 C. They take it for granted that the prices are reasonable.
 D. They just want to buy what they think reasonable.
4. A. British women are afraid to be old.
 B. British people never bargain.
 C. Jumping up the queue is against the law.
 D. The British are very proud.
5. A. The British have the habit of queuing when they do almost everything in daily life.
 B. Bargain is considered losing face in Britain.
 C. It's doesn't matter if you ask a British woman about her age.
 D. The British regard jumping up the queue as bad manners.

Oral Practice

Dialogue 1

Situation

John is talking about gifts for Valentine's Day with his friend, Jack.

John: Valentine's Day^① is coming. Have you prepared any gift for Julie?

Jack: Oh, God. I've completely forgotten about it!

John: If you want to keep your wife happy, you should never forget important days like her birthday, your wedding anniversary or Valentine's Day. You know, little things like that mean a lot to a woman^②.

Jack: Yes, do you have any good ideas for a gift?



- John: I always like a box of chocolates.
- Jack: Julie likes chocolates of course, but she is trying to lose some weight. I probably shouldn't do anything to make it hard for her^③.
- John: How about flowers?
- Jack: Flowers are nice. I'm wondering if it should be something a little more special.
- John: Jewelry! Jewelry is always good!
- Jack: I think we've got it! I believe Julie would like a string of pearls. She has been hunting it for a long time!
- John: I'm glad the problem is solved.
- Jack: Thank you for your help.

Dialogue 2

Situation

It's 8 o'clock. Lin, a Chinese student in America, is rushing to a party. Tom, his classmate, is introducing the custom to him.

- Tom: Where are you rushing, Lin?
- Lin: I've been invited to a party at Alice's house tonight.
- Tom: So what's the big rush?^④
- Lin: I was told that the party starts at eight.
- Tom: Relax, relax. In America if someone tells you a party starts at eight, you'd better arrive at 8:10.
- Lin: You are kidding! How come?^⑤
- Tom: I don't know, it's just the custom here.
- Lin: I've never been invited to a party in America before. Can you give me some ideas what it is like?^⑥
- Tom: Well, there are almost always alcohol, beer, wine, whisky and generally some small snacks to eat.
- Lin: What do people do at parties?



Tom: Sometimes they just sit or stand around in groups and talk. But usually parties involve music and dancing. ⑦

Lin: I can't dance.

Tom: You don't have to dance if you don't want to.

Lin: I see. I'm afraid I have to go now. Thank you for your help.

Tom: OK, have a good time. See you.

Lin: See you.

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

New Words

anniversary /æni've:səri/ *n.*

周年纪念(日)

wedding /'wedɪŋ/ *n.*

婚礼

hunt /hʌnt/ *n., v.*

搜寻;打猎

rush /rʌʃ/ *n., v.*

匆促;冲进

custom /'kʌstəm/ *n.*

习惯,风俗;海关

alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.*

酒精

Phrases & Expressions

talk about

谈论

have good ideas for

有好主意

lose weight

减肥

I'm wondering...

我想……

Notes

1. Valentine's Day: 圣瓦伦丁节,又叫情人节。每年二月十四日,情侣之间互相赠送鲜花、巧克力、卡片等小礼物来表达爱意。
2. You know, little things like that means a lot to a woman. 你知道,诸如此类的事情对一个女人总是具有很重要的意义。
3. I probably shouldn't do anything to make it hard for her. 也许我不应该做任何事情使她为难。
4. So what's the big rush? 你怎么这么慌张呢?
5. You are kidding! How come? 你在开玩笑吧! 怎么可能呢?
6. Can you give me some ideas what it is like? 你能给我介绍些有关的情况吗?

7. But often parties involve music and dancing. 但人们也会在聚会上放音乐,跳舞。

Exercises

Part 1 Role Play

Directions: *Form the students into several groups to act as different roles in Dialogue 1 and Dialogue 2.*

Part 2 Activities

- Directions:** 1. *Talk about the most unforgettable gift you've received in your life.*
2. *The Mid-autumn Festival is round the corner, suppose that you are going to invite your friend to the dinner party at your house on Mid-autumn Day. Make a dialogue to tell him the custom in China.*

Reading Practice

Text A

Pre-reading

Discuss & Answer

1. What's your opinion on "freedom"?
2. Do you think Americans have more freedom than people in other countries? Why or why not?
3. Can you give some examples to show the differences on freedom between American culture and Chinese culture?

Freedom in American Culture

The heart of the American calendar is July 4. Americans have celebrated this date as Independence Day^① since 1776. On this holiday,

parades, picnics and fireworks create a festival atmosphere. All across the country home owners dust off their Weber grills, open packs of hot dogs for the children and trays of chicken, steak or ribs for the adults.^② Red, white and blue ribbons mimic the colors of the “stars and strips”. Patriotic speeches remind Americans of their heritage. But July 4 is more than a national holiday. It represents the heartbeat of American; freedom.



Ask the average American, “What is freedom?” You will probably hear, “It’s being able to do what I want to do.” When Americans think of freedom, they often think of individualism^③. They see themselves more as individuals than as members of a family or social group. American-style democracy tries to protect individual rights^④. It also promises each person the freedom to make choices. People in other cultures may not understand this emphasis on individuals. Stressing individual human rights seems strange to cultures where the rights of society are more important.

Privacy is one good example of individual rights. Personal freedom in America often means the right to have one’s own space. In many American homes, each child has his or her own bedroom. Parents feel they should knock before entering. When Americans want to visit friends or relatives, they usually call first. They don’t want to invade someone’s privacy, even if they know the person quite well. Also, in some cultures people have strong ties to their extended family^⑤. They openly share time, money and information with their kinfolds.^⑥ Americans, on the other hand, prefer to keep many “family matters” private. For them, a “family unit” is just a husband and wife and their children. They dislike having relatives or outsiders meddle in their affairs. Likewise, individuals may not want to share private information in everyday conversation. If a stranger asks about their salary, age, marital status^⑦ or religion, Americans might feel embarrassed or uncomfortable.

In American culture, freedom also implies equality. The Declaration of Independence^⑧ states that “all men are created equal”. That does not mean