应用本科英语专业类课程规划教材

综合英语教程2

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主 编 徐黄丽 刘 媛

大连理工大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合英语教程. 2 / 徐黄丽, 刘媛主编. — 大连 : 大连理工大学出版社, 2014.2
应用本科英语专业类课程规划教材
ISBN 978-7-5611-7840-9

Ⅰ. ①综… Ⅱ. ①徐… ②刘… Ⅲ. ①英语—高等学校—教材 Ⅳ. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第100876号

大连理工大学出版社出版
地址:大连市软件园路80号　　邮政编码:116023
发行:0411-84708842 邮购:0411-84703636 传真:0411-84701466
E-mail:dutp@dutp.cn　　URL:http://www.dutp.cn
大连美跃彩色印刷有限公司印刷　　大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm　　印张:14.5　　字数:331千字
附件:光盘一张　　印数:1～2000
2014年2月第1版　　2014年2月第1次印刷

责任编辑:张剑宇　　责任校对:张晓蕾
封面设计:张　莹

ISBN 978-7-5611-7840-9　　定价:39.80元

前言

《综合英语教程》的编写以《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》(以下简称《纲要》)为蓝图,以《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)(以下简称《大纲》)为指导,以应用本科院校英语专业学生为对象,实施总体设计与编写。以期努力贯彻《纲要》提出的"高等教育要优化结构、办出特色,适应国家和区域经济社会发展需要"的精神;并出色完成《大纲》制定的英语专业人才的培养目标——"具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才"。

《综合英语教程》为应用本科院校英语专业的学生量身定制,以深入调研学生的学习能力、动机、兴趣和需求为起点,以"应用型、复合型、技能型"英语人才规格为终点,定位于实用性、适应性的同时体现专业特色,内容"贴近时代、贴近人才市场的需求和贴近人的生存发展需求"。

本套教材立足于英语基础知识,在结合应用本科院校英语专业学生自身特点的基础上,充分吸收了国内外英语教材的优点;教材所选阅读材料基本采用外文原文,力图保持原汁原味,并在选材时注重时效性;教材在课后练习的编写上,与英语专业四级考试大纲相结合,配备大量练习,有助于学生掌握做题技巧;单元各部分内容紧扣同一主题展开,强化对听、说、读、写、译各项技能的综合培养。

《综合英语教程2》包括8个单元和2套测试题。每单元包括:

(1) Warming-up(准备活动)

本部分包含2个与本单元主题相关的对话,并配有一定数量的句型、句式和角色互换练习,帮助学生活学活用。

(2) Text (课文)

本部分包含2篇与单元主题相关的文章。第1篇文章以提高学生的阅读理解能力为目标,配有一定数量的相关词汇和练习。第2篇文章从其他角度对同一文化专题展开讨论,可作为训练学生快速阅读能力的泛读材料,或供教师在课堂上组织对该文化专题讨论时使用。

(3) Practicing(练习)

本部分包含中译英、语法词汇、完形填空和选词填空4种类型的练习题。题目主要根据每单元文章中出现的关键表达和英语专业四级考试的题型进行设计,目的是提高学生的英语应用能力和应对考试的能力。

(4) Further Learning(拓展学习)

本部分的主要内容是便条写作,并配有相应的例文、讲解、句型、句式及练习。

本教材中的2套测试题结合英语专业四级考试题型编写而成,由词汇语法、完形填空、阅读理解、句子翻译、段落翻译和便条写作6部分组成,可供教师在学期中和学期末测试学生学习水平时使用。

《综合英语教程》全套共六册,另配音频和电子教参。本套教材不仅适用于应用本科院校英语专业的学生,也适用于英语水平较高的大学非英语专业的学生和对英语感兴趣的人士。

本套教材由范纯海任总主编,本册教材由徐黄丽、刘媛任主编,参编学校主要有武汉理工大学、武汉轻工大学、湖北文理学院、黄冈师范学院、湖北大学知行学院、武汉长江工商学院以及汉口学院等。外籍教师 Rosa Marsyl Jones 对《综合英语教程2》的部分内容提出了宝贵的意见和建议,编者在此表示衷心的感谢。

教材中难免存在纰漏之处,欢迎各位在使用的过程中予以指正,以便再版时完善。

编 者

2014年2月

所有意见和建议请发往:dutpwy@163.com

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Unit 1 Global Warming

Part One Warming-up

Introduction

People around the world may feel that the climate has been getting steadily warmer and warmer in recent years. Places which used to be abundant in snowfall have frequently experienced snow-free winters. Drought lasts longer in some dry areas. People find that without air conditioners they could hardly work or fall asleep on hotter summer days.

The side effects of global warming are alarming. A warmer global climate melts the ice caps, raising sea levels. What's more, it disturbs weather patterns, causing droughts, severe storms, hurricanes, etc. People suffer a lot from disasters relevant to global warming.

The first text describes the species that are vanishing from the earth at a scary rate because of global warming, while the second one discusses the consequences of global warming.

Dialogue 1

The Feedback Information of the Global Warming Mass Meeting in Beijing

Two students are talking about the Global Warming Mass Meeting, and one of them has taken part in it during the weekend.

A: What did you do over the weekend?

B: I went to the Global Warming Mass Meeting held in Beijing. It was fantastic to be around so many people who care about our deteriorating planet.

A: Do you think there's anything that we can do to reverse the damage that's been done already?

B: It might not be possible to solve the problem absolutely, but there are lots of things that we can do to prevent more damage from happening.

A: Like what?

B: Well, we can use public transport instead of driving our cars for a start.

A: What else can we do to protect the environment?

B: If we do have to drive, we should make sure that our cars run on unleaded petrol. Also, we should use sources of renewable energy.

A: How about recycling? Does that really help?

B: Yes. We should take our glass, newspapers, plastic, and tin cans to recycling centers in that we are almost running out of landfill space.

A: What do you think is the greatest concern for our future?

B: I think the biggest issue is not having enough sources of clean water for everyone in the world to drink and use.

A: I had no idea that you were such an environmentalist before!

B: Frankly speaking, in order for the earth to continue to be a habitable place, we're all going to have to make our own contributions to the natural world.

Dialogue 2

How to Deal with the Hot Summer in Wuhan

Two students are discussing the hot summer in Wuhan, Hubei Province, and at the same time coming up with ideas about how to deal with the problem.

A: How are you getting along during this unusual hot summer?

B: Not well at all. Over the last few weeks, the hot and dry weather was killing me. I believe that the climate has changed.

A: Yeah. The summer is getting hotter and drier.

B: This is the same phenomenon in the world.

A: Yes. Temperatures are rising; water tables are falling; glaciers are melting and forests are shrinking.

B: Do you know why all these have happened?

A: The greenhouse effect brings global warming and drought.

B: What do you mean by greenhouse effect?

A: The earth now is like a real greenhouse made of glass panels that let light in and trap heat. You know, carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas.

B: I see. Everybody should know what causes global warming, otherwise we can't take measures to react to it.

A: The important thing is that human beings should take steps to stop global warming.

B: What can we do then? Perhaps we should not burn any more wood or coal.

A: Right. Also we should try to produce less CFCs or Freon.

B: How can we achieve that goal?

A: Don't use aerosol spray on the hair, and depend less on air conditioners and refrigerators.

B: But it's hard to give up all these.

A: But we must take actions before polar icecaps melt and oceans rise.

Some sentences and sentence frames you might use:

1) Useful expressions for asking for advice:

What can we do to protect the environment?

How about recycling?

What do you think is the greatest concern for our future?

Do you know why all these have happened?

What do you mean by greenhouse effect?

What can we do then?

2) Useful expressions for giving advice:

Everybody should know what causes global warming, otherwise we can't take measures to react to it.

The greenhouse effect brings global warming and drought.

Human beings should take steps to stop global warming.

We have to make our own contributions to the natural world.

The biggest issue is not having enough sources of clean water.

Make sure that our cars run on unleaded petrol. Also, we should use sources of renewable energy.

Take your glass, newspapers, plastic, and tin cans to recycling centers.

We should not burn any more wood or coal.

Also we should try to produce less CFCs or Freon.

Don't use aerosol spray on the hair, and depend less on air conditioners and refrigerators.

Role-play

Topic 1: Saving Rainforests

Roles: Sun Yi and John – they are good friends

Situation: Rainforests disappear at a very surprising rate. Sun Yi and John discuss the ways to save rainforests.

Topic 2: Our Globe is in Danger

Roles: Li Lei and He Xiao – they are classmates

Situation: Li Lei and He Xiao are in a spoken English class. The teacher asks them to discuss the topic: "Our Globe is in Danger".

Part Two Text

Pre-reading Questions

1. What changes have you noticed in the climate in recent years?
2. What are the causes of global warming?
3. What are the consequences of global warming?
4. What should we do to stop global warming?

Text 1

The New Age of Extinction

By Bryan Walsh

Madagascar — which separated from India 80 million to 100 million years ago before eventually settling off the southeastern coast of Africa — is in many ways an Earth apart. All that time in geographic isolation made Madagascar a Darwinian playground, its animals and plants evolving into forms utterly original. They include species as strange-looking as the pygmy mouse lemur — a chirping, palm-size mammal that may be the smallest primate on the planet — and as haunting as the carnivorous fossa — a catlike animal about 30 inches. long. Some 90% of the island's plants and about 70% of its animals are endemic, meaning that they are found only in Madagascar. But what makes life on the island unique also makes it uniquely vulnerable. "If we lose these animals on Madagascar, they're gone forever," says Russell Mittermeier, president of the wildlife group Conservation International (CI).

That loss seems likelier than ever because the animals are under threat as never before. Once lushly forested, Madagascar has seen more than 80% of its original vegetation cut down or burned since humans arrived at least 1,500 years ago, fragmenting habitats and leaving animals effectively homeless. Unchecked hunting wiped out a number of large species, and today mining, logging and energy exploration threaten those that remain. "You have an area, the size of New Jersey in Madagascar, that is still under forest, and all this incredible diversity is crammed into it," says Mittermeier, an American who has been traveling to the country for more than 25 years.

Madagascar is a conservation hot spot — a term for a region that is very biodiverse and particularly threatened — and while that makes the island special, it is hardly alone.

Conservationists estimate that extinctions worldwide are occurring at a pace that is up to 1,000 times as great as history's background rate before human beings began proliferating. Worse, that die-off could be accelerating.

Price of Extinction

There have been five extinction waves in the planet's history — including the Permian extinction 250 million years ago, when an estimated 70% of all terrestrial animals and 96% of all marine creatures vanished, and, most recently, the Cretaceous event 65 million years ago, which ended the reign of the dinosaurs. Though scientists have directly assessed the viability of fewer than 3% of the world's described species, the sample polling of animal populations so far suggests that we may have entered what will be the planet's sixth great extinction wave. And this time the cause isn't an errant asteroid or a string of mega volcanoes. It's us.

Scary for conservationists, yes, but the question arises: Why should it matter to the rest of us? What does the loss of a few species among millions matter?

For one thing, we're animals too, dependent on this planet like every other form of life. The more species living in an ecosystem, the healthier and more productive it is, which matters for us — a recent study by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) estimates the economic value of the Amazon rainforest's ecosystem services to be up to $100 per hectare.

Forests razed can grow back, polluted air and water can be cleaned — but extinction is forever. And we're not talking about losing just a few species. In fact, conservationists quietly acknowledge that we've entered an age of triage, when we might have to decide which species can truly be saved. The worst-case scenarios of habitat loss and climate change — and that's the pathway we seem to be on — show the planet losing hundreds of thousands to millions of species, many of which we haven't even discovered yet.

To Save the Species, Save the People

Madagascar, which Mittermeier calls the "hottest one of the hot spots", is where all the new strategies can be road-tested. In 2003, after decades of conservation barely on the government's agenda, then-President Marc Ravalomanana announced that the government would triple Madagascar's protected areas over the following five years. That decision helped underfunded parks like Andasibe's, which protects some of the last untouched forests

on the island. "You can't save a species without saving the habitat where it lives," says WWF's Roberts.

Do that right, and you can even turn a profit in the process. Half of the revenues from national parks in Madagascar are meant to go to the surrounding communities. The reserves in turn help sustain an industry for local guides like Razafindrasolo. In a country as poor as Madagascar, where 61% of the people live on less than $1 a day, it makes sense to give locals an economic stake in preserving wildlife rather than destroying it.

The corridors created by CI's Andasibe tree-planting program show how a small tweak can reduce the species-killing effects of climate change, but also how longer-term fixes are needed. Fragmented habitats are problematic because many endangered species wind up trapped in green oases surrounded by degraded land. As global warming changes the climate, species will try to migrate, often right into the path of development and extinction. What good is a nature reserve — fought for, paid for and protected — if global warming renders it unlivable? "Climate change could undermine the conservation work of whole generations," says Larry Schweiger, president of the National Wildlife Federation. "It turns out you can't save species without saving the sky."

Why We Can't Wait

The answer is that we can't afford not to be concerned about the dwindling of the planet's biodiversity. The same natural qualities that sustain wildlife — clean water, untainted land, unbroken forests — ultimately sustain us as well, whether we live in a green jungle or a concrete one. But there is an innate value to untrammeled biodiversity too — one that goes beyond our own survival. When that is lost, we are irretrievably diminished. "We live on a very special planet — the only planet that we know has life," says Mittermeier. "For me, conservation is ultimately a moral obligation and simply the right thing to do."

[985 words]

New Words

playground ['pleɪgraʊnd]	n.	an area where many people go for recreation 操场; 游乐场;娱乐场
pygmy ['pɪgmi]	n.	an unusually small individual 俾格米人;特别矮小的人或动物,特别小的东西
	adj.	非常小的
primate ['praɪmeɪt]	n.	member of the most highly developed order of mammals that includes human beings, apes, monkeys and lemurs 灵长类动物
haunting ['hɔ:ntɪŋ]	adj.	continually recurring to the mind 萦绕于心的, 不易忘怀的
fossa ['fɒsə]	n.	largest carnivore of Madagascar; intermediate in some respects between cats and civets 马达加斯加长尾狸猫
endemic [en'demɪk]	adj.	native to or confined to a certain region 某地特有的; (尤指疾病)地方性的
fragment ['frægmənt]	vt.	break or cause to break into pieces(使)碎裂;破裂;分裂
habitat ['hæbɪtæt]	n.	the type of environment in which an organism or group normally lives or occurs (动物的)栖息地;住处
proliferate [prə'lɪfəreɪt]	vi.	grow rapidly 激增; (迅速)繁殖; 增生
Permian ['pɜ:mɪən]	adj.	from 280 million to 230 million years ago 二叠纪的
viability [ˌvaɪə'bɪlətɪ]	n.	(of living things) capable of normal growth and development 生存能力;发育能力
errant ['erənt]	adj.	straying from the right course or from accepted standards 迷途的;离开正道的;出格的;犯错误的
migrate [maɪ'greɪt]	vi.	move from one country or region to another and settle there 迁移; 移往
undermine [ʌndə'maɪn]	vt.	destroy property or hinder normal operations 暗中破坏;逐渐削弱
dwindle ['dwɪndl]	vi.	become smaller or lose substance 逐渐变少或变小

Cultural Tips

I. Bryan Walsh

Bryan Walsh, senior writer for *TIME* and *TIME.com*, focuses on environmental issues, general interest and national stories. He writes the *Going Green* column for *TIME* and *TIME.com* and

contributes to *TIME.com*' s environmental issues blog. A former Tokyo bureau chief for *TIME*, Walsh was named senior writer in April 2011.

Before his stint in Tokyo, Walsh worked as a Hong Kong-based reporter as well as a staff writer for *TIME Asia*, where he covered a wide range of subjects, focusing on public health, science and the environment. He wrote extensively on the SARS outbreak, reporting from the laboratories of the University of Hong Kong and Prince of Wales Hospital. Additionally, he wrote numerous cover stories for *TIME Asia* on topics ranging from the rise in global obesity to the threat of avian flu.

II. Madagascar

The history of Madagascar is distinguished by the early isolation of the landmass from the ancient supercontinents containing Africa and India, and by the island' s late colonization by human settlers arriving in outrigger canoes from the Sunda Islands between 200 BC and 500 AD. These two factors facilitated the evolution and survival of thousands of endemic plants and animal species, some of which have gone extinct or are currently threatened with extinction due to the pressure of the growing human population. Over the past two thousand years, the island has received waves of settlers of diverse origins including Austronesian, Bantu, Arab, South Asian, Chinese and European populations.

III. Conservation International

Conservation International (CI) was founded in 1987 by Spencer Beebe and Peter Seligman and now has a staff of more than 900 employees. Its work occurs in more than 45 countries, primarily in developing countries in Africa and Madagascar, Asia- Pacific, and the Central and South American rainforests.

Conservation International (CI) is a nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, which seeks to ensure the health of humanity by protecting Earth' s ecosystems and biodiversity. CI' s work focuses on six key initiatives that affect human well- being: climate change, food security, freshwater security, health, cultural services and biodiversity. The group is also known for its partnerships with local non-governmental organizations and indigenous peoples.

IV. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

WWF is an international non-governmental organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment. It is the world' s largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million supporters worldwide, working in more than 100 countries, supporting around 1,300 conservation and environmental projects. WWF is a foundation,

in 2010 deriving 57% of funding from individuals and bequests, 17% from government sources (such as the World Bank, DFID, USAID) and 11% from corporations.

The group says that its mission is "to halt and reverse the destruction of our environment". Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes that contain most of the world's biodiversity: forests, freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coasts. Among other issues, it is also concerned with endangered species, pollution and climate change.

Questions for Reading Comprehension

1. What can we learn about Andasibe's park from this passage?
2. Why are most species in Madagascar native?
3. If human activities continue to destroy their habitats, what may happen to the species in Madagascar?
4. According to the passage, what does "the evaluation of species' survival capability" imply?
5. Who should be responsible for the extinctions in the history?
6. According to the passage, how would the extinction of species affect us?
7. What's the age of sorting mentioned in the passage?
8. What do the conservationists advocate in order to protect animals in their process of migration?
9. What kind of effect did the political abyss in Madagascar exert on conservation work which aims to protect the species there?

Consequences of Global Warming

Text 2

Unless we act now, our children will inherit a hotter world, more dirty air and water, more severe floods and droughts, and more wildfires.

The latest scientific data confirm that the earth's climate is rapidly changing. The global temperature has increased by about 1 degree Fahrenheit over the course of the last century, and will likely rise even more rapidly in the coming decades. The cause? A thickening layer of carbon dioxide pollution, mostly from power plants and automobiles, which traps heat in the atmosphere.

Scientists say that unless global warming emissions are reduced, sea levels will rise, flooding coastal areas. Heat waves will be more frequent and more intense. Droughts and