

高等学校专升本教材

English

6

英 语

(非英语专业本科用)

《英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

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内 容 提 要

《英语 5》、《英语 6》和《英语 5、6 册答案和译文》是为专科升入本科的学生编写的一套非英语专业英语教材。本套教材既注意打好英语语言基础,又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力,同时还与大学英语教学大纲四级的教学要求相衔接。

《英语 6》全书共 10 个单元,每单元分为“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”、“自我评估”和“快乐学习”五部分。第 5 单元和第 10 单元之后还编有大学英语四级考试模拟试卷各一套。各单元的“自我评估”部分根据大学英语四级考试的题型编写,有利于学生自我检测。

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前 言

《英语5》、《英语6》和《英语5、6册答案和译文》是由专科升入本科的学生编写的一套非英语专业英语教材。本套教材继承了前几册“既注意打好英语语言基础，又注意培养学生实际使用英语进行涉外交际能力”的学用结合的编写原则，同时还与大学英语教学大纲四级的教学要求相衔接。

《英语5》和《英语6》各包括10个单元，每个单元主要包括“阅读”、“应用文套写”、“听与说”、“自我评估”和“快乐学习”等部分。“阅读”部分分为“实用阅读”和“阅读欣赏”，前者的选文着重实用性和交际性，后者的选文则注重文体的多样性和可欣赏性；“应用文套写”选用涉外交际应用文，根据所给的样例训练学生理解和套写有关英语应用文的能力；“听与说”是本套教材的重要组成部分，其中“说”突出口语涉外交际的实用需要，而“听”则注重适当拓宽听力训练的范围。考虑到有些语法难点学生不易掌握，需要不断实践巩固，而大学英语四级考试又有专门测试语法技能的要求，《英语5》保留了“语法要点”部分，运用正误对比的方式，对这些语法难点进行了归纳和专项练习。《英语6》则针对学生写作训练中常出现的结构错误编写了围绕语法技能的写作练习；“快乐学习”则是为了调节学习气氛，同时帮助学生学会欣赏幽默英语的能力。

《英语5》和《英语6》每单元的“自我评估”部分编写了与大学英语四级考试大体等值的各项语言技能的训练练习，使学生能在整个学习过程中不断进行自我检测。《英语5》和《英语6》还分别编有两套大学英语四级考试模拟试题，供学生作阶段性的自我综合检测使用。

为了便于教学和自学，《英语5》和《英语6》的词汇起点都是《英语4》的词汇终点。

《英语5、6册答案和译文》给出了《英语5》和《英语6》中所有练习的参考答案和课文参考译文。

总之，本套教材是为专升本的学生编写的一种极富特色的新教程，构思独特，编排新颖，比较合理地体现了“专升本”英语教学的特色。

《英语6》总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授，主编为大连理工大学外语系姜怡副教授。大连理工大学美籍教师韦尔瓦·甫琳(Velva Fallin)女士审读了全书。中央广播电视大学刘黛琳教授和孙建华老师为本书的编写提出了许多宝贵的建议和修改意见，编者在此一并表示深深的谢意。

编 者

2000年6月

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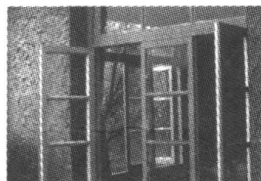
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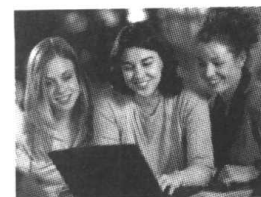
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1 Learn a Foreign Language for Your Career

Reading

Practical reading

Why Do People Learn Foreign Languages?

People who wish to learn a foreign language may have any one of a great number of reasons for doing so. If we take English as an example we can make a tentative list of these reasons. It will not, of course, be complete, but will at least show the great variety of both the needs and desires of students of English.

(a) Target language community

Students may find themselves living either temporarily or permanently in the target language community. (Target language means the language the students are trying to learn; a target language community for students of English would be an English-speaking country, e.g. England, the USA, Canada, Jamaica, etc.) These students will have to speak the target language to survive in that community.

(b) ESP

The term English for Special or Specific Purposes has been applied to situations where a student has some specific reason for wanting to learn the language. For example, an air traffic controller needs English to guide aircraft through the skies. This may be the only time in his or her life when English is used. The businessman may need English for international trade. The waiter may need English to serve his customers. The student who is going to study at an English uni-

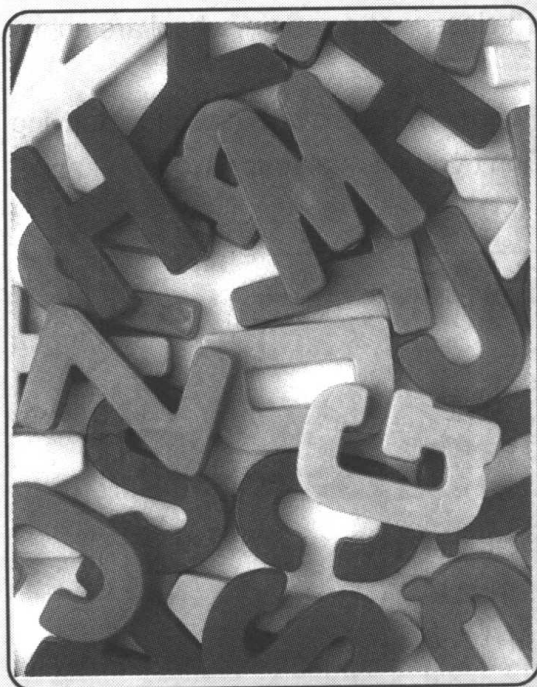
versity may need English so that he can write reports or essays and function in a seminar situation. The student of medicine or nuclear physics (studying in his own country) may need to be able to read articles and textbooks about that subject in English.

(c) School curriculum

Many students study English only because they have to! English is part of the school curriculum because a decision has been taken by someone in authority that it should be so.

(d) Culture

Some students study a foreign language because they are attracted by the culture



of one of the target language communities. They learn the language because they want to know more about the people who speak it and the places in which it is spoken.

(e) Advancement

Some people want to study English because they think it offers, in some general way, a chance for advancement in their daily lives. It is possible that a good knowledge of a foreign language will help you to get a better job than if you only know your native language. This is particularly so of English, which is rapidly becoming the language of international communication.

Businessmen need English and a young person wanting to go into business might well get a better starting position simply because he or she has a sound working knowledge of the language.


(f) Miscellaneous

There are a number of other reasons for learning languages which are possibly less important than those above. We could mention the student who goes to English classes just "for fun", for something to do. A student might well go to a class because he likes a particular person in the class, or in general likes the atmosphere of the class: perhaps the student has simply heard that English classes at a certain school are enjoyable or prestigious, etc.

It will be clear from the list above that there are many possible reasons for studying a language. What is your reason or reasons? Don't you think a sound working knowledge of English is a must for you?

New Words and Expressions

aircraft	/ˈɛəkrɑːft/	<i>n.</i>	飞机
advancement	/ədˈvɑːnsmənt/	<i>n.</i>	提高, 促进
atmosphere	/ˈætməsfiə/	<i>n.</i>	大气层, 气氛
attract	/əˈtrækt/	<i>v.</i>	吸引
authority	/ɔːθɔːrɪti/	<i>n.</i>	权威人士, 当权者
community	/kəˈmjuːniti/	<i>n.</i>	社区, 社会
controller	/kənˈtrəʊlə/	<i>n.</i>	飞行指挥人员
curriculum	/kəˈrɪkjʊləm/	<i>n.</i>	课程
enjoyable	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/	<i>a.</i>	可从中得到乐趣的, 有乐趣的
Jamaica	/dʒəˈmeɪkə/	<i>n.</i>	牙买加
miscellaneous	/ˌmɪsiˈleɪnjəs/	<i>a.</i>	各种各样的
native	/ˈneɪtɪv/	<i>a.</i>	本国的, 当地的
nuclear	/ˈnjuːkliə/	<i>a.</i>	核的
permanently	/ˈpɜːmənəntli/	<i>ad.</i>	永久, 永久地
prestigious	/presˈtɪdʒəs/	<i>a.</i>	有声誉的, 有威望的
purpose	/ˈpɜːpəs/	<i>n.</i>	目的
seminar	/ˈseminɑː/	<i>n.</i>	研究班, 专题讨论会

	situation	/ˌsitʃu'eɪʃən/	n.	处境, 情况
	specific	/spe'sɪfɪk/	a.	专门的, 特定的
	survive	/sə'vaɪv/	v.	活下来, 在...中生还
	temporarily	/ˈtempərərɪli/	ad.	暂时, 暂时地
	tentative	/ˈtentətɪv/	a.	试验的, 尝试的
	waiter	/ˈweɪtə/	n.	侍者

Check your understanding

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

1. The author makes a list of the reasons for learning English and it covers everything. ()
2. France is a target language community for a student of French. ()
3. Some students study English because they are interested in English culture. ()
4. If a young man wants to go into business, the only thing that may help him get a good start is the subject knowledge. ()
5. Sometimes a student may go to a class just because he is fond of someone in the class. ()

2 Give a brief answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. For what purpose does the author make a list of reasons for learning English?

2. What does a student have to do if he wants to live permanently in a target language community?

3. What does the term ESP refer to?

4. If a man wants to engage in international trade, what language is he most likely to learn?

5. According to the passage, who most probably makes decisions on the school curriculum?

6. What benefit can a person get from a good knowledge of English?

7. Why is English important in one's career compared with other foreign languages?

Build up your language stock

3 Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1. The famous actor's wedding got a _____ (mention) on television.
2. Old people don't like to _____ (variety) their habits.
3. After doing temporary jobs for a month, he got a _____ (permanently) position as a clerk in a store.

4. The future _____ (survive) of the bald eagle is still an important American ecological concern.
5. The _____ (function) of a chairman is to lead and control a meeting.
6. That restaurant is famous for its good _____ (serve) and pleasant atmosphere.
7. We can now _____ (communication) with people in the world by email.
8. I always _____ (enjoyable) going to the cinema.
9. He wrote the report under the _____ (guide) of the manager.
10. Although he failed in the election, he tried to maintain his _____ (prestigious).

4 Translate the words in Column A into Chinese in Column B, and then write down their antonyms in Column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
temporary specific sound special able native attract possible in general a number of		

5 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他的死因是缺乏医疗。(reason for)
2. 约翰把自己必须做的事列了一张表。(make a list of)
3. 这门课不包括在学校课程计划之内。(school curriculum)
4. 就因为某一当权者做出的一个决定，学生们就得学一种外语了。(in authority)
5. 在会上我们提出了一个试验性的建议。(tentative)
6. 他不是为了出国留学才学习英语的，而是因为好玩。(for fun)
7. 他要是没缺几次课，很可能就通过考试了。(might well have)
8. 他第一次来听课，就被课堂活跃的气氛吸引住了。(attract, atmosphere)
9. 我们应该把书本知识应用到实践中。(apply ... to)
10. 有人发现受伤的熊猫在山脚下快要死了。(find sb. doing)

Summary of useful patterns

6 Here are some useful patterns. Read them carefully and try to remember them.

1. If we take English as an example we can make a tentative list of these reasons.

— If we take English study as an example we can make a list of our weekly tasks such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

- If we take the Spring Festival as an example we can make a long list of typical Chinese food.
 - If we take students' needs as an example we can make a long list of their wants and desires.
- 2. It will not, of course, be complete, but will at least show the great variety of both needs and desires of students of English.**
- This inspection will not, of course, be thorough, but will at least remind the manufacturers that they should pay attention to quality control.
 - The list will not, of course, be complete, but will at least reflect the great variety of demands of consumers.
 - The test will not, of course, be the best measure, but will at least provide teachers with some useful information.
- 3. Students may find themselves living either temporarily or permanently in the target language community.**
- They found the lost child hiding in the cave.
 - I found him drinking my best brandy in the cellar.
 - He found himself lying in the hospital.
 - We found the girl smiling happily to us.
- 4. These students will have to speak the target language to survive in that community.**
- He will have to leave early to catch the last bus home.
 - The girl will have to take a part-time job to support her study in college.
 - These teachers will have to adjust their teaching methods to meet the learners' needs.
- 5. The waiter may need English to serve his customers.**
- The air traffic controller may need English to guide aircraft through the skies.
 - The college student may need English to write reports or essays and function in a seminar situation.
 - The children may need teachers' encouragement to maintain their confidence.
- 6. Many students study English only because they have to.**
- Some students study English because they are attracted by the English culture.
 - Some people want to study English because they think it offers a chance for advancement in their daily lives.
 - Many women stay at home only because they are forced to.
- 7. This is particularly so of English, which is rapidly becoming the language of international communication.**
- This is particularly so of education, which is playing an increasingly important role in our economic growth.
 - This is particularly so of the WWW (World Wide Web), which is definitely the most popular application of the Internet.
 - This is particularly so of popular press, which is closely concerned by the public.
- 8. There are a number of other reasons for learning languages which are possibly less important than those above.**
- There are many other reasons for being active in class which I will mention later.

- There are several other reasons for wanting to enter the country which are a bit hard for me to understand.
- There are a few other reasons for taking part-time jobs which are more important to the students.

9. A student might well go to a class because he likes a particular person in the class.

- A young man might well get a better starting position simply because he has a good knowledge of English.
- We might well lose the football match because one of our players is hurt.
- They might well complete the project ahead of time because they are very well organized.

10. It will be clear from the list above that there are many possible reasons for studying a language.

- It will be clear from the list above that there are several advantages of learning to type.
- It will be clear from the list above that there are a lot of techniques to improve our study habits.
- It will be clear from the list above that there are a variety of needs for the improvement of our products.

Reading for appreciation

Annabel Lee

by Edgar Allan Poe

安娜贝·李

埃德加·阿仑·坡

It was many and many a year ago,
In a **kingdom** by the sea,
That a **maiden** there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

王国

少女

She was a child and I was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was more than love —
I and my Annabel Lee —
With a love that the **winged seraphs** of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

有翼的/六翼天使

贪求

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud by night
Chilling my Annabel Lee;
So that her **highborn kinsmen** came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a **sepulcher**

使…变凉

出身高贵的/家属

坟墓

In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,

Went **envying** her and me:

妒忌

Yes! That was the reason (as all men know,

In this kingdom by the sea)

That the wind came out of the cloud, chilling

And killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love

Of those who were older than we —

Of many far wiser than we —

And neither the **angels** in Heaven above,

天使

Nor the **demons** down under the sea,

恶魔

Can ever **dissever** my **soul** from the soul

使…分离; 灵魂

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:

For the moon never **beams** without bringing me dreams

照耀

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

And the stars never rise but I see the bright eyes

Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side

Of my **darling**, my darling, my life and my **bride**,

心爱的人/新娘

In the sepulcher there by the sea—

In her **tomb** by the side of the sea.

坟墓

Notes: 埃德加·阿仑·坡 (1809-1849), 西方推理小说和恐怖小说的先驱, 生于美国波士顿。1836 年与表妹弗吉尼亚·克莱姆结婚。10 年后妻子患肺结核去世, 阿仑·坡悲恸欲绝, 以致精神失常。生前曾出版诗集《帖木耳》(Tamerlane), 《艾尔·阿拉夫》(Al Aaraaf) 和《诗集》(Poems) 等。

这首《安娜贝·李》据说是诗人悼念亡妻之作, 共分六节, 每节中四音步与三音步的诗行交错, 并多用叠句的手法, 旋律极强。

Check your understanding

7 Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The name of the maiden in this poem is Annabel Lee. ()
2. Both the poet and the maiden lived in the country by the sea. ()
3. The poet and the maiden loved each other so deeply that even the angels desired eagerly to possess this love. ()
4. The angels in Heaven were not as happy as the poet and the maiden. ()

5. Now that the maiden had died, the poet gradually recovered from the pain and forgot the maiden. ()
6. The poet missed the maiden so much that he often dreamed of her. ()
7. The poet compared the stars to the bright eyes of the beautiful maiden. ()
8. When the poet died, he lay down by the side of the maiden. ()

8 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. This maiden lived with no other thought than to love and be loved by me.
2. We loved with a love that was more than love.
3. Her highborn kinsmen came and bore her away from me, to shut her up in a sepulcher in this kingdom by the sea.
4. The angels, not half so happy in Heaven, went envying her and me.
5. That was the reason that the wind came out of the cloud, chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.
6. Neither the angels in Heaven above, nor the demons down under the sea, can ever dissever my soul from the soul of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
7. The moon never beams without bringing me dreams of the beautiful Annabel Lee, and the stars never rise but I see the bright eyes of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

Build up your language stock

9 Read the following words, paying attention to their pronunciation and spelling and then translate them into Chinese.

1. tomb	1. _____
2. comb	2. _____
3. climb	3. _____
4. bomb	4. _____
5. thumb	5. _____
6. dumb	6. _____
7. numb	7. _____

10 Match the words in Column A with their antonyms in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. soul	a. body
2. highborn	b. devil
3. chill	c. hell
4. heaven	d. humble
5. dissever	e. unite
6. angel	f. warm

11 Complete the following sentences with the words given, changing the forms when necessary.

beam

blow out

by far

by the side of

lie down

neither...nor

never... without

shut up

1. A blast of wind _____ the candlelight and all was in complete darkness.
2. We have _____ all the valuables in the safe and now you can put your heart into your stomach.
3. He is _____ the tallest and strongest boy in the class. He will make a very good basketball player.
4. The music was too noisy and _____ my sister _____ I enjoyed it.
5. The teacher's face _____ with satisfaction when she saw her students' progress.
6. No sooner had he _____ on the bed than he heard some strange noise.
7. _____ did she go to the cinema _____ coming back excited and happy.
8. Let's have a picnic _____ the beautiful lake.

Writing

Applied writing

The Center for English Language Education (CELE) *End of Course Report*

Sample 1

End of Course Report for:	Zhang Wei
Date:	16th December 1998
CELE Course:	Intensive Course in English Language and Study Skills
Length of Course:	3 Months
Proposed Academic Course:	MS in MIS(Management Information System)
Department:	Business Administration Department
Final Course Assessment:	Band 2 (Information on Bands Attached)

Satisfactory completion of the course, although we strongly recommend that this student attend in-session language support classes, particularly in the areas ticked below. If she takes advantage of this support, she should be able to cope with the language demands of her future studies.

Tutor Signature: Tom Smith

Course Director: Christine Albone

In-Sessional Language Support Classes Recommended: Yes ☒ No ☐

If YES, Classes recommended:

1. Conversational English
2. Seminar Skills
3. Reading Skills ✓
4. Academic Writing ✓
5. Listening Skills
6. Grammar
7. Research Writing ✓
8. Accuracy in Writing
9. Pronunciation

Sample 2

Center for English Language Education

Zhang Wei

3 Month Intensive Course in English and Study Skills

The above named student has attended a full-time English Language and Study Skills Course at the Center for English Language Education, University of Nottingham.

The intensive program, which was designed to prepare students for study in their own specialized field, covered such aspects of English Language and Study Skills as:

General Listening and Speaking Skills
 Academic Listening and Note-taking
 Reading of General and Academic Texts
 Academic Writing
 Research Skills and Project Work
 Seminar Skills
 Grammar Improvement
 Vocabulary Development
 Social English and Pronunciation

Christine Albane

(Course Director)

December 1998

New Words and Expressions

accuracy	/ˈækjʊrəsi/	<i>n.</i>	精确, 准确度
administration	/ədˌmɪnɪs'treɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	经营, 管理
advantage	/ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	优势, 优点