



21世纪 高职高专通用教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH
学院英语
(第二册)

程同春 主编

交通大学出版社

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College English(II)

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内 容 提 要

本书针对高职英语的教学目标编写,强调“适度够用”,强调语言技能训练,同时也注意突出语言知识点的要求。把传统英语教学中的精读、泛读、口语、听力四门课编为一册,以求相互渗透、相辅相成,提高教学和学习效率。适当放低起点,以适应大范围的学生语言知识实际情况,但不放低最终教学要求。

本书适合高职院校师生选用。

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序

发展高等职业技术教育，是实施科教兴国战略、贯彻《高等教育法》与《职业教育法》、实现《中国教育改革与发展纲要》及其《实施意见》所确定的目标和任务的重要环节；也是建立健全职业教育体系、调整高等教育结构的重要举措。

近年来，年青的高等职业教育以自己鲜明的特色，独树一帜，打破了高等教育界传统大学一统天下的局面，在适应现代社会人才的多样化需求、实施高等教育大众化等方面，做出了重大贡献。从而在世界范围内日益受到重视，得到迅速发展。

我国改革开放不久，从1980年开始，在一些经济发展较快的中心城市就先后开办了一批职业大学。1985年，中共中央、国务院在关于教育体制改革的决定中提出，要建立从初级到高级的职业教育体系，并与普通教育相沟通。1996年《中华人民共和国职业教育法》的颁布，从法律上规定了高等职业教育的地位和作用。目前，我国高等职业教育的发展与改革正面临着很好的形势和机遇：职业大学、高等专科学校和成人高校正在积极发展专科层次的高等职业教育；部分民办高校也在试办高等职业教育；一些本科院校也建立了高等职业技术学院，为发展本科层次的高等职业教育进行探索。国家学位委员会1997年会议决定，设立工程硕士、医疗专业硕士、教育专业硕士等学位，并指出，上述学位与工程学硕士、医学科学硕士、教育学硕士等学位是不同类型的同一层次。这就为培养更高层次的一线岗位人才开了先河。

高等职业教育本身具有鲜明的职业特征，这就要求我们在改革课程体系的基础上，认真研究和改革课程教学内容及教学方法，努力加强教材建设。但迄今为止，符合职业特点和需求的教材却还不多。由泰州职业技术学院、上海第二工业大学、金陵职业大学、扬州职业大

学、彭城职业大学、沙洲职业工学院、上海交通高等职业技术学校、上海交通大学技术学院、上海汽车工业总公司职工大学、立信会计高等专科学校、江阴职工大学、江南学院、常州技术师范学院、苏州职业大学、锡山职业教育中心、上海商业职业技术学院、山东商业职业技术学院、福州大学职业技术学院、青岛职业技术学院、潍坊学院、上海工程技术大学等百余所院校长期从事高等职业教育、有丰富教学经验的资深教师共同编写的《21 世纪高职高专通用教材》，将由上海交通大学出版社等陆续向读者朋友推出，这是一件值得庆贺的大好事，在此，我们表示衷心的祝贺。并向参加编写的全体教师表示敬意。

高职教育的教材面广量大，花色品种甚多，是一项浩繁而艰巨的工程，除了高职院校和出版社的继续努力外，还要靠国家教育部和省(市)教委加强领导，并设立高等职业教育教材基金，以资助教材编写工作，促进高职教育的发展和改革。高职教育以培养一线人才岗位与岗位群能力为中心，理论教学与实践训练并重，二者密切结合。我们在这方面的改革实践还不充分。在肯定现已编写的高职教材所取得的成绩的同时，有关学校和教师要结合各校的实际情况和实训计划，加以灵活运用，并随着教学改革的深入，进行必要的充实、修改，使之日臻完善。

阳春三月，莺歌燕舞，百花齐放，愿我国高等职业教育及其教材建设如春天里的花园，群芳争妍，为我国的经济建设和社会发展作出应有的贡献！

叶春生

前 言

《学院英语》是一套专为高等职业技术学院的英语教学编写的全新教材。1999年12月,上海交通大学出版社会同华东地区60余所职业技术学院共同研讨“21世纪高职高专通用教材”的编写与出版问题,《学院英语》的编写便是这一次研讨会的成果之一。

这套《学院英语》教材贯彻高职教育培养应用型技术人才的宗旨,强调以“能力为本”,改变以往知识传授型的教学、教材模式,突出技能训练,旨在让学生真正把英语作为一种有用的工具来使用。在编写上,本教材具有如下的特点:

一、将传统的精读、泛读、口语、听力等课程融于一册,即每一单元均包含上述几门课程的内容。这样,既避免了把整体性很强的语言学习(尤其在基础阶段)人为地分割成缺少应有联系的数门课程,又可给教师留下较大的取舍空间,便于根据学生具体情况灵活机动地实施教学。

二、适当缩短阅读课文,补充口语材料,加强口语和听力训练练习,贯彻重在应用的原则,摒除“哑巴英语”的陋习。第二册教材比第一册有梯度,以显示循序渐进、由浅入深的原则。第二册教材中,每一单元含阅读材料(Reading Passage)一篇,情景对话(Situational Dialogues)两篇,且均配有问题或讨论题,以加强听说训练。练习中的听说练习(Listen in 和 Read and speak out)也按同样目的设计,既有机械模仿,又有在模仿基础上的自由发挥,从而加强学生听说能力的培养,并在所设定的具体场景的实际使用中不断巩固与提高。每单元的词汇解释大部分用英语,以期能在课堂上创造一个学习外语的微环境,使学生有尽可能多的英语听说机会,以培养语感,掌握语言技能。

三、强调听说并不等于忽视学习语法、词汇知识,本教材每单元都有语法和词汇学习内容,并配有较大量的练习,可供教师选用。第二册

教材中每单元均配有两篇补充阅读材料(Supplementary Reading),同样供教师根据教学情况加以选用。

四、第二册教材的课文和练习中 Listen in 及 Read and speak out 部分配有录音带。

《学院英语》第二册由南京理工大学高等职业技术学院外语系主任程同春副教授任主编,李敬梅讲师任副主编,参与编写的还有王一平、文昀、唐平、王辉、刘红兵等讲师。

编 者

2000 年 10 月



I . Passage Reading

Right Words to Encourage People

If somebody told you to “pull your socks up”, would you look at your feet and think “but I’m not wearing socks”? If so, then you have definitely misunderstood. The phrase is a colloquial English expression encouraging you to try harder and do better.

There are many expressions in English for telling someone to make more of an effort. If you’re not being very productive at work perhaps you should “buck up”, “get your act together” or “get it together”. You might need to make an extra effort at something.

You might hear a request to “get to it”, or “pull your finger out”. This is a vulgar expression and we don’t suggest that you use it.

To make something successful you will need to “put your best foot forward” and “put your heart and soul into it”—in other words, “give it your all” or “put your back into it”—work very hard. It always helps to use some “elbow grease”—the strength and energy you use when doing physical work like polishing.

Sometimes, the hardest part of doing something is starting! If you’re being a bit slow in getting going on something and you have a

deadline to meet, you should “put your shoulder to the wheel”—get started on a difficult task, just “get stuck into it” or “get weaving”. Another term to mean to hurry, to act with urgency to achieve your ends, is “get cracking”, a term which comes from whip cracking using a whip to round up a herd.

Sometimes we all need to be hurried up a little bit — either physically or at work. At one time or another, you’ll probably hear someone tell you to “jump to it”, “move it”, or “get a move on”. These are not very polite phrases and would be used when someone is issuing orders—a boss to employees, for example. For even more immediate results, you may hear “look sharp”, “step on it” or, perhaps from an older person, “look lively”! “Get your skates on” is also an order to speed up. So get cracking and learn all these new phrases!

QUESTIONS

1. What does the phrase “pull your socks up” really mean?
2. How many phrases can explain “to make more of an effort”?
What are they?
3. Which phrase is a vulgar expression according to the author?
4. Which is better to express “to make something successful”, “put your best foot forward” or “elbow grease”?
5. Where does the phrase “get cracking” come from?
6. Which is the best phrase of the following three: “jump to it”, “get cracking” or “look lively”? Why?

II. Situational Dialogues

1. Setting the Table

- A: I have to stay in the kitchen. I don’t want the food to burn.
Would you please set the table?

B: Of course.

A: Did you put forks to the left of the plate, spoons and a knife to the right of the plate?

B: Yes, I did.

A: Are the salt and pepper shakers on the table?

B: Oh, no, they're not. I'll get them now.

A: Did you use the new cups with saucers?

B: Yes, I did.

A: Does the table look nice?

B: I think so.

A: I hear the bell. Please open the door.

2. Describing Wines

Mr. Zhou Hong, a manager of a foreign trade company, and his American customers are continuing their conversation while having their meal.

Hong: What would you like to drink, Mao Tai or rice wine?

Bill: I've heard a lot about your Mao Tai. It's strong, isn't it?

Hong: Maybe stronger than whiskey, but it won't go to the head, as most liquors do.

Bill: I think I'll have something milder, if you don't mind.

Hong: Then try some rice wine. It's made from rice, it's mild and mellow.

Bill: All right, I'll take your word for it and try some.

Hong: Let me fill your cup.

Bill: Thank you.

Hong: How do you like the wine?

Bill: I like it. It suits my taste just fine.

Hong: Have some more, please. A little drink is good for your health.

Bill: Thank you. Just a little more, or I'll get drunk.

QUESTIONS

1. Do you cook at home? What do you cook at home?
2. Do you set a table at home? How do you set?
3. How are forks, spoons and a knife arranged in the dialogue?
4. Do you use cups with saucers at your home? Why?
5. Which do you prefer, Mao Tai or rice wine?
6. According to the dialogue, which is stronger, Mao Tai or whiskey?
7. What does the sentence "it won't go to the head, as most liquors do" mean?
8. How can you explain in another way "take your word for it"?

New Words and Expressions

right /rait/ *a.* correct

encourage /in'kʌrɪdʒ/ *v.* give hope to; support 鼓励

phrase /freɪz/ *n.* group of words forming part of a sentence 短语

colloquial /kələ'kwɪəl/ *a.* not formal or literary 俗语的

productive /prədʌktɪv/ *a.* able to produce 多产的

extra /'ekstrə/ *a.* additional

request /rɪ'kwest/ *n.* asking 请求

vulgar /'vʌlgə/ *a.* ill mannered 粗俗的

soul /səʊl/ *n.* non-material part of a human body 灵魂

in other words: explained in some other way 换句话说

elbow /'elbəʊ/ *n.* joint between the two parts of the arm 肘

grease /ɡriːs/ *n.* any thick semi-solid oily substance 油脂

physical /'fɪzɪkəl/ *a.* of the body 身体的

polish /'pɒlɪʃ/ *v.* make smooth by rubbing 磨光 ; 擦亮

deadline /'dedləɪn/ *n.* fixed limit of time 截止时间

wheel /hwiːl/ *n.* 轮子

cracking /'krækiŋ/ *n.* the act of being crack

whip /hwip/ *n.* lash 鞭子

issue /'isju:/ *v.* give or send out 发出

employee /emplɔɪ'i:/ *n.* person employed for wages 雇员

sharp /ʃɑ:p/ *a.* harsh; severe 苛刻的; 厉害的

skate /skeit/ *n.* 溜冰鞋

speed up: increase the speed of 加速

pepper /'pepə/ *n.* hot-tasting powder made from the dried berries of certain plants, used to season food 胡椒粉

shaker /'ʃeikə/ *n.* (in the dialogue)(可摇动的)容器

saucer /'sɔ:sə/ *n.* small curved plate on which a cup stands 茶杯碟; 茶托

liquor /'likə/ *n.* (kind of) alcoholic drink 酒; 酒类

mild /maɪld/ *a.* (of drink) not sharp or strong in taste(指酒类)味道不浓

mellow /'meləu/ *a.* soft and sweet in taste 醇香的

Notes

1. **pull your socks up**: encourage yourself to go up 鼓起劲来
2. **make an effort to**: do one's best 尽力
3. **buck up**: to make or become more cheerful 振作精神
4. **pull your finger out**: begin to work 开始(干起来)
5. **put your best foot forward**: try one's best 全力以赴
6. **elbow grease**: hard work 苦干 *n.* [u] hard work with the hands, esp. polishing and cleaning
7. **put your shoulder to the wheel**: try hard 努力(工作)
8. **get cracking**: (slang, colloquial) to hurry up (used mostly as an imperative)(俚语, 口语) 快点儿(多用于祈使句中)
9. **at one time or another**: often 经常
10. **get your skates on**: be in a hurry 赶快

Grammar

The Pronoun(1)代词

One of pronouns is personal pronouns. They have three cases; the subjective case, the objective case and the possessive case pronouns as follows;

the subjective cases: I you he she it we you they

the objective cases: me you him her it us you them

the possessive cases: my your his her its our your their

Examine the following sentences;

*I should learn from **you** and **him**.*

***She** shows great concern for **them** and **us**.*

***Our** school is bigger than **your** school.*

***Her** teacher often pays a visit to **her** parents.*

***His** bike is a new one, and **my** bike is an old one.*

*This road is newly opened, and **its** name has not been decided yet.*

Word Usage

Act

1. We must act in co-ordination in this matter.
2. She was always acting on her principles.
3. Mr. Wood acted as though nothing had happened.
4. Last month a new play was acted in Nanjing.
5. Miss Smith will act as interpreter. (充当)
6. Joel acted for John while he was ill. (代理)
7. He was acting on your advice. (按…办)
8. We must act on the leader's instructions.
9. This medicine acts upon the liver. (对…起作用)

10. They didn't act up to their principle. (按…行事)

Pass

1. Let's pass on to the next question.
2. The interview passed off very well. (顺利进行)
3. We passed several restaurants before we came to the company.
4. The information technology has passed into a new phase. (进入)
5. Months passed and he still heard nothing from Susan.
6. Do you think you will pass the CET Band Four examination?
7. Where will you pass the winter vacation?
8. Professor Cheng came to pass on his experience in English teaching. (传授)
9. That old lady had a bad fall and passed out. (昏厥)
10. The situation of international trade is getting better and better with each passing day.

Exercises

I. Listen in.

A. Listen to the tape and fill in the following blanks.

If you break your arm or leg, the (1) _____ will probably send you to hospital to have an X-ray. (2) _____ taken to find out just where the (3) _____ is and what kind of break it is. If a small child (4) _____ a coin or some other hard thing, as sometimes happens, the doctor will (5) _____ an X-ray photograph to find out just where the object has got to in the child's (6) _____. Every hospital has an X-ray department, and doctors now (7) _____ on these photographs for giving them (8) _____ about their patients. Dentists also take X-rays of people's (9) _____ to find out if there is anything wrong with a tooth which cannot be (10) _____ by external examination.

B. Listen to the following dialogues on the tape and choose the correct answer.

1. A. hospital B. flower shop C. countryside D. garden
2. A. Only writing was fun.
B. Only reading was fun.
C. Both writing and reading this paper were fun.
D. Writing this paper was more interesting than reading.
3. A. The man implies she will fail.
B. The man implies the neighbors will accept her suggestion.
C. The man implies the neighbors are good ones.
D. The man implies she could hear music.
4. A. The professor's phone number isn't true.
B. The professor's phone number is true.
C. The professor's phone number is not in the directory.
D. The professor's phone number is in the directory.
5. A. by plane B. by bus C. in a train D. by car
6. A. The man was checking.
B. The man was catching.
C. The man was drawing money from a bank.
D. The man was stopping cashing.

II. Read and speak out.

Read and practise the following dialogue about what happens in the class with your partner.

- M: Hi, Sandra. Where have you been lately? I didn't see you in class last week.
- W: My sister has been ill so I went to stay with her.
- M: Oh, what was wrong with her?
- W: She had a bad case of the flu.
- M: Did she see a doctor?

W: Yes, she did.
 M: Is she better now?
 W: The worst part is over, but she's still tired.
 M: Does she live very far from here?
 W: About six hours by train or one hour by plane.
 M: How did you go?
 W: I went by plane, but came back by train.
 M: Where are you going now?
 W: I have to see my professor about making up the test I missed last week.
 M: OK. See you.

III. Fill in the blanks with words and phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

employee	extra	successful	urgency
encourage	issue	soul	finger
productive	vulgar	physical	misunderstand

1. When students lose their marks in exams, we should _____ them to study harder.
2. _____ work is also important and should not be looked down upon.
3. Going abroad, you need a passport _____ by the public securities.
4. In some companies, a boss can issue an order to an _____ without special reasons.
5. A _____ student always studies hard and learns from others.
6. Xiao Li apologized for his behavior because he _____ his classmate.
7. Every year many of his books are published, so he is a _____ writer.