



21世纪 高职高专通用教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH
学院英语
(第三册)

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College English (Ⅲ)

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李德荣 主编

上海交通大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

学院英语. 第3册/李德荣主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社, 2001(2003重印)

21世纪高职高专通用教材

ISBN 7-313-02718-4

I. 学… II. 李… III. 英语-技术学校: 高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第037423号

学 院 英 语

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李德荣 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:张天蔚

上海交通大学印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:880mm×1230mm 1/32 印张:7.375 字数:213千字

2001年7月第1版 2003年1月第2次印刷

印数:6051~9100

ISBN 7-313-02718-4/H·541 定价:12.50元

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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新世纪高职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。本教材是《学院英语》第三册。

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、听力等课程汇于一册,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,又可使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,努力摒除“哑巴英语”的陋习。第一、二册每一单元均含阅读材料(Reading Passage)和情景对话(Situational Dialogs),且配有问题或讨论题,以加强听说训练。练习中的听说练习(Listen and Speak 和 Let's Talk)也是以同样目的设计的,既有机模仿,又有在模仿基础上的自由发挥。每单元的词汇解释大部分用英语,希望能在课堂上创造一个微观的学习外语的环境,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。第三、四册均含阅读材料(Reading Passage)和会话(Conversation),同样配有问题或讨论题。

三、本书在强调听说和阅读的同时,并不忽视其他技能的训练。第一、二册配有语法和词汇学习的内容,第三、四册配有词汇和写作的内容,而且都既有讲解又有练习,可供教师选用。每单元的补充阅读

(Supplementary Reading)也可供教师根据教学情况加以选用。

四、教材的课文和听力练习部分配有录音带。

高职英语教学是一个有待深入探讨的领域。由于缺乏经验和时间仓促,本书必有不少疏漏与不妥之处,敬请批评指正,以便不断修正。

《学院英语》第三册由上海商业职业技术学院商务英语系主任李德荣教授主编,编委会成员有(按姓氏笔画排序)王雷、李景月、李德荣、邹建华、林万里、姜荷梅;参与编写的还有范菁、陈晓平。

编 者

2001年5月

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Unit 1

KEY WORDS PREVIEW

variety /və'raɪəti/ *n.* quite a number of 许多

He decided to quit the job for a variety of reasons.

persuade /pə'sweɪd/ *v.* cause sb. to do sth. by arguing or reasoning with him 说服

How can we persuade him into joining us?

adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *v.* take over and have or use (sth.) as one's own 采纳

She was glad that the manager adopted her suggestion.

ignore /ɪɡnɔː/ *v.* pay no attention to; take no notice of
Sometimes it's best to ignore a rude person.

focus /'fəʊkəs/ *v.* concentrate; pay special attention to

Modern medicine seems to focus too much on developing surgical techniques.

forfeit /'fɔːfɪt/ *v.* lose or give up sth. 失去; 放弃

By becoming a US citizen he forfeited the right to live in his native country.



I . Passage Reading

Time is Past, Present and Future

Sydney J. Harris

Background Information

For the past thirty years, Sidney J. Harris has been writing a daily editorial column for the Chicago Daily News. His column, entitled "Strictly Personal", presents Harris' opinion on a variety of topics. Seven collections of his essays have been published in book form.

An editorial is a brief newspaper or magazine article that offers a personal opinion and tries to persuade the reader to adopt the same view. Editorials usually begin by stating an issue and conclude by presenting a solution or by offering advice.

The people who insist that one must "live for the present" are as foolish and lopsided as the people who live wistfully in the past or the people who live hopefully in the future.

Time is seamless. Past, present and future are woven into the same fabric. The present is continually disappearing into the past, before we can grasp it. And, in a real sense, the future never comes.

Time and space are part of the same continuum, Einstein taught us. We must also learn that time itself is indivisible, that every act is a blending of past experience, present situation and future expectancy.

Living for the present is a senseless philosophy. The man who most perfectly lives for the present is the criminal: he forgets the prison sentence of the past and he ignores the probable prison sentence of the future. He lives from "score" to "score".

We must not look behind too much, we must not look ahead too far and we must not fix our gaze too steadily on the immediate. Each of these angles of vision has its own particular dangers.

What is necessary, it seems to me, is a delicate combination of the three. Those who focus on the past become apathetic; those who

peer exclusively into the future become unrealistic; and those who live on a day-to-day basis become incapable of learning from the past and incapable of controlling the future.

The mind likes to break up life into categories — but these categories are illusions. For instance, we think the past is behind us, but it is not; it is very much with us, very much alive, very much a part of everything we do now.

We think the future lies ahead, but its seed is contained in the present. There is no sharp break between the two; the lies we tell to-day can send us sprawling a year from now; the way we treat our infant determines the way he treats us when he reaches adolescence.

Life is a flow, a stream. The current is everywhere. Like mariners, we must learn the shoals, the rocks, the rapids. No man can navigate only from wave to wave, for the waves are part of a ceaseless pattern in time.

Live for the present? It is impossible; and if it were possible, it would be fatal. To live for the present is the surest way of forfeiting the future to barbarism and bestiality.

QUESTIONS

1. According to the author, what is wrong with the people who “live for the present”? Do you agree or disagree with the author’s view? Explain.
2. How do you view time? Do you think it is “seamless” as the author does? Explain.
3. Most words have two types of meaning; denotative and connotative. The denotative meaning is the basic definition of the word. The connotative meaning includes emotions and attitudes that are associated with the word. For example, the word *home* connotes comfort, security, love, etc.. The denotative meaning of *shoals*

and *rapids* are given in Words and Expressions. Discuss the possible connotative meanings of these words based on the context.

II . Conversation

You Made It!

Jimmy is a TV reporter. He is now interviewing Sam Hammer, who just finished last in the "Run for Your Life" marathon.

Jimmy Well, here comes the last runner to cross the finish line.
You made it!

Sam Yeah!

Jimmy How does it feel?

Sam Great! I mean, it's not everyone who comes in last.

Jimmy You look pretty tired.

Sam I am, but I'm so excited I don't think I'll be able to get to sleep for a while.

Jimmy Was this your first race?

Sam Yes. I've only been running for two months. When I signed up, I'd only been running for two weeks! Everyone said it was too soon to enter a race.

Jimmy Well, you certainly showed them! Was there ever a time when you thought you would drop out?

Sam Well, it was such a hot day that I started feeling a little tired pretty early. And I hadn't gone three miles when I got a pain in my side.

Jimmy How was that last big hill?

Sam Oh, that was a killer. I'd just made it about halfway when my right knee started giving me trouble. I didn't know if I had enough energy to get to the top. But I managed to do it.

Jimmy What made you decide to enter the race?

Sam Well, I'd always wanted to see if I could make it through a race like this. Besides, I knew they'd give me one of those cute T-shirts.

Jimmy Well, I guess I should say "Congratulations for hanging in there!" Thanks for talking to us.

QUESTIONS

1. As the last runner in the race, how did Sam feel?
2. How long had Sam been practising before he signed up?
3. What do you think of Sam? Would you also congratulate him for his courage?

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

column /'kʊləm/ *n.* part of a newspaper regularly dealing with a particular subject (报纸杂志上的)专栏

entitle /ɪn'taɪtl/ *v.* give a title to 取名

collection /kə'leɪʃn/ *n.* group of objects that have been collected systematically 收藏品;集子;专集

editorial /,edɪ'tɔ:riəl/ *n.* special article in a newspaper giving an opinion on some topical issue (usually written by the editor) 社论;评论

lopsided /lɒp'saɪdɪd/ *a.* with one side lower than the other 向一边倾斜的

wistfully /'wɪstflɪ/ *a.* full of sad or vague longing 发愁的;渴望的

seamless /'si:mlɪs/ *n.* without a seam; continuous 无缝的;不断的

fabric /'fæbrɪk/ *n.* type of cloth, esp. one that is woven 织物

continuum /kən'tɪnjuəm/ *n.* sth. that changes or develops very gradually so that each part is very similar to previous and following parts (各部分紧密联系的)连续体

indivisible /,ɪndɪ'vɪsəbl/ that cannot be divided. 不可分割的

blending /'blendɪŋ/ *n.* mixture 混合
expectancy /ɪk'spektənsɪ/ *n.* state of expecting or hoping 预料;期望
senseless /'senslɪs/ *a.* without sense; foolish 无意义的;愚蠢的
philosophy /fɪ'lɒsəfɪ/ *n.* knowledge of nature, the universe, and human life 哲学
criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ *n.* person who commits a crime or crimes 罪犯
vision /'vɪʒn/ *n.* ability of seeing 视力; imagination needed in planning 眼光
delicate /'delɪkət/ *a.* very carefully made or formed; fine; exquisite 精巧的
apathetic /æpə'θetɪk/ *a.* showing or feeling indifferent 缺乏兴趣的;漠然的
peer /pɪə/ *v.* look carefully or hard 仔细看
unrealistic /ˌʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk/ *a.* (hopes) not based on facts 不现实的
incapable /ɪn'keɪpəbl/ *a.* unable, not capable
sprawl /sprɔ:l/ *v.* crawl 爬行
adolescence /ædə'lesns/ *n.* the time, usually between the ages of 12 to 18, when a young person is developing into an adult
current /'kʌrənt/ *n.* movement of water, air, etc. (水、气)流
mariner /'mærɪnə/ *n.* sailor 水手
shoal /ʃəʊl/ *n.* area of shallow water 浅滩
rapids /'ræpɪdz/ *n.* area of swift current 急流;湍流
navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/ *v.* sail on a sea, river, etc. 航行
ceaseless /'si:slɪs/ *a.* continuous, without stopping
fatal /'feɪtl/ *a.* causing death 致命的
barbarism /'bɑ:bərɪzəm/ *n.* state of being uncivilized 未开化状态;愚昧粗鲁
bestiality /bestɪ'æləti/ *n.* quality of being bestial 兽性;兽行
marathon /'mærəθən/ *n.* a long race of about 42 kilometers or 26 miles 马拉松赛跑

Notes

1. **strictly personal**: 意为纯属个人见解
2. **live wistfully in the past**: 沉湎于过去
3. **live hopefully in the future**: (一味)憧憬未来
4. **Einstein**: Albert Einstein (1879—1955), German physicist, Nobel Prize winner
5. **every act is a blending of... future expectancy**: 每种行为都是过去经历、当前情况和预期将来的混合物
6. **from "score" to "score"**: from crime to crime
7. **fix one's gaze too steadily on the immediate**: pay too much attention to things close at hand 过于关注眼下的事情
8. **angles of vision**: 视角
9. **a delicate combination of the three**: 三者恰到好处的结合
10. **live on a day-to-day basis**: 过一天算一天
11. **send us sprawling**: put us in an awkward position; send us sprawling 让人尴尬
12. **forfeiting the future to barbarism and bestiality**: 把将来付诸愚昧和野蛮
13. **It's not everyone who comes in last**: 并非人人都能(坚持)最后一个跑到终点
14. **you certainly showed them**: 你确实向他们显示了(你能做到)
15. **that was a killer**: 那可差点要了我的命
16. **make it through a race like that**: 跑完这样的比赛
17. **Congratulations for hanging in there**: Congratulations for your courage.

Exercises

Listening Practice

Part A

Directions: *In this part, you will hear ten statements. Listen carefully and choose the sentence best corresponding to each statement you hear on the tape.*

1. A. There are no magazines in that store.
B. We buy magazines from that store.
C. We don't want to buy magazines.
D. There are some magazines near the door.
2. A. We work in a travel agency.
B. We work in a post office.
C. We work in a library.
D. We work in a department store.
3. A. She doesn't like New York at all.
B. She likes to show people around New York.
C. She doesn't like to live in New York.
D. She likes only the shows and shopping in New York.
4. A. Mrs. Williams likes Mr. Baker.
B. Mr. Baker sells insurance.
C. Mrs. Williams sells insurance.
D. Mrs. Williams doesn't have any insurance.
5. A. Farmers are lazy people.
B. Farmers are busy people.
C. Farmers do not like to work.
D. Farmers are not usually very busy.

6. A. Mary didn't go to school. B. Mary overslept.
C. Mary was late for school. D. Mary didn't like school.
7. A. I want a salad. B. I want a soup.
C. I want a fork. D. I want a spoon.
8. A. Her mother doesn't like to work.
B. Her mother won't go anywhere.
C. Her mother is pretty.
D. Her mother works hard.
9. A. John's son doesn't go swimming.
B. John cannot go swimming.
C. John always takes his son swimming.
D. John always takes his daughter swimming.
10. A. Joe went to Chicago but his wife did not.
B. Joe's wife went to Chicago alone.
C. Joe would rather stay in the west.
D. Joe didn't like Chicago.

Part B

Directions: *This part contains five short conversations. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each question you hear on the tape.*

1. A. Rome B. Paris
C. New York D. San Francisco
2. A. his leg B. his head
C. skiing D. his arm
3. A. a gift B. some money
C. a letter D. some stamps
4. A. department store B. grocery shopping
C. drug store D. restaurant
5. A. She feeds her family.

- B. She grows her own food.
- C. She and her family eat in restaurants.
- D. She sells her cow.

Spoken English

Interview a classmate. Ask questions about your partner's or somebody else's life, past and present. Find out about a decision he/she has made and the situation that led up to it. Use the expressions in the boxes.

What made you decide to go into medicine?

Well, I'd always wanted to be a doctor, even as a small child. My mother was a doctor, and so was my grandmother.

What made you decide to change careers?

Well, I'd been working at the same job for fifteen years, and one day I just woke up and said, "Enough!"

What made you decide to...

Well...

major in business?

I'd just taken a course...

take up running?

I'd been thinking about it for...

move to the city?

I'd lived in a small town since...

Vocabulary

I . Match the following words in Column A with the words or phrases in Column B that is similar in meaning.

A

B

_____ 1. indivisible

a. deadly

_____ 2. delicate

b. indifferent

_____ 3. senseless

c. fine, exquisite

_____ 4. apathetic

d. unwise

_____ 5. wistfully

e. with longing