

21

世纪高职高专教育系列规划教材 · 大学英语

NEW INTEGRATED *English*

读和写

修订版

Reading & Writing

2

新综合英语

总主编 / 魏水利 李建利
主 编 / 薛金强



西北大学出版社
NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY PRESS

21世纪高职高专教育系列规划教材·大学英语

NEW INTEGRATED ENGLISH

新综合英语

Reading & Writing

读和写 2

总主编 / 魏水利 李建利

主编 / 薛金强

副主编 / 李勇军 高治东 赵晓玲

编者 / 李若子 习青侠 杨倩 杨雪霁 贾新燕

张旭东 郭



西北大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新综合英语·读和写·2/魏水利,李建利等编著. 西安:西北大学出版社,2003.9

ISBN 7-5604-1841-4

I. 新... II. ①魏... ②李... III. ①英语-阅读教学-高等学校:技术学校教材 ②英语-写作-高等学校:技术学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 090428 号

《新综合英语》系列教材

责任编辑 / 刘渭涛 王祚 黄超
整体设计 / 王祚

新综合英语·读和写·2

出版发行	西北大学出版社	社 址	西安市太白北路 229 号
电 话	029-88302590	邮政编码	710069
经 销	新华书店经销	印 刷	西安正华印刷科技有限公司
版 次	2005 年 8 月第 3 版	印 次	2005 年 8 月第 3 次印刷
开 本	787×1092 1/16	印 张	24.25
字 数	510 000	印 数	21 000-31 000
书 号	ISBN 7-5604-1841-4/H·126	定 价	32.00 元

●如有印装问题,请与本社联系,以便调换

《新综合英语》系列教材

编委会

特邀顾问:翟象俊

顾问: (按姓氏笔画排列)

王 健 王惠玲 白永权 李民权 杨 跃
张思锐

编委会主任:魏水利

委员: (按姓氏笔画排列)

马宇晓	万 明	马 勇	封文和	王永东
甘世安	田兵权	刘兴春	许江红	任 远
余小勇	陈招娥	李英兰	李建利	李雪梅
李敦之	杨 凯	苟选民	张志华	张晓青
赵雪爱	赵春琳	赵金昌	孟晓群	姜 宇
党明虎	党惠清	夏 斌	崔建斌	曹 钢
曹晓川	薛金强			

前言

为了适应高职高专教育英语教学的改革和发展,全面推进素质教育,培养创新人才,陕西省教育厅在“陕西高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革研究项目”和“陕西 21 世纪初高等教育教学改革工程”中对教材建设进行了立项研究。本系列教材是这两项研究项目的重要成果,也是陕西省教育厅规划的面向 21 世纪高职高专系列教材之一。

本系列教材主要依据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,同时兼顾《大学英语教学大纲》的要求编写,包括《新综合英语——读和写》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——听和说》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——综合训练与自测》(预备级、1~4 册)以及与之配套的《教师参考书》。主要供高职高专学生、成人教育学生以及大学本科生使用。各校可根据学生的入学英语水平选择从预备级或一册开始组织教学。

《读和写》每册十个单元,每个单元由六部分组成,即:In-class Reading; After-class Reading; Grammar; Reading Skills; General Writing and Applied Writing. In-class Reading 和 After-class Reading 分别相当于精读和泛读,由同一题材的三篇文章组成,课后配有阅读理解、词汇结构、翻译等各种练习。其中 In-class Reading 中 Preparation 旨在激发学生对本单元有关内容的兴趣,开阔思路,使学生进入积极的语言状态; Grammar 部分为基本的英语语法规则的精讲精练,目的是帮助英语语法知识较为薄弱的学生比较系统地学习英语语法,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识; Reading Skills 和 General Writing 部分旨在通过基本读写技能的学习和操练,使学生具有较强的英语读、写能力; Applied Writing 部分旨在通过对各种日常应用文和商业函件的写作方法和技巧的学习和实践,使学生熟悉日常应用文和商业函件的写作要求和方法,读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,借助参考资料能写出简短的英语应用文和商业函件。

《听和说》每册十二个单元,每单元分为 Listening In, Speaking Out, Listening For Pleasure 及 Exercises For Homework 四个部分。各单元前两个部分均围绕学生熟悉或与学生生活相关的话题,以听为基础进行听和说训练;第三部分是听英语歌曲、实景会话等,一是寓教于乐,为课堂教学提供更多的乐趣,二是激发学生的学习兴趣;第四部分通过大量附加的听力材料,旨在进一步加强和提高学生的听力理解能力,同时也可提高学生参加各种英语测试的应试能力。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读和写》、《听和说》有关的背景知识、课堂活动材料、难句解释、语言点例释、课文参考译文和练习答案等。

《综合训练与自测》为《读和写》的补充材料,通过更多的相关练习,旨在进一步加强和巩固学生的读、写能力。

《读和写》、《听和说》、《综合训练与自测》各册分工不同,且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以实现高职高专教育英语课程教学要求应达到的目的。

《新综合英语》选材新颖、语言规范、题材多样、内容丰富,具有时代性、趣味性、可思性和前瞻性。在编排上不但注重加强学生英语语言基础知识和基本技能的训练,同时重视学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力的培养。

在设计和编写《新综合英语》的过程中,我们既注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些内容,又采纳传统教学理论中某些合理成分,结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法,联系现状,力求处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系,突出和加强英语实践能力的培养和实际应用。

参加本教材编写的单位有:西北大学、西北工业大学、陕西师范大学、西安电子科技大学、宝鸡文理学院、渭南师范学院、长安大学、西安工业学院、延安大学、陕西财经职业技术学院、陕西交通职业技术学院、陕西职业技术学院、陕西铁路职业技术学院、西安航空职业技术学院、陕西能源职业技术学院、杨凌职业技术学院、陕西工业职业技术学院、西安航空高等专科学校等共18所院校。这些院校的专家、学者和骨干教师在一年多的时间里,倾注了大量的心血,协同攻关,完成了本教材的编写。在此,向支持本教材编写的陕西省教育厅、有关院校以及西北大学出版社的领导、项目组的全体成员表示衷心的感谢,向审校各册的中外专家、同行表示衷心的感谢。

西安外国语学院院长杜瑞清教授、本教材的特邀顾问翟象俊教授以及其他顾问对本教材的编写提出了宝贵的指导意见和建议。外籍教师 Mark Hedley 和 Amanda 审阅了书稿英文稿件,王惠玲、王爱芬、田鹏森三位教授分别审校了第二、第三和第四册,他们都付出了大量的劳动,在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

本教材总主编负责系列教材总体设计、编写组织、选材、审稿、校稿、统稿和定稿以及贯通部分的编写。各分册主编负责本册材料搜集、编写、校稿和统稿。

本教材在编写中参考了多种同类的书籍和资料,吸收了众多教学科研工作者有益的科研成果,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。由于编者的水平和经验及编写时间有限,错误和缺点在所难免,我们恳切希望专家、同行和广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们修订,使其日臻完善。

编 者

2003年7月

READING & WRITING

Unit 1

Looking at China Through Foreigners' Eyes

Part One: In-class Reading

Preparation

- I. Work in pairs and fill in the following table with a "✓" for the event which is generally regarded as a polite action for either Chinese or Westerners.

Event	Chinese	Westerners
1. Holding the door open to prevent it from bouncing back and hurting someone.		✓
2. Before saying goodbye they add some little remarks as a bridge.		
3. To knock at a door before entering it.		
4. Make a point of contacting people in advance for future interviews.		
5. To ask questions about a person's private life.		
6. To pick up the coal briquettes to clear the road and let the cars move on.		
7. When at a table for dinner, say "hello" or at least smile at each other.		
8. To buy a child some ice cream even though the parents protest.		

II. Discuss with your partner the following questions.

- Is it a polite action in China for a person to hold the door open to prevent it from bouncing back and hurting someone when he comes out of a supermarket?
- What do you usually do before you visit a friend, would you call him or her up in advance?
- What do you do when you see an accident happen in the street?
- "It doesn't cost anything to give a friendly greeting, but it may warm the heart of the person greeted just to have some notice taken." How do you understand this?
- Do you think it a polite action to buy a child something when his parents protest?
- "It looks as if Chinese adults think that just playing without learning anything is a waste of time." Do you agree? Why? Or why not?

Text

Give Your Attention to Little Events

The Chinese are a people who pay a great deal of attention to courtesy. I've noticed this in my Chinese friends ever since I came to China several years ago. Now and then, though, things happen that upset me, little events that show that there is still plenty of room for improvement in this regard.

One day, for instance, I was coming out of a supermarket in Beijing. Out of concern for the people behind me, I kept my hand on the door to prevent it from bouncing back and hurting someone. What surprised and irked me was the behavior of the young woman right behind me. She walked straight on out the door as if she were the only person there. I was holding the door open in the expectation that the next person coming out would take over the task from me. Then another young woman did exactly the same thing! I felt as if I had been pressed into service as a doorman. Only when the third person out, a middle-aged man, pressed against the door could I finally release the door and be on my way. The behavior of the two women was almost inconceivably rude. Even if they didn't take the door from me, they could at least have said thank you. They converted a polite action intended as a helpful social gesture into an opportunity for exploitation.

Sometimes even small things, insignificant in themselves, can annoy others. For example, Westerners always wrap up telephone conversations by saying goodbye or bye-bye, but before saying it they add some little remark as a bridge between the main business of the conversation and the closing. The words are meaningless in themselves: "Okay, that's all the questions I have, I'll talk to you later" or "Well, I guess I'd better let you go/let you get back to work" or "Well, thanks for the information—that's all I wanted to know" or some such formula; nevertheless, they are emotionally important. Ending your business and then immediately saying goodbye is simply too abrupt. I am told that this is a language problem, but I've noticed people doing the same thing in Chinese.

Let's talk about courtesy connected with visits. Last year I went to an international conference in Shanghai and stayed in a four-star hotel. One day after dinner, I was resting in my room when there was a knock at the door. It was a woman, a stranger. She said she was a journalist who



wanted to interview me. I asked her to show me her press card and then invited her in. Over the course of the conference we got to know each other. She told me that she was surprised by how suspicious I had seemed that evening when I opened the door. I advised her to make a point of contacting people in advance for any future interviews. Appearing unannounced at someone's door is not only impolite, but also easily misunderstood. That is how some prostitutes operate in big hotels. In most Western cities even relatives and close friends would hesitate to drop in without phoning beforehand, much less perfect strangers!¹

When I travel by plane or train in China, I always fall in with young people eager to strike up a conversation with me. Of course I know that they see this as a chance to practice their English, and that's fine. I also like to talk with them. But I find that they ask too many questions about my private life. Naturally questions like "Are you married?" or "How many children do you have?" are not taboo, but I think it's better to ask them after two people have had time to become familiar, not right off the bat. People who meet by chance as travelers should stick to wider, more public subjects. Perhaps after they find that they share views or interests they can become friends and talk about more personal matters.

New Words

courtesy /ˈkɜːtisi/ *n.*

polite behavior; good manners 礼貌, 谦恭

e. g. The telephone operator treats all callers with courtesy.

improvement * /imˈpruːvmənt/ *n.*

an act of improving or a state of being improved

e. g. They made improvements to the house by building a new roof.

regard * /riˈgaːd/ *n.*

[U] respect for someone or something

bounce * /baʊns/ *vi.*

to spring off a surface after hitting it 跳回; 弹回

e. g. The ball bounced against the wall.

irk /ɜːk/ *vt.*

to make angry, irritate, annoy 使恼怒; 使厌烦

e. g. I was irked by the loud talk at the dining table next to mine.

release * /riˈliːs/ *vt.*

to let sth. go, set it free

e. g. He releases his pet birds from their cage each day.

inconceivably /ɪnkənˈsiːvəbli/ *ad.*

unimaginably

convert * /kənˈvɜːt/ *vt.*

to change the condition or status of sth.

e. g. The owner converted the hotel into an apartment building.

exploitation * /ˌeksplɔɪˈteɪʃən/ *n.*

[U] 利用; 出于私利(不正当)的利用

●黑体词为大学英语四级考试词汇, 加*词为高等学校英语应用能力考试A级词汇

formula * /'fɔ:mjʊlə/ *n.*

(日常礼节、法律文件或宗教仪式等的)惯用语句;套话

emotionally * /i'məʊʃənəli/ *ad.*

related to feelings

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *a.*

quick and unfriendly; rude

e. g. He talks to everyone in an abrupt manner.

conference * /'kɒnfərəns/ *n.*

a professional meeting, convention, usually at a big hotel

e. g. Members of every profession, from architects to zoologists, go to conferences to learn about the newest ideas and equipment in their field.

four-star /fɔ:sta:/ *a.*

of a high standard or quality 四星级的

journalist * /'dʒə:nəlist/ *n.*

a person whose job is to gather and report the news

e. g. Journalists write news stories for magazines and newspapers.

unannounced * /'ʌnə'naʊnst/ *a.*

happening without anyone expecting or knowing about it

prostitute /'prɒstɪtju:t/ *n.*

someone, especially a woman, who earns money by having sex with people who pays for it 妓女

taboo /tə'bu:/ *n.*

a forbidden act, esp. one that goes against social customs or religious practices (宗教或社会习俗方面的)禁忌, 戒律

e. g. Drinking alcohol is a taboo in some cultures.

Phrases & Expressions

prevent sb./sth. **from** doing sth.

restrain ... from ...; keep ... from...

e. g. The rain prevented us from going to school.

press into service

(因急需而)暂用,要求.....帮一下忙

e. g. They pressed a car into service to help send the patient to a hospital. 他们要了一辆汽车帮助把病人送往医院。

wrap up

to finish

e. g. We wrapped up the class with a review of the lessons.

press card

记者证

fall in with

to agree with or to; to meet or begin to mix socially with 赞同;偶尔遇到,参加

e. g. I'm quite happy to fall in with you (your suggestion).

Her son fell in with a bad crowd.

right off the bat

(from baseball) at this moment; now

e. g. Right off the bat, I don't know how much it costs.

Proper Names

John Hill /dʒɒn hil/

约翰·希尔

Notes

In most Western cities even relatives and close friends would hesitate to drop in without phoning beforehand, much less perfect strangers!

在绝大多数的西方城市,即使是亲朋好友,在事先电话未通知的情况下都会犹豫是否登门拜访,更何况是完全陌生的人呢!

much less: used to say that one thing is even less true, possible etc. than another

e. g. He can hardly afford beer, much less champagne.

After-reading Task

Comprehension of the Text

I. Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. The author says that "The Chinese are a people who pay a great deal of attention to courtesy." Do you agree? Why or why not?
2. Can small things, insignificant in themselves, annoy others?
3. Do you think it appropriate to ask questions about a stranger's private life?

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following statements.

1. "I kept my hand on the door" when "I was coming out of the supermarket", because _____.
 - A. I was asked to do so
 - B. I wanted to show that foreigners are more polite than Chinese people
 - C. I didn't want anyone to get hurt when the door jumped back
 - D. it is a habit for the Americans to hold the door for a young woman
2. "I" could finally release the door and be on my way when _____.
 - A. the second young woman walked straight on out the door
 - B. the third person passed the door and kept his hand on it
 - C. the middle-aged man passed through the door
 - D. I found that the behavior of the two women was rude
3. When the first young woman walked straight on out the door, "I" was _____.



Reading & Writing

- A. pleased that she said thank you to me
B. pressed into service as a doorman
C. so excited that I forgot to release the door
D. annoyed and angry
4. According to the author, saying immediate good-bye to wrap up a telephone conversation is _____.
A. rough and impolite
B. a small thing, and is insignificant in itself
C. generally accepted by most Westerners
D. very common among Chinese
5. The middle-aged man who pressed against the door was _____.
A. one of the author's friends
B. a stranger
C. a professor
D. the manager of the supermarket
6. One day a woman came to the author's room to _____.
A. borrow some money from him
B. practice English with him
C. invite him to dinner
D. ask him some questions
7. According to the author, appearing unannounced at someone's door is _____.
A. prohibited in the West
B. emotionally important
C. not polite and can be understood wrongly
D. an example of courtesy connected with visits
8. Which of the following is true according to this passage?
A. The author has never been to China.
B. Three young women and one middle-aged man walked straight on out of the door while he was keeping his hand on the door.
C. Last year he went to a national conference in Shanghai and stayed in a four-star hotel.
D. Personal matters can be talked about when the strangers get to know each other better.

III. Work in groups to complete the outline of the passage. Part of the outline has been done for you.

1. (Para. 1&2) The Chinese people pay a great deal of attention to courtesy, though, little events show that there is still plenty of room for improvement.
2. (Para. 3) _____
_____.
3. (Para. 4) _____
_____.

4. (Para. 5) _____
_____.

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

courtesy	conference	abrupt	impolite
upset	prevent ... from	convert ... into	release

- This is part of the process of _____ iron _____ steel.
- Representatives from over 100 countries attended the International Peace _____ in Geneva.
- It was very _____ not to write and thank them.
- John has a back injury that may _____ him _____ playing in tomorrow's game.
- Lack of _____ is sometimes seen as a disease of modern day society.
- The train came to an _____ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats.
- Physical exercise is a good way of _____ tension.
- I'm sorry, I didn't mean to _____ you.

II. Choose the right word or phrase from the passage to complete the following sentences.

- We need to carry out some _____ to the computer system.
- They closed the windows _____ rain.
- He was insulted by my remarks, but I hadn't _____ it to be offensive.
- They did not at first _____ her with the crime.
- What _____ me most was that she didn't seem to care.
- After _____ for a moment, one of them began to speak.
- It's no use trying to _____ the old ways; time has changed.
- Although he spends a lot of time in the public eye, he is really a very _____ man.

Word Building

I. The suffix -logy means "the science or study of". Complete the following table.

technology	
sociology	
futurology	
	the science of the mind and its process
ecology	
	the study of the earth's history



	the science of the physical life of animals and plants
zoology	

II. Compound verbs can be formed by combining a noun with a verb. Match the nouns in column A with suitable verbs in Column B to form compound verbs.

A	B
air	produce
hand	write
baby	condition
mass	smoke
chain	walk
type	sit
sun	lift
sleep	carry
shop	bath

Cloze

Put in the missing words.

The Way Americans Greet

Americans often greet each other simply with "Hello" or "Hi". They believe such an informal _____ (1) often implies a close and _____ (2) relationship. Similarly, Americans do not have a _____ (3) "farewell". They will just wave "good-bye" to the whole group. Or perhaps, they will simply say "Bye", "So long" or "Speaking of time, I've got to run" and then leave. To Americans, a friendly and _____ (4) relationship is the most important thing.

Yes, a proper introduction will leave a good _____ (5) impression upon others. However, American _____ (6) are usually rather simple. In the United States, most people don't like using Mr., Mrs. or Miss in introductions. They find these terms too formal. They _____ (7) first names to formal titles in most cases. For example, a gentleman may say, "Glad to meet you. I'm Miller. But call me Paul." Sometimes a woman you _____ (8) for the first time may say, "Don't call me Mrs. Smith. Just call me Sally." So when your American friends do not use your last name or _____ (9), don't feel that they have been _____ (10). They only want to show friendliness.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在社会交往中,总是强调要尊重他人。(emphasize)

2. 不敲门就进屋是不礼貌的。(impolite)
3. 美国人认为一个非正式的问候往往包含有关系密切和友好的意思。(informal greeting)
4. 这场大雨使他们无法按时到达目的地。(prevent ... from)
5. 我们已决定好要事先预订机票。(beforehand)
6. 电梯(elevator)里挤满了人,没有一点挪动的余地。(room)

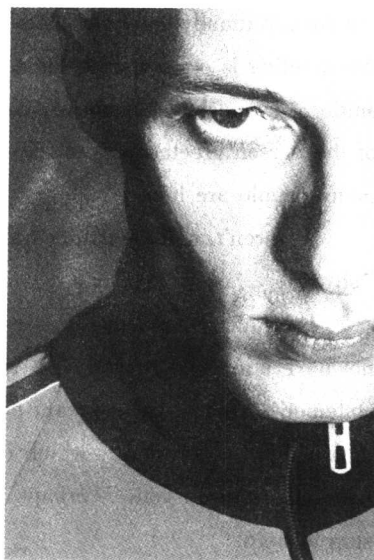
Part Two : After - class Reading

Passage A

Don't Just Stand There—Do Something!

We have lived in China for more than 8 years, and the Chinese people have been very hospitable and kind to us. We've noticed, however, that Chinese are very kind to relatives, friends, and others with whom they have a relationship (*guanxi*), but generally they are cold to strangers.¹ If an accident happens in the street, for example, people like to crowd around and watch without doing anything to help.

Some time ago, as we and some friends were walking from a church on a Sunday noon, a *miandi*² bumped into a tricycle carrying honeycomb briquettes. Briquettes scattered on the street on one side of the tricycle, and the drivers were quarreling with each other, each accusing the other of being wrong. Meanwhile, traffic on the street was completely stopped, and impatient motorists were starting to honk their horns.³ It appeared to us that the most practical solution⁴ to the problem was to clear the road and let the cars move on, so we picked up the coal briquettes and placed them back on the tricycle. People gathered around to watch us; perhaps two dozen people stopped. If everyone watching had picked up several briquettes, the job would have been finished very quickly.⁵ Instead, people said things like, "Look at the foreigners; look at the foreigners," and "The foreigners are learning from Lei Feng!" We are sure that if the people had known the driver, they would have helped. Since he



was a stranger, however, they only watched. If they were not going to help, why would they stand there, wasting time?

A Chinese friend asked us whether Americans like to watch things like this in the street. Thoughtfully, we said that there isn't really this kind of "fun" to watch, but generally, we feel that most Americans would try to help by picking up the briquettes. Since we don't have the kind of tricycles so common here in China for transporting goods, it is difficult to make an exact comparison.⁶

To be honest, almost all Chinese people — our colleagues, students, neighbors, and even strangers — have been very kind and warm to us. Why is it, then, that they treat their Chinese friends and strangers so differently?

One of our Chinese friends has said it is because the Chinese tend to be introverts. There is a screen between strangers, and until this screen is removed, they don't speak to each other.⁷ For example, in a unit's dining hall, one shares a small table with someone else for dinner. If the people at a table do not know each other, even though both work in the same unit, they may just get on with their meals and may not even look at each other. Most Americans would say "hello" or ask something about their work, or at least smile at each other.

Our limited knowledge of Chinese does not allow us to carry on a conversation with strangers, but we continually greet strangers with "*ni hao*." They most often act surprised, but once they realize the greeting is offered in friendship, the "screen" comes down, and we are rewarded with a warm smile of friendship.⁸ It doesn't cost anything to give a friendly greeting, but it may warm the heart of the person greeted just to have some one notice. Even in the crowds of people in a big city, many people are lonely.

We aren't really convinced that the reason is explained clearly by using the terms "introvert" or "shy".⁹

The famous ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius said, "Do not do to others what you would not have others do to you." In the west everyone knows Jesus's similar but also subtly different statement: "Whatever you want people to do to you, do also to them." Most American children are taught this Golden Rule, which is often quoted in the simpler form "Do to others what you would have others do to you." Perhaps that is why when Americans see someone in trouble, many will stop to help.

New Words

hospitable * /ˈhɒspɪəbl/ *a.*

friendly, welcoming, and generous to visitors 热情的; 好客的

notice * /ˈnəʊtɪs/ *v.*

to observe, to look at with interest 注意; 注意到

e. g. I noticed that there was a leak in the ceiling.

cold * /kəʊld/ <i>a.</i>	lacking warmth, not friendly 冷淡的; 不友好的 e. g. He has a cold personality in his dealings with people. 他的性格冷淡, 对人很不友好。
honeycomb /ˈhʌni,kəʊm/ <i>n.</i>	蜂窝; 蜂窝状的东西
briquette /briˈket/ <i>n.</i>	煤球
scatter * /ˈskætə/ <i>v.</i>	to go in all directions 撒; 撒播; 使散开 e. g. The newspapers scattered in the wind. 报纸随风飘散开来。
impatient * /imˈpeɪʃənt/ <i>a.</i>	性急的; 不耐烦的 e. g. After an hour's delay, the passengers were becoming impatient. 晚点了一小时后, 乘客们开始不耐烦了。
honk /hɒŋk/ <i>vi.</i>	to blow a car horn 鸣汽车喇叭
transport * /trænsˈpɔ:t/ <i>vt.</i>	to take goods, people etc. from one place to another in a vehicle; to move; to convey 运送 e. g. Trucks transport most of our goods to our customers.
colleague * /ˈkɒli:g/ <i>n.</i>	a person with whom one works 同事
introvert /ˈintrəvɜ:t/ <i>n.</i>	a shy, quiet person 性格内向的人; 含蓄的人 e. g. He is an introvert who goes to movies alone and doesn't like parties.
screen * /skri:n/ <i>n.</i>	an activity that hides another, usu. illegal one 屏障; 掩蔽物 e. g. The drug dealer uses that restaurant as a screen for selling cocaine. 贩毒者利用那家餐馆做掩护贩卖可卡因。
remove * /riˈmu:v/ <i>v.</i>	to get rid of 去掉; 除去 e. g. We removed the dirt from the floor with soap and water. 我们用水和肥皂清除地板上的污垢。
reward * /riˈwɔ:d/ <i>vt.</i>	to give something to someone because he has done something good or helpful 奖励; 酬谢 e. g. How can I reward your kindness?
offer * /ˈɔ:fə/ <i>v.</i>	to present something that may be accepted or not (主动) 提供 e. g. She offers me a cigarette every time I see her. 我每次见到她时她都给我一支香烟抽。
subtle /ˈsʌtl/ <i>a.</i>	not easy to notice or understand unless you pay careful attention; small 难以捉摸的; 细微的