

总 主 编◎王大伟

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大学英语

读写译教程

College English 2

A Reading, Writing and Translation Course

· 学生用书 ·



应用型本科院校规划教材

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华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语读写译教程学生用书. 2/王大伟总主编. —上海:
华东师范大学出版社, 2009
应用型本科院校规划教材
ISBN 978-7-5617-7030-6

I. 大… II. 王… 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③英语—翻译—高等学校:技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 098128 号

应用型本科院校规划教材 大学英语读写译教程学生用书 2

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出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮编 200062
电话总机 021-62450163 转各部门 行政传真 021-62572105
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网 址 www.ecnupress.com.cn

印 刷 者 苏州永新印刷包装有限公司
开 本 787×1092 16 开
印 张 12
字 数 250 千字
版 次 2009 年 8 月第 1 版
印 次 2009 年 8 月第 1 次
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5617-7030-6/H·483
定 价 19.80 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

出版说明

为了满足高等院校大学英语教学改革的需要,我们专门组织编写了这套专门针对应用型本科院校的教材,供高等学校非英语专业本科生及同等程度的学习者使用。

随着全球化的日益发展,国际间的政治、经济、商业和文化交流活动越来越频繁,社会需要既掌握专业技能又懂外语的人才。新时代的大学生必须在学好本专业知识的同时,提高外语水平和实际运用能力,这样才能在激烈的竞争中站稳脚跟。因此我们所编的这套大学英语教材,既包含当前教学所需的最新、实用的内容,又融入新的教学理念和教学方法,以期从容应对日益增长的社会需求。

本套教材的编写十分注重构建真实的交际语境,以学生的需要为中心而设计,强调实用性,即为学生设计贴近实际应用的交际任务,通过互动练习,激发、鼓励学生的独立思考。本教材还通过设置目标、设置问题,让学生在达成目标、解决问题的过程中,以积极主动的态度来达到最佳的学习效果。此外,还特别针对应用型本科院校学生的实际需求,设计了不少生动有趣的模块。这些设计都是为便于学生理解、掌握和运用。

本系列教材邀请来自各高等院校的外语专家组成编写委员会。为了编好这套教材,我们曾多次召开编写会议。北京外国语大学、上海外国语大学、广东外语外贸大学、华中科技大学、华东师范大学、北京交通大学、华南理工大学、华东理工大学、东南大学、四川外国语学院、湖南师范大学、中南财经政法大学、上海理工大学、浙江工商大学、曲阜师范大学、扬州大学、上海海事大学、上海师范大学、北京第二外国语学院、三峡大学、北京师范大学珠海分校、九江学院、黄山学院、安阳师范学院、黄冈师范学院、合肥学院、嘉兴学院等高校的英语教育专家和一线教师,对教材的编写工作提出了宝贵的意见,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

最后,我们希望本教材能为我国大学英语教学改革和创新作出一点贡献,同时真诚地希望英语教学专家、学者、大学英语教学一线教师以及广大读者对本套教材提出宝贵意见,以便不断改进,精益求精。

华东师范大学出版社
2009年6月

前言

《大学英语读写译教程》第一至四册为读、写、译综合教材,供非英语专业本科学生使用,也可供程度相当的自学者使用。

英语语言基础在大学英语教学中的重要地位和作用是显而易见的。但由于学生入学时英语水平程度差异较大,不少大学英语教材在应用型本科院校中使用起来普遍偏难,教师授课困难较大。针对这些状况,我们编写本系列教材,希望能对解决这些问题作出我们微薄的贡献。

本教程以应用型本科院校学生入学水平的中等程度为起点,即在学习本教程之前,学生已掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识,能认知中学大纲中的大部分英语单词,并在听、说、读、写等方面受过初步训练。在学完本教程后,力争做到:中上等水平的学生在英语语言知识和语言的实际运用能力方面,可以达到大学英语第六级的水平;中等水平的学生能够达到大学英语四级水平,能够在工作中运用英语进行与工作相关的交际。

本教程的编写指导思想是全面打好学生英语基础,以课文为中心,由浅入深,循序渐进,进行语法、词汇等基础知识的综合教学;对学生的读、写、译等基本技能进行全面的训练,培养学生准确运用所学知识进行语言交际的能力。

教材的质量关系到国家人才的培养。为了编写出高质量的教材,本教程编写者怀着强烈的质量意识,踏踏实实、一丝不苟地工作,在整体编写中遵循如下理念:

丰富而实用的选材。精读教材课文的核心地位为英语教学学者所公认,因此我们在选材上付出的努力最多。本教程的所有课文力求内容丰富,题材各异,主题贴近生活与工作实际,视角触及面广,关注实用性。

精心而系统的练习。练习设计的重要性不亚于课文。丰富多样的练习活动能体现各种技能训练的要求,可为学生提供更多提高读、写、译等各项技能的机会,极大地增强学生学习语言的兴趣。

结构清晰,易于教学。教程形式活泼多样,与众不同,图文并茂,互动性强。每册教材的侧重点不同,但注意系统性和独立性的有机结合。本系列教程可成套使用,亦可根据使用者的实际情况选择使用。

本教程共分4册,即每学期一册。第一、二册在学生原有基础上,系统安排语法、阅读和写作等基础语言知识,其内容主要参考《大学英语课程教学要求》所列项目;第三、四册在巩固基本功的基础上,进一步加强语言实际运用能力的培养。每课授课时间可根据教学对象的水平和课程总体安排等情况,由教师酌定。每课内容构成如下:

- 精读课文(生词表、课文、注释、课文理解练习、与课文相关的词汇练习、语法练习)

- 选讲课文(生词表、课文、注释、课文理解练习、课后练习等)
- 语言在用(朗读、综合练习、职业技能)
- 写作专题

与本教程配套使用的视听说教程(1—4)是一套特色鲜明、易学易教的教材。大学英语实践性较强的听说训练均放在听说教材中;听说教程的主题与读写译教程、学生实际生活、大学英语四、六级考试及各类与工作关系密切的职业英语考试紧密衔接。

最后,本教程在编写过程中得到多位英语教学界专家的支持,在此一并对他们表示衷心的感谢。

大学英语系列教材编写委员会

2009年6月

编者说明

本教程偏重实用性,讲究学习效率,特别适合于应用型大学学生。

本教程的课文含有大量实用性材料,包括不少当今热点话题,写作练习也偏重应用,这些因素都有利于提高学生的就业适应性。本教程严格控制课文中的语言难度,绝大部分词汇是大纲内的词汇(只有少量热点新词汇和专用名词超纲),这有利于提高英语学习的效率,提高四级考试通过率。有些精读教材的第一册中便大量出现六级后词汇。某些现行教材中约有 1/3 的词汇,应用型院校多数学生一辈子也不可能掌握,浪费较大。本教程通过精心选材与编写,避免了这种浪费,确保学生所学内容都是有用的。

一、对象

本教程主要为非重点院校本科生编写。现有的大学英语教材主要由名牌大学负责编写,对非重点大学本科生来说,有时难度显得略大。

此外,现有大英教材的课文以文学性、学术性较强的内容为主,有利于学生打下扎实的语言基础,有利于今后考研、考博,而与今后工作岗位直接相关的内容偏少。但非重点院校的大部分毕业生将直接踏上工作岗位,更需要能学以致用用的英语。

有鉴于此,我们编写了一套新教材,根据应用型院校学生实际水平,严格控制语言难度,在课文选择上,对人文性与应用性的材料兼收并蓄,以适度提高学生的就业适应性。

二、教材内容与结构

1. 本教程每个单元的阅读文章(以及配套的《视听说教程》中的对话短文)都围绕同一话题而且内容各不相同,便于学生不断深入学习。

2. 教材含有很多实用性、应用性的材料,能让学生学以致用。

3. 本教程不但包括商务英语中的一些话题(如电话、会议、买卖、广告、公司运作等),还注意内容的新颖性,例如包含了电子通讯、次贷危机、房地产、股票等热点话题。

4. 本教程每单元安排 3 篇阅读课文,分别用于精读、半精读与泛读。

三、练习题的编写

1. 练习形式多样化,不但包含精读教材中的常见题型,而且包含各种考试题型。

2. 由于包含了大学英语四、六级考试的题型,所以应试效果较好。

3. 导入部分设计颇具特色的口语练习题,对有些口语题目提供了大量导入性的思考点和语言点,便于学生开展讨论。此外提供了口语问题的参考答案,以减轻教师备课的工作量。

4. 在各种练习题(如语法、短语动词、翻译、作文等)中,穿插了很多与校园生活、职场工作、经济活动相关的实用性例句,让学生尽可能多地浸泡在应用型语言之中。

5. 每个单元在 8 句汉译英练习后安排了(假)同声传译。在教师用书中我们提供了

基本符合原中文顺序的英译文,供教师参考。目前尚无人使用过这种看似十分简单的练习题型,但根据编者和部分同事多年的教学经验,这是使全班集体开口的简单易行的好办法,对活跃课堂气氛大有裨益。

6. 写作部分主要是各种形式的应用型写作练习,包括信函、通知、议事日程、会议记录、备忘录、博客、求职信、简历等。教材先给予指导,再提供写作的样板,最后要求学生自己独立写作。这一部分也包含大学英语四级作文应试指导,提供了实用词语,介绍如何有意识地使用高层次词语以便获取高分,推荐了迅速拓展思路、快速完成作文的具体办法。

王大伟

2009年6月

Bookmap

Content	Text A	Text B	Language in Use	Writing
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Unit 2	Football World Cup: Cultural Sharing	Benefits of Aerobic Exercise	Business words	Sports
Unit 3	Music to Echo Your Mood	The MP3: The Future of Music?	Newest topic: stress	A Plus or a Minus
Unit 4	English Food	Starbucks Coffee History	Business words	Letters of Apology and Explanation
Unit 5	Powerful Tips for Interns	Job Hunting in the New Economy	Job description	Letter of Application for a Job
Unit 6	Holiday Shopping	Guide to Safe Online Shopping	Interview	Letters of Business Enquiries
Unit 7	To Be Hired or To Be Promoted, Attitude Is the Key	Tips for Handling Job Setbacks	Tourism	Business Report
Unit 8	Summertime, the Season to Travel	Home Exchange	Company	Letters Replying to Enquiries
Unit 9	How to Resign Gracefully	Turning The Loss into Your Gain	Entrepreneurship and small business	Résumé
Unit 10	Love Is Just a Thread	Singles Day	Job hunting	Speech (2)

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Unit 1 Internet

Pre-reading Task

Work with your partner and find features in Column B equivalent to the ways we may access the Internet in Column A.

Column A	Column B
1. Dial-up Connection	A. Provide a shared access solution, multiple users and multiple simultaneous connections to the Internet
2. Router Connection	B. Local-area wireless network
3. ADSL	C. You need a computer, a modem, and a telephone line.
4. WLAN	D. A standard for wireless communications which is particularly suited for sending and receiving small bursts of data, such as email and web browsing, as well as large volumes of data
5. GPRS	E. Can always connect to the Internet with high speed

Text A

Word Tips

broadband /'brɔ:dbænd/	<i>n.</i> 宽带 <i>wide band of electromagnetic frequencies</i>
access /'ækses/	<i>v.</i> 进入;接触 <i>to obtain access to (data or processes)</i>
streaming /'stri:mɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 流动 <i>audio or video files played on a computer without downloading them</i>
audio /'ɔ:diəʊ/	<i>n.</i> 音频 <i>the broadcasting or reception of sound</i>
appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/	<i>v.</i> 意识到,察觉;对……的充分意识或领会 <i>to be fully aware of or sensitive to; realize</i>
connectivity /kənek'tɪvɪti/	<i>n.</i> 连接;被连接或连接的性质 <i>the quality or condition of being connected or connective</i>

gateway /'gertweɪ/

n. 入口, 途径 *sth. that serves as an entrance or a means of access*

competitive /kəm'petɪtɪv/

adj. 竞争的 *involving or determined by competition*

dial-up /'daɪəlʌp/

adj. [计]拨号(上网)的 *a network connection, as to the Internet, which requires that a telephone number be dialed*

server /'sɜ:və/

n. 服务器 *a central super computer that relays messages*

due to

因为 *because of*

overload /'əʊvə'ləʊd/

n. 超载, 负荷过多 *an excessive load*

annoying /ə'noɪɪŋ/

adj. 恼人的, 讨厌的 *causing vexation or irritation; troublesome*

household /'haʊshəʊld/

n. 一家人, 家庭 *a domestic unit consisting of the members of a family who live together along with non-relatives such as servants*

adj. 家庭的 *of, relating to, or used in a household*

be not far behind in doing something

不甘落后于做某事 *imitate without delay*

cut down

削减; 删节 *do sth. less often*

internal /ɪn'tɜ:nl/

adj. 内部的 *of, relating to, or located within the limits or surface; inner*

click /kɪk/

n. 点击(鼠标) *the action of making a computer do something by pressing a button on the mouse*

large-scale /lɑ:ʒ skel/

adj. 大规模的, 大比例尺的 *large in scope or extent*

backup /'bækʌp/

n. 备份 *a copy of a program or file that is stored separately from the original*

flexibility /fɪ'leksə'bɪlɪtɪ/

n. 机动性, 适应性, 灵活性 *ability to change plans, or use different methods*

maintain /meɪn'teɪn/

v. 维持或保持; 继续 *to keep up or carry on; continue*

blog /blɒg/

n. 博客 (weblog 的简称) *a website with personal information and comments*

transform /træns'fɔ:m/

v. 改变; 转换 *to change the nature, function, or condition of; convert*

leave out

省去; 遗漏 *omit, do not include*

Broadband Internet

1 The World Wide Web gives you access to plenty of
resources in a variety of forms, such as streaming
audio and video. In order to appreciate what the Web
has to offer, all you need is a high-speed Internet
5 connection. And that is exactly what broadband
Internet connectivity brings you. It is the gateway to
the world of fast Internet; and fast access to
information gives you a competitive edge over others.



10 Accessing the Internet through a high-speed broadband connection gives you several
benefits over the traditional dial-up method. No longer do you need to wait for hours for
simple downloads or be kept offline due to a server overload. With broadband Internet,
you can forget about the annoying dial-up wait time and have an “always on” connection.

15 While household users are using broadband to download songs, videos, and huge
files, businesses are not far behind in making use of the benefits of fast Internet
access. Broadband Internet enables businesses to cut down the travel expenses of
employees. Employees no longer need to travel to another point on the globe for
meetings; instead, they can use the power of broadband to join web conferences,
avoiding several days of travel and the expenses of flights, hotels, meals, city
transportation, and so on.

20 Large businesses can also set up an internal broadband Internet network so that
employees can communicate with each other at the click of a button. They can access
each other’s files through the network. Not only does broadband Internet enable
employees to work efficiently, but it also allows for large-scale data backup.

25 Broadband connectivity also permits employees to have the flexibility of
working at home, saving the costs of expensive office space. High-speed broadband
Internet connections have become so popular that we now have a new generation of
work-at-home individuals, who create and maintain web sites and blogs.

With more and more people around the globe transforming their lives by using
broadband Internet connectivity, why should you be left out?

Comprehension

I. Content Questions: Give brief answers to the questions that follow. The answers should be **no more than four words**.

1. What resources mentioned in the text can you find on the World Wide Web?

2. What do you need to appreciate what the Web has to offer?

3. What does broadband Internet connectivity bring you?

4. What do household users usually use broadband for?

Householders use broadband to download _____.

II. Group Work: Break into small groups and discuss the following questions. The teacher may ask you to repeat your group's answers to the class.

- Does high-speed broadband connection improve on the traditional dial-up method? Why?
- How does broadband Internet enable businesses to cut down the travel expenses of employees?
- What benefits can large businesses gain by setting up an internal broadband Internet network?
- What does broadband Internet connectivity bring to more and more people's lives?
- Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of each of the above ways to access the Internet.

Language Focus

Study the words and phrases in the box. We have a number of exercises to help you learn how to use them.

Words and Phrases to Drill			
access	appreciate	connectivity	gateway
competitive	overload	annoying	household
internal	click	large-scale	flexibility
maintain	transform	a variety of	due to
make use of	cut down	leave out	

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the gaps with words or phrases chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

- Until the new gym is built, you have no option but to _____ the existing buildings which may or may not suit your immediate requirements.
- Citizens may have free _____ to the library.
- Nobody can entirely keep away from this _____ world.
- We all _____ a holiday after a year of hard work.
- He may be naughty and _____, but he is a good boy for all that.
- A good education can be the _____ to success.

7. Part of my job is to _____ a good relationship with our suppliers.
8. Society is made up of _____ people; some are good, others (are) bad, and still others (are) in between.
9. She _____ the date on the cheque.
10. Success and wealth _____ his character.

II. Word Formation

Fill in each blank with the right form of the word in the brackets.

1. She shows little _____ for good music. (appreciate)
2. We can now treat telephone and television as applications built upon any available _____. (connect)
3. America is a _____ society. (compete)
4. A fly kept _____ me. (annoy)
5. His plans were _____ overnight into reality. (transform)
6. Providing _____ work arrangements creates a more productive and effective work environment. (flexibility)

III. Consult a dictionary for the meanings of the phrasal verbs given below. Then fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verbs. Change the form where necessary.

cut down on
cut away

cut into
cut across

cut off
cut in

1. We _____ all the dead wood from the tree.
2. We may as well _____ the playground to save time.
3. Public transportation helps to _____ pollution and traffic.
4. You'd better not _____ before the boss finishes his speech at the meeting.
5. The mountain village was _____ by the snow for more than a month.
6. If their products are cheaper, they will definitely _____ our market.

IV. Extended Words and Expressions

The following are expressions related to Internet. Find items in Column A equivalent to those in Column B.

Column A

1. Intranet
2. Router
3. Multimedia personal computer
4. Network administrator
5. Cyber citizen

Column B

- A. 路由器
- B. 网络管理员
- C. 局域网
- D. 网民
- E. 虚拟空间

6. Virtual space

7. Ethernet

8. Campus-wide area network

9. Domain name

10. Information technology

11. Firewall

12. Network neighborhood

13. Work station

14. Online trading platform

15. Hyperlink

16. Remote control

17. Bulletin board system (BBS)

F. 以太网

G. 信息技术

H. 网上交易平台

I. 多媒体个人电脑

J. 防火墙

K. 域名

L. 超链接

M. 公告板

N. 远程控制

O. 工作站

P. 校园网络

Q. 网上邻居

Cloze

Choose the appropriate words and expressions to fill in the blanks in the passage below. Change the form where necessary.

The Internet is a global network 1 millions of computers. More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of 2, news and opinions. Unlike online services, which are centrally controlled, the Internet is decentralized by design. Each Internet computer, called a host, is independent. Its 3 can choose which Internet services to use and which local services to make 4 to the global Internet community. Remarkably, this anarchy by design works exceedingly 5. There are a variety of ways to 6 the Internet. Most online services, 7 America Online, offer access to some Internet services. It is also possible to gain access 8 a commercial Internet Service Provider (ISP).

for example

click

through

connect

transform

access

well

data

such as

operators

available

download

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 他由于种种原因离开了已工作了近 20 年的公司。(a variety of)
- 经过十年的改革开放后,农民能买得起更多的家用电器。(household)

3. 据说此游戏是展示中国文化的大型三维游戏。(large-scale)
4. 在汉译英中,我们常要把一些词省去不译。(leave out)
5. 汽车工业方面的竞争日益加剧,汽车的价格不断下降。(competitive)
6. 我们绝不可以把产量降低。(cut down)
7. 所有市民都可以免费使用这个公共图书馆。(access)
8. 我们正在多方面利用太阳能。(make use of)

II. Simultaneous Interpretation: Now the Chinese sentences are played back without stopping. Translate them into English orally at almost the same moment you hear them.

Text B

Word Tips

instant /'ɪnstənt/	adj. 立即的 <i>occurring at once; immediate</i>
start by	从……开始 <i>begin with</i>
in real time	实时 <i>at a time when a real event is happening</i>
fad /fæd/	n. 时尚; 狂热 <i>a fashion that is taken up with great enthusiasm for a brief period of time; a craze</i>
confirm /kən'fɜ:m/	v. 证实; 确认 <i>to support or establish the certainty or validity of; verify</i>
represent /,reprɪ'zent/	v. 描述, 表现 <i>to describe or present in words; set forth</i>
take a back seat	[美] 黯然引退, 处于次要地位 <i>allow sth. or sb. else to go first</i>