

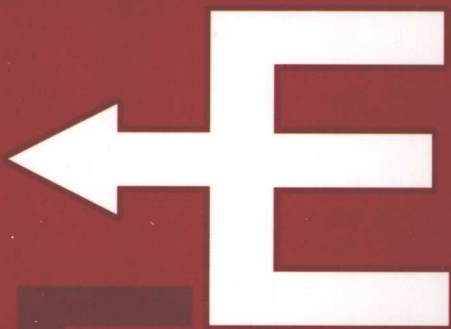
STUDENT'S BOOK 学生用书

高职实用英语

第一册

主 编 郭士香
副主编 张秀清 李 晶

Practical English
STUDENT'S BOOK



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高职实用英语

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Practical English
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前 言

为了进一步深化高职英语课程教学改革,体现高职英语课程教学适应地方经济发展和社会需求、适应学生就业、职业发展和终身学习需求的特点,同时也是为了更好地贯彻 2006 年 11 月教育部颁布的《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》,我们精心策划、组织编写了这套《高职实用英语》教材。

《高职实用英语》遵循语言学习的自然规律,每个模块按听、说、读、写、译、语法教学的顺序编排,同时把各种语言能力训练融为一体,以学生为本位,充分发挥教师和学生双主体作用,在互动中学习。

《高职实用英语》以促进高职教学与社会需要紧密结合为主导,以适应工作岗位实际要求为着眼点,以培养学生英语应用技能和自主学习能力为核心,以学生的发展为本位,注重学生的全面发展与个性差异的统一,本教材每个模块阅读部分内容选择注重难、中、易结合,这样既有助于课堂教学,又利于学生自学。

《高职实用英语》共两册,每册书各有十二个模块,适用于高职类学生和电大学生的公共基础课程教材,建议用 120 学时、两学期完成。教材编排按听、说、读、写、译、语法教学顺序,在每个模块后都附加一套英语应用能力等级考试(A、B 级)测试题,题型基本按照高等学校英语应用能力考试题型设计,既是对每个模块主题的扩展和延伸,也是英语应用能力等级考试的模拟训练。教材第一册测试题难易程度适合参加 B 级考试,第二册测试题适合 A 级考试;阅读部分有 Level A 和 Level B 两部分,每部分各有两篇文章,文章篇幅短小明快,内容生动有趣,使用者可以根据英语语言情况选择性使用和学习。本教材特别适合高职类院校公共基础课程两到三个层次的分级教学,为了便于学生自学,本教材后还附有习题答案。

《高职实用英语》内容丰富,涵盖信息量大,题材新颖,语言规范。为了方便教学,《高职实用英语》还配备了多媒体教学光盘、教学课件等。

《高职实用英语》第一册由江门职业技术学院外语系副主任、副教授郭士香担任主编,张秀清、李晶担任副主编,参编人员有张晓芬、蔡志敏、张健芳、王百杰等。由加拿大籍教师 Marian Blair 女士审定全稿。江门职业技术学院黄启汉主任、杨伟传副教授为本书的出版做了大量工作,在此一并表示感谢。

《高职实用英语》的设计、编写、制作过程是一个探索的过程,加之编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编 者

2009 年 8 月

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Module 1 On Campus



Listening

1. Fill in the blanks according to the passage you have heard.

Life is made up of 1 and failure. No one is always 2 and also no one is always a failure. So it doesn't make much 3 whether you are successful or not. The most important thing is 4 what you do before your success or failure. If you lose your 5 when you fail, or show **arrogance** when you 6, you'll never achieve your goal. 7, you should face it 8 and keep your 9 when you fail, then your failure can be 10 success.

2. Listen to the dialogues and answer the questions.

Dialogue 1

1. What is the lecture about?
2. When and where is the lecture to be given?

Dialogue 2

1. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
2. What does the man want to order?

Dialogue 3

1. What happened to Lewis in Puerto Rico?
2. Where do his aunt and uncle live?

Dialogue 4

1. What does the woman plan for tonight?
2. What does the man mean?



3. Listen to the tape, then choose the correct answer.

1. A. A peasant. B. A **landlord**. C. A rich man. D. A lazy man.
2. A. He thought the apples were a lot of gold.
B. He thought the peasant was very poor.
C. He thought the peasant was a very kind person.
D. He once had a good time with the peasant.
3. A. He wanted to show his kindness to the king.
B. He wanted the king to help him.
C. He wished to receive more gold than the peasant.
D. He wanted the king to remember him.
4. A. The house. B. The apples.
C. More gold. D. The garden.
5. A. A **Greedy** Landlord. B. A King and a Peasant.
C. The Apples and the King. D. The Apples and the Peasant.



Speaking

1. Practice the following dialogues with your partner, playing the role of A or B.

Dialogue 1

- A:** Hi! Lu Gang, what luck running into you here!
- B:** Hi! Zhang Min. Are you also looking at the club **recruiting** notice?
- A:** Yeah, societies and clubs are recruiting new members today. I'm thinking of joining one.
- B:** Me too. Say, which club do you think is better?
- A:** Well, it depends on your liking. How about the **Drama Society**?
- B:** Are you kidding? I know nothing about acting.
- A:** Hey, why don't we join a club together? How about the **Guitar Club**?
- B:** Mm... but I'm not into playing the guitar at all.
- A:** Neither am I, but don't you think it will attract a girl's attention to carry a guitar on campus?
- B:** Yes. That seems pretty cool.
- A:** Then let's go to apply for it!

Dialogue 2

- A:** You seem a little unhappy. What's up?



- B:** Nothing. I just feel bored sometimes.
- A:** Why? We are having a full and colourful life, aren't we? Are you in any clubs at college?
- B:** Yeah, I'm in the Science Club, but you know it's not very interesting.
- A:** Well, I heard that it is fun to join the English Club.
- B:** There are many students interested in this club. Why is it so attractive?
- A:** Besides learning English, it is a great challenge to perform on the stage, and if you get a chance to act in those English plays, then you will be a star on campus.
- B:** Wow, I think you will be a big shot sooner or later if you join the English Club.
- A:** Stop joking with me. You are taller and smarter than I am. There are more chances that you will become a campus drama star.
- B:** Thank you for saying so. Maybe I will join it later.

2. Work in pairs to create your own dialogue about "Joining a Club". You should include at least the following information in your dialogue:

1. To ask each other whether to join a club or not.
2. To discuss the reasons to join a club.



Reading

Level A

Passage A

Universities in the UK

Universities in Britain are a **magnet** for **overseas** students. There are currently over 200,000 from outside Britain studying at British universities. The largest single group is Chinese students. There are currently 50,000 in the UK.

The British government expects the total number of overseas students to be around 900,000 by 2020, and also thinks that a quarter of these will be Chinese.

But why is the UK such a popular destination for university students?

Well, the quality of your course is **guaranteed**. All courses are **assessed** by an independent system, so you can be assured that your course is officially approved and has wide international **recognition**.

The British education system is very flexible in order to provide for the needs of a modern, complex society. It is also **cost-effective**. **Degree** courses are usually 3 years long, which is shorter and more intensive than in other countries. There are lots of **scholarships** available.

You normally need 3 A-levels, which are the exams taken by people leaving school at 18, in



order to enter an **undergraduate degree** course. You also need an IELTS score of at least 5.5, but many universities offer **foundation** or access courses to prepare students for their studies.

British universities offer a **personalised** but independent approach. The **emphasis** is on creative and independent thought, which helps develop the skills you will need to compete in the **global job market**. Tutors not only teach but also provide support and **guidance**. As a result, international students have a very low **drop out** rate and very high **pass rates**.

It is very simple to become an international student in the UK. The British Council offers a free and **impartial** service to anyone who is interested in studying in the UK, and an organization called UCAS assists you in finding a course and making an effective application.

The UK is a **dynamic** and **cosmopolitan** place. The countryside is beautiful, the theatres, museums, architecture and rich history make it a **fascinating** place to live and study. Why not give it a go?

Comprehension of the Text

Answer the following questions about the text. You should write short answers.

1. How long do most British degrees take to complete?
2. From whom can you get advice from about studying in the UK?
3. What kind of service do many universities offer to prepare students for their studies?
4. Who provides support and guidance?
5. Who can help you make an effective application?

Passage B

School Failure Harder on Girls than Boys

US researchers found that Academic failure appears to trouble teenage girls more deeply than boys.

They said **adolescent** girls who are **expelled**, suspended or drop out of high school before they graduate are more likely to have a serious **bout of** depression by age 21 than boys with similar experiences.

"For girls there are broader **implications** of school failure," said Carolyn McCarty, a University of Washington researcher whose study appears in the Journal of Adolescent Health.

"We already know that it leads to more poverty, higher rates of being on public assistance and lower rates of job **stability**. And now this study shows it is having **mental** health implications for girls," McCarty said in a statement.

The study was **drawn from** data on more than 800 people in Seattle, Washington, and



included people from 18 schools in high-crime neighborhoods.

The group was split evenly by **gender** and nearly half were white, 24 percent were black, 21 percent were Asian-American and the rest were from other groups.

Overall, 45 percent of the girls and 68 percent of the boys in the study experienced a major school failure, but 22 percent of the girls later became depressed compared with 17 percent for the boys.

“This gender **paradox** shows that while school failure is more **atypical** for girls, it appears to have more **severe consequences** when it does occur.” McCarty said.

Comprehension of the Text

Are these sentences true or false? Circle the correct answer.

1. The teenage girls are more likely to get depressed than boys if they drop out of school before they graduate. **True/False**
2. The research shows that school failure only has mental implication to girls. **True/False**
3. The data of the research were drawn from more than 800 people in Seattle, Washington. **True/False**
4. Half of the people who have been studied in the research are girls. **True/False**
5. The failure at school leads to more serious results to girls. **True/False**

Level B

Passage A

To Start a Business Dream on Campus

Wang Lili is a **sophomore** at Zhejiang Ningbo Polytechnic, **majoring in e-commerce**. She has her own online shop and has opened an **accessories** store with her classmates in “Start a Business Street” on campus.

This experience allows them to learn more about starting a business before **graduation**. And the 12-square-meter store has become popular with other students.

Wang said 46 classmates invested together to open the store. Every student has a job in the shop, which has all the same jobs as a large store, like **personnel**, marketing and **accounting**.

“Our store has things **in common with** any other company, such as a **fiscal** department, personnel department and marketing department. From looking for sources of supply at the start of putting the goods on shelves or **in stock**, most of the work is done by our classmates. Because our classmates are all **shareholders**, everyone is on duty each day.”

“Here we have gained experience such as how to talk to customers and how to show our goods to them. We have many opportunities to practice sales and marketing skills, like when is the best time to approach customers after they have entered.”

In Zhejiang, about 2,000 college graduates start a business every year, but only 4 per-



cent succeed. Still, this **proportion** is **comparatively** high for China.

Comprehension of the Text

Answer the following questions about the text. You should write short answers.

1. Does Wang Lili herself have an online shop?
2. Do Wang Lili and her classmates have an online shop, too?
3. How many shareholders are there in the shop?
4. What are they learning in college?
5. Is it easy for most college students who start a business to earn money?

Passage B

On-Campus Marriage

China's education **authority** gave the green light to college students planning to get married on campus since the fall **semester** in 2005. Students reaching the **legal** age for marriage don't have to ask their university for **approval** when they plan to tie the knot.

"But it doesn't mean the government encourages **collegians** to marry". said Sun Xiaobing, director of the Ministry's Legal Office.

"Students should **concentrate on** their studies." Sun said, "College students should **handle** properly the issues of studies, marriage and family. They aren't **financially** prepared yet for marriage."

However, it is becoming a hot **issue** that Chinese on-campus college students are legally allowed to get married during their school years. Many people welcome this new **move** while others take thoughts for this.

Those **in favour of** on-campus marriage hold that since college students have come to a mature age, they do **have a desire for** an ideal marriage. While others who **are against** this new **trend** believe that college students will **inevitably** have less time and energy for their **academic** life if they get married, since they have more real-life problems to **deal with**.

Comprehension of the Text

Are these sentences true or false? Circle the correct answer.

1. On-campus students are legally encouraged to get married. **True/ False**
2. On-campus students are not financially independent to have their own family. **True/ False**
3. If students reach the legal age, they can get married without the permission of their



university. **True/ False**

4. Students themselves have different opinions on campus marriage. **True/ False**

5. It is quite possible that students who get married can't spend much time and energy on study. **True/ False**



Writing

Telephone Message (电话留言)

1. 格式说明 (Notes on Format)

书写电话留言是我们日常生活中经常会碰到的事。电话留言通常包括以下几个基本要素：

- (1) 电话留言对象的姓名及称谓
- (2) 电话留言人的姓名
- (3) 来电的日期和时间
- (4) 电话留言的内容及要求
- (5) 来电人联系方式及通信地址

2. 范文 (Sample)

Telephone Message	
To:	Mr. Chen
From:	Miss Nancy Brown
Of:	Foreign Language Institute
Tel. No:	13352200399 (Mobile)
Date:	Sept. 20th
Time:	2: 40 p. m.
Message:	About lunch tomorrow, meet her at 12: 30, lobby, Garden Hotel

3. 常用句型 (Basic Patterns)

- (1) Please call him back today before 5 p. m. or any time tomorrow.
请于今天下午 5 点前或明天任何时候回电话给他。
- (2) Miss Liu asked you to call her back at 230901188 during office hours.
刘小姐请您在上班时间给她回电话，电话号码为 230901188。
- (3) I'll get to you as soon as possible.
我会尽快给您回电话。
- (4) Please call me at 556 - 3243 when you get back.
您回来时请打 556 - 3243 找我。



(5) Helen asked for sick leave for three days.

海伦请了三天病假。

(6) Mrs. Smith will be 20 minutes late.

史密斯太太要迟到 20 分钟。

4. 练习 (Practice)

Translate the following message asking for sick leave into English.

请病假留言

留言给: 徐老师

留言人: 学生张丽

电话号码: 13501350288

留言: 因为今晨突然头痛, 不能来上学, 请病假一天。

接电话人: 黄波



Translation

Translate the following passages into Chinese.

1. You normally need 3 A-levels, which are the exams taken by people leaving school at 18, in order to enter an undergraduate degree course. You also need an IELTS score of at least 5.5, but many universities offer foundation or access courses to prepare students for their studies.

2. Each school tries to establish a **harmonious** and **vigorous** campus culture for enhancing the quality of life for the students and **facilitate** the students' growth with a wide-range of learning experiences, or encourage students to pursue their academic goals. It is perfectly possible to organize the life of our colleges in such a way that students and teacher alike will take part in it. So, a perfectly natural daily **intercourse** will be established between them, only by such an organization can they be given real **vitality** as places of serious training, be made **communities** in which youngsters will come fully to realize how interesting and vital **intellectual** work is.

3. China's education authority gave the green light to college students planning to get married on campus since the fall semester in 2005. Students reaching the legal age for marriage don't have to ask their university for approval when they plan to tie the knot.



Grammar

名词 (Noun)

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。在句子中可用作动词的主语或宾语，或是在独立结构中表示名称，或是在连系动词后用作表语。

(一) 名词的分类

名词可以分为专有名词 (Proper Nouns) 和普通名词 (Common Nouns)。

1. 专有名词: 表示某个 (些) 人、地方、机构等专有的名称, 如 Beijing, China 等。

2. 普通名词: 表示某些人、某类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称, 如 teacher, tea, machine 等。

普通名词又可进一步分为四类:

个体名词 (Individual Nouns): 表示某类人或东西中的个体, 如 gun, car, apple 等。

集体名词 (Collective Nouns): 表示一群人或一些事物的名称, 如 family, army, government 等。

物质名词 (Material Nouns): 表示无法分为个体的实物, 如 air, steel, water, milk 等。

抽象名词 (Abstract Nouns): 表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念, 如 health, friendship, patience, life 等。

个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算, 称为可数名词 (Countable Nouns), 物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目计算, 称为不可数名词 (Uncountable Nouns)。

(二) 名词的用法

名词在句中可作主语、宾语、介词宾语、宾语补足语、定语、表语, 以及名词短语可作状语。例如:

1. The bag is in the desk.
书包在桌子里边。
2. I washed my clothes yesterday.
昨天我洗了我的衣服。
3. This is a good book.
这是本好书。
4. We elected him our monitor.
我们选他为我们的班长。
5. Mary lives with her parents.
玛丽和她的父母亲住在一起。
6. He is a Party member.
他是一名党员。
7. They study hard day and night.



他们夜以继日地学习。

Practice: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. We've worked out the plan, and now we must put it into _____.
A. fact B. practice C. reality D. deed
2. Julie went to the _____ to buy a pair of shoes.
A. shoes store B. shoe's store C. shoe store D. shoes' store
3. —Whose car is it?
—It's _____.
A. Tom and Mary B. Tom's and Mary's
C. Tom's and Mary D. Tom and Mary's
4. He is the very thief the police _____ looking for.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
5. Most of the bridges over the river are made of _____.
A. stone B. the stone C. a stone D. the stones
6. After _____ silence, they began to write letters to each other.
A. three-year B. a three-year C. three years D. three years's
7. All but Jack _____ here just now.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
8. Those _____ took lots of _____ in the Summer Palace.
A. Germen; photos B. Germens; photos
C. Germans; photos D. Germans; photo
9. Electricity, like other forms of _____, has greatly increased in price.
A. pressure B. force C. strength D. energy
10. Learning that they were to have a picnic, the children were in _____.
A. the high spirit B. high spirits
C. a high spirit D. high spirit



New Words

arrogance/'ærəgəns/	n. 傲慢, 自大	L
landlord/'ændləʊd/	n. 地主	L
greedy/'gri:di/	adj. 贪婪的	L
recruit/ri'kru:t/	n. 新兵, 新分子, 新会员	
	vt. 征募(新兵), 补充	S
drama/'dra:mə/	n. (在舞台上演的) 戏剧, 戏剧艺术	S
magnet/'mægnit/	n. 磁铁, 有吸引力的人(物)	R LA PA