

重庆市高职高专规划教材

# 高职高专英语

## ——巩固与扩展

第  
2  
册



主 编 王鲁男 副主编 陈泽蓉 罗道茂  
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总

序

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分。它是以培养适应生产、建设、管理、服务第一线需要的,德、智、体、美等方面全面发展的高等技术应用性人才为目标;其教学模式是打破学科的系统性,强调知识的综合性、实用性,建立以能力为基础的模式。这种新型教学模式决定了教材建设工作在高职高专教育体系中的重要地位。由于传统的本专科教材与现在的高职高专教育教学要求不相适应,因此,编写、出版一批高质量的、适应包括重庆在内的西部地区高职高专教育实际需要的规划教材,对于保证我市高职高专教育高质量、有特色、实现其培养目标等方面有着十分重要的意义。

为了贯彻落实《教育部关于加强高职高专教育人才培养工作的意见》和《教育部关于加强高职高专教材建设的若干意见》精神,确保教材建设适应我市高职高专教育发展需要,我委已着手实施“高职高专教育教材建设工程”,并成立了重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会,采取统一组织、项目管理、专家参与、结合实际的方式进行教材编写、出版工作,力争在3年内开发和出版30本左右具有职业教育特点和重庆特色的高职高专规划教材。整个教材建设工作分两步实施。首先,用两年的时间,由教材编写委员会统一组织编写、出版一批公共基础课程专用教材,解决好高职高专教育教材的有无问题;然后,再用1~2年时间,通过滚动遴选的方式,推出一批特色鲜明的高职高专教育系列教材;同时,我们还将这些教材不定期地向教育部推荐,力争列入教育部高职高专规划教材。随着“高职高专教育教材建设工程”的实施,必将对我市高职高专教育的健康发展发挥重要作用。

通过我市高职高专规划教材编写委员会及在渝各高校的密切配合,经过有关专家的努力,重庆市首批高职高专规划教材由重庆大学出版社正式出版了。这批教材分别是“计算机应用基础”、“应用高等数学”(理工类、文经类)、“高职高专英语”(预备级、一至三册、听力、综合练习册)等。在编写过程中,编者们始终把握基础课教材要体现以应用为目的,基础理论以必须、够用为度,以讲清概念、强化应用为重点,突出内容的选取与实际需求相结合等

原则,并充分吸取了近年来一些高职高专院校在探索培养高等技术应用人才和教材建设方面所取得的成功经验,使这批教材具有明显的高职高专教育特色,适合各高职高专院校使用。

由于时间紧、任务重,我委在“高职高专教材建设工程”实施过程中及编写的规划教材中难免出现疏漏,敬请各院校及广大读者提出宝贵意见。让我们为重庆市“高职高专教材建设工程”的顺利实施,为繁荣我国高职高专教育事业而共同努力。



2000年8月

前

言

《高职高专英语》系列教材问世已近3年,该教材以其形式的新颖活泼和内容的丰富实用而受到使用师生的热烈欢迎。为了满足学生的学习热情,同时也为教师教学提供更多的灵活性和选择性,我们特地编写了《高职高专英语——巩固与扩展》。本套教材既可作为《高职高专英语》教材的课堂同步练习,也可作为学生课外自修、自测和练习的用书,通过质的深入和量的扩展,使学生的英语学习能取得更大成效。

本教材共分预备级和第1、2、3册,分别对应《高职高专英语》教材的相应册数。体例上各册大致相同,分为阅读、写作、翻译、结构和词汇4个部分,其中阅读是重点,占的篇幅较多,份量较重,主要是为了让学生通过更多地接触各种类型的英语文章,增加对英语语言 and 文化的熟悉与了解,同时通过阅读练习提高英语语言技能。为了让学生有更多的机会练习英语实用技能,我们还安排了相应的写作和翻译练习,而结构和词汇部分则是为了进一步巩固与扩展学生的英语语言知识。

本套教材仍然采取由浅入深、循序渐进的编写方法,并充分注意选材的广泛性、多样性、代表性和趣味性,以及练习的灵活性和实用性。我们相信《高职高专英语——巩固与扩展》也会同《高职高专英语》主教材一样受到广大师生的欢迎。

本套教材肯定会存在一些不足之处,我们欢迎师生们在使用过程中能给我们提出宝贵的意见,以便我们不断完善。

编者  
2002年12月

# Contents

<b>Unit 1</b> .....	(1)
<b>Unit 2</b> .....	(12)
<b>Unit 3</b> .....	(23)
<b>Unit 4</b> .....	(35)
<b>Unit 5</b> .....	(45)
<b>Unit 6</b> .....	(54)
<b>Unit 7</b> .....	(66)
<b>Unit 8</b> .....	(78)
<b>Unit 9</b> .....	(89)
<b>Unit 10</b> .....	(100)
<b>Key to the Exercises</b> .....	(111)

# Unit 1

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## Unit 1



### Reading

#### Passage One

### ***Study in South Wales***

The University of Wales, Swansea, has a compact campus, just a couple of miles from the city center.

Swansea is situated in the west of Britain and is approximately 200 miles from London. Set against a backdrop of parkland and looking out over the sea, the university also gives you the chance to make the most of city life.

The university has some 10,700 registered students, following courses in arts and social studies, business, economics and law, engineering, health science and science.

It welcomes overseas students as part of its international academic community. Each year, students come from over 60 countries.

The Center for Applied language Studies is responsible for providing a variety of English language courses for overseas students. These include pre-sessional English language courses for students who want to improve their English before studying at the university and academic language support classes for students already studying there.

Over 470 degree schemes are currently offered at Swansea, giving students a wide choice of modules. In some subject areas, such as engineering, students' choice is more limited, whereas other students are offered a wide choice of modules.

The opportunity for students to broaden their education extends beyond the wide choice of degree schemes on offer. Students will be encouraged to study modules in subjects outside their

chosen degree, especially during their first year. These are known as elective modules.

A module can be described as the building block of a degree scheme — it is a self-contained component of a degree and is normally made up of lectures, tutorial and practice.

Each module has a specific aim, a syllabus, a teaching or learning pattern and a means of assessing a student's progress.

**1 Complete the following diagram with the information from the passage. Some examples are given.**

Geographical Features	Academic Courses	Terms Used for the Teaching
in the west of Britain, approximately 200 miles from London,	social studies, business,	syllabus, teaching or learning pattern,

**2 Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

1) What advantages does the University of Wales, Swansea have as far as its location is concerned?

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2) What majors does the university provide?

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3) What special help does it offer to overseas students in study?

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4) How does large number of degree schemes benefit students?

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5) What is a “module”?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Complete the following paragraph with the Chinese given.**

The University of Wales, Swansea \_\_\_\_\_ (位于英国西部), just a couple of miles from the \_\_\_\_\_ (市中心). It not only \_\_\_\_\_ (面临大海) but also gives you the chance to \_\_\_\_\_ (充分享受城市生活). There are 10,700 \_\_\_\_\_ (注册学生), majoring in arts and \_\_\_\_\_ (社会学科), business, \_\_\_\_\_ (经济学) and law, \_\_\_\_\_ (工程学), \_\_\_\_\_ (卫生科学) and science. Each year, \_\_\_\_\_ (留学生) come from over 60 countries. The Center for Applied Language Studies in the university \_\_\_\_\_ (提供各种英语语言课程) to help overseas students with their studies. \_\_\_\_\_ (另外), over 470 degree schemes gives students \_\_\_\_\_ (广泛的选择) of modules, which benefits them a lot.

**Passage Two**

***Avoiding the “Evil Eye”***

Europeans and Americans may think nothing of complimenting someone on their health or saying of a child “Hasn’t he grown!” or “Isn’t she tall?”. Such remarks could well strike fear into the heart of an Egyptian. They are strictly taboo.

In a family-oriented society, fear focuses on new babies and small children, who are regarded as especially sensitive to the evil eye.

Mothers are cautious about their children. If asked about their health, they will exaggerate any illness or defect. Peasant women might dress their baby sons as girls to counter the evil eye, even piercing their ears and giving them earrings.

Another defense is to give a baby a ridiculous name. “Names used include ‘sandal’ or other types of footwear,” said Azza Khalil, an anthropologist (人类学家) and researcher at Cairo’s Arab Research Center.

In his “Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians”, the scholar E. W. Lane said mothers purposely left their children unwashed and poorly dressed in public for fear of attracting the evil eye.

The evil eye is also believed to have powers to poison food. Egyptians may avoid feeding babies or young children in public and will never boast that their new-born is eating well.

Many try not to let others see their meat, a habit also noticed by Lane, who said his cook went to a distant butcher to avoid local ones who displayed their meat.

In Egyptian folklore, showing the sole of a shoe is seen as a curse or, at the very least, a mark of disrespect.

Salt brings luck and prevents the evil eye. It is thrown over a new business — or the bride and groom at a wedding.

If you don't want to upset the devil or spirits, certain activities are best kept for daylight. "Don't cut your hair or nails at night", "Don't sweep the house at night", "Don't use a needle and thread at night" are all popular Egyptian sayings.

**1 Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is true or false according to the passage.**

T	F	Statements
		1. Peasant women would dress their baby sons as girls because they like girls better than boys.
		2. Europeans think it natural to praise other's health, while Egyptians reject this as taboo.
		3. It seems that the "evil eye" sees more clearly at night, so you'd better be very careful at your activities at night.
		4. Family plays an important role in Egyptian society, and mothers would provide their children with best foods and clothes.
		5. When an Egyptian baby is born, the parents would give him/her a beautiful name to show their love.

**2 Complete the following diagram with the information from the passage. One example is given.**

Egyptian's Habits	Reasons for the Habits
Never talk about other's good health.	Taboo.
Exaggerate any illness or defect of a baby.	
Pierce the ears of baby sons and give them earrings.	

(续表)

Egyptian's Habits	Reasons for the Habits
Give baby a ridiculous name.	
Avoid feeding the baby in public.	
Avoid showing the sole of a shoe.	
Throw salt over a new business or the bride and groom at wedding.	
Don't use a needle and thread at night.	

### Passage Three

## Genes

It has been known for many years that our genes dictate our race and physical features. More recently, we have learned that they can be responsible for diseases. But can they do more than this? A group of scientists called “evolutionary biologists” say that genes may be responsible for many aspects of the human mind, which we think are the product of education, culture and society in general.

Their evidence comes from studies of twins who were separated at birth. Though they spent many years apart, they grew up into very similar people. They had the same jobs and the same taste in books and music. They had the same opinions about moral and social questions. Even their wives and husbands liked the same. The evolutionary biologists say that this shows that the genes we were born with influence us far more than the environment in which we develop. Some say that society itself just reflects an urge to create a stable environment in which our genes can reproduce themselves.

Opponents of this theory say that too many things in life happen by accident. Someone might have a genetic inheritance which would make them a good farmer. But this will not do them much good if they are born in a big city. Our genes might make us fall in love with a particular person. But what if we never meet? Our natural environment is so chaotic, or in disorder, that it has influenced us to create stable societies.

Nothing has been proved either way. If genes do control the way our mind works, nobody has identified which ones. But this has not stopped all kinds of wild speculation. Some say that genetic profiling will be used to find people suitable jobs and to identify people likely to commit

crimes. Rich people will be able to improve their minds and bodies through buying genetic material. The rest of us will have to be satisfied with what nature has given us.

**1 Complete each of the following sentences with the best choice according to the passage.**

- 1) It has been suggested that genes are responsible for many aspects EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. disease                                      B. race  
 C. taste    D. education
- 2) Studies of twins who were separated at birth show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. environment affects all aspects of the human mind  
 B. genes influence our life more than we expected  
 C. they are unlikely to be recognized as twins many years later  
 D. they only looked alike in physical appearance
- 3) The argument between the evolutionary biologists and their opponents is about the relation between \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. environment and genes  
 B. physical appearance and mind  
 C. nature and human beings  
 D. inheritance and variation
- 4) The thoughts about gene mentioned in the passage include all the following EXCEPT that genes can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. help people get proper jobs  
 B. be used for finding out criminals  
 C. improve our intelligence  
 D. cause the social disorder
- 5) Another title you can use for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. THE FUTURE HAS BEEN WRITTEN  
 B. GENES ARE AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENT  
 C. ENVIRONMENT CREATES OUR LIFE  
 D. HOW GENES REACT IN OUR BODY

**2 Complete the following sentences with the Chinese given.**

- 1) Scientific researches have shown that \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的种族和外貌) are related with our genes.
- 2) Genes are \_\_\_\_\_ (与...有关) one's diseases, personal

- characters, attitudes, even one's \_\_\_\_\_ (对书籍和音乐的品味).
- 3) It has not been decided yet \_\_\_\_\_ (哪一个对我们影响更大), genes or environment.
- 4) Do you believe that \_\_\_\_\_ (我们生活中的许多事情是偶然发生) or \_\_\_\_\_ (受基因遗传影响)?
- 5) Some people say rich persons can \_\_\_\_\_ (购买基因材料) if they \_\_\_\_\_ (对他们的身体和头脑不满意).
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (有人认为只有基因不管多大用) to people when they select their career.



## NEXT Vocabulary and Structure

### 1 Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

- 1) The company promises that products will be \_\_\_\_\_ direct to your door, if required .  
A. put                                      B. handed  
C. delivered                                D. reached
- 2) It's only in the last year that our business began to earn \_\_\_\_\_. Before that we were just managing to cover our cost.  
A. profits                                    B. market  
C. customer                                D. benefit
- 3) Nowadays youths prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ each other by e-mail rather than snail mail.  
A. keep in touch with                    B. keep up with  
C. keep together to                        D. keep out of
- 4) He had decided to work for the company for he was \_\_\_\_\_ a better position and salary.  
A. provided                                B. supplied  
C. offered                                    D. settled
- 5) This new product sells well for its good quality and successful \_\_\_\_\_ by the manufacturer.  
A. protection                                B. promotion  
C. persuasion                                D. prevention
- 6) The new job offered him a real \_\_\_\_\_, but he faced it confidently.  
A. chance                                    B. challenge  
C. space                                        D. trouble

- 7) He takes \_\_\_\_\_ of her kindness and borrows money from her too often.  
 A. advantage                      B. use  
 C. benefit                          D. control
- 8) How does the custom of eating moon cake at mid-autumn festival \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. come down                      B. come forth  
 C. come about                      D. come out
- 9) This club \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 200 football fans.  
 A. composes of                      B. is made of  
 C. makes up of                      D. consists of
- 10) Good sleep will \_\_\_\_\_ your health an skin.  
 A. make good to                      B. give good to  
 C. do good to                        D. have good to

**2 Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the words in the brackets.**

- 1) She recommends housewives \_\_\_\_\_ the big tins. (*buy*)  
 2) I was about \_\_\_\_\_ a match when I remembered Tom's warning. (*strike*)  
 3) I often forget \_\_\_\_\_ my checks. (*sign*)  
 4) I mean \_\_\_\_\_ the top by sunset. (*reach*)  
 5) She saw me \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements for my journey. (*make*)  
 6) I used \_\_\_\_\_ all the year round. (*swim*)  
 7) The man prefers \_\_\_\_\_ to work on foot. (*go*)

**3 Match the word in Column A with that in Column B to make a proper compound word.**

A		B	
1	fastest		delivery
2	second		made
3	home		largest
4	standard		rate
5	freshly		growing
6	interest		department
7	state		known
8	world		owned
9	chain		store
10	personnel		sized


**Writing**

**1** Read the following sentences and rearrange them in order to form a notice.

A Briefcase Found	
A	Loser is expected to come to identify it.
B	Please apply at the lost Property office,
C	Open from 8:00 to 11:00 a. m. and 2:00 to 5:00 p. m.
D	A briefcase was found,
E	Room 107, the office building.
F	inside of which were money and other things.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Identify the errors in the following sentences and correct them.

1) On entering the room, nobody was seen.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) The work was finished, the workers packed their tools and went home.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3) We all went home after the picnic, it had started to rain.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4) The food was fine except the cake, I did not like it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5) He must be ill, so he is absent today.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6) You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. This

is not necessarily true, therefore.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7) I never saw him again, or I never heard from him again.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8) When they first met last May, they have seen each other quite a lot.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9) If he grew old, he became more and more patient.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10) The boy has defeated many grown-ups at the game, for he is only 11.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Translation

**1** Translate the following sentences into English with the phrases in the brackets.

1) 我认为他没有什么了不起,因为他不是靠自己努力才取得成功的。 (*think nothing of*)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) 现在学校教育的重点应放在素质教育上。 (*focus on*)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3) 他每星期至少跟父母通一次电话,以免让他们担心。 (*for fear of*)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4) 有一种普遍的说法就是世界上很多事情的发生都是偶然的。 (*by accident*)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_