



二十一世纪高职高专精品规划教材

# Practical

# C 实用大学英语

COLLEGE

(第三册)

# E ENGLISH

崔月茹 主编



南开大学出版社





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# 前 言

《实用大学英语》是一套供高职高专非英语专业学生使用的教材。本教材的编写严格以教育部高教司颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)为依据,在研究和探讨近年来高职高专英语教学新特点的基础上,借鉴先进的教学理念,力求使教材的编写有所突破。在教材的编写过程中,始终坚持《基本要求》规定的教学目的:经过教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。

本教材的编写具有以下特点:1)严格按照《基本要求》编写。《基本要求》中的《交际范围表》所规定的交际主题是我们选材的依据和出发点,听、说、读、写、译各项技能的培养与训练基本围绕一个主题进行展开。2)本教程不仅旨在帮助学生打好英语语言基础,更加注重培养学生实际使用语言的技能,特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的的能力。3)遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则,强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重,即语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。4)更加注重听说技能的培养。5)“教、学、考”相互照应。学完《实用大学英语》第二册可以参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”B级考试,学完第四册可参加A级考试。

本书为《实用大学英语》第三册,供第三学期使用。本册共10个单元,每单元内容基本安排如下:

1) Listening: 包括对话和短文,涉及的内容均为日常和涉外业务活动,严格按照《交际范围表》的听力要求进行选材。

2) Speaking: 包括2个紧扣交际主题、与听力训练内容相同的对话样例和常用表达,供学生学习,之后设定情景让学生练习。

3) Reading: 包括两篇阅读材料,内容均与单元的主题及听说训练相关。在课文后精心安排练习,培养学生英语基础知识的应用。

4) Grammar Study: 详细讲解课文中出现的重点语法,为学生掌握英语知识打好基础。

5) Writing: 每单元一个应用文写作,包括讲解和写作模板,均是学生在日常和涉外交际时经常使用到的。

6) Approaching Culture: 中英文对照的西方文化介绍,使学生在练习阅读的同时了解西方的文化。

本教材还有很多有待完善的地方,希望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

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1. Listen to Conversation 1 and choose the right answer to each question.

(1) Where do you think the conversation take place?

- A. In a restaurant.                      B. In a school.  
C. In a theater.                          D. In a bookstore.

(2) Who is John?

- A. Paul's colleague                      B. Laura's brother  
C. Paul's brother.                        D. Laura's husband.

(3) Who is going to have a birthday?

- A. John's friend.                        B. Paul's friend.  
C. Laura's friend.                        D. Paul's girlfriend.

(4) What will be the present?

- A. A love-story book.                      B. A detective book.  
C. A cartoon strip.                        D. A painting.

(5) What do we know from the conversation?

- A. John likes reading detective stories very much.  
B. Paul likes love stories very much.



## Unit 1 Welcome to Beijing

### Objectives

1. Listen and learn to talk about how to welcome visitors.
2. Grammar study: Infinitive as adverbial of purpose.
3. Learn to write an invitation letter.

### Part I

### Listening

#### 1. Listen to Conversation 1 and choose the right answer to each question.

(1) Where do you think the conversation take place?

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. In a restaurant. | B. In a school.    |
| C. In a theater.    | D. In a bookstore. |

(2) Who is John?

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Paul's colleague. | B. Laura's brother. |
| C. Paul's brother.   | D. Laura's husband. |

(3) Who is going to have a birthday?

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. John's friend.  | B. Paul's friend.     |
| C. Laura's friend. | D. Paul's girlfriend. |

(4) What will be the present?

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. A love-story book. | B. A detective book. |
| C. A cartoon strip.   | D. A painting.       |

(5) What do we know from the conversation?

- |  |
|--|
| A. John likes reading detective stories very much. |
| B. Paul likes love stories very much.              |

C. Laura doesn't like detective stories.

D. Paul likes detective stories.

2. Listen to Conversation 2 and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

( ) (1) Robert is Lucy's brother.

( ) (2) Alexander just returned from China.

( ) (3) Alexander went to five places in China, and spent much time in China.

( ) (4) Robert looks forward to travelling to China.

( ) (5) Lucy wants to go to China with her brother.

3. Listen to a passage with some blanks for you to fill in. The following words and expressions below will be of some help to you.

attraction /ə'trækʃən/

*n.* 吸引人的事物

destination /,desti'neɪʃən/

*n.* 目的地

dramatic /drə'mætɪk/

*adj.* 巨大的,令人吃惊的

pact /pækt/

*n.* 条约; 协定

hub /hʌb/

*n.* (某地或活动的)中心

round trip

往返行程

Airplane is the most convenient and fastest (1) \_\_\_\_\_, though it is also the most expensive. Air travel can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a long journey in less time, saving precious time and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for you to enjoy the attractions in your destination.

Since 1978, China airlines have witnessed a dramatic improvement every year. By the end of 2003, a total of 1,176 (4) \_\_\_\_\_ airlines were operated in China. According to a landmark pact signed between China and the USA on (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the number of weekly flights between the two countries will increase nearly (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from the current limit of 54 weekly round trip flights to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ within six years. The hub of China air travel is based in Beijing, with Beijing being (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for international travel.

## Part II

### Speaking

#### Sample 1

#### Meeting at the Airport

**Li Fang:** Excuse me, are you from New Zealand?

**Mr. Black:** Yes, I'm Robert Black.

**Li Fang:** My name is Li Fang. I'm from China Sports International Corporation. I'm here to meet you.

**Mr. Black:** Glad to meet you.

**Li Fang:** Did you enjoy your trip?

**Mr. Black:** Yes, the flight was smooth. The service was good too.

**Li Fang:** I'm glad to hear that. Do you have all your luggage here?

**Mr. Black:** Yes, it's all here.

**Li Fang:** The car is waiting for us at the NO. 1 exit. Can I help you with the luggage?

**Mr. Black:** Oh, thank you.

### Useful Expressions

- Are you from New Zealand?
- My name is Li Fang. I'm from China Sports International Corporation.
- Glad/Nice to meet you.

### Situation Practice

Suppose your partner is going to visit your company, and you are meeting him/her at the airport. Make a conversation with your partner. The above sample and expressions may be helpful to you.

#### Sample 2

### On the Way to the Hotel

**Li Fang:** Mr. Black, is this your first visit to China?

**Mr. Black:** I have been to China ten years ago with my wife. So it's been a long time. Things have changed a lot.

**Li Fang:** Yes, great changes have taken place in the past ten years.

**Mr. Black:** China is developing very fast...

**Li Fang:** We made a plan to visit other places in the schedule, such as Hangzhou, Suzhou, Xian and Yunnan. There are many scenic spots and historical sites there.

**Mr. Black:** Oh, really? Fantastic! I'm sure I will enjoy my stay in China.

**Li Fang:** Sure it is. The hotel is not far from here.

**Mr. Black:** You are very considerate. Thank you.

**Li Fang:** It's my pleasure.

## Useful Expressions

- Is this your first visit to China? / Have you been to China before?
- Great changes have taken place in the past ten years.
- Hope you enjoy your time here.

## Situation Practice

Suppose your partner is a visitor to your company. Find some interesting topics to talk about on the way to the hotel. The above sample and expressions may be of help to you.

## Part III

## Reading

### Passage 1

### Beijing Capital International Airport

Beijing Capital International Airport is the main international airport of Beijing, China. It is located in Chaoyang District—32 km northeast of Beijing's downtown area, which is surrounded by Shunyi District. The Beijing Capital International Airport is the largest and busiest airport in China. It is the main hub for China's national flagship carrier—Air China<sup>1</sup>, which flies to about 120 destinations (excluding cargo) from Beijing. Hainan<sup>2</sup> and China Southern<sup>3</sup> Airlines also use the airport as their regional hub.

Beijing Capital has rapidly ascended the rank of the world's busiest airports in the past decade. In 2001, the airport served 24.18 million passengers and was excluded of the Top 30 in the world in terms of passenger volume. By 2008, passenger volume had doubled to more than 55.66 million, making Beijing Capital the 8th busiest airport in the world. In 2008, the airport registered 431,675 aircraft movements (take-offs and landings), which made Beijing Capital ranked 21st in the world and also the only Asian airport in the Top 30. In terms of cargo traffic, Beijing Airport has also witnessed rapid growth. By 2008, the airport had become the 19th busiest airport in the world, registering 1,303,258 tonnes of cargo. To accommodate the growing traffic volume, Beijing



Capital added the enormous Terminal 3 in 2008, the second largest airport terminal in the world after Dubai International Airport's Terminal 3.

Beijing Airport was opened on March 2, 1958. The airport then consisted of one small terminal building, which still stands to this day, apparently for the use of VIPs and charter flights. On January 1, 1980, a newer, larger building, green in colour, opened with docks for 10 to 12 aircrafts. The terminal was larger than the one in 1950s, but by the mid-1990s, it became too small. The terminal was then closed for renovation after the opening of Terminal 2.

In late 1999, to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the airport was expanded again. This new terminal opened on November 1, and was named Terminal 2. September 20, 2004, saw the opening of a new Terminal 1 for a few airlines, including China Southern Airlines' domestic and international flights. Other airlines' domestic and international flights still operate in Terminal 2.

A third runway of BCIA opened on October 29, 2007, to relieve congestion on the other two runways.

Another expansion, Terminal 3 was completed in February, 2008, in time for the Beijing Olympics. This colossal expansion includes a third runway and another terminal for Beijing airport, and a rail link to the citycenter. It was the largest man-made structure in the world in terms of area covered, and a major landmark in Beijing representing the growing and developing Chinese city.

Fresh from hosting the 2008 Olympic Games and completing its new terminal building, Beijing Capital has overtaken Tokyo Haneda to be the busiest airport in Asia based on scheduled seat capacity.

## Notes

1. **Air China** 中国国际航空公司
2. **Hainan Airlines** 海南航空
3. **China Southern** 中国南方航空

## New Words

<b>downtown</b> /ˌdaʊn'taʊn/	<i>adj.</i> (仅用于名词前)市中心的
<b>surround</b> /sə'raʊnd/	<i>v.</i> 包围, 环绕, 围绕
<b>hub</b> /hʌb/	<i>n.</i> (某地或活动的)中心
<b>flagship</b> /'flæɡʃɪp/	<i>n.</i> 旗舰
<b>ascend</b> /ə'send/	<i>v.</i> 上升, 登高
<b>rank</b> /ræŋk/	<i>n.</i> 等级
	<i>v.</i> 排列, 归类于, 把...分等
<b>double</b> /'dʌbl/	<i>v.</i> 加倍, 使...成两倍

register /'redʒɪstə/	v. 登记, 注册
witness /'wɪtnɪs/	v. 见证
tonne /tʌn/	n. 公吨(=1,000 公斤或称 metric ton)
accommodate/ə'kɒmədeɪt/	v. (使)适应
dock /dɒk/	n. 站台
renovation /,renəu'veɪʃən/	n. 改建; 修理, 修缮
mark /mɑ:k/	v. 纪念, 庆贺
anniversary /,æni'vɜ:səri/	n. 周年纪念
runway /'rʌnwei/	n. (机场的)跑道
relieve /ri'li:v/	v. 减轻, 解除, 使摆脱(痛苦、忧愁等)
congestion /kən'dʒestʃən/	n. (交通的)拥挤
colossal /kə'lɒsl/	adj. 巨大的
landmark /'lændmɑ:k/	n. (树木、建筑等)明显的目标
overtake /'əʊvə'teɪk/	v. 追上; 超过

### Phrases and Expressions

in terms of	根据, 按照, 在...方面
consist of	包括
to this day	至今
charter flight	包机
in time for	及时做
fresh from	刚从...来, 刚结束...
base on	基于, 以...为基础

### Exercises

#### 1. Read through the passage and answer the following questions.

- (1) Where is Beijing Capital International Airport?
- (2) What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (3) How many terminals does the Beijing Capital have?
- (4) Why was the airport expanded again in 1999?
- (5) What is the importance of Terminal 3?

#### 2. Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- (1) Which airline carries China's national flag?
 

A. Air China.	B. Hainan Airline.
C. China Southern.	D. China Eastern.

- (2) What is the oldest terminal building used for?
- For China Southern Airlines' domestic and international flights from Beijing.
  - For Air China's domestic and international flights.
  - For the use of VIPs and charter flights.
  - It has been out of use.
- (3) Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- Hainan and China Southern Airlines don't use the Beijing Capital as their regional hub.
  - Beijing Capital didn't rank within the Top 30 in the world until 2008.
  - Terminal 3 is the second largest airport terminal in the world.
  - Beijing Capital has become the busiest airport in Asia based on scheduled seat capacity.
- (4) We cannot infer from the passage that Beijing Capital International Airport \_\_\_\_\_.
- developed rapidly in the past ten years
  - has become the busiest airport in Asia after Beijing Olympics and the completion of the Terminal 3
  - is the largest and busiest airport in China
  - will be expanded next year
- (5) The tone of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- subjective
  - objective
  - negative
  - positive

**3. Complete the following passage by filling in the missing words.**

Beijing Capital International Airport is the main (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of Beijing, China. It is located 32 km northeast of Beijing's city center in an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of Chaoyang District that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by rural Shunyi District. The Beijing Capital International Airport is the largest and busiest airport in China. It is the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for Air China from Beijing. Hainan and China Southern Airlines also use the airport as their regional hub. Beijing Capital has rapidly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the world's busiest airports in the past decade. In 2008, the airport (6) \_\_\_\_\_ 431,675 aircraft movements, making Beijing Capital the only Asian airport in the Top 30. Terminal 3, completed in February 2008, is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ airport terminal in the world. Fresh from hosting the 2008 Olympic Games and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of its new terminal building, Beijing Capital (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Tokyo Haneda to be the busiest airport in Asia (10) \_\_\_\_\_ scheduled seat capacity.

**4. Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.**

surround

ascend

rank

double

witness

accommodate

mark

relieve

overtake

consist of

- (1) The results, ranked in \_\_\_\_\_ order, are as follows: the 3rd place is...the 2nd place

is...the 1st place is...

- (2) I quickly needed to \_\_\_\_\_ to the new schedule.
- (3) Our production has \_\_\_\_\_ compared to last year.
- (4) A party will be held on Saturday night to \_\_\_\_\_ the 50th anniversary of grandparents' wedding.
- (5) We mustn't let ourselves be \_\_\_\_\_ by our competitors.
- (6) The university is \_\_\_\_\_ number one in the country for engineering.
- (7) The government took many measures to \_\_\_\_\_ the unemployment.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ by trees, the lake brings much pleasure to people in summer.
- (9) The retail trade is \_\_\_\_\_ a sharp fall in sales.
- (10) The committee \_\_\_\_\_ ten members.

### 5. Translate the sentences into English after the example.

#### Example

为了适应不断增长的运输量的需求,首都机场于2008年增建了规模巨大的第三航站楼。  
*To accommodate the growing traffic volume, Beijing Capital added the enormous Terminal 3 in 2008.*

- (1) 为了获得足够的蛋白质和营养,你要每天吃一个鸡蛋。
- (2) 为了考试能取得好成绩,你必须要刻苦学习。
- (3) 为了能使我们的产品在国际市场更具竞争力,我们必须要不断提升产品质量。
- (4) 为了能让孩子上学,老两口省吃俭用。
- (5) 为了获得想要的东西,她不惜一切手段。

### 6. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

- (1) 艰苦朴素的传统观念至今仍不过时。(to this day)
- (2) 我们来得及赶上六点钟的那趟火车吗?(in time for)
- (3) 基于他所说的,他确实没有干过那件坏事。(base on)
- (4) 就薪金而言,这个工作倒是挺不错的,但也有一些不利之处。(in terms of)
- (5) 刚从奥运会凯旋的他受到了同胞的热烈欢迎。(fresh from)

#### Passage 2

### Speech by IOC President Rogge on Opening Ceremony of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games

Mr. President of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Liu Qi, Members of the Organising Committee, dear Chinese friends, dear athletes:

For a long time, China has dreamed of opening its doors and inviting the world's athletes to Beijing for the Olympic Games. Tonight that dream comes true. Congratulations, Beijing.

You have chosen as the theme of these Games "One World, One Dream". That is what we are tonight.

As one world, we grieved with you over the tragic earthquake in Sichuan Province. We were moved by the great courage and solidarity of the Chinese people. As one dream, may these Olympic Games bring you joy, hope and pride.

Athletes, the Games were created for you by our founder, Pierre de Coubertin. These Games belong to you. Let them be the athletes' Games.

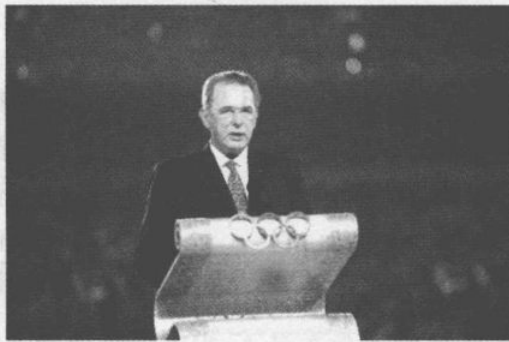
Remember that they are about much more than performance alone. They are about the peaceful gathering of 204 National Olympic Committees—regardless of ethnic origin, gender, religion or political system. Please compete in the spirit of the Olympic values: excellence, friendship and respect.

Dear athletes, remember that you are role models for the youth of the world. Reject doping and cheating. Make us proud of your achievements and your conduct.

As we bring the Olympic dream to life, our warm thanks go to the Beijing Organising Committee for its tireless work. Our special thanks also go to the thousands of gracious volunteers, without whom none of this would be possible.

Beijing, you are a host to the present and a gateway to the future. Thank you.

I now have the honour of asking the President of the People's Republic of China to open the Games of the XXIX Olympiad of the modern era.



## New Words

**theme** /θi:m/

*n.* 主题, 题目

**grieve** /gri:v/

*v.* 悲痛, 伤心

**solidarity** /'sɒli'dærɪti/

*n.* 团结一致

**gathering** /'gæðərɪŋ/

*n.* 聚集; 集会

**doping** /'dɔ:pɪŋ/

*n.* 服用兴奋剂

**tireless** /'taɪəlɪs/

*adj.* 不知疲倦的

**gracious** /'greɪʃəs/

*adj.* 亲切的, 客气的; 有礼貌的

**gateway** /'geɪtwei/

*n.* 入口, 通道; 途径; 方法

**honour** /'ɒnə/

*n.* 荣幸, 光荣

## Phrases and Expressions

dream of	梦想
come true	成为现实, 实现
more than	不仅仅是; 比...多
regardless of	不管, 无论

## Proper Names

Pierre de Coubertin	皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦(1863—1937), 现代奥林匹克之父, 创办了现代奥运会。
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## Exercises

### 1. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- (1) What is the theme of Beijing Olympic Games?
- (2) Who is the founder of the Modern Olympic Games?
- (3) What is the spirit of the Olympic values?
- (4) How many National Olympic Committees in the world?
- (5) Who announced the open of the XXIX Olympiad?
- (6) What has been China's dream according to this speech?
- (7) What did Rogge ask the athletes to do?
- (8) To whom Rogge expressed his thanks?
- (9) What did Rogge mean by "they are about much more than performance alone"?

### 2. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

- (1) 他不仅仅是一个歌手;更应该被称为一名音乐家。(more than)
- (2) 俱乐部对所有新成员不分年龄一律欢迎。(regardless of)
- (3) 她梦想自己开业做生意。(dream of)
- (4) 他们还在为死去的孩子伤心。(grieve over)
- (5) 今天承蒙邀请到此,深感荣幸。(honor)

### 3. Translate the following two paragraphs into Chinese.

Remember that they are about much more than performance alone. They are about the peaceful gathering of 204 National Olympic Committees—regardless of ethnic origin, gender, religion or political system. Please compete in the spirit of the Olympic values: excellence, friendship and respect.

Dear athletes, remember that you are role models for the youth of the world. Reject doping and cheating. Make us proud of your achievements and your conduct.