

21 世纪高等职业教育通用教材

高职通用英语

(第二册)

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上海交通大学出版社

前 言

《高职通用英语》是一套专供高职学生使用的英语教材。它是在采用 2000 年出版的《学院英语》开展了两轮教学实践的基础上,结合教育部有关新的考核要求,重新组织素材编写而成的。

近年来,我国高等职业技术教育发展迅速,形成了鲜明的特色。高职教材也日益引起重视,逐渐成为一个单独的系列。1999 年 12 月,上海交通大学出版社会同华东地区 60 余所高职院校共同研讨 21 世纪高职教材的编写出版问题。

高职的英语教学,更为强调学生获得运用英语进行工作和日常交流的能力。本书作者在这方面做了积极的尝试,认为高职英语教学的主要特点是强调“能力为本”,加强口语和听力训练,努力将听、说、读、写等技能训练有机结合,避免把整体性很强的语言学习(尤其在基础阶段)人为地分割为互不相干的数门课程。《高职通用英语》在坚持以上特色的基础上,吸收了教学过程中教师和学生所提的意见,更为注重基本技能训练,在选题和编排方面都有提高,扩大了容量,增加了学生练习册。这套书共有四册(预备级和一~三册),预备级专供入学时英语基础较差的学生使用。本书为第二册。整套书的教学要求贴近高职学生参加的全国高等学校英语应用能力考试水准。

我们希望《高职通用英语》会继续受到欢迎。但高职英语教学是一个新的领域,有待于更多有识之士的深入探讨。编者虽然在不断努力,但毕竟识见有限,本书疏漏和错误之处,欢迎批评指正,以期不断修正。

本教材总主编为李德荣教授;本册主编为陈伟。参加编写的还有(以姓氏笔画为序):王雷、王媛媛、李明明。

编 者

2005 年 6 月

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Unit 1 Spoiling Our Kids in Google End

Learning Outcomes

Speaking: how to talk about website search

Reading: word-guessing from word formation; learning some Internet terms

Translation: extension and diction of words

Listen and Talk



Listen to the following passage and fill the missing words in the blanks.

It's Big Fun to Surf the Net

Nowadays more and more people are getting (1) _____ to the Internet for information and (2) _____. But how to get to the (3) _____ websites is a big problem. Some guys (4) _____ at the trouble of searching site for site just for one piece of information. Others are bored by so many ads jumping on the (5) _____ before hitting the sites they hunt for. Fortunately two (6) _____ Ph. D. students invented the simplest (7) _____ what-so-ever by now to (8) _____ any site, by merely keyboarding in the relevant (9) _____ or words. The search (10) _____ is called Google, a term sounding like a (11) _____ in glass to many. So far this engine has been the most (12) _____ search engine worldwide.

 &  **Listen and read the dialogues carefully.**

Dialogue ①

(in a computer room)

A: I tried to locate some of the websites yesterday but failed.

B: Which search engine did you use?

A: I tried several search engines, only to find there were too many ads on the screen.

B: But why didn't you get to Google?

A: Goo...gle? What do you mean? What does that stuff stand for?

B: Oh, I mean Google the search engine. A Russian American, Brin, invented it.

A: I see, but what merit does it carry?

B: It's easy to use. You just type in the relevant term or words, then a list of sites will appear on the screen.

A: Shall we get through a jungle of gates and ads to reach these sites?

B: No, you don't have to. Just type in some words, click the mouse, and you will reach the desired sites.

A: That's marvelous, I'll try that. What do others say about it?

B: They believe it's the most powerful search engine so far.

Dialogue ②

A: Kids are spoiled these days, aren't they?

B: How do you come to this conclusion?

A: Well, the society is developing so fast that we have the abundance of almost everything.

B: Then what?

A: The kids no longer study so hard as their parents did before, they live in comfort and even luxury.

B: Do you think they demand too much from their parents and become less capable?

A: Sure they are. They worship pop singers and film stars instead of scientists.

B: What do you think is the reason they are acting this way?

A: Times are changing and people are changing too.

B: But these young kids know a lot that we don't know.

A: Most probably. They know a lot about computer and MP3 and all these stuff. Do you think it's the trend of the times?

A: Yes, it is the trend, but anyway these young guys are spoiled. They are dressed in luxurious clothing, enjoying delicious food and care little about the society. The past idealism is gone.

B: What shall we do to correct them?

A: Actually we can do very little about it in this materialistic world, but we should try to raise their sense of responsibility and moral standard, so even if they are a little spoiled, they could still be good citizens.



Oral Practice

A. Interpretation: *Turn the following into English versions.*

1. —— 如今的小孩好多都被宠坏了。

—— 为什么是这样呢?

—— 原因很多,其中之一是经济条件好了,父母都舍得买高档商品给孩子。

2. —— 孩子们最需要的是什麼?

—— 当然不是玩具或钱。

—— 那是什么?

—— 是父母陪他们的时间和关心。

3. —— 你最喜欢的搜索引擎是什么?

—— 是 Google。

—— 怎样利用它来寻找网站呢?

—— 只要键入关键词,网站名就会自动出现在荧屏。

4. —— 信息高速公路有大量的信息。

—— 也有许多不良的信息。

—— 如何正确使用它是一个大问题。

—— 这是信息时代带来的正反两方面的冲击。

B. Role play: *Practise the following situations.*

1. Give a brief account of your own childhood.

2. Play an angry father who tries to teach his son a lesson for telling a lie.

3. Play the part of a child who urges his father to be with him for a trip to the zoo.
4. Play a worried mother whose son is hooked to the Net and forgets his studies.



Text A

Pre-reading Task

Lead-in Questions

1. Why do we say some kids are spoiled ?
2. In what way are kids spoiled ?
3. Can the spoiled kids develop into useful youth ?
4. What are the reasons that some kids are spoiled ?

Do you know how our kids are spoiled today ?Just read the following.

Spoiling Our Kids

Many parents are spending newfound wealth on their children—instead of spending more time with them. Childish feelings of mini-deprivation like this are, I suspect, helping fuel a run on luxury products for kids by parents who feel that their darlings should never go without. The robust US economy and stock market have created a lot of new prosperity, and the American parents are increasingly buying their children fashionable and expensive toys. At the same time they are worried that their kids take wealth for granted, and struggle to prepare their teens for a less lavish life once they get out on their own. Inevitably, some Wall Street investment advisor are now recommending shrinks to help children of the super-rich work through their money issues.

In most cases, though, it seems the ones who need help are the parents. Some parents think that buying little Jack the new Dreamcast game console will assure that classmates are eager to come over for play dates, or that flashing toy car will win her classmates. Others, especially among busy two-career couples, try to substitute newfound money for their still scarce time. Some executive dads

think they can more easily afford to hire their kids a private pitching coach than make time for an early evening game of catch. That calculation might make business sense, but it totally undervalues what kids want and need most: our time and attention. One of the favorite play mates in my circle is at home where there are few fancy toys but where things are noisy and fun and mom is always ready to take everyone to the skating ring or the zoo. When the child begs for something — whether a \$500 electric-powered baby Jaguar or a \$7 lime-green nail polish she is just begging for a conversation with you. “Spoiling” is overindulgence combined with neglect, and kids can be spoiled at discount stores just as at a fashionable boutiques.

I think parents shouldn’t discuss with children the precise cost of expensive items. But by teaching your child about value, you can also demonstrate your family’s values. One of my friends used a recent shoe shopping trip with his kids to show why you might spend more for something well made that will last, but should not spend more just for a trendy name or style.

Kids, of course, are less impressed by words than by the example of their parents who don’t spoil themselves; who admire a pearl necklace or bamboo fly rod—and could easily afford them—but decide to give more to the church, or add to the children’s college fund, or send grandma on that trip she’s always wanted to take.

We can also teach our kids the quiet pleasure of waiting. This year my daughter got an Easy Bake Oven for Christmas. She opened it. She watched my face light up. And she gave it to me. “You finally got your oven!” she said. What a kid! Next year I think I will get her a Barbie Dream House—I’ve wanted one since I was eight.

New Words

covert /'kʌvɪt/ *vt. vi.*

to desire eagerly, esp. something belonging to others 贪求;垂涎

possess /pə'zɛs/ *vt.*

to have as one’s property, as a quality, etc. 拥有;占有

pony /'pəʊni/ *n.*

a small horse 小马; 驹

childish /'tʃaɪldɪʃ/ *a.*

of or for a child 孩子气的; 幼稚的

mini /'mini/ <i>a.</i>	anything that is smaller than others of this kind 小的; 迷你型的
deprivation /ˌdeprə'veɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the act of depriving or state of being deprived 剥夺
robust /rə'bʌst/ <i>a.</i>	having or showing good health or strength 强劲的; 强健的
luxury /'lʌkʃəri/ <i>a.</i>	a condition of great comfort provided without any consideration of cost 奢侈的; 奢华的
prosperity /prə'sperɪti/ <i>n.</i>	good fortune or success, esp. in money matters 发达; 繁荣
swaddle /'swɒdl/ <i>vt.</i>	to wrap (a baby) tightly in many coverings 用襁褓包裹(婴儿)
cashmere /'kæʃmɪə/ <i>n.</i>	fine soft wool, esp. made from a type of long-haired goat 开司米羊毛织品
crib /krib/ <i>n.</i>	a bed for a baby or a young child 小儿床
tuxedos /tʌk'sɪdəu/ <i>n.</i>	dinner jacket for a baby (小儿) 围裙
lavish /'lævɪʃ/ <i>a.</i>	very generous or wasteful in giving or using 过分慷慨的; 非常浪费的
inevitably /ɪn'evətəbəli/ <i>ad.</i>	which cannot be avoided or prevented from happening 不可避免的; 必然发生的
Wall Street <i>n.</i>	the financial center in New York City 华尔街
investment /ɪn'vesmənt/ <i>n.</i>	the act of investing 投资
shrink /'frɪŋk/ <i>n.</i>	becoming smaller 变小
super-rich <i>a.</i>	extremely rich 超级富豪的
console /'kɒnsəʊl/ <i>n.</i>	a flat surface containing the controls for a machine or a toy 机器控制台; 玩具控制台
clique /klik/ <i>n.</i>	a small group of people who don't let others easily join in 小集团; 帮派
substitute /'sʌbstɪ'tju:t/ <i>v.</i>	to put something or somebody in place of another 用某人/物代替另一人/物
scarce /s'keəs/ <i>a.</i>	not much or many; not common 缺乏的; 罕见的
executive /ɪg'zekʃɪv/ <i>n.</i>	a person making and carrying out decisions, esp. in a business 主管; 行政人员

pitch /pitʃ/ <i>v.</i>	to set up a tent for camping 扎营; 搭帐篷
undervalue /ˌʌndəˈvæljuː/ <i>v.</i>	to have too low an opinion of the value or importance 低估; 小看
fancy /ˈfænsi/ <i>a.</i>	too expensive 价格过高的
jaguar /ˈdʒæɡjuə/ <i>n.</i>	a large spotted wildcat in South America 美洲豹
indulgence /inˈdʌldʒəns/ <i>n.</i>	allow somebody to do anything he/she wants 纵容; 迁就
neglect /ˈnɪɡlekt/ <i>v.</i>	to give too little care or attention to 忽略; 忽视
boutique /buˈtiːk/ <i>n.</i>	a small shop selling fashionable articles, esp. for young people 精品屋
precise /priˈsaɪs/ <i>a.</i>	exact in detail, time, number 精确; 准确无误
demonstrate /ˈdemənˌstreɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	to show or describe clearly 表明; 示范
values /ˈvæljuːz/ <i>n.</i>	one's value to/about the world 价值观
trendy /ˈtrendi/ <i>a.</i>	fashionable 时尚的

Phrases

along the lines of 与...并驾齐驱	substitute A for B 以 A 代替 B
get sb. wrong 误解	light up (脸上)放光
fuel a run on... 引发...竞争	make sense 有意义
stock market 股市	combined with 和...相结合
take sth. for granted 习以为常	on his own 独立自主

After-reading Task

Questions

1 Answer the following questions.

1. What do some of the parents believe in luxury products?
2. When the American economy is booming, what are the parents doing to their

children ?

3. When the parents feed the needs of the children, what do they still fear ?
4. Why do the executive dads have no time for an evening game of catch with kids ?
5. What do kids need most from their parents ?
6. What's the author's opinion of "Spoiling" kids ?
7. Why shouldn't parents discuss with kids the precise cost of expensive items ?
8. Why do you think some people give money to the church ?
9. Comment on the hardship of parents' bearing and rearing of the kids.
10. Comment on the old proverb " Spare the rod, spoil the child. "

Content Completion

2

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the passage. Don't refer to it until you have finished the exercise.

I think parents (1) _____ discuss with children the (2) _____ cost of expensive items. But by (3) _____ your child about (4) _____, you can also (5) _____ your family's (6) _____. One of my friends used a recent shoe shopping trip with his kids to show (7) _____ you might spend more for something well (8) _____ that will last, but should not spend more just for a (9) _____ name or (10) _____.

Vocabulary

3

Match the words or phrases in Column A with the definitions in Column B.

A

1. prosperity
2. lavish
3. pitch
4. Wall Street
5. inevitably
6. indulgence
7. demonstrate

B

- a. a condition of great comfort with no care for cost
- b. allow sb. to do anything he/she wants
- c. very generous or wasteful in giving or using
- d. to set up a tent for camping
- e. the financial center in New York City
- f. to give too little care or attention to
- g. to show or describe clearly

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 8. shrink | h. become smaller and smaller |
| 9. neglect | i. certain to happen |
| 10. luxury | j. good fortune and success |

4 Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

<i>indulgence</i>	<i>values</i>	<i>prosperity</i>	<i>neglect</i>	<i>scarce</i>
<i>fancy</i>	<i>demonstrate</i>	<i>robust</i>	<i>luxury</i>	<i>inevitably</i>

1. They may spoil their grandchildren by _____ them too much.
2. Given the current financial situation, it is _____ that the bank will raise its interest.
3. Guests are asked to deposit their _____ in the hotel safe at the front desk.
4. Japan became very _____ after the 18th century's political and economic reform.
5. _____ had they got to the cinema when the film had started.
6. China's _____ economy arouse much envy in neighbouring countries.
7. The teacher gave us a _____ of the video-recorder to show how it worked.
8. In poor countries, cream cakes are a _____ only available on big holidays.
9. _____ studying for sixteen hours a day, every day for six years. How gloomy it is !
10. The corrupt ruling class in this country just _____ the needs of vast majority of people.

5 Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

<i>light up</i>	<i>combined with</i>	<i>substitute... for</i>	<i>work through</i>
<i>on sb.'s own</i>	<i>take for granted</i>	<i>fuel a run on</i>	<i>get sb. wrong</i>
<i>along the lines of</i>	<i>make sense</i>		

1. On seeing the imminent success, all the scientists' faces _____.

2. _____ economic globalization, no single country can survive with its door shut and people kept ignorant.
3. Jack played so badly on the team that his coach _____ him _____ a better player.
4. With many factors _____ the current issue, we can hardly see any immediate solution.
5. He meant to help you, but you _____ him _____ and that hurt him deeply.
6. With the world energy becoming less and less, the shortage _____ seeking new energy resources outside the Middle East.
7. Many young people live nowadays in comfort even in luxury, so they _____ every day's happy life.
8. At the tender age of twelve, John already learned how to make a living _____.
9. I don't think his remarks _____, because he's now dead drunk and doesn't know what he is talking about.
10. Both the husband and wife have been laid off from work, they have to struggle to _____ their money issue.

Translation

6 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. “熟能生巧”，在一定程度上这句话很有道理。我们对孩子必须严格要求。(make sense)
2. 随着美国经济的进一步提高，父母们更加愿意为孩子购买奢侈品。(fuel a run on...)
3. 华尔街投资者们的行动影响了银行利率，也影响了房地产的发展。(real estate)
4. 只有通过努力工作才能被同事们所接受。(win acceptance, colleague)
5. 我对高楼大厦印象不是太深，相反我更喜欢传统的老建筑。(less impressed)

The logo for Text B, featuring the words "Text B" in a bold, sans-serif font, centered within a white oval. The oval has a subtle 3D effect with a grey shadow on its right side.

Pre-reading Task

Lead-in Questions

1. What's your favorite website search engine?
2. How long does it take for you to catch a website you are hunting?
3. Can any other search engines surpass Google in function?

The following passage tells us why Google is the best website search engine. Read it with fun and try Google after class.

Gaga over Google

After years of searching, I fell in love with the clever little engine everybody's talking about. That killer search engine finds just whatever I'm looking for, and, fast. That's why Google has made it to the top of my bookmark file. The engine was developed by two Stanford Ph. D. students and named after the mathematical term googol, which stands for 10^{100} .

The great thing is that it works. I had a feeling that there was something different about Google when not one, not two, but three different friends recommended it to me. "It's quick, and it gives you what you need," said my pal Maryanne. "It doesn't give you a bunch of garbage," seconded Tommy, who was tired of wading through irrelevant listings on other search sites. Even better, the buzz was backed up with awards from computer trades like *PC magazine*, *Yahoo*, *Internet life* and the *Net*. It was love at first search. Unlike popular favorites Yahoo, Excite and Lycos, which have morphed into monstrous portals offering from daily goods ads to free e-mail, Google does only one thing—search—and does it spectacularly. Whether I'm looking for a home remedy for flu or trying to find a long-lost friend on line, it always has a wonderful result for locating what I want.

The secret, says Sergey Brin, 26, Google's Russian-born co-founder, is its

unique search technology. In a kind of high-tech popularity contest, Google ranks search results not by how on the Web link to the page with reference to that term. As a safety measure, Google frequently or prominently the search term appears on a given page but by how often other pages also analyzes the words around the link to make sure they're relevant to the original query. All this is invisible to the users. What you will notice is that searches are quick (according to company statistics, they take less than half a second, on average), thanks in part to graphic-free interface. The relatively few ads are text only and barely noticeable. Multiple results from a single site are conveniently grouped together. And you can preview the exact sentences containing your search term before clicking on the link—a real time-saver.

Brin shared a few search tips with me. If you are looking for a precise phrase or name, put quotes around it. If you run across a link to “page missing” just click the CACHED button below each listing to retrieve an earlier copy of the page saved to Google's server. And if you see a link that looks especially useful, click on the GOOGLESCOUT button for more like it. Of course, as much as I like Google, I know other sites have some handy features that Google doesn't offer. If you want to search specifically for MP3 or image files, Altavista and Lycos are the places to go. Altavista also lets you search in 25 languages and has a handy translation feature. Hotbot is great for advanced users who want to fine-tune their searches by everything from date ranges to file types. And for broad searches of, say, exotic birds, Yahoo's orderly directories help focusing your thinking into manageable subtopics. But for everyday queries, make your life easy: just go to Google.com.

New Words

gaga /'gɑ:gɑ:/ *a.*

(about, over) having a strong feeling of love 狂热的; 着迷的

garbage /'gɑ:bidʒ/ *n.*

waste material 垃圾

irrelevant /'i:reləvənt/ *a.*

having no relation with 不相干的; 不相关的
a buzzing sound 蜂鸣器声

buzz /bʌz/ *n.*

portals /'pɔ:tlz/ *n.*

a very large and important-looking entrance to a building 大门; 开端

monstrous /'mɒnstərəs/ *a.*

of unnaturally large size , strange shape 大得古怪的;畸形的

spectacularly /'spektækuləli/ *ad.*

very interestingly or grandly 壮观的; 雄伟的

remedy /'remidi/ *n.*

a way of curing sth. 治疗法; 补救法

long-lost *a.*

having not seen for long 久违的

query /'kwiəri/ *n.*

a question or a doubt 问题; 疑问

graphics /'græfiks/ *n.*

a drawing or singular representation of an object 图表

statistics /stə'tistiks/ *n.*

a subject concerning data and numbers 统计学

click /klik/ *v.*

strike or move with a click 点击

retrieve /ri'tri:v/ *v.*

bring back 收回; 重获

handy /'hændi/ *a.*

easy and convenient to get 方便的; 易得的

cached /kæʃt/ *a.*

hidden 隐藏的

feature /'fi:tʃə/ *n.*

part of quality 特征; 特点

server /'sɜ:və/ *n.*

an equipment serving many computers 服务器

subtopic /'sʌb,tɒpik/ *n.*

less significant topics 副标题

fine-tune /'faɪn tju:n/ *v.*

tune sth. delicately 微调

exotic /igzɒtɪk/ *a.*

different, strange as if from away 奇异的; 异国风情的

Phrases

wade through 摸索; 探寻

in part 部分

with reference to 和...相关

thanks to 多亏

relevant to 与...有关系

be grouped together 结合在一起