

教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学内容体系改革建设的研究与实践》资助课题教材

实用交际英语

Practical Communicative English

Book II

总主编 周岐晖

主 编 尹华玲 蒋显伦

主 审 姜治文

西南交通大学出版社

· 成 都 ·

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

实用交际英语, 第 2 册 / 周岐晖总主编. —成都: 西南
交通大学出版社, 2004.8
高职高专教材
ISBN 7-81057-880-4

I. 实... II. 周... III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校
—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 050470 号

实 用 交 际 英 语

(第二册)

总主编 周岐晖

责任编辑

封面设计

出版发行

邮 编

发行部电话

网 址

电子邮箱

印 刷

开 本

印 张

字 数

版 次

印 数

印 次

书 号

定 价

(含磁带)

王 婷

何东琳设计工作室

西南交通大学出版社出版发行

成都二环路北一段 111 号

610031

87600564

<http://press.swjtu.edu.cn>

E-mail: cbsxx@swjtu.edu.cn

四川森林印务有限责任公司印刷

787mm×1092mm 1/16

10.5

243 千字

2004 年 8 月第 1 版

1—4000

2004 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81057-880-4/H · 067

24.00 元

图书如有印装问题, 本社负责退换

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《实用交际英语》编委会名单

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主 编：尹华玲 蒋显伦

主 审：姜治文

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代 琦

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蒋显伦

前 言

《实用交际英语》是根据《新世纪高职高专教育英语课程教学大纲》(2000年)编写的。本教材是教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学内容体系改革建设的研究与实践》课题的一部分。本教材的特点体现在“以学生为中心”,培养学生学习英语的兴趣和自主学习的能力。它打破了传统的先学课文后训练语言的模式,以“说、听”导入,让学生进入学习英语的“有声世界”。“说、听、写、读、译”是本课题组通过3年的研究提出的崭新思路。在高职高专学生有一定英语基础的前提下,注重对学生语言基础和语言应用能力的培养,重点体现对学生的语言技能的培养。本教材每一个部分后面都配有适当的练习,为学生自主学习创造了条件。教材的取材融东西方文化为一体,便于引导学生在实际生活中进行东西方文化的交流。

全套教材分为4册,此为第2册。每册8个单元。每个单元一个交际主题(话题),交际主题选材的依据和出发点是教育部教育司2000年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》中的《交际范围表》,各项技能的培养与训练都围绕同一交际话题展开。每个单元都由 Pre-Class Learning, Listening In, Speaking Out, Text, Extra Reading, Reading Skills, Translation Skills, Applied Writing 8部分组成。各部分的具体内容如下:

1. Pre-Class Learning: 包括3个与本单元主题相关的引入问题(Introductory Questions),并提供与主题相关的一幅图片及参考词汇和词组,供学生课前预习思考。要求学生口头描述。老师上课时可以用不同的方式检查。

2. Listening In: 由 Warming Up、4个 Task 以及2个与主题相关的 Discussion Questions 构成,其目的在于训练和培养学生“听”和“说”的能力。

3. Speaking Out: 由 Warming Up、Situational Dialogue 和2个 Task (Match Up 和 Act Out) 构成,旨在通过句型练习、情景对话和角色表演训练,培养学生“说”的能力。

4. Text: 以“说”导入,学习课文,课文后除了配有传统的阅读理解练习和词汇、语法、翻译练习之外,又提供了2个与主题有关的 Discussion Topics,为学生自主练习口语创造了条件。

5. Extra Reading: 由2个 Passage 构成,每篇文章后有2套练习,一套为传统的阅读理解练习;另一套为与主题相关的2个 Discussion Questions,进一步加强学生练习“说”的能力。

6. Reading Skills：培养学生一些基本的阅读技能、技巧。

7. Translation Skills：从实用的角度培养学生的翻译技巧和翻译能力。

8. Applied Writing：通过让学生模仿各类实用文体的格式培养学生“写”的能力。

《实用交际英语》是一套适合高职高专学生学习的教材。我们在编写中既注重了对学生语言应用能力的培养，又考虑到了专科英语应用能力考试的特点，使考、教融为一体。本教材的难度由浅入深，内容丰富，形式多样，集知识和趣味于一体。同时，以说、听为先导，以培养学生的综合应用能力为目的，符合市场的需求。第一、二册的教学目标是 B 级。第三、四册的教学目标是 A 级。

本教材由重庆科技学院(原重庆工业高等专科学校)、四川交通职业技术学院、重庆医科大学应用技术学院、四川工程职业技术学院、四川化工职业技术学院和四川化工工程学校共同编写而成。本教材在编写中如有不当之处，望广大使用者批评指正。

教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学内容体系改革建设的研究与实践》
(编号：III26-2) 资助课题教材

编 者

2004 年 4 月

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Unit 1

Chinese Food and Culture



Pre-Class Learning

Introductory Questions:

1. What are the typical Chinese foods during different traditional festivals?
2. What are the traditional ways for the Chinese to cook their food?
3. Do you know “The Eight Major Dishes” in China?

New Words for References:

civilization, folk, numerous, reputation, the Mid-autumn Festival, emerge, perceive, specialties, commemorate, entrepreneur, tableware, awkward, attempt, superstition, table manners, advisable, deemed, extremely, teapot, insult

Listening In

Warming Up :

Learn the following new words before practice.

civilization

文化

folk

民族

Islam

伊斯兰

believer

信徒

numerous

无数的

reputation

声誉

Mid-autumn Festival

中秋节

emerge

出现

perceive

认识

specialties

特色菜

dynasty

朝代

commemorate

纪念

overthrow

推翻

entrepreneur

企业家

dim sum

点心

tableware

餐具

gentleness

文雅

awkward	尴尬的
attempt	尝试
superstition	迷信
inevitably	不可避免地
permissible	允许的

Task 1

Directions: You will hear 6 sentences. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question based on what you have just heard. Each sentence will be read twice.

1. A) Pork B) Chicken
C) Beef D) Lamb
2. A) Numerous dishes B) Colorful dishes
C) The Eight Major Dishes D) The Four Major Dishes
3. A) Bread B) Rice
C) Noodles D) Dumpling
4. A) The Chinese New Year B) The Mid-autumn Festival
C) The Dragon Boat Festival D) The Double Ninth Festival
5. A) 1986 B) 1987
C) 1989 D) 1997
6. A) Fresh foods B) Fresh rice
C) French foods D) French fries

Task 2

Directions: You will hear five short conversations. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question. Each conversation will be read twice.

1. A) Shandong Dishes B) Guangdong Dishes
C) Sichuan Dishes D) Shandong and Sichuan Dishes
2. A) The young and their elders will begin the meal together and share the best food.
B) The young will begin the meal by trying the best food.
C) The young will be invited by their elders to begin the meal.
D) The elders will be served the best food.
3. A) Either by hand or by machine B) Neither by hand nor by machine
C) By hand D) By machine
4. A) In the Tang Dynasty B) In the Song Dynasty
C) In the Yuan Dynasty D) In the Qing Dynasty
5. A) Ginseng soup B) Dim sum
C) Dim sum and soup D) Convenient noodles

Task 3

Directions: Listen to the following passage and supply the missing words or expressions. The

passage will be read three times.

The Chinese (1) _____ chopsticks as their tableware, which are (2) _____ bearing sort of gentleness and Chinese food (3) _____ to taste better eaten with chopsticks. However, it might be an awkward experience for (4) _____ to use chopsticks to have a (5) _____. Using chopsticks to eat rice is a (6) _____ to most foreigners. Certainly in the first few attempts, the learners have to take (7) _____. Besides, the learners should also know the superstitions associated with chopsticks. If you find an uneven (8) _____ at your table setting, it means you are going to (9) _____ a boat, plane or train. Dropping chopsticks will inevitably (10) _____ bad luck. Crossed chopsticks are, however, permissible in a (11) _____ restaurant. The waiter will (12) _____ them to show that your (13) _____ has been (14) _____, or you can do the same to show the waiter that you have finished and are ready to (15) _____ the bill.

Task 4

Directions: You are going to hear a recorded passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear 5 questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice.

1. A) All B) Some
C) None D) It doesn't matter
2. A) Eating Chinese food B) Sight-seeing
C) Shopping around D) Learning Chinese dining traditions
3. A) Facing the door of entry B) To the left of the host
C) To the right of the host D) Near the door
4. A) He will seat them on the basis of gender.
B) He will seat them on the basis of their favorites.
C) He will seat them on the basis of age.
D) He will seat them randomly.
5. A) Because he can bring dishes to the table more quickly.
B) Because he can welcome the guests more freely.
C) Because he can serve his guests portions of food.
D) Because the guests are far too polite to take that seat.

Discussion Questions:

1. Why might it be an awkward experience for foreigners to use chopsticks?
2. What are the superstitions associated with chopsticks?

Speaking Out

Warming Up :

Task 1 Patterns Learning

What's happening with ...?

How come ...?

I've been busy ...?

How can I ...?

It's not as difficult as ...

You can begin with ...

It's advisable that ...

Make sure that ...

It sounds ...

You needn't worry about ...

It always takes time to ...

I'm pretty sure ...

Thank you very much for ...

It's my pleasure ...

Hope you'll ...

Task 2 Situational Dialogue

Situation: *Peter has been studying in a Chinese university for just a few weeks. He has tried hard to learn Chinese traditions and culture. His classmate Li Hao is teaching him some Chinese table manners.*

Li Hao: Hello, Peter! What's happening with you these days? How come you look a bit upset?

Peter: I've been busy learning Chinese table manners for a couple of days, but I don't think I understand better than I did before this.

Li Hao: Well, I guess you may need to get some practical experience besides simply learning from the books.

Peter: It does make sense. But I'm sure I can't be an expert overnight. How can I join the upcoming birthday party of Kate this weekend?

Li Hao: Don't worry. It's not as difficult as it looks. You can begin with a number of simple rules if you wish.

Peter: Could you put it in more details?

Li Hao: Sure. For example, it's advisable that you never stick your chopsticks upright in the rice bowl, since it is deemed extremely impolite to the host and seniors present.

Peter: I get it and what are the other rules that I should be careful with?

Li Hao: You should also make sure that the spout of the teapot is facing outwards rather than anyone around the table. Don't tap on your bowl with your chopsticks, since that will be deemed an insult to the host or the chef.

Peter: It sounds really interesting but still a bit difficult for me.

Li Hao: You needn't worry about it. It always takes time to get used to a new place, however

I'm pretty sure you'll get used to it someday since you've got lots of time to learn.

Peter: Thank you very much for your advice. You've been a great help to me!

Li Hao: It's my pleasure. Hope you'll enjoy the party with your friends.

New Words

table manners	饭桌礼仪
a couple of	几条, 几个
rules	惯例
advisable	可取的, 明智的
upright	竖直的
deemed	(被) 认为是
extremely	非常地
impolite	粗鲁的, 无理的
spout	茶壶嘴
teapot	茶壶
outwards	向外地
insult	不敬, 侮辱

Exercise 1

Match the Chinese in the left column with their English equivalents in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. civilization | a. 纪念 |
| 2. folk | b. 特色菜 |
| 3. perceive | c. 餐具 |
| 4. commemorate | d. 尴尬的 |
| 5. awkward | e. 向外地 |
| 6. inevitably | f. 企业家 |
| 7. specialties | g. 非常地 |
| 8. tableware | h. 不可避免地 |
| 9. entrepreneur | i. 文化 |
| 10. outwards | j. 认识 |
| 11. teapot | k. 民族 |
| 12. extremely | l. 茶壶 |

Exercise 2

Make conversations according to the following situations and play the roles in class.

- Student A acts as Robert and student B Robert's friend. They are both in Liu Yan's birthday party. They are talking about Chinese table manners as the party dinner goes on.
- Student A acts as a foreign tourist in China and student B a tour guide. A is asking B about

Chinese food culture. The conversation should include several aspects as traditions, featured dishes, table manners, superstitions etc., associate with Chinese food culture, to the extend possible.

Text

Introductory Questions:

1. Why are there rich and colorful local dishes in China?
2. How dose Chinese food symbolize people's best wishes and expectations?

Chinese Food and Culture

Food is the glue (粘合剂) of Chinese society. In birth, marriages, festivals and daily life, food is used to celebrate life, family and prosperity. Eating is one of the main pleasures of life, and for the Chinese, food has been connected with all aspects of their culture.

The art of Chinese cookery has been refined over many centuries, creating new flavors and culinary experiences. Due to the diversity of the climate, products and customs on the vast territory of China, there are widely different food styles and tastes in local regions. Through creation of past dynasties, the long standing art of cookery has formed rich and colorful local dishes. Among them, “The Eight Major Dishes” enjoy the great reputation, which consists of Shandong cuisine, Zhejiang cuisine, Sichuan cuisine, Jiangsu cuisine , Guangdong cuisine, Hunan cuisine , Fujian cuisine and Anhui cuisine .



Chinese food is usually steamed (蒸的), deep fried (油炸的), roasted (烤的) or cooked in clay (粘土) pots . Chinese dishes usually consist of vegetable and meat, which are cooked with various herb (草药) and spices (香料) . They are eaten with rice, noodles or bread, depending on the region one comes from. In China, rice is the main diet for those who stay in the South, while bread and noodles are popular in the North.

The symbolism of Chinese food is associated with core Chinese values. Noodles are eaten during birthdays, as the length of the noodles symbolizes long life. Fish is eaten at the eve of Chinese New Year, as the word for fish (yu) sounds like a saying that wishes annual prosperity—‘nian nian you yu’. Meals eaten together symbolize family unity for the Chinese people. A family sits around the dinner table to share dishes, which are placed in the middle of the table. In line with the teaching of Confucius, a set of customs is followed in traditional Chinese meals. The young will invite their elders to begin a meal, and the elders will always be served the best portions (部分) . Guests are treated like an elder and are served the best food. In ancestor worship, Chinese believe that their dead ancestors still need to eat. The best fruits and meats are placed before ancestral altars (祭坛) on significant days to symbolically provide their

ancestors with food. This is a tradition that arises from the respect and remembrance (怀念) of the ancestors.

In traditional Chinese medicine theory, it is believed that different kinds of food have different portions affecting one's health. This is influenced by the philosophy of Chi (气) (a system of energy throughout the body). It is believed that the Chi in one's body must be balanced in order to be healthy. Various foods such as chocolate and fried foods are perceived to give heat to the body, whilst ginger (姜) is believed to be good for pregnant (怀孕的) women. There are various herb that the Chinese have discovered to have medicinal value, e.g. ginseng (人参), which is the most famous and popular and is used in light soups, tea and sweets.

The importance of food is ingrained (根深蒂固) in Chinese language in many cases. When friends greet each other, they will say "Have you eaten?" in place of "How are you?" Famous for its abundance (丰富) and exquisiteness (精致), Chinese food culture has occupied a very important part in the nation's traditional culture, and connected with customs, traditions, beliefs and expectations.

New Words

marriage /'mæridʒ/ *n.*

婚姻, 婚姻生活

festival /'festəvəl/ *n.*

节日

celebrate /'selibreit/ *v.*

庆祝, 祝贺

prosperity /'prɒs'periti/ *n.*

繁荣

main /meɪn/ *a.*

主要的, 重要的

connect /kə'nekt/ *v.*

连接, 关联

aspect /'æspekt/ *n.*

方面

cooking /'kʊkəri/ *n.*

烹调术

refine /ri'fain/ *v.*

精炼, 精制

century /'sentʃəri/ *n.*

世纪, 百年

create /kri'eit/ *v.*

创造, 引起

flavor /'fleivə/ *n.*

风味, 滋味

culinary /'kʌlinəri/ *a.*

烹调用的

diversity /daɪ'vɜ:siti/ *n.*

差异, 多样性

vast /vɑ:st/ *a.*

巨大的, 巨额的

territory /'teritəri/ *n.*

领土, 地域

taste /teɪst/ *v.*

品尝

region /'ri:dʒən/ *n.*

区域, 地方

dynasty /'dinəsti/ *n.*

朝代, 王朝

major /'meɪdʒə/ *a.*

主要的

reputation /,repju(:)'teɪʃən/ *n.*

名誉, 名声

consist /kən'sist/ *v.i.*

由……组成

associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ v.	使联合
core /kɔ:/ n.	果核, 中心
annual /'ænjuəl/ a.	每年的
unity /'ju:nɪti/ n.	团结, 统一
share /ʃeə/ v.	分享, 共有
elder /'eldə(r)/ n.	年长者, 老人
serve /sə:v/ v.	服务, 服役, 招待
ancestor /'ænsɪstə/ n.	祖先, 祖宗
worship /'wɜ:ʃɪp/ n.	崇拜, 尊敬
significant /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/ a.	有意义, 重要的
arise /ə'raɪz/ v.	发生, 起因于
influence /'ɪnfluəns/ v.	影响, 改变
philosophy /fɪ'lɒsəfi/ n.	哲学, 冷静
throughout /θru(:)'aut/ prep.	遍及, 贯穿
various /'veəriəs/ adj.	各种各样的
chocolate /'tʃɒkəlɪt/ n.	巧克力
perceive /pə'si:v/ v.	察觉, 认识到
basic /'beɪsɪk/ a.	基本的
belief /bɪ'li:f/ n.	信任, 信仰
expectation /,ekspek'teɪʃən/ n.	期待, 预料

Phrases and Expressions

culinary experiences	厨艺
due to	因为, 由于
consist of	组成, 包扩, 构成
main diet	主食
be associated with	与……联合, 与……联系
arise from	起于, 由……而来
be influenced by	受……影响
be good for	对……有好处
in place of	代替

Proper Names

Confucius	孔子
-----------	----

Exercise 1

Justify whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the passage.

- Food and eating have become intertwined with a few aspects of the Chinese culture.
- The art of Chinese cookery has been developed and improved over many centuries.
- Among all rich and colorful local dishes in China, only “the eight major dishes” enjoy good reputation.
- According to paragraph 3, chicken soup may be cooked in clay pots.
- In China, rice is the staple diet all over the country.
- The Chinese people eat fish at the start of Chinese New Year, as in expectation of long life.
- When Chinese people are at dinner, the elders and guests are served the best foods.
- Chocolate and fried foods are perceived to be good for pregnant women.

Exercise 2

Discussion Topics:

- Describe the special dishes in your hometown.
- Give examples how Chinese food culture intertwines with customs, traditions, beliefs and expectations.

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 3

Find the definition in Column B which matches the words or phrases in Column A.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. celebrate | a. the act or process of remembering |
| 2. connect with | b. the state or situation of being held in high esteem |
| 3. culinary | c. to achieve understanding of; apprehend |
| 4. reputation | d. to observe an occasion with appropriate ceremony or festivity |
| 5. main diet | e. to join or become joined by twining together |
| 6. symbolize | f. of or relating to a kitchen or to cookery |
| 7. perceive | g. a basic dietary item |
| 8. remembrance | h. to serve as a symbol of |

Exercise 4

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

refine	diversity	reputation	main	symbolize
climate	annual	perceive	influence	occupy

- He sent her girl friend a big bunch of red roses, _____ his love for her.
- Reading good books helps to _____ one's speech.
- Chinese dishes enjoy great _____ in the world.