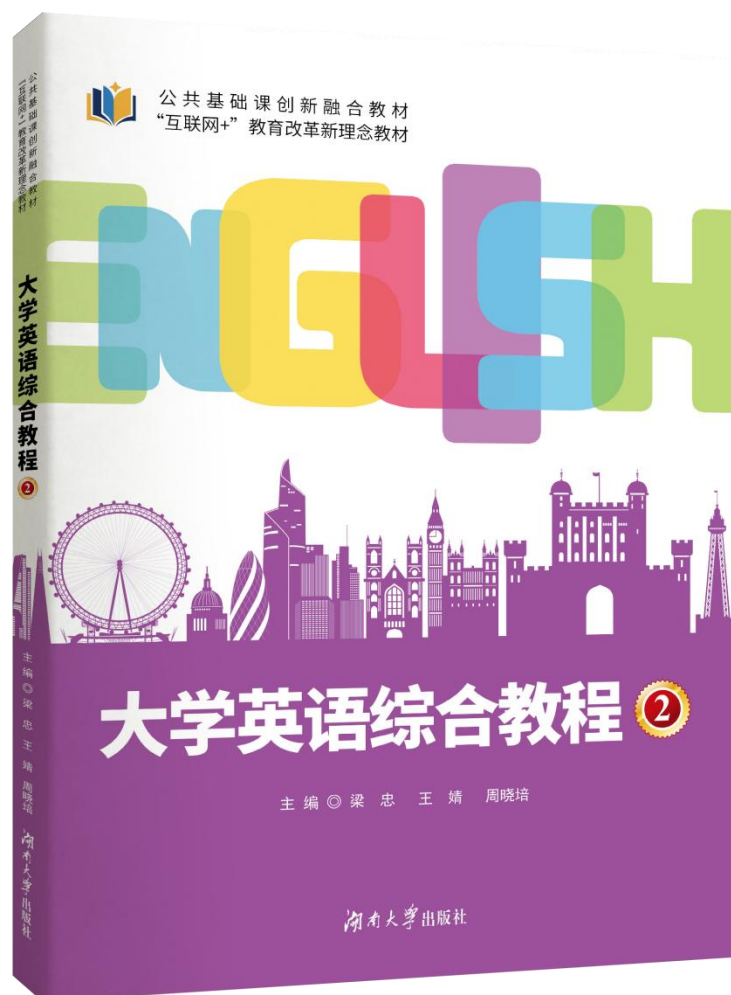


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主 编 ◎ 梁 忠 王 婧 周晓培

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前言

Preface

在这个全球化日益加深的时代,英语作为国际交流语言,其重要性不言而喻。它不仅是连接不同文化和思想的桥梁,也是个人发展、学术研究及职业晋升中的重要工具。“大学英语综合教程”系列教材旨在为广大高校学生提供一套系统、全面的英语学习资源,助力学生在广阔的英语天地中翱翔,探索知识的无限可能。

本系列教材的目标是培养学生的英语综合运用能力。我们坚信,语言学习不应仅仅停留在词汇和语法的记忆上,而更应注重实际应用与跨文化交流能力的培养。因此,教材内容紧密围绕学生生活、学习及未来职业需求,融入多元文化元素,旨在提升学生的语言敏感度、思维深度和跨文化交际能力。

本系列教材共两册,每册由八个单元组成,特点如下:

1. 加强英语应用能力的教学,重视对学生综合语言能力的培养,既让学生打好语言基础,培养语言技能,又使教学密切结合学生今后实际工作需要。

2. 精心设计教材内容,每个单元由 Being All Ears、Talking Face to Face、Maintaining a Sharp Eye、Trying Your Hand、Having Some Fun 五大模块组成,这五大模块涵盖了语言学习的听、说、读、写、译五大要素,每个模块配有相应的练习,学生可边学边练,边学边演。

《大学英语综合教程 2》是本系列教材中的一本,每个单元的基本安排如下:

1. Being All Ears: 包含三项内容,即短对话听力练习,情景对话听力练习和短文听力练习,使学生边学边练,激发学生的学习兴趣。

2. Talking Face to Face: 包含 2~3 个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿,并配有 1 个交际对话模拟练习和 1 个口语讨论练习。通过设定一定的语言练习环境,有效地提高学生的口语交际能力。

3. Maintaining a Sharp Eye: 包含 Text A、Text B、Text C 三篇阅读课文,每篇阅读课文后安排词汇练习和翻译练习等基础语言练习。

4. Trying Your Hand: 包含应用文写作和语法两大部分。前者培养学生阅读和模拟套写常用应用文的能力,对学生今后学习和工作中的应用文写作大有帮助。后者包含语法讲解,同时配有相应的语法练习。

5. Having Some Fun: 选配一篇幽默短文,培养学生学习、体味与欣赏英语及相关文化的能力。

本系列教材在许多方面都进行了新的尝试,在实际编写过程中可能会出现一些纰漏和不当之处,请广大读者批评指正,并将相关意见和建议及时反馈给我们,以促进教材的进一步完善。

编 者
2024 年 9 月

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Unit 1

Live a Good Life





Part I

Being All Ears

Words to Know

Meeting and Introduction

colleague /'kɒli:g/	n.	同事
pleasure /'pleʒə(r)/	n.	快乐
professor /prə'fesə(r)/	n.	教授
introduce /ɪntrə'dju:s/	v.	介绍
overseas /əʊzə'si:z/	a.	海外的
technician /tek'nɪʃn/	n.	专家, 技术人员
chief /tʃi:f/	a.	最高级别的; 为首的; 首席的
	n.	领袖, 领导
editor /'editə(r)/	n.	编辑
journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlist/	n.	记者
flight /flaɪt/	n.	飞行
smoothly /'smu:ðli/	ad.	流畅地
application /æplɪ'keɪʃn/	n.	申请
electronic /ɪlek'trɒnɪk/	a.	电子的, 电子工程的
engineering /endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/	n.	工程学
fiancée /fi'ænseɪ/	n.	未婚妻
advice(for) /əd'vaɪs/	n.	建议

Short Conversations

Directions Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

- A: Hi, Lucy! I'd like you to meet one of my _____, Mike.
 B: Hi. Mike. It's a _____ to meet you.
- A: Oh, _____ Damon, may I introduce Miss Gilbert to you?
 B: How do you do, Miss Gilbert? I'm _____ to meet you.

3. A: John, I'd like to introduce Bob to you.
He is the new member of our _____
office.

B: Nice meeting you, Bob. I am the
_____ here.

4. A: I don't think you've met our chief
_____ Bill Stewart.

B: I am so glad to meet you, Mr. Stewart. I
am a new _____ here. I am happy to work
here.

5. A: This is John Patterson from the _____

B: Good afternoon, Mr. Patterson. How was your _____?



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Directions You will hear a dialogue between Li Ping and Mr. Sun. Mr. Sun is interviewing Li Ping.

- Where did Li Ping get the job information?
A. TV. B. Friend. C. Newspaper. D. Internet.
- What college did Li Ping attend?
A. Shanghai Light Industry College.
B. Shanghai Industry College.
C. Shanghai College.
D. Shanghai Light College.
- What is Li Ping's major?
A. Chemical Engineering. B. Mechanical Engineering.
C. Electronic Engineering D. Biological Engineering.
- How would Mr. Smith inform Li Ping about the result?
A. Letter. B. Phone-call. C. Text message. D. E-mail.
- How long will Li Ping get the result?
A. In two days. B. In a week. C. In ten days. D. In fifteen days.



Dialogue 2

Directions Peter and his fiancée are waiting for Joe, and Joe is late.

1. Why is Joe late?
A. He meets with traffic jam. B. He gets to finish some work.
C. A friend comes to him. D. He is sleeping.
2. Who is June?
A. Peter's classmate. B. Joe's classmate.
C. Peter's fiancée. D. Joe's fiancée.
3. What is Joe studying?
A. Physics. B. Chemistry.
C. Maths. D. Computer.
4. How many years has Joe been studying there?
A. One year B. Two years
C. Three years D. Four years.
5. How much money does Peter want to spent?
A. \$1,100. B. \$1,200. C. \$1,300. D. \$1,400.

Passage Listening

Directions Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have heard.

Bill Johansson is English and his wife Cherry is _____. They live in _____, where Bill works for a large _____ company. When they got married, just over six months ago, Bill was very busy and they didn't have time to take a _____. They decided to wait until early summer, and then go to _____ for a whole month. Cherry has never been to Europe, and Bill is looking _____ to showing her the sights. They _____ the trip with their travel _____ in Tokyo, and he gave them a lot of _____ about the best ways to travel and the best places to stay. Now, with only five days left before their holidays begins, Bill and Cherry _____ the travel agent to go over the final _____ of the trip.

Directions Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

1. What's Bill's nationality?

2. Where does Bill work?

3. Why didn't they take a holiday six months ago when they got married?



4. How long are they going to stay for the trip?
- _____
5. From whom did they get a lot of information about the trip?
- _____

Part II Talking Face to Face

Follow the Samples

★ Meeting and Introduction

Sample 1

Hu Bin is Professor Wang's secretary. He is meeting Professor Smith at the airport.

Hu: Excuse me, but I think you're Professor Smith.

Smith: Yes. Are you Professor Wang's secretary?

Hu: Yes, nice to meet you. Professor Wang asked me to come here in his place to pick you up. My name is Hu Bin.

Smith: Thank you very much.

Hu: Do you need to get your luggage?

Smith: No, I don't. I've only brought a suitcase here.

Hu: Let me help you with this suitcase, Professor Smith. Our car is out in the parking lot.

Smith: Oh, thank you.

Hu: My pleasure. Did you have a pleasant trip?

Smith: Yes, I did.

Sample 2

Miss Huang meets Mr. West and introduces him Mr. Chen. Mr. Chen then introduces his friend David to them.

Miss Huang: I think we haven't met each other before, have we?

Mr. West: Oh yes. Aren't you Miss Huang? We met the other night at a dinner.

Miss Huang: I'm very glad to see you again. Have you met Mr. Chen, our manager?



Mr. West: No. I haven't had the pleasure.

Miss Huang: Let me introduce Mr. Chen to you. This is Mr. Chen, our manager.

Mr. West: It's a pleasure to meet you, Mr. Chen.

Mr. Chen: Pleasure to meet you too, Mr. West.

Mr. West: I don't think you have met David, a friend of mine. This is David.

Miss Huang & Mr. Chen: Glad to know you, David.

David: Glad to know you both too.

★ Useful Sentences and Expressions

- * I think we have/haven't met each other before.
- * Aren't you Miss Huang?
- * Have you met Mr. Chen, our manager?
- * Let me introduce Mr. Chen to you.
- * This is Mr. Chen, our manager.
- * I don't think you have met David.
- * Jane, do you know Lucy?
- * May I introduce you our headmaster, Mr. Liu?
- * It's a great pleasure for me to introduce Robert Allen.
- * Pleased to meet you.
- * I'm very pleased to meet you.
- * It's a great pleasure to meet you.

★ Role-play

A new neighbor has just moved into the flat next to you. Follow the samples to introduce yourself and your family. And your neighbor will introduce his/hers.

★ Discussion

Discuss with your partners on how to introduce somebody or ourselves, and make a speech.



Part III

Maintaining a Sharp Eye

Text A

A Well-balanced Life

A well-balanced life is necessary to live in today's world. Without a well-balanced life, a person can neither function properly nor develop into a well-rounded individual. Without some sort of balance in life, people tend to be unfulfilled and unhappy.

I've experienced great stress in my study and work. And I've tried every means to adjust



myself and relieve my stress. Finally I found a way out in my leisure time. Leisure time is very important and necessary for me. Without it, I am sure I would go insane. I spend most of my extra time reading, listening to music, talking to my real life friends or talking on the Internet with people I meet. I really enjoy going out into a quiet place and reading poetry and books by Walt Whitman and Robert Frost. If I did not make time for all of this, I would not be able to handle everything else in my life. Along with reading to relax, listening to music is very important to me. If I feel sad, I listen to slow songs. While if I feel happy, I like listening to fast songs. Music is the universal language and it can express different feelings. It can relate to the soul, or in fact I think it is the soul of feelings.

My real life friends and my Internet friends are also part of my leisure and social time. Friends have always been important to me. They are the backbone in everything I do. The good friends that I have are always there for me in every situation I am in. Without them, I would not have led a healthy and balanced life. Not so long ago, I went through a short time of depression. I fell behind in all my work and stopped talking to my friends. After a week of acting this way, one of my friends invited me to go for a walk with her. We talked about what was going on in my life and she helped me to figure out what I wanted to do. I do not know what would have happened if she had not been there.



Many things add to having a well-balanced life. Stress can be a very dangerous and tiresome experience. It can lead to depression and unhappiness. But when it happens, you can do something other than wait, like talking to your friends or listening to music. Then you may not think you should have been so stressed and depressed.

A well-balanced life is important to maintain. Without some sort of balance, it is hard to get by in everyday life. And the creative use of leisure time plays a vital role.

New words

well-balanced /wel'bælənst/	a.	很均衡的；(指人)神智清醒的；情绪稳定的
well-rounded /wel'raundɪd/	a.	全面发展的
function /'fʌŋkʃən/	v.	起作用；运行；运转
adjust /ə'dʒʌst/	v.	校准；调准；校正，使适应(新环境等)；适应
relieve /rɪ'li:v/	v.	解除或减轻(痛苦、困苦、忧虑等)
insane /ɪn'seɪn/	a.	精神失常的；疯狂的；愚蠢的
extra /'ekstrə/	a.	额外的，外加的，附加的
poetry /'pəʊtrɪ/	n.	诗的总称；诗集；诗篇，诗歌
universal /,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səl/	a.	宇宙的；全世界的；普遍的；全体的
backbone /'bækbəʊn/	n.	脊梁骨；支柱；骨干
tiresome /'taɪəsəm/	a.	令人厌倦的；讨厌的；烦人的
depress /dɪ'pres/	v.	使(某人)忧愁；使沮丧；使消沉
creative /kri:(t)'etɪv/	a.	有创造力的，创造(性)的
vital /'vaɪtl/	a.	必不可少的；生死攸关的；精力充沛的

Phrases and expressions

along with	与……一起/一道
relate to	涉及；与……相关；谈到
figure out	理解；弄明白
lead to	导致；通向，达到
other than	除了
get by(on sth)	(靠某物)勉强维生；设法维持

**★ Have a try**

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

function adjust well-balanced relieve extra
maintain creative tiresome vital depress

1. These former soldiers have difficulty in _____ to civilian life.
2. You need to be very _____ to cope with the stress of a job like that.
3. He took some Chinese medicine which _____ his toothache.
4. The bus company provided _____ buses because there were so many passengers.
5. A lot depends on building and _____ a good relationship with your customers.
6. This job is so boring. I wish I could do something more _____.
7. Decorating your house can be a _____ business.
8. Good financial accounts are _____ to the success of any enterprise.
9. The thought of taking the exam again _____ him.
10. Some federal programs _____ only through local units of government.

Directions Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Without a well-balanced life, what would happen to a person?
2. In what way did the author finally find to relieve his stress?
3. Why does the author like listening to music?
4. Friends are very important to the author. Why?
5. How did the author behave when he was experiencing a short time of depression?

Directions Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the text.

1. Without some sort of balance in life, people tend to be _____ and unhappy.
2. _____ reading to relax, listening to music is very important to me.
3. Music is the _____ language and it can express different feelings.
4. Not so long ago, I _____ a short time of depression.
5. We talked about what was going on in my life and she helped me to _____ what I wanted to do.

Directions Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Without a well-balanced life, a person can neither function properly nor develop into a well-rounded individual.
2. I spend most of my extra time reading, listening to music, talking to my real life friends



- or talking on the Internet with people I meet.
3. If I did not make time for all of this, I would not be able to handle everything else in my life.
 4. The good friends that I have are always there for me in every situation I am in.
 5. Then you may not think you should have been so stressed and depressed.

Directions Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 然而我已经尝试了所有的方法来调整我自己，释放我的压力。
2. 音乐是一种通用的语言，并且能够表达不同的情感。
3. 我现实生活中的朋友和网络上的朋友也是我业余和社交时间中的一部分。
4. 压力可以成为非常危险和讨厌的经历。
5. 没有某种平衡，日常生活就很难过得去。

Text B

The Best Time of My Life

It was June 15, and in two days I would be turning thirty. I was insecure about entering a new decade of my life and feared that my best years were now behind me.

My daily routine included going to the gym for a workout before going to work. Every morning I would see my friend Nicholas at the gym. He was seventy-nine years old and in terrific shape. As I greeted Nicholas on this particular day, he noticed I wasn't full of my usual vitality and asked if there was anything wrong. I told him I was feeling anxious about turning thirty. I wondered how I would look back on my life once I reached Nicholas' age, so I asked him, "What was the best time of your life?"

Without hesitation, Nicholas replied, "Well, Joe, this is my philosophical answer to your philosophical question."

"When I was a child in Austria and everything was taken care of for me and I was nurtured by my parents, that was the best time of my life.

When I was going to school and learning the things I know today, that was the best time of my life.

When I got my first job and had responsibilities and got paid for my efforts, that was the best time of my life.

When I met my wife and fell in love, that was the best time of my life.

The Second World War came, and my wife and I had to flee Austria to save our lives. When we were together and safe on a ship bound for North America, that was the best time of my life.



When we came to Canada and started a family, that was the best time of my life.

When I was a young father, watching my children grow up, that was the best time of my life.

And now, Joe, I am seventy-nine years old. I have my health, I feel good and I am in love with my wife just as I was when we first met. This is the best time of my life.”

New words

turn /tɜ:n/	v.	到达或过了(一定的年龄); 变为
insecure /,ɪnsɪ'kjʊə/	a.	无把握的; 不安全的
workout /'wɜ:kaut/	n.	锻炼, 训练
terrific /tə'rɪfɪk/	a.	很棒的, 了不起的
greet /gri:t/	v.	问候, 向……致意
particular /pə'tɪkjʊlə/	a.	特别的, 特殊的, 与众不同的
vitality /vaɪ'tæləti/	n.	生机, 活力
anxious /'æŋkʃəs/	a.	忧虑的, 焦急的, 担心的; 不安的
wonder /'wʌndə/	v.	想知道; 对……感到惊讶, 惊奇
hesitation /,hezɪ'teɪʃən/	n.	犹豫, 踌躇
philosophical /,fɪlə'sɒfɪkl/	a.	哲学的
nurture /'nɜ:ɪtʃə/	v.	养育; 教育; 教养
flee /fli:/	v.	逃避, 逃跑, 逃走
bound(for) /baʊnd/	v.	跳跃

Phrases and expressions

be insecure about	对……无把握
daily routine	日常生活
in terrific shape	处于良好状态
feel/be anxious about	为……而担心/担忧
look back on	回忆, 回顾
without hesitation	毫不犹豫地, 立即
bound for	驶往



★ Have a try

Directions Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

- () 1. The coming of a new decade of my life made me excited and hopeful.
- () 2. I go to the gym to do exercises before going to work every day.
- () 3. I felt anxious about turning 30, because I didn't know how I would look back on my life once I reached Nicholas' age.
- () 4. From Nicholas's philosophical answer, we can tell that Nicholas felt good about his life.
- () 5. At the age of 79, love is no longer fresh for Nicholas.

Directions Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1. I was _____ about entering a new decade of my life.
- 2. My daily _____ included going to the gym for a workout before going to work.
- 3. He noticed I wasn't full of my usual _____ and asked if there was anything wrong.
- 4. Without _____, Nicholas replied, "Well, Joe, this is my philosophical answer to your philosophical question."
- 5. When I was a child in Austria and everything was taken care of for me and I was _____ by my parents, that was the best time of my life.

Text C

Potluck

Do you like to eat many different foods at the same time? Most of us do, but to buy twenty dishes at a restaurant is just too expensive for most Americans. A good solution is to eat a potluck meal. In fact, it is popular among American people.

The idea is to have many families, generally in the neighborhood, prepare one or two dishes only and bring them to a large room in one of the families. Many soups, salads, meats, hot dishes, cold dishes, desserts and drinks are put on the table at one time.

Each family member then takes a paper plate, a plastic knife, fork, and spoon and a paper cup. In turn, they pick out the food they want to eat and fill their own plate with a balanced meal. Then, they sit with family or friends, eating and chatting.

When they finish, they may go back to the table and eat more food for there always is more than the group can eat at one time. Following the meal everyone puts their paper plates and cups as well as the plastic knives, forks and spoons into the garbage container.



At many potlucks, people then begin entertaining each other. A group of four men may sing as a Barbershop Quartet. A pianist or a violinist may play a solo. Often, there is group singing. Sometimes there is a liar's contest. Three people are chosen to tell a story. They leave the room and two come back and tell a true story while one tells a lie. The lie must be a clever story, so it will be hard to choose which of ways causes everyone to laugh loudly.

Everyone leaves the potluck in good spirits as they have all eaten a very good meal and they have enjoyed a time of entertainment.

New words

potluck /'pɒtlʌk/	<i>n.</i>	百乐餐；家常便饭
solution /sə'lu:ʃn/	<i>n.</i>	解答；解决办法，解决方案
plastic /'plæstɪk/	<i>n.</i>	塑料，塑胶
	<i>a.</i>	塑料的，塑胶的
balanced /'bælənst/	<i>a.</i>	均衡的；平稳的，和谐的
chat /tʃæt/	<i>v.</i>	聊天，闲谈
	<i>n.</i>	聊天，闲谈
garbage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	垃圾，废物
container /kən'teɪnə/	<i>n.</i>	容器；集装箱
entertain /,entə'teɪn/	<i>v.</i>	使娱乐；招待，款待
barbershop /'bɑ:bəʃɒp/	<i>n.</i>	理发店
	<i>a.</i>	男声四重唱的
quartet /kwɔ:'tɛt/	<i>n.</i>	四重奏；四重唱；四部合奏(唱)曲
pianist /'piənɪst/	<i>n.</i>	钢琴家，钢琴演奏者
violinist /,vaɪə'lɪnɪst/	<i>n.</i>	小提琴演奏者，小提琴家
solo /'səʊləʊ/	<i>n.</i>	独奏曲；独唱曲；单独表演
	<i>a.</i>	单独的；独奏的
liar /'laɪə/	<i>n.</i>	说谎者
spirit /'spɪrɪt/	<i>n.</i>	情绪；精神；灵魂
	<i>v.</i>	鼓励，鼓舞

Phrases and expressions

in turn 轮流地，挨个，依次
 pick out 选择，挑拣
 play a solo 独奏，独唱
 in good spirits 精神好；高兴，兴致好



★ Have a try

Directions There are five questions based on the above article and four choices marked A, B, C, and D for each question. Choose the best answer.

1. Why is it popular among American people to eat a potluck meal according to the author?
 - A. Because of their expectation to make the acquaintance of neighbors.
 - B. Because the price is expensive for them to eat a lot of different foods at the same time.
 - C. Because it is easy to bring one dish to the neighbor's.
 - D. Because they want to take part in a party.
2. How do they have their potluck meal?
 - A. Around the table.
 - B. By serving themselves.
 - C. By being served by their neighbors.
 - D. By picking out the food and eating with family or friends.
3. What kind of dishware they bring for their foods?
 - A. Plate.
 - B. Fork and knife.
 - C. Spoon and cup.
 - D. Paper and plastic dishes.
4. When we say a person is to play a solo, we mean _____.
 - A. he is to sing in an individual voice.
 - B. he is to play a musical instrument by himself.
 - C. he is to make a performance by a single individual.
 - D. A, B and C.
5. In a "liar's contest", the three persons will _____.
 - A. tell a lie to make people laugh loudly.
 - B. leave the room, then come back to tell a lie.
 - C. leave the room, then one of them come back to tell a lie.
 - D. leave the room, then two of them come back to tell a true story and one tells a lie.



Part IV Trying Your Hand

Applied Writing

Writing

A note is a simple and short form of letter. Brief in content, a note usually can be a kind of inquiry, message, notice and the like. Generally speaking, a note to ask for sick leave is less formal than a note to ask for business leave. Reading the following samples of a note to ask for sick leave and a note to ask for business leave.

Sample 1 Asking for Sick Leave

Thursday

Professor Smith,

My absence from your math class on Thursday was caused by a heart attack. I am staying at the school clinic for treatment. I am writing to ask for sick leave for a week.

Encl: Doctor's Certificate for Sick Leave

Your sincerely,
Wang Dong

Sample 2 Asking for Business Leave

Oct. 14

To Department Office
Secretary Wang,

I wish to apply for one week's leave of absence from the 15th to the 21st, both days inclusive, in order to return home to see my father who is now dangerously ill.

To support my application, I herewith submit a telegram from my family.

I shall be very much obliged if you will grant me my application.

Yours respectfully,
Peng Ping

Grammar

句子成分(一)(Sentence)

一般说来,句子由主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语等成分组成。其中主语和谓语是大部分句子都具备的,是句子的主要部分,即主干。

一、主语

句子的主语(Subject)表示人、物或者说话人要谈到的地点等,主要由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、从句等充当。名词有单数和复数的变化,代词要用其主格代词形式。主语通常位于句首。

1. 名词或名词词组

(1)The teacher always helps his students whenever they need. 这位老师总是会在学生们需要的时候帮助他们。

(2)Some experts suggest that we slow down the economic growth of the country. 一些专家建议我们降低国内经济增长的速度。

(3)My boss said that he was badly in need of my assistance. 老板表示他特别需要我的帮助。

(4)Quality matters more than quantity. 质量比数量更重要。

2. 代词或代词词组

(1)She didn't know how to express her ideas clearly when she was invited to speak at the meeting. 当受邀在会上发言时,她不知该如何把她的想法表达清楚。

(2)He has been working in this company since he graduated from Peking University five years ago. 五年前从北京大学毕业后,他就一直供职于这家公司。

(3)No one is able to control the situation. 没有人能够控制这种局面。

3. 数词或数词词组

(1)Three-fourths of the employees are women. 四分之三的员工是女工。

(2)One will be enough. 一个就够了。

4. 动词不定式或动词不定式短语

(1)To learn English well is very important. 学好英语非常重要。

(2)To eat is to live but to live is not to eat. 吃是为了活着,但活着并不是为了吃。

(3)To translate this ideal into reality needs hard work. 要把理想变为现实还要靠我们的辛勤劳动。

5. 动名词或动名词短语

- (1) Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。
- (2) Working in these conditions is no easy job. 在这样的条件下工作是不容易的。
- (3) Smoking may result in cancer. 吸烟可能导致癌症。

6. 从句

- (1) What has happened proves that our economic policy is right. 事实证明我们的经济政策是对的。
- (2) When the conference will be held has not been decided yet. 会议什么时候开始还没有定下来。
- (3) Whether we will go out for a picnic depends on the weather. 我们是否去野炊要看天气。

二、谓语

谓语分简单谓语与复合谓语。

1. 简单谓语，凡是由一个动词(包括动词短语和成语动词)构成的，不管是什么时态、语态、语气都是简单谓语。

(1) They have been working on the project for many years. 他们已经在这个项目上工作多年了。

(2) The case is being investigated. 案件正在调查中。

大量成语动词构成简单谓语。

(1) He has fallen in love with her. 他爱上她了。

(2) I'll have it out with him. 我将和他谈清楚。

(3) How did things turn out? 事情的结果怎样?

2. 复合谓语。复合谓语有两类。

第一类:

1) 由情态动词+动词原形构成

(1) Can you speak French? 你会说法语吗?

(2) You may go now. 现在你可以走了。

(3) We must be careful. 我们一定要仔细些。

(4) You needn't worry. 你不要担心。

(5) She doesn't want to see you. 她不想见你。

(6) You shouldn't have opened her letter. 你不应该拆她的信。

2) 由不定式和另外的词构成

(1) They ought to have stopped at the traffic lights. 他们应该在交通灯处停下来。

(2) We used to work in the same department. 我们曾在同一部门工作过。

(3) She didn't have to go there in person. 她不用亲自去那。



- (4) They aren't going to make any concessions. 他们将不会做任何让步。
(5) Do you happen to know her telephone number? 你碰巧知道她的电话号码吗?
3) 很多带复合宾语的句子在变为被动结构后, 里面都包含了一个复合谓语

- (1) They were forced to work long hours. 他们被迫长时间工作。
(2) She was often heard to sing this song. 她时常被听见唱这首歌。
(3) He was seen to enter this building. 他被看见进入了这座大楼。
(4) He was found lying on the floor. 他被发现躺在地上。

第二类:

1) 由系动词+表语构成

- (1) Ann seems happy. 安看起来很高兴。
(2) The girl felt cold. 女孩感到冷。
(3) He grew impatient. 他越来越没耐心了。
(4) She looked quite calm. 她看起来十分平静。
(5) He turned pale at the words. 听到那些话他面色苍白。
(6) The soup tasted horrible. 这汤真难喝。
(7) The milk smells sour. 牛奶发酵了。
(8) You appeared all right when I left. 当我离开时你看起来挺好的。

2) 此外还有些动词, 如 wear, flush, blush, break, lie, ring 等, 常可跟有表语来构成复合谓语

- (1) He flushed crimson with anger. 他气得满脸通红。
(2) He blushed crimson with embarrassment when she kissed him. 当她亲他的时候, 他因尴尬而满脸通红。

- (3) This material has worn thin. 这料子已经磨薄了。
(4) The snow lay thick on the ground. 雪厚厚地堆在地上。
(5) The prisoner broke free. 罪犯被无罪释放。

3) 某些带形容词或名词的复合宾语, 在变为被动结构时, 也可形成复合谓语

- (1) The door was painted yellow. 门被涂上黄色。
(2) The curtains were dyed purple. 窗帘被染上紫色。
(3) He was found dead in the morning. 早上他被人发现死了。
(4) The province was named Normandy. 这个省被命名为诺曼底。
(5) The child was christened James. 这个孩子洗礼时被命名为詹姆斯。



Grammar exercises

Choose the best answer.

- Most of the news on the front pages of daily newspapers _____ the progress of peace conference.
A. is concerned B. are concerning C. concerns D. concern
- Everything is a bit depressing at the moment but I carry on in the belief that good times are just _____.
A. around a corner B. near the corner
C. in the corner D. around the corner
- Mr. Smith _____ the flowers at the moment. He _____ to do that job.
A. waters; likes B. will water; has liked
C. is watering; likes D. was watering; had liked
- These goods will be shipped when they _____ examined.
A. will be B. would be C. are going to D. have been
- The doctor asked Mary what she _____.
A. has eaten B. has been eating C. had been eating D. would be eating
- The workers _____ the subway by next year.
A. will build B. are going to build
C. will have built D. will have been built
- 35 passengers were reported to _____ in the air crash.
A. be killed B. be killing C. have been killed D. have killed
- Such rude words _____ by educated people.
A. not ought to say B. oughtn't to say
C. not ought to be said D. oughtn't to be said
- The news _____ on the radio last night that they _____ at the airport for 3 hours.
A. was heard; had been held up B. was listened to; were holding up
C. were heard; had been held up D. was hearing; have held up
- I consider _____ necessary to store sufficient information for our future work.
A. that B. this C. it D. which
- Thousands of people _____ to watch yesterday's match against Ireland.
A. turned on B. turned in C. turned around D. turned out
- I _____ all the cooking for my family, but recently I've been too busy to do it.
A. will do B. do C. am doing D. had done



13. Young _____ she is, she knows quite a lot.
A. when B. however C. as D. although
14. I think of life as a good book. The further you get into it, the more it begins to _____.
A. have sense B. do sense C. take sense D. make sense
15. He is _____ scolding his child, which is not a good way to educate him.
A. often B. usually C. always D. frequently
16. We prefer to die a hero, _____ live a slave.
A. more than B. other than C. rather than D. better than
17. Look at the pictures and see if you can _____ the man who attacked you.
A. point at B. point to C. point out D. point up
18. Parents often talk about the younger generation as if they _____ to do with it.
A. don't have anything B. didn't have anything
C. have nothing D. had had nothing
19. Don't be too _____ about things you are not supposed to know.
A. strange B. amusing C. curious D. satisfied
20. We'll build more houses like this in the years _____.
A. coming B. come C. to come D. will come

Part V

Having Some Fun

Point of No Return

My husband ordered home delivery of our local newspaper. Because we live in rural area where no street numbers are used, I was concerned that the carrier would have trouble finding us. Sure enough, we missed delivery several days despite frequent calls to the circulation department. Finally I phoned to cancel the subscription. "You'll have to tell me your exact location," the woman on the line said. "We can't cancel the subscription unless we know where you live."

Unit 2

Food and Eating





Part I

Being All Ears

Words to Know

Eating at a Restaurant

spirits /'spɪrɪts/	<i>n.</i>	酒精饮料，尤指非发酵的烈酒
appetite /'æpɪtaɪt/	<i>n.</i>	胃口
crispy /'krɪspi/	<i>a.</i>	脆的；易碎的
flavor /'fleɪvə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	气味；风味；滋味；香料
pepper /'pepə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	胡椒粉
roast /rəʊst/	<i>v.</i>	烤；烘
cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	黄瓜
shrimp /ʃrɪmp/	<i>n.</i>	小虾
steward /'stju:əd/	<i>n.</i>	(轮船、飞机等的)乘务员
strawberry /'stro:bəri/	<i>n.</i>	草莓
tender /'tendə(r)/	<i>a.</i>	嫩的；温柔的；软弱的

Short Conversations

Directions Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

- A: What can I do for you?
B: I'd like to _____ for five.
- A: Help yourself to _____.
B: Thank you. It's _____!
- A: What's your _____?
B: _____, of course.
- A: How do you _____?
B: With _____, please.
- A: Could I pay by _____?
B: Sorry, we only _____.



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Directions You will hear a dialogue between Mr. Zhou, a Chinese scholar who studies in America, and Rob, who is an American.

- Where is the conversation taking place?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a dining-room.
C. At a hotel. D. At Rob's home.
- What does Zhou use to have his meal?
A. Chopsticks. B. Knife.
C. Fork. D. Both B and C.
- What can we know about Zhou from the dialogue?
A. He is a businessman in America.
B. He is working in America.
C. He has graduated from the university.
D. He is good at using knife and fork while having the meal.
- What food is NOT mentioned in the dialogue?
A. Beer. B. Roast chicken.
C. Sea-cucumber. D. Roast duck.
- What beverage does Zhou drink?
A. Coca-cola. B. Wine. C. Beer. D. Tea.

Dialogue 2

Directions You will hear a dialogue between Cathy, who is studying Chinese in Peking University, and Wang Fang, who is Cathy's roommate.

- Why do they need a rest?
A. Because they are ill.
B. Because they have had examinations for a week.
C. Because they don't like school.
D. Because they have trouble.
- What day is it today?
A. Sunday. B. Friday.
C. Saturday. D. Monday.



3. Why doesn't Cathy like roast duck?
 - A. It's too expensive and greasy.
 - B. It's too cheap and heavy.
 - C. It's too hot and greasy.
 - D. It's too heavy and greasy.
4. What will they do after dinner?
 - A. Go dancing.
 - B. Go sightseeing.
 - C. Go boating.
 - D. Go shopping.
5. Where is the conversation most likely to take place?
 - A. In the dormitory.
 - B. In the school.
 - C. In the restaurant.
 - D. In the guesthouse.

Passage Listening

Directions Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have heard.

Mr. Phanourakis was eighty-five years old when he said good-bye to his Greek mountain village and took an American ship for _____. His sons had done well in the restaurant business there and wanted him to spend his _____ years with them.

The old man knew no language _____ his own. He _____ his way easily about the foreign ship. When it was lunch time on his first day _____ he found the _____ of his table on the passenger-list outside the dining room and went _____ to it. Together with other passengers, he waited for the chief steward to tell him where to sit.

It was a small table for two. After a few moments his table companion arrived and murmured _____, "Bon appetite." Then he took the other chair. Mr. Phanourakis looked at him quickly and smiled. "Phanourakis," he said, carefully _____ the Greek syllables.

In the afternoon, one of the ship's officers, who spoke some Greek, asked the old man if he had found anyone he knew. Mr. Phanourakis _____ his head and said, "No, the only person I've met so far is my table companion. He must be French. His name is Bonappetite or _____ like that." The officer said gently, "That is not his name. It is a French _____ that means 'Good appetite'."

Directions Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

1. Where did the old man's sons work?

2. Why did Phanourakis go to the United States?



3. How did Phanourakis find his table?

4. What did the French man do before he sat down at the table?

5. Why did Mr. Phanourakis tell his table companion his name?

Part II

Talking Face to Face

Follow the Samples

★ Eating at a Restaurant

Sample 1

John is in the restaurant to celebrate his graduation from the university with his classmates.

Waiter: Good evening. Welcome to Grand Hotel.

John: We've got a reservation for four people. The name is John.

Waiter: This way, please. This is your table.

John: Thanks. Can I have the menu, please?

Waiter: Just a minute, please. Here you are.

John: We'll have hot and sour soup, and sweet sour pork. Mary, what do you want?

Mary: Give us salmon in orange sauce, lobster and beef with pepper as well as two bottles of beer. How long do we have to wait?

Waiter: It won't take long. About 20 minutes.

(20 minutes later)

John: Now let's drink to our graduation from university. Cheers!

Mary: To our new job! Well, the dishes are very delicious.

John: Oh, look at the time. It's too late. Waiter, the check, please.

Mary: Let's go Dutch.

John: OK.



Sample 2

Max is at the counter of a fast food restaurant getting his order to go.

Waiter: Yes, sir. What'll it be for you?

Max: A hamburger and French fries.

Waiter: What would you like to drink?

Max: A milkshake, please.

Waiter: What flavor?

Max: Strawberry.

Waiter: What would you like on it?

Max: Chocolate pieces.

Waiter: Anything else?

Max: No, that's all.

Waiter: Is this to go or to eat here?

Max: To go.

Waiter: That comes to \$18.

Max: Here you are. That's twenty dollars.

Waiter: Here's your change.

Max: Thanks.

Sample 3

Ross is in a restaurant. Ross orders her meal after she takes a minute to decide what she wants.

Waitress: Good evening, Madam. Here's your menu.

Ross: OK. Give me a minute to look it over please.

Waitress: Take your time. I'll be with you in a minute.

(A few minutes later)

Ross: I'd like to start with all appetizer of oysters, and the Chef's Salad.

Waitress: What kind of dressing would you like on your salad?

Ross: What kinds do you have?

Waitress: Italian, French, and Blue Cheese.

Ross: I'll have French.

Waitress: What would you like for your main course?

Ross: Fillet Mignon, please.

Waitress: How would you like that done?

Ross: Medium well, please.

Waitress: Anything else for dessert?



Ross: No, I'll order dessert later.

★ Useful Sentences and Expressions

- * Help yourself to whatever you like.
- * Would you like to try a piece of the crispy roast duck?
- * I'd like to have a little Maotai.
- * Here's to your health!
- * I'm full.
- * A table for two?
- * Have you got a table for five?
- * Can I have the menu, please?
- * Here's your menu, ma'am. And yours, sir.
- * Are you ready to order now?
- * Would you like to have a drink?
- * That dish is too hot for me.
- * Have another drink, please.
- * Waiter, the check, please.
- * It's my treat this time.
- * It's my round.
- * Let me pay this time. You can pay next time.
- * Let's go fifty-fifty on the dinner check.
- * We'd prefer separate checks.

★ Role-play

Suppose you and your friends are eating at a Chinese restaurant. Follow the samples to discuss what to eat.

★ Discussion

Discuss with your partners the eating manner, and make a speech.



Part III

Maintaining a Sharp Eye

Text A

Powerful Reasons to Eat Slower

The fast-paced stressful lives lead to eating fast food and eating it quickly. This is a lifestyle that is making us unhealthy and unhappy. We rush through our day, doing mindless tasks one after another, without time to live life, to enjoy life, to relate to each other, to be human.

You may have already heard of the Slow Food Movement started in Italy almost two decades ago to counter the fast food movement. It's not only about a lifestyle, but also about health. Whether you want to adopt that lifestyle or not, there are some reasons you should consider the simple act of eating slower:



Lose Weight. A great number of studies confirm that just by eating slower, you'll consume fewer calories—in fact, enough to lose 20 pounds a year without doing anything different or eating anything different. The reason is that it takes about 20 minutes for our brains to register that we are full. If we eat fast, we can continue eating past the point where we are full. If we eat slowly, we have time to realize we're full, and stop in time.

Better Digestion. If you eat slower, you'll chew your food better, which leads to better digestion. Digestion actually starts in the mouth, so the more work you do up there, the less you'll have to do in your stomach. This can help lead to fewer digestive problems.

Less Stress. Eating slowly and paying attention to our eating can be a great form of mindfulness exercise. Be in the moment, rather than rushing through a meal thinking about what you need to do next. When you eat, you should eat. This kind of mindfulness will result in a less stressful life, and long-term happiness. Give it a try.

So, don't eat fast food, rebel against the fast lifestyle and philosophy with the small act of eating slower. Eat at a good restaurant, or better yet, cook your own food and enjoy it



fully. Taste life itself.

New words

fast-paced /fɑːst'peɪst/	a.	快节奏的
stressful /'stresfl/	a.	紧张的，压力大的
task /tɑːsk/	n.	任务，工作
human /'hjuːmən/	a.	有人性的；人的
movement /'muːvmənt/	n.	(具有共同思想或目标的)运动；(身体部位的)运动，活动
counter /'kaʊntə/	v.	抵制；反驳
adopt /ə'dɒpt/	v.	采用；收养
simple /'sɪmpl/	a.	简单的；朴素的
confirm /kən'fɜːm/	v.	证实，证明
consume /kən'sjuːm/	v.	消耗，耗费
calorie /'kæləri/	n.	大卡，千卡
pound /paʊnd/	n.	磅；英磅
brain /breɪn/	n.	脑；智力，脑力
register /'redʒɪstə/	v.	记录，显示；注意到；登记；把……挂号邮寄
point /pɔɪnt/	n.	时间点；时刻；瞬间
digestion /dɪ'dʒestʃən, daɪ'dʒestʃən/	n.	消化；消化能力
chew /tʃuː/	v.	咀嚼，嚼碎
digestive /dɪ'dʒestɪv, daɪ'dʒestɪv/	a.	消化的；和消化有关的
stress /stres/	n.	精神压力，心理负担
attention /ə'tenʃən/	n.	注意；专心
mindfulness /maɪnd'fʊlnɪs/	n.	留心；意识
rebel /rɪ'bel/	v.	背叛；造反
philosophy /fɪ'lɒsəfi/	n.	人生哲学；哲学，哲理
yet /jet/	ad.	更，甚至

Phrases and expressions

rush through 仓促做；使快速通过

one after another 一个接一个地；陆续地

not only... but also... 不仅……而且……

whether... or... 不管……还是……

lose weight 减肥，降体重



a(great)number of 若干, 许多

the more... the more(less)... 越……越……

pay attention to 注意

rebel against 反对, 反抗

★ Have a try

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

stressful human register try rebel
task adopt philosophy counter consume

1. The thermometer(温度计) _____ 30°C.
2. I think this _____ is very challenging because the boss is very strict with me.
3. When she is in trouble, her positive _____ of life always helps her get out of it.
4. We have to _____ the new method since this is a method that has been used for a decade.
5. Even though he was dying, all his family members _____ to save him at all costs.
6. This is a very _____ year for all senior high school students.
7. Contact with other people is a basic _____ need.
8. Such arguments are not easily _____.
9. Most teenagers find something to _____ against.
10. The electricity industry _____ large amounts of fossil fuels.

Directions Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why do people eat fast food?
2. When did the Slow Food Movement start? What was it for?
3. According to the author, how can we exercise our mind while eating?
4. Can you name some of the fast foods? Do you like fast food? Why or why not?
5. Why should we eat slower?

Directions Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the text.

1. You may have already heard of the Slow Food _____ started in Italy almost two decades ago to counter the fast food movement.
2. A great number of studies _____ that just by eating slower, you'll consume fewer calories.
3. This can help lead to fewer _____ problems.



4. This kind of mindfulness will result in a less stressful life, and _____ happiness.
5. So, don't eat fast food, _____ against the fast lifestyle and philosophy with the small act of eating slower.

Directions Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. You may have already heard of the Slow Food Movement started in Italy almost two decades ago to counter the fast food movement.
2. It's not only about a lifestyle, but also about health.
3. A great number of studies confirm that just by eating slower, you'll consume fewer calories—in fact, enough to lose 20 pounds a year without doing anything different or eating anything different.
4. If we eat fast, we can continue eating past the point where we are full.
5. Digestion actually starts in the mouth, so the more work you do up there, the less you'll have to do in your stomach.

Directions Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你说得越多，出的错就会越多。
2. 云教授不仅教学生知识，而且教他们做好公民。
3. 他从来没有考虑过这个问题。
4. 大量的人死于这场洪水。
5. 请注意听你老师讲的话。

Text B

Restaurants in America

When Americans go out from their homes to eat, it is usually on the weekend of Friday night, Saturday night or Sunday afternoon.

If they have children, they go to a fast food restaurant where they wait less than 5 minutes. Food is already prepared, so they pay the money and sit down. There is often a play area for children, which is very popular with kids. These restaurants serve





hamburgers, French fries(sliced potatoes)and milkshakes(ice cream and milk mixed together). They also serve cheese with their hamburger called a cheeseburger. They have a chicken sandwich and a fish sandwich which includes butter and a green vegetable called lettuce. Drinks are milk, coffee, tea, colas and fruit juice.

Another popular restaurant serves fried chicken, baked beans, mashed potatoes and a bread roll. The drinks are the same as for the fast food restaurant.

There are three restaurants that serve food in the European style. Italian restaurants serve pizza mostly but some serve Italian noodles called spaghetti or macaroni. French restaurants serve different kinds of pancakes which they call crepes and many types of fine wines. German restaurants are known for special meats, cheese sauce, and beer. Of course all three restaurants have many other dishes and these are just examples.

Of all the foreign restaurants in America, the favorite is Chinese. Many people from south China own restaurants in America so they serve Cantonese style. However, a few Chinese restaurants are known for the Sichuan style, which has more pepper. So it is hot to the taste.

American restaurants sometimes serve buffet style, a French word that means you choose your own food from many choices. One part of the restaurant will serve salads with many cold vegetables and fruits. Another part will serve cook vegetables, breads, and meats. The meats include different cooked fish, pork, beef, and chicken. Finally, there is a dessert table with ice cream and different cakes.

New words

slice /slaɪs/	<i>n.</i>	薄片, 片段
	<i>v.</i>	切(片)
milkshake /ˌmɪlkˈʃeɪk/	<i>n.</i>	奶昔(即泡沫牛奶, 将牛奶和冰激凌等混合后搅打至起泡的饮料)
lettuce /ˈletɪs/	<i>n.</i>	莴苣, 生菜
bake /beɪk/	<i>v.</i>	烘焙, 烤
mash /mæʃ/	<i>v.</i>	捣碎
pizza /ˈpi:tʃə/	<i>n.</i>	比萨饼(一种涂有乳酪和番茄酱的意大利式有馅烘饼)
spaghetti /spəˈɡetɪ/	<i>n.</i>	(意大利式)细面条
macaroni /ˌmækəˈrəʊni/	<i>n.</i>	通心面
pancake /ˈpæŋkeɪk/	<i>n.</i>	薄烤饼
crepe /kreɪp/	<i>n.</i>	(包馅吃的)薄烤饼
sauce /sɔ:s/	<i>n.</i>	沙司, 调味料



	<i>v.</i>	调味, 增加趣味
Cantonese /ˌkæntəˈniːz/	<i>n.</i>	广东人, 广东话
pepper /ˈpepə/	<i>n.</i>	胡椒粉, 辣椒
buffet /ˈbʊfeɪ/	<i>n.</i>	自助餐; 便餐馆
dessert /dɪˈzɜːt/	<i>n.</i>	餐后甜点

Phrases and Expressions

many types of 很多类型的

of all the... 在所有的……当中

★ Have a try

Directions Decide whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F) according to the text.

- () 1. American adults alone like to go to a fast food restaurant.
- () 2. Milkshake is a kind of pure milk that is shaken into foam as a drink.
- () 3. Of all the foreign restaurants in America, the favourite is Italian.
- () 4. Spaghetti, pizza and cheese sauce are typical of Italian food.
- () 5. All these Chinese foods are formally served in restaurants.

Directions Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. Food is already _____, so they pay the money and sit down.
2. They have a chicken sandwich and a fish sandwich which includes butter and a green vegetable called _____.
3. French restaurants serve different kinds of _____ which they call crepes and many types of fine wines.
4. Many people from south China own restaurants in America so they serve _____ style.
5. Finally, there is a _____ table with ice cream and different cakes.

Text C

Enjoying Your Food

The French have a saying: Regret nothing in matters of love and food. Puzzled scientists who have been trying to figure out why the French have such low rates of heart disease in spite of their rich diets have found that the answer is passion. The French are passionate about their food and really enjoy it. They never think of food as sinful; instead, they simply think of it as delicious. To the French, food is a work of art, meant to be enjoyed. To Americans, food is either fuel or poison; they fear the effect it will have on their bodies. In France, good food feeds the soul, not the body; the French mock the Americans' idea of "food police" watching every gram of fat.



They also mock the way Americans eat; Everywhere or anywhere is a dining room. Americans eat in cars, walking on the street, and at desks while they work. In France, eating takes place only in restaurants or at dinner tables at home. The typical American pattern of eating is considered nomadic eating or vagabond feeding.

There is a huge distinction between the two countries in quantity and quality of food. In the United States, they are taught that large portions are good—even if the food is ordinary or of poor quality. In France, the taste or quality of the food is the most important factor; when the taste is good and the quality of the food is high, the appetite is satiated, making the quantity or portion size unimportant.

Most Western visitors appreciate that Chinese cooking has traditions which go further back in history than those of French cooking do, and understand that it is an art which grew out of a highly developed civilization. While Chinese cooking uses almost all of the meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables known to the Western palate, it has also embraced other foodstuffs, which, to Western taste, may appear rare or even disgusted.

When food is enjoyed, endorphins are secreted that help us feel better and relieve stress. One of the most well-known comfort foods, chocolate, has been found to have this effect. And by the way, when you sit down to eat, please use the good dishes. What are you saving them for?