



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

(第2版)

新理念交互英语 教程

NEW CONCEPT INTERACTIVE ENGLISH

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内 容 简 介

《新理念交互英语教程》(第2版)在立足于我国高职高专教育现状、充分把握英语教学实际需求和课程建设深刻内涵的基础上,根据国内最优秀的教学理念和教学经验精心设计、编写而成。《新理念交互英语教程》(第2版)共2册,每册分8个单元,每个单元均由听力训练、口语、阅读、语法、应用文写作和快乐驿站6部分组成。

本套教材充分考虑了职业教育学生的学习水平和学习特点,科学地控制了教材的难度,适合作为高职高专学校公共英语基础课教材,同时也是自学人员的首选用书。

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Preface

前言

近年来，党中央、国务院高度重视职业教育，陆续发布了《国家职业教育改革实施方案》《加快推进教育现代化实施方案（2018—2022）》《中国教育现代化2035》等一系列政策文件，明确了“职业教育要牢固树立新发展理念，服务建设现代化经济体系和实现更高质量更充分就业需要，对接科技发展趋势和市场需求，以促进就业和适应产业发展需求为导向，着力培养高素质劳动者和技术技能人才”的总体目标。习近平总书记在二十大报告中提出要“统筹职业教育、高等教育、继续教育协同创新，推进职普融通、产教融合、科教融汇，优化职业教育类型定位”。在这一思想指导下，我国职业教育基于自身特色“着力形成人才国际竞争的比较优势”，助力中国式现代化建设。

“新理念交互英语”系列教材基于经济社会对高素质人才英语交互能力的实际需求，遵循英语教学基本规律，吸收国内外先进教学理念，兼顾高等学校英语应用能力考试要求，在充分把握英语教学实际需求和课程建设深刻内涵的基础上，汇集国内英语教育专家和高职高专英语教学的一线教师，总结国内外先进的教学理念和教学经验，结合先进的网络技术，精心设计、编写而成。教材坚守中华文化立场，努力践行“讲好中国故事、传播好中国声音，展现可信、可爱、可敬的中国形象”，弘扬“一带一路”丝路精神。

一、“新理念交互英语”系列教材总览

| | | |
|-------------|-------|------------------------|
| 新理念交互英语系列教材 | 综合教程 | 《新理念交互英语教程1》（第2版） |
| | | 《新理念交互英语教程2》（第2版） |
| | | 《新理念交互英语学习指导与训练1》（第2版） |
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| | | 《新理念交互英语听说教程1》 |
| | | 《新理念交互英语听说教程2》 |

二、“新理念交互英语教程”（第2版）的特色

1. 创新的教学理念，倡导课堂教学与自主学习相结合

本套教材是针对高等职业院校开发的全新理念英语教材，充分利用丰富的视频、音频、数字教材等多媒体表现手段，让学生在教学平台上进行个性化和交互式学习，充分激发学生的学习兴趣，提高学生通过自主学习“增强中华文化传播”的能力。

2. 指导思想明确，培养学生的语言应用能力

本套教材贯彻教育现代化的指导思想，坚持“以应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”的大方向，把帮助学生打好语言基础作为首要目标。同时，重视培养学生的语言应用能力，强调学以致用，旨在提高学生解决问题的能力，着力“提升国际传播效能”。

3. 教材层次清晰，满足分层教学的需要

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）教材共2册，每册含8个学习单元，由易到难，整体设计安排体现出合理的难度梯度变化，一方面可以针对不同程度的学生进行分层教学，另一方面也满足了高职高专英语教学的需要。

4. 主题内容丰富，反映中外优秀文化

本套教材内容以主题为线索，践行“深化文明交流互鉴，推动中华文化更好走向世界”，精选有关科技发展、生态文明、文化交流、励志人物、体育健康、经济生活等各方面题材，选材注重信息性、趣味性、时代感和文化内涵，有助于开拓学生视野，培养其人文素质和文化意识，促进教育、科技、人才协同发展。

5. 立体化的教学资源，满足现代英语教学的需求

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）积极推进二十大提出的“教育数字化”，配有完备的立体化教学支持系统，包括配套同步学习辅导用书、教师用书、电子教案、多媒体学习软件、网络自主学习平台、教学资源库等，方便师生利用现代信息技术手段进行辅助教学和学习，实现“线上线下互动，新旧媒体融合”，体现了“互联网+”时代教材功能的升级和创新。

6. 配备课程思政建设教学资料，融入课程思政元素

坚守二十大提出的“育人的根本在于立德”的目标，践行“与思政课程同向同行”，针对各单元话题及教学内容配备课程思政建设教学资料，在课程思政教学改革的新形势下为教师提供可参考的依据、策略和方案。

三、“新理念交互英语教程”（第2版）的设计

本套教材每册包括8个单元，每单元又分为6个模块。其内容以话题为主线，体裁多样，每个单元紧紧围绕话题展开。

1. Listening and Practicing

本部分选取与单元话题相关的听力材料，有利于学生积累场景高频词汇和表达句式。听力训练的题型设置与高等学校英语应用能力考试的题型相同、难度相当，有助于学生将“学”与



Preface

“考”结合，互为依托，互为目标。

2. Speaking and Discussing

本部分围绕单元的主题设计一些话题讨论、讲故事、口头陈述、知识小测验、小型调查等活动，其目的是让学生就本单元的话题交流他们已有的知识与生活经验，展示已有的语言知识与技能，激发学习欲望。同时也穿插融入了职场涉外沟通内容，旨在帮助学生提高职场沟通能力。同时，本部分内容还可以作为阅读部分的热身活动内容。

3. Reading and Thinking

本部分包括两篇阅读文章Text A和Text B，文章的选材均与单元主题相关。文章中生词的级别都有明确的标注，生词量和超纲词均得到了有效的把握和控制。Text A和Text B练习的设置借鉴了高等学校英语应用能力考试的题型，既包括客观题型，也包括主观题型，如阅读理解、判断正误、回答问题、词汇、翻译等练习形式。不同题型的设置既能让学生巩固所学知识，又能提高学生的应试能力。

4. Grammar Focusing

语法内容的编排主要是以高职高专学生应掌握的语法项目为依据，同时配有相应的语法练习。

5. Practical Writing

应用文写作从基本内容、基本格式和常用表达入手，系统地介绍了常用的应用文体，为学生在日后工作中能灵活运用打下坚实的基础。

6. English Enjoying

本部分包括两部分内容，即Cultural Link和Career Link。文化链接为文化延伸，展示了中国优秀的传统文化与价值观，体现了课程思政特色。职场链接介绍了与单元主题相关的职场实用技能，有助于培养学生的职业素养。

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）由杨林生（宁波职业技术学院）担任总主编。本册教材由宁波职业技术学院的章宁、项导、王晓艳担任主编，由李澜（武汉光谷职业学院）、房思金（宁波职业技术学院）、胥芝韵（江西生物科技职业学院）担任副主编。课程思政部分由运城职业技术大学的张晶灿、秦盼泓、李楠精心制作完成。由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中难免存在不当之处，恳请广大读者在使用后提出宝贵的意见和建议，以便我们及时做出修订。

编者



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Unit 1

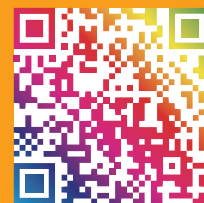
Fashion and Culture

There's never a new fashion but it's old.

—Geoffrey Chaucer (novelist and poet)

时尚从来不是什么新事物，这是一种经典。

——杰弗里·乔叟（小说家、诗人）



Highlights

Section A Listening and Practicing
Fashion

Section B Speaking and Discussing
Activity A—Matching
Activity B—Discussion

Section C Reading and Thinking
Text A—British Pubs
Text B—Bargain Is the New Trend

Section D Grammar Focusing
Attributive Clause I

Section E Practical Writing
Letter of Invitation & Reply

Section F English Enjoying
Cultural Link: Qipao: The Carrier of Chinese Cultural
Career Link: What Does Clothing Say About Your Business Culture

1. A. She thinks it is great advertising. B. She loves it.
 C. She thinks it is a waste of money. D. She has no comments.
2. A. He likes it. B. He doesn't like it.
 C. He has no comments. D. He thinks it is a waste of money.

Conversation 2

Word Tips

| | |
|---|---|
| collection /kə'leɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 系列时装 (或家用品) | passing fad 一时的风尚 |
| shawl /ʃɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 披巾 | knock-out /'nɒkɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 引人注目的人 (或物) |

3. A. In the street. B. In a concert.
 C. In a fashion show. D. In a department store.
4. A. It is outdated. B. It cannot be popular for a long time.
 C. It will be popular all the time. D. It is fantastic.
5. A. It is quite beautiful. B. It is just so-so.
 C. It is outdated. D. It looks like a flower.

C Passage

Listen to the passage three times and complete the answers with a word or a short phrase.

Word Tips

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/ <i>n.</i> 衣柜 | alter /'ɔ:lteɪ/ <i>v.</i> 更改 |
| precious /'preʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 珍贵的 | sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ <i>v. & n.</i> 牺牲 |

1. About what do some women complain?
 Some women complain that _____.
2. Why do some women always say that they don't know what to wear?
 Because they _____ too much by fashion.
3. What do the middle class ladies have to do because of the frequent change of fashion?
 They have to _____.
4. What will some women do if they cannot afford fashionable clothes?
 Some of them compose a list of complaints in their families or _____.
5. What do other women do?
 They _____ altering originally beautiful dresses they have.

Speaking and Discussing



Activity A Matching

The following are the names and pictures of some pub games. Write their names under the corresponding pictures.

cards

pool

table football

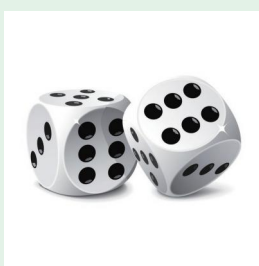
darts

dominoes

dice



① _____



② _____



③ _____



④ _____



⑤ _____



⑥ _____

Activity B Discussion

1. Have you been to any pubs? What do you go to the pubs for?
2. Have you played the games above? What other pub games do you know?



Reading and Thinking

Part One Texts

Text A

在英国，无论男女老少，酒吧都是他们生活中必不可少的一部分，甚至很多英国人在下班后不急于回家，而是直奔酒吧与朋友一起喝上一杯。因此，对于那些想要融入英国社会并且想了解英国文化的人来讲，最简单易行的方式就是走进一家英国酒吧，全身心地感受英国独特的酒吧文化。

British Pubs

- 1 If you go to Britain, a pub is a landscape you can see in even the tiniest village. Many pubs in Britain have a long history, and in the early days pubs in the countryside offered travelers low-priced **accommodation**. In addition to this, pubs also offer some native food.
- 2 Today, few British pubs offer accommodation, but most offer **filling** meals. You can **taste** different kinds of local traditional food there and find an **array** of beers. Young people in growing numbers are attracted to pubs.
- 3 Pub culture **originated** in **promoting sociability**. While waiting at the bar for service, you are allowed to chat with other people who are also waiting to be serviced. The bar counter is properly thought to be the best site in Britain where friendly conversation with strangers is entirely appropriate and quite normal behavior.
- 4 **Seek** a **companion**, talk with him or her about the weather, the beer or the pub at an appropriate moment, and offer the new companion a drink. This **exchange** is important, because in doing so, you may feel part of the pub crowd and **thereby** get to know more about Britain.
- 5 A pub is not only an important cultural location and a place where adults chat and make friends with each other, but also a **commuting** gathering place. After a day's work, people find a lot of entertainment there.
- 6 Pub games are the most **representative**. The British **indulge** in several pub games, including cards, pool, table football, and darts. Many pubs have dart teams, including ladies' teams. Another traditional activity to kill the time is the pub **quiz**. The pub quiz always starts with five or six rounds of questions, and each round has a **theme**. The themes are often quite general, like sports or history, but sometimes can be very **specialized**, like TV **monsters**.
- 7 The pub is a central part of British life and culture. If you go to Britain, it's a good chance to experience the local and traditional pub culture. Don't miss it! It won't make you **disappointed**.



(Words: 341)



Word List

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ▲ accommodation | /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/ | <i>n.</i> | 住处；住宿 |
| filling | /'fɪlɪŋ/ | <i>adj.</i> | 能填饱肚子的 |
| taste | /teɪst/ | <i>vt.</i> | 品尝 |
| | | <i>n.</i> | 味道；鉴赏力 |
| ★ array | /ə'reɪ/ | <i>n.</i> | 大堆，大群 |
| ★ originate | /ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt/ | <i>vi.</i> | 起源，发端于 |
| | | <i>vt.</i> | 创立，创建；发明 |
| ▲ promote | /prə'məʊt/ | <i>vt.</i> | 促进，推动；提升，晋升 |
| ★ sociability | /,səʊʃə'bɪləti/ | <i>n.</i> | 社交性；善于交际 |
| seek | /si:k/ | <i>vt. & vi.</i> | 寻找；寻求；争取 |
| companion | /kəm'pæniən/ | <i>n.</i> | 伙伴；旅伴，伴侣 |
| exchange | /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ | <i>n.</i> | 交流；交换 |
| | | <i>vt.</i> | 交换 |
| thereby | /ðeə'baɪ/ | <i>adv.</i> | 由此，因此；从而 |
| ▲ commute | /kə'mju:t/ | <i>vt. & vi.</i> | 上下班往返，经常往返（于两地） |
| ▲ representative | /,reprɪ'zentətɪv/ | <i>adj.</i> | 有代表性的 |
| | | <i>n.</i> | 代表 |
| ★ indulge | /ɪn'dʌldʒ/ | <i>vi.</i> | 沉湎，沉迷，沉溺（于……） |
| | | <i>vt.</i> | 迁就 |
| ★ quiz | /kwɪz/ | <i>n.</i> | 问答比赛；测验 |
| | | <i>vt.</i> | 盘问，询问；对……进行测验 |
| theme | /θi:m/ | <i>n.</i> | 主题 |
| ★ specialized | /'speʃəlaɪzd/ | <i>adj.</i> | 专门的，专用的，专业的 |
| ★ monster | /'mɒnstə/ | <i>n.</i> | 怪物，恶魔；丑恶的东西 |
| disappointed | /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ | <i>adj.</i> | 失望的，沮丧的 |



Useful Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| in addition to | 除……之外 |
| originate in | 起源于 |
| make friends (with) | 成为……的朋友 |
| indulge in | 沉迷于 |

▲表示A级词汇 ★表示超纲词汇 B级词汇不标注


Notes

- 1** While waiting at the bar for service, you are allowed to chat with other people who are also waiting to be serviced. 当你在酒吧等候服务时，你可以跟那些同样正在等候服务的人攀谈。

本句中while后省略了you're。在以when, whenever, while, till, until, once等引导的时间状语从句中，若其主语与主句的主语相同，且谓语动词为be，则其主语和动词be通常省略。

e.g. You can't do your homework while watching TV. 你不能一边看电视一边做作业。
A friend is never known till needed. 患难之中见真交。

- 2** Don't miss it! It won't make you disappointed. 千万不要错过！你一定不会失望的。

make在句中意为“使，让”，为使役动词。使役动词是表示“使、令、让、叫”等意义的不完全及物动词，常见的使役动词有have, get, make, let, leave等。使役动词常用于“使役动词+宾语+宾语补足语”结构中，其宾语补足语的形式有动词不定式、分词、介词短语、副词、形容词和名词等。

e.g. Don't shout! You'll have the neighbors complaining. 别大声嚷！你会遭四邻抱怨的。
We made him President of the union. 我们推选他为联合会会长。

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text you have read.

- What can you learn from the first paragraph?
 - All pubs in Britain have a long history.
 - In Britain, you can't find pubs in villages.
 - In the early days, pubs in Britain offered accommodation.
 - Pubs in Britain don't offer food.
- What do British pubs offer nowadays?

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. They offer meals. | B. They offer accommodation. |
| C. They offer room service. | D. They offer housekeeping service. |
- Which of the following is TRUE about pub games in Britain?
 - Pub quiz is the most representative entertainment in British pubs.
 - There are not many kinds of pub games in British pubs.
 - British people are interested in pub games.
 - British people don't like playing darts.

4. A good chance to experience British culture is _____.
- A. to go shopping in department stores B. to read in the library
C. to go to pubs D. to chat with people
5. According to the passage, people can do a lot of things in a pub except that _____.
- A. you can make friends B. you can chat with strangers
C. you can play pub games D. you can play all kinds of sports

Text B

不要再为买了二手便宜货而羞于启齿啦！知道吗？现在这也是一种新时尚哦！赶快来做个新时尚达人吧！

Bargain Is the New Trend

- 1 Stepping into the most popular clothes stores in Britain or the US, you may be surprised by what's **hanging** from the **rails**. There'll be coats with **rips** in the pockets and shoes **scuffed** at the **heel**—lasting **traces** of the items' **previous** owners.
- 2 Yes, these clothes are second-hand. But if you're a young **fashionista**, you certainly won't view them as **second-rate**.
- 3 Several years ago, before the **recession** hit the Western world, the clothes at second-hand clothing markets were seen as worn and **old-fashioned** and the **customers** more so. It's pretty safe to say that, back then, if you could afford to shop elsewhere, you would. But today, as young people don't have much cash in hand, second-hand clothing has made a comeback.
- 4 "I don't see shopping in second-hand shops as a worse choice at all," said 24-year-old Fran Hall, a recent graduate of King's College London. "You can find some great stuff there and people are always impressed if they like something you're wearing and you tell them it's from a second-hand shop," Fran continued. "I guess people just think about what a great bargain you've got."
- 5 The trend for **vintage** clothing goes some way to explain the rise of second-hand items. Although vintage pieces haven't necessarily been worn before, they do all come from a previous **era**. Old items are in fashion and it's quite common to find many stars wearing vintage items that have a story behind them.
- 6 It's not only bargain **basement** fashion stores that have become popular. In the UK's Poundland shops, which stock everything from make-up to dog biscuits, business is **prosperous**. Each shop stocks about 3 000 products, including 800 big-name **brands**, and most importantly, every item is priced at £1 (11 yuan) or less.



7 How do the shops make money if they sell at such low prices? **Manufacturers**, it seems, are willing to bring down prices in return for big **volume purchases**. Of course, success is also down to the huge numbers of customers the stores attract. And surprisingly perhaps, the millions of shoppers that pass through Poundland come from all classes. Accordingly, the shops perform just as well in both rich and poor neighborhoods.

(Words: 368)



Word List

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| bargain | /ˈbɑːɡɪn/ | <i>n.</i> | 便宜货 |
| | | <i>vt.</i> | 讨价还价 |
| trend | /trend/ | <i>n.</i> | 趋势 |
| hang | /hæŋ/ | <i>vi.</i> | 悬挂 |
| ★ rail | /reɪl/ | <i>n.</i> | (固定在墙上用来挂东西的) 横杆 |
| ★ rip | /rɪp/ | <i>n.</i> | 裂口 |
| ★ scuff | /skʌf/ | <i>vt.</i> | 磨损 |
| heel | /hi:l/ | <i>n.</i> | (鞋、靴子等的) 后跟; 脚后跟 |
| ▲ trace | /treɪs/ | <i>n.</i> | 痕迹 |
| previous | /ˈpriːviəs/ | <i>adj.</i> | 先前的, 以往的 |
| ★ fashionista | /ˌfæʃnɪˈstə/ | <i>n.</i> | 超级时尚迷 |
| second-rate | /ˌsekəndˈreɪt/ | <i>adj.</i> | 二流的, 平庸的, 普通的 |
| ★ recession | /rɪˈseʃn/ | <i>n.</i> | (经济) 不景气; 后退 |
| old-fashioned | /ˈəʊldˈfæʃənd/ | <i>adj.</i> | 过时的 |
| customer | /ˈkʌstəmə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 顾客 |
| ★ vintage | /ˈvɪntɪdʒ/ | <i>adj.</i> | (过去某个时期) 典型的, 优质的 |
| ▲ era | /ɪərə/ | <i>n.</i> | 时代, 纪元 |
| ★ basement | /ˈbeɪsmənt/ | <i>n.</i> | 地下室 |
| ▲ prosperous | /ˈprɒspərəs/ | <i>adj.</i> | 兴旺的; 繁荣的 |
| ▲ brand | /brænd/ | <i>n.</i> | 品牌, 牌子 |
| manufacturer | /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərə/ | <i>n.</i> | 制造商 |
| ▲ volume | /ˈvɒljʊm/ | <i>n.</i> | 数量; 音量; 卷册 |
| purchase | /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ | <i>n.</i> | 购买的物品 |
| | | <i>vt.</i> | 购买 |



Proper Nouns

Poundland

一镑店（成立于1990年，是英国最大的廉价商品连锁店）

King's College London

伦敦国王学院（伦敦大学的创校学院之一）



Useful Phrases and Expressions

view sb./sth. as

把……视为

make a comeback

东山再起

in fashion

流行，时兴

be willing to do sth.

愿意……

in return for sth.

作为对……的回报

be down to sb.

依赖，仰仗（某人）

pass through

经过，路过



Notes

Old items are in fashion and it's quite common to find many stars wearing vintage items that have a story behind them. 复古物品大行其道，许多明星开始穿着有故事的古董衫。

本句包含了一个形式主语句和一个限制性定语从句。形式主语句it's quite common to find many stars wearing vintage items中，it为形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。限制性定语从句that have a story behind them修饰先行词vintage items。

Reading Comprehension

Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) according to the text you have read.

- () 1. Nowadays, people are unwilling to buy in the second-hand shops.
- () 2. According to Fran Hall, shopping in second-hand shops is a good choice.
- () 3. The rise of second-hand items is the reason of the popularity of vintage clothing.

- () 4. The success of Poundland lies in the great number of customers.
- () 5. Poundland shops perform better in rich neighborhoods.

Part Two Focus Exercises

A Words and Their Formations

Fill in each of the blanks with the appropriate form of the word from the list.

Example

care (v./n.) careful (adj.) carefully (adv.) careless (adj.) carelessness (n.)

1. Now listen _____ everybody, I will repeat the sentence only once.
2. Carrie doesn't _____ how far she has to walk.
3. You should be _____ when talking with that sick man.

Key carefully care (v.) careful

Exercises

originate (v.)
origin (n.)
original (adj.)
originally (adv.)

1. Our _____ plan was to go to Britain, but it was too expensive.
2. The family had its _____ in Canada.
3. We _____ intended to stay in Paris for just a few days.

promote (v.)
promotion (n.)
promotional (adj.)

1. This year's sales _____ haven't been very successful.
2. He has been _____ to general manager.
3. Many companies often launch _____ events and activities to advertise their goods.

norm (n.)
normal (adj.)
abnormal (adj.)
normally (adv.)

1. I _____ travel by public transport.
2. People who commit crimes like that aren't _____.
3. We were very surprised at his _____ behavior.

| | |
|--|--|
| entertain (v.) entertainer (n.) entertainment (n.) entertaining (adj.) | 1. It seems that this story is very _____. 2. I like to _____ friends with music and refreshments at home. 3. This hotel is famous for its _____. |
| represent (v.) representative (n./adj.) unrepresentative (adj.) representatively (adv.) | 1. The committee includes _____ from industry. 2. Monsters in dreams often _____ fears. 3. We would like you to change the samples because what we have received are _____ ones. |
| prosper (v.) prosperous (adj.) prosperity (n.) | 1. The increase in the country's _____ was due to the discovery of oil. 2. We are bound to _____ beyond other countries. 3. Farmers are looking ahead to a _____ year. |
| manufacture (v./n.) manufacturer (n.) manufacturing (adj.) | 1. The workers in that factory _____ furniture. 2. _____ industry was worst affected by the fuel shortage. 3. Germany is a major _____ of motorcars. |
| locate (v.) located (adj.) location (n.) | 1. The town is a good _____ for the old to enjoy the last years of their lives. 2. The general tried to _____ the enemy's camp. 3. The city is _____ in the northeast of China. |
| purchase (v./n.) purchaser (n.) purchasable (adj.) | 1. The _____ of the house will pay the deposit next week. 2. I'm afraid you find a wrong person if you think I'm _____. 3. The receipt is your proof of _____. |
| afford (v.) affordable (adj.) affordability (n.) | 1. There are few _____ apartments in big cities. 2. A family on a budget can't _____ meat every day. 3. In the US, the broad message is that _____ for first-time buyers has already been reduced. |

B Phrases and Their Uses

I. Match each phrase in Column A with its corresponding Chinese meaning in Column B.

A

high-priced accommodation
 local traditional art
 have conversations with strangers
 know about a city
 experience different cultures
 create one's own fashion
 memory trace
 the end of an era
 previous year
 popular trends

B

一个时代的结束
 前一年
 记忆痕迹
 创立自己的时尚风格
 流行趋势
 当地传统的艺术
 昂贵的住宿
 体验不同的文化
 了解一个城市
 与陌生人交谈

II. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| in addition to | chat with | originate in | indulge in | view as |
| pass through | make friends with | bring down | in fashion | in return for |

- _____ French, he has to study Japanese.
- Tom attended school a week ago, but he found it hard to _____ other students.
- These people were _____ their most dangerous rivals.
- Miniskirts were _____ in the late sixties.
- It's pleasant to _____ good friends every day.
- Could you _____ the gate again please?
- I'd like to give him some present _____ his kindness.
- All your troubles _____ your lungs.
- The price of petrol was _____ recently.
- The boy _____ playing computer games recently.

C Translation

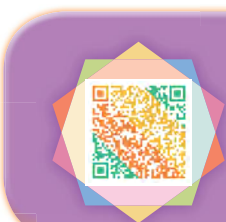
I. Choose the best translation for each sentence according to the context.

- Today, few British pubs offer accommodation, but most offer filling meals.
 - A. 如今，提供住宿的酒吧为数不多了，但你在多数的酒吧都可以饱餐一顿。
 - B. 如今，提供住宿的酒吧为数不多了，但大多数都提供免费午餐。
 - C. 如今，只有很少的英国酒吧提供住宿，但大多数都提供填饱肚子的食物。

- D. 如今, 英国的酒吧几乎都不提供住宿, 但是大多数都提供免费午餐。
2. Pub culture originated in promoting sociability.
- A. 在提升社交能力的需求下, 酒吧文化应运而生。
B. 酒吧文化起源于社交能力的提升。
C. 在提升的社交中产生了酒吧文化。
D. 社交能力的提升产生在酒吧里。
3. The pub quiz always starts with five or six rounds of questions, and each round has a theme.
- A. 酒吧问答比赛通常以五到六个围绕同一主题的问题开始。
B. 酒吧问答比赛通常有五到六轮的问题, 每个问题有个主题。
C. 酒吧问答比赛通常以五到六轮的问题开始, 每一轮都有一个主题。
D. 酒吧问答比赛始于具有同一主题的五到六轮的问题。
4. The trend for vintage clothing goes some way to explain the rise of second-hand items.
- A. 古董衣潮流可以解释二手服饰的兴起。
B. 人们对古董衣的推崇也是二手服饰兴起的原因。
C. 古董衣潮流过了一阵才能用来解释二手服饰的兴起。
D. 人们对古董衣的推崇要过一阵子才能用来解释二手服饰的兴起。
5. It's not only bargain basement fashion stores that have become popular.
- A. 不仅仅只有廉价的地下时装店才能流行起来。
B. 不仅仅只有那些可以讨价还价的基本款时装店可以流行起来。
C. 颇受人们追捧的不仅仅是那些可以讨价还价的基本款时装店。
D. 备受人们追捧的不仅仅是那些可以讨价还价的地下时装店。

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese information in the brackets.

1. His clothes _____ (不适合) that formal occasion.
2. She _____ (愿意) fulfill her plan at any price.
3. He lost the last election but _____ (希望下次能够卷土重来).
4. _____ (对于你来说是不可能的) get there in two hours. (用it引导的形式主语句)
5. The prosperity _____ (以前从未有过的) took on in the countryside. (用限制性定语从句)



Grammar Focusing

SECTION

D

Attributive Clause I

所谓定语从句，即在句中用一个具有主谓结构的完整的句子来充当定语，修饰前面的名词（短语）或代词。定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。被定语从句修饰的词称为先行词。定语从句一般置于先行词之后。定语从句由一定的关系词（关系代词或关系副词）来连接，关系词在定语从句中起两个作用：一是连接作用，即将定语从句和句子的其余部分连接起来；二是替代作用，即用来重复指代先行词的含义，在定语从句中充当一定的句子成分。

一、引导定语从句的关系词

| 关系词 | 作用 | 先行词 | 例句 |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|--|
| that, who, whom (只作宾语) | 主语、宾语、表语 | 人 | Where is the girl who/that sells the tickets? (who/that作主语) He is the man who/whom/that you are looking for. (who/whom/that作宾语) He is not the man that he used to be. (that作表语) |
| that, which | 主语、宾语、表语 | 物、时间、地点、原因 | The flight that/which has just left is for London. (that/which作主语) The film that/which we saw last night is wonderful. (that/which作宾语) China is not the country (that) it was. (that作表语) |
| whose | 定语 | 人、物 | Do you know the man whose English is excellent? |
| when | 状语 | 时间 | July and August are the months when the weather is hot. |
| where | 状语 | 地点 | She will go home where she can have a rest. |
| why | 状语 | 原因 | Do you know the reason why he left early? |

二、限制性定语从句

限制性定语从句对其先行词起限定、修饰的作用。它与主句的关系很密切，不能用逗号隔开，如果将其去掉，会影响句子意思的完整性。其用法如下：

1. 当先行词前带有表示类别的不定冠词时，其后用限制性定语从句。

e.g. He is a man who deserves our trust. 他是那种值得信赖的人。

2. 当先行词前带有定冠词，特指上文提到的人或物时，其后用限制性定语从句。

e.g. She is the girl who told me the news. 她就是告诉我那个消息的女孩。

3. 当先行词前有 **all, any, some, every, no** 等不定代词时，其后通常用限制性定语从句。

e.g. Any man who smokes cigarettes is risking his health. 任何抽烟的人都是在危害自己的健康。

三、非限制性定语从句

非限制性定语从句与主句之间用逗号隔开，与主句的关系比较松散。它对先行词没有限定、修饰的作用，只起补充、说明的作用，即使将其去掉，也不会影响句子的意思。非限制性定语从句的先行词可以是单个的词或词组，也可以是整个主句。其用法如下：

1. 当先行词是专有名词或被物主代词或指示代词修饰时，其后用非限制性定语从句。

e.g. My house, which I bought last year, has got a lovely garden. 我去年买的那幢房子带一个漂亮的花园。

2. 非限制性定语从句还能将整个主句作为先行词，对其进行修饰，这时从句的谓语动词要用单数形式。

e.g. Liquid water changes to vapor, which is called evaporation. 液态水变为蒸汽，这就叫作蒸发。



Test Yourself

1. Determine whether relative clauses in the following sentences are restrictive or non-restrictive. Then punctuate the sentences where necessary and translate them into Chinese orally.

1. My wife who works as a journalist is an excellent cook.
2. She is a woman who is beautiful and kind.
3. The man (whom) she's getting married to is an engineer.
4. She had eight children three of whom lived to grow up.
5. There is no man that has no shortcoming.
6. He invited us to dinner which was very kind of him.
7. Peter Smith who lives in Bradford rang you earlier.
8. They explained the reason why they had hated us before.

Restrictive Relative Clauses: _____

Non-restrictive Relative Clauses: _____

II. Fill in the blanks with proper relative pronouns (and commas where necessary).

1. The British police _____ carry guns are highly trained.
2. I gave her a piece of cake _____ she ate greedily.
3. I don't like having to talk to people _____ I've never met before.
4. I'll show you the photographs _____ I took on my last holiday.
5. Those _____ know how to use time will learn most.
6. He admires Mrs. Brown _____ surprises me.
7. Politicians _____ deceive the public are a dishonorable bunch of people.
8. My cat _____ likes to sleep in front of the fire all day, is getting a little overweight.

III. Combine each group of sentences into one containing a relative clause.

1. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.

2. He changed his mind. It made me very angry.

3. I was sitting in a chair. It suddenly collapsed.

4. Peter had been driving all day. He suggested stopping at the next station.

5. She said that the men were thieves. This turned out to be true.



Practical Writing



Letter of Invitation & Reply

邀请函和回函是社会交往中常见的通信形式，主要用于日常交往、商务活动和外事活动中，可分为正式和非正式两种。正式邀请函、回函一般用于正式的、大型的社交活动中，如重要会议、正式晚宴等。非正式邀请函、回函主要用于非正式的社交场合，如请朋友吃饭、看电影等。

Notes

邀请函和回函与其他信函一样，通常由信头、信内地址、称呼、正文、结尾礼词和签名等几部分组成。其中，在非正式的邀请函和回函中，信内地址经常省略。

1. 邀请函

邀请函需说明邀请的原因和活动的地点、时间及安排等；邀请函的语言要简短而热情。

2. 回函

回函分为接受邀请的回函和谢绝邀请的回函。回函中应明确表明接受邀请还是不接受邀请，不能含糊其辞，语言要简短而诚恳。回函的格式一般要与收到的邀请函的格式一致，即正式的邀请函要采用正式的回函，非正式的邀请函则采用非正式的回函。

接受邀请的回函一般包含以下内容：

- 1) 感谢对方的邀请，并重述邀请函中的主要内容，如时间、地点等。
- 2) 表示高兴地接受邀请，并简要说明自己的打算。
- 3) 表示期待赴会。

谢绝邀请的回函一般包含以下内容：

- 1) 感谢对方的邀请。
- 2) 说明自己无法应邀的原因，并对无法出席表示遗憾，有时可提出下次再接受邀请的希望。
- 3) 祝愿自己未能参加的活动顺利进行。


Sample Writing

假设你是双击网络有限公司的Susan Harris，给Lockwood健康协会写一封邀请函，邀请该协会副会长Jeremy Simmons于下周一前来公司参观。参观期间，将安排他与公司总经理会面，讨论相关商务事宜（可自拟）。

Double Click Networks
 Networks **发信人公司名**

Shop 4
 WN Shopping Center
 Ph: (02) 9520 1995
 Fx: (02) 9520 1992
发信人地址及联系方式

March 12, 2020

Lockwood Health Association
 23 Main Street **收信人地址**
 Lockwood, NJ

Dear Sirs, **邀请函内容**

We are cordially inviting Jeremy Simmons, Vice President to visit on Monday, April 3. During this trip he will meet with the general manager of our company to discuss the sale and distribution of products. I appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
 Double Click Networks Ltd
 Susan Harris

回函范例1：接受邀请

Dear Mr. Zhao, **接受邀请，表示感谢**

Thank you very much for kindly inviting my wife and me to your house-warming on Saturday, October 10. We are delighted to accept the invitation and would arrive at your new house at 9:30 am. It's been a long time since we were together. We look forward to a happy day in your house!

Yours truly,
 Liu Yong

回函范例2: 拒绝邀请

Dear Jason,

委婉拒绝邀请, 给出理由, 表达谢意与祝愿

I am so sorry that I cannot come to your birthday party and share the joy of being together with the old acquaintances. I have to attend an important examination on that very day.

I do appreciate your inviting me and hope I will have another opportunity to meet you and the others someday in the near future. I hope you'll have a good time at the party!

Sincerely yours,

Jane Hill

Useful Sentence Patterns

一、发出邀请

1. **This is to formally invite you to our cocktail party on the coming Friday evening.** 现正式邀请您参加周五晚上的鸡尾酒会。
2. **Your presence is requested at the reception.** 请您出席招待会。
3. **We should be very pleased if you could honor us with your presence.** 如蒙光临, 我们将不胜荣幸。
4. **You are cordially invited to the dinner party.** 真诚地邀请您参加这次宴会。
5. **We hope you will be able to share this happy occasion with us.** 我们希望您能和我们一起分享这一幸福时刻。

二、接受邀请

1. **Thank you for inviting us to your marriage service on Sunday. We are pleased to accept the invitation.** 感谢您邀请我们参加您周日的结婚典礼。我们非常高兴接受邀请。
2. **I am really grateful for your inviting me and hope I can meet you in the near future.** 我真的很感激您的邀请, 并希望能在不久的将来见到您。
3. **It will be a great honor to attend the press conference.** 非常荣幸能参加这个记者招待会。
4. **Nothing could give us more pleasure than accepting your kind invitation.** 我们最为高兴的莫过于接受您的盛情邀请。
5. **I am much pleased/delighted to accept your kind invitation to your get-together.** 我很高兴接受你们的盛情邀请, 参加你们的聚会。

三、拒绝邀请

1. **I wish I could attend the cocktail party on Saturday, but unfortunately, I have a schedule conflict.** 真希望我能够参加周六的鸡尾酒会, 但是很遗憾, 由于有时间上的冲突, 我不能参加。
2. **Unfortunately, the pressure of urgent business will not allow me to be present on your wedding banquet.** 很遗憾, 因有要事在身, 我无法参加您的婚宴。

3. Most unfortunately, we are obliged to decline your kind invitation to the opening ceremony on account of a previous engagement. 很遗憾，由于有约在先，我们无法接受您的盛情邀请参加开幕式。

4. Please accept my sincere regrets for not being able to join you at your graduation ceremony. 不能参加你的毕业典礼，我甚为遗憾。

5. I regret/am so sorry that my schedule will not allow me to attend the gathering. 很遗憾/抱歉，我已另有安排，无法参加聚会。

Writing Practice

Read the letter below carefully and write two letters to answer the invitation, one is to accept the invitation and the other is to decline the invitation.

December 16, 2020

Dear Jessica,

I am hoping that you can take part in the Christmas party on the evening of December 24. The party will begin at 7:30 pm. Many of our university classmates will come, and it will be a very nice gathering. I do hope you can come.

Yours,
Emma Brisly



English Enjoying



Part One Cultural Link

Qipao: The Carrier of Chinese Cultural

The Chinese Qipao dress is a staple (重要部分) of modern Chinese fashion. It also serves to express Chinese values and has philosophical connotations (内涵意义). Its colour, fabric pattern and Chinese knot buttons express wishes for happiness, luck, fortune, longevity as well as a yearning for peaceful interpersonal relationships and harmony with nature.

The history of Qipao began in the Qing Dynasty. It should be noted that the original Chinese Qipao worn by women during the Qing Dynasty did not look like the one we know today as Modern Qipao.

The original Qipao in Qing Dynasty era was loose, with a straight skirt pattern compared to what we have today and a higher neckline. At the time, it covered almost the entire female body except for a small part of the toes, hands, and neck. In the 1940s, high-heeled shoes were introduced in Shanghai and quickly became a new fashion trend, and since then, they have often been associated with the Qipao. In the 1940s, the modern design of the Qipao mostly “matured” in

the shape we know today and featured a wide variety of fabrics and patterns, as well as various accessories. Nowadays, the Qipao can be a short dress, like a mid-length dress, with lace embroidered. There is something for everyone.

In China and other countries with a Chinese tradition, the Chinese Qipao is not generally worn as an everyday dress. Still, it remains a common item of clothing for formal occasions, celebrations, or the



following events:

- **Weddings:** The Qipao is a common choice for Chinese wedding or even Western weddings when a bride is of Chinese descent or marries a Chinese family. Wearing a Qipao to attend a wedding is also considered appropriate as a guest.

- **School uniform:** The Qipao is the official school uniform in some primary and secondary schools.

- **Work dress:** The Qipao is used as a uniform in many restaurants and hotels and is also a common choice for flight attendants and ground staff for airlines in China, and in countries with Chinese influence, such as Singapore.

- **Chinese New Year:** The Qipao is a common item of clothing to wear during Chinese New Year or other traditional Chinese festivals.

- **International fashion:** Many fashion designers, including Western ones, have adopted the Qipao and its elements in their collections.

- **As Chinese National Clothing:** The Qipao is often used to represent China in official settings such as politics, sports, and other diplomatic occasions.

The current form of Qipao has become a mixture of traditional and modern ideas and Chinese and Western sartorial (裁缝的) techniques, illustrating versatility (多功能性), adaptability and inclusiveness (包容性).



Part Two Career Link

What Does Clothing Say About Your Business Culture

Dress is one of the most readily observable manifestations (表现) of the company vibe, professionalism, diversity and inclusion (认同感), and more.

Law, Banking, Finance, C-Suite

- The Message You Want to Send: authoritative, conservative, competent
- Clothes: skirt suits; pants suits; tailored dresses; a mix of neutral and primary colours; high-quality fabrics; classic styling; conservative necklines and accessories.

Insurance, Real Estate, Pharma and Bio-Tech Sales

- The Message You Want to Send: trustworthy, approachable, knowledgeable
- Clothes: soft, tailored coordinates; sweater jackets; more colour and prints; patterned fabrics.

Advertising, Fashion, Media, Entertainment

- The Message You Want to Send: creative, individual, contemporary
- Clothes: more individualized style accepted; less structured garments; bolder colours and patterns; unique accessories

More than superficial, dress is a powerful tool for expressing your company culture, and it can be a strong contributing factor in doing good business.

