

全国高职高专公共英语教材



北京高等教育精品教材

BEIJING GAODENG JIAOYU JINGPIN JIAOCAI

“十一五”国家重点出版规划项目

1

学生用书

(修订版)

NEW CENTURY PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSE

胡壮麟 孙亦丽 ◎总顾问

丁国声 ◎总主编

新世纪应用 英语教程

苏联波 柴明 ◎主编



H31



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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总顾问◎胡壮麟 孙亦丽
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新世纪

应用英语教程 1 (修订版)

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪应用英语教程(1)学生用书 / 苏联波, 柴明主编. —2 版(修订版). —北京: 北京大学出版社, 2009.10

(全国高职高专公共英语教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-15667-4

I. 新… II. ①苏…②柴… III. 英语-高等学校:技术学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 145593 号

书 名: 新世纪应用英语教程(1)(修订版)学生用书

著作责任者: 苏联波 柴 明 主编

策 划: 张 冰

责任编辑: 刘 爽

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-15667-4/H·2295

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62755217 出版部 62754962

电子邮箱: zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 北京大学印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 11.75印张 300千字

2006年5月第1版 2009年10月第2版

2009年10月第1次印刷

定 价: 25.00元(配有光盘)

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北京出版集团
北京出版

总序

近年来,高等职业教育的发展规模迅速扩大,形成了“半分天下”,为中国的大众化高等教育做出了重要贡献。随着规模发展,一系列的教育质量工程陆续展开。其中,规划教材和精品教材的评选均旨在提高教学水平。教改的关键是教师,教师的关键是教材,教材的关键是理念。

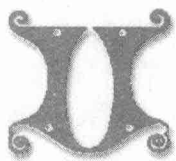
高职的教材建设虽然与教育快速发展现状之间的差距在缩小,但在教材建设方面仍然缺乏规划和标准,在使用和出版方面存在随意性和功利性。因此,适合高职培养目标和紧贴市场需求的高水准的教材少之又少。当务之急是认真抓好高职教材编写队伍建设,增强教材建设的精品意识,使教材的编写出版符合职业教育的规律。

高职教材可分为两大类,即文化基础课教材和专业基础课教材。北京大学出版社出版的《新世纪应用英语教程》和《新世纪交际英语教程》是一套文化基础课教材。这次修订教材的目的是使其教材定位准确、模式科学、质量上乘和内容新颖。经过编写人员的努力,新修订的教材终于焕然一新、与时俱进,反映出了高职教育的改革思路。高职教育在改革摸索,教材编写在开发探讨。希望更多的像北京大学出版社这样的权威知名机构积极关心和参与高职教育的改革和发展,使高职教育真正走上由规模发展转向质量发展的健康之路。

丁国声

全国高职高专公共英语教材 总主编

教育部高等学校高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会 委员



修订版前言

《新世纪应用英语教程》自初版以来,得到了使用本教程各高校师生的广泛认同,认为这套教材取材丰富,题材多样,贴近生活,注重语言学习、语言实践、语言应用以及文化体验的有机结合,有利于学生语言应用能力的培养与提高。同时也提出了许多宝贵的建议和意见,为此我们对本教程进行了相应的修订,其重点如下:

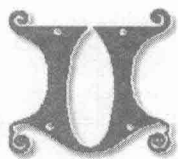
- 一、各单元“学习指导(Guide to Text-Learning)”内容,明确单元任务,体现“任务型教学”的具体内容,培养学生自主学习的习惯。
- 二、个别课文做了必要的调整,以增强教材选文的时代性和趣味性。
- 三、增加了语法和阅读部分的练习,旨在扩大学生对所学知识的理解和应用。
- 四、根据外籍专家的意见对原教材中的某些语言表达进行了修改,使之更加地道。

在本教程的修订过程中,我们得到了河北外国语学院院长丁国声教授的悉心指导和北京大学出版社外语编辑室张冰主任的大力支持,外籍专家 Paul Stilley 和 Tiffany Nelson 不辞辛劳,对全书进行了认真的审校,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

我们希望《新世纪应用英语教程》(修订本)能更好地为高职高专学生的语言应用能力的培养与提高服务。

2009年7月





前言

《全国高职高专公共英语教材》是为进一步落实国家《2003—2007 年教育振兴行动计划》，在广泛调研的基础上依据教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)特为全国高职高专非英语专业学生编写的一套公共英语教材，并被列入“十一五”国家重点出版规划项目《面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科建设丛书》。本套教材取材丰富，题材多样，贴近生活，时代感强，是一套集应用性、实用性、趣味性和文化性为一体的特色英语教科书。为方便学生学习和教学安排，本教材分为两大体系：《新世纪应用英语教程》(着重于读、写、译)和《新世纪交际英语教程》(着重于视、听、说)。这两大体系既相照应又相包容，不仅使听、说、读、写、译五大语言基本技能训练得到有效的整合，并科学地贯穿于英语教学的全过程，而且还从不同的角度为学生的语言学习提供生动多元的文化氛围和真实丰富的语言环境，从而使语言学习、语言实践、语言应用以及文化体验有机结合，十分有利于学生语言应用能力的培养与提高。

本教材为《新世纪应用英语教程》，其特色主要体现在以下几个方面：

1. 布局科学合理，能很好地满足《基本要求》关于分级教学、分级指导之需要。全套书共分四册，第一、二、三册为 B 级(过渡级)要求，适用于入学时英语水平较低的学生，通过学习应认知 2500 个英语词汇；学完第四册书达到 A 级(标准级)要求，应认知 3400 个英语词汇，词汇覆盖率达到 98%；在体例编排上，通过对构成本教材主体的课文主题、语法项目、实用英语等项目的科学安排，使本教材第一、二、三册在相对独立而自成体系的同时与第四册形成有机联系，以方便老师的教学和学生对本教材的使用。

2. 针对性强，很好地体现了《基本要求》的精神。全书各项目安排均紧密围绕培养学生具有与日后职业生涯所必需的英语交际能力这一中心来进行，其中“实用英语”教学项目的安排与选材便是一大亮点，其主要内容均是极具实用性的应用文，如各种事务信函、广告、卡片、条据、产品介绍、求职简历等。

3. 加强“双基”教学，突出语言实践。坚持“应用为主、够用为度、学以致用、触类旁通”的方针，以实践为主线，理论知识点到为止。在精读课文、阅读材料、语法项目、实用英语等的教学安排上均结合学生实际，在加强学生基础知识训练的同时十分注重学生读、写、译等基础技能的训练。

4. 注重学生自我发展能力的培养。为此，本教程分别在精读课文和阅读材料前安排了“导学”和“导读”。这样做既方便学生课前学习，又有助于他们逐渐养成自学的习惯，从而不断增强他们这方面的能力。

5. 强调寓教于乐和学生文化素养的提高。“英语沙龙”便是特意为此而设立，主要内



容有名人名言、谚语、短诗、幽默小品等易于上口、便于记忆而又不失风趣与教育意义的韵文。

6. 配备多媒体网络系统和电子课件。提供图文、声音、视频等传统教程难以提供的多方位的学习资料;提供学生的个性化学习平台;提供教学内容的持续更新和动态扩展。

《新世纪应用英语教程》从教学实际出发,将传统教科书的每册 10 个单元改为 8 个单元,每个单元由五大部分组成。单元中的各组成部分不仅功能突出、特色鲜明,而且都服务于培养学生应用能力这一中心,使整个单元形成一个有机的整体,具体如下:

Part 1 课文(Text)——此为精读课文,主要为学生打好语言基础。

Part 2 语法(Grammar)——按语法项目进行较系统的专项练习,为学生语言技能的培养打基础。

Part 3 阅读(Reading)——阅读材料内容与课文(Text)的主题相关,强调知识性与趣味性。主要目的是在扩大学生词汇量的同时,开阔学生视野,加强学生阅读能力。

Part 4 实用英语 (Practical English)——结合高职高专学生今后职业生涯中应用英语的实际,并根据《基本要求》中有关语言交际能力的具体要求,着重安排实用性应用文章,如信函、广告、产品介绍、个人简历等。

Part 5 英语沙龙(English Salon)——目的是寓教于乐,在提高学生文化素质的同时以潜移默化的方式加深学生对英语语言的理解。着重安排:名人名言、谚语、短诗、幽默小品文等易于上口、便于记忆、又不失幽默与教育意义的韵文。

本系列教材具有高品位和权威性,由北京大学享受两院院士级待遇的文科资深教授胡壮麟先生担任总顾问,北京大学英语系教授孙亦丽先生担任总主编,北京交通大学、重庆大学、成都大学等教学科研第一线的骨干教师参与编写工作。

本教材在编写过程中得到诸多老师和同仁的关心、指导和帮助,我们对此表示衷心感谢。除署名作者外,本书承外籍教授 Paul Crutcher 审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,教师黄曦、张岚和宋英等也参与了本教材的编写工作,在此一并表示感谢。但限于作者水平,加之时间紧迫,如有不当之处,恳请各位读者及专家批评指正。

2005 年 10 月



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Unit One

Part I Text



Guide to Text-Learning

1. Theme of the Text

University life is completely new to your all. What is it like? You may live on campus, manage your own time, learn in a different way and have lots of students' activities. Does it sound interesting? Read the text and see by yourself.

2. Words and Expressions Related to the Topic

schedule	进度表
lecture	演讲; 讲课
deadline	最后期限
option	选修课
workload	工作量
freedom	自由
CV (curricula vitae)	(亦作: résumé) 履历, 简历
university life	大学生活
live on campus	住校

3. Grammatical Structures to Learn

(1) Most students **choose to live** on campus for their first year of study.

许多学生都宁愿在一年级时住校。

(2) **It's up to you to decide** when you'll study.

由你来决定什么时候要学习。

(3) You **are expected to do** a number of hours of self study.

你应该用很多时间来自学。



4. Grammar

Parts of Speech: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, Verb, Numeral, Preposition, Conjunction, Article and Interjection.

5. Practical English

Cards I: Visiting Cards/Business Cards

Warming-Up Questions:

1. What is university life like in your mind?
2. How can you be prepared for it?
3. What can you learn in the university?



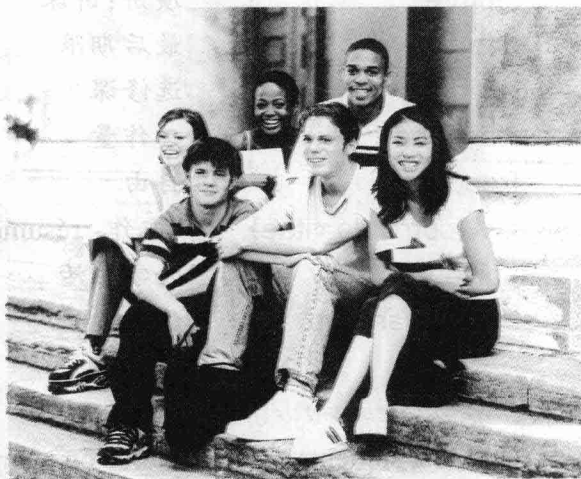
University Life

1 What's university life like?

2 This is the opportunity you have been waiting for—a chance to spread your wings and enjoy new experiences. One of the best parts of university life is living away from home. You get freedom and the chance to meet new people.

3 Most students choose to live on campus for their first year of study—this usually works out cheaper than finding a flat or house and means there will definitely be loads of people in the same boat as you, so you won't feel lonely.

4 An important aspect of being at university is managing your own time. It's up to you to decide when you'll study, when you'll go shopping and when you'll



have a night out. It sounds **fantastic**, doesn't it? Of course, it's a good idea to organize your time with a weekly or monthly schedule.

5 Remember, you can be as **flexible** with your time as you like but you'll always need to make sure that you get out of bed for lectures, meet essay and project deadlines, and schedule in plenty of **review** days before exams. That's what you're here for, after all.

6 University life is about learning. You'll have anything from one to five hours of lectures, etc, in a day. But on top of that, you are expected to do a number of hours of self study.

7 At university, the way you learn may be different from at school. A stronger emphasis is placed on teaching you to **apply** information. This means, for example, being asked to answer questions where there's no right or wrong answer, but a **scope for** opinion and **debate**. You will be encouraged to read widely, to question and **analyze** what you have read, and to discuss openly your own ideas in group discussions.

8 Lectures can be given to quite large audiences, especially during the first year, or to quite small groups as in the case of students who attend **specialized** options in their final year. You are not expected to ask questions in the middle of a lecture, especially if large numbers of students are **involved**, but many lecturers will invite questions at the end.

9 If you have any problems you can speak to your lecturers and other tutors. If you plan your time and your workload, you'll have plenty of free time to enjoy student life.

10 After a hard day's study, going out and having fun is what student life is all about. A university is usually a lively city filled with events, cinemas, clubs and bars (often with great student **discounts** and special offers), so you'll never be

fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj.*

wonderful or superb; remarkable

美好的, 极妙的

flexible /'fleksəbl/ *adj.*

adaptable

可变通的; 易适应的

apply /ə'plai/ *v.*

put to or adapt for a special use

应用; 把……应用于

scope /skəʊp/ (for) *n.*

space or chance for action or thought

余地; 机会

debate /di'beɪt/ *n.*

a discussion involving opposing points; an argument

辩论, 争辩

analyze /'ænəlaɪz/ *v.*

look into something deeply and thoroughly

分析

specialize /'speʃəlaɪz/ *v.*

make specific mention of; particularize

特指……; 限定

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *v.*

engage as a participant

卷入; 使参与

discount /'dɪskaʊnt/ *n.*

a reduction from the full amount of a price

折扣



short of things to do, On top of those things, there are lots of student activities to get involved in. It's the perfect way to make friends and add a bit of **sparkle** to your CV.

sparkle /'spɑ:kəl/ n.
a glittering quality
闪亮; 闪光的性质

11 Students at the university are different one from another and most likely friendly, so you will feel welcome at any activity. Getting involved in a university related activity is a great way to make new friends as well.

(507 words)

Useful Phrases

choose to do sth	determine or decide to do sth	情愿; 决定; 认为妥当
loads of	(informal) a lot of	大量, 许多
be up to sb to do sth	to be one's responsibility to do sth	应由某人做某事
make sure that	arrange so that	确定
after all	nevertheless	毕竟; 仍然
on top of	in addition to	此外
in the case of	if sth happens	在.....的情况下
in the middle of	in the course of; during	在.....期间
have fun	enjoy yourself	玩得开心
special offer	a low price that a store offers	特价, 特价优待
be short of	have an inadequate supply of	缺乏
as well	in addition; also	另外; 也



Notes

1 This is the opportunity you have been waiting for—a chance to spread your wings and enjoy new experiences. 这是一个你们梦寐以求的机会——一个可以自由自在体验新生活的机会。



you have been waiting for 定语从句修饰 opportunity, 关系代词 that 省略了。

2

An important aspect of being at university is managing your own time. 上大学的一大特点就是可以自主安排时间。

being at university 为动名词短语作介词宾语; managing your own time 为动名词短语作主语补足语(即传统语法中的表语)。

3

A university is usually a lively city filled with events, cinemas, clubs and bars (often with great student discounts and special offers), so you'll never be short of things to do, on top of which, there are lots of student activities to get involved in. 大学校园就是一座生机勃勃的城市, 其中有各种各样的社交活动, 有电影院、俱乐部, 还有酒吧(学生们常常还可以享受折扣和优惠), 因此学生们不会无所事事, 此外还有很多学生活动可供参加。

on top of which 引导一个非限制性定语从句。



Exercises

Reading Aloud and Memorizing the Following

I. Read the following paragraph taken from the text until you learn it by heart.

At university, the way you learn may be different from at school. A stronger emphasis is placed on teaching you to apply information. This means, for example, being asked to answer questions where there's no right or wrong answer, but scope for opinion and debate. You will be encouraged to read widely, to question and analyze what you have read, and to discuss openly your own ideas in group discussions.



Comprehension of the Text

II. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. According to the passage, most university students would like to live on campus because _____.
 - A. it will cost less money
 - B. they can live alone
 - C. they can do a lot of self study
 - D. they can spread their wings and enjoy their new experiences
2. The difference between a university and a school lies in that _____.
 - A. you can't ask questions during a lecture
 - B. you have to get out of bed for lectures
 - C. you will be given more room for discussion and debate
 - D. you will have a lot of homework
3. The writer of the passage intends to give some advice to _____.
 - A. freshmen
 - B. sophomores
 - C. juniors
 - D. seniors
4. The more activities you have taken part in during your university time, the more you can add to your _____.
 - A. report
 - B. study
 - C. essay
 - D. resume
5. The most important part of university life is _____.
 - A. organizing your time
 - B. learning
 - C. applying information
 - D. being asked to answer questions

III. Answer the following questions with the information you've got from the text.

1. What kind of chance have you been waiting for? (Para. 2)
2. How can you organize your time? (Para. 4)
3. Why should you make sure to get out of bed for lectures? (Para. 5)
4. What will you be encouraged to do at university? (Para. 7)
5. If you plan your time well, you will have plenty of free time, won't you?



Vocabulary

IV. Find the definition in column B which matches the words or expressions in column A.

A	B
1. schedule	() a. a lot of
2. scope	() b. of or relating to a week
3. opportunity	() c. lack
4. have fun	() d. teacher
5. be short of	() e. wonderful
6. lecturer	() f. plan
7. weekly	() g. chance
8. fantastic	() h. should
9. be expected to	() i. room
10. plenty of	() j. have a good time

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

- We have the _____ to do as we please all afternoon. (free)
- The first message is _____ to arrive at 7 o'clock this evening. (expect)
- A _____ paper is printed every month. (month)
- The shop _____ in mountain-climbing equipment. (special)
- He has just been back from a _____ trip to Europe. (fantastic)
- The teacher _____ the student to enter the competition. (courage)
- They interviewed _____ members of the community. (difference)
- A _____ person is full of life and is always doing things. (life)
- Too many extracurricular _____ take up too much of our precious time for study. (active)
- They give 10% _____ for cash payment. (count)

