



网络继续教育课程学习指导丛书

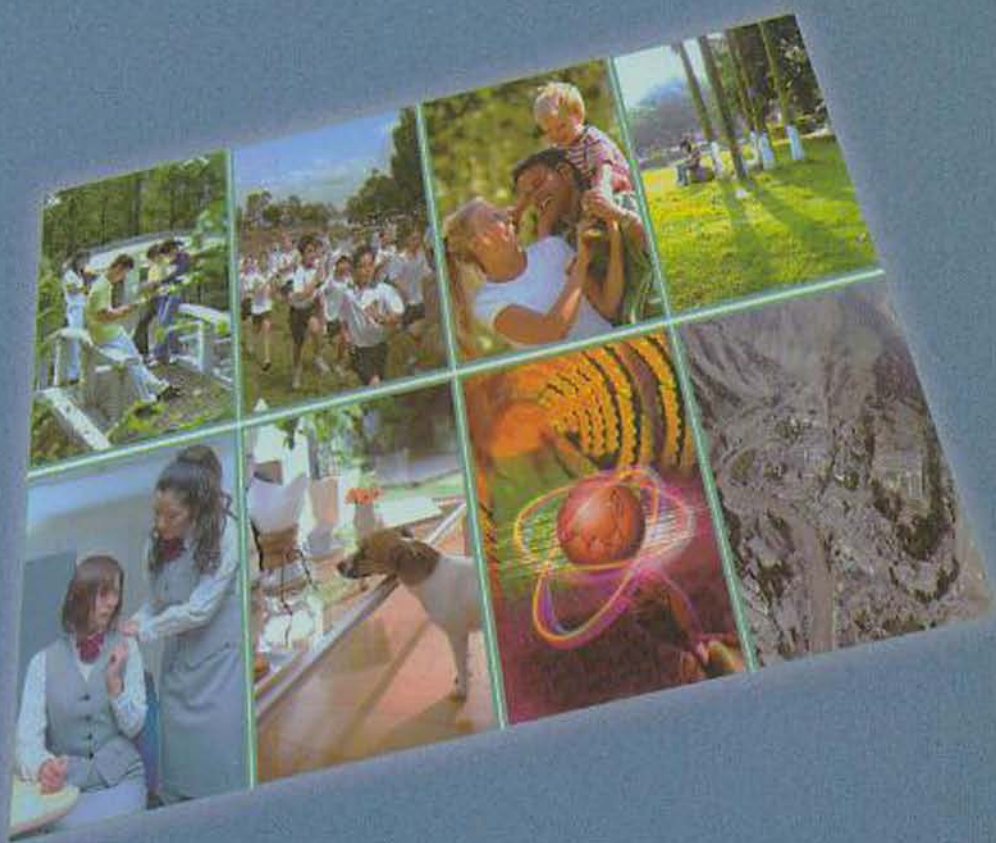
# 大学英语

1

## College English

总主编：赵 雄

主编：李春芳 曾仲贤 刘仙泉



武汉理工大学出版社

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# 大学英语(一)

College English (I)

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• 武汉 •

## 内 容 提 要

本书是根据全国网络继续教育教学大纲编写的供参加网络继续教育学习的学员使用的大学英语课程教材。全书共分八个单元,每个单元都讨论一个相关的主题,包括:校园生活、节食与健康、灾难与营救、宠物喂养、情感生活、职场与工作压力、家庭教育等,内容相当广泛。每个单元均由英语语言知识运用,两篇课文及相关练习,语法专题知识讲座及单元同步测试等环节构成,可供完成了中学阶段英语课程学习的各专业学生使用。

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# 前 言

《大学英语》第一到第三册及相应的考试与学习指导书是根据全国网络继续教育教学大纲编写的一套教材,可供完成了中学阶段英语课程学习的各专业学生使用。

自 1999 年现代远程教育试点工作开展以来,我国网络教育蓬勃发展,试点规模不断扩大,质量稳步提高,已取得了宝贵的经验和可喜的成果。但在发展过程中也存在着一些问题,如教材不统一,使用其它教材又太难,学生的学习基础参差不齐,考试不易统一等。为进一步加强网络教育的规范化管理,提高网络教育的社会声誉,确保网络教育人才培养的质量,促进网络教育健康有序地发展,教育部已对现代远程教育试点高校网络教育的部分公共课实行全国统一考试。大学英语课也是统考课程之一。因此大学英语教学在各个专业培养过程中占有相当重要的地位。为了配合教育部的统考,同时也为了更适应在职学生的学习方式和特点,为了他们能更好更方便地学习英语课程,我们组织了多所高校一线资深教师精心编写了这套较为适合在职学生学习的教材,全套教材共分 4 册,其中包括一本学习指导书。

该教材有以下特色:

1. 起点低,适用于学过英语但又在一段时间里未继续学习或使用英语的在职学员。
2. 重视语法在成年人学习外语中的作用,系统地讲解了语法并配有相应的练习。
3. 课文文章选材新颖,很多题材都选自最近一两年国内外的出版物。
4. 与全国网络教育统一考试英语卷相匹配,例如:每课都有 dialogue,在帮助学生学会实际使用英语的同时,也让他们适应“交际用语”的考试试题。
5. 考虑到成人学生的学习条件和全国网络教育统一考试的题型,本教材没有编写听力练习。但我们在练习中增加了多项选择练习习题的比重,以提高理解和运用英语的语言能力。

为了方便学生期末考试和全国网络教育统一考试,我们根据考试题型和每个

单元的词汇等给每个单元编写了配套练习及单元同步测试,这既巩固了对每个单元词汇的记忆和掌握也为迎接考试打下了牢固的基础。参加本套教材编写工作的有:中国地质大学、西安交通大学、西南财经大学、四川广播电视大学、华中师范大学、华中科技大学、武汉广播电视大学、武汉理工大学、重庆广播电视大学等单位。

《大学英语(一)》是这套教材的第一册。全书由赵雄任总主编,李春芳、曾仲贤、刘仙泉任主编,杨晓丽、万孜、刘胜莲、刘春华、何丽娟、熊晓敏、兰素萍任副主编。

由于编写时间仓促,加之我们水平有限,错漏之处在所难免。恳请各位专家及广大读者不吝批评、指正。

编 者

2009.12.31 于武汉

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# Unit 1

## Campus Life ( I )

# 文化导入

## Introduction to the Text

你或许已经兴致勃勃地走进了大学校园，对未来的学习生活有着美好地憧憬，有着各种各样美好的计划。在这一个全新的环境里，很多新的情感你要一步一步去经历，一定要珍惜每一步，因为它将成为今后生活中记忆的点滴。本单元就是两位作者对自己校园生活点滴事件的回忆。Text A 文意曲折，富有哲理。它用一个考试的小细节告诉我们学无止境的道理。Text B 清新隽永，叙述了一对师生由误解到理解，到相互欣赏乃至结下终身友谊的经历，寥寥数百字却意味深远，请仔细阅读，细细品味。

# Unit 1

## Campus Life ( I )



### Dialogue A

A: Hello, I'm Li Hong. Are you one of the new students?

B: Yes, I am. Nice to meet you, Ms. Li. My name is Zhang Bin. I'm in Class One. And you?

A: I'm in Class One, too.

B: How nice! Where are you from?

A: I come from Kunming, Yunnan Province.

B: Well, isn't that great! I'm from that area, too. It certainly is a small world.



### Dialogue B

A: Good morning, Mr. Li.

B: Good morning, Ms. Chen. Please come in and meet our teacher, Miss Robinson from America. I'd like you to meet one of our teachers, Chen Li. Chen Li, this is Jessica Robinson.

C: How do you do, Ms. Chen?

A: How do you do, Miss Robinson? Welcome to our college. I hope you'll enjoy teaching here.

C: I am simply thrilled. I can't believe I'm actually in China.

A: When you've settled down, I will show you around. Let's go shopping together.

C: That sounds great. Thanks a lot.

**Text A****So Much to Learn**

It was the last day of final examination in an Eastern university. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors gathered together, discussing the exam that was going to begin in a few minutes. On their faces was confidence. This was their last exam — then on to commencement and jobs.

Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get. With all this assurance of four years of college, they felt ready and able to conquer the world.

The approaching exam, they knew, would be very easy. The professor had said they could bring any books or notes they wanted, requesting only that they did not talk to each other during the test.

Happily they filed into the classroom. The professor passed out the papers. And smiles broadened as the students noted there were only five essay-type questions.

Three hours passed. Then the professor began to collect the papers. The students no longer looked confident. On their faces was a frightened expression. No one spoke as the professor faced the class with papers in his hand.

He surveyed the worried faces before him, then asked: “How many completed all five questions?”

Not a hand was raised.

“How many answered four?”

Still no hands.

“Three? Two?”

The students shifted restlessly in their seats.

“One, then? Certainly somebody finished one.”

But the class remained silent. The professor put down the papers. “That is exactly what I expected,” he said.

“I just want to impress upon you that, even though you have completed four



years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know. These questions you could not answer are relatively common in everyday practice." Then, smiling, he added: "You will all pass this course, but remember — even though you are now college graduates, your education has just begun."

The years have obscured the name of this professor, but not the lesson he taught.

(330 words)



## New Words

- engineering** [endʒi 'niəriŋ] *n.* 工程(学), 工程技术
- senior** ['si:njə] *n.* (美国中学或大学)最高年级的学生, 毕业班学生  
*adj.* 年长的, 高级的, 资深的
- commencement** [kə 'mensmənt] *n.* 开始, 毕业典礼
- complete** [kəm 'plɪt] *v.* 完成
- assurance** [ə 'ʃʊərəns] *n.* 保证, 确信, 保险
- conquer** ['kɒŋkə] *v.* 克服, 征服, 战胜
- approach** [ə 'prəʊtʃ] *v.* 走近, 靠近, 接近
- request** [ri 'kwest] *vt.* 请求, 要求
- broaden** ['brɔ:dn] *v.* 变宽, 伸广
- confident** ['kɒnfɪdənt] *adj.* 确信的, 自信的
- frightened** ['fraɪt(ə)nd] *adj.* 受惊的, 受恐吓的
- expression** [iks 'prefən] *n.* 表达, 表示, 表现, 表情, 措辞, 词句
- survey** [sə'vei] *v.* 审视, 视察, 通盘考虑, 调查
- raise** [reiz] *n.* 上升, 增高; 高地  
*vt.* 升起, 举起, 饲养; 提出, 引起
- shift** [ʃɪft] *v.* 改变, 移转
- restless** ['restlɪs] *adj.* 不安宁的, 焦虑的
- remain** [ri 'meɪn] *v.* 保持, 依然, 剩余, 留下, 逗留
- expect** [eks 'pekt] *vt. & vi.* 预期, 盼望, 期待
- impress** [im 'pres] *v.* 使...有印象, 印入记忆, 影响
- relatively** ['relatɪvli] *adv.* 比较地, 相对地

<b>common</b>	['kɒmən]	<i>adj.</i> 共同的, 平常的, 普通的 <i>n.</i> 普通, 公地,
<b>graduate</b>	['grædʒueit]	<i>v.</i> 毕业; <i>n.</i> 毕业生
<b>obscure</b>	[əb 'skjuə]	<i>v.</i> 使……阴暗, 隐藏, 使……含糊

---



## Phrases & Expressions

<b>talk of</b>	谈论, 议论
<b>file into</b>	鱼贯而入, 排成纵队前进
<b>pass something out</b>	分发
<b>no longer</b>	不再
<b>impress upon</b>	铭刻, 使铭记
<b>put down</b>	记下, 放下
<b>even though</b>	即使, 尽管

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## Notes to the text

1. 本文摘自 <http://article.pchome.net/content-41662.html>。
2. On their faces was confidence. 脸上充满了自信。本句是倒装句, 正常语序应该是: Confidence was on their faces. 第 5 段中还有另外一个例子: “On their faces was a frightened expression.”
3. Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get. 他们中有些在谈论已找好的工作, 有些谈论着要找的工作。本句为并列句: Some talk of ..., others..., 其中, they already had 和 they would get 为省略关系代词 that 的定语从句, 其先行词为 jobs. others 所在的句子为省略句, 完整句子为: others talked of jobs they would get.  
talk of / about 谈论, 讨论  
e. g. He talked of going abroad at his birthday party. 他在他的生日聚会上谈到了出国。  
We were just talking of the matter before you came in. 我们正在谈这件事, 你就走了进来。

汉语中表达“一些……,一些,另一些……,还有另一些”意义时,应用英语中的 some ..., others..., still others... yet others... 结构。如:

On weekends, college students have various kinds of activities. Some go to their part-time jobs; others to cinemas; still others to the gymnasium to exercise themselves; and yet others to supermarkets to go shopping. 大学生周末有各种各样的活动。有的去做兼职,有的去电影院,有的去体育馆锻炼,还有的去超市购物。

4. The professor had said they could bring any books or notes they wanted, requesting only that they didn't talk to each other during the test.

本句主干结构为: The professor had said..., said 后的句子为其表宾语从句,其中 they wanted 为定语从句,其先行词为 any books or notes. requesting...test 为现在分词结构作补语。

5. On their faces was a frightened expression.

带 -ed 的词表示人的感受,带 -ing 的词表示物的性质和状态。类似的还有:

interested / interesting (感兴趣的/有趣的);

excited/exciting (兴奋的/令人兴奋的);

surprised/surprising (感到惊奇的/使人惊奇的)等。

6. No one spoke as the professor faced the class with the papers in his hand. 当老师手持试卷面对着全班同学时,没有一个人说话。

本句为主从复合句,as 引导时间状语从句。其中 with the papers in his hand 为独立主格结构,表示伴随状况,如:

The teacher entered the classroom with some books under her arm.

7. But the class remained silent. 教室里仍旧是鸦雀无声。

remain 为系动词,表示“仍然”,其后要跟形容词作表语。英语中常用系动词有:be 动词,look (看上去),appear (看上去,似乎),seem (似乎),get, come, turn, grow, run 都可以表示“变得”;taste (尝起来),smell (闻起来),sound (听起来)等。

8. I just want to impress upon you that, even though you have completed four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know. 我只是让你们牢记,尽管你们已经完成了四年的工程学学习,但这个行业还有许多你们不知道的东西。

本句主干为:I just want to impress upon you that,... that 从句为 impress 的宾语从句,而其中又包含一个主从复合句,even though 引导让步状语从句。You don't know 为定语从句,其先行词为 things.



## Exercises for Text A

## I. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.*

1. The students were going to take their last exam at college.
2. The students were quite sure of their exam and got ready for it.
3. The exam turned out to be easy and they could answer all questions.
4. The professor was surprised to see the result.
5. The students still remember their professor's name.

## II. Vocabulary &amp; Structure

## Section A.

**Directions:** *Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form when necessary.*

confident	graduate	broaden	survey	obscure
conquer	senior	shift	impress	common

1. His eyes \_\_\_\_\_ to the telephone.
2. When will scientist \_\_\_\_\_ cancer?
3. Your encouragement made me more \_\_\_\_\_ of my future.
4. My father \_\_\_\_\_ me with the importance of hard work.
5. You should \_\_\_\_\_ your experience by travelling more.
6. The path grew more \_\_\_\_\_ in the fading light.
7. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ in medicine.
8. From the top of the hill you can \_\_\_\_\_ the whole city.
9. It is now quite \_\_\_\_\_ for women to become managers.
10. Her boyfriend is her \_\_\_\_\_ by six years.

## Section B.

**Directions:** *Rewrite the sentences with the words or phrases given in brackets.*

1. When will the work be finished? (complete)
2. I don't work here any more. (no longer)
3. The teacher gave out the examination papers. (pass out)
4. I went shopping in spite of the rain. (even though)
5. The exam was comparatively easy. (relatively)

### Section C.

**Directions:** Choose the best one to complete the following sentences.

1. The little girl was \_\_\_\_\_ that her mother wouldn't come back.  
A. frighten      B. frightening      C. frightened      D. to frighten
2. The young man came into the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in his hand.  
A. of      B. with      C. in      D. to
3. \_\_\_\_\_ that knife before you hurt somebody!  
A. Put down      B. Put off      C. Put on      D. Put out
4. In front of the booking office stood hundreds of football fans, \_\_\_\_\_ to get a ticket.  
A. expecting      B. expected      C. to expect      D. being expected
5. He is not a child \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no more      B. no longer      C. any much      D. any more
6. The years \_\_\_\_\_ the appearance of my grandmother.  
A. obscured      B. forgot      C. remembered      D. passed
7. I usually feel \_\_\_\_\_ if I'm interested in it.  
A. sad      B. sorry      C. confident      D. worried
8. Lynn decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the presents at the beginning of the party.  
A. give      B. pass out      C. pass      D. take
9. Men \_\_\_\_\_ killing time, while time quietly kill them.  
A. talk to      B. talk with      C. talk of      D. talk
10. Spring \_\_\_\_\_ warm weather and flowers.  
A. takes      B. brings      C. comes      D. goes

### III. Cloze

**Directions:** Choose the one that best fill the blanks

Fire can help people in many ways. Fire can heat water, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your house, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things too. Nobody knows (2) \_\_\_\_\_

people began to use fire. One story from Australia tells about a man a very long time ago. He(3)\_\_\_\_\_ the sun by a rope and brought fire down.

Today people know how to(4)\_\_\_\_\_ a fire with matches. Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

Fire kills people every year. So you must be careful(6)\_\_\_\_\_ matches. You should also learn to(7)\_\_\_\_\_ fires. Fires need oxygen. Without oxygen they die. There is(8)\_\_\_\_\_ in the air. Cover a fire with water,sand, or (9)\_\_\_\_\_, with your coat or a blanket. This keeps the air from a fire and kills it.

Be careful with fire,and it will help you. Be careless with fire,and it might (10)\_\_\_\_\_ you.

- |                  |                  |               |                    |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. brighten   | B. warm          | C. beautify   | D. lighten         |
| 2. A. where      | B. when          | C. what       | D. how             |
| 3. A. watched    | B. got up to     | C. went up to | D. discovered      |
| 4. A. set        | B. make          | C. cause      | D. catch           |
| 5. A. dangerous  | B. bright        | C. unusual    | D. common          |
| 6. A. about      | B. to            | C. on         | D. after           |
| 7. A. lay out    | B. put out       | C. put away   | D. do away with    |
| 8. A. fire       | B. moisture      | C. oxygen     | D. substance       |
| 9. A. in general | B. in particular | C. in a hurry | D. in an emergency |
| 10. A. injure    | B. hurt          | C. destroy    | D. spoil           |

#### IV. Translation

##### Section A.

**Directions:** *Translate the following into English*

1. 自从有手机后,他们就再没有互相写过信了。(no longer)
2. 即使你不喜欢这工作,你也得做。(even though)
3. 她充分自信自己能成功。(confidence)
4. 她终生贫穷。(remain)
5. 请出示公共汽车月票。(show)

##### Section B.

**Directions:** *Translate the following into Chinese*

1. We are confident that we can overcome the difficulties.