

新视角 大学英语教程

【中】



高等院校网络教育公共基础课英语教材

总主编：沈金华 主编：李 瑶

中南大学出版社
www.csupress.com.cn

New
Approach College
English
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前 言

《新视角大学英语》是适用于网络教育使用的大学英语教材。本教材编写以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,充分考虑了接受网络教育的学生的学习条件和学习特点,力求使教材具有科学性、趣味性和系统性,强调精讲多练、由浅入深、循序渐进,便于学生借助计算机网络进行自学。

在本教材编写过程中,编者十分重视语言共核。选材和练习设置均考虑能使学生掌握各语域共用的积极词汇、语法结构和基本功能意念的常用表达方式,以便学生打好语言基础。同时,教材编写注重学生的技能培养,每单元内容设置包括听、说、读、写、译各环节,旨在增强学生实际使用英语的能力。

本套教材共三册,每册八个单元。每单元主要包括以下内容:

1. 课文两篇(Text A, Text B)。课文选材于英文报刊、书籍等的原文,包括科普知识、历史文化、社会生活、名人轶事、体育卫生、自然环境等,题材广泛、体裁多样,具有较强的知识性和趣味性,有利于调动学生的学习积极性,扩大学生的知识面。

2. 课文注释。每课课文后有比较详细的注释,不仅针对课文中重点词汇、语法、语言难点进行注释,还附有例句和译文,方便学生自学。

3. 丰富的练习。每课课文后配有各种练习,练习题量大、形式多样,单项练习与综合练习并重,使学生在精练与多练中得到巩固和提高。

4. 语法专项。帮助学生梳理中学阶段学过的重点语法知识,有重点地复习中学阶段学过的语法知识,使学生能利用语法作为手段来学习语言,增强自学能力。

5. 口语与写作。每单元设一交际功能及情景,提供典型实例供学生背记、模仿。另外,每单元还有写作专项,第一册每单元提供写作基本知识,第二和第三册每单元设一个应用写作项目,提供实例,简单实用。此部分着重培养学生使用英语的能力,促进学生口头和书面交际能力的提高。

6. 练习答案和译文。各项练习题提供答案和详解,并配有课文译文,以方便学生自学及自我检测。

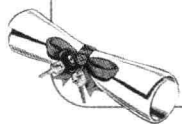
由于本教材编写时间较紧,加之编者水平有限,且编写此类教材的经验不足,错误及疏漏之处在所难免,我们诚恳希望读者提出批评和建议,以便使本教材进一步完善。

编者

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Manners	(1)
Text A <i>The Power of One Kind Act</i>	(1)
Text B <i>English Manners</i>	(12)
Grammar Review	(19)
Communication Links	(21)
Chinese Version	(23)
Keys to Exercises	(25)
Unit 2 Famous People	(33)
Text A <i>The “King of Pop”</i>	(33)
Text B <i>Saving the Birds</i>	(45)
Grammar Review	(51)
Communication Links	(53)
Chinese Version	(55)
Keys to Exercises	(57)
Unit 3 Awards	(65)
Text A <i>Nobel and the Peace Prize</i>	(66)
Text B <i>An Amazing Award Winner</i>	(77)
Grammar Review	(84)
Communication Links	(86)
Chinese Version	(88)
Keys to Exercises	(89)
Unit 4 Dreams	(97)
Text A <i>If the Dream Is Big Enough</i>	(97)
Text B <i>Sleep and Dreams Help</i>	(110)
Grammar Review	(115)
Communication Links	(119)

Chinese Version	(120)
Keys to Exercises	(122)
Unit 5 Mass Media	(130)
Text A <i>More Choices in Mass Media</i>	(131)
Text B <i>Media Violence</i>	(143)
Grammar Review	(152)
Communication Links	(153)
Chinese Version	(154)
Keys to Exercises	(156)
Unit 6 Fashion	(164)
Text A <i>Fashion Is Fickle, But Change Constant</i>	(164)
Text B <i>Consumer Goods</i>	(176)
Grammar Review	(182)
Communication Links	(183)
Chinese Version	(185)
Keys to Exercises	(187)
Unit 7 Holidays and Festivals	(195)
Text A <i>How Do People Celebrate New Year's Eve</i>	(196)
Text B <i>Mother's Day for SOS Mothers</i>	(206)
<i>Grammar Review</i>	(213)
Communication Links	(214)
Chinese Version	(216)
Keys to Exercises	(218)
Unit 8 Tourism	(225)
Text A <i>Americans on the Move</i>	(226)
Text B <i>Why We Travel</i>	(237)
Grammar Review	(244)
Communication Links	(247)
Chinese Version	(249)
Keys to Exercises	(251)



Unit 1 Manners

Warming-up

1. Soon, we began watching how people were interacting with each other during this very busy time. 不久, 我们开始观察人们在繁忙时候如何与他人相处。
2. She wanted to share the kindness she had just received from the store clerk. 她想与人分享刚从店员那里得到的那份善意。
3. You never know how one kind word or act can change the course of someone's day. 你绝对想不到一句和气的話或一个善意的举动对一个人一天的改变有多大。
4. It is now my turn to repay the kindness. 现在轮到我来回报这份善意。
5. People thank each other everywhere in England, all the time. 在英格兰, 人们随时随地都在说谢谢。
6. Another thing I noticed was that English people seldom criticise others. 我还注意到, 英格兰人很少批评他人。
7. As enjoyable as it is to interact with friendly people, it has often made me wonder what the English really think. 与友好的人打交道尽管令人愉快, 但也常会使我摸不透这些英格兰人的真实想法。
8. I also wonder whether this whole politeness thing is actually connected to the great English love for getting drunk; this might give them a good excuse for being rude once in a while! 我也怀疑这种礼貌实际上与英格兰人喜欢醉酒有关联, 醉酒也许是他们为自己偶尔失态找的一个好借口。

Text A

Politeness and kindness can spread quickly. One word or act can greatly change a person's mood. In the busy society of the modern world, people are always in a hurry. They sometimes forget to be kind to others. But they can feel it whenever there is such a loving word or act shown to them. And the love spreads...

The Power of One Kind Act

My friend, Karen Hall, and I were taking a walk around the Moreno Valley Mall. Soon, we began watching how people were interacting with each other during this very busy time.

On this day, we found for the most part, people were trying to be polite and thoughtful even when they were busy doing their Holiday Shopping.

Later that night, I accidentally knocked into a lady with her arms full of packages. She was also trying to manage the five kids she had with her. After helping her pick up the goods that fell from one bag, I apologized for causing her more difficulty on her shopping adventure. She was so sweet. She gave me a hug, and told me not to worry. She went on to tell me that two of her kids had accidentally knocked down a display stand in a department store, and the store clerk was so kind to her as she tried to fix the disorder her little ones had created. I asked if I could interview her on camera to share her personal experience, but she did not want to be photographed or recorded, she said she was not comfortable with her appearance that day. Trying to shop in a crowded mall with five kids can be a painful experience and she was tired.

To make a long story short: the kindness of the store clerk who helped her after the kids had hit the display stand and sent T-shirts and sweaters flying in every direction, changed her attitude for the day. So, after I accidentally tried to knock the sweet lady off her feet, she said not to worry. She wanted to share the kindness she had just received from the store clerk.

You never know how one kind word or act can change the course of someone's day. "Please, thank you and I'm sorry" are the most important and often least used words.

She wished me a Merry Christmas and gave me a hug. It is now my turn to repay the kindness.

(341 words)

Source: <http://www.ireport.com/>

New Words

mood /mu:d/ n.

state of mind or spirits 心境; 情绪

mall /mɔ:l/ n.

a large area where there are a lot of shops 购物中心

interact /ˌɪntərˈækt/ v.

to act on each other 相互作用; 相互影响

thoughtful /'θɔ:tful/ adj.

showing thought; considerate 思考的; 体贴的

accidentally /ˌæksɪ'dentəli/ adv.

by chance 偶然地

apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ v.

to say one is sorry; to make an apology 道歉; 认错

adventure /əd'ventʃə/ n.

hug /hʌg/ v.

n.

display /dis'plei/ v.

n.

stand /stænd/ n.

department /di'pɑ:tmənt/ n.

clerk /klɑ:k/ n.

disorder /dis'ɔ:də/ n.

fix /fiks/ v.

interview /'intəvjʊ: / n.

v.

personal /'pə:sənəl/ adj.

experience /iks'piəriəns/ n.

v.

photograph /'fəutəgrɑ:f/ v.

n.

record /ri'kɔ:d/ v.

/'rekɔ:d/ n.

appearance /ə'piərəns/ n.

crowded /'kraudid/ adj.

course /kɔ:s/ n.

repay /ri'pei/

exciting or dangerous journey or activity; risk 奇遇; 冒险

to put the arms round tightly, esp. to show love 紧抱

tight embrace 紧抱

to show; to allow to be seen 展示; 显露

show or exhibition 展示; 显露

structure from which things are sold 售货台

division of a business, university, etc. 部门; 系

person employed in a bank, office, shop, etc. 职员; 店员

absence of order; confusion 无次序; 混乱

to make firm; to arrange; to put in order 固定; 整理; 修理

meeting with sb. for formal consultation or examination 接见; 会见; 访问

to have or obtain an interview with 接见; 会见; 访问

private; done or made by a person himself 个人的; 亲自的

process of gaining knowledge or skill by doing and seeing things; knowledge or skill so gained 经验; 经历

to have experience of; to feel 经历; 感受

to take a photo of 拍相片; 摄影

picture recorded 照片; 相片

to preserve for use by writing or in other ways 记录

written account of facts, events, etc.; disc 记录; 唱片

looks; act of appearing 外观, 外表; 出现

having large numbers of people 挤满的; 拥挤的

forward movement in space or time; line 进行; 路线

pay back; give in return 付还; 报答

Phrases and Expressions

take a walk

to make a journey on foot for pleasure or exercise 散步

interact with

to communicate with 与……交往; 与……相处

for the most part

mainly 大部分地; 主要地

knock into

to hit 撞上

pick up

to take hold of and lift; to gain; to take along with one 捡

go on to do

knock down

be comfortable with

make a long story short

起; 获得; 搭载

to continue to do 接着做某事

to strike to the ground or floor 撞倒; 击倒

to feel good about 对……感到自在

to say sth. in a simple way 长话短说

Proper Names

The Moreno Valley Mall

莫雷诺谷购物中心

Notes

1. The Moreno Valley Mall 莫雷诺谷购物中心

The Moreno Valley Mall is a shopping mall located on the former site of the Riverside International Raceway in Moreno Valley, California. 莫雷诺谷购物中心位于美国加利福尼亚州莫雷诺谷河滨国际赛道原址。

2. Holiday Shopping 假日购物活动

The Christmas Season, the Holiday Season, or simply the Holidays is an annual festive period that surrounds the Christmas holiday and other holidays, and is usually said to occur between late November and early January. It incorporates a period of shopping which comprises a peak season for the retail sector (Christmas Shopping Season), and a period of sales at the end of the season (January Sales). 圣诞节节期, 节日节期, 或简称节期, 是指一年一度的圣诞节及其他节日前后的放假时间, 通常从十一月底到一月初。在此时期, 零售业销售会达到一个高峰(圣诞购物期), 并且在节尾会出现一段时间的减价销售(一月大减价)。

3. Soon, we began watching how people were interacting with each other during this very busy time. 不久, 我们开始观察人们在繁忙时候如何与他人相处。

1) 句中 began watching 指“开始一直观察”, began doing sth. 强调动作持续性, 而 begin to do sth. 表示“开始做某事”, 强调一件事情的开端, 持续与否不重要。

例如: (1) He began drinking three years ago. 他三年前开始喝酒。

(2) It is beginning to rain, we had better go home quickly. 下雨了, 我们快回家吧。

2) interact with 意思是“与……交流, 与……相处”。

例如: We should interact more with our parents before we could understand them better. 我们必须更多地与父母交流, 才能更好地理解他们。

4. On this day, we found for the most part, people were trying to be polite and thoughtful even when they were busy doing their Holiday Shopping. 一天下来,我们发现,即使处于忙碌的季节性购物中,人们大多数时候还是以礼相待、互相体谅。

1) for the most part 意思是“大部分地;主要地”。

例如: Their products are for the most part sent to Beijing for sale. 他们的产品大部分运到北京出售。

2) be busy (in) doing 意思是“忙于干……”。

例如: They are busy cleaning up the desk. 他们在忙于清理桌子。

5. Later that night, I accidentally knocked into a lady with her arms full of packages. 那晚晚些时候,我无意中撞上了一位手上拎满了包裹的女士。

1) with her arms full of packages 属于独立主格结构,由 with + 逻辑主语 + 逻辑谓语构成,作为 the lady 的定语。

例如: A little boy with two of his front teeth missing ran into the house. 一个缺了两颗门牙的小男孩跑进了这所房子。

2) accidentally 意思是“偶然地”。

例如: I accidentally met with one of my old friends yesterday. 我昨天偶然遇到了我的一位老朋友。

3) knocked into 意思是“撞上”。

例如: I almost knocked into the teacher when I was going out of the classroom. 我走出教室的时候差点撞上老师。

6. After helping her pick up the goods that fell from one bag, I apologized for causing her more difficulty on her shopping adventure. 我帮她拾起从一个袋子里掉出的物品后,为自己对她的购物行程带来麻烦表示歉意。

1) 句中 pick up 意思是“拾起;捡起”,它还可以表示“获得;搭载”。

例如: (1) The little girl picked up a flower from the ground. 小女孩从地上捡起一朵花。

(2) It is easy for a child to pick up a foreign language. 孩子容易自然学得一种外语。

(3) He stopped the car to pick up a young girl. 他停下车去搭载一位年轻女孩。

2) apologize for sth. / to sb. 意思是“为某事(向某人)道歉”。

例如: (1) She apologized to the manager for not finishing the task on time. 她为没能按时完成任务向经理表示歉意。

(2) The student apologized to the teacher for his falling asleep in class. 学生因为在课堂上睡着了向老师道歉。

3) 句中非谓语动词 helping 的逻辑主语是句子的主语“I”。

例如: Finishing his work, he went to bed immediately. 完成工作后, 他立即上床睡觉。

7. She went on to tell me that two of her kids had accidentally knocked down a display stand in a department store, and the store clerk was so kind to her as she tried to fix the disorder her little ones had created. 她接着告诉我, 她的两个孩子在百货商店不小心撞倒了展示台, 商店的一名店员不仅对她态度非常和蔼, 还尽力帮她收拾孩子们留下的烂摊子。

1) 句中 display 作名词, 意思是“展览; 显示”。display 还可作动词, 表示“展示; 显露”。

例如: (1) There was a fireworks display at the lake last night. 昨晚湖边有烟火表演。

(2) He displayed his courage in the incident. 他在事件中显露了他的勇气。

2) go on to do 意思是“接着做某事”。

例如: After having lunch, he went on to have some snacks. 午饭后, 他又接着吃了零食。

3) 句中 fix 作动词, 意思是“整理; 收拾”。fix 还可以表示“固定; 修理”。

例如: (1) The little boy is learning how to fix his bed. 小男孩正学着整理床铺。

(2) She tried to fix the tent poles in the ground. 她试图把帐篷的柱子固定在地上。

(3) He is fixing a broken machine. 他在修理一台坏机器。

4) disorder 意思是“混乱”, 由否定前缀 dis 与词根 order 构成。

例如: disappear(消失); disarm(解除武装); disconnect(拆开)

8. She said she was not comfortable with her appearance that day. 她说今天对自己外型感觉不好。be comfortable with 意思是“对……感觉自在”。

例如: He is more comfortable with himself at home. 他在家感觉更自在些。

9. To make a long story short: the kindness of the store clerk who helped her after the kids had hit the display stand and sent T-shirts and sweaters flying in every direction, changed her attitude for the day. 长话短说, 在孩子们撞着展台和撞飞展台上的 T 恤毛衣后, 那位店员帮助她的善举改变了她全天的心情。

1) to make a long story short 意思是“长话短说”。

例如: To make a long story short, I was young and ambitious and I thought I could beat the guy. 长话短说, 我那时候年轻气盛, 以为自己能打赢那个人。

2) 句中主句的主干成分是 The kindness of the store clerk changed her attitude, 其中 the store clerk 后接定语从句, 定语从句中又有时间状语从句 after the kids had hit the display stand and sent T-shirts and sweaters flying in every direction。

3) in every direction 意思是“从各个方向”。

例如: Public highways run across the city in every direction. 公路从各个方向横穿城市。

10. You never know how one kind word or act can change the course of someone's day. 你绝对想

不到一句和气的話或是一个善意的举动对一个人一天的改变有多大。

句中 You never know 意思是“你绝对想不到；你绝对不知道”，后接从句。

例如：Never frown even when you are sad, because you never know who is falling in love with your smile. 纵然伤心，也不要愁眉不展，因为你不知道谁会爱上你的笑容。

11. “Please, thank you and I’m sorry” are the most important and often least used words. 请、谢谢、对不起这些用语都很重要，但人们往往用得最少。

句中 least used words 意思是“用得最少的词”。其中 used 是过去分词作定语，least 是 little 的最高级，作为副词修饰 used。

例如：This is a highly recommended way of life. 这是一种被极力推荐的生活方式。

Exercises

Reading Aloud and Memorizing

1. Read the following paragraph aloud until you learn it by heart.

To make a long story short; the kindness of the store clerk who assisted her after the kids had hit the display stand and sent T-shirts and sweaters flying in every direction, changed her attitude for the day. So, after I accidentally tried to knock the sweet lady off her feet, she said not to worry. She wanted to share the kindness she had just received from the store clerk.

Comprehension of the Text

2. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions or statements.

- 1) What message does the story mainly convey?
 - A. We should be polite when shopping.
 - B. We should be thankful to people who are kind to us.
 - C. A simple act can greatly change a person's attitude.
 - D. Be careful while shopping with kids.
- 2) What were the people doing when the author and her friend were watching them?
 - A. They were knocking into each other.
 - B. They were managing packages and kids.
 - C. They were being polite to each other.
 - D. They were busy doing shopping.
- 3) What do we learn about the lady in the story?
 - A. She was watching her kids playing in the Mall.

- B. She was grateful to the shop assistant who helped her.
 C. She was unfriendly to us for she didn't let us interview her.
 D. She felt happy that her kids were under control.
- 4) The following people spread or decided to spread kindness EXCEPT _____.
 A. the lady B. the kids C. the shop clerk D. the author
- 5) The best word to describe the tone in this passage is _____.
 A. loving B. busy C. disordered D. crowded

3. Give a brief answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) What did the author and her friend want to learn by watching people?
- 2) Who was the person showing kindness first in the story?
- 3) What did the lady want to do although it was a stressful time for her?
- 4) What conclusion did the author make for the day?

Vocabulary

4. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the word in the bracket.

- 1) He felt relieved because he had got through the _____ (stress) study of the last year in high school.
- 2) It's very _____ (thought) of you to remember my birthday and to call me.
- 3) Do you have _____ (difficult) finishing the work on time all by yourself?
- 4) The merchant paid a _____ (person) visit to the mayor last night.
- 5) My brother _____ (accident) met his first lover in the cafe several days ago and hardly recognized her.
- 6) I almost can't breathe in this _____ (crowd) bus.
- 7) Designs for the new dresses are on _____ (play) in the exhibition.
- 8) As the saying goes, every successful person has a _____ (pain) story to success.
- 9) She always shows _____ (kind) to her students, thus the students like her very much.
- 10) If you lend me fifty Yuan, I will _____ (pay) it tomorrow.

5. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the sentence.

- 1) He tripped (绊倒) over a stone and ____ down on the ground.
 A. drop B. felt C. fell D. lost
- 2) If you want to learn things quickly, you should ____ carefully how others do it before doing anything.

- A. watch B. look C. see D. read
- 3) Susan is ____ with her homework now and has no time to play together with her friends.
A. full B. worried C. busy D. tired
- 4) The little boy ____ a book from the floor and put it on the platform of the classroom.
A. picked on B. picked up C. picked out D. picked over
- 5) After the divorce, his life is completely in a state of ____ without his wife fixing things for him.
A. disorder B. dissatisfaction C. distance D. disagreement
- 6) Juliet felt it unforgettable to ____ a moon cake ____ the children in the earth-stricken area on that Mid-Autumn Day.
A. share... with B. give... to C. send... to D. get... from
- 7) It's very ____ of you to hold the door open for the lady.
A. easy B. polite C. lovely D. lively
- 8) She was not ____ with her first name Debby, so she changed it for another name—Lily.
A. comfortable B. satisfying C. easy D. relaxed
- 9) I must ____ being late this morning.
A. apologize to B. apologize for C. say sorry to D. feel bad for
- 10) This is the first ____ store built in this city.
A. apartments B. apartment C. department D. compartment

6. Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary.

turn	experience	manage	shopping	comfortable	cause
record	direction	receive	knock	course	appearance

- 1) Women are supposed to like going ____ more than men.
- 2) The police were still tracking down (追查) what ____ the fire.
- 3) Now, it is Xiao Hua's ____ to tell us his ideas.
- 4) I don't know how she ____ four kids without any help.
- 5) The mother ____ the music from the radio for her daughter.
- 6) Her grandparents are very happy to ____ her phone call which is made every Saturday.
- 7) The two brothers grew up to be in different ____ of life—one as a businessman, while the other a politician.
- 8) I couldn't sleep at all on the noisy train during the whole ____ of the trip.
- 9) The old man was ____ down by a scooter (低座小摩托车) and was soon taken to the

hospital.

- 10) The pretty girl always thinks that ____ is not so important as inner beauty.

Sentence Structure

7. **A. have difficulty / trouble / problem / a hard time / fun / a good time (in) doing sth.** 有困难(麻烦、问题、难处、开心、快乐)干某事
be busy / active (in) doing something 忙于(积极)干某事
 上述结构中 doing sth. 是动名词结构, in 常可省去。

Model

People were trying to be polite and thoughtful even when they were busy doing their Holiday shopping.

Complete the following sentences by translating Chinese into English.

- 1) _____ (我忙着看电视), so I don't have time to help you with the housework.
- 2) Stop talking so loudly, or I will not be able to _____. (好好地读这个故事)
- 3) Excuse me, _____. (我记住人名有困难)
- 4) _____ (她费了很大的劲解释这个问题) to make her understood.
- 5) Parents are happy to see that _____. (他们的孩子在公园里开心地玩耍)
- 6) We shouldn't find the excuse that _____ (我们忙着实现自己的目标) for not going home to visit our parents.

- B. go on doing something** 继续或不间断地做某事
go on to do something 做完一件事后接着去做其他事情

Model

She went on to tell me that two of her kids had accidentally knocked down a display stand in a department store.

Complete the following sentences by translating Chinese into English.

- 1) After he had finished his maths exercises, _____. (他接着去做物理练习)
- 2) After seeing his fans, _____. (这个电影明星接着去捐钱)
- 3) After having a rest, _____. (我接着玩电游)