



高等教育“十二五”规划教材

New

新编实用

大学英语教程

第二册



代堂荣 主 编

张秋丽 刘仕闵 副主编



科学出版社

高等教育“十二五”规划教材

新编实用大学英语教程

(第二册)

代堂荣 主编

张秋丽 刘仕闵 副主编

科学出版社

北 京

内 容 简 介

本书共有 10 个单元,符合高校课程设置的要求,注意各章节内容配置均衡,便于专题学习。每个单元包括 Listening & Speaking (听说训练)、Intensive Reading (精读课文)、Grammar (语法知识)、Writing (写作练习)和 Extensive Reading (扩展阅读)等 5 个部分,精选了与学习、生活紧密相关的文章进行讲解。本书选题内容广泛,集科学、趣味于一体,重点要求学生掌握和提高英语的语言能力、交际能力和写作能力,实用性强。本书还配有练习册供学生使用。

本书可作为高职高专英语教学的学生用书,也可以作为相关职业培训班的教材。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编实用大学英语教程(第二册)/代堂荣主编.—北京:科学出版社,2011
(高等教育“十二五”规划教材)

ISBN 978-7-03-031715-5

I. ①新… II. ①代… III. ①英语—高等职业教育—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 120940 号

责任编辑:王 彦/责任校对:柏连海 王万红

责任印制:吕春珉/封面设计:科地亚盟

科 学 出 版 社出版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码:100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

铭浩彩色印装有限公司 印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2011 年 8 月第 一 版 开本:787×1092 1/16

2011 年 8 月第一次印刷 印张:14 1/2

印数:1—3 000 字数:328 000

定价:52.00 元(共两册,附光盘 1 张)

(如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换<骏杰>)

销售部电话 010-62136131 编辑部电话 010-62138978-8208 (VE04)

版权所有,侵权必究

举报电话:010-64030229; 010-64034315; 13501151303

前 言

《新编实用大学英语教程》系列教材是根据教育部高教司颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》为指导改编而成的一套高职高专英语教材。本套教材共分 3 册，每册教材将听说和读写的内容融为一体，每本学生用书还配有学生练习册和教师参考书。

《新编实用大学英语教程》系列教材的编写按照《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》，以高职高专逐步改制为基点，结合教改后的英语教学总课时而编写。教材遵循“应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”的英语教学理念，即重视培养学生的英语语言基础知识和应用能力，更注重培养学生使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。本套教材侧重“教、学、考”相互照应，贴近《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的要求，学生在完成本教材的学习过程中能熟练掌握考试题型，顺利达到英语应用能力考试的 A、B 级水平。

一、教材的特点

1. 实用性

本套教材依据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》，既测试语言知识也着重测试语言技能，既测试一般性语言内容也测试与涉外业务有关的内容，并侧重后者，实用性内容约占 60%。本套教材的内容包括了日常生活和工作环境中常见的涉外交际活动，与高等学校英语应用能力考试紧密衔接。教材中概括了英语常用单词、短语、语法规则等，注重语言听说的训练，在练习设计时注意了精讲多练，讲练结合。同时，教材选材丰富、题型多样，并很好的与英语应用能力考试相结合。学生通过对教材的学习不仅能充分地锻炼听、说、读、写、译，提高英语技能，也能熟悉高等学校英语应用能力考试题型和做题技巧。

2. 广泛性

本套教材选材广泛，第一册主题包括与学生生活紧密相关的校园、环境、音乐、体育、旅游、网络等。第二册主题包括西方教育、节日风俗、各地文化、环境污染、名人演讲、及和学生息息相关的应聘小知识等。第三册在前两册的基础上，为学生们提供更具专业色彩的词汇与篇章，内容涉及土木工程、汽车制造、财务会计、保险保单、文秘礼仪、物流营销和英特网络。

3. 针对性

本套教材的编写者是从事高职高专英语教学多年的一线老师，深知高职高专学生的特点，因此在本套教材编写中能结合实际，强调语言知识、语言技能和实用涉外交际能力教学的并重，着力培养学生的英语综合应用能力，针对性强。

二、教材的结构

为体现理论与实践相结合的原则,便于学生学习和老师的教学,《新编实用大学英语教程》系列教材共分3册,每册均配有学生练习册和教师用书。每册共有10个单元,符合高校课程设置的要求,注意各章节内容配置均衡,便于专题学习。每个单元都分为5个环节,即 **Listening & Speaking** (听说训练)、**Intensive Reading** (精读课文)、**Grammar** (语法知识)、**Writing** (写作练习) 和 **Extensive Reading** (扩展阅读)。每个单元均配有丰富的练习,包括阅读理解练习、词汇练习、语法练习、写作练习及翻译练习。阅读理解习题和词汇练习全部针对文章设计,形式丰富多样,旨在帮助充分理解文章本身并熟练使用文章中出现的常用词汇。书后还有附录,将各单元中出现的单词进行了总结,便于学生查找和检索。

本套教材可作为高职高专英语教学的学生用书,也可以作为相关职业培训班的教材。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,疏误之处在所难免,诚望同行及各界读者批评指正。

Contents

Unit 1	Universities	1
Unit 2	Mother's Day	20
Unit 3	Global Warming	38
Unit 4	Career	59
Unit 5	Bill Gates and Microsoft	78
Unit 6	A Blessing in Disguise	99
Unit 7	The Best Policy	120
Unit 8	Culture	143
Unit 9	Health	164
Unit 10	Human & Animal	183
Glossary		204

Unit 1

Universities



Listening & Speaking

Section A

Direction: This task is to train your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

1. A. They are teacher and students. B. They are classmates.
C. They are boss and secretary. D. They are colleagues.
2. A. Teacher Li is busy. B. The woman can't take the message.
C. Teacher Li is not in this afternoon. D. The woman is very happy to take the message to Teacher Li.
3. A. 8:00 B. 8:15
C. 8:45 D. 7:45
4. A. The woman's class ended ahead of time.
B. Professor White didn't have class today.
C. The class usually begins at 3.
D. The woman wasn't with her classmates.
5. A. He'd rather not go to the lecture.
B. He doesn't mind if the woman goes to the lecture.
C. He wants to take part in the lecture.
D. He's heard the lecture before.

Section B

Direction: This task is to train your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

Conversation 1

6. A. How much the microwave oven costs.
B. How to use the microwave oven.
C. How long the microwave oven is guaranteed.

- D. How to repair the microwave oven.
7. A. The man wanted to look at a better type.
 B. The man thought that the oven was too expensive.
 C. The man was confused by the woman's explanation.
 D. The man decided to take the oven.

Conversation 2

8. A. About 8 o'clock. B. About 9 o'clock.
 C. About 10 o'clock. D. About 11 o'clock.
9. A. He wanted to see the woman. B. He had an appointment with Mrs. Li.
 C. He came to book a room. D. He hoped to order some good.
10. A. Send him back to his hotel. B. Give him the necessary documents.
 C. Book a room for him. D. Call a taxi for him to the office.

Section C

Direction: This task is to train your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase below.

11. What can computers store and process?
 They can store and process _____.
12. When did the second generation computers span the years?
 The second generation computers spanned _____.
13. How about the fourth generation of computers?
 The computer _____.
14. What are the types of modern electronic computers in use today?
 They are _____.
15. Generally speaking, how many generations of computers are there?
 There are _____.

Section D

Direction: This task is to train your ability to speak in English. You are to listen to the following passage twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words. After that, make your presentation in your class.

British higher education mainly _____ in universities. In 1960 there were only twenty-three universities in Britain. Today, there are well over forty universities, about twice _____ in 1960. They can be _____ divided into three groups: Oxbridge, Redbrick, and New.

“Oxbridge” is a term used to _____ the two most famous higher education institutions in Britain: Oxford University and Cambridge University. They were the only universities in England until _____.

“Redbrick” is the name for _____ universities founded between 1850 and 1930, including London University. They were so called because red brick was the _____ of the time.

The new universities were all _____ the Second World War, with the first created in 1949 on the grounds of an old _____ at Keele, Staffordshire. Following this, the early 1960s produced a large number of new foundations, each in a campus near a _____, not-too-industrial town.

Reading A

British Universities

There are more than forty universities in Britain. They enjoy almost complete autonomy



from national or local governments in their administration and the determination of their curricula, despite the fact that the schools receive nearly all of their funding from the state. Each has its own governing council, including some local businessmen and local politicians as well as a few academics.

A student must secure a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them.

The greater the number of “advanced level” passes, rather than “ordinary level” passes, that a student acquires, the better his/her chances are of entering the university of his/her choice. This selective admission to universities, combined with the close supervision of students through a tutorial system, makes it possible for most British undergraduates to complete a degree course in three years rather than the standard four years. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may receive from the local authority of the place where he/she lives a personal grant which is enough to pay his/her full costs, including lodging and food.

Each university has its own syllabuses, and there are some quite important differences between one and



another. In general the Bachelor's degree is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study. Bachelor's degrees are at two levels: Honors and Pass. In some cases, the Honors degree is given for intensive study and examination in one, two or three related subjects while the Pass degree may be somewhat broader.

The first post-graduate degree is normally that of Masters, conferred for a thesis based on at least one year's full-time work; the time actually taken is usually more than a year. Oxford and Cambridge are peculiar in that they give the Master of Arts degree automatically to any Bachelor degree holder who pays the necessary fees at any time after the seventh year from his first admission to the university.

Oxford and Cambridge resemble each other quite closely. They have a special preeminence, but they both no longer belong to the upper and upper-middle classes as the public schools do. They are both based on colleges. These colleges are parallel and equal institutions, and none of them is connected with any particular field of study. In order to become a member of the university, a student must be first accepted as a member of a college.

Most of men contact with people in his own college, though the average student has many friends in other colleges too. But an Oxford college is a community, and its students feel very conscious of belonging to it. The inter-college rowing races in the summer provide Oxford with a great and colorful social occasion.

Each fellow in a college is a tutor in his own subject to the undergraduates who are studying it. Each student goes to his tutor's room for an hour every week to sit in an armchair and read out an essay, which he and the tutor then discuss. The system of teaching here encourages independent thought and judgment.

Oxford is more tolerant than Cambridge; and except Churchill, every Prime Minister from 1945 to 1974 was an Oxford graduate. But Cambridge is more developed than Oxford in scientific studies. The rivalry between the two universities at sports is a part of the national life.



New Words and Expressions

autonomy [ɔ:'tɒnəmi]	n.	self-government 自治
administration [ədminis'treɪʃən]	n.	government 管理, 掌管, 经营
determination [di tə'mi'neɪʃən]	n.	decision on course of action 决心, 决意, 决定
curricula [kə'rikjulə]	n.	subjects taught or elements of subject 课程

secure [si'kjuə]	vt.	acquire something 赢得, 获得, 取得
mark [mɑ:k]	n.	indication of correctness or quality 分数
supervision [ˌsju:pə'viʒən]	n.	oversee activity or oversee people 监督, 管理
grant [gra:nt]	n.	money given for specific purpose 补助金; 助学金; 赠款; 津贴
tutorial [tju:'tɔ:riəl]	n.	relating to tutor 指南
lodging ['lɒdʒɪŋ]	n.	accommodation 寄宿处, 寄宿
syllabus ['siləbəs]	n.	outline of course of study 课程, 提纲
peculiar [pi'kju:ljə]	adj.	unusual, unique 奇特的, 罕见的, 特殊的
confer [kən'fə:]	vt.	give honor or title 授予(称号、学位等), 赠与
resemble [ri'zembl]	vt.	be like somebody or something 像, 类似
preeminence [pri(:)'eminəns]	n.	highly distinguished or outstanding 卓越
conscious ['kɒnʃəs]	adj.	Intentional 有意识的, 有知觉的
occasion [ə'keɪʒən]	n.	chance or opportunity 场合, 时机, 机会
fellow ['feləu]	n.	a graduate student who is supported by a university department to teach or do research 研究员
tolerant ['tɒlərənt]	adj.	accepting different views 容忍的, 宽恕的, 有耐药力的
rivalry ['raɪvəlri]	n.	competitive action 竞争, 竞赛, 敌对, 敌对状态

Notes

1. ...despite the fact that the schools receive nearly all of their funding from the state.句中“that”引导了一个同位语从句。
2. A student must secure a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them.
General Certificate of Education 中学毕业证书
passing marks 及格分数
3. The greater the number of “advanced level” passes, rather than “ordinary level” passes, that a student acquires, the better his/her chances are of entering the university of his choice. the more... the more...句型表示的是“越……越……”
e.g. The more you pay, the more you gain. 你付出的越多, 得到的也越多。
4. This selective admission to universities, combined with the close supervision of students through a tutorial system, ...
utorial system 大学导师制, 个别辅导制
5. Honors and Pass 优秀和及格

6. Oxford 牛津大学
7. Cambridge University 剑桥大学
8. Most of a man's contacts are with people in his/her own college, though the average student has many friends in other colleges too. average 一般的(在句中作形容词)
9. Churchill 邱吉尔(1940—1945, 1951—1955 两度任英国首相, 1953 年诺贝尔文学奖得主)

Comprehension of Reading A

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. Each university has its own governing council, including _____.
 - A. the chairman, national or local governments
 - B. some local businessmen, local politicians and some academics
 - C. some governor, local politicians and some professors
 - D. the chairman, local businessmen, and some academics
2. The students must pay _____.
 - A. the tuition, the cost of books and the cost of food
 - B. the cost of lodging and food
 - C. the personal grant
 - D. the fee of dormitory
3. The Honors degree is given to _____.
 - A. the clever students
 - B. the average students
 - C. the honest students
 - D. the students who have thorough study
4. Oxford and Cambridge resemble each other _____.
 - A. quite nearly
 - B. quite differently
 - C. quite similarly
 - D. quite familiar
5. Comparing with Cambridge, Oxford is more _____.
 - A. developed in scientific studies
 - B. successful in their gradulators
 - C. open and optimistic for their students
 - D. fogeyish and traditional

II. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the text.

1. All the British universities are private institutions, but they are completely controlled by national or local governments in their administration and the determination because the schools receive nearly all of their funding from the state.
2. Any students can enter the college they want after they get a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them.
3. Oxford and Cambridge will give the Master of Arts degree to those Bachelor degree holders

who pay the all fees at any time after seven years from when they were enrolled in the universities.

4. Each student must go to his tutor's room for an hour every week to listen to the tutor's lecture and sit in an armchair to read out his own essay which he and the tutor then discuss.
5. Churchill graduated from Oxford in 1945.

III. Choose the best meaning for the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. A student must **secure** a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them.
A. safe B. protective C. gain D. guard
2. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may receive from the local authority of the place where he lives a personal **grant** which is enough to pay his full costs, including lodging and food.
A. allowance B. admittsion C. gift D. bequest
3. The first post-graduate degree is normally that of Masters, **conferred** for a thesis based on at least one year's full-time work; the time actually taken is usually more than a year.
A. talk B. award C. negotiate D. transfer
4. Oxford and Cambridge are **peculiar** in that they give the Master of Arts degree automatically to any Bachelor degree holder who pays the necessary fees at any time after the seventh year from his first admission to the university.
A. special B. odd C. curious D. practical
5. Each **fellow** in a college is a tutor in his own subject to the undergraduates who are studying it.
A. guy B. colleague C. graduate student D. boy

IV. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What are quite important differences between one and another university?
Each university has its own _____ that is quite different from the others.
2. How long does a Bachelor degree holder get Master degree on his field?
A Bachelor degree holder is conferred for Master degree _____.
3. What must a student do in order to become a member of the university?
In order to become a member of the university, a student must be _____.
4. What's the relationship between the different universities' students?
_____, though most of them have many friends in other college too.
5. What does the tutorial system of teaching encourage?
The system of teaching here encourages _____.

Translation

1. Choose the best translation for the following sentences.

1. A student must secure a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them.
 - A. 每个学生必须参加并且通过各种科目的考试以保护中学毕业证书。
 - B. 每个学生必须参加并且通过各种科目的考试以取得中学毕业证书。
 - C. 每个学生必须参加并且通过各种主题的考试以取得中学毕业证书。
 - D. 每个学生必须参加并且通过各种主题的考试以保护中学毕业证书。
2. In some cases the Honors degree is given for intensive study and examination in one, two or three related subjects while the Pass degree may be somewhat broader.
 - A. 在某些情况下优等学位授予精心学习的本科和在一门或二、三门课程中通过考试的考生，而及格学位的涉及范围则更广泛些。
 - B. 在某些情况下优等学位一般授予在一门或二、三门课程中通过考试的考生，而及格学位的涉及范围则更广泛些。
 - C. 优等学位一般授予能够在一门或二、三门课程考试中获得优秀成绩的考生，而及格学位的涉及范围则更广泛些。
 - D. 荣誉学位一般授予在一门或二、三门课程中进行特殊研究和通过考试的考生，而及格学位的涉及范围则更广泛些。
3. They have a special preeminence, but they both no longer belong to the upper and upper-middle classes as the public schools do.
 - A. 它们都特别出众，不过它们如今已不像公立学校那样只属于上流和中上流社会。
 - B. 它们都特别出众，不过它们如今再也不像公立学校那样受到上流和中上流社会的关注。
 - C. 它们都特别出众，不过它们如今已不像公学那样只属于上流和中上流社会。
 - D. 它们都特别出众，不过它们如今已不像公学那样只受到上流和中上流社会的关注。
4. Each fellow in a college is a tutor in his own subject to the undergraduates who are studying it.
 - A. 每一个大学同学都是他自己学科的导师。
 - B. 每一个大学同学都是他自己学科其他同学的导师。
 - C. 每一个大学研究生都是学习其专业的本科生的导师。
 - D. 每一个大学研究员就是学习这门课程的学生的导师。
5. The rivalry between the two universities at sports is a part of the national life.
 - A. 两校之间体育比赛的敌对状态已成为英国社会公众生活的一部分。
 - B. 两校之间敌对状态的体育比赛已成为英国社会公众生活的一部分。
 - C. 两校之间的体育比赛已成为英国社会的一部分。
 - D. 两校之间的体育比赛已成为英国社会公众生活的一部分。

II. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

The first post-graduate degree is normally that of Masters, conferred for a thesis based on at least one year's full-time work; the time actually taken is usually more than a year. Oxford and Cambridge are peculiar in that they give the Master of Arts degree automatically to any Bachelor degree holder who pays the necessary fees at any time after the seventh year from his first admission to the university.

Vocabulary

I. Find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below.

- A — English Speaking Contest
- B — Guide to College English Learning
- C — Classroom Decision-making
- D — Course Design
- E — Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers
- F — Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- G — Establishing Self-access
- H — Teaching English Reading Skills
- I — Techniques & Resources in Teaching
- J — Techniques in Teaching Vocabulary
- K — Research Methods in Language Learning
- L — Success in English Teaching
- M — Teaching Business English
- N — Explaining English Grammar
- O — How Languages are Learned

Example:

(O) 如何学习语言

(G) 外语自主学习

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. () 美国麻省理工学院 | 6. () 外语阅读技巧教学 |
| 2. () 课程设计 | 7. () 词汇教学技巧 |
| 3. () 英语教学成功之道 | 8. () 课堂教学决策 |
| 4. () 英语演讲大赛 | 9. () 语言教师话语分析 |
| 5. () 阅读教学的技巧与资源 | 10. () 大学英语学习辅导 |

II. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.

- He was such a _____ (detest) man that no one liked him.
- In a recent poll cats are only slightly _____ (popular) than rats.
- It's raining hard. They are not _____ (like) to go out for a walk.
- So far people _____ (resort to) the computers almost in every field.
- Obviously he was _____ (welcome), no one talked to him.
- Many students' _____ (motivate) to learn is to get a good job in the future.

7. He is sick of _____ (disturb) when he is working.
 8. The children were very happy, and they were singing and dancing _____ (heart).
 9. He is of great _____ (generous) and he often helps those who are in need.
 10. The millionaire has a big study (书房) _____ (stack) with many books, but he seldom reads them.

Grammar

不定式(Infinitive)

动词不定式是三种非谓语动词的一类，在动词的原形前面加 **to** 构成动词不定式，而“**to**”是动词不定式的符号，本身没有意义，在某些情况下还可以被省略。动词不定式可以在句子中充当主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语等。动词不定式和自己的宾语、状语构成不定式短语。

其用法如下。

1. 不定式的形式

一般式: **to + 动词原形**

被动式: **to be + 过去分词**

完成式: **to have + 过去分词**

完成被动式: **to have been + 过去分词**

进行式: **to be + 现在分词**

to 在句中有时可以省略

2. 不定式的用法

1) 不定式在句中可以起名词、形容词、副词的作用，可以作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等。

① 作主语(Subject)。

To see once is better than to hear a hundred times. 眼见为实，耳听为虚。

It is not easy to learn a foreign language. 学习外语并不一件容易的事情。

② 作宾语(Object)。

They offered to help us. 他们提出要帮助我们。

I don't think it possible to master a foreign language without much memory work. 我认为，如果不大量记忆，想要学好一门外语是不可能的。

③ 作宾语补足语(Object Complement)。

Jim asked me to help him with his lessons. 吉姆让我帮他补习功课。

Try to make him stay with us. (省去 **to** 的动词不定式)请让他和我们一起。