

精编大学英语“十二五”规划教材

2

◎ 总主编 黄 川

PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH (BOOK TWO)

大学英语 (二)

◎ 主编 陈路林



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

精编大学英语“十二五”规划教材

大学英语(二)

总主编 黄 川

主 编 陈路林

副主编 吴平平

参 编 (按姓氏笔画为序)

刘 丽 吴立莉 胡安琳

唐 军 黄 睿



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语. 2/陈路林主编. —武汉:武汉大学出版社, 2015. 1
精编大学英语“十二五”规划教材/黄川主编
ISBN 978-7-307-12515-5

I. 大… II. 陈… III. 英语—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 007003 号

责任编辑:刘小娟

责任校对:王小倩

装帧设计:吴 极

出版发行:武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件:whu_publish@163.com 网址:www.stmpress.cn)

印刷:武钢实业印刷总厂

开本:787×1092 1/16

印张:15.25 字数:379 千字

版次:2015 年 1 月第 1 版

2015 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-307-12515-5

定价:37.00 元



前言

本着“学以致用,按需施教”的原则,针对成人高等教育的特点和实际,我们组织有丰富成人高等教育英语教学经验的教师,精心编写了这套精编大学英语“十二五”规划教材。

本套教材以《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》及《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为编写依据,同时参照了《全国成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》和《成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试大纲(非英语专业)》。本套教材既可以满足课堂教学需求,又便于学习者进修自学,为学习者进一步提升学历层次提供帮助。

本套教材的选材内容注重结合新一代大学生的知识结构和思想动态,范围涉及生活、学习、情感等日常话题及政治、科学、哲学等严肃题材。考虑成人学习者的实际,所选文章难度适中,既有趣味性、可读性,又有思想深度、文化内涵。学习者在进行英语学习的同时,可以感受文化的熏陶,提高思辨能力。

本套教材由四册组成。第一册、第二册体例相同,面向成人专科、高职高专非英语专业学生。每册教材有十个单元,每个单元有两篇主题相关的文章,并配有一些注解与练习。每个单元均介绍了一些英语语法知识,深入浅出,有利于学习者掌握英语语言基础知识。日常会话部分介绍了英语口语交际中常用的功能意念的表达方式,可以帮助学习者提高英语的运用能力。写作部分主要是应用文写作,如简历、通知、信函等。

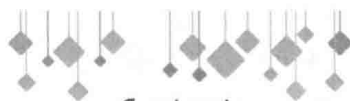
第三册、第四册供成人本科高等教育学生使用。其在英语水平方面,是在前两册基础上的提高,内容上是前两册的延续,因此与前两册是一个有机的整体。体例上的变化,主要是为了满足广大学习者参加成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试的需要,编写了针对性很强的语言练习,旨在进行课堂教学的同时,提高学习者的应试能力。

本套教材的总主编为黄川,负责制订编写体例,确定各单元课文内容和练习的安排,以及对各分册书稿进行审读,提出修改意见,并协调各分册的编写事宜。

本教材为第二册,由陈路林担任主编,吴平平担任副主编。本教材的所有编写人员均为有多年教学经验的教师,但由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免存在疏漏与不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

《大学英语》编写组

2014年12月



Contents

Unit One	/1	Unit Four	/64
Warm-up Activity	/1	Warm-up Activity	/64
Text	/2	Text	/65
Grammar and Structure	/10	Grammar and Structure	/71
Daily Conversation	/12	Daily Conversation	/73
Study and Practice	/14	Study and Practice	/75
Applied Writing	/16	Applied Writing	/77
Supplementary Reading	/17	Supplementary Reading	/78
Leisure Time	/21	Leisure Time	/82
Unit Two	/22	Unit Five	/83
Warm-up Activity	/22	Warm-up Activity	/83
Text	/23	Text	/84
Grammar and Structure	/29	Grammar and Structure	/90
Daily Conversation	/30	Daily Conversation	/91
Study and Practice	/32	Study and Practice	/93
Applied Writing	/35	Applied Writing	/95
Supplementary Reading	/36	Supplementary Reading	/96
Leisure Time	/40	Leisure Time	/100
Unit Three	/42	Unit Six	/101
Warm-up Activity	/42	Warm-up Activity	/101
Text	/43	Text	/102
Grammar and Structure	/50	Grammar and Structure	/108
Daily Conversation	/53	Daily Conversation	/111
Study and Practice	/55	Study and Practice	/113
Applied Writing	/58	Applied Writing	/115
Supplementary Reading	/59	Supplementary Reading	/116
Leisure Time	/63	Leisure Time	/120

Unit Seven /121

Warm-up Activity	/121
Text	/122
Grammar and Structure	/128
Daily Conversation	/130
Study and Practice	/132
Applied Writing	/134
Supplementary Reading	/135
Leisure Time	/138

Unit Eight /139

Warm-up Activity	/139
Text	/140
Grammar and Structure	/148
Daily Conversation	/150
Study and Practice	/152
Applied Writing	/154
Supplementary Reading	/155
Leisure Time	/159

Unit Nine /161

Warm-up Activity	/161
Text	/162

Grammar and Structure	/169
-----------------------	------

Daily Conversation	/171
--------------------	------

Study and Practice	/173
--------------------	------

Applied Writing	/176
-----------------	------

Supplementary Reading	/177
-----------------------	------

Leisure Time	/183
--------------	------

Unit Ten /184

Warm-up Activity	/184
------------------	------

Text	/185
------	------

Grammar and Structure	/191
-----------------------	------

Daily Conversation	/194
--------------------	------

Study and Practice	/196
--------------------	------

Applied Writing	/198
-----------------	------

Supplementary Reading	/199
-----------------------	------

Leisure Time	/203
--------------	------

Appendix I Key to Exercises /204**Appendix II Glossary** /220**Appendix III Phrases and Expressions** /235



Unit One

Warm-up Activity

Read and appreciate the following quotes about nature and then try to fulfill the communicative task with your partners.



My philosophy of life is work, I want to reveal the secret of nature, for the benefit of mankind.

—Edison

Only obey nature, to manage natural.

—Francis Bacon

I don't love, but love more human nature.

—Baron

Nature never deceives us, to deceive us forever is our own.

—Rousseau

Only obey nature, can conquer nature.

—Darwin

Mother nature is good, but also the butcher callous.

—Hugo

Nature of each field is marvelous.

—Aristotle

Days have often, nature is the true law.

—Xun Zi

Rather, compulsory natural obeys natural.

—Aeschylus

Communicative task:

Work in pairs and describe one of your favorite scenic spots.

Hints:

nature; human beings; beauty; feelings about nature, etc. .

Text

On Cottages in General(Abridged)

by Helen Allingham and Steward Dick



For it is not the large houses that live in the memory of the visitor.

He goes through them as a matter of duty, and forgets about them as a matter of course. The pictures that linger in his mind, called up in a moment by such **sensations** as the smell of roses

or of new-mown **hay**, are of a simpler nature. A little cottage nestling amidst the way-side trees, the blue smoke **curling** up against the green, and a bower of roses round the door; or perhaps a village street of which the name has been long forgotten, with its **rambling** old **inn**, and, a little distance away, the **hoary**, grey church-tower in its township of tomb stones—these are the pictures of old England that are carried away to other climes. And it is the cottage, more homely than the inn, more sacred than the church, that we remember best.

Such places have no history at all, their life have not been set in the public eye, and they have always been so wrapt up in their own affairs, that they have never noticed how time is passing, and so they have brought down into the life of today—the traditions of two or three hundred years ago.

But though they do not **pose**, those quiet places, yet it is through them that the deep, main **current** of English life has flowed. For it is a shallow theory that views history as the **annals** of a court, or the record of the lives of a few famous men. Doubtless such have their **significance**, but it is easy to overrate their importance, and they afford but little **clue** to the life of the people, which is the real history of the country. And until recent days, it was not through the cities that this main stream flowed, but through **innumerable** little country towns and villages.

And these little villages and hamlets are planted all over England, sometimes close together, sometimes more widely spread, but **seldom** more than a mile or two apart. Written history may have nothing to say regarding them, but they have helped to make history. They have **gathered** few **legends** beyond those which time has written on the walls in weather stains and grey lichen, but the men who were born in



those **humble** cottages have wrought in other lands legends that live today. Their **cosy** homes were bit newly built when the desperate tides of the civil war **surged** round them. Half a century later they formed part of the army which “swore terribly in Flanders”, and in fifty years more they were laying the **foundations** of our great Indian empire. Then the **arid** fields of Spain saw them as they followed the Iron Duke through the **dogged** years of the Peninsular war, and they took part in his crowning **triumph** at Waterloo. Later still, India knew them once more, and the snowy **trenches** of the Crimea, and but yesterday Afghanistan, Egypt, and South Africa called them forth again.

And all the while that those **truant** birds **upheld** the name of England abroad, leaving their bones in many lands, their brothers and sisters carried forward the old traditions at home, living their busy, **unobtrusive**, useful lives, and lying down to rest at last in the old familiar churchyard. And after all, this last is the real life of England, for the sake of which those wars were **waged** and bloody battles fought. It is the **productive** life which brings wealth and prosperity and happiness to a nation, and lays the foundation of all that is its honor and its pride.

There is nothing obtrusive about the old cottages. They do not **dominate** the landscape, but are content to be part of it, and to pass unnoticed unless one looks specially for their homely beauties. The modern house, on the other hand, makes a bid for your notice. It is built on high ground, commands a wide range of country, and is seen from far and wide. But the old cottage prefers to nestle snugly in shady valleys. The trees grow closely about it in an intimate, familiar way, and at a little distance only the wreath of curling smoke tells of its presence.

Indeed, the old cottage has always been something so close and so familiar to us, that its charms have been almost entirely **overlooked**, and it is only of recent years, when fast falling into **decay**, that it has formed a theme for pen and pencil. Truth to tell, of late years a change has come over England.

The life that the old cottage **typifies** is now a thing of the past, and is daily **fading** more and more into the distance. Twentieth-century England, the England of the railway, the telegraph, and the motorcar, is not the England of these old cottages. Our point of view has changed. We no longer see the old homely life from within, but from the outside. But the **commonplace** of yesterday becomes the poetry of today, such a glamour does the magician. Time cast over things, and the old life becomes ever more and more attractive as it slips away from us, and we watch it disappear with regretful and kindly eyes.

New Words

sensation	[sen 'seɪʃn]	n.	感觉;直觉;知觉;轰动
hay	[heɪ]	n.	干草
		vi.	割草晒干
curl	[kɜ:l]	n.	卷曲物
		vi.	弯曲
ramble	['ræmbl]	vi.	漫游;蔓延
		n.	漫步;漫游;漫谈
inn	[ɪn]	n.	小旅馆,客栈;小饭店,小酒馆
		vi.	住旅馆
hoary	['hɔɪrɪ]	a.	(指毛发)因年老而变灰或变白;陈旧的
pose	[pəʊz]	vi.	摆姿势;招摇;炫耀
		n.	姿势
current	['kʌrənt]	a.	现在的;流行的
		n.	趋势;电流;水流
annals	['ænlz]	n.	记录
significance	[sɪg 'nɪfɪkəns]	n.	意义;意思;重要性
clue	[klu:]	n.	线索;提示
innumerable	[ɪ'nju:mərəbl]	a.	无数的,数不清的
seldom	['seldəm]	ad.	很少,罕见;难得;不大
gather	['gæðə(r)]	vt.	收集,搜集;聚集;收紧,收缩;采集
legend	['ledʒənd]	n.	传说;传奇人物;铭文;图例
humble	['hʌmbl]	a.	谦逊的;简陋的
		vt.	使谦恭
cosy	['kəʊzi]	a.	舒适的,惬意的;畅快的;亲切友好的
surge	[sɜ:dʒ]	n.	汹涌
		v.	汹涌;起大浪;蜂拥而来
foundation	[faʊn 'deɪʃn]	n.	地基;基础
arid	['æɪd]	a.	干旱的;贫瘠的;无趣的
dogged	['dɒɡɪd]	a.	顽强的;固执的



triumph	[ˈtraɪʌmf]	<i>n.</i>	胜利
		<i>vi.</i>	获胜; 克服; 打败
trench	[ˈtrentʃ]	<i>n.</i>	沟, 渠; 战壕
truant	[ˈtruːənt]	<i>a.</i>	逃学的; 玩忽职守的; 懒散的
uphold	[ʌp ˈhəʊld]	<i>vt.</i>	支持; 维持; 赞成; 支撑
unobtrusive	[ˌʌnəb ˈtruːsɪv]	<i>a.</i>	不突出的; 不引人注目的
wage	[weɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i>	工资; 报应
		<i>vt.</i>	实行; 进行
productive	[prə ˈdʌktɪv]	<i>a.</i>	富有成效的; 多产的; 有创造性的
dominate	[ˈdɒmɪneɪt]	<i>vi.</i>	控制; 在...中占首要地位
indeed	[ɪn ˈdiːd]	<i>ad.</i>	的确, 确实, 实在; 实际上, 真正地
overlook	[ˌəʊvə ˈlʊk]	<i>vt.</i>	忽视, 忽略; 瞭望; 检查; 远眺
decay	[dɪˈkeɪ]	<i>n.</i>	腐烂, 腐朽
typify	[ˈtɪpɪfaɪ]	<i>vt.</i>	具有...的特征; 代表; 象征
fade	[feɪd]	<i>vi.</i>	褪去, 逐渐消逝
		<i>a.</i>	乏味的, 平淡的
commonplace	[ˈkɒmənpleɪs]	<i>a.</i>	平凡的, 普通的
		<i>n.</i>	寻常的事物

Phrases and Expressions

call up	叫醒; 召集; 朝上方叫喊; 给...打电话
wrap up	包裹; 圆满完成; (使)穿得暖和
have nothing to do	没事儿; 无所事事
lay foundations	奠定基础
once more	再, 又; 重振旗鼓; 再度; 再次
all the while	一直, 始终; 自始至终
carry forward	发扬, 结转; 发扬光大; 恢宏; 继承
on the other hand	另一方面
prefer to	较喜欢, 宁愿; 提升某人为
truth to tell	实话说

Notes

1. A little cottage nestling amidst the wayside trees, the blue smoke curling up against the green, and a bower of roses round the door. 小小的农舍依偎在路旁的树丛中,绿色的屏障上,炊烟袅袅,荫凉的玫瑰丛环绕着门庭。

2. ... or perhaps a village street of which the name has been long forgotten, with its rambling old inn. 或许,一条不知名的小街上,有座设计不太规范的小饭店。

该句中的“has been long forgotten”使用的是被动语态。

被动语态的基本结构: 主语 + be + 过去分词(+ by + 动作的发出者)。

例如: 主动语态: Everyone likes her.

被动语态: She is liked by everyone.

She told me that the bicycle had been repaired by her father. 她告诉我自行车是她爸爸修的。

3. But though they do not pose, those quiet places, yet it is through them that the deep, main current of English life has flowed. 尽管他们无声无息,毫不装模作样,深沉的、英国生活的主流却在那儿流淌。

在现在完成时的句子中, already 常用于肯定句, yet 常用于否定句和疑问句, 但 yet 还有其他用法。

(1) 用于否定句中, 意思是“还、尚、迄今、到那时”。

例如: He is not yet here. 他还未到。

At three o'clock they had not yet decided whether to play basketball or not.

三点钟时他们尚未决定是否去打篮球。

(2) 用于疑问句中, 意思是“已经”。

例如: Is everything ready yet? 一切都准备好了吗?

(3) 用于肯定句中, 意思是“仍然、还得”。

例如: she is yet a child. 她还是个孩子。

4. And until recent days, it was not through the cities that this main stream flowed, but through innumerable little country towns and villages. 直到不久以前, 英国生活的主流还不在城市, 而是在乡村, 在不计其数的村镇中。

如果(主)句中的谓语动词是终止性动词, 应采用“... not ... until ...”结构, 意为

“...到...时候才...”。

例如: You mustn't eat anything until you see the doctor. 看过医生之后,你才能吃东西。

Don't get off the bus until it has stopped. 车停稳了以后再下车。

5. Half a century later they formed part of the army which “swore terribly in Flanders”, and in fifty years more they were laying the foundations of our great Indian empire. 半个世纪以后,他们又加入部队,在“弗兰德信誓旦旦”。五十多年时间内,他们为大印度帝国奠定了基石。
6. And all the while that those truant birds upheld the name of England abroad, leaving... useful lives, and lying down to rest at last in the old familiar churchyard. 当这些无暇顾及家室的人在国外为英国扬名,将尸骨抛在异乡时,他们的兄弟姐妹却一直在国内保持着古老的传统。
7. But the commonplace of yesterday becomes the poetry of today, such a glamour does the magician. 昔时平凡的事物成为今日诗歌的主题。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. According to the text, the place which has left the deepest impression on people is _____.
 A. inn
 B. church
 C. cottage
2. The reasons why these cottages have no history at all **NOT** including _____.
 A. they seldom call attention among the public
 B. they are always involved with their own business
 C. they are always aware of the passing of time
3. Concerning the contributions to history, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Cottages have played the most important role in the forming of history.
 B. Cottages have nothing to do with the making of history because written history has nothing to say regarding them.
 C. Cottages contribute to the forming of history.
4. According to the seventh paragraph, what change has come over England of late years?
 A. Cottages have dominated the landscape.
 B. Cottages have become popular among writers.
 C. People prefer to live in the cottages now than to live in modern houses.
5. How do you understand "the commonplace of yesterday becomes the poetry of today"?
 A. "Poetry" refers to "modern houses".
 B. "Commonplace" refers to "cottages".
 C. More and more people want to live in the old cottages now.

II. Match the words in Column A with their appropriate meanings in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. foundation	a. 弯曲
2. curl	b. 漫游;蔓延
3. ramble	c. 无数的,数不清的
4. annals	d. 线索;提示
5. significance	e. 意义;意思;重要性
6. clue	f. 很少,罕见
7. innumerable	g. 记录
8. seldom	h. 地基;基础
9. legend	i. 汹涌
10. surge	j. 传说



III. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a word or phrase chosen from the Words and Phrases to Drill box. Change the forms where necessary.

Words and Phrases to Drill

curl ramble annals significance clue
innumerable seldom legend surge foundation
dominate indeed overlook fade

1. I like _____ around in the country.
2. We have no _____ as to where she went after she left home.
3. His name will go down in the _____.
4. Hopes of a peaceful settlement are now _____.
5. The apple tree is _____ fruitful.
6. She _____ up in front of the fire with a book.
7. Few people realized the _____ of the discovery.
8. There are _____ stars in the sky.
9. According to the old _____ Romulus was the founder of Rome.
10. He laid the _____ of his success by study and hard work.

IV. Turn the following sentences into English, using the words and phrases you have learned from the text.

1. 他的成功与他的财富无关。(have nothing to do)
2. 人们开始聚集在宫殿前。(gather)
3. 这座桥是现代工程的一大成就。(triumph)
4. 我们等候了三个小时,一直希望能有人来接我们。(all the while)
5. 是什么导致罗马帝国衰亡?(decay)

Grammar and Structure

最高级前使用冠词的五种形式

1. 在形容词最高级前通常用 the。

例如: He is the best teacher even though he is so young. 他尽管年轻, 但教得最好。

2. 当形容词最高级用作表语(尤其是用于 which 后)且不带比较范围时, the 有时(尤其是非正式场合)可以省略。

例如: This book is (the) best. 这本书最好。

Which of the boys is (the) tallest? 这群男孩中, 哪个男孩个子最高?

但是, 当处于表语位置的形容词最高级带有比较范围或带有限定性修饰语时, 其前的 the 通常不能省略。

例如: This dictionary is the best I can find. 这是我能找到的最好的词典。

3. 当 most 表示“非常”时, 若其后形容词所修饰的名词为单数可数且表示泛指意义, 则其前用不定冠词而不用定冠词。

例如: I had a most unpleasant time at the airport. 我在机场遇到一件很不愉快的事。

She is a most mysterious person. 她是一个非常神秘的人。

4. 当要对同一个人或事物在不同情况下进行对比时, 处于表语位置的形容词最高级前不能加 the。

例如: Tom told me it was safest to go by train. 汤姆告诉我坐火车去最安全。

Vegetables are best when they are fresh. 蔬菜新鲜时最好吃。

5. 与形容词的最高级一样, 当要对同一个人或事物在不同情况下进行对比时, 副词最高级前也不能加 the。

例如: He works hardest when he's doing something for his own. 他为自己做事时最卖力。

