



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材



*New College English*

新编大学英语

扩展教程 1

主 编 吴建江

副主编 陈志新 严 瑾 张 璐

复旦大学出版社



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国

# 新编大学英语 扩展教程 1

主 编 吴建江

副主编 陈志新 严 瑾 张 璐

 复旦大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语扩展教程. 1/吴建江主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社, 2015. 9  
ISBN 978-7-309-11772-1

I. 新… II. 吴… 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 212423 号

新编大学英语扩展教程. 1

吴建江 主编

责任编辑/郑梅侠

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

网址: fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

江苏省句容市排印厂

开本 787 × 1092 1/16 印张 12.75 字数 265 千

2015 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-11772-1/H · 2542

定价: 26.00 元

---

如有印装质量问题, 请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

## ■ 前 言

《新编大学英语扩展教程》广泛借鉴了国内外优秀英语教材的编写经验,认真细致筛选了大量国外知名报纸、杂志、网站的文章,并依据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)设计和编写而成。《新编大学英语扩展教程》重视外语教学理论对实践的指导作用,为大学英语教学评估和教学科研提供条件,同时更注重全面培养学生的英语综合实践能力。

《新编大学英语扩展教程》在教材体系的设计上体现听、说、读、写、译各项技巧讲解和习题训练的相辅相成,实现接受技能和产出技能训练的有机结合,同时各分册之间密切配合,全面培养学生不同语言技能间的综合应用能力。本教材在注重学生综合能力提高的前提下,还强调对听力能力的培养和训练,为听力部分的课堂授课与课外学生自主学习提供条件。

《课程要求》在一般要求、较高要求和更高要求三个层次上都提出了对积极词汇掌握的要求。《新编大学英语扩展教程》突出《课程要求》所规定的各层次的高频词汇,并且反复出现,通过高频单词的高重现率提高学生对积极词汇的掌握,充分体现了对积极词汇的关注和重视。

《新编大学英语扩展教程》配套习题以学业成绩测试为主,提供听、说、读、写、译等不同形式的测试题,为形成性评估和终结性评估提供了工具与途径,便于教师全面、客观、准确地获取教学反馈信息,改进教学方法和教学管理,也便于学生及时调整学习策略,提高学习效率。

### 系列结构

《新编大学英语扩展教程》针对大学英语一般要求、较高要求和更高要求三个层次教学设计而成,包含四册,其中:第一册为大学英语三级难度,第二册为大学英语四级难度,第三册难度由大学英语四级逐渐过渡到大学英语六级,第四册为大学英语六级难度。各分册之间难度呼应,既分工明确、各司其职,又互为补充、相辅相成,可供专升本、全日制本科、研究生等不同需求学生使用。《新编大学英语扩展教程》为深化

大学英语教学改革,提高大学英语教学质量,实现不同层次的教学要求和教学目标提供了选择和保障。

## 各册内容结构

《新编大学英语扩展教程》每册书均由 10 个单元构成,每单元包括 3 个部分:

1. Part I 为大学英语四、六级考试应试技巧介绍。本书每单元均提供大学英语听、说、读、写、译的应试技巧讲解,并辅以相关例子,针对性更强,便于教师开展课堂教学,利于学生掌握英语实践技巧。

2. Part II 包含一篇长文章和相关习题。Part II 的习题形式包括 Reading Related Tasks(共 3 项,分别为 Comprehension of the Text, Blank Filling, Reading Comprehension), Translation 和 Writing。

3. Part III 为听力训练,帮助学生掌握和运用主要听力技能。内容包括 Understanding Short Conversations(8 项), Understanding Long Conversations, Understanding Passages 及 Compound Dictation。

## 教学使用建议

《新编大学英语扩展教程》内容丰富,习题多样,在使用时可以根据本校实际教学情况及因材施教的原则,适当选择教学内容。建议每单元安排 2 课时,可以根据学校教学条件,选择不同的教学平台,按照教学计划安排面授精讲、自主学习和平时测试等内容。

大学英语听、说、读、写、译技巧讲解贯穿《新编大学英语扩展教程》四册书,其中:第一、二册为大学英语四级难度技巧讲解;第三册作为过渡,前两个单元延续四级难度,后八个单元开始介绍六级难度技巧;第四册为大学英语六级难度技巧讲解。教师可以根据教学需要适当选择讲解内容。

对于课文理解、翻译及写作等主观题,参考答案并非唯一正确答案,仅供教师参考。

《新编大学英语扩展教程》4 册书基本覆盖《课程要求》所规定的单个层次要求,教师可根据教学计划及教学情况,灵活使用本套教材,也可以作为学生自主学习、巩固提高的教辅用书。

## 编写队伍

《新编大学英语扩展教程 1》主编为吴建江,副主编依次为陈志新、严瑾、张璐。

《新编大学英语扩展教程 2》主编为魏巍,副主编依次为宋微、陈曦、徐丽丽。

《新编大学英语扩展教程 3》主编为王旭光,副主编依次为郑艺、贾煜、闫枫、孙大军。

《新编大学英语扩展教程 4》主编为王颖,副主编依次为侯云红、孙雁、田颖。

编 者

2015 年 8 月

# ■ CONTENTS

<b>Unit 1</b> .....	1
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	1
Part II Reading .....	2
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	9
 <b>Unit 2</b> .....	15
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	15
Part II Reading .....	16
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	25
 <b>Unit 3</b> .....	31
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	31
Part II Reading .....	32
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	40
 <b>Unit 4</b> .....	46
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	46
Part II Reading .....	47
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	54
 <b>Unit 5</b> .....	60
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	60
Part II Reading .....	61
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	68

<b>Unit 6</b> .....	74
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	74
Part II Reading .....	75
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	82
<b>Unit 7</b> .....	88
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	88
Part II Reading .....	89
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	96
<b>Unit 8</b> .....	102
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	102
Part II Reading .....	103
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	110
<b>Unit 9</b> .....	116
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	116
Part II Reading .....	117
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	125
<b>Unit 10</b> .....	131
Part I 四级考试应试技巧 .....	131
Part II Reading .....	132
Part III Listening Comprehension .....	140
<b>Scripts</b> .....	145
<b>参考文献</b> .....	197



# Unit 1

## Part I 四级考试应试技巧

### 四级考试作文简介

#### ◆ 写作教学要求

自 2013 年 12 月起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会已经对四级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。调整后,写作部分测试学生用英语进行书面表达的能力,所占分值比例为 15%。写作测试选用考生所熟悉的题材,要求考生根据所提供的信息及提示(如:提纲、情景、图片或图表等)写出一篇不少于 120 词的短文。写作要求是思想表达正确、意义连贯并且无严重语言错误,考试时间为 30 分钟。

#### ◆ 写作评分标准

作文采用总体评分的方法,评分时考虑文章是否切题,是否充分表达思想,遣词造句是否清楚而准确地表达思想,语言错误是否造成理解上的障碍。

本题满分为 15 分,成绩分为 6 个档次: 13—15 分、10—12 分、7—9 分、4—6 分、1—3 分和 0 分。

各档次的评分标准见下表:

档 次	评 分 标 准
13—15 分	切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺、连贯,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。
10—12 分	切题。表达思想清楚,文字较连贯,但有少量语言错误。
7—9 分	基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚,文字勉强连贯;语言错误相当多,其中有一些是严重错误。



(续表)

档 次	评 分 标 准
4—6 分	基本切题。表达思想不清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重语言错误。
1—3 分	条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。
0 分	未作答,或只有几个孤立的词,或作文与主题毫不相关。

## Part II Reading

### The End of the Book?

- [ A ] Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in the country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.
- [ B ] Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.
- [ C ] Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, “romance fiction,” etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections, either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for “serious” nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.
- [ D ] As for children’s books, who knows? Children’s books are like dog food in that

the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.

- [ E ] For clues to the book's future, let's look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.
- [ F ] One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper dramatically reduced the cost of producing a book compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible — to be sure, a long book — required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.
- [ G ] But while printing quickly caused the hand written book to die out, handwriting lingered on well into the 16th century. Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.
- [ H ] Sometimes a new technology doesn't drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn't, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to replace movies but, again, did not.
- [ I ] Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater. And while TV didn't kill movies, it did kill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.
- [ J ] Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows ("Jack Benny", "Amos and Andy", "The Shadow") all migrated to television. But because you can't drive a car and watch television at the same time, rush hour became radio's prime times, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.
- [ K ] Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted cavalry replaced the chariot on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn't had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer's full-dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized "an officer and a gentleman".

- [ L ] Sometimes new technology is a little cranky at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old technology remains as a backup. Steamships captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn't lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world's ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)
- [ M ] Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was present in every upper-and middle-class home by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or apartment. I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of the fire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect of human life.
- [ N ] Books — especially books the average person could afford — haven't been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a tactile pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly thumb through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night.
- [ O ] For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful backup for when the lights go out.

## New Words

paperback	<i>n.</i>	纸面本, 平装本
decrease	<i>vi.</i>	减少

(To be continued)

(Continued)

marketplace	<i>n.</i>	集市; 市场
hardback	<i>n.</i>	硬封面书, 精装本
fiction	<i>n.</i>	虚构, 杜撰; 小说
inherently	<i>adv.</i>	天性地; 固有地
thoroughly	<i>adv.</i>	完全; 非常
sheepskin	<i>n.</i>	羊皮
evolve	<i>vi.</i>	逐步演变; 进化
fatally	<i>adv.</i>	致命地; 不幸地
migrate	<i>vi.</i>	迁徙; 转移
prime	<i>adj.</i>	最好的; 首要的
cavalry	<i>n.</i>	骑兵
chariot	<i>n.</i>	双轮战车
cranky	<i>adj.</i>	怪异的
digest	<i>n.</i>	摘要
tactile	<i>adj.</i>	有触觉的; 能触知的
reasoning	<i>n.</i>	推论; 推理

## Phrases and Expressions

linger on	继续存在
similar to	跟... 类似的

## Proper Names

Gutenberg	古腾堡(德国活版印刷发明人)
Amazon	亚马逊
the Roman Empire	罗马帝国
the North Atlantic	北大西洋

## Exercises

### I. Reading-related Tasks

#### Task 1 Comprehension of the Text

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read ten statements attached to the text. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.*

1. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.
2. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.
3. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.
4. Contrary to many people's prediction of its death, the film industry survived.
5. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.
6. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.
7. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.
8. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.
9. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.
10. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

#### Task 2 Blank Filling

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The way you go about purchasing an item or a service can actually (11) \_\_\_\_\_ you money or can add to the cost.

Take the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer,

you might think that you are making the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ buy if you choose one whose look you like and which is also the cheapest (14) \_\_\_\_\_ price. But when you get it home you may find that it takes twice as long as a more expensive (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well make your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you (16) \_\_\_\_\_ when you go out shopping?

If you keep your home, your car or any valuable (17) \_\_\_\_\_ in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long run. Before you buy a new (18) \_\_\_\_\_, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular purpose.

Before you buy an expensive (19) \_\_\_\_\_, or a service, do check the price and what is on offer. If possible, choose (20) \_\_\_\_\_ three items or three estimates.

- |            |           |               |             |
|------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| A) best    | B) item   | C) possession | D) save     |
| E) from    | F) with   | G) simple     | H) material |
| I) element | J) in     | K) model      | L) easy     |
| M) adopt   | N) reason | O) appliance  |             |

### Task 3 Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There is one passage in this section. The passage is followed by 5 questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

Japan is getting tough about recycling — and not in the paper and plastic kind of way. Recently, the country requires that all electronic goods — TVs, VCRs, stereos, and more — be recycled. But recycling will not be left to consumers, instead, the devices will be sent to the original manufacturer for proper disposal.

The new law poses a few challenges to manufacturers who are now rushing to set up collection networks and perfecting techniques to disassemble and recycle older products.

With an eye toward the future, they are also integrating easily recycled materials into new products. Plastics, a major component of most electronic products, poses a particular obstacle because their quality becomes worse and worse with age, losing strength and flexibility even if reprocessed.

NEC Corp. overcomes this problem by creating a plastics sandwich, in which the

The resulting plastic has sufficient strength and toughness for use as a case for desktop PCs. The company, in cooperation with plastic maker Sumitomo Dow, has also developed a new plastic, which engineers claim retains its mechanical properties through repeated recycling. NEC uses the plastic, which is also flame-retardant in battery cases for notebook PCs.

Meanwhile, Matsushita Electric, maker of the Panasonic brand, is avoiding plastic in favor of magnesium. Magnesium, says the company, is ideal for recycling because it retains its original strength through repeated reprocessing. Matsushita has developed molding techniques to form magnesium into the case for a 21-inch TV. Unfortunately, the magnesium case and energy-saving features make the TV about twice as expensive as an ordinary model. The company hopes, however, that increased use of magnesium will eventually bring prices down.

- 8



## II. Translation

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.

裸婚(naked marriage)是一种新的结婚方式,指的是一对恋人没有房子、没有车、不办婚礼、不度蜜月甚至没有婚戒,只领取结婚证的结婚方式。这种形式的结婚最低成本只有9元钱。现代年轻人的生活压力比较大,而且强调爱情的独立,必须有房再结婚或大肆操办婚事的传说在年轻一代中被削弱。许多人都相信裸婚是两个人纯粹爱情的见证。

## III. Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *On the Popularity of Micro-blog* following the outline given below. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

1. 微博迅速成为流行的网络交流平台
2. 微博大热的原因包括……
3. 在你看来,大学生应如何对待微博

## Part III Listening Comprehension

### Activity 1 Understanding Short Conversations

#### New Words and Expressions

administration *n.* 行政;管理

diamond ring 钻石戒指

pay one's own way 负担有关费用

out of the way 偏远的

security *n.* 安全

fill out 填写

#### Proper Names

Simon 西蒙(男子名)

Seattle 西雅图

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.  
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.  
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.  
D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
2. A) Give the ring to a policeman.  
B) Waiting for the owner of the ring in the rest room.  
C) Hand in the ring to the security office.  
D) Take the ring to the administration building.
3. A) Save time by using a computer.  
B) Buy her own computer.  
C) Borrow Martha's computer.  
D) Stay home and complete her paper.
4. A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.  
B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.  
C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.  
D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.
5. A) The cinema is some distance away from where they are.  
B) He would like to read the film review in the newspaper.  
C) They should wait to see the movie at a later time.  
D) He'll find his way to the cinema.
6. A) He has been to Seattle many times.  
B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.  
C) He has a high position in his company.  
D) He lived in Seattle for many years.
7. A) Teacher and student.  
B) Doctor and patient.  
C) Manager and office worker.  
D) Travel agent and customer.
8. A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.  
B) She thinks the lecture might be informative.