实用大学英语 综合教程(R族类)



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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 民族高等教育是我国教育的重要组成部分,办好民族高等教育有利于我国教育事业的全面发展。我国高等教育新的发展形势以及新时期国家对人才培养的需要都要求高等院校不断深化教学改革,提高教学质量,履行好高校的职责与使命。民族高等教育亦不例外,民族高等教育的大学英语教学更值得探究。摸索教学模式、教学手段和教材使用等各方面的发展与运行规律及特征,推进民族高校大学英语教改的不断深入,使广大的师生从中受益。这正是民族高等教育工作者应该积极主动思考的问题,也是我们尝试编写这套教材的初衷。

我们国家民族众多,民族院校生源驳杂,学生英语基础薄弱,程度参差不齐,这一状况 在大多数民族院校的大学英语教学中尤为突显。

民族院校学生的英语起点偏低,有些学生的英语甚至是零起点。而目前针对普通高等院校编写的教材难度偏高,即使有零起点的教材,但其知识跨度较大,学生很难跟进。同时教材内容没有鲜明的地域性和民族性,难以满足少数民族学生的文化需求和民族认同感。而面向艺术类学生编辑的教材亦缺乏用浅显易懂的语言介绍艺术家、艺术作品及艺术思想的内容,语言学习与其专业学习脱离。语言学理论的研究成果告诉我们,在语言学习中,学生对相关内容的背景知识了解越多,所学内容的难度越小,学习兴趣越大。不言而喻,语言学习与学生背景知识有机的结合定会促升英语学习的兴趣与效率。

针对这一现状, 西北民族大学外国语学院—批长期在英语教学—线的教师, 依据现代外语教学的相关理念, 组织编写了系列的《实用大学英语综合教程》。该套教材的指导思想是: 瞄准民族类和艺术类学生的语言习得特点及教学基本要求, 突破传统的教材编写模式, 强调使用日常生活中的场景英语和功能, 实现课文练习一体化, 强化互动环节, 体现快乐教学, 从而达到更有效的训练语言功能之目的。

全套教材既重视语言知识的传授,又注重交际技能的培养,以语言的5项技能——听说读写译——为主线延伸,每个单元由6大模块组成:导入、篇章习得、语法讲练、双语转换、提笔撰文和文化沙龙。该套系列教材由6册书组成:民族类基础级、一级、二级和艺术类基础级、一级、二级。全套书设总主编一名,各分册设主编一名。

本套教材体裁丰富多彩,课文篇幅短小明快,形式图文并茂,内容生动活泼,题材广泛 多样。

该套教材能付梓出版,首先,离不开西北民族大学教务处对此项工作给予的大力支持; 其次,复旦大学出版社为教材的出版给予了极大的支持;再次,外国语学院的参编教师履行 职责,伏案劳作,投入了大量的心血。编者在此一并致以感谢。

本套教材是西北民族大学外国语学院开展的大学英语教改的重要组成部分,是为提升 民族院校大学英语教学质量的一次大胆尝试。限于编者水平,加上编写时间有限,疏漏和 不妥之处在所难免,编者期盼广大读者的不吝批评指正,使之愈加完善,惠及众广。

> 编 者 2013年8月



Fairy Stories 童话故事

Passage A The Hare and the

Tortoise

Passage B The Country Mouse

and the City Mouse

Passage C The Three Little Pigs

In this unit, you will

- > First listen to, then identify and produce the English vowels;
- Read about fairy stories;
- Talk about some famous fairy stories;
- Review grammar: nouns & pronouns;
- Visit the culture salon about Little Red Riding Hood.



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Fairy Stories 童话故事

Passage A The Hare and the

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Part I Warm Up

I. Listen to Dialogues 1 and 2 carefully and complete the following tasks.

Dialogue 1			
A: How do you make your college life colorful and valuable?			
3: First of all, I should 1) early in the morning.			
A: And then?			
B: And then I can do 2) for body building.			
A: Do you like reading?			
B: Yes, I should go to the 3) for all kinds of books.			
A: What will you do in your spare time?			
B: I will find 4)			
A: Why?			
3: I could 5) some money and gain some important 6)			
A: Any more?			
B: Thus I can also know more about the 7)			
A: That's a great idea!			
Dialogue 2			
A: Hi, where are you going?			
B: Oh, I'am going to 1)			
A: Are you preparing for your 2)?			
B: No. I am going to 3) fairy tales.			
A: Oh, really! I like 4), too.			
B: Let's go 5)			
Tasks			
1. Listen to the two dialogues and try to fill in the missing words.			
2. Demost after the recording and then rele play with your portner			

- 2. Repeat after the recording and then role-play with your partner.
- II. According to the listening material talk about the following questions.
 - 1. Do you like reading fairy stories? Why or why not?
 - 2. Can you list some famous fairy stories?



Tips

- 1. Have you read ...
- 2. Do you know the author of ...
- 3. He wrote the famous fairy tale ...
- 4. Who wrote The Emperor's New Clothes?
- 5. I have read the fairy tale The Snow Queen.
- 6. Do you like the fairy tale Thumbykin?

Part II

Reading

Passage



Let's Think



- 1. Do you like animals? Why or why not?
- 2. Have you heard about the story about a proud hare and a modest tortoise?

Let's Read

The Hare and the Tortoise



Once upon a time, a hare and a tortoise lived together in the forest. The hare was proud and the tortoise was modest. The hare made fun of the tortoise because he walked so slowly while the hare ran faster than the wind. The tortoise got tired of the hare's boasting, so one day he challenged the hare to a race. "Ha!" said the hare, "This is a joke! You know that no animal in the forest can run as fast as I. I will beat you

easily." "Very well," said the tortoise. "We will see who runs faster during the race."

All the animals in the forest came to the starting line. They watched as the hare ran quickly into the trees, while the tortoise walked slowly along the path. It seemed certain that the hare would reach the finishing line sooner than the tortoise. The hare ran so fast that he became tired. He decided to stop and wait for the tortoise to catch up. He lay down in the soft grass and soon fell asleep. "I'll take a short nap," he said, "and then I'll finish the race. I'll still win it easily."

While the hare was sleeping, the tortoise moved along steadily. At last, he passed the hare and reached the finishing line. Finally, the hare woke up and started to run again, but it was too late to catch up with the tortoise. As the tortoise crossed the finishing line, all of the other animals applauded. The hare was too embarrassed to show his face, so he crept quietly into the forest.

Words and Expressions

hare /heə/n. 野兔;兔子

- e.g. 1. He runs as quickly as a hare.
 - 2. The tortoise wins the race while the hare is sleeping.

tortoise /to:təs/n. 龟, 鸟龟; 迟缓的人

- e.g. 1. Tortoise and Snake Hills face each other across the river.
 - 2. He runs like a tortoise.

proud /praud/ a. 自豪的; 骄傲的

- e.g. 1. I felt proud of his efforts.
 - 2. They are proud that she is doing well at school.

modest /'mpdɪst/a. 谦虚的, 谦逊的; 适度的

e.g. 1. He's modest as well as being a great player.

- 2. Be modest, otherwise you will lag behind.
- walk /wo:k/ v. 步行; 走过 n. 步行, 散步
 - e.g. 1. We walked into the foyer.
 - 2. Every day my husband and I went for a walk.
- slowly /'slouli/ ad. 缓慢地,慢慢地
 - e.g. 1. He slowly came near her.
 - 2. Then he slowly walked by the house.
- wind /wind/ n. 风
 - e.g. 1. There was a strong wind blowing.
 - 2. The winds of change are blowing across the country.
- tired /'taɪəd/a. 疲倦的; 厌倦的
 - e.g. 1. Cucumber is good for soothing tired eyes.
 - 2. He dragged his tired feet slowly along.
- boast /bəust/ v. 吹嘘, 夸耀
 - e.g. 1. Carol boasted about her costume.
- 2. Well, maybe you are beautiful, but you should not boast so much. challenge /'t∫ælɪndʒ/ v. 挑战
 - e.g. 1. I challenged him to a game of chess.
 - 2. I took the job because I love being challenged.
- beat /bi:t/ v. 打; 打败
 - e.g. 1. I finally beat her in that match.
 - 2. Behave yourself, or I will beat you.
- path /pa:θ/ n. 道路; 小路
 - e.g. 1. We followed the path along the clifftops.
 - 2. A group of reporters blocked his path.
- steadily /ˈstedɪlɪ/ ad. 稳定地; 连续地
 - e.g. 1. His pulse throbbed steadily.
 - 2. Elley made steadily but slowly towards them.
- cross /kros/ v. 越过, 使交叉
 - e.g. 1. Bob crossed his arms and watched us.
- 2. She was partly to blame for failing to look as she crossed the road. applaud /əˈplɔːd/ v. 赞同; 称赞; 鼓掌; 喝彩
 - e.g. 1. The audience warmly applauded the performers.
- 2. Everybody stood up and warmly applauded to honor his coming. embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ a. 尴尬的; 窘迫的
 - e.g. 1. She was embarrassed by his bad table manners.

2. Susan was embarrassed and felt her face heating.

creep /kri:p/vi. 爬行;蔓延;慢慢地移动

- e.g. 1. The inflation rate has been creeping up to 9.5 per cent.
 - 2. They crept along in miles long traffic jams on the interstate.

J Motes

- 1. once upon a time 从前
 - e.g. 1. Once upon a time, there lived an old man who had two beautiful daughters.
 - 2. Once upon a time, a big fat frog lived in a tiny shallow pond.
- 2. live together 生活在一起
 - e.g. 1. We lived together for two years.
 - 2. My college roommate and I lived together for over three years.
- 3. make fun of 开玩笑
 - e.g. 1. When she first moved north, some people made fun of her southern accent.
 - 2. He shouldn't make fun of a girl in a wheelchair at his school.
- 4. get tired of 厌倦
 - e.g. 1. I don't think I'll ever get tired of going there.
 - 2. It seems to me I can never get tired of the sea. It is beautiful in all kinds of weather.
- 5. wait for 等待
 - e.g. 1. He waited his opportunity for another attempt.
 - 2. She tried to convince the woman to wait for the police.
- 6. wake up 醒来
 - e.g. 1. Do you know the first thing I thought of when I woke up?
 - 2. She woke up at 4 a.m. the second day, and couldn't sleep at all.
- 7. catch up 赶上
 - e.g. 1. You will have to be a bit patient while others catch up.
 - 2. John began the season better than me, but I have fought to catch up.
- 8. the starting line 起跑线
 - e.g. 1. Because of tomorrow, today is always the starting line.
 - 2. The starting line in life, I also chose to compete, to get ahead.
- 9. the finishing line 终点线
 - e.g. 1. To get to the finishing line, runners will board 12 ferries leaving from Manhattan.
 - 2. He redoubled his speed when he saw the finishing line ahead.

Comprehension Check

passage.

1		
() 1.	The hare and the tortoise are living in the forest.	
() 2	The tortoise runs fastest among the animals.	
() 3	The tortoise is modest.	
() 4	. The hare is proud.	
() 5	Finally, the hare beats the tortoise.	
II. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.		
1. Who r	uns faster than any other animal in the forest?	
A. Horse runs faster than any other animal in the forest.		
B. Elephant runs faster than any other animal in the forest.		
C. Tortoise runs faster than any other animal in the forest.		
D. Har	e runs faster than any other animal in the forest.	
2 Which	animal moves the most slowly?	

A. Hare moves the most slowly in the forest.B. Tortoise moves the most slowly in the forest.C. Wolf moves the most slowly in the forest.D. Monkey moves the most slowly in the forest.

3. Who starts the race more quickly?

A. No, he didn't. C. No, he did.

What does the story tell us?A. Slowness wins the race.

D. Quickness wins the race.

A. Dog starts the race more quickly.B. Wolf starts the race more quickly.C. Hare starts the race more quickly.

D. Tortoise started the race more quickly.

B. Quickness and steadiness win the race.

C. Slowness, steadiness and modesty win the race.

4. Did the hare reach the finishing line sooner than the tortoise?

B. Yes, he did.

D. Yes, he didn't.

I. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the

Language Focus

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the gaps with the words chosen from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

1. Long long ago there were a hare ar	nd a that lived together.
2. The is very proud wh	ile the tortoise is modest.
3. One day the tortoiset	he hare to a race.
4. All the animals watched the hare r	un into the trees while the tortoise walked
slowly along the path.	
5. When the tortoise crossed the	line, all of the other animals cheered.
II. Match the words in Column A with	the Chinese in Column B.
Column A	Column B
1. make fun of	A. 赶上
2. get tired of	B. 开玩笑
3. once upon a time	C. 生活在一起
4. the starting line	D. 醒来
5. the finishing line	E. 厌倦
6. live together	F. 从前
7. wait for	G. 起跑线
8. wake up	H. 等待
9. catch up	I. 终点线
10. challenge	J. 挑战
III. Translation	
A. Put the following Chinese senten	ces into English.
	(the starting line)

- 3. 我等了他近3个小时。(wait for)
- 4. 老王终于赶上了老张。(catch up with)
- 5. 这是一项具有挑战性的任务。(challenge)

B. Put the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1. Once upon a time, a hare and a tortoise lived together in the forest.
- 2. The hare made fun of the tortoise because he walked so slowly.
- 3. It seemed certain that the hare would reach the finishing line sooner than the tortoise.
- 4. At last, tortoise passed the hare and reached the finishing line.
- 5. As the tortoise crossed the finishing line, all of the other animals applauded.

Passage



Let's Think





- 1. What kind of animal do you like best?
- 2. Would you like to tell a story about a mouse?