

New Mode Practical College English I

浙江省推荐使用大学外语类教材

张俊英 杨冬丽 主编

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# 新模式实用大学英语 I

**New Mode Practical**

**College English I**

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## 新模式实用大学英语. 1

张俊英 杨冬丽 主编

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# F orwords

《新模式实用大学英语》是根据国家教育部颁发的《大学英语教学要求》，针对低于大学英语一般要求的学生所编写的一套教材。本教材包括三册，每级一册，供1-3级使用。旨在帮助学生在英语词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作方面打下坚实的基础。本套教材在选材上注重内容的趣味性、知识性、思想性和实用性，突出训练听说方面的能力。课本中的文章绝大多数摘自英美报刊书籍，并参考了一些已出版的优秀大学英语教材。所选文章话题涉及学习生活、宗教信仰、人生价值、爱情婚姻、科学探索、西方文化、励志创业以及旅游探险等主题，不但能激发学生学习的积极性，而且对培养大学生的综合文化素养、提高学生的知识面有积极作用。

该教材前身《新编实用大学英语》于2007年出版后，曾在浙江省及国内其他省市（如上海市、湖北省、吉林省和云南省等）高校使用至今，反映良好。同时，在多年的教学实践中，我们也不断发现了一些需修订之处。2009年8月起，编写组开始着手组织该套教材的修订工作。修订后的教材编写更加规范，重点难点更加突出，并尝试将听说练习贯穿于读写教材中，使学生通过对该套教材的学习，使自身的英语综合应用能力提升到新的水平。本教材的使用对象可以是以大学英语预备级为起点的普通三本学生，也可以供高等专科学校学生以及接受高等教育的成人学生使用。本套教材第一册共有15单元，供一学期使用，着重对学生英语基础知识的培养。每单元由课文、生词、短语、注释、练习等部分组成。每单元最后部分为口语练习和趣味阅读，用以提高学生实际运用语言的能力和对相关语言文化的了解。为配合该层次学生的学习，我们增加了语法知识的比重。本书由浙江工商大学组织编写，具体的编写情况是：Unit1, Unit2, Unit7 由姜渭清编写；Unit3, Unit4 由李先玉编写；Unit5, Unit6 由邬易平编写；Unit8 由杨冬丽编写；Unit9, Unit10 由沈志法编写；Unit11, Unit12 由贾爱武编写；Unit13, Unit14 由朱庆编写；Unit15 由贝昱编写。美籍专家 Jonathan · Jasper 负责审阅了全套丛书，主编杨冬丽对本册的全部内容进行了统稿。

本书的编写出版得到了浙江工商大学的外国语学院、杭州商学院、成人教育学院以及有关领导的关心和支持；浙江工商大学出版社对本书的编写及出版给予了宝贵的帮助并做了大量的工作，谨此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限，书中难免有错误和不当之处，敬请外语界同仁及读者批评指正。

编 者

2010年10月

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# Unit 1

## Education

### ***Warming-up***

The author says that "Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the aim of educating them."

How do you understand the author's words? What does education mean to you?

### ***Text***

### **The Values of Education**

**E**ducation is not an end, but a means<sup>1</sup> to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the aim of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life. Life is varied<sup>2</sup>; so is education. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a proper system of education.

2 In some countries with advanced industries<sup>3</sup>, they have free education for all<sup>4</sup>. Under this system, people, no matter whether they are rich or poor, clever or foolish<sup>5</sup>, have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges. They have for some time thought, by free education for all, they can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough. We find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them<sup>6</sup> to



fill. As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is “low” work<sup>7</sup>. In fact, to work with one’s hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries<sup>8</sup>.

3 But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is more important than that of a professor in a way<sup>9</sup>. We can live without education, but we should die if none<sup>10</sup> of us grew crops<sup>11</sup>. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. If there were no service people, because everyone was ashamed to do such work, the professors would have to waste much of their time doing housework.

4 On the other hand, if all the farmers were completely uneducated, their production would remain low. As the population grows larger and larger in the modern world, we would die if we did not have enough food.

5 In fact, when we say all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that all must be educated: firstly, to realize that everyone can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability<sup>12</sup>; secondly, to understand that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is bad to be ashamed of one’s own work or to look down upon someone else’s; thirdly, to master all the necessary know-how to do one’s job well. Only such education can be called valuable to society.

## New Words

ability [əˈbɪlɪti] *n.* the physical or mental power or skill needed to do sth. 能力, 才能

*e.g.* I ) What I need is a camera which has the ability to focus automatically.

II ) She’s a woman of considerable abilities.

advanced [ədˈvɑːnst] *adj.* far on in development; modern 高级的, 先进的

*e.g.* I ) He is spending a year in advanced studies.

II ) With the most advanced scientific methods, most problems in this area can be solved now.

ashamed [əˈfeɪmd] *adj.* feeling shame, guilt or sorrow 惭愧, 羞愧, 不好意思

*e.g.* I ) He was ashamed of having asked such a simple question.

II ) You should be ashamed to tell such a lie.

completely [kəmˈplɪtli] *adv.* wholly; in every way 完全地; 彻底地

*e.g.* I ) Traffic was completely stopped.

II ) I had forgotten it completely.

educate [ˈedjuːkeɪt] *v.* teach; train the character or mind of 教育

*e.g.* I ) He was educated at a very good school.

II) The poor boy had to educate himself in the evening after finishing his work.

education [ˈedʒuːkeɪʃən] *n.* (the results of) teaching or the training of mind and character 教育

*e. g.* I) I got more help and education from her than from anyone else in the world.

II) He trained to be a teacher at a college of education.

degree [diˈɡri:] *n.*

1) a title given by a university 学位

*e. g.* I) He made no attempt to obtain a medical degree.

II) He graduated from Harvard with a Bachelor's degree in 1912.

2) 度, 度数

*e. g.* I) The summer months had an average temperature of more than 80 degrees Fahrenheit (华氏).

II) A right angle has 90 degrees.

3) 程度

*e. g.* I) To what degree can he be trusted?

II) The students have different degrees of ability.

disease [diˈzi:z] *n.* (an) illness or disorder caused by infection or unnatural growth, not by an accident 疾病

*e. g.* I) Many diseases are caused by bacteria (细菌).

II) Some skin diseases are difficult to treat.

fill [fɪl] *v.*

1) enter (a position) 担任(职务), 派人担任

*e. g.* I) John is the best person to fill this vacancy (空缺).

II) We would prefer to fill the post with a recent graduate.

2) make or become full 注满, 充满

*e. g.* I) A strong sweet smell filled the air.

II) As she read the poem, their eyes filled (up) with tears.

foolish [ˈfu:lɪʃ] *adj.* showing lack of thought; stupid; laughable 愚蠢的; 可笑的

*e. g.* I) How foolish of you!

II) I recommend you to think very carefully before you do anything foolish.

free [fri:] *adj.*

1) without payment of any kind; costing nothing 免费的

*e. g.* I) Anyone who buys this breakfast food gets a free gift of a small plastic toy.

II) "Are the drinks free?"

"No, you have to pay for them."

2) moving about at will; not tied up or bound; not shut up or held in prison 自由的

*e. g.* I) He pitied the trapped bird and set it free.

II) Wild animals in their natural state are free.

3) not busy; without work or duty 空闲的

*e. g.* I) The doctor will be free in 10 minutes' time; can you wait that long?

II) She gets a free afternoon once a week.

4) safe from; untroubled by 免去……的; 没有……的

*e. g.* I) Keep the table free from dirt by putting a cover over it.

II) The old lady is never free from pain.

*v.* set free 释放, 使自由; 解放

*e. g.* I) When will the prisoners be freed?

II) Freed of these household chores, the women now have more energy to concentrate on production.

know-how ['nəuhau] *n.* practical ability or skill (技术) 知识

*e. g.* I wish I had your know-how about computers.

mean [mi:n] *v.*

1) represent (a meaning) 意思是

*e. g.* I) What does this French word mean?

II) The sign means that cars cannot enter.

2) intend to (say); have in mind as or for a purpose 有……意图; 打算

*e. g.* I) I don't mean to hurt you.

II) But I don't believe he means any harm.

mean [mi:n] *adj.*

1) ungenerous; unwilling to share or help 吝啬的; 小气的

*e. g.* I) Her husband is so mean about money.

II) Bob is so mean that he puts only a penny in the collection.

2) unkind; of unpleasant behavior which others dislike 卑鄙的

*e. g.* I) It is a mean trick to hide a boy's book so that he gets into trouble for losing it.

II) He's mean—he likes to see people suffer.

3) average 平均的

*e. g.* I) The mean yearly rainfall is 20 inches.

II) The mean income of American families is over \$ 15,000 a year.

*n.* an average amount, figure, or value 平均值

*e. g.* I) The mean of 3, 5 and 7 is 5.

II) His income is \$ 3,000 above the national mean.

means [mi:ns] *n.* a method or way 方法, 手段

*e.g.* I) She tried to explain by means of sign language.

II) She had no other means of obtaining money.

none [nʌn] *pron.*

1) not any; no amount or part 没有(一)人;没有东西

*e.g.* I) I wanted some more coffee but there was none left.

II) None have(has) arrived yet.

2) not any; not one (usu. of a group of more than 2)……中任何一个都不

*e.g.* I) None of them spoke English except John.

II) He liked none of the books.

none [nʌn] *adv.* in no way, not(和形容词比较级及定冠词连用)一点也不,并不比……更……一些

*e.g.* I) He spent two weeks in hospital but he's none the better for it.

II) He was none the wiser for his experience

perfect [pə'fekt] *adj.*

1) of the very best possible kind, degree or standard 完美的

*e.g.* I) The weather during our holiday was perfect.

II) Her examination was perfect except for one spelling mistake.

2) complete, with nothing missing, spoilt, etc. 十足的,完全的

*e.g.* I) I have perfect trust in his judgment.

II) There was perfect silence for two minutes.

perfect [pə'fekt] *v.* make perfect 使完美

*e.g.* I) The artist is perfecting his picture.

II) He went to Italy to perfect his singing voice.

proper [prəpə] *adj.*

1) right; suitable; correct 适当的,恰当的

*e.g.* I) The child is too ill to be nursed at home; she needs proper medical attention at a hospital.

II) These pages aren't in their proper order; page 22 comes after page 26.

2) paying great attention to what is considered correct in society 合乎体统的,正当的,规矩的

*e.g.* I) He wondered whether it would be proper to knock at the door of her room.

II) His mother has trained him to be a very proper young man.

population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 人口

*e.g.* I) China has a large population.

II) The population of the city rose by 20 percent.

production *n.*

1) the amount produced 产量

*e.g.* I) Production has increased in the last few weeks.

II) During the crisis years the production of coal declined 50 percent.

2) the action of producing or making products 生产

*e.g.* I) The factory was built for the production of cars.

II) He put forward a plan for improving the rate of production.

3) any work created as a result of literary or artistic effort 作品

*e.g.* This book on political history is the writer's latest production.

purpose ['pə:pəs] *n.*

1) an intention or plan, reason for an action 意图, 目的

*e.g.* I) Did you come to London for the purpose of seeing your family, or for business purpose?

II) The purpose of this organization is to help homeless people.

2) use; effect; result 用途; 效果

*e.g.* I) Don't waste your money; put it to some good purpose.

II) The purpose of a screen door is to keep flies out.

refuse [ri'fju:z] *v.* say that you will not do or accept sth. 拒绝, 谢绝

*e.g.* I) She refused him when he begged her to marry him.

II) Thousands refused to pay their taxes.

remain [ri'mein] *v.*

1) continue to be( in an unchanged state)保持, 仍是

*e.g.* I) Peter became a judge but John remained a fisherman.

II) If you won't eat you'll just remain hungry.

2) be still present after a part has gone or has been taken away 剩下, 遗留

*e.g.* I) Much remains to be settled.

II) A few apples remained on the tree.

3) continue in some place or condition 停留, 逗留, 继续存在

*e.g.* I) I did not remain long in that town.

II) The children remained outdoors because of the good weather.

rubbish ['rʌbiʃ] *n.*

1) waste material to be thrown away 垃圾, 废物

2) nonsense; silly remarks 废话

*e.g.* This book is all rubbish.

shameful ['ʃeɪmfʊl] *adj.* deserving blaming; causing the feeling or condition of shame 可耻的; 不光彩的

*e.g.* I) He felt no shame for what he had done; we thought his behavior was shameful.

II) To steal money from a blind person is a shameful act.

service ['sɜ:vɪs] *n.*

1) sth. done to help or benefit another or others 服务, 贡献, 帮助

*e. g.* I) The only trouble with this café, is that the service is so slow.

II) His whole life was devoted to the service of others.

2) system or arrangement that supplies public needs, esp. for communications 公共设施, 公用事业

*e. g.* The telephone service is out of order.

3) a/the repair of a machine 保养, 维修

*e. g.* Take your car for regular services.

*v.* maintain or repair( a car, radio, machine, etc.) after sale 保养, 维修

*e. g.* Let us service your automobile.

terrible ['terəbl] *adj.*

1) causing great fear or horror 可怕的, 骇人的

*e. g.* I) The roar of a lion can be a terrible sound.

II) Being lost in that forest was a terrible experience.

2) extremely bad 糟糕的, 极坏的

*e. g.* I) What terrible weather we're having!

II) We had a terrible time on holiday.

uneducated [ˌʌn'edʒukeɪtɪd] *adj.* not educated; suggesting lack of education 未受教育的; 暗示缺乏教育的

*e. g.* She was an uneducated girl from a country town.

varied ['veəriəd] *adj.*

1) of different kinds 多种多样的, 形形色色的

*e. g.* I) She made repeated and varied efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the problems.

II) His excuses are many and varied.

2) not staying the same; changing 有种种变化的

*e. g.* I) She has led a varied life.

II) There is a dining-room that will seat 200 persons, and the menu is varied and cheap.

valuable ['væljuəbl] *adj.* of great value, worth or use 贵重的, 宝贵的, 有价值的

*e. g.* I) We have already taken up too much of your valuable time.

II) The company sells all types of diamonds, including the most valuable ones.

waste [weɪst] *v.* use wrongly, not use, or use too much of 浪费

*e. g.* I) He wasted his money, time, and ability on worthless people.

II) There's no use wasting time in discussing how it happened.

waste [weɪst] *adj.*

1) useless; thrown away because not wanted 无用的; 废弃的



*e. g.* I threw it in my waste-paper basket.

2) (esp. of areas of land) empty; not productive; ruined or destroyed 荒芜的

*e. g.* The invaders laid waste a huge area of excellent farmland.

waste [weɪst] *n.*

1) wasting or being wasted 浪费

*e. g.* It's a waste of time to wait any longer.

2) waste material 废物

*e. g.* A lot of poisonous waste comes from that chemical factory.

whatever [hwət'eɪvə] *pron.*

1) no matter what 无论什么, 不管怎样

*e. g.* I ) You are certainly right, whatever others may say.

II ) Whatever I said, he'd disagree.

2) anything that 凡是……的事物, 不管什么

*e. g.* I ) Don't you know that I always succeed in whatever I try?

II ) I'll just say whatever comes into my head.

*adj.* of any sort, degree, etc. 不论什么, 无论什么样的

*e. g.* I ) Take whatever measures you consider best.

II ) Whatever dictionary you have, lend it to me.

## Phrases and Expressions

as a result(of) because (of), therefore 由于……的结果

*e. g.* I ) He is unable to go to work as a result of the fall from his bike.

II ) He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months.

look down upon/on have or show a low opinion of 看不起

*e. g.* I ) I wish you wouldn't look down on this kind of work.

II ) Small boys usually look down on little girls and refuse to play with them.

take away 把……拿走

*e. g.* Would you please take these books away?

in other words 换句话说; 也就是说

*e. g.* I ) You don't believe me. In other words, you mean I'm telling a lie.

II ) I soon found that the work I was doing had already been done by someone else, — in other words, I was wasting my time.

in a way 在某种程度上

*e. g.* In a way her health is much improved, but she is still not really well.

on (the) one hand/on the other hand 一方面……另一方面……