

# NEW ORIENTAL ENGLISH

## INTEGRATED COURSE 1

### STUDENT'S BOOK

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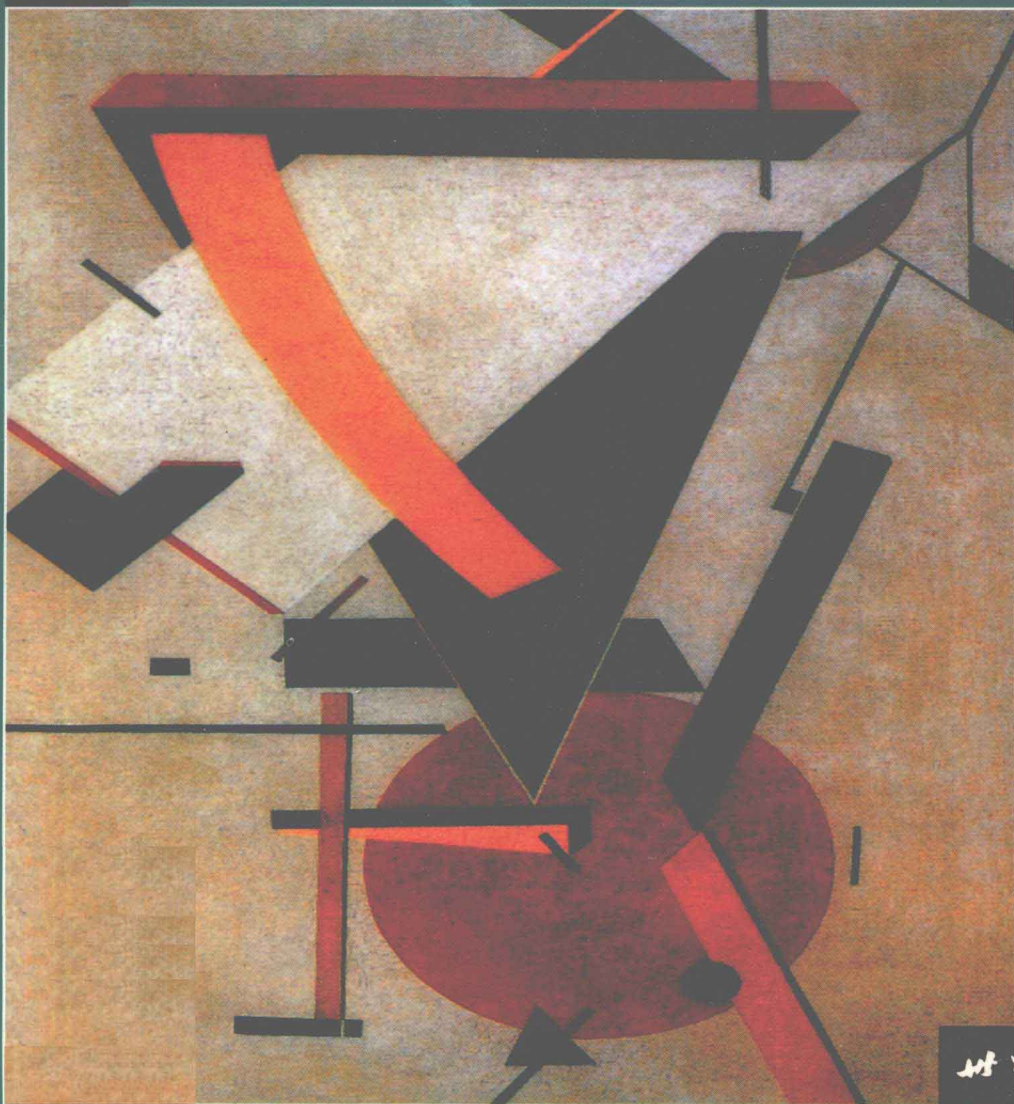
英

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1

综合教程

学生用书



世界知识出版社

**NEW ORIENTAL ENGLISH**

**INTEGRATED COURSE 1**

**STUDENT'S BOOK**

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**新东方英语  
综合教程**

学生用书

新东方教育科技集团教育发展研究院 编著

**1**

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# 关于《新东方英语综合教程》 的编写和使用

## 1. 适合对象

《新东方英语综合教程》参考《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)和国外ESL教学大纲编写,供有高中英语基础的人士使用(起点)。

## 2. 编写宗旨

《新东方英语综合教程》旨在指导学生在深入学习课文的基础上,从词、句、语篇等角度进行词汇、阅读、结构和写作等多方面的语言操练,着重培养学生的英语语言能力和综合应用能力,尤其是读和写的能力。

## 3. 全书框架

全书由四册组成:

第一册:20课(另加2个Revision、2个Test Yourself——两套四级试题,以及练习答案、四级词汇表、本册课文与补充课文词汇表、参考书目等附录)

第二册:20课(另加2个Revision、2个Test Yourself——两套六级试题,以及练习答案、六级词汇表、本册课文与补充课文词汇表、参考书目等附录)

第三册:20课(另加2个Revision、2个Test Yourself——两套雅思试题,以及练习答案、本册课文与补充课文词汇表、参考书目等附录)

第四册:20课(另加2个Revision、2个Test Yourself——两套GRE试题,以及练习答案、本册课文与补充课文词汇表、参考书目等附录)

各册课文包括内容如下:

课文封面(文章标题、本文配图、Cultural Note)

课文

生词注释

词组注释

专有名词注释

课文注释

课文译文

练习

补充课文与练习（第三册与第四册只有部分课文有）

#### 4. 特点

**a. 素质培养与成功应试的双赢策略：**各册课文由浅入深，循序渐进，使学习者迅速掌握语言知识、训练语言应用能力；同时，课文在词汇难度方面力求与四级、六级、雅思与 GRE 等考试的要求对应，练习也紧密结合相应考试的题型，而且每隔若干课就设一定量的四级、六级、雅思与 GRE 试题，以 **Test Yourself** 的形式出现，让学生在培养素质的同时，熟悉大学英语与国外考试的形式与要求，以达到素质培养与应试准备两不误的目标。

**b. 新颖实用的选材：**《新东方英语综合教程》选用当代英语的常见语体或文体的典型样本作为素材。课文选材广泛新颖，以反映现实生活为主，不仅语言规范而且富有文采、引人入胜；也从实用的角度出发，选择了一定数量的科普内容读物。

**c. 实践与理论相结合的结晶：**融合新东方学校在基础英语教学方面积累的大量成功经验，尤其是词汇记忆方面、阅读方面、写作方面的经验，让学习者的英语水平在短期内发生质的飞跃，尽享真正成功的喜悦。

**d. 中外专家集体智慧的结晶：**全套教材由英国、美国及中国的资深教授及英语教学专家合作编写而成，综合了中外专家的优势，体现了最先进的英语教学理念。

**e. 语言能力与文化意识的并重：**每篇文章涉及一个反映当代生活实际的主题，指导学习者深入全面地获取并掌握与主题有关的语言文化知识及丰富的语料，并针对该主题充分进行语言综合应用能力的训练。同时，每篇课文前面的 **Cultural Note** 给学生提供丰富的文化背景知识。

#### 5. 使用说明

**建议各册处理时间：**作为大学英语的综合教材时，以每周 6 小时计，每册可供一学期使用；作为考试培训的教材时，教学时数为 100 小时左右。



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## Lesson 1

# A Place to Call Home

## 以此为家



The swallow is a migratory bird that returns in the early spring, indicating that spring is on its way. A famous quotation by Aristotle states that “one swallow does not make a spring. . . and similarly one day or a brief period of happiness does not make a man supremely blessed and happy.” In general, the swallow, which has long and pointed wings, a round head, and small legs and feet, is a friendly bird that is thought of as a symbol of hope and the renewal of life.

## Text

## A Place to Call Home

Raquel Nogueira

- 1 My family and I have watched with interest the swallows that, over the years, have sought out a nest attached to the wall underneath the small terrace of our house. They come and go, and we look forward to their return each spring.
- 2 One day I noticed that the nest had fallen over with the small occupants—six fat fledglings covered in good plumage—still inside. My eight-year-old son arranged an emergency shelter; he put the babies inside a cardboard box, along with bits of cotton wool and a few pieces of the clay from the destroyed nest. When my husband returned home that evening, we considered how we could build a new nest for the swallows.
- 3 After some animated discussion and without hope of success, we decided to put the baby birds in another, deeper cardboard box, together with the clay and soft cotton wool. With a few nails in the wall and a few holes in the improvised nest, the box was attached to the wall with its little occupants inside. We worried that our handling of the tiny chicks had left the odor of humans on them. Would the parents, when they returned, become suspicious, or even reject their young ones?
- 4 So we waited anxiously. With dawn came the sound of the parents busily going about the job of feeding six hungry birds! They looked after their brood until the fledglings became self-sufficient; only then did they dedicate themselves to fixing up the new nest we had built.
- 5 Some 22 years later, this nest is still sought out by successive generations of swallows who come, procreate and depart—the source of renewed happiness and joy for us.

## New Words \*

**swallow** ['swɒləʊ] *n.* 燕子  
**seek** [si:k] *vt.* (过去式和过去分词为 sought) 寻找, 探索, 寻求  
**attach** [ə'tætʃ] *vt.* 使依附, 使附着  
**underneath** [ˌʌndə'ni:θ] *prep.* 在...下面, 在...底下  
**terrace** ['terəs] *n.* 露台, 大阳台; 平台屋顶  
**occupant** ['ɒkjupənt] *n.* 占有者, 居住者  
**fledgling** ['fledʒlɪŋ] *n.* 刚长羽毛的小鸟; 刚会飞的小鸟

**plumage** ['plu:midʒ] *n.* (鸟的) 全身羽毛, 羽衣  
**emergency** [i'mə:dʒənsi] *adj.* 紧急情况下使用(或出现)的; 应急的  
**shelter** ['ʃeltə] *n.* 避难所, 躲避处  
**cardboard**\* ['kɑ:dbɔ:d] *n.* 薄纸板, 卡纸板  
**clay** [klei] *n.* 泥土; 黏土  
**destroy** [di'strɔɪ] *vt.* 破坏, 毁坏  
**nest** [nest] *n.* 巢, 窝  
**animated** ['ænimeitɪd] *adj.* 热烈的, 活跃的,

\* 本书词汇表中黑体为 1-4 级词汇; 带 \* 为六级词汇; 斜体为六级以上词汇; 白体为纲外词。

欢快的, 生气勃勃的  
**improvise** [ˈɪmprəvaɪz] *vt.* 临时准备, 临时提供  
**chick** [tʃɪk] *n.* 即将孵出或刚孵出的小鸟, (尤指) 小鸡  
**odor**\* [ˈɒdə] *n.* 气味, 味道  
**suspicious**\* [səˈspɪʃəs] *adj.* 表示怀疑的; 猜疑的, 疑心的; 多疑的  
**reject** [rɪˈdʒekt] *vt.* 拒绝, 丢弃  
**brood**\* [bruːd] *n.* (动物中鸟或家禽的) 一窝

**self-sufficient** [ˌselfsəˈfɪʃənt] *adj.* 自给自足的, 自我满足的  
**dedicate**\* [ˈdedikeɪt] *vt.* 献(身), 致力于...  
**successive** [səkˈsesɪv] *adj.* 后继的, 接替的, 连续的  
**procreate** [ˈprəʊkriːt] *vi.* 生殖, 生育  
**depart** [dɪˈpɑːt] *vi.* 离去; 逝世  
**renewed** [rɪˈnjuːd] *adj.* 不断更新的, 重新开始的, 重新装满的

## Phrases and Expressions

**seek out** 找出, 来找  
**be attached to** 附着于, 连接于, 附属于  
**fall over** 倒塌  
**along with** 连同...一起, 与...一道

**dedicate oneself to** 把(时间、精力)用于  
**fix up** 修理好, 修补  
**go about** 着手干, 做

## Notes on the Text

- 1 One day I noticed that the nest had fallen over with the small occupants—six fat fledglings covered in good plumage—still inside. (Para. 2): 破折号之间的部分是 **the small occupants** 的同位语; **with + 名词短语 + 副词** (**with the small occupants... still inside**) 是伴随状语。
- 2 With dawn came the sound of the parents busily going about the job of feeding six hungry birds! (Para. 4): 此句为倒装句, 状语 **with dawn** 放在句首, 与上句衔接, 引起主谓倒装; 倒装的另外一个原因是主语较长, 倒装可以避免头重脚轻。
- 3 They looked after their brood until the fledglings became self-sufficient; only then did they dedicate themselves to fixing up the new nest we had built. (Para. 4): **only** 置于句首时, 句子使用倒装结构。
- 4 Some 22 years later, this nest is still sought out by successive generations of swallows who come, procreate and depart—the source of renewed happiness and joy for us. (Para. 5): **some** 常与数字连用, 相当于 **about**。破折号后面的 **the source of renewed happiness and joy for us** 为主语 **this nest** 的同位语, 作补充说明; 同位语被置于句末, 造成两个同位成分的分离, 这样处理是为了保持句子的平衡并加强语势。

## Translation of the Text

## 以此为家

拉奎尔·诺古伊拉

我家小小露台的墙上粘附着一个燕子窝，多年来，总有些燕子会找到这里，我和家人一直饶有兴趣地关注着它们。燕子飞来又飞去，每到春天，我们一家人就会期待着它们的到来。

一天，我发现燕子窝连同里面的小居民——六只毛茸茸的胖胖雏鸟——一起掉了下来。八岁的儿子为它们安置了一处紧急住所：他把这些小宝宝放到一个纸板盒里，里面还放上了小块棉絮，以及从已摔坏的燕子窝中拣来的几块碎泥。那天晚上我丈夫回家后，我们考虑怎样为燕子造个新窝。

经过热烈的讨论，总没有成功的希望，我们便决定把这些小鸟儿放到另一个更深些的纸板盒里，同时放进些泥土和柔软的棉絮。在墙上钉了几个钉子，在临时用的窝上开了几个口儿，装着这几个小居民的盒子就又给固定到墙上了。我们担心我们拿着小小的雏鸟动来动去会把人的气味留在它们身上。等它们的父母回来，会不会起疑心，甚至不再把这些小东西当做自己的孩子呢？

我们焦急地等待着。破晓时分，我们听到了雏鸟的父母忙着给六个饥饿的小宝宝喂食的声音。它们照看着这一窝小宝宝，直到这些雏鸟能自己觅食；直到这时它们才开始专心修补我们为它们搭建的新家。

大约 22 年过去了，一代又一代的燕子还是会找到这个燕子窝，来这里生息、繁衍、离去——这是年复一年给我们带来幸福和快乐的源泉。

## Exercises

## Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each of the following.

- The boy mentioned in the story was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.  
A) 7  
B) 8  
C) 9  
D) 10
- The swallows return to the nest each \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) spring  
B) summer  
C) fall  
D) winter
- The attitude of the author towards the swallows can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) affectionate  
B) worried  
C) remorseful  
D) playful
- The author's family were concerned that the tiny chicks had the odor of humans because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the parents might embrace them  
B) the parents might destroy them  
C) the parents might reject them  
D) the parents might collect them

5. The phrase "tiny chicks" (Line 5, Para. 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) baby chickens  
C) baby swallows

- B) baby roosters  
D) baby magpies

## Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the box. Change the form where necessary.

*successive improvise shelter fledgling underneath suspicious procreate  
attach emergency renewed depart odor seek out fall over along with  
fix up go about*

- Refugees settled in the \_\_\_\_\_ camp are exposed to the hot sun, an unbearable condition ignored by the authorities.
- The body of a newt functions almost like a human body. It can swim and breathe \_\_\_\_\_ the water with its gills on the sides of its cheeks.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ for vehicles to travel slowly with their lights off at night, especially if this is occurring in a residential area.
- Some teachers \_\_\_\_\_ importance to the enhancement of students' academic results by intensive drilling.
- Even though it is unlikely that an \_\_\_\_\_ plan would cut off your food supply for two weeks, you should prepare a supply that will last that long.
- This is a wonderful book for casual reading and the stories can be read over and over again with \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyment.
- The main objective of this course is to assist you in bringing into focus what research you want to undertake in completing your MA thesis and how you propose to \_\_\_\_\_ this work.
- An employee has told me that the staff is extremely diligent in making sure no loitering of any kind occurs outside their \_\_\_\_\_ or anywhere near it.
- At the end of spring and the beginning of summer every year, migratory coastal birds move on to the next oasis. At the same time, many summer-resident birds fly onto this little island, planning to \_\_\_\_\_ here.
- I have seen several newer homes that \_\_\_\_\_ during earthquakes; the floors had buckled and the doorways had collapsed.
- The crew has \_\_\_\_\_ and the sun has set. We are left shivering in the cold and dark.
- For over three decades, \_\_\_\_\_ governments have consistently implemented two basic policies related to the earliest industrial development efforts of the government.
- The bald eagles had two \_\_\_\_\_ in the nest this spring and I felt privileged to be a witness to their growth.
- I got this idea from a teacher who virtually eliminated all complaining in her classroom. She would give her students an assignment, \_\_\_\_\_ a simple checklist of the procedures.

15. Two new types of stem cells have been found that can renew the injured muscle tissue and replace the damaged cells.
16. The old steam locomotive has been departed and put back into service and is available for rides up and down the tracks alongside the river.
17. The whole city is filled with a strange unpleasant emergency since last month, and even the experts cannot figure out where it comes from.

II. Discriminate the following group of synonyms and then put the proper word into the blank in each sentence.

**decline refuse reject**

They are synonyms when their intended meaning is to turn away something or someone.

**Decline** is the most courteous of the three words and is used chiefly in respect to offers, invitations or services.

e. g. to decline an invitation to dinner

**Refuse** is more conclusive, often implying decisiveness, and even ungraciousness.

e. g. to refuse them the loan they badly need

**Reject** stresses a throwing away, a discarding, or abandoning or a refusal to have anything to do with a person or thing.

e. g. to reject an idea as unworthy

1. A compassionate professor would find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his student permission to work part time in order to pay for tuition and fees.
2. Mary has never \_\_\_\_\_ the notion that handsome is as handsome does.
3. This was really a very generous offer extended to him just when he thought of applying for a position in the firm. He would certainly not \_\_\_\_\_ it.

III. Do the following word-building exercises according to specific directions.

■ **The suffix “-ant”**

- ✓ The suffix “-ant” is attached to some verbs to form nouns with the meaning “one who does or performs”.

e. g. serve + -ant → servant = one who serves

- ✓ It is also attached to some verbs to form nouns with the meaning “substance that does or performs (the action of the verb)”.

e. g. cool + -ant → coolant = substance to keep engines cool

- ✓ It is also attached to some verbs to form adjectives with the meaning “doing or performing (the action of the verb)”.

e. g. please + -ant → pleasant = doing the pleasing

1. Give a word ending with “-ant” for each blank that matches the meaning on the left.



- 1) one who formally applies, as for a job \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) a person who gives professional or expert advice \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) important in effect or meaning \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) one whose work is dealing with merchandise \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) a person or animal that inhabits \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) a person or group that occupies something, such as a tenant or resident \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) a person who helps another in a job and is under that person's direction \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) a person whose job is to control and examine the money accounts of businesses or people \_\_\_\_\_

### ■ The root “-jec-”

The root “-jec-” means “throw; be near; place”. This meaning is found in such words as **reject** and **object**.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

**inject   adjacent   project   subjective**

- 1) We are \_\_\_\_\_ our holiday pictures on to a screen so that lots of people can see them at the same time.
- 2) When stating their \_\_\_\_\_ opinion, some people make it sound like universally accepted and unquestionable truth.
- 3) The wildlife of the park is threatened by the proposed road improvement \_\_\_\_\_ to the park.
- 4) A small amount of vaccine is \_\_\_\_\_ under the surface of the skin, usually at the middle of the left upper arm.

## Structure

Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using SV inversion ([ auxiliary ] verb + subject).

**Model 1:** The sound of the parents busily going about the job of feeding six hungry birds came *with dawn*!

➔ **With dawn** came the sound of the parents busily going about the job of feeding six hungry birds!

**Model 2:** They dedicated themselves to fixing up the new nest we had built *only then*.

➔ **Only then** did they dedicate themselves to fixing up the new nest we had built.

1. I have seldom seen such remarkable creatures—fat fledglings covered in good plumage.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A great castle stood directly in front of them nearly blocking their way to another castle higher up.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The president was in no time aware of what was happening to undermine his leadership.
4. I was able to appreciate her unique personality only after her death at 82.
5. They little realized the dangers they would have to face before they could defuse the time bombs.
6. A small temple stood halfway up the hill overlooking a precipice.

### Cloze

Complete the passage with words from the text. Change the form where necessary.

Have you ever 1 how hard it is to be a comedian? During each live show, a comedian must be 2 so that the 3 of the room enjoy his show. If the crowd is not responding to his jokes, materials must be 4 so that the people become emotionally 5 to the comic. In between shows, however, each comedian must 6 a large portion of time to the development of new materials. This is no simple task, as each show must contain fresh scenarios. Because frequent viewers want their humorous experience 7 with each show, and they will be 8 if they feel that they are watching a repeat performance. Therefore, a comedian must 9 plan for the next show, so that each 10 show is as good as the previous one.

### Translation

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given.

1. 一些居民不满意于仅仅当听众，他们要求参与进来，亲自向专家提问。结果讨论会异常热烈。(animated)
2. 这栋房子的居住者是一对年轻夫妇，丈夫在一家保险公司工作，妻子是当地小学里一位漂亮的女教师。(occupant)
3. 这一家 11 年前就离开了。从那以后，没有人再听说过他们。所以，当他们站在小镇的街上时，大家都很惊讶。(depart)
4. 整个地区的医院、学校和其他重要的社会服务机构都在地震中遭到了毁坏。(destroy)
5. 在紧急情况下，如果没有可用的帐篷或其他常规的庇护设施，就必须修建一个临时的庇护所。(improvise)

## Writing

### Grammatical Types of Sentences (Classified by Structure) I

English sentences are classified according to the number and type of clauses they contain, that is, whether the clauses are independent or dependent. There are four types of sentences: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

#### A. Simple Sentence

##### Example:

**So we waited anxiously. (Para. 4)**

##### 1. Definition

A simple sentence consists of one independent clause. The sentence has one subject-verb connection, as in:

**Everybody in the room stood up.**

The definition, notice, does not say “one subject and one verb”, but rather “one subject-verb connection”. That connection may involve two or three subjects and two or three verbs (in theory any number of either), but as long as the connection itself is single, the sentence is simple, for example:

**All the men and women in the room stood up and cheered.**

This is a simple sentence. It has two subjects (“men” and “women”) and two verbs (“stood up” and “cheered”), but there is only one connection.

Most simple sentences, however, are short and uncomplicated and do not have multiple subjects and verbs.

##### 2. Effective Simple Sentence

While a sustained simple style does not work very well in college composition, individual simple sentences have many uses. The short sentence provides special clarity, or emphasis, or variety to a series of longer, more complicated statements.

The simple sentence is effective in setting up a topic at the beginning of a paragraph, as in this passage about the invasion of Anzio Beach in World War II:

**The German reaction, as always, was brisk. Without withdrawing any troops from the Cassino front, General Kesselring dispatched everything available to contain the beachhead while a major force could be sent to the scene. This force soon began to materialize, thanks to the defensive procedure that had been prepared for just such a contingency.**

**Fred Majdalany**

Not only does Majdalany's simple sentence announce the topic clearly; it also reinforces the idea. Like the military response it describes, the sentence is brisk and strong. In good writing the form of a sentence ought to imitate the sense as much as possible. (This principle applies, of course, to all kinds of sentences, not merely to those which are brief and simple.)

Another advantage of the simple sentence is that it creates emphasis and variety, as it