

新视角 基础英语

【上】



高等院校网络教育公共基础课英语教材

总主编：沈金华 主 编：李 瑶



中南大学出版社
www.csupress.com.cn

New
Approach Basic
English



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前 言

《新视角基础英语》是适用于网络教育使用的基础英语教材。本教材编写以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,充分考虑了接受网络教育的学生的学习条件和学习特点,力求使教材具有科学性、趣味性、实用性和系统性;强调精讲多练、由浅入深、循序渐进,便于学生借助计算机网络进行自学。

在本教材编写过程中,编者十分重视语言共核,选材和练习设置均考虑能使学生掌握各语域共用的积极词汇、语法结构和基本功能意念的常用表达方式,以便学生打好语言基础。同时,教材编写注重学生的技能培养,每单元内容设置包括听、说、读、写、译各环节,旨在增强学生实际使用英语的能力。

本套教材分上下两册,每册12个单元。每单元主要包括以下内容:

1. 课文两篇(Text A, Text B)。课文选材于英文报刊、书籍、网络等的原文,包括科普知识、历史文化、社会生活、名人轶事、体育卫生、自然环境等,题材广泛、体裁多样,具有较强的知识性和趣味性,有利于调动学生的学习积极性,扩大学生的知识面。

2. 课文注释。每课课文后有比较详细的注释,不仅针对课文中重点文化背景、词汇、语法、语言难点进行注释,还附有例句和译文,方便学生自学。

3. 丰富的练习。每课课文后配有各种练习,练习题形式多样,客观题选择练习与主观综合性练习并重,使学生的知识在精练与多练中得到巩固和提高。

4. 口语交际。每个单元都设有口语交际功能语句及情景对话,提供典型实例供学生练习和模仿。

5. 语法专项(奇数单元)。帮助学生梳理中学阶段学过的重点语法知识,有重点地复习中学阶段学过的语法知识,使学生能利用语法作为手段来学习语言,增强自学能力。

6. 写作(偶数单元)。给学生提供写作基本知识,配有各种常见的写作实例,简单实用。此部分着重培养学生使用英语的能力,促进学生书面表达和交际能力的提高。

7. 练习答案和译文。各项练习题提供答案和详解,并配有课文译文,以方便学生自学及自我检测。

由于本教材编写时间较紧,加之编者水平有限,且编写此类教材的经验不足,错误及疏漏之处在所难免,我们诚恳希望读者提出批评和建议,以便本教材进一步完善。

编 者
2014年9月

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Unit 1 Love

Learning Objectives

In this unit, students will be able to:

1. understand the power of love;
2. learn the key language points in the texts;
3. express love to their family members and friends;
4. express their preferences;
5. master the basic sentence patterns.

Text A

What is the emotion that has mystified everyone? What is the emotion that has started as many wars as it has ended? What emotion has had more plays, songs, and stories written about it than anything else? The answer is quite simple.

On Love

Love, is the emotion that makes enemies into friends and friends into enemies. So many legends surround this emotion, from the Goddess Athena and Helen of Troy to Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

There are so many levels of love. Friendship starts off this list. We do feel love towards our friends. This is what helps us get along so well and why we miss them when we don't see our friends for a long time. It's also why we hold certain friends over others no matter what happens. Sometimes, the bond between friends deepens to the point where a stronger bond of love is made, making them family.

Another level of love is for our siblings and other family members. Even though sometimes we don't like some of our family, that bond is still there. It's this family bond level of love that brought about the phrase—blood is thicker than water.

A third level of love is the bond that brings man and woman together. This level is among the strongest of them all. It is this level of love that has brought together kingdoms into nations in the past and ended so many great wars. It's also the love for a woman that has started a few of our well-known wars, like the Trojan Wars of ancient times.

The last mentionable level of love is that bond between a mother and her children. This bond starts from the very first tiny fluttering of movement and never ends, even after death of the child. A mother protects her children in the name of love. It's because of her children that a mother will work at a job she hates, just to make sure they have everything they could ever want or need.

Poems, plays and legends can only briefly touch the true meaning of love. What is love? I don't know, but I'll do what I can to express it to my son, my husband, my family and my friends in the best possible way that I can.

(339 Words)

Source: <http://www.angelfire.com/>

New Words

emotion /i'məʊʃn/ *n.* 情感; 感情

play /pleɪ/ *n.* 戏剧

legend /'ledʒənd/ *n.* 传说; 传奇; 传奇人物

surround /sə'raʊnd/ *v.* 包围; 围绕

goddess /'gɒdis/ *n.* 女神; 非凡的女子

level /'levəl/ *n.* 水平; 程度; 等级

bond /bɒnd/ *n.* 纽带

deepen /'di:pən/ *v.* 加深; 变深

sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/ *n.* 兄弟; 姐妹

kingdom /'kɪŋdəm/ *n.* 王国

ancient /'eɪnfənt/ *adj.* 古老的; 古代的

mentionable /'menʃənəbl/ *adj.* 值得一提的

tiny /'taɪni/ *adj.* 极小的; 非常小的

flutter /'flʌtə/ *v.* 飘动; 颤动

movement /'mu:vmənt/ *n.* 运动; 动作

poem /'pəʊɪm/ *n.* 诗歌

briefly /'brɪ:fli/ *adv.* 短暂地; 简单地

express /ɪk'spres/ *v.* 表达; 传达

Phrases and Expressions

start off 使开始; 出发

get along 相处; 进展

bring about 引起; 导致

in ancient times 在古时候

in the name of 以……的名义; 代表

Proper Names

Athena /ə'θi:nə/ 雅典娜(希腊女神名)

Helen /'helən/ 海伦

Troy /trɔɪ/ 特洛伊(地名)

Shakespeare /'ʃeikspiə/ 莎士比亚

Romeo and Juliet /'rəumiəu ənd 'dʒu:ljət/

罗密欧与朱丽叶

Trojan War /'trəʊdʒən wɔ:/ 特洛伊战争

Notes

1. Athena 雅典娜

Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom and craftsmanship, is strong, fair and merciful, usually portrayed as one of the most benevolent goddesses in Greek mythology. 雅典娜是希腊智慧女神与农业园艺保护神, 在希腊神话中被描绘为最仁慈的女神, 以强大、公平和仁慈为特点。

2. Helen of Troy 特洛伊的海伦

Helen of Troy was the daughter of Zeus and Leda in Greek mythology. She was considered to be the most beautiful woman in the world. Her abduction by Paris brought about the Trojan War. 在希腊神话中, 特洛伊的海伦是宙斯与勒达的女儿, 被视为世界上最美丽的女人。帕瑞斯将其诱拐, 从而引发了特洛伊战争。

3. Romeo and Juliet 罗密欧与朱丽叶

Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and, along with *Hamlet*, is one of his most frequently performed plays.

《罗密欧与朱丽叶》是威廉·莎士比亚早年所写的一部悲剧, 故事主角罗密欧与朱丽叶是一对悲情恋人, 他们的死亡最终消除了两大家族的世仇。这部作品在莎翁生前就备受欢迎, 与《哈姆雷特》一样, 也是被搬上舞台次数最多的剧目之一。

4. Love, is the emotion that makes enemies into friends and friends into enemies. 爱, 是一种既能化敌为友又能化友为敌的情感。

1) 本句为省略形式, 原句应为: Love is the emotion that makes enemies into friends and makes friends into enemies.

2) make into 意思是“使……转变为”。

例如: The local cinema has been made into a big shopping mall. 当地的电影院已被改建成了一个大型购物中心。

5. Friendship starts off this list. 排在最前面的是友谊。

start off 意思是“开始”, 也可表示“出发”。

例如: ① His father gave him 150 dollars to start off his bank account. 他父亲给他 150 美元, 让他在银行开个头。

② No sooner had his luggage been loaded than the jeep started off. 他的行李刚一装上车, 吉普车就开走了。

6. **This is what helps us get along so well, and why we miss them when we don't see our friends for a long time.** 它有助于我们和睦相处, 也是为何我们长久不见朋友时思念他们的原因。

get along with sb. 意思是“与……相处”。

例如: He is narrow-minded and is the last person that I'll get along with. 他心眼小, 是我最不愿相处的人。

7. **It's this family bond level of love that brought about the phrase—blood is thicker than water.** 正是这种家人情感纽带层面的爱促成了“血浓于水”这种说法。

1) “It is... that...”是强调句式, 被强调的部分可以是主语、宾语、表语或状语, 放在 that 前面, 其他部分置于 that 之后。强调的主语如果是人, that 可以由 who 替换。

例如: ① It was in the street that I met his younger brother. 我是在街上遇到他弟弟。

② It was them who cleaned the classroom before the New Year's party. 新年晚会前是他们打扫了教室。

2) bring about 意思是“引起; 带来”。

例如: Science has brought about many changes in our lives. 科学给我们的生活带来了许多变化。

3) blood is thicker than water 意思是“血浓于水”。

例如: Mr. Smith hires his relatives to work in his store. Blood is thicker than water. 史密斯先生雇用亲戚在店里工作, 血浓于水嘛。

8. **It is this level of love that has brought together kingdoms into nations in the past and ended many great wars.** 这种层次的爱在过去将诸侯国连成一个大的国度, 终结了许多大战。

bring together 意思是“汇集; 使团结”。

例如: The new campus is like a garden. It brings together the beauties of nature, architecture and painting. 新校园像花园一样, 它集自然美、建筑美和绘画美于一体。

9. **A mother protects her children in the name of love.** 母亲以爱的名义保护她的子女。in the name of 意思是“以……的名义; 代表……”。

例如: ① I would like to give you some advice in the name of a friend. 我愿以朋友的名义给你一些建议。

② The prime minister spoke in the name of the King. 部长代表国王讲话。

10. **What is love? I don't know, but I'll do what I can to express it to my son, my husband, my family and friends in the best possible way that I can.** 什么是爱? 我不知道。但我将用一切方式、尽我所能向我的孩子、丈夫、家人和朋友表达它。

in the best way 意思是“以最好的方式”, in the best possible way 意思是“以可能的最好方式”。

例如: Whenever you are working on some project, try to accomplish it in the best possible way. 无论何时你在做一件事, 试着用可能的最完美的方式去完成它。

Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions or statements.

- The emotion that makes friends into enemies and enemies into friends is _____.
A. hate B. patience C. joy D. love
- The phrase “blood is thicker than water” best illustrates _____.
A. the love towards friends
B. the love between mother and child
C. the love between a man and a woman
D. the love for siblings and other family members
- What level of love is among the strongest of all according to the text?
A. The love towards friends.
B. The love between mother and child.
C. The love between a man and a woman.
D. The love for family members.
- According to the author, the bond between a mother and her children _____.
A. starts when the children are very lovely.
B. starts when the children have grown up.
C. ends when the children die.
D. exists even after the children's death.
- Which of the following legends is not cited in the text?
A. Romeo and Juliet. B. Jack and Rose in Titanic.
C. Helen of Troy. D. Goddess Athena.

Vocabulary & Structure

II. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the sentence.

- The new manager is kind to everybody. He seems easy to _____.

- A. get by B. get across C. get along with D. get rid of
2. The market is gloomy. Will his new plan _____ good results?
A. bring together B. bring about C. bring forward D. bring down
3. The speaker _____ by saying that music is vital to our well-being and health.
A. took off B. fell off C. started off D. wiped off
4. The little bird gathered small sticks to _____ a nest.
A. make up B. make into C. drive into D. pick up
5. This mountain is 3,500 meters above sea _____.
A. class B. rate C. line D. level
6. It was in that beautiful park _____ we celebrated the family reunion last week.
A. when B. where C. that D. which

III. Choose the best option to replace the underlined word or phrase in each sentence.

1. Love, joy, hate, fear and grief are all emotions.
A. smiles B. actions C. sadness D. feelings
2. The experience of staying far away from home created a very special bond between us.
A. relationship B. proof B. blog D. money
3. Mark Zuckerberg, the man who created Facebook, has already been a legend when he is so young.
A. heroine B. famous person C. old story D. champion
4. Our sibling relationships are often the longest of our lives, lasting 80 years or more.
A. relationships with colleagues B. relationships with parents
C. relationships with friends D. relationships with brothers and sisters
5. A storm of laughter arose and even the tiniest child joined in.
A. loveliest B. luckiest C. youngest D. bravest
6. Surviving difficult times can really deepen your relationship.
A. make... stronger B. make... worse
C. make... tougher D. make... lower

Translation

IV. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1. A positive attitude will help you _____ (与新同学相处和睦).
2. He uses wild colors to _____ (表现万物) in his paintings.

3. Lily hates to be controlled by her mother _____ (以爱的名义).
4. The pop star was quickly _____ (被热情的学生包围了).
5. Mary finds it hard to write _____ (用最简单的方式).

Cloze

V. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the passage.

I love charity shops and so 1 lots of other people in Britain because you find quite a few of them on every high street. The charity shop is a British institution, selling everything from clothes 2 electric goods, all 3 very good prices. You can get things you won't find in the shops any more. The thing I like 4 about them is that your money is going to a good cause and not into the 5 of profit-driven companies, and you are not 6 the planet, but finding a new home for 7 goods.

The first charity shop was 8 in 1947 by Oxfam. The famous charity's appeal to aid postwar Greece had been so 9 that it had been flooded with donations. They decided to set up a shop to 10 some of these donations to raise money for that appeal. Now there are over 7,000 charity shops in the UK.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. love | B. like | C. do | D. have |
| 2. A. with | B. to | C. and | D. from |
| 3. A. in | B. of | C. at | D. on |
| 4. A. keen | B. better | C. well | D. best |
| 5. A. clothes | B. dress | C. pockets | D. shoes |
| 6. A. saving | B. damaging | C. protecting | D. guarding |
| 7. A. needed | B. bad | C. rubbish | D. unwanted |
| 8. A. opened | B. closed | C. opening | D. closing |
| 9. A. shameful | B. successful | C. pitiful | D. careful |
| 10. A. help | B. buy | C. show | D. sell |

Text B

I Love You, Mum

One Mother's Day morning a troubling thought crossed my mind. *You've never, ever, in your whole life, told your mother you love her. What if she dies and you have to live with that for the rest of your life?*

What reason did I have for not telling Mum I loved her? I didn't know I had to! Such words were never spoken in our home. My parents loved each other and they loved their five children, but our family didn't hug and say mushy things such as "I love you".

My parents were also loved by their parents, but there were no hugs and sweet talk there either. Mum's mother had been a child immigrant to the country and worked as a domestic helper when she was just eight years old. Before that, she had lived in an orphanage in London. She had no memories of her mother. None.

Naturally, my grandmother wasn't big on outward shows of affection. Hence, my mother didn't receive any *I-love-you* either, and she wasn't good at giving affection to her children, except when they were in the baby and toddler stages.

Everyone in my family was supposed to translate warm meals, clean beds and good clothing as "love". But, seeing love in action doesn't make up for failing to hear the words "I love you".

That Mother's Day, I felt God speaking to me, telling me to break down that barrier. He told me that my mother needed to hear me say, "I love you." And I needed to say it!

Mum lived three hours away, so it wasn't possible to tell her face-to-face. I phoned.

At first, I wished her a happy Mother's Day. Then we talked about the weather, other members of the family and Dad's health. All the while, the words "I love you" were burning in my mind. When you've never said those words to someone, they don't just roll off your tongue.

Finally, when I felt our conversation winding down, I blurted, "I love you, Mum."

She said, "I love you too, dear," just as if she'd been saying it to me all my life.

(355 Words)

Source: <http://www.signsofthetimes.org.au/>

New Words

cross /krɒs/ *v.* 穿越; 划过

hug /hʌg/ *v. & n.* 拥抱

mushy /'mʌʃi/ *adj.* 多愁善感的; 感伤的

immigrant /'ɪmɪgrənt/ *n.* 移民

domestic /də'mestɪk/ *adj.* 家庭的; 国内的

orphanage /'ɔːfənɪdʒ/ *n.* 孤儿院

outward /'aʊtwəd/ *adj.* 外向的; 外表的

affection /ə'fekʃən/ *n.* 喜爱; 情感
 hence /hens/ *adv.* 因此; 从此以后
 toddler /'tɒdlə/ *n.* 学步的幼儿 *v.* 蹒跚行走
 translate /træns'leɪt/ *v.* 解释; 翻译
 barrier /'bæriə/ *n.* 障碍; 屏障

conversation /kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.* 交谈; 会话
 tongue /tʌŋ/ *n.* 舌头
 wind /waɪnd/ *v.* 转动; 使减速; 逐渐减少
 blurt /blɜ:t/ *v.* 脱口而出; 突然说出

Phrases and Expressions

be supposed to 应该; 被期望
 live with 接受; 忍受
 make up for 弥补; 补偿

break down 打破; 出故障
 roll off one's tongue 脱口而出
 wind down 逐渐停止; 结束

Notes

1. **What if she dies and you have to live with that for the rest of your life?** 要是她走了, 你将不得不带着这种遗憾度过余生, 你该怎么办?

1) what if 意思是“要是……又怎样; 如果……将会怎么样”, 也可以补充为“what would happen if...”。

例如: What if she doesn't like the restaurant I choose? = What would happen if she doesn't like the restaurant I choose? 要是她不喜欢我选的餐厅怎么办?

2) live with 意思是“接受; 忍受”。live with sb. 意思是“与……一起住”。

例如: ① We have to live with the fact that this test is a total failure. 我们不得不接受这次试验彻底失败的事实。

② Clair lives with her parents in London. 克莱尔和父母一起住在伦敦。

3) the rest of 意思是“其余的; 剩余的”。

例如: He is behind the rest of the class in physics. 他的物理不如班上的其他同学。

2. **Hence, my mother didn't receive any I-love-you either, and she wasn't good at giving affection to her children, except when they were in the baby and toddler stages.** 所以, 我母亲也没有听到过任何“我爱你”这样的话, 对自己的子女也不会表达爱意, 除了他们尚在襁褓和蹒跚学步时期。

1) hence 意思是“因此; 从此以后”, 可用在句中或句末。

例如: ① It's handmade and hence expensive. 这是手工做的, 因此很贵。

② It is very late; hence you must go to bed. 已经很晚了, 因此你必须去睡觉。