

本科·下册

新时代英语

NEW ERA ENGLISH

主 编 邹 勇 叶 净

副主编 荣雯轩

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西南财经大学出版社

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE & ECONOMICS PRESS

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成人（网络）教育系列规划教材

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总序

随着全民终生学习型社会的不断建设和完善，业余成人（网络）学历教育学生对教材的质量要求越来越高。为了进一步提高成人（网络）教育的人才培养质量，帮助学生更好地学习，依据西南财经大学成人（网络）教育人才培养目标、成人学习的特点及规律，西南财经大学成人（网络）教育学院和西南财经大学出版社共同规划，依托学校各专业学院的骨干教师资源，致力于开发适合成人（网络）学历教育学生的高质量优秀系列规划教材。

西南财经大学成人（网络）教育学院和西南财经大学出版社按照成人（网络）教育人才培养方案，编写了专科及专升本公共基础课、专业基础课、专业主干课和部分选修课教材，以完善成人（网络）教育教材体系。

本系列教材的读者主要是在职人员，他们具有一定的社会实践经验和理论知识，个性化学习诉求突出，学习针对性强，学习目的明确。因此，本系列教材的编写突出了基础性、职业性、实践性及综合性。教材体系和内容结构具有新颖、实用、简明、易懂等特点；对重点、难点问题的阐述深入浅出、形象直观，对定理和概念的论述简明扼要。

为了编好本套系列规划教材，在学校领导、出版社和各学院的大力支持下，成立了由学校副校长、博士生导师丁任重教授任主任，成人（网络）教育学院院长唐旭辉研究员和出版社社长、博士生导师冯建教授任副主任，其他部分学院领导参加的编审委员会。在编审委员会的协调、组织下，经过广泛深入的调查研究，制定了我校成人（网络）教育教材建设规划，明确了建设目标，计划用两年时间分期分批建设。为了保证教材的编写质量，在编审委员会的协调下，组织各学院具有丰富成人（网络）教育教学经验并有教授或副教授职称的教师担任主编，由各书主编组织成立教材编写团队，确定教材编写大纲、实施计划及人员分工等，经编审委员会审核每门教材的编写大纲后再进行编写。

经过多方努力，本系列规划教材终于与读者见面了。在此，我们对各学院领导的大力支持、各位作者的辛勤劳动以及西南财经大学出版社的鼎力相助表示衷心的感谢！在今后教材的使用过程中，我们将听取各方面的意见，不断修订、完善教材，使之发挥更大的作用。

西南财经大学成人（网络）教育学院

2009年6月

前言

《新时代英语（本科·下册）》是一本为高等学校网络教育而编写的英语教材，也可作为成人教育、夜大、函大、高等专科院校和高等职业院校英语教材使用，还可作为英语自学教材供相应水平的英语爱好者学习使用。本教材旨在指导学生在深入学习课文的基础上，从听、说、读、写、译等方面进行语言操练，使学生具备一定的听说能力、较强的阅读能力、良好的写作和翻译能力。本教材还有助于学习者应对成人自考、国家英语统考等。

本册共有七个单元。具体设计安排如下：

(1) 课文——每单元由 Text A 和 Text B 组成，课文以说明文和议论文为主，题材广泛，涉及社会、文化、科普等领域。文章通俗易懂，充满趣味性，是较好的英语学习材料。

(2) 词汇表——每单元课文后附有词汇表，除给出课文中出现的词义外，还加了一二个其他常用词义。课后的词汇都是国家英语统考以及大学英语二、三级常考词汇。

(3) 短语和词句——列出课文重要的短语和词句及其中文意思，以加强学生对英语固定搭配的学习和应用，夯实英语基础知识。

(4) 注释——对文中出现的典型句子，加以解释和说明，并举出相应例句；同时，对一些相对复杂的句子加以注释，以帮助学生更好地理解句意。

(5) 语法——按照教学大纲要求，各单元的语法一般都在文中出现过，语法项目的编排科学、解释简洁、应用确切。

(6) 练习——每单元附有相应的配套练习，包括课文理解、词汇、语法、翻译和日常英语应用等，旨在帮助学生巩固课文中学过的单词和短语、句型和句法，加深学生对所学语法项目的理解和对词汇的记忆，训练学生口

语、翻译能力等，提高学生综合应用英语的能力。

为了让学生得到更好的专项锻炼，本书特地增加了专项训练模块，分以下五个部分：单项选择部分、阅读理解部分、完形填空部分、翻译部分以及写作部分。

本教材的编者大多是长期从事大学英语教学及培训的一线教师，对中国学生学习英语的特点有多年的研究，颇有心得。他们将多年的教学经验和理论研究成果贯穿于教材的编写之中，对英语学习者的英语学习有较大的帮助，并能提高学习者的学习效率。

本教材由西南财经大学邹勇教授、叶净讲师设计并担任主编，荣雯轩讲师担任副主编。叶净编写第一单元、第二单元、第三单元，荣雯轩编写第四单元、第五单元、第六单元，杨盼、唐睿伊、罗慧、金婷编写第七单元，余春梅编写语法部分，蒋燕编写模拟题，曾妮编写专项练习模块的单项选择部分，黄清华编写阅读理解部分，吴银玲子编写完形填空部分，邹勇编写翻译部分以及写作部分。在本书的编写过程中，我们得到了西南交通大学外国语学院副院长王维民副教授、电子科技大学外国语学院冯斗教授的大力支持和帮助。同时，西南财经大学成人（网络）教育学院教学部主任杨国富老师也对教材的编写提出了许多宝贵的意见。在此，我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，本教材不足之处在所难免，敬请专家、学者和同行不吝赐教，批评指正，并希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议，以期今后再版时改进，更好地满足广大读者的要求。

编者

2012年7月于成都·光华园

Content

Unit One

- Text A Would You Have Believed It? (1)
Text B Body Talk (11)

Unit Two

- Text A American's View of Time (21)
Text B "One on One" Program (31)

Unit Three

- Text A The Relationship Between Diet and Health (38)
Text B Snowflake (46)

Unit Four

- Text A Education Around the World (52)
Text B Language (63)

Unit Five

- Text A People and Colors (70)
Text B How Colors Affect Your Moods and Health (82)

Unit Six

- Text A The Importance of Being Kind and Polite (92)
Text B Why Don't Girls Think Like Boys? (103)

Unit Seven

- Text A Suburb or Downtown? (137)

Text B Invention of Letters	(144)
Multiple Choice	(151)
Reading Comprehension	(187)
Cloze	(191)
Translation	(209)
Writing	(218)
References	(225)

Unit

One

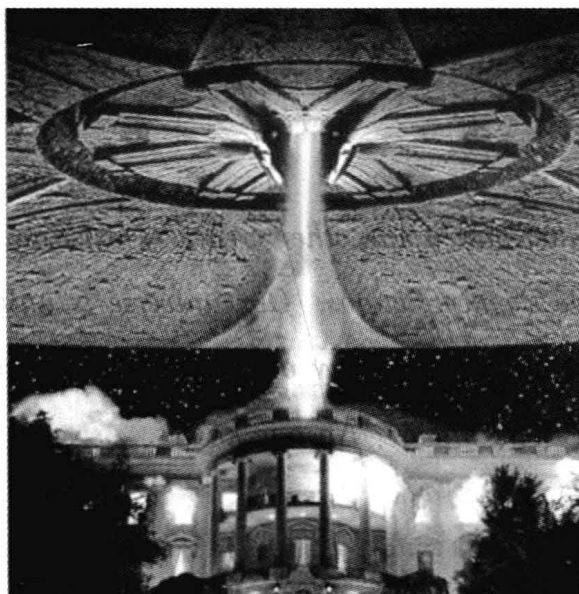
Text A

Do you believe that there are some other creatures existing in the outer space? Maybe you read some science fictions. Our universe is unlimited, and it contains a lot of secrets. Maybe one day our planet will be attacked by enemies from another planet. Who knows? No one knows.

Would You Have Believed It?

1 Probably only a few people noticed that the local radio programme had been changed that night. Instead of the usual radio play, a band began to play dance music. After a while, the voice of the well-known announcer interrupted the music in the middle of a tune. A strange object had landed in

an open field near New York City. Then there was an interview with a famous scientist from Princeton University who had gone to the place where the object had landed. He had a message of great importance for the American people. He said that strange creatures with terrible weapons had come out of the object, and it seemed that the United States was being attacked by enemies from Mars. His message was followed by an interview with police and military specialists who said that the public should remain calm, but should be prepared to defend home and country if it should prove to be necessary. The radio station would keep on informing the public as long as it could, but there was the possibility that the enemy would shortly take control over the whole country.



2 Soon after this, the telephone lines to the radio station and the police were blocked by hundreds of callers trying to find out where they could escape to. In no time, thousands of people were leaving their homes and driving out of the city, blocking the roads. A whole city lost its nerve on that evening in the 1930s, and thus the radio play “The War of the Worlds”,

produced by the young Orson Welles, became famous. It hit the headlines all over the world, and is regarded as one of the most interesting examples of crowd behavior.

3 Some years ago an American policeman found a woman lying near a lonely road. She did not appear to have had an accident, but she was trembling and clearly in a state of shock, so he rushed her to the nearest hospital. She began to tell the doctor on duty a story which was astonishing in all respects. She had been driving along a country road when she had been stopped by a flying saucer landing in front of her. She had been forced to leave the car and enter the flying saucer by creatures which looked like human beings and which could easily make themselves understood although they could not speak. It was as though they could read her thoughts and she could also read theirs. They treated her politely and allowed her to leave after carrying out a number of tests on her. As she otherwise seemed to be normal, they decided that she was probably suffering from the side effects of some drug. The woman insisted on being allowed to go home, but when she gave her address, it was in a town over a thousand miles from the hospital. The police then started to make inquiries and soon discovered that there was already a search going on for the woman, whose husband had reported that she had disappeared. Her car had been found with the driver's door open and the engine running. In front of the car the surface of the road had been completely destroyed — not by an explosion or anything of that kind, but as though a large, circular, white-hot object had burnt through it.

Vocabulary

scene [si:n] *n.* 出事地点, 场面, 现场; 景色, 景致, 风景

local [ˈləukəl] *a.* 地方的, 当地的

- band [bənd] *n.* (吹奏) 乐队
- announcer [ə'naunsə] *n.* 宣告者; (电视台、电台) 播音员
- interrupt [ɪntə'rʌpt] *vt.* 阻止; 妨碍; 打断 (别人的话等), 中断
- tune [tju:n] *n.* 曲调, 调子
- interview [ɪntə'vju:] *n.* 接见; (记者的) 访问
- message ['mesɪdʒ] *n.* 口信; 消息, 情报, 通报
- weapon ['wepən] *n.* 武器, 兵器; 斗争工具
- military ['militəri] *a.* 军用的, 军事的; 好战的
- specialist ['speʃəlist] *n.* 专家
- defend [di'fend] *vt.* 保卫, 保护; 为……进行辩护
- inform [in'fɔ:m] *vt.* 告诉, 通知
- nerve [nə:v] *n.* 神经; 胆魄, 勇气
- crowd ['kraud] *n.* 人群; 拥挤; 大众, 老百姓
- behavior [bi'heivjə] *n.* 行为, 举止, 表现, 态度
- tremble ['trembl] *vi.* 发抖, 颤抖
- state [steit] *n.* 状况, 情形, 情况
- astonishing [əs'tɒnɪʃɪŋ] *a.* 令人惊讶的
- saucer ['sɔ:sə] *n.* 茶托, 碟子, 茶碟
- insist [in'sist] *vi.* 硬要, 坚持; 坚决要求
- inquiry [in'kwaiəri] *n.* 询问, 质问; 调查, 审查
- explosion [iks'pləʊʒən] *n.* 爆炸, 炸裂; 扩张, 激增
- circular ['sə:kjulə] *a.* 圆的, 圆环形的

Phrases & Expressions

- instead of 不是, 代替
- in the middle of 在……中间, 在……的途中, 正在……当中
- come out of 出自, 生于, 出来
- be prepared to do sth. 准备做某事

keep on doing sth.	持续做某事
as long as	只要
take control over...	控制……
in no time	很快
lose one's nerve	(神经)失常, 混乱
in a state of shock	处于惊慌状态
on duty	值日, 值班
in all respects	无论从哪方面来看, 在各方面
as though	仿佛, 好像
carry out	执行, 实施
a number of	大量, 许多
suffer from	受……之苦
side effect	副作用
insist on doing sth.	坚持做某事
make an inquiry	查询, 询问, 调查
go on	继续

Notes

1. Princeton University

普林斯顿大学 (美国名牌大学)。

2. Orson Welles

奥尔森·威尔斯 (1915—1985), 美国当代著名导演和演员。1938 年因播演广播剧《星球大战》而出名。该剧以逼真的效果在当时的美国引起恐慌。1941 年他自编、自导、自演的《公民凯恩》成为电影技术发展的里程碑。他曾获奥斯卡特别荣誉奖。

3. He had a message of great importance for the American people.

他有重要的情报要告诉美国人民。

4. A whole city lost its nerve on that evening in the 1930s.

20 世纪 30 年代的那天晚上，整个城市一片混乱。

5. It hit the headlines all over the world.

全世界都以头条新闻报道此事。

6. ... is regarded as one of the most interesting examples of crowd behavior.

……被认为是最有趣的大众行为的例子之一。

7. She did not appear to have had an accident.

她看起来仿佛没有发生任何车祸。

8. She had been forced to leave the car and enter the flying saucer by creatures which looked like human beings and which could easily make themselves understood although they could not speak.

她被看起来像人类的生物强迫离开自己的车子，进入茶碟状的飞行物中。这些生物虽然不能说话，却能使别人很容易理解它们的意思。

Exercises to the Text

1. *Comprehension of the text*

Decide whether the statements are true or false according to the text.

- (1) What the text described is a reality which the world experienced sixty years ago.
- (2) Before Orson Welles produced the radio play "The War of the Worlds", he was famous.
- (3) The American people believed that the radio programme of that night was a true story.
- (4) This radio programme was arranged by police and military specialists.
- (5) The woman driver's husband had never seen his wife again.

2. Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the given phrases.

on duty	as long as	run short of	keep under control
in line	a large number of	at random	free from
by means of	keep pace with		

- (1) Steel is widely used in industry and everyday life because it has _____ good properties.
- (2) These small towns are _____ air pollution.
- (3) The fireman reached the top floor _____ a long water pipe.
- (4) We must _____ the new development of modern science and technology.
- (5) Instead of moving around _____, the electrons flow in the same direction from one end of the wire to the other.
- (6) The student _____ should clean the blackboard for the teacher.
- (7) They have _____ food for a few days, and the children are very hungry.
- (8) We should go on and try our best _____ we have a little hope ahead.
- (9) After the firemen fought an hour, the fire was finally _____.
- (10) The teacher asked the students to stand _____ and wait for their turns.

II. Study the following words. Then fill in the blanks.

(1) probable (*a.*) probably (*ad.*) probability (*n.*)

- a. Mary is _____ the best student in her class.
- b. It is _____ that he will be late for school.
- c. If you go to the park early in the morning, you will _____ find many people doing exercise.

d. In all _____ we will go with you.

e. There is a _____ error in the list.

(2) manage (*vt.*) management (*n.*) manager (*n.*)

a. After working hard, he becomes a _____ from an office boy.

b. She is in charge of personal _____ in the factory.

c. The factory will be much more productive if it is properly _____.

d. It is not easy for a woman to become a general _____.

e. Mrs. Brown is _____ a school.

(3) accept (*vt.*) acceptance (*n.*) acceptable (*a.*) acceptably (*ad.*)

a. I wondered if they would _____ our suggestions.

b. Helen was happy because the dress she wore to the party were _____. She was _____ dressed.

c. It took many weeks for his suggestions to gain _____.

d. Do you think Mary will _____ my invitation (邀请)?

3. Structure

I. Complete the following sentences with proper expressions from the text in proper forms. The key word of the expression is given after each sentence.

Model: I _____ to admit that we were in love. (ashamed, NOT)

→I'm not ashamed to...

a. It _____ just complaining like that. (use, NOT)

b. He had run a long distance in the rain, and when he got home he _____. (wet)

c. There _____ life on Mars. (sign, NOT)

d. He met her in the doorway just as she _____ go away. (about)

e. Children _____ see such films. (supposed, NOT)

f. Don't worry, everything will turn out all right _____. (end)