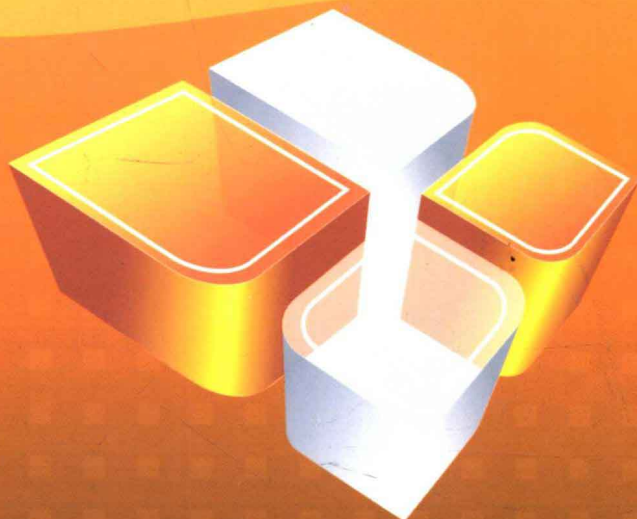


高等法律职业教育系列教材
GAODENG FALU ZHIYE JIAOYU XILIE JIAOCAI

实用大学英语 综合教程

SHIYONG DAXUE YINGYU ZONGHE
JIAOCHENG 主 编 蒋 玲 李国英



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SHIYONG DAXUE YINGYU
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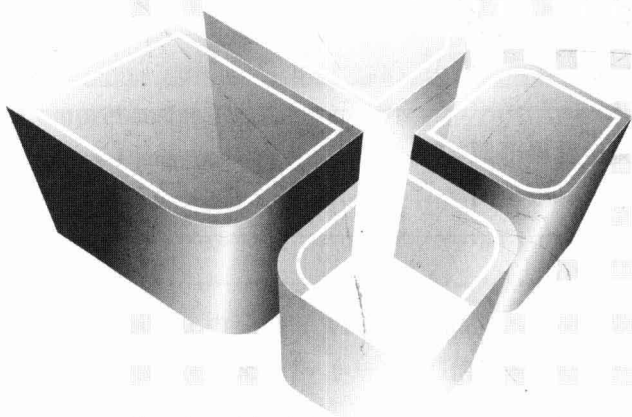


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总 序



高等法律教育职业化已成为社会的广泛共识。2008 年，由中央政法委等 15 部委联合启动的全国政法干警招录体制改革试点工作，更成为中国法律职业化教育发展的里程碑。这也必将带来高等法律职业教育人才培养机制的深层次变革。顺应时代法治发展需要，培养高素质、技能型的法律职业人才，是高等法律职业教育亟待破解的重大实践课题。

目前，受高等职业教育大趋势的牵引、拉动，我国高等法律职业教育开始了教育观念和人才培养模式的重塑。改革传统的理论灌输型学科教学模式，吸收、内化“校企合作、工学结合”的高等职业教育办学理念，从办学“基因”——专业建设、课程设置上“颠覆”教学模式：“校警合作”办专业，以“工作过程导向”为基点，设计开发课程，探索出了富有成效的法律职业化教学之路。为积累教学经验、深化教学改革、凝塑教育成果，我们着手推出“基于工作过程导向系统化”的法律职业系列教材。

《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020 年）》明确指出，高等教育要注重知行统一，坚持教育教学与生产劳动、社会实践相结合。该系列教材的一个重要出发点就是尝试为高等法律职业教育在“知”与“行”之间搭建平台，努力对法律教育如何职业化这一教育课题进行研究、破解。在编排形式上，打破了传统篇、章、节的体例，以司法行政工作的法律应用过程为学习单元设计体例，以职业岗位的真实任务为基础，突出职业核心技能的培养；在内容设计上，改变传统历史、原则、概念的理论型解读，采取“教、学、练、训”一体化的编写模式。以案例等导出问题，根据内容设计相应的情境训练，将相关原理与实操训练有机地结合，围绕关键知识点引入相关实例，归纳总结理论、分析判断解决问题的途径，充分展现法律职业活动的演进过程和应用法律的流程。

法律的生命不在于逻辑，而在于实践。法律职业化教育之舟只有融入法律实践的海洋当中，才能激发出勃勃生机。在以高等职业教育实践性教学改革为平台进行法律职业化教育改革的探索过程中，有一个不容忽视的现实问题，高等职业教育人才培养模式主要适用于机械工程制造等以“物”作为工作对象的职业领域，而法律职业

教育主要针对的是司法机关、行政机关等以“人”作为工作对象的职业领域，这就要求在法律职业教育中对高等职业教育人才培养模式进行“辩证”地吸纳与深化，而不是简单、盲目地照搬照抄。我们所培养的人才不应是“无生命”的执法机器，而是有法律智慧、正义良知、训练有素的有生命的法律职业人员。但愿这套系列教材能为我国高等法律职业化教育改革作出有益的探索，为法律职业人才的培养提供宝贵的经验、借鉴。



2010 年 11 月 15 日



前言



全国大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高等教育司组织的全国性、大规模的标准化考试，其目的在于检查、督促大学英语教学大纲的贯彻实施，推动大学英语教学改革，提高大学英语教学质量。对广大非英语专业的大学生来说，这是一次检测自己英语水平的机会。越来越多的企、事业单位也把大学英语四、六级证书作为衡量求职者英语水平的重要标准。

根据我国高等教育发展的新形势，为了深化教学改革，提高教学质量，满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要，教育部于2007年7月颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》，作为高等学校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。本教材依据《大学英语课程教学要求》，参照国内同类教材，考虑到市场上现有教材的最大缺点是内容与大学英语实际教学情况脱节，没有考虑到大学非英语专业学生的实际英语水平和学校的课时安排，大都存在着内容偏难、课时偏多的问题，导致学生学习起来抓不到重点，教师教学无法按计划安排。除此之外，现有教材和大学英语四级考试的结合度不够，而四级通过率则是很多学校、教师和学生共同关注的焦点，这就导致现有教材的实用性不高。为了帮助参加大学英语四级考试的学生更好地复习迎考并取得高分，针对我院学生学习的特点（已参加实用英语全国等级考试，普遍词汇量不大，阅读理解能力、语法能力、写作能力和听力普遍不高），我们组织广东司法警官职业学院有多年教学经验的第一线资深教师及专业水平较高的中青年教师采用基础学习与参加四级考试结合的形式编写了这本《实用大学英语综合教程》，旨在帮助学生更好地进行大学英语的学习、预习和复习，帮助他们打好语言基础，提高语言的实际运用能力。教材主要面向本院学生使用。本教程有8个单元，每个单元分为两个部分。第一部分包括课文、生词、短语、注释和课文的练习、语法训练、写作指导。第二部分为课外练习（是借鉴四级考试题型进行的专项练习，包括完形填空和快速阅读）。课文的选材全部出自英文报纸、杂志、书籍，内容涉及时事、科普、生活和社会问题。文章的长度、难度适宜，在内容安排上循序渐进。各个部分的训练试题与大学英语四级统考的最新题型相一致，为学生和教师提供四级强化辅导试题。我们这套教材在编写过程中充分考虑了现在大学非英语专业学生英语课时少，学生英语水平普遍不高的情况，在内容设置上注重深入浅出，强调和大学英语四级考试紧密结合。我们对历年的四级试题材料类型进行了总结，选出最常考的体裁和题材，与《大学英语课程教学要求》和《四级考试大纲》中所要求掌握的话题相结合，从而确定本书的单元话题和练习题题目类型，确保学生在学习完我们的教材后，除了能够提高英语语言能力外，还能够轻松应对大学英语四级考试。本套教材在编写过程中结合实际教学情况，力求抓住学生学习过程中的主要

问题，进行循序渐进的辅导与练习。

《实用大学英语综合教程》由蒋玲审校、修订完成，并负责第一单元、第四单元、第六单元（语法）的编写，李国英负责第五单元、第八单元的编写，毛雄敏负责第二单元、第三单元的编写，魏来负责第六单元、第七单元的编写。汤泉负责教材编写的组织协调工作。

在编写过程中，编者参考了大量的文献资料，在此谨向参考资料的出版者与编著者表示由衷的感谢。

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由于编写时间仓促，加之编者水平有限，书中难免存在不足之处，希望本书使用者不吝提出批评、建议。

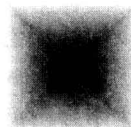
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2012 年 9 月于广东司法警官职业学院



目 录

CONTENTS



总 序	001
-----------	-----

前 言	001
-----------	-----

Unit One

Part One Comprehensive English	001
What do American Consumers Like?	001
New Words and Expressions	002
Notes	003
Exercises	003
Grammatical Structures 主谓一致 (Subject-Verb Agreement)	005
Guided Writing 议论文 (Argumentation)	009
Part Two Supplementary Materials	013
Cloze	013
Fast Reading	014

Unit Two

Part One Comprehensive English	018
Are Cellphones Dangerous?	018
New Words and Expressions	019
Notes	019
Exercises	019
Grammatical Structures 构词法 (Word-formation)	021
Guided Writing 英语应用文写作 (一): 书信体写作	025
Part Two Supplementary Materials	029
Cloze	029
Fast Reading	030

Unit Three

Part One Comprehensive English	034
---	-----



Organic Versus Non-Organic Food	034
New Words and Expressions	035
Notes	035
Exercises	035
Grammatical Structures 英语的时态 (Verb Tenses)	037
Guided Writing 英语应用文写作 (二): 非书信体写作	043
Part Two Supplementary Materials	045
Cloze	045
Fast Reading	046

Unit Four

Part One Comprehensive English	050
Obama's Victory Speech	050
New Words and Expressions	052
Notes	053
Exercises	055
Grammatical Structures 被动语态 (Passive Voice)	056
Guided Writing 段落写作 (Paragraph Writing)	062
Part Two Supplementary Materials	064
Cloze	064
Fast Reading	065

Unit Five

Part One Comprehensive English	069
What Makes the Weather	069
New Words and Expressions	071
Notes	071
Exercises	072
Grammatical Structures 非谓语句动词 (Non-predicative Verb)	074
Guided Writing 描写文 (Description)	081
Part Two Supplementary Materials	082
Cloze	082
Fast Reading	083

Unit Six

Part One Comprehensive English	087
How to Make Office Politics Work for You	087
New Words and Expressions	088

Notes	089
Exercises	089
Grammatical Structures 虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)	091
Guided Writing 说明文 (Exposition)	096
Part Two Supplementary Materials	098
Cloze	098
Fast Reading	099

Unit Seven

Part One Comprehensive English	104
Lost in Translation	104
New Words and Expressions	106
Notes	106
Exercises	107
Grammatical Structures 从句 (Clause)	108
Guided Writing 篇章写作 (Passage Writing)	114
Part Two Supplementary Materials	116
Cloze	116
Fast Reading	117

Unit Eight

Part One Comprehensive English	121
What do Parents Owe Their Children?	121
New Words and Expressions	122
Notes	123
Exercises	123
Grammatical Structures 倒装句 (Inverted Sentence)	125
Guided Writing 写作常见错误	132
Part Two Supplementary Materials	135
Cloze	135
Fast Reading	136

附录

New Words and Expressions	140
Vocabulary and Expressions	146
大学英语四级考试全真预测试卷 1 Model Test One	153
大学英语四级考试全真预测试卷 2 Model Test Two	165
大学英语四级考试全真预测试卷 3 Model Test Three	177
2012 年 6 月四级考试完整真题	189

Unit One



Part One

Comprehensive English

What do American Consumers Like?

People in the mass advertising business and other people who study American society have been very interested in the question: What do American consumers like? Max Learner, a well-known scholar who has studied American society, said that American consumers are particularly fond of three things: comfort, cleanliness, and novelty.

Learner believes that the American's love of comfort perhaps goes back to the frontier experience. The pioneers had a rough life on the frontier and very few comforts. This experience may have created a strong desire in the pioneers and their children for goods that would make life more comfortable. Today, the Americans' love of comfort is seen in the way they furnish their houses, the way they design their cars, and the way they like to travel.

Cleanliness is also highly valued by Americans. There is a strong emphasis on keeping all parts of the body clean. Perhaps the Puritan heritage has played some role in the desire for cleanliness. The Puritans, a strict Protestant church group who were among the first settlers of America, stressed the need to cleanse the body of dirt and of all evil tendencies. The saying "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" reflects the belief of most Americans that it is important to keep their bodies clean by taking a bath and wearing clean clothes every day. Indeed, many Americans are offended by someone who does not follow their accepted standards of cleanliness.

In addition to cleanliness and comfort, Americans love novelty. They love to have things that are new and different. Perhaps the love of novelty comes from their pride in their inventiveness; Americans have always been interested in inventing new products and improving old ones. They like to see changes in cars, clothing, and products for the house. New models of cars are particularly appealing. Advertisements encourage people to get rid of old cars and try new ones, no matter whether the old ones still work or not. The American economy seems to be based on consumption, not conservation.



In addition to the three qualities that Learner mentions, there is a fourth quality which American consumers like very much—convenience. During the 1960s, for example, there was a dramatic increase in such “labor-saving” devices as automatic washing machines (found in 41 percent of all homes in 1960, rising to 60 percent of all homes in 1970) and automatic clothes dryers (found in 17 percent of American homes in 1960, rising to 42 percent of all homes in 1970). In the 1980s automatic clothes washers and dryers are expected parts of most American houses.

The American desire for convenience also has created fast-food restaurants, which are found in almost every city and small town in the United States. These fast-food restaurants, like McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, serve hungry customers a wide variety of sandwiches, fried chicken, seafood, etc. in five minutes or less.

Like automatic clothes washers and dryers, fast-food restaurants are convenient because they save the American consumers' time that would otherwise be spent in such household jobs as cleaning or fixing meals. Convenient foods which are already prepared for cooking or even precooked, are also available in grocery stores. These conveniences, however, do not cause Americans to be less busy. Rather, they allow them to busy themselves with other forms of work which they find more rewarding.

Thus, the convenience that Americans desire reflects not so much a leisurely lifestyle as a busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted. Alexis de Tocqueville was one of the first people to see this as a curious paradox in the American character. He observed that Americans were so busy working to acquire comfort and convenience that they were unable to relax and to enjoy leisure time when they had it. Today, as in Tocqueville's time, many Americans have what one medical doctor has called “the hurry sickness”.

New Words and Expressions

- consumer [kən'sju:mə] *n.* 消费者
 get rid of 摆脱; 除去; 戒掉
 advertise ['ædvətaɪz] *v.* 做广告
 consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] *n.* 消费
 cleanliness ['klenlɪnɪs] *n.* 清洁
 conservation [kən'sə'veɪʃən] *n.* 保存; 保留; 保守
 novelty ['nɒvəlti] *n.* 新奇; 新奇的东西
 frontier ['frʌntɪə] *n.* 边疆; 边地
 convenience [kən'veɪniəns] *n.* 方便; (*pl.*) 便利设备
 furnish ['fʊ:nɪʃ] *v.* 供给; 装备, 布置 (*with*)
 Puritan ['pjʊ:rɪtən] *n.* 清教徒
 dramatic [drə'mætɪk] *a.* 戏剧性的、引人注目的
 heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ] *n.* 遗产; 传统
 Protestant ['prɒtɪstənt] *n. & a.* 新教徒 (的)

precook [pri:'ku:k] *v.* 预先烹调

cleanse [klenz] *v.* 把……弄清洁 (of)

standard ['stændəd] *n.* ①标准; 水平; 规格; 规范 [C] [U] ②度量衡标准; (货币) 本位 [C] ③(硬币的) 法定含金(或银)量; (金银的) 法定纯度标准 [U]

in addition to 除……之外(还)

quality ['kwɒliti] *n.* ①质, 质量 [U] ②特性 [C] ③品质

grocery ['grəʊsəri] *n.* 食品杂货(店)

tendency [tendənsi] *n.* 倾向, 趋势 (to)

desire for 渴望

rewarding [ri'wɔ:diŋ] *a.* 有价值的, 有益的

godliness ['gɒdlinis] *n.* 神圣

leisurely ['leiʒəli] *a.* 悠闲的

inventiveness [in'ventivnis] *n.* 独创性, 独创能力

paradox ['pærədɒks] *n.* 似是而非的论点; 反论; 奇谈; 自相矛盾的事物

appealing [ə'pi:liŋ] *a.* 恳求的; 有吸引力的

Notes

Puritan ['pjʊərɪtən] *n.* 清教徒

清教: 16 世纪下半叶从英国国教内部分离出来的宗教派别。清教徒不是基督徒, 清教徒在美国影响最大。17 世纪上半叶因宗教不满和经济压力, 大批清教徒移居北美。在最早的 13 个殖民地中, 80% 的教会都具有清教倾向。

Protestant ['prɒtɪstənt] *n. & a.* 新教徒(的)

新教, 即基督教新教, 起源于西欧, 是由 16 世纪宗教改革运动中脱离天主教会的教会和基督徒组成的一系列新宗派的统称, 与“公教”、“正教”并列为基督教三大派别。汉语意为基督教的“新教会”或“新教派”; 为了加以区别, 有人将包括天主教、东正教和新教在内的各派统称为“基督宗教”。

Exercises

1. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- (1) According to the author, the American consumers have a special liking for the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. comfort and cleanliness
 - B. thrift and economy
 - C. novelty and convenience
 - D. clean clothes and fine houses
- (2) Americans' love of cleanliness is believed to be associated with _____.
 - A. their life style
 - B. their living standard
 - C. their Puritan tradition
 - D. their character



- (3) Paragraph 4 implies that _____.
A. Americans' love of novelty results from their pride in their inventiveness
B. Americans' love of novelty sometimes results in waste of usable articles
C. Americans take interest in unusual things
D. Americans are fond of new and different products
- (4) Which of the following is NOT a sound judgement according to the passage? _____.
A. The American desire for convenience has led to a considerable increase in labor-saving devices over the land
B. Fast-food restaurants can be found anywhere in the land as a result of the Americans' longing for convenience
C. Americans' attempt to save time from domestic duties in order to do what is more worthy doing
D. The fact that more and more families have labor-saving household appliances shows that the improvements in their life enable Americans to have more time for leisure and enjoyment
- (5) A hint to the meaning of the word "paradox" can be found in _____.
A. the last two sentences of Paragraph 7
B. the first sentence of Paragraph 8
C. the third sentence of Paragraph 8
D. All of the above
- (6) It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____.
A. disapproves of Americans' busy lifestyle
B. seems to be in favor of Americans' busy lifestyle
C. advocates the Americans' busy lifestyle
D. is strongly against the Americans' busy lifestyle
- (7) The author wrote the passage on the basis of _____.
A. his own observations
B. other scholars' conclusions
C. his own observations as well as others' conclusions
D. his personal experiences

2. Choose one word from the word list below to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form of the word when necessary. Each word can be used only once and there are no extra items in the word list.

greatly increase, clean, take effective measure, get rid of, trend, reward,
heritage, desire for, comfort, consume

- (1) Make the extra effort to impress the buyer and you _____ with a quicker sale.
(2) Prices continue to show an upward _____.
(3) Many people experienced a drop in their cholesterol levels when they _____ oat bran.
(4) Farmers are introducing innovations which _____ the productivity.