



# 新认知大学实用英语 综合教程

1

## Practical College English

● 总主编 欧阳美和 王仁元



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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# 前 言

## 本书编委会

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# 前 言

《新认知大学实用英语》系列教材根据教育部高教司颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和我国成人高等教育英语课程的教学特点，遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则编写而成。所选材料从文化导入入手，紧扣经济和社会生活主题，注意思想性、文化性、趣味性、时尚性，从而增加各篇的可读性。本套教材供高职高专和成人高等教育普通英语教学三学期使用。

《综合教程》每册10个单元，包括课文A和课文B两大部分。课文A后包括文化现象、句型和语言点的精解；练习以词汇练习为主，对课文A、B中出现的重点词汇进行重点训练，以帮助学生在短时间内掌握应知应会词汇；阅读练习与考试无论从难度上还是从形式上都密切结合；口语练习以模仿和套用为主，使学生能够现学活用。三册书在语言基本技能的训练上除了上述共同点之外，又各有侧重：第一册是重点语法，第二册是常用翻译，第三册是实用写作。

《新认知大学实用英语》系列教材编者对现行国内外同类教材进行了对比研究，注意吸取其优点，以我国高职高专和成人高等教育人才培养特点和英语教学改革成果为依据，突出教学内容的针对性和实用性；以教师为主导、学生为主体，强调学生的学习效果。

本系列教材的出版要特别感谢肖玉梅教授的大力扶持和鼓励。

由于编者水平有限，缺点和错误在所难免，欢迎使用《新认知大学实用英语》系列教材的读者批评指正。

《新认知大学实用英语》

系列教材编写组

2008年7月

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## College or University?

What is the difference between a college and a university? Colleges and universities have a lot in common. Both provide a greater understanding

of the world and help people to reach their goals. Both provide a good education and help people to

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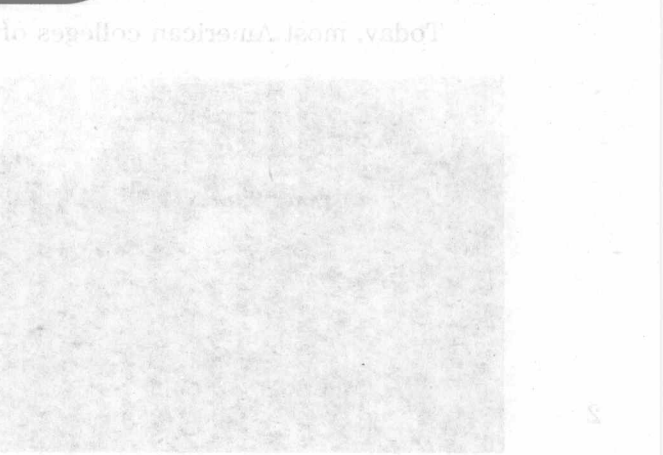
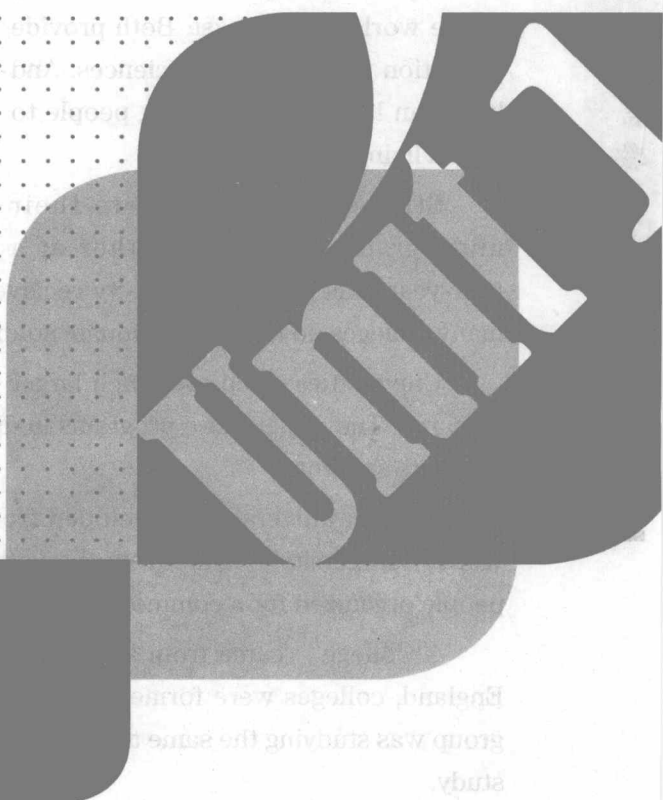
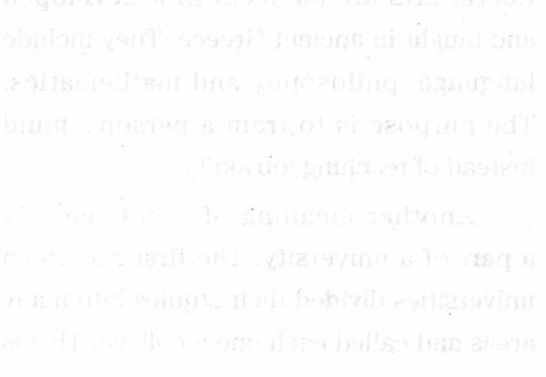
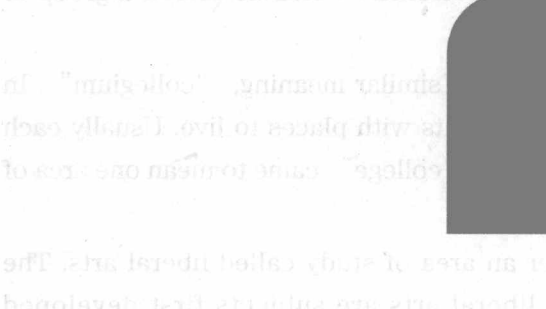
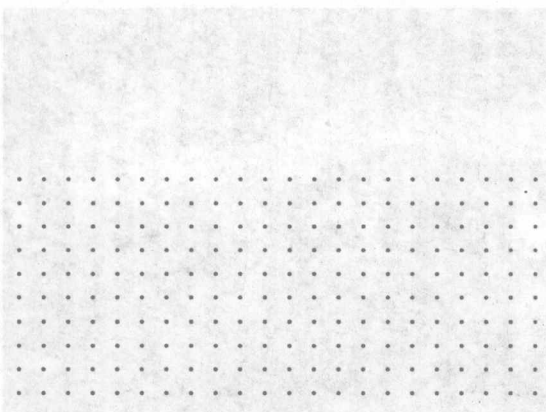
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## Text A

### College or University?

What is the difference between a college and a university? Colleges and universities have a lot in common. Both provide a greater understanding of the world and its past. Both provide education in the arts and sciences. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living.

Students who complete their undergraduate studies either at a four-year college or a university receive a bachelor's degree. One difference is that many colleges do not offer graduate studies, or support research projects.

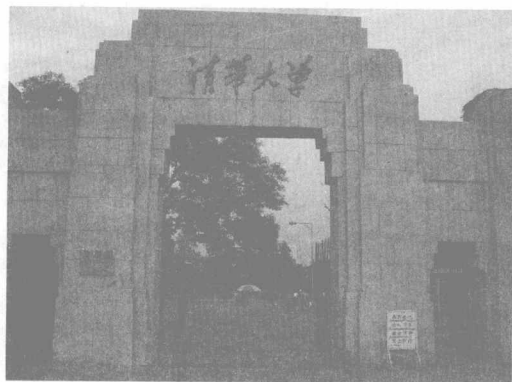
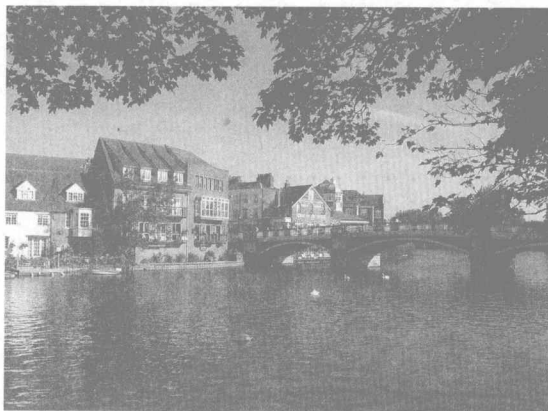
Universities often are much larger than colleges. Universities carry out a lot of research. They offer more programs in different areas of study, for undergraduate and graduate students.

Modern universities developed from those of the Middle Ages in Europe. The word "university" came from the Latin "universitas". This described a group of people organized for a common purpose.

"College" came from a Latin word with a similar meaning, "collegium". In England, colleges were formed to provide students with places to live. Usually each group was studying the same thing. So the word "college" came to mean one area of study.

Today, most American colleges offer an area of study called liberal arts. The liberal arts are subjects first developed and taught in ancient Greece. They include language, philosophy and mathematics. The purpose is to train a person's mind instead of teaching job skills.

Another meaning of "college" is a part of a university. The first American universities divided their studies into many areas and called each one a college. This is



still true.

Programs in higher learning may also be called “schools”. For example, the University of Texas at Austin has fourteen colleges and schools. These include the colleges of pharmacy, education, engineering, and fine arts. They also include the schools of architecture, business, law and information.

College is also used as a general term for higher education. A news report might talk about “college students” even if they include students at universities. Or someone might ask, “Where do you go to college?”

(334 words)

## New Words and Expressions

provide / prə'vaɪd /	vt. 提供, 供给
provide sb. with sth.	
provide sth. to / for sb.	给某人提供某物
undergraduate / ʌndə'grædʒʊət /	n. 大学本科学生 adj. 大学部的
bachelor / 'bætʃələ(r) /	n. 学士; 单身汉
bachelor's degree	学士学位
offer / 'ɒfə(r) /	v. 提供, 给予; 表示愿意(做), 提议; 出价
	n. 提供(物) v. 提议; 出价
graduate / 'grædʒʊət /	adj. 研究生的 v. 毕业 n. 毕业生; 研究生
graduate at / from	毕业于……
project / 'prɒdʒekt /	n. 课题, 项目; 计划, 方案; 工程
	v. 投射, 发射; 凸出
project oneself	突出自己, 表现自己
program / 'prəʊgræm /	n. 计划, 规划; 节目; 程序
	v. 规划; 制作节目; 编程
Latin / 'lætn /	n. 拉丁文, 拉丁语, 拉丁民族的人
	adj. 拉丁文的, 拉丁人的, 拉丁语的
describe / dɪ'skraɪb /	v. 描述, 描写
describe... as	把……描绘成
purpose / 'pɜ:pəs /	n. 目的, 意图
on purpose	故意, 有意
with / for the purpose of	为了……
similar / 'sɪmɪlə(r) /	adj. 相似的, 类似的
be similar to	与……相似
ancient / 'eɪnfənt /	adj. 古代的, 古老的; 年老的, 看上去很老的

from ancient times  
philosophy / fr'loʊəfi /  
mathematics / ,mæθə'mætkɪks /  
pharmacy / 'fɑ:məsi /  
engineering / ,endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ /  
architecture / 'ɑ:kitektʃə(r) /  
general / 'dʒenrəl /

in general  
term / tɜ:m /

be on (good) terms with  
in terms of  
in common  
earn a living  
carry out  
come to  
liberal arts  
instead of  
higher learning  
fine arts

n. 古人  
从古时候就有的  
n. 哲学, 哲理  
n. 数学  
n. 配药学; 药房  
n. 工程(学), 工程技术  
n. 建筑学; 建筑样式, 建筑风格  
adj. 一般的, 普通的; 大体的; 总的, 普遍的  
n. 将军  
一般说来, 大体上  
n. 措词, 术语, 名词; 学期; 期限, 任期;  
(pl.) 关系  
与……关系(好)  
用……的话; 从……方面来说  
共同的, 公有的  
谋生  
实行, 执行, 实现  
渐渐开始  
人文科学, 文科  
代替, 而不是……  
高等教育  
美术(如绘画、雕刻等)

## Notes

### 英美教育制度

英国的教育体系分三个阶段: 初等(primary)、中等(secondary)和高等教育(higher education)。英国儿童5岁起接受初等教育, 经过6年的学习, 参加“选拔优秀小学毕业生考试”, 即the eleven-plus examination。11岁进入中等学校, 毕业后参加高校入学考试(General Entrance Examination), 成绩合格者便可进入高等学校。

美国没有全国统一的教育制度, 但大体上也分为初等教育、中等教育和高等教育三个阶段。美国的高等学校没有统一的入学考试, 录取的依据一般是中学成绩、中学老师的推荐书、大学面试过程中的印象和学术能力测试(Scholastic Aptitude Test, 简称SAT)的分数。

在大学学习3~4年后，经考试合格后授予学士学位(bachelor's degree)。若再进一步学习和深造，可取得更高的学位，如硕士学位(master's degree)和博士学位(doctorate degree，或Doctor of Philosophy，简称 Ph. D.)。

## Reference Patterns

### 1. 平行结构

就是把逻辑上属于同一性质的并列事物用相同的结构来表达。平行结构的使用是一种修辞手法，它不仅能使文章节奏匀称，而且能起篇章纽带作用，这种修辞手段运用得好，能使你的语句表意明确，层次清楚，读之产生一种和谐的感觉。如课文中出现的两个句子：

(1) Both provide a greater understanding of the world and its past. Both provide education in the arts and sciences. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living. (Para.1) 两者都让我们对世界及其历史有更深刻的认识，都提供文理科教育，都有助于年轻人学会谋生技能。

(2) These include the colleges of pharmacy, education, engineering, and fine arts. They also include the schools of architecture, business, law and information. (Para.8) 这包括药学院、教育学院、工学院、美术学院，还包括建筑学院、商学院、法学院和信息学院。

不仅句子之间可以使用平行结构，词汇、短语，或从句也可以使用平行结构。例如：上一句中的“the schools of architecture, business, law and information”就是词汇平行结构。再如：

① To support his family and to put himself through college, he worked seven hours a day. 为了养家糊口，并使自己读完大学，他一天工作七小时。（不定式短语平行）

② A father who spends time with his son and who thoughtfully answers his son's questions will be respected and loved. 一位耐心细致地回答儿子的问题，并且和儿子一块玩的父亲会受到尊敬和爱戴。（定语从句平行）

### 2. 让步状语从句

A news report might talk about “college students” even if they include students at universities (Para.9) 尽管有的学生是在“university”上学，但新闻报道一般会用“college students”来泛指大学生。

[句型] **even if/ even though...** “即使……” “虽然……”，表示让步、转折意味，也可以置于句首。后面既可用陈述语气，也可用虚拟语气，但是even if/even though引导的从句中不用将来时。如：

① **Even if I fail this time, I will try again.** 就算这次失败了，我仍会再试一次。



- ② Even if one graduated from college, he should still continue to learn. 即使大学毕业了, 还应该继续学习。

even if和even though的意思基本相同, 常可互换使用, 但意义有细微差别。even if引导的让步从句含有强烈的假定性, 而even though引导让步状语从句时, 是以从句的内容为先决条件的, 也就是说, 说话人肯定了从句的事实。例如:

- ① Even if he is poor, she loves him. (=He may be poor, yet she loves him.) 纵使他很穷, 但她还是爱他。

- ② Even though he is poor, she loves him. (=He is poor, yet she loves him.) 虽然他很穷, 但她还是爱他。

## Language Points

### 1. Colleges and universities have a lot in common. (Para. 1)

【译文】“College”和“university”有很多相同点。

【解析】have something / a lot / much in common是一个短语, 意思是“彼此有着共同点”, 可能是嗜好, 也可能是观念。若你和某人完全没有共同点, 你就可以说“We have nothing in common.” 如:

We have nothing in common except the love for pop music. 我们之间除了喜爱流行音乐之外没有其他共同点。

### 2. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living. (Para. 1)

【译文】两者都有助于年轻人学会谋生技能。

【解析】help后接另一动词时, to可以省略, 意思是“有助于……”。例如:

- ① Sometimes soft music can help reduce one's pressure. 有时听舒缓的音乐有助于减压。

- ② The government's latest policy will help develop the economy in coastal areas. 政府最新出台的政策将有助于沿海地区经济的发展。

### 3. Students who complete their undergraduate studies either at a four-year college or a university receive a bachelor's degree. (Para. 2)

【译文】不论是就读于“college”还是“university”, 只要完成了四年本科学业学生就可以获得学士学位。

【解析】students后接一个由who引导的定语从句“who complete their undergraduate studies either at a four-year college or a university”。主句是: Students receive a bachelor's degree. studies是study的复数形式, 意思是“学业、学习”。例如:

- ① Students should put studies above other things. 学生应当以学业为重。

- ② Those who didn't go to college can continue their studies through distance

education. 没上过大学的人可以通过远程教育继续学习。

**4. This described a group of people organized for a common purpose. (Para. 4)**

【译文】这个词指的是为一个共同目的而组织起来的一群人。

【解析】people后的organized是一个过去分词作后置定语，表示被动，意思是“被组织起来的一群人”，也可以用定语从句表示：This described a group of people who were organized for a common purpose. 但过去分词较定语从句在表达上更简洁、紧凑。例如：

① The letter written carelessly is from my sister. 这封字迹潦草的信是我妹妹写的。

② We can't drive fast enough on the road covered with thick snow. 积雪的路面上车子没法开快。

for a common purpose意思是“为了一个共同的目的”。for / with the purpose of是个短语，“为了……”，例如：

I am writing this letter for the purpose of making some suggestions for improving the service of our university library. 我写这封信的目的是想提些建议以改进我校图书馆的服务质量。

**5. So the word “college” came to mean one area of study. (Para. 5)**

【译文】因此“college”这个词渐渐意指某一个学科领域。

【解析】come to短语意思是“渐渐……”，表示一个变化过程。例如：

① Some day you will come to realize the importance of saving. 总有一天你会逐渐意识到节约的重要性。

② He didn't come to feel homesick until he had arrived in the totally strange country. 一踏入这个完全陌生的国家他就渐渐开始想家了。

**6. The liberal arts are subjects first developed and taught in ancient Greece. (Para. 6)**

【译文】人文学科指的是最早在古希腊形成并被教授的科目。

【解析】按古希腊哲学家、教育家亚里士多德的划分，传统人文学科包括哲学、美学、文艺学、语言、逻辑、修辞，甚至物理学。现代一般认为人文类学科是指以人的情感、心态、理想、信仰、文化、价值等作为研究对象的学科，它大致可以包括语言学、历史学、文学、哲学、宗教学、艺术等大的学科。subjects后接developed and taught, 过去分词作后置定语。

**7. A news report might talk about “college students” even if they include students at universities. Or someone might ask, “Where do you go to college?” (Para. 9)**

【译文】尽管有的学生是在“university”上学，但新闻报道一般会用“college students”来泛指大学生，抑或人们会问“你在哪儿上大学？”用的也是“college”。

【解析】may和might, 都可以表示假设, 一种可能性, 只是 might 比 may 语气更不确定, 或更委婉。在用法方面注意以下几点:

(1) 后接动词原形, 表示对现在或将来的推测。如:

I think it may / might be difficult for a foreigner to learn Chinese. 我想外国人学汉语可能很困难。

(2) 后接动词进行式, 表示动作正在进行或将要发生。如:

He may / might be writing a letter. 他可能在写信。

(3) 后接动词完成式, 表示对过去可能发生的事进行推测。如:

She may / might have read it in the papers. 她可能在报上已读到过此事。

若要加强推测的语气, 表示较大的可能性, 可在may, might后加副词well。如:

You may well be right. 你很可能是对的。

might 后接动词的完成式, 除表示对过去的推测外, 还有以下用法(不用may)。

如:

(1) 表示过去某事可能发生而实际上却并没发生:

It was really very dangerous. I might have killed myself. 那真的是太危险了, 我差点没命了。

(2) 表示委婉的批评或责备。如:

You might at least have answered my letter. 你至少可以回我一封信嘛。

## Exercises

### 1. Answer the following question.

- 1) What does this text mainly talk about?
- 2) In what aspects (方面) do colleges have the same function(功能) as universities?
- 3) And in what aspects are colleges different from universities?
- 4) What is the purpose of liberal arts?
- 5) Which word can we use to describe areas of studies in higher learning?

### 2. Match the words in each of the following two groups with their definitions.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| A) ancient       | say what (sb. or sth.) is like; give a picture of sth. in words |
| purpose          | like; of the same sort  |
| describe         | very old; belonging to times long past                          |
| similar          | that which one means to do, get, be; plan, intention            |
| B) undergraduate | studies intended to provide general knowledge and intellectual  |

skills (rather than occupational or professional skills)  
 engineering university student  
 bachelor the application of science for the control and use of power,  
 esp. by the use of machines; work or profession of an engineer  
 liberal arts unmarried man; (man or woman who has taken the) first  
 university degree

3. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary.

provide	similar
offer	in common
project	carry out
genera	come to
purpose	instead of

- 1) These books will \_\_\_\_\_ us with all the information we need.
- 2) Parents should give children love and care \_\_\_\_\_ indifference or beating.
- 3) My friend and I have \_\_\_\_\_ tastes in music.
- 4) Their \_\_\_\_\_ to establish a new national park will be completed next year.
- 5) One of the few things John and Mary have \_\_\_\_\_ is a love of nature.
- 6) Babies \_\_\_\_\_ know the world around by watching and imitating(模仿).
- 7) Did you come to London for the \_\_\_\_\_ of seeing your family, or for business?
- 8) No matter what difficulty you will meet with, \_\_\_\_\_ your plan.
- 9) Please give me a \_\_\_\_\_ idea of my duty, for I am a freshman here.
- 10) Ask her about it when a suitable moment \_\_\_\_\_ itself.

4. Choose the one that best completes the following sentences.

- 1) The beauty of Hangzhou is more than words can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) show      B) speak      C) describe      D) define
- 2) The boy is very sensitive (敏感); if you joke with him, he will think you are insulting (侮辱) him \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) by chance      B) on purpose      C) in person      D) for intention
- 3) Recently I bought a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese vase, which was said to be made during Han Dynasty.  
 A) modern      B) ancient      C) new      D) fresh



- 4) The essential needs should \_\_\_\_\_ to the prisoners of wars.  
A) be met                      B) be made                      C) be offered                      D) be presented
- 5) The hospital is doing its best to \_\_\_\_\_ the patients with the best treatment and services.  
A) offer                      B) give                      C) provide                      D) serve
- 6) This church is a fine example of Norman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) building                      B) construction                      C) architecture                      D) structure
- 7) The general \_\_\_\_\_ for wine, spirits (烈性酒) and beer is alcoholic beverages (酒精类饮料).  
A) name                      B) address                      C) term                      D) label
- 8) The Three Gorges (三峡) \_\_\_\_\_ has already brought much profit to Chinese people and is believed to be finished in a few years.  
A) program                      B) project                      C) plan                      D) engineering
- 9) He will have learned English for eight years by the time he \_\_\_\_\_ from the university next year.  
A) leaves                      B) finishes                      C) graduates                      D) departs
- 10) They three get along well with one another; one is married, another is still a \_\_\_\_\_, and the other has a girl friend.  
A) single                      B) bachelor                      C) unmarried                      D) lonely

### 5. Reading comprehension.

I

Ideas about education are changing in the United States. Education today is not just a high school diploma (文凭) or a college degree. Many adults are interested in other kinds of learning. For them, learning does not end with a diploma.

Continuing education gives these adults the opportunity to increase their knowledge about their own field or to learn about a new field. It also gives them a chance to improve their old skills or to learn new ones. If they know more or learn more, they can get a better job or earn more money.

There is usually a large number of classes to choose from, typing, foreign cooking, photography, auto repair, furniture repair, or swimming.

Some adults take classes for fun or because the class will be useful for them. For example, they can choose a class in almost any language, Chinese, Spanish or English as a second language. There are classes in first aid (急救) or classes in sewing. There