

# College English

# 大学英语

(第2版)

总主编 / 李桂林

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重庆大学出版社

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# 前言

《大学英语(第2版)》是根据教育部高职高专大学英语教学改革的精神和当今社会发展对具有英语实际应用能力人才的需求,结合当前高职高专大学英语教学实际,以培养学生英语综合应用能力为目标,突出和加强了听、读、写、译等语言技能,在第一版《大学英语》五年的使用经验的基础上,开发编写的一本综合性大学英语教材。本教材由12个教学单元、词汇表、短语表、专有名词表、不规则动词变化表以及高职高专词汇表等内容组成,并配有听力光盘,适合高职高专院校学生作为教材或自习资料使用。

《大学英语(第2版)》在充分研究高职高专学生的英语基础和学习需求的基础上,注重思想性、人文性和科学性,既注重打好学生的语言基础,又侧重在教学中提高学生的人文素养,在加强听、读、写、译等语言技能的同时,还注意培养学生的语言应用能力和英语考试能力。这主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 注重培养语言能力。《大学英语(第2版)》不仅重视语言技能的训练,也重视这些技能的实际运用。教材内容涉及阅读能力、听力能力、翻译能力和写作能力的培养以及语法知识的巩固,配有相应的练习题,有学有练,有利于提高和巩固学生的学习效果。

2. 加强学生自学能力的培养。前面11个单元中每单元都有Text A和Text B两篇精读课文供教师在课堂教学中统一讲解,还有两篇泛读课文 Passage 1 和 Passage 2 供学生自学使用,教师也可根据实际教学情况在课内讲解。从而使课堂教学和自主学习有机结合,有利于培养学生终身学习的良好习惯。

3. 在教学中培养学生的应试能力。本教材的练习题是根据大学英语等级考试的常见题型和难度精心选编而成,可供学生自我检测学习效果,调整学习进度和方法。教材还配有不规则动词变化表以及高职高专词汇表,方便学生在课堂内外学习和自学中查阅使用。

4. 重视人文素质教育。教材前11个单元都是选择跟学生实际学习生活密切相关的话题编写而成,不仅注重介绍文化和社科常识,更注重全面提升高校学生的人文素质,尽可能地实现语言与文化的融合。

本教材是集体科研的结晶,既注重培养学生的语言能力,还注重提高英语学习的趣味性,它的编写和出版离不开全体编者的辛勤努力。《大学英语(第2版)》总主编为成都艺术职业学院李桂林副教授,主编为郭萍和何冰,编者为李桂林、王静、郭萍、何冰、夏春梅、韩梅、陈曦、王赛瑟、王圆、张俊和赖亭如。此外,在本教材编写过程中,学院和部门领导给予了热情关心和建设性指导,并得到了重大出版社的全力支持,在此也一并致谢。

《大学英语(第2版)》是我们在教学中又一次的尝试和改革,其中不当和疏漏之处,敬请使用者批评指正,以便再版或修订时更正。我们将不断努力,继续前进。

编者

2016年6月

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# Unit 1

## Foreign Language Learning

### Text A

#### Several Advices on a Foreign Language Learning

Learning a foreign language is **not only** a **matter** of reading some **grammar rules** and learning some **vocabulary** words **but also** learning a skill. It's **as much** like learning to swim or ride a bike. That is, you must not only **understand** the ideas but also make your body **accustomed** to using that information in **physical** activity which **includes** speaking, writing and reading.

You need, then not only to learn and understand, but also to **practice!** Here are a few **suggestions** on **effective** practice **techniques**.

1. Make your mouth or hand do what your mind is learning. Study out loud. Study with a friend, and **thus participate in** speaking and listening. Try to write **sentences** or a short **paragraph** using the skills you have practiced with your own **lips**.

2. Study **day-by-day**. You can't **get by** in a foreign language **course** by **cramming at the last minute**. You may be able to learn vocabulary **items** that way, but you can't teach your mouth to use them in sentences.

3. Sometimes go back and **review** old topics and vocabulary. You learn new skills **on the basis of** old ones. *The more you review the familiar information and skills, the better you will be able to **take in** new ones.*

4. Don't be afraid to **make mistakes**. Making mistakes is part of learning.

(221 words)

#### ▀ New Words ▴

matter

/ˈmætə/

*n.*

事情; 物质

*vi.*

有关系; 要紧

vocabulary	/və'kæbjuləri/	<i>n.</i>	词汇;词表
understand	/ˌʌndə'stænd/	<i>vt.</i>	理解;懂
accustom	/ə'kʌstəm/	<i>vt.</i>	使习惯于
physical	/ˈfɪzɪkəl/	<i>adj.</i>	身体的;物质的
include	/ɪn'kluːd/	<i>vt.</i>	包含;包括
practice	/ˈpræktɪs/	<i>vi.</i>	练习;实习
		<i>n.</i>	实践;练习
suggestion	/sə'dʒestʃən/	<i>n.</i>	建议;示意
effective	/ɪ'fektɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	有效的;实际的
technique	/tek'nɪːk/	<i>n.</i>	技巧;技术
thus	/ðʌs/	<i>adv.</i>	因此;从而
participate	/pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt/	<i>vi.</i>	参与;分享
		<i>vt.</i>	分享;分担
sentence	/ˈsentəns/	<i>n.</i>	句子;宣判
		<i>vt.</i>	判决;宣判
paragraph	/ˈpærəgrɑːf/	<i>n.</i>	段落
lip	/lɪp/	<i>n.</i>	嘴唇;边缘
course	/kɔːs/	<i>n.</i>	课程;一道菜
cram	/kræm/	<i>vt./vi.</i>	(为应考)临时死记硬背;填满
item	/ˈaɪtəm/	<i>n.</i>	项目;一件商品(或物品)
review	/rɪ'vjuː/	<i>vt.</i>	复习;回顾

## **Phrases and Expressions**

not only... but also	不仅……而且
grammar rules	语法规则
as much	也;同样的
be accustomed to	习惯于
day-by-day	一天天;逐日
get by	通过;过得去
at the last minute	到最后一刻
on the basis of	根据;基于……
take in	吸收;接受
make mistakes	出错;犯错



## Key Sentences

1. Learning a foreign language is not only a matter of reading some grammar rules and learning some vocabulary words but also learning a skill.  
学习一门外语不仅要学习语法规则、学习词汇,而且还应学习一门技巧。
2. The more you review the familiar information and skills, the better you will be able to take in new ones.  
你对熟悉的知识和技巧重温得越多,就越能更好地吸收新知识和技巧。

## Exercises

### I. Comprehension of Text A

*Choose the best answer to each question according to the information given in the text.*

1. The first paragraph lays stress on the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) memorizing vocabulary words is necessary in language learning  
B) language learning is a process of learning different language skills  
C) reading grammar rules is more important than anything else  
D) learning to swim is quite similar to learning to ride a bike
2. The purpose of reviewing old topics is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to throw away the old, useless information  
B) to enjoy the good ideas contained in them  
C) to build up a good basis for new skills  
D) to avoid making mistakes in the future
3. One of the major benefits of studying with a friend is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) one studies better with a friend  
B) it makes one talk and listen in a particular language  
C) it builds the friendship between two friends  
D) friends can share learning materials
4. Cramming at the last minute is no good while learning vocabulary items because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) anything learned that way can hardly be put into use  
B) one may not find enough time to use at the last minute  
C) nothing can be learned through cramming  
D) it is of little use to study without a clear purpose

5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) Why Children Are Able to Learn a Language Better than Grown-ups
- B) Why Learning a Foreign Language Is More Difficult than Anything Else
- C) An Introduction to Language Teaching and Learning
- D) A Few Suggestions on Studying a Foreign Language

## II. Word Study

A. Fill in each of the blanks by choosing the correct word given in the bracket.

1. Observing the library rules is a \_\_\_\_\_ of basic requirements. ( matters, matter)
2. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ what he was saying. It seems to me he didn't describe the matter clearly. ( understand, understanding)
3. Before graduation from a college, students should take part in social \_\_\_\_\_. ( practice, practicing)
4. In her lecture, the teacher told us how to study English \_\_\_\_\_. ( effective, effectively)
5. These researchers have been trying a new \_\_\_\_\_ to do the test. ( technique, technical)
6. The woman was \_\_\_\_\_ to 3 years in prison. ( sentence, sentenced)
7. In this university, a student can take as many \_\_\_\_\_ as he can, if he has time to study them. ( course, courses)
8. I usually spend 3 weeks \_\_\_\_\_ for my English exam. ( review, reviewing)

B. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the forms where necessary.

accustom  
basis

suggestion  
sentence

physics  
make mistakes

cram  
take in

1. The teacher taught us so much knowledge in one period that I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ another better travelling route for the children?
3. These \_\_\_\_\_ are well written.
4. When you go to a foreign country, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the customs in that country.
5. To keep healthy, you must do \_\_\_\_\_ exercises every day.

6. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in her writing before, but now she writes perfectly.
7. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ is a good way to learn English?
8. The plan was suggested \_\_\_\_\_ of the discussion.

## Text B

### How to Remember Better

You **remember** things every day, but how do you do it? You find a telephone number in the phone book, **dial** it and then forget it. This is your **short-term memory**. It **lasts** less than 30 seconds. **However**, you don't look in the phone book for your best friend's number. You know it. This is long-term memory. Your long-term memory has everything that you remember.

Why do you forget something? What is the reason? You do not learn it in the beginning. This is the **major** reason for forgetting. But you can remember better. Here are some ideas.

1. *Move information from your short-term memory to your long-term memory. Practice the information. Spend time on it.*
2. Be sure that you understand the information.
3. Do only one thing at a time. Study in a quiet place. You cannot listen to music and **memorize** at the same time.
4. Try to **connect** the new information **with** something you have already known.
5. **Divide** the information **into** parts. Do not have more than seven parts. Learn one part and stop for a few minutes. Don't try to learn all the parts at the same time.
6. Make a picture in your mind. For example, when you learn the word **SOFA**, make a picture in your mind of this **furniture**. Remember what it looks like.
7. Try to **relax** when you study. Enjoy it.

(231 words)

### New Words

remember	/rɪ'membə/	vt.	记住;记得
dial	/ˈdiəl/	vt.	拨号
short-term	/ʃɔ:t-tə:m/	adj.	短期的
memory	/ˈmeməri/	n.	记忆;记忆力
		adj.	最后的;最近的

last	/lɑːst/	vi.	持续;延续
however	/haʊˈevə/	adv.	然而;可是
major	/ˈmeɪdʒə/	adj.	主要的
		n.	专业
memorize	/ˈmeməraɪz/	vt.	记忆;记住
sofa	/ˈsəʊfə/	n.	沙发
furniture	/ˈfɜːnɪtʃə/	n.	家具
relax	/rɪˈlæks/	vi.	放松

## Phrases and Expressions

connect sb/sth (with sb/sth)	与……有联系(或关联)
divide... into	把……分成

## Key Sentences

1. Move information from your short-term memory to your long-term memory. Practice the information. Spend time on it.  
将短期记忆信息放到长期记忆中,熟悉信息并花时间去记。
2. Try to connect the new information with something you have already known.  
尽量将新信息与你已知的某样东西相联系。

## Exercises

### I. Comprehension of Text B

Choose the best answer to each question according to the information given in the text.

1. This passage mainly tells us how to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) keep short-term memory                      B) remember telephone numbers  
C) practice information                          D) remember things better
2. You often forget a telephone number quickly because it is only kept in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) your long-term memory                      B) your mid-term memory  
C) your short-term memory                      D) your fresh memory
3. Forgetting easily happens because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) failing to understand the information in the beginning  
B) failing to practice the information in the beginning

- C) dividing the information into parts  
 D) spending much time on learning
4. To make sure that your long-term memory keeps what you remember, you need \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) not look in the phone book      B) to practice and understand it  
 C) not forget listening to music      D) to learn all parts at one time
5. If you want to enjoy memorizing English words, you'll first have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) draw a picture      B) relax      C) keep busy      D) rest

## II. Word Study

### A. Fill in each of the blanks by choosing the correct word given in the bracket.

- Please \_\_\_\_\_ this number when you are in danger. (dialing, dial)
- I met her 20 years ago, I can't \_\_\_\_\_ her name now. (remembered, remember)
- In my \_\_\_\_\_, the student was quite good, he studied every subject well. (memorize, memory)
- The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ 4 hours. It was really too long. (lasted, lasting)
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the 15 children into 3 groups. (divides, divided)
- Pollution is the \_\_\_\_\_ environmental problem, which should draw attention of governments at every level. (majoring, major)
- They bought 8 pieces of furniture, and all the \_\_\_\_\_ matched the style of their house. (furnitures, furniture)
- I'd like to go to the tour village in the suburb of Chengdu for \_\_\_\_\_. (relax, relaxation)

### B. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the forms where necessary.

relax	memorize	however	long-term
connect	last	sofa	major

- I \_\_\_\_\_ in architectural design, when I was in college.
- In the \_\_\_\_\_ few years, Chengdu has changed a lot.
- Nowadays many Chinese people like to \_\_\_\_\_ by travelling in foreign countries.

## Learning Practice

—

**Answer.**  $\frac{1}{2}$  15. 400

- The man hasn't got Susan's phone number.

10.A) Working hours.

B) A part-time job.

C) A phone number.

D) An advertisement.

## Section B

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

*Questions 11 and 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.*

11.A) Go to a park.

B) Go to a club.

C) Go to a bar.

D) Go home.

12.A) The dog.

B) The dog's owner.

C) Mr. Fred.

D) No one.

## Section C

*In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen for its general idea, then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

How safe and effective is the use of cough and cold medicines in children? An advisory committee of the United States Food and Drug Administration will meet in October to S1 \_\_\_\_\_ this issue. Some doctors say cough and cold products do not work in children, and they worry about possible risks. F.D.A. officials say that some reports of problems S2 \_\_\_\_\_ to be the result of giving too much medicine to children. This may lead to serious and life-threatening side S3 \_\_\_\_\_, especially in children age two and younger. The products are sold without the need for a doctor's approval. Yet cough and cold medicines can be S4 \_\_\_\_\_ if people take them more often or in greater amounts than they should. There is a risk, for example, in taking more than one product containing the same active S5 \_\_\_\_\_. Too much cold medicine may affect the heart. Some medicines have also been linked to high blood S6 \_\_\_\_\_ and strokes. Products for children may contain medicines that were approved many years ago based on studies in adults. The drug approval process has changed since then.

# Grammar in Focus

## I. Noun (名词)

### 1. Proper Noun & Common Noun (专有名词和普通名词)

1) 专有名词: 表示具体的人、地点、机构等专有的名称。例如:

Sam 山姆                      China 中国                      Sichuan 四川

2) 普通名词: 表示某些人, 某些事物, 某种物质或一个抽象概念的名称。例如:

teacher 老师                      coffee 咖啡                      importance 重要性

3) 普通名词可分为下述四类:

a. 个体名词: 表示某类人或东西中的个体。例如:

girl 女孩                      home 家                      banana 香蕉

b. 集体名词: 表示若干个体组成的集合体。例如:

people 人们                      staff 职员                      family 家庭

c. 物质名词: 表示无法分为个体的物质或实物。例如:

air 空气                      cotton 棉花                      water 水

d. 抽象名词: 表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念。例如:

love 爱                      friendship 友谊                      importance 重要性

### 2. Countable & Uncountable Noun (可数名词与不可数名词)

1) 可数名词: 普通名词中指人或物的个体, 且能够计数的名词。有单、复数之分, 单数名词前用 a/an。例如:

a desk 一张书桌                      an umbrella 一把伞                      a nurse 一个护士

2) 不可数名词: 通常表示不能计数的名词, 没有复数形式, 不可用 a/an, 但可用 the, 或不用。例如:

air 空气                      water 水                      meat 肉  
butter 黄油                      rice 稻; 米                      ink 墨水

*Bread is made of flour.* 面包由面粉制作的。

*The air is very fresh.* 空气非常清新。

#### 注意

a. 不可数名词通常只有一种形式, 没有单复数变化。不可数名词前可以用 some (一些)、much (许多)、a lot of/lots of (许多) 等词或词组表示数量的多少。

例如: some juice 果汁                      a lot of snow 许多雪

b. 在不可数名词前可以用量词词组表示数量, 例如:



a piece of paper 一张纸

two bottles of milk 两瓶牛奶

a pound of tea 一磅茶

a quarter of a pound of coffee

a loaf of bread 一条/个面包

a tube of tooth-paste 一管牙膏

a piece of meat 一块肉

a bar of chocolate 一块巧克力

a block of ice 一块冰

四分之一磅咖啡

a sum of money 一笔钱

a burst of applause 一阵掌声

**注意**

有个别名词既可作可数名词,也可作不可数名词,但其含义不同。例如:

paper 纸—a paper 报纸;文件

glass 玻璃—a glass 玻璃杯

iron 铁—an iron 熨斗

beauty 美—a beauty 美人;美的东西

necessity 必要性—a necessity 必需品

## 3) 名词可作定语,作定语时用单数。例如:

stone wall 石墙

railway station 火车站

wood desk 木桌

inquiry office 问讯处

mango juice 芒果汁

power plant 发电厂

但在个别情况下需用复数形式,例如:

sports meet 运动会

a customs house 海关大楼

savings bank 储蓄银行

goods truck 货车

**3. Number of N (名词的数)**

可数单数名词变为复数名词有以下几种变化:

## 1) 在大多数词尾后直接加“s”,“s”如加在辅音后读s;加在浊辅音或元音后读z。例如:

stamp→stamps /stæmps/ 邮票

bag→bags /bægz/ 包

chair→chairs /tʃeəz/ 椅子

## 2) 以字母s、x、ch、sh及部分以o结尾的名词后加“es”,读/ɪz/,或/z/。例如:

bus→buses /'bʌsɪz/ 公共汽车

fox→foxes /'fɒksɪz/ 狐狸

dish→dishes /'dɪʃɪz/ 碟子

match→matches /'mætʃɪz/ 火柴

tomato→tomatoes /tə'maɪtəʊz/ 番茄;西红柿

**注意**

a. 以两个元音字母结尾的词只加“s”,读/z/。例如: