

普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材

1

Volume One

# 新编 大学英语综合教程

New College English Integrated Course

主 编 韩金龙 黄 露



华南理工大学出版社  
SOUTH CHINA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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主 编 韩金龙 黄 露

副主编 崔 岭

贵州师范学院内部使用



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# 前言

《新编大学英语综合教程》按照教育部对高职高专及高等院校继续教育层次的大学英语课程教学要求编写，共分为两册，可作为高职高专院校、成人教育、远程教育以及其他对英语要求较低的本科院校的教材，也可供社会自学者使用。本教程充分考虑了非英语专业学生英语学习的特点，由浅入深、由易到难地组织学习内容。

本教程每册分为八个单元。考虑到学生的实际英语水平，选择难易适度的符合学生年龄和认知水平的主题，且选文具有实用性、人文性和趣味性。每个单元(主题)包括五部分：听力(LISTENING)、阅读(READING)、技能学习(SKILL LEARNING)、语法(GRAMMAR)和写作(WRITING)。每个单元都包含形式多样的练习，练习既注重培养学生的语言基本功，又关注培养学生的文化素养。因此，可以说本教程是训练学生听、说、读、写、译能力的一套综合性教材。

本教程具有以下特色。

## 1. 重视基础，夯实英语语言基本功

教程各单元以主题为核心安排教学活动，并围绕主题和课文涉及的内容安排相关学习活动，在一定的交际环境中系统讲解语言知识点，进行词汇、篇章、写作和交际的练习，保证学生掌握应用英语必备的语言基础。

## 2. 注重实践，培养英语语言应用能力

在学习、掌握英语语言基本知识的基础上，本教程设计了大量的练习和语言使用训练模块，用以巩固所学英语知识，并实现英语语言知识向英语综合应用能力的转变。

## 3. 资源丰富，便于个性化学习和自主学习

本教程由综合教程、学习网站、网络课程等众多资源组成，立体化教学资源完备，学生可以根据自身的需要实施个性化学习和自主学习。

本教程配有相关学习资料，可登录[www.scutpress.com.cn](http://www.scutpress.com.cn)下载获取。

教程中存在的不足之处，恳请广大师生批评指正，以便我们进一步修订和完善。

编者

2018年1月

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# UNIT 1

## English Language and Learning

### PART I LISTENING

#### (Passage) How to Manage Your Time

##### New Words and Expressions

ensure /ɪn'ʃʊə/ v. 确保

recreation /ˌrekri'eɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 娱乐

flexibility /ˌfleksɪ'bɪlɪti/ n. 机动性

high on your priority list 在优先考虑的任务中位居前列

keep an account of 记录

attendance /ə'tendəns/ n. 出席, 出勤

prime /praɪm/ adj. 最好的

#### Exercises

Directions: Listen to the passage three times and fill in the missing information.

Spending time, like spending money, is a very personal matter. We all have to live on 168 hours each week. Successful students, like other successful people, 1) \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that they spend it effectively.

The first step in learning to 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Is learning—getting an education—high on your priority list? How about your current job, your family? What is the most important to you?

Next, 3) \_\_\_\_\_. For the next week, keep an account of everything you do: class attendance, study, work, eating, recreation, exercise, sleep, etc. Also note when and how long you do these activities.

In addition to looking at how much time you spend on each activity; 4) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, if learning is high on your priority list, do you study during your prime energy hours or only after everything else is done for the day?

Start by building a realistic time schedule that gives time to the activities that fit with your priorities and will help you reach your goals.

Finally, 5) \_\_\_\_\_ . Some flexibility is necessary, of course, to take care of unexpected demands, but 6) \_\_\_\_\_ .

## PART II READING

### Lead-in

Think about the following questions.

1. Why do you think English is the most commonly used language in the world?
2. Can you list some differences between American English and British English?
3. Which do you think is the most difficult skill in English learning: listening, speaking, reading, or writing?

### (Text A)

#### English, the Most Widely Used Language

Ruth Hayhoe and Richard Musman

① In the **United Nations** and its **various organizations**, such as **UNESCO** and **WHO**, six **official** languages are used. These were chosen **on the basis of** the sizes of the world's populations using each of these languages. Can you guess what they are? Chinese, English, **Russian**, French, **Spanish** and **Arabic**. Although these six languages are all spoken by very large numbers of people, English is still the most **commonly** used one. Sixty percent of all the world's radio programs are in English. Seventy percent of all the world's mail is written in English.

② In the modern world there is another reason for the **increasingly widespread** use of English. It is a language well **suited to** modern science and technology. Half of the world's scientific **literature** is written in English. Fifty years ago all westerners studying science at high levels had to learn German, as a main language of science. Now English has **replaced** German for scientific writing. Many German scientists publish their research results in English. Therefore, knowledge of English is **extremely** valuable for any person wanting to understand the modern world.

③ However, there are many **varieties** of English, which a language learner should **be aware of**. Written English is **more or less** the same in both Britain and the USA, and in everyday speech

the two peoples **have little difficulty in** understanding **one another**. However, there are some American words that **are peculiar to** the USA and are quite different from their **equivalents** in the rest of the English-speaking world. For example, Americans say truck, **elevator**, apartment, **sidewalk**, check, candy, rent a car, in the fall, subway, and first floor while the English use **lorry**, **lift**, flat, **pavement**, bill, sweets, hire a car, in autumn, underground and ground floor.

④ **On the other hand**, there are **a number of** differences between American and British English in the spelling of words, e.g. check, labor, behavior, color, center (US)/cheque, labour, behaviour, colour, centre (UK). In American English, “practice” is used both for the verb and noun. In British English, the verb is spelled “practise” and the noun “practice”.

⑤ **In the main**, American English avoids the **doubling up** of **consonants** especially L’s in nouns and verbs while British English does not. In American English, for example, one writes “travel, traveled, traveling, traveler”, while in British English, one writes “travel, travelled, travelling, traveller”.

⑥ Besides vocabulary, Americans and British use different **greetings**. In the USA the commonest greeting is “Hi!” In Britain it is “Hello!” or “How are you?” When they are introduced to someone, most Americans say, “Glad to know you.” or just “Hi.” The British say, “How do you do?” or “Pleased to meet you.” When Americans say “Goodbye,” they nearly always add, “Have a good day,” or “Have a good trip,” etc. to friends and strangers **alike**. **Britons** are already beginning to use “Have a good day.”

⑦ It was **predicted** that British and American English would **draw** so far **apart** that **eventually** they would become separate languages. The opposite has happened. The **links** between the two are so strong that **linguistically**, and **probably culturally** too, they are closer together than ever.

(The text is adapted from New Century College English Extensive Reading 1, South China University of Technology Publishing House, 2002.)

## Notes to the Text

① (Para. 1) These were chosen **on the basis of** the sizes of the world’s populations using each of these languages.

### 讲解

**on the basis of** 根据；依据；在……基础上

e.g. She was chosen for the job on the basis of her qualifications.

她因资历适合而获选担任这项工作。

e.g. The judgement was made on the basis of second-hand information.

该判断是依据二手信息提出的。

**参考译文** 这六种官方语言是根据世界上使用每种语言的人口规模来选定的。

- ② (Para. 1) **Although** these six languages are all spoken by very large numbers of people, English is still the most commonly used one.

## 讲解

**although conj.** 表示“虽然；尽管；即使”时，不可与连词but连用，但可与yet, still, nevertheless等副词连用。

e.g. Although the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm.

尽管太阳高照，却不是很暖和。

## 拓展

同义词 **though**

e.g. He's a nice person, though he's not very clever.

他是个好人，虽然不太聪明。

## 参考译文

尽管这六种语言使用人口众多，英语仍是世界上最通用的语言。

- ③ (Para. 2) In the modern world there is another reason for the increasingly widespread use of English. It is a language well **suited** to modern science and technology.

## 讲解

**suited** 是动词suit的过去分词形式，此处作后置定语，意思是“合适的；适当的”。

e.g. These clothes aren't really suited to a tropical climate.

在热带气候区穿这种衣服实在不合适。

## 拓展

**suitable adj.** 合适的；适宜的

常见用法: suitable for sth. /sb.; suitable to do sth.

e.g. This program is not suitable for children.

这个节目儿童不宜。

e.g. I don't have anything suitable to wear for the party.

我没有适合在聚会上穿的衣服。

## 参考译文

英语在现代的用途越来越广泛还有一个原因：它是非常适宜于现代科技的一种语言。

- ④ (Para. 2) Therefore, knowledge of English is extremely **valuable** for any person wanting to understand the modern world.

## 讲解

**valuable adj.** 很有用的；很重要的；宝贵的

常见用法: valuable to sb. /sth.

e.g. This advice was proved valuable.

这忠告证明是有益的。

## 拓展

**valuable** 表示“很值钱的；贵重的”，反义词为 **valueless, worthless**。

e.g. Luckily, nothing valuable was stolen.

幸运的是，没有贵重物品失窃。

**invaluable** *adj.* 极有用的；极宝贵的

常见用法：invaluable to/for sb./sth.; invaluable in sth.

e.g. The book will be invaluable for students in higher education.

这本书对于高校学生将有重大价值。

**参考译文** 因此，学习英语知识对任何一个想要了解当代世界的人来说都是至关重要的。

- 5 (Para. 3) However, there are many **varieties** of English, which a language learner should be aware of.

## 讲解

**variety** 在此处指语言变体，也称“speech variety”，指同一语言的不同变体，如美国英语、澳大利亚英语、印度英语等。

**aware** *adj.* 知道；认识

常见用法：be aware of sth.; be aware that

e.g. He was well aware of the problem.

他很清楚这个问题。

e.g. Were you aware that something was wrong?

你有没有意识到已经出了问题？

## 拓展

**awareness** *n.* 察觉；意识

e.g. It is important that students develop an awareness of how the Internet can be used.

重要的是学生逐渐懂得如何使用互联网。

**参考译文** 但是一个学习者应当注意到英语有许多变体。

- 6 (Para. 3) Written English is more or less the same in **both** Britain **and** the USA, and in everyday speech the two **peoples have little difficulty in** understanding one another.

## 讲解

**both... and...** 不仅……而且……；……和……都

e.g. Tea processing requires both technique and artistry.

茶叶加工对工艺和手法都有要求。

**people** 有单复数变化时指“一国之民，一个民族”。比较：

the French people 法国人

the native peoples of Siberia 西伯利亚本土民族

**have difficulty (in) doing...** 在……方面有困难

e.g. She had great difficulty (in) understanding him.

她很难理解他的话。

**拓展**

**neither... nor...** 既不……也不……

e.g. I neither knew nor cared what had happened to him.

我既不知道也不关心他出了什么事。

**参考译文** 在英国和美国, 书面英语或多或少有些相同, 而且在日常交流中这两个国家的人在相互理解上也没有什么困难。

7 (Para. 3) However, there are some American words that are peculiar to the USA and are quite **different** from their equivalents in the rest of the English-speaking world.

**讲解**

**different** *adj.* (反义词 *similar*) 不同的; 有区别的; 有差异的

常见用法: *different from/to/than sb. /sth.*

e.g. American English is significantly different from British English.

美式英语与英式英语有很大差异。

e.g. (英式英语) It's very different to what I'm used to.

这与我所习惯的大不相同。

e.g. (美式英语) He saw he was no different than anybody else.

他认为他与其他人没什么两样。

**拓展**

**difference** *n.* 差别; 差异 (反义词 *similarity*)

常见用法: *difference between A and B; difference in sth.*

e.g. There's a world of difference between liking someone and loving them.

喜欢一个人和爱一个人有天壤之别。

e.g. Research shows a wide difference in tastes around the city.

研究表明全国各地的口味大有不同。

**参考译文** 但是美国有一些独特的词汇, 和其他英语国家所使用的对应词汇有颇大的差异。

8 (Para. 5) In the main, American English avoids the doubling up of consonants especially L's in nouns and verbs **while** British English does not.

**讲解**

**while** 表示转折和对比, 尤其是在书面语中。

e.g. Their country has plenty of oil while ours has none.

他们国家盛产石油，我们国家却一点儿也没有。

**参考译文** 一般来说，美式英语避免使用名词和动词中的辅音双写，尤其是L，而英式英语则不然。

## 9 (Para. 6) Besides vocabulary, Americans and British use different greetings.

**讲解**

**besides** 除……之外(还)

e.g. There are three other people at the meeting besides Mr. Day.

除戴先生外，另外还有三人出席了这次会议。

**拓展**

**辨析: besides, apart from, except**

**besides** 作介词，表示“除……之外(还)”。

e.g. What other sports do you like besides football?

除足球外你还喜欢哪些运动?

**except** 意为“除……之外”，指不包括某人或某事。

e.g. I like all sports except football.

我喜欢除足球外的所有运动。

**apart from** 既可指包括在内，也可指不包括在内。

e.g. What other sports do you like apart from football?

除足球外你还喜欢哪些运动?

e.g. I like all sports apart from football.

我喜欢除足球外的所有运动。

**参考译文** 除了词汇以外，美国和英国的问候语也不同。

## 10 (Para. 7) It was predicted that British and American English would draw so far apart that eventually they would become separate languages.

**讲解**

“**It is... that+从句**”句型中，it作形式主语，that引导主语从句，注意这里不是强调句型。

e.g. It is clear that you have done wrong.

很明显你做错了。

**so... that... 如此……以致……**

e.g. The program has been so organized that none of the talks overlap.

日程做了精心安排，以致每一讲都没有重复内容。

**参考译文** 人们曾经预言，英式英语和美式英语之间的差异会越来越大，并最终成为不同的语言。

- 11 (Para.7) The links between the two are so strong that linguistically, and probably culturally too, they are closer together than ever.

**参考译文** 英式英语和美式英语不管在语言层面上或是文化层面上都密切相关，所以二者比以往任何时候都联系紧密。

## Reading Comprehension

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

- According to the passage, English becomes the most widely used language because of the following reasons except that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - it is spoken by very large numbers of people
  - it suits to modern science and technology very well
  - it's widely used in entertainment and communication
  - people admire the country and its people
- In the modern world a key reason for the increasingly widespread use of English is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - English is a language easier to be learned than many other languages
  - many German scientists publish their research results in English
  - most tourists can speak English
  - English is widely used in modern science and technology
- It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - fifty years ago, most of the scientific literature was written in English
  - an American may have difficulty in understanding "ground floor"
  - in British English, people may prefer to write "a canceled plan"
  - Americans and Britons have great difficulty in understanding each other in everyday speech
- The main difference between British English and American English exists in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - pronunciation
  - words
  - culture
  - ways of greeting
- Which of the following may most probably happen to the English language?
  - British English and American English will become different languages in the end.
  - The difference between British English and American English will become larger and larger.
  - The difference between British English and American English will become smaller and smaller.
  - British English will have greater influence than American English.

### II Answer the following questions.

- How were the working languages in the United Nations decided?

2. Why do scientists need to have a good command of the English language?

3. Why can American people and British people understand each other easily?

4. How can we know that an article is written by an Englishman or by an American?

5. What is the trend for the change and development of British English and American English?

### Language Focus

① Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

replace	variety	extremely	equivalent	link
sidewalk	linguistically	widespread	official	elevator

1. The country's \_\_\_\_\_ language is Spanish.

2. Teachers will never be \_\_\_\_\_ by computers in the classroom.

3. Breathing such polluted air is the \_\_\_\_\_ of smoking ten cigarettes a day.

4. This special tool can be used in a \_\_\_\_\_ of ways.

5. She found it \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to get a job after her graduation.

6. It's on the fifth floor, so we'd better take the \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Police suspect there may be a \_\_\_\_\_ between the two murders.

8. This is probably the most difficult poem \_\_\_\_\_ that we'll be reading all semester.

9. Two men were walking quickly down the \_\_\_\_\_ toward him.

10. The plan received \_\_\_\_\_ support throughout the country.

② Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

on the basis of	be suited to	more or less	have difficulty in
be aware of	a number of	in the main	double up

1. In my view, he would not \_\_\_\_\_ the job.

2. As she was young, \_\_\_\_\_ our age, it was easy to communicate with her.

3. I got confused, too. I seem to \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with numbers.

4. Statement should be made \_\_\_\_\_ fact.

5. The weather in the last few weeks has \_\_\_\_\_ been quite good.

6. Working hard means \_\_\_\_\_ your own efforts to improve yourself.