

“十二五”规划教材

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# 大学英语教程

马凤春 主编

第二册



中国矿业大学出版社

China University of Mining and Technology Press

」育专升本“十二五”规划教材

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(第二册)

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# 前 言

本套教程是根据《全国煤炭成人高等教育专升本“十二五”规划教材编写说明》编写的一套供全国煤炭成人高等教育“专升本”学生使用的大学英语教材。编者均是长期从事大学英语教学并具有丰富教学经验的一线教师。在编写过程中,注意从我国成人高等教育学生的实际水平出发,循序渐进,拾级而上,力争做到以学生为主体,教师课堂教学和学生自主学习相结合,体现出现代成人高等教育英语教学的特点和要求。本套教材具有如下特色:

1. 针对性强:以《全国煤炭成人高等教育专升本“十二五”规划教材编写说明》为依据,重点培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

2. 自学性强:以人为本,因人而异,始终考虑使用对象的现有英语水平和实际学习需求,引导学生自主学习。

3. 实用性强:充分体现以“实用”为主、“应用”为目的的教学目标。注意把握难易度,确保知识的系统性,同时强调选材的思想性、知识的实用性和内容的趣味性,并注重对创新精神和实践能力的培养。

教程所选篇章题材广泛,均短小精悍、语言规范、内容新颖,富有时代气息,融知识性、趣味性和可思性于一体;全套教材练习形式多样,既便于教师在课堂上教学,也便于学生课后自学;学生通过本教程的学习不仅能够掌握语言技能和知识,而且能够增进对中西文化的了解,掌握良好的学习英语的方法,为今后进一步学习英语打下扎实的基础。

从整体上来看,本套教程做到了理论与实践的统一,既借鉴了当前先进的教育理念,又总结了编者们的多年的教学实践经验,无论在理论上,还是在实践上,都有较好的实用意义。

由于全国各类高校的成人本科英语教学课时数和教学要求相差很大,因此,在使用本教材时,各校可根据本校的具体情况灵活掌握。

本教程由辽宁工程技术大学马凤春任主编,黑龙江煤炭职业技术学院陈双玲任副主编,两所学校大量的一线英语教师参与了编写工作。矫秀丽、梁冬梅、宣文博负责调研;柳英宁、冯雪、郝玉翠收集素材;于丽锦、张淑华、马明昕整理资料;王昕、巩艳博、王秀华任编写顾问;刘洋、周新跃负责校对。本套教材的编辑出版得到了在中国矿业大学出版社的支持,此外,很多人为此书倾注了许多心血,在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

我们希望这套《大学英语教程》能以其自身的特色为成教英语教材增加一个新的品种,能为广大师生所接受和垂爱。由于编者水平有限和编写时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2011年6月

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# UNIT 1 *Education*

**Text A Education Counts**

**Key Expressions in Use**

**Exercises**

**Word Building: Compound Adjectives( I )**

**[合成形容词( I )]**

**Text B Schooling and Education**

**Grammar: Prepositions(介词)**

**Communication: Success**

**Writing: Simple Sentence and Compound Sentence**

**(简单句和并列句)**

## Text A

### Education Counts

By Bill Gates

#### Pre-reading Questions:

1. Who is Bill Gates? What do you know about him?
2. What role do you think school education plays in your life?
3. Do you want to pursue graduate study after you get your BA or BS?

**H**undreds of students send me email each year asking for advice about education. They want to know what to study, or whether it's okay to drop out of college since that's what I did.

A smaller number of parents send messages, seeking guidance for their son or daughter. "How can we steer our child toward success?" they ask.

My basic advice is simple and heartfelt: Get the best education you can. Take advantage of high school and college. Learn how to learn.

It's true that I dropped out of college to start Microsoft, but I was at Harvard for three years before dropping out — and I'd love to have the time to go back. As I've said before, nobody should drop out of college unless they believe they face the opportunity of a lifetime. And even then they should reconsider.

Kathy Cridland, a sixth-grade teacher in Ohio, wrote to say, "Several of my students claim that you never finished high school. Since you are a success, my students perceive that as a reason not to care much about getting a good education."

I finished high school!

The computer industry has lots of people who didn't finish college, but I'm not aware of any success stories that began with somebody dropping out of high school. I actually don't know any high school dropouts, let alone any successful ones.

In my company's early years we had a bright part-time programmer who threatened to drop out of high school to work full-time. We told him no.

Quite a few of our people didn't finish college, but we discourage dropping out. Having a diploma certainly helps somebody who is looking to us for a job.

College isn't the only place where information exists. You can learn in a library. But somebody handing you a book doesn't automatically foster learning. You want to learn with other people, ask questions, try out ideas and have a way to test your ability. It usually takes more than just a book.

Education should be broad, although it's fine to have deep interests, too.

In high school there were periods when I was highly focused on writing software, but for most of my high school years I had wide-ranging academic interests. My parents encouraged this, and I'm grateful that they did.

Although I attended a lot of different kinds of classes in college, I signed up for only one computer class the whole time. I read about all kinds of things.

One parent wrote me that her 15-year-old son "lost himself in the hole of the computer." He got an A in website design, but other grades were sinking, she said.

This boy is making a mistake. High school and college offer you the best chance to learn broadly — math, history, various sciences — and to do projects with other kids that teach you first-hand about group dynamics. It's fine to take a deep interest in computers, dance, language or any other discipline, but not if it jeopardizes breadth.

If you fall into an obsessive pattern in high school, you've got two problems. One is that you're unlikely to change when you go to college. The other is that if you don't get reasonably good grades, it's hard to go to a college that has the highly motivated, capable students who can really help you learn about the world.

In college it's appropriate to think about specialization. Getting real expertise in an area of interest can lead to success — unless the specialty ends up being a dead end or you're not good at. Graduate school is one way to get specialized knowledge, although extended college education isn't always a good investment from a purely economic standpoint.

## Proper Names

Harvard = Harvard University

(美国)哈佛大学

Kathy Cridland

凯茜·克里德兰

Ohio

(美国)俄亥俄州

## New Words

seek

寻找;探索;追求

steer

指导;掌舵,驾驶

claim

自称,声称;主张;要求

perceive

意识到,理解;察觉

aware

知道的,察觉的

threaten

扬言要;威胁,恐吓

discourage

劝阻;防止;使泄气

diploma

文凭,毕业证书

automatically

自动地

foster

助长;培养;领养

academic

学术的

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| sink           | 堕落,衰弱;下沉   |
| various        | 不同的,各种各样的  |
| dynamics       | (原)动力      |
| jeopardize     | 危害         |
| obsessive      | 着迷         |
| motivated      | 有积极性的,有目的的 |
| capable        | 有能力的       |
| specialization | 学科专业       |
| expertise      | 专长         |
| investment     | 投资,投入      |
| economic       | 经济的        |
| standpoint     | 观点,角度      |

## Key Expressions in Use

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| drop out of       | 退出        |
| perceive... as... | 把……视作     |
| let alone         | 更不必说,听任   |
| try out           | 试验,试用     |
| focus on          | (使)集中于,关注 |
| wide-ranging      | 覆盖面广的     |
| sign up for       | 报名参加;签名受雇 |
| lose himself in   | 沉浸于       |
| fall into         | 陷入        |
| end up            | 结束,告终     |

## Exercises

### Text Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions with the information from the passage.

1. Why do many students write to Gates every year?
2. Why do some parents write to Gates?
3. What does Gates think of dropping out of school?
4. Which university did Gates go to? Did he graduate with a degree?
5. Many students choose to work for a while before going to a university. What do you think of this?

II. Choose the best answer to each question with the information from the passage.

1. What does Gates mean by "education counts"?  
A. Education teaches us how to count numbers.  
B. Education is important to everyone.  
C. One learns by getting an education.

- D. Education is the only way to success.
2. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Gates is going back to Harvard to get a degree  
 B. Gates dropped out of college because he didn't do well  
 C. the smart part-time programmer dropped out of school  
 D. many people are interested in the success story of Gates
3. Gates tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Microsoft Corp. has some successful high school dropouts  
 B. it is easier to get a job with a college diploma than without one  
 C. he encouraged the bright part-time programmer to drop out of school  
 D. Microsoft Corp. doesn't care much about school education and diplomas
4. According to Gates, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one learns better in a library  
 B. one learns better by self-study  
 C. one learns better by going to school  
 D. it's bad to have many interests
5. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. good universities usually get smart and capable students  
 B. one gets specialized knowledge from graduate school  
 C. one learns broadly at both high school and college  
 D. it's fine to become deeply interested in one specific area

### Vocabulary

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

|           |            |            |         |          |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------|----------|
| purely    | reasonably | sink       | extend  | actually |
| specialty | perceive   | discourage | dynamic | unlikely |

- The interchange of ideas aids an understanding of group \_\_\_\_\_.
- She says it's a good film and recommends it to all her friends, though she hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ seen it.
- Stop shouting and let's discuss this \_\_\_\_\_.
- People now \_\_\_\_\_ that green issues are important to our future.
- Kathy and Eric run this small hotel as an "\_\_\_\_\_ home", which should give you a good idea of the atmosphere of warmth and hospitality there.
- The economy in that country \_\_\_\_\_ deeper and deeper into crisis.
- My father was a historian and his \_\_\_\_\_ was the history of Germany.
- They decided to close the museum \_\_\_\_\_ and simply because it cost too much to run.
- The local government has decided on new measures to \_\_\_\_\_ car use in favour of public transportation.
- It's pretty \_\_\_\_\_ that they'll turn up now — it's nearly ten o'clock.

II. Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

try out

drop out of

sign up for

fall into

lose oneself in

1. There was an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ more men \_\_\_\_\_ the police force, but not many did.
2. The idea sounds fine, but we still need to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ in practice.
3. She started working on an engineering degree but \_\_\_\_\_ college after only a year.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ politics while she was still a college student, and was elected to the lower parliament at the age of 40.
5. Alone in London, without friends, work, or money, Shelley \_\_\_\_\_ despair.

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 她没有什么爱好——除非你把看电视说成是一种爱好。(unless)
2. 他说他是直接从市长本人那里得到这个信息的。(first-hand)
3. 既然你不能回答这个问题,我们最好问问别人。(since)
4. 我们得把感情放在一边,从专业的角度来对待这件事。(from a ... standpoint)
5. 这部戏非常精彩,我很快就沉浸于激动人心的剧情之中。(lose oneself in)

Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable.

I shouldn't let it bother me. It really doesn't matter anyway. But it does bother me! All those people are preparing to 1 a new century, a new millennium as well. And it just isn't 2 !

Most of us schedule our lives by the Gregorian 3 . Our years are measured from the 4 of Christ. The first year of the first century is 1, or 1 A. D. . The last year of that century is the year 100. Simple? Yes! A century is 100 5 long. A millennium is 1,000 years long, which is 6 ten centuries.

Since the last year of the first century is the year 100, the first year of the 7 century is 101. Follow that pattern, century by century and you'll get my 8 . The year 2000 is the last year of the twentieth century. After all, 9 thousand means twenty hundreds. Twenty hundred years means twenty centuries. The year 2000 is the 10 , the final, the one that's still here, year of the twentieth century ! ! !

I know, I'm getting too 11 . But it isn't fair. While most people will really be enjoying this coming 12 celebration, those of us in the know will be yawning. We'll be wet blankets at the party. Everyone else will be 13 for the new millennium and we'll be saying, "It's not until next year."

I don't agree with the 14 , "Ignorance is bliss." But in this case, perhaps it's 15 .



- |                     |              |               |               |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. get           | B. bring     | C. celebrate  | D. cheer      |
| 2. A. wrong         | B. so        | C. important  | D. chocolate  |
| 3. A. chant         | B. journal   | C. program    | D. calendar   |
| 4. A. birth         | B. death     | C. life       | D. date       |
| 5. A. hours         | B. days      | C. months     | D. years      |
| 6. A. exactly       | B. never     | C. sometimes  | D. often      |
| 7. A. first         | B. second    | C. third      | D. fourth     |
| 8. A. dinner        | B. point     | C. joke       | D. soda       |
| 9. A. a             | B. seven     | C. two        | D. which      |
| 10. A. last         | B. first     | C. middle     | D. top        |
| 11. A. hungry       | B. handsome  | C. inaccurate | D. excited    |
| 12. A. Thanksgiving | B. Christmas | C. New Year's | D. weekend    |
| 13. A. amazing      | B. greeting  | C. cheering   | D. wondering  |
| 14. A. words        | B. saying    | C. speech     | D. definition |
| 15. A. silly        | B. false     | C. funny      | D. true       |

## Word Building

### Compound Adjectives( I ) [合成形容词( I )]

“名词+形容词”构成合成形容词。例如：

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| age-old 老的         | care-free 无忧无虑的    |
| life-long 终身的, 毕生的 | ice-free 无冰的       |
| waist-deep 齐腰深的    | tax-free 免税的, 无税的  |
| bone-deep 深入骨髓的    | trouble-free 没有烦恼的 |
| skin-deep 肤浅的      | nation-wide 全国的    |

Fill in the blanks with the following compound adjectives.

ice-cold      trouble-free      tax-free      year-long      age-old  
brand-new      care-free      nation-wide      life-long      waist-deep

- Since we changed our car we've had two years of \_\_\_\_\_ monitoring.
- He was paid a \_\_\_\_\_ sum of cash as compensation.
- Her hands were \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is nothing new. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
- We store the apples so we have a \_\_\_\_\_ supply.
- Soon they were in \_\_\_\_\_ mud.
- David finally realized his \_\_\_\_\_ ambition.
- His shoes looked \_\_\_\_\_.
- We have 150 sales outlets \_\_\_\_\_.
- With the exams over, we felt happy and \_\_\_\_\_ at last.