

新编大学英语

主编 冯晓梅
王芳

拓展课堂

(第一册)

*New College English
Ability
Development*



中国石油大学出版社



New College English

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前言

P r e f a c e

《新编大学英语》是由浙江大学编著、外语教学与研究出版社出版的一套大学英语教材，该教材采用的以学生为中心的主题教学模式在大学英语教学中取得了良好的效果。《新编大学英语拓展课堂》（第1册）是根据《新编大学英语》，并以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导而编写的一本课堂同步辅助教材。本书融入了教学互动的各个环节，强调了听读能力和语言的实际应用能力的培养，通过课堂上教师辛勤的教学活动，激发学生参与的积极性和主动性，帮助学生树立学习英语的信心，掌握基本的学习方法；通过课下学生的自主学习，培养学生的自主学习能力，有助于巩固和提高语言综合运用能力。

本书共分10个单元，与《新编大学英语》（第1册）的单元主题同步。每单元分6个部分。第一部分为 Preparation，主要供学生自学，帮助学生掌握本单元出现的生词，并通过构词法拓展他们的词汇量。第二部分 Leading-in 是以听读活动为主的单元主题导入。通过与主题相关的听力与阅读材料，向学生提供真实场景的语言运用的素材和文化背景，提高学生的听力水平，拓展学生的背景知识空间。第三部分是 In-Class Reading Passage，包含课文结构分析、内容分析、长难句翻译、课文小结和语境词汇练习。课文相关练习旨在培养学生的分析理解能力，语境词汇练习旨在打好学生语言基础，提高学生的语言实际应用能力。第四部分和第五部分是 After-Class Reading Passage I 和 After-Class Reading Passage II，结构均与第三部分相同，与 In-Class Reading 的内容相辅相成，循序渐进。第六部分是 Homework，这一部分通过多种多样的练习，将巩固和加强词汇量与拓展学生的语言基本功结合起来，全面提高学生的英语综合运用能力。

本书听力部分配有语音清晰、语速适中的 MP3 光盘，包括所有的语音文件，

全部由美籍教师录音。

本书承蒙中国石油大学外国语学院院长栾述文教授和副院长孙秀丽教授的指导和审阅，感谢他们为本书提出了宝贵的意见和建议。本书的内容已在我校2004级的教学过程中试用，在听取学生和教师的反馈意见后进行了全面的修改、补充和完善，在此感谢中国石油大学外国语学院大学英语二系的全体教师和2004级全体学生，感谢他们在教学工作中的热情投入、积极合作与建设性的建议。

本书在编写过程中还参阅大量的国内外出版的教材、各种英语报纸杂志及有关网站的资料，在此我们向这些作者表示衷心的感谢。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处恳请广大读者和同行专家赐教指正，以期进一步修改完善。

编 者

2006.8

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Unit 1 Personal Relationships

Section 1 Preparation

Part 1 Input the New Words

In-Class Reading Passage

New Words

land	/lənd/ <i>v.</i> 落下	request	/ri'kwest/ <i>n.</i> 请求 <i>v.</i> 恳求
run	/rʌn/ <i>v.</i> 经营	balance	/'bæləns/ <i>n.</i> 平衡 <i>v.</i> 比较
missionary	/'mɪʃənəri/ <i>n.</i> 传教士	lay	/lei/ <i>v.</i> 放置; 铺设; 产(卵)
include	/in'klu:d/ <i>v.</i> 包括	alcohol	/'ælkəhɒl/ <i>n.</i> 酒精
suffer	/'sʌfə/ <i>v.</i> 遭受	insert	/in'sɜ:t/ <i>v.</i> 插入
badly	/'bædli/ <i>ad.</i> 严重地	stiff	/stɪf/ <i>a.</i> 僵硬的; 呆板的
injure	/'ɪndʒə/ <i>v.</i> 伤害, 损伤	sob	/'sɒb/ <i>n.</i> 抽泣
immediate	/'ɪmɪdiət/ <i>a.</i> 马上的	escape	/is'keɪp/ <i>v.</i> 禁不住发出; 逃脱
loss	/lɒs/ <i>n.</i> 缺失	occasional	/ə'keɪʒənəl/ <i>a.</i> 偶尔的
limited	/'lɪmɪtɪd/ <i>a.</i> 有限的	steady	/'stedi/ <i>a.</i> 持续的; 平稳的
supply	/sə'plai/ <i>n.</i> 供应 <i>v.</i> 供给; 供应	tightly	/'taɪtli/ <i>ad.</i> 紧紧地
match	/'mætʃ/ <i>v.</i> 匹配 <i>n.</i> 比赛	obviously	/'ɒbvɪəsli/ <i>ad.</i> 明显地
uninjured	/,ʌn'ɪndʒəd/ <i>a.</i> 未受伤的	reply	/ri'plai/ <i>n.</i> 答复 <i>v.</i> 答复; 回答
common	/'kɒmən/ <i>a.</i> 共同的	pat	/pæt/ <i>v.</i> 轻拍 <i>n.</i> 轻抚
frightened	/'fraɪtnd/ <i>a.</i> 吓坏了的	relief	/ri'li:f/ <i>n.</i> 减轻; 安慰

Phrases

be supposed to	应当; 理应	insert into	插入
a couple of	几个	be likely to do	可能
die from	死于	let out	发出
together with	和; 连同; 加之	cover up	掩盖
be willing to	乐意	at this point	这时
meet with	遭受	lay down	牺牲; 放下; 拟定
hang in the balance	不明了, 不确定		

After-Class Reading Passage I

New Words

thy	/ðai/ a. 你的(古)	define	/di'fain/ v. 解释;下定义
style	/stail/ a. 文体;风格	neighborhood	/'neibəhud/ n. 街坊
religious	/ri'lɪdʒəs/ a. 宗教的	garbage	/'gɑːbɪdʒ/ n. 废物
teaching	/'tiːtʃɪŋ/ n. 教义;教学	teenager	/'tiːneɪdʒə(r)/ n. 青少年
translation	/træns'leɪʃən/ n. 翻译;译文	bark	/'bɑːk/ v. (狗等)吠;叫
originally	/ə'ɪdʒɪnəli/ ad. 最初地,起先地	mystery	/'mɪstəri/ n. 神秘(的事情)
exist	/ɪg'zɪst/ v. 存在	couple	/'kʌpl/ n. (一)对;夫妇
chance	/tʃɑːns/ n. 机会;可能性	longing	/'lɒŋɪŋ/ n. 渴望
relationship	/ri'leɪʃənʃɪp/ n. 关系;联系	community	/'kə'mjuːnəti/ n. 团体;社区
boundary	/'baʊndəri/ n. 界限	concern	/'kən'səːn/ n. 关切的事

Phrases

out of style	过时	set fire to	点火
just as well	幸好	turn off	熄灭;关掉
have ... in common	有共同之处	put aside	搁置;储存
to begin with	起初,首先		

After-Class Reading Passage II

New Words

appreciate	/ə'priːʃieɪt/ v. 感激		喜欢的人(或物)
apparent	/ə'pærənt/ a. 明显的;表面的	chase	/'tʃeɪs/ v. 追逐
barely	/'beəli/ ad. 几乎不	fate	/'feɪt/ n. 命运
include	/ɪn'klud/ v. 包括	otherwise	/'ʌðəwaɪz/ ad. 否则的话
date	/deɪt/ v. 约会 n. 约会;日期	impatient	/ɪm'peɪjənt/ a. 不耐烦的;渴望的
breakup	/'breɪkʌp/ n. 完结;崩溃	accidental	/'æksɪ'dentəl/ a. 意外的;偶然的
hesitate	/'hezɪteɪt/ v. 犹豫	survive	/'sʌ'vaɪv/ v. 幸存;比……活得长
rewarding	/ri'wɔːdɪŋ/ a. 有益的;值得的	precious	/'preʃəs/ a. 珍贵的
ability	/ə'bɪlɪti/ n. 能力	deny	/'diːnai/ v. 拒绝给予;否认
favorite	/'feɪvərɪt/ a. 最喜欢的 n. 特别		

Phrases

let alone	更别提	start over again	重新开始
open up	打开; 开放	be oneself	自然, 不做作
drag one's feet	拖拉		

Part 2 Check Your Vocabulary

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words you have learned in Part 1, using the proper forms.

In-Class Reading Passage

1. An aircraft, or the people traveling in it, _____ somewhere when the aircraft arrives there after a flight.
2. If you _____ a person or animal, you damage part of their body.
3. Something that is _____ is not very great in amount, range or degree.
4. If you are _____, you are afraid because of something that has just happened or that you think may happen.
5. Something that is _____ continues or develops gradually and without any interruptions.
6. _____ is a feeling of gladness that something unpleasant has not happened or is no longer happening.
7. Something that is _____ is quite hard or firm, and therefore not likely to bend very much if it is pressed.
8. If something lies or hangs in the _____, it is uncertain and unclear and may happen or be successful or may not.
9. If you _____ one thing with another, you decide that one is suitable for the other, or that there is a connection between them.
10. The _____ of something such as heat, blood, or fluid is the gradual reduction of it or its level in a system or in someone's body.

After-Class Reading Passage I

11. _____ is the translating of speech or writing from one language into another.
12. A(n) _____ is something strange that can not be explained or understood.
13. Something that is _____ is about or connected with religion in general or a particular religion.
14. The _____ is all the people who live in a particular area or place.
15. _____ is a rather sad feeling of wanting something very much, especially something that you are unlikely to get.
16. The _____ of an area of land is the line which marks the outer edge of it and which separates it from the land adjoining it.
17. If you _____ something, you show, describe, or state clearly what it is and what

its limits are, or what it is like.

18. If a situation or problem is your _____, it is something that you have a duty to be involved with.
19. _____ are ideas and beliefs taught by somebody or something.
20. A(n) _____ is a young person of the ages between 13 and 19.

After-Class Reading Passage II

21. Something that is _____ happens by chance and without any deliberate intention.
22. If something is _____ to you, it is clear and obvious to you.
23. If you _____ help or advice which someone has given you, you mean that you are pleased and grateful to them for it.
24. Someone who is _____ is annoyed because they have had to wait too long for something, or because they are not getting what they want.
25. If you _____ someone something that they need or want, you prevent them from having it.
26. Your _____ thing of a particular type is the one you like most.
27. If you _____, you pause slightly while you are doing something or just before you do it, usually because you are uncertain, embarrassed, or worried about it.
28. Someone's _____ is what happens to them.
29. Something that is _____ is considered to be important, valuable, and useful, and therefore should not be wasted or used badly.
30. If someone _____, they continue to live in spite of being in a situation in which they came close to death.

Part 3 Word-building

ply=fold 重叠

supply *v./n.* 供应(sup-在下面+ply→重叠下去→供应)

apply *v.* 申请;应用(ap-再+ply→再做→申请)

reply *v./n.* 回答(re-反+ply→叠回去→回答)

imply *v.* 暗示(im-进入+ply→重叠表达→暗示里面一层意思)

comply *v.* 同意;答应(com-共同+ply→观点共同重叠在一起→同意)

act=do, make 做,行动

action *n.* 行动,行为(act+ion 名词后缀→行动)

active *a.* 活跃的,积极的(act+ive 形容词后缀→活跃的)

activity *n.* 活动(act+ivity 状态→活动状态)

react *v.* 反应(re-反+act→反应)

interact *v.* 相互作用(inter-相互+act→相互动→相互作用)

interaction *n.* 相互作用(inter-相互+act+ion→相互作用、互动)

sert=join, insert 加入,插入



insert *v.* 插入, 嵌入 (in-里面+sert→插入)

assert *v.* 断言, 主张 (as-+sert→强行插入观点→断言)

desert *v.* 离开, 抛弃 (de-分开+sert→不再加入→离开)

exert *v.* 使突出, 伸出 (ex-出+sert→插出去→突出)

fin=end, boundary 结束, 边界

define *v.* 限定, 下定义 (de-加强+fine→加强限制→下定义)

definition *n.* 定义 (defin+ition→定义)

finish *v.* 完成 (fin+ish→完成)

finite *a.* 有限的 (fin+ite表形容词→有限的)

infinite *a.* 无限的 (in-无+finite→无限的)

confine *v.* 限制, 监禁 (con-全部+fine限制→全限制→监禁)

refine *v.* 提炼 (re-再+fin→再次限制→提炼)

preci=value 价值

appreciate *v.* 评价; 欣赏 (ap-朝向+preci+ate→给以价值→评价; 欣赏)

appreciation *n.* 欣赏, 感激 (ap-朝向+preci+ation→欣赏, 感激)

precious *a.* 珍贵的 (preci+ous形容词后缀→有价值的→珍贵的)

depreciate *v.* 降价, 贬值 (de-去掉+preci+ate→去掉价值→贬值)

viv, vid, vig=life 生命

survive *v.* 存活, 幸存 (sur-在下面+viv+e→在事故下面活下来→幸存)

survival *n.* 生存; 残存物 (sur-在下面+viv+al→生存)

survivor *n.* 幸存者 (sur-在下面+viv+or→幸存者)

revive *v.* 复活 (re-再+vie+e→再活→使复活)

vivid *a.* 生动的 (viv+id→生动的)

vital *a.* 有活力的, 重要的 (vit+al→充满生命力的)

vitamin *n.* 维生素 (vita+min素→生命要素→维生素)

vigorous *a.* 精力旺盛的 (vig+or+ous→充满活力的)

Section 2 Leading-in

Part 1 Listening-in

Directions: Listen to the conversations and decide what the relationship is between the two speakers.

1. _____
3. _____
5. _____
7. _____

2. _____
4. _____
6. _____
8. _____

Part 2 Listen and Answer

Directions: Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.

1. Where does she come from?

2. What is her personality like?

3. What is her hobby?

4. What is her favorite book?

Part 3 Bridge the Cultural Gap

Directions: Listen to the recording and fill in the missing words.

A true friend is someone who reaches for your hand and touches your heart. There are always going to be people that (1) _____ you, so what you have to do is keep on (2) _____ and just be more careful about who you trust next time around. Make yourself a better person and know who you are before you try and know someone else and (3) _____ them to know you.

Remember: (4) _____ happens, it happens for a reason. How many people actually have eight true friends? (5) _____ anyone I know. But some of us have all right friends and good friends.

A friend (6) _____ in when the rest of the world walks out. Sometimes in life, you find a special friend, someone who (7) _____ your life just by being part of it, someone who makes you (8) _____ until you can't stop, someone who makes you (9) _____ that there really is good in the world, someone who (10) _____ you that there really is an (11) _____ door just waiting for you to open it.

This is forever friendship.

When you're down, and the world seems (12) _____, your forever friend (13) _____ in spirits and makes that dark and empty world suddenly seem (14) _____. Your forever friend (15) _____ the hard times, the sad times, and the (16) _____.

If you turn and walk away, your forever friend (17) _____. If you lose your way, your forever friend guides you and (18) _____. Your forever friend (19) _____ your hand and tells you that everything is going to be okay. And if you find such a friend, you feel happy and (20) _____ because you need not worry. You have a forever friend for life. And forever has no end.

Part 4 Get to Know the Background

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

All of us are involved with personal relationships. Some of these are related to family, some with fellow students or workers, and others of a variety of types. Most of these are happy, positive relationships, but not all of them.

In most societies good relationships are valued because individuals who have good relationships are happier, more productive workers, and are simply more fun to be with and work with.

Among various personal relationships, friendship and love may be the most important ones that have appeared in a variety of literary works and daily talks. In most societies the highest form of love is the relationship which is so strong that one will sacrifice his or her life for a loved one or a nation. "Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for a friend." In the West there is a teaching "Love the Lord your God with all your heart, mind and soul"; a second teaching is similar to this, "You must love your neighbor as yourself".

It is the responsibility of all persons to establish good, positive relationships with others. There is no doubt that making friends and establishing relationships involve lots of time and energy, but the benefits of good relationships are far more valuable than the effort one must make to establish and nurture them.

involve *v.* 牵涉fellow *a.* 同伴的positive *a.* 建设性的value *v.* 重视productive *a.* 有成果的literary *a.* 文学的sacrifice *v.* 牺牲teaching *n.* 教义responsibility *n.* 责任establish *v.* 建立nurture *v.* 培育**Questions:**

1. Why are good relationships valued?

2. What is the highest form of love in most societies?

3. Are the efforts to build good relationship worthwhile?

Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage**The Gift of Life****Part 1 Structural Information**

Para. 1~3 Bombs landed in _____ and _____
_____ was in need of help.

Para. 4~8 The _____ of the medical team and the _____ of the frightened children.

Para. 9~19 The brave act of Heng and _____ he has towards his friend.

Part 2 Content Information

1. What happened to the little girl? Was her life in danger? (Para. 2~3)

2. Who happened to have the right type of blood? (Para. 4)

3. Was there any difficulty for the doctor and the nurse in explaining to the children that their little friend was in a critical state and blood was needed to save her? (Para. 5)

4. Was there any volunteer who was willing to give blood? If any, who was he/she?

5. What can we infer from the following descriptions "After several long moments, a little hand slowly went up, dropped back down, and a moment later went up again." (Para. 6) and "But now his occasional sob turned to a steady, silent crying, his eyes held tightly shut, his fist in his mouth trying to stop his sobs." (Para. 13)?

6. What can we learn from the story? (or: What do you think of the friendship described in the story?)

Part 3 Sentences for Translation

1. They quickly found the young girl to be very badly injured, and it was clear that without immediate action, she would die from loss of blood and shock. (L. 8~10)

2. Using what little common language they could find, together with a lot of sign language, they tried to explain to the frightened children that unless they could give some blood to their little friend she would certainly die. (L. 16~19)

3. Heng was quickly laid on a bed, his arm cleaned with alcohol, and the needle inserted into his arm. (L. 27~30)

4. After a moment, he let out a long sob, quickly covering his face with his free hand. (L. 33~35)



5. After a moment, the little boy stopped crying, opened his eyes, and looked questioningly at the Vietnamese nurse. (L. 48~49)

Part 4 Words in Context

Ex. 1 Learn and Create

Directions: Find the following expressions of **a** in the passage according to the Chinese given. Then use the key words to make the sentences **b** and **c**.

1. a. 没有人知道这些炸弹要轰炸什么目标。

b. → 没有人知道这些问题是要测试些什么。

c. → 每个人都知道我们在大学里应该做什么。

2. a. 腿部受了伤

b. → 在这次抗议活动中, 25 名警察受了轻伤。

c. → 他们遭受了自执政以来最严重的一次挫折。

3. a. 愿意为挽救小女孩献血

b. → 约翰和苏珊显然愿意我们使用他们的花园。

c. → 与经理说一下, 看他是否愿意降价。

4. a. 面对他们的请求, 孩子们瞪大眼睛一声不吭。

b. → 对你的提议, 人们有一些反对意见。

c. → 那人以无动于衷的态度对待这次失败。

5. a. 他们的小病人命悬一线。

b. → 几个月来她是否会失业一直未定。

c. → 比赛胜负难分, 直到最后几秒钟一个令人兴奋的进球才决定了结果。