

College English

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY OF
FINANCE & ECONOMICS PRESS

主编 卞瑞晨

大学英语

下册

Dialogues: A. How to Write a Résumé?
B. Is My Résumé All Right?

Text: The Sea

Grammar: Adjectives & Adverbs:
Comparative & Superlative
Degrees

Writing: Paragraph — Topic Sentence

Reading: Polite and Rude



西南财经大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语. 下册/卞瑞晨主编. —成都:西南财经大学出版社, 2007. 3
ISBN 978 - 7 - 81088 - 641 - 3

I. 大… II. 卞… III. 英语—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 130119 号

大学英语(下册)

主编:卞瑞晨

责任编辑:李才

封面设计:穆志坚

责任印制:王艳

出版发行:	西南财经大学出版社(四川省成都市光华村街 55 号)
网 址:	http://www.xcpress.net
电子邮件:	xcpress@mail.sc.cninfo.net
邮政编码:	610074
电 话:	028 - 87353785 87352368
印 刷:	四川森林印务有限责任公司
成品尺寸:	185mm × 260mm
印 张:	14.5
字 数:	340 千字
版 次:	2007 年 3 月第 1 版
印 次:	2007 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
印 数:	1—3000 册
书 号:	ISBN 978 - 7 - 81088 - 641 - 3
定 价:	28.80 元

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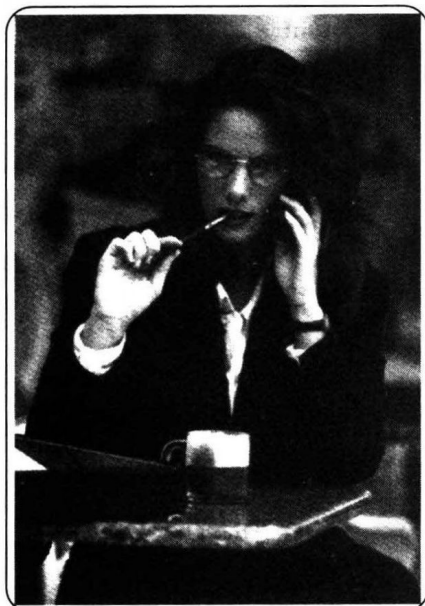
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Unit One

Dialogues

A. How to Write a Résumé?

Liz is going to graduate from her university. She goes to talk to Professor Kunts, a foreign teacher in her university, about how to write a résumé in English to apply for a job in a foreign company in China.



Kunts: Hi, Liz, take a seat. What can I do for you?

Liz: Thank you. I'm graduating, and I need a résumé to apply for a job in a foreign company. Could you tell me how to write a résumé?

Kunts: Sure. Your résumé should start with your name, sex, age, address and telephone number. Secondly, you should also include the education you have received, experience you have had, and foreign languages you have studied.

Liz: Is that all?

Kunts: No, you may also put in your hobbies and any other personal factors. They might be useful, too. Besides, you should also include the major job objective you have in mind.

Liz: Thank you very much, Professor Kunts. See you tomorrow.

Kunts: See you.

B. Is My Résumé All Right?

Liz has prepared her résumé, and now she is talking to Professor Kunts about it.

Liz: Good morning, Professor Kunts. I have written my résumé. Could you go over it and see if I need to make any changes?

Kunts: Certainly. You have studied for two years in this university, attended No.8 Middle School in Binhai, and had some work experience as well.

Liz: Yes. I have worked as Chairman of the Student Union since I came to the university, and I did a part-time job as a managing assistant in my vacation.

Kunts: From your résumé, I can see you are good at both English and German. I believe you're likely to get what you want, an assistant manager's position.

Liz: Thanks for your encouragement. So my résumé is all right?

Kunts: Sure. Good luck, Liz!

Liz: Thank you, bye!

New Words and Expressions

résumé /'rezjumei/ *n.* 个人简历

secondly /'sekəndli/ *ad.* 第二点,其次

include /in'klud/ *v.* 包含,包括

factor /'fæktə/ *n.* 因素,要素

major /'meɪdʒə/ *n.* 专业

objective /əb'dʒektɪv/ *n.* 目标,目的

attend /ə'tend/ *v.* 出席,参加 ~school 上学

chairman /'tʃeəmən/ *n.* 主席

part-time /pɑ:t'aɪm/ *a. & ad.* 业余的,兼职的;部分时间地

encouragement /in'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 鼓励

start with 从……开始

put in 包括,收入

have... in mind 考虑,记住

see you 再见

go over 检查

make a change 变化,改变

works as 当……

Notes

job objective 谋求的工作

the Student Union 学生会

Check Your Understanding

1. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the dialogues?

- ☐ 1) Liz came to talk to Professor Kunts because she hoped he would find a job for her.

- ☐ 2) Professor Kunts often writes résumés for others.
- ☐ 3) Hobbies and personal factors should be included in a résumé.
- ☐ 4) Professor Kunts seems to be satisfied with Liz's résumé.
- ☐ 5) Liz must be a very active girl.
- ☐ 6) Liz probably will get a master degree soon.
- ☐ 7) Liz has a talent for learning foreign languages.
- ☐ 8) Liz was not sure of her résumé before she came to talk to Professor Kunts.

Learn to Communicate

2. The following is a résumé form. Fill in the blanks so that it fits your case.

Résumé

Personal Data

Name: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____

Education

19__ – 19__: _____ (college / graduate school)

19__ – 19__: _____ (high school)

Work Experience

19__ – present: _____

19__ – 19__: _____

19__ – 19__: _____

Travel _____

Foreign Languages _____

Hobbies _____

Other Factors _____

References _____

Text

Pre-reading

1. Do you like the sea? Why or why not?
2. What does the sea mean to us in the future?
3. Identify the meaning of the term "quarter".
4. Identify the meaning of the term "spot".

The Sea

What do you know about the sea? You may have seen it. Some of us have swum or bathed in it. It looks beautiful on a fine sunny day and it can be very rough when there is a strong wind. What other things do we know about it?



Of course, the sea is very large. In the world there is more sea than land. The sea covers three quarters of the earth.

The sea is also very deep in some places. It is not deep everywhere; some parts of it are very shallow. But in some places the depth of the sea is very great. At one spot, near Japan, the sea is nearly 11 kilometers deep! Just think of it. The highest mountain in the world is only about 9 kilometers high!

If you have swum in the sea, you know that the water is salty. Rivers carry salt from the land into the sea. Some parts of the sea are more salty than other parts. Do you know the Dead Sea in Arabia? It is very salty. Swimmers cannot sink in it! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea. It's a strange sea.

In most parts of the sea, there are a lot of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. No sunlight can reach the depths of the sea, so it is completely dark. Strange fishes live there. Some are blind. Some have their own lights. Some have great jaws. With their great jaws, they can swallow fish larger than themselves.

The sea can be very cold. Deep-sea divers know this well. At the top the water may be warm. Then as the divers go down, the sea becomes colder and colder.

Many scientists are now making a study of animal and plant life in the sea. They hope to find new resources for mankind.

New Words and Expressions

swim /swim/ *vi.* (swam /swæm/, swum /swʌm/) 游泳

bathe /beɪð/ *vi.* 洗澡;沐浴

rough /rʌf/ *a.* 狂暴的;粗糙的

cover /'kʌvə/ *vt.* 覆盖;包括

quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ *n.* 四分之一;一刻钟

shallow /'ʃæləu/ *a.* 浅的;肤浅的
depth /depθ/ *n.* 深度;深处
spot /spɒt/ *n.* 地点;斑点;污点
nearly /'niəli/ *ad.* 几乎,差不多
kilometre /'kilə(u)mɪ:tə, ki'lɒmɪtə/ *n.* 公里
just /dʒʌst/ *ad.* (用于祈使语气中)试请
mountain /'maʊntɪn/ *n.* 山
carry /'kæri/ *vt.* 运送;携带
sink /sɪŋk/ *vi.* (sank /sæŋk/, sunk /sʌŋk/) 下沉,(使)沉没
strange /streɪndʒ/ *a.* 奇怪的;陌生的
sunlight /'sʌnlait/ *n.* 阳光
reach /ri:tʃ/ *vt.* 到达
completely /kəm'pli:tli/ *ad.* 完全地
light /laɪt/ *n.* 光;光线;灯
jaw /dʒɔ:/ *n.* 颌;颞
swallow /'swɒləu/ *vt.* 吞下,咽下
diver /'daɪvə/ *n.* 潜水员
resource /ri'sɔ:s, -'zɔ:s/ *n.* [常用复数]资源;物力

Proper Names

Japan /dʒə'pæn/ 日本
The Dead Sea 死海
Arabia /ə'reɪbiə/ 阿拉伯半岛

Notes to the Text

1. You may have seen it. 你也许看见过它。
“may+have done”这种结构常用来表示说话人对过去情况的猜测。在表示比较肯定的语气时,可用“must+have done”。如:
You must have seen it.
你一定看见过它。
2. ...it can be very rough when there is a strong wind.风大时,大海会变得波涛汹涌。
when 引导的是一个时间状语从句。
3. At one spot, near Japan, the sea is nearly 11 kilometers deep! 在日本附近的某处,海深达 11 公里!
在英语中,常用“数字+名词+形容词(long, wide, high 等)”这种结构表示物体的长、宽、高等。又如课文中的另一句:
The highest mountain in the world is only about 9 kilometres high!

世界上最高的山大约也仅有 9 000 米高! (世界最高峰为喜马拉雅山脉的珠穆朗玛峰,高度为海拔 8 848.13 米)

4. Just think of it.请想一想吧。

这是一个祈使句。just 用在祈使句开头,以加强语气。

5. If you have swum in the sea, you know that the water is salty.如果你在海里游过泳,你就知道海水是咸的。

此句中,If you have swum in the sea 是表示条件的状语从句;that the water is salty 用作 know 的宾语,为宾语从句。

6. salt, salty: salt 是名词,salty 是形容词。同类字还有许多,如 wind 和 windy, cloud 和 cloudy, rain 和 rainy, sun 和 sunny 等。名词加-y 后成为形容词。

7. the Dead Sea 死海(亚洲西部的咸水湖,介于约旦和以色列之间)

8. Then as the divers go down, the sea becomes colder and colder. 潜水员越往下潜,海水的温度就越低。

这里 as 相当于 when,引导一个表示时间的状语从句。

Grammar

Adjectives & Adverbs: Comparative & Superlative Degrees

1. 一般变化规则

(1)单音节词:比较级后加-er;最高级后加-est。

(2)双音节词:有的后加-er, -est;有的前加 more, most。当代英语发展倾向为后一种。

(3)多音节词一般都是前加 more, most。

(4)最高级一般都与定冠词 the 连用。具体变化规则见下表:

	构成规则	示例		
		原 级	比较级	最高级
单 音 节 词	一般加-er 或-est	grey	greyer	greyest
		strong	stronger	strongest
		fast	faster	fastest
	以 e 结尾的只加-r 或-st	strange	stranger	strangest
		wide	wider	widest
	以重读闭音节结尾的,如末尾只有一个辅音字母,应先双写这一字母,再加-er 或-est	fat	fatter	fattest
		big	bigger	biggest
	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的,先改 y 为 i,再加-er 或-est	shy	shier	shiest
		dry	drier	driest

	构成规则	示例		
		原 级	比较级	最高级
双 音 节 词	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的, 与类似单音节词规则相同	naughty easy happy	naughtier easier happier	naughtiest easiest happiest
	以 ow, er, le 结尾的与一般单音节词规则相同	narrow clever simple	narrower cleverer simpler	narrowest cleverest simplest
	在前面加 more 或 most	useful famous happily warmly	more useful more famous more happily more warmly	most useful most famous most happily most warmly
多 音 节 词	在前面加 more, most 或 less, least 表达“更加”、“最”或者“较不”和“最不”的意思	difficult important reasonable	more difficult more important less reasonable	most difficult most important least reasonable

2. 少数不规则词的比较级和最高级

原 级		比 较 级		最 高 级	
词形	词义	词形	词义	词形	词义
good	好的	better /'betə/	较好的	best /best/	最好的
well	健康的				
bad	坏的	worse /wɜ:s/	较坏的	worst /wɜ:st/	最坏的
ill	有病的				
many	多的(可数)	more /mɔ:/	较多的	most/ məʊst/	最多的
much	多的(不可数)				
little	少的	less /les/	较少的	least /li:st/	最少的
far	远的	farther /'fɑ:ðə/	较远的	farthest /'fɑ:ðɪst/	最远的
		further /'fɜ:ðə/	进一步的	furthest /'fɜ:ðɪst/	(不常用)
old	老的	older /'əʊldə/	较老(旧)的	oldest /'əʊldɪst/	最老(旧)的
	旧的	elder /'eldə/	较年长的	eldest /'eldɪst/	最年长的
late	迟的	later /'leɪtə/	较迟的(指时间)	latest /'leɪtɪst/	最迟(新的)
		latter /'lætə/	后者(指顺序)	last /lɑ:st/	最后的

3. 形容词和副词的比较结构

英语中主要有三种比较结构, 即: as...as 结构; more than 结构; (the)+最高级+比较范围。另外还有 more and more 和 the more...the more 结构。

(1) as...as 结构

- 1) 表示双方程度相等, as...as 表示“和……一样”, 如:

John is as tall as his brother.

There are as many switches(开关, 闸)in this machine as in that one.

Xiao Li speaks English as fluently (流利地)as you. And he works as hard as others.

- 2) 表示双方程度不相等时, 用 not so(as)...as, 表示“和……不一样”, 如:

Your suitcase(手提箱)is not so heavy as mine.

There are not so many workers in this factory as in that one.

John doesn't run so fast as Tom.

He does not speak Japanese as fluently as you.

- 3) 表示“几倍于”, 用“twice, three times+as...as”来表示, 如:

This dictionary costs(花费)twice as much as that one.

The factory produces ten times as much steel(钢)a year as it did in 1950.

- 4) 可与表示程度的状语连用, 如:

John runs nearly as fast as Tom.

约翰几乎和汤姆跑得一样快。

(2) more than 结构

- 1) 基本用法: 形容词、副词比较级+than 表示两者之间的比较, 意为“比……更……”。

基本结构为: 主语+谓语+比较级+than+对比成分, 如:

My hat is less expensive than yours.

Anna studies harder than any other students in her class.

They have more difficulties than we thought.

- 2) 表示程度: 可用 much, far, still, even, hardly, a lot, a little 等状语来修饰形容词和副词的比较级, 也可以用名词(数词)词组来修饰比较级, 以表示程度, 如:

He runs much faster than his brother does.

Your handwriting(笔迹, 字迹)is far better than mine.

I got to the station ten minutes later than Mrs White because of a traffic jam.

- 3) the+最高级+比较范围

句式: 主语+(the)+最高级+比较范围, 表示三者或三者以上之间的比较, 即“最……”, 如:

Shanghai is the biggest city in China.

It is the most interesting book I have ever read.

He works (the) hardest of us all.

形容词最高级前通常必须用 the, 副词最高级前则可用可不用。

Among the machines this one runs(运行)(the) best.

The best machine is in the workshop(车间).

注意:

- 1) most 前有定冠词,后有副词或形容词,才构成最高级。如:

It is the most important problem.

- 2) 没有 the,则不表示比较,而作“非常”或“在很大程度上”解,但作表语时,仍作“最”解。如:

It is a most important problem.

These explanations(解释)are most important.

- 3) 单个 most 有时作 many 或 much 的最高级,有时作名词用。如:

He did most of the work.

Most of the students know it well.

最高级还可使用某些副词或短语修饰,表示“程度”,如:

This hat is almost the biggest.

It is the second largest city of his country.

(4) 其他比较结构

- 1) more and more 结构

它是把两个比较级用 and 连接,表示“越来越……”,如:

It is getting colder and colder.

More and more young people are learning English now.

- 2) the more...the more 结构

具体地说,这个结构是用“the+比较级”,表示“越……越……”,如:

The harder you study, the more knowledge you'll get.

The more he thought about it, the less he liked it.

Writing

Paragraph – Topic Sentence

句子是组成段落的基本要素。一个段落是由一组语义相关的句子构成的。一般来讲,段落中的句子可分为主题句、发展句、转折句和结论句。本课我们首先讲述主题句。

给出主题句(Topic Sentence)是英文段落的典型特点。突出段落主题的句子往往是该段落的主题句。

1. 主题句的位置

主题句一般出现在段落的开头,作为段落传递信息的出发点,简明扼要地告诉读者的线索和范围。但是,段落主题句的位置并不是固定不变的,它可以位于段首、段中、段尾,也可以首尾兼而有之。现就常见的三种情况分述如下:

1) 段首主题句

主题句位于段首,直接点明段落的主题。这种段落结构有助于作者确定段落的主线,

使段内各句紧紧围绕段落的主题思想自然展开。例如:

Hurricanes, which are also called cyclones, exert tremendous power. These violent storms are often a hundred miles in diameter, and their winds can reach velocities of seventy-five miles per hour or more. Furthermore, the strong winds and heavy rainfall that accompany them can completely destroy a small town in a couple of hours. The energy that is released by a hurricane in one day exceeds the total energy consumed by humankind throughout the world in one year.

飓风,也被称为旋风,威力巨大。猛烈的风暴通常直径为 100 英里,时速可达每小时 75 英里或更多。此外,随之而来的狂风暴雨可在几小时内将一小镇彻底摧毁。飓风一天之内释放出的能量超过人类一年消耗的总能量。

2) 段中主题句

当对两种事物或某种事物的两个方面进行比较或对比时,主题句常在段落的中间出现。这种段落通常先提出一个论点并稍加发挥,接着出现主题句,提出不同的或相反的论点,然后展开论证。论述的中心一般是二者间的异同点。段中主题句具有过渡作用。例如:

Californians and New Englanders are both Americans. They speak the same language and abide by the same federal laws. **But they are very different in their ways of life.** Mobility — both physical and psychological — has made a great impression on the culture of Californians; lack of mobility is the mark of the customs and morality of New Englanders.

加州人和新英格兰人同是美国人。他们讲同样的语言,遵守同样的联邦法。但是,他们的生活方式却很不同。机动性——物质的和心理的——是加州人文化的巨大特点;缺乏机动性则是新英格兰人风俗和品行的标志。

3) 段尾主题句

段尾主题句具有结论性作用,是对前面句子的归纳总结。在这种段落中,主题句先不出现,而是先讲述许多细节,然后在段尾予以归纳,得出中心结论。这种段落结构可使读者产生悬念,从而达到特殊的表达效果。例如:

Albert Einstein, one of the world's geniuses, failed in his university entrance examination on his first attempt. William Faulkner, one of America's noted writers, never finished college because he could not pass his English courses. Sir Winston Churchill, who is considered one of the masters of the English language, had to have special tutoring in English during elementary school. **These few examples show that failure in school does not always predict failure in life.**

爱因斯坦,世界天才之一,在第一次大学入学考试中失败了。威廉·福克纳,美国著名作家之一,因为不能通过英语课程的考试而未完成大学学业。温斯顿·丘吉尔爵士被认为是英语语言大师之一,而他小学时在英语方面却需特殊辅导。上述事例表明:学校里的失败并不意味着人生的失败。

以上简要介绍了英文段落主题句的常见位置,其中段首主题句和段尾主题句最为常见,初学者首先应学习和掌握的是这两种段落结构的写作。此外,有时一个段落并没有明显的主题句,其段落的中心思想隐含在段落之中。这种段落结构较复杂,不易为初学者所

掌握和运用。

需要说明的是,段落主题句不论在什么位置,其主要任务都是为段落的中心思想服务。段中其余各句必须围绕段落主题逐步展开。

2. 主题句的特点

段落主题句有以下几个特点:

1) 段落主题句具有一个主题。该主题必须紧扣文章的主题思想,把段落内容限定在文章主题内容的一个方面。

2) 段落主题句的作用是要告诉读者该段落的主题思想,该段落将围绕这个主题思想逐步展开、定义、分类、解释或举例说明。所以,段落主题句中必须具备一个主导思想,即段落主旨(Controlling Idea)。也就是说,段落主题句中必须包含一个等待发展的思想。

3) 段落主题句必须具有一定的限定性,即有一个或一组核心词对主导思想的范围进行限定,避免在段落展开中偏离主题方向。段落主题句所限定的内容要有助于段落的铺开和抒发。换句话说,段落主题句限定的范围要符合段落写作目的。一个段落的容量是有限的,限定的范围太宽,其内容无法在一个段落中阐述清楚;限定范围太窄,则不利于段落主题的发展。

Exercises

1. Answer the questions on the text orally (根据课文口头回答问题).

- 1) What is the sea like on a fine sunny day?
- 2) What is it like when there is a strong wind?
- 3) Is there more sea than land in the world?
- 4) Is the sea deep everywhere?
- 5) How deep is the sea at one spot near Japan?
- 6) What do you know about the Dead Sea in Arabia?
- 7) Why is it completely(完全地)dark deep down the sea?
- 8) What kind of fish lives in the depths(深,深处)of the sea?
- 9) Which part of the sea is warmer, near the top or in the depth?
- 10) Why are scientists making a study of the sea?

2. Fill in each blank with the appropriate word in proper form from the list below (用下列适当的词填空).

know, look, carry, take, bring

- 1) Her grandmother _____ after her for nearly ten years.
- 2) He _____ a little French.
- 3) What are you _____ for?
- 4) The boy is not strong. He can't _____ the bookcase(书柜)into the reading room.
- 5) Will you please _____ these letters to his office?
- 6) The old woman fell and fainted(昏迷,晕)away. We _____ her to a hospital.