

全国高职高专公共英语教材

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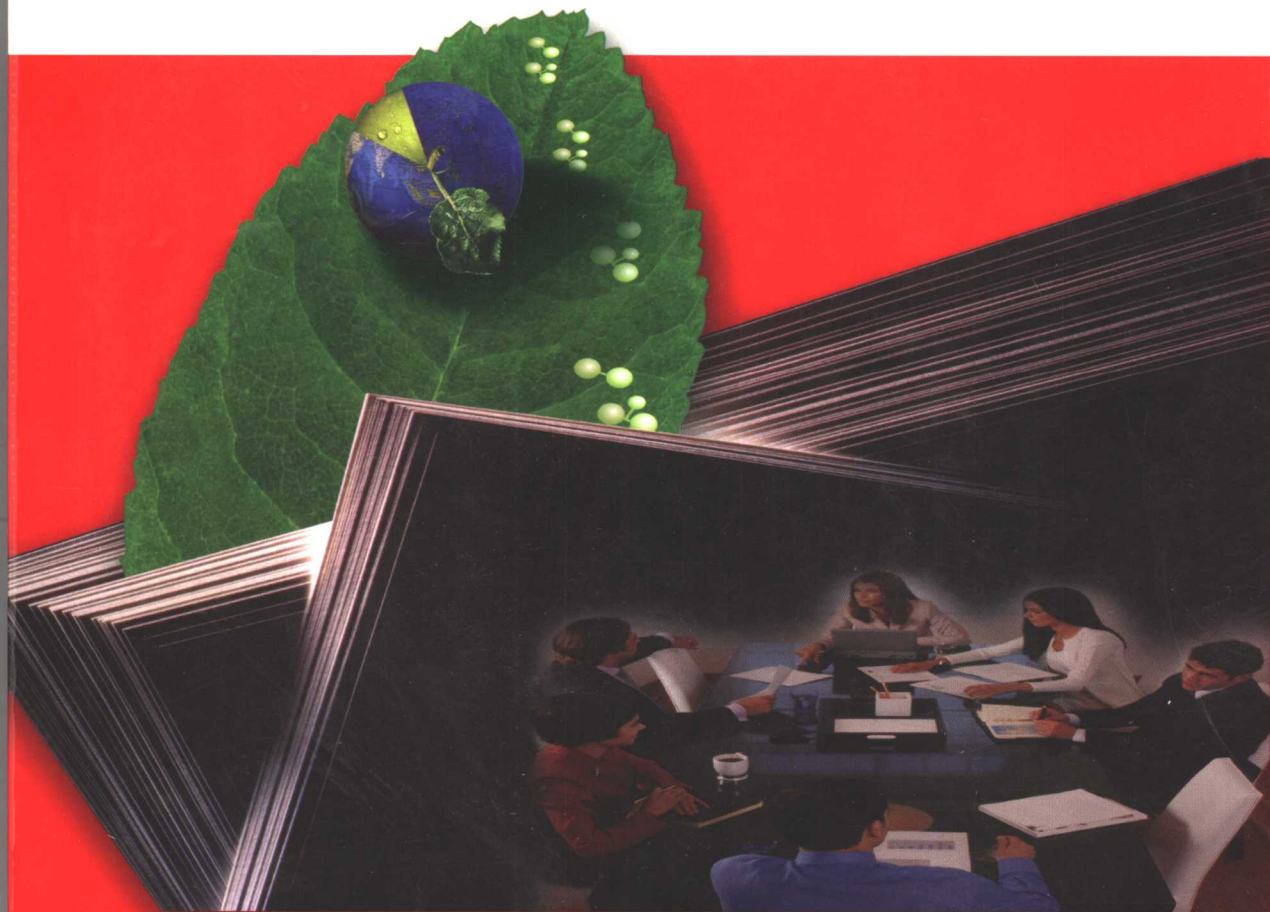
高职高专

NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE

新世纪英语教程

(修订版)

总主编 刘世伟



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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New Century College English Course(1)

新世纪英语教程 1

(修订版)

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前 言

《新世纪英语教程》由高职高专英语教材编写组编写,湖南网络工程职业学院刘世伟为总主编,湖南机械工业职业学院段三伏、山东济南铁道职业技术学院王玉芝为主编;供招收中学毕业生、中专毕业生和职高毕业生的高等职业学校和高等普通专科学校的学生以及英语自学者使用。

本教材按照教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写,起点相当于现行高中生英语毕业水平,要求学生在学本教材前,应掌握教育部高等教育司《基本要求》中所规定的基本的英语语音和语法知识,认知 1000 个以上的英语单词,在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

本教材贯彻听说领先的原则,重在培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,同时培养学生较强的阅读能力,并兼顾写作、翻译等各项能力的发展,使学生具备以英语为工具,捕捉和获取所需信息的能力,为学习各种专业英语打下坚实基础。

本教材共分四册,语言材料大部分选自原文材料,具有较强的思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性。第一、二册的内容以共核英语语言(Common Core English)为主,第三、四册适当增加科普内容的比例。学生学完第三册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的 B 级要求,学完第四册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的 A 级要求。

第一、二册的编排体例采用主题教学(Theme-based)模式:从不同侧面围绕一个激发学生兴趣和思考的共同主题,把听、说、读、写、译等各种技能的训练合理安排在一个单元内,教学活动以阅读为中心,结合主体预演、课文问答、语言结构、听力理解、交际技巧、翻译训练、应用写作等,从而将教与学有机结合,课内外连成一片,使学生真正做到听得懂、说得活、用得活。

本册有 8 个单元,每单元有 80~100 个词汇,15~25 个短语,每单元包括课文选读(分为 Text A 和 Text B)和课文理解、语言结构和练习、实践与提高三个部分。课文选读有两篇意义相关、语言结构相同的课文,为语言结构和实践与提高提供了听、说、读、写、译各项练习的中心材料,语言结构和实践与提高则围绕课文材料紧密进行。每个单元的语言结构及练习着重讲清并解决一个语法方面的难题。实践与提高则强调对听、说、读、写、译各种技能的培养,其中阅读技巧部分有与课文选读意义相关、语言结构相似的三篇材料,前两篇为快速阅读,后一篇为完型填空,内容与课文相近但难度稍浅,旨在培养学生快速获取信息的能力;听力技巧有辨音、对话和填空等练习,旨在培养学生的听力理解能力;交际技巧以诗歌朗读作为热身练习,过渡到日常会话,重在培养学生的交际能力;翻译技巧主要是语言结构和短语、习语和练习;写作技巧从课文选读重点句型的模仿入手,重在掌握日常应用文的写作。每单元提供的练习形式多且数量大,教师可根据教学的实际情况进行取舍。

本教材的教学课时建议为 72 课时,每个单元的教学课时为 8 课时,另外每 4 个单元后有一个复习材料,每个复习材料的教学课时为 4 课时。

本书承英国东伦敦大学语言中心高级讲师,英国文化教育委员会理事 Amanda Maitland 女

士、美国阿拉巴马州立大学教育学院 Louise Lee 博士审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,请读者与专家指正。

高职高专英语教材编写组

2004 年 7 月

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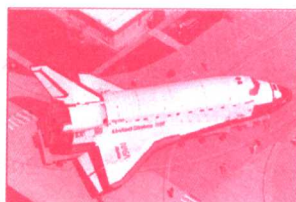
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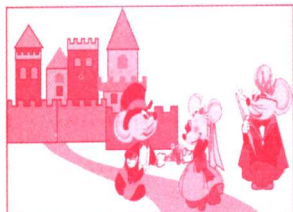


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Unit One

LEARNING ENGLISH

Reading Selection

Text A

PRE-READING TASK

1. *What language, do you think, is the most important in the information age?*
2. *Do you think it necessary to learn English? Why/Why not?*
3. *Do you agree that a person who doesn't know English is, in some sense, a modern illiterate (现代文盲)?*

The Importance of English

There are thousands of languages in the world. Each language seems to be the most important to those who speak it as their native language.

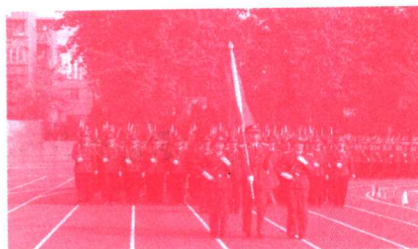
The importance of a language can be judged in accordance with three aspects: the first is the number of its native speakers; the second is how widely the native speakers are spread over the world, the last is the cultural, economic and political influences of the people who speak it as their mother tongue.

There is no doubt that English is one of the world's most widely used languages. People use a language in one of the three ways: as a native language, as a second language, or as a foreign language. English is spoken as a native language by over three hundred million people: in America, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and some Caribbean countries. As a second language, English is often necessary for official business: education, information and other activities in a lot of

countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Singapore, and the Philippines. Along with Chinese, French, Spanish and Russian, English is one of the working languages of the United Nations and is more frequently used than the others.



New students are having the Opening Ceremony.



New students are having military training.

(In the new century, the students begin their new life at college.)

English is the language of international transport. Most pilots in planes traveling from one country to another use it to contact airports; all ships sailing on the oceans use it to call for help by radio.

English is the language of the information age. It is said that about 60 percent of the world's radio and TV programs are broadcasted in English and that 70 percent of the world's mails are written in English. According to the statistics, over 90 percent of information is spread through Internet in English, and more than 80 percent of e-mails are sent to each other in English throughout the world.

English is the language of international exchange and cooperation. At international sports meets, at global trade fairs, at conferences of scientists from different countries, and at talks of writers and artists from the corners of the earth, English is the language most commonly used and most widely understood. The newest ideas in culture and education are exchanged in English, and the latest results in science and technology are published in English.

With the economic globalization and educational internationalization, English is getting more and more important; therefore we must study hard and try to have a good command of English. Without English, it seems difficult to get in touch with the outside world.

PRE-READING TASK

1. *How long have you been learning English?*
2. *Have you met with any difficulty in your English study? How did you deal with it?*
3. *As a college student of the new century, what will you do in your English study?*

The Study of English

It is quite a long time since I began to learn English. I am glad to say that I am getting on well with it. I know that English is very important to us. We can use English as a tool to learn advanced science and technology from other countries, so we can build our motherland into a prosperous country. We can use English as a medium to promote friendship between Chinese people and the people of the world, and in this way we can turn the earth into a peaceful globe.

The problem now is not why I should learn English but how I can master English as soon as possible. English is very useful, but it is quite difficult to learn. How hard I have been trying to get every sound right, to spell every word correct, and to speak the little English I know. Our teachers have always required us to lay a solid foundation of everything we do, and in language study perhaps more than in anything else, good begun is half done.

The study of past years has taught me that we cannot learn English well if we don't watch out for its idiomatic usage. When I began to learn English, I took it for granted that English words had exact equivalents in Chinese. Therefore what I had to do was to memorize individual words and put them together according to the rules of grammar if I wanted to express my idea correctly. When I was taught to say "I see a book on the desk" and "I am going to see a friend," I thought I had learned everything about the word "see." I did not realize that we do not *see* but *read* a book until one day the teacher caught me out. My interest was aroused and since then I have always been on my guard against such blunders. I have learned to say to *join* the army but to *take part in* a discussion; I have learned to express to go to school *by bus* but *on foot*. Apart from that, I have

paid attention to irregular verbs, such as *lie, lay, lain* and *lay, laid, laid*. I have also learned to absorb whole sentences without trying to translate them into Chinese. I fully understand that besides a good training in speaking, listening, reading, writing and translation, one has to pay close attention to English idioms in order to learn the language well and to use it freely.

I have made a little progress in English study, and however this is just a beginning. As a college student in the new century, I'm fully aware of my mission. I'm fully prepared for more hard work, or I would fall behind. There is still a long, long way to go, so I must learn more and practice more. Just as a proverb goes, "Practice makes perfect." Only through practice can I have a good command of English.

Word List

1. importance /im'pɔ:tns/ *n.* 重要(性); 重大
2. native /'neitiv/ *n.* 本地人, 土著 *a.* 本国的, 本族的; 土产的
3. widely /waidli/ *ad.* 广泛地, 普遍地
4. judge /dʒʌdʒ/ *v.* 判断, 裁判 *n.* 法官, 裁判员
5. accordance /ə'kɔ:dəns/ *n.* 一致, 和谐
6. aspect /'æspekt/ *n.* 方面; 样子, 外表
7. cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *a.* 文化的
8. economic /i:kə'nɒmik/ *a.* 经济(上)的, 经济学的
9. influence /'influəns/ *n. & v.* 影响, 感化
10. tongue /tʌŋ/ *n.* 舌头; 口语
11. master /'mɑ:stə/ *v.* 掌握, 精通 *n.* 主人; 教师; 大师
12. activity /'æktivity/ *n.* 活动, 行动
13. frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ *ad.* 常常, 经常
14. trade /treid/ *n.* 贸易, 交易, 买卖 *v.* 用……进行交换
15. transport /'træns'pɔ:t/ *n.* 运输, 运输工具 /træns'pɔ:t/ *v.* 运输, 输送
16. pilot /'pailət/ *n.* 飞行员, 领航员 *v.* 驾驶(飞机等), 领航
17. broadcast /'brɔ:dkɑ:st/ *v. & n.* 广播, 播音
18. program /'prɒgræm/ (UK programme /'prɒgræm/) *n. & v.* (安排)节目, (编)程序, (订)规划
19. mail /meil/ *n.* 邮件, 邮政 *v.* 邮寄

20. statistics /stə'tistiks/ *n.* 统计, 统计表
21. internet /'intənet/ *n.* 因特网, 国际互联网
22. e-mail /'i:meil/ *n.* 电子邮件, 电子信函
23. exchange /iks'tʃeindʒ/ *v. & n.* 交流, 交换
24. cooperation /kouəpə'reiʃən/ *n.* 合作, 协作
25. global /'gləubl/ *a.* 全球的, 世界的; 球型的
26. fair /fɛə(r)/ *n.* 展览会, 交易会 *a.* 公平的; (肤色)白皙的; (头发)金黄的
27. conference /'kɒnfərəns/ *n.* 会议, 讨论会, 协商会
28. artist /'ɑ:tist/ *n.* 艺术家, 画家
29. corner /'kɔ:nə/ *n.* 角落; (遥远的) 地区, 偏僻处
30. percent /pə'sent/ *n.* 百分比, 百分数
31. globalization /'gləubəlaizeiʃən/ *n.* 全球化
32. internationalization /intə'næʃənəlaizeiʃən/ *n.* 国际化
33. advanced /əd'vɑ:nst/ *a.* 先进的, 高级的
34. technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *n.* 技术, 工艺(学)
35. prosperous /'prɒspərəs/ *a.* 繁荣的, 昌盛的
36. medium /'mi:diəm/ *n.* 媒介, 媒体 *a.* 中等的, 半生的
37. promote /prə'məut/ *v.* 促进, 发扬; 提升, 晋级
38. foundation /faun'deɪʃən/ *n.* 基础, 根本; 地基; 基金, 基金会
39. idiomatic /idiə'mætik/ *a.* 惯用的, 合乎语言习惯的
40. usage /'ju:sidʒ/ *n.* 用法, 使用
41. memorize /meməraɪz/ *v.* 记住, 记忆
42. individual /indi'vidʒuəl/ *n. & a.* 个别的(的), 个体(的), 单独(的)
43. realize /'riəlaɪz/ *v.* 认识到, 了解; 实现; 实行
44. arouse /ə'raʊz/ *v.* 唤起, 引起
45. blunder /'blʌndə(r)/ *v.* 做错 *n.* 错误, 失误
46. irregular /i'regjulə(r)/ *a.* 不规则的, 无规律的
47. absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ *v.* 吸收, 吸引
48. translation /træns'leɪʃən/ *n.* 翻译, 译文
49. idiom /'idiəm/ *n.* 成语, 习语, 土语
50. aware /ə'weə(r)/ *a.* 知道的, 明白的, 意识到的
51. mission /'mɪʃən/ *n.* 使命, 任务; 代表团, 使团
52. effectively /i'fektɪvli/ *ad.* 有效地, 有力地

Proper Names

1. New Zealand /nju: 'zi:lənd/ *n.* 新西兰
2. Canada /'kænədə/ *n.* 加拿大

3. Nigeria /nai'dʒiəriə/ *n.* 尼日利亚
4. Singapore /'sɪŋgəpɔ:(r)/ *n.* 新加坡
5. the Philippines /fɪlɪpiːnz/ *n.* 菲律宾; 菲律宾群岛
6. Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *n. & a.* 西班牙语, 西班牙(的)
7. Caribbean /kæri'biːən/ *n. & a.* 加勒比海(的)
8. South Africa 南非
9. Pakistan /pɑːki'stɑːn/ *n.* 巴基斯坦
10. the United Nations 联合国

Idioms and Expressions

1. one's native language 母语, 本族语
2. in accordance with 根据, 按照; 与……一致
3. mother tongue 母语
4. along with 与……一起
5. get in touch with 与……接触
6. call for help 求救
7. from the corners of the earth 来自世界各地
8. have a good command of 精通, 掌握
9. get on (well) with... 在……进行得(很)顺利
10. build...into 把……建成
11. turn...into 使……变为
12. as soon as possible 尽快
13. get...right 把……做对
14. lay a solid foundation of 在……打下坚实基础
15. take...for granted 认为……是理所当然的
16. catch...out 发现(某人的)错误
17. be on one's guard against 提防, 谨防
18. word for word 字对字地, 逐字地
19. be aware of 对……清楚/了解
20. be (fully) prepared for 为……做好(充分)准备

Word Derivation

1. importance—important—importantly
2. effect—effective—effectively
3. economy—economic—economically

4. idiom—idiomatic—idiomatically
5. science—scientific—scientifically
6. culture—cultural—culturally
7. globe—global—globalize—globalization
8. nation—national—international—internationalize—internationalization
9. operate—operation—cooperation
10. educate—education—educational—educationally



Notes to the Text

① The importance of a language can be judged in accordance with three aspects: the first is the number of its native speakers; the second is how widely the native speakers are spread over the world; the last is the cultural, economic and political influences of the people who speak it as their mother tongue. 一门语言的重要性可以根据三个方面进行判断: 第一, 将这门语言作为母语的人数; 第二, 将这门语言作为母语的人在世界的分布情况; 最后, 将这门语言作为母语的人的文化、经济和政治的影响。

句中, 作者分别用 the first...; the second...; the last...按照顺序分别叙述语言的重要性, 条理清楚, 一目了然。

② It is said that about 60 percent of the world's radio and TV programs are broadcasted in English and that 70 percent of the world's mails are written in English. 据说世界上大约百分之六十的无线电节目和电视节目是使用英语广播的, 世界上百分之七十的信件是用英语写的。

句中, 先行词 it 为形式主语, 用 and 连接的两个 that 引导的名词从句为实际主语。60 percent 和 70 percent 是百分数, 分别为百分之六十和百分之七十。

③ Without English, it seems difficult to get in touch with the outside world. 没有英语, 要和外界联系似乎很困难。

句中, 先行词 it 为形式主语, 实际主语是不定式 to get in touch with the outside world。

④ It is quite a long time since I began to learn English. 自从我开始学习英语以来, 已有很长时间了。

句中, began 为瞬间动词, 不可接表示时间延续的状语, 因此该句不可以用下面的句式表达:

I began to learn English for quite a long time. (×) 又如:

It has been three years since he joined the army. 他入伍已经三年了。

He has joined the army for three years. (×)

⑤ When I began to learn English, I took it for granted that English words had exact equivalents in Chinese. 当我开始学英语时, 我想当然地认为英语有和中文确切相对应的词汇。

句中, 先行词 it 为形式宾语, 实际宾语为 that 所引导的名词从句。

⑥ Only through practice can I have a good command of English. 只有通过实践，我才能掌握英语。

副词 Only 放在句首强调状语时，句子中的主谓结构要用倒装语序。如：

Only after the bird flu spread did people know how dangerous it was. 只是在禽流感扩散后，人们才知道它有多么危险。



Exercises for Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

1. How many languages are there in the world?
2. How can you judge the importance of a language?
3. English is one of the world's most widely used languages, isn't it?
4. Where is English spoken as a native language?
5. As a second language, English is spoken in many countries, isn't it? Can you give some examples?
6. How many working languages does the United Nations have? What are they?
7. Which working language is more frequently used than the others?
8. English has become the language of international transport, hasn't it?
9. Is it possible or impossible to have an international exchange and cooperation without English?
10. Do you think it important to study English? Why?
11. How long is it since you began to learn English?
12. Why must we have a good command of English?
13. What do the teachers require you to do in everything you do?
14. What have you learned from the study of past years?
15. Do you think one can learn a foreign language well only by memorizing individual words and grammar rules?
16. Are you interested in English idioms?
17. What's the difference between "join" and "take part in"? Can you give some examples?
18. Do you translate everything into Chinese while you are learning English?
19. Do you find English easy or difficult to learn?
20. Are you fully prepared for more hard work? Why?

II. Find the meaning of the words or expressions in Column (A) from those in Column (B).

(A)

1. memorize
2. contact
3. watch out for
4. absorb
5. one's native language
6. promote
7. in accordance with
8. from the corner of the earth
9. doubt
10. frequently

(B)

- A. be not certain of
- B. often, from time to time
- C. get in touch with
- D. from all parts of the world
- E. help in the growth of
- F. learn... by heart
- G. take in or understand
- H. pay close attention to
- I. according to
- J. one's mother tongue

III. Complete the following chart. If you are not sure, please consult a dictionary.

Country	Adjective	Person
Australia	Australian	an Australian
	American	
		a British man
	Canadian	
China		
	English	
		a Frenchman
India		
New Zealand		
Nigeria		
		a Pakistani
	Russian	
		a Singaporean
South Africa		
		a Spaniard

IV. Complete the sentences with the given expressions, and change the forms where necessary.

along with	as soon as possible	build...into	call for help
get on with	in accordance with	one's native language	
lay a solid foundation of	take...for granted	watch out for	

1. Over 90 percent information is spread through Internet _____ statistics.
2. Michael was born in France, and French is _____.
3. The President of the United States, _____ some officials, is going to visit Japan next week.
4. He spent a lot of time in learning mathematics and _____ this subject.
5. The Chinese people are working hard so as to _____ their motherland _____ a strong and prosperous country.
6. If you want to have a good command of English, you must _____ its idiomatic usage.
7. Don't _____ it _____ that someone will help you when you are in need of help.
8. The ship _____ by radio before it sank.
9. How are you _____ your subjects?
10. He decided to study English hard and catch up with his classmates _____.

V. Complete the following passage by using appropriate words listed below. Be sure to use singular or plural forms for nouns, and appropriate forms for verbs.

attention	correctly	effectively	exchange	grammar
individual	language	memorize	native	thousand

What Is Language Study For?

Language study, it seems to some people, is for (1) grammar rules and (2) words. That's wrong. Language study, in my opinion, is for the (3) of ideas, that is to say, for communication. Many students I have taught know hundreds of grammar rules and (4) of English words, but they can't speak English correctly, that is, they can't use English (5). They are afraid of making mistakes. We native speakers make mistakes and break (6).