



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

山东省高职高专统编通用英语教材



# *New Times*

## *College English*

# 新时代大学英语

学生用书（第一册）

主编 臧金兰 马茂祥



中国石油大学出版社



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(第一册)

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# Preface

前

言



教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)指出,高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程经过180~220学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。《新时代大学英语》(New Times College English)是一套按照主题教学模式而编写的教材。整套教材的听力、词汇和阅读等项目均依据国家教育部颁布的《基本要求》的各项规定及量化指标编写。

本教材在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。本教材共三册。每册由学生用书、教师用书和教学课件三部分组成。

学生用书每册包括读写和听说两部分,分别有10个单元。

**读写部分** 每个单元有一个主题,含同一主题的课文两篇(正副课文各一篇)。每单元由Part I Learn to Communicate, Part II Text, Part III Grammar(第二册为Translation,第三册为Writing), Part IV Fast Reading, Part V After-class Reading等几部分组成。分别介绍如下:

**Part I Learn to Communicate** 给出了与单元主题相关的几个话题,通过教师与学生、学生与学生之间的互动,了解本单元主题知识,激发学习兴趣,导入课文的学习。

**Part II Text** 由课文、词表、注释和练习四部分组成。练习主要包括课文理解、词汇、结构等几方面。

**Part III Grammar** 分10个专题主要讲述重难点的语法知识,并附有一定数量的练习,巩固所学到的知识。(第二册的Translation分10个专题主要讲述了英译汉



翻译方面的基本技能,第三册的Writing分10个专题介绍了英语写作方面的基本技能,并力求与一些涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动结合起来,如介绍了商贸书信、合同书、协议书、产品说明书、产品广告、保险业务、电子邮件等应用文体的翻译和写作技巧,最大程度地贯彻《基本要求》,实现高职高专的教学目标。)

Part IV Fast Reading 为限时阅读,是提高学生快速阅读能力的有效手段。

Part V After-class Reading 由课后阅读文章、词表和练习组成,进一步扩大词汇量和知识面,加深对主题语言的理解和把握。

**听说部分** 每单元围绕一个主题,旨在培养和提高学生的口头语言交际能力,主要包括下面几个部分:

Part A Listen, Repeat and Write (第三册为 Listen and Understand)

Part B Understand the Statements (第二册为 Understand the Short Conversations, 第三册为 Listen and Answer)

Part C Listen and Write (第二册为 Listen and Understand, 第三册为 Compound Dictation)

Part D Conversational Practice

Fun Time English Song, Movie

教师用书每单元由6部分组成:(1) Background Information (背景信息);(2) Brief Introduction (课文概要);(3) Text Structure Analysis (课文结构分析);(4) Language Points (语言点讲解);(5) Key to Exercises (练习答案);(6) Chinese Version (课文译文)。书后附有 Tape Script and Key (听力原文和答案)及与听力主题相关的注释。教师用书是与学生用书相应配套的教学指导用书,从目前教学实际出发,为教师提供了丰富翔实的教学资源,最大程度减轻了教师的备课工作量,具有较强的实用性。

为方便教学和学习者自学使用,教学课件提供光盘(CD-ROM)和录音带两种媒质,其内容包含了本教材学生用书和教师用书所有相关项目,不仅提供了高质量的单词和课文录音,还对《基本要求》中的大多数核心词汇进行了更为详细的讲解。光盘中还提供了若干英语原版电影的片断和英文歌曲,使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中感受纯正地道的英语。多媒体教学课件的同步推出顺应当前英语教学模式改革的趋势,促进教学观念的转化和教学手段的更新,推动教师课堂教学模式与学生课下自

主学习模式相结合,以此培养学生听说读写译的综合运用能力。

本书是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上,根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和高职高专英语的实际情况编写的。读写部分第一册起点为1 600词,课文长度一般在450词左右,第二册的起点为2 000词,课文长度一般在550词左右,第三册的起点为2 500词,课文长度一般在650词左右。通过三册课文的学习及各项综合练习,词汇量可达到3 500词左右,基本上涵盖了《基本要求》上的所有词汇。

本教材选材新颖,课文绝大多数选自近几年出版的英美报刊书籍。题材多样,涉及到人文、地理、社科、自然科学等方方面面,所选文章具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性。内容丰富、体系完整,包含了语法、翻译、写作等各项学习技能的讲解,循序渐进,从易到难,具有明显的梯度变化,练习形式活泼多样,能激发学生的学习兴趣。

本套教材由多所高校几十位多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的资深教授和一线骨干教师编写。全套书由臧金兰、栾述文、柳青军三位教授担任总主编,并且分别担任第一、二、三册的主编。本册书由臧金兰、马茂祥任主编,杨金蕊、张传强、冯潇任副主编,参加编写的还有栾述文、柳青军、刘艳芹、杨敏、陈效新、房历城、杨芳、刘素媛、张淑芳、隋志娟、崔敏、唐敬伟、李庆庆等。臧金兰、马茂祥对本书内容进行了审阅、修改、统编和定稿。全书承蒙美籍专家 R. Wayne Robinson 和 Elizabeth Betty Robinson 审阅。

本教材是山东省教育厅统编教材,主要供高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程使用。本教材同时是山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试的配套教材。在本教材编写过程中得到山东省教育厅的关心和大力支持,得到了同行专家的指导和帮助。对此我们深表谢忱。同时,我们在编写过程中参考了众多报刊、书籍和有关网站的资料,在此一并向作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本教材中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者

2005年2月

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# Unit 1

## College Life



■ Text Advice That Can Help You Succeed on Campus

After-class Reading How to Be a Successful Language Learner? ■

## Learn to Communicate

Work In pairs or groups to discuss these questions or fulfill the task:

- > 1. What do you plan to do in your spare time as a freshman?
- > 2. What other suggestions do you have for your classmates to become successful in a college or university?
- > 3. How do you get along well with your roommates?
- > 4. Ask ten of your classmates the question "Why do you go to college?" and jot down their answers and then give a brief report to your group or class on the purpose of going to college.



### Text

#### *Advice That Can Help You Succeed on Campus*

**T**he letter has finally arrived welcoming you as a member of the class. You're about to become a college freshman.

**2** Most students enter college expecting to leave with a bachelor's degree, but only half ever do. The others drop out.

**3** "Half of a college education has to come from the student," <sup>1</sup> advises **5** Fred Hangadon, former dean of admissions at Stanford University. But how?

**4** College counselors, faculty advisers and one very successful student offer the following tips on how to get the most out of your college education.

**5 INVOLVEMENT** The most successful students are those actively involved in their education, interacting with classmates and faculty and par-

10



ticipating in activities.<sup>2</sup> You become part of the college community, developing support groups that you can turn to for help. Get involved, but not overcommitted.<sup>3</sup> In the first term, focus on adjusting to the academic demand. 15

**6 TIME MANAGEMENT** “Man is first a social animal, then a rational one,” says a professor at Purdue University. So you may find it hard to say “No” each time your roommate wants to see a movie when you need to read *Paradise Lost*.

**7** College is known for its distractions. In those first months, you’ll meet 20 people whose values and priorities are different from yours. The newness of the situation and the range of decisions you’ll face could leave you confused.

**8** Think about what you want from college and from friends. Study after breakfast, between classes, whatever works best for you.<sup>4</sup> Don’t cut off all 25 social contacts. They’re as vital to surviving in college as reading. Study Hegel first, then catch a late movie.

**9 STUDY METHODS** Would you take a trip by stopping for directions at every station instead of reading a map? Of course not, but that’s how most people study, says a professor, who teaches a course on preparing 30 for college. Studying in college demands more reading and thinking, less memorization than in high school. Survey the material first to get a sense of it; formulate some questions. Jot down key ideas, tell yourself the essence of what you’ve read and review it. Does it make sense? Were your questions answered? 35

**10** Get copies of old exams from the library so you can see what types of questions each professor asks. Preparing for an exam on the Civil War will be easier if you know whether to study broad themes or specific battles.

**11 KEEPING CURRENT** Professors may not notice whether you attend a large lecture, but you could notice later on. Some professors use 40 lectures to discuss the material not found in the reading on which they will base an exam.<sup>5</sup> Others stress key points. If you must miss a lecture, get the

notes promptly. If too much time elapses, the notes will make less sense than secondhand notes normally do.<sup>6</sup> Never fall more than a week behind in reading. If you don't do the reading, you won't understand the lecture. 45

( 481 words )



## New Words

**freshman** [ 'frefmən ] *n.* 新生, 大学一年级学生

**bachelor** [ 'bætʃələ ] *n.* 学士; 未婚男子, 单身汉

**admission** [ əd'mɪʃən ] *n.* 准许进入, 招收

\* **counselor** [ 'kaunsələ; -slə ] *n.* 顾问; 辅导员

**faculty** [ 'fækəlti ] *n.* (高等院校) 全体教师

**tip** [ tip ] *n.* 提示; 尖端, 末端; 小费

**involve** [ in'vɒlv ] *vt.* 投入, 参与; 卷入

**involvement** [ in'vɒlvmənt ] *n.* 投入, 参与; 卷入

**interact** [ ,ɪntər'ækt ] *vi.* 相互作用, 相互影响; 交流

**community** [ kə'mju:niti ] *n.* 社区, 团体; 社区居民

\* **overcommitted** [ ,əʊvəkə'mɪtɪd ] *a.* 过分受束缚的, 参与过多的

\* **academic** [ ækə'demɪk ] *a.* 有关学术的; 学院的, 学校的

\* **rational** [ 'ræʃənl ] *a.* 理性的, 明智的

\* **distraction** [ dis'trækʃən ] *n.* 分散注意

力的事物 (尤指娱乐、消遣)

**priority** [ praɪ'ɔ:ɪti ] *n.* 优先考虑的事, 优先权

**range** [ reɪndʒ ] *n.* 范围, 幅度 *v.* 延伸; 在……幅度内变动

**confused** [ kən'fju:zd ] *a.* 困惑的, 烦恼的

**contact** [ 'kɒntækt ] *n.* 接触, 联系

[ kən'tækt ] *v.* 接触, 联系; 交往

**direction** [ di'rekʃən; dai'rekʃən ] *n.* (常用复数) 指示, 说明 (书); 方向

**memorization** [ ,meməraɪ'zeɪʃən ] *n.* 记忆

**survey** [ sə'veɪ ] *vt.* 综览, 概观; 检查, 调查 [ 'sə:veɪ ] *n.* 概观, 概论; 测量, 调查

\* **formulate** [ 'fɔ:mjuleɪt ] *vt.* 整理, 规划或构想

\* **essence** [ 'esns ] *n.* 主旨, 本质, 精华

**specific** [ spi'sɪfɪk ] *a.* 详细而精确的; 明确的, 特殊的

**current** [ 'kʌrənt ] *a.* 当前的, 流行的

**promptly** [ 'prɒptli ] *ad.* 敏捷地, 迅速地

\* **elapse** [ i'læps ] *vi.* 过去; 逝去



## Phrases and Expressions

**drop out** 辍学

**get sth. out of** 从……中受益, 利用

**participate in** 参加

**turn to (for help)** 向(某人)求助

**focus on** 集中精力于; 针对于

**adjust ... to ...** 调整以适应……

**cut off** 切断

**jot down** 草草记下

**make sense** 有意义, 合理

**keep current** 保持进度, 赶上潮流

**fall behind** 落后, 落伍

## Proper Names

**Stanford** [ˈstænfəd] **University** 美国斯坦福大学(斯坦福, 1824~1893, 是美国中部太平洋铁路的筹资人, 斯坦福大学的创始人)

**Purdue University** 普渡大学(位于美国印地安那州, 始建于1869年, 以慈善家 John Purdue 命名)

**Paradise** [ˈpærədaɪs] **Lost** 《失乐园》(英国作家约翰·弥尔顿著)

**Hegel** [ˈheɪɡəl] 黑格尔(德国哲学家, 提出真理是由不断的对立矛盾达到的; 主要著作包括《哲学纲要》和《逻辑学》)

**Civil War** 内战, 尤指美国内战即美国南北战争(1861~1865)



## Notes

1. “Half of a college education has to come from the student,”... (Para. 3, L. 1) “大学教育有一半要靠学生自己。”……
2. The most successful students are those actively involved in their education, interacting with classmates and faculty and participating in activities. (Para. 5, L. 1~3) 最成功的学生是那些积极参与所受教育的学生, 他们与同学和教师交流, 参与各项活动。

该句中 *actively involved in their education* 为过去分词短语作 *those* 的定语, 而 *interacting with classmates and faculty and participating in activities* 为现在分词短语作状语, 进一步补充说明学生参与的情况。





3. Get involved, but not overcommitted. ( Para. 5, L.4~5 ) 参与, 但不过分投入。
4. Study after breakfast, between classes, whatever works best for you. ( Para. 8, L.1- 2 ) 早餐后或课间学习对你来说最有用的东西。
5. Some professors use lectures to discuss the material not found in the reading on which they will base an exam. ( Para.11, L. 2~4 ) 一些教授利用讲座讨论阅读中没有涉及的材料, 而这些材料正是他们考试的依据。

句中 not found in the reading 作为 material 的定语; 而 on which they will base an exam 作为定语从句修饰 material。注意, 在 on which they will base an exam 中介词 on 来自于词组 base on, 只是将 on 提前至关系代词 which 前而已。
6. If too much time elapses, the notes will make less sense than secondhand notes normally do. ( Para.11, L. 5~6 ) 如果拖得太久, 再转抄笔记就不如当时转抄好了。

## Exercises

### Reading Comprehension

1. **Directions:** Read through the passage and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false before each statement.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 1 ) Most students who enter a college can get a bachelor's degree.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2 ) In college, you will meet people with different values and priorities.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3 ) If you must miss a lecture, you must get the notes promptly.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4 ) Copies of old exams can certainly help you pass the exams.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5 ) These suggestions are only applicable to those freshmen.
2. **Directions:** In this exercise, there are five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best answers the question or completes the statement according to the text.
  - 1 ) In the text, the readers may benefit from some advice on how to succeed on campus from those people EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. faculty advisers
    - B. parents

- ## Vocabulary

1) The highest \_\_\_\_\_ of governments has been given to the problem of heavy traffic.  
A. support                                  B. priority  
C. material                                 D. involvement

2) We can \_\_\_\_\_ with people in most parts of the world by telephone.  
A. involve                                  B. stay  
C. communicate                          D. demand

- 2. Directions:** Fill in each blank with a proper word or phrase from the table. Each word or phrase can be used only once. Change the form where necessary.

## focus on

- 3. Directions:** Fill in the blank(s) with a proper form of the given word in the brackets after each sentence.

- 8