成人高教英语系列教材 总 主 编 邹 勇 邓 海

(本科•上册)



新视界



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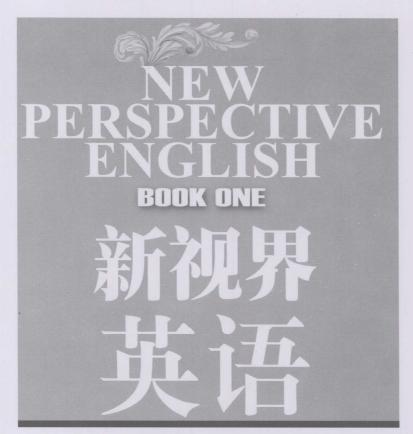
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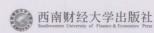
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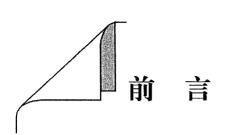
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《新视界英语》(本科)是一套为高等学校成人教育而编写的英语教材,也可作为网络教育、夜大、函大、高等专科院校和高等职业院校英语教材使用,还可作为自学教材供相应水平的英语爱好者学习使用。

本套教材旨在指导学生深入学习课文的基础上,从读、写、译、听、说等方面进行语言操练,使学生具备较扎实的英语语言基础知识、较强的.阅读能力和翻译能力以及一定的听和说的能力。

本教材分上、下册,供两个学期使用。每册八个单元,每单元都设计有一个话题及两篇阅读文章。它们既相互关联,又各有侧重。围绕这些与学生生活和学习息息相关的话题,教师可以安排学生讨论,充分发挥学生的学习主动性。每个单元后还配有相关的语法知识和情景对话,帮助学生达到能够比较熟练地应用英语进行交流的目的。

每个单元均配有与课文内容相关的图片,增加了其趣味性。各个单元后还配有相应的配套练习,包括词汇练习、语法练习和翻译练习等,旨在帮助学生巩固课文中所学过的单词和短语、句法、句型,加深学生对所学语法项目的理解和对词汇的记忆,训练学生的翻译能力,提高学生综合应用英语的能力。这些练习能起到巩固学习内容、夯实语言基础知识的作用。

本套教材的编者都是长期从事大学英语和成人英语教学及培训的一线资深教师,对中国学生学习英语的特点有多年的研究,颇有心得。他们将多年的教学经验和理论研究成果贯穿于教材的编写之中,以期能对学习者的英语学习有较大的帮助,提高学习者的学习效率。该教材已被列入西南财经大学"十一五"教材建设项目。

本套教材由邹勇教授设计,邹勇教授、邓海教授任总主编。参与本册编写

的教师有邹勇、李朝容、何莉娟、彭涌、黄家辉、张玲。在教材的编写过程中,我们得到了西南交通大学外国语学院副院长王维民副教授、电子科技大学外国语学院冯斗教授的大力支持和帮助。

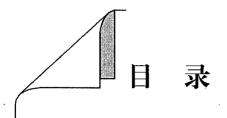
西南财经大学出版社为本套教材的编写和尽早出版给予了极大的支持和 关注,并提出了许多宝贵的意见,为本教材增色不少,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

西南财经大学经贸外语学院的孙林老师为该书做了大量的工作。每篇课文中的图片均由他设计、制作。在此,我们对他所做的工作表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,本套教材不足之处在所难免,敬请专家、学者、同行批评指正。希望广大使用者提出宝贵的建议和意见,以利今后再版改进,更好地满足广大读者的要求。

编者

2007年5月于成都光华园



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others. These tour pouple became the nucleus of tax-negles etc. no line tortaed a mastermind group. Together they were able to cara the apital accessing to meet tamege's need, and each of them mafford Unions.

One

Text A

If you are really doing the right thing, and playing by the rules, you're going to be able to do whatever you want to with your life.

Putting Definiteness of Purpose to Work

1 The first step from poverty to riches is the most difficult. The key is to realize that all the riches and all the material goods that you acquire through your own efforts begin with your having a clear picture of what you seek. When that picture grows to be an obsession with you, you will find that your every action leads you toward its acquisition.

2 Andrew Carnegie's life again provides an excellent example. Once he knew he wanted to make steel, he fed that desire until it was the driving force in his life. He then turned to a friend, similarly broke but smart enough to recognize that value of his idea. Because he was impressed by the power of Carnegie's obsession, the friend joined forces with Carnegie. Their combined enthusiasm was sufficient to convince two

others. These four people became the nucleus of Carnegie's empire. They formed a mastermind group. Together they were able to find the capital necessary to meet Carnegie's need, and each of them made vast fortune as a result.



3 It was not sheer hard work that made these men successful. You probably know several people who work as hard as you do at anything they try — perhaps even harder than you — and are never successful. Education isn't the reason either. Sam Walton never won a Rhodes scholarship, but he made more money than anyone who ever studied in Oxford.

4 Great success is the result of one's understanding and using a positive mental attitude. Your mental attitude gives power to everything you do. Having a positive mental attitude means that your actions and thoughts further your end; having negative mental attitude means that you are constantly understanding your own efforts. The speed at which you acquire these will depend on the size of your needs and on the control you exercise to keep your mind free of fear, doubt, and self-imposed limitations.

5 If you need ten thousand dollars for your definite major purpose, you may be able to raise the money in a few days or even hours by impressing others with the quality of your enthusiasm and vision. If you require one million dollars, it's likely to take longer.

6 An important variable in this process is just exactly what it is you offer in exchange for that ten thousand or one million dollars. The time re-

quired to deliver the service or the same value you intend to supply is also significant. You must be clear about what it is that you will give before you can expect to get in return.

Vocabulary

acquire [əˈkwaiə] 获得 seek $\lceil \operatorname{sixk} \rceil v$. 寻找 acquisition [ækwi'zi [ən] 获得 similarly ['similali] ad.相似 broke $\begin{bmatrix} brauk \end{bmatrix}$ a. 身无分文的 impress [im'pres] v. 使……有印象 enthusiasm $[in'\theta juziæzəm]$ n. vision ['viʒən] n. 洞察力,远见 sufficient sə'fi sət] 足够的 a.convince [kən'vins] 说服 nucleus ['njukliəs] 核心 n. mastermind ['marstamaind] n. pursue $\lceil p \vartheta' s j u \imath \rceil v$. fortune ['fort[on] sheer [fiə] ad. scholarship ['skɔləʃip] n. further ['fəːðə] v. 促进,推动 negative ['negətiv] a. 消极的 constantly ['konstantli] ad. 经常 positive ['pɔzətiv] a. 积极的 self-imposed ['selfim'pəuzd] a. 自己主动承担的,自愿接受的 limitation [ˌlimi'tei∫ən] n. 限制 [limitei∫ən] limitation [limi'tei∫ən] limitation [limitatio raise [reiz] 100. * 筹集 (said * it said to be million and samper novil 1 提供 I 的 Visible 的特 II 表 alical deshi ai I supply [sə'plai] v.

Phrases & Expressions

turn to sb. 京助于某人同情意。显而是主人利用自己的是这

guired to deliver the service or the sat 人某合郑 out is deliver the service or the sat 人某合郑 out is deliver the service or the sat 人某合郑 out is deliver the service or the sat 人工 of the service or the service or the sat 人工 of the service or the service or the sat 人工 of the service or the service

form a mastermind group 1 组成智囊团 selved Jaum no / Jacobingis

meet one's need 满足需要

as a result 结果

in exchange for 交换

intend to 打算

expect to do 想做……

in return 回报,作为……的交换

Notes

1. Once he knew he wanted to make steel, he fed that desire until it was the driving force in his life.

fed that desire 中的 fed 是 feed "喂养"的不规则过去式,这里是比喻的说法,表示 pursued that desire。

2. Education isn't the reason either.

either 用于否定句中,表两者中任何一个"也……",相当于肯定句中的too。例如:I've lived in New York and Chicago, but I don't like either of them. 或者:I don't like New York and I don't like Chicago either.

3. The speed at which you acquire these will depend on the size of your needs and on the control you exercise to keep your mind free of fear, doubt, and self-imposed limitations.

这句话的主要结构是"The speed... depend on...", 句中 at which 引导了修饰 speed 的定语从句,因为 speed 习惯上与介词 at 搭配,所以用 at 和 which 引导。

合成词 self-imposed 为名词 + 动词过去分词,从而构成形容词。又如 self-satisfied:自满的, self-taught:自学的, self-willed:任性的,等等。

4. If you require one million dollars, it's likely to take longer.

It is likely to do 表可能性。likely 的主语是形式主语 it, 真正的主语是后面的不定式。也可以说 It is likely that…… 真正的主语是 that 从句。另外,还可以说 sb./sth. is likely to do sth.

这里的it 并非形式主语,而是表示时间。时间、天气在英语中习惯用it

From the answer A, B, C, and D, choose the one that best completes the following statements.

- (1) If you want to become rich, the most important thing is to
 - A. have a clear plan in your mind
 - B. have enough money to start your business
 - C. have to be aided by your friends and land
 - D. have rich parents in all of ranging
- (2) According to the text, the story of Andrew Carnegie implies _____.
 - A. the importance of communication
 - B. the importance of a clear plan (100 to spent a superson (8))
 - C. the importance of education
 - D. the importance of hard work
- (3) Great success lies in
 - A. one's fortune
 - B. one's understanding
 - C. one's failure
 - D. one's understanding and using a positive mental attitude
- (4) Concerning the speed at which you acquire resources, which statement is TRUE?
 - A. It lies in the size of what you desire, had any near Las
 - B. It lies in your ability to keep your mind free of fear.
 - C. It depends on your ability to keep your mind free of doubt.
 - D. All the above. About qual of about
 - (5) According to the text, PMA is the shortened for _____.
 - A. positive mental ability
 - B. positive mental activity

- C. positive mental action
- D. positive mental attitude

2. Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary. The subsection of the property of the proper

seek acquisition convince fortune	similar constantly	broke	impress		
(1) The area was	hit by drought.		B. hav		
(2) I am that I ga	ve you his addre	es.bia ad ot as			
(3) That company	paper to the pri	nters. q doi: 40			
(4) By me that no	good could come	e of staying, h	e persuaded me		
to leave.					
(5) We spent a or	the new car.				
(6) My new dress is	_ to the one you	u have.			
(7) He wanted to	his employees by	paying them	an extra amoun		
of money.					
(8) Attractive woman, 27,	male,	$25 \sim 35$, for	fun and friend-		
ship.					
(9) This motor-scooter is my	latest	e's failure			
(10) I'm fed up with being					
. Fill in the blanks with the pr					
(1) likely alike liker			AT at		
a. I can see the family	of what you des				
b. My mother and I are					
c. One seed being source					
(2) raise arouse arise		.tdu			
a. They are funds to help needy youngsters. A. (!] b. The divorce rate has deadless steadily since the 1950s. A					
c. Matt's behavior was					
d. A crisis has					

(3) fortune	fortunate	unfortunate	misfortune	
a. Wh	en we entered	the room, the	teacher was y	velling at some
(<u>1()</u>	student.			
b. I wa	s didw agleno	ough to obtain a r	esearch students	hip at Stanford.
c. My f	first painting so	old for \$25, a	small)ellisle_s	than for an art
		had the		
3. Structure				
Rewrite the following				
Model I:				
n birli (m (
hma asolir ogalah a				
		, each of them n		
		rks in the exam		
	stions properly.		forming	
		be cancelled, b		
		ds, the project w		
	t's likely to take		gnments	
		it will take long		
		e country's rural		
		o improve over the		7.
	eves are likely			
4. Cloze	•			
Choose the best), except ii lil at abrow t			
				dw .A (ð)
Many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a				
confusing and frustrating experience. The lecturer speaks for one or two hours,				
perhaps(1) the talk with slides, writing up important information on the blackboard,(2) reading material and giving out(3) The new student				
sees the other stu-				
write. Very often				
eatch the main points and (6) become hard even for the (7) to under-				

stand. Most institutions provide courses which (8) new students to develop the skills they need to be (9) listeners and note-takers. (10) these are unavailable, there are many useful study-skills guides which (11) learners In all cases it is important to (13) the problem (14) actually starting your studies. It is important to (15) that most students have difficulty in acquiring the language skills (16) in college study. One way of (17) these difficulties is to attend the language and study-skills classes which most institutions provide throughout the (18) year. Another basic (19) is to find a study partner (20) it is possible to identify difficulties, exchange ideas and Carnegie's need, each of them made vast fortune tropque abivorq been (1) A. extending of vigatis maxe and it s B. illustrating ut a main (1) C. performing D. conducting (2) A. attributing second because oB. contributing fight (2) C. distributing for Illiv topique and D. explaining of aniw0 (E) (3) A. assignments B. information C. content on the definition of the defin 100 (4) A. suspects on some laws a value B. understands applied (1) (2) The weath esonivnos .G improve over the next lewestheones. 3 (5) A. without (3) The thieves are diw .B be caught. C. on D. except Choose the best words sends. B the blanks. (6) A. what Many students find his drience of attending university leas .2 to be a . au (7) A. teachers shage remost self so B. classmates then bus guizulnos and no no C. partners strong ou guaran asabil D. students and (I) squared dead (8) A. prevent (8) to giving and giving out (3) dead sees the other students (bidrof .C. what to on (9) A. effective (2) southed and south B. passive and read on the passive and read of the passive and read on the passive and read of the passive a

-rebnu of C. relative to not never band encoded D. expressive to our man and design

	(10) A. Because		B. Though	
	C. Whether		ion entit[H.d]s	
	(11) A. enable		B. stimulate	
	C. advocate		D. prevent	
	(12) A. independently	y	B. repeatedly	
	C. logically		D. generally	
	(13) A. evaluate		B. acquaint	
	C. tackle		D. formulate	
	(14) A. before		B. after	
	C. while			
	(15) A. predict			
	C. argue		D. ignore	
	(16) A. to require		B. required	
	C. requiring		D. are require	plus [plas] be
	(17) A. preventing			characterism gn
	C. sustaining			e mbolize ['si'g
	(18) A. average			
	C. normal		D. academic	
	(19) A. statement			
	C. situation		D. suggestion	generosity nig
	(20) A. in that		B. for which	
	C. with whom		D. such as	
5.	Translation			
	(1)我打算在午饭后			
	(2)他给我一个苹果			
	(3)我不知道可以求			
	(4)公司在那方面已			
	(5)因此,美国家庭			
	(6)他说服我学法律			
	(7)他总是帮助人们],没有想过任何	回报。(in retur	m) danshi (m

(8)第一条信息预计在今晚7点到达。(expect)。 Lagrage and last

6. Writing

Write a composition entitled "Is Failure a Bad Thing?" in no less than 100 words.

Text B

Word Bank

achieve 「ə't ſiːv] v. 与完成, 达到 attractive [ə'træktiv] a. 吸引人的, 有魅力的 personality [parsameliti] n. 个性,人格 accordingly [əˈkəːdinli] ad. 因此,从而 frightened $\lceil \text{frait}(\mathfrak{d}) \text{ nd} \rceil = a$. 受惊的, 受恐吓的 minpercol A (dl) plus [plʌs] a. 正面的 characteristic [ˌkæriktəˈristik] n. 特性,特征 gnimayang A (TI) symbolize ['simbəlaiz] v. 象征 integrity [in'tegriti] n. 正直,诚实 optimism ['meximitqc'] meximitqo initiative [i'nifiətiv] n. 是动 generosity [dzenərəsiti] n. 慷慨, 宽大 tolerance ['tɔlərəns] n. 宽容 tact [tækt] n. 机智 crucial ['kruxʃiəl , 'kruxʃəl] a.至关紧要的 principle ['prinsəpl] of n. ret 原则 里洲隆陆州尽品遗产弃草君货(王) dampen ['dæmpən] w. 使沮丧,使潮湿 果華介一界会別(S) undermine [|Andə main] v. (破坏) 。斯干與永以下追踪不裝(&) overthrow [ˈəuvə'θrəu] v. 推翻, 颠覆 corrupt [kəˈrʌpt] v. 腐蚀, 使恶化iznioo)。 草类学类别熟熟(a) jury ['dʒuəri] mn.m.[律] 陪审团目长题育贷訂 | 人通语基总地(下) sullen $\lfloor \operatorname{sAlen} \rfloor$ a. 「愠怒的,沉沉不乐的」 直量與息音系一黨(8)