

全国高职高专公共英语教材

“十一五”国家重点出版规划项目

3

学生用书

NEW CENTURY PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSE

胡壮麟 ◎总顾问

孙亦丽 ◎总主编

新世纪应用 英语教程

贾方 舒大平 ◎主编



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PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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CNN热门话题新闻英语系列

本系列丛书精心选择 CNN 热门话题,设计编写为一套分三个层次的新闻英语学习丛书。特点:每章三篇选文从不同视角探讨同一个热点话题,文章随着类型的不同而不同,逐渐增加文章阐述难度。确保读者参与,刺激思考,引出谈话的热门主题,文章探究的话题对读者而言都不只一个方面,鼓励了辩论和课堂上的互动。通过预备问题,略读和浏览活动,对上下文线索的利用,词汇分析,批判性思考技能的培养,对阅读技巧和阅读理解的集中关注,帮助学生增加新闻阅读的流畅性。

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前言

《全国高职高专公共英语教材》是为进一步落实国家《2003—2007 年教育振兴行动计划》,在广泛调研的基础上依据教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)特为全国高职高专非英语专业学生编写的一套公共英语教材,并被列入“十一五”国家重点出版规划项目《面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科建设丛书》。本套教材取材丰富,题材多样,贴近生活,时代感强,是一套集应用性、实用性、趣味性和文化性为一体的特色英语教科书。为方便学生学习和教学安排,本教材分为两大体系:《新世纪应用英语教程》(着重于读、写、译)和《新世纪交际英语教程》(着重于视、听、说)。这两大体系既相照应又相包容,不仅使听、说、读、写、译五大语言基本技能训练得到有效的整合,并科学地贯穿于英语教学的全过程,而且还从不同的角度为学生的语言学习提供生动多元的文化氛围和真实丰富的语言环境,从而使语言学习、语言实践、语言应用以及文化体验有机结合,十分有利于学生语言应用能力的培养与提高。

本教材为《新世纪应用英语教程》,其特色主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 布局科学合理,能很好地满足《基本要求》关于分级教学、分级指导之需要。全书共分四册,第一、二、三册为 B 级(过渡级)要求,适用于入学时英语水平较低的学生,通过学习应认知 2500 个英语词汇;学完第四册书达到 A 级(标准级)要求,应认知 3400 个英语词汇,词汇覆盖率达到 98%,在体例编排上,通过对构成本教材主体的课文主题、语法项目、实用英语等项目的科学安排,使本教材第一、二、三册在相对独立而自成体系的同时与第四册形成有机联系,以方便老师的教学和学生对本教材的使用。

2. 针对性强,很好地体现了《基本要求》的精神。全书各项目安排均紧密围绕培养学生具有与日后职业生涯所必需的英语交际能力这一中心来进行,其中“实用英语”教学项目的安排与选材便是一大亮点,其主要内容均是极具实用性的应用文,如各种事务信函、广告、卡片、条据、产品介绍、求职简历等。

3. 加强“双基”教学,突出语言实践。坚持“应用为主、够用为度、学以致用、触类旁通”的方针,以实践为主线,理论知识点到为止。在精读课文、阅读材料、语法项目、实用英语等的教学安排上均结合学生实际,在加强学生基础知识训练的同时十分注重学生读、写、译等基础技能的训练。

4. 注重学生自我发展能力的培养。为此,本教程分别在精读课文和阅读材料前安排了“导学”和“导读”。这样做既方便学生课前学习,又有助于他们逐渐养成自学的习惯,从而不断增强他们这方面的能力。

5. 强调寓教于乐和学生文化素养的提高。“英语沙龙”便是特意为此而设立,主要内



容有名人名言、谚语、短诗、幽默小品等易于上口、便于记忆而又不失风趣与教育意义的韵文。

6. 配备多媒体网络系统和电子课件。提供图文、声音、视频等传统教程难以提供的多方位的学习资料;提供学生的个性化学习平台;提供教学内容的持续更新和动态扩展。

《新世纪应用英语教程》从教学实际出发,将传统教科书的每册10个单元改为8个单元,每个单元由五大部分组成。单元中的各组成部分不仅功能突出、特色鲜明,而且都服务于培养学生应用能力这一中心,使整个单元形成一个有机的整体,具体如下:

Part 1 课文(Text)——此为精读课文,主要为学生打好语言基础。

Part 2 语法(Grammar)——按语法项目进行较系统的专项练习,为学生语言技能的培养打基础。

Part 3 阅读(Reading)——阅读材料内容与课文(Text)的主题相关,强调知识性与趣味性。主要目的是在扩大学生词汇量的同时,开阔学生视野,加强学生阅读能力。

Part 4 实用英语(Practical English)——结合高职高专学生今后职业生涯中应用英语的实际,并根据《基本要求》中有关语言交际能力的具体要求,着重安排实用性应用文章,如信函、广告、产品介绍、个人简历等。

Part 5 英语沙龙(English Salon)——目的是寓教于乐,在提高学生文化素质的同时以潜移默化的方式加深学生对英语语言的理解。着重安排:名人名言、谚语、短诗、幽默小品文等易于上口、便于记忆、又不失幽默与教育意义的韵文。

本系列教材具有高品位和权威性,由北京大学享受两院院士级待遇的文科资深教授胡壮麟先生担任总顾问、北京大学英语系教授孙亦丽先生担任总主编,北京交通大学、重庆大学、成都大学等教学科研第一线的骨干教师参与编写工作。

本教材在编写过程中得到诸多老师和同仁的关心、指导和帮助,我们对此表示衷心感谢。除署名作者外,本书承外籍教授 Paul Crutcher 审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,教师黄曦、张岚和宋英等也参与了本教材的编写工作,在此一并表示感谢。但限于作者水平,加之时间紧促,如有不当之处,恳请各位读者及专家批评指正。

2005年10月



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Unit One

Part I TEXT



Guide to Text-Learning

1. Words and Expressions Related to the Topic

entrance examination

入学考试

major

专业

subject

学科

final examination

期末考试、学年毕业考试

credit

学分

CET College English Test

大学英语等级考试

PETS Public English Test System

公共英语等级考试

IELTS

雅思

International English Language Test System

TOEFL

托福

Test of English as a Foreign Language

2. Grammatical Structures to Learn

- (1) Methods of studying **vary**, what works well for some students doesn't work **at all** for others.

学习的方法各不相同，一些对一部分学生有效的学习方法对另一部分学生根本不起作用。

- (2) Even the cleverest student will **have trouble doing** that.

即使是最聪明的学生也很难完成。

- (3) Then read the first chapter all the way through, **as fast as you comfortably can**.

接下来把第一章从头到尾读完，尽可能以你感觉舒适的最快的速度阅读。



Warming-up Questions:

1. In your opinion, what's the difference between college study and school study?
2. Can you list the importance of college study?
3. Which do you think is the most important, just learning knowledge from teachers day by day or learning how to study?



Studying Hard for A's

1 Where and when and what you study are all important. But the **neatest** desk and the best desk light, the world's most regular schedule and the most expensive notebook will do you no good unless you know how to study. And how to study, if you haven't already got some **clue**, is probably the hardest thing you will have to learn in college. Methods of studying **vary**, what works well for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is to experiment until you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: nobody else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't get through college.



- 2 **neat** /ni:t/ *adj.*
orderly and clean; tidy.
整洁的, 干净的
- clue** /klu:/ *n.*
something that serves to guide or direct in the solution of a problem
线索
- vary** /'veəri/ *v.*
to make or cause changes in the characteristics or attributes
变更, 改变
- 3 **skip** /skip/ *v.*
to pass over without mentioning
跳过, 略过
- gap** /gæp/ *n.*
a space between objects or points
缺口, 间隙

Meantime, there are a few rules that work for everybody. The first is not to get behind. It's almost impossible when you are trying to do three week's work in one weekend. Even the cleverest student will have trouble doing that.

If you get a little behind in certain subject, catch up. Don't **skip** the parts you missed and try to go ahead with the rest of the class while there is still a big **gap**. What you missed may make it impossible, or at least difficult, to understand what





the rest the class is doing now. If you are behind, **lengthen** your study periods for a few days until you catch up. Skip the movie you meant to see or the **nap** you planned to take. Stay up a little later, if you have to. But catch up.

The second rule that works for everybody is not to be afraid to mark in textbooks. A **diligent** student's books don't finish the term looking as fresh and clean as the day they were **purchased**: they look used, well used. Some

sections are underlined. Notes are written down the **margins**. Answers to some questions are **sketched** in. In fact, the books look as though somebody had studied them. To get your money's worth from your textbooks, you must do more with them than just read them.

- 5 When you first get a new textbook, look at the table of **contents** to see what material the book covers. **Flip** through the pages to see what study **aids** the author has provided. Then read the first chapter all the way through, as fast as you comfortably can, and circle the words that are new to you. When you have finished the chapter, find out what these unknown words mean, and write the **annotations** in the margin opposite the word. Then read again, underline the sections you think you might want to find in a hurry if you were **reviewing** the chapter.

- 6 What happens in class the next day will give you some check on whether you found the important points. If the teacher spends a lot of time on a part of the text you didn't mark at all, probably you guessed

lengthen /'leŋθən/ v.

to make or become longer

(使)变长, 延长

nap /næp/ n.

to sleep for a brief period, often during the day

(白天)小睡, 午睡

diligent /'dɪlɪdʒənt/ adj.

hardworking, painstaking effort

勤奋的

purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ v.

to obtain in exchange for money or its equivalent; buy

买, 购买

margin /'mɑ:dʒɪn/ n.

the blank space bordering the written or printed area on a page

页边的空白

sketch /sketʃ/ v.

to draw or account briefly and generally

勾画, 素描

content /'kɒntent/ n.

something contained in some place

内容

flip /flɪp/ v.

to turn through leaves

翻书页, 浏览

aid /eɪd/ n.

the act of helping; assistance

帮助, 援助

annotation /,ænəʊ'teɪʃən/ n.

a critical or explanatory note; a commentary

注释, 评论

review /rɪ'vju:/ v.

to look over, study, or examine again

复习, 回顾

wrong. Get yourself a red pen and mark the teacher's points. You can make these changes during the study time you have set aside for comparing class notes with the textbook.

7 One word of warning: don't underline everything you read. If you mark too much, the important material won't stand out, and you will be as **confused** as if you had not marked anything at all.

8 The third rule useful to everybody is not to be **terrified** by tests. As we all know that being sure you can answer all the questions is not the same as answering them. Nothing is more **frustrating** than freezing up during an important test, knowing all the answers but getting so frightened at the sight of the test paper that half of what you actually know never gets written down. What a pity!

9 Trust yourself and calm down before testing, if you have kept up in all your classes, if you have kept all your test papers and gone over your errors, if you have underlined the important parts of each chapter **intelligently**, the chances are good that you can answer all the questions the teacher will ask.

10 Although following these three suggestions will not **guarantee** A's on all your tests. You can make the most of what you know and get A's on most tests.

(708 Words)

confuse /kən'fju:z/ v.

to cause to be unable to think with clarity

搞乱, 使迷惑

terrify /'terifai/ v.

to fill with terror; make deeply afraid

使恐怖, 惊吓

frustrate /frʌs'treit/ v.

to cause feelings of discouragement or bafflement in

挫败, 使灰心

intelligent /in'telidʒənt/ adj.

having a high degree of intelligence

聪明的, 有才智的

intelligently /in'telidʒəntli/ adv.

聪明地, 明智地

guarantee /,gærən'ti:/ v.

to furnish security for

保证, 担保

Useful Phrases

work for
go ahead
at least

table of contents
flip through

have efficiency in sth or sb
to move forward
according to the lowest
possible assessment

list
to turn through leaf

适用, 有效
前进
至少

目录
浏览, 翻书页



set aside
stand out
freeze up

calm down

to be left as still to be dealt with

to protrude or project

be frightened to become

motionless or immobile

turn to be peaceful

留出,保留

突出,显示出来

冻结,变呆板

平静下来



Notes

- 1 A diligent student's books don't finish the term looking as fresh and clean as the day they were purchased: they look used, well used. 一个勤奋的学生的书在学期结束时,并不是像刚买来时一样新一样干净:他的书看起来像是用过的,而且是很好地用过的。
looking 在这里是现在分词做状语。例如: I don't like to sit here doing nothing.
- 2 You can make these changes during the study time you have set aside for comparing class notes with the textbook. 你可以在你留出来的学习时间里对比一下课堂笔记和你的课本,适当地做出修改。
set aside, save or keep (money or time) for a particular purpose (为某目的)节省或保留。例如: She sets aside a bit of time each day to do some exercises.
- 3 As we all know that being sure you can answer all the questions is not the same as answering them. 正如大家所知,确信你能够回答出所有问题和真正回答出所有问题并不是一回事。
the same as sb/sth, the same thing, 同一事情。例如: I think the same as you do about the matter.
- 4 ... the chances are good that you can answer all the questions the teacher will ask. 你很有可能回答出老师所问的所有问题。
the chances are good that... 很有可能。
- 5 You can make the most of what you know and get A's on most tests. 你可以尽最大能力发挥你所知道的,并且在大多数的考试中取得好成绩。





Exercises

Reading Aloud and Memorizing the Following

I. Read the following paragraph taken from the text until you learn it by heart.

How to study, if you haven't already got some clue, is probably the hardest thing you will have to learn in college. Methods of studying vary, what works well for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is to experiment until you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: nobody else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't get through college.

Comprehension of the Text

II. Choose the best answer to complete following sentences.

1. Judging from the text, what's the most important factor for your study?
A. good studying environment. B. strict teachers.
C. studying methods that suit you well. D. diligent classmates.
2. If you get a little behind in certain subject, what will you do?
A. Skip the parts you missed and try to keep up with the rest of the class.
B. Give up studying this subject and try to learn another one.
C. Lengthen your study periods for a few days and skip the movie or the nap.
D. Live your own life as if you didn't know that you have a gap in this subject.
3. Why should we mark in textbooks?
A. To help us remember important points in the textbooks.
B. To show that the textbooks have already been used.
C. Maybe teachers like marked textbooks.
D. To distinguish your textbooks from other's.
4. Why should we set aside enough time to compare class notes with the textbook?
A. Because the class notes from teachers are different from the textbook.