

广东省成人高等教育英语系列教材

# English 4

# 英语

非英语专业本科 (试用本)

主 编 宫超英 曾白云

副主编 廖定中 夏家驷 温伟娟

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## 前 言

本教材以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教育基本要求（试行）》的规定为依据，针对本科阶段非英语专业的成人英语教学，充分考虑成人学习英语的特点，由浅入深、由简到难地进行编写。

教材的编写注重培养学生在语言学习过程中增长语言知识与认知能力，既注重训练学生的语言技能，又注重培养学生的跨文化交际能力，扩大他们的知识面。教材选材注意新颖性、趣味性和题材的广泛性。

考虑到成人学习外语的特点，本教材每课所含项目有课文、阅读材料、听力练习、写作技巧和听力口语。各项目结合单元的主题构成一个有机整体，使学生能够通过不断的语言输入达到理想的语言输出。

教材采用模块编写方式，每单元后都附有单词表和语言难点注释。每册教材的最后附一个总词汇表，以方便学生巩固、复习和查阅词汇。单元词汇表按照生词在课文中出现的先后次序排列。学生用书附 **MP3** 光盘，便于自学及跟读。附赠电子教案供教师备课和学生自学参考。

本册教材的主编为华南师范大学外国语言文化学院副院长宫超英副教授，副主编为华南师范大学外国语言文化学院大学英语部主任廖定中副教授。华南师范大学外国语言文化学院辜小捷、张淑玲、廖定中、戈军、林丽、饶彩霞、和以心、孙世明、沈强、宫超英担任具体的编写工作。

华南师范大学外国语言文化学院院长梁锦祥教授对书稿的编写工作给予指导性建议；何恒幸教授、周玉军副教授、美籍教师 **Dr. Tim Huson** 对书稿进行审稿，提出修改意见；华南农业大学、湛江师范学院、韩山师范学院也参与主要审稿工作；中山大学外国语学院常晨光教授、广东商学院外国语学院黄华副教授参与了编写大纲的审定工作，在此一并表示深深的谢意。

由于编写时间仓促，编写水平有限，该试用本仅由参编单位试用，2007 年将在使用单位进行教学研讨，针对试用本在使用过程中的不足之处集中修订，供 2008 年春推广使用。

编 者

2007 年 1 月

## 编写说明

本套系统教材总共分为5册，其中专科1-3册使用统一编排模式，4-5册使用同一编排模式。

本教材以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教育基本要求（试行）》的规定为依据，针对本科阶段非英语专业的成人英语教学编写。教材力求从编写思想、素材选编、练习设计等方面反映当前外语教学较为先进的教学理念，在编写过程中着重体现以下一些特点：

1. 第四册在专科段2600个英语单词的基础上学习700个生词；第五册在3300个英语单词的基础上再学习800个生词，学生学完整套本、专科教材后的总词汇量可达到4100个以上。第五册增加学位考试相关内容，便于成教学生参加学位考试，力求与目前已有的成人英语教材有所不同或突破。

2. 为确保教材的权威性、科学性、知识性及趣味性，所选文章全部来自地道的英语原文，既要注重知识覆盖面和趣味性，同时又注重体现时代感。书中课文内容包括科技、人物、社会、环境、娱乐、语言等多个方面，使学生在学语言及新知识的同时，也从跨文化的角度增强对英语国家及世界各国的文化、社会、历史、地理等方面的了解。

3. 编写过程中注意把握内容的难易程度和一致性，由浅入深，由易到难，循序渐进。第四册课文和阅读材料的字数在500字左右，生词在30字左右。

4. 本册教材共有10个单元。每个单元围绕一个主题展开，单元编排图文并茂。每单元由5个部分组成，包括课内阅读、课外阅读、听力口语、写作、谚语。

写作循序渐进，首先给出理论指导，再配以句子或段落的练习供学生操练。除了提供范文外，还给出学生样文案例，对于实际写作中学生常犯的错误给予分析性指导。写作部分内容：联段成篇的基本方法（Unit 1），记叙文（narration）写作（Unit 2 and Unit 3），说明文（exposition）写作（Unit 4 and Unit 5），描写文（description）写作（Unit 6 and Unit 7），议论文（argumentation）写作（Unit 8 and Unit 9）总复习（unit 10）听说练习力图体现学生的认知规律，以听为导入，练习设计以“听说相连”为基本原则。让学生首先接受和领会有关的语言信息，然后加以模仿，力求使学生有话可说，有话能说。

每单元的学习辅导用书除了提供课文的参考答案、译文、听力原文以外，还提供了许多的文化背景介绍、相关图片、生词和词组的例句，方便成教学生课堂学习和自学活动的展开。

由于编写时间仓促，编写水平有限，教材可能存在一些不足之处，恳请各位专家、同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2007年1月于广州

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# Unit 1 Education

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## Part I In-class Reading Text A

### *Pre-reading Questions*

1. What do you want to be in the future?
2. Do hobbies or part-time jobs influence your grades at college? And how do you balance your study with hobbies or jobs?
3. Suppose you are kicked out of school, what would you do?
4. Do you think adult school can be an access to success?

## My Law School Life

*By Sherman G. Finesilver*



1 My father knew that something was wrong when he **encountered** me, late one afternoon, sitting on the **stoop** of our house at that time. The **dean** of the University of Colorado School of Law, I said, had decided that I couldn't return to classes next fall. My **grades** were too low.

2 After listening **calmly**, my father then **contacted** the law-school dean. But there was no

changing the . Your son is an young man, he had said, but he'll never make a . He even that I look for another . In the meantime, he advised that I stay put in the grocery store where I worked on weekends.

3 I wrote a note to the dean to ask whether I could go back to the school. It went unanswered.

4 Even today words cannot my . I'd never really failed at anything before. In high school I'd been a popular student and a highly regarded football player. I'd coasted through the University of Colorado at Boulder without much hard work and had been to its famous law school.

5 My dad knew how much I wanted to become a lawyer. He suggested I look at Westminster College of Law, where classes were held at night because students there held down day jobs.

6 Dad's advice was really , but it hurt like hell, when I began to myself at Westminster after having attended law school at Boulder. In truth, my self- had also been hurt badly. I began to wonder whether I had the ability to become a lawyer at all. But in the end I went to see Clifford Mills, Westminster's dean.

7 I'll never forget him at me through his glasses. "Boy," he said, "the only thing you did well in at Boulder was and a course."

8 He let me at Westminster on one condition, that I repeat all my first-year classes, this time paying .

9 One door had closed. But others had opened.

10 a second chance, I worked much harder, becoming by law. In my second year the professor who taught the course passed away and I was asked to take over. Then for many years I taught classes on the subject for , law students and practicing lawyers throughout the country.

11 I worked days in the Denver City office. It was anything but interesting. But it led to a job as an city attorney after graduation.

12 I became a county judge at age 28, one of Denver's youngest. Later I was by the President as a U. S. district judge. And, finally, I did return to Boulder to receive the University of Colorado's George Norlin Award.

13 Sooner or later everyone will fall short at something important to them. Being kicked out of law school, I believe, made me a better judge. It certainly taught me about the need to give people second chances.

14 But also taught me that life is a road with unexpected tomorrows. To take advantage of them, you cannot let yourself be destroyed by failure.

(515 words)

* encounter	/in'kauntə/	v.	to meet, especially unexpectedly; to come upon	不期而遇; 相遇
* stoop	/stu:p/	n.	a small porch leading to the entrance of a house	门廊, 露台
▲ dean	/di:n/	n.	an administrative officer in charge of a college or division in a university	大学的学院院长; 系主任
grade	/greid/	n.	a mark indicating a student's level of accomplishment	成绩, 分数
* calmly	/kɑ:mli/	ad.	in a relaxed and quiet way, not nervous	镇定地, 平静地
* contact	/'kɒntækt/	v.	to get in touch with; to communicate with	与...取得联系
* decision	/di'sizən/	n.	the passing of judgment on an issue under consideration; determination	决定, 决心
excellent	/'eksələnt/	a.	exceptionally good	卓越的, 极好的
lawyer	/lɔ:jə/	n.	one whose profession is to give legal advice and represent clients in court	律师
* urge	/ɜ:dʒ/	v.	to advocate earnestly the doing or approval of; to press for	极力主张, 强烈要求
* career	/kə'riə/	n.	a profession or occupation	生涯, 职业
describe	/di'skraib/	v.	to give an account of in speech or writing	描述
* upset	/ʌp'set/	n.	a disturbance, disorder, or state of agitation	心烦意乱, 扰乱
* significant	/sig'nifikənt/	a.	meaningful; important	有意义的; 重要的
regard	/ri'gɑ:d/	v.	to look upon or consider	看待
admit	/əd'mit/	v.	to permit to enter; to confess	允许进入; 承认
practical	/'præktikəl/	a.	useful	实用的
picture	/'piktʃə/	v.	to form a mental image of; to visualize	构想, 想象
* confidence	/'kɒnfidəns/	n.	a feeling of assurance, especially of self-assurance	信心; 信任
* peer	/piə/	v.	to look intently, searchingly, or	凝视或眯眼看

			with difficulty	
* athletics	/æθ'letiks/	n.	activities, such as sports, exercises, and games	体育
* Spanish	/'spæniʃ/	n.	the language of the largest part of Spain; the people of Spain	西班牙语, 西班牙人
▲ enroll	/in'rəul/	v.	to place one's name on a roll or register; to sign up	注册登记
attention	/ə'tenʃən/	n.	concentration of the mental powers upon an object	注意, 专心
* given	/'givn/	prep.	considering	考虑到
		a.	specified; fixed	指定的; 确定的
			acknowledged or assumed	假设的
▲ fascinated	/'fæsineitid/	v.	extremely interested by something or someone	被...迷住的
judge	/dʒʌdʒ/	n.	the official in control of a court who decides how criminals should be punished	法官
meanwhile	/'mi:nwail/	ad.	at the same time	同时
* attorney	/ə'tə:ni/	n.	lawyer (American English)	律师(美式英语)
assistant	/ə'sistənt/	n.	someone whose job is just below the level of manager, etc	助理
* appoint	/ə'pɔint/	v.	to select or designate to fill an office or position	任命, 委派
* award	/ə'wɔ:d/	v.	to grant as merited	奖励
		n.	something awarded	奖品; 奖项
* failure	/'feiljə/	n.	the fact of not achieving the desired	失败

stay put

坚守

coast through

轻松地达到(目标)

hold down

有(工作)

take over

接手, 接管

anything but

根本不; 绝不

fall short

不足; 达不到, 不符合(标准)

take advantage of

利用

The University of Colorado /ˌkɒləˈrɑːdəu/ School of Law Boulder /'bəʊldə/	科罗拉多州大学法学院 玻尔得（美国科罗拉多州中南部一城市）
Westminster /'westmɪnstə/ College of Law	威斯敏斯特法学院（位于美国科罗拉多中北部的城市）
Clifford Mills /'klɪfəd mɪlz/	克利福德·米尔斯（男子名）
Denver /'denvə/	丹佛（美国科罗拉多州首府和最大的城市，位于该州中北部）
George Norlin /'nɔːlɪn/ Award	乔治·诺林奖

1. But there was no changing the decision. (Para. 2) 但是院长的决定无法改变。  
But still the dean would not change his decision, and I couldn't go back to the law school.
2. ... make a lawyer  
……成为律师 (Para. 2)  
become a lawyer  
make; become (something), especially by having the necessary characteristics
3. In the meantime, he advised that I stay put in the grocery store where I worked on week-ends. (Para. 2)  
同时他建议我继续在我周末打工的那个杂货店干下去。  
At the same time, he thought I could only do well in ordinary jobs like those I did in the grocery store, and so he gave me advice that, instead of trying to make myself a lawyer, I had better focus on the part-time job I had been doing on weekends.
4. It went unanswered. (Para. 3) 音信杳无。  
The dean didn't write back after I sent him the note. I had no hope of going back to the school.  
go 相当于系动词，其后动词的过去分词加前缀 un-做表语。
5. ... but it hurt like hell. (Para. 6)  
……但这也让我心里非常难受。  
... but it hurt me very much.  
(非正式用语) like hell 用于强调语气。这里表示自尊心受到了伤害，感觉很痛苦。
6. ... when I began to picture myself at Westminster after having attended law school at Boulder. (Para. 6)

……我一想到自己离开玻尔得的法学院再去威斯敏斯特（就觉得丢人）。

... when I began to see how shameful it would be to study in Westminster College of Law, a school for less famous than the one I had been to at Boulder—the University of Colorado School of Law.

7. ... the only thing you did well in at Boulder was athletics and a Spanish course. (Para. 7)

……在玻尔得你只有体育和一门西班牙语课程成绩不错。

You could have good performance in sports, but academically you were a poor student.

8. Given a second chance, I worked much harder... (Para. 10)

第二次机会来之不易，我学习更努力了，……

The dean of Westminster College of Law gave me another chance to study law, so I decided to make good use of this opportunity and worked harder than before...

9. Meanwhile I worked days in the Denver City Attorney's office. (Para. 11)

同时，我白天在丹佛市检察官办公室当职员。

At the same time I worked in the Denver City Attorney's office during daytime.

10. ... failure also taught me that life is a road with unexpected tomorrows. (Para. 14)

……失败也使我懂得人生之路充满了未知的变数。

You never know what will happen tomorrow. You may fail some day, but later you may have chances to be successful. This is what the experience of being kicked out of Colorado helped me to realize.

### I. Read Text A and answer the following questions.

1. What did the dean in Colorado think of the writer when he was in the law school?
2. How did the writer feel when his father advised him to try Westminster College of Law?
3. What does the writer mean by "One door had closed. But others had opened."?
4. What benefit did the writer's being kicked out of school bring him?
5. What did the incident teach him?

### II. Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

- ( ) 1. I had tried very hard and was enrolled to the University of Colorado School of Law.
- ( ) 2. My father understood very well why I had been kicked out of the University of Colorado.
- ( ) 3. I finally managed to go back to the University of Colorado for further study.
- ( ) 4. It would have been impossible for me to become a judge if I hadn't been kicked out of the University of Colorado School of Law.
- ( ) 5. This is a story that teaches us how to make use of a second chance.

**III. Find in the right column the expressions closest in meaning to those on the left.**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. practical   | a. meantime  |
| 2. significant | b. stare     |
| 3. upset       | c. useful    |
| 4. meanwhile   | d. distress  |
| 5. lawyer      | e. important |
| 6. peer        | f. attorney  |
| 7. district    | g. ruin      |
| 8. destroy     | h. area      |

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words and phrases given below.**

peer	stoop	encounter	confidence
urge	picture	enroll	appoint
take over	take advantage of	fall short	hold down

1. Mr. James is a strange old man who likes to sit in the \_\_\_\_\_ all day long watching people.
2. After the accident it took a long time before she had the \_\_\_\_\_ to get on a plane again.
3. He was \_\_\_\_\_ through the wet windscreen at the cars ahead.
4. The poor man is \_\_\_\_\_ three jobs at the same time in order to support his family.
5. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ in a four-year teacher-training course in London.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the good weather to paint the wall.
7. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ a new sales director.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ the young woman as she was leaving a supermarket.
9. I can still \_\_\_\_\_ her lovely blue eyes and sweet smiles.
10. Everyone thought Henry would \_\_\_\_\_ the company after his father died.
11. I got a note from Mary \_\_\_\_\_ me to get in touch.
12. He would sack any of his staff who \_\_\_\_\_ of his high standards.

**V. Cloze.**

Churchill's childhood was an unhappy and 1 one. A speech problem, which he never entirely 2, made him a shy and silent child, and the only 3 he enjoyed was from Mrs. Everest, his nurse. His poor performance at school led his disappointed father to send him to the Royal Military College—and to make matters worse, Winston failed the entrance exam twice before 4 managing to pass it. Once there, 5, his talent for the art of war became clear, and he graduated 20th in a class of 130. In 1895, the year his father died, he entered the army and was sent to Cuba, where he 6 his talent for writing. Churchill was very happy when his reports on the Cuban War of Independence attracted great 7, and he seriously

thought about a career as a journalist. After Churchill went into politics, he 8 in his first election. To distract himself from this 9 failure, he ran into action, going to South Africa to 10 the war there for London Morning Post.

- |                   |               |                 |                |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. fascinating | B. sad        | C. lonely       | D. excellent   |
| 2. A. overwhelmed | B. took over  | C. made through | D. overcame    |
| 3. A. help        | B. friendship | C. friend       | D. confidence  |
| 4. A. in the end  | B. at the end | C. finally      | D. timely      |
| 5. A. however     | B. though     | C. although     | D. again       |
| 6. A. pictured    | B. discovered | C. created      | D. imagined    |
| 7. A. decision    | B. attention  | C. upset        | D. award       |
| 8. A. failed      | B. upset      | C. missed       | D. dropped     |
| 9. A. shameful    | B. practical  | C. academic     | D. significant |
| 10. A. hold down  | B. peer at    | C. kick out     | D. report on   |

**VI. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 上司还是觉得他们的工作没有达到要求。
2. 出海五年里，亨利获得了航海的实践经验。
3. 系主任很烦躁，他发觉学生当中几乎没有人运动方面比较强。
4. 珍妮参加了比赛而且赢得了奖项。
5. 能够见到老朋友，我说不出来有多高兴。

## Part II After-class Reading Text B

### Homeschooling in the U. S. A.



1 Last year alone, more than one million children in the United States chose homeschooling over traditional education. This surprising figure was released by the National Center for Education Statistics. Homeschooling is a recent development in education. Not very long ago, it was still considered too radical by many education experts. Nowadays, it has been accepted in every



state. Thousands, or even millions of children have tried homeschooling and many more parents are **seriously** considering homeschooling.

2 The interesting thing was what led to such a change? There have been many recent **surveys** to suggest that parents are getting **impatient** and fed up with our public schooling system. It is seen as being **superficial** with no real-life skills being **applied** and taught.

3 Parents are also concerned about the **negative** picture so very often described in news. Examples are school students taking drugs in schools, fighting with fellow students and even bringing guns and knives to school. Parents are deeply worried about how the **behavior** of these students would **affect** the healthy growth of their children.

4 Homeschooling, on the other hand, offers an opportunity to end all that and allows parents to bring up their children in a natural and loving **environment**. It is especially important in the early years of a child's development (between three to twelve years old) because this is the **period** where they are easily affected by negative influences and peer pressure and cannot tell what is right and what is wrong. Homeschooling helps to keep them from some of these bad influences.

5 Another benefit of homeschooling is a nice **relationship** between the child and the parents. The parents and the child spend more time together, forming a great **bond**. The bond gets stronger as time passes and later parents will find that they can **connect** with their child better than they have ever thought before.

6 Parents can also have better control over the kind of **moral** and **religious** beliefs that a child should have. They pass their moral values and beliefs onto their child easily since they spend more time together.

7 So what is stopping parents from **adopting** homeschooling? One important thing is, homeschooling requires a lot of time and money. For most families, both parents need to be working **full-time** to support the family. Many homeschooling families depend on one parent for the **income**, because the other parent has to spend all the time on teaching the child. Therefore in some cases, it is not possible to adopt homeschooling unless the family has **stable** income.

8 To help **guide** and support homeschooling families, more and more homeschooling support groups are appearing in the neighborhood. Some have even gone **online**. If parents do decide to go homeschooling, there is

