

浙江工商大学成人高等教育重点建设教材

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XINBIANSHIYONGDAXUEYINGYU

新编实用大学英语

杨冬丽 主 编

English



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内 容 简 介

教材第一册包括 15 课,供一学期使用。每课由课文、生词、注释、练习和语法复习组成,此外,每课最后还安排了实用口语对话、英语谚语和警句等内容供参考阅读。读者对象主要为大学英语预备级、高等专科学学生以及接受高等教育的成人学生。学生通过学习可在词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作等方面打下较为坚实的语言基础。本书特点是语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,针对性强,力求使学生通过学习,将语言的综合应用能力提到一个更高的水平。

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前 言

《新编实用大学英语》是根据国家教育部颁发的《大学英语教学要求(试行)》,针对低于大学英语一般要求的学生所编写的一套教材。本教材包括三册,在选材上注重内容的趣味性、知识性、思想性和实用性。书中绝大多数课文选自英美报刊书籍,并参考了一些已出版的优秀大学英语教材。本教材编写的目的是帮助学生在英语词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作等方面打下较为坚实的语言基础;教学对象为大学英语预备级、高等专科学校学生以及接受高等教育的成人学生;特点是语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,具有较强的针对性,力求使学生通过学习,将语言的综合应用能力提高到一个新的水平。

本套教材第一册共有 15 课,供一学期使用。每课由课文、生词、注释、练习和语法复习部分组成。为了提高学生的实际灵活运用语言的能力,每课后面安排了一些实用口语对话、英语谚语和警句等内容供学生学习使用。本书由浙江工商大学外国语学院组织编写,具体的编写情况是:Lesson 1, Lesson 2, Lesson 7 由姜渭清编写;Lesson 3, Lesson 4 由李先玉编写;Lesson 5, Lesson 6 由蒋敏珍编写;Lesson 8 由杨冬丽编写;Lesson 9, Lesson 10 由沈志法编写;Lesson 11, Lesson 12 由贾爱武编写;Lesson 13, Lesson 14 由朱庆编写;Lesson 15 由刘立编写;Grammar Review 由李先玉、蒋敏珍编写;主编杨冬丽对本册的全部内容进行了统稿。

本书的编写出版得到了浙江工商大学成人教育学院以及有关领导的大力支持和帮助,谨此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促以及作者水平有限,书中难免有错误和不当之处,我们殷切期望外语界同仁及读者批评指正。

编 者

2006 年 9 月

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Lesson 1

Text

The Value of Education

1 Education is not an end, but a means¹ to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the aim of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life. Life is varied²; so is education. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a proper system of education.

2 In some countries with advanced industries³, they have free education for all⁴. Under this system, people, no matter whether they are rich or poor, clever or foolish⁵, have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges. They have for some time thought, by free education for all, they can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough. We find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them⁶ to fill. As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is "low" work⁷. In fact, to work with one's hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries⁸.

3 But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is as important as that of a professor⁹. We can live without education, but we should die if none¹⁰ of us grew crops¹¹. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. If there were no service people, because everyone was ashamed to do such work, the professors would have to waste much of their time doing housework.

4 On the other hand, if all the farmers were completely uneducated, their production would remain low. As the population grows larger and larger in the modern world, we would die if we did not have enough food.

5 In fact, when we say all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that all must be educated; firstly, to realize that everyone can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability¹²; secondly, to understand that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is bad to be ashamed of one's own work or to look down upon someone else's; thirdly, to master all the necessary know-how to do one's job well. Only such education can be called valuable to society.

New Words

ability *n.*

1) capacity or power (to do sth. physical or mental) 能力

e. g. I) They believed in man's ability to master the world.

II) The child's reading ability was satisfactory for his age level.

2) special natural power to do sth. well; talent 才能, 才干

e. g. I) He took part in it according to his abilities.

II) She experimented with her teaching abilities on me.

advanced *adj.* far on in development; modern 高级的, 先进的

e. g. I) He is spending a year in advanced studies.

II) With the most advanced scientific methods, most problems in this area can be solved now.

ashamed *adj.* feeling shame, guilt or sorrow 惭愧, 羞愧, 不好意思

e. g. I) He was ashamed of having asked such a simple question.

II) You should be ashamed to tell such a lie.

completely *adv.* wholly; in every way 完全地, 彻底地

e. g. I) Traffic was completely stopped.

II) I had forgotten it completely.

educate *v.* teach; train the character or mind of 教育

e. g. I) He was educated at a very good school.

II) The poor boy had to educate himself in the evening after finishing his work.

education *n.* (the results of) teaching or the training of mind and character 教育

e. g. I) I got more help and education from her than from anyone else in the world.

II) He trained to be a teacher at a college of education.

degree *n.*

1) a title given by a university 学位

e. g. I) He made no attempt to take a medical degree.

II) He graduated from Harvard with the B. A. degree in 1912.

2) 度, 度数

e. g. I) The summer months had an average temperature of more than 80 degrees Fahrenheit (华氏).

II) A right angle has 90 degrees.

3) 程度

e. g. I) To what degree can he be trusted?

II) The students have different degrees of ability.

disease *n.* (an) illness or disorder caused by infection or unnatural growth, not by an accident 疾病

e. g. I) Many diseases are caused by bacteria.

II) Some skin diseases are difficult to treat.

fill *v.*

1) enter (a position) 担任(职务), 派人担任

e. g. I) John is the best person to fill this vacancy (空缺).

II) This young man fills the office satisfactorily.

2) make or become full 注满, 充满

e. g. I) Soon the hall would be filled with people.

II) Her eyes filled with pleasure.

foolish *adj.* showing lack of thought; stupid; laughable 愚蠢的, 可笑的

e. g. I) What made you run, though, you foolish girl?

II) I recommend you to think very carefully before you do anything foolish.

free *adj.*

1) without payment of any kind; costing nothing 免费的

e. g. I) Anyone who buys this breakfast food gets a free gift of a small plastic toy.

II) Are the drinks free?

No, you have to pay for them.

2) moving about at will; not shut up or held in prison 自由的

e. g. I) He pitied the trapped bird and set it free.

II) Wild animals in their natural state are free.

3) not busy; without work or duty 空闲的

e. g. I) The doctor will be free in 10 minutes; can you wait that long?

II) She gets a free afternoon once a week.

4) safe from; untroubled by 免去……的, 没有……的

e. g. I) Keep the table free from dirt by putting a cover over it.

II) The old lady is never free from pain.

v. set free 释放, 使自由, 解放

e. g. I) When will the prisoners be freed?

II) Freed of these household chores, women now have more energy to concentrate on production.

know-how *n.* practical ability or skill (技术)知识

e. g. I wish I had your know-how about computers.

mean *v.*

1) represent (a meaning) 意思是

e. g. I) What does this French word mean?

II) The sign means that cars cannot enter.

2) intend to (say); have in mind as or for a purpose 有……意图,打算

e. g. I) I don't mean to hurt you.

II) But I don't believe he means any harm.

adj.

1) ungenerous; unwilling to share or help 吝啬的,小气的

e. g. I) Her husband is so mean about money.

II) Bob is so mean that he puts only a penny in the collection.

2) unkind; of unpleasant behavior which others dislike 卑鄙的

e. g. I) It is a mean trick to hide the boy's book so that he gets into trouble for losing it.

II) He's mean — he likes to see people suffer.

3) average 平均的

e. g. I) The mean yearly rainfall is 20 inches in this area.

II) The mean income of American families is over \$ 15000 a year.

n. an average amount, figure, or value 平均值

e. g. I) The mean of 3, 5 and 7 is 5.

II) His income is \$ 3000 above the national mean.

means *n.* a method or way 方法,手段

e. g. I) By all means take your daughter with you.

II) She had no other means of obtaining money.

perfect *adj.*

1) of the very best possible kind, degree or standard 完美的

e. g. I) The weather during our holiday was perfect.

II) Her examination was perfect except for one spelling mistake.

2) complete, with nothing missing, spoilt, etc. 十足的,完全的

e. g. I) You know I have perfect confidence in you.

II) There was perfect silence for two minutes.

v. make perfect 使完美

e. g. I) The artist is perfecting his picture.

II) He went to Italy to perfect his singing voice.

proper *adj.*

1) right; suitable; correct 适当的,恰当的

e. g. I) The child is too ill to be nursed at home; she needs proper medical attention at a hospital.

II) He said something proper for the occasion.

2) paying great attention to what is considered correct in society 合乎体统的,正当的,规矩的

e. g. I) He wondered whether it would be proper to knock at the door of her

room.

II) His mother has trained him to be a very proper young man.

population *n.* 人口

e. g. I) China has a large population.

II) The population of the city rose by 20 percent.

production *n.*

1) the amount produced 产量

e. g. I) Production has increased in the last few weeks.

II) During the crisis years the production of coal declined 50 percent.

2) the action of producing or making products 生产

e. g. I) The factory was built for the production of cars.

II) He put forward a plan for improving the rate of production.

3) thing produced 产品, 作品

e. g. This book on political history is the writer's latest production.

purpose *n.*

1) an intention or plan, reason for an action 意图, 目的

e. g. I) Did you come to London for the purpose of seeing your family, or for business purpose?

II) She did it on purpose, of course.

2) use; effect; result 用途, 效果

e. g. I) Don't waste your money; put it to some good purpose.

II) The purpose of a screen door is to keep flies out.

refuse *v.* not to (accept or do or give) 拒绝, 谢绝

e. g. I) She refused him when he begged her to marry him.

II) Thousands of people refused to pay their taxes.

remain *v.*

1) continue to be (in an unchanged state) 保持, 仍是

e. g. I) Peter became a judge but John remained a fisherman.

II) If you won't eat you'll just remain hungry.

2) be still present after a part has gone or has been taken away 剩下, 遗留

e. g. I) Much remains to be settled.

II) A few apples remained on the tree.

3) continue in some places or conditions 停留, 逗留, 继续存在

e. g. I) I did not remain long in that town.

II) The children remained out because of the good weather.

rubbish *n.*

1) waste material to be thrown away 垃圾, 废物

2) nonsense; silly remarks 废话

e. g. This book is all rubbish.

shameful *adj.* deserving blaming; causing the feeling or condition of shame 可耻的, 不光彩的

e. g. I) He felt no shame for what he had done; we thought his behavior was shameful.

II) To steal money from a blind person is a shameful act.

service *n.*

1) sth. done to help or benefit another or others 服务, 贡献, 帮助

e. g. I) Do you need the services of a doctor?

II) His whole life was devoted to the service of others.

2) system or arrangement that supplies public needs, esp. for communications 公共设施, 公用事业

e. g. The telephone service is out of order.

3) a/the repair of a machine 保养, 维修

e. g. Take your car for regular services.

v. maintain or repair (a car, radio, machine, etc.) after sale 保养, 维修

e. g. We promise to service your automobile for 3 years.

terrible *adj.*

1) causing great fear or horror 可怕的, 骇人的

e. g. I) The roar of a lion can be a terrible sound.

II) Being lost in that forest was a terrible experience.

2) extremely bad 糟糕的, 极坏的

e. g. What terrible weather we're having!

uneducated *adj.* not educated; suggesting lack of education 未受教育的, 缺乏教育的

e. g. She was an uneducated girl from a country town.

varied *adj.*

1) of different kinds 多种多样的, 形形色色的

e. g. I) She made repeated and varied efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the problems.

II) His excuses are many and varied.

2) not staying the same; changing 有种种变化的

e. g. I) He has had a varied life.

II) There is a dining-room that will seat 200 persons, and the menu is varied and cheap.

valuable *adj.* of great value, worth or use 贵重的, 宝贵的, 有价值的

e. g. I) We have already taken up too much of your valuable time.

II) Your help was most valuable.

waste *v.* use wrongly, not use, or use too much of 浪费