

► 现代远程和网络教育大学英语系列教材



大学英语 统考进阶 (第一册)

李才 主编

 复旦大学出版社

现代远程和网络教育大学英语系列教材

大学英语统考进阶

第一册

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为确保现代远程教育试点高校网络教育应用型人才培养的质量,教育部决定,自2004年3月1日及以后入学的本科层次网络学历教育的学生,必须参加并通过公共基础课全国统一考试。作为非英语专业的一门公共课程,大学英语是统考课程之一。为帮助学生顺利通过这项考试,并提高英语水平,我们收集了大量的相关材料,编写了这套教材。

在大学英语教学活动中,合适的教材无疑是其中的一个重要因素。近年来,大学英语教材的编写与出版可谓百花齐放,其中大多数是针对全日制学生的。其读写教程的特点是作为课文的文章篇幅较长、词汇量较大、句子结构复杂、练习设计呈现多样化。这些教材的难度较大,不适合现代远程和网络教育的学生使用。选用这些教材的前提是初学者必须已经较好地掌握了1800~2200个基本词汇和英语语法的系统知识。但参加现代远程和网络教育学习的大多数学生英语基础相对比较薄弱,他们中的很多人边工作边学习,不可能像全日制学生那样安排很多时间来学习英语。根据以上实际情况,我们认为篇幅短小、句子结构相对简单的文章更适合现代远程和网络教育的学生。这个定位可以帮助我们抛弃不切实际的目标,在英语教学中帮助学生先夯实基础,通过循序渐进的努力而取得在英语学习上的进步。

为满足学生参加大学英语统考的实际需要,针对统考考试大纲的要求,本套教材主要包括以下几项内容:

1. 基础阅读:根据专题来组织课文,培养学生篇章理解能力。
2. 交际用语:根据生活场景和交际功能来组织对话,培养学生日常英语会话能力。
3. 词汇与结构:根据语法项目分类汇集了历年的考题,帮助学生掌握基



本的词汇和语法知识。

4. 完型填空: 帮助学生综合运用词汇、语法、篇章知识和常识来复原文章。

5. 英译汉: 根据句子结构和语法特征来归纳语法知识, 培养学生翻译技能。

6. 作文: 根据内容分类汇集了历年的统考作文题目, 并提供作文范文及汉语译文。

7. 附录一: 课后练习参考答案。提供练习的参考答案, 供学生和教师课前或课后使用。

8. 附录二: 课文参考译文。按各单元课文参考译文, 帮助学生更好地理解文章。

9. 附录三: 课文词汇表。按字母表顺序汇总列出了课文中全部的相关词汇和短语, 便于学生学习记忆。

本套教材分为三册, 供三个学期使用。每册 12 个单元, 课堂讲授和练习大约需要 60 学时。

尽管所有编者都长期从事网络教育大学英语的教学和统考辅导工作, 但是由于编者水平有限, 书中难免会有错漏之处, 敬请读者不吝指正。

本套教材在编写过程中, 得到了上海交通大学继续教育学院各位领导和同仁的大力支持和关心, 在此致以衷心的感谢!

编 者

2015 年 6 月

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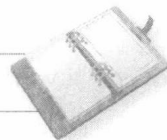
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第一单元 工业化、交通与居住

第一部分 基础阅读



课文 A 住市区还是郊区

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go in to their offices or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this means they have to get up early in the morning and reach home late in the evening.

One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper. Even a small flat in London without a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of one's own.

Then, in the country one can really get away from the noise and hurry of busy working lives. Even though one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep better at night and during weekends, and on summer evenings, one can enjoy the fresh, clean air of the country. If one likes gardens, one can spend one's free time digging, planting, watering and doing the hundred and one other jobs which are needed in a garden. Then, when the flowers and vegetables come up, one has got the reward together with those who have shared the secret of nature.

Some people, however, take no interest in country things: for them, happiness lies in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance halls and restaurants. Such people would feel that their life was not worth living if they had to live it outside London. An occasional walk in one of the parks and a fortnight's visit to the sea every summer is all the country they want: the rest they are quite prepared to leave to those who are glad to get away from

London every night.



课文注释

prefer /prɪ'fɜː/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	更喜欢, 宁愿
even though	即使, 尽管
mean /mi:n/ <i>v.</i>	意味着
advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	优点, 好处
even /'iːvən/ <i>adv.</i>	甚至; 即使
rent /rent/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	出租
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i>	乡下
spend /spend/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	花费; 花(时间)
during /'dʒʊərɪŋ/ <i>prep.</i>	在……期间, 当……之时
weekend /'wi:k'end/ <i>n.</i>	周末
dig /dɪg/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	挖; 松土
plant /plɑːnt/ <i>vt.</i>	种植
water /'wɔːtə/ <i>vt.</i>	给……浇水
vegetable /'vedʒɪtəbl/ <i>n.</i>	蔬菜
share /ʃeə/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	分享; 共有
secret /'siːkrət/ <i>n.</i>	秘密; 奥秘
nature /'neɪtʃə/ <i>n.</i>	大自然
worth /wɜːθ/ <i>adj.</i>	值得的; 有……的价值
occasional /ə'keɪʒənəl/ <i>adj.</i>	偶尔的, 不经常的
fortnight /'fɔːtnaɪt/ <i>n.</i>	两星期, 十四天
hundred and one	许多, 很多
take no interest in	对……不感兴趣
lie in	在于
dance hall	舞厅



课文理解

根据上面文章的内容, 请从下列每个问题后的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确选项。

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. People who love nature prefer to live outside the city.
 - B. All the people who work in London prefer to live in the country.
 - C. Some people enjoying city life prefer to work and live inside London.
 - D. Many nature lovers, though working in London, prefer to live outside London.
2. With the same money needed for _____, one can buy a little house with a garden in the country.
 - A. getting a small flat with a garden
 - B. having a small flat with a garden
 - C. renting a small flat without a garden
 - D. buying a small flat without a garden
3. When the garden is in blossom, the one _____ has been rewarded.
 - A. living in the country
 - B. having spent time working in the garden
 - C. having a garden of his own
 - D. having been digging, planting and watering
4. People who think happiness lies in the town would feel that _____ if they had to live it outside London.
 - A. their life was meaningless
 - B. their life was invaluable
 - C. they didn't deserve a happy life
 - D. they were not worthy of their happy life
5. The underlined phrase get away from in the 3rd paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. deal with
 - B. do away with
 - C. escape from
 - D. prevent from

课文 B 工业化后的迁徙

Great changes have been made in family life because of science and industry.

In the past, when more Americans lived on farms, the typical family had many children. In a farm family, parents and their children often lived with grandparents. Often, too, uncles and aunts lived nearby. But after industry became more important

than agriculture in American life, families are becoming smaller because industry requires workers who are ready and able to move off the land and to move again whenever necessary. And large families cannot be moved from place to place as smaller families can. So, at present people tend to have smaller families.

In the future, because of industrialization, a typical family will be required to move even more often than now, so families will be even smaller. The typical family may remain childless and consists only of a man and a woman. A small number of families may take child raising as their chief work. At the same time they may also raise other people's children, leaving those families free to move from job to job.



课文注释

industry /'ɪndəstri/ <i>n.</i>	工业
past /pɑːst/ <i>n.</i>	过去, 过往
farm /fɑːm/ <i>n.</i>	农场, 农庄
typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i>	典型的; 代表性的
nearby /ˌniə'baɪ/ <i>adv.</i>	附近地, 不远地
agriculture /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ <i>n.</i>	农业
require /rɪ'kwaɪə/ <i>vt. & vi.</i>	要求, 需要
whenever /wen'evə/ <i>adv.</i>	不论何时
future /'fjuːtʃə/ <i>n.</i>	未来, 将来
industrialization /ɪnˌdʌstriəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	工业化
remain /rɪ'meɪn/ <i>vi.</i>	保持; 依然
childless /'tʃaɪldləs/ <i>adj.</i>	无子女的
raise /reɪz/ <i>vt.</i>	养育, 抚养
chief /tʃiːf/ <i>adj.</i>	主要的; 重要的
because of	因为, 由于
move off	离开
at present	目前, 现在; 时下
tend to	倾向于
consist of	由……组成; 包括

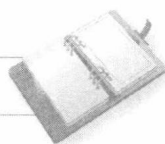


课文理解

根据上面文章的内容,请判断下列每个句子是否正确。正确的选 A,错误的选 B。

1. The passage discusses the influence of science and industry on American families.
A. T B. F
2. Families of the past, the present and the future are all described in the passage.
A. T B. F
3. People no longer want to have children.
A. T B. F
4. Grandparents will take the chief responsibility of raising children in the future.
A. T B. F
5. Large families cannot fit in with a highly industrialized society.
A. T B. F

第二部分 交际用语



针对下列每个对话中未完成的部分,请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确选项。

场景: 自我介绍

1. — Hello, I'm Johnny. Nice to meet you!
— _____
A. Are you? B. Nice to meet you, too.
C. Yes. D. Very nice.
2. — Let me introduce myself. I'm Steward.
— _____
A. What a pleasure B. Pleased to meet you
C. I don't know D. Thanks a lot
3. — Hello, I'm David Copper.
— Hello, my name is Charles Smith, but _____.
A. call my Charles B. call me at Charles
C. call me Charles D. call Charles me

4. — _____?

— Please call me Anne. That's my first name.

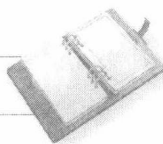
A. How can I name you

B. How shall I address you

C. What is it called

D. Are you Anne

第三部分 词汇与结构



针对下列每个句子中未完成的部分,请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确选项。

名词

1. On average, a successful lawyer has to meet several _____ a day.

A. customers

B. supporters

C. guests

D. clients

2. What is the train _____ to Los Angeles?

A. fee

B. tip

C. fare

D. cost

3. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get around Boston.

A. price

B. cost

C. value

D. useful

4. If by any chance someone comes to see me, please ask the person to leave a _____.

A. message

B. letter

C. sentence

D. notice

5. You can take as many as you like because these handouts are free of _____.

A. fare

B. charge

C. money

D. pay

6. If we could learn English in the same _____, it would not seem so difficult.

A. road

B. way

C. theory

D. means

7. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.

A. way

B. choice

C. possibility

D. selection

8. Tom, what did you do with my documents? I have never seen such a _____ and disorder!

A. mass

B. mess

C. guess

D. bus

9. We are next-door _____.

A. neighborhoods

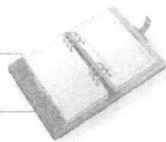
B. neighbor

C. neighborhood

D. neighbors

10. Our manager will look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
11. If Joan wants to keep slim, she must make a _____ in her diet.
A. change B. turn C. run D. go
12. It's bad _____ for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.
A. behavior B. action C. manner D. movement
13. Before the college entrance exam, some students have shown _____ of tension. They even have trouble in sleeping at night.
A. anxiety B. marks C. signs D. remarks

第四部分 完型填空



针对下文句子中的空缺部分,请从 A、B、C、D、E 五个选项中选出正确选项。每个选项只能选一次。

In the 18th century, cities became larger and larger. People moved from the countryside and small towns to the 1 because there was more work for them to do in the cities.

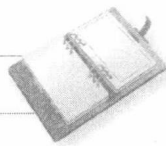
On Sundays and holidays, they liked to leave the cities and have a good time in the countryside. But not every 2 had a horse or a wagon. People needed a simpler means of transportation. Inventors in many countries tried to solve this problem.

The first bicycle, which was very simple, 3 in 1790. People called it “the horse on wheel”. Then in 1861, after many improvements being made, bicycle became a practical 4 of transportation.

People liked bikes because they weren't as expensive as horses and didn't need to be fed. They could go anywhere and were easy to 5 .

A. appeared	B. cities	C. family	D. means	E. ride
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第五部分 英译汉

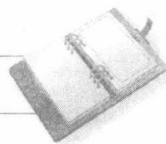


请把下列英文句子翻译成中文。

健康情况问答

1. How are you feeling today?
2. How are you doing these days?
3. Do you feel better now?
4. I don't feel very well.
5. I have a pain in my back.
6. I'm having a headache now.
7. I'm sorry to hear that.
8. I hope you'll be well soon.

第六部分 写作



请在 25 分钟内根据所给的题目和提纲用英语写出一篇不少于 80 词的短文。

1. How to Overcome Difficulties in My English Study

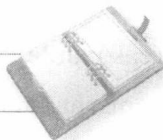
- 1) 你在英语学习中遇到什么困难; 2) 你如何克服这些困难。

2. My English Study

- 1) 你的英语学习情况; 2) 你对英语学习的一些想法。

第二单元 科学与发明

第一部分 基础阅读



课文 A 科学家是如何炼成的

What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways or tools of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is “no”. It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses these tools that makes him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use a power is important to a carpenter. You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate, how to discover information, is important to everyone. The scientist, however, goes one step further. He must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to his questions and that his answer can be confirmed by other persons. He also works to fit the answers he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

The scientist's knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions at one time must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The accuracy of his mathematics was later tested through investigations. Einstein's ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.



课文注释

scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i>	科学家;科学工作者
tool /tu:l/ <i>n.</i>	工具;器具
power /'paʊə/ <i>n.</i>	力;动力
carpenter /'kɑ:pəntə/ <i>n.</i>	木工,木匠
investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ <i>v.</i>	研究;调查
reasonable /'ri:znəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	合理的,适当的;有理性的
confirm /kən'fɜ:m/ <i>vt.</i>	确认;证实
exact /ɪg'zækt/ <i>adj.</i>	准确的;严密的
room /ru:m/ <i>n.</i>	空间;余地
condition /kən'dɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	条件;状况,情况
demonstration /ˌdemən'streɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	示范,演示;证明
investigation /ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	调查,研究
mathematics /ˌmæθə'mætɪks/ <i>n.</i>	数学
accuracy /'ækjʊərəsɪ/ <i>n.</i>	精确(性),准确(性)
measurement /'meʒəmənt/ <i>n.</i>	量度;测量
calculation /ˌkælkjʊ'leɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	计算;计算结果
fit into	(使)适合;与……融为一体;纳入
a set of	一套

Proper Name

Albert Einstein	阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦(著名科学家)
the theory of relativity	相对论



课文理解

根据上面文章的内容,请从下列每个问题后的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确选项。

- What makes a scientist according to the passage?
 - The tools he uses.
 - The way he uses his tools.
 - His ways of learning.
 - The various tools he uses.
- "The scientist, however, goes one step further." The author says this to show _____.
 - the important of information