

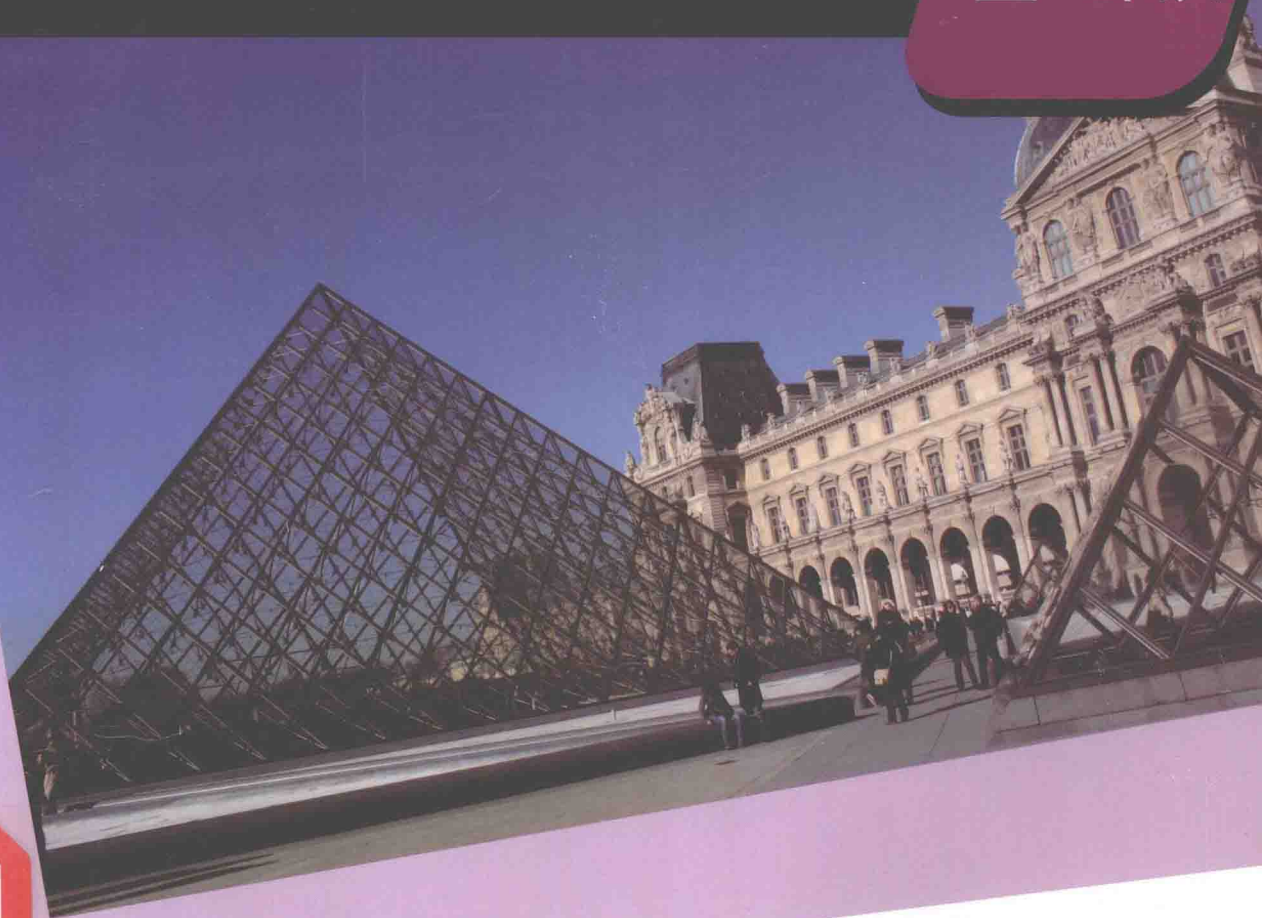
Practical English for College Students

总主编 王谋清

实用大学英语 综合教程（艺术类）

本册主编 于霞

基础级



复旦大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用大学英语综合教程(艺术类)基础级/王谋清总主编,余霞本册主编.

—上海:复旦大学出版社,2013.10

ISBN 978-7-309-09974-4

I. 实… II. ①王…②余… III. 英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 178041 号

实用大学英语综合教程(艺术类)基础级

王谋清 总主编 余霞 本册主编

责任编辑/庄彩云

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

上海市崇明县裕安印刷厂

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 22.75 字数 512 千

2013 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-09974-4/H·2156

定价:49.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

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前言

民族高等教育是我国教育的重要组成部分,办好民族高等教育有利于我国教育事业的全面发展。我国高等教育新的发展形势以及新时期国家对人才培养的需要都要求高等院校不断深化教学改革,提高教学质量,履行好高校的职责与使命。民族高等教育亦不例外,民族高等教育的大学英语教学更值得探究。摸索教学模式、教学手段和教材使用等各方面的发展与运行规律及特征,推进民族高校大学英语教改的不断深入,使广大的师生从中受益。这正是民族高等教育工作者应该积极主动思考的问题,也是我们尝试编写这套教材的初衷。

我们国家民族众多,民族院校生源驳杂,学生英语基础薄弱,程度参差不齐,这一状况在大多数民族院校的大学英语教学中尤为突显。

民族院校学生的英语起点偏低,有些学生的英语甚至是零起点。而目前针对普通高等院校编写的教材难度偏高,即使有零起点的教材,但其知识跨度较大,学生很难跟进。同时教材内容没有鲜明的地域性和民族性,难以满足少数民族学生的文化需求和民族认同感。而面向艺术类学生编辑的教材亦缺乏用浅显易懂的语言介绍艺术家、艺术作品及艺术思想的内容,语言学习与其专业学习脱离。语言学理论的研究成果告诉我们,在语言学习中,学生对相关内容的背景知识了解越多,所学内容的难度越小,学习兴趣越大。不言而喻,语言学习与学生背景知识有机的结合定会促升英语学习的兴趣与效率。

针对这一现状,西北民族大学外国语学院一批长期在英语教学一线的教师,依据现代外语教学的相关理念,组织编写了系列的《实用大学英语综合教程》。该套教材的指导思想是:瞄准民族类和艺术类学生的语言习得特点及教学基本要求,突破传统的教材编写模式,强调使用日常生活中的场景英语和功能,实现课文练习一体化,强化互动环节,体现快乐教学,从而达到更有效的训练语言功能之目的。

全套教材既重视语言知识的传授,又注重交际技能的培养,以语言的5项技能——听说读写译——为主线延伸,每个单元由6大模块组成:导入、篇章习得、语法讲练、双语转换、提笔撰文和文化沙龙。该套系列教材有6册书组成:民族类预备级、一级、二级和艺术类预备级、一级、二级。全套书设总主编一名,各分册设主编一名。

本套教材体裁丰富多彩,课文篇幅短小明快,形式图文并茂,内容生动活泼,题材广泛多样。

该套教材能付梓出版,首先,离不开西北民族大学教务处对此项工作给予的大力支持;其次,复旦大学出版社为教材的出版给予了极大的支持;再次,外国语学院参编教师履行职责,伏案劳作,投入了大量的心血。编者在此一并致以感谢。

本套教材是西北民族大学外国语学院开展的大学英语教改的重要组成部分,是为提升民族院校大学英语教学质量的一次大胆尝试。限于编者水平,加上编写时间有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,编者期盼广大读者的不吝批评指正,使之愈加完善,惠及众广。

编 者

2013年8月

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Unit One

College Life 大学生活

Text A Fresh Start

Text B How to Get Along with
Your Teachers

Text C Becoming a Successful
Student

In this unit, you will

- First listen and then talk about college life;
- Read the passages about what and how to learn in college;
- Write an article about your ideal college life;
- Review grammar: nouns & pronouns;
- Visit Culture Salon: how to cherish college life.

Part I Warm Up

I. Listen to the passage and try to fill in the blanks with the missing words.

At the start of the freshman year, finding (1) _____ after graduation is probably the last thing on your mind. You can try a lot of (2) _____, and take several different classes to see what it is that you most enjoy. Sophomore year is a time to (3) _____ the college major. In the summer (4) _____ your sophomore and junior years, try to start having professional (5) _____ you will be able to list on your (6) _____. Junior year is a time to take on leadership positions in the (7) _____ curricula activities that you've chosen. During your senior year, your goal should be to (8) _____ your grade point average in your college major and (9) _____ the job search for a position after graduation. Finally, it's your senior year of college, enjoy it, have some fun, take some time to really enjoy college before you're (10) _____ to the real world.

II. Listen to the dialogues carefully, then complete the following oral tasks.

Dialogue 1

(In the classroom)

Linda: (Waving at Vivian) Vivian! Here!

Vivian: (Rushing to her seat) Hey. Thanks for saving me a seat. I thought I wasn't going to make it.

Linda: You're safe. The professor hasn't started taking attendance yet.

Vivian: Thank God. I don't want to be late again. He already gave me a sour face last time, and I was only late by 2 minutes!

Linda: Most professors aren't as strict as him. In fact, a lot of them don't even bother taking attendance. Oh, here he goes.

(Professor starts to take attendance.)

Professor: Vivian!

Vivian: (Raising her hand) Here!

(At the end of the class)

Professor: That'll be all for today. See you next Wednesday!

Linda: Have you noticed that he always takes more time than he should?

Vivian: Yes! Our classes are supposed to be 50 minutes.

Linda: I suppose it's a good thing. I mean, we're getting our money's worth.

Vivian: True. I benefit the most from his lectures.

Linda: Did you hear that last year he deducted 5% from someone's final mark just because the student was late too often?

Vivian: Really? I'd better be more careful, then.

Linda: Yeah, me too.

Words and Expressions

save /seɪv/ *vt.* 保存, 节省

attendance /ə'tendəns/ *n.* 出席, 到场

bother /'bɒðə/ *vt. & vi.* 烦扰, 打扰, 麻烦

lecture /'lektʃə/ *n.* 演讲, 讲稿

worth /wɜːθ/ *a.* 值钱的, 值得的

benefit /'benɪfɪt/ *vi.* 受益, 得益

n. 好处, 益处

deduct /dɪ'dʌkt/ *vt.* 扣除, 减去

make it 及时抵达, 达到预定目标

supposed to be 本应如此

take attendance 点名

Notes

1. He already gave me a sour face last time. "gave me a sour face" 意为“狠狠地瞪了我一眼”。sour在这里是指“脾气坏的, 不友善的”。在口语中, sour还可以指“出了毛病的, 行不通的, 出错的”。例如: The project went sour on us when we found there was no enough money. 那个项目搞不下去了, 此时我们才发现资金不够了。
2. He deducted 5% from someone's final mark just because the student was late too often. 他扣除了一个学生的期末成绩的5%, 就因为那个学生总是迟到。

Dialogue 2

(At a cafe)

Jeff: How's it going recently?

Vivian: Not much, just busy with school.

Jeff: Is your course load heavy?

Vivian: Yeah. We have a lot of readings to do. I have to read almost 2 chapters for each course every week.

Jeff: How about exams?

Vivian: There are final exams for all courses, but some of them have quizzes here and there throughout the semester.

Jeff: Final exams are pretty tough, aren't they?

Vivian: Definitely. Most of us start preparing for them one month ahead of time.

Jeff: Do you have quizzes often?

Vivian: They're mostly surprise quizzes. It's not bad, actually. They make you keep up with your readings.

Jeff: I agree. School's definitely tough, but you should really enjoy it while you can. Once you start working, it's a completely different story.

Vivian: That's what they all say. I will definitely try to make the most of my university years.

Words and Expressions

load /ləʊd/ *n.* 负担; 工作量

quiz /kwɪz/ *n.* (复数quizzes) 考查, 课堂测验

chapter /ˈtʃæptə/ *n.* (书籍) 章, 回; 人生或历史上的重要时期

throughout /θruːˈaʊt/ *prep.* 贯穿, 遍及

ahead of 在……之前

keep up with 跟上, 不落在……后面

Notes

1. final exams are pretty tough: 期末考试非常难。tough在这里指“难对付的, 困难的, 费力的”。例如: a tough competition 激烈的竞争。在口语中, tough还可以表示“不幸的, 倒霉的”。例如:

1) Tough luck! 真倒霉!

2) — I'm getting wet! 我被淋湿了!

— Tough! You should have brought your umbrella. 活该! 你本该带伞啊。

2. I will definitely try to make the most of my university years. 我一定会设法充分利用我的大学时光。

Oral Tasks

Work with your classmates and take turns to practise a conversation like the above.



Sentence Patterns or Expressions for Reference

1. I find it necessary to ...
2. He studies very hard in order to ...
3. It is honorable to obey ...
4. It must be made clear that the students should ...
5. What we should do is that ...
6. It is worthy of praise to do ...
7. Everyone is busy in ... Some ..., others ...
8. In just ... years, she has not only finished ..., but also received ...

Part II Reading

Text

A

Let's Think



1. What kind of college life do you think you would enjoy?
2. How does the author think of his college life?

Let's Read

Fresh Start



When I was in high school, I dreamt of having a wonderful life in college. I said to myself that I would do lots of interesting things to make the next few years more enjoyable. I even made a detailed plan. But when I entered college, I found it quite different from what I had expected before. I felt a little depressed. In fact, we have far fewer lessons than we had in high school. What should I do in the long spare time?

I don't know. So I spent much of my time reading, you know, some novels, but, day after day, I began to feel browned-off only to read. I wonder if the next four years will be the same. If so, I will be crazy.

So after a period of several weeks, I started to make a plan for my college life, in order to make it colorful and valuable. First of all, I should get up early in the morning rather than sleep late, even on the weekends, so that I can do some exercise for body building. Second, I should go to the library, of course, not just for novels. If I still have some spare time, I will find a part-time job. In this way, I could earn some money and gain some social experience. Thus I can also know more about the real world.

I hope to enrich myself during the following four years. I hope to have a colorful life. And I will try.

Words and Expressions

detailed /'di:teɪld/ *a.* 详细的, 详尽的

- e.g. 1. She took detailed notes in the class.
2. I started drawing up more detailed budgets.

depressed /dr'prest/ *a.* 沮丧的; 情绪低落的

- e.g. 1. He was then depressed and in despair.
2. She's been very depressed and upset about this whole situation.

crazy /'kreɪzi/ *a.* 疯狂的, 发疯的

- e.g. 1. She drove me crazy.
2. If I sat at home and worried about all this stuff, I'd go crazy.

valuable /ˈvæljuəbəl/ *a.* 有价值的, 贵重的

e.g. 1. Today, if you have someone who loves you, you have something more valuable than wealth.

2. You are valuable, which means they need you as much as you need them.

enrich /m'ri:tʃ/ *vt.* 使充实, 使丰富

e.g. By reading we enrich our mind; by conversation we polish it.

dream of 向往, 梦想

e.g. 1. I wouldn't dream of quitting this great job.

2. What future do they dream of?

rather than 而不是; 宁可……也不愿

e.g. 1. We'll have the meeting in the classroom rather than in the auditorium.

2. He preferred to die rather than surrender to the enemy.

Notes

1. When I was in high school, I dreamt of having a wonderful life in college. 上高中时, 我梦想大学生活将会过得丰富多彩。

dream of/about doing: 梦想做某事。例如: I never dreamed of meeting you here. 我绝对未想到在这里遇到你。

2. First of all, I should get up early in the morning rather than sleep late, even on the weekends, so that I can do some exercise for body building. 首先, 即使周末我也应早起而不睡懒觉, 以便能锻炼身体。

rather than: 而不是, 而非。例如: These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty. 这双鞋不好看, 但是舒服。

3. ... day after day, I began to feel browned-off only to read. 日复一日, 我开始对阅读感到厌烦。

browned-off: 生气的, 厌烦的。例如: I was really browned-off with that man, so I left without saying good-bye to him. 我真是烦透了那个男人, 于是我不辞而别。

Comprehension Check

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions or incomplete sentences.

1. Before entering college, the writer thought _____.
A. he would have a happy life in college
B. he would spent much time in reading novels
C. he would study hard to make more money
D. he would do more exercise than before
2. Why did the writer feel depressed?
A. Because he didn't enter the college that he dreamt of.
B. Because he had to have much more lessons.
C. Because he found the college life not so wonderful.
D. Because he found it boring only to read novels.
3. The underlined word "browned-off" in Para. 1 probably means _____.
A. pleased
B. bored
C. surprised
D. excited
4. To live a colorful and valuable life, the writer started to _____.
A. begin to make a plan for it
B. get up early and sleep late
C. go to the library to read novels
D. find a part-time job for money and experience
5. What is the purpose of the writing?
A. To describe his life in college.
B. To explain the reason for his depression.
C. To make others enjoy his college life.
D. To express his opinions about the college life.

II. Complete the following sentences according to the text you have read.

1. When I was in high school, I dreamt of _____.
2. When I entered college, I found _____.
3. But day after day, I began _____.
4. So after a period of several weeks, I started to make a plan for my college life, _____.
5. In my spare time, I will find a part-time job. In this way, I could earn _____ and know about _____.

Language Focus**Vocabulary**

I. Fill in the gaps with the words chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

browned-off colorful crazy depressed detailed
enrich experience spare valuable

1. Therefore in college there will have to be much more _____ information in all fields.
2. All this leaves them isolated and _____.
3. The _____ bedroom is on the second floor.
4. I was so _____ with that man that I don't want to have a look at him.
5. I have confidence in winning the _____ English speech contest.
6. A friend is a living treasure, and if you have one, you have one of the most _____ gifts in life.
7. The funny clown, with _____ clothes, did some magic for the kids at the party.
8. Have you ever had this _____ before?
9. The most satisfying way to live is to help and _____ the life of others.

II. Fill in the gaps with the phrases chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

different from dream of fill ... with say to oneself rather than

1. We are high-spirited and _____ passion every day.
2. We convinced Anne to go by train _____ by plane.
3. Our country is very _____ what it was before.
4. What should I _____ in the bad mood?
5. His _____ being a doctor has come true.

III. Translation

A. Put the following Chinese sentences into English.

1. 他花了3年时间攻读历史学的学位。(spend)

2. 乘客没有受到任何防火保护,这让我觉得十分荒唐。(find)

3. 我整天坐在这儿没事干,烦得要死。(browned-off)

4. 王教授教英语有很多经验。(experience)

5. 音乐能丰富你的生活。(enrich)

B. Put the following English sentences into Chinese.

1. I said to myself that I would do lots of interesting things to make the next few years filled with happiness.

2. This expedition has been the favorite dream of my early years.

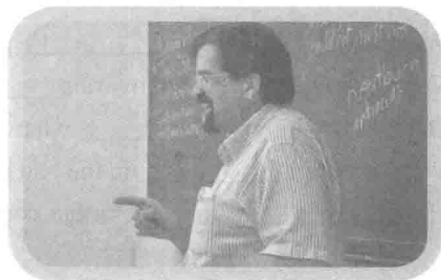
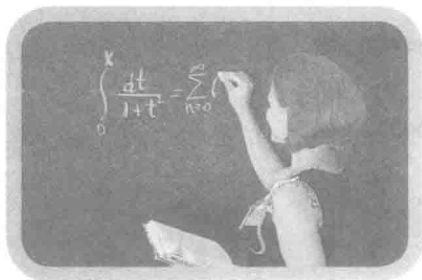
3. So after a period of several weeks, I started to make a plan for my college life, in order to make it colorful and valuable.

4. The trip to Shanghai adds a good memory to my colorful life!

5. I should get up early in the morning rather than sleep late, even on the weekends, so that I can do some exercise for body building.

Text

B



Let's Think

- ☐ What kind of teacher do you like most at college?
- ☐ According to the passage, what benefits can students get from good teachers?