

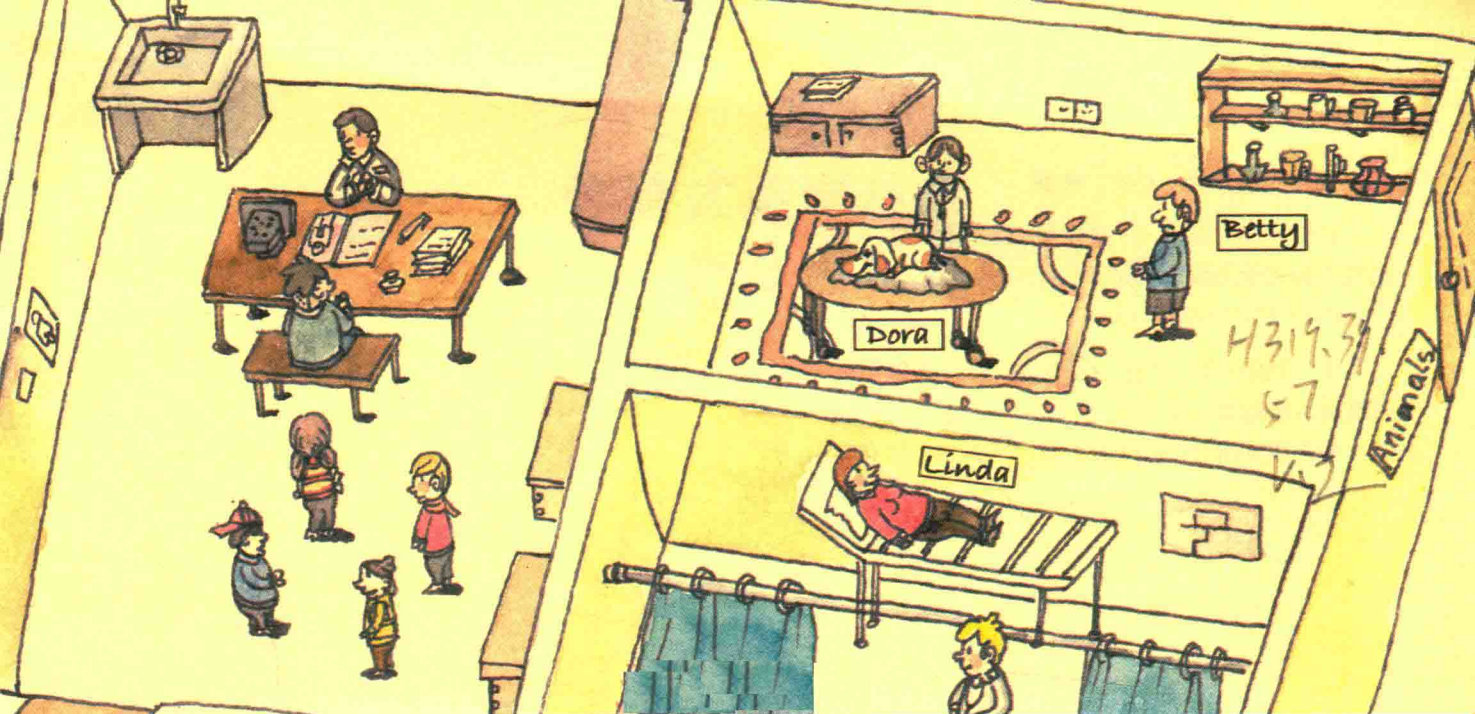
新模式 成教英语 2

NEW MODE COLLEGE ENGLISH

戴炜栋 主审
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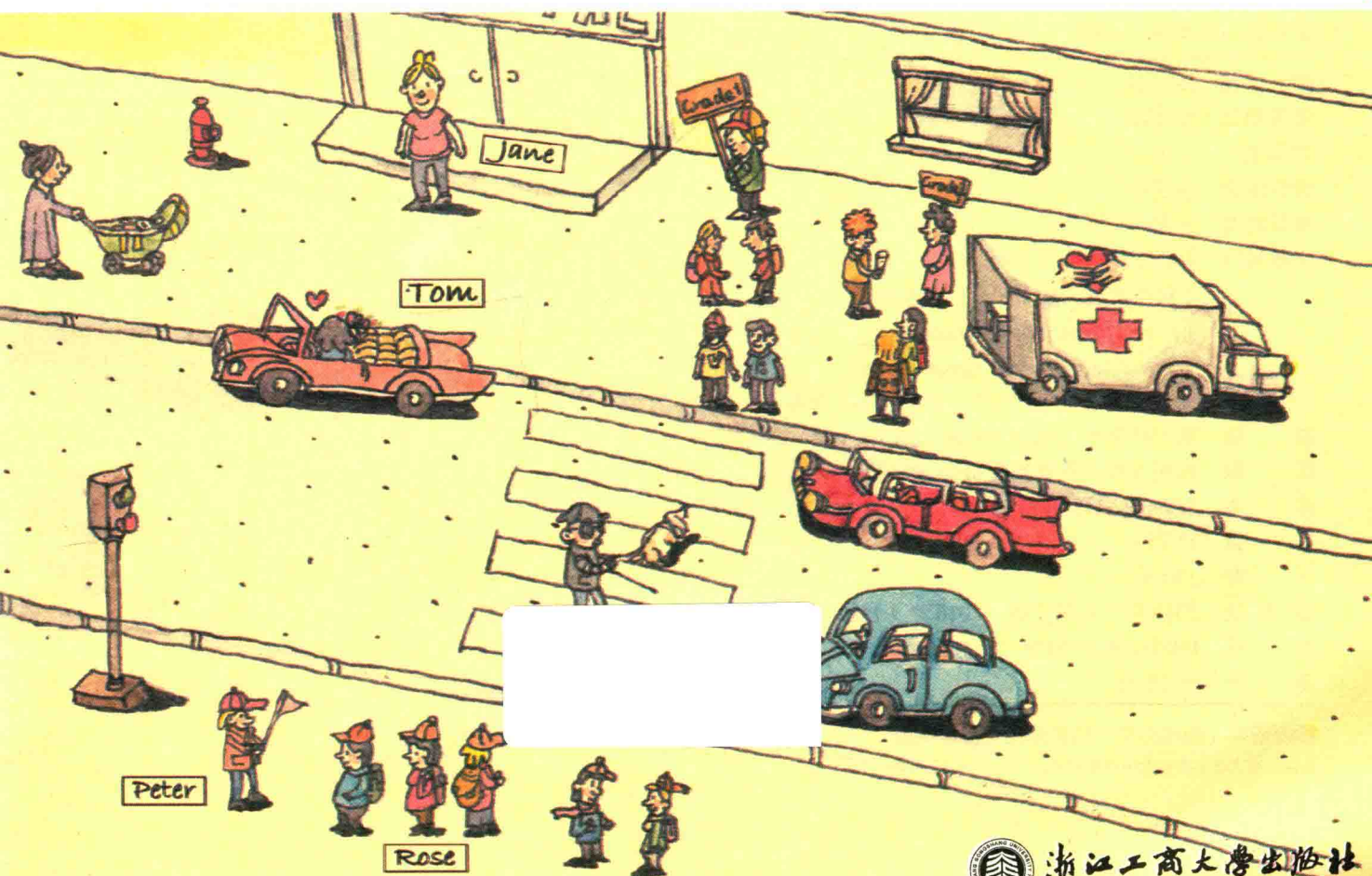


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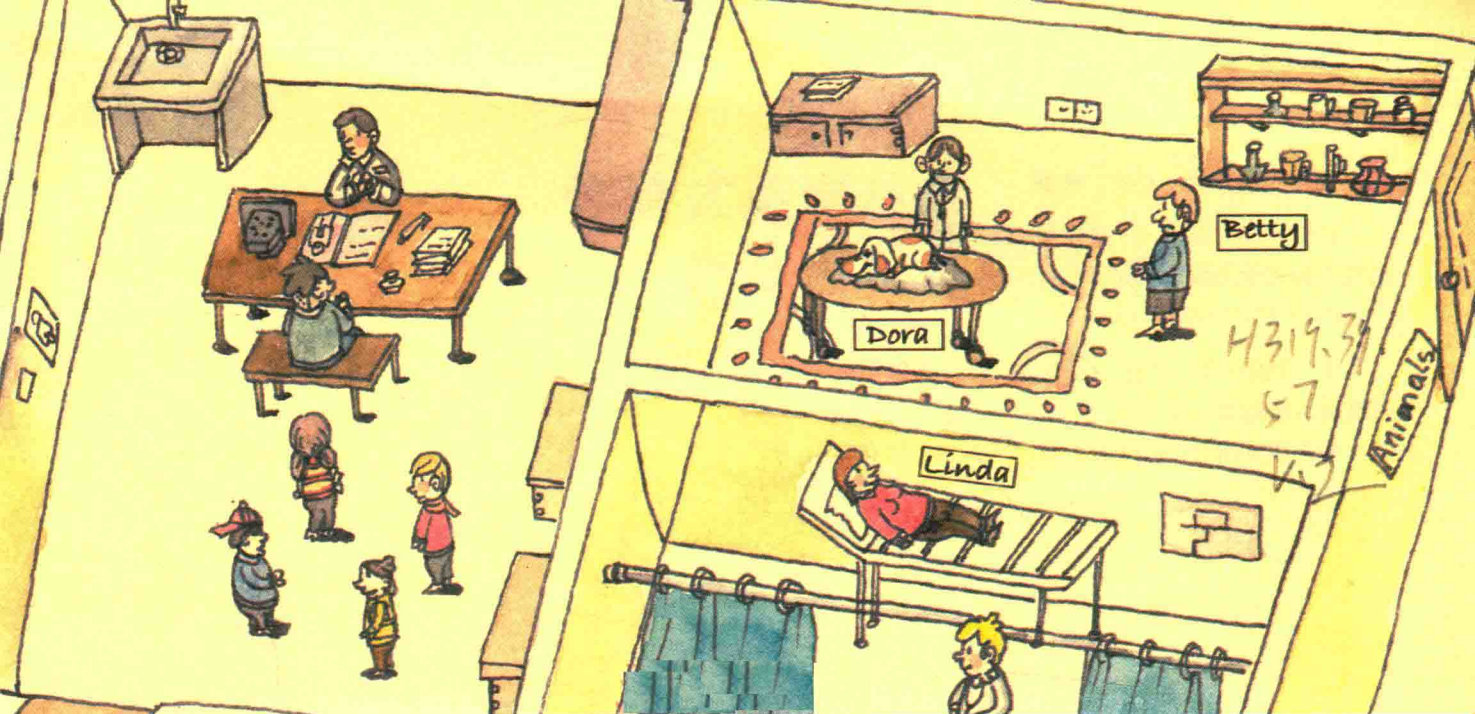
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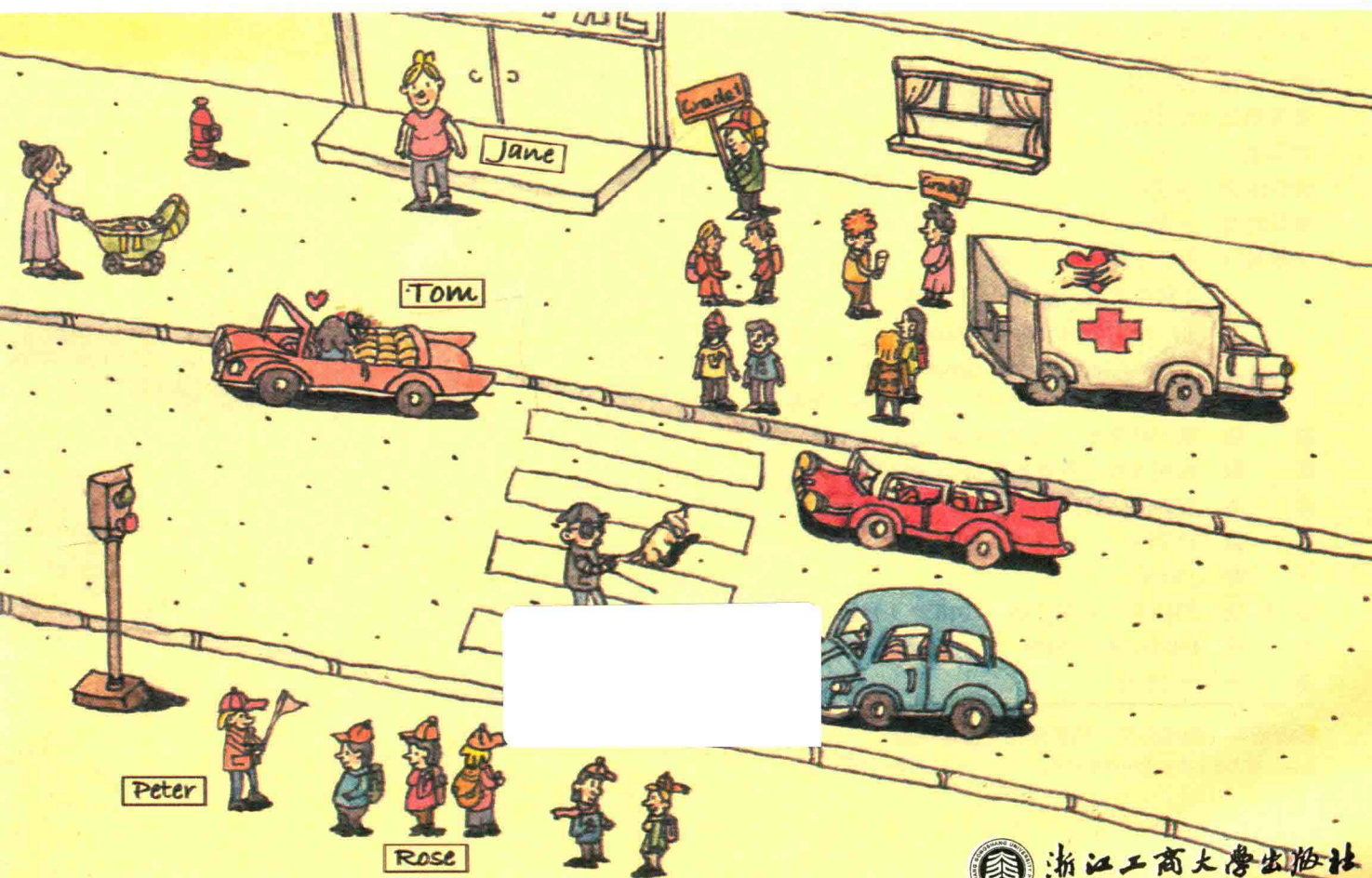


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LESSON 1 Getting To Know

Contemporary Education

TASKS

1 Warm Up

Work with your classmates to answer these questions.

1. What does education mean to you?
2. What do you think we should get from education?
3. What education system can be called valuable to society?

2 Match and Respond

Match the topic of each description in Column B with the corresponding picture in Column A. Write down more responses in Column C.

A. Picture	B. Brief Description	C. Responses
Picture__	I want to be an exceptional talent.	
Picture__	Higher education is like the Pyramid.	
Picture__	Antenatal training may change your personality.	
Picture__	Creativity is more important than high marks.	
Picture__	Reading books is the only path to changing your fate.	
Picture__	What I'm carrying is the responsibility of my family.	

3 Expand Your Vocabulary

Read the following statements and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

creativity
personality

fate
pyramid

exceptional
responsibility

talent
path

1. She would like to have a better-paying job with more _____.
2. It seems that the _____ of the country is held in his hands.
3. His son is with _____ ability in singing.
4. John is blessed with great _____ in Math.
5. We followed the _____ along the river to the college.
6. We can reach the glorious summit of _____ if we learn English in this way.
7. It brings out the _____ in you because you have to respond.
8. Years of living alone may has warped his _____.

Picture 1



Antenatal training: The antenatal training usually will be carried out through the following four main ways: the first is the prenatal singing; the second is prenatal music education; third is natural prenatal education; the fourth is dialogue prenatal education.

Picture 2



Genius education is a kind of education mode and idea, but the genius education has no fixed education mode. Its main purpose is to explore the potential of children, to enlighten the wisdom of children. To genius education, the fixed education mode is the most taboo.

Picture 3



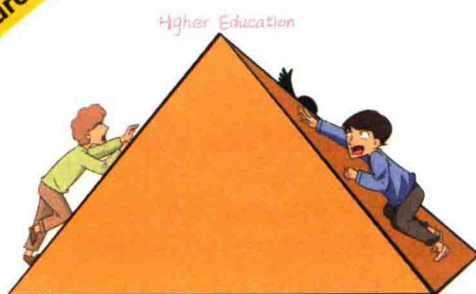
Junior Education: According to the 2014 China Basic Education White Paper, junior high school students learning pressure mainly from: Test Rankings (59%), Parents and Teacher's Expectation (57%), Self-Expectations (56%), the Pressure of the Entrance examination (54%).

Picture 4



Senior Education: According to authoritative survey, the top three ways of high school students to ease the pressure of learning are: 1. to listen to music; 2. to see progress in learning; 3. to watch the movie.

Picture 5



Higher education: In 2015, China's university graduates reached 7 million 490 thousand people, for most people, how to get employed is a big problem.

Picture 6



Quality oriented education is a kind of educational mode which aims at improving the quality of all aspects of the educator. It put focus on people's morality, ability training, personality development, physical health and mental health education.

LESSON 2

Passage Reading

The Value of Education

TASKS

1 Discussion

Read the passage and work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. What is the end or purpose of education?
2. Does everyone have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges under this system?
3. What would happen in the modern world if all the farmers were completely uneducated?

2 Cloze

Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

1. Such tickets were given to certain officials entirely free _____ charge.
2. The management style of the team leader must be suited _____ the type of project .
3. Don't take _____ these books from the library!
4. The factory must aim _____ increasing production.
5. The table takes _____ too much room.
6. The waste _____ good food should not be allowed.
7. Your experience makes you a great fit _____ the position.
8. The water may be carried _____ means of pipe.

3 Expand Your Vocabulary

Add the missing words to the chart. Fill in each of the blanks in the following statements with the correct form of the words from the chart.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
_____	refuse	/
variety	_____	_____
_____	_____	advanced
_____	_____	perfect
_____	realize	/
requirement	_____	_____
_____	solve	/
production	_____	_____

Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word or phrase from the box. Change the form if necessary.

1. _____ technology is changing people's life quickly.
2. These apples _____ vary _____ in size from small to medium.
3. Adam cannot understand what her _____ to the cinema meant.
4. He is trying hard to find out the _____ to a crossword puzzle.
5. He was hopeful that the next round of talks would also be _____.
6. We _____ a hand-signal system so that he could keep me informed of dangers.
7. This kind of job does _____ some time and patience.
8. Suddenly he _____ how much they had both changed.



1

Education is not an end, but a means^① 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 varied^②; 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.

In some countries with advanced industries^③, they have free education for all^④. Under this system, people, no matter whether they are rich or poor, clever or foolish^⑤, 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 them^⑥ to fill. As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is "low" work^⑦. In fact, to work with one's hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries^⑧.

But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is more important than that of a professor in a way^⑨. We can live without education, but we should die if none^⑩ of us grew crops^⑪. 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.

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 ability^⑫; 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.

NOTES

1. 这里 **means** 是一个单复数同形的单词，谓语动词应根据句子的具体含义选用适当的形式。

例：I) **One means is still to be tried.**

II) **All means have been used to get him to change his mind.**

2. **Life is varied.** 生活是多样化的。**varied** 是动词 **vary** 的过去分词，在这里作表语。“to be + 过去分词”可以是被动语态，也可以是系表结构。其区别在于前者表示动作，句子的主语是动作的对象，后者说明主语所处的状态，其中的过去分词相当于形容词。

例：I) **The book was written by Lu Xun.** 这本书是鲁迅写的。（被动语态）

II) **The book is well written.** 这本书写得很好。（系表结构）

3. **advanced** 是动词 **advance** 的过去分词，作 **industries** 的定语。

4. **for all** 意思是 **for all the people**。

5. **no matter whether they are rich or poor, clever or foolish** 意思是“无论他们是富裕还是贫穷，聪明还是愚蠢”**no matter whether... or...** 是让步状语从句。**no matter** 后面还可以接其他的疑问词如 **no matter what, no matter when, no matter how** 等构成让步状语从句。

例：I) **No matter what I did (=Whatever I did), no one paid any attention.** 无论我做什么都没有人注意。

II) **No matter how hard I tried (=However hard I tried), I couldn't memorize the text.** 无论我多么努力，我都无法记住课文。

要注意的是在引起状语从句时 **no matter what, no matter when** 等可以和 **whatever, whenever** 互换，但在引起名词性从句时，只能用 **whatever, whenever**。参见 Note 12。

6. **them** 指上文所提到的 **people with university degrees**。

7. **what they think is "low" work** 是 **what** 引导的名词性从句，作 **do** 的宾语。这个宾语从句中的

they think 可以看作是插入语。

8. **to work with one's hands** 是不定式短语作句子主语。

9. **But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is more important than that of a professor in a way.** 但是我们只要稍稍想一下便会明白：完全没有受过教育的农夫的工作在某种程度上比教授的工作更重要。

例：I) **have only to think a moment to understand** 中的 **have only to do** 结构表示“只要……就……”。

II) **more important than that of...** 中的 **that** 代替前面的 **the work** 以避免重复。等于说 **the work of a... farmer is more important than the work of a professor.**

10. **none** 是代词作主语，后面谓语动词单复数都可以，在表示“所有的人都不”时多用复数形式，在表示“其中一个也不”时，用单数形式更多一些。

例：I) **None of the rooms are ready.**

II) **None of these men is in the government.**

但很多情况下，界限并不清楚，两种形式都可以用。

11. **...but we should die if none of us grew crops.** 但是如果谁都不种庄稼，我们都得饿死。这个句子用的是虚拟语气。本课下文还有几句类似的句子，都表示假设的情况是不存在的。

12. **whatever job is suited to his brain and ability** 是 **whatever** 引导的名词性从句，作 **do** 的宾语。由 **whatever, wherever, whoever, whichever** 等引导的名词性从句可以作句子的主语，宾语等。

例：I) **Give them whatever data they want.** 给他们想要的任何资料。

II) **Whoever told you to quit smoking was quite right.** 任何人劝你戒烟都是对的。

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

NEW WORDS

ability [ə'bility] *n.* 能力, 才能

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* 高级的, 先进的

ashamed [ə'ʃeimd] *adj.* 惭愧, 羞愧, 不好意思

completely [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* 完全地; 彻底地

educate ['edju:keit] *v.* 教育

degree [di'gri:] *n.* 学位; 度, 度数; 程度

disease [di'zi:z] *n.* 疾病

fill [fil] *v.* 担任(职务), 派人担任; 注满, 充满

foolish ['fu:li] *adj.* 愚蠢的; 可笑的

free [fri:] *adj. & v.* 免费的; 空闲的; 免去……的; 没有……的; 释放, 使自由; 解放

know-how ['nəuhau] *n.* (技术) 知识

mean [mi:n] *v. & adj.* 意思是; 有……意图, 打算; 吝啬的; 小气的; 平均的

means [mi:ns] *n.* 方法, 手段

perfect ['pə:fikt] *adj. & v.* 完美的, 十足的, 完全的; 使完美

proper ['prəpə] *adj.* 适当的, 恰当的; 合乎体统的, 正当的, 规矩的

population [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 人口

production [prə'dʌkʃn] *n.* 产量, 生产; 作品

purpose ['pə:pəs] *n.* 意图, 目的; 用途; 效果

refuse [ri'fju:z] *v.* 拒绝, 谢绝

remain [ri'mein] *v.* 保持, 仍是, 剩下, 遗留, 停留, 逗留, 继续存在

rubbish ['rʌbɪʃ] *n.* 垃圾, 废物, 废话

shameful ['ʃeɪmfʊl] *adj.* 可耻的; 不光彩的,

service ['sə:vis] *n.* 服务, 贡献, 帮助, 公共设施, 公用事业

terrible ['terəbl] *adj.* 可怕的, 骇人的, 糟糕的, 极坏的

uneducated [ʌn'edʒukeɪtɪd] *adj.* 未受教育的; 缺乏教育的

varied ['vɛərɪd] *adj.* 多种多样的, 形形色色的, 有种种变化的

valuable ['væljuəbl] *adj.* 贵重的, 宝贵的, 有价值的

waste [weɪst] *v. & adj. & n.* 浪费; 无用的, 荒芜的; 浪费, 废物

whatever [hwət'evə] *pron. & adj.* 无论什么, 不管怎样, 不管什么; 不论什么

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

as a result (of) because (of), therefore 由于……的结果

look down upon/ on have or show a low opinion of 看不起

take away 把……拿走

in other words or to say 换句话说; 也就是说

in a way 在某种程度上

on the one hand/on the other hand 一方面……, 另一方面……

LESSON 3

Translation

A. Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

1. But what about deciding on where to go to college?

2. The number of people with university degrees is far larger than the jobs for them to fill.

3. If all the farmers were completely uneducated, their production would remain low.

4. All of us must be educated to fit us for life better.

5. The Vocational Education is aimed to educate students to have a specialty skill.

6. According to a poll, more than 80% college students admitted having cheated on exams at least once.

7. It can be difficult to decide what to do after high school.

8. It's time to take a good look at what school fits with your educational needs and career ambitions.

9. The bachelor degree is one of the standard undergraduate degrees offered by colleges and universities nationwide.

10. Education and travel have equipped him to deal with all sorts of people.

11. They chose to take responsibility for their education and set goals for themselves.

12. What you make of your education will decide nothing less than the future of this country.

13. We all believe that school should be a forgiving place for every child.

14. We don't laugh at any one for his wild idea in college.

15. At present, many school teachers kill students' creativity for high marks.

B. Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.

1. 生活是多样化的，教育也是这样。

2. 选择一个恰当的教育体制非常重要。

3. 在某些工业发达的国家，他们提供全民免费教育。

4. 发展职业教育对社会经济的发展都很重要。

5. 大多数同学并不是根据自己的兴趣选择专业。

6. 教授认为没有一个同学够得上及格。

7. 只有这样教育才能被认为是真正对社会有价值的。

8. 你是上大学呢还是直接去找工作？

9. 对很多人来讲，上大学有些昂贵。

10. 通常来讲大学教育可以降低失业的危险

11. 他的粗鲁是由于缺乏教育而形成的。

12. 我们都相信对我们的孩子们的良好自由的教育。

Unit 1: Education

13. 约翰逊先生答应支付我的教育费用。

14. 但是，我们希望从大学里获取什么呢？

15. 在大学你需要学会自己做每一件事情。

16. 他在学校的学业成绩一直非常棒。

17. 我能提前申请上这一课程吗？

18. 多读书可以开阔我们的视野。

LESSON 4

Grammar

Simple Tense

一般时态

REVIEW

时 态	概 述	举 例
一般现在时	<p>表示经常性或习惯性的动作，谓语除第三人称单数需要在动词后加 -s 外，其余人称用动词原形。</p> <p>该时态常与表示频度的时间状语连用，如：every day, sometimes, always, never 等。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I leave home for school at 7:00 every morning. 我每天早上 7 点钟去上学。 ● The earth moves around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。 ● Shanghai lies in the east of China. 上海坐落于中国东部。
一般过去时	<p>表示在确定的过去时间里发生的动作或存在的状态，动词用过去式。规则动词的过去式是在原形动词后加 -ed；不规则动词的变化需另行记忆。</p> <p>该时态常跟表过去的时间状语连用，如：yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day, in 1990 等，或跟由 when, while 等引导的表示过去时间的状语从句连用。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I watched TV last night. 我昨晚看了电视。 ● Mr. Smith bought a new car yesterday. 史密斯先生昨天买了一辆新车。 ● When I was a child, I often played football in the street. 我小时候经常在大街上踢足球。
一般将来时	<p>表示相对于讲话时间将要发生的动作或情况。谓语动词的形式是 shall/will+ 动词原形。shall 用于第一人称，will 可用于各种人称。将来时还有另外的表示方法，如 "be about + 不定式"，"be + 不定式"，"be going to + 动词原形" 等。</p> <p>该时态常跟表将来的时间状语，如：soon, next week, tomorrow, in 2048 等。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Will you please open the door? 请开一下门，好吗？ ● He is to visit Japan next year. 他将于明年访问日本。 ● We are about to leave. 我们正要离开。 ● We are going to have a meeting today. 我们今天将要开会。

EXERCISES

1 Complete the Sentences

Fill in the blanks with simple present tense of the given verbs, paying attention to the common features of this tense in each group.

- A. 1. There _____ (be) four seasons in a year.
2. The Yellow River _____ (run) eastward.
3. The Earth _____ (go) around the sun.
4. China _____ (be) a big country.
- B. 1. Tom _____ (work) hard.
2. _____ she _____ (live) at home or at school?
3. She _____ (have) two brothers.
4. Her father and mother _____ (be) workers.
- C. 1. The students _____ (get) up at six in the morning.
2. It _____ (rain) often in the south of China.
3. She _____ (visit) her mother once a week.
4. Jack usually _____ (take) a walk after dinner.

2 Complete the Sentences

Fill in the blanks with simple past tense of the given verbs, paying attention to the usage of this tense.

1. He _____ (go) to the railway station yesterday.
2. What _____ he _____ (do) yesterday?
3. They _____ (leave) here a minute ago.
4. Why _____ they _____ (leave) here a minute ago?
5. At that time she _____ (be) on a journey with her friend.
6. _____ (be) she on a journey with her friend at that time?
7. She _____ (begin) to work when she _____ (be) 17 years old.
8. When _____ she _____ (begin) to work?
9. How old _____ (be) she when she _____ (begin) to work?
10. They _____ (come) to ask me a question.
11. What _____ they _____ (come) for?
12. Why _____ they _____ (come)?

3 Complete the Sentences

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given verbs.

1. They _____ (go) to the bookstore next week.
2. Our foreign friends _____ (leave) tomorrow morning.
3. _____ there _____ (be) any film tonight?
4. _____ the teacher _____ (ask) us some questions in class tomorrow?
5. He _____ (meet) some guests from the U.S.A. at seven this evening.
6. If we _____ (not leave) now, the party _____ (be) over by the time we _____ (get) there.