



普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材
PUTONGGAODENGJIAOYU“SHIERWU”GUIHUAJIAOCAI

University English

大学英语

(第1册)

主编 阳燕婷 李 岩

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PREFACE

前言

《大学英语》是专门为高等院校大学英语教学量身定做的综合教程。全书分为四册，每册八个单元。每单元按照主题分类，内容涉及社会、生活、文化、教育、科技、艺术等各个方面，选材具有信息性、趣味性和实效性。每单元包含 Listening Comprehension, Speaking, Intensive Reading, Grammar Focus, Practical Writing, Practical Reading, Time to Relax 等七部分内容，自成体系，又相互联系，使学生在掌握英语基础词汇和语法知识的同时，培养一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力。本教材根据教育部《高等院校教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写，难度适中，重点突出。结合高等院校学生英语水平与实际需要，将语言学习和职场技能培养相结合，使学生能够在今后的日常生活和业务活动中进行简单的口语和书面交流，为国家和社会培养高等应用型、复合型人才。本教材在科学性、新颖性和实用性等方面均有所突破，给现行的高等院校公共英语教学提供了一套重点突出、选材新颖、编排合理、内容翔实、难易得当的精品教材。

本教材着力体现以学生为中心，突出培养实用性人才的特色，在坚持“以应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”的前提下，进一步更新观念，更新内容，更新要求。本教材的特点主要体现在以下几个方面：

(1) 依托大纲，与高中英语教育衔接。本教材的起点贴近于普通高中英语教学大纲要求，学生掌握了 1500~2000 英语词汇，涵盖大纲的全部语法项目，更加贴近目前高等院校学生的英语基础。

(2) 重视语言学习是以交际为目的的教学原则。本教材每个单元的主题皆与学生日常生活密切相关，把交际能力作为教学目标培养，既重视语言知识的传授，也重视交际技能的培养。

(3) 选材多样，突出知识性和时尚性。本教材课文内容丰富、题材广泛、体裁多

样。教材内容涉及节日、音乐、旅游、爱好、健康、家庭等各个方面，时代感强。

(4) 难度偏低，易学易懂。本教材各课时均可通过师生交际活动温习，课文生词量控制在 5% 左右。

(5) 针对性强，注重提高学生的应用能力。本教材选材难度、练习以及语法等都以高等院校英语应用能力考试（简称 PRETCO）A 级为基础。

本书由阳燕婷、李岩担任主编，吴艳平、齐晓健担任副主编。参与本书编写的有（以姓氏笔画为序）：边婧、田力羽、齐晓健、阳燕婷、李岩、张琪、吴艳平、周思言、柴娟。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏与错误之处难以避免，敬请读者批评、指正。

编 者
2014 年 3 月



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Unit 1

Campus Life

Part I Listening Comprehension

1. The upcoming short passage is about whether college students should live in campus or not. Listen to the short passage and answer the questions below by choosing the best response for each question. Getting to know the useful language first might be helpful.

Useful words and expressions

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| dormitory | 宿舍 |
| in favor of | 赞成 |
| convenient | 方便 |
| access to | 接近, 进入 |
| enrich | 使充实, 使富足 |
| apartment | 公寓 |
| rent | 租 |

(1) What topic becomes a heated discussion?

- A. Whether college students can get married or not.
- B. Whether college students should live in dormitory or live outside alone.
- C. Whether college students should have a part-time job or not.
- D. Whether college students should live in dormitory or live outside with their family.

- (2) What is not the reason of college students like to live alone?
- A. They will enjoy a complete freedom.
 - B. They won't be disturbed by roommates.
 - C. They will have more time to surf on the internet.
 - D. They feel convenient to live outside alone.
- (3) What is not mentioned about the advantages of living in dormitory?
- A. Students will enrich their experiences.
 - B. Students will learn a lot by talking with each other.
 - C. It's much cheaper.
 - D. They can study together.
- (4) Which way will make college students become more mature?
- A. Living outside alone.
 - B. Living in dormitory with roommates.
 - C. Both ways can.
 - D. Neither of them can.
- (5) What is Tom's opinion on this heated topic?
- A. He prefers to live outside alone.
 - B. He is not sure about it.
 - C. He prefers to live in dormitory.
 - D. Not mentioned.

2. Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks below with the missing words.

Nowadays, there has appeared a heated discussion among college students as to whether they should live alone outside the campus or _____ (1) _____ in the student dormitory. Opinions are divided over the matter. Here Tom will _____ (2) _____ the situation now and his own opinion.

Hi, everyone, those who are in favor of living alone think that _____ (3) _____. They can enjoy complete freedom in a room of their own. They can have their own timetable without disturbing others. They are also free to equip the room with a _____ (4) _____ so that they can have easy access to the internet.

But others argue that living with roommates has _____ (5) _____ of its own. With several students sharing the same room, each person's experiences can be greatly enriched. They can learn a lot from talking to one another. By learning to accept the differences between persons, they can become more _____ (6) _____. I prefer to live with roommates because I love the feeling of _____ (7) _____. Besides, it is _____ (8) _____ to live in a dorm than to rent an apartment outside the campus.

3. The upcoming five mini - dialogues all discuss the students' life in campus. Listen and select the best answer from the four choices given. Read the following useful language before listening.

Useful words and expressions

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| run for | 竞选 |
| students' union | 学生会 |
| optional course | 选修课 |
| semester | 学期 |
| presentation | 讲座, 演讲, 呈现 |
| freshman | 大学一年级学生 |

- (1) How does the woman feel the final exam?
A. Too hard. B. Too easy. C. So - so. D. She doesn't know.
- (2) What does the woman mean?
A. She will choose the man.
B. The man was late in asking.
C. She may run for the position.
D. She does not care about this thing.
- (3) How did the man feel about the course?
A. He wishes to have more courses like it.
B. He wishes the teacher would talk more.
C. He doesn't like the teacher's accent.
D. He finds it is hard to follow the teacher.
- (4) What does the man think of Professor Li's presentation?
A. He thinks it is boring.
B. he has no feeling about the presentation.
C. He thinks highly of the presentation.
D. He thinks it is too long.
- (5) What does the woman mean?
A. She has already taken the part - time job.
B. She has no idea about the part - time job.
C. She hasn't got the part - time job.
D. She likes to take the part - time job.

4. Listen to the following conversation, and then select the best answer from the four choices given. Get to know the following useful language before listening.

Useful words and expressions

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| lecture | 演讲, 讲座 |
| fit in with | 协调, 配合 |
| debating | 辩论 |
| club | 俱乐部, 社团 |
| interact with | 互动 |
| socializing | 交往, 交际 |

- (1) What are they talking about?
 - A. Study in university.
 - B. Education.
 - C. Being a student.
 - D. Life in university.
- (2) What is true according to this conversation?
 - A. Life for a student in British university is typical.
 - B. Jane has to attend a lot of lectures per day.
 - C. Jane usually spends time in the library if she is not having lectures or seminars per day.
 - D. Jane studies in the USA.
- (3) What does Jane in the conversation do in her spare time?
 - A. Go to debate.
 - B. Go to the pub.
 - C. Go to Europe.
 - D. Go to the library.
- (4) Which of the following statement is not mentioned about the pub?
 - A. British students often go there.
 - B. Students union would hold some kinds of club nights.
 - C. Students may see some famous stars in the pub.
 - D. The main goal for students to go to the club is socializing.
- (5) Where did this conversation most probably take place?
 - A. In a lecture.
 - B. In a library.
 - C. In a talk show.
 - D. In a pub.

Part II Speaking

1. In this unit, we are going to talk about life in campus. John and Lisa are having a dialogue about the first day in campus. Please read the dialogue aloud and pay attention to the expressions and sentences that you think they are useful.

John: Lisa, you're back. How was your first day of school?

Lisa: It was great. I really had a good time.

John: What do you think about the teachers in your campus?

Lisa: I like my English teacher. She was great. In today's class, she gave us a lecture on how to be a good student. She told us to pay more attention on communicating than memorizing.

John: Where is she from?

Lisa: She said that she's from a small town in the middle of America.

John: Were you able to understand everything that she said?

Lisa: Not everything, but nearly. She speaks very clearly and doesn't use very complex words so that it is easy for us to understand her.

John: She sounds like a good teacher. Do you think you'll pass her class?

Lisa: Yes...with flying colors!

John: What does that mean?

Lisa: It's a new phrase that she taught us today. It means that I will not only pass the class, but I will do extremely well!

2. John and Lisa are talking about the school night life. Please complete the dialogue according to the Chinese hints.

John: So what do you feel like doing this evening? _____ (1) (去看电影怎么样啊?)

Lisa: Ah, that's a good idea. _____ (2) (但我听说我们学校的电影俱乐部会免费放映电影。) Maybe we don't need to go to the cinema.

John: That's good! I've also heard there will be a party held by the Students' Union tomorrow evening. _____ (3) (明天晚上和我一块儿去怎么样啊?)

Lisa: I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.

John: Why? Do you have to prepare for your examination? Oh, come on, girl, _____ (4) (放松也非常重要啊。)

Lisa: That's not the reason. I have to go to the English Corner tomorrow evening. You know, I've been going there every week.

John: Oh, God, I've forgotten it.

Lisa: You said you wanted to improve your English, so how about coming with me tomorrow? _____ (5) _____ (我还可以给你介绍一些朋友。)

John: Oh, no, I don't want to know any more geeks(书呆子) .

Lisa: (9) They are not geeks. They are also interested in singing, dancing, and so on. They are excellent, and they can always help me a lot.

John: OK, I'll go with you tomorrow evening.

Lisa: _____ (6) _____ (不会令你失望的。)

Part III Intensive Reading

Text A

Making New Friends and Managing Time

New college students often have concerns about both finding friends and developing the necessary time management skills needed to balance socializing and studying^[1]. These tips for building strong friendships with like-minded people and planning a study schedule can help college students succeed.

Developing time management skills and learning how to make new friends are just two of the issues that many college freshmen find themselves struggling with as they begin school^[2]. If you are wondering how to balance courses assignments and independent study with establishing a fun and fulfilling social life, then these methods are for you!^[3]

Meeting New People at College

College freshmen, particularly those who leave their hometowns to attend school, are often eager to establish friendships with classmates. You can easily broaden your social circle by:

——**Join campus clubs or organizations as early as possible:** Most colleges have student recreation centers and bulletin boards where clubs will advertise for new members.^[4]

Choose activities that interest you: if you enjoy acting, try the Drama Club.

——**Engage in conversations with classmates:** Many fellow freshmen are looking for new friends as well, and this will appreciate the opportunities to chat while waiting for class to begin. As exams approach, ask your classmates if they would be interested in forming a study group.

——**Introduce yourself:** If you're living on campus, introduce yourself to the people on your floor and invite a few new friends to lunch or dinner.

Managing Studies

College courses differ from high school courses in that students are expected to complete assignments and study for tests in a more self-directed manner.^[5] Avoid becoming overwhelmed with academic work by following these time management methods:

——**Make a Chart:** When you first receive your class syllabi, make a chart that shows when papers are due for each class, when exams take place, and when midterms and finals are scheduled. Refer to the chart throughout the semester to make sure that you're staying on track.

——**Make daily“goal” lists:** outline the assignments or studies that you need to complete before the day ends. Check off each goal once you've finished the work.

——**Choose a specific time of the day to focus on schoolwork:** Schedule your studies during a time when you're most productive and able to concentrate without distraction.

Finding the Ideal Balance

Once you've found a group of friends and have adjusted to your course, you should keep a solid balance between work and play by:

——**Keeping a detailed calendar of upcoming social and academic events:** If you have a paper due on Friday and a club meeting scheduled for Thursday night, the calendar will help you focus on completing the paper in advance so that you can attend the meeting.

——**Multi-task when necessary:** If you want to spend time with dorm mates but need to prepare for a presentation, ask if your friends will act as your audience as you practice.

——**Weigh your options according to priority:** Though it's hard to pass up a party invitation, you may have to do so if you need the time to prepare for a major exam.

Developing time management skills and learning how to make new friends may be difficult to balance at first, but with patience and practice, you will soon find yourself adjusting well to the experience of attending college. The skills that you learn as a new student are greatly beneficial in terms of improving time management and interacting with others throughout your adult life.

<http://www.brighthub.com/education/college/articles/70069.aspx>

New Words

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| manage [ˈmænɪdʒ] vt. | 经营; 管理(时间、金钱等) |
| like-minded [ˈlaɪkˈmaɪndɪd] a. | 志趣相投的 |
| schedule [ˈʃedʒuː; ˈsked-] n. | 时间表, 日程安排表 |
| issue [ˈɪʃuː; ˈɪʃuː] n. | 问题, 议题 |
| freshman [ˈfrefʃmən] n. | 大学一年级学生 |
| struggle [ˈstrʌg(ə)l] vt. | 斗争; 奋斗; 挣扎; 努力 |
| assignment [əˈsaɪnm(ə)nt] n. | 任务; 作业 |
| establish [ɪˈstæblɪʃ; e-] vt. | 确立; 建立 |
| broaden [ˈbrɔːd(ə)n] vt. | 使扩大; 使变宽 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| recreation [ˌrekri'eɪʃ(ə)n] n. | 娱乐;消遣 |
| activity [æk'tɪvɪtɪ] n. | 活动 |
| fellow [ˈfeləʊ] n. | 家伙;朋友;同事;会员 |
| appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt; -st-] vt. | 理解并欣赏;感激 |
| approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] v. | 接近 |
| n. | 方法;途径 |
| self-directed [ˌselfdi'rektɪd] a. | 自主的;自我指导的 |
| manner [ˈmænə] n. | 方式;行为,举止 |
| academic [ækə'demɪk] a. | 学术的,理论的 |
| due [dju:] a. | 到期的,预期的;需立即支付 |
| semester [si'mestə] n. | 学期;半年 |
| productive [prə'dʌktɪv] a. | 生产的,有生产能力的;富有成效的;有益的 |
| distraction [dɪ'strækf(ə)n] n. | 分散注意力(或分心)的事物 |
| solid [ˈsplɪd] a. | 坚固的;可靠的 |
| calendar [ˈkælɪndə] n. | 日历;日程表;记事录 |
| upcoming [ʌp'kʌmɪŋ] a. | 即将来临的 |
| presentation [prez(ə)'teɪʃ(ə)n] n. | 陈述 |
| weigh [weɪ] vt. | 权衡;考虑 |
| option [ˈɒpʃ(ə)n] n. | 选择 |
| priority [praɪ'ɒrɪtɪ] n. | 优先考虑的事 |
| patience [ˈpeɪʃ(ə)ns] n. | 耐性,耐心 |
| beneficial [benɪ'fiʃ(ə)l] a. | 有益的;有利的 |
| interact [ɪntər'ækt] vt. | 相互作用;相互交往 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| struggle with | 与……作斗争 |
| eager to | 渴望, 热心 |
| refer to | 参考; 涉及; 指的是 |
| check off | (经核对后)在……上打个“√”号 |
| adjust to | 调节; 调整以适应 |
| in terms of | 在……方面 |
| in advance | 预先, 提前 |

Notes to Text A

[1] New college students often have concerns about both finding friends and developing the necessary time management skills needed to balance socializing and studying.

Concern about 后面有两个宾语: finding friends 和 developing the necessary time management skills. needed to balance socializing and studying 是省略了关系代词的定语从句, 修饰前面的两个宾语。

[2] Developing time management skills and learning how to make new friends are just two of the issues that many college freshmen find themselves struggling with as they begin school.

句中 as 作连词, 引导时间状语从句, 表示“当……时候”。

[3] If you are wondering how to balance course assignments and...

句中“if you are wondering”是现在进行时表示委婉口气, 意思是“如果你想知道”。

[4] Most colleges have student recreation centers and bulletin boards where clubs will advertise for new members.

“recreation centers”指“大学生娱乐活动中心”, “bulletin boards”指“布告栏, 公告板”。

[5] College courses differ from high school courses in that students are expected to complete assignments and study for tests in a more self-directed manner.

句中“in that”引导原因状语从句, 相当于“for the reason that, because”。

Exercises

I. Text Comprehension

1. Summary of the text. Fill in the following blanks with the information you have gained from your reading.

The text has give (1) students some tips for making new friends and developing (2) skills.

There are (3) ways to help you make new friends at college. They are (4), engage in conversations with classmates and (5). Making a chart, everyday “goal” lists and choosing a (6) time when you’re most (7) and able to concentrate on study are the (8) methods.

At last, we should keep a (9) between (10) and (11). These two things may be (12) at first, but you will succeed if you have (13) and practice. These skills are greatly (14) to the development of (15) and interacting with others.

2. Re-read the text and Choose the best answer for each of the following multiple-choice questions.

- (1) What do college students worry about?
 - A. Finding friends.
 - B. Feeling lonely.
 - C. Building strong friendships and developing time management skills.
 - D. Final examinations and finding friends.
- (2) The purpose of meeting new friends, managing studies, and finding the ideal balance is .
 - A. to gain scholarship
 - B. to balance course homework and study with setting up a colorful social life
 - C. to find a good job in the future
 - D. to pass examinations
- (3) Where can you get the information about clubs or organizations?
 - A. Teachers.
 - B. Students.
 - C. Advertisement in newspaper.
 - D. Student recreation centers and bulletin boards.
- (4) Which of the following statement is not true?
 - A. Join campus clubs or organizations are one way to meeting new friends.
 - B. You can invite some new friends to lunch together.
 - C. College courses are different from courses in high school.
 - D. If you are not eager to find new friends, they will not find you.
- (5) What is the difference between college courses and high school courses?
 - A. High school courses have assignments while college ones are not.
 - B. High school course have tests while college ones are not.
 - C. College courses emphases more on self-study.
 - D. College courses have more activities.
- (6) What may not be included in the chart according to the text?
 - A. When will papers for each class need to hand out.
 - B. Assignment of each day.
 - C. The time of exams.
 - D. Plan for midterms and finals.
- (7) What is the best time to focus on studies?
 - A. Morning.
 - B. Evening.
 - C. Weekend.

D. When someone is productive and concentrated.

(8) What the word “calendar” mean in the first tip of finding the ideal balance?

A. Daily schedule.

B. Chart.

C. Paper.

D. Method.

(9) What is the best way to do if you need to prepare for a presentation but still want to be with your dorm mates?

A. To give up spending time with dorm mates.

B. To prepare a presentation alone first and then play with dorm mates.

C. To turn dorm mates into your audiences to listen to your presentation.

D. Cannot find the best way.

(10) The text may be written by _____.

A. a student

B. a teacher

C. a reporter

D. a psychologist

II. Vocabulary

Fill in the following blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary.

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------------|
| option | interact with | distract | struggle | priority |
| schedule | weigh | adjust | broaden | appreciate |
| manage | approach | due | patient | |

(1) I have an understanding of how to _____ and control your money.

(2) He is a good student that _____ with American idiom and American culture.

(3) You will have to pay them; you have no _____.

(4) He _____ your efforts for the development of the company.

(5) Generally I am a _____ person and I have to be in a calm state in order to do one of these models.

(6) He _____ us closely so that we finished the difficult task soon.

(7) A teacher's _____ include exciting students' interests and stimulating their creativity.

(8) As spring _____, the trees begin to send forth tender buds.

(9) My rent isn't _____ till Wednesday.

(10) She has overloaded her _____ with work, study, and family responsibilities.

(11) As time limited, we _____ the pros and cons and decided to not use this tool.

(12) According to the market situation there we have already _____ our price.

(13) The film managed to _____ me from these problems for a while.