

21世纪 全国高等学校专升本教材

英语

第六册

学习辅导书

(非英语专业本科用)

ENGLISH

北京师范大学 赵小冬 主编

首都师范大学出版社
北京师范大学音像出版社

英语

Nº 6

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内 容 简 介

该《英语》系列教材是根据国家教委最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(非英语专业本科用)》编写的。本教材主要培养学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力和进行简单的日常和涉外会话的能力,同时培养学生一定简单的应用文写作能力。

该书选文都是与时代同步的新颖、富有情趣的精品例文,配有重点、难点提示和相关语法讲解。真正做到了老师爱讲、学生爱学,且一学就练,通过多种形式达到学生听、说、读、写全面过关。

本套丛书作为各大中专院校、成人教育、学士学位考试等学生使用教材。

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编

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说

明

为了提高由专科升入本科学生的英语语言基础，强化其英语的使用和涉外交际能力，应广大一线师生的要求，在坚持《英语》（非英语专业专科用）（1~4册）“将英语学活、将英语学牢、将英语学习与达标相结合”的基本原则不变的情况下，严格贯彻教育部最近颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》大纲，推出了《英语》（非英语专业本科用）（5~6册）。

本套丛书有以下特点：

1. 紧扣“专升本”英语教学特点，做好对 1~4 册的延续和深化，突出读者对象是由专科升入本科的求学背景和学习特性。

2. 深入落实学士学位考试的能力达标要求，注重与大学英语教学大纲四级的教学要求相衔接。

3. 选材新颖活泼。利用最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章，以同学们最感兴趣的话题进行组织，充分体现时代特征，增强其可读性。

4. 设置大量的听、说、读、写训练，以各种形式的题型，强化学生的学习训练和自我评估，以适应学生考试需要。

在本套丛书的编写过程中，在收到一批凝集着一线骨干教师心血的书稿基础上，我们又组织了一批经验丰富的教育专家和外籍教师，进行了大量的审阅和评价。在此，对他们一丝不苟的工作热情和严谨的学术态度，表示最崇高的敬意和衷心的感谢。

当然由于时间的仓促和编者水平所限，本套丛书未免存在不尽人意的地方，恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中，多提宝贵意见和建议。在此，一并感谢！

编 者

2006. 5. 20

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Unit 1 Language Learning



Integrated Skills Development

Reading

Language Learning

The first thing to realize in studying the English language is that it is primarily something that is spoken, not written. The introduction of a system of recording thought and speech by writing (and later by printing) was a very important step forward, and without it we should be very largely ignorant of the ways of life and the modes of thought of our ancestors. We should be completely shut off from the great minds of the past, and it would be quite impossible for us to undertake such a study, since we should have no means of knowing anything about the language of the people who lived in this country five hundred or a thousand years ago, and still less should we be in a position to relate that language to the tongues spoken in other countries. The only means we have of knowing the kind of language used by Julius Caesar or by King Alfred the Great—the words they employed and the grammar of their speech—is by studying such written documents as have survived, and in the main that will be the method employed by future generations when they wish to investigate the language of our own age. Now because of this necessity of relying on written documents for learning about language, and because reading and writing have come to occupy so large a place in our daily lives, there has grown up a tendency to think of language in terms of the written or printed words. But printing and writing are only substitutes for speech. In its primary sense language, as its name implies, is oral. Printing and writing have certainly had an influence on the development of language—usually displaying a conservative tendency, opposed to too rapid change or innovation; but in the last resort what is written is determined by what is said.



Secondly we must realize that language change is constantly going on. If we look at a passage from Chaucer (who was writing towards the end of the fourteenth century), and compare it with the English that is spoken and written today, it is obvious that the language has altered considerably in the intervening five hundred years or more; and if we go even further back, we find an even greater difference. These facts are really too self-evident to need pointing out. Though this evolutionary factor is obvious and generally recognized, there is frequently a tendency to assume that it is a thing of the past, and that, in all 'civilized countries' at least, language has now become more or less fixed and set, so that the English, the French and the German of today will be the English, the French and the German of two centuries hence. This is far from the truth.

In the third place, it should be realized that speech or language is the distinguishing characteristic of man as such, and is one of the chief attributes which differentiate him from the other animal species. Why? The answer is probably to be found in the development of mind. The species which developed mind and personality also developed speech.

New Words and Expressions

primarily	/ˈpraɪməri/	adv.	起初
ignorant	/ˈɪgnərənt/	adj.	无知的
mode	/ˈməʊd/	n.	方式
ancestor	/ˈænsɪstə/	n.	祖先
investigate	/ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt/	vt.	调查
substitute	/ˈsʌbstɪtju:t/	vi.	代替
tendency	/ˈtendənsi/	n.	趋势
innovation	/ˌɪnəʊveɪʃən/	n.	创新
resort	/rɪˈzɔ:t/	vi.	求助
evolutionary	/ˌi:vəluːʃənəri/	adj.	演变
assume	/əˈsjʊ:m/	vt.	假定
distinguish	/dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ/	vt.	区别
characteristic	/ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/	n.	特性
attribute	/əˈtrɪbjʊ(:)t/	n.	特征
species	/ˈspi:ʃɪz/	n.	种类

Check your understanding

I. Answer the following questions briefly according to the passage.

学习是一种超越 学习是一种生活



1. Is language basically written or spoken?
2. In what way can we know the minds of people lived hundreds of years ago?
3. What do we rely on in main in daily use of language?
4. What is the difference between oral language and written language?
5. How can we find the evolution trace of language?
6. What do many people think of language used in the "civilized countries"?
7. What are the differences between human beings and cats?

Summary of useful patterns

II. There are some useful patterns, read them carefully and translate the Chinese into English.

1. The first thing to realize in studying the English language is that it is primarily something that is spoken, not written.

The first thing to realize in friendship is that it is something of trust, not taking advantage.

在环境保护中首先要认识到的是我们要节约。

2. ... without it we should be very largely ignorant of the ways of life and the modes of thought of our ancestors.

Without water, we should be dead.

没有他们的帮助, 我们不可能完成工作。

3. We should be completely shut off from the great minds of the past.

Oil should be completely shut off from fire in transportation.

药品应该杜绝污染。

4. It would be quite impossible for us to undertake such a study, since we should have no means of knowing anything about the language of the people who lived in this country five hundred or a thousand years ago.

It would be impossible for us to cross the river, since we have no ships.

既然今天没电, 看电影是不可能的。

5. Printing and writing have certainly had an influence on the development of language—usually displaying a conservative tendency, opposed to too rapid change or innovation.



Parents usually display a higher expectation to their children, opposed to lower expectations.

老师应该鼓励学生,而不是批评。

6. These facts are really too self-evident to need pointing out.

The water is too hot to drink.

路太远,我们不可能一天到达。

7. In the third place, it should be realized that speech or language is the distinguishing characteristic of man as such.

Life is the distinguishing characteristic of the earth as such.

发光是恒星之所以为恒星的特点。

Build up your language stock

III. Fill in blanks with one word given below, and change the form if necessary.

resort, primarily, ignorant, investigate, substitute, assume, distinguishing

- Most children received their education from _____ school besides at home.
- Most people who could not read are _____ to development of modern science.
- The police set up a panel to _____ the robbery.
- Scientists are laboring to find _____ for oil.
- All parties should sit down and discuss it over table before _____ to force.
- The parents _____ that their children did well while studying abroad.
- How can you _____ horse from a mule?

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 瞧一眼报纸就知道美国人多么关心生意。
- 世界上这么多人来美国的最重要的原因之一是想找一个好工作。
- 很多孩子与寄养父母生活比与生身父母生活更健康已经不是什么秘密了。
- 有些国家试图用战争控制世界。



5. 因为下雨,空气变干净了。
6. 我们有充分理由相信他是一位好同志。
7. 我们必须找到新的能源作为替代。

V. Rewrite the following sentences with given expressions, change the form of the given words if necessary.

1. The first thing to realize in studying the English language is that it is primarily something that is spoken, not written. (basic)
2. The introduction of a system of recording thought and speech by writing (and later by printing) was a very important step forward. (invent)
3. Without it we should be very largely ignorant of the ways of life and the modes of thought of our ancestors. (know)
4. We should be completely shut off from the great minds of the past. (keep away from)
5. We should have no means of knowing anything about the space without telescope. (could)
6. They employed theory of relativity to explain the relationship between time and space. (use)
7. People often consider a work in terms of payment. (aspect)

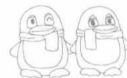


Reading for Appreciation

Computer-Assisted Language Learning

Computers have been used for language teaching ever since the 1960's. This 40-year period can be divided into three main stages: behaviorist CALL, communicative CALL and integrative CALL.

Behaviorist CALL. In the 1960's and 1970's the first form of computer-assisted language learning featured repetitive language drills, the so-called drill-and-practice method. It was based on the behaviorist learning model and as such the computer was viewed as little more than a mechanical tutor that never grew tired. Behaviorist CALL was first designed and implemented in the era of the mainframe and the best-known tutorial system, PLATO, ran on its own special hardware. It was mainly used for extensive



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drills, explicit grammar instruction, and translation tests.

Communicative CALL. Communicative CALL emerged in the 1970's and 1980's as a reaction to the behaviorist approach to language learning. Proponents of communicative CALL rejected behaviorist approaches at both the theoretical and pedagogical level. They stressed that CALL should focus more on using forms rather than on the forms themselves. Grammar should be taught implicitly and students should be encouraged to generate original utterances instead of manipulating prefabricated forms. This form of computer-based instruction corresponded to cognitive theories which recognized that learning was a creative process of discovery, expression and development. The mainframe was replaced by personal computers that allowed greater possibilities for individual work. Popular CALL software in this era included text reconstruction programmers and simulations.

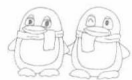
Integrative CALL. The last stage of computer-assisted language learning is integrative CALL. Communicative CALL was criticized for using the computer in an ad hoc and disconnecting fashion and using the computer to make a greater contribution to marginal rather than central elements of language learning. Teachers have moved away from a cognitive view of communicative language teaching to a socio-cognitive view that emphasizes real language use in a meaningful, authentic context. Integrative CALL seeks both to integrate the various skills of language learning (listening, speaking, writing and reading) and to integrate technology more fully into language teaching. To this end the multimedia-networked computer provides a range of informational, communicative, and publishing tools that are potentially available to every student.

Unit 1

New Words and Expressions

behaviorist	/bɪ'heɪvjərɪst/	<i>n.</i>	行为主义者
integrative	/'ɪntɪgreɪtɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	综合的, 一体化的
repetitive	/rɪ'petɪtɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	重复的
tutor	/'tju:tə/	<i>n.</i>	导师, 辅导员
implement	/'ɪmplɪmənt/	<i>vt.</i>	执行, 实施
explicit	/'ɪksplɪsɪt/	<i>adj.</i>	明显的, 简单的
approach	/'əprəʊtʃ/	<i>n.</i>	方法
pedagogical	/'pedəgədʒɪkəl/	<i>adj.</i>	教学法的
utterance	/'ʌtərəns/	<i>n.</i>	说话
manipulate	/'mænɪpjuleɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	操作, 操纵
prefabricate	/'pri:fæbrɪkeɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	预先制作

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学习是一种超越 学习是一种生活

marginal	/ˈmɑːdʒɪnəl/	adj.	边缘的, 不重要的
cognitive	/ˈkɒgnitiv/	adj.	认知的
authentic	/ɔːθəntik/	adj.	真实的

Check your understanding

I. Decide whether the following statements are right or wrong with T for the right and F for the wrong.

- ☐ 1. Computers have been used for language teaching ever since its birth.
- ☐ 2. CALL can be divided into three categories.
- ☐ 3. The early CALL is to repeat what one learned with computer.
- ☐ 4. Behaviorist CALL is a mechanical tutor.
- ☐ 5. Students should speak their own sentences instead of imitating the sentences in communicative CALL.
- ☐ 6. Technology development made it possible for communicative CALL.

Build up your language stock

II. Name translation. Most English names have their own meaning; try to translate the following names into Chinese.

LEO
MARS
NICHOLAS
ROCK
SPIKE
TYLER

III. Fill in blanks with one word given, and change the form if necessary.

assured, proceed, fatigue, particular, in case, preferable, disposal, benefit, called off, pledge

- A dark suit is _____ to a light one for evening wear.
- I suffered from mental _____ because of stress from my work.
- You will not be _____ about your food in time of great hunger.

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4. Don't let the child play with scissors _____ he cuts himself.
5. The rest of the day was entirely at his _____ for reading or recreation.
6. Not only the professionals but also the amateurs will _____ from the new training facilities.
7. She _____ her trip to New York because she was ill.
8. He gave a _____ to handle the affair in a friendly manner.
9. He was proud of being chosen to participate in the game and he _____ us that he would try as hard as possible.
10. The work was almost completed when we received orders to _____ no further with it.

IV. Translate the English sentences into Chinese.

1. I was about to rub a match when I remembered Tom's warning.
2. As well as the danger from enemy action, people had to cope with a severe shortage of food, clothing, fuel and almost everything.
3. Mr. Smith was the only witness who said that the fire was deliberate.
4. Areas where students have particular difficulty have been treated with particular care.
5. We should concentrate on sharply reducing interest rates to pull the economy out of recession.
6. Crime is increasing worldwide, and there is reason to believe the trend will continue in the next decade.
7. You shouldn't have written in the margin since the book belongs to the library.
8. This is the nurse who attended to me when I was ill in hospital.



Applied Writing

Letter of Complaint

Sample

Lotus Hotel
Tel: 26246

Aug. 15, 2005

To the Luggage Office

Gentlemen,

I arrived in Beijing from Wuhan this morning by Z45. I registered a trunk at Wuhan Station. When I went to your luggage office, I was told that it was missing. The check I hold is No. 14523. I shall be very obliged if you will kindly trace the missing article at once, as there in it many important things, of which I am in urgent need. My trunk bears my personal name "James Smith". Attached to its handle is a parchment label marked with my name and address. I am now staying in the Lotus Hotel in Beijing. If you have retrieved it, please notify me or give me a call.

Thanks!

James Smith

New Words and Expressions

trunk	/trʌŋk/	n.	行李箱
register	/'redʒɪstə/	vt.	注册, 登记
oblige	/ə'blaɪdʒ/	vt.	迫使, 责成
parchment	/'pɑ:tʃmənt/	n.	羊皮纸
retrieve	/'ri:tri:v/	vt.	重新找到

Unit 1

Comprehension check

I. Fill in blanks with information from the letter.

1. James Smith can be found at the phone number of _____ at Lotus Hotel.
2. This letter was written by James on _____.
3. James missed his _____ when he arrived in Beijing.
4. The name of James can be found on _____.

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Simulated writing

II: Write a letter in answering the above one concerning the missing trunk.



III. Translate the following certificate into Chinese.

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. John Morgan, of British Nationality, male, aged 40, is an electronics expert in the employ of our academy. He holds a British passport and has taken up quarters with us: Flat 3, 4th Floor, Dormitory 12, Chinese Academy of Science. Mr. John Morgan has registered temporary residence with the police station of the district under the Public Security Bureau of the Municipal Government of Beijing.

Chinese Academy of Science
March 29th, 2005



Listening and Speaking

Unit 1

New Words and Expressions

caffeine	/ˈkæfiːn/	n.	咖啡因, 茶精
addict	/əˈdɪkt/	vt.	使沉溺, 使上瘾
		n.	入迷的人, 有瘾的人
hook	/hʊk/	n.	钩, 吊钩
		v.	钩住, 沉迷, 上瘾
shaky	/ˈʃeɪki/	adj.	虚弱的, 颤抖的, 摇晃的, 动摇的
fanatic	/fəˈnætɪk/	n.	狂热者, 盲信者, 入迷者
		adj.	狂热的, 盲信的

10

Listening comprehension



I. Listen to the following dialogues and choose one best for the questions.

- Q: What are they talking about?
A. How to use a camera.
B. How to use a washer.

- C. How to use a keyboard.
- D. How to use a tape recorder.
2. Q: What does the woman imply?
- A. They should put the meeting to an end.
- B. They should hold another meeting to discuss the matter.
- C. She would like to discuss another item.
- D. She wants to discuss the issue again later.
3. Q: What's the man's opinion about the Browns' investment?
- A. He believes the Browns have done a sensible thing.
- B. He doesn't think the Browns should move to another place.
- C. He doesn't think the Browns' investment is a wise move.
- D. He believes it is better for the Browns to invest later.
4. Q: What will Mr. Peterson do with his old house?
- A. He may convert it and use it as a restaurant.
- B. He may pull it down and build a new restaurant.
- C. He may rent it out for using as a restaurant.
- D. He may sell it to the owner of a restaurant.
5. Q: What problem does the woman have with the course?
- A. She doesn't like the way the professor lectures.
- B. She's having a hard time following the professor's lectures.
- C. She is not interested in course.
- D. She's having difficulty with the heavy reading assignments.

Simulated writing

II. Fill in blanks in the dialogue with given Chinese.

Mike: 1 (喝杯可乐吧。) I have got some caffeine.

Susan: How many cokes have you had today?

Mike: This is my third. 2 (我每天喝三四杯可乐。) I'm a coke addict.

Susan: You should really try to cut down.

Mike: Why? I love it. Okay. I admit it. I'm hooked on caffeine.

Susan: It's not just the caffeine, 3 (而是软饮料里面的糖。) All that sugar and caffeine can't be good for you.

Mike: Oh, I know it. But I just can't stop. I've had this caffeine habit for years.

