

Fresh Start English

新发展英语

综合教程 2

顾 问：王守仁
总 主 编：晨梅梅
主 审：Brent Smith (加拿大)
本册主编：饶辉

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前 言

《新发展英语》是一套专门为成人高等教育英语教学编写的教材，适用于各类高校的继续教育学院和成人高校中非英语专业的专升本、专转本、专接本、高升本学生，各类高校网络学院中远程教育非英语专业的本科学生，以及具有中级英语基础的人群。本教材在充分调研的基础上，遵循了高等学校中应用型人才的培养目标和高等继续教育的特点，重在巩固学生已经掌握的基础知识，并力图提高和拓展学生的英语实际应用能力。本着以应用为目的，以就业为导向，与社会需求、工作实际以及个人发展紧密联系的宗旨，本教材力求成为一套集可读性、趣味性、多元性、时代性和应用性为一体的新型成人本科综合实用英语教程。

本套教材共4级，供4个学期使用。每一级由主教材《新发展英语 综合教程》和配套辅助教材《新发展英语 学习指南》组成：

《新发展英语 综合教程》第1册起点为2,200个单词左右，另学习新词汇约500个，着重巩固学生在本科阶段之前所学的英语基础知识。

《新发展英语 综合教程》第2册要求在巩固第1册的基础上再学习新词汇500个左右，并着重于进一步培养和提高学生的英语听、说、读、写、译五项基本技能。

《新发展英语 综合教程》第3册则要求在第2册基础上学习新词汇500个左右，并着重于进一步提高和发展学生的英语五项基本技能。

《新发展英语 综合教程》第4册的所有读写单元均以类型各异、题材丰富的应用文体为主（含读书报告、毕业论文、工作报告等）。除要求在第3册的基础上学习新词汇500个左右以外，第4册主要着眼于实用技能的拓展和应用，从而更好地与社会实践相结合。

为了更好地适应各类高校成人英语教学的实际需要，本套教材在编写框架上一改普通教材的传统结构，将主教材每册的12个单元分成8个读写单元和4个独立的听说单元，既可综合学习，全面展开，又可因时因地分开使用或选择学习，便于教学双方根据学习条件和课时量的多少各取所需，灵活使用。

主教材的每个读写单元设一个主题，由4个部分组成：第1部分是精读课文；第

2 部分是阅读理解练习；第 3 部分是综合技能训练；第 4 部分是快速阅读。具体如下：

1. 精读 (Intensive Reading) 部分是由预读准备、课文以及文化背景、相关资料构成。这样，学生可以根据预读活动对将要学的内容做一些预测和思考，在学习课文后能更准确地掌握重要词汇，更形象、生动、深刻地理解阅读内容。

2. 阅读理解练习 (Text Comprehension) 是针对课文设计的。由 Reading Analysis, Information Organization, 以及 Team Work 等一系列从细节到整体，从笔头到口头的练习组成，试图从各个方面对课文进行梳理和总结，努力改变“只见树木，不见森林”的学习方法，引导学生“见树见林”，提高学生的细节观察能力和宏观把握能力。

3. 综合技能训练 (Skill Building) 是针对精读课文里的重点词汇和句法结构而设计的。词汇方面有构词练习、同义词和反义词连线练习、词汇选择、替换练习；句法结构方面有常用句型造句、填充、句型套写；翻译方面有英汉短语互译和句子翻译；写作方面分两个系列展开：基础写作（含初级写作、段落写作和各类文体写作，列于各册的第 1、4、7、10 单元）和应用文写作（从简易的便条和电话记录等到求职求学申请表和各类信函等的实用写作，分在各册的第 2、5、8、11 单元里）。写作部分这样安排一方面可以满足学生对大学英语（4、6 级）基础写作和应试写作的学习需求，另一方面又可以兼顾成人学生在现实工作中对应用文写作的实际需要，同时可融会贯通各种技能，以达到学用结合的理想效果。

4. 快速阅读 (Fast Reading) 编排在各读写单元的最后。为学生提供的是一篇 500 - 600 词左右、与主题相符但难度较低的文章，并配有相关的阅读理解练习，为的是更好地培养和提升学生快速阅读和理解的能力。该部分可随堂使用，也可作为家庭作业或自学内容。

各册书的第 3、6、9、12 单元为独立的听说单元。每单元设一个功能性主题，由语音训练、单词短语填空、单句、对话和短文听力训练、语言应用训练、功能性语言归纳以及情景交际（含角色表演和语言游戏等）几个部分组成。单元中所有有关语言知识的任务型及使用型练习均围绕着单元主题自然而流畅地展开：从听到说、从独自默读到相互交流，循序渐进，有利于激发学生的学习兴趣和提高学生的学习自信心。

与主教材配套的辅助教材《新发展英语 学习指南》与主教材各单元相呼应，读写单元配有课文翻译、语言点注释和所有练习的答案，并为学有余力的学生提供了泛读课文、相关背景资料和语言句法的讲解和配套练习。此外，听说单元还另配有文化背景资料和听说材料原文及参考情景交际对话，从而为教学双方提供最为方便和全面的

学习参考。

由于全国各类高校的成人本科英语教学课时数相差很大，教学要求也相距甚远，教学条件和教学环境也各不相同，因此，编者建议，在使用本教材的时候，各校可根据本校教学单位的具体情况灵活掌握，可充分利用和发挥，也可压缩或选择使用。此外，由于本教材提供了较为详细的教学参考，因此在课堂教学时，建议教师可将一部分精力和时间放在组织小组讨论、角色表演等一些动脑、动手、动口等有利于语言表达和思维拓展的活动上。

本套教材由教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会主任、南京大学外国语学院院长王守仁教授任顾问，由南京大学晨梅梅教授设计并任总主编。第2册由饶辉任主编，编者为（以姓氏笔画为序）：丁海燕、王原晴、文昀、顾萍、李晓梅、张瑾、施荣根、秦志红、徐楠。本教材在编写过程中得到了全国十多所高校的外语学院、外语系、大学外语部以及继续教育学院或成人教育学院的大力支持。数十位高校一线的英语教师参与了编写工作。加拿大籍在华高校英语教师 Brent Smith 审阅了全书，出版社的编辑们为此倾注了许多心血，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意！

编者

2007年4月

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We are deeply grateful to the authors and publishers of all the articles we use as the texts for this textbook. We apologize for the insufficient information in some cases due to our lack of resources. We intend to show every respect for intellectual property rights, and hope our pleading for the permission to use the related materials for teaching purposes will receive kind and generous consideration.

Unit 1

Intensive Reading

“The Secret of True Happiness” by Dennis Prager from *New Oriental English*, Issue No. 2, 2004.

Fast Reading

“The ABCs of Living a Happy Life” by Pete Ling from *The Best English Essays*, 2nd edition, by Qin Mingli. Copyright © 2003 Harbin Institute of Technology Press.

Unit 2

Intensive Reading

“Everyday Is a Gift—A Story to Live By” by Ann Wells from <http://spiritualendeavors.org/stories/a-story.htm>

Fast Reading

“An Insight Changes Your Whole Life” from *Reading and Listening* by Wang Xinbo and Wu Xuefeng. Copyright © 2005 Donghua University Press.

Unit 4

Intensive Reading

“Words That Work Miracles” by Gottfried R. von Kronenberger from *English Extensive Reading for Graduate Students* by Lu Ren and Wang Hongjuan. Copyright©2001 Beijing University Press.

Fast Reading

“Hello Day” by Bob Perks from <http://www.joy4u.org/joyfultimes/Volume-7/Article-12.htm>

Unit 5

Intensive Reading

“Surviving Cultural Shock Is Key to Working Abroad” by Geoff Choo from *New Oriental English*, Issue No. 1, 2004.

Fast Reading

“Don’t Say ‘Let’s Get Together’ to a Foreigner” by Art Buchwaid from *Building Reading Fluency* by Sarabel Kass Cohen. Copyright © 2000 Thomson Asia ELT.

Unit 7

Intensive Reading

“A Foreigner Encounters Chinese Food Culture” by David Moser from *English Language Learning*, Issue No. 4, 2000. Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.

Fast Reading

“Food in China” by Fred Gale from <http://hometown.aol.com/lumabner/china/livin3.htm>

Unit 8

Intensive Reading

“Finding Special Moments” by Frank H. Boehm from *Doctors Cry, Too*. Copyright© 2001, Hay House, Inc.

Fast Reading

“A Remembrance of Letter Writing” by Anthony Prete from *College English*, Issue No. 8, 1999.

Unit 10

Intensive Reading

“Let’s Put the Heat on Campus Cheats” by Stephen Barr from *Reader’s Digest*, May, 2002.

Fast Reading

“Academic Honesty: Good Manners, Not a Set of Rules” by Greg Snowy from <http://wpi.edu/News/TechNews/-961119/honesty.html>

Unit 11

Intensive Reading

“Looking to the Future” adapted from *English Language Learning*, Issue No. 2, 2000. Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.

Fast Reading

“Futuristic Reading” by Martha Mendoza from *A New Century English Reader in Popular Science* by Pan Yongliang. Copyright © 2002 Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

Plan of the Book

Reading & Writing Units					
Unit	Title/Topic	Intensive Reading	Writing	Fast Reading	*Extensive Reading
1	Happiness	The Secret of True Happiness	语段的写作	The ABCs of Living a Happy Life	Happiness Is...
2	Attitude	Everyday Is a Gift – A Story to Live By	电话留言	An Insight Changes Your Whole Life	It Is Time to Let Go
4	Encouragement	Words That Work Miracles	运用列举法和举例法发展语段	Hello Day	Give and Receive Highly-valued Compliments
5	Cultural Difference	Surviving Culture Shock Is Key to Working Abroad	单位内部的备忘录	Don't Say 'Let's Get Together' to a Foreigner	Have You Hugged a Foreigner Today?
7	Food	A Foreigner Encounters Chinese Food Culture	运用因果法发展语段	Food in China	Say No to Western Fast Food
8	Remembrances	Finding Special Moments	遗失启事	A Remembrance of Letter Writing	Communications: Easier or More Difficult
10	Campus Cheats	Let's Put the Heat on Campus Cheats	运用比较法和对比法发展语段	Academic Honesty: Good Manners, Not a Set of Rules	Plagiarism for Dummies: Why Cheating Students Are Missing the Point of Education
11	The Future	Looking to the Future	招领启事	Futuristic Reading	The Last Letter

(*每个单元 Extensive Reading 部分见《学习指南》)

Listening & Speaking Units			
Unit	Title/Topic	Phonetics	Functional Language
3	Making Complaints and Expressing Dissatisfaction	含有 e 字母组合 ure, ea, ei, ie 以及 ear 的发音	如何表示抱怨、不满和表达歉意的回答
6	Making Offers and Giving Responses	字母组合 ew, eu, au, augh 以及 aw 的发音	如何表达提供以及如何回答 (表示接受/表示拒绝)
9	Expressing Disappointment or Regret	字母组合 ig, igh, ai, ind 以及 wa 的发音	如何表示失望或后悔以及回答
12	Giving Praise and Expressing Admiration	字母组合 ou, al, ia, ie 以及 io 的发音	如何表示赞扬、羡慕

Contents

Plan of the Book.....	VIII
Unit 1 Happiness	1
Unit 2 Attitude	21
Unit 3 Making Complaints and Expressing Dissatisfaction	41
Unit 4 Encouragement	49
Unit 5 Cultural Difference	71
Unit 6 Making Offers and Giving Responses	93
Unit 7 Food	101
Unit 8 Remembrances	121
Unit 9 Expressing Disappointment or Regret	141
Unit 10 Campus Cheats	149
Unit 11 The Future	169
Unit 12 Giving Praise and Expressing Admiration	189

UNIT 7 Happiness

Part I Intensive Reading

Pre-reading Preparation:

A. Discuss the following questions with your partners.

1. What is the difference between “fun” and “happiness”?
2. Why do some people decide to remain single or choose not to have children?
3. What brings us happiness?

B. Read the following sentences carefully and work out the meaning of the underlined words and expressions.

1. The Suzhou dialect and Shanghai dialect have much **in common** and that is why they both belong to the Wu family of languages.
2. After the incident, they **came to** the conclusion that money cannot buy happiness.
3. China is one of the five **permanent** members of the Security Council (安理会) of the United Nations.
4. Learning spoken English is like taking Chinese medicine: You must be patient; the effect comes gradually, but **inevitably** it will come.
5. Winning the game **involves** both skill and experience.
6. An important **feature** of Van Gogh’s paintings is their bright colors.

Text

The Secret of True Happiness

By Dennis Prager

1 I live in the land of Disney, Hollywood and year-round sun. You may think that people in such a glamorous fun-filled place are happier than others. If so, you have some mistaken ideas about the nature of happiness.

2 Many **intelligent** people equate happiness with fun. The truth is that fun

and happiness have little or nothing in common. Fun is what we experience during an act. Happiness is what we experience after the act. It is a deeper, more **abiding** emotion.

3 Going to an **amusement** park or a ballgame, watching a movie or television, are fun **activities** that help us **relax**, **temporarily** forget our problems, and maybe even laugh. But, they do not bring happiness, because their positive effects end when the fun ends.

4 The way people cling to the belief that a fun-filled, pain-free life **equals** happiness actually **diminishes** their chances of ever **attaining** real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equated with happiness, then pain must be equated with unhappiness. But, in fact, the opposite is true: More times than not, things that lead to happiness **involve** some pain.

5 As a result, many people avoid the very **endeavors** that are the **source** of true happiness. They fear the pain **inevitably** brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, civil or **charitable** work, and self-improvement.

6 Ask a **bachelor** why he **resists** marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he's honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, and excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most **distinguishing features**.

7 Similarly, couples who choose not to have children are deciding in favor of painless fun over painful happiness. They can dine out **whenever** they want, travel wherever they want and sleep as late as they want. Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children.

8 But couples who decide not to have children never experience the pleasure of **hugging** them or **tucking** them into bed at night. They never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

9 Of course I enjoy doing fun things. I like to play **racquetball**, joke with kids (and anybody else), and I probably have too many hobbies.

10 But these forms of fun do not **contribute** in any real way to my

happiness. More difficult endeavors—writing, raising children, creating a deep relationship with my husband, and trying to do good in the world—will bring me more happiness than can ever be found in fun, the least **permanent** of things.

11 Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating **realizations** we can ever come to. It liberates time: now we can **devote** more hours to activities that can **genuinely** increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems **pointless**. And it liberates us from **envy**: we now understand that all those rich and glamorous people who we were so sure are happy because they are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

12 The moment we understand that fun does not bring happiness, we begin to lead our lives differently. The effect can be, quite **literally, life-transforming**.

(589 words)

NEW WORDS

intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ *adj.* having or showing powers of reasoning or understanding 聪明的, 明智的

equate /ɪ'kweɪt/ *vt.* to consider or make... equal 视……(与……)等同, 使……相等

abiding /ə'baɪdɪŋ/ *adj.* lasting 持久的

amusement /ə'mju:zmənt/ *n.* 娱乐, 消遣, 娱乐活动

activity /æk'tɪvəti/ *n.* something that you do for interest or pleasure or because you want to achieve something 活动

relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* to feel calm and comfortable and stop worrying, or to make someone do this (使)放松; (使)松弛

temporarily /'tempərəri/ *adv.* 临时地

cling /klɪŋ/ *vi.* to remain faithful to an idea, belief, etc. 坚持, 忠实于

equal /i:'kwəl/ *vt.* 1) (of sizes or numbers)

to be the same as 等于; 2) to be as good, clever, etc. as 比得上

diminish /dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/ *v.* to (cause to) become or seem smaller (使)减少, (使)变小

attain /ə'teɪn/ *vt.* 1) to succeed in achieving something after trying for a long time 获得; 2) to reach a particular level, age, size, etc. 达到

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *vt.* 1) to have as a part or result 包含, 含有; 2) to cause someone to become connected or concerned 卷入, 使参与; 3) to include or affect someone or something 牵涉

endeavor /ɪn'devə(r)/ *n.* effort, attempt 努力, 尽力

source /sɔ:s/ *n.* 1) the place where a stream of water starts 源(泉); 2) a place from

NEW WORDS

which something comes 来源; 3) a person or thing that supplies information 出处

inevitably /ɪ'nevɪtəbli/ *adv.* 不可避免地, 必然地

charitable /'tʃærɪtəbl/ *adj.* 1) 仁慈的; 2) (为) 慈善事业的

bachelor /'bætʃələ(r)/ *n.* 1) a man who has never been married 单身汉; 2) a first university degree 学士 (学位)

resist /rɪ'zɪst/ *vt.* 1) to oppose, fight against 抵抗, 反抗; 2) to stop yourself having something you like very much or doing something you want to do 忍住; 3) to force or allow oneself not to accept 抵制, 抗拒

distinguishing /dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃɪŋ/ *adj.* 有区别的

feature /'fi:tʃə(r)/ *n.* 1) a part of something that you notice because it seems important, interesting, or typical 特征, 特色; 2) the parts of someone's face such as their eyes, nose, etc. 面貌特征

hug /hʌg/ *vt.* to hold closely, esp. in the arms; embrace (出于爱) 尤指用双臂环抱或紧紧搂住; 拥抱

tuck /tʌk/ *vt.* 塞, 掖

racquetball /'rækɪtbɔ:l/ *n.* 短网拍墙球

contribute /kən'trɪbjʊt/ *v.* 1) to join

others in giving or supplying (money, help, etc.) 捐助, 捐献, 贡献; 2) to help in bringing about 有助于; 3) to supply a written article to a magazine, newspaper, etc. 投稿

permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ *adj.* lasting for a long time or for ever 永久的, 持久的

realization /rɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 1) understanding 认识; 2) becoming real 实现

devote /dɪ'vəʊt/ *vt.* 1) to use most or all your time, effort, etc. in order to do something or help someone 将……奉献给; 2) to set apart for a specific purpose or use 把……专用于

genuinely /'dʒenjuɪnli/ *adv.* 真诚地, 诚实地

pointless /'pɔɪntləs/ *adj.* without any purpose or meaning 无意义的

envy /'envi/ *vt.* to wish that you had someone else's possessions, abilities, etc. 嫉妒, 羡慕; *n.* the feeling of wanting something that someone else has 嫉妒, 羡慕

literally /'lɪərəli/ *adv.* actually, really 确实地, 真正地

transform /træns'fɔ:m/ *vt.* to change greatly the appearance or form of 使变形, 使改观

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

equate...with... 将……等同于……

have little or nothing in common 几乎没有或根本没有共同之处

cling to 坚持

decide in favor of...over... 赞成……而不赞成……

dine out 外出就餐（尤指在餐馆）

have nothing to do with 与……毫无关系

PROPER NAMES

Disney /ˈdɪzni/ 迪斯尼乐园

Hollywood /ˈhɒliwud/ 好莱坞（美国地名）



Cultural Background and Related Information

1. Dennis Prager

丹尼斯·普拉格：美国著名的电台节目主持人，被称为“主流保守派”脱口秀主持人。他大部分的广播材料都围绕着宗教和犹太信仰，著有《为什么是犹太人？》、《幸福是个严肃的问题》等书。

2. Disney

迪斯尼 (Walt Disney): (1901-1966) 美国动画片制作者、演出主持人和电影制片人，以创作卡通人物米老鼠和唐老鸭闻名。他制作了第一部有声动画片《威利号汽船》(Steamboat Willie), 并制作了第一部长篇动画故事片《白雪公主》(Snow White)。文中 Disney 是指迪斯尼乐园 (又称 Disneyland), 位于美国洛杉矶市附近, 由 Walt Disney 创建。

3. Hollywood

好莱坞：美国加利福尼亚州洛杉矶市的一个区，于 1910 年并入洛杉矶，长期以来是电影和娱乐中心。洛杉矶的冬季也阳光充足，温暖宜人，故课文中有“Hollywood and year-round sun”之说。

Part II Text Comprehension

Reading Analysis

Choose the best option to complete each statement and answer each question according to the text.

1. Which of the following is TRUE about the relationship between fun and happiness?
 - A. There are some similarities between fun and happiness.
 - B. Unlike happiness, fun activities cannot bring positive effects.
 - C. People who live a fun-filled life are not necessarily happy.
 - D. People must experience fun before they can live a happy life.
2. Fun activities include all the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. playing basketball
 - B. attending parties
 - C. traveling
 - D. helping the poor
3. The author mentions a bachelor who resists marriage and couples who choose not to have children in order to _____.
 - A. tell us that they have much more freedom in their lives
 - B. prove that people who live a single life enjoy doing fun things
 - C. explain what is the most distinguishing feature of marriage
 - D. illustrate the fact that many people have a mistaken belief about happiness
4. What is this passage mainly about?
 - A. Fun does not bring true happiness.
 - B. Wealth doesn't mean real happiness.
 - C. Pain is the only source of true happiness.
 - D. Real happiness lies in getting married and raising children.
5. Which of the following statements is TRUE of the author of the passage?
 - A. He used to have some wrong ideas about the nature of happiness.
 - B. He is not happy although he lives in such a fun-filled place as Disneyland.
 - C. His life is not happy because he has too many hobbies.
 - D. He understands why some people are happy while others are not.