

高职高专教材

# 新编英语教程

ENGLISH COURSE FOR  
POLYTECHNIC COLLEGES

上册

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○ 主 编 刘小兵 薛 筠  
副主编 刘伯康 何志刚 王 颖

中国环境科学出版社

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# 前言

近年来,我国高等职业技术教育蓬勃发展,各学科教学改革方兴未艾,高职英语教学也在不断地探索、创新。教学改革呼唤着教材改革,教材创新是高职教学体系改革的一个重要环节。

本教材编写组以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为指导,本着贴近高职教学实际,适合高职学生基础,内容实用、形式创新的原则,结合多年高职英语教学经验,齐心协力,倾心编著了这套教材。

作为基础英语教程,本教材以扩展学生词汇量,提高其阅读能力为主要目的,同时考虑到高职学生英语基础的实际情况,将语法、语音作为基础知识设立其中,并在此基础上,进一步提高学生的英汉翻译、应用文体写作及口语能力。本教材可以与现行的高职听说教程结合使用,适合两年制和三年制高职专业的英语教学。

为适应教学改革的需要,本教材在以下几个方面进行了创新:

## 一、模块式设置

本教材打破传统的“课文+单词+练习”的教材编排模式,将每个单元分为三大模块:词汇、阅读为常设模块;每个单元按顺序设置语法和应用文体写作模块,在巩固学生语法知识的基础上,进一步提高其写作能力;在上、下册书的单元模块之外,分别设立语音技巧、阅读技巧和翻译技巧作为该书的共享模块,以保证学生英语能力的全面提高。

## 二、表格式处理

与传统教材不同,本教材在词表、语法、语音等模块中,使用了表格式处理方法,使得知识表述分类更明确,重点更突出,更便于学生学习。这种处理赋予了枯燥的知识陈列以跳跃的动感,给人耳目一新的感觉。

## 三、词汇分类

传统教材中,每个单元的生词混排在一起,重点不突出。本教材将词汇分编为 Words to Review, Words to Remember, Words to Learn, Words to Know 和 Phrases 五部分。Words to Review 部分是学生在中学学过的,但又是高职英语教学大纲要求掌握的词,如 complete, gain, company 等,教学中以复习为主;Words to Remember 部分是学生在中学未学过的,但用法很简单的词,如 fax, author, marriage 等,教学中要求学生熟悉这些词的读音和含义即可,不必过多讲解;Words to Learn 部分是学生以前未学过但用法又很

重要的词，需重点讲解；Words to Know 部分是超出大纲要求的词，为不影响学生阅读，单独列出，学生了解其含义即可；Phrases 部分是学生需要掌握的词组和短语，需着重讲解和训练。这样的编排不仅使学生学习起来更有针对性，而且教师在教学中也更容易做到有的放矢、重点突出。

#### 四、词表扩展

传统教材对词表的处理只涉及音标、词性和中文含义。本教材为方便学生扩展词汇量，在词表中加入了同根词扩展、示例和搭配。使学生在学习中可以举一反三，取得事半功倍的效果。

#### 五、阅读分级

为适应高职英语分级教学，本教材对阅读部分的三篇文章进行了分级处理。第一篇为 A 级文章，第二篇、第三篇为 B 级文章，教师在教学中可以根据学生的实际情况灵活运用。学生也可以高低兼顾，基础好的学生重点阅读 A 级文章，B 级文章作为补充；基础差的学生重点阅读 B 级文章，A 级文章用来提高，这样极大地增加了教学的灵活性。

#### 六、阅读与口语训练相结合

阅读部分设置了理解问答、提示词复述、定题讨论等练习项目，将阅读和口语训练有机地结合在一起，这样既能考查学生对文章的理解程度，又能有效地训练学生的口语表达能力，二者相互依托、互为促进。

#### 七、练习分解

本教材打破了传统教材集中设置练习的旧模式，每个单元三个模块分设练习，这样教师在教学中可以更好地做到讲、练结合，使学生可以及时巩固所学知识。

总之，本教材结合高职教学实际，在内容和形式上进行了大胆地尝试，以求起到抛砖引玉的效果。整套教材的编写思路来自于教学实践，并有待于在教学实践中进一步完善、创新。我们将继续探索，不断总结，努力使本教材成为一套真正具有高职特色、符合高职教学实际的英语通用教材。

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# Unit 1 College Life and Study

## Part A Vocabulary

### I. Words to Review

词汇	音标	词性	词义	同词根扩展
add	[æd]	v.	增加, 补充	addition n.
advise	[əd'vaiz]	vt.	忠告, 劝告, 建议	advice n.
allow	[ə'laʊ]	vt.	允许, 承认	allowance n.
beyond	[bi'jɒnd]	prep. adv.	超过; 在远处	
business	['biznis]	n.	生意, 事, 事物	businessman n.
cheat	[tʃi:t]	v.	欺骗, 骗取	cheater n.
develop	[di'veləp]	v.	发展, 进步	developing adj. developed adj. development n.
discipline	['disiplin]	n. v.	纪律; 训练	
earn	[ɜ:n]	vt.	赚, 挣得	earnings n.
experience	[iks'piəriəns]	n. vt.	经历; 体验	experienced adj.
favorite	['feivərit]	adj.	喜爱的, 特别喜爱的	favor n. favorable adj.
fun	[fʌn]	n.	乐趣, 有趣的事	funny adj.
generation	[dʒenə'reiʃən]	n.	一代, 一代人	generate v.
goal	[gəʊl]	n.	目标, 进球得分	goalkeeper n.
graduation	[,grædʒu'eɪʃən]	n.	毕业	graduate n./v.
information	[,infə'meɪʃən]	n.	信息, 消息, 资料	inform vt.
limit	['limit]	n. vt.	界限; 限制	limited adj.
mean	[mi:n]	vt.	意思是, 意味着	means n. meaning n. meaningful adj.
personal	['pɜ:sənl]	adj.	私人的, 个人的	person n. personality n.
pleasure	['pleʒə]	n.	愉快, 快乐	pleasant adj.
recall	[ri'kɔ:l]	vt.	回忆, 回想, 记起	
share	[ʃeə]	v.	分享, 分担	share n.
subject	['sʌbdʒikt]	n.	学科, 主题	
wage	[weɪdʒ]	n.	[pl.]工资, 报酬	
wise	[waɪz]	adj.	明智的, 聪明的	wisdom n.
worth	[wɜ:θ]	adj. n.	值得的; 价值	worthy adj.

## II. Words to Remember

词汇	音标	词性	词义	示例
author	['ɔ:θə]	n.	作者	the author of
auto	['ɔ:təu]	n.	汽车	auto industry
awful	['ɔ:ful]	adj.	极大的, 糟透的	an awful accident awful weather
career	[kə'riə]	n.	事业, 生涯	teaching career
chore	[tʃɔ:]	n.	杂务, 烦琐之事	
craftsman	['kra:ftsmən]	n.	手艺人, 工匠	
definition	[defɪ'nɪʃən]	n.	定义, 解说	the definition of
depth	[depθ]	n.	深度, 深刻	the depth of a river
extent	[iks'tent]	n.	程度, 范围, 广度	to some extent the extent of
gentle	['dʒenti]	adj.	文雅的, 温和的	a gentle wind
greedy	['gri:di]	adj.	贪婪的	a greedy man
implant	[im'plɑ:nt]	v.	灌输	implant in
initiative	[ɪ'nɪʃiətiv]	n.	主动, 主动性, 主动权	take the initiative in doing sth.
lifetime	['laɪftaɪm]	n.	一生, 终生	in one's lifetime
literature	['lɪtərɪtʃə]	n.	文学, 文学作品	the American literature
minimum	['mɪnɪmə]	n.	最低限度	the minimum of the temperature here
motivated	['məʊtɪveɪtɪd]	adj.	积极的, 有动机的	
naturally	['nætʃərəli]	adv.	天生地, 自然地	accept sth. naturally
obviously	['ɒvviəsli]	adv.	明显地	
opportunity	[ɒpə 'tju:nɪti]	n.	机会, 时机	a good opportunity
payment	['peɪmənt]	n.	支付, 付款	
philosophy	[fɪ'lɒsəfi]	n.	哲学, 观点	one's philosophy of life
related	[rɪ'leɪtɪd]	adj.	相关的, 有关的	the related persons
skim	[skim]	v.	掠过, 浏览, 略读	skim over a passage
smart	[smɑ:t]	adj.	聪明的, 漂亮的	a smart lady

## III. Words to Learn

词汇	音标	词性	词义	扩展或搭配
affect	[ə'fekt]	vt.	影响	effect n.
appear	[ə'piə]	vi.	出现, 看来	disappear v. appearance n. appear to do sth.
approach	[ə'prəʊtʃ]	v. n.	接近; 方法	approach sth. a new approach
benefit	['benɪfɪt]	n. v.	利益; 有益于, 受益	beneficial adj. benefit from

词汇	音标	词性	词义	扩展或搭配
consider	[kən'sidə]	vt.	考虑, 认为	consideration n. considerable adj. considerate adj. consider doing sth.
commit	[kə'mit]	vt.	犯(错误, 罪行等), 干(蠢事, 坏事等), 使承诺	commitment n.
compare	[kəm'pæ]	v.	比较, 相比	compare with
connect	[kə'nekt]	v.	连接, 联系	connect to/with connective adj.
content	['kɒntent] [kən'tent]	n. adj. vt.	内容, 目录, 满足; 满意的, 满足的; 使满足	be content with sth. be content to do sth.
eager	['i:gə]	adj.	渴望, 热心于	eagerness n.
ease	[i:z]	v. n.	减轻; 放松	at ease
enable	[i'neɪbl]	vt.	使能够	enable sb. to do sth.
essential	[i'senʃəl]	adj.	本质的, 基本的	essentially adv.
explore	[iks'plɔ:]	vt.	探索, 探究	explorer n. exploration n.
gain	[geɪn]	v.	获得, 取得	
gather	['gæðə]	v.	集合, 搜集	
generally	['dʒenərəli]	adv.	通常, 普遍地	generally speaking
imagination	[ɪmædʒi'neɪʃən]	n.	想象, 想象力	imagine v. imaginative adj. imaginable adj.
immediate	[ɪ'mi:dʒət]	adj.	直接的, 立即的	immediately adv.
interpretation	[ɪn,tə:'pri:teɪʃən]	n.	解释, 口译	interpret v. interpreter n.
invest	[ɪn'vest]	v.	投资	investment n. to invest in
link	[lɪŋk]	n. vt.	环, 连接物; 连结, 联合	link... to
memorize	['meməraɪz]	vt.	记住, 记忆	memorize sth. memory n.
objective	[əb'dʒektɪv]	n. adj.	目标, 目的; 客观的	an objective view
original	[ə'ridʒənəl]	adj.	最初的, 起初的, 原作的	origin n.
pack	[pæk]	n. v.	一起, 一群; 包装, 打包	a pack of cigarettes pack sth.
process	['prɒses]	vt. n.	加工, 处理; 过程, 程序	the process of process sth.
profession	[prə'feʃən]	n.	职业	professional adj.
pursue	[pə'sju:]	vt.	追求, 从事, 追赶	to pursue sth. pursuit n.

词汇	音标	词性	词义	扩展或搭配
seek	[si:k]	v.	寻找, 寻求	seek for/after
separate	['sepəreit]	v. adj.	分开; 分开的, 单独的	
stuff	[stʌf]	n.	内容, 原料	stuff to remember
suffer	['sʌfə]	v.	受痛苦, 遭受	suffer from
tip	[tip]	n.	提示, 技巧, 小费	

#### IV. Phrases and Expressions

词组	词义	举例
according to	按照	According to my watch, it is 10 o'clock.
add up to	总共有	The money he spent added up to more than \$1,000.
as a result of	由于	He was late for work as a result of the rain this morning.
be content to do	满足于做某事	They're content to watch TV all night.
compare with	和……相比	Walking can't compare with flying.
connect with	与……连接	This wire connects with the TV.
discipline oneself	训练自己	Students must learn to discipline themselves.
implant ... in	灌输到……	The group implanted religious beliefs in young children.
in depth	深入, 彻底	We should study this subject in depth.
seek...out	找出……	After seeking out the thief, she called the police as soon as possible.
share with	与……分享	He shared the story with us.
step by step	一步一步	We can improve our listening step by step.
take up	占去	Learning almost took up all his life.
to a great extent	在很大程度上	I agree with you to a great extent.

#### Exercises

##### I. Fill in the blanks with the words given below, change the form where necessary.

(benefit enable eager imagination memorize suffer link obviously affect  
approach cheat separate explore generally subject)

- What \_\_\_\_\_ do you like most in your college time?
- There is no easy \_\_\_\_\_ to success.
- That fellow \_\_\_\_\_ the young girl out of her money and ran away.
- The reform will \_\_\_\_\_ working families.
- The bird's large wings \_\_\_\_\_ it to fly.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the list of dates.
- This key is \_\_\_\_\_ a wrong one.
- We must \_\_\_\_\_ all the possibilities.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ speaking, young women like it better than older women do.
10. He died very quickly; he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ much.
11. You didn't really see it . It was just your \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Smoking \_\_\_\_\_ health.
13. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ for success.
14. The children sleep in \_\_\_\_\_ beds.
15. The two towns are \_\_\_\_\_ by a railway.

## II. Complete the sentences with A, B, C or D.

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ him fit for the job.  
A. regarded                  B. considered                  C. thought                  D. believed
2. I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ she will change her mind.  
A. whether                  B. that                  C. as                  D. though
3. He is not \_\_\_\_\_ of our admiration (敬佩).  
A. worth                  B. worthy                  C. worthwhile                  D. worst
4. I'm not sure which restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to eat on                  B. to eat at                  C. eating at                  D. for eating
5. I'm afraid that you have been \_\_\_\_\_. You have bought some fake commodities (假货).  
A. taken up                  B. taken in                  C. taken down                  D. taken out
6. I'm sure you'll improve your oral English \_\_\_\_\_ practising speaking English every day.  
A. though                  B. in                  C. with                  D. by
7. Our \_\_\_\_\_ is to achieve full employment (就业).  
A. object                  B. subject                  C. objection                  D. subjective
8. \_\_\_\_\_, a secretary should be informative (见识广博的), careful and tactful (机智的).  
A. For all                  B. If                  C. Now that                  D. Generally speaking
9. She is \_\_\_\_\_ with her present job.  
A. content                  B. context                  C. contest                  D. contact
10. She invested a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ that land.  
A. on                  B. in                  C. to                  D. with

## III. There are some words with the same word root. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks. Change the form where necessary.

### (I)    *develop*    *developing*    *development*

1. The village will \_\_\_\_\_ into a tourist center in two years.
2. Our country is one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
3. We should encourage the \_\_\_\_\_ of the small businesses.

### (II)    *quick*    *quickly*    *quickness*

1. His \_\_\_\_\_ makes him a good boxer.

2. He gave a \_\_\_\_\_ glance at her.
3. He speaks very \_\_\_\_\_, and we can't understand him.

(III) *appear disappear appearance*

1. Never judge from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A smile \_\_\_\_\_ on the girl's face.
3. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the street.

(IV) *person personal personality*

1. You should apply for that job in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This is just my \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.
3. It's her \_\_\_\_\_ not her beauty that made her popular.

(V) *related relation relative*

1. Wealth is seldom \_\_\_\_\_ to happiness.
2. I can find no \_\_\_\_\_ between crime and poverty.
3. We have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in this city.

(VI) *consider consideration considerable considerate*

1. Please give the problem your careful \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_ going abroad.
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of you not to play piano while I was asleep.
4. He bought the house at a \_\_\_\_\_ price.

## Part B Reading

### Passage 1

#### Words to Know

- thrill [θril] n. 兴奋, 激动  
 initial [i'nitʃəl] adj. 开始的, 最初的  
 vocational [vəu'keɪʃənəl] adj. 职业的  
 facet ['fæsit] n. 某一方面  
 mechanics [mi'kæniks] n. 机械学  
 sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] n. 牺牲  
 bluntly ['blʌntli] adv. 坦率地, 率直地  
 credentials [kri'denʃəlz] n. 文凭, 可以信任的证明

#### The College Experience

Going to college! What a thrill! It's a trip that has everything great that you have heard

about, if you make it so. It also is a very serious business. To a great extent, you will be on your own. True, there is an awful lot of people ready to help you, but generally you must take the initiative and seek them out.

Most of you have decided on a career. Even though many of you will change your mind later, the initial decision allows you to set class goals and pursue them step by step toward the final objective of graduation. Such goals are essential for success. In advising students, I always tell them to discipline themselves, to be prepared to study hard and keep up from the first day in college.

Today's world is full of precious knowledge, whether it is in the arts, literature, a profession, or a vocational skill. College is your chance of a lifetime to explore these areas. Each facet can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the original author or explorer. Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career objectives. A student in auto mechanics in most schools also can take courses in history, philosophy, music, or art. There is no reason why a craftsman can't be a great thinker, or an explorer into the vast areas of unlimited knowledge. For a rich full life he or she should make the most of the opportunities at hand.

I hope that you have gathered by now that going to college means a lot more than earning a grade. To limit your college experience will be a waste to you and to all of the people, past and present, who have invested their pennies, dimes and dollars — often at great personal sacrifice — to make educational opportunities for you. Putting it bluntly, college is a place to be greedy — take all you can get and then some more.

Also consider this: are you going to take a course to learn or are you going to take it only to have it on your record? I talk to far too many students going to school just to get the credentials to "get a job". Again, they are cheating themselves. Get into the subjects in great depth to gain a true understanding. Don't be content to just skim over courses with "only to pass" in mind. By taking the in-depth approach you will be exploring many of the subjects you will enjoy the rest of your life.

Thus, as you stand on the door of your college career, commit yourself and stand by that commitment. From the first day in class, discipline yourself to make learning fun, not a chore, and to get the most from the educational opportunities open to you.

## Notes

1. It also is a very serious business.

"business" 在这里是“事情、事务”的意思。

2. penny, nickle, dime, dollar.

美国的货币单位，分别代表 1 美分，5 美分，1 角，1 美元。

3. I hope that you have gathered by now that...

"gather"表示"know"或"guess",意思是“意识到”。

4. Put it bluntly.

直截了当地说。

**Reading comprehension: answer the following questions.**

1. Do you have any plan for your college time? Can you talk about it?
2. According to the author, why should you explore beyond your immediate career objectives?
3. Why does the author think college is a place to be greedy?
4. What kind of students are cheating themselves in college? Why?
5. What do you want to do in order to achieve your college goals?

## **Passage 2**

### **Reading Can be Fun**

Reading is a pleasure of mind, which means that it is a little like sports; your eagerness and knowledge and quickness make you a good reader. Reading is fun, not because the writer is telling you something, but because it makes your mind work. Your own imagination works along with the author's or even goes beyond his. Your experience, compared with his, brings you to the same or different results, and your ideas develop as you understand his.

Every book stands by itself, like a one-family house, but books in a library are like houses in a city. Although they are separate, together they all add up to something; they are connected with each other and with their cities. The same ideas, or related ones, appear in different places; the human problems that repeat themselves in life repeat themselves in literature, but with different results according to different writings at different times. Books affect each other; they link the past, the present and the future and have their own generations, like families. Whenever you start reading you connect yourself with one of the families of ideas, and in the end, you not only find out about the world and the people in it; you find about yourself, too.

Reading can only be fun if you hope it is. If you read books somebody says you "ought" to read, you maybe not have fun. But if you put down a book you don't like and try another till you find one that means something to you, you will almost certainly have a good time and if you become, as a result of reading, better, wiser, kinder, or more gentle, you won't have suffered during the process.

### **Notes**

1. Your own imagination works along with the author's or even goes beyond his.



你自己的想象力同作者的一起飞翔，甚至能够超越他的想象力。

本句中在"the author's" 后省略了 "imagination"。

2. Your experience, compared with his, brings you to the same or different results.

你的经历同他的经历相比，会给你带来相同或不同的结果。

"compared with his"为插入语，我们在阅读过程中会经常遇到这样的情况，理解时，可以暂时将它忽略，先理解主句，最后整体理解。

3. Books affect each other; they link the past, the present and the future and have their own generations, like families.

书籍之间相互影响；它们连接过去、现在和未来，并像家庭一样有着它们自己的一代又一代。

**Reading comprehension: choose A, B, C or D according to the passage.**

1. Why did the author say that reading is a little like a sport?

A. Reading can make people very tired  
B. Your eagerness, knowledge and quickness make you a good reader  
C. People can enjoy reading like enjoying sports  
D. Not mentioned in the passage

2. In the author's opinion, reading is fun because \_\_\_\_.

A. the writer is telling you something  
B. it makes your mind work  
C. it gives you much more knowledge  
D. you can read a lot of funny things

3. Why are books like houses in a city?

A. They are connected with each other and with other cities.  
B. They affect each other.  
C. They can add up to something.  
D. All above are correct.

4. If you want reading to be fun, you should \_\_\_\_.

A. read the books somebody tells you  
B. read the books you don't like very much  
C. try to read the books that mean something to you  
D. read the books you bought

5. According to the passage, which one is not true?

A. Reading can be fun if you read books somebody says you "ought" to read.  
B. Reading is a little like sports  
C. We can find the world, the people and even ourselves in reading.  
D. We will have a good time during reading if we choose right books.