



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材
大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

博雅

大学英语 基础教程

2

学生用书
(第三版)

College English

凌茜 ©主编



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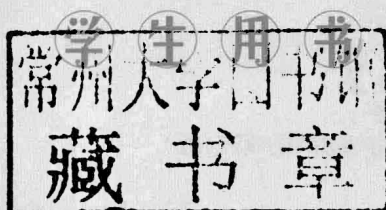
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大学英语基础教程 ②

(第三版)

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Student's Book



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总 序

新世纪之初,我国的大学英语教学正面临着一个新的起点:提升英语听说能力,走向英语实际运用。这是一个立足于社会现实,尊重语言社会功能的学习视界。知识经济的到来,信息社会的产生,全球化的趋势,多元文化的共存,这些人类现象共同构筑了我们今天的社会现实,而英语作为国际通用语言,正是一个国家或个人有效地参与国际竞争和文化交往的重要工具。而最能表现语言的工具性质的,莫过于在语言的实际运用过程中了。

英语教材的不断更新和建设历来都是促进大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量的先行任务。目前,国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会坚定推行大学英语教学改革,制定颁布了新时期的《大学英语课程教学要求》,为新的大学英语教材的编写提供了指导依据,同时也显示了编写新的大学英语教材的必要性和紧迫性。正是在此情势下,北京大学教材建设委员会重点立项“大学英语”教材建设,北京大学出版社具体组织、策划了本套“大学英语立体化网络化系列教材”的编写和出版工作。

本套教材被评为“十二五”普通高等教育国家级规划教材,根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,我们又在原书基础上进行了修订。

北京大学教材建设委员会将本套教材列为重点教材建设项目,重点支持。我国英语教学研究权威李赋宁教授、胡壮麟教授担任本套教材总顾问,北京大学英语系黄必康教授任总主编,中国农业大学外语系李建华教授任网络版主编。

编写过程中我们也得到了各主编所在院校的大力支持和配合,得到了北京大学、北京师范大学、北京航空航天大学、中国农业大学、复旦大学、南京大学、北京交通大学、中山大学、吉林大学、东南大学、大连理工大学、华南理工大学、东北大学、四川大学、重庆大学、云南大学、河北师范大学、西安电子科技大学、山东农业大学、西北师范大学、长春师范学院、山东青年管理干部学院、淮南师范学院、江西财经大学、西北大学、福州大学等院校数十位专家教授的关注和支持,对此我们深表谢忱。我们也特别感谢本系列教材几十位中外英语教学专家在编写过程中认真细致、富有成效的工作!

中国大学英语改革任重道远,大学英语教材建设未有止境。本套大学英语系列教材既循改革步伐,探索教学新路,缺点与不足乃至谬误之处在所难免。衷心希望得到专家学者的批评指正,听到广大师生的改进意见。

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Unit 1

Part I PREPARATORY

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to the meanings of the words or phrases in italics.

1. Some scientists are very interested in the *disappearance* of dinosaurs.
2. Dinosaurs were *destroyed* by the change of weather.
3. When an asteroid fell down on the earth, it *created* a huge hole.
4. There are many kinds of *pollutions* in the world.
5. Small animals *survived*, although dinosaurs died in the natural accident.
6. Dinosaurs had to *constantly* eat food because they were very huge.
7. Dinosaurs *experienced* very serious earthquakes and weather change.
8. The death of dinosaurs *allowed* the other smaller animals to develop.
9. Scientists got many *evidences* of dinosaurs' end.
10. Dinosaurs had ever been a *dominant* power on the earth.

WORDS LEARNED IN DISPLAY

Write the meaning of each of the following words or phrases in the correspondent blank. You can write either in English or in Chinese.

evidence _____

experience _____

allow _____

constantly _____

create _____

survive _____

dominant _____

disappearance _____

destroy _____

pollution _____

EXPRESSIONS IN CONTEXT

Study the following expressions and see how they are used in sentences.

attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意力

◆ The death of dinosaurs *attracted* some scientists' *attention*.

agree on 同意,达成一致

◆ Now, scientists seem to *agree on* the reason for the disappearance of the dinosaurs.

at least 至少

◆ If we fail in this task, we can *at least* get some experience.

block out 遮挡

◆ Black clouds *blocked out* the sunlight.

depend on 依赖,依靠

◆ Dinosaurs had to *depend on* constantly eating food to live.

as well as 和,既……也

◆ When the asteroid hit the earth, it caused acid rain *as well as* earthquakes.

along with 连同,和……一道

◆ *Along with* the end of the dinosaurs, many larger animals also died.

lead to 导致

◆ The end of dinosaurs *led to* the appearance of human beings.

EXPRESSIONS LEARNED IN DISPLAY

Complete each of the following sentences with the expressions you have just learned.

1. The disappearance of large animals, such as dinosaurs, _____ scientists' _____
2. Many years ago, scientists didn't _____ the reasons why dinosaurs died out.
3. If the black air _____ the sunlight for several months, plants would die.
4. The development of animals and plants _____ food, weather and other conditions.
5. The asteroid was so huge and it made a big hole which was _____ 200 kilometers across.
6. _____ serious pollutions, the disaster caused earthquakes, acid rain, coldness and lack of food.
7. The natural disaster _____ the death of dinosaurs.
8. I'm very interested in wild animals _____ plants.

PART II LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

GET YOURSELF INTERESTED

这篇课文分析了恐龙灭绝的原因。据科学家推断,约6500万年前,一颗小行星碰撞地球后造成遮天蔽日的灰尘、地震、酸雨等恶劣的自然灾害,从而最终导致恐龙的消亡。也可能正是由于恐龙这种具有垄断地位的动物从地球上消失的缘故,另一类具有绝对实力的动物——我们人类,才有可能在地球上雄霸一方。你对此有何感想?

PREVIEW QUESTIONS

Work in pairs or groups and discuss the following questions.

1. Do you love animals and what is your favorite one?
2. Have you heard of the Chinese dragon and what is the difference between a dragon and a dinosaur?
3. What can you imagine when dinosaurs were faced with natural difficulties?

READING SELECTION

TEXT A

THE END OF DINOSAURS

What caused the dinosaurs to disappear from the face of the earth? This question always attracts people's attention. Did they die because of a lack of food? Were they destroyed because of a deadly disease? Did changes in the weather cause their disappearance?

Now, scientists seem to agree on the reason for the disappearance of the dinosaurs. It is likely that an asteroid, a tiny planet that traveled through space, hit the earth 65 million years ago. With the force of 100,000 hydrogen bombs, the asteroid caused a deadly winter that killed all the dinosaurs.

attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意力
 destroy /dis'trɔɪ/ v. 毁灭, 毁坏
 deadly /'dedli/ adj. 致命的
 disappearance /,disə'piərəns/ n. 消失
 agree on 同意, 达成一致
 asteroid /'æstərɔɪd/ n. 小行星
 hydrogen /'haɪdrədʒən/ n. 氢
 bomb /bɒm/ n. 炸弹
 create /kri'eɪt/ v. 创造, 产生
 at least 至少
 entire /m'taɪə/ adj. 完全的, 整个的
 block out 遮挡
 organism /'ɔ:gənɪzəm/ n. 生物, 有机体
 meteor /'mi:tjə/ n. 流星
 darkness /'dɑ:kni:s/ n. 黑暗

It seems that the asteroid was so huge and hit the earth with such a strong force that it created a hole which was at least 200 kilometers across. This was large enough to cause enough dust to cover the entire earth and block out sunlight for months. The result was big changes in the weather and in the pollution of our oceans. These changes are believed to have destroyed three-quarters of all living organisms on earth. Scientists at a British university say there would have been enough dust caused by the meteor hitting earth to cause at least three months of complete darkness.

Such an event would be **devastating** to animals as large as the dinosaurs. They **depended** on being able to **constantly** eat food because they were very large. Small animals could **hibernate** and wake up when the conditions improved. **Therefore** they had a much better chance of **surviving**.

The idea that the dinosaurs were destroyed because of an asteroid only became popular in the 1980's. At that time, scientists discovered that there was a thin **layer** of **iridium** covering the whole surface of the earth. Iridium is an element which is rare on earth but is very common in asteroids. A few years later, **evidence** of a huge hole was found in Mexico. Now scientists are sure that the asteroid was so big that it would have stopped all sunlight reaching the earth and created storms of **acid** rain as well as earthquakes which would have been one thousand times stronger than the biggest earthquakes we have **experienced** in the past 100 years! **Along with** the end of the dinosaurs, all flying **reptiles**, and many larger reptiles living in the sea died. This **allowed** for the later development of large fish, birds and reptiles such as crocodiles and **lizards**.

Many mammals survived. Most were not bigger than a rat and could hibernate during the worst days of the disaster, just as many smaller mammals such as squirrels still do nowadays. In fact, mankind is lucky. If we had been around at the time of the dinosaurs, it is likely that we too would have been destroyed. It is only since the disappearance of the dinosaurs that larger mammals have appeared on earth, **leading** eventually to the appearance of the most **dominant** of all mammals—man!

devastating /'devəstetɪŋ/ *adj.* 毁灭性的, 破坏性的

depend on 依赖, 依靠

constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ *adv.* 经常地, 不断地

hibernate /'haɪbəneɪt/ *v.* 冬眠

therefore /'ðeəfɔ:/ *adv.* 因此, 所以

survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.* 幸存

layer /'leɪə/ *n.* 一层

iridium /'ɪrɪdiəm/ *n.* 铱

element /'elɪmənt/ *n.* 元素

evidence /'eɪdəns/ *n.* 证据, 证明

acid /'æsɪd/ *adj.* 酸的, 酸性的

as well as 和, 既……也……

experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ *v.* 经历, 体验

along with 连同, 和……一道

reptile /'reptail/ *n.* 爬行动物

allow /ə'laʊ/ *v.* 允许, 使得

lizard /'lɪzəd/ *n.* 蜥蜴

lead to 导致

dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ *adj.* 支配的, 突出的

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Understand the General Ideas

Discuss the following questions in pairs or groups. The key words given in the brackets may help you in your discussion.

1. What are the reasons for the asteroid to cause so much damage to earth?
(a huge hole, dust, pollution, sunlight, cold weather, a lack of food)
2. Why did the weather on earth get cooler when the asteroid struck it?
(stop sunlight)
3. Apart from dinosaurs that lived on the land, what are the two other types of ancient reptiles are mentioned in the passage?
(flying, sea)
4. Can you give reasons why many mammals survived after the asteroid hit the earth?
(small, hibernate)
5. Why didn't the asteroid that hit the earth millions of year ago destroy man?
(exist)

Understand the Specifics

Read the following sentences and tell if they are true or false according to the text. In the brackets leading each statement, put "T" for true or "F" for false.

1. () There are four theories for the disappearance of dinosaurs mentioned in the first two paragraphs.
2. () The dinosaurs died out because of a disease caused by the asteroid.
3. () According to the text, all life was destroyed by the asteroid.
4. () From the text we can guess that "devastating" means causing destruction or death.
5. () There were many effects caused by the asteroid that hit the earth, including earthquakes, acid rain, darkness and flooding.
6. () The fact that a thin layer of iridium can be found over the whole surface of the earth suggests that our planet was hit by an asteroid, because iridium is rare on earth and commonly found in asteroids.
7. () Mankind is lucky enough because we did not stay at the same time as the dinosaurs.
8. () Using the information from the text, we can infer that if a similar asteroid hit the earth now, dogs and horses would be able to survive.

STUDY AND PRACTICE

Vocabulary

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

create	hibernate	disappear	survive	allow
hit	experience	discover	block	destroy

1. We _____ that he is quite careful in his work.
2. In my memory, my parents never _____ me when I did something wrong.
3. These poor buildings need _____ because of the problem of safety.
4. After today's heavy snow, many high ways _____.
5. In this school, students _____ not _____ stay out at night except in their holidays.
6. After a few minutes, the plane _____ behind a cloud.
7. Do you know what kinds of caves the American Black Bears use _____ in the cold winter?
8. Of the six people injured in the crash, only two _____.
9. I _____ both happiness and sadness in the past 10 years when I was abroad.
10. The main purpose of trade is _____ wealth.

Expressions

Rewrite the following sentences with the help of the phrases and expressions provided. The italicized part in each sentence may serve as the hint for your task. The first sentence is done for you.

lead to	be sure that	attract one's attention	as well as
depend on	block out	along with	agree on

1. I *have the same opinion on* her analysis of the current situation.

I agree on her analysis of the current situation.

2. He was the sort of person you could *be able to trust*.

3. *In addition to* some decoration, I got what we needed at the party in the supermarket.

4. She is a talented musician, *and* she is a creative photographer, *too*.

5. Today's newspaper *made me notice* an interesting article about cloning.

6. The police tried to find out what *caused* the young man to kill his own father.

7. I hope you *are quite certain* that all facts are against you on the court.

8. This device can be used to *stop* the noise *from coming in*.

Translation

A From Chinese to English

1. 恐龙消失的原因引起了许多科学家的注意。

2. 他似乎同意我的建议。

3. 天气如此炎热以致我们不得不停课。

4. 你肯定那个戴眼镜的学生借了你的书吗？

5. 考试结束后，你至少应该检查一下试卷。

6. 这家的生活都依赖父亲的收入。



7. 小行星碰撞地球后,有些小型的哺乳动物活了下来。

8. 未满18岁的青少年不允许进入网吧。

B From English to Chinese

1. With the force of 100,000 hydrogen bombs, the asteroid caused a deadly winter that killed all the dinosaurs.
2. Scientists at a British university say there would have been enough dust caused by the meteor hitting earth to cause at least three months of complete darkness.
3. Now scientists are sure that the asteroid was so big that it would have stopped all sunlight reaching the earth and created storms of acid rain as well as earthquakes which would have been one thousand times stronger than the biggest earthquakes we have experienced in the past 100 years!
4. Most were no bigger than a rat and could hibernate during the worst days of the disaster, just as many smaller mammals such as squirrels still do nowadays.
5. It is only since the disappearance of the dinosaurs that larger mammals have appeared on earth, leading eventually to the appearance of the most dominant of all mammals—man!

GRAMMAR

The Attributive Clause I (定语从句)

概念

- ★ 定语从句是一个句子对一个名词或代词起到相当于定语的修饰和限定作用的从句。
- ★ 一般有限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。
- ★ 限制性定语从句:对所修饰的词起到限定作用,而这种限定作用是明确、具体和不可缺乏的。从形式上看,从句和主句之间没有逗号。

- ★ 非限制性定语从句：对所修饰的词只是起到一些附加说明的作用。从形式上看，从句和主句之间用逗号分开。

1. With the force of 100,000 hydrogen bombs, the asteroid caused a deadly winter that killed all the dinosaurs. (关系代词 that 引导的限制性定语从句修饰 winter)
2. Yesterday she bought this book, which cost her 30 yuan. (关系代词 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰 this book)

由关系代词引导的定语从句的用法

- ★ 关系代词 who (主格), whom (宾格), whose (所属格), that 和 which 用来引导定语从句,以修饰它们所代表的名词或代词(该词成为先行词),在从句中它们充当主语、宾语、表语、定语。
- ★ 修饰人时,关系代词用 who, whom (宾格)。
- ★ 修饰物时,关系代词用 which 或者 that, 两者可以替换。
- ★ whose (所属格) 指物时,“whose + 名词”=“名词+of +which”。
- ★ 在非正式文体中,作宾语的关系代词可省略。
- ★ 定语从句的谓语动词形式应与所修饰的词保持数的一致。
- ★ 若先行词是 everything, something, anything, nothing, the very, the next 等时,关系代词用 that 或者省略;当先行词是 everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody 时,关系代词用 who 或 whom。

1. The girl **who** is standing in front of the car is my daughter. (限制性定语从句, who 修饰 the girl, 在从句中作主语)
2. Iridium is an element **which** is rare on earth but is very common in asteroids. (限制性定语从句, which 修饰 an element, 在从句中作主语)
3. Now scientists are sure that the asteroid was so big that it would have stopped all sunlight reaching the earth and created storms of acid rain as well as earthquakes **which** would have been one thousand times stronger than the biggest earthquakes (**that**) we have experienced in the past 100 years! (限制性定语从句, which 修饰第一个 earthquakes, 在从句中作主语; that 修饰第二个 earthquakes, 在从句中作宾语, 所以可以省略)
4. A student is a person **whose** duty is to learn knowledge. (限制性定语从句, whose 修饰 a person, 指人, 在从句中作定语)
5. This is the new dictionary, **whose** cover is blue. (非限制性定语从句, whose 修饰 dictionary,