

21 世纪大学英语系列教材

D 大学英语 (上册)

AXUE YINGYU

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21 世纪大学英语系列教材

大 学 英 语

(上册)

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前 言

《大学英语》是参照大多数大学英语本科系列教材,公共英语学生的学习现状,以及教学总学时的具体实际而编写的。旨在精要地概括生词、短语、语法规则等,将重点放在学生容易产生理解偏差的知识上,注重听和说的训练,在篇章、例词、例句和各项习题等的内容上,贴近英语知识的广阔性、应用性和实用性。学生完成本教材学习,即可达到大学英语四级水平。

一、教材的基本框架

《大学英语》每册共有 12 个单元,每个单元由五个部分组成:Section I、Section II、Section III、Section IV 和 Section V,并附有教学参考书。

Section I Listening and Speaking

听主要采用提问式回答选项问题,回答或完成短文问题。说的目的是通过师生间的教学互动或学生间的会话,使学生掌握单词、句子的准确发音和语音语调,以及理解篇章内容。

Section II Intensive Reading

精选课文题材广泛,包括文化、体育、语言教学、现代科技、人文景观、校园生活、人物故事等。课文的篇幅和词汇量适中,文后还编写了五种紧贴课文的重点词汇和短语,针对性强,应用价值高,加强了语言知识的运用。

Section III Grammar

语法项目的编写采用图表式,简明扼要,重点突出,便于指导和学习。针对学生的实际,语法论述后面还编写了两至三道专项习题,较系统地对语法知识进行梳理和归纳,有助于学生学习、复习、巩固和扩展语法知识。

Section IV Exercise Reading

阅读训练的题材广泛,内容丰富,难度适中,目的在于提高学生的阅读速度、答题的准确度及阅读技能。每篇短文后面还编写了两道习题,可供学生进行自测。

Section V Applied Writing

实用文体写作较为详细地介绍了各项题材写作的格式、方式、要求和技巧,并在每个题型前提供一定的信息点,学生可在教师的指导下完成写作任务。(为提高学生写作能力,特在下册写作部分增设写作练习。)

二、教材的特点

为了使教材详实、新颖和具有特点,编者参照和查阅了一些经典著作,征求了一些专家、学者的意见,在课文、例句和习题等选材过程中,尽力做到以系统性、实用性、知识性和前瞻性为原则,强调了应用性,使本教材形成了自身的特点。

(一)内容全面,条目系统

本教材分听和说、精读课文、语法、阅读课文和写作五大部分,共计 24 个单元(42 篇文章),24 个语法条目、300 多个语言点、词汇量,符合教材编制体系。各个部分内容广泛、丰富,既巩固复习了中学所学的知识,又全面扩展了新的内容,是名副其实的“大全”。

(二)针对性强,实用价值高

①听和说使师生在使用过程中,能清晰掌握题型的第一手资料,加强训练,勇夺听力高分。

②在语言知识的运用上,针对学生容易混淆的问题,重点对这些问题进行详尽的分析比较,使学生辨明是非,区别异同。

③注重了当代英语语言的发展,在编写过程中,既尊重传统语言的表述,又有选择地介绍一些逐渐或已经为人们所接受的新观点和新论点。

④各个部分习题的编写由浅入深,循序渐进,逐步深入,围绕课文、语法等项目,使师生更加明确教与学的关系和目的,达到了“实战演练”的效果。

本教程上册由南阳理工学院赵万哲老师编写 15 万字,张敏老师编写 11 万字、周方老师编写 4 万字,吴彬老师编写 3 万字,南阳医学高等专科学校李肃娜老师编写 7 万字。他们都具有大学英语教学的实践经验,集各家教学、辅导的经验之长,形成了各自的教学特色和风格,因此该书是所有参编者的智慧和辛勤劳动的结晶。在成书过程中,编者全面审稿多次,并得到了部分大学外语学院领导、同行的支持和帮助,在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

由于编写时间仓促,书中难免存在一些疏漏,诚望师生不吝指正。

编 者

2008 年 12 月

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Unit 1



Listening & Speaking

Task 1

Directions: This task is to train your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

1. A. Wednesday. B. Tuesday. C. Sunday. D. Friday.
2. A. She needs it back tomorrow.
B. She doesn't want to lend it.
C. She doesn't think he will return it tomorrow.
D. She wants to make some promises.
3. A. At 1:00 in the afternoon. B. At 12:00 in the morning.
C. At 11:00 in the morning. D. At 2:00 in the afternoon.
4. A. Black. B. Red. C. Blue. D. Brown.
5. A. He enjoys writing home every week.
B. He doesn't write home once a week now.
C. He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
D. He has been asked to write home every week.

Task 2

Directions: This task is to train your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

Conversation 1

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. A. A single room. | B. A single room with bath. |
| C. A double room. | D. A double room with bath. |
| 7. A. It's on the 8th floor. | B. It's on the 6th floor. |
| C. It's on the 3rd floor. | D. It's on the ground floor. |

Conversation 2

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8. A. \$ 33. | B. \$ 45. | C. \$ 60. | D. \$ 90. |
| 9. A. 10:15 in the morning. | B. 2:40 in the afternoon. | C. 11:00 at night. | D. 10:30 at night. |
| 10. A. Any time before 11:00. | B. Any time after 11:00. | C. Any time before 11:30. | D. Any time after 10:30. |

Task 3

Directions: This task is to train your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase below.

11. Why did the woman go to see the doctor?
She was having _____.
12. Did the doctor know her?
_____.
13. What question did the doctor ask the woman?
The doctor asked her _____.
14. How old was she when she got married?
When she got married, _____.
15. What's her age now?
_____.

Task 4

Directions: This task is to train your ability to speak in English. You are to listen to the following dialogue twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words. After that, make your dialogue with one of your classmates, using the same pattern.



Carol: What was that terrible noise?

Gail: I'm sorry. I just dropped a stack of books.

Carol: _____?

Gail: Fortunately, no. But I'm terribly sorry.

Carol: I'm glad you're not hurt, but why did you drop the books?

Gail: I couldn't help it. The books were too heavy and I _____.

Carol: You've got to be careful next time!

Gail: I will, I will. Trust me!

Carol: How many books do we still need to pack, Gail? We've been packing all day.

Gail: We still _____ about ten stacks more.

Carol: Well, I'm really tired from packing all of the books all day. And _____ to clock out.

Gail: I know. (Gail heaves a sigh.) Maybe we can finish it tomorrow.

Carol: Why not! These books are not urgent. We could _____ tomorrow morning.

Gail: All right. Let's call it quits and go home.

Carol: See, great minds think alike!



Intensive Reading

Text A

What do Parents Owe Their Children?

If I had to select a word that best describes the majority of American parents, that word would be guilt-ridden. How sad it is to see parents become the willing victims of the "give-me game", only to discover that, no matter what they do, it doesn't enough. In the end, they are looked down upon for their lack of firmness and blamed when their spoiled children get into trouble. What do parents owe their children?

Parents don't owe their children every minute of their day and every ounce of their energy. They don't owe them round-the-clock car service,

singing lessons, tennis lessons, expensive bicycles, a motorcycle or a car when they reach sixteen, or a trip to Europe when they graduate.

Parents do not owe their children a college education. If they can afford it, fine; they can certainly send them to the best universities. But they must not feel guilty if they can't. If the children really want to go, they'll find a way. There are plenty of loans and scholarship for the bright and eager who can't afford to pay.

Do parents owe their children anything? Yes, they owe them a great deal.

One of their chief obligations is to give their children sense of personal worth, for self-esteem is the basis of a good mental health. A youngster who is constantly made to feel stupid and unworthy, constantly compared to brighter brothers, sisters, or cousins, will become so unsure, so afraid of failing, that he (or she) won't try at all. Of course, they should be corrected when they do wrong; this is the way children learn. But the criticisms should be balanced with praises, preferably with a smile and kiss. No child is ever too old to be hugged.

Parents owe their children firm guidance and consistent discipline. It is frightening for a youngster to feel that he is in charge of himself; it's like being in a car without brakes. The parent who says "No" when other parents say "Yes" send a double messages. He is also saying: "I love you, and I am ready to risk your anger, because I don't want you to get into trouble."

Parents owe their children some religious training. The fact that so many strange cults are enjoying such success is proof that children feel the need for something spiritual in their life.

Parents owe their children a comfortable feeling about their body, and enough information about sex to balance the misinformation that they will surely receive from their friends.

Parents owe their children privacy and respect for their personal belongs. This means not borrowing things without permission, not reading diaries and mail, not looking through purses, pockets, and drawers. If parents feel that they must read their children's diary to know what is going on, the communication between them must be pretty bad.

Parents owe their children a set of solid values around which to build their lives. This means teaching them to respect the rights and opinions of others; it



means being respectful to elders, teachers and the law. The best way to teach such values is by example. A child who is lied to will lie. A child who sees his parents steal tools from the factory or towels from a hotel will think that it is all right to steal. A youngster who sees no laughter and no love in the home will have a difficult time laughing and loving.

No child asks to be born. If you bring a life into the world, you owe the child something. And if you give him his due, he'll have something of value to pass along to your grandchildren.

New Words

owe [əʊ]	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	to be in debt to (sb.) (for sth.) 欠(债等) to be indebted to as the source of 欠;把……归功于
guilt-ridden [giltˈrɪdn]	<i>adj.</i>	showing or feeling guilt 犯罪的,有罪的
victim ['vɪktɪm]	<i>n.</i>	person, animal, etc. suffering injury, pain, etc. because of an event, the ill-will of sb. etc. 受害人,牺牲者
spoil [spɔɪl]	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	1. destroy the value, quality or pleasure 损坏,搞糟 2. harm the character of (esp. a child) by lack of strictness or wrong upbringing 溺爱 (of food, etc.) to become bad or unfit to be used, eaten, etc. (食品等)变质;变坏
round-the-clock [raʊnd-ðə-klɒk]	<i>adj.</i>	at all hours of the day or night 全天的,全天候的
scholarship ['skɒləʃɪp]	<i>n.</i>	1. payment of money given by the school 奖学金 2. learning or knowledge 学问,学识
obligation [ɒbli'geɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	duty or responsibility 义务,职责
loafer ['ləʊfə]	<i>n.</i>	a person who doesn't do anything or doesn't work 流浪者
self-esteem [ˌselfɪsˈtiːm]	<i>n.</i>	good opinion of oneself 自尊,自大;自尊心
criticism [ˈkrɪtɪsɪz(ə)m]	<i>n.</i>	judgement; finding fault with 批评

preferably ['prefərəbli]	adv.	better or more proper 更适宜
preferable ['prefərəbl]	adj.	(~ to) superior, preferred 较好的
consistent [kən'sistənt]	adj.	1. regular 调和的 2. (~ with) in agreement(与……)一致的
cult [kʌlt]	n.	1. system of religious worship 礼拜; 祭仪 2. a group of person devoted to a particular religion[集合词]信徒
misinformation [ˈmɪsɪnfəˈmeɪʃən]	n.	giving wrong information 误报; 误传

Phrases & Expressions

be in charge of	负责……
look through	翻看
go on	发生
lie to	向……说谎
give sb. one's due	给某人应得的(东西、评价等)
pass along to	传给……

Exercises

Understanding the Text

I. Answer the following questions.

1. How did the American parents feel about their children?
2. What's one of the parents' main responsibilities?
3. What do the parents really owe their children?
4. How do the parents respect the children's privacy?
5. What's the best way to teach the children values?



Vocabulary

**II. Fill in the blanks with the words given after each sentence. Change the forms if necessary.**

1. He _____ (brake) sharply to avoid the dog.
2. I could tell from her face that she was _____ (lie).
3. Her latest publication is a fine piece of _____ (scholar).
4. Trade union leaders claimed that some of their members had been _____ (victim), e. g. by being dismissed.
5. Who has been _____ (select) to lead the delegation?
6. Smoking is only _____ (permission) in the public lounge.
7. _____ (owe) to the rain the match was cancelled.
8. They were _____ (obligation) to sell their house in order to pay their debts.
9. I should choose this in _____ (prefer) to any other.
10. What you say now is not _____ (consistent) with what you said last week.

III. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary.

guidance spoil consistent prefer privacy
spiritual permission owe respect criticism

1. His reactions _____ our pleasure.
2. His words showed that he was in good _____.
3. You shouldn't use my computer without my _____.
4. I think coffee is to _____ tea.
5. Education in government schools is cheap, but if you go to the _____ ones, it is much more expensive.
6. When doing the experiment, the students need the teacher's _____.
7. Please accept this gift and our _____.
8. We _____ our success to hard work.

9. The poor boy _____ repeated the words.
10. She is quite sensitive to others' _____.

Multiple Choice



IV. In this part, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

- _____ the wise leadership of the Party, we have achieved great success during the past two decades.
A. Owing to B. On account C. Because D. Due to
- Children prefer to be _____ their own life.
A. in charge of B. on charge of
C. in the charge of D. in charge with
- Some people cannot accept _____ even from their friends.
A. critics B. criticisms C. critical D. crisis
- She is not a young man, but _____, her admirers find her ageless.
A. no matter how old is she B. how old she is
C. no matter how old she is D. however old is she
- Some trees are fallen; there _____ a strong wind last night.
A. must be B. must have been
C. should have been D. was
- The old man said that he wanted to pass the gold watch _____ his grandson.
A. from B. to C. down D. by
- The trouble _____ you is that you are one of the fellows who talk too readily.
A. to B. for C. in D. with
- Our grateful thanks are _____ to the police department for their help in the making of this film.
A. due B. owing C. owning D. dueing
- The mother didn't know who _____ for the broken glass.