



高等院校成人教育“十二五”规划教材

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本科

大学英语

主 编 秦乐娱 高 涛
副主编 李丽莎 彭晓娥
傅丽颖 许 瑛

上册



中南大学出版社
www.csupress.com.cn

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大学英语（上册）

（本科）

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语: 本科. 上册/秦乐娱,高涛主编.

—长沙: 中南大学出版社,2013. 11

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5487 - 0995 - 4

I . 大... II . ①秦...②高... III . 英语 - 成人高等教育 - 教材
IV . H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 257827 号

大学英语(上册)

本科

秦乐娱 高 涛 主编

☐责任编辑 周兴武 赵匡莉

☐责任印制 易建国

☐出版发行 中南大学出版社

社址: 长沙市麓山南路

邮编: 410083

发行科电话: 0731-88876770

传真: 0731-88710482

☐印 装 长沙利君漾印刷厂

☐开 本 787 × 1092 1/16 ☐印张 14.75 ☐字数 368 千字

☐版 次 2014 年 1 月第 1 版 ☐2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

☐书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5487 - 0995 - 4

☐定 价 38.00 元

图书出现印装问题,请与经销商调换



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总序

FOREWORD

党的十八大报告指出：要积极发展继续教育，完善终身教育体系。继续教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分，是传统学校教育向终身教育发展的一种新型教育制度。大力发展以成人教育为主的继续教育是提高劳动者素质、振兴经济和推进教育现代化的重要环节。国家实行继续教育制度，鼓励发展多种形式的继续教育，建立与完善终身教育体系，培养大批贴近社会、服务社会的各类应用型人才，对于加强社会主义精神文明建设，促进社会进步和经济发展，都将起到十分重要的作用。

按照教育部关于成人高等教育人才的培养目标，构建适用的教材体系，是成人高等教育在新形势下继续发展不可缺少的一环。经过编审委员会、作者和出版社的共同努力，“高等院校成人教育‘十二五’规划教材”将陆续出版，我向他们表示诚挚的祝贺和感谢。

综观这套系列教材，具有以下特点：

一是体例新颖。在每章开篇给出明确的学习目标与重点难点提示，涵盖教学大纲的重点或主要内容。教材中充分考虑到学生学习时可能遇到的问题，给他们以提示和建议。在章后和书后分别设置“同步测验与解析”和“综合测验与解析”栏目，涵盖本章及本书的重要知识点，并给出详尽的参考答案，对难题进行分析点评，列出解题思路与要点，以方便学生自学自测。

二是内容丰富、形式多样。教材内容既有基础知识、基本理论，又有基本技能的展示；既注重基本原理与应用知识的传授，又将纸质教材与多媒体教学资源、网络资源相结合，将与课程内容相关的法律法规、工具模板、操作范例等以多媒体网络资源的形式提供给学生。

三是实用性强。遵循成人高等教育人才培养模式与教学规律，在教材的编写上将理论与实际紧密结合，注重案例的引入，教材中尽可能多地安排案例，并进行详细的分析讲解。旨在通过案例教学，对课程重点难点进行深化分析和实操训练，加强学生对知识点的理解和记忆，强化学生分析问题、解决问题以及动手操作的能力。

在此,我相信“高等院校成人教育‘十二五’规划教材”的出版,对湖南建设教育强省这一目标的实现必将起到积极的推动作用。同时,继续教育教材建设是一项系统工程,尚处在起步阶段,缺乏足够的经验,肯定存在许多问题。各院校在使用教材过程中有什么问题和建
议,请及时反馈编委会,以便改进编写工作,真正把我省成人教育的教材建设提高到一个新的水平。

湖南省教育厅副厅长:申纪云

前言

P R E F A C E

《大学英语》(上、下册)专供成人教育非英语专业(包括成人教育、函授教育、网络教育、电视大学和自学考试)本科学生学习使用。本教材编写以《成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《成人高等教育本科生学士学位英语水平考试大纲(非英语专业)》为依据,充分考虑了成人学生学习英语的特点,着重采纳了成教教师和成人学生的诸多意见和建议,力求使教材具有科学性、系统性和趣味性。教材内容收集了英语国家最新教学素材,并加以改编,分单元循序渐进,可操作性强,便于教师课堂教学安排以及学生课后自主学习。

在本教材编写过程中,编者十分重视选材和练习能贯穿窄式主题输入。每单元的各项技能活动都围绕同一主题进行。这有利于学生提高英语学习的兴趣,更熟练地理解和运用各语域共用的常用表达方式。同时,教材编写注重学生的技能培养,每单元内容设置包括听、说、读、写、译各环节,旨在增强学生运用英语进行交际的综合能力。

本教材包括主教材《大学英语》(上册)和同步配套教材《大学英语》(下册)。

主教材《大学英语》(上册)共十二个单元。每单元主要包括以下内容:

1. 口语技巧(Communicative Skills)。每单元包括交际技能的训练,主要内容有常用表达法和小对话练习,旨在培养学生的口头表达能力。

2. 课文学习(Text A, Text B)。材料选自英文报刊、图书原文。两篇课文题材相同,具有较强的知识性和趣味性,有利于调动学生的学习积极性,扩大学生的知识面。

3. 课文注释(Text Notes)。每篇课文后有比较详细的注释,包括课文内容相关的背景知识、难句解释和语言要点释例,方便学生自学。

4. 语言技能(Language Skills)。每篇课文后配有课文理解和各种练习,单项练习与综合练习并重,帮助学生在精练与多练中得到巩固和提高。(课文理解有: Reading Aloud, Comprehension of the Text。语言要点有: Words, Phrases, Word Formation, Sentence Structure 和 Text Review。)

5. 语法学习(Grammar Focus)。根据成人本科学位考试的语言点帮助学生复习学过的语法知识,以易混淆的语法现象为重点,进行综合练习。

6. 实用写作(Practical Writing)。每单元介绍一个应用写作项目,提供实例,介绍学位写作考试题型,并配有相应的写作训练,以增强学生的写作能力。

7. 快乐学习(Merry Learning)。每单元后有谚语、笑话和语音练习,以增强教学的趣味性。

同步配套教材《大学英语》(下册)包括课文同步练习(含主教材各单元学习重点提示)、同步练习参考答案、学士学位英语水平应试训练、主教材练习参考答案和主教材课文参考译文共五部分。“课文同步练习”在文章题材、语法练习、应用写作等方面与主教材紧密配合。“成人学士学位英语水平应试训练”紧扣大纲,讲解要点,分别从会话技能、阅读理解、词汇和语法结构、完形填空、英译汉、短文写作等六个方面进行专题训练,设置了自测试题及答案,供学生检验自己的学习成果。

《大学英语》(上、下册)是我们针对成人教育教学内容和课程体系的特性所作的一次创新,其中一定会存在不当和疏漏之处,敬请使用者批评指正。

编者



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Education

Overview

This is the first unit. In the Communicative Skills section, you will learn how to express congratulations and wishes. Text A in Unit 1 is about homeschooling, a kind of education different from that in conventional schools. We learn the reasons, the situations, the advantages and disadvantages of it. Text B is about homeschooling in China, which is becoming more popular according to a recent survey. It analyzes the reasons and the trend of the homeschooling. Both of these texts make us know more about the new style of education.

Upon completion of Unit 1, students are required to

1. get familiar and create dialogues with the frequently used expressions to express congratulations and wishes;
2. understand the main ideas of Text A and Text B, grasp the words, expressions, structures and word formation used in the texts, and discuss the texts and answer the questions;
3. have a basic idea of the correct use of Basic Sentence Patterns;
4. get familiar with the format of how to write a letter.

Communicative Skills

Expressing Congratulations and Wishes

Frequently Used Expressions

1. I called to congratulate you on your promotion.
2. I'm glad that you were promoted to director.
3. Congratulations! You really deserved this reward!
4. I want to say congratulations to you, Jim, for your promotion to sales manager.
5. A little bird told me you got a raise. Congratulations.
6. Congratulations. I'm really happy for you.
7. I heard your presentation was very successful.
8. Congratulations on your complete recovery.
9. Have a wonderful birthday!
10. Happy New Year!
11. Merry Christmas!
12. Have a nice Thanksgiving!
13. May you have the best season ever!
14. Best Wishes for Mother's Day.
15. Good luck to you.

Fill in the blanks with the above expressions.

1. Man: I heard you bought a new house. _____

Woman: Thank you. Why don't you come to our housewarming party?

2. Man: _____

Woman: Thank you for your kindness to look after me.

3. Woman: _____

Man: Thanks, my dear friend, Lisa.

Woman: You have been a great colleague as well as a good friend. And I am proud of you.

4. Woman: Hello. This is Linda.

Man: Hello, Linda? Hi, this is Harry. _____

Text A Homeschooling

When you learn reading, math, and other subjects taught in school from your parents or tutors who come to your house, it's called homeschooling. A kid may be the only one, or he or she may be taught with brothers, sisters, or kids from the neighborhood.

Parents choose to homeschool their children for many different reasons. Sometimes a kid is sick and can't go to regular school. But more often, kids are homeschooled because their parents feel they can give their child a better education than the local school can. Parents also might choose homeschooling because they want their child's education to include religious instruction (learning about God) , which isn't offered at public schools.

If you don't like school, homeschooling might seem like the perfect solution. You might wonder if kids have to go to school. It's true that kids must be educated, but it's legal to be schooled at home. In fact, more than 1 million students do it. These kids can learn just as they do in regular school, but their parents are in charge of their education.

Homeschool parents must make sure that their kids get the instruction and the experiences they need. The parents also may have to file paperwork with the state to explain who's teaching the kid and which subjects are being covered.

Kids who are homeschooled may benefit from the one-on-one attention. For instance, if you don't understand something in math, the whole class won't be moving on without you. You might be the whole class! It's also possible that you might learn more than you would in a regular classroom, because if you really excel at something, you can learn more at your own pace. Kids who are homeschooled also may get out in their communities more than other kids. They might get to experience hands-on education at museums, libraries, businesses, marinas, and other community resources.



People disagree about how much formal education a person needs to be a good teacher. Not all parents and homeschool tutors have gone to school to learn to teach, or to learn the subject they are teaching. If a parent is well educated, he or she may understand some subjects really well but others not as well. For instance, a kid's mom may be great at chemistry but not as good at English.

To be fair, not all schoolteachers are experts in their fields either. And tutors may be used for subjects the parent isn't skilled in. If a homeschool parent or tutor doesn't know something or can't fully explain it, the instructor and student can always research the issue together. A local library, university, community college, or the Internet may have the answers.

A kid who's homeschooled doesn't have the convenience of school facilities, such as a gymnasium, science lab, or art studio. The child may be taught at the kitchen table or at a "school" area in the home. He or she might do science experiments in the kitchen or go outside to work on an art project. Some parents who homeschool their kids form groups so their kids can go together to take art classes and take part in other group learning activities, like field trips.

Effects on social life can be another possible disadvantage for homeschooled kids. All kids need to have friends and be around other children. Some homeschoolers may feel cut off from kids their age or feel like they spend too much time with their families. Parents who homeschool their kids often make efforts to ensure their son or daughter has a social life. For instance, groups of homeschooled children may get together regularly to learn together or just socialize. And like any child, they may be on sports teams, in dance classes, or take part in other activities outside of school.

No matter where a child goes to school, the key to learning is listening to the teacher and asking for help when you need it. A homeschooled child might feel more comfortable with his or her teacher (a parent), but the child still needs to pay attention and cooperate. Just like in a traditional school, teachers (parents) and students need to work together to achieve goals in the classroom.

Homeschooled kids can take advantage of the control they have over their education. If something really interests them, they can ask to pursue it further—maybe by going on a field trip or talking to experts. This can be done in traditional school, too, but field trips are often scheduled well in advance and such personal attention isn't always possible.

You may have heard about kids who were homeschooled and then went on to attend a top college. It does happen, but just like with regular school, this kind of achievement takes a lot of planning and hard work.

Colleges do recognize homeschooling as a legitimate education. But it's important to remember that colleges often require certain subjects, and sometimes tests like the SATs. Kids and parents need to plan to be sure that the homeschooling experience is preparing the child to attend college or pursue the career he or she has in mind.

(856 words)

<http://kidshealth.org/kid/feeling/school/homeschool.html#>

New Words

homeschooling /ˌhəʊm'sku:lɪŋ/

religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/

tutor /'tju:tə/

legal /'li:ɡəl/

marina /mə'ri:nə/

disagree /ˌdɪsə'ɡri:/

chemistry /'kemɪstrɪ/

facility /fə'sɪlɪti/

gymnasium /dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm/

studio /'stju:dɪəʊ, 'stu:t-/

disadvantage /dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/

ensure /ɪn'ʃʊə/

socialize /'səʊʃəlaɪz/

pursue /pə'sju:/

schedule /'ʃedʒu:əl, 'skedʒu:əl/

legitimate /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/

career /kə'riə/

n., *v.* 自主学习, 在家教育

adj. concerned with sacred matters or religion 宗教的

n. a person who gives private instruction 导师, 家教老师

adj. having legal efficacy or force 合法的

n. a fancy dock for small yachts and cabin cruisers 码头

v. be of different opinions 不一致

n. the science of matter; the branch of the natural sciences dealing with the composition of substances and their properties and reactions 化学

n. place that provides a particular service or is used for a particular industry 设施, 设备

n. athletic facility equipped for physical training 健身房

n. workplace for the practice of an art 工作室

n. the quality of having less favorable position 缺点

v. make certain of 确保

v. take part in social activities; interact with others 参与社交

v. carry out or participate in an activity; be involved in 继续

v. plan for an activity or event 安排

adj. recognized as lawful 合法的

n. the general progression of your working or professional life 事业

Phrases and Expressions

be in charge of

make sure

file... with

excel at/in

participation

to be fair

be skilled in

be great at

cut off

field trip

in advance

attend college

对……负责

确认

备案

突出, 擅长于

参加

公平地说

精通

善于, 精通

切断, 切掉

实地考察

预先, 提前

上大学

Proper Names

SATs (Scholastic Aptitude Tests) (美国) 学习能力测验, 俗称“美国高考”。

Notes

1. When you learn reading, math, and other subjects taught in school from your parents or tutors who come to your house, it's called homeschooling. 当孩子跟着父母或者家庭教师在家学习阅读、数学以及其他学校所开课程时, 这就是家庭学校教育。
who come to your house 是定语从句, 修饰前面的 tutors。
2. Parents also might choose homeschooling because they want their child's education to include religious instruction (learning about God), which isn't offered at public schools. 父母亲想让孩子学习宗教(关于对“主”的学习) 才选择家庭学校, 因为公立学校没有提供宗教这方面的学习。
which isn't offered at public schools 是非限定性定语从句, 进一步补充说明上一句话当中的 religious instruction。
3. It's true that kids must be educated, but it's legal to be schooled at home. In fact, more than 1 million students do it. 孩子必须接受教育, 这是毋庸置疑的, 但孩子在家里接受教育也是合法的。事实上, 上百万的孩子正是这么做的。
do it 指的是前面一句话里的 to be schooled at home。
4. The parents also may have to file paperwork with the state to explain who's teaching the kid and which subjects are being covered. 父母也同样必须将文书提交政府登记备案, 注明授课教师以及开设的课程。
who's teaching the kid and which subjects are being covered 是 explain 的宾语从句。
5. It's also possible that you might learn more than you would in a regular classroom, because if you really excel at something, you can learn more at your own pace. 你也可能比在正规的教室里学到更多的知识, 因为如果你真的在某方面表现很突出, 你可以根据自己的进度进行更多的学习。
句中 might 和 would 表示推测, 而不是时态。本句前半句是推测, 而后半句是事实。excel at 是固定词组, 表示“擅长……”。
6. Not all parents and homeschool tutors have gone to school to learn to teach or to learn the subject they are teaching. 并不是所有的父母和家教老师为了学会教孩子或者学会自己要教的科目而去学校学习过。
7. No matter where a child goes to school, the key to learning is listening to the teacher and asking for help when you need it. 无论是在哪里学习, 关键是要仔细听课, 必要时应寻求老师的帮助。
no matter 作“无论”、“不管”解, 用以引导让步状语从句, 常用在下列句型中: 句型中的 No matter what (who/when/where...) 分别表示“无论何事(无论何人/无论何时/何地) ”等。这个从句可以置于主句之前, 也可以置于主句之后。如: I'll discuss it with you no matter when you like. 无论你什么时候高兴, 我都愿意同你讨论这件事。

key to... 是固定搭配, 表示“……的关键”, to 是介词。

8. It does happen, but just like with regular school, this kind of achievement takes a lot of planning and hard work. 这确实是有的, 就像正规学校一样, 要达到如此成就需要进行许多的计划和努力。

It does happen 是助动词 do 表示强调的用法, 用于强调的 do 通常只用于现在时或过去式 (即只有 do, does, did 这样的形式)。如: He did come but soon went back. 他的确来过, 但很快就回去了。

Exercises

Reading Aloud

1. Read the following paragraphs and try to learn them by heart.

No matter where a child goes to school, the key to learning is listening to the teacher and asking for help when you need it. A homeschooled child might feel more comfortable with his or her teacher (a parent), but the child still needs to pay attention and cooperate. Just like in a traditional school, teachers (parents) and students need to work together to achieve goals in the classroom.

Homeschooled kids can take advantage of the control they have over their education. If something really interests them, they can ask to pursue it further—maybe by going on a field trip or talking to experts. This can be done in traditional school, too, but field trips are often scheduled well in advance and such personal attention isn't always possible.

Comprehension of the Text

2. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1) Public schools don't offer religious instruction.
- 2) If you don't like school, you can choose homeschooling.
- 3) You can absolutely earn more than you do in a regular classroom.
- 4) People have different views about how much formal education a person needs to be a good teacher.
- 5) A homeschooled kid can go outside to work on an art project.

3. Give a brief answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) Is it legal for kids to be schooled at home?
- 2) Who are in charge of children's education when they are homeschooled?
- 3) What may kids benefit from when they are homeschooled?
- 4) Where does a homeschooled kid do science experiments probably?
- 5) What is the key to learning?

Language Practice

4. Spell out the words with the help of their initials and the given definitions.

- 1) t _____ a person who gives private instruction