



21世纪高等教育优秀课规划教材

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新编大学英语实用综合教程

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李晏蓓 杨明蕊 主编



电子科技大学出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编大学英语实用综合教程 / 李晏葳, 杨明蕊主编.

成都: 电子科技大学出版社, 2009. 10

(21 世纪高等教育优秀课规划教材)

ISBN 978-7-5647-0207-6

I. 新… II. ①李…②杨… III. 英语—高等学校—教材

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 183503 号

新编大学英语实用综合教程

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出 版: 电子科技大学出版社 (成都市一环路东一段 159 号电子信息产业大厦 邮编: 610051)

策划编辑: 朱丹

责任编辑: 罗丹

主 页: www.uestcp.com.cn

电子邮件: uestcp@uestcp.com.cn

发 行: 新华书店经销

印 刷: 北京市彩虹印刷有限责任公司

成品尺寸: 185mm×260mm 印张 20 字数 510 千字

版 次: 2009 年 10 月第一版

印 次: 2009 年 10 月第一次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5647-0207-6

定 价: 30.00 元

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Preface

为了适应 21 世纪高等教育改革和发展的需要,我们特意编写了一本理念新、体系新、内容新、方法新、手段新、有特色、水平高的创新教材——《新编大学英语实用综合教程》。本教材是依据教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)与《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》(以下简称《考试大纲》)编写的。本教材以全面提高学生的综合素质为宗旨,在充分考虑和分析目前成人高等教育、大中专、本科英语教与学新特点的基础上,满足学生学习和教师教学的基本需求,注重开发和培养学生的英语综合应用能力,为学生的终身学习和个人发展奠定良好的基础。

在教材的编写过程中,我们始终坚持将《基本要求》规定的教学目的与教学要求和《考试大纲》规定的考试内容结合起来,将教学与考试的分级制和学生的实际状况与需要结合起来。《基本要求》规定的教学目的是:通过教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的读、写、听、说能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语资料,在涉外交际的日常活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为进一步提高英语交际能力打下基础。

全书共分 11 个单元,每单元由以下四部分构成:

第一部分:阅读教学(Reading Activities)

课文 A 和课文 B 为基本的阅读材料,教学活动围绕着这两篇主题相关的课文展开。所选文章内容新颖、语言规范、难易适中。课后练习(Exercises)包括以下内容:课文理解练习测试学生对课文理解的多项选择题和正误判断题。重点词语练习选择课文中的重点单词和常用短语,从释义、用法、搭配、辨析等方面设计练习,使学生能对其正确掌握并熟练运用。句型结构练习选择课文中的常用句型结构,从用法、结构、要点、难点等方面设计练习,使学生能对其正确掌握并熟练运用。英汉翻译练习选择课文中含有重点词语和常用句型结构的句子,以及课文外的同类型的句子进行英汉翻译,使学生既能掌握句子结构,又能进行较达意的英汉表达。

第二部分:听与说(Listening and Speaking)

这部分的重点是围绕一个话题展开,内容涉及与这一话题相关的情景、功能和常用表达。

第三部分:语法要点(Grammar Items)

以“实用为主、够用为度”为原则,简明、重点、实用地介绍大学基础英语语法的要点,并配有语法练习,以便学生在真实语言中了解并掌握语法要点。

第四部分:写作训练(Practical Writing)

这一部分内容覆盖《基本要求》“交际范围表”的所有项目。

本教材在编写的过程中注重实用、简明、易教、易学,这是本书的一大亮点,同时恳切希望广大师生在使用过程中,对存在的错误和不足提出批评与指正,使其不断改进、完善。

编者

2009年8月

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Unit One

Section A Reading Activities

Text A Space Effort

(1) It is expected that the discovery of possible life-forms from the planet Mars will revive public interest in space exploration. But is public support for the international space effort necessary, given that politicians seem determined to press ahead with it anyway?

(2) The race to the moon, which was won by the Americans in 1969, was driven almost entirely by politics. The rivalry between the U. S. and the former Soviet Union meant that the two countries were determined to be the first to put a man on the moon. President John F. Kennedy promised that America would win this race and, as one of the most popular presidents in American history, he inspired a nation to think of space exploration as the ultimate test of America's superiority over her Soviet enemy.

(3) America's success as the first nation to reach the moon, coupled with continuing Cold War rivalry, created much public support for the space programme and Washington was able to fund many more missions. During the 1970s, the moon was visited again, unmanned missions were sent to Mars and, for the first time, man-made craft were put on paths that would take them out of the solar system.

(4) But, by the 1980s, public support for space exploration was declining. It faded almost entirely after the Challenger space shuttle disaster of 1986, and the U. S. government was under pressure to scale back its space programme. Politicians reacted by demanding cuts in spending, which put the future of many space missions in doubt.

(5) In Russia, funding was also a problem. The end of the Soviet Union meant the country could no longer afford to sustain its space programme. In fact, spending became so tight that there was often not enough money to bring home astronauts working on the country's Mir space station.

(6) But, in the last few years, politicians seem to have changed their attitude to space exploration, even though there is little evidence that the public have. New missions to Mars are

planned, and plenty of money is being spent on other extraterrestrial activities. Last year, for instance, the U. S. spent more on space research and development than on any other area of research, except health and the military.

(7) And spending is likely to increase in the coming years: currently, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is planning a number of missions to Mars, and it is pressing ahead with the most expensive space-exploration project ever undertaken—the International Space Station. (Three years ago, this project — a collaboration between the U. S. , Canada, Russia, Europe and Japan — came within one vote of being canceled by the American House of Representatives.)

(8) And the Americans are not the only ones spending huge sums on space exploration. The Europeans, Canadians and Japanese are expected to spend 9 billion on their share of the space station, and Europe has already spent huge sums developing its Ariane rockets, the most recent of which — Ariane 5 — blew up shortly after it was launched. The Russians, too, claim they are committed to supporting the International Space Station — an expense that country seems ill is able to afford.

(9) So, if there is little public support for space exploration, where does the impetus to fund these activities come from? Promoting the cause of science is one possible answer. But recently there has been considerable controversy over whether projects like the International Space Station have enough scientific value to merit the billions that have been and will be spent on it.

(10) NASA's reasons for building the space station are “to develop new materials [and] technologies that will have immediate, practical applications”. However, for such research to be worthwhile, NASA needs private companies to develop (and help pay for) extraterrestrial research. Unfortunately, the cost of sending anything into orbit is so high that most private companies favour improving techniques on Earth. Significantly, NASA has so far not managed to get any substantial private investment to manufacture products in space.

(11) The result is that the station seems, at present, to have only one concrete objective: research into how people can live and work safely and efficiently in space. But how important is this research? And can it possibly justify the cost of this huge orbiting laboratory?

(12) The only purpose of studying how humans live and work in space would be to prepare for long-term space missions. At present, none are planned, and this seems unlikely to change in the near future. The main reasons for this are the costs. A manned mission to our nearest planetary neighbour Mars, for example, would cost around 400 billion. This is 50 billion more than Russia's present Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

(13) And even if one accepts that this research is important, can it justify building a


space station the size of 14 tennis courts, at a cost which is eventually expected to exceed 100 billion? Given the shortage of funds in many other areas of scientific research, it would seem not.

(14) So why they build it? There are good political reasons for doing so. It will provide work for the thousands of unemployed defence workers who depended on the Cold War for their jobs, and who make up a substantial proportion of voters in both Russia and the U. S. It will also help keep American/Russian ties strong — another reason NASA believes the space station is a good investment. (Critics argue that there are far cheaper ways to keep the U. S. and Russia on good terms.)

(15) And then there is the legacy of the Cold War. The Berlin Wall may have fallen, but NASA and the U. S. government still seem to believe in the ideal of one nation's superiority in space. Indeed, NASA describes the space station as "a powerful symbol of U. S. leadership".

(16) It seems that the world's politicians are caught in a time warp. They still believe, as they did in the 1960s, that man must conquer space in order to prove he is master of his surroundings. If only it weren't so expensive.

(1,002 words)



New Words

rivalry ['raɪvəlɪ] <i>n.</i>	active competition between people 竞争; 对抗
superiority [sju(:)piəri'ɔ:ri] <i>n.</i>	state of being superior 优越(性), 优势
unmanned [ʌn'mænd] <i>a.</i>	not manned; operated automatically or without a crew 无人的; 无人操纵的, 无人驾驶的
craft [kra:ft] <i>n.</i>	1. (<i>pl.</i> unchanged) a boat, ship, aircraft, etc. 小船; 船; 飞机; 飞行器 2. skill and care in doing or making sth. 工艺; 手艺 3. a trade or profession requiring skill and care (需要特种手艺的) 行业; 职业 4. 诡计; 手腕
decline [di'klaɪn] <i>vi.</i>	become smaller, weaker, fewer, etc. ; diminish 下降; 衰弱; 减少
<i>n.</i>	gradual and continuous loss of strength, power, numbers, etc. ; declining 下降; 衰弱; 减少
shuttle ['ʃʌtl] <i>n.</i>	航天飞机
<i>v.</i>	go from one place to another 穿梭往返
scale [skeɪl] <i>n.</i>	relative size, extent, etc. ; relation between the actual size

		of sth. and the map, diagram, etc. which represents it 规模;程度;范围;比例
	<i>vt.</i>	draw or make (sth.) bigger or smaller by using a scale 按比例增加或缩减
extraterrestrial [,ekstrətə'restriəl]	<i>a.</i>	happening, existing or coming from somewhere beyond Earth 地球(或其大气圈)外的;行星际的;宇宙的
military ['militəri]	<i>a.</i>	of or for soldiers or an army 军事的
	<i>n.</i>	the soldiers or the army; the armed forces 军人;军队;武装部队
aeronautics [,æərə'no:tiks]	<i>n.</i>	the scientific study or practice of constructing and flying aircraft 航空学
space exploration	<i>n.</i>	外层空间探索
collaboration [kə,læbə'reiʃən]	<i>n.</i>	working together with sb. , esp. to create or produce sth. 合作,协作
cancel ['kænsəl]	<i>vt.</i>	order (sth.) to be stopped; make (sth.) no longer valid 取消;废除
representative [,reprɪ'zentətɪv]	<i>n.</i>	person chosen or appointed to represent another or others; person elected to represent others in a legislative body 代表;议员;(美国)众议院议员;州议员
sum [sʌm]	<i>n.</i>	amount of money 金额;款项
rocket ['rɒkɪt]	<i>n.</i>	火箭
	<i>vi.</i>	move very fast; rise quickly and suddenly 飞速前进;猛涨
impetus ['ɪmpɪtəs]	<i>n.</i>	a force that encourages a process to develop more quickly 推动力;刺激
considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl]	<i>a.</i>	great in amount or size 相当多的;相当大的
controversy ['kɒntreɪvəsi]	<i>n.</i>	fierce argument or disagreement about sth. , esp. one that is carried on in public over a long period 争论;争议
merit ['merɪt]	<i>n.</i>	quality of deserving praise or reward; worth; excellence 长处;价值;优点
	<i>vt.</i>	be worthy of; deserve 应获得,应受;值得
immediate ['ɪmi:djət]	<i>a.</i>	happening or done at once; existing at the present time; direct 立即的,即刻的;目前的;直接的
worthwhile ['wɜ:ð(h)waɪl]	<i>a.</i>	worth doing; worth the trouble taken 值得做的;值得花费时间(精力)的

orbit['ɔ:bit] <i>n.</i>	a path followed by an object, eg. a spacecraft, round a planet, star, etc. [天]轨道
<i>v.</i>	move in orbit round sth. 环绕(天体的)轨道运行
substantial[səb'stænʃəl] <i>a.</i>	large in amount; considerable 大量的, 可观的, 相当多的
long-term[lɒŋtə:m] <i>a.</i>	of or for a long period of time 长期的
manned['mænd] <i>a.</i>	(usu. of a spacecraft) with people on board 载人的; 由人操纵的
planetary['plænɪtrɪ] <i>a.</i>	行星的
gross[grəʊs] <i>a.</i>	total; whole 总的; 毛的
exceed[ik'si:d] <i>vt.</i>	be greater or more numerous than 超过
shortage['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	lack of sth. needed; deficiency 缺少; 不足; 短缺
proportion[prə'pɔ:ʃən] <i>n.</i>	comparative part or share of a whole; relation of one thing to another in quantity, size, etc. ; ratio 部分; 份儿; 比例, 比
voter[vɔ:tə] <i>n.</i>	person who votes or has the right to vote, esp. in a political election 投票人; 选举人; 有投票(或选举)权者
time warp <i>n.</i>	(in science fiction) a situation in which people or things from one point in time are moved to or trapped in another point in time(科幻作品中)时间错位(或间断、暂停)



Phrases and Expressions

press ahead(with sth.)	continue doing a task or pursuing an aim despite difficulties, objections, etc. (不顾困难地)继续进行
coupled with	together with 与……一起; 连同
scale back	reduce in size 按比例缩减, 相应缩减
put sth. in doubt	make sth. uncertain 使某事物不确定
blow up	explode; be destroyed by an explosion 爆炸; 炸毁
Gross Domestic Product(GDP)	the annual total value of goods produced, and services provided, in a country 国内生产总值
be on good terms	have a good relationship 关系好
be caught in	be involved in 陷入, 卷入



Exercises

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

cancel	collaboration	concrete	immediate
impetus	military	orbit	rocket

1. For health reasons the president has decided to _____ his planned visit to Italy.
2. John Glenn, the first U. S. astronaut to _____ the Earth in 1962, was 77 years old when he returned to space in 1998.
3. This book is the product of several years of _____ between two leading universities.
4. Anger can be a positive force if it provides an _____ for change.
5. She's the only person in her _____ family who has a college education, although two of her cousins also have degrees.
6. There are many theories about where natural satellites came from, but manmade satellites are launched into space by _____.
7. I don't have any _____ plans for the weekend—I was thinking of spending some time with my family or perhaps getting together with some friends.
8. According to the U. S. Constitution, the president and Congress share power over _____ affairs; the president commands the armed forces, but only Congress can declare war.

II . Rewrite the sentences below so that they use the words given in parentheses but keep their original meaning. Be sure to make any other necessary changes as well.

1. The Challenger exploded 73 seconds after it was launched. (blow)
2. His untidy appearance, plus the fact that he arrived late for the interview, made a very bad impression. (couple)
3. The exploration team included scientists, technical assistants and two journalists. (make)
4. The recession has led many companies to reduce their spending on advertising. (scale)
5. Having friendly relations with your teachers makes student life much more pleasant and rewarding. (terms)
6. Despite strong opposition from environmental-protection groups, the Brazilian government has persisted in its efforts to exploit rain forest resources. (press)
7. If a key member of the team collapses from exhaustion, it will make the entire project uncertain. (doubt)

III. Use the words in the box below—and your imagination! —to briefly answer the questions below. Your answers can be more than one sentence and you don't have to use all the words, but make sure you include at least one of the words in each sentence you write.

cancel	collaboration	concrete	controversy	craft
gross	immediate	impetus	launch	military
orbit	rivalry	rocket	shuttle	ultimate

1. What do you consider the best reason to continue space exploration and research?
2. If you were a politician who had to decide how to spend a billion dollars, would you choose to spend it on space exploration? Why or why not?
3. You've been invited to join a space exploration mission as an observer. Where would you like to go and what would you like to do?

IV. The prefix *extra-* is used to form adjectives with the meaning “outside or beyond the thing indicated by the root word”.

extraterrestrial extracurricular extramarital extraordinary extrasensory

Make sure you know how these words are formed and what they mean. Then translate the following expressions into Chinese.

1. extracurricular activities including soccer, painting and poetry reading
2. conduct research into extrasensory perception
3. have doubts about the existence of extraterrestrial beings
4. a man with extraordinary courage and confidence
5. have an extramarital affair with his wife's friend

V. The suffix *-ent* can be added to some verbs to form nouns that mean “a person or thing that does sth.” Here are a few examples; the two marked with an asterisk are new syllabus words for you to learn.

correspondent	president	resident	student	precedent	solvent
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Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given above.

1. Today's _____ enjoy a more rewarding campus life than those of the past.
2. All the _____ of the building are complaining about the noise from your apartment late at night.
3. Benzene(苯) is a _____ that can be used to remove stains.
4. If I excused you from writing this paper, it would set a bad _____: everyone would feel entitled to ignore the course requirements.
5. A junior from the Department of Economics was elected _____ of the Student Union.

6. The newspaper's _____ in Paris has just sent in a report on the latest developments in the peace talks.

VI. Translate the following into Chinese.

The race to the moon, which was won by the Americans in 1969, was driven almost entirely by politics. The rivalry between the U. S. and the former Soviet Union meant that the two countries were determined to be the first to put a man on the moon. President John F. Kennedy promised that America would win this race and, as one of the most popular presidents in American history, he inspired a nation to think of space exploration as the ultimate test of America's superiority over her Soviet enemy.

America's success as the first nation to reach the moon, coupled with continuing Cold War rivalry, created much public support for the space programme and Washington was able to fund many more missions. During the 1970s, the moon was visited again, unmanned missions were sent to Mars and, for the first time, man-made craft were put on paths that would take them out of the solar system.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 美国国家航空和航天局宣布,这次飞行任务长达九天,其明确目的之一将是研究太空飞行对衰老过程的影响。
2. 在冷战期间,苏美两国在外层空间的开发活动方面投入了大量的资金。
3. 总统关于削减政府社会福利支出的提议已经在公众中引起了很大的争议。
4. 美国“发现”号航天飞机回到肯尼迪航天中心之前,佛罗里达恶劣的天气,加上舱门的故障,曾使安全着陆难以保证。
5. 迄今为止还没有充分证据表明火星上有生命,但这并不是说外层空间的研究没有科学价值。
6. 国际空间站是费用最为昂贵的太空探索项目,是有十六个国家参与的合作项目。
7. 这本书讲的是在 50 年代末,中国航天探索的先驱者在没有外国专家帮助的情况下,执著地进行研究的情况。
8. 今年制造业创利已超过二千亿美元,占我国国内生产总值的一半。

Text B Law and Order

Pre-discussion

1. As far as you are concerned, what does it mean to obey the law?
2. What helped to shape people's view of law historically and culturally?
3. What might happen if there were no law in one society?

(1) What does it mean to obey the law? That depends on where you are. Different cultures have very different views of obeying the law. In some cultures, law-abiding citizens try