

成人高等教育公共课系列教材

ENGLISH

# 英语读写教程

(二)

主 编 金黛莱 王 恒 崔 鉴

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◆成人高等教育公共课系列教材◆

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# 前 言

成人高等教育公共课系列教材之《英语读写教程》是一套专门为成人高等教育的非英语专业英语课程教学所编写的教材。

成人高等教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分，是终身教育体系的关键环节，在高科技经济时代正发挥着重要的作用。在世界进入了经济全球化和科学技术一体化的时代，英语作为当前国际上使用最广泛的信息载体和交流工具，越来越受到社会的重视。

目前国内的成人高等教育英语教材可谓百花齐放，竞相争艳，其中不乏在选材、编排、设计等方面都很优秀的教材，但是适合成人高等教育的英语教材还不多见，编写组经过认真讨论、研究和撰稿，编写了本套教材。

本套教材是以成人高等教育英语课程的教学目标和课程要求为依据编写的。其教学目标是培养学习者的英语综合应用能力，增强自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应社会发展和国际交流的需要。其要求是应帮助学习者学习英语语言基础知识，掌握读、写、译的基本语言技能，了解相关文化背景知识。本套教材的编写充分考虑成人高等教育的特殊性，在选材方面力求做到在确保语言的规范性和文章的思想性的前提下，兼顾题材的现代性、可读性、趣味性和广泛性，反映现实生活，为学习者提供丰富的语言材料，最大限度满足学习者不同专业发展的需要。以上述教学目标和课程要求为指导思想，本套教材的编写人员结合多年成人高等教育英语教学实践，借鉴同类优秀英语教材的编写经验，完成了这套教材的编写工作。

本套教材由四川师范大学外国语学院金黛莱主编，具体编写工作分别为预备级蒋长英；第一册姚敦云；第二册王恒、崔鉴；第三册郑鸿颖；第四册雷冬梅承担。

教材编写过程中我们得到了四川师范大学成人教育学院和四川科学技术出版社的大力支持，值此正式出版印行之际向他们表示衷心的感谢。

谨希望通过这套教程的出版能为提高成人大学英语教学质量贡献绵薄之力。

《英语读写教程》编写组

# 使用说明

成人高等教育公共课系列教材之《英语读写教程》是一套为成人高校非英语专业学生编写的基础英语教材。本教材根据教育部最新颁发的高职、高专和成人高等教育《英语课程教学基本要求》，吸取现代外语教学理念，结合各类成人教育多层次外语教学的实践经验编写而成。本教材重视英语语言基础，以培养学生实际语用能力为目标，突出教材的实用性和针对性。

本套教材共五册。专科层次使用预备级和一、二册，本科层次使用预备级和一至四册，专升本层次使用二、三、四册。

每册共八个单元，可供一学期使用。

每单元均围绕课文内容和重点词汇、短语等设计了适量的练习，以及时巩固所学知识。此外，一至四册每单元设有构词法、语法、写作、日常会话等专题，预备级每单元还专设了语音和语法等专题。通过各单元相关项目的训练，旨在以夯实语言基础知识为前提，重点突出对学习者的读、写、译等语言应用能力的培养，同时兼顾学习者听说能力的提高。

各单元的构成和使用建议如下：

## **Before You Read**

该部分以简要介绍课文内容或设置简单问题的形式引导学习者对相关话题进行讨论，同时导入本单元学习者将要学习的系列课文。

## **Text A**

课文 A 为精读材料，包括课文、生词和短语以及注释部分。生词和短语的解释大多采用英汉双解的方式，以利于学生更准确地把握其含义，同时进一步扩大词汇量。注释采用英汉结合的方式，介绍课文出处和重要的文化背景，解释课文中难度相对较大的语句。

## **Study and Practice**

### **1. Reading Aloud and Enhancing the Language Sense**

这一部分选材包括出自课文的精彩段落以及另选的诗歌、名言警句、歌词或篇幅短小的幽默故事，要求学生熟读、背诵以培养和加强学生的语感。

## 2. Comprehension of the Text

该练习旨在采用问答等方式帮助学习者熟悉课文内容，引导学习者进行口头表达，可以在预习时由学习者自行完成，在课文讲解完毕后再由教师进行核对，也可结合课文的讲解同时完成。

## 3. Vocabulary

采用根据解释、首字母补全单词、单词与释义的搭配、选词填空、用课文中学过的单词或短语替换句中画线部分等多种形式，帮助学习者巩固所学的单词和短语的用法。

## 4. Word Building

简要介绍英语中常见的构词法知识并辅以训练，帮助学习者学习掌握基本的构词法知识，熟悉常用前缀和后缀，有效地扩大词汇量。

## 5. Grammar

考虑到本教材使用对象基础参差不齐的客观情况，本部分从基本的语法概念入手，简要讲解重要语法知识并辅以针对性练习，但由于篇幅有限，无法面面俱到，故在使用过程中教师可结合教学实际情况适当加以补充。

## 6. Structure

结合课文中出现的较重要的语法现象和句型结构等进行操练。

## 7. Cloze

这一练习旨在训练学习者在具体语言环境中运用词汇和语法的能力。教师应特别注意引导学生结合上下文进行语篇分析和逻辑推理，提高综合语篇能力。

## 8. Translation

翻译练习包括汉译英和英译汉各五个小题。前者旨在帮助学习者复习和巩固该单元所学重要单词、短语，并在题后括号中给出相应提示；后者选材取自课文，要求学生在理解全文的前提下，结合具体语境，将其译成汉语。

### 9. Structured Writing

介绍写作基础知识并辅以训练，帮助学习者在实践中掌握基本的写作技能。一至四册的训练体系按由浅入深，从句子、段落到语篇的原则设置。

#### Text B

课文 B 为课内泛读材料，包括课文、生词、短语、注释并附有阅读理解练习，教师可限时让学习者在课内完成，同时辅以阅读基本知识的讲解，培养和规范学习者的阅读习惯，提高阅读能力。

#### Text C

课文 C 为课外泛读材料，旨在帮助学习者扩大阅读量，教师也可视实际需要在课堂上简单串讲部分段落。为节省篇幅，本部分未列出生词、短语及注释，只在个别较难的生词后面用括号加注汉译。课文后列有两到三个问题供学生在教师引导下进行讨论，以加强口头表达能力。

#### Everyday English

这一部分按不同的功能意念提供若干日常会话素材，其内容涉及不同职业、不同场景，针对性强，语言地道，便于模仿。

此外，每册课本还附有两套自测题，既涉及课内所学知识点，以便于学习者进行阶段性复习，检查基础知识的掌握情况，又注重对能力的考查，以便学习者对自己的英语应用能力有大致地了解。考虑到多数学习者参加各类英语考试的实际需要，自测题在题型和难度上均参考了《高等教育自学考试公共英语考试大纲》、《四川省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平考试大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《四川省大学英语三级考试 SCET-3 大纲》、《全国英语等级考试大纲》。自测题难度各册依次递增，一到四册自测题的难度大体分别相当于四川省



大学英语二级考试、四川省大学英语三级考试、四川省学士学位英语考试、全国英语等级考试（三级）。

每册书均附有附录，包括两套自测题的参考答案和全册课本的总词汇表，在第一册后面还附有基础词汇表，供学习者检查自测结果和学习时查阅参考。

由于编者水平有限，教材中不足之处在所难免，希望本教材的使用者提出宝贵意见。

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# Unit 1

## Before You Read

How much do you know about the present condition of our planet? When more cars are used and more water and other natural resources are needed, how could we solve all those environmental problems consequently produced? Talk with your classmates about some possible ways in our daily life to help to improve the living environment.

## Text A

### **Pollution<sup>1</sup>**

The oil business is a very big business. A lot of people are needed to find, drill and refine petroleum. More and more of the world's people are buying new cars and using them to travel. In Japan, Toyota builds a new car every four seconds. These new cars, along with the old cars, put a lot of pressure on the roads. The roads become full and it is difficult to travel on them.

At first, people built more roads for all the new cars. But that meant building roads over the countryside. Many trees and animals were lost as the new roads were built.

But the worst thing about cars is the air pollution they make. The poisonous gas that comes out of a car is called 'carbon monoxide'. Nobody thought about this years ago. But as the roads were filled with more and more cars, more carbon monoxide was put into the air. This is a problem in large cities where there are many buses and cars. In some cities the pollution is so bad that people walk the streets in a cloud of dirty air called 'smog'. Smog is made when polluted air meets the bright light from the sun. It

makes a cloud that will sit on the ground. It is dirty brown in colour, and it makes you feel ill. Some cities like Bangkok, Los Angeles and Mexico City have terrible smog. Some people there wear masks over their faces to stop them breathing the poisons from the air.

The bad air carrying the poisons from cars can also fall with the rain. When the wind blows, the rain clouds can carry the pollution over many miles. The pollution will then fall in the rain over other cities. This means that the pollution is taken to the countryside and ends up on the food crops growing there.

Engineers have agreed to change things in modern car engines. They look at ways that a car engine burns petrol. Most new cars now have a filter in them. This filter changes the carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water. But too much carbon dioxide in the air is not good either. It can change the weather. Scientists now know that the carbon dioxide in the air is slowly heating up the world. This is called 'global warming'.

Global warming is very bad for all life. Now people are trying to agree what to do next. Some cities in Europe have decided to stop all use of cars and buses. Other cities encourage people to use bicycles or to share cars and travel to work together. Scientists are studying ways to save petrol. They want to find other ways of making energy in a car engine. A petrol engine can be changed to run on natural gas. But this is also a fossil fuel, like petroleum, and will also run out in the future. A diesel engine can be changed to run on sunflower oil. But it is expensive. In Brazil, the rubbish left over from sugar cane farming is added to petrol to make it last longer. Heated water and the power of the sun have also been tried in new cars. But so far, the best replacement for petrol is a battery. A battery is a box full of stored energy. Cars that use batteries to give them power are quiet and free of pollution. But these cars can only travel a short way. The battery needs to have new energy put into it every night. To do this it uses energy from fossil fuels.

We must find other ways to power our cars. The oil fields are running dry, and once petroleum has been taken from the earth it cannot be replaced. There may be no more petroleum left in 45 years, so we should begin searching for better sources of energy now.

(648 words)

## Words and Expressions

battery / 'bætəri / *n.* a single cell that produces an electric current 电池

carbon / 'kɑ:bən / *n.* a naturally abundant nonmetallic element 碳

diesel / 'di:zəl / *n.* a diesel engine 柴油机

dioxide / daɪ'ɒksaɪd / *n.* a compound with two oxygen atoms per molecule 二氧化物

drill / drɪl / *v.* to make (a hole) with or as if with a drill 钻孔

encourage / ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ / *v.* to inspire with hope, courage, or confidence; hearten 鼓励, 鼓舞

engineer / ,endʒɪ'niə / *n.* one who is trained or professionally engaged in a branch of engineering 工程师

filter / 'fɪltə / *n.* a device containing such a substance 过滤器

fossil / 'fɒsl / *n.* a remnant or trace of an organism of a past geologic age 化石

fuel / fjuəl / *n.* something consumed to produce energy 燃料

mask / mɑ:sk / *n.* a covering worn on the face to conceal one's identity 面具

monoxide / mə'nɒksaɪd / *n.* an oxide with one oxygen atoms per molecule 一氧化碳

natural / 'nætʃərəl / *a.* present in or produced by nature 自然的

poisonous / 'pɔɪznəs / *a.* containing a poison 有毒的

refine / ri'faɪn / *v.* to reduce to a pure state; purify 提炼

replacement / ri'pleɪsmənt / *n.* the act or process of replacing or of being replaced; substitution. 代替, 替换

search / sɜ:tʃ / *v.* to make a thorough examination of 搜索

share / ʃeə / *v.* to divide and parcel out in shares 分配

smog / smɒg / *n.* fog that has become mixed and polluted with smoke 烟雾

sunflower / 'sʌnflaʊə / *n.* 向日葵

wear / wiə / *v.* to carry or have on the person 穿戴

add to increase something 增加

change into pass from one form to another 变成

come out become known 真相大白

end up reach or come to a certain place, state or action 结束

free of not including 无...的, 摆脱...的

heat up	become hot or warm	加热
run out	use up or finish	完成, 被用完
so far	until now	迄今为止

### Note

1. This text is adapted from Petrol for the Car, written by Fiona Angustia, published by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press in 2002.

## Study and Practice

### Reading Aloud and Enhancing the Language Sense

#### I. Read the following paragraph until you learn it by heart.

But the worst thing about cars is the air pollution they make. The poisonous gas that comes out of a car is called 'carbon monoxide'. Nobody thought about this years ago. But as the roads were filled with more and more cars, more carbon monoxide was put into the air. This is a problem in large cities where there are many buses and cars. In some cities the pollution is so bad that people walk the streets in a cloud of dirty air called 'smog'. Smog is made when polluted air meets the bright light from the sun. It makes a cloud that will sit on the ground. It is dirty brown in colour, and it makes you feel ill. Some cities like Bangkok, Los Angeles and Mexico City have terrible smog. Some people there wear masks over their faces to stop them breathing the poisons from the air.

#### II. Read the following story for fun.

Consider... YOU. In all time before now and in all time to come, there has never been and will never be anyone just like you. You are unique in the entire history and future of the universe. Wow! Stop and think about that. You're better than one in a million, or a billion, or a gazillion...

You are the only one like you in a sea of infinity!!!

You're amazing! You're awesome! And by the way, TAG, you're it. As amazing and awesome as you already are, you can be even more so. Beautiful young people are the whimsy of nature, but beautiful old people are true works of art. But you don't become "beautiful" just by virtue of the aging process.

Real beauty comes from learning, growing, and loving in the ways of life. That is the Art of Life. You can learn slowly, and sometimes painfully, by just waiting for life to happen to you. Or you can choose to accelerate your growth and intentionally devour life and all it offers. You are the artist that paints your future with the brush of today.

Paint a Masterpiece.

God gives every bird its food, but he doesn't throw it into its nest. Wherever you want to go, whatever you want to do, it's truly up to you.

### Comprehension of the Text

Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we say the oil business is a very big business?
2. What do more cars and more roads result in?
3. What is the worst thing about cars? And why?
4. What have engineers done to improve this?
5. What is global warming?
6. What do you think of diesel engine and the battery as a replacement for petrol?
7. Do we have other ways to power our cars?
8. Can you sum up the ways to reduce the pollution mentioned in this text?

### Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with words (with the first letters given) from the text that match the meaning in the column on the right.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1. s_____ | to divide and parcel out in shares                       |
| 2. b_____ | a single cell that produces an electric current          |
| 3. n_____ | present in or produced by nature                         |
| 4. f_____ | a remnant or trace of an organism of a past geologic age |
| 5. r_____ | to reduce to a pure state; purify                        |
| 6. e_____ | to inspire with hope, courage, or confidence             |
| 7. d_____ | to make (a hole)   |
| 8. p_____ | containing a poison                                      |
| 9. s_____ | to make a thorough examination of                        |



10. f\_\_\_\_\_ something consumed to produce energy

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

encourage      natural      poisonous      refine      share  
add to      end up      change into      free of      run out

1. Though they \_\_\_\_\_ of food and drink, the men are cheerful and confident that they will get out soon.
2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ her to work hard and to try for the examination.
3. Sugar, oil and metals \_\_\_\_\_ before use.
4. If you continue to steal you'll \_\_\_\_\_ in prison.
5. This medicine is \_\_\_\_\_ if taken in large quantities.
6. Fireworks \_\_\_\_\_ the attraction of the festival night.
7. The next morning, the water \_\_\_\_\_ ice.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ their joys and sorrows.
9. Delivery is \_\_\_\_\_ charge if goods are paid for in advance.
10. Milk is the \_\_\_\_\_ food for young babies.

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper words. Change the form where necessary.

1. courage, encourage, encouragement

- 1) The headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ the candidates for the national maths competition to strive for the best results.
- 2) The young soldier had shown great \_\_\_\_\_ in the battle.
- 3) The teacher's words were a great \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

2. engine, engineer, engineering

- 1) He is studying \_\_\_\_\_ at college.
- 2) This firm will supply \_\_\_\_\_ for their cars.
- 3) Tim is an excellent \_\_\_\_\_.

3. nature, natural, unnatural

- 1) His face turned an \_\_\_\_\_ shade of purple.
- 2) It's \_\_\_\_\_ to shake hands with somebody you've just met.
- 3) This phenomenon is unique in the whole of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. poison, poisoning, poisonous