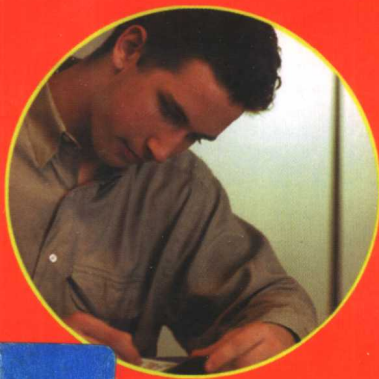


高 职 高 专 英 语 推 荐 教 材

NEW ESSENTIAL
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新起点 大学基础英语教程 读写教程

总主编：杨治中 主编：王海啸



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

NEW ESSENTIAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

新起点 大学基础英语教程 读写教程



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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新起点大学基础英语教程 读写教程 2/杨治中总主编;王海啸分册主编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2004.4

ISBN 7-5600-4301-1

I. 新… II. ①杨… ②王… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校:技术学校—教材 ②英语—写作—高等学校:技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 063550 号

新起点大学基础英语教程

读写教程 2

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* * *

责任编辑:杨天天

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号(100089)

网 址:<http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷:北京冶金大业印刷有限公司

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:18.75

版 次:2004 年 8 月第 1 版 2004 年 9 月第 2 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-4301-1/G·2225

定 价:22.90 元

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前言

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的一个重要组成部分,高职高专学生是我国大学生中一个十分重要的群体。针对这一群体学生的特点和培养目标,教育部于2000年颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》。该《基本要求》以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性,为高职高专的英语教学指出了明确的方向。

根据《基本要求》的这一指导思想,外语教学与研究出版社组织编写了这套《新起点大学基础英语教程》系列教材。本教材由长期从事大学英语和高职高专英语教学并具有丰富教学经验的教师编写,共分读写、听说、学习方法与阅读三种教程。本教材在编写过程中,注意从我国高职高专学生的实际水平出发,循序渐进,拾级而上。教程所选篇章均短小精悍、题材广泛、语言规范、内容新颖,富有时代气息,融知识性、趣味性和可思性于一体;全套教材练习形式多样,既便于教师在课堂上教学,也便于学生课后自学;各教程之间在内容上相互呼应、相互补充,使学生通过学习不仅掌握语言技能和知识,而且增进对中西文化的了解,掌握良好的学习英语的方法,为今后进一步学习英语打下扎实的基础。

我们希望这套《新起点大学基础英语教程》能以其自身的特色为高职高专教材增加一个新的品种,能为广大师生所接受和垂爱。同时我们也恳切希望广大师生在使用过程中对教材的不足之处提出批评指正,以使它不断改进和完善。

编者
2003年5月

编写说明

本教材是《新起点大学基础英语教程》中的“读写”系列，与“听说”系列和“学习方法与阅读”系列话题融通，技能互补，构成一个整体。

本书共 12 个单元，每单元由 3 部分组成，第一部分的教学内容围绕两篇主题相同的阅读文章展开，侧重阅读理解的训练，同时兼顾写作、口语的训练，以及词汇、语法和文化知识的学习。第二部分针对本单元阅读课文中所涉及的词汇和短语进行多种形式的深入学习与强化练习。第三部分侧重句子层次的写作训练，同时系统介绍大学基础英语语法要点。

就学习过程而言，每个单元以阅读课文为核心，学习者通过自下而上、从内容到形式、输入与输出的多重反复等学习活动，不断加深对所学技能与知识的掌握。单元各部分内容的主要编写目的是：

项 目		主要编写目的
Reading	Before Reading Questions	提高阅读兴趣，激活学生已有的背景知识，为下一步的阅读理解作准备。同时训练口头表达能力。
	New Words and Expressions	帮助学生理解课文，同时进一步学习《基本要求》所列的其他相关词性与释义。
	Main Ideas	对课文的宏观分析，兼顾部分实义词与功能词的学习。
	Detailed Understanding	通过选择与填空两种练习形式加深对课文的理解。
	Detailed Study of the Text	通过对难度较大的词、句的分析，以及对相关背景知识的介绍，进一步加深对课文的理解。
Vocabulary Practice	Word Study	从词性、词义、用法、搭配、构词等方面对少数常用词作全面介绍。
	Synonym/Antonym Study	用同义、反义联想的手法拓展学生的词汇。
	Sense Group	用意群联想的手法拓展学生的词汇。
	Crossword	用游戏的方法巩固词汇。
	Word Formation	通过构词学习拓展学生的词汇。
	Confusing Words and Expressions	通过对形、义容易混淆的词语的辨析，巩固对相关词语的掌握。
Grammar and Sentence Structure	Grammar Study	用图表的形式帮助学生系统复习已学的语法知识，兼顾新语法知识的学习。
	Grammar Exercise	对已学语法规则的应用。
	Sentence Patterns	提供句子层次上的写作训练，同时帮助学生从课文中的各种句型进行全面分析或再学习。
	Translation	提供基本翻译技能训练，同时帮助学生从课文进行全面复习。

Contents

Unit One		1
Text A	The Study of Words	2
Text B	Polite and Rude	8
Vocabulary Practice		13
Grammar and Sentence Structure		18
Practical English Writing		22
Unit Two		25
Text A	It Was a Good Barn	26
Text B	Being a Good Friend	32
Vocabulary Practice		39
Grammar and Sentence Structure		44
Practical English Writing		49
Unit Three		51
Text A	Home Schooling—An American Phenomenon	52
Text B	The College Experience	58
Vocabulary Practice		63
Grammar and Sentence Structure		68
Practical English Writing		72
Unit Four		73
Text A	Unlocking the Future with Useful Keys	74
Text B	Changing Attitudes to Lifelong Employment	80
Vocabulary Practice		85
Grammar and Sentence Structure		89
Practical English Writing		94
Unit Five		95
Text A	Ban This Noise from the Stadium	96
Text B	Pop Concerts Are Fun	102
Vocabulary Practice		107
Grammar and Sentence Structure		111
Practical English Writing		115

Contents

Unit Six		117
Text A	Billionaire Bill (I)	118
Text B	Billionaire Bill (II)	124
Vocabulary Practice		130
Grammar and Sentence Structure		134
Practical English Writing		138
Unit Seven		141
Text A	Jogging	142
Text B	Mountaineering	148
Vocabulary Practice		153
Grammar and Sentence Structure		158
Practical English Writing		162
Unit Eight		165
Text A	Mom's Approach to Meals May Need a Second Look	166
Text B	What Is Safe to Eat?	171
Vocabulary Practice		177
Grammar and Sentence Structure		182
Practical English Writing		186
Unit Nine		189
Text A	Can You Speak Technology in a Wired World?	190
Text B	The Web Lifestyle	195
Vocabulary Practice		200
Grammar and Sentence Structure		204
Practical English Writing		209
Unit Ten		211
Text A	Wild Jaguars in Arizona	212
Text B	Nature Journaling	218
Vocabulary Practice		224
Grammar and Sentence Structure		228
Practical English Writing		233

Unit Eleven	235
Text A Some People Are Born with Confidence	236
Text B Laughter Is the Best Medicine	243
Vocabulary Practice	249
Grammar and Sentence Structure	254
Practical English Writing	258
 Unit Twelve	 259
Text A Going Grocery Shopping: Let Your Fingers Do the Walking	260
Text B Pocket Money	266
Vocabulary Practice	272
Grammar and Sentence Structure	277
Practical English Writing	280
 Glossary	 282

Unit O ne

Before Reading

Text A

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. Why are words important for people?
2. What is the best way to increase your English vocabulary?

Reading

The Study of Words

1 The study of words is not merely¹ something that has to do with literature². Words are your tools of thought. You can't even think at all without them. Try it. If you are planning to go downtown³ this afternoon you will find that you are saying to yourself: "I think I will go downtown this afternoon." You can't make such a simple decision⁴ as this without using words.

2 Without words you could make no decisions and form no judgments⁵ whatsoever⁶. A pianist⁷ may have the most beautiful tunes⁸ in his head, but if he had only five keys on his piano⁹ he would never get more than a fraction¹⁰ of these tunes out.

3 Your words are your keys for your thoughts. And the more words you have at your command¹¹, the deeper, clearer and more accurate¹² will be your thinking.

4 A command of English will not only improve the processes¹³ of your mind. It will give you assurance¹⁴; build your self-confidence; lend color to your personality¹⁵; and increase your popularity¹⁶. Your words are your personality. Your vocabulary is you.

5 Your words are all that we, your friends, have to know and judge you by. You have no other medium¹⁷ for telling us your thoughts — for convincing¹⁸ us, persuading us, and giving us orders.

6 Words are explosive¹⁹. Phrases are packed²⁰ with TNT. A simple word can destroy²¹ a friendship or land²² a large order²³. The proper phrases in the mouths of clerks can double²⁴ the sales of a department store. The wrong words used by a political leader have lost him an election²⁵.

7 Words have changed the direction of history. Words can also change the direction of your life. They have often raised a man from mediocrity²⁶ to success.

8 If you consciously²⁷ increase your vocabulary you will unconsciously²⁸ raise yourself to a more important station²⁹ in life, and the new and higher position you have won will, in turn³⁰, give you a better opportunity³¹ for further enriching³² your vocabulary. It is a beautiful and successful cycle³³.

New Words and Expressions

- ¹ merely★ /'miəli/ *ad.* 仅仅, 只不过
- ² literature /'litərətʃə(r)/ *n.* 1. 文学, 文学作品 2. 文献, 图书资料
- ³ go downtown 去市商业区
- ⁴ decision /dɪ'siʒən/ *n.* 1. 决定 2. 坚定, 果断, 决断
- ⁵ judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ *n.* 1. 看法, 意见, 评价 2. 判断力 3. 审判, 判决
- ⁶ whatsoever▲ /,hwɒtsəʊ'veə(r), ,hwɒt-/ *ad.* (用于否定句中以加强语气)任何
- ⁷ pianist# /'piənɪst, pɪ'æni:st/ *n.* 钢琴家
- ⁸ tune★ /tju:n/ *n.* 1. 曲调, 曲子 2. 和谐, 协调 *v.* 调音, 调整
- ⁹ piano /prɪ'æniəʊ/ *n.* 钢琴
- ¹⁰ fraction▲ /'frækʃən/ *n.* (某物的)一小部分, 一点儿, 片断
- ¹¹ command /kə'mɑ:nd, kə'mænd/ *v./n.* 命令, 指挥 *n.* 掌握, 运用能力
- ¹² accurate★ /'ækjʊrət/ *a.* 准确的, 精确的
- ¹³ process /'prəʊses/ *n.* 1. 过程, 进程 2. 工序, 制作法 3. 工艺 *v.* 加工, 处理
- ¹⁴ assurance# /ə'ʃʊərəns/ *n.* 信念; 自信
- ¹⁵ personality# /,pɜ:siə'næləti/ *n.* 个性
- ¹⁶ popularity# /,pɒpjʊ'lærəti/ *n.* 名望; 普及
- ¹⁷ medium★ /'mi:diəm/ *n.* 1. 媒介物; 导体 2. 中间(物), 适中 *a.* 中间的, 中等的, 适中的
- ¹⁸ convince /kən'vɪns/ *vt.* 使确信, 使信服
- ¹⁹ explosive▲ /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ *a.* 爆炸性的 *n.* 炸药
- ²⁰ pack /pæk/ *v.* 1. 使……挤在一起, 塞满 2. 捆扎, 把……打包 *n.* 包, 小盒
- ²¹ destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ *v.* 1. 破坏, 毁坏 2. 消灭
- ²² land /lənd/ *v.* 获得
- ²³ order /'ɔ:də(r)/ *n.* 1. 订单, 订购, 定货 2. 命令, 嘱咐 3. 次序, 顺序 *v.* 1. 命令, 嘱咐 2. 订购, 点(菜饭等)
- ²⁴ double /'dʌbl/ *v.* 使加倍, 把……增加一倍 *a.* 1. 两倍的 2. 双的, 双重的 3. 双人的
- ²⁵ election★ /ɪ'lekʃən/ *n.* 选举
- ²⁶ mediocrity■ /,mi:di'ɒkrəti, ,med-/ *n.* 平庸; 平凡

注: ★表示A级词汇; ▲表示大学英语四级词汇; ■表示大学英语四级后词汇; #表示以常用词汇为词根所构成的派生词

- 27 **conscious** /'kɒnʃəs/ *a.* 1. (of) 有意识的, 自觉的 2. 神志清醒的
consciously /'kɒnʃəslɪ/ *ad.* 有意识地
- 28 **unconsciously** /ʌn'kɒnʃəslɪ/ *ad.* 无意识地
- 29 **station** /'steɪʃən/ *n.* 1. 地位, 身份; 职位 2. 车站
- 30 **in turn** 反过来
- 31 **opportunity** /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ *n.* 机会, 时机
- 32 **enrich** /m'ritʃ/ *vt.* 使丰富
- 33 **cycle** /'saɪkl/ *n.* 1. 循环, 周期 2. 自行车, 摩托车 *v.* 1. 骑自行车, 骑摩托车 2. 循环, 作循环运动

Proper Noun

TNT 梯恩梯(即三硝基甲苯)[trinitrotoluene 的缩略]

After Reading

A. Main Ideas

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words according to the above reading passage.

Words are an important tool for people to think and to communicate with each other. Only when you have a _____ of a large number of words can you make _____ and form _____. The more words you have _____ your command, the deeper, clearer and more _____ will be your thinking. Furthermore, correct use of words can lead you _____ great success, which, in _____, will help you get more _____ to further increase your vocabulary.

B. Detailed Understanding

I. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence or answers each question.

- In the passage, the author mainly wants to say that _____.
 - the study of words has nothing to do with literature
 - a large vocabulary may help you get high on the social ladder
 - without words, you could still make decisions and form judgments
 - actions speak louder than words

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. The more words you have at your command, the less accurate your thinking will be.
 - B. A political leader won the election though he used the wrong words.
 - C. Words are like explosives and can destroy a department store.
 - D. Words are powerful because they can often help an average person to achieve success.
3. The author mentions that words have _____.
- A. set new historical records
 - B. failed to change people's life
 - C. had influence on social development
 - D. formed close friendship among people
4. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. You can only make a simple decision if you do not use words.
 - B. If a piano had no keys one could never compose any music on it.
 - C. Words are so powerful that they can lead people to success.
 - D. Learning English well can increase your self-confidence and improve your personality.
5. If the author decides to add one more paragraph to the end of the passage, the new paragraph will most probably talk about _____.
- A. how to enlarge one's vocabulary
 - B. how to raise a man from mediocrity to success
 - C. how to gain a high social position with the command of vocabulary
 - D. how different words are formed in English

II. Answer the following questions by completing the responses provided.

1. In what way can words be compared with the keys on a piano?
A pianist uses the keys to express the tunes while a speaker uses _____.
2. How do we usually learn about other people's characters?
We form an impression of other people by judging _____.
3. What may happen if a clerk in a department store has a good command of English?
The sales of the store may be _____.

4. What might happen to a political leader when he uses wrong words?

He might lose the _____.

5. In what way can a higher social position help you?

When we move high in social position, we can expect to _____.

C. Detailed Study of the Text

- ① The study of words is not merely *something that has to do with* literature. (para. 1) 词汇学习不单单与文学有关联。
have something to do with ... 意为“与……有关系”。与之相关的词组有 have much/little/nothing to do with...。
- ② You can't *make such a simple decision as* this without using words. (para. 1) 如果没有词汇，即使像这样简单的决定，你也无法作出。
make a decision 意为“作决定”。such ... as 意为“像……一样”，如：
There is no *such thing as* a free lunch. 没有免费的午餐。
- ③ Without words you could make no decisions and form no judgments *whatsoever*. (para. 2) 没有词汇你就无法作出任何决定和判断。
whatsoever = whatever, 为副词，常用于否定式后，意为“不管什么，无论什么”，如：
There is no doubt *whatsoever* that she is an excellent nurse. 毫无疑问，她是一位优秀的护士。
- ④ And *the more* words you have at your command, *the deeper, clearer and more accurate* will be your thinking. (para. 3) 你所掌握的词汇越多，你的思维就越深邃、越清晰、越准确。
这里包括一个“The more ..., the more...”的句型，表示“越……越……”。具体结构应为：The more (或其它比较级形式) (+ 被修饰成份) + 主语 + 谓语，the more (或其它比较级形式) + 主语 + 谓语，例如：
The harder you work, *the more* you will get. 你工作越努力，收获就越大。
- ⑤ Your words are all that we, your friends, have to know and *judge you by*. (para. 5) 作为你的朋友，我们只能凭你所用的语言来了解你、评价你。
all 后由关系代词 that 引出一个定语从句。judge ... by/from ... 意为“根据……判断……”。如：
A man should be *judged by* his deeds, not his words. 判断一个人应根据他的行动，而不是他的言词。(试比较此观点与课文中的观点。)
Judging by his accent, he must be from the North. 以他的口音判断，他一定是北方人。

- ⑥ You have no other medium for telling us your thoughts — for convincing us, persuading us, and giving us orders. (para. 5) 你没有别的办法来向我们传达你的思想以说服我们、劝导我们或给我们下达指令。
本句中的 *telling, convincing, persuading, giving* 引导四个动名词短语作介词宾语。*medium* 的复数形式为 *media*。
- ⑦ The wrong words used by a political leader have lost him an election. (para. 6) 某位政治领袖由于用词不当导致竞选失败。
used by a political leader 为过去分词短语, 用作定语, 修饰 *The wrong words*。
lose sb. an election 意为“使某人竞选失败”, 与之相反的词组是 *win sb. an election*。
- ⑧ They have often raised a man from mediocrity to success. (para. 7) 善用言辞往往能够使一个平常人取得成功。
代词 *They* 指 *words*, 但此处表示“善用言辞”。
- ⑨ ... and the new and higher position you have won will, *in turn*, give you a better opportunity for further enriching your vocabulary. (para. 8) 你赢得的新的更高的职位, 反过来又为你提供更好的丰富词汇的机会。
本句的主要结构为“主语(*the new and higher position*) + 谓语动词(*give*) + 间接宾语(*you*) + 直接宾语(*a better opportunity*)”。介词 *for* 后跟动名词短语, 作介词宾语。*in turn* 意为“反过来”, 如:
Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice. 理论的基础是实践, 又反过来为实践服务。

D. Talking About the Text

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions first and then put your answers together to make an oral composition.

1. Why are words important?
2. Can you think without words?
3. Can you make simple decisions without using words?
4. In what way are words similar to the keys on a piano?
5. In addition to helping you to think, what else can words do to your confidence and personality?
6. What can words do to a friendship, sales of a store and political elections?
7. What may happen if you increase your vocabulary?

Before Reading

Text B

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. Do you think that there are differences between the Chinese culture and Western cultures? If yes, can you give one or two examples?
2. Have you ever talked with a foreigner? What problems might you have or have you had when talking with a foreigner?

Reading

Polite¹ and Rude²

1 You've probably already discovered that learning a foreign language isn't just learning new words and grammar. In order to speak fluently³ — and to avoid some embarrassing⁴ situations — you must learn how to use the words and grammatical⁵ structures⁶ within the context⁷ of the culture⁸.

2 Not only must you learn the vocabulary, but you must learn which words to choose in which situations. English speakers use a lot of euphemisms⁹ — polite, less direct words for things or ideas that may cause embarrassment¹⁰. Sometimes words with the same meanings produce different feelings in the listeners, so you must choose words carefully depending upon¹¹ the situation.

3 Every culture has specific¹² rules for polite behavior¹³ and certain words for special situations. Different cultures also have customary¹⁴ ways to act and to look at and touch people. What are considered polite manners in one culture might be terribly rude in another. One of the difficulties of learning a foreign language is learning what is considered polite and rude in the culture of that language. The dictionary doesn't tell you this.

4 Do you remember your first impressions¹⁵ of North Americans (or people from other cultures as well)? Have you noticed that North Americans like to have a lot of personal space around them and feel very uncomfortable if they have to stand too close to others? Perhaps you wondered¹⁶ why they stood so far away from you.

5 Were you surprised at the way North Americans eat? Different cultures not only have different foods, but people also eat in different ways. In the United States and Canada, eating is a social¹⁷ occasion¹⁸, and people like to talk while they eat. North Americans don't make noise or talk while they have food in their mouths. One person chews¹⁹ while a second person talks, and then the second person talks while the first person chews!

6 Learning to behave²⁰ as the people of the target²¹ culture is almost like learning a new dance step. You may feel awkward²² at first. But once you pick up the rules, you can follow the tunes and enjoy the ease of communication²³.

New Words and Expressions

- ¹ **polite** /pə'laɪt/ *a.* 1. 有礼貌的, 客气的 2. 有教养的, 文雅的
- ² **rude** /ru:d/ *a.* 1. 粗鲁的, 不礼貌的 2. 粗糙的, 粗陋的
- ³ **fluent** /'flu:ənt/ *a.* 流利的, 流畅的
fluently /'flu:əntli/ *ad.* 流利地
- ⁴ **embarrass** * /ɪm'bærəs, em-/ *vt.* 使窘迫, 使为难
embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ *a.* 窘迫的
- ⁵ **grammar** /'græmə(r)/ *n.* 语法
grammatical /grə'mætɪkəl/ *a.* 语法的
- ⁶ **structure** /'strʌktʃə(r)/ *n.* 1. 结构, 构造 2. 建筑物
- ⁷ **context** * /'kɒntekst/ *n.* 1. 上下文 2. 某事之前后关系
- ⁸ **culture** /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* 1. 文化, 文明 2. 教养, 修养
- ⁹ **euphemism** ■ /'ju:fɪmɪzəm/ *n.* 委婉语
- ¹⁰ **embarrassment** # /ɪm'bærəsmənt/ *n.* 窘迫
- ¹¹ **depend upon** 依靠, 依……而定
- ¹² **specific** /spɪ'sɪfɪk/ *a.* 1. 特定的, 特有的 2. 明确的, 具体的
- ¹³ **behavior** /brɪ'heɪvjə(r)/ *n.* 1. 行为, 举止 2. (机器等)运转情况
- ¹⁴ **customary** # /'kʌstəməri/ *a.* 习惯的
- ¹⁵ **impression** /ɪm'preʃən/ *n.* 1. 印象, 感想 2. 印记, 压痕
- ¹⁶ **wonder** /'wʌndə(r)/ *v.* 1. 感到惊讶, 感到诧异 2. 感到疑惑, 觉得好奇, 想知道
n. 1. 惊奇, 惊异 2. 奇迹; 奇事; 奇观
- ¹⁷ **social** /'səʊʃəl/ *a.* 1. 交际的, 社交的 2. 社会的
- ¹⁸ **occasion** * /ə'keɪʒən, əʊ-/ *n.* 1. 时刻, 时候, 场合 2. 重大(或特殊)活动, 盛会
3. 时机, 机会
- ¹⁹ **chew** ▲ /tʃu:/ *v.* 咀嚼
- ²⁰ **behave** * /brɪ'heɪv/ *v.* 1. 举止, 表现 2. (机器等)运转
- ²¹ **target** * /'tɑ:ɡɪt/ *n.* 1. 目标, 对象 2. 靶子
- ²² **awkward** * /'ɔ:kwəd/ *a.* 1. 粗笨的, 笨拙的 2. 尴尬的, 棘手的
- ²³ **communication** /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 1. 交流; 传达; 通讯 2. [pl.] 通讯系统, 交通(工具)