

成人药学高等学历教育(专科)系列教材

大学英语

(第二册)

沈阳药科大学组织编写

主编 赵映红

中国医药科技出版社

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大 学 英 语

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主编 赵映红

编委 (按姓氏笔画排列)

丁明悌	王仙芝	王静华	李莹
李雪	孟妍	姚建华	姜捷
赵雪梅	高颖		

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内 容 提 要

本套教材根据全国高职英语教学大纲,结合我校成人外语教学的实际情况编写,适用于成人专科在校期间使用。分上、下二册。每册书中包含十五课,分为A、B课。教师参考书附有背景介绍、课文精讲、习答案及课文翻译。

本套教材内容由浅入深、涉及面广,融知识性、趣味性于一体。语法讲解通俗易懂,有配套练习,便于巩固,使学生能准确掌握书中要点。

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Lesson One

Text A

The Largest and Most Populous

Asia is the largest of the continents of the world. It is larger than Africa, larger than either of the two Americas, and four times as large as Europe. Asia and Europe form a huge land mass. Indeed Europe is so much smaller than Asia that some geographers regard Europe as a peninsula of Asia.

Many geographers say that the Ural Mountains form the dividing line between Europe and Asia. Some think differently. But all geographers agree that Asia was once linked to North America. Or, to be more exact, Alaska was at one time connected with the tip of Siberia. The ancestors of America Indians, geographers say, were Asians. 30,000 years ago they went across the land bridge and settled down in new homes.

Only a small canal separates Africa from Asia. But before the Suez Canal was cut in 1869 Asia was also linked to Africa.

The highest point of the earth is in Asia. This is the peak of the Himalaya Mountains. It is over 29,140 feet high. At this altitude the air is very thin and the weather is uncertain. So the climbing is very difficult. People take great pride in getting to that peak.

The world's great religions originated from Asia: Buddhism from India, Christianity from Palestine, Islam from Arabia. Today Buddhism and Islam are the principal religions of much of Asia.

Asia is also the most populous continent. China, the country with the largest population in the world, is in Asia. One half of the world's population are Asians.

A Chinese is an Asian, a Japanese is an Asian, and an Indian is an Asian. So is an Iranian, a Palestinian, an Iraqi, a Filipino, a Singaporean. A meeting of Asians is usually a large gathering. The Asian Games meet every four years, sometimes with as many as 34 nations taking part.

There was a time when Asia led the world in civilization. Today most of the Asian countries are still developing countries. They are working very hard to catch up in science and technology. They must. They have little time to lose.

Words

populous ['pɒpjʊləs] adj. 人口稠密的; 人口众多的

mass [mæs] n. (聚成一体的) 团、块、片

land mass 地块
geographer [dʒi'ɒɡrəfə] n. 地理学家
peninsula [pi'ninsjələ] n. 半岛
form [fɔ:m] vt. 组成; 构成
link (to) [lɪŋk] vt. 连接; 连结
exact [ɪɡzækt] adj. 确切的; 准确的
tip [tɪp] n. 尖端; 顶端
land bridge 地峡
settle ['setl] vi. (down) 定居; 安家
peak [pi:k] n. 山峰; 最高点
altitude ['æltɪtju:d] n. 高度 (尤指海拔)
religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən] n. 宗教
originate [ə'ridʒineɪt] vi. (from) 起源于; 发源于
principal ['prɪnsəp(ə)l] adj. 重要的; 主要的
civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] n. 文明
technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] n. (工业) 技术

Proper Names

the Ural ['juərəl] Mountains 乌拉尔山脉
Alaska: [ə'læskə] 阿拉斯加 (美国一个州; 在北美洲的最北边)
Siberia [saɪ'bɪəriə] 西伯利亚
the Suez Canal ['sju(:)ɪz kə'næl] 苏伊士运河
the Himalaya Mountains 喜马拉雅山脉
Buddhism ['budizəm] 佛教
Christianity [ˌkrɪstɪ'ænɪti] 基督教
Palestine ['pælistain] 巴勒斯坦
Palestinian [ˌpælistɪniən] 巴勒斯坦人
Islam ['ɪzləm] 伊斯兰教
Arabia [ə'reɪbjə] 阿拉伯半岛
Iranian [i'reɪnjən] 伊朗人
Iraqi [i'rɑ:ki] 伊拉克人
Filipino [ˌfɪlɪ'pi:nəu] 菲律宾人
Singaporean [ˌsɪŋɡə'pɔ:riən] 新加坡人
the Asian Games 亚运会

Phrases and Expressions

regard ... as

把...看成

to be more exact	更准确地说
at one time	曾经，一度
link ... to	连接，接合，联系
settle down	定居
take pride in	为...感到自豪
originate from	起源于
catch up (with)	赶上

Notes

1. It is larger than Africa, larger than either of the two Americas.
亚洲比非洲大，也比南美或北美洲中的任何一个大。
the two Americas 指 North America and South America.
2. ...and four times as large as Europe.
(面积)是欧洲四倍。
3. Some think differently.
这里的 think differently 意为观点不同、看法不同，不可直译为“想得不同”。
4. the Ural Mountains 乌拉尔山。山脉、江河、海洋名称前要加定冠词。例如：
the Rocky Mountains 落基山脉
the Andes (Mountains) 安第斯山脉
5. to be more exact 更确切地说，在句中是插入语。
英语中的插入语很多，常用作独立成分。例如：
He may not come, I'm afraid.
To be frank, I don't quite agree with you.
I'd like to ask you a question, if you don't mind.
6. The Asian Games meet every four years. 亚运会每四年举行一次。
7. There was a time when Asia led the world in civilization.
There was a time 指过去的某一段时间。
8. They have little time to lose. 亚洲国家的人民必须争取时间。
to have little time to lose 表示“争分夺秒”的意思。

Grammar

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

The Comparative and Superlative Form of Adjectives and Adverbs

英语形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有两种构成方法：一种是加后缀 -er, -est; 一

种是在前面加副词 more, most。

1. 加后缀 - er, - est (适用于单音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级	比较级	最高级
long	longer	longest
late	later	latest
happy	happier	happiest
big	bigger	biggest

2. 加副词 more, most (适用于多音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级	比较级	最高级
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
exact	more exact	most exact
actively	more actively	most actively

3. 少数的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有特殊形式:

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
bad/ill	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
little	less	least

使用比较级和最高级的句子结构

对于比较级, 可用以 than 引起的状语从句, 说明与什么相比:

She is *older* than I (am).

(注意 than 是连词, 不是介词, 在本句中不可以用 me.)

She got up *earlier* today than (she was) yesterday.

It rains *more often* in summer than (it does) in autumn.

There are *more* cotton mills here than (there are) in my home town.

He worked *faster* than we had expected.

但是, 在很多情况下, 说话双方都是很清楚地知道所比较的对象的, 因此可以不用带 than 的结构, 例如:

She did much better today.

Are you feeling better now?

You must be more careful next time.

使用最高级时, 通常要有相当的定语说明比较的范围, 形容词最高级前要加定冠词 the, 例如:

She is the best pupil of that group.

Beijing is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

This is the most interesting story I have ever read.

She is the tallest of the three.

Grammatical Exercises

1. Give the comparative degree (比较级) and the superlative degree (最高级) of the following adjectives and adverbs:

deep	close	busy	big	well	important
near	fine	easy	hot	bad	small
low	late	happy	thin	much	wonderful
narrow	large	early	fat	little	few

2. Make sentences after the given patterns:

- 1) George is taller than Robert.
 - a) This lesson, that one, difficult
 - b) Her pronunciation, mine, good
 - c) John, any other student, work fast
- 2) He did better today than yesterday.
 - a) She works hard now, last term
 - b) Mary makes few mistakes now, before
 - c) Days are long in summer, in winter
- 3) Spring is the best season of the year.
 - a) The Yangtze, long river, in China
 - b) Jane, good singer, of the group
 - c) This, interesting story, I have ever heard

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1) 她比我们大多数人都到得早。
- 2) 这是我读过的最优秀的短篇小说之一。
- 3) 这座公园比我想的还要美得多。
- 4) 教师希望我们在这学期能写出更好的作文。

Exercises to the Text

I. Questions to the text:

1. How many continents are there in the world? What are their names?
2. Which continent is the largest?
3. Some geographers say Europe is only a peninsula of Asia. Do you agree?
4. Where do geographers put the dividing line between Europe and Asia?
5. Where is the Suez Canal? When was it dug?
6. What is the name of the highest peak in the world? What is its height?
Why do people take great pride in getting to its peak?
7. How large is Asia's population?

8. What would you say is the task facing most of the Asian countries?

II . Turn the following into English:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. 把他看成我最好的朋友 | 2. 是这条河的两倍长 |
| 3. 分界线 | 4. 这座山的海拔高度 |
| 5. 一半的学生 | 6. 参加亚运会 |
| 7. 科技的发展 | |

III . Make a sentence with each of the following words or expressions:

1. either of
2. link to
3. settle down
4. take pride in
5. catch up

IV . Make sentences with the following:

1. wondered, he, the white people, to, why, him, done, had, this
2. with, was, on, the, hit, hard, head, he, a, object
3. disappeared, the, suddenly, people, their, from, villages
4. did, why, to, people, want, catch, white, Africans
5. the, be, seemed, me, situation, to, hopeless

V . Complete the following sentences:

1. We have a class meeting _____. (每两周)
2. I have fallen behind in my studies. I must _____ as soon as possible. (赶上)
3. Both dictionaries are very good. I may buy _____. (其中一本)
4. You must hurry up. There is _____ left. (没有多少时间)
5. Her short story _____ her life in Africa. (来源于)
6. Most of the Asian countries are still _____. (发展中国家)

VI . Put the following into Chinese, paying attention to the meaning of the italic words.

form

1. *Form* a dough into a ball with your hands.
2. Water *forms* vapour above a certain temperature.
3. Peasants *form* the most of population.
4. The workers *form* a union.
5. I try to *form* a friendship with her.
6. You should *form* a good habit of getting up early.

tip

1. He cut the *tip* of his fingers through carelessness.
2. This country is at the southern *tip* of the African continent.
3. I have his name on the *tip* of my tongue.
4. In foreign restaurants it is natural to give a waiter a fat *tip*.
5. Thank you for your *tip* on how to get ink out of shirts.

settle

1. She *settled* her child in bed for sleep.
2. She *settled* herself in the grass.
3. The family *settled* in the country.
4. The English *settled* in New England.

VII. Put the following into English:

1. 他这次比上次考的好多了。(do)
2. 尼罗河 (the Nile)、长江 (the Yangtse)、亚马逊河 (the Amazon) 和密西西比河 (the Mississippi) 是世界上四条最长的河流。
3. 我们班的学生三分之一是南方人。
4. 我们为能为祖国做出一贡献 (do one's bit) 而感到骄傲。
5. 这篇故事太难, 以至于我们班上只有一半的人看懂了。

Text B

New York

New York is built on a group of islands on the east coast of the USA at a point where several rivers flow into the ocean. The first westerner to discover these islands was an Italian explorer in 1524. In 1626 the island of Manhattan was bought from local Indians, Native Americans, for a handful of goods worth about \$ 24. Today Native Americans express their anger over this business deal. After the War of Independence ended, New York became the capital of the USA for a short time (1789—1790) before Washington, D.C.

By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA. In 1858 an area of poor housing, factories and farm buildings was torn down and Central Park was created, reaching from 59th Street to 110th Street and across three avenues. There is space for summer picnics, open-air concerts, plays and games. There is a zoo, an art museum, a boating lake, a smaller lake for model boats and, in winter, an ice-skating area.

In 1892 the age of mass arrivals began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into the USA over a period of 62 years. Today Ellis Island is a museum, showing the roots of America's new citizens, who came from all the corners of the earth. Officials used to have trouble with the foreign names of people passing through Ellis Island, and because they were so busy, many people's names got changed in the rush. People who wanted to enter the USA had to go through a number of mental and physical tests, and about 2 million people were turned away. Thus Ellis Island became known as the "Island of Tears".

The building of skyscrapers in New York began around the year 1900. Because Manhattan Island is made of solid rock, it is safe to build very tall buildings. A 55-storey building went up in 1913, and in 1931 the Empire State Building was completed. It has 102 storeys and 73 lifts. From the top of it,

you could see up to a distance of 130 kilometers on a clear day. Later the World Trade Center was built, which was ever an office building for over 1,200 firms employing about 50,000 people, and was even higher at 411 meters. The twin towers were 110 storeys high, but high-speed lifts controlled by computer took only a minute to reach the top. On September 11, 2001, the World Trade Center was attacked by the terrorists and collapsed.

New York never sleeps. The underground railway runs 24 hours a day, and there are all-night cinemas, bars and restaurants. Some people think that the weather is unpleasant, the city ugly and dirty, the competition fierce and the streets unsafe. It is a city in a hurry, but a very exciting place to be.

New Words

- explorer [iks'plɔ:rə] n. 探险者
handful ['hændful] n. 一把; 少数
a handful of 少量的
independence [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns] n. 独立
the War of Independence 美国独立战争
tear [tɛə] down 拆毁, 拆除
Central Park (纽约) 中央公园
create [kri'eɪt] v. 创造, 造成
avenue ['ævinju:] n. 大街 (美)
Ellis Island ['elɪs 'aɪlənd] 埃利斯岛
turn away 把...打发走
skyscraper ['skaɪskreɪpə(r)] n. 摩天大楼
storey ['stɔ:ri] n. 楼层
the Empire ['empaɪə] State Building 帝国大厦
the World Trade Center 世界贸易中心
terrorist ['terərɪst] n. 恐怖分子, 恐怖主义者
collapse [kə'læps] v. (使) 倒塌, 塌陷
bar [bɑ:(r)] n. 酒吧; 铁条
competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃən] n. 竞争, 角逐
fierce ['fɪəs] adj. 激烈的, 强烈的; 凶猛的

Notes

1. New York 纽约

纽约市位于美国东部, 在哈得孙河注入大西洋的河口处, 为美国人口最多的城市和海港。20 世纪初, 随着欧洲大批移民的涌入, 纽约发展成全国工业、金融业、商业和文化中心。市中心在曼哈顿区, 其他名胜有中央公园、百老汇、华尔街、自由女神像等。

2. Italian explorer 意大利探险家

这里指的是意大利航海家、探险家韦拉扎诺 (Giovanni da Verrazano, 1485—1528)。他曾为法国政府服务, 是发现纽约湾和纳拉甘西特湾的第一个欧洲人。

3. the War of Independence 美国独立战争 (又称 American Revolution, 美国革命)

美国独立战争 (1775—1783 年) 是英国企图加强控制其北美殖民地而引起的。后来, 北美 13 个殖民地推翻了英国统治, 建立了美利坚合众国, 并把纽约临时作为美国首都。

4. By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA. 到 1820 年, 纽约市人口已达到约 125,000 人, 成了美国最大的城市。

5. Central Park 中央公园

美国纽约市曼哈顿区最大的公园, 占地 340 公顷。是美国最早应用园林建筑学开辟的公园之一, 1876 年正式开放。

6. In 1892 the age of the mass arrivals began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into the USA over a period of 62 years.

国外移民大量涌入始于 1892 年。在随后的 62 年间, 1,500 万新来的人通过埃利斯岛进入美国。

埃利斯岛面积约 11 公顷。1892 年后的一段时间里, 是美国移民主要检查站。因许多移民在此被拒绝入境, 同时又有一部分被逐人员在此被拘留, 故文中提到埃利斯岛为“眼泪岛”。

Questions

1. What are Native Americans angry about?

2. Why is New York suitable for building skyscrapers?

3. Why do you think Ellis Island was turned into a museum?

A. The buildings were not needed for new arrivals.

B. There is a lot of history connected with people settling in the USA.

C. Officials stopped working at Ellis Island.

D. It was close to New York.

4. Why do you think Ellis Island was named the “Island of Tears”?

A. People were unhappy when their names were changed.

B. Officials found foreign names difficult.

C. Some people cried when they were refused entry into the USA.

D. People did not like having to take mental and physical tests.

5. What do you think is meant by “fierce competition”?

A. People fight over business deals.

B. People are unkind to each other.

C. You have to do better than other people to make money.

D. It is very difficult to run a business.

Lesson Two

Text A

Beach Party

All the students at the beach party were members of the French Club. Before they began to swim or to play games, Miss Barnes wanted them to learn some new words. She taught them how to say beach, sand, ocean and waves in French. The students repeated the new words and tried to use them in sentences.

At first it seemed strange to see the teacher in a bathing suit, but that is what everyone wears to the beach. Marie and some of the other girls were wearing bikinis, but Miss Barnes had on a one-piece suit.

After the French lesson two of the boys put up a net for volleyball, and half of the students went to each side of the net. They hit a big ball back and forth over the net. Miss Barnes helped them to keep score in French. The students laughed at their own mistakes, but they enjoyed practicing their numbers and having fun at the same time.

Afterwards, there was plenty of time for those in the group who liked to swim to go into the water. Most of them did not go far from shore. Some of the waves were quite large and could be dangerous for people who do not swim well. Miss Barnes watched them very closely. She was glad that there were lifeguards who were always ready to help in case of an emergency.

When it was time for snacks, everyone enjoyed sandwiches, potato chips and lemonade. While they were eating Miss Barnes asked each member of the club a question in French. If the students could not answer their questions, she taught them what to say. Everyone agreed that the French Club and the beach party would help them to learn French, and they all thanked Miss Barnes for being such a nice teacher.

It was not yet time to leave the beach. One of the girls tuned her radio to a favorite rock and roll music station and they all spent the next half hour dancing. Whenever boys and girls are together, this is what they enjoy most. Miss Barnes admired the energy of the young dancers, and she was sure that they would be almost as lively in French class on Monday morning.

Words

admire [əd'maɪə] vt. 羡慕, 赞赏

afterwards [ˈaftəwədz] adv. 后来, 以后
 bathe [beið] vi. 洗澡, 游泳
 bathing suit [ˈbeiðɪŋ ˈsju:t] 游泳衣
 bikini [ˈbɪkiːni] n. 比基尼泳衣
 case [keɪs] n. 情况
 chip [tʃɪp] n. 炸土豆条
 closely [ˈkləʊzli] ad. 密切地, 严密地
 emergency [ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi] n. 紧急情况, 突然事件
 lemonade [ˌleməˈneɪd] n. 柠檬水
 lifeguard [ˈlaɪfgɑːd] n. 救生员
 one-piece suit 一件式的女泳衣, 衣裤连在一块的女泳衣
 rock [rɒk] n. 摇动, 摇摆
 roll [rəʊl] n. 滚动, 打滚
 rock and roll 摇摆舞, 摇滚音乐
 sandwich [ˈsænwɪdʒ, -tʃ] n. 三明治, 夹心面包片
 snack [snæk] n. 快餐
 tune [tjuːn] vt. 调整 (收音机等) 频率

Proper Names

Barnes	(姓) 巴恩斯
Marie	(女人名) 玛丽

Phrases and Expressions

in case of	遇到……的时候, 万一……
back and forth	来来往往地, (前后) 来回
have sth. on	穿着 (衣服)

Notes

- At first it seemed strange to see the teacher in a bathing suit, but that is what everyone wears to the beach. 起初, 看见老师穿着泳衣似乎不可思议, 不过这是人人到海滩时都穿的。
in 表示“穿着, 带着”。又如:
Do you know the girl in red? 你认识那个穿红衣服的女孩吗?
The man in a brown coat is our English teacher. 那个穿棕色上衣的男子是我们的英语老师。
- ... but they enjoyed practicing their numbers and having fun at the same time.
...但是他们很高兴这样同时练习数字和玩乐。