

全国高等职业技术院校外语系列教材

新世纪 高职高专英语 综合教程

总主编 戴炜栋
副总主编 蒋秉章

主编 徐小贞 周玉林

3 学生用书 STUDENT'S BOOK

NEW CENTURY
ENGLISH



上海外语教育出版社

外教社

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NEW CENTURY ENGLISH INTEGRATED COURSE

3

Student's Book

主编 徐小贞 周玉林

副主编 杨新义 章国军

陆剑威

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前言

全国普通高等院校英语系列教材《新世纪高职高专英语》是上海外语教育出版社联合深圳、上海、南京等地的高等院校编写出版的富有时代特色的新型实用的英语教材。本套教材是根据国家教育部最新颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》进行设计和编写的,分为《综合教程》和《听说教程》,各六册。两套教程还包括《学生用书》和《教师用书》。

本套教材独辟蹊径,以全新的视角诠释现代英语的语言学习模式和教学规律,其特点表现在五项创新:

1. 以现代语言学权威理论作指导,充分体现素质教育和高职特色。
2. 选材紧扣时代脉搏,题材、体裁多样,内容丰富,通俗易懂,具有实用性、时代性、科学性、趣味性、可学性和可教性。
3. 体例创新,打破常规,图文并茂,引人入胜。
4. 单元编写模式新颖,每个单元的听、说、读、写、译围绕一个主题 (Topic) 展开,强化了教学的可操作性。
5. 练习形式别具一格,轻松活泼,寓教于乐。

《综合教程》第三册保留了第一、二册中富有特色的部分,如 *Highlights*, *Lead In*, *Read In*, *Focus On*, *Work Out* 和 *Fun Time* 等,并在此基础上,增加了 *Practical Reading* 和 *Practical Writing* 两部分,以便让学生在达到一定的英语水平后,开始学习专业技术性英语,掌握实际应用英语的能力。

Practical Reading 包括国外大学介绍、大学录取通知书、留学生签证要求、旅游景点介绍、公司简介、食谱、招标公告、药品说明书、招聘广告和公司法条文等。

Practical Writing 包括求职信、个人简历、留学申请表、名片、传真、电子邮件、便条、海报、邀请信和商业信函等。

为了提高学生的翻译水平、帮助他们攻破语法难点并提高对英语语篇整体的理解和掌握,第三册中的 *Work Out* 部分增加了 *Translation Skills*, *Usage*, *Proofreading* 及 *Make the Right Choice* 等内容及练习。

本教材总主编为戴炜栋,副总主编为蒋秉章。本册主编为徐小贞、周玉林,参加编写的有:杨新义、章国军、陆剑威、肖小军。

本书供高职高专院校二年级学生第一学期使用。

深圳职业技术学院的外籍教师 Peter Luca 和 Michael E. Urey 通读了书稿,并提出了一些宝贵意见。

由于编者水平有限加之时间仓促,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编者
2001年6月

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Unit One

Highlights

要点

Topic:

The Internet

Hot Words

balance

expense

fulfill

impose

overwhelm

pose

Practical Reading

University of
Wolverhampton

Practical Writing

Cover Letter



Lead In

How has the Internet changed our way of life?



A

Ideas

webphone

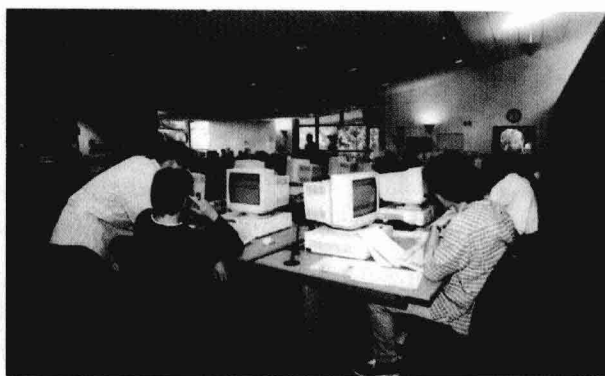
work at home

information

web shopping

online education

electronic bank



B

Make notes on what you are talking about.

Changes

Changes



Read In

Computers can be a powerful tool for college students, allowing them to word-process term papers, browse the Internet, and send e-mail to classmates. But can exploring cyberspace actually become addictive? How much computer time is too much?

Surfing's Up and Grades Are Down

Nationwide, as colleges charge into the digital age with high-tech libraries, wired dormitories, and computerized course work, faculty and campus counselors are discovering a troubling side effect: A growing number of students are letting computers overwhelm their lives. More and more students are losing themselves in exploring cyberspace.

What measures are some universities prepared to take?

Some universities now are imposing limits on the time students spend each day, or each week, on campus computers. Other colleges are debating whether to monitor the time students spend on computer games and chat rooms, then program a warning to appear on their screens when it gets excessive.

Some college counselors are creating workshops on the subject and planning to include them in freshman orientation programs.

The computer is very accessible on campuses, and students have time on their hands. We're seeing some of them really drift off into this world at the expense of practically everything else.

According to campus officials, how does the Internet benefit the students?

Campus officials say that communicating on the Internet or roaming the huge universe of information on the World Wide Web holds an especially powerful lure for many college students because it takes them into a vast new realm of learning and research, usually at no cost. But for students having trouble establishing social ties at large universities, or those who are on their own, unsupervised, and facing adult pressures for the first time, it also poses an array of new risks.

How do some students use computers?

At the University of California's Berkeley campus, counselors say they

How can some students get rid of the sense of isolation on campus?

What is the purpose of the check in Alfred University?

If you were a teacher, what could you do to help the freshmen realize the danger of heavy computer use?

are dealing with a small but increasing number of student cases linked to excessive computer use. Some students, they say, are putting too much emphasis on electronic relationships, are neglecting course work, and, in a few instances, are even being cheated out of money by e-mail strangers they have come to trust.

There can be a real sense of isolation on a large campus, and for young students or new students, this seems like a safe, easy way to form relationships. But some go overboard. It becomes their only way to connect to the world. One of the things we're really working on now is helping students balance many social needs they try to have fulfilled by computers.

Linda Tipton, a counselor at the University of Maryland, which limits students to forty hours a week on campus terminals, says she began noticing some of the same problems arise last year in individual and group therapy sessions.

Some of them, she says, spoke of spending more than six hours a day on-line and considered a computerized forum the only setting in which they could express themselves or relate well to others. A few students told her of dropping or flunking courses partly because they were so preoccupied with the Internet. Others confessed to trying to get multiple computer accounts with the university to avoid its forty-hour-a-week rule.

This spring, Alfred University in upstate New York decided to examine what the students who dropped out last semester had in common. What prompted the inquiry was that twice as many students as usual — seventy-five, mostly freshmen — did not return for classes there this spring.

Every student at Alfred receives a campus computer account, which is free. So Connie Bechman, the director of Alfred's computer center, decided to check the account records of all the students who had dropped out. She found that half of them had been logging as much as six hours a day on computer games or the Web, usually late at night. "It was the only thing that correlated among so many of them," Bechman says.

Next fall, for the first time, freshmen at Alfred will be told about the dangers of heavy computer use as soon as they arrive on campus. Residence halls, all of which have computer rooms, also will each have a full-time, professional counselor to keep a close eye on late night computer addicts. Other campuses are studying similar moves.

New Words

accessible /ək'sesəbl/ <i>a.</i>	able to be achieved, reached, used etc. 可接近的, 可得到的, 可利用的
addict /'ædɪkt/ <i>n.</i>	person who indulges in sth. harmful 沉溺于某种(尤指危害身体)嗜好的人
array /ə'rei/ <i>n.</i>	a group of elements forming a complete unit 一批; 一系列
charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ <i>v.</i>	make a rushing attack; rush headlong 冲击; 向前冲
computerized /'kəm'pjutəraɪzd/ <i>a.</i>	carried out, controlled or produced by computers 计算机化了的
correlate /'kɒrələt/ <i>v.</i>	have a mutual relation 相互关联
counselor /'kaʊnsələ/ <i>n.</i>	one who has supervisory duties 督导
debate /dɪ'beɪt/ <i>v.</i>	have a formal discussion about; think over in order to decide 正式讨论; 辩论
excessive /ɪk'sesɪv/ <i>a.</i>	too much; extreme 过多的, 过度的
flunk /flʌŋk/ <i>v.</i>	fail (an examination) 考试不及格
forum /'fɔ:rəm/ <i>n.</i>	a public meeting place for discussion 论坛; 集会地
high-tech /'haɪ 'tek/ <i>a.</i>	of advanced technology 高科技的
impose /ɪm'pəʊz/ <i>v.</i>	lay or place sth. on 强加, 施加
isolation /'aɪsə'leɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	the condition of being set apart 孤立; 隔离
lure /lʊə/ <i>n.</i>	the attraction or interest that sth. has 诱惑物; 事物具有的吸引力或趣味
move /mu:v/ <i>n.</i>	one of a series of actions toward some goal (为达到某种目的所采取的) 行动; 步骤
multiple /'mʌltɪpl/ <i>a.</i>	having many parts or elements 复合的; 多样的; 多数的
neglect /nɪ'glekt/ <i>v.</i>	ignore, pay no attention to 忽视, 疏忽
on-line <i>ad.</i>	being controlled directly by or in direct communication with a computer 在线
orientation /'ɔ:rɪən'teɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	determining the position of 定方向; 定方位
overwhelm /'əʊvə'welɪn/ <i>v.</i>	weigh down; overpower 压倒; 控制
pose /pəʊz/ <i>v.</i>	create; give rise to; cause 产生; 引起; 带来
practically /'præktɪkəli/ <i>ad.</i>	almost 几乎
prompt /prɒmpt/ <i>v.</i>	cause or urge sb. to do sth.; be the reason causing sb. to do sth. 促使某人去做某事; 激励; 鼓励; 唤起
realm /reɪlm/ <i>n.</i>	(fig.) region (喻) 领域; 区域
residence /'rezɪdəns/ <i>n.</i>	the act of dwelling in a place for some time 居住; 居留; 住所
roam /rəʊm/ <i>v.</i>	wander or travel without any definite aim or destination over or through 漫游; 闲逛
session /'seʃn/ <i>n.</i>	meeting; time occupied by discussion at a meeting 开会; 开会期
surfing /'sɜ:fɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	riding the surf (as on a surfboard) 冲浪
terminal /'tɜ:mɪnəl/ <i>n.</i>	point of connection in an electric circuit 终端; (电路的) 接头
therapy /'θerəpi/ <i>n.</i>	curative treatment 治疗; 疗法
tie /taɪ/ <i>n.</i>	relation; sth. that holds people together 联系; 使人结合在一起的关系
unsupervised /ʌn'sʊpəvaɪzd/ <i>a.</i>	not watched or directed 不受监督的
upstate /'ʌp'steɪt/ <i>a.</i>	the northern parts of a state; the northern part of New York 州的北部地区的; (纽约州的) 北部地区
wired /'waɪəd/ <i>a.</i>	connected to a television cable or the Internet so that cable television programs may be received and the Internet be accessed 与有线电视网、互联网等连通的

Phrases & Expressions

at the expense of	以……作为代价
be preoccupied with	全神贯注于……
cheat sb. out of money	骗取某人的钱
drift off into	渐渐陷于
go overboard	过分爱好
group therapy	集体疗法
have ... in common	共有; 有……方面的共同之处
have trouble doing something	做某事有困难
impose... on	把……强加于
keep a close eye on	密切关注; 注视
lose oneself in	沉湎
on one's hands	可自由支配
orientation program	迎新介绍活动
put emphasis on	重视; 注重

Proper Names

Alfred University	阿尔弗雷德大学
Connie Bechman /'kɒni, beɪfə'mən/	康妮·贝克曼
Linda Tipton /'lɪndə 'tiptɒn/	琳达·蒂普顿
University of California's Berkeley campus	加州大学伯克利分校
University of Maryland	马里兰大学
World Wide Web	万维网

Notes

1. **surfing**: a sport of riding breaking waves toward the shore, esp. by means of a surfboard. Now it often means "roam" on the Internet.
2. **Alfred University**: a private institution of higher learning in Alfred, New York, U. S. A.

Comprehension Check

1. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

- (1) According to the passage, the title implies that _____.
 - A. more and more people like to surf on the Internet rather than study in the classroom
 - B. people are still not good at playing computer games
 - C. too much time spent on computers adversely affects students' learning
 - D. computers can help students improve their studies
- (2) In the first paragraph, "A growing number of students are letting computers overwhelm their lives" means that _____.
 - A. more and more students plan their everyday life by using their computers
 - B. more and more students come to indulge themselves in computers
 - C. computers are becoming more and more beneficial to students

- D. students' lives become more interesting because of computers
- (3) What measures are some universities prepared to take?
- A. Limiting the time the students spend on computers.
 - B. Programming a warning to appear on their screens when computers are used excessively.
 - C. Keeping a close eye on students when they play computer games or are in chat rooms.
 - D. All of the above.
- (4) Students communicate on the Internet _____.
- A. because they can receive information they need for their learning and research
 - B. to get rid of their sense of loneliness
 - C. to establish some social relationships
 - D. for all of the reasons above
- (5) According to the text, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Some universities began to prohibit students from playing computer games.
 - B. Some students find they can not express themselves well until they are on a computerized forum.
 - C. Some students set up many computer accounts so as to be freed from the forty-hour-a-week rule.
 - D. Some students have been cheated by their cyber friends.
- (6) _____ will tell the freshmen about the disadvantages of excessive use of computer.
- A. California University
 - B. Maryland University
 - C. Alfred University
 - D. All the universities

2. Decide whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- () (1) Colleges in the digital age are characterized by high-tech libraries, wired dormitories, and computerized course work.
- () (2) Universities and colleges have no solution to the problem that students use computers excessively.
- () (3) Communicating on the Internet is very attractive to many college students.
- () (4) Some students are paying too much attention to cyber relationships while forgetting their course work.
- () (5) After the forty-hour-a-week rule is carried out at the University of Maryland, no student uses computers excessively.
- () (6) Some students think it is easier for them to make friends with strangers on the Internet.
- () (7) Every student at Alfred University must pay for the use of campus computer.
- () (8) Freshmen at the University of California will be told about the dangers of heavy computer use next autumn.



Focus On

Vocabulary Snapshot

balance	confess	debate	digital
excessive	expense	faculty	freshman
fulfill	impose	isolation	monitor
nationwide	neglect	overwhelm	practically
realm	setting	therapy	

1. Oral work. Use the words from the vocabulary snapshot in their proper forms to fill in the blanks.

- College English Test Band Four and Six, which are held twice a year, are _____ exams in China.
- The first-year college students are referred to as _____ and the second-year students, sophomores.
- After six weeks of fruitless _____, the members have been unable to reach a decision.
- Our department usually holds a _____ meeting to discuss teaching affairs once a week.
- The acupuncture _____ has been practised in China for thousands of years. Now it has been introduced to many foreign countries.
- Radar stations were used to _____ enemy planes during the war.
- We can trust him. He is a responsible man and he never _____ his duties.
- When all the evidences were provided in court, the accused man had to _____ himself guilty.

2. Find out the word in the text which means.

e _____

a. too much, too great

f _____

b. fail in an exam or course

i _____

c. an example put forth in proof or illustration

p _____

d. put forward for discussion

s _____

e. surroundings, environment

s _____	f. term
r _____	g. kingdom or region
p _____	h. almost, so to speak
d _____	i. of digits or numbers

3. Look at the following Hot Words. Try to work out their meanings in different sentences.

fulfill

If you make a promise you should **fulfill** it. (实现)

No one believed my friend's prediction then, but it was not very long before it was **fulfilled**. (应验)

He tried his best but found it hard to **fulfill** his wife's expectations. (满足)

After having taken the post for a year, she realized that she could never **fulfill** herself in such work. (发挥能力)

balance

It is not surprising that some people don't know how to use a **balance**. (天平, 秤)

On his way to the shop, he lost his **balance** on the icy road and fell. (平衡)

He was in very low spirits. His failure to pass the exam threw him off his **balance**. (常态)

We had a favorable **balance** in international trade last year. (差额)

I can draw some money from the bank. I still have a **balance** in it. (余额)

It is very difficult for you to **balance** yourself on skates if you try them for the first time. (平衡)

overwhelm

The village was **overwhelmed** when the floods came. (淹没)

The news came that the enemies were **overwhelmed** by superior forces. (击溃)

Sometimes the kindness and hospitality of the Chinese people will **overwhelm** western people. (使不安)

On hearing the sad news, she was **overwhelmed** by grief. (压垮)

impose

For one reason or another, all countries **impose** trade barriers on certain goods crossing their borders. (强加, 施加)

You shouldn't **impose** your company on people who don't want you. (强加)

It is a shame that you have **imposed** on his good nature. (利用)

Your disguise would **impose** upon even your closest friends. (欺骗)

pose

The **pose** of the young girl in the portrait is very fine. (姿势)

She takes the **pose** of an invalid, when she is really well and strong. (伪装)

He **posed** as a rich man though he owed more than he owned. (假装)

He likes to **pose** as a judge of literature. (自命, 自认为)

The unexpected event **posed** an obstacle to the process of the project. (形成)

expense

It was a piece of good news that the receipts were enough to clear the **expenses**. (开销)

The schooling **expenses** of poor children are covered by the state. (费用)

The salesman is quite satisfied with his job. He gets **expenses** besides his salary. (津贴)

He became a brilliant scholar, but only at the **expense** of his health. (代价)

Those who try to profit at the **expense** of others will come to no good end. (损害)

His sons have been a great **expense** to him and that is why he has to work overtime. (负担)

4. Translate the Chinese phrases into English and fill in the blanks.

Phrases	English Sentences
a. 社交关系	Some people are shy by nature and often have trouble in establishing _____.
b. 学术研究 领域	I'm very grateful to Professor Smith, for it is he who led me into the _____.
c. 数字时代	High-definition TV is one of the products of _____.
d. 高科技图书馆	Many people are not aware of the characteristics of _____.
e. 电脑迷	He spends as much as ten hours on computer games or the Web every day. He is really a _____.
f. 一系列新的 风险	It is not so easy for college graduates to adjust to society when they graduate because they have to face _____.
g. 聊天室	Now it is very popular for young people to make friends in the _____ on the Web.



Work Out

Translation

Translation Skills (1)

增词法

英汉两种语言各有其自身的特点和规律,两者虽有一些相同之处,但在表达方式、词语的搭配等方面存在很大的差别,因此在翻译过程中不能死扣原文的字面结构或者追求字字相符,可以在译文里增加原文字面上没有而意思上有的词语。

☞ 如: I am looking forward to the holidays.

我正期待着假期的到来。

What if he should fail?

万一他失败了,怎么办?

The molecules get closer and closer with the pressure.

随着压力增加,分子靠得越来越近。

The judicial department cannot responsibly stand aloof.

司法部门如对此不闻不问,那就是失职。

Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words.

(1) Many of the TV programs are excellent and have brought superb performances into millions of homes.

(2) You were, you are, and you will always be my dear friend.

(3) More recently, people in some western countries have been moving from the cities to the suburbs.

(4) They talked of things they longed for — of meat, of hot soup and of the richness of butter.

(5) This boy is not big, but he is very clever.

2. Translate the following sentences from the text.

(1) Nationwide, as colleges charge into the digital age with high-tech libraries, wired dormitories, and computerized course work, faculty and campus counselors are discovering a troubling side effect: A growing number of students are letting computers overwhelm their lives.

- (2) Some college counselors are creating workshops on the subject and planning to include them in freshman orientation programs.
- (3) There can be a real sense of isolation on a large campus, and for young students or new students, this seems like a safe, easy way to form relationships.
- (4) A few students told her of dropping or flunking courses partly because they were so preoccupied with the Internet.
- (5) Residence halls, all of which have computer rooms, also will each have a full-time, professional counselor to keep a close eye on late night computer addicts. Other campuses are studying similar moves.

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 企图损人利己的人不会有什么好下场。(at the expense of)
- (2) 她总是一心想着自己的幸福。(be preoccupied with)
- (3) 请不要把你的意志强加于我。(impose... on)
- (4) 这位母亲有五个幼小的孩子需要照管。(on one's hands)
- (5) 这所学校注重培养学生独立解决问题的能力。(put emphasis on)

Usage

与完成时连用的句型和时间状语

☞ 一般情况下, 由介词 for 或连词 since 引导时间状语时, 句子通常用现在完成时态或过去完成时态。

如: We *have studied* English *for* just two years.

我们只学了两年英语。

They *have been* in China *since* 1995.

自 1995 年来, 他们就一直在中国。

☞ 在 It/This/That is (was) the + 序数词/形容词最高级 + 名词 + that 从句中, 从句谓语动词常用现在完成时态。

如: *It is the first time that I have seen the foreign film.*

这是我第一次看那部外国电影。

It is the most moving story that I have heard.

那是我听过的最感人的故事。

注: 在 *It/This/That was the + 序数词/形容词最高级 + 名词 + that* 从句中, 从句谓语动词既可用现在完成时, 也可用过去完成时。

如: *It was the second time that we have/had visited the museum.*

那是我们第二次参观那个博物馆。

☞ 在 *no sooner... than...*, *hardly/scarcely/rarely... when* 句型中, 主句常用过去完成时态。

如: *Hardly had the students become quiet when their teacher came in.*

学生们一安静下来, 他们的老师就走进教室。

☞ *by* 引导时间状语时, 可分以下几种情况:

A. 当 *by* 接将来时间以及 *by the time/when* 接谓语动词是一般现在时的从句时, 主句谓语用将来完成时。

如: *I hope her health will have improved greatly by the time we come back next year.*

我希望当我们明年回来时, 她的身体状况将有很大改善。

B. *by now* 作时间状语时, 谓语动词常用现在完成时。

如: *They have not told us anything about the event by now.*

到目前为止, 他们还没有告诉我们任何有关该事件的情况。

C. 当 *by* 接过去时间以及 *by the time/when* 接谓语动词是一般过去时的从句时, 主句用过去完成时。

如: *By the end of last month, we had already finished the whole year's production plan.*

到上月底为止, 我们已经完成了全年的生产计划。

注: 表示瞬间动作意义的动词用于完成时的时候, 不能与表示一段时间状语连用。

如: 我们不能说 *The door has opened for two hours.* 而说 *The door was opened two hours ago.* 或 *The door has been open for two hours.*

Exercises

1. Complete the following sentences with the best choices.

(1) No decision _____ about that matter yet. We are still considering it.

- A. is made B. has been made C. will be made D. had been made

(2) It is the third time that you _____ this city.

- A. visit B. had visited C. have visited D. will visit

(3) By the end of the 21st century, our motherland _____ a powerful nation in the world.

- A. will become B. has become C. is becoming D. will have become

(4) You _____ the elementary English course by this time next semester.

- A. will have completed B. complete
C. will complete D. have completed

(5) Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.

- A. didn't hear B. hasn't been hearing
C. hasn't heard D. hadn't heard