

全国高等职业技术学院外语系列教材

新世纪 高职英语 综合教程

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1 学生用书 STUDENT'S BOOK



上海外语教育出版社

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学生用书

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NEW CENTURY ENGLISH INTEGRATED COURSE

1

Student's Book

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前 言

全国高等职业技术院校外语系列教材《新世纪高职英语》是上海外语教育出版社联合上海、深圳、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颁发的《普通高等专科学校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。《综合教程》还包括《练习册》和《教师用书》。

《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》将高等专科学校英语课程的教学分为两个阶段:基础英语教学阶段和专业英语教学阶段。本套系列教材就是按照基础英语阶段的要求进行设计和编写的。

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教育以实用为主的特色。
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》每册分十个单元,每个单元由七部分组成:**Highlights** 设置在每单元开始的醒目位置,提纲挈领地列出单元教学要点;**Lead In** 设置在每单元的开始,提供若干张与课文主题相关的图片和一些提示词,引导学生就课文主题展开讨论并写下要点;**Read In** 以语篇为主体,在课文的左侧及课文后面都编有与语篇紧密相关的阅读理解和启发性问题,旨在提高学生的阅读能力,培养学生的交际能力;**Focus On** 主要针对课文中出现的重要词语,表达方式进行练习,旨在使学生对语言输入进行加工处理并消化吸收;**Work Out** 包括 Word Building, Grammar, Writing 三项内容,练习形式新颖活泼;**Read More** 包括与单元主题有关的两篇短小精悍的文章,每篇后面附有四个阅读理解选择题,旨在为学生提供与单元主题有关的更多语料并培养阅读理解能力;**Fun Time** 包括幽默故事、笑话、电影片断、英语游戏等,旨在为学生创造轻松的语言氛围,增加学习的趣味性,提高学生的积极性。

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、王铮,参加编写的有:司建国、周玉林、杨涌泉、李卫东、王瑛、钟润丹。

本书供高职一年级学生第一学期使用。

深圳职业技术学院的外籍教师 Alan Miller、Ruth Follos、Kathryn O'leary 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

2000年5月

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Unit One

Highlights

要点

Topic:

Education

Grammar:

Basic Sentence Patterns

Hot Words

degree

average

academic

dominate

view



Lead In

1. *You have a lot of choices after you graduate from high school. You can go to college, find a job or join the army. What will you do?*



A

Ideas

earn more money

prepare a career

get a diploma



B

2. *Make notes on what you are talking about.*

Why?	Why not?



Read In

Why are people paying more and more attention to education? Why are high school students making every effort to go to college? As a college student, have you ever asked yourself why you go to college? Is it true that “the more you learn, the more you earn”?

Text

Do you agree with the singer's opinion? Why? Or why not?

Why do students take elective courses?

Why do adults come back to college?

Does everybody in America have a chance to go to college?

Why College?

“The more you learn, the more you earn,” said the pop singer Cyndi Lauper as she accepted her high school diploma — at the age of 35! Although Cyndi made it without a high school degree, most people don't. In the U. S. A. today, about 75% of jobs require some education or technical training beyond high school degrees; college graduates outearn those without a college education; people with master's degrees outearn those with only a bachelor's; and the highest incomes of all are earned by people with advanced degrees. However, more diplomas don't always mean more money. Many skilled blue-collar workers, salespeople, business executives, and entrepreneurs outearn college professors and scientific researchers. And great athletes and entertainers outearn everyone else!

But a college education is not only preparation for a career; it is also (or should be) preparation for life. In addition to courses in their major field of study, most students have time to take elective courses. They may take classes that help them understand more about human nature, government, the arts, sciences, or whatever else interests them.

Going to college, either full-time or part-time, is naturally becoming the next step after high school. Today, more than half of American high school graduates enroll in college. But recent high school graduates no longer dominate the college campuses. Today, it is quite common for adults of all ages to come back to college either for career advancement or personal growth. By 1992, about half of all American college students will be older than 25, and 20% of them will be over 35. Serving this great variety of people are about 3,400 colleges and universities enrolling more than 12 million students.

American faith in the value of education is shown by the rising number of Americans who have at least a bachelor's degree. About 20% of Americans are college graduates. However, among younger adults and working people, the percentage is at least 25%, much higher than in most other major nations. In the U. S. A., a college education is not viewed as a privilege reserved for the wealthy or the academically talented. Almost everyone who wants to attend college can do so.

New Words

advanced /əd'vɑːnst/ *a.*

academically /ˌækə'demɪklɪ/ *ad.*

athlete /'æθlɪt/ *n.*

bachelor /'bætʃələ/ *n.*

career /kə'riə/ *n.*

degree /di'ɡriː/ *n.*

diploma /di'pləʊmə/ *n.*

dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ *v.*

elective /ɪ'lektɪv/ *a.*

enroll /ɪn'rel/ *v.*

entrepreneur /ˌɒntreɪprə'nɜː/ *n.*

entertainer /ɪntə'teɪnə/ *n.*

executive /ɪɡ'zekjʊtɪv/ *n.*

graduate /'ɡrædʒʊet/ *n.*

major /'meɪdʒə/ *a.*
n.

master /'mɑːstə/ *n.*

outearn /'aʊtɜːn/ *v.*

privilege /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.*

reserve /rɪ'zɜːv/ *v.*

talented /'tæləntɪd/ *a.*

variety /və'raɪəti/ *n.*

view /vjuː/ *v.*

ahead in knowledge or skill 高深的; 高等的

学术上

person who has the strength and skill to perform well at sports
运动员

person who holds a first university degree 获学士学位的人
profession or occupation 职业; 事业

学位; 度数; 程度

certificate awarded for passing an examination, completing a
course of study, etc. 毕业证书; 毕业文凭

have control of 支配, 控制

freely chosen, not required 任选的, 选修的

make (sb) a member (of sth) 登记; 注册

a person who makes the plans for a business 企业家

person who entertains, esp. professionally (娱乐节目) 表演者;
演艺人员

a position, esp. in business 经理, 行政领导

person who has completed a course at an educational institution
毕业生

greater in importance, size 较重要的, 较大的

a main subject or course 专业

holder of the second university degree 硕士

earn more than 比……赚得多

特有的权利、利益, 特权

keep sth for special use 保留; 储备

having talent, gifted 有才能的; 有才干的; 天才的

quality of not being the same 多样(化); 变化

consider, think that

Phrases & Expressions

a variety of

各种各样的

in addition to

此外

make an effort to do something

努力做某事

more than

比……更多, 超过

pay attention to

注意

view... as

把……看成是……, 把……当成……

Proper Names

Cyndi Lauper /'sɪndɪ 'ləʊpə/

辛迪·劳帕

Comprehension Check

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

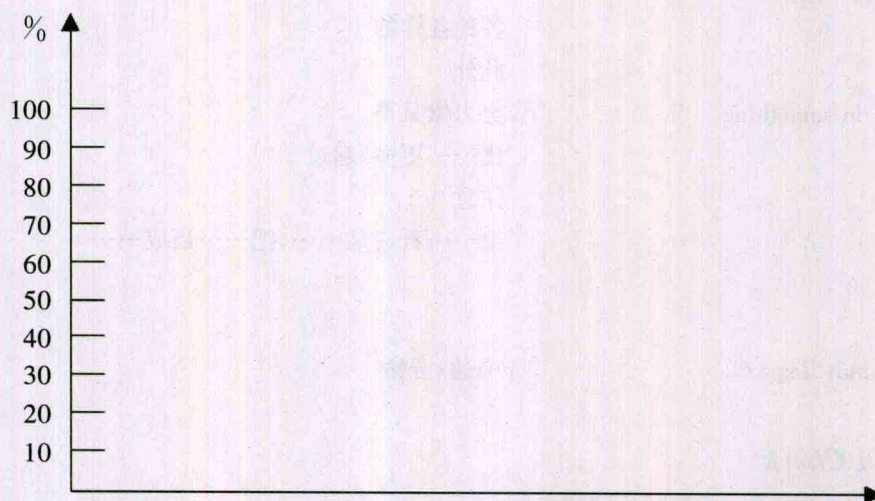
(1) The sentence "most people don't" (Paragraph 1) means _____.

A. most people don't want to be a singer

B. most people don't want to get a high school diploma

- C. most people don't make much money without a high degree
D. most people don't go to high school
- (2) According to the text, who earn the most?
- A. College professors
B. Great athletes and entertainers
C. Business executives
D. Scientific researchers
- (3) Generally speaking, which of the following is true?
- A. The less you learn, the more you earn.
B. The highest incomes of all are earned by people without much education.
C. More diplomas necessarily mean more money.
D. People with doctor's degrees usually earn more than those with bachelor's degrees.
- (4) According to the author, why do people go to college?
- A. To make a good preparation for a career.
B. To make a preparation for life.
C. To find friends
D. Both A and B
- (5) In America, college students consist of _____.
- A. recent high school graduates
B. only students under 25
C. adults of all ages
D. both A and C
- (6) About _____ of Americans hold college degrees in the U. S. A.
- A. 20% B. 50% C. 25% D. 75%

2. Find out the relevant data in the text, mark them out in the chart and explain what each of them represents.





Focus On

Vocabulary Snapshot

academic	average	career	degree
dominate	earn	elective	enroll
in addition to	income	outearn	reserve
variety	view		

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

- James _____ \$40, 000 a year.
- They _____ his actions as unnecessary.
- The front row _____ for overseas visitors.
- We _____ new students in September every year.
- They demanded more _____ for their food.
- They live beyond their _____.
- _____ apples you asked for, I bought you some oranges.
- The skyscrapers _____ the city.

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| a. earn more than | (o _____) |
| b. make (sb) a member | (e _____) |
| c. have control of | (d _____) |
| d. keep sth. for special use | (r _____) |
| e. profession | (c _____) |
| f. quality of not being the same | (v _____) |

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

degree

Water freezes at zero centigrade (0°C) *degrees*. (度)

It's an angle of ninety *degrees*. (度)

She shows a high *degree* of skill in her work. (程度)

I am taking a *degree* in music at Harvard. (学位)

average

The *average* age of the students is 19. (平均年龄)

On *average* she works seven hours a day. (平均)

He is about *average* in his lessons. (水平一般)

academic

John was invited to give an *academic* address at a conference. (学术的)

Each student wore an *academic* gown during the graduation ceremony. (学院的)

dominate

The boy *dominates* his small friend. (欺负)

My weekend was *dominated* by housework. (占据重要地位)

That building *dominates* the town. (俯瞰)

Sports, and not learning, seem to *dominate* that school. (占重要地位)

view

We will go and *view* the house before we buy it. (查看)

We can *view* the problem in many ways. (审视)

How will history *view* him? (评判)

How do you *view* the situation? (看待)

The *view* from my hotel was beautiful. (景色)

In my *view*, the mayor should do more to prevent crime. (观点)

in addition to

In addition to English, we have to study a second foreign language. (此外……还)

We met some friends and other people *in addition*. (还有)

In addition there are five other applicants. (另外)

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

Phrases	English Sentences
a. 流行歌手	Celine Dion is a famous Canadian _____.
b. 学位	He is now working hard to get an _____.
c. 选修课	Many _____ are available at this college.
d. 个人成长	The career provided very good opportunities for _____.
e. 销售人员	_____ are trained at this school.
f. 科研人员	_____ have made great progress in this field.



Work Out

word-building

1. From the text.

☞ In the U. S. A. today, about 75% of jobs require some education or **technical** training beyond high school degrees; ...

“-al” as in “technical” indicates that the word is an adjective.

(“-al”构成形容词)

☞ ... college graduate **outearn** those without a college education; ...

“out-” as in “outearn” means “more than” or “over”.

(“out-”解释“超出”或“在外、向外”)

☞ But a college education is not only **preparation** for a career, it is also (or should be) preparation for life.

“pre-” as in “preparation” means “before”.

(“pre-”表示“在……前”或“先”)

☞ ... either for career advancement or personal **growth**.

“-th” as in “growth” indicates that the word is a noun.

(“-th”构成名词)

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given to best complete the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (1) (number) | The boy students in our class _____ them by four to one. |
| (2) (wide) | The river can be used by many ships because of its _____. |
| (3) (structure) | The film would require some major _____ changes. |
| (4) (weigh) | It is obvious that the advantages of this new material _____ the disadvantages. |
| (5) (occupy) | The topic _____ me the week. |
| (6) (practice) | A _____ person doesn't spend his time and money foolishly. |
| (7) (deep) | The _____ of his knowledge of biology surprised me. |
| (8) (condition) | Economic development is a _____ of human advance. |

Grammar

Basic Sentence Patterns

Before You Begin

Read

- The students have left.
- A college education is preparation for a career.
- In the U. S. A. today, about 75% of jobs require some education or technical training beyond high school degrees.
- My uncle bought me a gift at my birthday.
- The school system in Britain makes the students free to choose schools.
- There are at least 200 students in the hall.

句子由主语和谓语两大部分组成。英语简单句由于所用的主要动词不同,就产生了不同的句子类型。归纳起来有下列五大类:

1. “主—动”(SV)句型;
2. “主—动—补”(SVC)句型;
3. “主—动—宾”(SVO)句型;
4. “主—动—宾—宾”(SVOO)句型;
5. “主—动—宾—补”(SVOC)句型。

此外,英语表示“什么地方或什么时间存在什么事物”,常用“*There + be + 名词 + 地点(时间)状语*”结构。此句型也可用 *There seems (appears, goes……etc.)* 表示。

Act Out!

Name the types of sentences for each of the following.

- | A. SV | B. SVC | C. SVO | D. SVOO | E. SVOC | F. There + be |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 1. The students keep their classroom tidy and clean. | | | | () | |
| 2. I consider Henry my closest friend. | | | | () | |
| 3. Yesterday was my father's birthday. | | | | () | |
| 4. Now we all study English seriously. | | | | () | |
| 5. There will be an English evening in the institute this Saturday. | | | | () | |
| 6. Why does the wind blow? | | | | () | |
| 7. I had my watch mended. | | | | () | |
| 8. There are no students here during the holidays. | | | | () | |
| 9. Mr. Li taught me how to plant trees. | | | | () | |
| 10. Have you told them anything about the matter? | | | | () | |

Writing

1. Rearrange the following words into sentences.

(1) are, wage earners, degrees, those, in the U. S. A, without high school, the lowest, are, wage earners, degrees, those, in the U. S. A, without high school, the lowest

(2) high school, going to college, after, is, the automatic, becoming, next step, either full-time or part-time

(3) recent, the college campuses, graduates, but, no longer, high school, dominate

(4) explain, generalizations, the majority of, why, these, go to college, young Americans

2. Complete the following sentences.

- (1) The harder he studies, _____ (他得到越多).
- (2) _____ (我认为他的行为) as a breach of trust.
- (3) The switch on the wall was _____ (婴儿是摸不到的).
- (4) _____ (除了你要的苹果之外) I bought you some oranges.
- (5) He is _____ (不是醉了,就是疯了).

3. Make sentences according to the models given.

Model 1:

you learn, you earn	The more	you learn	the more	you earn.
------------------------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

- (1) I encouraged myself,
I felt depressed —————
- (2) that was explained,
he became confused —————

Model 2:

has been suggested,
girls avoid mathema-
tics courses for social
reasonsIt

has been suggested

thatgirls avoid mathematics
courses for social reasons.

- (1) is realized, it is air
that we need to burn
anything —————
- (2) is desired, this rule be
brought to the attention
of all the members —————



Read More

Passage One

American colleges and universities vary a great deal in size. Some colleges have student bodies of just a few hundred, while some state universities serve more than 100,000 students on several different campuses. At smaller schools, students generally get to know their classmates and professors better and are less likely to feel lonely and confused. Larger schools offer a greater selection of courses and more activities to attend and participate in. When selecting a college, the student must consider which type of environment best suits his or her needs.

The number of these schools has grown very rapidly in the past 40 years. In 1950, there were about 600 in the U. S. A. Today, there are about 1,300, and they serve about five million students (about 55% of all college freshmen). Most community colleges are public schools, supported by local and / or state funds. They serve two general types of students: (a) those taking the first two years of college before transferring to a four-year school for their third and fourth (*junior* and *senior*) years; and (b) those enrolled in one or two-year job training programs. Community colleges offer technical training in many areas of study, such as health services, office skills, computer science, drafting, police work, and automotive repair.

New Words and Phrases

campus /'kæmpəs/n.

community /kə'mju:nɪtɪ/n.

undergraduate /ˌʌndə'grædʒuət/n.

adj.

校园

a group of plants or animals living together in the same surroundings 群落; 社区

(尚未取得学位的)大学生

大学生的

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

- () 1. American colleges have different sizes.
 () 2. At smaller schools, students easily get confused.
 () 3. There are less selection of courses in large schools for students to choose.
 () 4. Tuition in private schools is higher than that of public school.

Passage Two

Nowadays most children go to school but few of them have ever asked themselves why they go there. Some children think that they go to school just to learn their mother tongue, English and other foreign languages, mathematics, geography, history, science and a few other subjects. But why do they learn these things? Are these the only things they should learn at school?

Actually children go to school to prepare themselves for the time when they will be grown up and will have to support themselves. Nearly everything they study at school has some practical use in their lives, but there is one more important reason why children go to school.

There is more to education than just learning facts. We go to school above all to learn how to learn. Learning is not just for school but for life. So even after we have left school, we have to continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful because whenever he is faced with a completely new task or problem, he will teach himself how to deal with it in the best way. Therefore, children do not go to school just to learn languages, mathematics, geography, etc. They go to school to learn how to learn.

New Words and Phrases

be faced with	面临
deal with	处理

Multiple Choices.

- _____ children really know why they go to school.
 A. All B. Most C. No D. Few
- The most important reason why children should go to school is that _____.
 A. they need the company of other children
 B. it trains them for the time when they will have to take care of themselves
 C. they are too small to work
 D. their parents have no time to look after them
- Even after we have left school, we have to continue to learn because _____.
 A. everything we studied at school doesn't have any practical use
 B. learning is not just for school but for life
 C. we didn't study well in school
 D. we were not successful in learning
- An educated person is able to do something completely new because _____.
 A. he knows how to calculate sums
 B. he has learned many practical things in school
 C. he has learned how to learn
 D. he is slow in learning new things



Fun Time

Can you solve this puzzle with the help of these clues?

Clues

1. A colour.
2. You put your food on this.
3. Boy or girl.
4. The buying and selling of goods.
5. A greeting.
6. The opposite of small.
7. The opposite of late.
8. He makes bread.
9. Pounds, dollars, francs.

1	G				
2		L			
3			I		
4				D	
5					O
6				G	
7			R		
8		A			
9	M				

Unit Two

Highlights

要点

Topic:

Big Cities and Small Towns

Grammar:

Transformation of Basic Sentence Patterns

Hot Words

ideal
appoint
occur
adjust
celebrate



Lead In

1. Do you like to live in a big city or a small town? Why or Why not?



A

Ideas

pollution
noise
crowd
shops and facilities
leisure
peaceful life



B



C

2. Make notes on what you are talking about.

Why?	Why not?