

21世纪高校英语规划教材

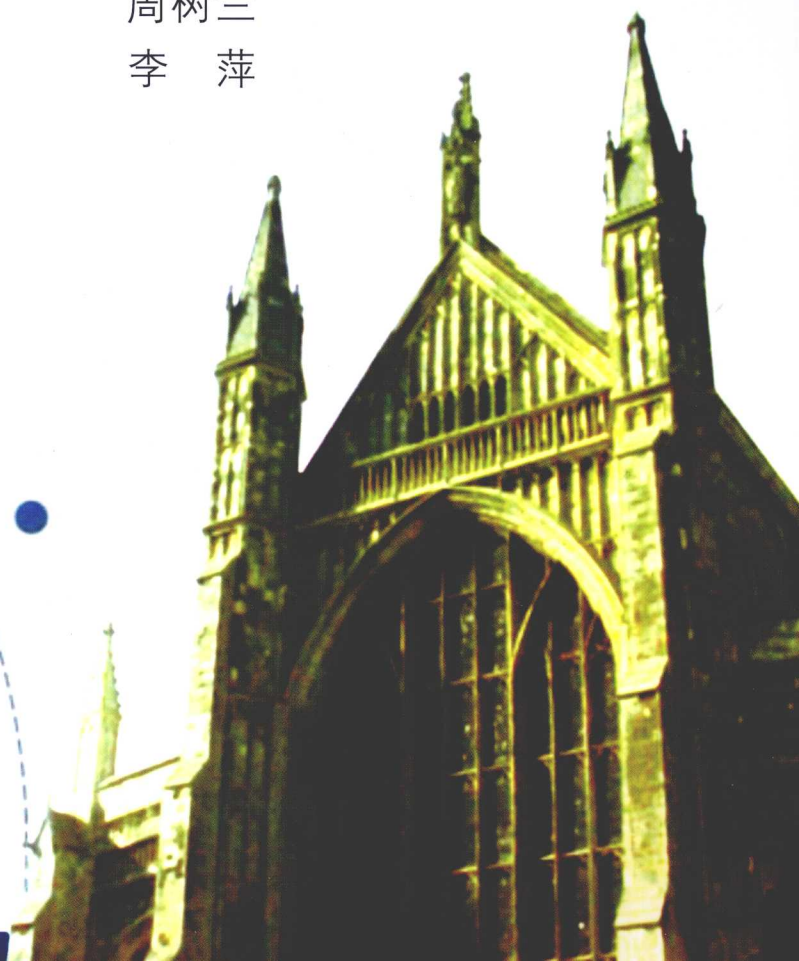
# 大学综合英语

University Integrative  
English

上

主编 魏少敏  
周树兰  
李 萍

河南人民出版社



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# 21 世纪高等院校英语规划教材

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# 前言

英语是当今世界上主要的国际通用语言之一,也是世界上最广泛使用的语言,在政治、军事、经济、科技、文化、贸易、交通运输等领域,英语是一个重要的交际工具。

本书所有课文均以催人奋进、生动幽默或者妙趣横生为入选标准,同时还要满足句子结构方面的要求。由于这些课文选自不同的图书、杂志和报纸,其目标读者是以英语为母语的人,而非不以英语为母语的英语学习者,你也许会发现你对某些单词或语法结构不太熟悉。但你没有必要什么都懂,虽然这对许多学生来说是个巨大的障碍,保留一点模棱两可的东西实际上有助于你成为一个更好的语言学习者,因为在两个人交流的时候,对语言的理解总是会存在一些差别,以英语为母语的人与不以英语为母语的人之间都会存在这种差别。我们之所以挑选这样的课文是想让你学习原汁原味的英语,更好地完成从课堂英语学习者到现实生活中英语使用者的过渡。

## 本书的目标是:

培养学生对东西方文化差异方面的意识,提高学生的英语阅读理解技巧,增强学生对于语法结构的认识,扩大学生的词汇量,提供实用性强的写作指导和写作练习,提供生动有趣的讨论话题,帮助学习者准备以下考试:大学入学考试、大学英语4级考试、大学英语6级考试和考研英语、雅思和托福考试。

本书由魏少敏、周树兰、李萍主编,高立琴、张海红、雒琨琨、吕晶晶、白云、郑强、姬银萍、袁秀娟为副主编。张海红编写 Lesson 1~Lesson 5;魏少敏编写 Lesson 6~Lesson 11;雒琨琨编写 Lesson 12~Lesson 16;吕晶晶编写 Lesson 17~Lesson 21;霍翡翠编写 Lesson 22~Lesson 26;师文娟编写 Lesson 27;张瑞瑞编写 Lesson 28~Lesson 30;刘喜芳编写 Lesson 31~Lesson 34;高立琴编写 Lesson 35~Lesson 40;谭明华编写 Lesson 41~Lesson 43;于利波编写 Lesson 44~Lesson 46;李曦编写 Lesson 47~Lesson 49;白云编写 Lesson 50;蔡开稳编写 Lesson 51;袁秀娟编写 Lesson 52;崔俊霞编写 Lesson 53~Lesson 55;张晓丽编写 Lesson 56~Lesson 58。

在本书的编写和出版过程中,得到了河南农业大学、华北水利水电学院、郑州轻工业学院、河南大学、河南工业大学、郑州大学西亚斯国际学院、洛阳理工学院、信阳职业技术学院、防空兵指挥学院、中原工学院、郑州牧业工程高等专科学校、河南财政税务高等专科学校、河南教育学院、郑州师范高等专科学校、郑州旅游职业学院、河南经贸职业学院等多所学校的大力支持,在此表示感谢!

限于编者水平有限,本书难免存在疏漏之处,恳请广大师生和读者批评指正。

编者

2009年8月

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# Lesson 1

## Pre-reading

Nowadays, it seems that there are consultants for every aspect of business and life. Ann Demarais, from New York, is a psychologist who runs a company called First Impressions. This company teaches people to make a good first impression, whether they are meeting new business partners or going on a first date.

In the text below, Ann gives people some advice about making a good first impression. Before you read, brainstorm about what she might mention.

## 30-Second Success

To increase your odds of making a good first impression, Ann Demarais offers these tips:

Make eye contact at least half to two-thirds of the time (any more than this and you may come on too strong). And pay attention to your body language. Lean towards others when they speak. Nod every now and then.

Smile, even if you aren't in the mood. "We actually encourage our clients to fake it," says Demarais. "It's a gift of social generosity, with a payback." Just going through the motions of showing some teeth may make you—and others—feel better, says the research.

Be careful about "over-sharing," i. e. , disclosing too much personal information about yourself. Keep it light. Keep it positive. No one—repeat—no one will be interested in your gallbladder operation.

Try a little flattery. People warm to others who pay them compliments even if they know they are false, studies show. But it's best when done sincerely, stresses Demarais.

Got a prepared opening line as an ice-breaker? Ditch it, or you risk coming across as shallow, aggressive and calculating.

Check your impulse to use the other person's name repeatedly. Once or twice might work, but overplaying the name game can make you seem forced.

Think a neutral, inscrutable style makes you appear thoughtful, deep or cool? Forget it. Aloof behavior like crossing your arms or showing zero emotion makes you look bored or arrogant. (238 words)

From *Reader's Digest*, April 2004

By Doug Colligan



## New words

odds *n.* 可能性, 机会

lean *vt. & vi.* (使) 倾斜, 屈身 *vt.* 倚, 靠; 依赖 *adj.* 1. 瘦的 2. 贫瘠的; 收益差的

nod *vt. & vi.* 点头 *vi.* 打盹, 打瞌睡 *n.* 点头

fake *vt.* 1. 伪造, 篡改, 对... 做手脚 2. 仿造 *vt. & vi.* 假装 *n.* 1. 骗子 2. 赝品  
*adj.* 假的, 冒充的

generosity *n.* 1. 慷慨, 大方, 宽容 2. 慷慨或宽容的行为

compliment *n.* 1. 赞美(话), 恭维(话) 2. 向... 送礼以表示敬意 *vt.* 表扬; 恭维

aggressive *adj.* 好争斗的, 挑衅的, 侵略性的

calculating *adj.* 精明的; 精于算计的

impulse *n.* 1. 凭冲动行事, 突如其来的念头 2. 推动, 冲力, 刺激

repeatedly *adv.* 重复地, 再三地

neutral *adj.* 1. 中立的, 不偏不倚的 2. 暗淡的; 非彩色的 3. (化学中) 中性的 4. 不带电的  
*n.* 1. (汽车或其他机器的) 空挡位置 2. 中立人士; 中立国

thoughtful *adj.* 1. 沉思的, 思考的 2. 体贴的, 关心的

icebreaker *n.* 碎冰船, 破冰设备

## Language points

### Strong

The word "strong" is often joined with other words in collocations. Here are some common ones.

Smell: "Her perfume has a strong smell."

Accent: "My teacher has a strong Irish accent."

Drink: "Er guo tou is a strong Chinese drink."

Flavor: "This tea has a strong flavor."

Suit: "Languages are my strong suit." (= a field where I have knowledge or skill)

Argument. "There are strong arguments in favor of protecting the environment."

Stomach: "He has a strong stomach. He can eat anything!"

*Make sentences of your own using these collocations.*

## Grammar notes

### 1. Omission

In English, we often omit unnecessary words.

But it's best when done sincerely. (= when it is done sincerely)

Got a prepared opening line as an ice-breaker? (= Have you got a prepared opening line)

Think a neutral, inscrutable style makes you appear thoughtful, deep or cool? (= Do you think

a neutral, inscrutable style. . . )

## 2. Make sb. + link verb + *adj.*

This structure is commonly used in English, particularly spoken English. It can also be used with things, not only with people.

Once or twice might work, but overplaying the name game can make you seem forced.

Think a neutral, inscrutable style makes you appear thoughtful, deep or cool?

Alloof behavior like crossing your arms or showing zero emotion makes you look bored or arrogant.

## Exercise 1 : True or False

*According to Ann Demarais, are the following statements True or False? Correct the False ones and explain why they are False.*

1. You should always look at the person when they are speaking.
2. If you look at the other person too much, you may appear aggressive.
3. If you are not happy, you should still smile.
4. Smiling cannot make you feel better, but the other person will feel better.
5. You should talk about very personal things.
6. Say good things about the other person, even if they are not true.
7. Prepare something to say to other people before you meet them.
8. Use the other person's name as often as you can.
9. You should look Cool by not showing facial expressions.
10. Crossing your arms can make you look bored.

## Exercise 2 : Omission

*These questions have been formulated using omission. Rewrite them in full.*

1. Got a question?
2. Car running OK?
3. Thinking about taking a holiday?
4. Feel tired?
5. Been playing football?

## Exercise 3 : Synonyms

*Join the words from the text on the left with their synonyms on the right.*

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| 1. odds       | advice  |
| 2. offer      | cunning |
| 3. tip        | deep    |
| 4. disclose   | release |
| 5. light      | praise  |
| 6. compliment | proud   |

7. stress	suggest
8. ditch	relaxed
9. calculating	emphasize
10. thoughtful	forget
11. aloof	chances
12. arrogant	uninterested

## Exercise 4: Antonyms

Join the words from the text on the left with their antonyms on the right.

1. at least	repeatedly
2. pay attention to	away from
3. towards	ignore
4. every now and then	at most
5. encourage	negative
6. generosity	serious
7. disclose	meanness
8. light	discourage
9. positive	hide
10. compliment	proud
11. aggressive	passive
12. shallow	insult
13. aloof	deep
14. arrogant	interested

## Exercise 5: Gap filling

Fill the gaps with appropriate words from the text.

1. "Mary, do you like it if a guy comes on \_\_\_\_\_?"
2. When writing in English, pay \_\_\_\_\_ to details such as spelling and punctuation.
3. Psychologists believe body \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than what you say.
4. He gave a \_\_\_\_\_ in agreement.
5. Help me now and you'll get a \_\_\_\_\_ later.
6. I know you don't like him, but please go through the \_\_\_\_\_ of being polite.
7. She had an \_\_\_\_\_ on her back last week.
8. Try to pay a \_\_\_\_\_ to each person you meet.
9. Our teacher always the important points.
10. If someone insults you, the \_\_\_\_\_ is to insult them.

## Writing

The text is written from a western point of view and certain points (e. g. the first, about eye contact)

may not be true for Chinese culture.

The fifth point (about ice-breakers) is particularly interesting because many foreigners in China feel that Chinese people have “prepared their opening lines” (“Welcome to China” “Where are you from?” “Do you like China?”). As the text says, this can have the effect of making people seem shallow, aggressive and calculating. Of course, Chinese people view asking these questions as being very polite.

*Write a short passage (150—200 words) on how to make a good first impression from a Chinese point of view.*

### Writing Tips:

Think of at least three ways to make a first good impression.

Then, think of ways to illustrate those points.

### The fun bit

*It is often said that British people like to talk about the weather. This is actually often true.*

*In the text, the third point includes the advice “Keep it light.”*

*One reason that British people often talk about the weather is because it is an excellent ice-breaker! Talking about the weather is neutral (not political or emotional), not personal (like relationships or operations), and interesting (the weather in Britain changes very often). The topic of the weather can also easily be developed.*

1. Man: “It’s not as hot as this where I live.”

Woman: “Oh really? And where do you live.”

2. Woman: “It was sunny yesterday, so I went to the Great Wall.”

Man: “How nice! Do you often go to historical sites?”

In small groups, make a list of other topics that could be considered “light” and suitable for use as ice-breakers. Then report back to the rest of the class.



2. pay attention to	ignore
3. towards	away from
4. every now and then	repeatedly
5. encourage	discourage
6. generosity	meanness
7. disclose	hide
8. light	serious
9. positive	negative
10. compliment	insult
11. aggressive	passive
12. shallow	deep
13. aloof	interested
14. arrogant	proud

## Exercise 5

1. strong	2. attention	3. language
4. nod	5. payback	6. motions
7. operation	8. compliment	9. stresses
10. impulse		

## Writing

### ( sample passage )

To make a first good impression in China, these are some rules to follow :

Dress properly. Admittedly, inner beauty is more important, but it takes time for people to get to know you. Therefore, people will initially judge you from what you wear when you first meet. Clothes should fit the situation and match your status as well.

Be polite. First, exchange a few words of greeting. Then, listen attentively when others are talking. Do not interrupt them.

Be punctual. In this way, you show respect to others. Moreover, it is your duty to show up on time. Otherwise, you're wasting your partner's time. As someone put it, it's no different from murder.

Always be honest. If you take chances on the first interview in the hope that your lies won't be found out, you are sowing the seeds of your own destruction. Once the truth reveals itself, all that you have done to impress people is a waste.

## Lesson 2

### Pre-reading

Only three countries have independently sent people into space—the Soviet Union in 1961, the United States in 1962, and China in 2003.

Would you like to go into space? (Why?)

Would you like to go to the moon? (Why?)

What would you like to do on the moon or in space?

Why do humans explore space?

### The Space Race

On May 25, 1961, U. S. President John F. Kennedy delivered an address to a joint session of the U. S. Congress. He titled it “Urgent National Needs” and in it he made a breathtaking announcement: The United States would put a man on the moon and return him safely before the decade was out.

It was both a race to beat an opponent and a challenge to achieve an impossible dream.

Up to that time, the U. S. space program had been inferior to that of the Soviet Union, its rival not only in military preparedness but also in space exploration. With Sputnik, the U. S. S. R. was the first nation in space. However, by harnessing both national pride and the resources of the Federal Treasury, the United States launched Project Apollo and undertook a series of manned flights.

When Kennedy made his announcement, there were many in the space program who didn't believe it was even possible. Yet nine years later, the dream became a reality.

On July 19, 1969, the Apollo 11 lunar module set down on the face of the moon. Stepping onto the lunar surface the next day, Commander Neil Armstrong said memorably, “That's one small step for (a) man, one giant leap for mankind.” Four days later, the three Apollo astronauts were safely back on Earth. It was a triumph of human ingenuity and intelligence of vision and determination.  
(228 words)

*From Leadership from Within*

By Peter Urs Bender

### New words

- harness *n.* 马具,挽具 *vt.* 1. 给(马等)装上挽具 2. 治理,利用  
dent *n.* 凹痕,凹坑 *vt.* 使产生凹痕 *vi.* 出现凹痕  
deliver *vt. & vi.* 递送,交付 *vt.* 1. 发言 2. 助产 3. 发动,提出  
session *n.* 1. 开庭,开会 2. 学期 3. 一段时间 4. 长老会的管理机构  
congress *n.* 1. 代表大会 2. 国会,议会  
breathtaking *adj.* 非常激动人心的,壮观的  
opponent *n.* 1. 对手,敌手 2. 反对者  
military *adj.* 军事的,军用的;军人的 *n.* 军人;军队,武装力量  
exploration *n.* 1. 探险旅行;搜寻 2. 考察,探索  
pride *n.* 1. 得意,自豪 2. 自尊 *vt.* 以...而自豪,得意于...  
program *n.* 程序 *vt.* 为(计算机)编制程序  
astronaut *n.* 宇航员,太空人  
ingenuity *n.* 足智多谋,心灵手巧

## Language points

### 1. "Space" compound nouns

The word "space" can be joined with several other nouns to create compound nouns—space program, space exploration, space flight, space shuttle, space rocket, space suit, space walk, outer space.

### 2. Collocation

In the text, you can see the phrase "deliver an address." In English we use several similar collocations with the meaning "speak."

Present a seminar, give a speech, hold a discussion, debate an issue, make a comment, make a statement, make a declaration.

## Grammar notes

### 1. Both... and...

It was both a race to beat an opponent and a challenge to achieve an impossible dream.

However, by harnessing both national pride and the resources of the Federal Treasury, the United States launched Project Apollo and undertook a series of manned flights.

### 2. The use of "that" as a demonstrative pronoun

Up to that time, the U. S. space program had been inferior to that of the Soviet Union, its rival not only in military preparedness but also in space exploration.

The first "that" refers to the date—1961. The second "that" refers to the space program.



## Exercise 1: Answer the questions

Answer the following questions about the text, using your own words as much as possible.

1. When did President Kennedy tell the world the USA would put a man on the moon by the end of the decade?
2. Where was he speaking?
3. What were the two reasons for America's race to the moon?
4. What was Project Apollo?
5. When did Neil Armstrong walk on the moon?
6. What do Neil Armstrong's famous words mean?
7. How long did it take the Apollo 11 astronauts to travel from the moon to the earth?

## Exercise 2: Both... and...

Complete the sentences using your own ideas.

1. She bought both... and... from the supermarket.
2. As a person, he both... and...
3. You must have both... and... to get a good job nowadays.
4. When he plays football, he is both... and...
5. Going on holiday is both... and...

## Exercise 3: Demonstrative pronouns

Complete the following sentences using the demonstrative pronouns "this", "that", "these", and "those".

1. Our cars are better than \_\_\_\_\_ produced by our competitors.
2. Our production is much higher than \_\_\_\_\_ of 10 years ago.
3. We can see a more advanced version of \_\_\_\_\_ machine we are looking at in the other building.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ CD's in my hand contain all the data you need.

## Exercise 4: Synonyms

Join the words from the text on the left with words on the right which have similar meanings.

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. deliver      | success    |
| 2. urgent       | lower      |
| 3. breathtaking | statement  |
| 4. announcement | amazing    |
| 5. beat         | give       |
| 6. opponent     | defeat     |
| 7. inferior     | important  |
| 8. triumph      | competitor |