

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 司建国 苏文秀

2 学生用书 STUDENT'S BOOK

Why
外教社

上海外语教育出版社

新世纪
大学英语
综合教程



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学生用书

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH INTEGRATED COURSE

2

Student's Book

主编 司建国 苏文秀
编者 周玉林 杨涌泉
章国军 何茂林

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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。《综合教程》还包括《学生用书》和《教师用书》。

《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》将高等专科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吸收消化;**Work Out** 包括 Word building, Grammar, Structure, Translation 四项内容,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。本册主编为司建国、苏文秀,参加编写的有:周玉林、杨涌泉、章国军、何茂林。

本书供高职一年级学生第二学期使用。

深圳职业技术学院的外籍教师 Ruth Follos 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 12 月

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Unit One

Highlights

要点

Topic:

patriotism

Grammar:

Attributive

Clause I

Hot Words

altogether

arise

command

dedicate

risk

sacrifice



Lead In

Will you sacrifice your personal interests for your country?

Ideas

motherland

independence

fight

freedom

leader



A



B

Make notes on what you are talking about.

Why?	Why not?



Read In

What is required to maintain a country's freedom and how far would you go to save your motherland? Patriotism can reinforce a country's sense of freedom.

Patriotism

What is patriotism?

A patriot is a man who loves his country, works for it, and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this: they risk their lives because they love the country they are fighting for. They love its hills and valleys, its cities and villages, its people and their way of life; and they are willing to defend it to the last against enemies who try to conquer it and destroy it.

What does "the great test" probably refer to here?

Why is it that some nations have disappeared altogether? It has nearly always been because, when *the great test* came, when everything depended upon the most active resistance to the enemy, not enough men and women were found ready to sacrifice themselves in order that their country and their fellow-countrymen might continue to live.

Why is it that other nations, often small in population and power when compared with others, remain century after century free and independent in spite of great wars that have been fought around them and even within their own borders? The answer is that nowhere in such countries have men been found willing to yield to the enemy. For a time they may have seemed to be at the mercy of a conqueror, but they have waited, refusing to give in, until at last the opportunity has come to destroy or drive out the enemy, and win back their freedom.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

We can all remember examples, some very recent, some in ancient history, of countries being saved by the courage and determination of their people. Often it happens that at the time of greatest danger, in the hour of need, a man arises and proves himself a great leader. By his own example he encourages others, he gives them new will to resist, he fills them with hope, and they follow him to victory. Without a leader, men find it difficult to organize themselves; and without men to support them, even the greatest leaders cannot carry out their plans. It is the combination of leader and

What qualities should a true patriot have?

Why should a true patriot know his own country?

people that brings success.

Men cannot all be great leaders, for few of us have the necessary qualities. But we can be trained, or train ourselves, to develop what qualities we have. It has been said that no man can command until he has learnt to obey, and obedience to lawful authority is part of our education. Another point is unselfishness: a selfish man can never be a true patriot. Again, since we all value what we have worked for and helped to make, our patriotism will grow if we continuously do our best to improve ourselves and so improve the society in which we live.

Lastly, the true patriot must know as well as love his country. He will love it all the more for knowing it more thoroughly. We are not likely to fight bravely for something we know little about. Some of our training, therefore, as patriotic citizens, should be visiting various parts of our own country, making ourselves familiar with other districts than our own, and getting first-hand knowledge of their scenery, their activities and their people. Our own history, our own geography, our language and literature, our music and other arts—these belong to us, and we put them first. Knowing them, we value them. But first in importance are the people — those who have lived before us and have handed down to us the results of their own work and sacrifice; those who are living today, with whom we share what has been won for us; and those who will live after us, to whom we shall hand on what we have been given and what we have added to it.

New Words

ancient /'eɪnfənt/ *a.*

of times long ago 古代的

arise /ə'reɪz/ *v.*

happen; appear 发生; 出现

border /'bɔ:də/ *n.*

a dividing line between two countries, states 边境; 边界

bound /baʊnd/ *a.*

placed under the lawful or moral need to act 负有义务的; 受法律或道德约束的

bravely /'breɪvli/ *ad.*

勇敢地

command /kə'mænd/ *v.*

order (usu. with the right to be obeyed) 命令

conquer /'kɒŋkə/ *v.*

take by force; win by war 占领; 攻取

defend /dɪ'fend/ *v.*

protect against attack 保卫; 防御

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ *v.*

break to pieces; put an end to 摧毁; 毁坏

determination /dɪ'tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.*

firm intention; strong will to succeed 决心; 决意

mercy /'mɜ:sɪ/ *n.*

willingness to forgive, not to punish 宽大; 宽恕

nowhere /'nəʊweə/ *ad.*

not anywhere 无处

obedience /ə'bi:diəns/ *n.*

being obedient 服从; 遵从; 听话

patriot /'pætriət/ *n.*

person who loves and is willing to defend his country 爱国者

patriotism /'pætriətɪzəm/ <i>n.</i>	love for and loyalty to one's country 爱国主义
quality /'kwɒləti/ <i>n.</i>	(degree, esp high degree, of) goodness or worth 品质;(尤指)优良品质
reinforce /ˌriːn'fɔːs/ <i>v.</i>	strengthen 加强
resist /rɪ'zɪst/ <i>v.</i>	oppose; fight against 抵抗;对抗
risk /rɪsk/ <i>v.</i>	place in danger; take the chance of 使冒危险;冒……之险
sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ <i>v. & n.</i>	give up or lose, esp. for some good purpose or belief 牺牲
scenery /'siːnəri/ <i>n.</i>	general natural features of a district, eg. mountains, plains, valleys, forests 风景;景致
test /test/ <i>n.</i>	examination (of sth.) to find its quality, value, etc. 考验;试验;测试
thorough /'θʌrə/ <i>a.</i>	complete in every way 完全的;彻底的
~ly <i>ad.</i>	
train /treɪn/ <i>v.</i>	give teaching and practice in order to bring to a desired stand of behaviour, efficiency or physical condition 训练;教育;锻炼
valley /'væli/ <i>n.</i>	stretch of land between hills or mountains, often with a river flowing through it 山谷
value /'væljuː/ <i>n. & v.</i>	quality of being useful; estimate the value 价值;珍视
yield /jiːld/ <i>v.</i>	give up control (of); surrender 弃守;投降;屈服

Phrases & Expressions

at the mercy of	任凭……处置;无能为力
belong to	属于
carry out	执行
compare with	与……相比
depend on/upon	依靠
drive out	赶出去
fill with	充满
give in	投降
hand down	传给
hand on	把……传下去;依次传递

Comprehension Check

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

- (1) A patriot is a man who _____.
 - A. works for his country
 - B. is willing to risk his life for his country
 - C. loves his country
 - D. all of the above
- (2) The reason why some nations have disappeared has nearly always been that _____.
 - A. great fires happened
 - B. there were terrible diseases
 - C. not enough people were willing to give their lives to defend their country
 - D. the resistance of the people to the enemy was too active
- (3) When the enemy were too powerful, the best thing for the people of those small nations to do may have

been _____ .

- A. to give in quickly
 - B. to wait to die
 - C. to drive out the enemy
 - D. to pretend to obey the conqueror but wait for a chance to win their freedom back
- (4) At the time of the greatest danger, a country needs _____ .
- A. only a great leader to lead its people
 - B. only brave people to fight for it
 - C. only great plans to be made
 - D. the combination of leader and people to win success
- (5) A true patriot must do the following but _____ .
- A. learn to obey
 - B. train himself to be selfish
 - C. improve himself
 - D. know and love his country
- (6) The most important point for a patriot to know well is _____ .
- A. the history and geography of his country
 - B. the people of his country
 - C. the language and literature of his country
 - D. the music of his country

2. Group Work

Do you love your country?

What will you do for your country?

After reading the text, do you know what patriotism really is?

Discuss the above questions with your classmates.



Focus On

Vocabulary Snapshot

altogether
be bound to
dedicate
honour
risk

arise
command
first hand
obedience
sacrifice

at the mercy of
conquer
hand down
resist
value

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

- a. There is not much _____ of your catching cold if you warm up well.
- b. The general _____ his men to fire.
- c. A strong wind _____ last night.
- d. We _____ the creations and wisdom of the people.
- e. He _____ himself to the anti-nuclear movement.
- f. Don't question anything, just _____!
- g. When will scientists _____ cancer?
- h. He _____ his life to save the drowning child.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| a. show great respect | (h _____) |
| b. resist | (o _____) |
| c. give, devote | (d _____) |
| d. come into being | (a _____) |
| e. love and loyalty to one's country | (p _____) |
| f. take by force | (c _____) |

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

altogether

I don't *altogether* agree with you. (完全)

Altogether, I see nothing to regret. (总之)

We had sun, good food and good company: *altogether*, a very happy holiday. (总之)

Our holiday was *altogether* successful. (完全)

There are over 200 people *altogether*. (总共)

command

The officer's *commands* must be carried out. (命令)

He is in *command* of the whole army. (统帅)

I *command* you to obey my order. (命令)

He *commands* respect because of his work among the poor. (尊敬)

dedicate

He decided to *dedicate* himself to helping the poor. (献身)

All her spare time is *dedicated* to teaching her deaf son to speak. (致力于)

She *dedicated* the song to everyone struggling for freedom. (奉献)

arise

A problem *arose* when the car wouldn't start. (出现)

Accidents often *arise* from carelessness. (起因于)

Women *arise* to demand their rightful place. (起来)

If the occasion *arises*, you should ask for help. (发生)

sacrifice

It was a great *sacrifice* not to have a holiday abroad but we needed the money to paint the house. (牺牲)

Is it worth *sacrificing* one's family in order to be rich? (牺牲)

He had to sell his house at a *sacrifice* in order to pay his gambling debts. (贱卖)

They offered a pig as a *sacrifice*. (牺牲)

Such is human nature, that a great many people are often willing to *sacrifice* higher pay for the privilege of being white-collar workers. (放弃)

risk

There is no *risk* of losing your umbrella here. (风险)

I'm afraid I'm a poor *risk* for life insurance; my health is so bad. (被保险的人)

We insured our goods for *All Risks*. (综合险)

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

Phrases	English Sentences
a. 生活方式	When one moves from one culture to another, he must adjust to _____ of the people.
b. 同胞	We should love our country and our _____.
c. 古代历史	To understand today's China better, foreigners have to know something about the _____ of the country.
d. 需要之时	I have a lot of friends to turn to in the _____.
e. 必要的品质	Some have the _____ to be leaders while others do not.
f. 勇气和决心	The Chinese people have the _____ to protect their country against invasion.
g. 直接了解	Since I have never been to the place, I do not have _____ of the scenery there.



Work Out

word-building

1. From the text

☞ ... when everything depended upon the most **active** resistance to the enemy ...

“-ive” as in “active” is used to form adjectives, meaning “tending to, having the nature of”, e. g.

comparative, attractive, and corresponding nouns, e. g. representative, relative.

(“-ive”用于构成形容词,意为“倾向于…的;具有…性质的”,如 *comparative, attractive*;也可构成相应的名词,如 *representative, relative*。)

☞ ... remains **independent** in spite of great wars that have been fought around them and even within their own borders.

“in-” as in “independent” (also *il-* before *l*, *im-* before *b, m, p*, *ir-* before *r*) is used to form either adjectives, meaning “not”, e. g. *inefficient, incorrect*, or nouns, meaning “without, lacking”, e. g. *inaction, inefficiency*.

(“in-”用于构成形容词,如 *inefficient, incorrect*;也可构成名词,意为“没有;缺乏”,如 *inaction, inefficiency*。在以开头 *l* 的单词前,“in-”须变异为“il-”;在以 *b, m, p* 开头的单词前,“in-”须变异为“im-”;在以 *r* 开头的单词前,“in-”须变异为“ir-”。)

☞ ... and obedience to lawful **authority** is part of our education.

“-ity” as in “authority” is used to form nouns, meaning “quality or condition”, e. g. *authority, responsibility*, or “an instance or degree of this”, e. g. *humidity*.

(“-ity”用于构成名词,意为“品质;状态”,如 *authority, responsibility*,或意为“事例;程度”,如 *humidity*。)

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given to complete the following sentences by affixation.

- (1) (create) Compared with ours, the plane model designed by Tom is more _____.
- (2) (similar) It is not easy to tell the _____ or differences between them.
- (3) (capable) I'm really afraid that Tom is _____ of doing that job by himself.
- (4) (curious) Generally speaking, _____ is a nature of most people, not just of children.
- (5) (describe) The instructions of this gadget are totally _____.
- (6) (correct) His answer to this question is right whereas yours is _____.

Grammar

定语从句 (Attributive Clause) (一)

定语从句,是由关系词引导的分句结构,它用来修饰、解释、说明句子中其他部分,主要关系代词有 *that, which, who, whom, whose, as* 等;关系副词有 *where, when, why* 等。如:

He is the athlete who has won four gold medals.

This is the table whose legs are broken.

He omitted an important point, as we have seen.

The reason why he was absent is not clear.

1. Fill in the blanks with *who (whom), which, that, whose, where, when, why*.

- (1) We must equip our enterprises with computers and networks _____ represent a new mode of doing business.
- (2) In 1949, he was admitted to Beijing Normal University _____ he studied Western style painting from noted artists.

- (3) Adults _____ cannot establish their relationship to those children are required to undergo DNA testing.
- (4) Children _____ parents can't be located may be raised in the orphanage.
- (5) There are certainly times _____ one should take a stand, and in such cases strong words are quite appropriate.
- (6) We don't know the reason _____ he always keeps silent when asked about his family.

2. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- (1) Sophocles added a third actor _____ brought new elements of conflicts _____ are the essence of drama.
A. who, who B. that, that C. who, that D. that, who
- (2) They developed the five-act play _____ Shakespeare and most others followed.
A. who B. when C. where D. which
- (3) Boys and girls, move those chairs _____ legs are broken to the store room.
A. whom B. whose C. who D. that
- (4) He painted from memory scenes and people _____ impressed him in his childhood and youth.
A. who B. what C. where D. that
- (5) He is the most remarkable man _____ I have ever known.
A. who B. which C. that D. whom
- (6) The audience sits all around the stage _____ may be round or elliptical.
A. where B. who C. that D. when

Structure

Make sentences according to the models given.

Model 1:

	the combination of leader and people, brings success	<u>It is</u>	the combination of leader and people	<u>that</u>	brings success.
(1)	the determination of the people, saved their country	_____		_____	
(2)	the great leader, leads the people to victories	_____		_____	

Model 2:

a true patriot must love his country, know his country	A true patriot must know his country	<u>as well as</u>	love his country.
--	--------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

- (1) you must pose some questions, also answer other people

- (2) he will go to South America, also go to North America

Translation

1. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- (1) Without a leader, men find it difficult to organize themselves; and without men to support them, even the greatest leaders cannot carry out their plans.
- (2) We can all remember examples, some very recent, some in ancient history, of countries being saved by the courage and determination of their people.
- (3) Since we all value what we have worked for and helped to make and our patriotism will grow if we continuously do our best to improve ourselves and so improve the society in which we live.
- (4) Why is it that other nations, often small in population and power when compared with others, remain century after century free and independent in spite of great wars that have been fought around them and even within their own borders?
- (5) The rain may hold off, but it won't hurt you to take an umbrella with you.
- (6) It's a sick joke if you think he's a liberal — he is anything but a liberal; he's very big on (特别喜欢) making people perform.
- (7) I walked down the hill into town, ignoring the flashes of lightning all around me.
- (8) There was an urgent need for him to become, at least in appearance, a good Republican.

2. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using the phrasal verbs given in brackets.

- (1) 我们是否去野餐将取决于天气。(depend on)
- (2) 这个计划和过去相比有很大的改进。(compare with)
- (3) 在任何情况下我们都不应该向敌人投降。(yield to)
- (4) 不管发生任何情况我们必须贯彻执行开放政策。(carry out)
- (5) 看到火快要熄灭了,她往火里添加了一些煤。(add to)
- (6) 正义的战争必然会胜利。(be bound to)
- (7) 他已经接受了我的看法。(give in to)
- (8) 我们应该珍爱传到我们这一代的好传统并把它们传给下一代。(hand down to, hand on to)



Read More

Passage One

Britons working abroad long for the day when they can retire home and Britons at home rarely consider retirement abroad. Yet you meet many foreign residents in Britain who are determined to extend their tours of duty or settle down for good somewhere in Britain. If the natives are not all that sociable, if since the early seventies the economic prospects have been getting steadily worse, and if some deprived inner-city areas have become subject to a kind of violence unknown in Britain before... what's the attraction?

The attraction has something to do with Britain's stable society, her insular position and freedom from foreign invasions down the ages. "You're so relaxed, you're really civilized," is the comment of foreign residents in Britain; to which they add something about the "quality of life" and "wonderful policemen". These days the police are coming in for criticism, but the foreign visitor still finds them wonderfully helpful and courteous.

The laws and customs are respected by the vast majority of people. There is not the violent commitment to political, religious or social ideas that you sometimes find in other lands; though football, the winter game, can rouse passions. On the whole, the typical Briton is patient and docile, and polite to strangers. He hates to make a fuss and would rather live with his problem and grumble about it than look for a dramatic solution to it.

New Words and Phrases

Briton /'brɪtən/ <i>n.</i>	大不列颠人
commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/ <i>n.</i>	信奉
courteous /'kɜːtiəs/ <i>a.</i>	有礼貌的
deprived /dɪ'praɪvd/ <i>a.</i>	贫困的
down <i>prep.</i>	……以来
docile /'dɒsaɪl/ <i>a.</i>	温顺的
inner-city <i>a.</i>	市中心
insular /'ɪnsjʊlə/ <i>a.</i>	岛的, 岛民的
prospect /'prɒspekt/ <i>n.</i>	前景
rouse /raʊz/ <i>v.</i>	唤醒, 鼓舞
sociable /'səʊjəbl/ <i>a.</i>	好交际的, 融洽的

be/become subject to	易受……的, 常遭受……的
come in for	受到(批评, 处分等)
down the ages	几世纪以来
for good	永远
grumble about	抱, 发牢骚
make a fuss	大惊小怪
settle down	定居
tour of duty	海外任职, 服务期间