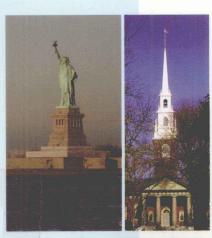


新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版) 总主编 戴炜栋

综合教耀小

An Integrated English Course

主 编 何兆熊本册主编 朱永生



学生用书 Student's Book

> 第2版 Second Edition







普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材

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总主编 戴炜栋

结合数准4

An Integrated English Course

主 编 何兆熊 本册主编 朱永生 编 者 徐玉臣 白红爱 高明强 赵美娟 朱永生

第2版 Second Edition

学生用书

Student's Book

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总 序

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设,伴随着我国改革开放的步伐,得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程,无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订,还是四、八级考试的开发与推行,以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓,无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的,正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标,即培养"具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才"。为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高,外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了"新世纪教育质量改革工程",包括推行"十五"、"十一五"国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审,从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控,从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

跨入新世纪,英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务:经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快,世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈,这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战;大学英语教学改革如火如荼;数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展;英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势,翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社(简称外教社)在新世纪之初约请了全国30余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家,对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨,成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",并被列入"十五"国家级规划教材,以其前瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育,如何保证专业的教学质量,培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才,是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题,也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分,优质教材的编写和出版对学科建设的推动和人才培养的作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要,与教材编写者们一起,力图全方位、大幅度修订并扩充原有的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此,外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校40余位著名



言前划二章

英语教育专家、根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势、围绕梳理现有课程、优化教材品种和结 构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展 了专题研究,并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识、文化知识和相关专业知识四大板块, 品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等,总数逾200种,几 乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程,并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差 异和不同院校英语专业的特点,提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出,内容反映了各个学 科领域的最新研究成果;在编写宗旨上,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,着力培 养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养,培养健康向 上的人生观, 使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者组成, 其中多数是在各个 领域颇有建树的专家,不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员,总体上代表了中 国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍, 再次得到教育部的认 可,荣列"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材"。我深信,这套教材一定会促进学生 语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养,填补现行教材某些空白,为培养高素 质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

3. 对学年用书里的注释我们作了扩充、增加了新的注释、充实和更新

的练习在保留初版的基本布局外, 优化题型, 并在题量 **教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员** 国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长



第二版前言

《综合教程》自2004年出版至今已有六年,在这六年中这套教材在全国各地高等院校的英语专业中得到比较广泛的使用,并得到广大师生的认可。

与此同时我们也发现了这套教材存在的一些问题和不足。对此我们进行了认真的反思,并在上海外语教育出版社的大力支持下于2008年开始着手修订工作。

本次第一到第四册修订的主要方面如下:

- 1. 根据目前用于基础英语教学时数有所减少的现实,我们对第二版的总量作了调整,从原来的每册 16 单元减少为 14 单元。每单元的教学时数我们认为以 6 到 8 学时为宜,各校可根据自己的教学安排和学生的接受能力而定。
- 2. 初版《综合教程》的课文具有较浓厚的人文性,这一特色得到绝大多数使用院校的肯定。根据这一反馈,第二版保留了初版中的大部分篇目,但删去了部分主题雷同或学生反映兴趣不大的课文。修订后,每册中新课文约占 25%~33%。同时我们对同一册内课文的排序作了调整,以更好地体现由易到难、循序渐进的原则;在各册之间个别课文也作了互换。第二版依然遵循初版的选材原则,即十分注重课文的人文性、文篇类型和题材的多样性。
- 3. 对学生用书里的注释我们作了扩充,增加了新的注释,充实和更新了一些原有的注释,以方便教学。
- 4. 每个单元后的练习在保留初版的基本布局外,优化题型,并在题量和难度上作相应的调整。每种练习都有不同程度的修订。 词汇:

第二版第一到第四册的词汇练习均由六个练习构成,其中有四种形式每册都使用,在练习形式和数量上更加整齐划一。在第二版的词汇练习中,我们增加了同义词/反义词练习,采用的形式是从课文中挑出八句句子,要求根据句中的某一单词在该句中的意义给出它的同义词或反义词,既有助于学生更好地理解课文,也有助于培养学生的语境意识。

语法:

鉴于目前学生的语法基础相对比较薄弱、语法意识不强的现实,我们 认为基础阶段语法能力的培养亟待加强。据此第二版的语法练习较初版有 所充实,每个单元都有明确的语法重点,并在教师用书里列出了相关的书 目供教师参考。

翻译:

我们在第二版第一到第四册的翻译练习里增加了单句的英译汉练习。 从课文里挑选出四个句子要求学生翻译成汉语,旨在帮助学生正确理解课 文内容,提高汉语书面表达能力。另外对第一、二册原有的汉英单句翻译 我们作了较大的改动,使之更能体现出这两册书之间的坡度。

口语活动:

在第二版里,每个单元我们都从"作讲演"、"对话"、"小组讨论"这三种形式里挑选两种,提出我们的活动建议,比初版的指令具有更大的可量的基本用型操作性。

的意见、我们对第二版的总量作了调整。从原来的13721减少为14单元。

。由此對於是元单 在修订过程中,我们对第一到第四册的写作安排作了调整。第一册在 周一五章 为一个层面上进行练习;第二册讲授段落写作的基本知识;第三册进入短文 写作;第四册则以命题作文为主。我们认为这样的安排使这四册书的写作 不及以古洲要称成为一个相对完整的体系,学生在二年级下学期能较好地达到专业四级考 请的写作要求。

听力:

根据初版使用的反馈,第二版只保留第一、二册的听力练习,删去第三、四册的听力练习。

副课文:

对学生用书里副课文的注释和讨论题我们都作了不同程度的改动。在 教师用书中,我们为教师提供了更多的有关作者和文章的信息,并增加了 供教师参考的注释,以方便教学。每单元的副课文旨在给学生提供更多的 1xoT : 2noi/25mp 和主课文主题相关的阅读材料,教师可以根据具体情况灵活处理,也可在 : 1xo1 od 10 25mm 教师的指导下让学生自学。Jana Jamanual : noi/20dagagaga

選出所段教学的需要,更有利于提高基础阶段学生的语言水平和整体素质 生养。 文集以下型中具

字面的。局部意义的理解,又有对课文的整体把握以及对内涵和寓意的理

从而帮助学生在课文理群方面做到既见柯又见标。

何兆丝 2010年1月

文的层水、话题的展开获得比较清晰的认识,从而提高学生在篇章层面理



力练习, 删去第

何难他

编写说明

田四个旬子要求学生

根据目前用于基础英语教学时数有所减少的现实以及使用本教程师生的意见,我们对第二版的总量作了调整,从原来的16单元减少为14单元。 其中前11单元选自第一版,但都作了必要的修订,后3单元是新增加的。 每单元由 Text II、Text II 和相关的练习构成。建议使用本书的教师在一周 的时间内完成一个单元的教学任务。 如果是一个

本册所有的课文都选自第一手英语资料,除原文偏长需要删节以及个 别冷僻词语需要替换外,一律保持原文的风貌,尽最大可能给学生提供原 汁原味的英语语言素材。

> 本册课文内容广泛,涉及战争与和平、科技与伦理、竞争与合作、人 类与自然、爱情与友谊等课题,使学生在学习英语的同时,扩展个人视野, 提高人文素养。

Pre-reading questions 与课文的话题有关,但不涉及课文的具体内容,起"热身"作用,引导学生进入本单元的主题。除了我们提供的问题外,教师也可以自行增加其他类似的问题。

Text comprehension 设计的问题都与课文直接有关,其中既有对课文字面的、局部意义的理解,又有对课文的整体把握以及对内涵和寓意的理解,从而帮助学生在课文理解方面做到既见树又见林。

Structural analysis of the text 着重课文的总体结构分析,使学生对课文的层次、话题的展开获得比较清晰的认识, 从而提高学生在篇章层面理

元单的贵负自各解和把握课文的意识。下面里, 往用顽躁下面踌躇本

Rhetorical features of the text 讨论的是课文中比较突出的修辞手段及 珠义集的服务主其文体效果,目的在于培养学生灵活而得体地使用英语的能力。

Vocabulary 包含多个类型的词汇练习,旨在通过多种练习形式帮助学 里香典海真正是生正确把握一些积极词汇的意义,拓展用法,熟练运用。在第二版中,我 们增加了根据课文中某一句子中的一个单词的意义给出它的同义词或反义 词的练习。我们认为这一个练习既有助于学生更好地理解课文,也有助于 培养学生的语境意识,并扩大词汇量。要注意的是:我们的要求是根据该 单词在特定语境中的意义给出它的同义词或反义词,并不要求替换该单 具工产0100词。

Grammar 挑选课文中出现的某些突出的语法现象进行操练;此外还包括针对某一常见语法项目的练习,从而增强学生的语法识别能力和应用能力。这个部分的最后一个练习是模仿课文中的句型造句,以增强学生活用语言的能力。

Translation包括3个练习:课文句子英译汉、单句汉译英和英汉段落翻译。翻译练习旨在检查学生运用所学词汇和短语进行汉英翻译的能力、英语理解能力和用汉语连贯表达思想的能力。

Exercises for integrated skills 分两个部分: 一是听写,综合检查学生的听力、理解、语法和拼写能力;二是填空练习,检查学生的英语搭配能力、语法能力以及对语篇的整体理解能力。

Oral activities 是为学生围绕课文内容开展口语活动而设计的练习。在第二版中,每个单元我们都从"作讲演"、"对话"、"小组讨论"这三种形式里挑选两种,提出我们的活动建议,比初版的指令具有更大的可操作性。当然,教师也可以另行设计,关键是激发学生开口,培养他们用英语表述自己的观点和意见、与他人交流思想、进行辩论的能力。

Writing 是有指导的写作练习,要求学生根据提示写出一定篇幅的短文。在这个练习中,应鼓励学生尽量运用所学的词汇和句型发表自己的观点。

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本册的修订分工如下:朱永生负责第1和第7单元;徐玉臣负责第3、5、8、14单元;高明强负责第2、6、9、13单元;白红爱负责第4、10、11、12单元;赵美娟负责语法练习。定稿工作由朱永生负责。在整个编写过程中,本教程总主编何兆熊教授提供了及时而细致的指导。

本教程配有教师用书, 里面有学生用书的编写人员为各自负责的单元 及是一种。 提供的参考答案。此外, 我们还为每单元的 Text I 设计了 Text explanations, 为帮助教师讲解课文以及部分词汇和句型的用法提供了相当详细的建议和

Vocabulary 包含多个类型的同汇练习。旨。见意考参练习形式帮助学

同的练习。我们认为这一个练习既有助于学生更好地理解课文, 也有助于培养学生的语境意识, 并扩大词汇量。要注意的是: 我们的要求是根据该单词在特定语境中的意义给出它的同义词或反义词, 并不要求替换该单

编者 2010年1月

Grammar挑选课文中出现的某些突出的语法现象进行操练;此外还包括针对某一常见语法项目的练习,从而增强学生的语法识别能力和应用能力。这个部分的最后一个练习是模仿课文中的句型造句,以增强学生活用语言的能力。

Translation 包括 3 个练习:课文句子英译汉、单句汉译英和英汉段落翻译。翻译练习旨在检查学生运用所学词汇和短语进行汉英翻译的能力、英语理解能力和用汉语连贯表达思想的能力。

Exercises for integrated skills 分两个部分:一是听写,综合检查学生的听力、理解、语法和拼写能力;二是填空练习,检查学生的英语搭配能力、语法能力以及对语篇的整体理解能力。

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UNIT

11.1

Imost a ver has passed since I came down here at your Head Master skind invitation in order to cheer myself and cheer the hearts of the Invertible of our own songs. The ten months that have passed have seen very singing some of our own songs. The ten months that have passed have seen very terrible catastrophic events and an account and alone are subjected in the time the shapered in the time the series of the control of th

poorly armed. We are not so poorly 11 d today, bill method we were poorly armed. We had the unmeasured menure of 21 enerallist bestregatnianted still of atting upon us, and you yourselves had had experience of this attack; and I expect you are beginning to feel impatient that there has been this long full with nothing particular in uning up!

But we must learn to be equally good at what is 71 all tx9Tnd we is long and tough. It is generally said that the British are often better at the last. They do not expect to move from crisis to crisis; they do not always expect that each day will bring up some noble chance of war; but wo 22 aroup aldaroment.

They do not always expect that each day will bring thing has to be done and the job put through and inished, then, even it it takes wears — they do it.

Another lesson I think we may take, just throwing our minds back to our meeting here ten months ago and now, is that appearances are often very deceptive, and as Kipling's well says, we must "...meet with Triumph and Disaster. And treatment impostors just the same."

You cannot tell from appearances how things will go. Sd ntxel magination makes things out far worse than they are; yet without imagination not much can be done. Those people who are imaginative see many more dangers than perhaps exist:

certainly many more will happen; but then they me enoitesup quibosr-srQ a courage to carry this lar-reaching imagination. But for Geryone, surely, what we have

- 1. What do you know of Winston Churchill? borrog side in deposits once
- 2. Do you know when World War II broke out? What else do you know about the war?

sense Never vield to force; never yield to the apparently overwise integrated under on the enemy. We stood all alone a year ago, and to many countries it seemed that our account was closed, we were finished. All this tradition of ours, our songs, our school history, this part of the history of this country, were gone and finished and liquidated.



NEVER GIVE IN. NEVER. NEVER. NEVER

Winston Churchill2

Almost a year has passed since I came down here at your Head Master's kind invitation in order to cheer myself and cheer the hearts of a few of my friends by singing some of our own songs³. The ten months that have passed have seen very terrible catastrophic events in the world — ups and downs, misfortunes⁴ — but can anyone sitting here this afternoon, this October afternoon, not feel deeply thankful for what has happened in the time that has passed and for the very great improvement in the position of our country and of our home? Why, when I was here last time we were quite alone, desperately alone, and we had been so for five or six months. We were poorly armed. We are not so poorly armed today; but then we were very poorly armed. We had the unmeasured menace of the enemy and their air attack⁵ still beating upon us, and you yourselves had had experience of this attack; and I expect you are beginning to feel impatient that there has been this long lull with nothing particular turning up!

But we must learn to be equally good at what is short and sharp and what is long and tough. It is generally said that the British are often better at the last. They do not expect to move from crisis to crisis; they do not always expect that each day will bring up some noble chance of war; but when they very slowly make up their minds that the thing has to be done and the job put through and finished, then, even if it takes months — if it takes years — they do it.

Another lesson I think we may take, just throwing our minds back to our meeting here ten months ago and now, is that appearances are often very deceptive, and as Kipling⁶ well says, we must "...meet with Triumph and Disaster. And treat those two impostors just the same."

You cannot tell from appearances how things will go. Sometimes imagination makes things out far worse than they are; yet without imagination not much can be done. Those people who are imaginative see many more dangers than perhaps exist; certainly many more will happen; but then they must also pray to be given that extra courage to carry this far-reaching imagination. But for everyone, surely, what we have gone through in this period — I am addressing myself to the school — surely from this period of ten months this is the lesson: never give in, never give in, never, never, never — in nothing, great or small, large or petty — never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense. Never yield to force; never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy. We stood all alone a year ago, and to many countries it seemed that our account was closed, we were finished. All this tradition of ours, our songs, our school history, this part of the history of this country, were gone and finished and liquidated.

Very different is the mood today. Britain, other nations thought, had drawn a sponge across her slate. But instead our country stood in the gap. There was no flinching and no thought of giving in; and by what seemed almost a miracle to those outside these islands, though we ourselves never doubted it, we now find ourselves in a position where I say that we can be sure that we have only to persevere to conquer.

You sang here a verse of a school song: you sang that extra verse written in my honour, which I was very greatly complimented by and which you have repeated today. But there is one word in it I want to alter — I wanted to do so last year, but I did not venture to. It is the line: "Not less we praise in darker days."

I have obtained the Head Master's permission to alter *darker* to *sterner*. "Not less we praise in sterner days."

Do not let us speak of darker days: let us speak rather of sterner days. These are not dark days; these are great days — the greatest days our country has ever lived; and we must all thank God that we have been allowed, each of us according to our stations, to play a part in making these days memorable in the history of our race.

(abrow that right we know that right

Words and Expressions

catastrophic/,kætə'strofik/a. involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering compliment / 'kompliment/ v. politely congratulate or praise sb. for sth.

conviction /kən'vıkʃən/ n. a strong opinion or belief

deceptive/dr'septry/a. giving an appearance or impression different from the true one

desperately / 'desparatlı/ ad. (of a situation) extremely or dangerously

far-reaching/,fo:'rttfm/a. having a great influence or effect

flinch/flintʃ/v. avoid doing or becoming involved in sth. through fear or anxiety

impostor/m'posta/n. one who deceives under the assumed identity

liquidate/'likwidert/v. put an end to; abolish or kill

lull /lal/ n. a temporary interval of quiet or lack of activity

menace / menas/ n. a person or thing that is likely to cause harm; a threat or danger

might/mait/ n. great strength and power misfortune/mis'fo:tʃən/ n. an unfortunate condition or event

overwhelming / ouvo'welmin/ a. very great in amount

persevere / p3:s1'v10/ v. continue in a course of action even in the face of difficulty or with little or no indication of success

petty/'peti/a. of little importance

slate/slett/n. a fine-grained gray or green rock easily split into smooth, flat plates

sponge/sp \wedge n. a gauze pad used to absorb

blood and other liquids, as in surgery station / ster $\int n$ social rank or position

stern/stain/a. (of competition or opposition)
putting sb. or sth. under extreme pressure

triumph/'traiəmf/n. a great victory or achievement

unmeasured /ˌʌnˈmeʒəd/ a. immense; incalculable

venture /'ventsə/v. dare to do or say sth. that may be considered daring

Very different is the mood today. Britain, other nations though 23toN awn a

1. This text is a speech made by Churchill when he visited Harrow School on 29 October 1941. In

1888 Churchill entered the school, which was founded in 1572 by John Lyon of Preston, under a
Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth. In 1940 he came to the school for a short visit to hear the
traditional songs of the school. There he discovered that an additional verse had been added to one
of the songs. It ran like this:

sponge across her slate. But instead our country stood in the gap. There was no thinching

Not less we praise in darker days and provided the line. "Not less we praise in darker days and provided the line."

I have obtained the Head Master's permission to a noise ruo fo rabel add

And Churchill's name shall win acclaim

From each new generation

For you have power in danger's hour sold a law been allowed seen all thank God that we have been allowed seen allowed seen all thank god thank god

play a part in making these days memorable in the !ri2, bneheb ot mobern ruO

(abrow Though long the fight we know that right

Will triumph in the end, Sir!

- 2. Winston Churchill (1874 –1965) was a combination of soldier, writer, artist, and statesman, renowned for his courage, imagination, oratory and intellect. In World War II he served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and played a leading role in the resistance against German domination of Europe.
- 3. our own songs (Paragraph 1): Songs have been an important part of Harrow life since John Farmer wrote the first one in 1864. Fifty songs are published in the song book, available from the Harrow School Bookshop. Songs are sung by the boys in their houses from time to time, but also by the whole school to audiences of parents, former pupils or distinguished guests the latter including many members of the royal family and previous governments.
- 4. very terrible catastrophic events in the world ups and downs, misfortunes (Paragraph1): Among the catastrophic events the following are worth mentioning:
 - 1 March 1941: Nazi extermination camps began full operation. Over 2.6 million Polish Jews were among those killed during the course of the war. By 1945 nearly 6 million Jews and more than 3 million Communists, gypsies, socialists and other innocent people had been exterminated.
 - May 1941: German bombers assaulted London in what turned out to be the final heavy mission of the Battle of Britain. More than 500 aircraft dropped highly explosive and incendiary bombs, which resulted in many fires and caused more than 3,000 casualties. But the Battle of Britain was