

大学英语教学改革系列教材

新概念

New Concept

第**2**册

大学英语

综合教程

**College English
Integrated Course**

李为 总主编

[英] Michael Lewis Garnett 主审



教育科学出版社

Educational Science Publishing House

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前言

大学英语教学改革系列教材是根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》，由国内多所高校中青年骨干教师联合编写的一套全新的个性化、立体化大学英语教材，旨在响应高等学校英语教学改革号召，建立新的教学模式，体现英语教学实用性、知识性和趣味性相结合的原则。本系列教材通过新概念——新理念、新话题、新内容、新板块的设置和集成，充分调动师生的积极性，特别着力体现大学生在教学过程中的主体地位，发挥教师在教学过程中的主导作用。

《大学英语教学改革系列教材：新概念大学英语综合教程》共4册，其中1~2册为基础教程，3~4册为强化教程。本系列教材选材新颖、语言地道、内容丰富、难度适当，集听、说、读、写、译于一体。本系列教材在内容的安排上遵循由易到难、循序渐进的原则，每册都有不同的教学内容设计，既相互独立，又相互协调、相得益彰，形成逻辑与难度循序渐进的系统，旨在让不同区域、不同群体、不同层次乃至不同时期的学习者各取所需地选用学习资源。

《新概念大学英语综合教程（第2册）》共8个单元，内容包括假日与节日、地球的财富、动物与宠物、名人文化、电影时光、犯罪、财富、美容与化妆。每个单元分为七个部分，各部分内容如下。

Start Your Procedure: 该部分为课前热身，通过漫画、图片等形象的方法导入单元话题，引导学生就课文主题展开讨论，旨在激发学生的学习兴趣。本册该部分所涉及的话题依次为节日的庆祝方式、绿色能源、人类与宠物的多种关系、娱乐圈怪象、最喜爱的电影、犯罪的惩罚方式、贫富差距、“美”的标准。

Open Your Ears: 该部分为听力训练，选取与本单元主题相关的听力材料，旨在夯实学生的英语听力基础。

Store Your Bricks: 该部分为主体课文，其内容选自国外报纸、杂志、网络刊载的文章，长度为500~550词，内容新颖有趣且贴近大学生生活。每篇课文后设置与其相关的阅读理解，旨在提高学生的阅读能力。值得一提的是，主

体课文后的单词和词组均配有英文释义, 该释义强调了该单词 / 词组在文中对应的义项。

Expand Your Horizon: 该部分为拓展阅读, 文章长度为 550 ~ 600 词, 旨在使学生进一步了解与本单元主题相关的知识以及语言表达方式, 进一步扩充词汇, 提高学生的英语表达能力。

Express Your Idea: 该部分为训练学生语言输出而设计, 包含 **New Concept**, **Speak Out** 和 **Writing** 三个栏目。

◆ **New Concept** 主要介绍与本单元主题相关的当前流行的新现象、新概念或者新的科学研究内容等, 旨在提高学生英语口语表达能力, 这也是本系列教材的一大特色。本册该部分所涉及的话题依次为恐归族、页岩气革命、大熊猫的野化放归、冰桶挑战、替身、GPS 跟踪设备和犯罪追踪、炫富、玻尿酸。这些话题富有时代感, 并且都是当代年轻人最感兴趣的话题。

◆ **Speak Out** 选择具有持久生命力、思辨色彩强的话题供学生讨论, 一般设置 2 ~ 3 个问题。本册该部分所涉及的话题依次为在国外庆祝春节、不同国家能源消耗差异、宠物的重要性、名人隐私、电影角色 / 场景、网络犯罪、土豪 (暴发户)、整容风险及其纠纷处理。

◆ **Writing** 遵循“与单元话题相结合”的原则, 按照“技巧—范例—句型归纳—写作训练”的步骤展开。写作体裁以应用文为主, 旨在使学生掌握撰写英语应用文最基本的知识与技巧。

Enrich Your Knowledge: 该部分内容的设计与单元话题相关, 旨在让学生有丰富的语言储存, 提升表达能力。本册该部分内容依次为新年祝福语集锦、与能源相关的表达、与动物有关的习语、名人名言、经典获奖感言、与犯罪相关的表达、与化妆有关的表达。

Activate Your Mind / Promote Your Cultural-awareness: 第 1、3、5、7 单元为“**Activate Your Mind**”, 第 2、4、6、8 单元为“**Promote Your Cultural-awareness**”。

◆ **Activate Your Mind** 为动脑、动手、动口能力强化环节, 通过设置具体的目标任务, 如戏剧表演、海报制作、活动策划等激发学生的兴趣, 增强他们动手与动口的英语表达能力。本册该部分内容依次为南瓜灯的制作、芭比娃娃的装扮、剪贴簿的设计、英语配音。

◆ **Promote Your Cultural-awareness** 中西方文化对比与赏析环节, 主要根据最新大学英语四、六级改革的要求, 侧重中西方艺术对比与中国传统文化的传

承,旨在使学生学会相关表达以及翻译技巧,陶冶大学生的文化艺术情操。本册该部分内容依次为时尚设计、中外电影发展、中国的绘画艺术、冰上运动与舞蹈。

本系列教材适合应用型高校非英语专业的本科、专科学生使用,也适合欲参加雅思、托福的考生使用。建议本系列教材与教育科学出版社出版的《大学英语教学改革系列教材:新概念大学英语听说教程》系列教材配套使用,学习效果会更佳,系统性会更强。

总主编李为老师所在的高校——福州外语外贸学院,是经国家教育部批准设立,具有独立颁发国家承认学历的全日制普通本科院校,是一所以外语和外贸为特色的院校。多年来,福州外语外贸学院积极响应国家教育部的号召,进行了一系列大学英语教学改革,并取得了显著成效。

本系列教材在编写和试用过程中得到了福州外语外贸学院吴钦明、沈斐敏、黄建平等领导的关心和指导。英语教育专家 Michael Lewis Garnett 作为主审审校了本系列教材,提出了许多建设性意见,在此一并致以衷心的感谢。由于我们的编写水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

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UNIT 1

Holiday and Festival

Start Your Procedure

Which festivals do these pictures indicate? And what do people usually do to celebrate these special days?



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Section I Open Your Ears



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with what you hear. And then share your knowledge of the Double Seventh Festival with your partner.

The Double Seventh Festival, on the 7th day of the 7th lunar month, is a 1 festival full of 2. Long long ago, a fairy called Zhi Nü (Weaver Maid) from the heaven fell in love with an honest and 3 fellow named Niu Lang (Cowhand) who lived alone, herding cattle and 4. They lived a happy life. 5, the God of Heaven soon found out about it and 6 the Queen Mother to bring the Weaver Maid back. The Cowhand and Weaver Maid were 7 on the two banks of the Milky Way (银河) forever. Their loyalty to love 8 the magpies (喜鹊), so countless magpies came to 9 a bridge for them to meet each other. The Queen Mother was eventually moved and 10 them to meet each year on the 7th of the 7th lunar month. Hence their meeting date has been called “Qi Xi” (Double Seventh).

Section II Store Your Bricks

Traditional Chinese Festivals

With its long history of over 5,000 years, China **boasts** a **profound** culture with rich and **diverse** traditional festivals, which are formed after a long-term process of historical and cultural **sediment**. **Characterized** by diverse styles and themes, most traditional Chinese festivals are **scheduled** according to the Chinese **lunar calendar**. Therefore, dates of each festival are **varied** in the western calendar every year. Almost every festival has its own **unique origins** and customs which reflect the traditional practices and **morality** of the whole nation and its people. But all festivals share the common wishes for happiness, health, luck, wealth and most importantly family reunion. The grandest and most popular festivals are the Spring Festival, the

Notes

Lantern Festival, the Tomb Sweeping Day, the Dragon Boat Festival and the Mid-autumn Festival, etc. The following words provide the general information of the major festivals in China.

The Spring Festival

The Spring Festival, the New Year's Day of Chinese lunar calendar, is the most important festival for Chinese, which equals to Christmas in the west in **significance**. It is the time when all family members have a reunion. Firecrackers are set off everywhere, though for safety and noise concerns it is banned in some cities. This special holiday traditionally runs from the last day of the old year to the fifteenth day of the new year in lunar calendar. The Chinese people have a legal holiday of seven days for the Chinese Lunar New Year.

The Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival falls on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month. It **dates** back to the Han **Dynasty** over 2,000 years ago and has become a festival with great significance. Popular activities are watching lanterns and guessing lantern riddles. Yuan xiao^① is the traditional food on this day, thus the name of the festival is called “Yuanxiao Festival”.

Tomb Sweeping Day or Qingming Festival

Celebrated two weeks after the **vernal equinox**, Tomb Sweeping Day, which welcomes the rebirth of nature is one of the few traditional Chinese festivals that follows the **solar** calendar—usually falling on April 4, 5 or 6. It is not only a time when people go outside and enjoy the springtime, but also an opportunity to remember and **honour** their **ancestors** at grave sites.

The Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival, also known as Double Fifth Day, is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month. For thousands of years, the festival has been **marked** by dragon boat races and eating Zong zi^②. These activities are to **commemorate**

the death of Qu Yuan^③.

The Mid-autumn Festival

The Mid-autumn festival is on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month. Just like Thanksgiving Day in America, Mid-autumn festival is the very day for the Chinese to celebrate a full harvest. Traditionally, it is celebrated outdoors in the moonlight when people enjoy delicious moon cakes and **worship** the moon god. In modern times, **barbecues** with families and friends are also common.

All in all, the Chinese festivals are timeworn and numerous, embodying Chinese culture and greatly enriching people's life. All these festivals include common elements such as a desire for happiness and well-being, warding misfortune off, experiencing a connection between man and heaven, and family reunion. And, of course, festivals are also opportunities for celebration and relaxation.

New Words and Expressions

boast [bəʊst]

v.

if a place, object, or organization boasts something, it has something that is very good 自豪地拥有 (好的事物或特征)
to talk too proudly about your abilities, achievements, or possessions 夸口, 夸耀, 吹嘘

profound [prə'faʊnd]

adj.

showing strong, serious feelings [= deep] 深厚的, 深刻的 having a strong influence or effect 意义深远的

diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s]

adj.

very different from each other 各种各样的, 形形色色的

sediment ['sedɪm(ə)nt]	<i>n.</i>	solid substances that settle at the bottom of a liquid 沉积物; 沉淀物
characterize ['kærəktəraɪz]	<i>vt.</i>	to be typical of a person, place, or thing 具有……的特征 to describe the qualities of someone or something in a particular way 描述……的特性; 描绘
schedule ['ʃedju:l]	<i>vt.</i>	to plan that something will happen at a particular time 排定, 安排
lunar ['lu:nər]	<i>adj.</i>	relating to or associated with the moon 月的, 月球的 lunar month means average time between one new moon and the next 阴历月
calendar ['kælɪndə]	<i>n.</i>	a set of pages that show the days, weeks, and months of a particular year, that you usually hang on a wall 日历 a particular system for dividing time into periods such as years, months, and weeks, often starting from a particular point in history 历法
vary ['veəri]	<i>v.</i>	if something varies or if you vary it, it becomes different or changed 使变化, 使不同
unique [ju:'ni:k]	<i>adj.</i>	being the only one of its kind 独特的, 独一无二的 informal, usually good and special 极好的; 特别的
origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn]	<i>n.</i>	the beginning, cause, or source of something 起源, 起因
morality [mə'reləti]	<i>n.</i>	the belief that some behaviour is right

		and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong 道德观念 a system of principles and values concerning people's behaviour, which is generally accepted by a society or by a particular group of people 道德规范
significance [sɪg'nɪfɪkəns]	<i>n.</i>	the importance of an event, action etc, especially because of the effects or influence it will have in the future 意义; 重要性
date [deɪt]	<i>v.</i>	to have originated (at a specified time) 始于(某一历史时期); 追溯
dynasty ['daɪnəsti]	<i>n.</i>	a period of time during which a country is ruled by members of the same family 朝代 a series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family 王朝
vernal equinox ['vɜːnəl 'iːkwɪnɒks]	<i>n.</i>	the time at which the sun crosses the plane of the equator towards the relevant hemisphere, making day and night of equal length. It occurs about March 21 in the Northern hemisphere (Sept. 23 in the Southern hemisphere) 春分
solar ['səʊlə]	<i>adj.</i>	relating to the sun 太阳的, 日光的
honour ['ɒnə]	<i>vt.</i>	to show publicly that someone is respected and admired, especially by praising them or giving them a special title 给……荣誉, 表扬
ancestor ['ænsəstə]	<i>n.</i>	any of the people from whom you are

		descended 祖先, 祖宗
mark [mɑ:k]	vt.	to be a distinctive feature, attribute, or trait; sometimes in a very positive sense 为(某事物)的特征 to celebrate an important event 庆祝, 纪念(重要事件)
commemorate [kə'meməreɪt]	vt.	to do something to show that you remember and respect someone important or an important event in the past 纪念, 庆祝
worship ['wɜ:ʃɪp]	vt.	to show respect and love for a god, especially by praying in a religious building 崇拜, 尊敬
barbecue ['bɑ:bɪkju:]	n.	to cook food on a metal frame over a fire outdoors 烧烤
timeworn ['taɪmwɔ:n]	adj.	showing signs of damage and decay through age 陈旧的, 老朽的

Notes

- ① Yuan xiao: 元宵是一种食品,一般多在元宵节食用,在北方更为盛行,而在南方则吃“汤圆”。但是现在元宵和汤圆的界限不是很清楚了,两词经常混淆使用。吃元宵是一种传统习俗,象征合家团圆。
- ② Zong zi: 粽子,又称“角黍”“筒粽”,是端午节的传统食品,用粽叶包裹糯米制作而成。传说是为纪念屈原而流传下来的,是中国历史上文化积淀最深厚的传统食品。
- ③ Qu Yuan: 屈原(约前 340—前 278),东周战国时期伟大的爱国诗人。屈原一生写过许多著名的爱国诗篇,后来由于楚王不接受他的政治主张,致使国土沦丧,他满怀忧愤之情,跳江自尽。传说屈原死后,楚国百姓哀恸异常,纷纷到汨罗江边去凭吊他。渔夫们在江上划船试图寻找打捞他的尸身。为了不让屈原的身体被鱼虾吃掉,人们纷纷往江里扔饭团、倒雄黄酒。后来,每年农历五月初五(端午节),也就是屈原投江殉难日,就有了龙舟竞渡、吃粽子、喝雄黄酒的风俗。

Practice What You Learnt

Task 1 Comprehension Check

Choose the best answers according to the text.

- ① The dates of Chinese traditional festivals _____.
 - A. are scheduled according to the western calendar
 - B. are different in the western calendar every year
 - C. are the same in the western calendar every year
 - D. are decided each year by Chinese people
- ② Which of the following statements about traditional Chinese festivals is NOT true?
 - A. Traditional Chinese festivals are important in the country's history and culture.
 - B. Traditional Chinese festivals are celebrated for happiness, health, luck, wealth and family reunion.
 - C. There are a total number of five traditional Chinese festivals which have different styles and themes.
 - D. Almost every traditional Chinese festival has its own unique origins and customs.
- ③ The Spring Festival _____.
 - A. generally lasts about two weeks
 - B. is the most important festival for the Chinese people
 - C. is a holiday when Chinese people have seven days off
 - D. all of the above
- ④ Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. The Lantern Festival marks the end of the Spring Festival.
 - B. Tomb Sweeping Day is the time when people memorize the death of Qu Yuan.
 - C. The Mid-autumn festival is held on the fifteenth day of August.
 - D. The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated on May 5.
- ⑤ What do people usually do at the Lantern Festival?
 - A. Watch lanterns and guess lantern riddles.