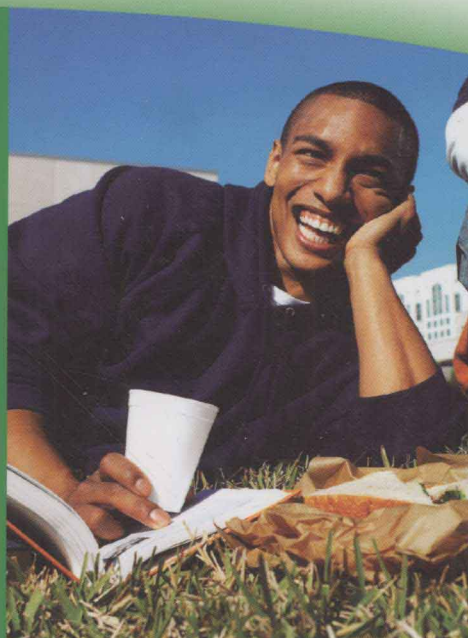
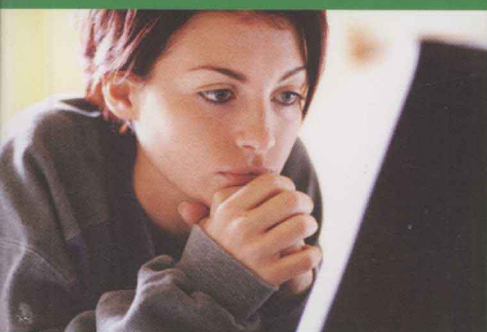


Applied College English

应用型大学英语

综合教程

Laurie Blass
Elizabeth Whalley



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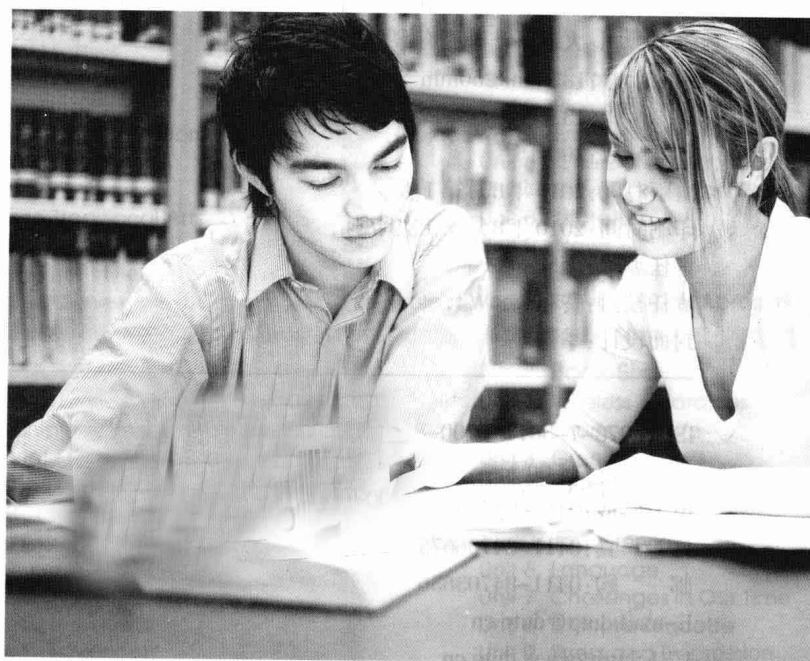
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

应用型大学英语综合教程. 第3册 / (美) 布拉斯
(Blass, L.), (美) 惠利 (Whalley, E.) 著; 杨昆主编.
—大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2010.8
ISBN 978-7-5611-5700-8

I. ①应… II. ①布… ②惠… ③杨… III. ①英语—
高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第151650号

出版发行: 大连理工大学出版社

(地址: 大连市软件园路80号 邮编: 116023)

印刷: 大连日升印刷有限公司印刷

幅面尺寸: 185mm×260mm

印 张: 13.5

字 数: 300千字

出版时间: 2010年8月第1版

印刷时间: 2010年8月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 李欣

责任校对: 费东伟

封面设计: 季强

ISBN 978-7-5611-5700-8

定 价: 34.00元

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URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

前言

大学英语教学在经过20多年的改革发展之后,无论在教学理论还是在教学实践上都取得了很大的成绩。大学英语教材作为大学英语教学改革的平台,也逐渐发展到了“百花齐放、百家争艳”的阶段。随着我国中小学教育的进一步发展,高等院校学生的英语入学水平不断提高,同时不同类院校之间学生的英语水平也存在明显的差异性,目前本科教育鼓励分类、分层次办学。面对新的教育形式,要适应新的教学局面,实现新的教学目标,就需要建立新的教材体系,“应用型大学英语”系列教材就是在这样的情况下研发出来的。

“应用型大学英语”系列教材是根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)及《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006修订版)而设计与编写的。本教材编写的指导思想是:(1)科学性。教材力求符合教学规律和学习的认知规律。课文内容要积极、健康、向上,有思想深度、文化内涵及生活哲理。吸纳国内外各类教材的编写理论和编写经验;严格贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求》,而针对艺术类及较低层次学习者的第1册和第2册则力求与《中学英语课程标准》相衔接。(2)务实性。从学生的实际水平出发,迎合应用型人才的培养目标。(3)创新性。集广大教学一线教师丰富的教学经验,在编写过程中,力求在内容、形式上有所创新。

“应用型大学英语”教材分为《综合教程》和《视听说教程》两个系列,每个系列分为6册。第1册和第2册主要针对本科阶段艺术类学生及英语水平偏低者而编写,以使其完成从中学英语课程到大学英语课程的过渡;第3册~第6册是针对独立学院本科学生及大学本科阶段学习者而编写,与《大学英语课程教学要求》的“一般要求”相接轨。特别是第6册,完全按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求而设计,使学生能顺利通过大学英语等级考试,即第3册~第6册学完后,学生可以达到大学英语四六级水平。教材具体分为:

《综合教程》(1~6册):每册由10个单元组成,包括2个中国元素单元和2个“任务作业”。

《视听说教程》(1~6册):每册由10个单元组成,包括2个中国元素单元。

“应用型大学英语”系列教材具有以下特色:

1. 外版引进,本土化设计

本教材以外版教材为依托,结合本土实际教学而改编设计,既保留原文之纯正地道,又体现国内教学与检验之要求。

2. 低起点,缓坡度,软着陆

本教材的第1册与第2册以中学英语为起点,实现低起点“导入”,以使学生为进入大学英语的学习做好充分准备;第3册~第4册“平缓过渡”,与《大学英语课程教学要求》

接轨;第5册~第6册力争实现“软着陆”,按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求,实现与大学英语等级考试的对接。

3. 系统设计语言知识

本教材的“语法项目”安排在第1册~第4册中;“写作项目”则按难易度在第1册~第6册中系统地做了安排,如:第1册、第2册为句子写作、第3册、第4册为句子和段落写作、第5册、第6册则重点训练与四六级考试相关的各类短文写作;而“阅读与翻译”等训练项目则相应融在第3册~第6册中。

4. 课文话题整齐一致

本系列教材的《综合教程》与《视听说教程》的课文话题完全对应,即针对同一个话题为学生提供“听、说、读、写、译”各种语言技能的训练,较好地体现了对特定话题“多层次”、“多角度”训练的设计思想。

5. 融入“中国元素”

本系列教材的每册教程均加入两个“中国元素”单元,精选中国传统文化内容,如:中国功夫、中国戏剧、中国饮食与服饰等,旨在培养学生用英语介绍中国文化的能力,体现跨文化性。

6. 增加实践教学内容

本教材系统设计了“学业规划”内容,以“任务作业(Project Work)”的形式呈现,旨在加强英语学习的实践环节。任务从“认识大学”、“如何学习”到“就业准备”和“出国准备”等,体现了“学以致用”与“学以致用”并举的实践教育理念。

7. 体现数字化、信息化

本教材每个单元都设有关于课文内容的“文化背景”链接(Background Link)和“网络搜索指引”(Online Resources)。课文后提供的所有网站,都是编者亲身实践查询得来的,这些丰富的资料,便于学生自学及深入研究。

教材使用建议:

- (1)每2周(8~10课时)完成《综合教程》和《视听说教程》的一个对应单元;
- (2)两个“中国元素”单元是否适合自己学生的水平,由各学校视情况而定。

作为大学英语教学改革的实践成果,我们在本系列教材的设计、选材、编写过程中虽竭尽全力,但难免存有疏漏谬误之处,恳请专家、同仁及广大读者给予批评指正,以使本教材在修订中日臻完善。

王志

2010年7月

编写与使用说明

一、编写宗旨

本教程是“应用型大学英语”系列教程《综合教程》的第3册,是根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)与《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006修订版)而设计的。教程的编写以提高学生综合应用能力为教学目标,以培养应用型本科人才为定位。使用对象为独立院校本科非英语专业学生。实现的教学目标是让使用者熟练使用2500个单词和400个短语,最终形成一定的阅读和写作能力。

二、框架设计

本教程共设10个单元,其中2个单元为中国元素的内容,另有2个实践项目制作。每个单元分为A、B两篇课文,课文字数为400字左右。

教程每个单元讨论一个话题,A、B篇文章的角度和体裁有所不同,课后练习也各有侧重。课文A:着重培养学生对文章语篇分析的能力;课文B:培养学生对文章整体的把握能力和对本单元重点短语、句型的灵活运用能力。

课文题材的选择充分体现趣味性、主题性、实用性与跨文化性。所涉及的话题包括:先天遗传与后天培养、友谊、体育运动的历史、网络安全、健康、食物与营养、儿童教育、现代技术以及中国语言和中国教育。

本教程每单元内容分为5个部分,其功能为:

Part One Before You Read

针对本单元话题设计调查任务、讨论话题,以达到熟悉本单元主题的目的。

Part Two As You Read Text A

呈现主体文章A,设计“文章摘要、词汇与短语、注释、背景介绍、网络搜索”各板块,帮助学生全面掌握篇章基础知识信息,并注重引导学生学会利用网络学习资源。同时本部分还安排了语法板块,帮助学生对基础语法进行梳理。

Part Three After You Read

围绕主体文章A,设计“阅读理解练习、篇章结构分析、词汇练习、语法结构练习、与主题相关的口语练习”,有效进行英语语言输出。

Part Four As You Read Text B

呈现主体文章B,设计“文章摘要、词汇与短语、注释、背景介绍”各板块,与A文章的主题相似,帮助学生进一步掌握相近主题词汇与表达。

Part Five After You Read

围绕主体文章B,设计“阅读理解、词汇与短语”练习。同时本部分还列出阅读技巧介绍与写作任务,以锻炼学生的各种语言基础技能。

本教程涉及的“语法、阅读、写作”的具体内容如下:

Grammar Focus

动词结构:主要有动词不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词;

英语从句:包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、定语从句、状语从句(地点状语从句、时间状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句)。

Reading Skills

识别事实与观点、提炼中心思想、归纳篇章结构、避免发声阅读和默读、学会阅读篇章的介绍段落、善于联想、巧记笔记、借助图片理解篇章、寻找段落的主题句、文字内容图表化。

Write About It

根据每单元课文主题,在提纲的提示下,先让学生对本单元学习过的词汇结构、短语表达进行回忆,然后在此基础上进行写作练习。

三、使用建议

本册教程分为10个单元、两个项目制作,供一个学期使用。建议上限课时量:60学时,如每周安排3学时的精读课,则可供使用20周。教师可根据教学实际情况灵活使用。

本教程配有教师用书,供教师备课参考使用。

本册主编:杨昆。参加编写的人员有:杨昆、陈智淦、周宜丹、王淑娥、胡晓倩等。

本系列教材的设计、选材、编写的过程是一个充满创新的探索过程,是否能真正实现“以《大学英语课程教学要求》为纲,以学生为中心,以教学为根本”的理念,有待今后实际教学实践的检验。我们诚挚地欢迎广大使用本教程的教师和学生给予批评指正。

编者

2010年7月

Contents

Unit 1 (Page 1 ~ 16)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Nature or Nurture	Twins: Separated at Birth	learn the infinitive	identify facts and opinions	write about nature and nurture
	Nature or Nurture			

Unit 2 (Page 17 ~ 34)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Friendship	The Benefits of Friendship	learn the gerund	identify main ideas in reading	write a paragraph about friends, friendship, and activities with friends
	Championship Skiers, Bound as Rivals and Friends			

Unit 3 (Page 35 ~ 54)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
History of Sports	The First Mile under Four Minutes	learn the present participle and the past participle	outline a reading passage to help you remember what you read	write about sports and sports inventions
	Athletes and the Laws of Physics			

Unit 4 (Page 55 ~ 74)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Chinese Language	Language and Gender in Chinese	learn the subject clause	Avoid vocalization and inner speech	write about the ways to keep the non-Mandarin dialects alive
	Dialects in China			

Unit 5 (Page 75 ~ 94)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Cyber Security	Is Your Password "123456"	learn the object clause	use the introduction to preview a reading passage	write about how to avoid Internet scams
	Online Scammers Pray on the Jobless			

Project Work I: Poster Making (Page 95 ~ 100)

Unit 6 (Page 101 ~ 120)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Health	How Vacations Affect Your Happiness	learn the predicative clause and the appositive clause	make connections	write about benefits and ways of exercise
	The Cure for Exhaustion— More Exercise			

Unit 7 (Page 121 ~ 140)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Food and Nutrition	Calorie Counters	Learn the attributive clause	make notes as you read	write about the benefits of good food
	Foods That are Good for You			

Unit 8 (Page 141 ~ 161)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Education in China	Pressure Cooker	learn the adverbial clause of place and the adverbial clause of time	use pictures to understand ideas	write about the ways to lessen the study pressure
	Bilingual Education in China			

Unit 9 (Page 163 ~ 180)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Children Education	Write or Wrong: The Death of Handwriting?	learn the adverbial clause of cause and the adverbial clause of purpose	use topic sentence to preview a reading passage	write a paragraph with a topic sentence
	Homeschooling			

Unit 10 (Page 181 ~ 200)

Topic	Lessons	Grammar Skills	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
Modern Technology	Google Maps Adds Directions for Cyclists	learn the adverbial clause of condition and the adverbial clause of concession	visualize what the author describes	write about your views on modern technology
	Cell Phone Etiquette for Kids			

Project Work II: Use Our Library (Page 201 ~ 206)

Unit 1

Nature or Nurture



UNIT PREVIEW

In this unit, you will:

Content

- read about identical twins
- read about the debate on nature vs. nurture

Vocabulary Skills

- use words and expressions to talk about nature and nurture
- use words and expressions to talk about characteristics

Grammar Focus

- learn the infinitive

Reading Skills

- identify facts and opinions

Writing Skills

- write about nature and nurture

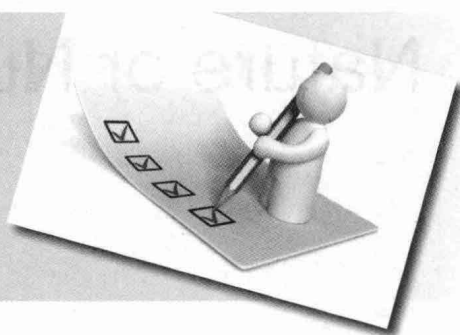
Part One

Before You Read

Short Survey

Who in your family do you look like the most?

- ☐ my mother
- ☐ my father
- ☐ my grandmother
- ☐ my grandfather
- ☐ another relative: _____



What Do You Think?

Look at the following characteristics. Did you inherit them (have them at birth) or did you learn them? Tick (✓) the correct box, “Inherited” or “learned”.

Characteristics	Inherited	Learned
Weight & Height		
Intelligence		
Ability to make friends		
Sense of humor		
Ability to spell correctly		
The kinds of food that you like to eat		
The sports that you like to play		
The sound of your voice		
Personality of being shy		

Part Two

As You Read Text A

Twins: Separated at Birth

Abstract

There are two kinds of twins, fraternal and identical twins. Scientists found that if the twins are separated early in life, they are surprised by many similarities many years later. Thus scientists like to study: which is more important, nature or nurture?

- ① One out of every 70 births is **twins**. There are two kinds of twins, **fraternal** and **identical**. Fraternal twins develop from two eggs. They are like any other **siblings**, but they are the same age. They may look alike, and they may not. They may have the same likes and dislikes, but they may not. Sometimes people can tell that the two siblings are twins, but sometimes they can't. Fraternal twins can be two boys, two girls, or a boy and a girl. One third of all twins are identical. Identical twins develop from one egg. They share the same **DNA**. They are very much alike in the way that they look, talk, and act. They can only be two boys or two girls. People often have a hard time telling identical twins apart. They look the same to most people. Besides looking alike, identical twins often share the same hopes, dreams, and goals. Scientists also find that they share the same taste in food and the same eating habits. For example, identical twins often feel full after eating the same amount of food.
- ② Identical twins are alike in many ways. Theo Jones and Jim Tomas are an example. They are identical twins. However, Theo and Jim were separated early in life—different families **adopted** them soon after they were born. Thirty-nine years later, they reunited. They were surprised by the many **similarities** in their lives.
- ③ Here are some of the similarities that the twins **discovered** when they met again: both Theo and Jim married two times. Each married a woman named Susan the first time. Each married a woman named Nadia the second time. They both had dogs named Roy. They both smoked, liked beer, and drove big cars. Theo and Jim had other **surprising** similarities, too. They both **chewed** their fingernails. They both **voted** for the same **candidates** in the last three elections and they both loved their second wives and left love **notes** around the house.
- ④ Scientists like to study twins. Twins who are separated at birth help them answer the question: Which is more important, **nature** or **nurture**?

Word Count: 352

I. Words to Know

twin /twin/	n.	one of two children born to the same mother on the same occasion 双胞胎之一
fraternal /frə'tə:nəl/	adj.	relating to brothers 兄弟般的; 异卵双生的
identical /ai'dentikəl/	adj.	exactly the same or very similar 同样的; 同卵双生的
sibling /'siblɪŋ/	n.	a brother or sister 兄; 弟; 姐; 妹
DNA	n.	deoxyribonucleic acid that are the basis of heredity 脱氧核糖核酸链是英文 deoxyribonucleic acid 的缩写
adopt /ə'dɒpt/	vt.	to take a child into your own family and legally look after him or her as your own child 收养
similarity /,simə'lærɪti/	n.	when people or things look or are the same 相同点
discover /dis'kʌvə/	v.	to find something for the first time 发现
surprising /sə'praɪzɪŋ/	adj.	unexpected 令人惊讶的
chew /tʃu:/	v.	to crush food into smaller, softer pieces with the teeth 咀嚼
vote /vəʊt/	v.	to express your choice or opinion 投票
candidate /'kændɪdɪt/	n.	a person who is competing to get a job or elected position 候选人
note /nəʊt/	n.	a short piece of writing 便条
nature /'neɪtʃə/	n.	heredity, what you are born with at birth 先天; 遗传
nurture /'nɜ:tʃə/	n.	the way in which children are treated as they are growing up, especially as compared with the characteristics they are born with 后天; 培养, 养育, 教育

II. Phrases & Expressions

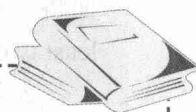
one out of every 70 births
develop from
have a hard time telling... apart
eating habits
feel full
surprising similarity
vote for
the last three elections

每 70 个新生婴儿中就有一对
从/由……发展出
很难区分开
饮食习惯
感觉吃饱了
惊人的相似之处
投票
最后三轮选举

III. Notes

1. One third of all twins are identical. (Para. 1)
英语中“几分之几”的表达方式为:分子用基数词,分母用序数词,如:三分之一 one third of... 译文:三分之一的双胞胎是同卵双生。
2. They may have the same likes and dislikes, but they may not. (Para. 1)
“like and dislike”原为动词,意为“喜欢和不喜欢”,现代英语中也可将其用作名词,课文中意为:“喜欢与不喜欢的事物”。译文:他们或许有相同的喜好,但也有可能不同。
3. They are very much alike in the way that they look, talk, and act. (Para. 1)
“that”引导的定语从句修饰 the way; “alike”为形容词意为相似的; “very much”表示相似的程度。译文:他们在外表、言谈、举止方面都非常相像。
4. Theo and Jim were separated early in life—different families adopted them soon after they were born. (Para. 2)
“soon after”表示“不久之后,稍后”。译文:希欧和吉姆在出生后不久就被两个不同的家庭分别收养。
5. They both loved their second wives and left love notes around the house. (Para. 3)
“around”在句中为副词,表示:in all directions。译文:他们都很爱第二位太太,经常在房间给太太留温馨的小纸条。

IV. Background Link



Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)

DNA stands for Deoxyribonucleic Acid. It contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and some viruses. The main role of DNA molecules is the long-term storage of information. DNA 又称脱氧核糖核酸,是染色体的主要化学成分,也是由基因组成的,有时被称为“遗传微粒”。

V. Online Resources

Many websites have the latest information. Examples include Google and Yahoo. They are great ways to find up-to-date information about a topic that you are interested in.

Find more information here!

When you key in **nature vs. nurture**, you will get about 360,000 results.

Click and find more information here!

<http://wilderdom.com/personality/L4-1IntelligenceNatureVsNurture.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature_vs_nurture

<http://ezinearticles.com/?Nature-VS-Nurture—Theories-of-Personality-in-21st-Century&id=64862>

Grammar Focus

非谓语动词(I)——动词不定式

Infinitive

不定式的结构形式通常由不定式符号 to+动词原形构成。如: I have a lot of assignments to do this semester. (这学期我有很多作业要做。) 不定式在句子中可做主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语和宾语补足语:

1. 不定式作主语

如: To complete the 30 storied building in one year was quite a difficult task. (一年内要盖起30层高的大楼有点儿困难。) 当主语较长, 谓语较短时, 常用 it 做形式主语, 而将不定式放到谓语的后面, 如: It is important for modern young people to master at least two foreign languages. (掌握至少两种外语对现代年轻人来讲是非常重要的。)

2. 不定式作宾语

如: He is learning to drive a car. (他正在学开车。)

3. 不定式作表语

不定式作表语常表示将来的动作, 主语常常是表示意向、打算、计划的词, 如: wish, idea, task, purpose, duty, job 等。如: What I wanted was to get the work done as quickly as possible. (我只想快点完成这项工作。)

4. 不定式作定语

常放在名词后面, 如: Everyone will have an opportunity to comment. (每个人都有发言的机会。)

5. 不定式作状语

如: To learn a foreign language well, you must make painstaking efforts. (想要学好一门外语, 必须要辛苦地付出。)

6. 不定式作宾语补足语

常放在动词后面, 如: I'd never allow my children to behave like that. (我从不允许我的孩子这么做。)

Part Three

After You Read

Helping You Understand

I. Reading Comprehension

Fill in the bubble for each correct answer.

- ☐ 1. How many types of twins are there?
A. One type. B. Two types. C. Three types. D. Four types.
- ☐ 2. What is not true about the fraternal twins?
A. Fraternal twins develop from one egg.
B. They may look alike.
C. They may not look alike.
D. They may have the same likes and dislikes.
- ☐ 3. What happened to Theo and Jim early in life?
A. Doctors studied their DNA. B. They were adopted.
C. They dressed alike. D. They are quite different.
- ☐ 4. What is not true about Theo and Jim?
A. They voted for the same candidates in the last three elections.
B. They left love notes around the house for their wives.
C. One had a dog named Boy and the other had a dog named Roy.
D. Each married a woman named Susan the first time.
- ☐ 5. Which question do scientists try to answer when they study twins separated at birth?
A. Which is more important, dreams or goals?
B. Do twins separated at birth have emotional problems?
C. Which is more important, nature or nurture?
D. Do they have surprising similarities?

II. Text Organization: Main Idea

Part I (para. 1): Raise the topic: Twins

Paragraph 1: Two types of twins and their significant differences: Fraternal and Identical

Part II (para. 2~3): An example to show the surprising similarities between two identical twins.

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

Part III (para. 4): Open-question for further investigation

Paragraph 4: _____

III. Vocabulary Exercises

Task A: Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words in the box. Pay attention to the derivatives.

identical	similarity	surprising
adopt	discover	vote

1. The two buildings' style were virtually _____.
2. The mother has no ability to bring up her baby and finally she had her child _____.
3. Joseph is very _____ in characteristics to his brother.
4. Watson and Francis Crick were _____ to have the same DNA.
5. It will not _____ anyone to know that her application to a master degree program has been rejected.
6. When the price of skiing doubled, tourists _____ with their feet and just stopped going.

Task B: Match the words with their definitions on the right.

Column A	Column B
1. _____ candidates	a. twins coming from two eggs
2. _____ DNA	b. came together again
3. _____ fraternal twins	c. brothers and sisters
4. _____ identical twins	d. twins coming from one egg
5. _____ reunited	e. acids that are the basis of heredity
6. _____ siblings	f. people who want to be elected to a political position

IV. Structure Exercises

Task A: Put these pre-determiners in the correct order.

1. I will pack _____ pictures in the box. (old, all, mother's, these)
2. There is _____ desk in the front of the staff room. (an, office, big, wooden, brown, ugly)