



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

NEW ESSENTIAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

新起点

[修订版]

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大学基础英语教程

总主编：杨治中 主编：王海啸



2

读写教程

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新起点大学基础英语教程. 读写教程. 2/ 杨治中主编; 王海啸分册主编; 王青等编. — 修订本. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008. 8 (2011. 2 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5600-7722-2

I. 新… II. ①杨… ②王… ③王… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校: 技术学校—教材 ②英语—写作—高等学校: 技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 119969 号

出版人: 于春迟

项目负责: 王建平 聂海鸿

责任编辑: 聂海鸿

封面设计: 孙莉明

版式设计: 涂 俐

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京铭传印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 15

版 次: 2011 年 4 月第 2 版 2011 年 4 月第 5 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7722-2

定 价: 30.90 元 (含 CD-ROM 一张)

* * *

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物料号: 177220101

前 言

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的一个重要组成部分,高职高专学生是我国大学生中一个十分重要的群体。针对这一学生群体的特点,教育部于2000年颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)。该《基本要求》明确指出,高职高专的英语教学应该以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。

根据《基本要求》的这一指导思想,外语教学与研究出版社组织编写了《新起点大学基础英语教程》系列教材。这套教材自2004年出版以来,被众多高职高专院校采用,作为提高学生英语综合应用能力的主要教材,受到师生的广泛好评。近年来,随着我国社会与经济的发展,国家对高职高专院校人才培养提出了更明确的要求,高职高专院校的英语教学改革也在不断深入。面临新的发展和新的要求,《新起点大学基础英语教程》的编者遵循教育部的指导方针,结合实际使用中的反馈意见,经过认真细致的调研、策划与筹备,对教材进行了认真修订,以满足新形势下高职高专英语教学的需求。

为配合高职高专院校的教学安排,《新起点大学基础英语教程》(修订版)每册调整为10个单元,删除并更换了部分选篇。其中《读写教程》还重新编写了语法内容,应用英语写作的教学从第一册开始。此外,《读写教程》和《听说教程》还配备了助学光盘,使该套教材更加立体化。

《新起点大学基础英语教程》(修订版)设1-4级,供两个学年使用。每一级别均由《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《学习方法与阅读》和《自主综合训练》组成。与教材配套的还有录音带、助学光盘、电子课件和试题库,各院校可根据实际需要选择使用。

编 者

2008年2月

编写说明

本教材是《新起点大学基础英语教程》中的“读写”系列,与“听说”系列和“学习方法与阅读”系列话题融通,技能互补,构成一个整体。

本书共10个单元,每单元由3部分组成,第一部分的教学内容围绕两篇主题相同的阅读文章展开,侧重阅读理解的训练,同时兼顾写作、口语的训练,以及词汇、语法和文化知识的学习。第二部分对本单元阅读课文中所涉及的词汇和短语进行深入讲解。第三部分是写作训练,分为基础写作练习和实用写作练习两部分。

就学习过程而言,每个单元以阅读课文为核心,学习者通过自上而下、从内容到形式、输入与输出的多重反复等学习活动,不断加深对所学技能与知识的掌握。单元各部分内容的主要编写目的是:

项 目		主要编写目的	
Text A and Text B	Before Reading	通过问题激发学生的阅读兴趣,激活学生已有的背景知识,为下一步的阅读理解做准备。	
	Reading	通过对阅读文章的分析和讲解帮助学生理解课文。	
	After Reading	Main Idea	通过概括性的练习帮助学生从宏观分析,掌握文章的中心思想。
		Detailed Understanding	通过选择与填空两种练习形式加深对课文的理解。
		Detailed Study of the Text	通过对难度较大的词、句的分析,以及对相关背景知识的介绍,帮助学生进一步加深对课文的理解。
		Talking About the Text/ Further Work on the Text	通过问答的形式,让学生在练习口语的同时检查自己对阅读文章的掌握程度。
Vocabulary Practice	通过各种练习帮助学生巩固常用高频词的用法,同时练习文章中出现的生词和词组。		
Word Study	从词性、词义、常用搭配及派生词等各个角度对本单元的重点单词进行详细分析和讲解,帮助学生掌握重点词汇。		
Writing Practice	Exercises I-III	语法练习。帮助学生复习和巩固基础语法知识。	
	Exercises IV-VI	针对本单元的写作和翻译。巩固本单元的重点句型结构和词汇的用法。	
	Exercise VII	应用文写作。帮助学生熟悉应用文的风格,练习应用文的写法。	

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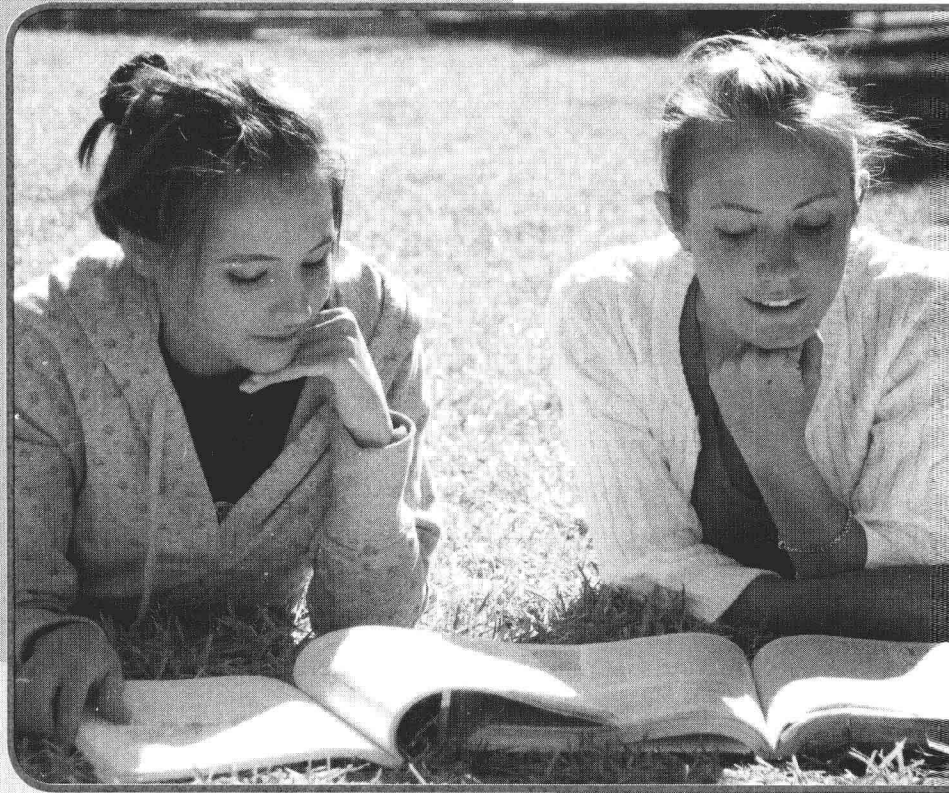
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1

Unit



Text A



Before Reading

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. Why are words important for people?
2. What is the best way to increase your English vocabulary?



Reading

The Study of Words

- 1 The study of words is not merely¹ something that has to do with literature². Words are your tools of thought. You can't even think at all without them. Try it. If you are planning to go downtown³ this afternoon you will find that you are saying to yourself: "I think I will go downtown this afternoon." You can't make such a simple decision⁴ as this without using words.
- 2 Without words you could make no decisions and form no judgments⁵ whatsoever⁶. A pianist may have the most beautiful tunes⁷ in his head, but if he had only five keys on his piano he would never get more than a fraction⁸ of these tunes out.
- 3 Your words are your keys for your thoughts. And the more words you have at your command⁹, the deeper, clearer and more accurate¹⁰ will be your thinking.
- 4 A command of English will not only improve the processes of your mind. It will give you assurance¹¹; build your self-confidence; lend color to¹² your personality¹³; and increase your popularity. Your words are your personality. Your vocabulary is you.
- 5 Your words are all that we, your friends, have to know and judge you by. You have no other medium¹⁴ for telling us your thoughts—for convincing us, persuading¹⁵ us, and giving us orders.
- 6 Words are explosive¹⁶. Phrases are packed with TNT. A simple word can destroy a friendship or land a large order¹⁷. The proper phrases in the mouths of clerks have doubled the sales of a department store. The wrong words used by a political leader have lost him an election¹⁸.
- 7 Words have changed the direction¹⁹ of history. Words can also change the direction of your life. They have often raised a man from mediocrity²⁰ to success.

- 8 If you consciously²¹ increase your vocabulary you will unconsciously raise yourself to a more important station²² in life, and the new and higher position you have won will, in turn, give you a better opportunity for further enriching²³ your vocabulary. It is a beautiful and successful cycle²⁴.

New Words and Expressions



- 1 merely^{*} /'miəli/ *ad.* 仅仅, 只不过
- 2 literature /'litərətʃə(r)/ *n.* 文学
- 3 go downtown 去市商业区
- 4 decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.* 决定
make a decision 作出决定
- 5 judg(e)ment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ *n.* 判断
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ *v.* 判断
- 6 whatsoever[▲] /hwɒtsəʊ'evə(r)/ *ad.* (用于加强否定陈述句的语气) 任何, 丝毫
- 7 tune^{*} /tju:n/ *n.* 曲调, 曲子
- 8 fraction[▲] /'frækʃən/ *n.* (某物的) 小部分, 片段
a fraction of 一小部分
- 9 command /kə'mɑ:nd/ *n.* 掌握
- 10 accurate^{*} /'ækjʊrət/ *a.* 准确的
- 11 assurance /ə'ʃʊərəns/ *n.* 信心
- 12 lend color to 给……增添色彩
- 13 personality /pɜ:sə'næləti/ *n.* 个性
- 14 medium^{*} /'mi:diəm/ *n.* 媒介物, 传导体
- 15 persuade /pə'sweɪd/ *v.* 说服, 劝服
- 16 explosive[▲] /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ *n.* 炸药
- 17 land a large order 争得一份大的订单
- 18 election^{*} /ɪ'lekʃən/ *n.* 选举
- 19 direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* 方向, 方位
- 20 mediocrity /mi:di'ɒkrəti/ *n.* 平庸

注: 无标记的单词表示 B 级词汇; ★ 表示 A 级词汇; ▲ 表示 A 级词汇之外的大学英语四级词汇; ■ 表示大学英语四级后词汇

- 21 conscious /'kɒnʃəs/ *a.* (of) 有意识的, 自觉的
 consciously /'kɒnʃəsli/ *ad.* 有意识地
 unconsciously /ˌʌn'kɒnʃəsli/ *ad.* 无意识地
- 22 station /'steɪʃən/ *n.* 地位, 身份, 职位
- 23 enrich /ɪn'ri:tʃ/ *v.* 使丰富
- 24 cycle /'saɪkl/ *n.* 循环

Proper Noun



TNT 梯恩梯 (即三硝基甲苯) [trinitrotoluene 的缩略]



After Reading

A. Main Idea

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words according to the above reading passage.

Words are an important tool for people to think and to communicate with each other. Only when you have a _____ of a large number of words can you make _____ and form _____. The more words you have _____ your command, the deeper, clearer and more _____ will be your thinking. Furthermore, correct use of words can lead you _____ great success, which, in _____, will help you get more _____ to further increase your vocabulary.

B. Detailed Understanding

I. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence or answers each question.

- In the passage, the author mainly wants to say that _____.
 - the study of words has nothing to do with literature
 - a large vocabulary may help you get high on the social ladder
 - without words, you could still make decisions and form judgments
 - actions speak louder than words

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. The more words you have at your command, the less accurate your thinking will be.
 - B. A political leader won the election though he used the wrong words.
 - C. Words are like explosives and can destroy a department store.
 - D. Words are powerful because they can often help an average person to achieve success.
3. The author mentions that words have _____.
 - A. set new historical records
 - B. failed to change people's life
 - C. had influence on social development
 - D. formed close friendship among people
4. If the author decides to add one more paragraph to the end of the passage, the new paragraph will most probably talk about _____.
 - A. how to enlarge one's vocabulary
 - B. how to raise a man from mediocrity to success
 - C. how to gain a high social position with the command of vocabulary
 - D. how different words are formed in English

II. Answer the following questions by completing the responses provided.

1. In what way can words be compared to the keys on a piano?
A pianist uses the keys to express the tunes while a speaker uses _____.
2. How do we usually learn about other people's character?
We form an impression of other people by judging _____.
3. What may happen if a clerk in a department store has a good command of English?
The sales of the store may be _____.
4. What may happen to a political leader if he uses wrong words?
He may lose the _____.
5. In what way can a higher social position help you?
We can expect to _____.

C. Detailed Study of the Text

- 1 The study of words is not merely something that has to do with literature. (Para. 1)** 词汇学习不仅仅与文学有关。

have something to do with... 意为“与……有关系”。与之相关的词组有 have much/little/nothing to do with...。
- 2 You can't make such a simple decision as this without using words. (Para. 1)** 如果不使用词汇，你连这样一个简单的决定也无法作出。

make a decision 意为“作决定”。such ... as 意为“像……一样”。如：There is no such thing as a free lunch. 没有免费的午餐。
- 3 Without words you could make no decisions and form no judgments whatsoever. (Para. 2)** 没有词汇你就无法作出任何决定和判断。

whatsoever = whatever, 是副词，常用于否定式后，意为“不管什么”、“无论什么”。如：There is no doubt whatsoever that she is an excellent nurse. 毫无疑问，她是一位优秀的护士。
- 4 And the more words you have at your command, the deeper, clearer and more accurate will be your thinking. (Para. 3)** 你所掌握的词汇越多，你的思维就越深邃、越清晰、越准确。

这里包括一个“The more..., the more...”句型，表示“越……越……”。具体结构应为：The more (或其他比较级形式) (+ 被修饰成分) + 主语 + 谓语, the more (或其他比较级形式) + 主语 + 谓语。例如：The harder you work, the more you will get. 你工作越努力，收获就越大。
- 5 Your words are all that we, your friends, have to know and judge you by. (Para. 5)** 作为你的朋友，我们只能凭你所用的语言来了解你、评价你。

all 后由关系代词 that 引出一个定语从句。judge ... by/from... 意为“根据……判断……”。如：A man should be judged by his deeds, not his words. 判断一个人应根据他的行动，而不是他的言辞。(试比较此观点与课文中的观点。) Judging by his accent, he must be from the North. 从口音判断，他一定是北方人。
- 6 You have no other medium for telling us your thoughts—for convincing us, persuading us, and giving us orders. (Para. 5)** 你没有别的办法来向我们传达你的思想——说服我们、劝导我们、给我们下达指令。

本句中的 telling, convincing, persuading, giving 引导四个动名词短语作介词宾语。medium 的复数形式为 media。
- 7 The wrong words used by a political leader have lost him an election. (Para. 6)** 某位政治领袖由于用词不当导致竞选失败。

used by a political leader 为过去分词短语，用作定语，修饰 the wrong words。lose sb. an election 意为“使某人竞选失败”，与之相反的词组是 win sb. an election。

8 They have often raised a man from mediocrity to success. (Para. 7) 善用言辞往往能够使一个平庸的人取得成功。

代词 They 指 words，但此处表示“善用言辞”。

9 ... and the new and higher position you have won will, in turn, give you a better opportunity for further enriching your vocabulary. (Para. 8) 你赢得的新的更高的职位反过来又为你提供更好的丰富词汇的机会。

本句的主要结构为“主语(the new and higher position)+ 谓语动词(give)+ 间接宾语(you)+ 直接宾语(a better opportunity)”。介词 for 后跟动名词短语，作介词宾语。in turn 意为“反过来”。如：Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice. 理论的基础是实践，又反过来为实践服务。

D. Talking About the Text

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions first and then put your answers together to make an oral composition.

1. Why are words important?
2. Can you think without words?
3. Can you make simple decisions without using words?
4. In what way are words similar to the keys on a piano?
5. In addition to helping you to think, what else can words do to your confidence and personality?
6. What can words do to friendship, sales of a store and political elections?
7. What may happen if you increase your vocabulary?

E. Vocabulary Practice

I. Complete the following table of antonyms with words from Text A.

	complex
ugly	
	create
	inaccurate
worsen	
	enemy
borrow	
	failure

II. Fill in the blanks with the new words and expressions from Text A.

- The board of directors should make a _____ later this week.
- Tom's shares (股票) are now worth a _____ of their original value.
- I can't always open my email — it has _____ to do with the type of attachment they come with.
- If you have a good _____ of the English language, you are able to read, write and speak it fluently.
- With this equipment they can get some more _____ information.
- You don't have to _____ me you're the right person for the job.
- _____ by Western standards, it is cruel to eat this animal.
- You may place your _____ by telephone or via the Internet.
- Frank was found lying beside the road, covered in blood but still _____.
- People can _____ their experience by traveling around.

III. Complete the following dialogs with appropriate words and expressions from Text A.

- A: I'm not spending too much time playing cards.
B: It's not _____ a matter of time. I'm also worried about your lack of exercise.
- A: I'm thinking of going _____ this afternoon. Care to join me?
B: If you don't mind waiting.
- A: Do you know one radio station that plays all your favorite _____.
B: Never heard of it.
- A: Learning a language is a slow _____.
B: You're quite right.

5. A: Tom has a very outgoing _____ and makes friends very easily.
B: But his sister is just the opposite.
6. A: This is a book which is _____ with information.
B: I think so.
7. A: Is it really necessary to hold an _____ every three years?
B: Many people have the same question.
8. A: Your mother teaches you mathematics.
B: And I _____ teach her music.
9. A: I do think this trip sounds like a wonderful _____.
B: I can hardly wait.
10. A: The seasons of the year — spring, summer, autumn and winter — make a _____.
B: You're quite an expert.

Text B



Before Reading

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. Do you think there are differences between Chinese culture and Western cultures? If yes, can you give one or two examples?
2. Have you ever talked with a foreigner? What problems might you have or have you had when talking with a foreigner?



Reading

Polite¹ and Rude²

- 1 You've probably already discovered that learning a foreign language isn't just learning new words and grammar. In order to speak fluently³ — and to avoid some embarrassing situations — you must learn how to use the words and grammatical⁴ structures⁵ within the context⁶ of the culture⁷.
- 2 Not only must you learn the vocabulary, but you must learn which words to choose in which situations. English speakers use a lot of euphemisms⁸ — polite, less direct⁹

words for things or ideas that may cause embarrassment¹⁰. Sometimes words with the same meanings¹¹ produce¹² different feelings in the listeners, so you must choose words carefully depending upon the situation.

- 3 Every culture has specific¹³ rules for polite behavior¹⁴ and certain words for special situations. Different cultures also have customary¹⁵ ways to act and to look at and touch¹⁶ people. What are considered polite manners in one culture might be terribly rude in another. One of the difficulties of learning a foreign language is learning what is considered polite and rude in the culture of that language. The dictionary doesn't tell you this.
- 4 Do you remember your first impressions of North Americans (or people from other cultures as well)? Have you noticed that North Americans like to have a lot of personal space around them and feel very uncomfortable if they have to stand too close to others? Perhaps you wondered why they stood so far away from you.
- 5 Were you surprised at the way North Americans eat? Different cultures not only have different foods, but people also eat in different ways. In the United States and Canada, eating is a social¹⁷ occasion¹⁸, and people like to talk while they eat. North Americans don't make noise or talk while they have food in their mouths. One person chews while a second person talks, and then the second person talks while the first person chews!
- 6 Learning to behave as the people of the target¹⁹ culture is almost like learning a new dance step. You may feel awkward²⁰ at first. But once you pick up²¹ the rules, you can follow the tunes and enjoy the ease²² of communication.

New Words and Expressions



- 1 polite /pə'laɪt/ *a.* 有礼貌的
- 2 rude /ru:d/ *a.* 粗鲁的, 不礼貌的
- 3 fluent /'flu:ənt/ *a.* 流利的, 流畅的
fluently /'flu:əntli/ *ad.* 流利地
- 4 grammar /'græmə(r)/ *n.* 语法
grammatical /grə'mætɪkəl/ *a.* 语法的
- 5 structure /'strʌktʃə(r)/ *n.* 结构
- 6 context ★ /'kɒntekst/ *n.* 背景