



高等教育“十一五”规划教材

通用型

大学英语 读写教程

(第二册)

张华志 总主编

COLLEGE ENGLISH



科学出版社

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北 京

内 容 简 介

本书是以中华人民共和国教育部发布的《大学英语课程教学要求》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为指导,以“实用为主、够用为度”的原则编写的教材,重在培养学生的语言运用能力、交际能力、翻译和写作能力,兼顾了英语应用及应试的需要,实用性强。

本书共有10个单元和2套模拟测试题。每单元分为阅读、语法、翻译和写作等部分。每5个单元之后设1个复习测试单元,通过归纳总结,巩固学生所学知识,提高学生读、写、译等技能。

本书内容适应21世纪高等院校英语教学趋势,注重对学生应用能力和应试能力的培养,体现了公共英语等级考试和英语应用能力考试的要求。适合高等院校学生、英语教师以及各类中高级英语学习者使用,也可作为其他同等学力培训的教材。

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前言

为了深入贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》的精神，落实《面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的高等教育课程改革和教材建设规划，根据中华人民共和国教育部高等教育司颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》（高教司[2007] 57 号）（试行），针对当前英语教学的现状以及学生入学时的英语水平和毕业后的就业需求，我们编写了本书。通过对本书的学习，能巩固、扩大学生的英语基础知识，拓展听、说、读、写、译的技能；提高学生的英语交际能力、自学能力和继续学习的能力；培养学生的爱国主义精神，激发英语学习兴趣，了解中外文化差异，增强世界意识。

本书的内容体现了高等院校英语应用能力考试及全国公共英语等级考试的特点，实用性强。

本书共有 10 个单元和 2 套模拟测试题，配有教学参考书，供一个学期使用。建议每周 4 课时。各个学校可根据具体教学情况和学生的专业特点自行安排，因材施教，分类指导。

一、具体内容

1. Warming Up

准备工作：通过讨论与主题相关的话题，激发学习兴趣的同时进行口语练习，培养运用英语进行交际的能力。

2. Pre-class Work

课前学习：设计与 Text A 相匹配的问题，采取自上而下的方法（top-down approach），从全文的角度了解文章的主旨大意，鸟瞰全局，运筹帷幄。

3. Text A

精读课文：学习文中语法、词汇、语言知识点。文章选材注重语言精练，题材广泛，集知识性、人文性和教育性于一体。

4. New Words and Expressions

词汇精解：Text A 中重点词汇配有音标、词性和中英文解释，一目了然，方便查询。

5. Notes and Sentence Patterns

注解与句型: Text A 中难点句型解释。

6. Structure and Main Idea

文章大意: 进一步考虑文章结构框架, 归纳全文主旨。

7. Exercise Work

课文配套练习: 围绕课文语言知识点, 进行巩固练习。每单元包括: Vocabulary Exercise, Grammar Exercise, Translation, Cloze 四个部分。

8. Text B

泛读课文: 与 Text A 话题一致, 拓展知识面。

9. Fast Reading

快速阅读: 短文语言难度适中、选材多样、注重趣味性, 培养快速阅读能力。

10. Writing Skills

写作技能: 每单元配有一个英文段落写作专题或者应用文写作训练, 培养写作能力。

11. Merry Learning

快乐英语: 选用谚语、名言、名家散文、诗歌等形式的内容, 增强学生学习英语的趣味性。

二、编写说明

1. 编写背景

英语是世界性语言, 是学习知识、吸收人类文明成果、进行人际交往和开展国际交流合作的重要工具, 是高等教育中一门重要的基础课程。根据现有高等院校学生和师资的实际情况以及社会对学生英语水平的要求, 我们广泛听取了学生、教师和专家的意见, 研究、学习、借鉴了现行高等院校教材的设计体系, 编写了本书。

2. 编写原则

立足课程教学目标, 注重学生学习能力和学习策略的培养, 发展其听、说、

读、写、译的基本技能，体现高等教育特色。

3. 教材特色

1) 注重口语能力训练，内容贴近社会生活，创设自然的语言环境，培养学生用英语进行日常交际的能力。

2) 选材严谨，内容由浅入深，有较多反映时代气息的语言材料，强调对学生英语语言运用能力的培养。

3) 语法知识重点突出、简洁明了、实用性强。

4) 课后练习紧紧围绕语言知识点，进行系统的巩固复习。

5) 写作训练注重层递性、实用性。

6) 阅读选材多样，注重趣味性，语言难度适中。

7) 题材丰富，趣味性强。

8) 弹性和可操作性较强。

9) 内容和练习等都体现了高等院校英语应用能力考试及全国公共英语等级考试的特点，实用性强。

本书总主编为张华志，主编为苏鹏，副主编为樊建荣、王文改、温红霞，参加本书编写的人员主要有：苏鹏（1单元、测试题1、附录2、附录5）、李丽丽（2、5单元）、王文改（3单元、语法、附录4、附录5）、魏素萍（4、7单元）、温红霞（6单元、语法、附录3、附录5）、樊建荣（8单元、测试题2、附录1、附录5）、张海燕（9、10单元）。全书由张华志教授统稿，郝玫教授主审。

在本书编写过程中，我们参阅了部分国内外出版物，广泛听取了学生、教师和专家的意见，吸取同类、同层次教材的长处，在此谨对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间、水平有限，书中难免有不妥之处，敬请广大师生和同行予以指正。

编者

2009年10月



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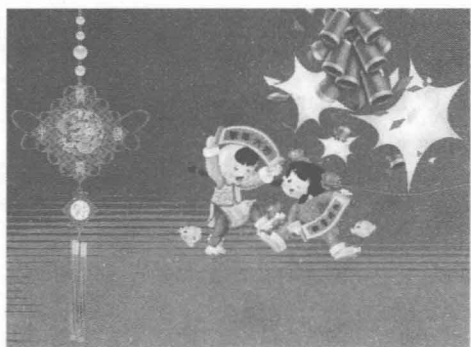


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Unit 1

Festival



Warming-up

I. Read the following questions and discuss with your partner.

1. What are the traditional festivals celebrated in China?
2. What do you do during the traditional festivals?
3. What do we Chinese honor to celebrate these festivals?

II. Talk about your favorite Chinese festival.

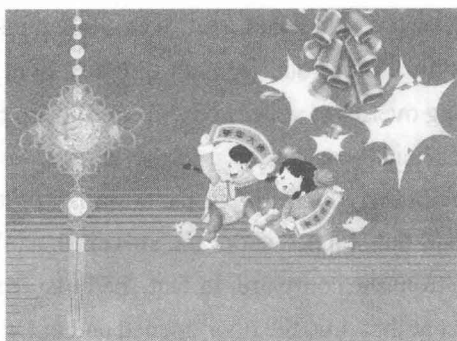
Pre-class Work

Read the whole text and try to understand the following questions.

- () 1. In the past, the Spring Festival was called _____.
A. holiday B. reunion C. New Year D. big festival
- () 2. The celebration of the Spring Festival has a long history which is originated from the emperor _____.
A. Sun B. Yao C. Yu D. Kangxi
- () 3. During the festival every family will _____ and _____ to celebrate the traditional festival.
A. light up... paste red-paper couplets
B. stay up late... let off fire crackers
C. visit relatives and friends... exchange greetings
D. all of the above
- () 4. The six main activities during the Spring Festival are dusting, pasting, inviting, staying up, _____ and playing.
A. greeting B. talking C. dancing D. singing
- () 5. Two important things during the festival are eating Jiaozi and receiving _____.
A. money wrapped in the envelope
B. money borrowed from parents
C. money lent to friend
D. money wrapped in red paper

Text A

Chinese Spring Festival

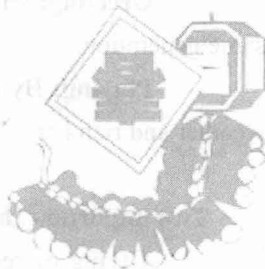


The origin of the Spring Festival

1. For the Chinese, the Spring Festival is the first traditional festival during the year. It was called “New Year” in the past, because, according to the **lunar calendar** long used in Chinese history, it is the first day of the first lunar month, marking the beginning of a year.

2. The celebration of the Spring Festival has a history of more than 4000 years, which is originated from Emperor Yao. One day around 2000 B.C., Yao took **the throne** and led members of his **court** to **worship** the heaven and the earth. Since then, people began to take that day as the beginning of the year and marked it the first day of the first lunar month. After the 1911 revolution, China **adopted** the **Gregorian calendar**, and changed the lunar New Year into “Spring Festival”, which, according to the Gregorian calendar, falls between late January and mid February.

3. The night before the Spring Festival is called Chuxi, or New Year’s Eve. This is an important moment for family **reunion** **accompanied** by a rich “New Year dinner”; many people **stay up** all night to see the Old Year out and the New Year in. The next day, people begin to visit relatives and friends to exchange greetings. During the festival, the most popular celebration activities include lion dance, dragon dance, boating race and walking on **stilts**.



The legend of “Nian” beast

4. Legend has it that there once lived in ancient China a **ferocious horned beast** called “Nian” (literally means “year” in Chinese). The beast stayed in deep sea throughout the year, but surfaced on the New Year’s Eve to eat cattle and people. So, at every New Year’s Eve, all people, bringing along the old and the young, **fled** into deep mountains.

5. On another New Year’s Eve, an old man, who looked **radiant** with health, entered the Peach Village. After asking some food from an old lady living in the eastern end of the village, he insisted on staying overnight at her house **despite** warning of danger.

6. At midnight, the “Nian” beast broke into the village, but felt something different: the old lady’s house was **brilliantly** lit, with red paper pasted on the door **panels**. The beast **pounced** forward with a roar, but stopped short and **shivered**, as the sound of **crackling** and **spluttering** suddenly came from the courtyard. In fact, the beast feared most the red color, fire and sound of explosion. Just at that time the door opened and out came the old man in a bright red **cloak**, laughing **heartily**. The beast was so scared that it ran away **in panic**.

7. This **gives rise to** the habits of pasting red-paper **couplets** and letting off firecrackers at every household, **as well as lighting up** candles and staying up all night.

Six major activities during the Spring Festival

8. **Dusting:** This refers to year-end cleaning, which also carries the meaning of sweeping all “bad lucks” or “evil spirits” out of one’s house.

9. **Pasting:** To paste New Year couplets, pictures and the **character** of “Fu” (bliss) on gateposts, door panels and windows.

10. **Inviting:** To invite the gods of kitchen and fortune.

11. **Staying up:** In the past, for the old, staying up all night on the New Year’s Eve meant to cherish **fleeting** time. And for the young, it meant to **pray for** a longer life for parents.

12. **Greeting:** Greetings must be given to older generations and exchanged among the same generation.

13. **Playing:** By playing the dragon dance people pray to the god of dragon for good weather and rich harvests.

Two important things during the festival

14. Giving or receiving money wrapped in red paper. This is meant for unmarried

children (in China, one can only be considered an “adult” when he gets married) to **convey** best wishes and good luck.

15. Eating Jiaozi (boiled dumplings). This is a habit popular as early as in Ming (1368 ~ 1644) and Qing (1644 ~ 1911) times. Jiaozi must be prepared before 12 pm, and put on table when the New Year bell is ringing at midnight.

New Words and Expressions

lunar ['lju:nə]	adj.	of the moon 月球的, 与月球有关的
throne [θrəun]	n.	ceremonial chair of seat of a king or queen, etc. 宝座
court [kɔ:t]	n.	the royal people who work for a king or queen or advise them 朝臣
worship ['wə:ʃɪp]	vt.	to show respect and love for a god 敬奉 (神)
adopt [ə'dɒpt]	vt.	take and use 采纳、采用
Gregorian Calendar ['kæləndə]	n.	the system of arranging the days of the year in months 太阳历
reunion [ri:'ju:njən]	n.	the state of being brought together after a period of being separated 团聚
accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]	v.	go somewhere with someone, in order to look after them 陪伴
stilt [stilt]	n.	(usually <i>pl.</i>) one of two poles on which you can stand and walk high above the ground 高跷
ferocious [fə'reʊʃəs]	adj.	violent, dangerous and frightening 凶猛的, 危险的
horned [hɔ:nd]	adj.	having horns 有角的
beast [bi:st]	n.	a large and dangerous animal 野兽
flee [fli:]	v.	leave somewhere very quickly in order to escape from danger 逃走
radiant [reɪdɪənt]	adj.	full of happiness and love in a way that shows in your face, eyes etc. 容光焕发的
despite [dis'paɪt]	prep.	in spite of 尽管, 不管
brilliant ['brɪljənt]	adj.	very bright and strong 灿烂的, 光辉夺目的

panel ['pænl]	<i>n.</i>	a flat piece of wood, glass, etc. with straight sides which forms part of a door, wall, etc. (门、墙等的) 镶板、嵌板
pounce [paʊns]	<i>vi.</i>	suddenly jump on an animal or person after waiting to attack them 猛扑、突袭
shiver ['ʃivə]	<i>vi.</i>	shake slightly because of coldness or fear 哆嗦
crack [kræk]	<i>vi.</i>	to make a sudden quick sound like the sound of sth. breaking (使) 发出爆裂声
splutter ['splʌtə]	<i>vi.</i>	to make short sharp noises 发出噼啪声
cloak [kləʊk]	<i>n.</i>	a warm piece of clothing like a coat without sleeves 斗篷、披风
heartily ['hɑ:tɪli]	<i>adv.</i>	loudly and cheerfully 开怀地、痛快地
panic ['pænik]	<i>n.</i>	a sudden strong feeling of fear or nervousness 惊慌
couplet [kʌplɪt]	<i>n.</i>	two lines of poetry, one following the other, that are the same length 对联
character ['kærɪktə]	<i>n.</i>	a letter, mark or sign used in writing, printing, etc 字体, 书写符号
fleeting ['fli:tɪŋ]	<i>adj.</i>	lasting for only a short time 短暂的
convey [kən'veɪ]	<i>vt.</i>	to express that you are thinking 表达, 传达
lunar calendar		a calendar based on lunar cycles 阴历
the throne		royal authority 王位
stay up		not go to bed 熬夜
in (a) panic		nervously 惊慌地
give rise to sth.		lead to 导致、引起
as well as		in addition to 又, 也, 还
light up		give light to a place 照亮
pray for		speak to God in order to ask for help 祈祷

Notes and Sentence Patterns

1. It was called “New Year” in the past because according to the lunar calendar long used in Chinese history it is the first day of the first lunar month, marking the beginning of a year. (Para. 1)

春节在过去被称为“新年”，因为根据中国历史上长期使用的阴历来讲，它是第一个太阴月的第一天，是新年伊始的标志。

2. This is an important moment for family reunion accompanied by a rich “New Year dinner”; many people stay up all night to see the Old Year out and the New Year in. (Para. 3)

这是一个伴有丰盛“年夜饭”的家庭团聚的重要时刻；许多人都熬夜，辞旧迎新。

3. On another New Year’s Eve, an old man, who looked radiant with health, entered the Peach Village. (Para. 5)

在一个除夕之夜，一位容光焕发的老人来到了桃花村。

4. After asking some food from an old lady living at the eastern end of the village, he insisted on staying overnight at her house despite warning of danger. (Para. 5)

跟家住村东的老太太要了一些吃的东西后，他不管别人警告危险，坚持在她家过夜。

5. The beast pounced forward with a roar, but stopped short and shivered. (Para. 6)

野兽咆哮着向前猛扑，但突然停了下来，浑身发抖。

Further Comprehension of the Text

Explain the following sentences selected from the text in your own words.

1. All people bringing along the old and the young, fled into deep mountains.
2. The old lady’s house was brilliantly lit, with red paper pasted on the door panels.
3. This gives rise to the habits of pasting red-paper couplets and letting off firecrackers at every household, as well as lighting up candles and staying up all night.

