

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大专英语

● 四省(区)《大专英语》编写组

● 贵州科技出版社



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前言

《大专英语》是一本为大学专科学子编写的英语教材，适合各类高等院校各专业二、三年制专科班使用。

英语是专科的一门必修课。专科英语教学的目的是，培养学生具有阅读和翻译本专业英文资料的初步能力，使学生能以英语为工具获取所需要的信息，并为进一步提高语言实践能力打下基础。专科英语的教学时数为120~140学时，一般安排在第一至第二学期，每周4学时。专科英语的入学水平与本科英语的起点相接近。学生经过中学阶段的学习，应已掌握基本的语音和语法知识，认识1600左右英语单词并受过读、听、写、说的入门训练。

针对专科英语的特点和培养目标，本教材的编写原则是：阅读为主，重视语法，兼顾听力。鉴于这本书将陪伴专科学子度过整个大学阶段，甚至伴随他们走上工作岗位，因此它的内容不妨比计划学时所需的量略有超过，以便学有余力的学生能够利用它继续自学。

本教材的阅读部分 (Guided Reading) 共20单元，包括50篇精、泛读课文，配有生词、词组、注释和练习。课文选自当代英美出版物，含生词2037个，词组457条。前10单元大约相当于大学英语一级的程度，后10单元大致达到大学英语二级的水平。每单元需用5~7学时，可根据课文分量灵活掌握。

语法部分 (Grammar) 采用目前较流行的夸克—章振邦语法体系，从句子结构到篇章结构，列出12个语法项目和40个练习。或者由教师指导学生结合课文做有关的练习，或者系统地精讲多练，使学生加深对语法的理解，能够熟练地运用语法知识解决阅读和翻译中遇到的疑难问题。

听力部分 (Listening Practice) 有15节录音和检查听力的练习。可以分散配合课文使用，也可以集中安排听力课。选材符合专科英语的需要，着重基本训练，目的是增加语言学习的兴趣和辅助阅读能力的提高。

本书由贵州工学院王鼎名主持编写。参加编写的有广西大学刘明忠 (阅读部分1~8单元)，陕西工学院王建武 (9~14单元)，四川工业学院徐清尧 (15~20单元)，贵州工学院钟丽君 (语法部分) 和广西工学院路治邦 (听力部分)，插图由曾晓春绘制。书稿由贵州大学外语系主任熊寅谷教授负责审订。本书编写过程中，在贵州工学院工作的美籍教师 James R. Fullmer 和 Kathleen J. Fullmer 提供了重要的帮助。在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限和时间紧迫，错误和疏漏在所难免，热忱欢迎批评指正。

四省 (区) 《大专英语》编写组

1990年4月于贵阳

Guided Reading

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Unit 1

Part A

HOW DO WE LEARN BEST

Through experiments with animals and human beings, scientists have found out not only how we learn but also how we learn most easily. Knowing the conditions under which learning takes place most easily can help a student plan the way he will study.¹

5 In learning a skill such as typing or in memorizing a poem or a passage from a book, it is generally felt that people learn best if they practice for a certain length of time, then take a rest period, and then practice again. Less progress is made if the person practices in one long session without a break.

10 To learn a long poem or a part in a play, it is best to try to learn it one verse or part at a time, rather than as a whole.²

It is much easier to learn if you understand the material you are learning and if it means something to you.³ Experiments have shown that people learn real words much faster than they do meaningless nonsense
15 words.⁴

Sometimes a particular method of study is especially suited to a particular subject. An important part of learning a skill, such as swimming, is practicing correct swimming form. We learn some skills by actually doing them. Some subjects like literature and history are learned mainly
20 through reading. But reading alone is not enough for a student who is learning a foreign language or studying the history of music. He must also learn through hearing the language or the music. To a student of art history, looking at paintings or slides of paintings is important.

At one time people thought that learning Greek, Latin, and mathematics exercised and strengthened the mind, just as working out with
25 weights strengthens the muscles.⁵ This is now known to be untrue.

However, the ideas and habits you gain in one area of study can help you in another. This is called transfer of training.

Something you have already learned can help you learn something
30 new. The principles of mathematics that you learn in elementary school will help you in solving problems in physics and chemistry later on. The way you learn to take notes and to outline may help you when you

write long papers in college. Even the use of good methods of study can be carried over to your work the whole time you are in school.

NEW WORDS

- type [taɪp] *v.* to write with a typewriter 打字
memorize ['meməraɪz] *v.* to learn and remember, on purpose 记忆
poem ['pəʊɪm] *n.* 诗
passage ['pæsɪdʒ] *n.* part of a written work 一段, 一节
generally ['dʒenərəli] *adv.* usually 通常
session ['seʃən] *n.* a period of time 一段时间
verse [vɜ:s] *n.* 诗节
meaningless ['mi:nɪŋlis] *adj.* without meaning 无意义的
particular [pə'tɪkjulə] *adj.* special; separate from others 特殊的, 特别的
method ['meθəd] *n.* the way in which something is done 方法
suit [su:t] *v.* to make fit 适合
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* a branch of knowledge studied 学科
swimming ['swɪmɪŋ] *n.* the act or sport of those who swim 游泳
correct [kə'rekt] *adj.* right; without mistakes 正确的
literature ['lɪtərəʃə] *n.* 文学
reading ['ri:ɪŋ] *n.* the act or practice of reading 阅读
art [ɑ:t] *n.* 艺术
painting ['peɪntɪŋ] *n.* a painted picture 油画
slide [slɑɪd] *n.* 幻灯片
mathematics [ˌmæθɪ'mætiks] (also maths [mæθs], math [mæθ]) *n.* 数学
strengthen ['streŋθən] *v.* to make stronger 加强
weight [weɪt] *n.* something with a large amount of weight 重物
muscle ['mʌsl] *n.* 肌肉
untrue ['ʌn'tru:] *adj.* not true 不真实的
gain [geɪn] *v.* to win or get 获得
transfer ['trænsfə:] *n.* the act of transferring 转移
training ['treɪnɪŋ] *n.* the act of training 训练, 培养
principle ['prɪnsəpl] *n.* basic truth 原理, 原则
elementary [eli'mentəri] *adj.* having to do with the beginning of something
初步的, 初级的
solve [sɒlv] *v.* to find the answer to 解答, 解决
later ['leɪtə] *adv.* 后来, 过后
outline ['aʊtlaɪn] *v.* to give main points of 概述

PHRASES

human being: a man, woman, or a child 人

find out: to learn or discover 了解, 发现

not only...but also... 不仅...而且...

take place: to happen 发生

such as 如像, 例如

at a time 一次

rather than 而不是

as a whole 总起来, 作为整体

at one time: formerly 一度, 过去曾经

just as 正像

work out: to exercise 锻炼

later on 以后

carry over 转入

PROPER NAMES

Greek [gri:k] 希腊语, 希腊人; 希腊的

Latin ['lætin] 拉丁语, 拉丁人; 拉丁的

NOTES

1. Knowing the conditions under which learning takes place most easily can help a student plan the way he will study. 了解在何种情况下最有利于学习, 可帮助学生制订他的学习方法。
2. ...it is best to try to learn it one verse or part at a time, rather than as a whole. 最好采取一次记一节或一部分的办法, 而不是一次记完。
3. ...if it means something to you=...if the material is important to you.
4. ...people learn real words much faster than they do meaningless nonsense words. 人们记住有实际意义的词要比记住毫无意义的词快得多。
5. At one time people thought that learning Greek, Latin, and mathematics exercised and strengthened the mind, just as working out with weights strengthens the muscles. 人们曾经认为学习希腊语、拉丁语以及数学可锻炼和增强智力, 就像练举重能增强肌肉一样。

EXERCISES

I. Comprehension of the text.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What have scientists found out through experiments?
2. How can people learn best?
3. What is the best way for a person to learn a long poem or a part in a play?
4. What must a student do if he is learning a foreign language?
5. How did people once think about learning Greek, Latin and mathematics?
6. What may help you to solve problems in physics and chemistry later on?

B. Choose the best answer.

1. This passage is mainly about
 - a. the teaching experiments.
 - b. learning skills.
 - c. learning foreign languages.
 - d. learning mathematics.
2. People can not make much progress if they continue to study without
 - a. a short rest period
 - b. many good books.
 - c. sleep.
 - d. reading aloud.
3. You can not learn how to swim well unless you
 - a. have good food.
 - b. have more practice.
 - c. have correct methods.
 - d. both b and c.
4. Once it was believed that learning Greek and maths could exercise and strengthen
 - a. muscles.
 - b. weight.
 - c. health.
 - d. the mind.
5. According to the author, _____ will help to turn out an excellent student.
 - a. knowing the conditions under which learning takes place most easily
 - b. the use of good methods of study
 - c. transfer of training
 - d. all of the above

I. Vocabulary.

- A. Find words or phrases in the text which mean approximately the same as those underlined below.
1. He is very well drilled in English grammar.
 2. You ought to pay special attention to these rules.

3. Let me tell you that there is another way to do it.
4. The accident happened early on the morning of the 8th of May.
5. You must learn it by heart.
6. I think it will fit you well.
7. Where shall we move to?
8. I was a good pupil when I was in primary school.

B. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the following words or phrases, change the form if necessary.

find out, memorize, be suited to, transfer, practice, particular, strengthen, train, outline, just as

1. His children have been well _____ in London.
2. He is the very person who _____ this task.
3. The more you _____, the better you will learn.
4. Have the policemen _____ the cause of the accident?
5. He has been _____ from Beijing to Nanning.
6. I can't _____ what I have learnt.
7. Criticism and self-criticism _____ unity.
8. _____ I was going out, he came up to me.
9. We should choose a _____ person for the job.
10. What is the _____ of your essay?

I. Word building.

	Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
A.	practice	practice	practical	practically
B.	realize	reality	real	really
C.	strengthen	strength	strenuous	

A. practice(v.), practice(n.), practical, practically

1. If you want to learn a foreign language well, you have to get a lot of _____.
2. He put forward a _____ proposal at the meeting.
3. Stealing and cheating are _____ the same thing.
4. I don't speak English fluently because I seldom _____ it.

B. realize, reality, real, really

1. He is _____ a very clever man, though sometimes he seems to be rather foolish.
2. This is not imagination, but _____.
3. Is this a _____ diamond?
4. She _____ her intention of becoming an actress.

C. strengthen, strength, strenuous

1. You will not become a champion unless you make _____ efforts in your sport.
2. Wu Song killed a tiger with fists because he had great _____.
3. We must _____ our national defence.

II. Complete each sentence with the best choice.

1. Great changes _____ in China since 1978.
a. took place b. have taken place
c. has taken place d. had taken place
2. It is generally believed _____ men are more intelligent than women. But it is not true.
a. why b. what c. that d. how
3. It is easier _____ if you understand what you are learning.
a. to learn b. learn c. of learning d. learnt
4. I need some reference books, _____ a dictionary and a guide to grammar.
a. as such b. such as to c. such as d. such
5. Light travels _____ than sound.
a. ever faster b. much fast c. too fast d. much faster
6. Which do you think _____, wealth or health?
a. the better b. better c. the best d. best
7. Reading alone is not enough _____ a student if he wants to be a top one.
a. on b. for c. with d. of
8. "Town Hall is the tallest building in the city." " _____ from here?"
a. Can it see b. Can be seen it c. Can it be seen d. Can it seen
9. Susan, you are so lazy. This job _____ hours ago.
a. should finish b. could be finishing
c. must have finished d. ought to have been finished
10. Why is there _____ traffic on the street in the evening?
a. little b. less c. few d. fewer
11. I will go to the station to meet my sister _____ for her at home.
a. rather than waited b. rather than waiting
c. rather than wait d. rather wait
12. P.O. stands _____ the post office.
a. for b. by c. as d. off
13. Such books _____ these are worth reading.

- a. as to b. like c. of d. as
14. Xiao Li looks _____ than he is.
a. much younger b. more younger
c. very younger d. more young
15. _____ without thorough comprehension is no good.
a. Read b. Reading c. Being read d. For reading

V. Structure.

A. Complete the following sentences. Using the pattern "It is/was + V-ed2 /adj. + that...".

- (众所周知) Edison was a famous American inventor.
- (据报导) two nuclear power stations are being built in China.
- (人们普遍认为) ordinary people will be able to travel in space in the near future.
- (据说) Mr. Smith has gone back to Britain.
- (真奇怪) he has left without saying good-bye to us.
- (人们已经发现) there is little air in space.
- (很显然) he came to realize his own mistakes.
- (很可能) something has gone wrong with the computer.

B. Rewrite the following sentences according to the model.

Model: To learn a foreign language well is hard.

It is hard to learn a foreign language well.

- To do morning exercises is a good habit.
- To do proper memory work in the study of English is important.
- To help the old people is our duty.
- To hear what you say about friendship is a pleasure.
- To combine theory with practice is quite necessary.
- To speak with the mouth full of food is not polite.

VI. Cloze test.

Tension and anxiety (紧张和焦虑) are obstacles (障碍) to effective learning. The 1 to relax (放松) is just as important to success in school 2 the ability to read. Anxiety can 3 students to forget what they may have read, to "go blank" (茫然) at test time, or to fail 4 deadlines (截止日期) and to complete homework on schedule (预定时间). Anyone can learn to rid (摆脱) himself or herself of tension by 5 the body, breathing deeply, and 6 for three to four minutes before a test. Attention 7 details such as outlining, note-taking 8 time scheduling will help free mental energy to work on the tasks of learning. 9 one day ahead on a pocket calender (袖珍日历) 10 as much

to improve the grades (分数) of some students as memory or fast-reading courses.

1. a. responsibility b. possibility c. ability d. reality
2. a. for b. with c. as d. like
3. a. cause b. let c. bring d. force
4. a. meeting b. meet c. met d. to meet
5. a. relying b. breaking c. resting d. improving
6. a. relaxes b. relaxing c. relax d. to relax
7. a. about b. for c. on d. to
8. a. and b. but c. or d. still
9. a. Working b. Planning c. Remembering d. Reading
10. a. have done b. would be done c. has done d. will be done

VI. Put the following passage into Chinese.

A long long time ago, our forefathers (祖先) were wild, uncivilized (未开化的) persons. They had no books. They could neither read nor write. But at night, when the day's work was done, when the fight or hunt was over, they gathered around the wood fire and listened to the tales of the story-teller.

These stories were all of war. They were filled with passion and revenge (复仇). There was no kindness and no love. For the life of man in those far-off days was wild and rough. It was one long struggle against nature and man.

VII. Put the following sentences into English.

1. 如果你掌握了正确的学习方法, 你一定会成为一名优秀生。
2. 认识到英语学习的重要性之后, 他学习英语比以前更刻苦了。
3. 史密斯先生不仅会说英语, 而且还会说法语、德语和汉语。
4. 自从使用新的阅读技巧以来, 他取得了很大的进步。
5. 正当我要睡觉时, 门铃响了。
6. 因为这本英语读物生词不太多, 特别适合于大学一年级的学生。
7. 一年前, 一场恶性交通事故就发生在离这座桥不远的路上。
8. 对一个学外语的学生来说, 仅仅阅读是不够的, 还应提高听、说、写和译的能力。

Part B REMEMBERING AND FORGETTING

1. Remembering is closely linked to learning. People need more than the ability to learn swiftly and well. They must be able to remember what they learn.