

新起点

大学基础英语教程

NEW ESSENTIAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

读写教程

总主编：杨治中 主编：王海啸



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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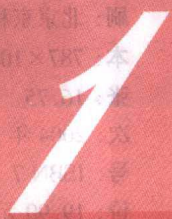
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读写教程 1

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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。针对这一群体学生的特点和培养目标,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》。该《基本要求》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,为高职高专的英语教学指出了明确的方向。

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这套《新起点大学基础英语教程》系列教材。本教材由长期从事大学英语和高职高专英语教学并具有丰富教学经验的教师编写,共分读写、听说、学习方法与阅读三种教程。本教材在编写过程中,注意从我国高职高专学生的实际水平出发,循序渐进,拾级而上。教程所选篇章均短小精悍、题材广泛、语言规范、内容新颖,富有时代气息,融知识性、趣味性和可思性于一体;全套教材练习形式多样,既便于教师在课堂上教学,也便于学生课后自学;各教程之间在内容上相互呼应、相互补充,使学生通过学习不仅掌握语言技能和知识,而且增进对中西文化的了解,掌握良好的学习英语的方法,为今后进一步学习英语打下扎实的基础。

我们希望这套《新起点大学基础英语教程》能以其自身的特色为高职高专教材增加一个新的品种,能为广大师生所接受和垂爱。同时我们也恳切希望广大师生在使用过程中对教材的不足之处提出批评指正,以使它不断改进和完善。

编者

2003年5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 12 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。第二部分针对本单元阅读课文中所涉及的词汇和短语进行多种形式的深入学习与强化练习。第三部分侧重句子层次的写作训练，同时系统介绍大学基础英语语法要点。

就学习过程而言，每个单元以阅读课文为核心，学习者通过自下而上、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
Reading	Before Reading Questions	提高阅读兴趣，激活学生已有的背景知识，为下一步的阅读理解作准备。同时训练口头表达能力。
	New Words and Expressions	帮助学生理解课文，同时进一步学习《基本要求》所列的其他相关词性与释义。
	Main Ideas	对课文的宏观分析，兼顾部分实义词与功能词的学习。
	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，进一步加深对课文的理解。
Vocabulary Practice	Word Study	从词性、词义、用法、搭配、构词等方面对少数常用词作全面介绍。
	Synonym/Antonym Study	用同义、反义联想的手法拓展学生的词汇。
	Sense Group	用意群联想的手法拓展学生的词汇。
	Crossword	用游戏的方法巩固词汇。
	Word Formation	通过构词学习拓展学生的词汇。
	Confusing Words and Expressions	通过对形、义容易混淆的词语的辨析，巩固对相关词语的掌握。
Grammar and Sentence Structure	Grammar Study	用图表的形式帮助学生系统复习已学的语法知识，兼顾新语法知识的学习。
	Grammar Exercise	对已学语法规则的应用。
	Sentence Patterns	提供句子层次上的写作训练，同时帮助学生从课文中的各种句型进行全面分析或再学习。
	Translation	提供基本翻译技能训练，同时帮助学生从课文进行全面复习。

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Unit O ne

Before Reading

Text A

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. How do you usually learn English?
2. We know that there are different methods for learning English. Do you think some methods could be more effective than others?

Reading

How to Study English (I)

1 Learning a foreign language is for the purpose of communication¹. English is a common² means³ of communication with people from many other countries.

2 You may be planning to go abroad⁴ to study for a few years. Perhaps you want to communicate⁵ with foreign guests in China. You may want to be able to talk with them about finding a good restaurant. Or perhaps you want to make use of the many foreign language films, radio and TV programmes, tapes⁶ or magazines⁷ coming into China.

3 Whatever⁸ your reason⁹, you need to remember that your purpose¹⁰ is to understand and make yourself understood. The idea of “losing face” may be your biggest obstacle¹¹ to language learning. You must overcome¹² it. Do you think you could¹³ learn to play basketball by reading books and watching others play? You can't just think and talk about learning English. You must practice.

4 You must learn to be an active¹⁴ rather than a passive¹⁵ student in class. Your teacher is not a mind-reader: if you don't understand something, he or she can't know that unless you ask a question or ask for further explanation¹⁶. You are helping the teacher by asking questions. You must take an active part in the learning process¹⁷.

5 While learning, try to concentrate¹⁸ on English sounds and sentence patterns instead of trying to translate¹⁹ English into Chinese sentence by sentence. Learn to think in English.

6 To do this you must imitate²⁰ others' speaking at normal²¹ speed²². This will be difficult for you at first, but remember that no one in an English-speaking country speaks “Special²³ English”. You'll find yourself unable²⁴ to understand if you only learn “Special English”.

New Words and Expressions

- 1 **communication** /kə,mju: nɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 1. 交流; 传达; 通讯 2. [pl.] 通讯系统, 交通(工具)
- 2 **common** /'kɒmən/ *a.* 1. 平常的, 普通的 2. 共同的
- 3 **means** /mi:nz/ *n.* 方法, 手段
- 4 **abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *ad.* 到国外, 在国外
- 5 **communicate** /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ *v.* 1. 传达, 传送 2. 交流, 交际 3. 通讯
- 6 **tape** /teɪp/ *n.* 1. 磁带 2. 带子; 胶布 *v.* 1. 用带子捆, 用胶布固定 2. 录音, 录像
- 7 **magazine** /,mægə'zi:n/ *n.* 杂志, 期刊
- 8 **whatever** /hwɒt'evə(r)/ *det. / pron.* 1. 无论什么, 不管什么 2. 任何……的事物, 凡是……的东西 3. 不管怎样的, 无论什么样的
- 9 **reason** /'ri:zn/ *n.* 1. 原因, 理由 2. 理性, 理智 *v.* 1. 推论, 推理 2. 说服, 评理
- 10 **purpose** /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 1. 目的, 意图 2. 用途, 效果
- 11 **obstacle**▲ /'ɒbstəkl/ *n.* 障碍
- 12 **overcome** /,əʊvə'kʌm/ *v.* 克服, 战胜
- 13 **could** /kʊd/ *aux. v.* 1. [含有不确定、婉转、谦逊的意味] 可以, 能, 可能 2. can 的过去式
- 14 **active** /'æktɪv/ *a.* 1. 主动的, 积极的 2. 活跃的, 敏捷的 3. 在活动中的
- 15 **passive** /'pæsɪv/ *a.* 被动的, 消极的
- 16 **explanation** /,eksplə'neɪʃən/ *n.* 解释, 说明
- 17 **process** /'prəʊses/ *n.* 1. 过程, 进程 2. 工序, 制作法 3. 工艺 *v.* 加工, 处理
- 18 **concentrate** /'kɒnsəntreɪt/ *v.* 1. 集中(注意力), 专心 2. 集合, 聚集 3. 浓缩
- 19 **translate** /træns'leɪt/ *v.* 翻译
- 20 **imitate** /'ɪmɪteɪt/ *v.* 1. 模仿, 仿效 2. 仿制, 仿造
- 21 **normal** /'nɔ:ml/ *a.* 1. 平常的; 正常的 2. 正规的, 标准的
- 22 **speed** /spi:d/ *n.* 1. 速度 2. 迅速, 快 *v.* 1. 迅速前进, 快走 2. 加快……的速度
- 23 **special** /'speʃəl/ *a.* 特殊的, 专门的
- 24 **unable** /ʌn'eɪbəl/ *a.* 不能的, 不会的

注: *表示 A 级词汇; ▲表示大学英语四级词汇; ■表示大学英语四级后词汇; #表示以已学词汇为词根所构成的派生词

After Reading

A. Main Ideas 

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

People learn English for different _____, but they all have the same _____: to understand others or make themselves _____ while _____ in English. In order to learn English well, one needs to do a lot of _____. So while in class, you should be _____ rather than _____. You should also learn the sounds of English by _____ other people's speaking _____ normal speed.

B. Detailed Understanding **I. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.**

- People from different countries _____.
 - can only communicate with each other in English
 - often communicate with each other in English
 - always communicate with each other in their native language
 - don't like to communicate with each other in English
- For Chinese students, English can be used _____.
 - mainly for the purpose of talking with foreigners
 - to find a restaurant in their hometown
 - to read foreign magazines translated into Chinese
 - both in China and in foreign countries
- The author thinks that learning English is _____.
 - like learning to play basketball
 - as easy as playing basketball
 - similar to watching others playing basketball
 - the same as understanding the rules of basketball
- A student is active in class if he or she _____.
 - gives the teacher further explanations

- B. is asked to give further explanations
 C. often asks the teacher questions
 D. often answers the teacher's questions
5. According to the author, "Special English" _____.
- A. is not good for English learners
 B. can be good for beginners of English learning
 C. is spoken by special people in an English speaking country
 D. will help you understand people better when you travel in a foreign country

II. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. English is an important foreign language for Chinese students because it is a _____ of communication in the world.
2. The greatest difficulty for you to overcome in English learning is fear for _____.
3. A mind-reader is somebody who knows _____.
4. Translating English into Chinese sentence by sentence is _____ for Chinese students.
5. To learn to speak English, it is helpful to _____ at normal speed.

C. Detailed Study of the Text



- ① *Learning a foreign language* is for the purpose of communication. (para. 1)
 1) 学习外语的目的是交流。
 这句中的 *learning a foreign language* 是一个动名词短语，作主语。如：
Listening to soft music can help you relax. 听听轻柔的音乐能帮助你放松。
- ② You may want to be able to talk with them *about finding a good restaurant*. (para. 2)
 你可能要和他们谈论如何找一家好的饭店。
 这句中的 *finding a good restaurant* 是动名词短语，作介词 *about* 的宾语。如：
 This book is *about teaching children under 5 years old*. 这本书是关于如何教 5 岁以下儿童的。又如：The speaker talked *about building friendship among college students*. 那位演讲人讲的是如何在大学生中建立友谊。另见下文的 You can't just think and talk *about learning English*. (para. 3) 你不能只是想像和谈论学习英语。
- ③ Or perhaps you want to make use of the many foreign language films, radio and TV programmes, tapes or magazines *coming into China*. (para. 2) 或者你想利用很多进入中国的外语电影、广播和电视节目、磁带以及

杂志等。

句中的 *coming into China* 为现在分词短语，修饰前面一连串的名词。如：

Look at those stars *shining in the sky*. 你瞧天上那些闪闪发光的星星。

- 4 Whatever your reason, you need to remember that your purpose is to understand and make yourself understood. (para. 3) 不管你出于何种原因，需要记住的是：你的目的是理解别人，并让别人理解你。

句中的 *reason* 后省略了 *is*。Whatever your reason (is) 为让步状语从句。主句从 *you need* 开始。that 引导一个宾语从句。make yourself understood 的意思是使你自己被别人理解，其中 understood 是过去分词，有被动的意义。

- 5 Do you think you could learn to play basketball by reading books and watching others play? (para. 3) 你觉得你可以通过读书或看别人打篮球就学会打篮球吗？

learn to do sth. by doing sth.: 通过做某事学会做某事。如：

The little bird *learned to fly by imitating its parents*. 小鸟通过模仿父母来学习飞翔。

- 6 You must learn to be an active rather than a passive student in class. (para. 4) 你要学会在班级里成为一个主动的，而不是被动的学生。

rather than: 而不。用于连接两个在语法功能上相同的成分。如：

Please tell me how I can catch *rather than* lose the opportunity. 请告诉我如何抓住而不是失去这个机会。

- 7 ...he or she can't know that *unless* you ask a question or ask for further explanation. (para. 4) 你若不问问题，或不要求进一步讲解，那么他(或她)是无从知晓的。

句中的 *unless* 为连接词，表示“如果不，除非”，用于引导条件状语从句。如：

We shall go *unless* it rains. 如果不下雨我们就去。

Unless you work harder, you will not pass the examination. 如果不多用点功，你就不能通过考试。

- 8 While learning, try to concentrate on English sounds and sentence patterns *instead of* trying to translate English into Chinese sentence by sentence. (para. 5) 学习时要注意英语的发音和句型，而不是想法把英语逐句地翻译成汉语。

这是个祈使句，learning 和 try 的逻辑主语是 you。句中的 *instead of* 为介词，表示“代替……，而不”，后跟代词、名词或名词性短语。如：

I will go to see her *instead of* you. 我代你去看她。

I have to finish my work *instead of* going out. 我必须完成工作，不能出去。

9 *To do this* you must imitate others' speaking at normal speed. (para. 6) 要做到这一点, 你必须模仿别人用正常语速说话。

To do this 为目的状语, 如:

To have good health, you must eat well and do exercises every day. 为了身体健康, 你一定要吃好并且每天锻炼。

10 You'll *find yourself unable* to understand if you only learn "Special English". (para. 6) 如果只学“特别英语”, 你会发现听不懂别人说话。“find sb./sth. + 形容词(短语)”是一个常用的搭配。如:

I *found the book very interesting*. 我发现这本书很有趣。

You'll *find him difficult* to get along with. 你会发觉他很难相处。

另外, 此句中的 Special English 指慢速简单英语。

Before Reading

Text B

Discuss the following questions in class.

1. What is a good method to improve your speaking ability?
2. Does taking Chinese medicine have anything to do with English learning?

Reading

How to Study English (II)

1 Listen carefully to the teacher and the tapes and practice imitating them aloud¹. Repeat what you hear as closely as you can, and your pronunciation will improve² with practice. With the help of the teacher, determine³ what your particular⁴ problems are and work on them one by one, day by day. And, don't learn words singly; learn phrases.

2 Inside and outside the classroom, speak English with your teacher and fellow⁵ students. If you can't find the right words, reorganize⁶ your thoughts⁷ and find another way to say what you mean. Don't give up⁸ and fall into Chinese.

3 Talk to tourists⁹. Tourists are generally¹⁰ glad to have some contact¹¹ with "real" Chinese people (that is, someone other than their tourist guides). They will be happy to talk to you.

4 Have an efficient¹² method¹³ of study. Chinese students are generally willing to study very, very hard for long, long hours. This is an excellent¹⁴ characteristic¹⁵, but it is an inefficient¹⁶ method of study. An efficient student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and relaxation¹⁷. Every day you need to take a walk or play basketball or sing a

song or do something you find relaxing. Every now and then¹⁸ you need to go out with your friends, see a movie, or go to a concert¹⁹. When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed²⁰ and you'll learn more.

5 Perhaps we can say that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine. We don't mean it's bitter²¹ in fact. If you have a good method of study, studying English can be very enjoyable²². Learn slowly, slowly every day and the effects²³ will come like Chinese medicine.

New Words and Expressions

- ¹ aloud[▲] /ə'laʊd/ *ad.* 大声地
- ² improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *v.* 改进, 改善, 提高
- ³ determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/ *v.* 决心, 确定
- ⁴ particular /pə'tɪkjʊlə(r)/ *a.* 1. 特定的, 某一的 2. 特殊的, 特别的, 特有的 3. (过分)讲究的, 挑剔的 *n.* [常 *pl.*] 详情, 细目
- ⁵ fellow /'feləʊ/ *a.* 同伴的, 同事的 *n.* 1. 人 2. 家伙, 小伙子 3. 朋友, 同事
- ⁶ organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ *v.* 组织
reorganize /,ri:'ɔ:gənaɪz/ *v.* 重新组织
- ⁷ thought /θɔ:t/ *n.* 1. 想法, 见解 2. 思考, 思维, 思想活动
- ⁸ give up 放弃
- ⁹ tourist /'tuərɪst/ *n.* 旅游者
- ¹⁰ generally /'dʒenərəli/ *ad.* 一般地, 通常, 大体上
- ¹¹ contact /'kɒntækt/ *n./v.* 接触; 联系; 交往
- ¹² efficient /ɪ'fɪʃənt/ *a.* 效率高的, 有能力的
- ¹³ method /'meθəd/ *n.* 方法, 办法
- ¹⁴ excellent /'eksələnt/ *a.* 优秀的, 卓越的, 杰出的
- ¹⁵ characteristic^{*} /,kærɪktə'rɪstɪk/ *n.* 特性, 特征 *a.* 特有的, 典型的
- ¹⁶ inefficient[#] /,ɪnɪ'fɪʃənt/ *a.* 低效的
- ¹⁷ relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* (使)松弛, 放松
relaxation /,ri:læk'seɪʃən/ *n.* 休息; 放松
relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ *a.* 放松的
- ¹⁸ every now and then 不时地
- ¹⁹ concert /'kɒnsət, -sɜ:t/ *n.* 音乐会, 演奏会
- ²⁰ refresh[#] /rɪ'freʃ/ *v.* 使神清气爽, 使精神振作
- ²¹ bitter /'bɪtə(r)/ *a.* 1. 痛苦的 2. 有苦味的
- ²² enjoyable[#] /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ *a.* 愉快的, 快乐的, 有趣的
- ²³ effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.* 1. 效果, 作用, 影响 2. 结果

After Reading

A. Main Ideas 

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

In order to improve your pronunciation, you need to _____ your teacher or English tapes. To improve your ability of speaking, you should talk in English with your _____ students and _____. But above all, you should try to develop a good _____ of study. An _____ student knows how to study and how to _____ himself or herself. Finally, if you have an efficient method, you will not only find the learning _____ but surely see the good _____ of learning.

B. Detailed Understanding 

I. Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- Words are best learned _____.
 - in phrases
 - one by one
 - by imitating them aloud
 - when taught by the teacher
- When you fail to find the right words in speaking, you should _____.
 - talk with your teachers or fellow students
 - translate your thoughts from Chinese into English
 - use Chinese first and then move on to English
 - think about the ideas in another way and continue in English
- By “real Chinese”, the author means _____.
 - those Chinese who are not tourist guides
 - those Chinese who live in China
 - those Chinese who work as tourist guides
 - tourist guides rather than tourists
- The word “refreshed” at the end of Paragraph 4 means _____.
 - sick and tired
 - fresh and clear
 - strong and happy
 - weak and sad

5. The author thinks that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine because _____.

- A. learning is a very hard job
- B. you need a good method of study
- C. the effect of learning will come slowly
- D. studying English can be both bitter and enjoyable

II. Complete the following chart by filling in each blank with no more than 3 words.

Things to Remember When Learning English	
People that can help you:	_____, _____, _____.
Ways to relax yourself:	having enough _____, _____, _____, and _____, taking a _____, playing _____, singing a _____, going out with _____, seeing a _____, or going to a _____.
Characteristics of an efficient method of English learning:	
	1. Repeating what you hear as _____ as you can;
	2. _____ your particular problems;
	3. Do not _____ speaking English when you have difficulty;
	4. Find a chance to talk to _____;
	5. Learn to _____ yourself when necessary.

C. Detailed Study of the Text



- ① Listen carefully to the teacher and the tapes and *practice imitating them aloud*. (para. 1) 认真听老师讲课和录音磁带，跟着大声朗读。
句中的 *imitating them aloud* 为动名词短语，作 *practice* 的宾语。如：
practice speaking at normal speed; practice walking in the dark.
- ② *Repeat what you hear as closely as you can, and your pronunciation will improve with practice.* (para. 1) 如果你尽可能准确地重复你所听到的一切，练多了你的发音就会得到改进。
本句采用了 *Do sth., and sth. will happen* 的句型，它相当于 *If you do ..., you will ...*。如：