

21世纪应用型大学英语系列教材

R e a d i n g & W r i t i n g

读写教程

(二)

主编 颜 泓 费安娜



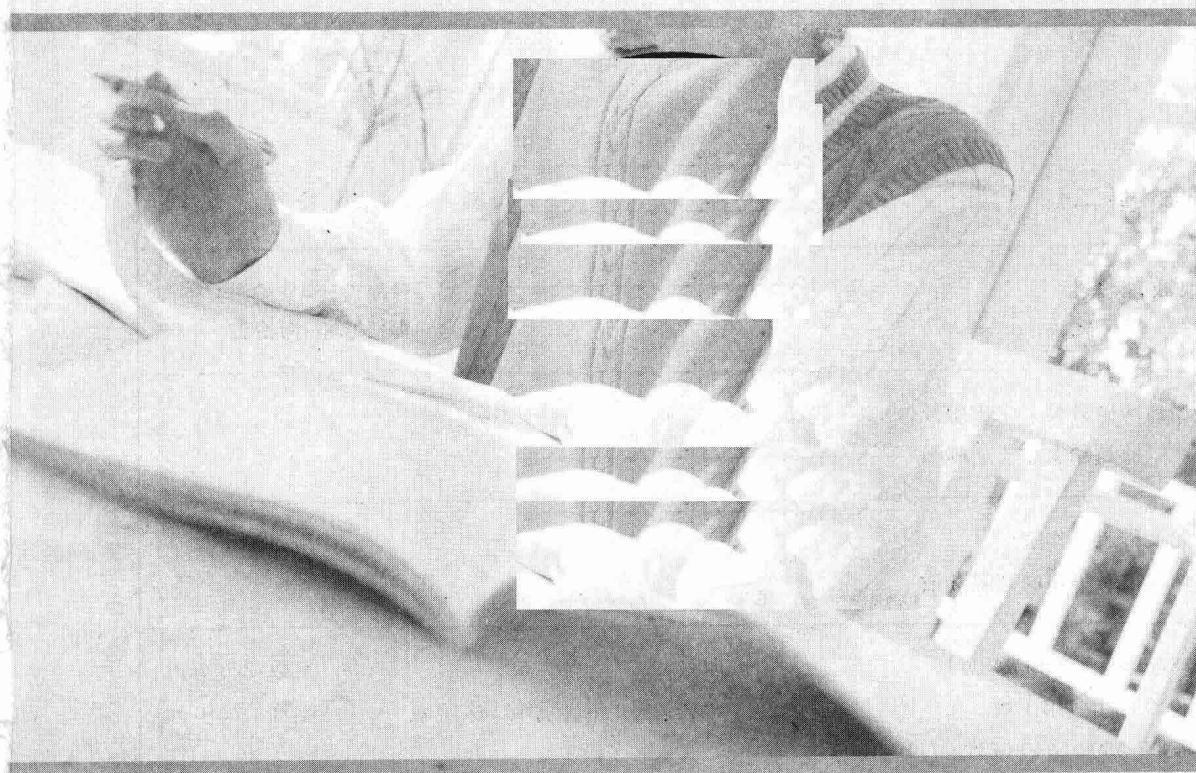
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前 言

外语是获取世界科技、文化等信息,提高民族科学文化素质,加强国际交往与合作的重要工具。我国的改革开放政策和 21 世纪对人才的需要,使外语教学成为我国高等学校教学中的一个不可缺少的部分。《21 世纪应用型大学英语系列教材》根据教育部大学英语改革精神和我国高等学校尤其是独立学院大学英语教学实际的要求,加强了实用性、针对性教学,并以培养学生的英语综合应用能力为目标,特别突出和加强听力、阅读、写作能力的训练和培养,是一套理念创新、内容实用、体系完整并具独立学院特色的全新系列教材。

该教材的主要特点之一是“学用结合”“教考结合”。本书字里行间既贯穿着外语学习方法、策略及英语测试学的基本原理,又结合大学英语基础阶段的实际情况,概括了具有可操作性的“应试原则”和“应试对策”。与其他同类教材相比,本书的另一重要特点是:提倡大学英语四、六级考试必须重视文化导入;提出“CET4 和 CET6 英语考试成功 = 语言理解 + 文化认知”。对近几年考试试卷的研究表明,文化导入是大学英语四、六级考试命题的一个显著趋势,所以,本书命制了有关文化背景知识和英语交际能力的测试题目(比如英语阅读语篇的选择与分类),找出了独立学院学生在英语复习过程中易犯的文化错误并加以校正(比如英译汉的错误分析与校正),进而有针对性地介绍了英美国家的文化背景知识(比如新考试题型文章的文化热点话题),这些都不失为把文化导入大学英语学习的有效做法。

《21 世纪应用型大学英语系列教材》是以学生感兴趣的话题,如教育、节假日、人口与环境、科学技术、语言与文化、健康、日常生活、社会及人物传记等文化知识为主体,以发展语言实践能力为主线,突出语言的交际功能及其工具性特点,以培养学生考过四级为近期目标和用英语进行交流的能力为最终目的的立足独立学院英语教学的教材。

本教材的编写目的在于激发学生的学习兴趣,帮助学生形成独立自主、行之有效的学习策略,发展学生的交际能力;同时加强学生观察、想象、记忆、思维和创造能力的训练,并通过中西方文化习俗的导入,增强学生的国家、社会和世界意识,培养其个性与爱心,为他们的可持续发展打下良好的基础。

本教材吸取了现行国内外多种大学公共英语教材的特点,突出趣味性、真实性、实践性、综合性和开放性。全套教材分为《读写教程》和《听说教程》两大部分。本教材的编写特色主要表现在以下几个方面。

(1) 针对性:将大学英语四六级考试的真实内容引入课堂教学,体验真实的考试世界。在大学英语教学中,如果缺少真实的考试内容,那么教学活动与英语实际考试就不能充分融

合,这一直是困扰教师的难题。本系列教材为大学英语教学提供了大量真实、生动的素材,使学生在掌握语言技能的同时,了解近期 CET4 和 CET6 的考试现状,以达到在体验考试中学习语言、提高考试通过率的目的。

(2) 设计性:教学设计严谨,为大学低年级的学习打好基础。《读写教程》的每个单元都通过讨论与学习者相关的话题导入教学;然后是相关词汇、阅读、语法和写作技能的学习,中间穿插形式多样的练习;最后,在充分学习、掌握相关内容和技能的基础上,进行考试学习和写作练习。《听说教程》的单元设计以语言和考试技能为主线,词汇、语法的学习与讨论相结合,最后是技能运用。整体编排层层递进,前面的学习为后面的学习和考试打下了基础。

(3) 实践性:语言学习具有很强的实践性,语言能力的形成来自于足够的语言实践活动。因而,本教材通过大量有意义、有目的的听、说、读、写训练和唱、读、做等英语实践活动,让学生感知英语的语音、句子结构和运用等的特征。

(4) 综合性:本教材注重融合学科内容。如:科技、艺术、电脑等,加强学科之间的整合和渗透,让学生通过英语学习来获得其他学科的知识。

(5) 开放性:本教材注重中外文化的双向式交流,使学生通过英语学习,培养未来跨文化交流所需要的能力。

《21 世纪应用型大学英语系列教材》的适用面广,既可以作为独立学院等学校的英语教材,也可以作为大学英语考试 CET4 和 CET6 的培训教材,还可以作为大学英语选修课教材。

我们相信本系列教材的出版将促进我国独立学院英语教学和研究的发展,为更好地满足社会需求,培养新一代具有全球视野和国际竞争力的高素质人才做出贡献。

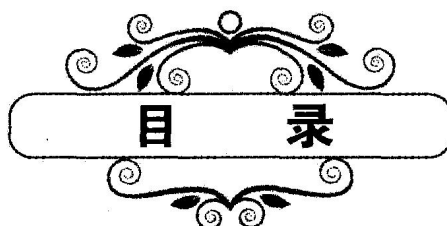
本套教材是集体科研和智慧的结晶,它的编写和出版得益于以下院校教授、专家的参与和辛勤工作:华中科技大学文华学院、桂林理工大学博文管理学院、中国地质大学江城学院、武汉工业学院工商学院、湖北大学知行学院、湖北工业大学工程技术学院、江汉大学文理学院等。

本教材的编写得到了许多同事和朋友的热情关心、帮助和指导。特别感谢华中科技大学文华学院书记于清双教授、常务副院长刘太林教授和前任教学副院长张福润教授及该校的所有同仁;华中科技大学出版社的编辑们在整套书的策划、编写、版式设计、题图设计、插图选配等方面做了大量工作,在此,编者一并表示感谢。

《21 世纪应用型大学英语系列教材》是我们在独立学院英语教学内容和课程体系改革方面所做的一次大胆尝试,其中肯定会存在不当和疏忽之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者


2009.5




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Unit One Learning



Part I Pre-reading Task

Think over the following statements before reading the passage. Do you agree with them? Give reasons why or why not.

1. The ability of learning declines with age.
2. Constant learning can make people more learned and experienced so that they can adapt themselves to the changing world better.

Part II In-focus: Read and Reflect



Text A

Live and Learn



I guess I'm lucky—I still have a job. It's just not the right job. When I boarded this bus, I must not have read the destination sign carefully. I have a sinking feeling as the landscape streaking by becomes increasingly unfamiliar. How did I get here? I never wanted to be in advertising. And I can't count the times I've been told "You don't seem to suit the advertising type," whatever the "type" is.

As soon as the bus stops, I'll jump off. I have no idea where I am, but what a relief it will be to stop the forward motion. I was just getting deeper into someone else's story and lost to my own! Now not only do I have to figure out where I am, but where I should be going. (The map has changed since I started this ride.) Of course, once I figure out where I want to go, I no longer have the fare to get on the right bus. I need new skills, more confidence, and a different outlook. I need to make my own opportunities.

This is where I found myself a few years ago. Wasting time as others moved ahead,

losing touch with the job world; not just standing still, but actually falling behind. I had spent my entire career following someone else's lead, helping to realize another's dream. I had to take control, start working for myself, not as an entrepreneur, but as a "package" I could offer employers on my terms. So I went back to school—a 45-year-old sophomore. I decided that the next time, I didn't just want a ticket to ride, I wanted a license to drive!

Despite many doubts and even more frustrations, I enjoyed college and I learned a lot—studied psychology, business and information systems. Best of all I learned that I had not wasted those post-high school years. My life experience provided the foundation for my studies—gave me an advantage over traditional classmates. And I didn't just learn new skills. I changed my life.

Of course, mine is just one student's story. Adult learners are nearly as diverse as the adult population. The NCES defines "non-traditional" students as having one or more of these characteristics: over 25, financially independent, a parent, out of school for several years. Since most non-traditional students have a combination of these elements, the category is broad and growing. According to recent statistics, we are now in the majority of the total student population!

The one thing we all share is life experience. As adults, we've already invested a lifetime in learning. With sharper focus, deeper perspective and self-understanding, we can and do excel as students.

(453 words)

Words and Expressions	
destination /destɪ'neɪʃən / <i>n</i>	place to which sb. /sth. is going or being sent 目的地
landscape /'lændskeɪp / <i>n</i>	scenery of an area of land (陆上)风景, 景色
streak /stri:k / <i>v.</i>	to move at high speed, rush 奔驰, 快速地移
relief /rɪ'li:f / <i>n.</i>	lessening or removing of pain, distress, anxiety, etc. (痛苦、困苦、忧虑等的)减轻或解除
motion /'məʊʃən / <i>n.</i>	(manner of) moving 运动, 移动, 动态
outlook /'aʊtlʊk / <i>n.</i>	a point of view; an attitude 观点, 看法, 态度
still /stɪl / <i>adj.</i>	without movement or sound; quiet and calm 静止的, 寂静的
entrepreneur /ˌɒntreɪprə'neɪ / <i>n.</i>	person who starts or organizes a commercial enterprise, esp. one involving financial risk 企业家
sophomore /'sɒfəmə / <i>n.</i>	(US) student in the second year of a course at a high school, college or university 二年级学生
license /'laɪsəns / <i>n.</i>	proof of permission granted, usually in the form of a document, card, plate, or tag 证书, 许可证
despite /dɪs'paɪt / <i>prep</i>	in spite of; notwithstanding 尽管, 不管
frustration /frʌs'treɪʃən / <i>n.</i>	the act of frustrating or an instance of being frustrated 挫败, 挫折, 受挫
psychology /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ / <i>n</i>	the science that deals with mental processes and behavior 心理学

Unit One Learning

DUXIE JIAOCHENG

续表

Words and Expressions	
foundation /faun'deɪʃən / <i>n.</i>	basis 基础
diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s / <i>adj.</i>	of different kinds; varied 多种多样的, 不同的
define /dɪ'faɪn / <i>v.</i>	to state the precise meaning 给……下定义
characteristic /ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk / <i>n.</i>	a feature that helps to identify, tell apart, or describe recognizably 特性, 特征
combination /ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the act of combining or the state of being combined 联合, 合并
category /'kætɪɡəri / <i>n.</i>	class or group of things in a complete system of grouping 种类, 类别, 范畴
perspective /pə'spektɪv / <i>n.</i>	The ability to perceive things in their actual interrelations or comparative importance 洞察力
excel /ɪk'sel / <i>v.</i>	to show superiority; surpass others 胜过, 显示优越性

Phrases and Expressions

figure out	计算出, 断定, 领会到
fall behind	落在……的后面, 拖欠
follow one's lead	仿效, 以某人为榜样
define as	给……下定义
according to	根据, 依据

Proper Names

NCES(National Center for Education Statistics)美国国家教育统计中心

ONLINE RESOURCES

<http://nces.ed.gov/>

Exercises

I. Recite the following paragraph

Despite many doubts and even more frustrations, I enjoyed college and I learned a lot—studied psychology, business and information systems. Best of all I learned that I had not wasted those post-high school years. My life experience provided the foundation for my studies—gave me an advantage over traditional classmates. And I didn't just learn new skills. I changed my life.

II. Text comprehension

Section A. Answer the following questions.

1. What did the author think of the job about advertising?

Unit One Learning

DUXIE JIAOCHENG

8. Please keep/stay/hold/sit/stand _____ while I take your photograph.
9. Prague offers visitors a series of excursions into a rich and _____ past.
10. The car _____ down the highway.

Section B. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary.

follow one's lead	figure out	give...advantage over
according to	define...as	fall behind

1. I can't _____ why he quit his job.
2. The major world powers are afraid of _____ in the arms race.
3. I don't want you to _____ and rush into marriage.
4. The work was done _____ his instructions.
5. Her French upbringing _____ other students in the class.
6. A budget is _____ a plan of action expressed in money terms.

Section C. Compare the following words and fill in the blankets.

still	quiet	silent
-------	-------	--------

1. _____ waters run deep.
2. The children went out, and the room was _____.
3. Can't you keep the children _____ trying to concentrate?
4. There came a day as _____ as heaven.
5. Life being very short, and the _____ hours of it few.
6. I like the _____ church before the service begins.

excel	surpass	exceed
-------	---------	--------

1. The beauty of the scenery _____ all my expectations.
2. The number admitted must not _____ 200.
3. The firm _____ at producing cheap transistor radios.
4. He _____ her father as a lawyer.
5. She _____ by few as a debater.

IV. Translation

Section A. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words in brackets.

1. 孩子们拼命地沿街飞跑。(streak)
2. 尽管天气不好,他们的假日还是过得极为愉快。(despite)
3. 如果项目失败,它不仅会影响到我们的部门,也会影响整个公司。(not only... but also)
4. 一切按计划进行,我们准时到达。(according to)
5. 他做的饭菜一直很拿手,但这次做得更好。(excel)

Section B. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

The one thing we all share is life experience. As adults, we've already invested a life-time in learning. With sharper focus, deeper perspective and self-understanding, we can

and do excel as students.

Text B Learning How to Learn

Like it or not, the IT industry is a rapidly changing environment. The challenge for all of us is to stay abreast or even a little ahead of the evolving technology landscape. This means we must learn how to learn. We need to quickly absorb knowledge, apply it and then integrate it into a growing skill base.

My first conscious exercise for learning how to learn occurred in mid-1993, when I wanted to test out of a one-credit business statistics course to finish my MBA degree. The problem was, I didn't remember any of the material from a similar college course I took in 1976. The MBA folks provided study guides for anyone who wanted to test out of the course, so I dug out my old, musty, college statistics book, checked out a pile of statistics books from the local library and began studying. I holed up in my bedroom for most of a week, went through the books, and methodically worked the problems in the back of each chapter. I studied statistics so much, my brain felt like mush after four days. But I passed the test and didn't need to take the class. A few-days investment saved half my summer and several hundred dollars.

In mid-1994, I bought a couple of PCs and a bunch of books, studied like mad, and learned about Windows and PC technology. If I hadn't done that, I would not probably have a real job by now.

I've seen others teach themselves, too. One of our consultants learned about network from scratch. I can count on him to pick up any new technology I throw at him in a few days. I've even seen non-technical people study and quickly become proficient with computer technology. I've also seen failures. I've seen talented people acquire a knowledge base, only to become arrogant and lazy. Others just lack the effort to gain an initial knowledge base.

The formula to rapid learning success is simple, but not easy. Come up with a learning goal, a reward that's worth the effort, and a way to assess progress. Some general subject matter experience will be helpful, too. Acquire some low cost tools to learn the subject matter, such as books or computers, and study like mad for a few days. Continue to honestly assess yourself until you know the subject matter, then collect your reward. My reward was finishing my MBA degree early and acquiring relevant technical skills to avoid starvation. Learning is hard work and it never ends.

Just remember the day you stop learning is the day you become worthless to yourself and your company. The world keeps changing. Pick up something worthwhile, study it, and come up with nifty applications to improve your company. If you don't, somebody else will.

Unit One Learning

DUXIE JIAOCHENG

Words and Expressions	
abreast /ə'brest/ <i>adv.</i>	side by side and facing the same way 并列, 并排
evolve /i'vɒlv/ <i>v.</i>	develop naturally and (usu.) gradually (使)逐渐形成
integrate /'ɪntɪgreɪt/ <i>v.</i>	combine sth. in such a way that it becomes fully a part of sth. else (将某事物与另一事物结合)构成整体
conscious /'kɒnʃəs/ <i>adj.</i>	awake 感觉到的, 意识到的, 清醒的
credit /'kredit/ <i>n.</i>	entry on a record showing that a student has completed a course 学分
statistics /stə'tɪstɪks/ <i>n.</i>	collection of information shown in numbers 统计数字
musty /'mʌsti/ <i>adj.</i>	mouldy and damp 有陈腐、发霉和潮湿味的
consultant /kən'sʌltənt/ <i>n.</i>	person who gives expert advice (in business, law, etc.) (商业、法律等方面的)顾问
proficient /prə'fɪʃənt/ <i>adj.</i>	doing sth. in a skilled or an expert way 精通的, 熟练的
arrogant /'ærəɡənt/ <i>adj.</i>	behaving in a proud and superior manner 傲慢的, 自大的
initial /i'nɪʃəl/ <i>adj.</i>	of or at the beginning; first 开始的; 最初的
formula /'fɔ:mju:lə/ <i>n.</i>	list of ingredients or set of instructions for making sth., esp. medicines and fuels 配方, 药方, 处方
reward /ri'wɔ:d/ <i>n.</i>	recompense for work, merit or services 报答, 报偿
assess /ə'ses/ <i>v.</i>	judge or decide the amount, value etc. 估定, 评定
starvation /stɑ:'veɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	suffering or death caused by lack of food 挨饿, 饿死
worthless /'wɜ:θləs/ <i>adj.</i>	having no value 无价值
worthwhile /'wɜ:ðl(h)waɪl/ <i>adj.</i>	important, interesting or rewarding enough to justify the time, money or effort that is spent 值得的
nifty /'nɪfti/ <i>adj.</i>	efficient; useful; handy 有效的, 有用的, 便利的

Phrases and Expressions

be/keep abreast of	跟上
integrate into	构成整体
count on	依靠, 依赖
hole up	(俚)藏, 躲藏
go through	通过, 接受
come up with	找到或提出(答案、办法等)

Proper Names

PC	personal computer 个人电脑
MBA	Master of Business Administration 工商管理学硕士

ONLINE RESOURCES

<http://www.mba.org.cn>.

[http:// learning to learn.com](http://learning.to.learn.com)

[http:// www.learn to learn. ac. vk](http://www.learn.to.learn.ac.vk)

Exercises

I . Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. According to the passage, we should _____ if we want to challenge the rapidly changing environment?
 - A. go on with the further study at the university
 - B. study online and get the latest information
 - C. learn how to absorb knowledge quickly and put it into practice
 - D. buy more modern equipments to improve our company
2. The author intentionally began to practice how to learn when he _____.
 - A. took the business statistics course
 - B. was in the college in 1976
 - C. learned about Windows and PC technology
 - D. wanted to test out of a business statistics course to finish his MBA degree
3. After a few days' hard working, the author _____.
 - A. still failed to pass the business statistics test
 - B. had to take the business statistics course in the summer
 - C. didn't need to take the business statistics course
 - D. finished his MBA degree before the summer in 1993
4. The author has seen non-technical people _____.
 - A. become arrogant and lazy because of their impatience
 - B. study and quickly become expert in computer technology
 - C. lack the effort to gain an initial knowledge base
 - D. can never learn how to learn
5. To learn successfully and rapidly, the author advised one should _____.
 - A. choose a subject few people know about so that it is worth your hard-working
 - B. get some expensive tools to help you
 - C. take it easy and study when you are free
 - D. continue to honestly assess your progress

II . Translate the sentences into Chinese in the essay.

1. I holed up in my bedroom for most of a week, went through the books, and methodically worked the problems in the back of each chapter.
2. One of our consultants learned about network from scratch. I can count on him to pick up any new technology I throw at him in a few days.
3. I've seen talented people acquire a knowledge base, only to become arrogant and lazy. Others just lack the effort to gain an initial knowledge base.

4. Come up with a learning goal, a reward that's worth the effort, and a way to assess progress.
5. The world keeps changing. Pick up something worthwhile, study it, and come up with nifty applications to improve your company.

Part III Grammar: Articles(冠词)

Skill Focus 语法点讲解

冠词本身不能单独使用,也没有词义,它用在名词的前面,帮助指明名词的含义。英语中的冠词有三种:定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词。

1. 不定冠词 a(an) 的用法

1) 表示“一个”,意为 one;指某人或某物,意为 a certain。例如:

A Mr. Ling is waiting for you. 有位姓凌先生在等你。

2) 代表一类人或物。例如:

A knife is a tool for cutting with. 刀是切割的工具。

Mr. Smith is an engineer. 史密斯先生是工程师。

3) 组成词组或成语,如:

a little / a few / a lot / a type of / a pile / a great many / many a / as a rule / in a hurry / in a minute / in a word / in a short while / after a while / have a cold / have a try / keep an eye on / all of a sudden 等。

2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源,有“那(这)个”的意思,但意义较弱,可以和一个名词连用,来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

1) 特指双方都明白的人或物。例如:

Take the medicine. 把药吃了。

2) 用在序数词和形容词最高级,及形容词 only, very, same 等前面。例如:

Where do you live? I live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。

3) 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。例如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

4) 用在表示乐器的名词之前。例如:

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

5) 用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人。例如:

the Greens 格林一家人(或格林夫妇)

3. 零冠词的用法

1) 国名、人名前通常不用定冠词: England, Mary。

2) 泛指复数名词,表示一类人或事物时,可不用定冠词。例如:

They are teachers. 他们是教师。

3) 抽象、物质名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词。例如:

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

4) 在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。例如:

We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

5) 有些个体名词不用冠词,如:

school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court 等个体名词。

Practice

Choose the best one to complete each of the sentences.

- When Linda was a child, her mother always let her have _____ bed.
A. the breakfast in B. the breakfast in the
C. breakfast in D. breakfast in the
- He has promised to give up _____ hundreds of times.
A. a tobacco B. tobacco C. the tobacco D. tobaccos
- _____ usually go to church every Sunday.
A. The Brown B. A Brown C. Browns D. The Browns
- The train is running fifty miles _____.
A. an hour B. one hour C. the hour D. a hour
- He can play almost every kind of music instrument but he is good _____.
A. at the flute B. at flute C. at a flute D. at that flute
- The investigators found that more should be done for _____ in India.
A. those poor B. a poor C. poor D. the poor
- You look in high spirit. You must have _____ during your holiday.
A. wonderful time B. a wonderful time
C. the wonderful time D. some wonderful time
- The city assigned a policeman to the school crossing because _____ traffic there was so heavy.
A. a B. an C. the D. one
- A new teacher was sent to the village in place of _____ one who had retired.
A. a B. the C. an D. its
- Virtue and vice are before you; _____ leads you to happiness, _____ to misery.
A. the former...latter B. a former...a latter
C. the former...the latter D. former...latter