



国家示范性高等职业教育“十二五”重点建设规划教材

University Journal

新编 English

大学实用英语

综合教程 1

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国家示范性高等职业教育“十二五”重点建设规划教材

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综合教程(一)

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内 容 简 介

本书遵循教育部颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》，紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》。本套教材共分四册，其中第一册和第二册为基础教程，注重基础语言知识的学习和基本技能的训练。

本书为《新编大学实用英语综合教程》第一册的学生用书，适用于各院校高职高专的大学英语教学使用，也可为其他相关人员提供参考。

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Preface 前言

《新编大学实用英语综合教程》是在广泛调研的基础上依据教育部颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》) 特为高职高专非英语专业学生编写的一套公共英语教材。

本教材取材丰富, 题材多样, 贴近生活, 时代感强, 是一套集应用性、实用性、趣味性和文化性为一体的特色英语教科书。

本教材紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》, 在多年的教学经验和教学资料积累的基础上, 以全面提高学生综合素质为宗旨, 注重以人为本; 同时, 全套教材本着“实用为主”的原则, 以全面提高学生的应用能力为目标, 针对高职高专学生英语学习的特点, 将课堂学习与课外练习结合起来, 使学生不断加深对所学知识和技能的掌握与提高, 为今后进一步学习英语打下扎实的基础。

根据高职高专英语课程设置的要求和特点, 本教材共由四册组成。其中第一册和第二册为基础教程, 注重基础语言知识的学习和基本技能的训练。通过第一册的学习, 学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的B级水平; 通过第二册的学习, 学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的A级水平。第三册和第四册是高级教程, 注重培养学生的语言应用能力, 提高实际生活和职场英语的应用能力。整套教材由浅入深, 循序渐进, 最终在听说、读、写、译各个方面达到高职高专英语课程教学的基本要求。

本书为《新编大学实用英语综合教程》第一册的学生用书, 共10个单元, 供大学一年级第一学期使用。单元中的各组成部分不仅功能突出、特色鲜明, 而且都服务于培养学生应用能力这一中心, 使整个单元形成一个有机的整体, 具体如下:

1. Lead In

导入部分。形式多样, 丰富多彩, 听说训练始终贯穿其中, 使学生对即将所学的内容产生浓厚的兴趣。

2. Text

精读课文部分。文章主题贴近学生生活, 反映时代热点。课文主要为学生打好语言基础。

3. Reading Practice

阅读练习部分。阅读材料内容与课文(Text)的主题相关。主要目的在扩大学生词汇量的同时, 开阔学生视野, 加强学生阅读能力。每单元有课内练习和课外练习。编者在设置练

习时，认真分析了历年全国高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级的实考试题，充分体现了学习、应用、备考三位一体的备考原则，能够很好地帮助高职高专学生通过高等学校应用能力考试。

4. Grammar

语法部分。语法项目都是在归纳近年英语应用能力考试 A、B 级的实考试题的基础上选择的，所选实例大多是学生易错、易混淆的，具有很强的实用性和指导性。

5. Practical Writing

写作部分。写作内容的选择以英语应用能力考试 A、B 级的考点作为蓝本，一方面可以训练学生遣词造句的基本功，另一方面也可以培养学生阅读和模拟套写《基本要求》规定的常用应用文的能力。

6. Listening and speaking

听说部分。主要内容是以场景为单位，通过情景对话，熟悉情景句子、短语和词汇，掌握日常生活中常用的简单英语用语。

7. Fun Time

课后欣赏部分。课后欣赏的内容十分广泛，有诗歌、谚语等。学生可以从中得到放松，并提高对英语的鉴赏能力。

本书编写得到了南昌大学资深教授赵国杰老师的精心指导，为本书的定稿进行了认真的审读，在此表示衷心的感谢！

此外，为了方便学生参加应用英语能力等级考试，我们还在本册书后附录了 B 级考试所需的词汇（根据难易程度分成了 1 级和 2 级），供学生复习时参考。

本书独创崭新的编写思路，虽然经过广泛征求意见，深入讨论，但囿于编者学识，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1

Education

教 育



Lead In

1. Now you are a college student, happy and proud. Sure, in college you will have more time to spare, and sure, you will have to decide how to spend your own time and how to make the most of it. "I want to be cool at college," you may say. Good. Being cool is the first step. Now take the second: answering the following questions.

Please notice that the following questions are open with no right or wrong answers. You should work in pairs and ask each other the questions, while checking (✓) the answers and/or providing your own answers in the blanks.

What is your purpose of going to college?

My purpose

for my country

for my parents

to have a degree

to acquire more knowledge

to have a better future

to serve people better in the future

other purposes _____

My classmates' purpose

for the country

for parents

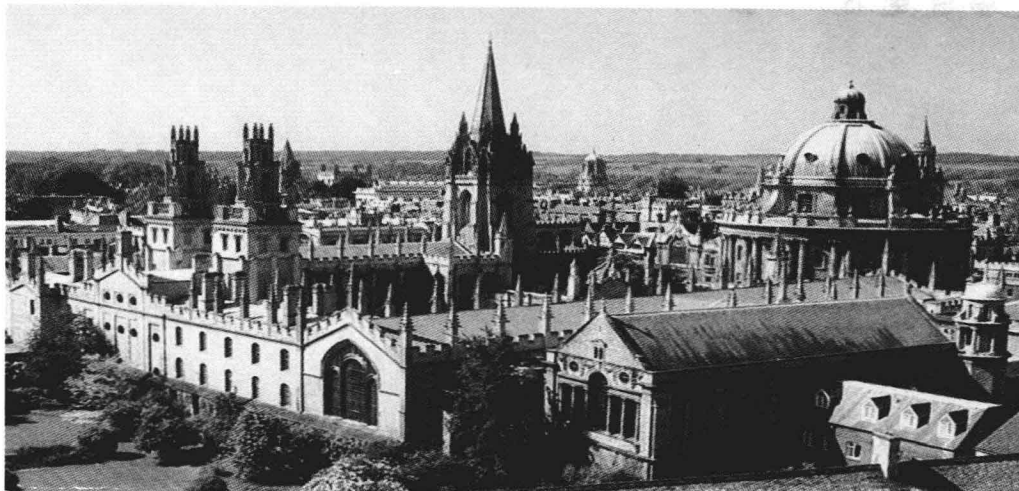
to have a degree

to acquire more knowledge

to have a better future

to serve people better in the future

other purposes _____



What does going to college mean to you?

To me it means

having more fun

making more decisions

learning as much as possible

a bright future

more than just getting a good grade

To my classmates it means

having more fun

making more decisions

learning as much as possible

a bright future

more than just getting a good grade

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What do you think living in a dorm is like?
- 2) Whom do you turn to for help when you have trouble in college? Why?
- 3) Do you think dorm life can benefit you?





Text

Surviving College Dorm Life

We comfort you when you feel anxious.

We help you when you are in trouble.

We encourage you when you want to do something.

We are your roommates, and we stay with you forever.

You will be entering a new stage in your life from the home that you have known for years. Every student that goes to college and lives in a dorm does have their own **routines**¹ and **daily life habits**. You will have to remember that living in a dorm will be like an over-sized **extension**² of a family, having to share space, bookshelves, bathrooms with those who will be strangers at first.

Learning to live in the same room can be exciting and frightening for those who have never lived away from home before. You and your roommates will need to sit down, and discuss about the arrangement **in regard to** the cleaning of your room. The sooner you **agree on a schedule**³ that may include your work, the easier this **transition**⁴ will be. A full-time student can **adjust**⁵ easily to this type of situation because many classes, studying hours and extra-curriculum⁶ activities are scheduled for them. **Fitting** your personal life-style **into** these routines will not be so much of a challenge as one might think. However, this can be a life long learning experience that will teach you and others about how to **interact**⁷ with strangers on a daily personal **basis**⁸.

On the whole, dorm life is about **patience**⁹, **compromise**¹⁰, and giving. **Be considerate**¹¹ of your roommates and they **in return** will be considerate of your time, friends and space. Discuss and try to communicate what you are **upset**¹² about with your roommates and they will **give you a hand** when you are **in need**. Keep in mind that you can learn to live with almost anyone with an open mind and the **willingness**¹³ to compromise.

New Words

-
- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|--------------|----|---|
| (1) | routine | [ru:'ti:n] | n. | fixed and regular way of doing things 常规, 程序性工作 |
| (2) | extension | [iks'tenʃən] | n. | process or action of extending 延长, 扩展; 增加, 扩大 |

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|-------------------------|----|--|
| (3) | schedule | ['skedʒjul] | n. | program of work to be done or of planned events 时间表, 时刻表 |
| | | | v. | arrange sth. for a certain time 将……列入进度表, 为……安排时间 |
| (4) | transition | [træn'ziʒən, -'ziʃən] | n. | changing from one state or condition to another 过渡, 转变 |
| (5) | adjust | [ə'dʒʌst] | v. | become or make suited (to new condition); adapt 调整, 使适应 (~to) |
| (6) | curriculum | [kə'rikjuləm] | n. | (pl ~s or curricula) subjects included in a course of study (全部的) 课程 |
| (7) | interact | [,intər'ækt] | v. | act or have an effect on each other 互相作用, 互相影响 (~with) |
| (8) | basis | ['beisis] | n. | the main principle that underlies sth. ; foundation 基础 |
| (9) | patience | ['peɪʃəns] | n. | ability to accept annoyance or suffer without complaints 耐心 |
| (10) | compromise | ['kɒmprəmaɪz] | n. | giving up of certain demands in a dispute to reach an agreement which satisfies both to some extent 妥协; 和解 |
| | | | v. | settle a dispute by making a compromise 妥协, 以折中的方法解决分歧、争端 |
| (11) | considerate | [kən'sidərit] | a. | careful not to hurt others; thoughtful 体贴的, 通情达理的 (~of) |
| (12) | upset | [ʌp'set] | a. | worried, feeling unhappy 心烦的, 不安的 |
| (13) | willingness | ['wɪlɪŋnis] | n. | having no objection to do sth. 愿意, 同意 |

Phrases and Expressions

daily life habits

每日生活习惯

in regard to

关于

agree on

就……达成一致

fit... into/in...

使(空间、时间等)适合于

on the whole

整体上

in return

反过来, 作为回报

give sb. a hand

帮忙, 给……提供帮助

in need

需要(帮忙)

keep... in mind

把……牢记在心

Text-related Exercises

A. Read aloud and memorize the following sentences.

We comfort you when you feel anxious;
We help you when you are in trouble;
We encourage you when you want to do something;
We are your roommates, and we stay with you forever.

B. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. According to the passage, every student that goes to college and lives in a dorm have _____.
 - A. their own routines and daily life habits
 - B. a lot of homework
 - C. many friends
 - D. work experience
2. The difference between the dorm life and the family life lies in that _____.
 - A. you have to learn how to cook in the family life
 - B. you can get plenty of help from your parents in the family life
 - C. you have to share space, bookshelves, bathrooms with your roommates in the dorm life
 - D. you have to share a small room with many persons in the dorm life
3. You and your roommates need to discuss about the arrangement in regard to the _____ of your room.
 - A. furniture
 - B. cleaning
 - C. capability
 - D. decoration
4. A student can adjust easily to college life because _____.
 - A. he has his own routines and daily life habits
 - B. many classes, and extra-curriculum activities are scheduled for him
 - C. lots of teachers and classmates give him a hand
 - D. this can be a lifelong learning experience
5. According to the passage, the most important thing of the dorm life is about _____.
 - A. happiness
 - B. friendship
 - C. character
 - D. compromise

C. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

consider	routine	upset	adjust	curriculum
basis	transition	extend	willingness	patience

1. She found it difficult to establish a new _____ after retirement.
2. It was _____ of you not to play the piano while I was asleep.
3. Are you _____ to accept responsibility?
4. We have lots of school _____ such as German, English and Chinese.
5. He _____ about his mother's illness.
6. This novel _____ on historical facts.
7. Some people with open personality can easily _____ to their lives abroad.
8. The health-care system is in _____ at the moment.
9. You will have to be _____ with my mother — she's going rather deaf.
10. The _____ of the garden will take several weeks.

D. Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.

1. 对你的投诉, 我无可奉告。(regard)

2. 我送他一块巧克力作为圣诞礼物, 而他回送给我一束花。(return)

3. 我生病时你放下工作来照顾我, 真是体贴入微。(considerate)

4. 她定于今晚乘飞机去伦敦。(schedule)

5. 总体上来说, 我对他的进步很满意。(whole)



Reading Practice

Words and Expressions to Learn

- (1) pay respect to
- (2) place value on

尊重
认为……有价值

(3)	wisdom-	['wɪzdəm]	<i>n.</i>	智慧, 才智
(4)	literally	['lɪtərəli]	<i>ad.</i>	照字面意义地, 逐字地
(5)	pioneer	[ˌpaɪə'niə]	<i>n.</i>	先驱, 倡导者
(6)	mock	[mɒk]	<i>v.</i>	嘲笑, 嘲弄 (~at)
(7)	available	[ə'veɪləbəl]	<i>a.</i>	能提供的, 存在的
(8)	generally speaking			一般说来
(9)	as long as			只要
(10)	standard	['stændəd]	<i>n.</i>	标准
(11)	arithmetic	[ə'riθmə'tɪk]	<i>n.</i>	算术
(12)	individual	[ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl]	<i>a.</i>	个别的, 个人的
			<i>n.</i>	个人, 个体
(13)	non-traditional		<i>a.</i>	非传统的
(14)	focus	['fəʊkəs]	<i>v.</i>	聚焦; 集中于某事
(15)	personal preference			个人爱好
(16)	annual	['ænjʊəl]	<i>a.</i>	每年的, 一年一次的

Education in Different Cultures

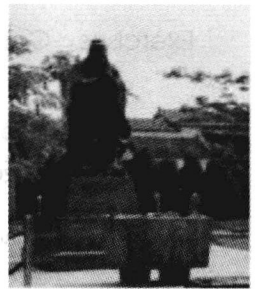
Learning in China—Old Master in a New World

Teachers Get Respect

People celebrate Teacher's Day every year on September 10 in China. The Chinese pay huge respect to¹ their teachers' past and present. A good teacher is not necessarily the one with an old age, but the Chinese culture places very high value on² age and wisdom³. The Chinese term for the teacher is literally⁴ translated into old master.

A person does not have to be old to be an important teacher in Chinese society.

Confucius is considered the greatest old master. His teachings even impact⁴ other cultures. Western children learn the phrase "Confucius says..." and connect it with things considered to be wise.



Learning in Germany—Start Learning Young!

Did you go to kindergarten? Did you ever wonder why it was called by that funny-sounding name "kindergarten"?

Garden of Children

In 1837, a German education pioneer⁵ called Friedrich Froebel started the first kindergarten, which means garden of children, as a place where pre-school children could learn, play, and grow together. Many



Germans **mocked**⁶ at his ideas, but over time the kindergarten concept proved to work.

Today, kindergarten is **available**⁷ to German children aged from 3 to 6. Germany has outstanding education, and school is required for children from ages 6 - 15. Most Germans study English, and do not be surprised if they seem to speak it better than you do!

Learning in the United States—Land of Life-long Learning Choices

Generally speaking⁸, the U. S. always leaves the door open for people to choose their education, **as long as**⁹ they come out with eight years of school and can pass **standard**¹⁰ tests in reading, writing and **arithmetic**¹¹ in the three “R’s.”

In the U. S. most students go to public schools paid for by public tax money. But if a student feels the public system is not right for them, there are plenty of private schools, run by churches, **individuals**¹², and private groups. Many of those schools use teaching methods that are **non-traditional**¹³, allowing students to mix with other age groups or even **focus**¹⁴ on **personal preferences**¹⁵ or talents.



In America, if you do not like the education your children receive at school, you can even choose to teach them at home. As long as they pass basic **annual**¹⁶ exams, anything goes!

Exercises: Comprehension of the Text

A. Decide on the best choice for each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. Teachers are called old masters in China because _____.
 - A. teachers in China are usually old
 - B. teachers in China are highly valued
 - C. teachers in China are relatively older
 - D. teachers in China are senior citizens
2. Confucius is famous _____.

A. only in the United States	B. only in China
C. both in China and in the United States	D. neither in China nor abroad
3. The “three R’s” of American standard tests stand for _____ tests.
 - A. listening, speaking and reading
 - B. listening, reading and arithmetic
 - C. reading, writing and arithmetic
 - D. listening, speaking and writing
4. In Germany, the first kindergarten concept was _____.

A. laughed at	B. praised	C. accepted	D. encouraged
---------------	------------	-------------	---------------

5. If the American students are not satisfied with the education in the public school, they can _____.
- A. study at home B. choose private schools
C. complain to the government D. both A and B

B. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The Chinese culture places very high value on age and wisdom, and the Chinese term for the teacher is literally translated into old master.
- _____
2. A person does not have to be old to be an important teacher in Chinese society.
- _____
3. Many Germans mocked at his ideas, but over time the kindergarten concept proved to work.
- _____
4. The U. S. has always left the door open for people to choose their education, as long as they come out with eight years of school and can pass standard tests in the three "R'S".
- _____
5. Many of those schools use teaching methods that are non-traditional, allowing students to mix with other age groups or even focus on personal preferences or talents.
- _____

Additional Exercises

1. Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to fill in each blank with the proper form of the word or words given in the blanks.

- (1) The event increased public (aware) _____ of the environmental protection.
- (2) There is a (grow) _____ need for the trained doctors and nurses in Asia.
- (3) Toy (manufacture) _____ often invite some children to try out new products.
- (4) It is a (history) _____ meeting between the two state leaders.
- (5) She hurried away lest the teacher (criticize) _____ her.
- (6) The mother told the son that his shirt needs (wash) _____.
- (7) The two boys (sit) _____ near their table heard their quarrel.

- (8) To make matters (bad) _____, the baby also fell ill.
 (9) It's high time that we (begin) _____ our lessons now.
 (10) English, as well as maths, (be) _____ quite difficult to learn.

2. Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each one by choosing the appropriate from the 4 choices.

- (1) I'll go with you after I get through with _____ the house.
 A. cleaning B. to be cleaned C. to cleaning D. having cleaned
- (2) How can you keep the machine _____ when you are away?
 A. run B. to run C. running D. being run
- (3) He doesn't want to take a picture with every fan he _____.
 A. runs over B. runs into C. comes along D. comes up
- (4) Much _____ the doctor's amazement, the patient survived.
 A. to B. in C. for D. with
- (5) To do well in sports, _____.
 A. a training course must be followed
 B. you must follow a training course
 C. there is a training course to follow
 D. a schedule for training must be followed
- (6) The man seems angry and I think he means _____ trouble.
 A. to make B. making C. to have made D. having made
- (7) The scorching summer and freezing winter in this city doesn't _____ me.
 A. match B. suit C. adapt D. adjust
- (8) The manager signed the contract in the _____ of all the staff.
 A. appearance B. presence C. view D. attend ance
- (9) Shining down out of the blue sky, _____.
 A. their pale skins were burnt by the sun
 B. they were burnt by the fierce sun
 C. the sun burnt their tender skins
 D. the sun burning their pale skins
- (10) Which department is supposed to _____ rules about retirement?
 A. lie down B. lay down C. lay on D. lie on

3. Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- (1) Attitudes towards greeting cards giving vary from student to student.

- (2) As far as children are concerned, second-hand smoke can only have bad effects