

新视角

大学英语教程【下】



高等院校网络教育公共基础课英语教材

总主编：沈金华 主编：侯先绒

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New
Approach College
English
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前 言

《新视角大学英语》是适用于网络教育使用的大学英语教材。本教材编写以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,充分考虑了接受网络教育的学生的学习条件和学习特点,力求使教材具有科学性、趣味性和系统性,强调精讲多练、由浅入深、循序渐进,便于学生借助计算机网络进行自学。

在本教材编写过程中,编者十分重视语言共核。选材和练习设置均考虑能使学生掌握各语域共用的积极词汇、语法结构和基本功能意念的常用表达方式,以便学生打好语言基础。同时,教材编写注重学生的技能培养,每单元内容设置包括听、说、读、写、译各环节,旨在增强学生实际使用英语的能力。

本套教材共三册,每册八个单元。每单元主要包括以下内容:

1. 课文两篇(Text A, Text B)。课文选材于英文报刊、书籍等的原文,包括科普知识、历史文化、社会生活、名人轶事、体育卫生、自然环境等,题材广泛、体裁多样,具有较强的知识性和趣味性,有利于调动学生的学习积极性,扩大学生的知识面。

2. 课文注释。每课课文后有比较详细的注释,不仅针对课文中重点词汇、语法、语言难点进行注释,还附有例句和译文,方便学生自学。

3. 丰富的练习。每课课文后配有各种练习,练习题量大、形式多样,单项练习与综合练习并重,使学生在精练与多练中得到巩固和提高。

4. 语法专项。帮助学生梳理中学阶段学过的重点语法知识,有重点地复习中学阶段学过的语法知识,使学生能利用语法作为手段来学习语言,增强自学能力。

5. 口语与写作。每单元设一交际功能及情景,提供典型实例供学生背记、模仿。另外,每单元还有写作专项,第一册每单元提供写作基本知识,第二和第三册每单元设一个应用写作项目,提供实例,简单实用。此部分着重培养学生使用英语的能力,促进学生口头和书面交际能力的提高。

6. 练习答案和译文。各项练习题提供答案和详解,并配有课文译文,以方便学生自学及自我检测。

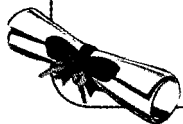
由于本教材编写时间较紧,加之编者水平有限,且编写此类教材的经验不足,错误及疏漏之处在所难免,我们诚恳希望读者提出批评和建议,以便使本教材进一步完善。

编者

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Unit 1 Cultures

Warming up

1. Everything around you is new: a different language, different dress, or a confusing transit system. 周围的一切对你来说都是崭新的: 不同的语言、服饰或令人摸不着头脑的交通系统。
2. Culture shock is defined as a psychological disorientation that most people experience when living in a culture markedly different from one's own. 文化冲击就是指当生活在一个和自己本国文化完全不同的国度里时大多数人所感到的心理失衡。
3. Remember that body language (such as gestures, facial expressions, body motions, eye contact and voice inflections) convey meaning in communication, as well. 要记住身体语言(例如手势、脸部表情、肢体动作、眼神的交流和声音的变化)在交际中也能传达意思。
4. Sometimes our values and beliefs will conflict and sometimes they will converge with the cultures we visit. 有时我们的价值观、信仰与所拜访国度的价值观、信仰不同,有时却是相似的。
5. The Spanish man likes, among other things, to eat well. 在生活中,西班牙人很喜欢美食。
6. In the evening, after having dinner, especially young people, go to bars and have some drinks with their friends. 晚餐过后,尤其是年轻人喜欢和朋友们去酒吧喝几杯。
7. Spanish people enjoy talking in high voices and drinking a lot of beer and other drinks, which consist of whisky combined with some energy drinks. 西班牙人喜欢一边喝着啤酒和混合了功能饮料的威士忌,一边高声交谈。
8. To conclude, we should say that it is worth tasting all the Spanish dishes and especially the ones based on fish, because they are delicious. 总而言之,西班牙菜还是很值得品尝的,尤其是他们做的鱼,确实很美味。

Text A

Culture shock is one of the common experiences for students abroad, which does not always happen quickly or have one single cause. Individuals differ greatly in the degree to which culture shock affects them. Culture shock might be called an occupational disease of people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad. Like most diseases, it has its own symptoms.

Dealing with Culture Shock

You have stepped off the plane into a new cultural world. Initially you may experience a sense of overwhelming fascination and awe. Everything around you is new: a different language, different dress, or a confusing transit system. Slowly you begin to adapt. You learn some Italian and begin to notice certain cultural nuances. This process takes time.

Culture Shock

Culture shock is defined as a psychological disorientation that most people experience when living in a culture markedly different from one's own.

Symptoms of culture shock include:

- Homesickness
- Boredom
- Withdrawal
- Excessive sleep
- Compulsive eating/drinking
- Irritability
- Stereotyping host nationals
- Hostility towards host nationals

Everyone experiences culture shock in different ways, at different times and to different degrees. Since you will be spending a lot of your time with other Americans, the culture shock you should expect would be minimal compared to someone who is going to live with a Swiss host family and attend a Swiss university without any other Americans around.

Cross Culture Communication

Hopefully, while you are in Europe, you will take the time to talk with some of the locals. Even though you may find that many people speak English, patterns of communication often

differ. Be patient and listen to the meaning, not the words. Remember that body languages (such as gestures, facial expressions, body motions, eye contact and voice inflections) convey meaning in communication, as well. Be aware and pay attention.

Values

People from different cultures have different values. You may find your own values questioned, just as you are questioning those of the Swiss (or Italians, Germans, French, Hungarians, etc.). For example, a visitor from India to the US observed: "Americans seem to be in a perpetual hurry. Just watch the way they walk down the street. They never allow themselves the leisure to enjoy life; there are too many things to do." Do you think this observation is accurate or just? How would you explain the trait in question? What underlying values of American culture might this exemplify?

Sometimes our values and beliefs will conflict and sometimes they will converge with the cultures we visit. The better you are able to adjust to the differences, the greater the ability you will have in empathizing and communicating with those with whom you come in contact. The result will be a better understanding of your own values and the values of the people you will encounter in Europe.

(408 words)

<http://www.oired.vt.edu/>

New Words

initially/'iːnɪʃəli/ adv.

overwhelming/ˌəʊvə'hwelmɪŋ/ adj.

awe/ɔ:/ n.

transit/'trænsɪt/ n.

nuance/'nju:ɑ:ns/ n.

disorientation/dɪsˌɔ:riən'teɪʃən/ n.

symptom/'sɪmptəm/ n.

withdrawal/wɪð'drɔ:əl/ n.

at the beginning 最初, 开头

so strong as to be irresistible 压倒性的, 无法抵抗的

an overwhelming feeling of wonder or admiration 敬畏

a facility consisting of the means and equipment

necessary for the movement of passengers or goods 经过, 通行, 搬运, 运输

a subtle difference 细微差别

uncertainty as to direction 方向知觉的丧失, 迷惑

any sensation or change in bodily function that is

experienced by a patient and is associated with a particular disease 【医】症状, 征兆

avoiding emotional involvement 回避; 撤退

excessive/ik'sesiv/ adj.

compulsive/kəm'pʌlsiv/ adj.

irritability/ɪrɪtə'biliti/ n.

stereotyping/'steriətaipɪŋ/ n.

hostility/hɒs'tiliti/ n.

inflection/in'fleksjən/ n.

convey/kən'vei/ v.

perpetual/pə'petʃuəl/ adj.

trait/treit/ n.

exemplify/ig'zemplifai/ v.

converge/kən'vɜ:dʒ/ v.

empathize/'empəθaiz/ v.

encounter/in'kauntə/ v.

beyond normal limits 过分的; 过多的, 极度的

caused by psychological compulsion 强制的; 强迫的

a disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger 兴奋性; 易怒; 过敏性

image, idea, character etc. that has become fixed or standardized in a conventional form without individuality 刻板印象

an unfriendly disposition 敌意; 战争行动

a change in the form of a word (usually by adding a suffix) to indicate a change in its grammatical function 弯曲, 变形; 音调变化

make known 传达; 转让; 运输

continuing forever or indefinitely 永久的; 不断的

a distinguishing feature of your personal nature 特性, 特点; 品质

clarify by giving an example of 例示; 例证

come together so as to form a single product 集中于一点; (趋于)相似或相同

be understanding of 移情; 神会

meet with 遭遇; 偶然相遇

Phrases and Expressions

in question

now in consideration or under discussion 正在考虑; 谈及的; 争论中的

adjust to

adapt 调节; 调整以适应

Notes

- Initially you may experience a sense of overwhelming fascination and awe. 你首先会感到一种难以抗拒的魔力和恐惧。

initially 意思是“最初, 首先, 开头”。

例如: 1) The government initially declined to ask for foreign aid. 政府最初拒绝请求外

国援助。

- 2) The World Bank was set up for financing long-term development, initially in Europe and then in developing countries. 世界银行的成立是为了支持金融长期的发展,最初是在欧洲,之后便是发展中国家。

2. Slowly you begin to adapt. 慢慢地你开始适应。

adapt to 意思是“适应”。

例如: 1) I adapt quickly to new developments. 我能快速适应新的发展。

- 2) I can quickly adapt myself to new circumstances. 我能很快使自己适应新的环境。

3. Culture shock is defined as a psychological disorientation that most people experience when living in a culture markedly different from one's own. 文化冲击就是指当生活在一个和自己本国文化完全不同的国度里时大多数人所感到的心理失衡。

be defined ... as 意思是“规定,被称为”。

例如: 1) What condition comes to be defined as social problems? 什么情况被定义为社会问题?

- 2) Energy is defined as the power to do work. 能量被定义为作功的能力。

4. Stereotyping host nationals 将当地人模式化。

host nationals 意思是“当地人”; host nation 意思是“东道主,举办国”。

例如: 1) A visitor may feel embarrassed when a host national friend continues to hold his or her hand after the formal greetings are over. 如果当地的朋友在正式的招呼之后仍握着客人的手不放,那么他(她)就会感到很困窘。

- 2) The victory earned the host nation its 50th gold medal of the games. 这一胜利为东道主摘得本届奥运会第 50 枚金牌。

5. Since you will be spending a lot of your time with other Americans, the culture shock you should expect would be minimal compared to someone who is going to live with a Swiss host family... 既然你的大多数时间是和美国人呆在一起,和那些要住到瑞士人家里的学生比,你所感受到的文化冲击要小得多……

be compared to 意思是“与……相比,被比作”。

例如: 1) Life is compared to a voyage. 生命常被比作一次航行。

- 2) Compared to your grades, mine need to be improved. 跟你的成绩比较,我的成绩需要提高。

6. Remember that body languages (such as gestures, facial expressions, body motions, eye contact and voice inflections) convey meaning in communication, as well. 要记住: 身体语言(例如手势、脸部表情、肢体动作、眼神的交流和声音的变化)在交际中也能传达意义。

as well 意思是“同样，也，还”。

例如：1) Do you want my bike as well? 你还想要我的自行车吗？

2) I not only cherish the gift, but the memory as well. 我不仅珍爱这礼物，也珍爱这美好的记忆。

7. How would you explain the trait in question? 你怎么解释这一特点呢？

in question 意思是“正在考虑，谈及的，争论中的”。

例如：1) The job in question is available for three months only. 所谈到的这一工作空缺为时仅3个月。

2) If nothing happened, the girl in question should be happy to say so to her friends.
如果什么都没有发生过，那个女孩应该会乐意告诉她的那些朋友。

8. What underlying values of American culture might this exemplify? 这些特点体现了美国文化哪些潜在的价值观呢？

exemplify 意思是“例示，例证”。

例如：1) He exemplifies the new liberalism. 他是新自由主义派的例证。

2) They exemplify innovation, creativity, excitement and discipline. 他们体现了革新、创意、激情和纪律。

9. Sometimes our values and beliefs will conflict and sometimes they will converge with the cultures we visit. 有时我们的价值观、信仰与我们所拜访国度的价值观、信仰会不一致，有时却是相似的。

converge 意思是“集中于一点，(趋于)相似或相同”。

例如：The roads converge just before the station. 各条道路在火车站前交汇。

10. The better you are able to adjust to the differences, the greater the ability you will have in empathizing and communicating with those with whom you come in contact. 对这些不同你适应得越好，你就越能与那些你所接触到的人有共鸣，并能更好地与他们交流。

“the + 形容词的比较级……the + 形容词的比较级”表示“越……，越……”。

例如：1) The more she thought about it, the more depressed she became. 她越想越沮丧。

2) The less said about the whole affair, the happier I'll be. 对整件事谈得越少我越高兴。

Exercises

Reading Aloud and Memorizing

6

1. Read the following paragraph aloud until you learn it by heart.

Hopefully, while you are in Europe, you will take the time to talk with some of the locals.

Even though you may find that many people speak English, patterns of communication often differ. Be patient and listen to the meaning, not the words. Remember that body language (such as gestures, facial expressions, body motions, eye contact and voice inflections) convey meaning in communication, as well. Be aware and pay attention.

Comprehension of the Text

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

- 1) Which of the following is not the symptoms of culture shock?
A. Boredom. B. Withdrawal. C. Excessive drinking. D. Irritability.
- 2) Communicative patterns of British people and Americans are often _____.
A. different B. the same C. changeable D. unchangeable
- 3) Which of the following is not included in body language?
A. Gestures. B. Facial expressions. C. Voice inflections. D. Eye tears.
- 4) In an Indian visitor's eyes, Americans seem to be perpetually _____.
A. at leisure B. in a hurry C. at a loss D. in poverty

3. Give a brief answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) If you study abroad, what would you experience at first?
- 2) What is culture shock?
- 3) Can you adapt to the new culture quickly?
- 4) What is the trait of American people according to an Indian's observation?

Vocabulary

4. Spell out the words with the help of the given definitions and first letters.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) i _____ | at the beginning |
| 2) a _____ | adjust to |
| 3) c _____ | puzzling |
| 4) n _____ | a subtle difference |
| 5) d _____ | uncertainty as to direction |
| 6) e _____ | extreme |
| 7) h _____ | an unfriendly disposition |
| 8) e _____ | meet with |

5. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the sentence.

- 1) His father was _____ a farmer, but decided to become a dental technician instead and

moved the family to California.

- A. initially B. finally C. compulsively D. excessively
- 2) The city has a(n) _____ for him.
A. argumentation B. foundation C. fascination D. institution
- 3) I can quickly _____ myself to new circumstances.
A. administer B. adventure C. adore D. adapt
- 4) Did you have any other _____ besides chest pain?
A. symbols B. symptoms C. systems D. sympathies
- 5) We stayed with friends, so our expenses were _____.
A. little B. minimal C. a little D. minimize
- 6) We are used to using body language to help _____ meanings.
A. convey B. contact C. contract D. deliver
- 7) This painting _____ the artist's early style.
A. empathizes B. sympathizes C. exemplifies D. executes
- 8) Our previous opposed views are beginning to _____.
A. converge B. convey C. convert D. converse

6. Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary.

encounter	adjust to	compulsive	inflection	trait	disorientation
nuance	hostility	in question	stereotyping	awe	withdrawal

- 1) I'm trying to do this, but I still need time to _____ this new environment.
- 2) Mary is showing signs of _____ and depression.
- 3) I'm wondering if Anna could be responding to the underlying _____ that exists between your girlfriend and Mrs. Harrison.
- 4) _____ eating and drinking are bad for one's health.
- 5) Sincerity, a deep genuine, heart-felt sincerity, is a _____ of true and noble manhood.
- 6) Some language _____ is not interpretable.
- 7) If you _____ any problem, make a phone call and someone will come.
- 8) This behavior is so unexpected that it generates instant _____ (and sometimes even anger).
- 9) I was in _____ of my father until I was at least fifteen.
- 10) It is necessary to interpret non-verbal signs such as body language or voice _____.

Sentence Structure

7. **The more, less, etc... the more, less, etc...** 表示某事物与另一事物在数量或程度方面以相同的比例增加(减少)。

Model

I want you out of here, and the sooner the better.

Complete the following sentences by translating Chinese into English.

- 1) Generally speaking, _____. (帽子越好看就越贵)
- 2) Please try to find many red coats, _____. (越多越好)
- 3) There is an old Chinese saying, _____. (欲速则不达)
- 4) My mother often encourages me to learn new skills, in her opinion, _____.
(你做得越多, 你能做的就越多)
- 5) The limit our brain can get depends on what we want it to do. _____.
(需求越大, 它的本领就会越强)
- 6) It is said that _____. (我们相聚得越多, 我们就越快乐)

Translation

8. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1) It would take me some time to adjust to my sudden freedom in Austria.

- 2) If you work at an office with her, you can not avoid encountering her.

- 3) His longing for the holidays was caused by his homesickness.

- 4) To each of us, the process of learning may be full of frustrations and boredom, yet the fruit is often sweet and satisfactory.

- 5) If a child lives with hostility, he learns to fight.

- 6) Rare books have a great fascination for librarians.

9. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 银行还采取了另一项预防措施。(precaution, as well)

- 2) 允许我向您表示最深切的同情。(convey)
- 3) 日本人似乎总是匆匆忙忙的。(perpetual)
- 4) 我不能解释这个特点。(trait, in question)
- 5) 两个证人的证词不一致。(conflict)
- 6) 无节制的饮酒对你的健康不利。(excessive)

Cloze

10. Put in the missing words.

Cultural differences 1) really cause misunderstandings. No matter how perfect your English is, learning the local culture and customs is definitely 2) lesson that can not be skipped. Otherwise, lots of confusion and embarrassment can be on the way. But fortunately it is something that we can work on. Here are some culture shock scenarios (情景) that we should be aware 3) in the UK:

1. 4) begin with, the correct way to greet your friends is “how are you?”, rather than “have you had your meal?” in a Chinese way.

2. When receiving compliments, you are supposed to reply with “thank you” here. 5) in China, people often try to reject compliments in order to show their modesty.

3. As for “excuse me” and “sorry”, they are not applied only 6) you have made a serious 7). You use them whenever you cause any inconvenience, such as a sneeze, getting in the way, or asking others to repeat.

4. You are appreciated here to hold the door for the people 8) you. But you can serve the drinks for yourself before serving others, 9) is considered to be impolite in China to put yourself first.

5. You are encouraged to 10) the present in front of the sender. However, it is more common in China to open the present after the sender leave.

I only named a few above that are most common in Britain, there are still to be more for you to find out and add to the culture shock list.

Text B

The Spanish like to eat well. Besides the general meals of the day, they enjoy “la merienda” and “Ir de tapas”. In the evening, the Spanish young people like to go to bars drinking beer and whisky. Fish is their favorite food, so it is worthwhile to taste the delicious Spanish dishes based on fish.

What do Spanish People Like to Eat?

by Cristina Nuta

The Spanish man likes, among other things, to eat well. Besides the general meals of the day—breakfast, lunch and dinner—in Spain people like to eat “la merienda”, a snack in the afternoon which is taken in a bar or at home. “Ir de tapas” is another typical Spanish thing which consists in taking little portions of food which can consist of: fish, ham, cheese, always accompanied by wine or beer.

In the evening, after having dinner, especially young people, go to bars and have some drinks with their friends. They like spending all the night in the bars and then in the discos. Adults always prefer to take dinner with friends in a restaurant, especially at weekends, when they have more free time. All terraces are full during the warm seasons, until late at night. Spanish people enjoy talking in high voices and drinking a lot of beer and other drinks, which consist of whisky combined with some energy drinks.

Moreover, Spanish people are the Europeans who eat the most fish, after Japan, the major consumer of fish in the world. The majority of Spanish fishermen are in the north—Cantabria, Asturias, Galicia and Catalonia; and in the south—Andalucia and Canarias. That is why, in the Spanish cuisine there are many dishes based on fish.

Concerning the Spanish way of eating, we have to mention that Spanish people usually take dinner late at night, at 10 p. m. This is because they would work until 8 or 9 in the evening, as they start working later in the morning and have a break of almost two hours at mid-day, for their siesta.

To conclude, we should say that it is worth tasting all the Spanish dishes and especially the ones based on fish, because they are delicious. And the most interesting of all, like in all countries, is that each region has its special foods and ways how to serve them. Likewise, drinks