



世纪高职高专教育系列规划教材 · 大学英语

NEW INTEGRATED *English*

综合
训练
与
自测

读和写

2004年修订版

Reading & Writing

3

新综合英语

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《新综合英语》系列教材

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为了适应高职高专教育英语教学的改革和发展,全面推进素质教育,培养创新人才,陕西省教育厅在“陕西高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革研究项目”和“陕西 21 世纪初高等教育教学改革工程”中对教材建设进行了立项研究。本系列教材是这两项研究项目的重要成果,也是陕西省教育厅规划的面向 21 世纪高职高专系列教材之一。

本系列教材主要依据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,同时兼顾《大学英语教学大纲》的要求编写,包括《新综合英语——读和写》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——听和说》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——综合训练与自测》(预备级、1~4 册)以及与之配套的《教师参考书》。主要供高职高专学生、成人教育学生以及大学本科生使用。各校可根据学生的入学英语水平选择从预备级或一册开始组织教学。

《读和写》每册十个单元,每个单元由六部分组成,即:In-class Reading; After-class Reading; Grammar; Reading Skills; General Writing and Applied Writing. In-class Reading 和 After-class Reading 分别相当于精读和泛读,由同一题材的三篇文章组成,课后配有阅读理解、词汇结构、翻译等各种练习。其中 In-class Reading 中 Preparation 旨在激发学生对本单元有关内容的兴趣,开阔思路,使学生进入积极的语言状态;Grammar 部分为基本的英语语法规则的精讲精练,目的是帮助英语语法知识较为薄弱的学生比较系统地学习英语语法,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识;Reading Skills 和 General Writing 部分旨在通过基本读写技能的学习和操练,使学生具有较强的英语读、写能力;Applied Writing 部分旨在通过对各种日常应用文和商业函件的写作方法和技巧的学习和实践,使学生熟悉日常应用文和商业函件的写作要求和方法,读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,借助参考资料能写出简短的英语应用文和商业函件。

《听和说》每册十二个单元,每单元分为 Listening In, Speaking Out, Listening For Pleasure 及 Exercises For Homework 四个部分。各单元前两个部分均围绕学生熟悉或与学生生活相关的话题,以听为基础进行听和说训练;第三部分是听英语歌曲、实景会话等,一是寓教于乐,为课堂教学提供更多的乐趣,二是激发学生的学习兴趣;第四部分通过大量附加的听力材料,旨在进一步加强和提高学生的听力理解能力,同时也可提高学生参加各种英语测试的应试能力。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读和写》、《听和说》有关的背景知识、课堂活动材料、难句解释、语言点例释、课文参考译文和练习答案等。

《综合训练与自测》为《读和写》的补充材料,通过更多相关练习,旨在进一步加强和巩固学生的读、写能力。

《读和写》、《听和说》、《综合训练与自测》各册分工不同,且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以实现高职高专教育英语课程教学要求应达到的目的。

《新综合英语》选材新颖、语言规范、题材多样、内容丰富,具有时代性、趣味性、可思性和前瞻性。在编排上不但注重加强学生英语语言基础知识和基本技能的训练,同时重视学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力的培养。

在设计和编写《新综合英语》的过程中,我们既注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些内容,又采纳传统教学理论中某些合理成分,结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法,联系现状,力求处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系,突出和加强英语实践能力的培养和实际应用。

参加本教材编写的单位有:西北大学、西北工业大学、陕西师范大学、西安电子科技大学、宝鸡文理学院、渭南师范学院、长安大学、西安工业学院、延安大学、陕西财经职业技术学院、陕西交通职业技术学院、陕西职业技术学院、西安铁路职业技术学院(西安铁路职工大学)、西安航空职业技术学院、陕西能源职业技术学院、杨凌职业技术学院、陕西工业职业技术学院、西安航空高等专科学校、陕西国防职业技术学院共19所院校。这些院校的专家、学者和骨干教师在一年的时间里,倾注了大量的心血,协同攻关,完成了本教材的编写。在此,向支持本教材编写的陕西省教育厅、有关院校以及西北大学出版社的领导、项目组的全体成员表示衷心的感谢,向审校各册的中外专家、同行表示衷心的感谢。

西安外国语学院院长杜瑞清教授、本教材的特邀顾问翟象俊教授以及其他顾问对本教材的编写提出了宝贵的指导意见和建议。外籍教师 Mark Hedley 和 Amanda Pateman 审阅了书稿英文稿件,王惠玲、王艾芬、田鹏森三位教授分别审校了第二、第三和第四册,他们都付出了大量的劳动,在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

本教材总主编负责系列教材总体设计、编写组织、选材、审稿、校稿、统稿和定稿以及贯通部分的编写。各分册主编负责本册材料搜集、编写、校稿和统稿。







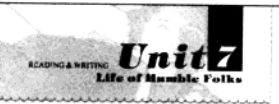



本教材在编写中参考了多种同类的书籍和资料;吸收了众多教学科研工作者有益的科研成果,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。由于编者的水平和经验及编写时间有限,错误和缺点在所难免,我们恳切希望专家、同行和广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们修订,使其日臻完善。

编者

2003年7月



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Unit 1

Vocabulary and Structure

1. His failure to pay his debts their suspicion that he was not to be trusted.

2. For a whole month she stayed in the hospital ward and not once did she visit her home for fear of carrying the virus to her child.

3. Will the owner of this watch please come forward and _____ it?

4. Drastic measures were adopted to _____ government spending.

5. He _____ that half an hour would be enough for him to drive to the airport, but he simply forgot that it was rush hour.

6. The Red Army seized the land and _____ it to the poor peasants.

7. The police threatened that they would take action if the meeting did not _____ immediately.

8. It seems to me you have been _____ your studies.

- A. ignoring B. overlooking

- C. missing D. neglecting
9. The _____ of our trip to Beijing was the visit to the Great Wall.
A. climax B. tip
C. maximum D. top
10. The _____ of yourself that you see in the mirror is produced by the reflection of light.
A. look B. figure
C. image D. appearance
11. He _____ aside our objections with a wave of his hand.
A. drove B. pulled
C. swept D. brushed
12. The film _____ memories of her merry family life back in the 1920's.
A. flared up B. built up
C. kept up D. conjured up
13. Although many young people are _____ on going abroad, he prefers to stay and work in his own country.
A. crazy B. keen
C. mad D. eager
14. The policeman went from house to house, _____ whether anyone had seen the lost boy.
A. demanding B. inquiring
C. requiring D. searching
15. The disease _____ his mind so that he lost his memory.
A. effected B. impressed
C. affected D. hurt

II. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the italicized word on the left of each sentence.

1. *anxiety* He crammed all the books into the bag _____ and went away.
2. *hurry* The mother was _____ cleaning the house before the party.
3. *satisfy* I don't think that she can give a _____ explanation.
4. *silent* The roar of the man _____ the crowd.
5. *energy* Everyone looked fresh and _____ after the seven-day spring break.
6. *engage* He has many _____ this month at various clubs.
7. *ambition* He is a very _____ person.
8. *astonish* All the people stared at him in _____.
9. *privacy* What I told you was _____. I thought you would respect that.
10. *curious* Looking up, I saw her eyes fixed on me in _____.

Reading Comprehension

There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each

of the questions, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that is the best answer.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Most of us have an image of a normal or standard English pronunciation, and very commonly in Great Britain this is "Received Pronunciation", often associated with the public schools, Oxford, and the BBC. Indeed, a pronunciation within this range has great prestige throughout the world, and for English taught as a foreign language it is usually ideal to any other pronunciation. At the same time, it must be remembered that, so far as the English-speaking countries are concerned, this "Received Pronunciation" approaches the status of a "standard" almost only in England; educated Scots, Irishmen, Americans, Australians, and others have their own different images of a standard form of English.

Even in England it is difficult to speak of a standard in pronunciation. Pronunciation is infinitely variable, so that even given the will to adopt a single pronunciation, it would be difficult to achieve. The word "dance" may be pronounced in a dozen ways even by people who do not think of themselves as dialect speakers; there is no sure way of any two people saying the same word with precisely the same sound. In this respect, pronunciation much more closely resembles handwriting and spelling. One can know at once whether a word is spelt in a "standard" way or not. But two persons' handwriting and pronunciation may both be perfectly intelligible, yet have obvious differences without being able to say which is "better" or more "standard".

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. English pronunciation, spelling and handwriting.
 - B. The status of "Received Pronunciation" in the English-speaking countries.
 - C. The difficulty of achieving a standard in English pronunciation.
 - D. Variations in the pronunciation of the word "dance".
2. What can we learn about "Received Pronunciation" from the passage?
 - A. It is a sub-standard form of the English language.
 - B. It is an ideal form of English pronunciation in English-speaking countries.
 - C. It is a standard form of English pronunciation among intellectuals everywhere in the world.
 - D. It is a somewhat standard form of English pronunciation in England.
3. In what way is pronunciation more like handwriting than spelling according to the passage?
 - A. They can both be learned with complete precision.
 - B. They vary from individual to individual.
 - C. Neither of them is essential to the acquisition of English language.
 - D. They can hardly be imitated.
4. Why is it so difficult to achieve a single standard pronunciation even in England?
 - A. Because most people do not go to public schools.
 - B. Because there is a lot of controversy over the pronunciation of the word "dance".
 - C. Because no two people can be said to pronounce words in exactly the same way.

- D. Because dialect speakers do not want to change their pronunciation.
5. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. There is no such thing as a single standard English in pronunciation in the English-speaking world.
- B. It is necessary for people to agree on a single English pronunciation in order to avoid misunderstanding.
- C. The American model of pronunciation is gaining higher prestige in the English-speaking countries.
- D. "Received Pronunciation" will disappear soon.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

It is interesting to reflect on how much we judge people by the clothes they wear. Long hair and patched blue jeans? A student, we say to ourselves instantly, and not living at home either, or he wouldn't be going about with those holes in his sweater. A graceful lady in a close-fitting dress, carefully cut nails and earrings? Must be a foreigner, we think, English women of that age dress so smartly, and she probably has money, too, those shoes were not bought in a chain store. And a man walking along the pavement over there? Well-tailored suit, hat just at the right angle—a businessman, of course, and undoubtedly English. Why English? Well, it's raining, isn't it? Only an Englishman would carry his treasured, umbrella, still perfectly rolled, in the rain.

I once read of a journalist who went into an extremely expensive department store dressed in her shabby clothes. She was eyed with suspicion as she examined the goods on display. When she finally decided on a small purchase, she said she had forgotten to bring enough money with her and could she pay by cheque. The assistant politely told her that cheques were not accepted for goods of 2 pounds or under. The next day she went back, dressed to kill, smelling of expensive perfume(香水). She selected an even cheaper article, told the same story and her cheque was accepted without question. It only goes to show how easily we are impressed by clothes. I wonder if Stone Age Man selected his woman by the quality of the bearskin she was wearing?

6. Why do we suppose that the "student" in jeans is not living at home? Because his _____.
- A. clothes are uncared for
- B. clothes are badly mended
- C. jeans need mending
- D. hair needs cutting
7. The graceful lady described in the passage appears to be rich because _____.
- A. her dress fits her perfectly
- B. she isn't dressed like an English woman
- C. she takes care of her nails
- D. her shoes are of good quality
8. The writer suggests that Englishmen _____.

- A. pay no attention to rain
 - B. never go out without carrying their umbrellas
 - C. take great care of their umbrellas
 - D. are too proud to unroll their umbrellas
9. When the journalist was not dressed in smart clothes, the shop assistant refused to sell her anything.
- A. unwillingly accepted her cheque
 - B. said the goods were not for sale
 - C. would only accept cash
 - D. refused to sell her anything
10. The second time the journalist visited the store, the thing she bought cost just over two pounds.
- A. just over two pounds
 - B. less than two pounds
 - C. exactly two pounds
 - D. less than she thought

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The reading comprehension passages in this course are designed to help you increase your reading speed. A higher reading rate, with no loss of comprehension, will help you in other subjects as well as English, and the general principles apply to any language. Naturally, you will not read every book at the same speed. You would expect to read a newspaper, for example, much more rapidly than a physics or economics textbook—but you can raise your average reading speed over the whole range of materials you wish to cover so that the percentage (百分比) gain will be the same whatever kind of reading you are concerned with.

The reading passages which follow are all of an average level of difficulty for your stage of instruction. They are all about 500 words long. They are about topics of general interest which do not require a great deal of specialized knowledge. Thus they fall between the kind of reading you might find in your textbook and the much less demanding kind you will find in a newspaper or light novel. If you read this kind of English, with understanding at, say, 400 words per minute, you might skim through a newspaper at perhaps 650-700, while with a difficult textbook you might drop to 200 or 250. Perhaps you would like to know what reading speeds are common among native English-speaking university students and how those speeds can be improved. Tests in Minnesota, U. S. A., for example, have shown that students without special training can read English of average difficulty, for example Tolstoy's War and Peace in translation, at speeds of between 240 and 250 w. p. m. with about 70% comprehension. Minnesota claims that after 12 half-hour lessons, once a week, the reading speed can be increased, with no loss of comprehension, to around 500 w. p. m. It is further claimed that with intensive training over seventeen weeks, speeds of over 1000 w. p. m. can be reached, but this would be quite exceptional. If you get to the point where you can read books of average difficulty at between 400 and 500 w. p. m. with 70% or more com-

prehension, you will be doing quite well, though of course any further improvement of speed-with-comprehension will be a good thing.

11. According to the passage, a higher reading rate depends on _____.
 - A. a large vocabulary
 - B. learning other subjects well besides English
 - C. a good comprehension of the reading texts
 - D. different reading speeds for different types of texts
12. According to the article, the reading passages on this course are _____.
 - A. more difficult than a textbook on a particular subject
 - B. easier than a light novel
 - C. more demanding than news stories
 - D. of the same category as novels and newspapers
13. You can expect to read your textbooks _____.
 - A. more quickly than you read the passages on this course
 - B. more quickly than you read the passages
 - C. more slowly than you read the passages on this course
 - D. faster than any other kind of material
14. For a book of average difficulty the average untrained native speaker at the University of Minnesota _____.
 - A. reads at 500 w. p. m.
 - B. reads at 400 w. p. m.
 - C. reads at about 1, 000 w. p. m.
 - D. reads at about 245 w. p. m.
15. An untrained student's reading speed can be _____ with intensive training over twelve weeks.
 - A. increased four times
 - B. doubled
 - C. tripled
 - D. increased a little

Cloze

Put in the missing words. The first letter of each is given to you.

In recent years, many parents have engaged in e _____ 1 to learn more about their teens. The reason for parental anxiety is that some reports i _____ 2 that about 62 percent of high school students have gotten d _____ 3 and some 42 percent have used d _____ 4 in the last year.

Is this propriety for parents to s _____ 5 on their teens? Conscientious parents can be found on b _____ 6 sides of the issue. One c _____ 7 believes that protection of a teen o _____ 8 the right to privacy. But experts in child development don't think so. They warn that espionage can be

and looking down the winding road.

13. The news _____ a Nobel prize winner will visit our school has got round.

- A. that B. which C. / D. what

Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- Her heart was thumping with anxiety and she started at every sound, rushing out to the door and looking down the winding road.
- He sat down beside her on the threshold and looked wistfully out into the sky.
- I feel too vulnerable in this profession; I suffer in anticipation over my own evaluations. Now I must suffer over his.
- How can I not rejoice that my son is my rival in this? Or my daughter has nudged me along a notch by such a loving means?
- Her best method is volunteering at her children's school, where she picks up good information on teen culture.

General Writing

I. Study the following words related to college life and classify them into different groups. Give a name to each of the groups.

language lab	speech contest	top achievers	academic report
Reader's Club	Young Volunteers	drop-outs (退学生)	library
Soccer Association	computer center	sports	seminar
Reference room	average students	Art Salon	

II. Study the following paragraph to find out how the ideas are developed by classification.

Everything in the library is separated into different categories according to content. These categories include fiction and non-fiction. Fiction books contain stories that are not facts, but are about imaginary things. Fiction includes novels and short stories about places and people that are not real. Non-fiction books contain factual information. Non-fiction includes science, art, history, and other things. Some people like novels and some people like history or science, but there are interesting books of both fiction and non-fiction.

Topic Sentence: _____

Principle of Classification: _____

Categories: _____

III. Writing Practice:

Write a classification paragraph on the topic "Students in My University"

Applied Writing

Put the following into English.

进口商通过自我介绍寻找业务伙伴

先生们:

我们是本市最大的轻工业产品进口商之一,愿与你建立业务关系。

您真诚的,

莫 宾

4月14日

进口商给出口公司写信要求建立业务关系

亲爱的先生们:

我们从旧金山一位朋友处得悉贵公司的地址,现去函与你公司建立业务关系。

我公司与这里许多最大的轻工业产品经销商有良好的关系。

如能从你公司得到优惠报盘,我们确信能大量销售中国货。

请告知有关你公司出口商品的必要详情。

您真诚的,

莫 宾

5月16日

Unit 2

Vocabulary and Structure

1. His statement was entirely _____ on such an occasion.

2. Only one more week and the contract will _____.

3. They have carefully _____ the time and the materials needed to complete the project.

4. I must go _____ my work or I'll fall behind my schedule.

5. As he didn't like the TV program, he _____ another channel.

6. All these factors _____ her success.

7. They are conducting experiments with a dozen _____ monkeys.

8. The valley _____ spread out before us.

9. This summer we had heavy rain for weeks _____, so there was a serious flood.

- A. in the end B. once in a while
C. on end D. in time
10. When the fainted soldier _____, he immediately asked the surgeon to let him go back to the front.
A. came back B. came to
C. turned up D. turned out
11. After school she headed straight _____ the airport to meet her father.
A. for B. on
C. from D. at
12. _____ a large collection of scientific works in Chinese, our library contains many scientific books in foreign languages.
A. Except B. Except for
C. In reference to D. In addition to
13. The dress is _____ in all sizes.
A. valuable B. available
C. changeable D. noticeable
14. The doctor has warned time and again that smoking will _____ his health, but Johnny just won't listen.
A. affect B. avail
C. change D. notice
15. I went to the library _____ I wanted to borrow some books.
A. since B. when
C. because D. while

II. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the italicized word on the left of each sentence.

1. *entertain* A hospitable person he is, he enjoys _____ his friends on the weekends.
2. *companion* When he died, we missed his _____.
3. *different* There are striking _____ between the two kinds of electronic appliance.
4. *respectability* All the people gave a _____ salute to the brave soldier.
5. *consume* At every supermarket, there is a wide choice of goods for the _____.
6. *constitute* He has got a strong _____; he will recover soon.
7. *familiarize* In fact, her _____ with French is quite limited.
8. *profession* The questions you asked were very _____.
9. *cure* With the advance of medicine, many _____ illnesses have become _____.
10. *addiction* Not many middle-aged women are _____ to tranquilizers.

Reading Comprehension

There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each

of the questions, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that is the best answer.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the early post-war era, there was a quite wide-spread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction.

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong. Questioning and routine double checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the following warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

1. What is the main purpose of this passage?
 - A. To look back to the early days of computers.
 - B. To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.
 - C. To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.
 - D. To warn that computers may be very useful, but they can make mistakes and to rely on them whole heartedly would be foolish.
2. The author advises those dealing with computers to _____.
 - A. be reasonably skeptical about them
 - B. check all their answers
 - C. substitute them for basic thinking
 - D. use them for business purposes only
3. An "internal computer" is _____.
 - A. a computer used exclusively by one company for its own problems
 - B. a person's store of knowledge and the ability to process it
 - C. the most up-to-date in-house computer a company can buy
 - D. a computer from the post-war era which is very reliable
4. The author suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is _____.
 - A. challenging
 - B. dramatic
 - C. psychological
 - D. malfunctioning
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of _____.
 - A. computer science courses in high schools
 - B. business men and women who use pocket calculators