

校企合作系列丛书·广告设计与制作专业

New Comprehensive English I

新编综合英语

(上册)

主编·石磊 刘利艾



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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前 言

近年来,我国高等职业教育蓬勃发展,高等职业教育教学的方针是“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”,并采用“工学结合”的培养模式培养技能型人才。《新编综合英语》(上、下册)是一套全新的、为高等院校艺术类专业学生编写的综合英语教程。由于艺术类专业学生在英语基础和学习热情等方面都与其他专业学生存在明显的差距,针对这些差距,如何调动学生的积极性,如何为学生选取符合其实际英语水平和满足其职场英语需求的教程,是提高教学质量的关键所在。

本系列教材秉承的编写理念是“以职场交际为目标,以应用为目的,培养学生的英语实际应用能力,使艺术类专业学生能在日常活动和未来职场中进行简单的语言交流”。因此,在选材上,本系列教材不仅注重提高学生听、说、读、写、译等各项基本技能,实现教育部《高职高专英语教学基本要求》规定的教学目标,还能结合未来职场发展需要,提高学生职业素养。

本系列教材适应艺术类专业发展需要,专业性和趣味性并存,分为上、下两册,每册分为八个单元,以职业为导向,涉及广告、动画、设计和一些时尚主题,并围绕这些主题来设计学习任务和相关练习。每单元包括两篇课文(Text A 和 Text B)和两个重点练习(Grammar 和 Skill Focus),共四个部分。围绕 Text A,设置了 Pre-reading Task、While-reading Task 和 Post-reading Task 多种任务。Pre-reading Task 以观察图片、问题讨论等手段,活跃课堂气氛,引出单元主题,为后续的课文学习抛砖引玉。Post-reading Task 部分设置了五个任务,围绕课文理解、核心词汇和核心表达的翻译展开。针对学生的语法弱项,每个单元选取了一个语法点进行讲解和练习。在 Skill Focus 部分,着重培养学生的听、读、译和写技能。在学习完各单元之后,将基础能力和专业词汇知识相结合,通过内容的选取激发学生英语学习的兴趣,让艺术类专业学生的英语学习不再枯燥,让他们发现学在其中、用在其中,也乐在其中。每单元的教学时间建议安排六个课时。各校可以根据各自的实际教学情况进行适当调整。

本书由石磊、刘利艾担任主编。石磊负责第1、2、3、4单元以及统稿工作;刘利艾负责第5、6、7、8单元。



本书为上海行健职业学院、上海真实传媒有限公司共同开发,由长期从事英语教学的双师型教师编写,得到了同行和学校的大力支持和帮助。尽管我们十分努力,本书还是难免有错误和疏漏之处。我们衷心希望得到同行专家和使用者的指教。

编 者

2017 年 6 月

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Unit One College Life

◎ Art is the right hand of nature. The latter only gave us being, but the former made us men.

艺术是自然的右手。自然只让我们存在，而艺术创造我们人类。

◎ Good painting is like good cooking; it can be tasted, but not explained.
好画犹如佳肴，只可意会，不可言传。



Part One Text A

Pre-reading Task

I . Work in pairs. Look at the following pictures of some world-famous universities and state their names and locations.



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____



(4) _____



(5) _____



(6) _____

II. Think about it.

1. What do you expect to learn as a freshman?
2. What will college life, in your opinion, be like?

**While-reading Task****Our College Life****Text A**

As far as we are concerned, life is a piece of paper which needs to be pictured. I always imagined that how wonderful my college life would be when I was a child. And it really is!

In my opinion, I find that time is more flexible in the university. Our life will be a highlight if we budget our time sufficiently and our money as well.

Besides studying, I can also take part in various activities. Our campus life is very interesting and fascinating with these activities. I also take part in other activities held by our college associations. Some students play a significant role in organizing and planning the activities in order to involve more students in the activities.

In any case, self-study is an important part to acquire knowledge and get a high score in the examinations. An adequate source of knowledge is our college's library which is regarded as brain trust and the tower of power by the students. On the basis of this source, we can fly in the ocean of knowledge. Fulfilling our dreams we have much flexible time in the library and we know that we can bury ourselves in the library anytime if we want. What's more, we can also take many a lecture in the college. I constantly spare time take lectures which are disregarded by some students, because they think that lectures are so boring and useless. To my disappointment, they don't realize the meaning and significance of lectures.

I am fond of strolling around the campus after a days' work, breathing fresh air, seeing an attractive view and feeling a sense of relaxation. What I always pursue is the coordination of work and relaxation, and this gives me a good mood to start over a new day.

Many students have set their aims and they start to indulge themselves in the study. Only in this way can they enrich their life and foresee their future prospect. Others take part in more activities rather than study and as a result, they can't keep the balance of study and activities. All in all, we need to enrich our life in the combination of activities and study, using potential sources to perfect ourselves as well!

We should seize every opportunity to improve ourselves, and only in this way can we find that our college life is meaningful and full of value.

New Words

flexible /'fleksɪbl/

adj.

灵活的



highlight /'haɪlaɪt/	v.	强调;使突出
budget /'bʌdʒɪt/	v.	编制预算
campus /'kæmpəs/	n.	校园
fascinating /'fæsmɪneɪtɪŋ/	adj.	迷人的,有极大吸引力的
association /ə'səʊʃi'eɪʃn/	n.	协会、社团
significant /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/	adj.	重要的,有意义的
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/	v.	使参与;牵涉
acquire /ə'kwəɪə(r)/	v.	获得,得到
adequate /'ædɪkwət/	adj.	充分的,足够的
source /sɔ:s/	n.	来源;河流的源头
regard /rɪ'gɑ:d/	v.	认为,认作
fulfill /fʊl'fɪl/	v.	实现,履行
constantly /'kɒnstəntli/	adv.	经常地;不变地
disregard /dɪsrɪ'gɑ:d/	v.	不理睬,无视
stroll /strɔ:l/	v.	散步;漫步
relaxation /rɪ'læks'eɪʃn/	n.	消遣,娱乐
pursue /pə'sju:/	v.	追求,追击
coordination /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪ'neɪʃn/	n.	协调;和谐
mood /mu:d/	n.	心情,情绪
indulge /ɪn'dʌldʒ/	v.	放纵;满足
enrich /ɪn'rɪtʃ/	v.	使...富有,使...富裕
prospect /'prɒspekt/	n.	前途;前景
combination /kəm'bɪ'neɪʃn/	n.	合作,结合,组合
potential /pə'tenʃl/	adj.	潜在的,有可能的
	n.	潜力,可能性
opportunity /ɒpə'tju:nɪti/	n.	机会,时机

Phrases and Expressions

as/so far as sth./sb. is concerned	就...而言
as well	也,又
take part in	参加
play a role	起...作用,扮演...角色
regard... as...	把...作为,认为
be fond of	喜欢
rather than	而不是;与其(不如)
all in all	总而言之,大体而言

Post-reading Task

Comprehension of the Text

Task 1 Read the following sentences and learn them by heart.

1. As far as we are concerned, life is a piece of paper which needs to be pictured.
2. I also take part in other activities held by our college associations.
3. An adequate source of knowledge is our college's library which is regarded as brain trust and the tower of power by the students.
4. What I always pursue is the coordination of work and relaxation.
5. Only in this way can they enrich their life and foresee their future prospect.

Task 2 Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
2. Do you know how the students get involved in the campus activities?
3. What is an adequate source of knowledge in college according to the passage?
4. Why do you think some students disregard the lectures?
5. Why do many students start to focus on the study?

Task 3 Fill in the blanks to complete the main ideas of the text.

The article tells us about the _____, which should focus on studying, _____ and _____. However, students should keep the balance of _____ to enrich their life in the college and only in this way _____.

Task 4 Vocabulary study.

I. Choose the correct form of the words to complete the following sentences.

1. fascinate, fascination, fascinating
 - a. Genuineness and uniqueness of drawings are really attractive and _____.
 - b. Old castles have a certain strange _____ for me.
2. significant, significantly, significance
 - a. If they do, it will be _____ for a few reasons.
 - b. We attached no _____ to his statement.
3. constant, constantly, constancy
 - a. He was _____ tortured with headache.
 - b. The pages of the dictionary had curled up from _____ use.
4. relax, relaxed, relaxation
 - a. She likes to retreat to the country to _____ at the weekend.
 - b. I feel _____ after a shower.



5. indulge, indulged, indulgence

- a. Constant _____ in bad habits brought about his ruin .
b. Wealth allows humans to be _____ in abundance.

II. Match the words in Column A with the appropriate words and phrases in Column B.

A

1. take
2. indulge
3. disregard
4. foresee
5. play

B

- a. the future
b. part in the activities
c. a significant role
d. in the study
e. the lectures

III. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the words in the box.

association	significant	acquire	constant
source	regard	fulfill	involve

1. They made choice of Mr. Wang as the next president of the _____.
2. They _____ each failure as a stimulus to further efforts.
3. However, the use of these materials does _____ some inherent questions.
4. The museum has just _____ a famous painting by Pablo Picasso.
5. I was fed up with my boss' _____ complaints.
6. I' ve heard from a trustworthy _____ that the company is going to bankrupt.
7. Please inform us if there are any _____ changes in your plan.
8. I know that I have a purpose in this world and I live to _____ this purpose.

Task 5 Translation.

1. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. As far as we are concerned, life is a piece of paper which is needed to be pictured.

2. Our life will be a highlight if we budget our time sufficiently and our money as well.

3. What' s more, we can also take many a lecture in the college.

4. To my disappointment, they don' t realize the meaning and the significance of lectures.

5. What I always pursue is the coordination of work and relaxation, and this gives me a good mood to start over a new day.

II. Translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases given in parentheses.

1. 说话要有根据。(on the basis of...)
2. 她喜欢在校园散步。(be fond of)
3. 我认为汤姆是我教过的最有潜力的学生之一。(regard... as)
4. 他在这部电影中扮演了一个反面角色。(play a role)
5. 除了学习之外,我也参加其他活动。(take part in)

III. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

Many students have set their aims and they start to indulge themselves in the study. Only in this way can they enrich their life and foresee their future prospect. Others take part in more activities rather than study and as a result, they can't keep the balance of study and activities. All in all, we need to enrich our life in the combination of activities and study, using potential sources to perfect ourselves as well!

Part Two Grammar

句子成分和基本句型

通常来说,句子是由两个部分组成的,即主语和谓语,这两个部分是句子的直接成分也是不可缺少的成分(除祈使句和感叹句)。句子成分是句子中起一定作用的一个组成部分。句子成分共有八种:主语、谓语、宾语、表语、补语、状语、定语、同位语。

序号	成分	特点	例句
1	主语	句子的主体,是句子要说明的人或物。主语通常由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词或主语从句等来担任	I felt a bit anxious. Prices are going up.
2	谓语	用来说明主语的动作或状态的部分,是由动词或动词短语来担任的。位置在主语之后	A single man can do it in ten minutes. This knowledge will help you enlarge your vocabulary.



序号	成分	特点	例句
3	宾语	用来表示动作的对象或内容，一般由名词、代词、数词或与之相当的结构担任。位置在及物动词或介词之后	I have an English dictionary . Li Ming can do it .
4	表语	在系动词之后表示主语的性质、特征、状态或身份的部分，通常由名词、代词、形容词、副词、数词、介词短语、动词不定式、动名词、分词或表语从句担任	They are from Shanghai . He is a student .
5	补语	用来补充说明主语或宾语的身份或特征的，通常由形容词、名词或其他相当的结构担当，并且有宾语补足语或主语补足语之分	The boy made the students happy . It sounds wonderful .
6	状语	用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子的，通常由副词或与之相当的结构担任	It rained heavily last night . Let's meet at the gate .
7	定语	用来限定或修饰名词或代词的，一般由形容词、动名词、动词不定式、分词、数词或与之相当的结构担任	They told me an interesting story. I have a new book to read.
8	同位语	位于名词或名词性短语之后，是用于说明其内容的。通常由名词、名词性短语或从句担任	The American president, Bush , will visit London next week. We students must study hard.

所谓基本句型，就是句子结构的几种基本“格局”，英语中千变万化的句子离不开五种基本句型。

序号	句型	特点	例句
1	SV 主-谓语	在 SV 结构中，谓语动词通常是不及物动词	The telephone rang. China is developing.
2	SVO 主-谓-宾	在 SVO 结构中，谓语动词通常是及物动词，后跟宾语	John studies English. They finally won the game.
3	SVP 主-系-表	句中的谓语动词是系动词，常见的系动词除了 be 动词之外可分为四组：(1) become, get, go, come, grow, turn 等表示“变为”。(2) keep, stay, remain, continue, lie 等表示“保持状态”。(3) seem, appear 等表示“看起来”。(4) 感官动词	His face turned red. The weather continues fine. Everybody appears well prepared. His plan sounds perfect.

Continued

序号	句型	特点	例句
4	SVOO 主-谓-宾-宾	在 SVOO 结构中，及物动词之后跟两个宾语(直接宾语和间接宾语)	I sent her a telegram. Tom lent me a bike.
5	SVOC 主-谓-宾-补	在宾语补足语构成的复合宾语中，宾语和它的补足语之间存在着逻辑上的主谓关系	We made him our spokesmen. We found the house empty.

Exercises

I . Write SV, SVP, SVO, SVOO or SVOC after each of the following sentences.

1. The teacher taught us some grammar rules.
2. She left her job unfinished.
3. The sun is shining.
4. He showed me his new watch.
5. She made her son behave well.
6. The leaves turn green.
7. He smelled the material burning.
8. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

II . Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我看见李萍在校门口招手。(SVOC)
2. 这个时候他感到又饿又渴。(SVP)
3. 老师让孩子们玩耍。(SVOC)
4. 他给了那个小男孩一些糖果。(SVOO)
5. 这个故事听起来很有趣，但它不真实。(SVP)
6. 彼得告诉我们这台机器的用法。(SVOO)
7. 她买了一张世界地图。(SVO)
8. 我不知道他们昨天是什么时候离开学校的。(SVO)