

现代远程教育系列教材



# 大学英语

主 编 戴丽萍 副主编 刘艳平

(第2版)







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## 大学英语

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#### 介简容内

本书为"现代远程教育系列教材"之一,全书共10个单元。本书所选语言材料难度适当,行文流畅,语言地道,题材多样化,富有时代感,且实用性较强,旨在重点培养学生的阅读技能,同时也进行必要的写作及翻译技能训练。本书既传授必要的、系统的语言知识,又注重培养学生实际应用语言的能力,以便全面提高学生的语言综合素质。

本书充分考虑了成人学习外语的特点,便于学生自学,也便于利用现代教学手段,处理好传授与实践、面授与自学之间的关系,把学生主动性与教师的引导作用紧密地联系在一起。

本书的使用对象是远程和成人高等教育的学生,也可供其他英语学习者参考使用。

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#### 出版说明。

现代远程教育试点工作开展以来,编写适合我国远程教育培养目标、体现远程教育学习者学习特点、采用现代化的培养手段且便于教育机构和学生共享的学习资源一直是试点院校关注的问题。为促进教育资源的共建共享,中国石油大学(华东)远程与继续教育学院、北京交通大学远程与继续教育学院、福建师范大学网络教育学院、西南科技大学网络教育学院和北京网梯科技发展有限公司共同组建了"网络教育教学资源研发中心","现代远程教育系列教材"就是由以上单位合作组织编写的。

该系列教材力图体现以下特色:

- 1. 文字教材和数字化教学资源统筹考虑;
- 2. 适应远程教育学生的学习特点,方便学生的自主学习:
- 3. 教学内容适合应用型人才的培养目标;
- 4. 多所高校长期从事一线教学工作的教师及资深专家共同编写,保证教材的高质量、 高水平;
  - 5. 实现远程教育教学资源的共建共享。 期望本系列教材成为远程教育学生的好帮手。

现代远程教育系列教材编委会 2009 年 11 月

## 前言

#### ● PREFACE ●

《大学英语》是"现代远程教育系列教材"之一,共分3册,教学对象是远程教育的学生,学习特点是在职业余学习。其中,第1册共有10个单元,每单元建议授课学时为6学时,适用于高中起点专科层次的学生;第2册共有8个单元,每单元建议授课学时为6学时,适用于专科起点本科层次的学生;第3册主要为统考做准备,以分项强化练习、综合测试题、模拟题为主。第1~3册适用于高中起点本科层次的学生。同时,《大学英语》也可供其他英语学习者参考使用。

《大学英语》的设计与编写是在仔细研究了我国远程教育的特征,认真、审慎地考察了远程教育学生的需求之后完成的,其编写的指导思想是"简明、易读、实用",以方便学生的自主学习。《大学英语》具备以下特点。

- 1. 每个单元给出明确的教学目的与目标。
- 2. 实行任务驱动的教学内容组织形式。
- 3. 给出明确的学习活动。
- 4. 进行详细的问题分析与解答。
- 5. 配有结合实际的习题与测验。
- 6. 提供丰富的参考资源。

通过《大学英语》的学习,学生能够进一步掌握英语基础知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译有关业务资料、进行简单的语言应用的能力,为今后继续提高英语交际能力打下良好的基础。具体来说,学完《大学英语》后,学生应能够认知 3000 个左右的单词 (包括入学时要求掌握的 1200 个单词),对其中的 2000 个单词能够正确拼写,进行英汉互译,并能够熟练掌握 500 个左右常用词组的基本释义和用法。《大学英语》旨在培养学生听、说、读、写、译等方面的能力,具体要求为:能够听懂没有生词的会话或短文;能够运用英语进行简单的日常会话;能够掌握基本的阅读技能,有较强的阅读能力;能够运用学到的语言知识写出正确的句子及简单的书信等应用文;能够借助词典翻译中等难度的一般性英语文章;能够运用所掌握的基本语法规则解决阅读与翻译中的一般问题。

《大学英语》的具体内容安排如下。

- 1. 每单元设主干文章一篇,课文较短,并配有详细的篇章分析及对语言点的讲解,同时介绍与文章主题相关的文化背景知识。
  - 2. 每单元配备丰富的词汇、结构、翻译、阅读理解、写作、语法等多种练习,强

调精练、勤练、多练、以便于自学巩固。

- 3. 语法知识按照由易到难的顺序直线排列, 贯串各册, 但每个单元都有侧重点, 突出重点语法项目, 并且前后呼应。
  - 4. 根据每个单元的内容、选出课文中的重点段落、要求学生跟读并背诵。
  - 5. 写作学习贯串各册,逐步介绍句子、段落及篇章的写作方法。
- 6. 为了便于自学,每个单元的课文配有外籍教师录音,同时提供练习答案、参考译文等材料。

《大学英语》所选语言材料难度适当,行文流畅,语言地道,题材多样化,富有时代感,且实用性较强,旨在重点培养学生的阅读技能,同时也进行必要的写作及翻译技能训练。《大学英语》既传授必要的、系统的语言知识,又注重培养学生实际应用语言的能力及分析能力,以便全面提高学生的语言综合素质。

本书为《大学英语》第1册的第2版,由北京交通大学的戴丽萍、刘艳平老师进行总体设计和统稿。其中,第1、2、3单元由西南科技大学的梁倩、吴天骄老师编写;第4、5、6单元由福建师范大学的王继丰老师编写;第7、8、9单元由中国石油大学(华东)的陈效新老师编写;第10单元由北京交通大学的周志杰老师编写;测试题由北京交通大学的付天英老师编写。

本书的编写工作得到了北京交通大学陈玉英、时芝平、高翠香等老师的帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

限于编者水平、本书难免有不足之处、恳请使用本书的教师和学生批评指正。

编 者 2009年11月



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## Higher Education

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#### Focus are going to listen to the sentences again. After each going are unit

#### In this unit, you have to

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- get to know some knowledge of online education.
- master the target words and expressions.
- learn to use some sentence patterns in this unit.
- master the usage of simple sentence.
- master the usage of verb tenses (I).

### Part One Listen and Imitate

- 1. Listen to the following sentences and try to understand the meanings.
  - 1. We can do a lot of things online, such as searching for information and communicating with friends no matter how far.
  - 2. We can just click our way into education, communication, and information without leaving the house.
  - 3. Some classes may require students to all log in at the same time so they can attend live lectures by a professor.
  - 4. It is just like a 24-hour library, which enables us to search for the right information we need by simply typing in some key words.
  - 5. It can provide different learners with more flexible and versatile ways of learning, and at the same time allows some learners to stick to their present jobs while studying the latest knowledge online.
- II. You are going to listen to the sentences again. After each sentence, there is a pause. Please read aloud during the pause.

## Part Fill Read and Practice



#### **Culture Awareness**

#### 1. Online Education in America

In recent years, foreign long-distance online education has developed rapidly. The United



States is the most mature and the fastest in the development of long-distance online education. American government attaches great importance to online education. The Clinton Administration had announced to establish education extensively in the Internet, and proposed to all citizens in 1996: every classroom and every library would be all linked to the Internet the early at the beginning of the 21st century. The Department of Education invested 78 million US dollars to build online courses, and the federal government utilized 2 billion US dollars to promote the use of computers of all primary and middle school students. In order to achieve the plan announced by the Clinton Administration, the annual expenditure for online education

has reached 10 to 20 billion US dollars. Having advanced information technology, the United States

has progressed a great deal of research and experimentation on long-distance education. The University of Hawaii, and the University of Maryland have respectively set undergraduate or master's distance courses or majors, and some of which only for online education. According to a survey, 75% of the American universities will provide online education to 50 million adults.

#### 美国的网络教育

近几年,国外远程网络教育发展很快,其中以美国的远程网络教育发展最为成熟,发展速度也最快。美国政府十分重视网络教育,克林顿政府曾宣布要在因特网上广泛地开展教育,并于1996年向全体公民提出: 21世纪初要把每一间教室和每一个图书馆都连到因特网上。美国教育部投资7800万美元用以建立网上课程,联邦政府用20亿美元推动所有中小学生使用电脑。为了实现克林顿政府宣布的计划,国家每年用于网络教育的开支达100亿~200亿美元。由于有了

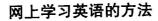


先进的信息技术,美国在远程教育方面进行了大量的研究和实验。夏威夷大学、马里兰大学都分别开设了远程教育本科或硕士学位课程或专业,有的专业只进行网络教育。据调查统计,75%的美国大学将对5000万成年人提供网络教育。

#### 2. The Methods of Learning English on the Internet

On the Internet, we learn English with the following methods:

- (1) visiting English learning websites;
- (2) participating in an online English learning news group;
- (3) using E-mail discussion to participate in English language learning groups;
- (4) participating in the English learning BBS;
- (5) making foreign pen pals on the Internet;
- (6) subscribing to free English learning magazines;
- (7) using chat rooms on the Internet for English learning;
- (8) using the Internet to search all aspects of the English learning information, such as dictionary, encyclopedia, library, and so on.





在因特网上,我们通过以下方法来学习英语:

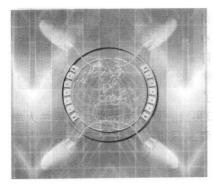
- (1) 访问英语学习网站:
- (2) 参加网上的在线英语学习新闻讨论组;
- (3) 利用电子邮件参加英语学习讨论小组;
- (4) 参加 BBS 英语学习讨论;
- (5) 在因特网上结交国外的笔友:
- (6) 订阅免费的英语学习杂志;
- (7) 利用因特网上的聊天室学习英语;
- (8) 利用因特网搜索英语学习各方面的信息,如字典、百科全书、图书馆等。

#### 



#### **Online Education**

Surfing on the Internet is no longer something strange. <sup>①</sup> To some extent, it is becoming part of our daily life. <sup>②</sup> We can do a lot of things online, such as searching for information and communicating with friends no matter how far. <sup>③</sup> But recently another useful online



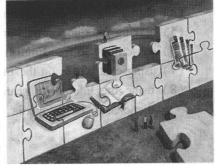
service has become very popular. That is online education, which is also called distance education. The helps students who take classes by computer over the Internet to learn certain courses and earn a degree.

The reasons why online education is so popular within such a short period of time are as follows: First, online education can save learners' time and money. We can just click our way into education, communication, and information without leaving the house. Second,

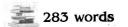
online education is very convenient. There is no physical limitation to time and space. <sup>®</sup> There are so many subjects and time frames offered to us to choose. The classes are highly interactive, where students communicate with each other and their teachers. Some classes may require students to all log in at the same time so they can attend live lectures by a

professor. Third, the Internet is informative. The information it stores in the lately 20 years is more than what human being has recorded in the past 2000 years. It is just like a 24-hour library, which enables us to search for the right information we need by simply typing in some key words. <sup>⑦</sup>

This new form of education is indeed more successful than the traditional education. It can provide different learners with more flexible and



versatile ways of learning $^{\$}$ , and at the same time allows some learners to stick to their present jobs while studying the latest knowledge online.  $^{\$}$ 





New Words

surf /səːf/

v. to look quickly through information on the Internet for anything that interests you 上网浏览, 网上冲浪

ari A	online /on'lain/	a.	connected to, served by, or available through a system and especially a computer or telecommunications system (as the Internet) 在线的, 网上的
	information /infə¹mei∫ən/	n.	facts or details that tell you something about a situation, person, event, etc. 信息
sid.	communicate /kəˈmjuːnikeit/	<b>v.</b>	to exchange information or conversation with other people, using words, signs, writing, etc. 沟通,传达,交流
	recently /'rirsəntli/	ad.	not long ago 最近,新近
	certain /'səːtən/	<i>a</i> .	definite; fixed 确定的, 固定的
	degree /di'griː/	n.	an academic title given by a college or university to a student who has completed a course of study 学位 (由学院或大学授予完成学业的学生的学术称号)
	click /klik/	v.	to press a button on a computer MOUSE to choose something from the screen that you want the computer to do, or to press a button on a REMOTE CONTROL 点击, (PC)单击
	communication /kəˌmjuɪniˈkeiʃən/	n.	the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior 交流,沟通
	convenient /kən'vi;njənt/	<i>a</i> .	useful to you because it saves you time, or does not spoil your plans or cause you problems; close and easy to reach 方便的, 便利的
	physical /ˈfizikəl/	<i>a</i> .	able to be seen, touched, or felt 物质的, 有形的
	limitation /limi¹tei∫ən/	n.	the act of limiting or the state of being limited; a restriction 限度,限制,局限
	frame /freim/	n.	the main ideas, facts, etc. that something is based on 框,结构,骨架
	interactive / intərˈæktiv/	a.	an interactive computer program, television system, etc. allows you to communicate directly with it, and does things in reaction to your actions [计算机] 交互的

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
live /laiv/	a.	a program is seen or heard on television or radio at the
		same time as it is actually happening 直播的
informative /in'formativ/	a.	giving a lot of information in a helpful way 提供大
		量资料的,提供大量信息的
indeed /in'di:d/	ad.	used for emphasizing that something is true when there
		is some doubt about it 的确, 真正地
flexible /'fleksəbl/	<i>a</i> .	a person, plan, etc. that is flexible can change or be
		changed easily to suit any new situation 灵活的
versatile / vəɪsətail/	a.	having many different uses 有多种用途的,多功
		能的
latest /'leitist/	a.	the most recent or the newest 最近的,最新的

no longer	不再	no matter how	不管如何
to some extent	在某种程度上	log in	在网络上连接主机 (服
such as	例如, 像这种的		务器) 的操作, 登录
search for	搜查,搜索	provide with	给提供
communicate with	与交流	stick to	坚持



#### Difficult Sentences

1. Surfing on the Internet is <u>no longer something strange</u>. 上网(对我们而言)不再陌生。 "no longer/not any longer" 意为"不再……"。

Example: This word is no longer in current use. 这个词现在不再使用了。

He didn't live here any longer. 他不再住这儿了。

"something strange":形容词修饰不定代词 something, nothing, anything 等时应后置。

Example: I have something important to tell you. 我有一些重要的事要告诉你。

There is nothing wrong in your homework. 你的作业中没有错误。

2. To some extent, it is becoming part of our daily life.

在某种程度上,它正在成为我们日常生活的一部分。

"to some extent" 意为 "在某种程度上"。该短语中的 extent 是名词,前面可以加形容词,如 big, certain, large 等。

Example: To a big extent, this car accident was caused by carelessness.

这起交通事故在很大程度上是由于粗心大意引起的。

I agree with him to some extent, but not entirely.

在一定程度上我同意他,但不是全部。

3. We can do a lot of things online, <u>such as</u> searching for information and communicating with friends <u>no matter how far</u>. 我们可以在网上做很多事情,例如寻找信息及和朋友沟通,不管相距多远。

"such as" 意为"例如", 用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。

注意: 使用 "such as"来举例子,只能举出其中的一部分,一般不能全部举出。若全部举出,要改用 "namely"。

Example: Some of the European languages come from Latin, such as French, Italian and Spanish.

一些欧洲的语言来自于拉丁语,例如法语、意大利语和西班牙语。

He knows four languages, namely Chinese, English, Russian and French. 他懂四门语言,即汉语、英语、俄语和法语。

辨析: for example, such as 和 like

三个词都可表"例如"之意,但具体用法有别。

for example 作 "例如"讲,一般指以同类人或事物中的"一个"为例,作插入语,用逗号隔开,可置于句首、句中或句末。

Example: Noise, for example, is a kind of pollution. 噪声,举个例子,就是一种污染。 like 也常用来表示举例,可与 such as 互换。需要注意的是, such as 用于举例时可以分开使用, 这时不可与 like 互换。

**Example:** We have different pies, such as (like) apple, cherry, and strawberry pies.

我们有不同口味的派,比如苹果味的、樱桃味的和草莓味的。

He has several such reference books as dictionaries and handbooks.

他有几本这样的参考书,如字典和手册。

在 "no matter how far"中, "no matter"意为"无论"、"不管",常用来引导让步状语从句,与 when, who, what, where, which, how, whose, whether 等词连用,意为"不管(无论)何时、谁、什么、哪里、哪个、怎样、谁的、是否"等。

说明: "no matter + 疑问词" 可替换为 "疑问词 + 后缀 ever", 例如: no matter what = whatever, no matter who = whoever, no matter when = whenever, no matter where = wherever, no matter which = whichever, no matter how = however.

Example: She will believe no matter what (whatever) he says.

无论他说什么她都会相信。

I'll take no matter who (whoever) wants to go.

谁想去我就带谁去。

No matter when (Whenever) we come here we see someone we know.

无论什么时候来这儿,我们都能看到认识的人。

If you could go wherever you wanted to in the world, where would you go? 如果在这世上你想去哪里就能去哪里,你会去哪儿呢?

You may choose no matter which (whichever) book you like.

你可以选任何一本你喜欢的书。

If we win the match, we'll be delighted no matter how (however) it happens. 如果能赢这场比赛我们会很高兴的,不管是怎么赢的。

4. But recently another useful online service has become very popular.

但近来另一项有用的在线服务很受欢迎。

辨析: another 和 other another 意为 "另一个"。

Example: When you have eaten that apple, you can have another one.

吃了这个苹果, 你可以再吃一个。

He has to go to another meeting.

他不得不去参加另外一个会议。

other 意为"其他的"。

**Example:** Jerry didn't tell the story to other students in the class.

杰瑞没把这个故事讲给班上其他的同学。

5. That is online education, which is also called distance education. 在线教育也被称为远程教育。 这是一个非限制性定语从句。非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明,去掉了也不会影响主句的意思,它与主句之间通常用逗号分开;非限制性定语从句不能用 that 作连接词。

Example: Last night I saw a very good film, which was about a superman.

昨天晚上我看了一部好电影,是关于一个超人的。

The river is wide, which a new bridge has been built over.

这条河很宽,上面有一座新修的桥。

6. There is no physical limitation to time and space. 没有时间和空间的实际限制。

辨析: limit 和 limitation

limit 指有形或无形的东西,如智力、时间、权力、议论、欲望等的界限,一般多指生活方面,比如 age limit, weight limit; 而 limitation 多用于书面语,着重强调能力的局限性或缺陷。

Example: We must set a limit to the expense of the trip.

我们必须限制这次旅行的开支。

Despite the limitations of the survey, it did suggest some general trends.

尽管这个调查有局限,但仍然反映了一些大众的趋势。

7. It is just like a 24-hour library, which enables us to search for the right information we need by simply typing in some key words. 这好比一个 24 小时 (开放的) 图书馆, 我们简单地输入某些关键词就能够寻找 (到) 正确的信息。

这个句子中的 which 和第 5 个难点注解中提到的非限制性定语从句的用法不同,这里的 which 不是指或修饰前面主句中的任何名词,而是前面的整个主句作 which 的先行词,同时仍然需要一个逗号将其分开。

Example: She changed her mind again, which made us all angry.

她又改变主意了,这让我们大家都很生气。

辨析: search, search for, look for, seek 和 comb

这些动词均含有"寻找"之意。

search 用作及物动词,侧重努力和彻底搜寻某人或某地,强调的是搜寻的过程。其后跟"人"时,意为"搜身";其后跟地点名词时,表示"对某地进行搜查"。

search for 意为"寻找",表示搜查具体目标,目的在于找到某人或某物。此时 search 为不及物动词。

Example: She searched for her lost cat everywhere, but failed.

她到处找了她走丢的猫, 但是没找到。

search 也可用作名词, 常构成短语 in one's search for, 相当于 in search of, 后者 search 的 前面不用冠词或人称代词。

Example: They went out in their search for food. ( = They went out in search of food.) 他们出去找吃的了。

look for 意为"寻找",但没有 search for 注意力集中,地点名词不可直接跟在 look 后作宴语,其前需加介词。

Example: What are you looking for on the playground? 你在操场上找什么?

seek 是书面用词,使用广,指付出很大努力去寻找某人或某物。

Example: They are seeking the most reasonable diet which will do good to their health.

他们在寻找一种有利于他们健康的最合理的食谱。

comb 指像梳头一样进行搜寻,侧重费力和彻底搜查。

Example: The police and the volunteers combed the forest for the lost puma from the zoo.

警察和志愿者彻底搜查了那片森林,为了找到从动物园走丢的美洲狮。

8. It can provide different learners with more flexible and versatile ways of learning ... 它可以为不同的学习者提供更灵活多样的学习方式……

辨析: afford, provide 和 supply

三个词都有"提供"、"供给"之意,但在用法上有区别。

afford 作"向某人提供某物"讲时,句型是"afford sb. sth."。

Example: Travel affords us pleasure. 旅游让我们快乐。

He afforded me an opportunity. 他给了我一个机会。

provide 与 supply 用法相似,可以互换,句型为: "provide (supply) sb. with sth."或 "provide (supply) sth. to (for) sb."。

Example: The sun provides (supplies) light and heat for us. 太阳为我们提供光和热。

= The sun provides (supplies) us with light and heat.

9. ... and at the same time allows some learners to stick to their present jobs while studying the <u>latest</u> knowledge online. 同时,让部分学生在线学习最新的知识的时候(可以)坚持他们目前的工作。

辨析: late, lately 和 latest

late 为形容词, 意为"迟到的"、"晚了的"。

Example: Tom was late for school again yesterday. 昨天汤姆又迟到了。

lately 为副词, 意为"近来"、"最近"。

Example: I have been feeling ill just lately. 我最近一直在生病。

latest 为形容词, 意为"最近的"、"最新的"或"最晚的"。