



展望(Prospect)全国高等院校英语专业系列精品教材

基础英语教程 第一册

段云礼 刘梦雪 主编

*Integrated English
Students' Book 1*



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“展望 (Prospect) 全国高等院校英语专业系列精品教材”由对外经济贸易大学出版社联合多所我国重点本科大学推出。教材根据针对全国本科院校英语专业设计,内容涵盖英语专业必修和选修课教学,包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、商务等方面,囊括当前我国高校英语专业所开设的大部分课程,并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点,为英语教学提供更多的选择。

展望系列教材在内容选材上反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,在编写上更着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,并提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养,培养健康向上的人生观,使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

本系列教材的作者为中的学科带头人和一线优秀教师,教材充分体现了当今大学英语专业教育的发展方向和水平。具体书目包括《基础英语教程 1-4》、《基础英语教程辅导用书 1-4》《英语听力 1-2》、《英语口语 1-2》、《英语视听说》、《英语阅读 1-2》、《英汉/汉英口译基础教程》、《大学英汉翻译教程(第三版)》、《大学汉英翻译教程》、《英语写作》、《学术类论文写作手册(第三版)》、《经贸英语文章选读》、《经贸英语翻译》、《经贸英语口语译》、《商务英语写作》、《跨文化交际》、《国际商务礼仪》、《英美国家概况》、《英国文学简史》、《美国文学简史》、《英美文学作品选读》、《实用英语文体学教程》、《英语语言学教程》、《英美报刊高级阅读教程》等。教材选配 PPT 课件(网站下载),并根据教材自身特点选配教学参考书或者 MP3 光盘,建设立体化教学资源。本系列教辅资料请登录 <http://www.uibep.com/> 下载。

对外经济贸易大学出版社外语图书事业部

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前 言

基础英语是一门英语技能课,其主要目的在于培养和提高学生综合运用英语的能力。本课程主要通过语言基础训练与篇章讲解分析,使学生逐步提高语篇阅读理解能力,了解英语各种文体的表达方式和特点,扩大词汇量和熟悉英语常用句型,具备基本的口头与笔头表达能力。《基础英语教程》共分四册(学生用书两册,教师用书两册),是为高等院校英语专业一、二年级学生编写的英语基础课程教材,旨在全面提高学生的听、说、读、写、译等各个方面的能力。本教材一、二册由南开大学,天津职业技术师范大学,天津外国语学院,天津科技大学的教师合作编写。本教材的课文均选自第一手英文资料,文章题材多样,涵盖的主题包括社会、经济、文化、教育、人文、生态、科技、体育、健康、励志、休闲等等,有助于扩大学生的视野,培养学生跨文化意识和提高学生的人文素养。

本教材每册包括 14 个单元,每个单元包括主题相关的两篇文章及相应练习。教材内容设计注重对学生听、说、读、写、译五个方面能力的训练。本书配有辅导用书(另册出版),每个单元内容包括: Sparkling lines, Listening activity, Pre-reading questions, Culturally speaking, Text comprehension, Language work, Translation exercise, Grammar workshop, Extended activities, Writing practice。

Sparkling lines 与课文主题相关的一些闪亮的句子。旨在引导学生进入本单元主题,提高语言鉴赏水平。

Listening activity 听力内容与本单元主题相关,旨在通过听力形式进一步引入相关主题,补充相关主题表达及词汇,帮助学生提高学生英语听力。

Pre-reading questions 为与课文主题相关的话题讨论,培养学生批判性思维,独立发表见解的能力,提高学生口语表达能力。

Culturally speaking 针对课文中出现的一些涉及文化的表达,补充相关的背景知识或进行较详细的解释。

Text comprehension 设计的问题既包括对课文结构体裁整体的理解,也包括对课文细节及具体语言点的理解,帮助学生提高各项阅读理解能力。

Language work 包括多种形式的词汇练习,帮助学生学习、巩固及拓展词汇,提高词汇运用能力。

Translation exercise 包括英汉互译两个练习,课文句子英译汉旨在帮助学生更好地理

解课文内容，课后的汉译英可帮助学生巩固所学词汇的运用能力。

Grammar workshop 针对某一重点语法项目进行练习，增加语言的准确运用能力。

Extended activities 包括听写和口语互动两个练习。听写练习旨在提高学生的精听水平及词语拼写能力。口语互动练习是基于文章的阅读理解后进一步对相关主题的讨论拓展活动。激发学生独立思辨及与他人合作学习及交流沟通的能力。

Writing practice 包括逐步的写作讲解及相关主题的写作练习，帮助学生提高写作能力，进一步提高语言综合运用能力。

Text B 是与 **Text A** 主题相关的文章，文章后附有相关阅读理解及讨论练习，帮助学生进一步了解相关主题，拓展语言知识。

教材第一、二册具体分工如下：段云礼、刘梦雪负责编写组织、协调和统稿定稿工作；李媛霞负责 **Building vocabulary**, **Language work I** 和 **Translation exercise I**；陈欣妍负责 **Pre-reading questions** 和 **Text comprehension I-III**；江治刚负责 **Language work III**，第二册 **Extended activities II** 和 **Text B** 中的词汇释义标注及课后的 **Questions for discussion**；李亚莉负责 **Culturally speaking**；刘宁负责 **Language work II** 和第一册 **Extended activities II**；郑蕴蓉负责 **Sparkling lines** 和 **Translation exercise I**；骆玮负责 **Listening activity**, **Extended activities I**，刘梦雪负责 **Grammar workshop** 和 **Writing practice**。

本教材所配的辅导用书包括练习参考答案及补充材料。此外，教材还配有课件，包括各位编者各自负责的练习答案及相关辅助材料。骆玮负责课件中全部的音频及视频材料的选用及剪辑，李亚莉负责了课件中的图片选用。刘梦雪负责了全书课件的编辑整理工作。

编 者

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Unit 1

Sparkling lines

Education develops the intellect and the intellect distinguishes man from other creatures.

—Haile Selassie

It is education that enables man to harness nature and utilize her resources for the well-being and improvement of his life.

—Haile Selassie

Listening activity



Key words: association, provincial, grant, fee, donation

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions as you listen to the passage.

1. What did the word “Universities” mean in the Middle Ages?
A. A business corporation. B. The universe as a whole.

- C. A society of legal professionals. D. An association of teachers and scholars.
2. When can the origins of universities be traced back to?
- A. The 12th to 14th centuries. B. The 12th century.
- C. The 14th century. D. The early 12th century.
3. Which university in the following options is the oldest one?
- A. London University. B. Cambridge University.
- C. Oxford University. D. Manchester University.
4. Why was the 1960s so significant for British Higher Education?
- A. Its largest expansion took place during that period.
- B. Its role in society went through a dramatic change.
- C. Small universities combined to form bigger ones.
- D. Provincial colleges were taken over by larger universities.
5. What is the main financial source for British universities?
- A. Private donations. B. Government funding.
- C. Grants from corporations. D. Fees paid by students.

Text A

Tips to Help You Survive and Thrive Your Freshman Year

Randall S. Hansen, Ph. D.

Pre-reading questions

1. How did you feel on your first arrival at the college campus?
2. What are the major differences between college and high school lives? How should a person take his or her college life?

- 1 The first few weeks on campus are extremely critical for all new students. It is during this time that you make critical decisions that will *have an effect on*^① the rest of your life. Some of these tips are critical during your first weeks, while the others *are meant for*^② longer-term guidance and survival. Whatever you do, be sure to be yourself and try to enjoy your college experience as much as possible. Expect to feel some stress and homesickness, but don't let these issues *wear you down*^③.
- 2 Go to all orientations. Do you really need to go on yet another campus tour? Yes. The faster you learn your way around campus—and around all the red tape—the more at ease you'll feel and the better prepared you'll be when issues arise.
- 3 Get to know your roommate and others in your residence hall. The people you live with, most of whom are going through similar experiences and emotions, are your main safety net—not only this year, but for all your years. You may change roommates after the first semester or you may stay roommates for all four years—just take the time to get to know your fellow first-year students.
- 4 Get Organized. In high school, the teachers tended to lead you through all the homework and due dates. In college, the professors post the assignments—often for the entire semester—and expect you to be prepared. Buy an organizer, a PDA, a big wall calendar—whatever it takes for you to know when assignments are due. It may have been easy in high school to wait until the last minute to complete an assignment and still get a good grade, but that kind of stuff will not work for you in college. Give yourself deadlines—and stick to them.
- 5 Go to class. Maybe, sleeping in and skipping that 8 am class will be tempting at times. Avoid the temptation. Besides learning the material by attending classes, you'll also receive vital information from the professors about what to expect on tests, changes in due dates, etc.
- 6 Seek a balance. College life is a mixture of social and academic happenings. Don't tip the balance too far in either direction. One of my favorite former students always used to say her motto was to “study hard so she could play hard.”
- 7 *Get involved*^④ on campus. A big problem for a lot of new students is a combination of homesickness and a feeling of not quite belonging. Consider joining a select group—and

① affect something

② designed or destined for a purpose

③ lessen the strength or determination of, by a long gradual process

④ cause someone or oneself to become connected or concerned

be careful not to go overboard—of student organizations, clubs, sororities or fraternities, or sports teams. You'll make new friends, learn new skills, and feel more connected to your school.

- 8 Strive for good grades. Remember the words of the opening paragraph; while good grades could have come naturally to you in high school, you will have to earn them in college—and that means setting some goals for yourself and then making sure you work as hard as you can to achieve them.
- 9 Take advantage of the study resources on campus. Just about all colleges have learning labs and tutors available. If you're having some troubles, these resources are another tool available to you.
- 10 Make time for you. Be sure you set aside some time and activities that help you relax and take the stress out of your day or week. Whether it's enlisting yoga techniques, watching your favorite television shows, or writing in a journal, be good to yourself.
- 11 Stay healthy. A lot of problems first-year students face can be *traced back to*^① an illness that kept them away from classes for an extended period of time that led to a downward spiraling effect. Get enough sleep, take your vitamins, and eat right. Stay healthy by sticking to a balanced diet.
- 12 Learn to cope with homesickness. It's only natural that there will be times when you miss your family, even if you were one of those kids who couldn't wait to get away. Find a way to deal with those feelings, such as making a phone call or sending some email home.
- 13 Stay on campus as much as possible. Try not to leave campus too soon or too often. The more time you spend on getting to know the campus and your new friends, the more you'll feel at home at school. And why not take advantage of all the cultural and social events that happen on campus?
- 14 Keep track of your money. If you've never had to create a budget, now is the time to do so. Find ways to stretch your money—and as best you can, avoid all those credit card solicitations you'll soon be receiving. The average credit card debt of college grads is staggering.
- 15 Don't cut corners. College is all about learning. If you procrastinate and cram, you may still do well on tests, but you'll learn very little. Even worse, don't cheat on term papers or tests.

① to find the origins of by finding proof or by going back in time

- 16 You've done all the prep work—you've gotten good grades in high school, scored well on a standardized test, and been accepted into the college you want to attend—so enjoy all your hard work while laying the groundwork for a successful college career. Don't be a statistic; be determined to make it through your freshman year—and beyond. Take advantage of your network of new friends and professors, have fun while learning as much as you can, and get the most out of your college experience.

961 words

Building vocabulary

orientation	[ˌɔːriən'teɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	a position or direction
arise	[ə'raɪz]	<i>v.</i>	to come into being or begin to be noticed; happen; appear
residence	['rezɪdəns]	<i>n.</i>	the place where one lives
due	[djuː]	<i>adj.</i>	suitable; (to be) expected
assignment	[ə'saɪnmənt]	<i>n.</i>	a duty or piece of work that is given to a particular person
skipping	['skɪpɪŋ]	<i>v.</i>	failing to attend or take part in (an activity)
seek	[siːk]	<i>v.</i>	to make a search (for); try to find or get (something)
combination	[ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	a result of combining; a number of separate things or people that are combined to form a single unit or whole
sorority	[sə'rɒrɪti]	<i>n.</i>	(at some American universities) a club of women students usu. living in the same house
fraternity	[frə'tɜːnɪti]	<i>n.</i>	(at some American universities) a club of male students usu. living in the same house
strive	[straɪv]	<i>v.</i>	to struggle hard; make a great effort, esp. to gain something

resource	[ri'sɔ:s]	<i>n.</i>	any of the possessions or qualities of a person, an organization, or esp. a country
spiral	['spaiəɪəl]	<i>v.</i>	to fall or rise continuously
staggering	['stægəriŋ]	<i>adj.</i>	almost unbelievable; very surprising and shocking
procrastinate	[prəu'kræstə,neɪt]	<i>v.</i>	to delay repeatedly and without good reason in doing something that must be done
cram	[kræm]	<i>v.</i>	to prepare oneself for an examination by studying very hard and quickly
standardize	['stændə,daɪz]	<i>v.</i>	to cause to fit a single standard

Culturally speaking

I. Dr. Randall S. Hansen

Dr. Randall S. Hansen is a well-known career and job-search expert, an empowering educator, marketer, guru and entrepreneur. He regards his mission in life as helping people lead better lives through education and college success, stronger career and job choices, better written and verbal communications, and improved health and wellness. He delivers empowering messages through written works, engaging workshops and dynamic teaching. Dr. Hansen is founder and publisher of Quintessential Careers, one of the most comprehensive and widely respected career development sites on the web.

II. PDA

PDA is a shortened term for personal digital assistant, also called a palmtop computer. It is a mobile device functioning as a personal information manager. Currently it can be connected to the Internet, thus meeting most common needs, such as reading, games, making records and watching movies.

III. *Fraternities and sororities*

These two words were originally taken from Latin words *frater* and *soror*. *Frater* means brother while *soror* means sister. In English, the term “Fraternities” or “sororities” refers mainly to the social organizations at colleges and universities in North America. Fraternity, often shortened to “frat” in spoken English, typically refers to an all-male group, while the term “sorority” typically refers to an all-female group. However, some women’s groups define themselves as fraternities for women or women’s fraternities, such as Alpha Phi. Additionally, some groups that define themselves as “fraternities” may be mixed-sex, such as Alpha Phi Omega, Phi Sigma Pi, Alpha Delta Phi Society or Kappa Kappa Psi. Therefore, the term “Greek letter organization” is often synonymous with the terms “fraternity” and “sorority” in modern usage.

Most Greek letter organizations have their own traditions to follow. Sometimes these traditions are accompanied by secret rituals, generally very symbolic in nature. They include initiation ceremony, and may also include passwords, songs and handshakes. Greek letter organizations often have a number of distinctive emblems, such as colors, flags, flowers, in addition to a badge (or pin), crest, and/or seal. An open motto (indicating that the organization has a “secret motto” as well) is used to express the unique ideals of a fraternity or sorority.

References

1. <http://www.randallshansen.com/>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraternities_and_sororities

Text comprehension

I. *Identify the genre and the content of writing.*

1. Which of the following most accurately describes the genre of the text?
A. an argumentative essay B. a research paper

- C. an expository article
- D. a scientific report
2. Choose the best statement below of the main point of the text.
- A. You've done all the prep work—you've gotten good grades in high school, scored well on a standardized test, and been accepted into the college you want to attend—so enjoy your college experience.
- B. The first few weeks on campus are extremely critical for all new students. Some of these tips are critical during your first weeks, while the others are meant for longer-term guidance and survival.
- C. Take advantage of your network of new friends and professors, have fun while learning as much as you can, and get the most out of your college experience.
- D. Stay healthy is quite important to a freshman because an illness may cause a lot of problems in your first academic year.

II. Indicate, according to the text, whether the following statements are true or false.

1. It is during the first few weeks of your college life that you make critical decisions that will have an effect on the rest of your life.
2. You may change roommates after the first semester—so it is not necessary to take the time to get to know your fellow first-year students.
3. College life focuses more on academic achievements than social interactions.
4. Nowadays, The average credit card debt of college grads is shocking. So avoid all those credit card solicitations you'll soon be receiving.
5. You've done all the prep work to be accepted into the college you want to attend—so enjoy all your hard work while laying the groundwork for a successful college career.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do you think it is useful for a freshman to take a campus tour?
2. As a college student, how do you get organized in your studies?
3. What are the advantages to join a select group on campus?
4. What is your understanding of the author's suggestion "Don't cut corners"?
5. Is it necessary to create a first-year budget? What ways can you find to stretch your money?

Language work

I. Fill in the blank in each sentence with a word or phrase from the box in its appropriate form.

arise combination orientation mixture strive
spiralng procrastinate cram take advantage of due

1. When an element is caused to _____ with oxygen it is oxidized.
2. We have _____ to the full to convince him, but we have made no headway.
3. At a later stage there _____ new problems which seemed insoluble.
4. Through the window I caught the scent of syringe _____ with the late night smell of grass.
5. Prices have _____ in the last six months.
6. If convicted, offenders will be punished with _____ severity.
7. She _____ for his history exam.
8. I can't _____ your good nature.

II. Choose a word or phrase that best completes the following sentences.

1. Scientists should give a _____ remark when doing research.
A. critical B. soft C. keen D. sharp
2. He was totally _____ by a pile of papers.
A. worn out B. worn down C. worn away D. worn off
3. After _____ consideration, the president finally signed his name on the file.
A. due to B. owing C. due D. owing to
4. He caught the ball but it _____ through his fingers.
A. slipped B. skipped C. was slippery D. was slippery
5. Before action, you should _____ it.
A. think about B. think better of C. think twice about D. think of
6. In interview, try to be _____, then you can perform as yourself.
A. at ease B. standing easy C. taking it easy D. standing at ease
7. Young as he is, he has already achieved this _____ achievements.