

四川省属高校民族预科统编教材  
高等学校民族预科规划教材

ENGLISH

# 英语

主编 ● 胡俐 沈群英 王向东



西南交通大学出版社

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# 英 语

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# 前 言

普通高校少数民族预科是培养民族地区专业人才和发展民族高等教育的基地，是高等教育的一个特殊而又极其重要的组成部分。大学预科英语课程作为少数民族预科学生的必修课，承载着提高民族地区学生人文素质、促进民族团结的重要职能。为了适应新时期预科教育的需要，我们编写了这本《英语》，以供一年制民族预科学生使用。

根据国家教育部和国家民族事务委员会颁布的《普通高等学校少数民族预科英语教学大纲》的要求，民族预科教学应侧重于打好学生语言基础，加强语言基本功的训练，着重培养学生的英语语言综合表达能力。因而本教材的编写力图体现我国民族预科英语教学的特点，教材的设计着重考虑一年制民族预科英语教学的课程设置、课时和教学要求，使预科英语教学能够起到承前启后的桥梁作用，并顺利地与大学本科或者专科的英语教学接轨。

本书在编写中充分利用了国内外教材与互联网的丰富资源，力求做到内容丰富，题材各异，主题贴近生活与现实。该教材语言难度适中，同时具有可教性。本书按主题划分为 20 个单元。每单元由 3 个部分组成：第一部分为精读课文，引导学生全面理解整篇文章，并培养学生的英语综合应用能力。第二部分为泛读材料，所选阅读材料主要围绕单元主题，培养学生的阅读技巧和阅读能力。第三部分为基本语法，通过让学生重新学习和训练重点语法项目，并配合一定的语法练习，帮助学生理解语法概念。

本教材由阿坝师范高等专科学校、四川民族学院和西昌学院 3 所学校的民族预科部英语教研组共同编写。由于编者水平有限，疏漏和不足之处在所难免，恳请读者不吝指正。

民族预科《英语》教材编写组

2013 年 6 月

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# Unit 1

## ► Text

### How to be a Successful Language Learner?

“Learning a language is easy. Even a child can do it.”

Most adults who are learning a second language would disagree with this statement. For them, learning a language is a very difficult task. They need hundreds of hours of study and practice, and even this will not guarantee success for every adult language learner.

Language learning is different from other kinds of learning. Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find it difficult to succeed in language learning. Conversely, some people who are successful language learners find it difficult to succeed in other fields.

Language teachers offer advice to language learners: “Read as much as you can in the new language.” “Practice speaking the language every day.” “Live with people who speak the language.” “Don’t translate; try to think in the new language.” “Learn as a child would learn; play with the language.”

But what does a successful language learner do? Language learning research shows that successful language learners are similar in many ways.

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the patterns and rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

Secondly, successful language learning is active learning. Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things. They are willing to make mistakes and try again. When communication is

difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose. They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these people and to learn from them. They find it easy to practice using the language regularly because they want to learn with it.

What kind of language learner are you? If you are a successful language learner, you have probably been learning independently, actively, and purposefully. On the other hand, if your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above.

## New Words and Expressions

adult	['ædʌlt]	n.	成年人
guarantee	[gærən'ti:]	v.	保证; 担保
conversely	['kɒnvɜ:sli]	adv.	相反地
similar	['similə]	adj.	相似的; 与……相似
independent	[indi'pendənt]	adj.	独立的, 自主的
pattern	['pætən]	n.	模式, 样式; 花样, 图案
clue	[klu:]	n.	线索, 提示
communicate	[kə'mju:nikeit]	v.	交流, 交际; 通讯
outline	['aʊtlain]	n.	轮廓, 提纲
disagree with			与……有分歧; 不一致
first of all			首先, 第一
depend on			依赖, 依靠; 依……而定
be willing to			愿意, 乐意
on the other hand			另一方面

## Notes

1. Most adults who are learning a second language would disagree with this statement. 大多数学习第二语言的成年人都会不同意这个说法。

句中 who are learning a second language 为定语从句, 修饰先行词 most adults。句中的 would 是助动词, 表示“可能, (将)会”。例如:

A picnic without you wouldn't be fun. 野餐没你参加会很没意思。

助动词 would 的用法很多, 概括起来主要有如下几种情况:

(1) 过去将来时: I felt confident that everything would be all right.



- (2) 意愿: I asked him not to do it, but he wouldn't listen to me.  
(3) 习惯性: Every evening, we would go for a walk along the river.  
(4) 虚拟假设: If you had come earlier, you would have seen him.  
(5) 委婉请求或建议: Would you look after my cat while I am away?

2. They discover their own way to learn the language. 他们发现学习语言的自我方法。  
句中 to learn the language 为不定式做定语修饰名词 way。例如:  
Is it the best way to solve the problem? 这是解决问题的最好方法吗?  
They had no right to speak at the meeting. 他们在会上没有发言权。

3. ... if your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above. 如果你的语言学习一直不太成功, 你不妨尝试上述的技巧。

less than 用在形容词的前面是为了给所要表述的内容增加否定意味。例如:

The plan was a good deal less than perfect. 这个计划远不够完美。

do well to do sth, “最好做……”, “不妨做……”。例如:

She would do well to go away from these dishonest people.

她最好远离这些不诚实的人。

I really think you'd do well to join the team.

我确实认为你不妨参加这个队/还是参加这个队为好。

## Exercises

### Comprehension of the Text

#### ***I. Give brief answers to the following questions.***

1. What do most adults think of language learning?
2. What are language teachers' suggestions about language learning?
3. What are the techniques discussed in the passage which are leading to success in foreign language leaning?
4. What does active learning mean?
5. Are you an independent learner? And how do you learn English now?

#### ***II. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.***

1. A successful language learner must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be very intelligent  
B. depend on a good book or teacher  
C. try always to speak correctly

- D. try to learn the new language independently, actively, and purposefully
2. Which of the following would most probably not be a piece of advice offered by a language teacher?
- A. Never guess the meaning of a word.  
 B. Don't translate – try to think in the new language.  
 C. Find every chance to speak the language.  
 D. Read as much as possible in the new language.
3. The expression “play with the language” in Para.4 means to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. learn the language to play with a child  
 B. learn the language from a child  
 C. learn the language in a more natural way  
 D. use the language as a toy
4. According to Para.7, thinking in the language is more important than knowing the meaning of the every word of the language. Why?
- A. Knowing the meaning of every word is useless.  
 B. Thinking in the language is easier than knowing the meaning of every word.  
 C. Knowing the meaning of every word requires more time.  
 D. When thinking in the language, you are using the language in an active way.
5. The word “techniques” in the last line of the text can NOT be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. methods      B. skills      C. tools      D. reasons

### *Build up Your Vocabulary*

**III. Fill in the blanks with one of the following words or phrases. Change the form if necessary.**

statement	intelligent	similar	clue	communicate
exact	complete	regular	technique	outline

- Many examples of \_\_\_\_\_ translation were found in this book.
- He is learning the \_\_\_\_\_ of painting.
- The railway bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ by bright electric lights.
- We can \_\_\_\_\_ with people in most parts of the world by telephone.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ visited her in the afternoon.
- Have any \_\_\_\_\_ been found that can help the police find the thief?
- His power of making \_\_\_\_\_ decisions surprised us all.

8. The teacher asked her students to finish the \_\_\_\_\_ sentences.
9. The two plans are \_\_\_\_\_ but not the same.
10. The president is to make a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

## Cloze

### **IV. Fill in the blank with the best one from the four given choices.**

Language is the most important learning we do. Nothing   1   humans so much as our ability to communicate abstract thoughts,   2   about the universe, the mind, love, dreams or ordering a drink. It is an immensely complex   3   that we take for granted indeed. We are not aware of most   4   of our speech and understanding. Consider what happens when one person is speaking to   5  . The speaker has to translate thoughts into   6   language. Brain imaging studies suggest that the time from thoughts to the   7   of speech is extremely fast. Only 0.04 seconds! The listener must hear the sounds to   8   out what the speaker means. He must use the sounds of speech to   9   the words spoken, understand the pattern of layout (布局) of the words (sentences), and finally interpret the meaning. This takes somewhat longer, a minimum of about 0.5 seconds, but   10   started, it is of course a continuous process.

- |                |              |              |                     |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. combines | B. contains  | C. defines   | D. declares         |
| 2. A. what     | B. while     | C. whether   | D. if               |
| 3. A. prospect | B. progress  | C. process   | D. product          |
| 4. A. aspects  | B. abstracts | C. angles    | D. assumptions (假设) |
| 5. A. anybody  | B. another   | C. other     | D. everybody        |
| 6. A. body     | B. gesture   | C. written   | D. spoken           |
| 7. A. growing  | B. fixing    | C. beginning | D. building         |
| 8. A. put      | B. take      | C. draw      | D. figure           |
| 9. A. identify | B. locate    | C. reveal    | D. discover         |
| 10. A. since   | B. after     | C. once      | D. until            |

## Translation

### **V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined parts.**

1. All living things depend on the sun for their growth.
2. He is likely to fly into temper when people disagree with him.
3. Many children seem to be willing to see their parents take vacation without them.
4. I bought some new shoes which are very similar to a pair I had before.

5. I used to be interested in flying kites and keeping dogs.
6. Unable to speak a word of the language, he communicated with his hands.
7. Did you come to any conclusions at the meeting this morning?
8. Learning from foreign countries is entirely different from worshipping their everything.

**VI. Translate the following sentences, using the given words and expressions.**

1. 他们发现要掌握一门外语是困难的。( find it hard to )
2. 成功的语言学习者在许多方面是相似的。( similar )
3. 学语言不同于学数学。( differ from )
4. 虽然你不同意此建议, 你不妨试着接受。( do well to )
5. 学生学习不能只依赖书本。( depend on )

► **Reading Passage**

## Body Language

“I liked him the minute I saw him!” “Before she even said a word, I knew there was something funny about her.” Such statements are examples of “snap judgments”, opinions which are formed suddenly, seemingly without using any sound reason at all. Most people say snap judgments are unsound or even dangerous. But they also admit they often make snap judgments and find them to be fairly sound.

Snap judgments like “love at first sight” or “instant hate”, if taken seriously, have usually been considered signs of immaturity or lack of common sense. When someone “has a feeling” about someone else, people more often laugh than pay attention. Most people think you find out about a person by listening to what he says over a period of time. Others say “actions speak louder than words”, usually in relation to keeping promises, paying bills or sending money home.

Because people assume “you are what you say you are”, they talk a lot to become acquainted with each other. Once two people have become acquainted, they think it was their conversation that gave them their information about each other.

As behavioral sciences develop, however, researchers find the importance of speech has been overestimated. Although speech is the most obvious form of communication, we do use other forms of which we may be only partially aware or, in some cases, completely unaware. It is possible we are unconsciously sending messages with every action, messages that are unconsciously picked up by others and used in forming opinions. These unconscious actions and reactions to them may in part account for our “feelings” and “snap judgments”.

We communicate a great deal, researchers have found, with our bodies – by the way we move, sit, stand and what we do with our hands and heads. Imagine a few people sitting in a waiting room: one is tapping his fingers on his briefcase, another keeps rubbing his hands together, another is biting his fingernails, still another grabs the arms of his chair tightly and one keeps running his fingers through his hair. These people aren't talking but they're "saying" a lot if you know the "body language" they're using.

Two of the most "telling" forms of behavior are driving a car and playing games. Notice a person's reaction to stress in these situations and to aggressive behavior in others. Those who easily become angry, excited, passive or resentful when driving or playing may be giving insights into the inside self.

While clothing serves a purely practical function, how you dress also communicates many things about your social status, state of mind and even your aspirations and dreams. An eleven-year-old girl who dresses like a college student and a forty-year-old woman who dresses like a teenager are saying something through what they wear. What you communicate through your style of dressing definitely influences others to accept the picture of yourself you are projecting. In the business world, the person who dresses like a successful manager is most likely to be promoted into a managing position.

Also important are the ornaments a person wears: buttons, medals, jewels, etc. Such ornaments are often the means by which a person announces a variety of things about himself: his convictions (campaign buttons), his beliefs (religious tokens), his membership in certain groups (club pins or badges), his past achievements (college ring or Phi Beta Kappa key) and his economic status (diamonds).

Another sign of a person's nature can be found in his choices in architecture and furniture. A person who would really like to live in a castle would probably be more at home in the Middle Ages. Those who like Victorian family houses and furniture might secretly welcome a return to more rigid social norms. People who are content with modern design are probably comfortable with modern lifestyles.

When you see a person for the first time, even though he doesn't speak to you, you begin watching him – his actions, his attitude, his clothing and many other things. There's a wealth of information if you know how to "read" it. Perhaps snap judgments aren't so unsound after all.

## New Words and Expressions

statement	['steɪtmənt]	n.	声明；陈述，叙述
snap	[snæp]	adj.	突然的；匆忙的；仓促的

instant	['instənt]	adj.	立即的；紧急的；紧迫的
immaturity	[imə'tjʊərəti]	n.	未成熟
assume	[ə'sju:m]	v.	想当然认为；假定
acquaint	[ə'kweint]	v.	使熟悉；使认识
behavioral	[bi'heivjərəl]	adj.	行为的
overestimate	[əʊvə'restimeit]	v.	对……评价过高；对……估计过高
account	[ə'kaʊnt]	v.	解释；导致；认为；把……视为
aggressive	[ə'ɡresiv]	adj.	侵略性的；好斗的；有进取心的
resentful	[ri'zentfl]	adj.	充满忿恨的
aspiration	[,æspə'reiʃn]	n.	渴望；抱负
definitely	['definətli]	adv.	清楚地，当然；明确地，肯定地
conviction	[kən'vikʃn]	n.	坚定地信仰；确信
token	['təʊkən]	n.	标志；象征
badge	[bædʒ]	n.	徽章；证章
rigid	['ridʒid]	adj.	严格的；死板的
the minute			一……就……
in relation to			有关；关于
become acquainted with			与……相识；了解
be content with			对……感到满足
a wealth of			大量的；丰富的
Phi Beta Kappa			美国大学优等生荣誉协会

**Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.**

- According to the first paragraph, a snap judgment is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - an unsound and dangerous opinion formed quickly
  - an opinion formed with careful thought
  - a sound opinion although it is formed suddenly
  - an opinion formed suddenly, seemingly without reason
  
- People become familiar with each other through talking because they believe \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they are able to find some shared interest in their talking
  - this is the only way to know others
  - they are able to judge a person by what he or she says
  - by doing so they can escape being immature
  
- According to researchers, snap judgments are partly the result of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - messages we receive unconsciously







C. business

D. enterprise

3. Hainan Province has \_\_\_\_\_.

A. too many summers

B. too much summer

C. long summer

D. much summer

4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ on the menu today.

A. a lamb

B. lamb

C. the lamb

D. something of a lamb

5. There's \_\_\_\_\_ water in the bottle.

A. few

B. a number

C. plenty of

D. any

6. \_\_\_\_\_ work has to be done before the plant goes into operation.

A. Much

B. Double

C. A number of

D. Neither

7. He has published \_\_\_\_\_ short stories in English.

A. a great amount of

B. a number of

C. another

D. many a

8. He did it in \_\_\_\_\_ time it took me.

A. the one-third

B. half a

C. the double

D. one-third the

9. \_\_\_\_\_ evenings he did enjoy himself immensely.

A. The first few

B. The few first

C. The first some

D. Some the first

10. Are you going to buy \_\_\_\_\_ rice ?

A. all these

B. these all

C. all this

D. both these

11. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_ paid an important visit to \_\_\_\_\_ factory last weekend.

A. my uncle, we

B. your father's, them

C. our sister's, our

D. their brother, theirs

12. He often offers me \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't help telling others about it.