

新标准高职高专公共英语规划教材



新编

大学生实用英语

综合教程

主 编○刘英 李慧芳

New Practical English Elementary Course



东北师范大学出版社

前言

附赠(附CD)目录编排示意图

刘英、李慧芳、康萍、郑琦琿、梁璇、潘玮、钟丽红、王淑梅

新编大学生实用英语综合教程 1

主 编 刘 英 李慧芳

副主编 康 萍 郑琦琿 梁 璇

编 委 潘 玮 钟丽红 王淑梅

东北师范大学出版社

长 春

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学生实用英语综合教程. 1/刘英,李慧芳编著. —长春:东北师范大学出版社,2011. 5

ISBN 978-7-5602-6925-2

I. ①新… II. ①刘… ②李… III. ①英语—高等职业教育—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 083133 号

□策划创意:张 晶 莹
□责任编辑:郜 雨 莲
□责任校对:于 天 娇
□封面设计:亿辰图文
□责任印制:张 林

东北师范大学出版社出版发行
长春市净月开发区金宝街 118 号(邮政编码:130117)

电话:0431-85601108

传真:0431-85693386

网址:www.nenup.com

电子函件:SXXX_3@163.com

万唯编务工作室制版

三河市杨庄第七印刷厂

河北省三河市杨庄镇杨庄村(邮政编码:065200)

2011 年 5 月第 1 版 2011 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm 印张:12 字数:300 千

定价:55.00 元(含扩展教程)

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,可直接与承印厂联系调换

前言

为了提高高等职业学校英语的教学质量,进一步实施教育部“高等学校教学质量和教学改革工程”,加速实现与国际英语教学的接轨,我们结合当前国内外英语教学的实际情况,我们组织编写了这套科学的、实用的《新编大学生实用英语综合教程 1》。

本教程具有如下特点:

紧扣纲要系统全面编者严格按照教育部颁布的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》进行编写。全套教材共分两册,每册由学生用书、练习册、录音磁带等部分构成。它涵盖了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和技能。

体例科学统筹安排教程的主体部分按照话题和功能、课文学习、综合练习和写作训练的体例进行编排,兼顾英语学习的听、说、读、写、译五方面要素。每个单元两个语篇,内容与单元话题一致。Text A 为一般性阅读材料,作为精读课文。Text B 为应用性阅读材料,作为泛读课文。

由浅入深梯次渐进本套教材对内容的难度、梯度都进行了较为科学的设置。文章以一般性阅读材料为主,在文章的长度和生词量的设计上梯次递进。在课文长度的安排上,第一册分 10 个单元,每篇课文的阅读量在 300 字左右;第二册分 10 个单元,每篇课文 400 字左右。难度也相应由浅入深,在高中水平的基础上,从第一册开始,逐步达到高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)B 级水平,从第二册第六单元开始逐渐过渡到英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)A 级水平。

重视基础提高技能在词汇学习中增加了学习方法的指导,并给出重点单词的同根词、同义词以及反义词,以便学生举一反三,迅速扩大词汇的储备量。

本套教材中,学生用书的每单元均精心设计了数量可观的练习题,以备学生加强基础训练。同时,考虑到部分学生入学时需要加强综合处理基础知识的能力,本套教材特别编写了配套的《练习册》,以便学生及时复习和巩固本单元所学知识。

课后练习及练习册中的题型、题量均参照高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)进行编写。

本套教程中,各个单元的文章及练习材料都选用原文资料,内容涵盖文化、体育、娱乐、社会、自然等多角度、多层次的知识,注重新颖性、趣味性、实用性的统一。

本套教材听力部分配有音带,整个听力部分都和高等学校英语应用能力考试形式一致,便于教师对学生考前辅导,也方便学生自学备考。

本书有刘英和李慧芳担任主编,康萍、郑琦琿和梁璇担任副主编,其中李慧芳编写了第 Unit 3 和 Unit 4。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

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Unit 1

This Is America

Highlights

▶▶▶ Topic:

Higher Education in America

▶▶▶ Words and Phrases

complex, involvement, attend, specialize

focus on, as a result, earn a living, major in

▶▶▶ Grammar Tips

Basic Sentence Patterns

▶▶▶ Practical Reading

Book Club

▶▶▶ Practical Writing

Fax

►►► Brainstorm

Look at these pictures; try to say something about the pictures or to express your opinion about college life.



Colorful college life



Students' dormitory



Library is an attractive place.



Beautiful Campus



Classmates with Different Nationalities

Part One Listen and Talk

I. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Mary looks very tired.
- () 2. She is studying for the TOEFL exam and American history test.
- () 3. Mary wants to pay a visit to US.
- () 4. She sleeps only five hours a day.
- () 5. Sarah suggests Mary to have a rest.

II. Listen to passage 1 and fill in the missing words or phrases in the blanks.

Passage 1

The US government reported on 6 _____ that Middle-income families can expect to spend \$ 204,060 on feeding, housing and schooling a child born in 2007 until his or her 7 _____ birthday. "The cost of providing food 8 _____ from 24 percent to 17 percent of total child-rearing costs, while child care and 9 _____ expenses increased from 2 percent to 12 percent," the Agriculture Department said. The department also noted that child-rearing costs are the greatest in the urban West, and lowest in the urban Midwest and 10 _____ areas across the country.

III. Listen to passage 2 and answer the following questions.

- 11. Why could nobody tell you where Cambridge University is?
- 12. How many colleges does Cambridge University have?
- 13. What type of classes do the undergraduates have?
- 14. What kind of buildings does the university have?
- 15. Try to say something about your campus.

Brainstorm

Part Two Reading and Practice

Passage A

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you know any famous universities in the US?
2. How about the higher education of the US in your mind?
3. Do you know what the difference is between a college and a university?

Higher Education in America

America has a very well-developed higher education system with a large **scale** and **complex** types. It focuses on training students to obtain new knowledge and the ability of **analysis** and creation.

They have public colleges and universities and private ones. A big difference involves money. State schools cost less because they get money from the States that started them to educate local citizens. As a result, out-of-state and international students usually pay more than state **residents**, at least the first year.

But, of course, prices alone do not say anything about the quality of a school or the value of an education.

Colleges and universities have many things in common. Both offer **undergraduate** degrees in the arts and sciences, for example. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living. But many colleges do not offer graduate studies. Another difference is that universities are generally bigger. They offer more programs and do more research.

Another place of higher education, especially in technical areas, is an institute, like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Yet even an institute of technology can offer a wide choice of programs and activities. M. I. T. says that seventy-five percent of **freshmen** come there with a strong interest and **involvement** in the arts.

The first American universities divided their studies into a number of areas and called each one a college. This is still true. A college can also be a part of a university. For example, Harvard College is the undergraduate part of Harvard University.

Programs in higher learning can also be called schools, like a school of engineering or a medical school within a college or university.

Undergraduates are the students in the first four years of higher education, or what Americans call college. In the United States, that means the four years after twelfth grade. But the work does not all have to be done at the same college. For example, a student may first **attend** a two-year school, also called a **community** college or junior college. Students who complete a two-year course of study earn an **associate** degree. Starting at a community college can save a lot of money if the students want to go on to a four-year college or a big university.

Students who **major** in a scientific area receive a **Bachelor** of Science degree, known as B. S. Students in the arts and **humanities** get a B. A. —a Bachelor of Arts. Schools may also offer **specialized** degrees, like a bachelor of music.

After students have a bachelor's degree, they may go on to earn a graduate degree—either a master's degree or a **doctorate**.

New Words

1. scale *n.* relative size, extent, etc. 规模;程度;范围
2. complex *adj.* consisting of many different and connected parts 综合的
3. analysis *n.* study of something by examining its parts and their relationship 分解;分析
4. resident *n.* person who lives or has a home in a place, not a visitor 居民(非来访者)
5. undergraduate *n.* a person studying in a university for a first degree 大学本科生
6. freshman *n.* a first-year undergraduate 新手;大学一年级学生
7. involvement *n.* a sense of concern with and curiosity about someone or something 沉迷
8. attend *v.* to devote one's time; apply oneself 参加;上(学,教堂)
9. community *n.* the locality in which people live, considered as a whole 社区;团体
10. associate *adj.* having a lower level of membership than full members 准的(会员);副的
11. major *n. & v.* principal subject or course of a student at college or university; specialize in a certain subject (at college or university) (大专院校学生的)主修课程;专业
12. bachelor *n.* person who holds a first university degree 获学士学位的人
13. humanities *n.* subjects of study concerned with human culture, esp. literature, language, history and philosophy 人文学科(尤指文学、语言、历史和哲学)
14. specialize *v.* to train in or devote oneself to a particular area of study, occupation, or activity 专门研究;专门从事

15. doctorate *n.* highest university degree 博士学位

Phrases and Expressions

1. focus on 聚焦于……;集中;重点关注

e. g. They must focus on the quality of the products.

他们必须注重产品的质量。

2. as a result (of) 结果

e. g. He was late as a result of the snow.

他因下雪而迟到。

3. have something in common 在某些方面有相同之处

e. g. I married her because we have so many faults in common.

我之所以跟她结婚,是因为我们俩有那么多共通的缺点。

4. earn a/one's living 谋生

e. g. I'll do anything within reason to earn my living.

为了谋生,只要是正当的事我什么事都做。

5. major in 大学以……为主修专业

e. g. Have you decided what to major in when you go to university next year?

你决定好明年进大学后修什么专业了吗?

Proper Name

M. I. T 美国麻省理工学院

Language Focus

1. America has a very well-developed higher education system with a large scale and complex types. 美国高等教育很发达,其规模庞大,种类复杂。Well-developed 是个复合词。英语中复合词由两个或两个以上的自由词素组成,表达单一的语义概念。如: theft-proof, waterfall, oil field. 为了更好的体现复合词的语义单一性,越来越多的人选择用连字符粘写式,以便于从感官上使复合词更像一个词,如: out-of-town guest, son-in-law.

2. M. I. T. says that seventy-five percent of freshmen come there with a strong interest and involvement in the arts. 麻省理工学院表示,有百分之七十五的大一学生选择该校是因为他们对文科非常感兴趣,非常沉迷。“介词 with + 名词或代词(组)”组成的一般的 with 短语在句子中可以作定语和状语。作状语时,它能表示动作的方式、原因,但不能表示时间、伴随和条件。本句中 with 短语则表示原因。

3. Students who major in a scientific area receive a Bachelor or of Science degree known as a B. S. 主修理科的学生将会取得理学学士学位,简称 B. S. 本句为 who 引导的定语从句,先行词为 students。如果关系词在定语从句中做主语,则定语从句的谓语动词要在

人称和数上与先行词保持一致。

Practice

Understanding of the Text

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases from the passage. Don't refer back to it until you have finished.

America has a very _____ higher education system. Payments differ from public and private colleges and universities. But the price alone can tell nothing about the value of an education. The higher education in US includes colleges, universities and _____. Programs in higher learning can also be called schools. _____ are students in the first four years of higher education. After their graduation, they will receive a _____ degree. Then, they may go on their study for a graduate degree, either a master's degree or a (an) _____.

II. Answer the following questions with the information you've got from the passage.

1. Why should state schools cost more money than public colleges and universities?
2. What're the differences between college and university in the US?
3. Try to say something about the degrees of higher education in the US.

Words and Phrases

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

involvement	major	complex	analysis	earn one's living
freshman	resident	focus on	specialize	attend

1. Income level of urban and rural _____ increase rapidly.
2. Time is limited. Please _____ your attention _____ your work.
3. He has given an acute _____ of the accident.
4. It's honored for a Chinese student to have the chance to _____ Beijing University.
5. As from a poor family, he began to _____ when he was in college.
6. This is my first year of college. I'm a _____.
7. I _____ science in college. What's your _____?
8. Computer is a _____ system for some common people.
9. It's known to all that Jingdezhen _____ in making china.
10. The government tried every way to improve people's _____ in the Olympic Games.

Sentence Structure

V. Complete the following sentences after the model given below.

Model: If/When Bill _____ (来了), ask him to wait for me.

If/When Bill comes, ask him to wait for me.

1. I'll write to you if I _____ (通过了考试).
2. If it _____ (下雨) tomorrow, the sports meeting will be cancelled.
3. We will go to the zoo if all of us _____ (聚在一起) next week.
4. I will be studying in the US next term if everything _____ (进展顺利).
5. Please let me know when you _____ (从她那得到任何消息).

VI. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: He earns three times more money than he used to.

He earns fourth as much as he used to.

1. An ordinary subway train can be twice louder than the loudest jet.
2. She studies three times harder than I.
3. We've produced twice more cotton this year than ten years ago.
4. He has got three times more books than his sister.
5. This line is four times longer than that one.

Translation

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这两本书有一个共同点。(have sth. in common)
2. 中国的学校不要求学生做社区服务。(community)
3. 在大学里,你可以专攻人文科学和自然科学。(specialize)
4. 结果,人们改变了阅读习惯。(as a result)
5. 他的谋生手段是向旅客出售明信片。(earn one's living)

VIII. Translate the passage into Chinese.

Lewis and Clark College in Portland has four thousand students. Housing costs eight hundred dollars more than at the state school. The published tuition price is almost thirty-four thousand dollars. Yet Lewis and Clark is one of the few American colleges to offer financial aid for international students. Each year it awards financial aid to twenty students from other countries. And it says the average award last year was nineteen thousand dollars. That would make Lewis and Clark cheaper for international students.

Passage B

To Study in the US

According to the latest statistics, there were 67723 Chinese students studying in the US during the 2006-2007 **academic** year, increasing by 8.2% compared with the last year. Here is some information about how to be an international student in the US.

One place to go for advice and information about American colleges and universities is an

Education USA Center. More than four hundred of these educational advising centers are located around the world. The advisers at Education USA Centers do not charge any money for their services. They help students find schools and get information about **financial** aid, admission tests and visa requirements.

Another place to get information is at an educational **fair**. The Institute of International Education has been organizing the United States Higher Education Fairs in Asia since nineteen eighty-two. Last year, more than fourteen thousand students attended these fairs in China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand and Vietnam.

Wherever you apply, you should start the application process at least two years before you want to begin your studies. Completing the applications and any required admission tests will take time.

Advisers say a student's high school record is the most important **consideration**. But most American schools require one of the two major college-entrance tests, SAT and ACT.

The SAT **measures** reasoning skills in math and language and includes an essay question. The ACT is designed to measure what a student learned in high school. There are questions in four skill areas: math, English, reading and science.

Most American colleges and universities require **applicants** for a bachelor's degree to take one of the tests. Some students take both. But now, some colleges and universities have stopped requiring the tests.

The two major language tests for non-native English speakers are the TOEFL and the IELTS. Most American colleges and universities accept one or both of the two major tests.

Tina Tan is the director of international student and scholar services. She says international students are paying a total of forty thousand two hundred dollars for this academic year. Prices differ from school to school, but public colleges and universities usually cost less than private ones.

Generally speaking, the university does not offer financial aid to international students. **Federal** and state financial aid can only go to American citizens. Tina Tan says the federal government requires international students to show on their applications how they will pay for their first year of school. This evidence is a signed statement from whoever is paying for it and **confirmation** from a bank or lawyer.

Immigration rules **restrict** employment for international students in the United States. International students are permitted to work for the college or university they attend or for a business at the school. But the business must directly provide a service to students. You could work at the bookstore, for example, but not for a construction company that is building something on **campus**. Students who violate the terms of their visa—for example, by working off-campus without permission—could be sent home.