

安徽省高等学校“十三五”规划教材
“互联网+”继续教育规划教材·英语系列（非专业）

总主编 胡学文

新理念

继续教育英语

*New Concept English
for Continuous Education*

主编 陈葵阳 李雪红

4



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再版前言

《“互联网+”继续教育规划教材·英语系列(非专业)》于2018年获评安徽省高等学校“十三五”规划教材。

本套教材共6册,分别为《新理念继续教育英语1》《新理念继续教育英语2》《新理念继续教育英语3》《新理念继续教育英语4》(1-2册适用于专科阶段学生,3-4册适用于专升本阶段学生);《新理念继续教育英语学士学位考试实战训练》《高等学历继续教育学士学位英语考试大纲及指南》。

本套教材部分练习题来源于安徽高等学历继续教育学士学位英语考试题库,大部分编者参加了学士学位英语考试题库的建设工作。

本套教材融合线上资源,是紧随互联网+时代的立体化继续教育英语教材。其网络授课视频由安徽大学继续教育学院与安徽大学外国语学院联合制作,并投放于安徽省教育厅、财政厅依托安徽广播电视大学开发的继续教育网络园区的网络平台上,供使用该套教材的学生学习。

本套教材的修订获得了安徽继续教育网络园区、继续教育公共英语联盟、安徽大学继续教育学院、安徽医科大学继续教育学院等单位的大力支持,在此一并致谢。

编者

2018年10月

前 言

随着 21 世纪知识经济时代的到来,成人高等教育的地位和作用日益凸显。成人高等教育是普通高等教育的补充和继续,对不断提高全民族素质、促进经济和社会发展具有重要的不可或缺的作用。《成人高等教育规划教材·英语系列(非专业)》教材是根据《全国各类成人高等教育教学大纲》编写的一套全新的适用于成人教育本、专科阶段的系列英语教材。

本套教材在编写过程中以贴近成教学生的英语水平实际、贴近学生的学习需求与就业需求、注重英语能力运用的培养为宗旨,本着综合性、实用性、新颖性的原则,着重于英语的听、说、读、写四项基本技能的训练,力求提高成教学生的英语综合水平和运用能力。

本套教材共 5 册,分别为《新理念成教英语(专科)1》、《新理念成教英语(专科)2》、《新理念成教英语(专升本)1》、《新理念成教英语(专升本)2》以及《新理念成教英语学士学位考试实战训练》。全套教材内容覆盖面广,涉及政治、经济、文化、教育、娱乐、风俗、体育以及社会热点等各个层面。同时,在内容编排上注重系统性和连贯性,使学生在循序渐进、由浅入深的语言训练中开阔思维、拓展视野,全面提高语言运用能力和文化素养。

本套教材前 4 册每册均由 6 个单元组成,每单元均包含导入(Warm Up)、口语训练(Let's Speak)、阅读训练(Read It)、语法学习(Learn Some Grammar)、学习巩固(Study and Practice)以及英语写作(Write English)等部分。

导读 对整个单元的简单导入,提供 2-3 个供学生讨论的问题。

口语训练 设计了对话模板,帮助学生提升语言的实际运用能力。

阅读训练 选取阅读文章 2 篇:1 篇(Text A)为精读,1 篇(Text B)为泛读。2 篇围绕同一主题,难度略有差异。文章的选材体现时代性、教育性、趣味性相结合,材料均来自最近几年的国外报刊、书籍等出版物或权威的英语学习网站,具有真实地道的特点。阅读训练后面配有练习,针对本单元的重点词汇和语法点设计相关的巩固练习,帮助学生融会贯通相应的知识点。

语法学习 详细介绍英语重点语法结构及语法点,配有同步练习。

学习巩固 专科阶段包括语音、语法、完形填空、口语训练;本科阶段包括词汇、完形填空、口语训练、阅读理解。

英语写作 为学生提供写作指导,并配有同步写作练习题。

《新理念成教英语学士学位考试实战训练》专为参加学士学位考试的学习者编写,内容丰富,实战性强。

本系列教材在策划、编写过程中得到了省内众多高校继续教育学院和外语学院(系)专家、领导们的关心、指导与支持,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免。我们殷切希望广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们不断修订和改进,使之更臻完善。

编者

2012年12月

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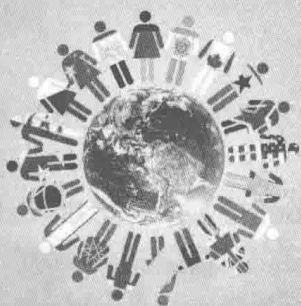
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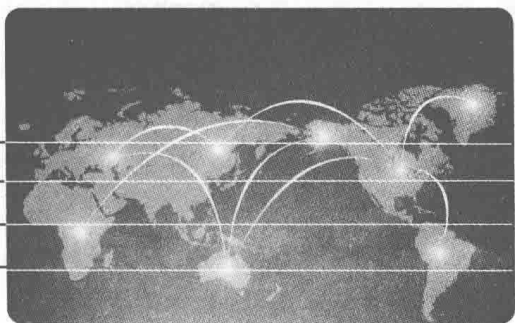
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Globalization

Unit

1



Warm Up

★ Introduction

Globalization is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture. Globalization describes the interplay across cultures of macro-social forces. These forces include religion, politics, and economics. Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the Internet, are major factors in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities.

Globalizing processes affect and are affected by business and work organizations, economics, socio-cultural resources, and the natural environment. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the pace of globalization has proceeded at a rapid rate.

★ Questions for Discussion

1. Is globalization near or far from us? Why?
2. Is it possible for a country to separate itself from globalization? Why?
3. What is your attitude towards the process of globalization?

Let's Speak

★ Dialogue 1

China and Globalization

- A:** Professor Zhang, China has participated in economic globalization to a much larger extent in recent years^①, especially after entering the World Trade Organization in 2001.
- B:** Well, entering the WTO is a mark of Chinese economy starting to integrate into the world economy all-roundly. It has produced profound effect to Chinese economy. The remarkable increase of the degree of dependence on foreign trade^② indicates that the linkage between the internal economy and the external economy is getting closer and closer, and the degree of integration with the world economy increases sharply.
- A:** Some people say that the rapid economic growth is largely due to our government's active engagement in the process of globalization.^③ What measures has the government taken to encourage globalization?
- B:** Our government adopts many measures to encourage enterprises to participate in international competitions. Firstly, it enhances free trade policy. Secondly, it utilizes overseas capital, resources and technology actively. Thirdly, it implements the "Go Global" strategy, participating in international competitions and targeting at international market.^④
- A:** I heard Chinese products are very competitive in the international market for both the low price and good quality.
- B:** Yes. And the large purchase abroad of Chinese products has benefited many products around the world. However, on the other hand, foreign enterprises came to China with capital, talents, management and experiences, offering youth favorable job opportunities.
- A:** That's right. The competition from foreign enterprises will inevitably bring great impact on national industry. Is that a bad thing?
- B:** That depends. If you consider it from a different angle, it could also mean more opportunities for our national industry. Because if they find a niche in which there is a strong market demand, their prospects may be very bright.^⑤
- A:** I agree with you on that. I guess that means globalization is both an opportunity and challenge to China. Thank you for answering my question, Professor Zhang.
- B:** You're welcome.





参考译文

中国和全球化

- A:** 张教授,近些年来,中国融入经济全球化的程度日益加深,尤其在 2001 年加入世界贸易组织之后。
- B:** 的确,加入世贸组织是中国经济开始全面融入世界经济的标志,对中国经济产生了深远的影响。对外贸易依存度显著提高,表明我国国内经济和外部经济之间的联系越来越紧密,与世界经济的融合程度大幅增加。
- A:** 有人说,经济的快速增长在很大程度上是由于我国政府积极参与全球化的进程。政府采取了哪些措施鼓励全球化呢?
- B:** 我国政府采取了许多措施,鼓励企业参与国际竞争。首先,鼓励自由贸易政策。其次,积极利用国外的资金、资源和技术。第三,实施“走出去”战略,参与国际竞争,瞄准国际市场。
- A:** 我听说中国产品价廉物美,在国际市场上颇具竞争力。
- B:** 是的,中国的产品在国外被大量采购,激活了国际产品市场。而另一方面,外国企业来到中国,凭借其资本、人才、管理和经验,为年轻人提供良好的就业机会。
- A:** 是的。来自外企的竞争将不可避免地给国内产业带来巨大影响。这是坏事吗?
- B:** 那倒未必。如果换个角度来看,对我们的国内产业来说,这也可能意味着更多的机会。如果他们找到一个有很强市场需求的商机,那么其前景是非常光明的。
- A:** 我同意您的看法。我想全球化对于中国,既是机会,又是挑战。张教授,谢谢您!
- B:** 不用谢!

★ Dialogue 2

Globalization: An Irreversible Trend^⑥

- A:** Why is economic globalization an irreversible trend?
- B:** Economic globalization is the spontaneous result of the development of productivity.
- A:** Can developing countries benefit from it?
- B:** Yes, they can.
- A:** Can you list some benefits that economic globalization can bring to the developing countries?
- B:** First, it provides a historical opportunity for economic structural adjustment and upgrade to developing countries. The industrial adjustment and upgrade in developed countries can help developing countries introduce advanced technology and equipments, thus promoting industrialization and modernization of their domestic enterprises and narrowing the existing gap with technically sophisticated countries.^⑦



- A:** What are other benefits that developing countries can get from the economic globalization process?
- B:** The economic globalization also benefits the introduction of foreign funds into developing countries, making up for their domestic funds shortage.
- A:** What role can foreign capital play?
- B:** The massive inflow of foreign capital plays a critical rule in strengthening the construction of infrastructure and basic industries of developing countries. It can also promote an upgrade of their products and improve their competitiveness in the international market.
- A:** In order to participate in the economic globalization process, what should developing countries do?
- B:** First, developing countries should take active measures to embrace economic globalization for their economic boom. Second, for the healthy development of their economy, developing countries should unite closely and join hands to gain a deserved seat in the Western-controlled economic globalization process. Lastly, developing countries should integrate and open their markets wider with similar economic systems to resist repercussions created by globalization.^⑧

参考译文

全球化:不可逆转的趋势

- A:** 为什么经济全球化是一个不可逆转的趋势?
- B:** 经济全球化是生产力发展的自然结果。
- A:** 发展中国家能从中获益吗?
- B:** 是的,可以。
- A:** 你能列举一些经济全球化给发展中国家带来的益处吗?
- B:** 首先,经济全球化为发展中国家经济结构的调整与改善提供了一个历史机遇。发达国家的产业调整与改善有助于发展中国家引进先进的技术及设备,从而促进发展中国家国内企业的工业化和现代化,缩小与技术先进国家的现有差距。
- A:** 发展中国家在经济全球化进程中还可以得到哪些好处?
- B:** 经济全球化还可以将国外资金引入到发展中国家,以弥补其资金的短缺。
- A:** 外来资金能起到什么作用?
- B:** 外来资金的大量流入将在加强发展中国家基础设施、基础工业建设方面起到关键作用,也可以促进产品的升级换代,提高产品在国际市场上的竞争力。
- A:** 为了参与经济全球化进程,发展中国家应该做些什么?
- B:** 首先,发展中国家应采取积极的措施,利用经济全球化发展本国的经济。其次,发展中国家应该紧密地团结起来,在西方国家所操纵的经济全球化过程中,取得应有的席位,以便自身的经济得到健康发展。最后,发展中国家应采用类似的经济体



制,统一和进一步开放市场,以抵御全球化所造成的不利影响。

★ Notes to Dialogues

- ① ...China has participated in economic globalization to a much larger extent in recent years
 ……近年来,中国融入经济全球化的程度日益加深……
 economic 经济的; economy 经济; economics 经济学; economical 节俭的
- ② the degree of dependence on foreign trade 对外贸易依存度
- ③ Some people say that the rapid economic growth is largely due to our government's active engagement in the process of globalization. 有人认为经济的快速增长在很大程度上是由于我国政府积极参与全球化的进程。
 be due to 由于,起因于
- ④ ...It implements the "Go Global" strategy, participating in international competitions and targeting at international market. ……实施“走出去”战略,参与国际竞争,瞄准国际市场。
 it implements the "Go Global" strategy 是主句,participating 引导的后置定语解释说明 the "Go Global" strategy。这里 Go Global 是专有名词,首字母大写。
- ⑤ Because if they find a niche in which there is a strong market demand, their prospects may be very bright. 如果他们找到一个有很强市场需求的商机,那么其前景是非常光明的。
 niche 原意是“龕盒”,这里引申为“商机”的意思。
- ⑥ Globalization: An Irreversible Trend 全球化:不可逆转的趋势
 irreversible 的词根是 reverse,意思是“翻转”。
- ⑦ The industrial adjustment and upgrade in developed countries can help developing countries introduce advanced technology and equipments, thus promoting industrialization and modernization of their domestic enterprises and narrowing the existing gap with technically sophisticated countries. 发达国家的产业调整与改善有助于发展中国家引进先进的技术与设备,从而促进发展中国家国内企业的工业化和现代化,缩小与技术先进国家的现有差距。
 adjustment 由词根 adjust 和后缀-ment 构成,意思为“调整”。upgrade 意为“升级”。sophisticated 此处和 advanced 同义,意为“先进的”。
- ⑧ Lastly, developing countries should integrate and open their market wider with similar economic systems to resist repercussions created by globalization. 最后,发展中国家应采用类似的经济体制,统一和进一步开放市场,以抵御全球化所造成的不利影响。
 repercussion 原意是“波动”,这里指全球化带来的负面影响。

★ Useful Expressions

- ◎ The world is shrinking. 世界正越变越小。
- ◎ Globalization binds us all together. 全球化把我们连在一起。
- ◎ We should beef up South-South cooperation and promote North-South dialogue. 我们应该加强南南合作,促进南北对话。
- ◎ The international rules are based on national strength. 国际规则是以国家实力为基础的。

Read It

★ Text A

Seeds of Globalization^①

The term “globalization” refers to the increasing interconnectedness of nations and peoples around the world through trade, investment, travel, popular culture and other forms of interaction. Many historians have identified globalization as a 20th-century phenomenon connected to the rise of the Western-dominated international economy.^② However, extensive interaction between widespread peoples, as well as travel over vast distances across regions of the world, has existed for many centuries. By 1000 A. D., the seeds of globalization had already taken root in the Eastern Hemisphere, particularly in the lands bordering the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. These were the most dynamic regions in the world at that time, and their interactions were extensive.^③



To understand how globalization first took root between 1000 and 1500, one must focus on contact between distant people in Asia, especially contact carried on through long-distance trade.^④ Interregional trade has been a major force throughout world history because it fosters other forms of exchange, including the spread of religions, cultures, and technologies.^⑤ For many centuries, the most outstanding example of overland interaction was the Silk Road, a trade route through Central Asia.^⑥ Maritime trade flourished as well; the Indian Ocean became the heart of the most extensive seagoing trade network in the pre-modern world. Islamic merchants dominated this network, spreading their religion far and wide. Islamic expansion established a huge cultural region that stretched across the entire Eastern Hemisphere.^⑦ Trading ports such as Melaka in Malaya became vibrant, globalized centers of international commerce and culture. Chinese ships would later follow this trading



network in undertaking the greatest oceanic exploration in world history to that point. This exploration confirmed the crucial role played by this Afro-Eurasian maritime commerce and the dynamism of some Asian civilizations.^⑧ The exchanges across Asia at this time, including the spread of Islam, were significant enough that we can speak of a globalized economy and culture.

One characteristic of globalization in the modern age is expanding commerce between countries around the world. The roots of this phenomenon reach far back in history. Long-distance trade routes grew out of the transportation systems that developed out of the need to move resources by land and sea.^⑨ In turn, trade and expansion led to increased contact between different civilizations and societies. This contact enabled Indian influence, including that of Buddhism, to spread over the land and sea trading routes into Central Asia, China, Japan, and Southeast Asia between 200 B. C. and 1500 A. D.^⑩

From around 200 B. C. to around 1000 A. D. , the most significant example of interaction and long-distance trade was the Silk Road, which stretched across Central and Southwest Asia, linking China to India, Western Asia, and the Mediterranean. Along the Silk Road, goods, people, and ideas traveled thousands of miles between China, India, and Europe. Silk, porcelain, and bamboo from China were carried west across the deserts, mountains, and grasslands to Baghdad and the eastern Mediterranean ports, and then shipped by sea to Rome.

The maritime system established on the Indian Ocean grew more important between 1000 and 1500, eventually surpassing overland trade. The Oceanic routes between Southeast Asia and the Middle East greatly expanded. Traders from Arabia, Persia, and India visited the East African coast, and many Asians and Africans enjoyed a long period of lucrative and relatively free seagoing trade.^⑪

Between 1250 and 1350, the Mongols established and controlled the largest land empire in world history. This empire stretched from Korea to Vienna, placing a huge bloc of the world's population under Mongol control. The Mongols brutally conquered Siberia, Korea, Russia, much of Eastern Europe, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, and parts of Arab civilization in the Middle East. Western Europe was too remote and underdeveloped to give reason for conquest and thus did not suffer the ravages experienced by other peoples.

New Words and Expressions

refer to	指的是,提及
interconnectedness /,ɪntəkə'nektɪdnəs/ <i>n.</i>	相互关联性
identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ <i>v.</i>	确定,识别
dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ <i>v.</i>	控制,支配
extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ <i>a.</i>	广泛的,大量的
vast /vɑːst/ <i>a.</i>	广阔的,巨大的
take root	生根
focus on	集中
hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ <i>n.</i>	半球
dynamic /daɪ'næmɪk/ <i>a.</i>	动态的,动力的
foster /'fɒstə/ <i>v.</i>	培养,养育,抚育
overland /'əʊvə'lænd/ <i>a.</i>	陆上的,经由陆路的
maritime /'mærɪtaɪm/ <i>a.</i>	海的,海事的
flourish /'flaʊrɪʃ/ <i>v.</i>	繁荣,兴旺,茂盛
Islamic /ɪz'læmɪk/ <i>a.</i>	穆斯林的,伊斯兰教的
Melaka /mə'lækə/ <i>n.</i>	马六甲
Malaya /mə'leɪə/ <i>n.</i>	马来亚,马来半岛
vibrant /'vaɪbrənt/ <i>a.</i>	振动的,充满生气的
Afro-Eurasian <i>a.</i>	非洲—欧亚的
dynamism /'daɪnəmɪzəm/ <i>n.</i>	活力,动态
transportation /,træns'pɔː'teɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	运输,运输系统
lead to	导致
Buddhism /'bʊdɪzəm/ <i>n.</i>	佛教
stretch /stretʃ/ <i>v.</i>	伸展,张开
Mediterranean /,medɪ'teəriənjən/ <i>n.</i>	地中海
porcelain /'pɔːsəlɪn/ <i>n.</i>	瓷,瓷器
Baghdad /'bægdæd/ <i>n.</i>	巴格达(伊拉克首都)
eventually /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ <i>adv.</i>	最后,终于
surpass /sə'pɑːs/ <i>v.</i>	超越,胜过,优于
Persia /'pɜːʃə/ <i>n.</i>	波斯
lucrative /'luːkrətɪv/ <i>a.</i>	有利的,有利可图的
Mongol /'mɒŋgəl/ <i>n.</i>	蒙古人,蒙古语
bloc /blɒk/ <i>n.</i>	集团
Afghanistan /æf'gænɪstæn/ <i>n.</i>	阿富汗
ravage /'rævɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	蹂躏,破坏