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College English integrated course

大学英语

综合教程

主编 王佃春 骆敏



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大学英语综合教程（1）

主 编 王佃春 骆 敏

副主编 亓 燕 高 静

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内容摘要

《大学英语综合教程》秉承先进的教学理念，贯彻应用为本的设计思想，体现新时期的教学要求，贯彻分类指导、因材施教、实用为主、够用为度的原则以及体现以交际为目的的语言教学原则。

本教材共分四册，每册8个单元，每单元围绕主题提供丰富的素材和形式多样的练习，旨在提高学生读、写、译三方面的能力。其中每单元具体由Section I 和Section II 两部分构成。Section I 包含Text A和Text B以及相关的阅读理解、词汇、短语、句型、句子翻译等练习。Section II 部分为实用写作训练，旨在巩固学生的语法知识，培养学生阅读、写作和翻译应用文的能力，提高学生的基本写作能力，内容主要包括信函、假条、海报、备忘录等多种常见应用文体。

本书可作为成人高教、职业技术教育本、专科学生学习之用，也可供相关培训辅导学习之用。

前 言

成人高等教育是我国教育事业的重要组成部分，是传统学校教育向终生教育发展的一种重要的教育形式，对不断提高全民族素质，促进经济和社会发展具有重要的作用。特别是近年来，成人高等教育在国家构建终身教育体系和建设学习型社会的过程中做出了巨大贡献，日益显示出勃勃生机和旺盛的生命力。

在教学组织和教材编写方面，成人高等教育与普通高等教育有很大差别。因面向的对象不同，普通高等教育的教材应注重知识的全面性、理论的系统性；而成人高等教育面向在职人员，他们很难拿出像普通全日制学生那样足够的时间投入到学习中，所以成人高等教育教材应更加注重应用性、指导性，教材编写与组织更应站在方便学生自学的角度，压缩理论性知识的推导内容，注重应用的效果。

本套教材分四册，编写人员都是具有10余年成人高等教育英语教学经验的主讲教师。教材编写组成员在编写过程中，结合山东省成人高等教育品牌专业建设需要，充分考虑了成人学生的特点和知识基础，教材编写以实用为原则，优化了课程体系内容，并制作了精良课件，能很好地适应网络学习环境，极大地解决了成人工学矛盾。该教材一、二册供专科一、二学期使用，三、四册供专升本一、二学期使用，全书供高起本使用。

全书由山东科技大学姜泗平教授统稿，在此表示衷心感谢，在教材编写中还借鉴、参考了一些专家学者的研究成果，在此一并感谢。由于编者的时间和水平所限，书中不妥之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2014年11月26日

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UNIT



Beginning of College Life

Brainstorming

- ▶ Search the library or the Internet for information about top universities in the world.
- ▶ Tell your first impression of your college to your friends.
- ▶ Write down your confusions about your college and college life.
- ▶ Make a plan for your college life and list the ten most important things you should do in college.
- ▶ Learn Unit 1 and revise your list.



SECTION I

Try Your Brain

Text A



Before Reading

Question:

What's your ideal college life?

Give some words and phrases that describe your ideal college life.



Reading

How to Succeed in College

Academic success comes in many forms. For most students, it's a **transcript** that opens doors into great jobs or great graduate schools. For others, academic success also **includes** what happens outside of the classroom. With so much going on in college, though, how can you make sure you're headed down a path **toward** true academic success and toward a truly **rewarding** college **experience**?

Let Yourself Explore

You may **arrive** at college knowing that you are destined to become a teacher, a **lawyer**, a doctor, and an engineer. Or you may arrive not having the slightest idea about what you want to **major** in. No matter which end of the **spectrum** you're on, however, you should let yourself explore everything that your school has to offer academically. Take classes in a **subject** you've never taken before. Follow a **passion** that doesn't relate to your major. Just let yourself really learn from your **environment**.



Make Informed, Honest Choices and Enjoy the Consequences

There will **undoubtedly** be a lot of people giving you advice about what you should do

during and after college. And while you may be in school to learn, you will, at some point, have to **draw** your own line in the sand. Pick a career and course of study that suits you, not your parents.

Pay **attention to** the fire in your belly and learn what you're truly passionate about. Make sure you're happy at your school. And once you've made a choice, feel **confident** in your **decision** and do all you can to learn from the **resources** around you.

Remember to Learn Outside of the Classroom

True, you spend a significant amount of time in class (and possibly in labs) learning new **material**. But what are you doing during the other hours of your week? How you spend your time outside of the classroom is a critical part of your college experience and, in a sense, of the education you receive while in school. Make the most of it! **Join** a club or organization that explores your interests and passions. Branch out and try something you've never done before. No matter what you do, make sure you do something that you can look back and be **proud** of.

New Words



college / 'kɒlɪdʒ / *n.* 学院; 大学

academic / ,ækə'demɪk / *adj.* 学业的; 教学的; 学术的

transcript / 'trænskɪpt / *n.* 抄本; 文字记录

★ **include** / ɪn'klu:d / *v.* 包括; 包含

eg. The President is expected to include this idea in his education plan.

人们期望总统把这一意见列入他的教育计划当中。

★ **toward** / tə'wɔ:d / *prep.* 向; 朝

eg. He heads toward me directly. 他径直朝我走来。

rewarding / rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ / *adj.* 值得做的

experience / ɪk'spɪəriəns / *n.* 经验; 体验

★ **explore** / ɪk'splɔ:/ / *v.* 探索; 探究

eg. Let us explore the possibilities for improvement. 让我们探索改善的可能性。

★ **arrive** / ə'raɪv / *v.* 到达; 抵达

eg. We arrived at the station as the train was leaving.

我们到达车站时火车就要开出了。

lawyer /'lɔ:jə/ *n.* 律师

* **major** /'meɪdʒə/ *v.* 主修 *n.* 主修科目; 专业

eg. What qualifications should I have to apply for this major?

要申请这个专业, 我需要具备哪些资格?

spectrum /'spektrəm/ *n.* 范围; 层次

* **subject** /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 学科; 科目; 主题, 话题

eg. I fully endorse your opinions on this subject. 我完全拥护你对此课题的主张。

* **passion** /'pæʃən/ *n.* 强烈的情感; 热爱

eg. Her passion for me has cooled down. 她对我的热情已经冷下来了。

environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ *n.* 情况; 环境

* **honest** /'ɒnɪst/ *adj.* 诚实的; 老实的

eg. Honest men despise lies and liars. 诚实的人蔑视谎言和撒谎者。

undoubtedly /ʌn'daʊtɪdli/ *adv.* 毋庸置疑地; 的确地

draw /drɔ:/ *v.* 画

* **attention** /ə'tenʃən/ *n.* 注意, 留心

eg. He drew her attention to that fact. 他把她的注意力吸引到那件事事实上。

* **confident** /'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj.* 自信的; 有把握的

eg. That confident fellow always keeps himself to himself.

那个自信的家伙总是离群索居。

decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/ *n.* 决定; 抉择

resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/ *n.* 资源

material /mə'tɪəriəl/ *n.* 材料; 原料

join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加; 加入

proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 感到得意的; 自豪的

Phrases & Expressions



- in many forms** 以多种形式
- outside of** 在……外面
- make sure** 确保
- arrive at** 到达
- major in** 主修
- no matter** 无论
- relate to** 有关
- at some point** 某时, 某种情况下
- pay attention to** 注意
- in a sense** 在某种意义上
- be proud of** 为……感到骄傲

Notes to the Text



1. For most students, it's a transcript that opens doors into great jobs or great graduate schools. 对于大多数学生来说, 学业上的成功是找到好工作或继续深造的敲门砖。that opens doors into great jobs or great graduate schools 是定语从句, 用来修饰说明 a transcript。

2. With so much going on in college, though, how can you make sure you're headed down a path toward true academic success and toward a truly rewarding college experience? 当你在学校忙得不可开交的时候, 该如何确保你是在沿着通往成功的学业道路和有意义的大学经验之路前行呢? With so much going on in college, though, 是让步状语, 表示转折。you're headed down a path toward true academic success and toward a truly rewarding college experience 是宾语从句, 作 make sure 的宾语。toward true academic success and toward a truly rewarding college experience 是介宾短语作定语, 修饰说明 a path。going on 意为“正在进行的、正在发生的”。

3. No matter which end of the spectrum you're on, however, you should let yourself explore everything that your school has to offer academically. 然而, 无论你属于哪种情况, 你都应该努力去挖掘学校所能提供给你的一切学习资源。No matter which end of the spectrum you're on 是让步状语从句。spectrum 意为“范围”, however 意为“然而”, 转折词, 表

明前后两句话的对比关系。that your school has to offer 是 that 引导的定语从句，修饰说明 everything。

4. True, you spend a significant amount of time in class (and possibly in labs) learning new material. 诚然，你花费了大量的时间在课堂上（也可能在实验室里）学习新东西。spend time (in) doing sth. 为固定搭配，意为“花费时间做某事”。

5. How you spend your time outside of the classroom is a critical part of your college experience and, in a sense, of the education you receive while in school. 你如何度过课堂以外的时间是大学生活经历中很关键的一部分，而且从某种意义上说，这也是你在学校接受教育的关键部分。How you spend your time outside of the classroom 是主语从句，构成了本句话的主语。of the education...，介词 of 前面省略了 a critical part，避免与前面重复。you receive 修饰 the education。a critical part of 意为“关键的一部分”。

Grammar Tips



动词时态 (Verb Tenses) (1)

动词时态的定义：时态是英语谓语动词的一种形式，表示动作发生的时间和所处的状态。

★ 一般现在时 (The Simple Present Tense)

1. 概念：表示现阶段发生的、习惯性的或经常性的动作或存在的状态。

2. 基本结构：主语+动词原形+其他成分（如果主语为第三人称单数，动词后面要加“s”或“es”）

3. 时间状语：always, usually, often, sometimes, every week (day, year, month...), once a week, on Sundays, etc.

例如：(1) He is always a good student.

(2) I usually go home by bus.

★ 一般过去时 (The Simple Past Tense)

1. 概念：表示过去某时发生的动作或存在的状态。

2. 基本结构：主语+系动词 be 或行为动词的过去形式+其他成分

3. 时间状语：ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week (year, night, month...), in 1989, just now, at the age of 5, one day, long long ago, once upon a time, etc.

例如：(1) I was a student of Mr. Paul last year.

(2) Jim caught a thief yesterday.

★ 一般将来时 (The Simple Future Tense)

1. 概念：表示将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。

2. 基本结构: 主语+am / is / are going to + do; 主语+will / shall + do; 主语+be about to + do

3. 时间状语: tomorrow, next day (week, month, year...), soon, in a few minutes, by..., the day after tomorrow, etc.

例如: (1) You will be successful in the future.

(2) John is going to do some writing later on.

Fill in the blanks with the right tense of the verbs given in brackets.

(1) I _____ (leave) tonight.

我今天晚上动身。

(2) He _____ (go) to work every day.

他每天都去上班。

(3) Practice _____ (make) perfect.

熟能生巧。

(4) He _____ (is) in Beijing two years ago.

他两年前在北京。

(5) She _____ (be going to) buy a bicycle.

她打算买一辆自行车。

(6) He said he would not go if it _____ (rain).

他说如果下雨的话他不会去的。



After Reading

Exercises



I. Complete the following diagram.

Three ways to academic success

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

major	honest	attention	toward
include	arrive	passion	explore

1. Our _____ was held throughout his long talk.
2. He _____ in Economics and Management in Hong Kong University.
3. He headed _____ the station.
4. A ragged coat may cover an _____ man.
5. We no longer _____ him among our friends.
6. Her _____ for me has cooled down.
7. You must _____ at the airport two hours early.
8. In this chapter, we _____ how and why.

III. Choose proper expressions from Column B to complete sentences in Column A.

Column A

Column B

1. You should _____ picking your words.
2. He sticks by his beliefs _____ what happened.
3. How can you _____ you will accomplish it?
4. Hong Kong people will _____ you, as of the Railway itself.
5. _____, we've got to take a few risks for the future.
6. At what time will we _____ our destination?
7. Those boys are playing football _____ the classroom.
8. Of course they use guitar and also electric guitar, which is very common _____ of music.

- A. be proud of
- B. At some point
- C. pay attention to
- D. outside of
- E. make sure
- F. arrive at
- G. in many forms
- H. no matter

IV. Translate the following sentences.

1. 你的裙子很特别。

2. 李明常常步行去学校。

3. 小汤姆喜欢跟随着哥哥。

4. Each community retains its own unique color and vibrancy (活力).

5. Could you please point it out on this map?

6. Business coaching has a lot to learn from sport.

Text B



Before Reading

Look at the picture and describe it.





Reading

Reading Skills



抓住主题句 (Topic Sentence)

主题句是表达一个段落中心思想的句子，通常位于段首，有时候位于段尾，段落中的其他句子都是围绕这个中心思想展开，进行细节描述或论证。如Text B第二段：

1. Don't go home too often. This can be especially tempting if you have a boyfriend or girlfriend at home or if you live close to your school. But going home too often prevents you from connecting with other students, getting comfortable with your campus, and making it your new home.

“Don't go home too often.” 就是本段的主题句，接着后文用先顺承再转折的方式给出论证。首先表明回家有其诱人的方面，再给出两个危害(脱离同学、无法适应校园)，进而告诉新生“不要经常回家”。除首段外，本文其他段落主题句均为段首的第一句话。

Reading



Tips for Freshmen

With so many options available for college students, knowing how to make wise choices becomes critical for success. These eight tips can help you to adapt to college life.

1. Don't go home too often. This can be especially tempting if you have a boyfriend or girlfriend at home or if you live close to your school. But going home too often prevents you from connecting with other students, getting comfortable with your campus, and making it your new home.

2. Meet as many fellow students as you can during orientation. It's a great time to meet everyone. Sometimes the people you meet during orientation become your best friends.

3. Go to class. This is very important for a student. College is an amazing experience, but you can't stay if you fail your courses. Missing class is one of the worst things you may do. Remember: your goal is to graduate. How are you going to do that if you can't even make it to class regularly?

4. Seek advice from older students and of course your advisor. They are experienced with many of the things you will go through and they can help. Don't wait for them to come to you, go to them.