

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

2

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New Practical English Elementary Course



东北师范大学出版社

新编大学生实用英语综合教程 2

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春 斗

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 2》。

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,每篇课文的阅读量为 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,便于教师对学生进行考前辅导,也方便学生自学备考。

本书有刘英和张炜煌担任主编,傅凌芳、胡玲玲和苗国新担任副主编,其中胡玲玲编写了第 Unit 1 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。

编者

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Unit 1

On Learning

Highlights

▶▶▶ Topic:

The College Experience

▶▶▶ Words and Phrases

omit, identify, sacrifice, overcome, isolate, confident, concentrate, to a great extent, take the initiative, to commit oneself, on the threshold

▶▶▶ Grammar Tips

Emphatic Structure

▶▶▶ Practical Reading

Study at College

▶▶▶ Practical Writing

Notice

▶▶▶ Brainstorm

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



Studying online



Studying in the library



Self-taught after class



A teacher is giving a course.



Students accomplish academic

Part One Listen and Talk

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

- () 1. According to May, life in the university is interesting.
- () 2. Daniel thought that students would study even harder after they had got in the university.
- () 3. If there are empty seats for you and you don't disturb the class, you are allowed to attend any lecture in the university.
- () 4. May wants to study Chinese literature in the university.
- () 5. May still has the time to decide what major to study in the university.

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

Passage 1

Preparations for final examinations involve both long-term and short-term planning. Basic long-term preparations include regular class 6 _____ and week-by-week 7 _____ of all the assignments. Of course, systematic notes of major points provide a record of the essential facts and 8 _____. To keep notes up to date, they should be 9 _____ from time to time throughout the college year. Short-term preparations should include knowing the format of examination paper. These can be used to 10 _____ your review of the ideas that teachers have considered important.

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

- 11. According to global survey of educational achievements, who are the world's smartest students in mathematics and science?
- 12. How many students took part in the standardized tests of math and science in 1994 and 1995?
- 13. According to the survey, is science and math education especially strong in Middle East?
- 14. What subject did the students from Australia do better than their counterparts in England?
- 15. Did the boys do better than the girls in science and math?

Brainstorm

Part Two Reading and Practice

Passage A

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you think earning a grade is still the most important thing in the college? Why?
2. What do you want to get when studying in the college?
3. What goal do you want to achieve after you complete college education?
4. How do you start your college education?

The College Experience

Going to college! It's a trip that has everything great that you have seen and heard about, if you make it so. It also is very serious business. To a great extent, you will be on your own. There are a lot of people ready to help you, but generally you must take the initiative and seek them out.

Most of you have decided on a **career**. Even though many of you will change your minds later; the **initial** decision allows you to **establish** goals and **pursue** them step by step toward the final objective of graduation. Such goals are **essential** for success. In advising students, I always tell them to discipline themselves, to be prepared to study hard and keep up from day one.

Today's world is full of knowledge, whether it is in the arts, **literature**, a profession, or a **vocational** skill. College is your chance of a **lifetime** to explore these areas. Each **facet** can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the original author or explorer. Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career **objectives**. A student in auto mechanics in most schools also can take courses in history, **philosophy**, music, or art. There is no reason why a **craftsman** also can't be a thinker, or an explorer into the vast areas of unlimited knowledge. For a rich full life he or she should make the most of the opportunities at hand.

I hope that you have realized that going to college means a lot more than earning a grade. To limit your college experience will be a waste to you and to all of the people, past and present, who have invested their pennies and dollars to make educational opportunities open for you. To a great extent, college is a place to be greedy — take all you can get and the some more.

Also consider this: are you going to take a course to learn or are you going to take it only to have it on your record? I talk to far too many students who go to school just to get the **credentials** to “get a job”. Again, they are cheating themselves. Get into the subjects in great depth to gain a true understanding. Don’t be content to just skim over courses with “only to pass” in mind. By taking the in-depth **approach** you will be exploring many of the **disciplines** you will enjoy the rest of your life.

Thus, as you stand on the **threshold** of your college career, **commit** yourself. From the first day in class, discipline yourself to make learning fun, not a chore, and to get the most from the educational opportunities open to you.

New Words

1. initiative *n.* the right or power to begin or initiate something 主动行动; 首创精神; 主动权
2. career *n.* a profession or occupation chosen as one's life's work 生涯; 经历; 专业; 职业; 职务
3. initial *adj.* of, at, or concerning the beginning 最初的; 开始的; 初期的
4. establish *vt.* to cause (a principle, theory, etc.) to be widely or permanently accepted 成立; 建立; 设立; 创立; 开设
5. pursue *vt.* to seek or strive to attain (some object, desire, etc.) 求; 追求; 向某人求爱
6. essential *adj.* vitally important; absolutely necessary 重要的; 主要的; 根本的
7. literature *n.* written material such as poetry, novels, essays, etc., esp. works of imagination characterized by excellence of style and expression and by themes of general or enduring interest 文学; 文学作品
8. vocational *adj.* especially providing or undergoing training in special skills 职业(上)的; 行业的, 业务的
9. lifetime *n.* the length of time a person or animal is alive 一生; 终身
10. facet *n.* an aspect or phase, as of a subject or personality(事物的)方面
11. objective *n.* the object of one's endeavors; goal; aim 目标; 目的
12. philosophy *n.* the rational investigation of questions about existence and knowledge and ethics 哲学
13. craftsman *n.* a member of a skilled trade; someone who practices a craft; artisan 工匠; 手工艺人
14. credential *n.* a letter or certificate giving evidence of the bearer's identity or competence 证书; 信任状
15. approach *n.* a means adopted in tackling a problem, job of work, etc. 方法; 步骤

16. discipline *n.* a branch of learning or instruction 学科;科目
vt. to improve or attempt to improve the behavior, orderliness, etc. of by training, conditions, or rules 训练;锻炼
17. threshold *n.* the sill of a door; a horizontal piece of wood or stone that forms the bottom of a doorway and offer support when passing through a doorway
 门槛;入口;门口
18. commit *vt.* make it impossible for sb./oneself not to do sth., or to do sth. else, esp. because of a promise; pledge 作出保证;承诺
19. chore *n.* an unpleasant task 烦琐之事;困难的(或不合意的)工作

Phrases and Expressions

1. to seek out 搜出;挑出;想获得
 e. g. Such inspection methods seek out surface flaws in materials.
 这样的检验方法可以找出原材料表面的瑕疵。
2. to take the initiative 带头;倡导;争取主动;发起
 e. g. It's up to this country to take the initiative in banning nuclear weapons.
 这个国家应该主动提出禁止核武器。
3. to keep up 不低落;维持;继续
 e. g. The local people keep up an old custom.
 当地人持续着一种古老的习俗
4. to a great extent 很大程度上;非常
 e. g. Whether this factory will survive depend to a great extent on its production of steel.
 这工厂的存亡很大程度上取决于它的钢产量。
5. to commit oneself 对自己许下诺言;使自己承担义务
 e. g. He would not commit himself in any way.
 他不愿做出任何承诺。
6. on the threshold 在门口
 e. g. Scientists are now on the threshold of a better understanding of how the human brain works.
 科学家们现在对人脑的功能开始有更进一步的了解。

Language Focus

1. Each facet can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the original author or explorer. 每一方面的知识,在你发现它时,都可能像原作者或最初的探索者发现它时一样令人激动。
2. There is no reason a craftsman also can't be a great thinker, or an explorer into the vast areas

of unlimited knowledge. 没有理由认为,一个工匠不可以同时是一位伟大的思想家,不可以成为一位遨游在无边无际知识海洋里的探索者。

3. To a great extent, college is a place to be greedy — take all you can get and the some more. 在某种程度上,大学是一个令人渴望的地方——在这里你要你所能得到的一切,并继而获得更多一些。
4. From the first day in class, discipline yourself to make learning fun, not a chore, and to get the most from the educational opportunities open to you. 从上课的第一天起,就要训练自己,把学习变成一种乐趣,而不是一件苦差事,并从向你敞开的教育机会中获得更多的知识。

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.

Going to college is both interesting and serious. In college, most of you have decided on a career, and you should _____, are prepared to work hard and keep up from day one. Today's world is full of _____. For a rich full life you should make the opportunities at hand when studying in college. You should also realize that going to college means a lot more than _____, and that college is a place where you can _____. Don't be content to just skim over with "only to pass" in mind.

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

1. Do you think a student who is in auto mechanics also can take courses in history, philosophy, music, or art?
2. Are you going to take a course to learn or are you going to take it only to have it on your record?
3. Why the author said that many students going to school just to get the credentials to "get a job" were cheating themselves?

Words and Phrases

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

on the threshold	seek out	facet	initiative	objective
to a great extent	chore	commit	keep up	initial

1. If you _____ a crime you can never escape being punished.
2. A salesman's job is to _____ customers.
3. A good manager should have _____, independent and good communication skill.
4. The _____ talks were the base of the later agreement.

5. His _____ was to be finished by October.
6. Scientist is now _____ of a better understanding of how the human brain work. ?
7. He studied every _____ of the question.
8. The college students should _____ with the times.
9. It's such a _____ to do the shopping every day!
10. Whether this factory will survive depend _____ on its production of steel.

Sentence Structure

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

Model: It is _____. (这就是教我教得很好的老师)

It is the teacher who teaches me very well.

1. It is _____. (这就是她非常喜欢的日式头发夹)
2. It is _____. (我是昨天见到她的)
3. It is _____. (就是这座房子有个很漂亮的花园)
4. It is _____. (我是昨天进的学校)
5. It is _____. (是汤姆的妈妈在汤姆生日那天给他买了一辆自行车)

VI. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: The noise of the street didn't stop until midnight.

It was not until midnight that the noise of the street stopped.

1. The regular radio broadcast didn't begin until 1920.
2. I didn't manage to do it until you had explained how.
3. They didn't start until the rain stopped.
4. He didn't come until his wife left.
5. Man didn't know what heat is until the early years of the 19th century.

Translation

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 查理斯怕羞, 不会主动结交朋友。(to take the initiative)
2. 自从我们两国建立外交关系以来, 我们之间的贸易量已大大增加。(to a great extent)
3. 把他找出来并且把消息传达给他。(to seek out)
4. 他们即将进入成年期。(on the threshold)
5. 这儿的人们保存一种古老的习俗。(to keep up)

VIII. Translate the passage into Chinese.

To learn efficiently, one has to catch the teacher's point in class. Here are some tips for you to follow. Try to familiar with the topic of the lecture before the lesson. You can borrow some related information from the Internet or newspapers. Keep in mind that the teacher always emphasizes the important point by changing in volume of the voice or changing in rate of speech. When it happens, do pay extreme attention. Following these, you will probably catch

the main ideas easily.

Passage B

How to Improve Your Spoken English

Speaking English **fluently** and **accurately** is a goal of many people studying English in China. Fluency can be simply defined as “being able to communicate ideas without having to stop and think too much about what one is saying”; speaking accurately means “speaking without errors of grammar and **vocabulary**”.

The problem is that many students find that if they try to speak fast, they make more mistakes. And, if they slow down, there may be fewer **errors** but it can sound **unnatural**. So, how do we **balance** accuracy and fluency?

It can depend on the manner in which one has studied English in the past. People who tend to **focus** on accuracy may find that they worry too much about making mistakes. This can make them **embarrassed** about speaking English in public. This means that, although they know English grammar and vocabulary well, they might not be able to have a good conversation.

On the other hand, there are those who really like to talk and are willing to try their language out even if they make mistakes. This **willingness** to take risks helps them speak more **fluidly**. But, if they make a lot of mistakes, they may find it difficult to get their ideas across.

The **debate** about which is more important, fluency or accuracy, has lasted for a long time. Still, one thing is clear: speaking a language well needs both fluency and accuracy. How can we be sure that we can develop both? The following tips could help.

Find the problem. What kind of person are you—one who focuses on accuracy or one who focuses on frequency? The first step is to recognize your problem and go to work on it. Think about situations where you’ve used English? Do you always try some new language even though it might not be correct? Or do you feel embarrassed by mistakes?

Focus on one problem at a time. When you speak English, find the mistakes you make most often. One mistake Chinese often make is **omitting** the “s” from the third person singular verb. Or you may speak too slowly as if you were searching for the right word and correct grammar. The next time you use English, try to work on those problems you have identified. If it’s fluency, try to focus on it. If you have a problem with the third person singular, try to **concentrate** on when you make such errors. Don’t spend time thinking about other mistakes. By choosing an area to work on, you can isolate problems and help yourself **overcome** them.

Vary your practice. If you go to an English corner or an English club, try to change the types of activities you take part in so that you practice both fluency and accuracy. Public