



高等职业教育“十二五”规划教材

大学英语综合教程

I

孟祥林 主编

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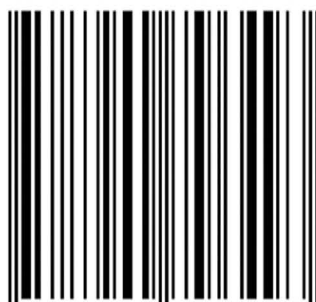
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主 编 孟祥林

副主编 刘虹利 郭俊兰

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内 容 简 介

《大学英语综合教程》共分2册，每册都以对话、听力、课文及语法等形式表现，内容新颖实用、条理清晰、通俗易懂、针对性强。本书为第1册，在每单元里围绕一个主题，分别用听力或对话和课文的形式来培养学生的听、说、读、写、译全方位的表达技能。在语法部分，以A、B级考试大纲的要求为主线，更加注重实用性和针对性的知识讲解。每单元之间既相互独立又互相呼应，且单元中的听力、课文、语法都配有相应的习题及参考答案（参考答案在配套的练习册中）。

本书可作为高职高专院校的公共英语课教材，并可作为成人非英语专业学位考试的参考用书。本书配有语音听力材料（CD-ROM光盘）。

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Preface 前言

《大学英语综合教程》是根据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写，共2册（均附有MP3格式的听力光盘），每册配有练习册，供高职高专普通英语教学使用。练习册附有教材中习题的答案，同时设置了形式多样的习题。练习册中的习题也附有答案和解析，便于学生自学。

本系列教材吸取了现行国内外同类教材的优点，以我国高职高专人才培养特点和教学改革最新成果为依据，突出教学内容的实用性和针对性，将语言基础能力与实际涉外交际能力的培养有机地结合起来，以满足21世纪全球化社会经济发展对高职高专人才的要求。

具体说来，本教材具有以下几个特点。

1. 注重培养听说能力。本教材根据高等教育英语教学内容和课程体系改革的要求，与时俱进，以“听、说”为重点，将听、说题材与课文主题保持一致，把听、说、读、写、译的技能训练有机地结合起来，使学生的听、说训练贯穿于课程教学的始终。

2. 着眼于提高学生的职业技能和素质。本教材根据高等教育英语教学的特点，提供相关的实用训练，力求使学生通过切合实际的学习过程打下一定的基础，在日常或涉外工作时能更加熟练地掌握和使用英语。

3. 选材广泛，注重“跨文化”知识的教学。本教材注重选材内容的趣味性、信息性和实用性，语言的规范性和文体的多样性，不仅重视英语语言基础知识和基本技能的训练，还同时注意将文化内容与语言材料相融合，介绍西方文化背景。

4. 强调教学的整体性。本教材将听、说内容与读、写内容相结合，将精读、泛读融为一体，把听、说、读、写、译五种技能的训练和培养围绕着同一主题展开，形成一个有机的整体。

本书为第1册，共8个单元，每个单元包括六大板块（涵盖了听、说和读、写、译）。

六大板块的主要内容如下。

第一部分是 warm-up，主要是围绕本课主题的词汇联想和问答题。

第二部分是“listen and fill in the blanks”。其中，section A 是一段听力文字，旨在培养学生的听力和口语交际能力；section B 是一段听力短文，要求学生在听短文的基础上填写空缺的单词。

第三部分是“detailed reading”，是精读部分，课文后附有阅读理解题。其中，课文后的“phrases and expressions”部分所列的词组或短语，附有例句，便于学生掌握其运用。

第四部分是“exercises”，主要包括词义配对、选词完形填空、汉译英和应用写作几个板块。其中，汉译英部分重点在于对词组或短语、固定搭配的运用；应用写作主要是对日常应用文如表格、贺卡等的学习和训练。

第五部分是“supplementary reading”，是扩展阅读部分，课文后附有阅读理解（问答题）。

第六部分是“grammar”。这部分主要讲解高职高专生应掌握的语法知识。在第1册中，主要学习的语法知识有名词、代词、冠词、形容词、副词、介词、连词等。另外，语法部分还附有针对性的练习题，便于学生巩固语法知识。语法讲解部分，要点和难点突出，主次分明，对语法知识点重点描述和讲解，力求做到深入浅出，容易理解，容易掌握。语法讲解后的练习题，形式多样，难度适中。在练习的编排上，力求与A、B级和四级题型最大程度地统一。

本书由湖南同德职业学院孟祥林担任主编，刘虹利、郭俊兰担任副主编。Unit 1、Unit 3、Unit 6 由孟祥林编写，Unit 2、Unit 4 由刘虹利编写，Unit 5、Unit 7、Unit 8 由郭俊兰编写，全书由孟祥林统稿。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免有疏漏之处，请读者提出宝贵意见。

编者
2013年6月

Contents 目录

Unit 1 College Life / 1

- Part One Warm-up / 1
- Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks / 2
- Part Three Detailed Reading / 3
 - Text A / 3
- Part Four Exercises / 6
- Part Five Supplementary Reading / 9
 - Text B How Does One Choose a Major / 9
- Part Six Grammar / 11
- 名词 (Nouns) / 11

Unit 2 Books / 18

- Part One Warm-up / 18
- Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks / 18
- Part Three Detailed Reading / 19
 - Text A How to Read Efficiently / 19
- Part Four Exercises / 22
- Part Five Supplementary Reading / 25
 - Text B What Is the Holy Grail / 25
- Part Six Grammar / 28
- 代词 (Pronouns) (一) / 28

Unit 3 Generation / 37

- Part One Warm-up / 37
- Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks / 38
- Part Three Detailed Reading / 38
 - Text A Generation Y: They've Arrived at Work with a New Attitude / 39
- Part Four Exercises / 42
- Part Five Supplementary Reading / 44
 - Text B Emo Youth Were Attacked / 45
- Part Six Grammar / 47
- 代词 (Pronouns) (二) / 47

Unit 4 Friendship / 54

- Part One Warm-up / 54

Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks / 55

Part Three Detailed Reading / 55

Text A True Friendship / 56

Part Four Exercises / 59

Part Five Supplementary Reading / 62

Text B Pen Friends / 62

Part Six Grammar / 65

冠词 (Articles) / 65

Test Paper 1 / 70

Unit 5 Romance / 78

Part One Warm-up / 78

Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks / 78

Part Three Detailed Reading / 79

Text A Two Kellys, One Match / 80

Part Four Exercises / 83

Part Five Supplementary Reading / 85

Text B A Love Letter Is Never Late / 85

Part Six Grammar / 87

形容词 (Adjectives) / 87

Unit 6 Money / 95

Part One Warm-up / 95

Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks / 96

Part Three Detailed Reading / 96

Text A Can Money Really Buy Happiness / 97

Part Four Exercises / 100

Part Five Supplementary Reading / 103

Text B How to Make the Most of Your Money in School / 103

Part Six Grammar / 106

副词 (Adverbs) / 106

Unit 7 Internet / 112

Part One Warm-up / 112

Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks / 112

Part Three Detailed Reading / 113

Text A How the Internet Has Influenced Our Lives / 114

Part Four Exercises / 117

Part Five Supplementary Reading / 120

Text B How to Overcome Internet Addiction / 120

Part Six Grammar / 123

介词 (Prepositions)	/ 123
Unit 8 Entertainment	/ 132
Part One Warm-up	/ 132
Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks	/ 133
Part Three Detailed Reading	/ 133
Text A The Creator of “Peanuts”	/ 134
Part Four Exercises	/ 137
Part Five Supplementary Reading	/ 139
Text B The Barbie Doll	/ 140
Part Six Grammar	/ 142
连词 (Conjunctions)	/ 142
Test Paper 2	/ 148
Appendix: Glossary	/ 158

Unit 1

College Life



Part One Warm-up

1. Think of terms related to college life and put them in the following box.

2. What are your expectations from your college life?
3. What are your plans for your college life?
4. What do you think are the most important aspects of college life?



Part Two Listen and Fill in the Blanks

Section A Listen to the following conversation and then repeat.

Tom: Hi, Sandy.

Sandy: Hi, Tom.

Tom: How are you doing?

Sandy: Fine, thanks. How about you?

Tom: Good. Thanks. Do you know Tony? He's in your class.

Sandy: Certainly, in fact he was the first person I got to know in my class. I still remember the look on his face when he showed up late on the first day of school.

Tom: By the way, I am planning to take Computer Science this semester. Can you recommend (推荐) a professor?

Sandy: Sure. I'd recommend Doctor Williams. I heard that he is one of the best professors in our university.

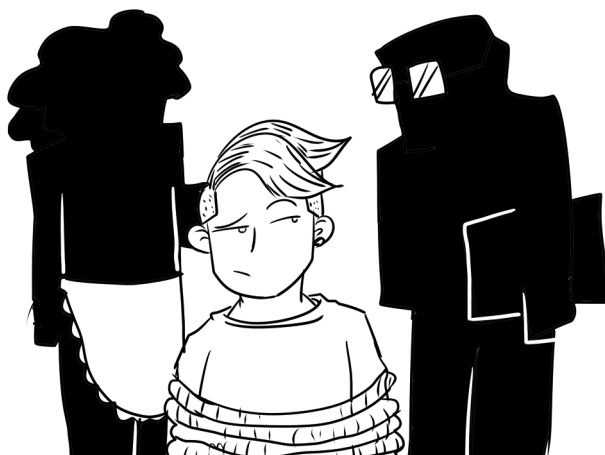
Tom: Thanks a lot.

Section B Listen to the following short passage and fill in the missing words.

Good morning, everyone. I'd like to welcome you to Harvard University. I'm Alice Young and I work in the International Students' Office. I have some 1) _____ information for you. First, you must 2) _____ by August 30th. Pick up your ID card at our office. Then, you'll need to pick up a library card so that you can borrow books from the library. Show them your ID card in the library and they will do it for you. You may be thinking about the sports 3) _____ at our School. There's no 4) _____ for student use, but of course you'll have to show your ID card. Concerning the 5) _____ assistance, the university has its own health center, and all services are free for all students.



Part Three Detailed Reading



Text A

A research says that the present relationship between families and schools is not very harmonious. *Some schools state that families often give children far more love and care which makes children self-centered.* At the same time, families complain that schools make students nervous and arouse more worries to students.

Family education has its own advantages and disadvantages. Parents' words and actions can influence children's inner attitude towards the world. It is also very important for children to learn how to feel others' love and how to pay back in return. However, what family members can teach is quite limited. Children can only touch something inner but not many useful skills. Therefore, although family education is important for children's growth, it is far from enough for children to create a bright future.

Compared with family education, however, school education seems more necessary and useful. Firstly, students could acquire as much knowledge as possible of different fields. Schools have a lot of available resources in libraries and lectures which are able to provide enough information to students. Secondly, school is like a society where different persons with different characters live together. Thus, students can greatly benefit from the environment and build up correct, positive and independent personalities. Thirdly, all kinds of organizations and activities help students a lot to learn how to communicate with different kinds of people and how to handle problems by themselves. But there are also some shortcomings, such as unreasonable teaching

system and poorly-designed exams.

In short, both family education and school education play important roles in students' life. But neither of them is perfect. *So families and schools should join hands tightly*. In the hope of contributing to children's healthy growth and magnificent future, families and schools should make the most of each other's advantages and the least of each other's disadvantages.

New Words

harmonious	[hɑ:'məuniəs]	adj.	existing together in harmony 和谐的
self-centered	[,self'sentəd]	adj.	interested only in oneself 以自我为中心的
complain	[kəm'plein]	v.	to express complaints, discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness 抱怨
arouse	[ə'rauz]	v.	to call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses) 引起
advantage	[əd'vɑ:ntidʒ]	n.	the quality of having a superior or more favorable position 好处
disadvantage	[,disəd'vɑ:ntidʒ]	n.	the quality of having an inferior or less favorable position 不利
inner	['inə(r)]	adj.	located or occurring within or closer to a center 内在的
attitude	['ætɪtʃu:d]	n.	a complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain ways 态度
limited	['limitɪd]	adj.	small in range or scope 有限的
compare	[kəm'peə(r)]	v.	to examine and note the similarities or differences of 比较
knowledge	['nɒlɪdʒ]	n.	facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education 知识
available	[ə'veɪləb(ə)l]	adj.	obtainable or accessible and ready for use or service 可用的; 可得到的
information	[,ɪnfə(r) 'meɪf(ə)n]	n.	a message received and understood 信息
society	[sə'saiəti]	n.	an extended social group having a distinctive cultural and economic organization 社会
character	['kærɪktə(r)]	n.	the mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual 性格
communicate	[kə'mju:nikeɪt]	v.	to transmit information 交流
handle	['hænd(ə)l]	v.	to manage (a situation or problem) 处理

shortcoming	[ˈʃɔː(r)tɪkʌmɪŋ]	n.	a fault or failure to meet a certain standard, typically in a person's character, a plan, or a system 缺点
unreasonable	[ʌnˈriːz(ə)nəb(ə)l]	adj.	not guided by or based on good sense 不合理的
poorly-designed	[ˌpuəli-diˈzaind]	adj.	of something designed inadequately 设计不科学的
perfect	[ˈpɜː(r)fɪkt]	adj.	being complete of its kind and without defect or blemish 完美的
contribute	[kənˈtribjuːt]	v.	to give (something, especially money) in order to help achieve or provide something 有助于
magnificent	[mæɡˈnɪfɪs(ə)nt]	adj.	impressively beautiful, elaborate, or extravagant; striking 壮丽的, 宏伟的

Phrases & Expressions

in short: in a word; to sum up 总之

In short, he is one of the most promising students I've ever known.

总之, 他是我见过的最有前途的学生之一。

Comprehension of the Text

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

- Family education CANNOT _____.
 - influence children's inner attitude towards the world
 - teach children many useful skills
 - teach children how to feel others' love
 - teach children how to return others' love
- In Para. 3, the disadvantages of school education include _____.
 - unreasonable teaching system and poorly-designed exams
 - making students self-centered
 - providing little information to students
 - making students nervous
- Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage? _____.
 - Family education is far from enough for children to create a bright future.
 - Schools have a lot of available resources to provide enough information to students.
 - Children can learn how to communicate with different kinds of people in their family.

- D. Students could acquire as much knowledge as possible of different fields in schools.
4. What would be the best title for the passage? _____
- A. Family Education and School Education.
 B. How to Create a Bright Future for Children.
 C. What Is Education for?
 D. The Advantage of School Education.
5. What is the main idea of this passage? _____
- A. The present relationship between families and schools is not very harmonious.
 B. Family education has more advantages than disadvantages.
 C. School education is better than family education.
 D. Family education and school education should join hands tightly for children to create a bright future.



Part Four Exercises

Task 1 Choose the definition from Column B that best matches each word or phrase in Column A.

A	B
1. character	a. to transmit information
2. perfect	b. not guided by or based on good sense
3. unreasonable	c. a message received and understood
4. handle	d. the mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual
5. contribute	e. being complete of its kind and without defect or blemish
6. communicate	f. to manage (a situation or problem)
7. magnificent	g. existing together in harmony
8. information	h. to call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses)
9. harmonious	i. to give (something, especially money) in order to help achieve or provide something
10. arouse	j. impressively beautiful, elaborate, or extravagant; striking

Task 2 Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

handle	advantage	communicate	compare	harmonious
available	magnificent	arouse	information	complain

- I _____ the copy with the original, but there was not much difference.
- This was the only _____ room.
- Her rich experience gave her an _____ over other applicants for the job.
- He refused to allow his secretary to _____ confidential (机密的) letters.
- We visited a _____ palace in the city.
- Your _____ is inaccurate and your conclusion is therefore wrong.
- Relations with our neighbors are very _____ at the moment.
- The tourist _____ that the room was too dirty.
- His sufferings _____ our sympathy (同情).
- We learn a language in order to _____ .

Task 3 Translate the following sentences into English paying special attention to the underlined parts.

- 他总是乐于助人，作为回报，大家都喜欢他。(in return)
- 跟家庭教育相比，学校教育看起来更为必要和实用。(compare)
- 她去跳舞增进了健康。(build up)
- 将这个与那个比较一下，你就会知道哪个比较好了。(compare)
- 电脑在现代生活中起着重要的作用。(play a role in)

Task 4 Applied writing.

Registration Forms

Directions: In this part, you are going to learn how to fill in a *Registration Form* and then try your hand.

1. Read the following sample.

Registration Form of International Students

Full Name in English as in the Passport: David Robert Anderson				photo
Given Name	David	Surname	Anderson	
Nationality	American	Passport No.	FS200003864	
Sex	Male	Date of Birth	1985 - 05 - 23	
Marital Status	single	Place of Birth	Atlanta	
Religion	None	Email	David85523@hotmail.com	
Home Address	323 Peachtree Street, NE Suite 1400, Atlanta			

continued

Highest Academic Degree Obtained		A Bachelor of Arts Degree from University of Atlanta	
Duration of Study		From Sept. 2007 to June 2010	
Chinese Proficiency :		Good	
Special Skills or Hobbies :		Computer and Surfing the Internet	
Financial Sponsor's Name :		Mr. & Ms. Anderson	
Address	323 Peachtree Street, NE Suite 1400, Atlanta	Tel	404 - 656 - 3235
Relationship with the Applicant :		Parents and Son	
Signature <u>David</u>		Date <u>2010 - 9 - 15</u>	

2. Exercise : Fill in the following Student Registration Form.

Student Registration Form

Department :

Student ID No. :

Name		Sex		Nationality		Photo
Date of Birth		Marital Status		Place of Birth		
Health		ID Card No.				
Mobile Phone		Email Address				
Home Address				Zip Code		
Name of Last School						
Special Skills or Hobbies						
English Proficiency						
Father's Name				Phone No.		
Mother's Name				Phone No.		
Signature :				Date :		

Data Bank

full name 全名

surname 姓

nationality 国籍

DOB (Date of Birth) 出生日期

single 未婚

divorced 离婚

Christian 基督教徒

given name 教名, 名字

student ID number 学生证号

gender 性别

marital status 婚姻状况

married 已婚

religion 宗教信仰

Catholic 天主教徒

Islam 伊斯兰教徒

none 无

excellent 很好

proficiency 熟练程度

poor 较差

skill 技能

Buddhist 佛教徒

health 健康状况

fair 一般

good 良好

none 不会

hobby 爱好

Tips

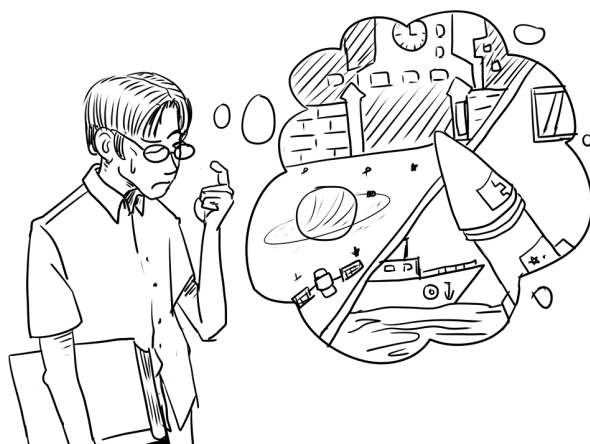
实际生活中，在国外填的许多表格中都有多项情况选择，供你在选定的情况处打勾。

在 Nationality (国籍) 一栏，中国籍学生应填 Chinese。而在 Country of Birth (出生地) 一栏，可理解为填表者出生时所在的国家，中国学生应该填 China。

另外，在英语中，短语 fill in 和 fill out 在用于表达填表格的时候，意思相同，都是“填写”的意思。在日期写法上，英语有多种表达方式。如英国写法为日/月/年；美国则为/月/日/年。如 2010 年 9 月 2 日：2nd Sept, 2010 (英)，Sept. 2nd, 2010 (美)。填表格时日期可全部用数字表达，英美也有差别，分别为 02/09/2010 (英)，即日/月/年的填法；09/02/2010 (美)，即月/日/年的填法。当然，也有在中国人看来非常简单明了的填法：2010-09-02。



Part Five Supplementary Reading



Text B

How Does One Choose a Major

With hundreds of majors and thousands of colleges and universities from which to choose,