

成人高等教育英语

第2册

修订版

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编者说明

近年来,我国成人高等教育有了很大发展,作为成人高等教育必修课程之一的“英语”课程也受到了越来越多的重视。但是目前适合成人教育的英语教材比较少,根据这一情况,上海交通大学出版社组织了华东师范大学、上海铁道大学、同济大学、上海交通大学的英语教师,并针对成人学英语的特点编写了这套《成人高等教育英语》教材,以供成人高校理、工、文、师范等非英语专业的本科生和专科生(包括全日制、夜大学和函授大学学生)学习使用。考虑到成人高校学生入学时英语水平相差较大,本教材编写设定以1000英语单词为起点,全套教材共分4册,第1册供以1000词汇量为起点的学生使用,经过1~4册教材学习,最终掌握3500左右词汇。

本教材的编写充分考虑到了成人学习英语的困难与特点,严格掌握英语学习和教学的规律性和教材编写的科学性,同时我们充分注意循序渐进,删繁就简,突出重点,注重操练,以使学生在较短的时间内掌握必要的、最为常用的语音、词汇和语法项目。学生通过学习可掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能,具备阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并为进一步提高英语应用能力打下较扎实的基础。

本教材的编写力求做到集科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体。全书内容丰富、题材广泛、体裁多样。包括学校生活、风土人情、科普常识、政治经济、新闻广告等,编者尤其注意教材的时代性,注意选辑反映当代科技发展、社会变化等方面的语言材料,便于学生将外语学习和了解飞速发展的社会现实结合起来,由此可进一步提高英语学习的兴趣,促进英语水平的提高。

我们认为,在本教材的教学进程中,应更重视学生自学能力的培养,注意学生自学习惯与正确的自学方法的形成。教师要注意加强学生的课外阅读指导,培养他们查阅词典,参阅语法参考书的能力。同时

要提高教学效果,从而帮助学生达到《成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》的规定。

本教材编者虽然尽了很大的努力,但教材中难免有疏漏之处,请使用本教材的教师和学生指出,以便再版时改正。

编 者

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于上海

修订版说明

本教材经过几年的使用,受到有关教师和学生的欢迎。同时,我们也陆续收到部分读者的意见和反映。趁此次修订版出版的机会,我们更换了部分课文,对语法结构的介绍作了一些变动,调整了部分练习项目,以使教材更具可读性、趣味性和实用性,对原来排版中的错误也作了更正。我们热忱期待读者的反馈意见。

编 者

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Contents (目录)

Unit 1	1
Text A Higher Education in the United States	1
Text B Back to School	6
Dialogue Change the Course to Be Taken	10
Word Study	10
Structure Study Key Structure 1: 句子的类别	12
Key Structure 2: 状语从句(1)	14
Exercises	16
Reading Practice Do Children Benefit or Suffer from Television?	21
Unit 2	24
Text A All Work Is Play	24
Text B Ten Ways to Get you Exercising at Work	29
Dialogue Joining a Swimming Class	34
Word Study	35
Structure Study Key Structure 1: 动词时态小结	36
Key Structure 2: 动词不定式	39
Exercises	40
Reading Practice Why Stop Smoking?	48
Unit 3	52
Text A How Americans Get Married	52
Text B The Traditional American Wedding	58
Dialogue Just Right for Each Other	63
Word Study	63

Structure Study	Key Structure 1: 情态动词	64
	Key Structure 2: 被动语态	66
Exercises		69
Reading Practice	A Peculiar Way of Dating	74
Unit 4		77
Text A	Freddy Smith, Bank Teller	77
Text B	For Recognition As Well As Cash	82
Dialogue	At the Bank	88
Word Study		88
Structure Study	Key Structure: 定语从句(1)	90
Exercises		91
Reading Practice	Occupations	98
Unit 5		102
Text A	Smart Shopping	102
Text B	The Stock Market	107
Dialogue	Shopping	112
Word Study		113
Structure Study	Key Structure 1: 定语从句(2)	114
	Key Structure 2: 状语从句(2)	117
Exercises		119
Reading Practice	Getting Fat on Staying Slim	127
Unit 6		130
Text A	The Home Computer	130
Text B	Future Man ; Like This ... ?	135
Dialogue	Computer—Part of Our Daily Life	138
Word Study		139
Structure Study	Key Structure 1: 宾语从句	140
	Key Structure 2: 间接引语	140
Exercises		142
Reading Practice	Internet	148

Unit 7	151
Text A Winning the Job Interview Game	151
Text B Video Resumes	157
Dialogue An Interview	161
Word Study	162
Structure Study Key Structure 1: 动词不定式 (2)	163
Key Structure 2: 主语从句	165
Exercises	166
Reading Practice Reading Help Wanted Ads	171
Unit 8	174
Text A Nonverbal Communication	174
Text B Giving a Talk	179
Dialogue How Can I Get to the Airport ?	185
Word Study	185
Structure Study Key Structure 1: 表语从句	188
Key Structure 2: 同位语从句	188
Key Structure 3: What 引起的从句	189
Exercises	190
Reading Practice How Can I Get to the Post Office ?	197
Unit 9	200
Text A Advertising: The Selling of a Product	200
Text B Advertising	205
Dialogue A Good Deal	208
Word Study	209
Structure Study Key Structure 状语从句 (3)	210
Exercises	214
Reading Practice Coke's Advertising Campaign	222
Unit 10	226
Text A An Ideal Holiday	226
Text B Travel	230

Dialogue	Did You Have a Good Time ?	236
Word Study		236
Structure Study	Key Structure 定语从句 (3)	239
Exercises		241
Reading Practice	Saturday Night	247
Appendix 1	Vocabulary	250
Appendix 2	Phrases and Expressions	271
Appendix 3	Irregular Verbs	275

Unit 1

Text A

Higher Education in the United States

In the United States, many school students want to continue in higher education after they have finished their studies at high school. There are several ways to continue in higher education in the United States. There are universities, colleges, and community colleges. Each of these kinds of higher education will be described below.

A university is much larger than a college. It is larger for two reasons. First, a university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each college within the university has a special subject area. All of these colleges may be part of one university. Sometimes, in a university, each college is called a “school”: “The School of Liberal Arts”, “The School of Business”, or “The School of Education.” Second, the university always has programs for advanced or graduate study in a variety of subjects. There may be a medical school, a law school, and other advanced programs. University students may study for an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences. If they complete a course of study in the arts, they receive bachelor of arts degrees. In the sciences, they receive bachelor of science degrees. Students may leave the university at this time, or they may choose to go on for a graduate or

professional degree.

A university program for undergraduate usually takes four years. In this way, a university and a college are alike. College students usually spend four years in school also. A college, however, usually has only one or two kinds of programs. A college does not have graduate or professional programs in a variety of areas. If a college student completes a course of study in the arts, he or she receives a bachelor of arts degree. In the sciences, the students receive a bachelor of science degree. If college students want to continue for a graduate or professional degree, they must go to a university.

Compared to universities and colleges, community colleges in the United States are quite different. The program of study in the community college usually lasts only two years. Many different subjects are taught in the community college. Not all of the subjects are the usual school subjects.

Many different types of students study at community colleges. Not all students have a high school diploma. Many students are adults with children, and sometimes with grandchildren, of their own. The community college serves the community, and anyone who lives nearby may go. When community college students complete a two-year program, they receive an associate of arts or associate of science degree. They may then go to a college or university for two more years to get the bachelor's degree. However, the student may get a job instead, or just stop going to school.

Students who have finished high school, and even some who do not go to high school, may choose from these three kinds of higher

education in the United States. High school students who want further academic or professional training may go to a college or university. Students who want both academic and non academic training may go to the community college. Students may choose the kind of higher education that they like best.

New Words

united [ju(:)'naitid] <i>a.</i>	联合的, 统一的
college ['kɒlɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	学院
community [kəmju:niti] <i>n.</i>	社区, 社团
describe [dis'kraɪb] <i>vt.</i>	描写, 描绘, 叙述
special ['speʃəl] <i>a.</i>	特别的, 特殊的
* liberal ['libərəl] <i>a.</i>	大学文科的
advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] <i>a.</i>	高级的
variety [və'reiəti] <i>n.</i>	种类
medical ['medikəl] <i>a.</i>	医学的, 医疗的
undergraduate [ʌndə'grædjuit] <i>a.</i>	大学本科的;
<i>n.</i>	大学本科学士
* bachelor ['bætʃələ] <i>n.</i>	学士
alike [ə'laɪk] <i>a.</i>	[常作表语] 相同的, 相像的
* diploma [di'pləʊmə] <i>n.</i>	文凭, 证书
adult [ədʌlt] <i>n.</i>	成年人
* grandchildren ['græntfɪldrən] <i>n.</i>	孙(女), 外孙(女)
serve [sə:v] <i>vt.</i>	为...服务
nearby ['niəbaɪ] <i>ad.</i>	在附近;
<i>a.</i>	附近的
associate [ə'səʊʃieɪt] <i>n.</i>	(本文) 专科的准学士学位
academic [ækə'demɪk] <i>a.</i>	学术的
* non-academic [nɒnækə'demɪk] <i>a.</i>	非学术的

Phrases and Expressions

a variety of	各种各样的
compared to	与…相比
of one’s own	属于某人自己的
community college	(两年制)社区学院

Proper Name

the United States	美国 (全称为 the United States of America)
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Notes

1. Each of these kinds of higher education will be described below. 接下来将对这些类型的高等教育分别加以描述。
will be described 为被动语态结构,意为“将被描述”。被动语态的构成为“be+过去分词”,详见第 3 单元结构部分。
本文中同样的例子如:
Sometimes, in a university, each college is called a “school”. 在大学里的学院有时又称为“school”。
Many different subjects are taught in the community college. 社区学院里讲授许多不同的课程。
2. A university is much larger than a college. 大学比学院大得多。
much 在 larger 这类比较结构中意为“…得多”,有时也可用 far 等表示程度的副词来修饰比较级。如:
She is much more beautiful than her sister. 她比她妹妹漂亮得多。
An elephant is far larger than a horse. 象比马大得多。
3. The School of Liberal Arts; The School of Business; The School of Education 文学院,商学院,教育学院
4. bachelor of arts; bachelor of science 文学士,理学士
5. ... and anyone who lives nearby may go. ...住在附近的人均可上

(学)。

who lives nearby 为定语从句,修饰 anyone,其中 who 为关系代词,引导定语从句。本文中同样的例子还有:

Students who have finished high school, and even some who do not go to high school, may choose from these three kinds of higher education in the United States. 在美国,读完高中的学生,甚至一些没有读过高中的学生,可以在这三种高等教育中作出选择。

High school students who want further academic or professional training may go to a college or university. 想在学业或专业方面进一步深造的高中生可以入学院或大学学习。

Comprehension of the Text

Choose the best answer for each of the following statements:

1. From the text we learn that in the United states _____.
 - A. a university is much larger than a college and it usually has several different colleges as well as schools in it
 - B. after four years' study, every student will receive a bachelor of arts or a bachelor of science degree
 - C. there are mainly three ways to continue in higher education, including going to universities, colleges or community colleges
 - D. after receiving a bachelor's degree, a student has to go on for a graduate or professional degree
2. In the United States a university differs from a college in that _____.
 - A. a university program for undergraduates usually takes four years while a college undergraduate program takes two years
 - B. a college offers fewer programs than a university
 - C. unlike a university student, a college student does not receive any degree
 - D. a college only offers graduate programs while a university

offers both graduate and professional ones

3. In the United States, after receiving a bachelor's degree, a student _____.
- A. has to leave the university
 - B. may choose to go on for a professional degree
 - C. has to pass some examinations before leaving the university
 - D. has to find a job before leaving the university
4. In the United States, a community college _____.
- A. only admits students with high school diplomas
 - B. offers associate's degrees as well as bachelor's degrees
 - C. serves the community and only admits adults with children or grandchildren
 - D. gives chances to many different types of students and offers certain degrees
5. The text mainly talks about _____ in the United States.
- A. the difference between universities and colleges
 - B. the difference between universities and community colleges
 - C. different kinds of higher education
 - D. regulations of going on for higher education

Text B

Back to School

With more time on their hands and more money in their wallets than ever before, Americans are reaching out to enrich their lives in leisure hours. It's clear that they want something beyond jobs and family duties. The growth of education and "liberation" movements has encouraged people to take up new interests—from making dolls to studying computer technology—to expand their lives in their own way

and their own time. Here is an example to show what many are accomplishing in leisure hours and how this has changed their lives.

American adults by the hundreds of thousands—young and old—are going to classrooms across the U. S. to pursue new goals and fulfillment in life. Adults are now the fastest-growing part of U. S. education and are likely to remain so for years to come. In 1970, about 13 million adult Americans were attending school or college part time. Today the total comes to almost 18 million enrolled in instructional programs at college campuses, community centers, retirement homes and hospitals.

Classes adults are taking include yoga relaxation, beginner's guide to law, bird-watching, classical-music appreciation, photography, and auto mechanics. What educators are discovering is that many adults come back to school not just to fill time, or learn a job or hobby, but to enlarge their understanding of themselves, their relationship to the world around them. An example is Fred Adams, a retired San Francisco businessman. He considers his studies as "learning purely for the sake of learning." "At my age," Adams says, "learning has more meaning than it has purpose. If you love learning, you love life."

New Words

wallet [ˈwɒlɪt] <i>n.</i>	皮夹, 钱包
* enrich [ɪnˈrɪtʃ] <i>vt.</i>	使丰富, 使富足
leisure [ˈleɪʒə] <i>n.</i>	空闲, 闲暇
beyond [biˈjɒnd] <i>prep.</i>	超出, 远于
growth [grəʊθ] <i>n.</i>	增长, 成长
* liberation [ˌlɪbəˈreɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	解放

movement [ˈmu:vmənt] <i>n.</i>	运动
encourage [inˈkʌrɪdʒ] <i>vt.</i>	鼓励, 激励
* doll [dɒl] <i>n.</i>	玩具娃娃
technology [tekˈnɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i>	技术
expand [iksˈpænd] <i>vt.</i>	扩大, 拓展
accomplish [əˈkɒmplɪʃ] <i>vt.</i>	完成
pursue [pəˈsju:] <i>vt.</i>	追求, 从事
* fulfillment [fulˈfɪlmənt] <i>n.</i>	实现, 完成
likely [ˈlaɪkli] <i>a.</i>	可能的, 有希望的
total [ˈtəʊtl] <i>n.</i>	总数
* enroll [inˈrəʊl] <i>vt.</i>	参加, 从事
* instructional [inˈstrʌkʃənəl] <i>a.</i>	教学的, 指导性的
campus [ˈkæmpəs] <i>n.</i>	校园, 校内
retirement [riˈtaɪəmənt] <i>n.</i>	退休
* yoga [ˈjəʊgə] <i>n.</i>	[宗教]瑜伽; 瑜伽修行法
* relaxation [ˌrɪlæksɪˈeɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	放松, 松弛
beginner [bɪˈɡɪnə] <i>n.</i>	初学者, 初始者
guide [ɡaɪd] <i>n.</i>	入门, 指导
classical [ˈklæsɪkəl] <i>a.</i>	古典的
* appreciation [əˌpri:ʃiˈeɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	欣赏
* photography [fəˈtɒɡrəfi] <i>n.</i>	摄影
auto [ˈɔ:təʊ] <i>n.</i>	汽车
mechanics [miˈkæniks] <i>n.</i>	原理, 机械学
* educator [ˈedʒu(:)keɪtə] <i>n.</i>	教育家
discover [dɪsˈkʌvə] <i>vt.</i>	发现
enlarge [ɪnˈlɑ:dʒ] <i>vt.</i>	扩展, 增大
relationship [riˈleɪʃənʃɪp] <i>n.</i>	关系
retire [riˈtaɪə] <i>vi.</i>	退休
* businessman [ˈbiznismən] <i>n.</i>	商人
* purely [ˈpjʊəli] <i>ad.</i>	仅仅, 纯粹

sake [seik] *n.*

缘故

purpose ['pə:pəs] *n.*

目标,目的

Phrases and Expressions

reach out

(开始)着手,伸出

take up

(开始)从事

for the sake of

为了,看在…的份上

Proper Names

San Francisco [ˌsænfrən'siskəʊ]

旧金山(美国西部城市)

Fred [fred]

弗雷德(人名)

Adams [ædəmz]

亚当斯(姓)

Notes

1. With more time on their hands ... 手头有了更多的时间...

此外 with 后面加复合宾语,说明附带情况,如:

I can't go to sleep with the windows open. 开着窗我睡不着。

The soldier stood guard with a rifle in his hand. 士兵持枪站岗。

2. ... across the U.S. ... 在整个美国

3. What educators are discovering is that ... 教育家们渐渐发现的是 ...

此处 what 所引导的句子称为主语从句,作整个句子的主语,又如:

What he said is true. 他说的话是真的。

What I don't like is that the sun never smiles. 我所不喜欢的是太阳从不露笑脸。

Comprehension of the Text

Answer the following questions:

1. What makes it possible for Americans to reach out to enrich their lives in leisure hours?