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英 语

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前 言

根据目前全国学士学位英语统考课程考试的要求,结合辽宁省英语教学的实际情况,参考教育部考试中心全国公共英语等级考试,全国大学英语四、六级考试和全国大学英语应用能力考试的等级适用标准,按照辽宁省人民政府学位办公室辽学位办字[2006]3号文件《关于印发〈辽宁省学士学位课程外国语(英语)水平统一考试大纲(试行)〉的通知》(详见《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程参考教材》一书的附录),由辽宁省人民政府学位办公室组织辽宁省部分高校的英语教师编写了《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程参考教材》和《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程考试指南》。

《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程参考教材》的适用范围主要是辽宁省各类成人高等学校的本科学生、高等教育自学考试的本科学子等。

为方便考生自学、阅读,《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程参考教材》一书参考了国内外部分教材新颖的编写形式。同时为了方便考生自学和练习,我们还配套编写了《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程考试指南》一书,以供考生参考。

参加编写这两本书的有辽宁大学、辽宁师范大学、沈阳药科大学、沈阳工程学院、沈阳职业技术学院等高校的英语教师,另外我们还特别邀请澳大利亚维多利亚大学专家 Steph Ellis 对全书进行了审阅。在《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程参考教材》中,周洁、程娇艳编写一、二、三单元,张东辉、李金涛编写四、五、六单元,戴正莉、孙艳洁编写七、八、九单元,蔡殿梅、宋媛媛编写十、十一、十二单元,王静、马亚莉编写十三、十四、十五单元,李箐、张煜、丁宁编写十六至二十单元。在《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程考试指南》中,词语用法和语法结构及完形填空两部分由周洁、张东辉、程娇艳、李金涛负责编写,阅读理解和

模拟试题两部分由戴正莉、蔡殿梅、孙艳洁、宋媛媛负责编写,辨识错误部分由王静、马亚莉负责编写,英译汉和写作两部分由李箐、张煜、丁宁负责编写。本书在编写过程中得到了辽宁省招生考试办公室的大力支持和帮助,在此表示诚挚的感谢!

《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程参考教材》和《英语·辽宁省学士学位外语统考课程考试指南》是应各类院校及广大考生的要求而编写的,同时,这也是对学士学位统考参考教材编写的尝试和探索。各类院校统考教材的编写是一件很难做的事情,难免挂一漏万,恳请试用的院校、教师、考生多提宝贵意见。本书将在考试试用的过程中不断修改完善。

辽宁省学士学位英语统考课程参考教材编写组

2006年3月18日

Unit **One**

Discuss

1. Do you often smile? And when?
2. What are the reasons that Americans smile? Do you smile for these reasons?
3. Why is it not always safe to smile at strangers?

TEXT

Smile

1 To most people newly arriving in the USA, the first **impression** is the smile. Most Americans smile easily at people when they meet. People use smiles to make others feel welcome. They smile to **include** new people in a group.¹ They smile to show they are pleased.

2 A smile is a **reward**.² Teachers put little “smiling face” **stickers** on young students’ good papers. People put smiling faces in their letters to show friendly feelings. Smiling face **posters** are popular. If you own a store, or if you want to sell things to Americans, learn to smile easily. It’s good for business.

3 **In general**, healthy children smile very easily. **Adults** smile less. Women smile more than men. Americans in some areas of the country (outside of big cities) smile at **total strangers** as they pass on the street. In big cities, Americans smile at the people they see often. They smile at neighbors and people who work in the banks, post offices, or the stores where they shop. It’s not always safe to smile at strangers. You don’t know who they are and whether they are dangerous. Women may feel safe to smile at other women and children. They’ll be more careful not to smile at strange men.

4 *Does everyone smile “in the same language”?*³ Most Americans think so. Americans feel

that they can **communicate** with smiles. They feel that a smile can cross any language **barrier**. If someone doesn't smile back, Americans **wonder**: Is the person angry? Is he too busy? Do people from this person's **culture** hate Americans? Is this person dangerous?

5 *But*, smiles are not the same in every culture. A smile can cause **misunderstandings**. People from some areas in China smile only at people they know. People from that area may think that a smiling person wants to become friends. They are **confused** when an American smiles but does not become friendlier.

6 *Japanese* people smile for the same reasons as Americans do. But they also smile when they are **embarrassed**. They may smile when they are in pain. Americans may not understand this at all.

7 *Americans* generally look sad when they feel sad. But people in some other cultures hide their sad feelings. They smile, instead. They don't want to make others feel bad. Americans may not understand this either. They may think that a smiling person is glad when a sad thing has happened.

8 *Americans* spend a lot of money for dentists to **straighten** their children's teeth. One reason is so they will have "good smiles". In some other cultures, people cover their teeth when they smile.

9 *There* is a song that has been around for a long time:

When you're smiling,

When you're smiling,

The whole world smiles with you.

10 *Smiling* is also good for your health! You don't have to wait until you are happy to smile. Smile and you'll soon be happy. The muscles that make you smile also control **glands** in your cheeks.⁴ These glands produce a **natural** chemical that makes you feel good.

11 *Enjoy* smiling. Enjoy other people's smiles. But remember that an American smile may not mean the same thing it means in your culture.⁵

Words and expressions

impression/im'preʃ(ə)n/n. 印象, 感想, 盖印, 压痕

include/in'klud/v. 包括, 包含

reward/ri'wɔ:d/n. 报酬, 奖金 v. 酬谢, 奖赏

sticker/'stikə(r)/n. (有图或文字的)粘贴标签, 贴纸

poster/'pəustə(r)/n. 海报, 招贴画

adult/'ædʌlt/n. 成年人, 成年动物 *adj.* 成人的, 成熟的

communicate/kə'mju:nikeit/v. (with/to)沟通, 通信, 传达

barrier/'bæriə(r)/n. (阻碍通道的)障碍物, 栅栏, 屏障

wonder/'wʌndə(r)/v. 想知道, 惊讶, 怀疑 *n.* 奇迹, 惊奇, 惊愕

culture/'kʌltʃə(r)/n. 文化, 文明

misunderstanding/ˌmɪsʌndə'stændɪŋ/n. 误会, 误解
confuse/kən'fju:z/v. 搞乱, 使糊涂, 使困惑, 使迷惑
embarrass/im'bærəs/v. 使困窘, 使局促不安
straighten/'streɪt(ə)n/v. 使挺直, 把……弄直
* gland/glænd/n. 腺
natural/'nætʃrəl/adj. 自然的, 自然界的, 天生的

in general 大体上, 一般而言
total strangers 完全的陌生人
(注: 本书加 * 的均为超纲词)

Notes

1. They smile to include new people in a group. 他们用微笑来表示接纳。

【难点解析】

to do sth. 在这里是动词不定式作目的状语, 可以翻译为“来, 为了”。include 这里由“包含”引申为“接纳”, 动词要在具体的语境里做出合适的翻译。例: I am sorry that I can't include you in our team. 很遗憾, 我们的团队不能接纳你。

2. A smile is a reward. 微笑是一种奖励。

【难点解析】

这里要注意冠词 a 的使用, 它不是用来表示数量, 而是放在名词前表示抽象意义。例: She gave me a smile then, which I will never forget in my life time. 她当时朝我微微一笑, 这是我一辈子都忘不了的。

3. Does everyone smile “in the same language”? 是不是每个人的微笑都表达同样的意思呢?

【难点解析】

在这里“in the same language”与“have the same meanings”有同样的意义。

4. The muscles that make you smile also control glands in your cheeks. 微笑时用到的脸部肌肉同时也控制脸颊部位的腺体。

【难点解析】

gland 腺。例: Mumps makes the glands in your neck swell up. 腮腺炎使你颈部的淋巴腺肿胀。the pituitary gland 脑垂体腺。这里 in your cheeks 修饰 glands, 译成“脸颊部位的腺体”。

5. But remember that an American smile may not mean the same thing it means in your culture. 但是要记住: 美国人的微笑可能和你的微笑意思不一样。

【难点解析】

mean 意味, 意思。

mean doing ... “意味着做……”。例: Taking this job means giving up any rest on Sundays. 做这份工作意味着要放弃周日的休息。

mean to do ... “有意去做……”。例: I do not mean to hurt you by saying so. 我这样说

不是有意要伤害你。

Understanding the text

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Does a smile mean the same thing in every culture?
2. How do some people misunderstand a smile?
3. Why do Americans want their children to have straight teeth?
4. Do the Chinese people smile to strangers? Why or why not?
5. Why is it good for us to smile often?

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. According to the author, why do most Americans smile to strangers?
 - A. Because Americans are happy all the time.
 - B. Because Americans want to make friends with the newcomers.
 - C. Because Americans want to make business with them.
 - D. Because Americans want to show their good feelings to the strangers.
2. Why does the teacher put a little “smiling face” sticker on the pupils’ paper?
 - A. Because he wants to show his love for his young students.
 - B. Because he is making jokes with his students.
 - C. Because his students do well in their studies.
 - D. Because smiling faces are very popular among children.
3. According to the writer, which of the statements is true?
 - A. Adults smile less because they are more careful than children.
 - B. People in big cities smile at strangers more often than those outside.
 - C. People working in the banks, post offices smile more because they are more friendly.
 - D. Americans regard smiles as a language, in some way, to “talk” with others.
4. When a Japanese is smiling, all the following reasons are true EXCEPT that he isn’t _____.
 - A. feeling pleased
 - B. feeling embarrassed at the moment
 - C. telling a lie
 - D. in pain
5. What is the author’s attitude towards the “smile policy”?
 - A. It’s a good way for one’s health.
 - B. We do not need language any more when we meet strangers.
 - C. We must go to dentists to improve our teeth for better smiles.
 - D. We should not cover our teeth when we smile.

Vocabulary

I. Review the words and expressions learnt in this passage. Then try to fill in the following blanks by choosing A, B, C or D.

1. Nobody was absent that day, _____ that naughty boy.
A. include B. conclude C. including D. inclusion
2. The boss is very _____ with what we did for the company.
A. pleasing B. pleased C. pleasant D. pleasure
3. The police are offering a(n) _____ for information about the murder.
A. award B. praise C. rewarding D. reward
4. Do you agree that "A _____ mind is in a healthy body"?
A. humourous B. good C. healthy D. health
5. Young people sometimes complain of not being able to _____ with their parents.
A. communicate B. common C. commute D. communication
6. I _____ if we have time to meet sometime next week.
A. wander B. know C. wonderful D. wonder
7. Don't _____ Austria with Australia.
A. refuse B. confused C. confuse D. confusion
8. We should do something to clear up the _____ between those two groups.
A. understanding B. misunderstanding
C. understand D. misunderstood
9. _____, Americans smile more often to the people they meet on the street.
A. Any way B. General speaking
C. In general D. In conclude
10. Those people help the poor _____ the same reason as we do.
A. with B. at C. for D. on

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

smile impress communicate embarrass confuse total general culture

1. We have been _____ by letters since we graduated from middle school.
2. Mr. Baker felt very much _____ when he mistook Mary for her twin sister.
3. The shop assistant is answering the customers, _____ all the time.
4. The little boy got completely _____ about what to do before so many adults.
5. The speech made by the new president made a strong _____ on all the teachers and students.
6. Many young men are more easily attracted by pop _____ than their parents.
7. _____ speaking, women workers feel more pressure than men do.
8. What is the area of the _____ surface?

Translation

1. 在远离都市的乡村,人们会对路上碰到的陌生人微笑。
2. 对陌生人微笑并不安全。
3. 有的人用微笑掩盖他们的悲伤。
4. 在有些地方,人们笑的时候把牙齿遮盖起来。
5. 你不必等到高兴的时候才微笑。

Reading Passage A

New words and expressions

design/di'zain/v. 设计, 计划, 谋划, 构思

offer/'ɒfə/v. 提议, 提供

partner/'pɑ:tnə(r)/n. 合伙人, 股东

share/'ʃeə/n. 份额, 参股, 部分

sole/səul/adj. 单独的, 唯一的

independence/ɪndi'pendəns/n. 独立, 自主

attractive/ə'træktiv/adj. 吸引人的, 有魅力的

rival/'raɪvəl/n. 竞争者, 对手

fashion show 时装表演会

Rome/rəʊm/n. 罗马(意大利首都)

entertain/ɪentə'tein/v. 招待

band/bænd/n. 乐队

cashier/kæ'ʃiə/n. 出纳员

Helen was a very successful businesswoman. She had always liked nice clothes, and when she had left school she had gone and worked in a shop which sold them. After a few experiments she showed that she was very successful at designing the sorts of things that women want to buy, so after a few years the owner of the shop offered to make her a partner.

Helen was very pleased, of course, and when the old lady retired, Helen bought her share and became the sole owner of the shop. Now she had her independence.

Ever since she had started in the shop she had had to travel around to see what attractive things her rivals in the clothes trade were producing, to participate in fashion shows and so on. She had always stayed at small cheap hotels, because she dared not spend too much money when she was saving up to buy a shop of her own.

But when she at last became the owner of the shop, and it was making good profits, she felt she should now stay in the best hotels whenever she traveled.

So when she had to go to the next fashion show, which was in Rome, she stayed at a

very good hotel. She had a nice big room with beautiful furniture in which she could entertain customers, and there were also fine public rooms where she could, to her great pride, hold small fashion shows of her own. The room service was excellent, and so was the dining-room, which had a band every evening for dancing.

Before she left, Helen checked the bill carefully, and was happy with everything except the last line, which said "Paper . . . 75p". She could not remember having had any paper from the hotel, so she thought she should go to the cashier and ask him about it.

"That, Madam," said the cashier, "is for the paper your bill is written on."

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Helen got some share of the shop because _____.
 - A. she had a remarkable ability to design clothes
 - B. she worked hard in the shop
 - C. she had done a lot of experiments
 - D. the owner of the shop retired
2. To develop her own business, Helen did the following things EXCEPT that she didn't _____.
 - A. always stay at small cheap hotels
 - B. travel around to learn from her rivals
 - C. try to save money
 - D. avoid spending any money
3. Which statement in the following is NOT true?
 - A. Helen was a hard-working woman.
 - B. Helen became rich after she was successful.
 - C. The cashier gave Helen a wrong bill.
 - D. Helen had to pay for the paper the bill was written on.
4. "Paper . . . 75p" means that _____.
 - A. the paper is on Page 75
 - B. there are 75 letter "p"s on the paper
 - C. the paper costs 75p
 - D. "75p" is written on the paper
5. To Helen's surprise, _____.
 - A. she couldn't remember getting any paper from the hotel
 - B. that nice big room was really expensive
 - C. she would pay for not only the bill, but also the paper it is written on
 - D. she spent so much money for the nice big room

Reading Passage B

New words and expressions

sister/'sistə(r)/*n.* 修女, 姐妹

* conscience/'kɒnʃəns/*n.* 良心, 道德心

* drain/drein/*n.* 排水沟, 消耗 *v.* 排出沟外

angel/'eɪndʒl/*n.* 天使, 善良可爱的人

blame/bleɪm/*v.* 责备, 谴责 *n.* 过失, 责备

naked/'neɪkɪd/*adj.* 裸体的, 无遮盖的

Christ/kraɪst/*n.* (基督教)救世主(特指耶稣基督)

overcome/ɒvəvə'kʌm/*v.* 战胜, 克服, 胜过, 征服

suffering/'sʌfərɪŋ/*n.* 苦楚, 受难

poverty/'pɒvəti/*n.* 贫穷, 贫困, 贫乏, 缺少

unbearable/ɪn'beərəbl/*adj.* 无法忍受的, 承受不住的

The poor are absolutely wonderful people. One evening we went out and we picked up four people from the street. And one of them was in a most terrible condition—and I told the Sisters, “you take care of the other three. I would take care of the one who looked the worst.” So I did for her all that my love could do. When I put her in bed, there was such a beautiful smile on her face. She took hold of my hand as she said just the words “Thank you” and she died.

I could not help but examine my conscience before her, and I asked what I would say if I was in her place. And my answer was very simple. I would have tried to draw a little attention to myself. I would have said I am hungry, that I am dying, I am cold, I am in pain, or something, but she gave me much more—she gave me her grateful love. And she died with a smile on her face, as did that man whom we picked up from the drain and brought home. “I have lived like an animal in the street, but I am going to die like an angel, loved and cared for.” And it was so wonderful to see the greatness of that man who could speak like that, and die like that without blaming anybody, without comparing anything. Like an angel—this is the greatness of our people. And that is why we believe what Jesus had said; I was hungry, I was naked, I was homeless, and I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for—and you did it to me.

I believe that we are not merely social workers. We may be doing social work in the eyes of the people, but we really have our deepest thoughts in humanity. For we are touching the body of Christ twenty-four hours. In our family, we don't need bombs or guns to destroy, or even to bring peace—we just need to get together, love one another, bring peace, joy, and a strength of presence of each other into the home. Then we will be able to overcome

all the evil that is in the world.

And with this prize that I have received as a Prize of Peace, I am going to try to make a home for many people who have no home. Because I believe that love begins at home, and if we can create a home for the poor, I think that more and more love will spread. We will be able through this understanding of love to bring peace, be the good news to the poor, first in our own family, then in our country and in the world. Today there is so much suffering. When I pick up a person from the street, hungry, I give him a plate of rice, a piece of bread, and I feel satisfied. I have removed that hunger. But a person who is shut out, who feels unwanted, unloved, terrified, the person who has been thrown out from society—that poverty is so full of hurt and is so unbearable. So let us always meet each other with a smile, for the smile is the beginning of love, and once we begin to love each other naturally, we want to do something to help our fellow man.

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. The author could not help but examine her conscience before that poor woman because _____.
 - A. the author couldn't save her life
 - B. the author felt pity for her
 - C. the author was moved by her smile and love
 - D. the author didn't want to die like her
2. What is "the greatness of our people" according to the author?
 - A. They cursed nobody and desired nothing.
 - B. They were naked and homeless.
 - C. They were unwanted and unloved.
 - D. They wanted to be angels when they died.
3. According to the author, as social workers they should _____ to overcome the evil in the world.
 - A. touch the body of Christ
 - B. use arms
 - C. get together and love each other
 - D. do social work
4. The author thinks the unbearable poverty is _____.
 - A. feeling unwanted
 - B. feeling unsatisfied
 - C. being hurt
 - D. suffering hunger
5. It can be inferred that the passage is taken from _____.
 - A. a students' textbook
 - B. a magazine on politics
 - C. the Bible (圣经)
 - D. a prize speech