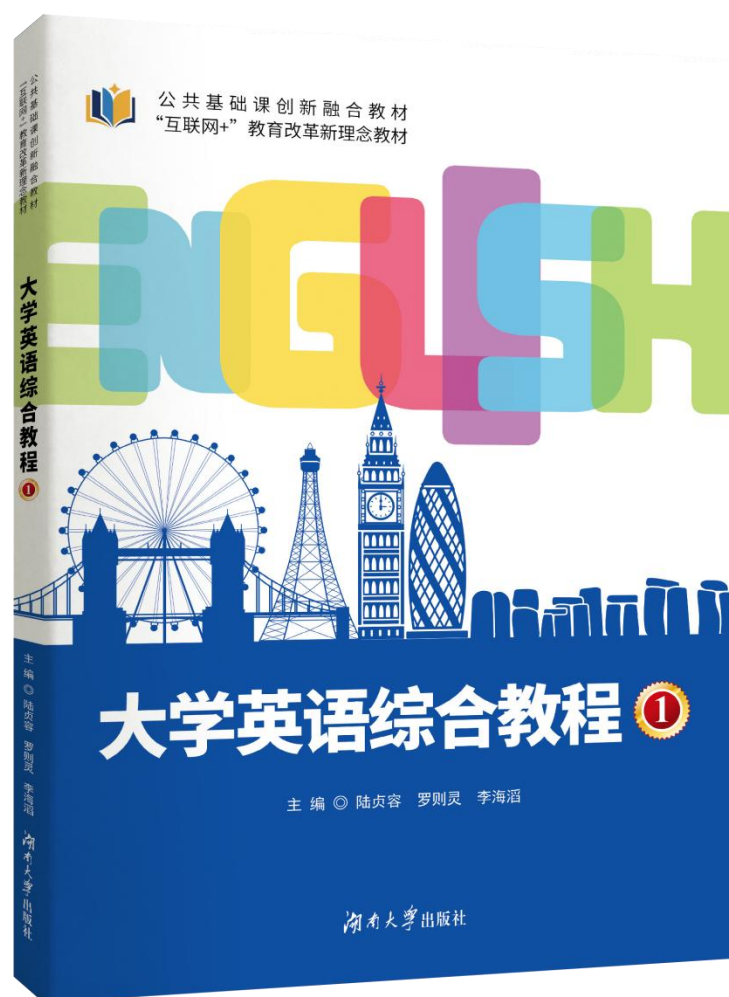


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大学英语综合教程  
①

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# 前言

## Preface

在这个全球化日益加深的时代,英语作为国际交流语言,其重要性不言而喻。它不仅是连接不同文化和思想的桥梁,也是个人发展、学术研究及职业晋升中的重要工具。“大学英语综合教程”系列教材旨在为广大高校学生提供一套系统、全面的英语学习资源,助力学生在广阔的英语天地中翱翔,探索知识的无限可能。

本系列教材的目标是培养学生的英语综合运用能力。我们坚信,语言学习不应仅仅停留在词汇和语法的记忆上,而更应注重实际应用与跨文化交流能力的培养。因此,教材内容紧密围绕学生生活、学习及未来职业需求,融入多元文化元素,旨在提升学生的语言敏感度、思维深度和跨文化交际能力。

本系列教材共两册,每册由八个单元组成,特点如下:

1. 加强英语应用能力的教学,重视对学生综合语言能力的培养,既让学生打好语言基础,培养语言技能,又使教学密切结合学生今后实际工作需要。

2. 精心设计教材内容,每个单元由 Being All Ears、Talking Face to Face、Maintaining a Sharp Eye、Trying Your Hand、Having Some Fun 五大模块组成,这五大模块涵盖了语言学习的听、说、读、写、译五大要素,每个模块配有相应的练习,学生可边学边练,边学边演。

《大学英语综合教程 1》是本系列教材中的一本,每个单元的基本安排如下:

1. Being All Ears: 包含三项内容,即短对话听力练习,情景对话听力练习和短文听力练习,使学生边学边练,激发学生的学习兴趣。

2. Talking Face to Face: 包含 2~3 个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿,并配有 1 个交际对话模拟练习和 1 个口语讨论练习。通过设定一定的语言练习环境,有效地提高学生的口语交际能力。

3. Maintaining a Sharp Eye: 包含 Text A、Text B、Text C 三篇阅读课文,每篇阅读课文后安排词汇练习和翻译练习等基础语言练习。

4. Trying Your Hand: 包含应用文写作和语法两大部分。前者培养学生阅读和模拟套写常用应用文的能力,对学生今后学习和工作中的应用文写作大有帮助。后者包含语法讲解,同时配有相应的语法练习。

5. Having Some Fun: 选配一篇幽默短文,培养学生学习、体味与欣赏英语及相关文化的能力。

本系列教材在许多方面都进行了新的尝试,在实际编写过程中可能会出现一些纰漏和不当之处,请广大读者批评指正,并将相关意见和建议及时反馈给我们,以促进教材的进一步完善。

编 者  
2024 年 9 月

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# Unit 1

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## A New Life at College





## Part I

## Being All Ears

### Words to Know

#### Greetings and Addressing

recently /'ri:sntli/	ad.	最近
regard /rɪ'gɑ:d/	n.	问候，致意
interpreter /in'tɜ:prɪtə(r)/	n.	口译者
private /'praɪvət/	a.	私下的；私有的
means /mi:nz/	n.	财产；手段；方法
transport /'trænsپۆ:t/	n. v.	运输
petrol /'petrəl/	n.	汽油
energy /'enədʒi/	n.	精力；能量；活力；精神
comfort /'kɒmfət/	n.	舒适；安慰
	v.	安慰；使缓和
concern /kən'sɜ:n/	v.	涉及，关系到；使担心
	n.	关心；关系；关心的事
convenience /kən'vi:nɪəns/	n.	便利；便利的事物
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	n.	利益；优势
disadvantage /dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	n.	不利条件；缺点；损失

### Short Conversations

**Directions** Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

- A: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Turner?

B: Yes. And you \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Jenkins.
- A: Where is Jerry?

B: In New York \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: What's your name?

B: My \_\_\_\_\_ is Henry. And you?



- A: Kathy. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to remember.
4. A: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you today.  
B: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ happy we meet too.
5. A: Hi, I'm Mick Harrison.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_, Mick. I'm Jack Lewis.

## Situational Dialogues

### Dialogue 1

**Directions** You will hear a dialogue between Peter and Henry. They happen to meet in the street one day.

- Where did Peter go?  
A. Beijing.      B. New York.      C. Washington.      D. Chicago.
- How long has he been there?  
A. A year.      B. A week.      C. A month.      D. Half a month.
- For what purpose did he go to New York?  
A. On holiday.      B. On business.  
C. To study.      D. To buy a house.
- How has Henry been getting along recently?  
A. Fine.      B. Bad.      C. Not so good.      D. Better.
- What did Henry ask Peter to do when they departed?  
A. To send his regards to Peter's family.  
B. To give his thanks to Peter's family.  
C. To send his thanks to Peter's girlfriend.  
D. To give his regards to Peter's girlfriend.

### Dialogue 2

**Directions** Zhang meets Mr. Johnson at the airport. He introduces himself and Liu Hailiang, director of China International Travel Service.

- Where does Mr. Johnson come from?  
A. England.      B. America.      C. China.      D. Canada.
- What's Zhang Xiaoyu's job?  
A. He is an interpreter.      B. He is a guide.  
C. He is a director.      D. He is a translator.



3. Where does Mr. Zhang work?
  - A. He works in China International Travel Service.
  - B. He works in China National Travel Service.
  - C. He works in local Travel Service.
  - D. He works in a computer company in China.
4. For what purpose do Mr. Zhang and Mr. Liu go to the airport?
  - A. To take a plane to America.
  - B. To meet their relatives from America.
  - C. To meet Mr. Johnson.
  - D. To see Mr. Johnson off.
5. Where is Mr. Johnson now?
  - A. He's in New York.
  - B. He's in Guangzhou.
  - C. He's in Beijing.
  - D. He's in Tianjin.

### Passage Listening

**Directions** Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

Cars and bicycles are similar in that they are both privately owned means of transport. \_\_\_\_\_, they have in \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the owner can decide when and where to go. \_\_\_\_\_, there are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ between them. A car costs a lot more to buy than a bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_, it is far more expensive to run. A car \_\_\_\_\_ petrol, which is expensive, \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle uses only human's energy. \_\_\_\_\_, as far as comfort is concerned, a car is better than a bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_, it is faster. With respect to convenience, it is difficult to say which is better. A bicycle is certainly easier to park. \_\_\_\_\_, each one has its advantages and disadvantages.

**Directions** Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

1. Why are cars and bicycles similar?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is a bicycle used to run?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which is much more comfortable, a car or a bicycle?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which is much more convenient?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What do they have in common?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Part II****Talking Face to Face****Follow the Samples****★ Greetings and Addressing****Sample 1**

*John and Mark exchange greeting.*

A: Hi, John.

B: Hi, Mark. How are you doing?

A: Fine. And you?

B: Great. What's happening with you these days?

A: Nothing much. I'm just taking one day at a time.

B: That's OK. Everybody else does, too. See you later.

**Sample 2**

*Gary talks with Bob who he haven't seen for ages.*

A: Hello, Bob.

B: Hi, Gary. How are you doing?

A: Fine. I haven't seen you for ages.

B: I've been travelling a lot this past year.

A: That sounds exciting.

B: Not really. I miss the comforts of home.

**Sample 3**

*Miss Green greets Mr. Laurels who had a pleasant trip.*

A: Mr. Laurels?

B: Yes.

A: I'm Miss Green from Han's company. How do you do?

B: How do you do?



- A: I've got a car waiting outside to take you to your hotel.  
B: Thank you very much.  
A: My pleasure. This way, please. Did you have a pleasant trip, Mr. Laurels?  
B: Yes, it was very nice.  
A: Is this your first trip to the States?  
B: Yes, it is.  
A: Well. I hope you'll enjoy your stay here.  
B: I'm sure I will.

### ★ Useful Sentences and Expressions

- \* How are you doing?
- \* How's it going?
- \* How are you today?
- \* How have you been?
- \* How are things going?
- \* How are you getting on?
- \* How are things with you?
- \* How are things?
- \* How is everything?
- \* How is life?
- \* Long time no see.
- \* I haven't seen you for a long time.
- \* Long time no talk.
- \* Very well, thank you. And you?
- \* Quite well, thank you. What about you?
- \* Not too good, I'm afraid. Actually, it's going from bad to worse. What about you?

### ★ Role-play

Imagine you meet one of your friends in the supermarket, follow the samples to make a dialogue.

### ★ Discussion

Discuss with your partners on greetings and addressing, and make a speech.

**Part III****Maintaining a Sharp Eye****Text A** **My College Life**

When my college life begins, I feel it is quite different from senior high school life.

Above all, there are various activities on the campus. They arouse our enthusiasm and we all like to take part in them, from which we benefit much.

Besides, we have to learn how to look after ourselves. When I was in senior high school, I lived with my parents and they took perfect care of me. But now, I'm in a new place. If I still depend on others, I would never adapt myself to the new surroundings. So college life makes me mature.

In senior high school, teachers would drive me to study if I didn't work hard. But now, it seems to be another story—study becomes my own business(actually it should always be). More often than not, I'm in the classroom studying on my own. So I can say it is the college life that lets me know how to study.

Our school library is a good place for students to study in, for the reading room is quiet and comfortable. The books there really help me a lot. Not only does reading widen my knowledge, but it also enriches my life.

In addition, I can apply for a part-time job if I am not busy. It helps me accumulate the practical experience, which is important to a college student.

Once I was asked to describe my college life with some simple words, I thought it over and said, "Colorful, wonderful, rewarding..."



## New words

various /'veəriəs/	a.	各种各样的
campus /'kæmpəs/	n.	(大学或学院的)校园
arouse /ə'raʊz/	v.	唤醒; 引起, 激发
enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:ziæzəm/	n.	热情; 热衷的事物
benefit /'benɪfɪt/	v.	得益, 受益
adapt /ə'dæpt/	v.	适应; 改编; 改写
surroundings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/	n.	环境
mature /mə'tʃʊə/	a.	成熟的
	vt.	使成熟
	vi.	成熟
comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/	a.	舒适的
widen /'waɪdn/	vt.	使变宽
	vi.	变宽
knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/	n.	知识
addition /ə'dɪʃn/	n.	加法; 补充; 添加物
apply /ə'plai/	v.	申请
accumulate /ə'kju:mjələɪt/	v.	积累
experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/	n.	经验; 经历
	v.	经历, 体验
describe /dɪ'skraɪb/	v.	描述, 形容
rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:ɪdɪŋ/	a.	值得做的, 有益的

## Phrases and expressions

above all	首先, 尤其是
benefit from...	从……中获益
more often than not	往往, 大抵, 时常
not only... but also...	不但……而且 ……
in addition	除……之外, 加之
think over	仔细考虑

**★ Have a try**

**Directions** Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.

apply	enrich	accumulate	mature	rewarding
comfortable	surroundings	arouse	describe	experience

1. Learning a foreign language is one of the most difficult \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
2. He is not \_\_\_\_\_ enough to make such decisions.
3. The young man has \_\_\_\_\_ much money by running his own company.
4. While sitting in the \_\_\_\_\_ armchair, my grandfather fell asleep.
5. Words cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the scene.
6. Nowadays many children live in the pleasant \_\_\_\_\_, which may cause some problems.
7. Reading \_\_\_\_\_ the mind.
8. One of my great \_\_\_\_\_ is music.
9. The teacher's words \_\_\_\_\_ his students' curiosity(好奇心).
10. The modern facilities(设施) in the library \_\_\_\_\_ all the teachers and students.

**Directions** Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why did you choose to go to college?
2. Is the college life the same as what you imagined before?
3. How do you like your campus?
4. Do you think you have adapted to the new life here?
5. Do you have any plans for the future college life? What are they?

**Directions** Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the text.

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ activities on the campus.
2. They arouse our \_\_\_\_\_ and we all like to take part in them, from which we benefit much.
3. When I was in senior high school, I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents and they took perfect care of me.
4. If I still depend on others, I would never \_\_\_\_\_ myself \_\_\_\_\_ the new surroundings.
5. I can \_\_\_\_\_ a part-time job if I am not busy.

**Directions** Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. When my college life begins, I feel it is quite different from senior high school life.
2. But now it seems to be another story—study becomes my own business.



3. Our school library is a good place for students to study in, for the reading room is quiet and comfortable.
4. It helps me accumulate the practical experience, which is important to a college student.
5. Once I was asked to describe my college life with some simple words, I thought it over and said, "Colorful, wonderful, rewarding..."

**Directions** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在读英语故事的同时，我们收获很多。
2. 在国外学习将是另一番景象。
3. 是我姐姐昨天教我游泳来着。
4. 导游是我梦寐以求的工作，所以我申请这份工作。
5. 我需要更多的时间好好考虑考虑。

## Text B

### The First-Year College Experience

College is a lot different from high school. Your freshman experience will definitely make a deep impression on you. Without doubt, though, the most dramatic freshman year is for those living away from home. What can you expect as you head off into the wonderful world of higher education?

The first thing you'll notice is the workload. The major challenges of college work are the large volume of reading, the short deadlines, and the writing. A related effect that can be brought on by the workload is doubt, frustration, and possible loneliness. You'll be away from the comforts and friendships your home provided for you over the previous years.

On some of those long, seemingly endless nights of studying and writing, it will be only natural for you to long for the good old days. These down periods will pass whatever you do, don't make major decisions about your major, your courses, or even your roommates during one of these blue periods. Things always look better in the morning.

You'll be making a lot of new friends.

Select your friends with the same care and patience you have always used. Believe it or not, your college friendships will be among the most satisfying and long-term of your life. It's always exciting to discover how wonderfully diverse college relationships can be.

You'll also be on your own, your own boss (more or less) 24 hours a day. Enjoy your newfound freedom. Stay up until dawn talking about your ideals and ambitions with your roommates. Sleep in until the afternoon on a light class day. Explore the local town or suburbs with one or two of your new friends. Remember, though, with freedom comes



responsibility. Even though your parents won't be around to follow up on your loose ends, you shouldn't let yourself go completely. Just find your own style.

You may even start to think about your future. Be on the lookout for role models. Maybe a certain professor is especially inspiring. Perhaps your school has some ground-breaking research going on. Be sensitive to your own ability. If a certain area of study attracts you, find out all you can do about it. Going to college is as much about finding out who you really are as it is about getting that degree.

### New words

freshman /'freʃmən/	n.	(中学或大学)一年级学生
impression /im'preʃən/	n.	印象; 感想
dramatic /drə'mætɪk/	a.	激动人心的; 引人注目的, 给人深刻印象的
education /edʒu'keɪʃən/	n.	教育
workload /'wɜ:kləʊd/	n.	工作量, 工作负担
major /'meɪdʒə/	a.	主要的, 重要的, 大的
	n.	主修课程; 专业课
challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/	n.	挑战
volume /'vɒljʊ:m/	n.	量, 额
deadline /'dedlaɪn/	n.	最后期限, 截止日期
related /rɪ'leɪtɪd/	a.	相关的, 有联系的
frustration /frʌs'treɪʃən/	n.	挫折, 沮丧
loneliness /'ləʊnlɪnɪs/	n.	孤独, 寂寞
comfort /'kʌmfət/	n.	舒服, 舒适
previous /'pri:vɪəs/	a.	先前的, 以往的
seemingly /'si:mɪŋli/	ad.	看似, 从表面上看
course /kɔ:s/	n.	课程, 科目
select /sɪ'lekt/	v.	选择, 挑选
patience /'peɪʃəns/	n.	耐心, 忍耐力
diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s/	a.	不同的; 多种多样的
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/	n.	关系, 联系
newfound /'nju:faʊnd/	a.	新发现的
dawn /dɔ:n/	n.	黎明, 拂晓
ideal /aɪ'diəl/	n.	理想
ambition /æm'bɪʃən/	n.	野心, 雄心; 志向, 抱负
explore /ɪk'splɔ:/	v.	探索, 考察
style /stɑɪl/	n.	方式, 风格



inspiring /in'spaɪərɪŋ/	<i>a.</i>	鼓舞人心的，激励的；启发灵感的
research /ri'sɜ:tʃ/	<i>n.</i>	研究，调查，探索
sensitive /'sensɪtɪv/	<i>a.</i>	敏感的，有感觉的
attract /ə'trækt/	<i>v.</i>	吸引，使喜爱
degree /di'ɡri:/	<i>n.</i>	学位

### Phrases and expressions

make an impression on	让……有印象
head off into	迈入，步入
bring on	使发展，导致(通常指坏事)
long for	渴望
believe it or not	信不信由你
on one's own	独自，单独
stay up	深夜不睡，熬夜
sleep in	迟起，睡过头，睡懒觉
follow up	追查更多情况
on one's loose ends	在闲散的时候
let oneself go	放松，随心所欲
be on the lookout	注意，留心

### ★ Have a try

**Directions** Decide whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F).

- ( ) 1. Your freshman experience will definitely make a deep impression on you.
- ( ) 2. The major challenges of college work are the large volume of reading, the short deadlines, and the listening.
- ( ) 3. You can make major decisions about your major, your courses, or even your roommates during one of these blue periods.
- ( ) 4. You can make a lot of friends in college.
- ( ) 5. Going to college is as much about finding out who you really are as it is about getting that degree.

**Directions** Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. \_\_\_\_\_, though, the most dramatic freshman year is for those living away from home.
2. What can you expect as you \_\_\_\_\_ the wonderful world of higher education?
3. You'll be away from the comforts and friendships your home \_\_\_\_\_ you over the





previous years.

4. \_\_\_\_\_, your college friendships will be among the most satisfying and long-term of your life.
5. You may even start to think about your future. Be on the \_\_\_\_\_ for role models.

### Text C

## Dining Manners

North Americans have their own special ways and perspectives of dining. For example, they often use a few words such as “interesting” and “unusual” as a tactful response to something they don’t understand or don’t like. By describing something they dislike as “interesting”, they hope to avoid hurting the other person’s feelings.

North Americans generally have limited experience with foreign foods. The range of foods, especially animal parts, in grocery stores and restaurants is very limited. Organ meats, especially, are not very common. This may be because the taste of organ meat is often strong, or because they look “terrible”. With a plentiful supply of familiar foods, North Americans usually don’t feel the need or have the interest in trying new tastes and foods.

Placing food on someone else’s plate is considered rude and disrespectful, while it is considered friendly and hospitable in some Asian countries. North Americans usually are not shy about accepting an offer of food if they like it. If they decline, they really mean it.

Styles of eating, for example the use of chopsticks versus knives and forks, can often lead to awkward situations when they are in Asian countries. They have very little experience with chopsticks. They even have less experience in extracting food from a bone with just his lips and teeth. They have to resort to using hands.

Westerners eat many foods with their fingers. Bacon, French fries, pizza, ribs, chicken legs and wings, and breads are all generally considered to be finger food. Licking one’s fingers is considered acceptable. Indeed, it can be taken as a sign that the food is very tasty—and thus may be seen as a compliment! In North America, the popular chicken restaurant, Kentucky Fried Chicken, even advertises its food as “finger-licking food”.

### New words

perspective /pə'spektɪv/	<i>n.</i>	观点
tactful /'tæktfʊl/	<i>a.</i>	机智的；圆滑的；老练的
grocery /'grəʊsəri/	<i>n.</i>	食品杂货
organ /'ɔ:gən/	<i>n.</i>	器官



disrespectful /ˌdɪsrɪ'spektfʊl/	a.	无礼的；失礼的
hospitable /'hɒspɪtəbl/	a.	热情友好的；舒适的
chopsticks /'tʃɒpstɪks/	n.	筷子
extract /'ɪkstrækt/	v.	取出；提取
rib /rɪb/	n.	排骨
lick /lɪk/	v.	舔；卷过

### Phrases and expressions

lead to	导致
be considered to be	被认为是

### ★ Have a try

**Directions** There are five questions based on the above article and four choices marked A, B, C and D for each question, choose the best answer.

- When North Americans use a few words such as “interesting” and “unusual” to the food you make, they really mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they like the food you make very much  
B. they are interested in the food you make very much  
C. they don't like the food you make, but they want to avoid hurting your feeling  
D. they want to know how to make such interesting and unusual food
- North Americans dislike organ meat because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. its color and its appearance  
B. its smell and its taste  
C. its taste and its appearance  
D. its color and its taste
- Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. North Americans like to try new tastes and foods.  
B. Placing food on someone else's plate is not acceptable.  
C. North Americans usually are shy about accepting an offer of food.  
D. North Americans have very little experience with chopsticks.
- North Americans often extract food from a bone with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their lips and teeth  
B. forks and knives  
C. chopsticks  
D. their hands
- Licking one's fingers can be viewed as a sign \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that the food is very hot  
B. that the food is very dirty  
C. that the food is very hard  
D. that the food is very delicious

**Part IV****Trying Your Hand****Applied Writing****I Writing**

Read the following passage and then write a brief introduction to one of your classmates without mentioning his or her name. You are required to read it aloud in class next time and see if your classmates can guess who he or she is.

My best friend comes from Chongqing. She is a pretty girl with a round face and two big dark eyes. She is about 1.60 meters tall and always has a smile on her face. She has many hobbies, such as dancing, listening to pop music, and playing computer games, but her favourite hobby is drawing, because she likes all the different colours.

Now can you guess who she is?

**II Writing for Specific Purposes**

Read the following sample and then write a greeting card to one of your friends. It can be a card for a holiday, birthday, anniversary or any other occasions, using expressions such as:

Congratulations(on... )!

Happy birthday/anniversary (to) ... !

Best wishes(for/on... )!



## Tips for writing

### Greeting Cards

Most of us enjoy getting greeting cards from time to time. Birthdays, anniversaries, holidays, the birth of a baby, and other occasions mean even more to us when we are remembered by friends, relatives and colleagues. A greeting card usually includes: name of the recipient; the message; name of the sender.

Be sure that the “To” before the name of the recipient should be capitalized while the “from” before the name of the sender is in lower case.

## Sample

TO Mr. and Mrs. Peterson,

*Merry Christmas!*

May your home be filled with happiness...

May your hearts with love...

May your days with joy...

From Li Yong & Zhang Qian

## Grammar

### 名词和代词 (Nouns and Pronouns)

#### 一、名词 (Nouns)

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念等的名称的词。名词在句中作主语、动词宾语、介词宾语、宾语补足语、表语等，一些名词短语可作状语。



## 1. 名词的种类

专有名词 Proper Nouns	普通名词 Common Nouns			
国名、地名、人名、 机构或团体名称	可数名词		不可数名词	
	个体名词	集体名词	抽象名词	物质名词
China 中国 New York 纽约 Newton 牛顿 The United Nations 联合国	factory 工厂 teacher 教师 panda 熊猫 plane 飞机	people 人们 police 警察 audience 听众 committee 委员会	childhood 童年 wisdom 智慧 strength 力量 happiness 幸福	water 水 oxygen 氧 wood 木材 meat 肉

## 2. 名词的数

### (1) 规则名词的复数形式

规则变化的名词的复数形式，一般在单数形式后面加“s”或“es”。

规 则			例 词
①	一般在词尾加“s”		stamp—stamps, girl—girls, student—students
②	以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加“es”		bus—buses, box—boxes, match—matches, dish—dishes
③	以“f”或“fe”结尾的词	变 f 和 fe 为 v, 再加“es”	leaf—leaves, thief—thieves, knife—knives, wife—wives
		直接加“s”	belief—beliefs, proof—proofs, roof—roofs, chief—chiefs
④	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i, 再加“es”		family—families, story—stories, dictionary—dictionaries
⑤	以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词加“s”		boy—boys, day—days, ray—rays
⑥	以辅音字母加“o”结尾的名词	指人或食物一般加“es”	hero—heroes, Negro—Negroes, potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes
		一些外来词或截短词加“s”	piano—pianos, solo—solos, photo—photos, auto—autos, kilo—kilos
⑦	以元音字母加“o”结尾的名词加“s”		radio—radios, bamboo—bamboos



## (2) 不规则名词的复数形式

英语里有些名词的复数形式是不规则的，现归纳如下。

规 则		例 词
①	改变名词中的元音字母	man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, goose—geese
②	单复数相同	series, means, works, species, sheep, deer, fish
③	只有复数形式	trousers, clothes, goods, glasses(眼镜), contents
④	一些集体名词总是用作复数	people, police, staff, poultry, cattle
⑤	部分集体名词既可以作单数(整体)也可以作复数(成员)	audience, class, committee, crew, crowd, couple, enemy, family, group, government, party, population, public, team
⑥	复数形式表示特别含义	customs(海关), drinks(饮料), forces(军队), greens(青菜), looks(外表), manners(礼貌), papers(文件, 报纸), ruins(倒塌了的建筑物, 废墟), spirits(情绪, 心境), sands(沙滩), times(时代)
⑦	部分外来名词的单复数变化	analysis→analyses(分析), bacterium→bacteria(细菌), basis→bases(基础), crisis→crises(危机), criterion→criteria(标准), datum→data(数据), formula→formulae/formulas(公式), phenomenon→phenomena(现象), syllabus→syllabi/syllabuses(课程提纲), thesis→theses(论文)
⑧	表示『某国人』	
	加“s”	Americans, Australians, Germans, Greeks, Swedes, Europeans
	单复数同形	Swiss, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese
	以“man”或“woman”结尾的改为“men”或“women”	Englishmen, Frenchwomen

## 3. 名词的所有格

名词所有格分两种：一是由名词词尾加“’s”构成，二是由介词 of 加名词构成。前者多表示有生命的东西，后者多表示无生命的东西。

### (1) “’s”所有格的构成

单数名词在末尾加“’s”		the boy’s father, Jack’s book, her son-in-law’s
复数名词	一般在末尾加“’”	the teachers’ room, the twins’ mother
	不规则复数名词后加“’s”	the children’s toys, women’s rights



续表

以“s”结尾的人名所有格加“’s”或者“’”	Adams’s plan, Charles’s homework, the Smiths’ car
表示各自的所有关系时，各名词末尾均须加“’s”	China’s and America’s policies, Tom’s and Mary’s questions
表示共有的所有关系时在最后一词末尾加“’s”	China and America’s common interests, Tom and Mary’s teacher
表示“某人家”“店铺”，所有格后名词省略	the doctor’s, the barber’s, the tailor’s, my uncle’s

(2)“’s”所有格的用法

①	表示时间或自然现象	today’s newspaper, two weeks’ work, the earth’s atmosphere
②	表示国家或地方的名词	the world’s population, China’s 12th Five-Year Plans
③	表示群体	the school’s staff, the band’s instruments, majority’s interests
④	表示度量衡、价值、生命等	a barrel’s oil, five dollars’ worth of gift, the life’s time
⑤	作为固定词组	a bird’s view(鸟瞰), at one’s wits end(智穷, 束手无策)

(3)“of”所有格的用法

表示无生命的东西：the four legs of the table, the windows of the room

表示有生命的东西(定语较长时)：the life of the first British settlers

用于名词化的词：the living conditions of the poor

二、代词(Pronouns)

代词在句子中的功能和作用，有些与名词一样，可作主语、宾语和表语；有些与限定词或形容词相似，可作修饰语。有一些代词有格的变化，如 I 我(主格)，me 我(宾格)，who 谁(主格)，whom 谁(宾格)。有些代词有所有格，如 whose 谁的，other’s 别人的，somebody’s 某人的，one’s 一个人的。有些代词有单复数形式。有些代词有相应的反身代词。具体列表如下：

1. 人称代词

人 称	单复数	主 格	宾 格	所有格 (形容词性)	所有格 (名词性)
第一人称	单数	I	me	my	mine
	复数	we	we	our	ours



续表

人 称	单复数	主 格	宾 格	所有格 (形容词性)	所有格 (名词性)
第二人称	单数	you	you	your	yours
	复数	you	you	your	yours
第三人称	单数	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its
	复数	they	them	their	theirs

## 2. 反身代词

单数形式	复数形式
myself 我自己 yourself 你自己 himself 他自己 herself 她自己 itself 它自己 oneself 某人自己	ourselves 我们自己 yourselves 你们自己  themselves 他们自己

## 3. 不定代词

英 语	汉 语	英 语	汉 语
some	一些(可数或不可数)	either	任何一个(两者中)
somebody	某人	each	每个
someone	某人	every	每个
something	某物, 某事	everybody	每人, 大家, 人人
any	任一(可数或不可数)	everyone	每人
anybody	任何人	everything	每一个事物, 一切
anyone	任何人	other(s)	另一个(些)
anything	任何事物	another	另外一个, 又一个
no	无(可数或不可数)	much	很多(不可数)
nobody	无人	many	很多(可数)
no one	无一人	few	很少(可数)
nothing	无物	a few	一些, 几个(可数)
all	全体, 全部	little	很少(不可数)
both	两个	a little	一些(不可数)
neither	没有人或物(两者中)	one	一个(人或物)
none	没有人或物(两者以上)		





## Grammar exercises

Choose the best answer.

- If you happen to go by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ some aspirins.  
A. a chemical; please buy                      B. a chemist's; do buy  
C. chemist; do you buy                      D. a chemist; will you buy
- The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of courage and power.  
A. example              B. sign                      C. mark                      D. symbol
- We volunteered to collect money to help the \_\_\_\_\_ of the earthquake.  
A. victims              B. folks                      C. fellows                      D. villagers
- One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a high-rise is that you can get a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sight              B. scene                      C. view                      D. look
- Mary has something on her \_\_\_\_\_. Do you think that she can settle it?  
—Certainly. She has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brain; much brain                      B. brain; much brains  
C. brains; many brains                      D. brains; much brains
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the cottage were covered with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. roofs; leafs                      B. roofs; leaves  
C. rooves; leafs                      D. rooves; leaves
- Little Tommy was reluctant to tell the schoolmaster \_\_\_\_\_ he had done the day before.  
A. that                      B. how                      C. where                      D. what
- \_\_\_\_\_ I like best \_\_\_\_\_ bread and butter.  
A. That; is                      B. That; are                      C. What; are                      D. What; is
- You're standing too near the camera. Can you move \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a bit far                      B. a little farther                      C. a bit of farther                      D. a little far
- Few pleasures can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a cool drink on a hot day.  
A. some                      B. any                      C. that                      D. those
- Semiconductors are materials which cannot be classified as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither conductors or insulators                      B. either conductors or insulators  
C. neither conductors nor insulators                      D. either conductors nor insulators
- Our factory is much more productive now. This year's production is five times \_\_\_\_\_ it was ten years ago.  
A. as                      B. than                      C. that                      D. what
- When shall I phone you, morning or afternoon?



- \_\_\_\_\_. I'll be in all day.
- A. Neither      B. Both      C. Either      D. Any
14. I gave the papers to every one of the class, except, of course, the \_\_\_\_\_ who had already come to the office to collect \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. those; them      B. those; it  
C. ones; them      D. ones; it
15. \_\_\_\_\_ but fools will believe what he said.  
A. None      B. Nothing      C. Anything      D. Everything
16. Colin married my sister and I married his brother, \_\_\_\_\_ makes Colin and me double in-laws.  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. it
17. It's cheaper to buy old furniture than to have new \_\_\_\_\_ made.  
A. ones      B. one      C. furnitures      D. furniture
18. There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be reeducated no matter \_\_\_\_\_ he does.  
A. how      B. where      C. what      D. when
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally accepted, economic growth is determined by the smooth development of production.  
A. What      B. That      C. It      D. As
20. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as \_\_\_\_\_ earned by his own labour.  
A. one      B. that      C. such      D. what

## Part V

## Having Some Fun

### Amazing Windshield Wiper

The windshield wiper blade on the driver's side quit while driving in a blinding storm. I pulled over and tried to figure out a quick fix. I found a yellow cotton work glove lying on the floor. I wedged it under the wiper arm. It did a great job keeping my windshield clear. Not only that—you'd be surprised at how many people waved back.

# Unit 2

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## Successful Learning





## Part I

## Being All Ears

### Words to Know

#### Making Compliments

cute /kju:t/	<i>a.</i>	可爱的，聪明的，伶俐的
choir /'kwaɪə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	舞蹈队；唱诗班
	<i>v.</i>	合唱
gorgeous /'gɔ:dʒəs/	<i>a.</i>	华丽的，灿烂的；极好的
dumpling /'dʌmplɪm/	<i>n.</i>	饺子
roll /rəʊl/	<i>vt.</i>	辗；卷
	<i>vi.</i>	卷；转动
match /mætʃ/	<i>vt.</i>	相配；使比赛
	<i>vi.</i>	相比；比赛
seminar /'semɪnɑ:(r)/	<i>n.</i>	讨论会，研讨班
smart /smɑ:t/	<i>a.</i>	漂亮的；聪明的
compliment /'kɒmplɪmənt/	<i>n.</i>	道贺；问候
	<i>v.</i>	恭维；称赞
murmur /'mɜ:mə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	低语；低语声
	<i>v.</i>	低声说；私下抱怨
exquisite /ɪk'skwɪzɪt/	<i>a.</i>	异常的；精致的
	<i>n.</i>	服饰过于讲究的男子
embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/	<i>v.</i>	使局促不安；使困窘；阻碍
convey /kən'veɪ/	<i>v.</i>	表达，传递；运输
implication /ɪmplɪ'keɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	暗示；牵连，卷入；含义
questionable /'kwɛstʃənəbl/	<i>a.</i>	可疑的；有问题的
intention /ɪn'tenʃn/	<i>n.</i>	意图；目的；意向



## Short Conversations

**Directions** Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

- A: Look, what \_\_\_\_\_ you've got! What's her name?  
 B: Her name is Alice. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A: Hi, Lily. You \_\_\_\_\_ tonight!  
 B: Thank you. By the way, you look \_\_\_\_\_ with your new T-shirt.
- A: What \_\_\_\_\_, Jean. You look marvelous!  
 B: Thank you. You, too. Where did you get \_\_\_\_\_?
- A: Mr. Ben, what do you \_\_\_\_\_ the book?  
 B: It's \_\_\_\_\_. I like it very much.
- A: Xiaoming, you \_\_\_\_\_, can't you?  
 B: Thanks, Mark. I \_\_\_\_\_ a member of the school choir.

## Situational Dialogues

### Dialogue 1

**Directions** You will hear a dialogue between Tom and his colleague Xiaoming, they are having dinner together.

- What are they talking about?  
 A. Food.                      B. Home.                      C. Work.                      D. Cook.
- Where are they?  
 A. In a restaurant.                      B. In the office.  
 C. In Xiaoming's apartment.                      D. In Tom's apartment.
- How many spring rolls had Tom eaten?  
 A. Four.                      B. Three.                      C. Two.                      D. One.
- How did Tom comment on cold dishes?  
 A. Wonderful.                      B. Not good.  
 C. Not mentioned.                      D. Tasteless.
- What kind of dish was not mentioned?  
 A. Dumplings.                      B. Spring rolls.                      C. Main dishes.                      D. Chicken.



## Dialogue 2

**Directions** Albert and Barkley are colleagues. Albert is speaking highly of Barkley's tie.

1. Who bought a tie for Barkley?  
A. Albert. B. Barkley himself.  
C. Barkley's wife. D. Albert's wife.
2. Why did Barkley get a tie?  
A. For his birthday.  
B. For his wife's birthday.  
C. Because he lost one.  
D. For his first anniversary of marriage.
3. How does the tie go with his sweater according to Albert?  
A. Well. B. Just so-so.  
C. Not in phase. D. Not mentioned.
4. What will Barkley do?  
A. Go shopping  
B. Go for a drive across the country.  
C. Give a lecture.  
D. Attend a wedding.
5. Where do Albert and Barkley work most probably?  
A. At a farm. B. In a factory.  
C. For the government. D. At a university.

### Passage Listening

**Directions** Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have heard.

There are some \_\_\_\_\_ in replying to compliments between Chinese and Americans. Americans tend to \_\_\_\_\_ the compliment while Chinese generally \_\_\_\_\_. Some reply about not being \_\_\_\_\_ of the praise. Here a few more words might be said about this difference. Consider the following example:

A young Chinese woman in the U. S. A. was complimented for the \_\_\_\_\_ dress that she was wearing. "It's exquisite. The \_\_\_\_\_ are so beautiful!" She was \_\_\_\_\_ but somewhat embarrassed. In typical Chinese \_\_\_\_\_, she replied, "Oh, it's just an ordinary dress that I bought in China."

In this case, the words of the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ a message quite different from what was intended. In the case of the Chinese woman, the reply could have meant that the one \_\_\_\_\_ the compliment did not what a really good dress is; otherwise, how could she get so



\_\_\_\_\_ about an ordinary dress? The \_\_\_\_\_ was that the American woman's taste in clothing was \_\_\_\_\_. So, the person had poor judgment. Quite a \_\_\_\_\_ between intention and message!

**Directions** Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

1. Do Chinese or Americans tend to accept people's compliments?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When others compliment a young Chinese woman for her lovely dress, what's her feeling?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. May people who pay compliments be misunderstood by Chinese style reply?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The message that the Chinese woman conveyed did not express her intention, did it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does the passage tell us when we communicate with foreigners?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part II

## Talking Face to Face

### Follow the Samples

#### ★ Making Compliments

#### Sample 1

*Dr. Johnson introduces a visiting scholar from China, Dr. Zhang, to Dr. Parker, and the latter makes compliments for Zhang's spoken English.*

Johnson: Good morning, Dr. Zhang.

Zhang: Good morning, Dr. Johnson.

Johnson: Hi, Dr. Zhang. This is Dr. Parker. He is also a professor in our department.

Zhang: It's nice to meet you, Dr. Parker.

Parker: Me, too, Dr. Zhang. You speak English very well.

Zhang: It's very kind of you to say so. I began to learn English at the age of eight.



Parker: Where did you learn it?

Zhang: At school, in China. This is the first time for me to be abroad.

Parker: It's amazing.

## Sample 2

*A professor, Dr. Smith makes compliments for Yinping's dress and presentation.*

Yinping: Hi, Dr. Smith. How are you?

Smith: Very well. Thank you. Oh, Yinping, you look beautiful today. Your dress is perfect. Everything matches perfectly.

Yinping: Thank you. Today is special for me, you remember?

Smith: Oh, yes. You're going to give us a presentation about the opening China.

...

Smith: Congratulations! You've made an excellent presentation. I'm deeply impressed.

Yinping: Thank you. I hope I did.

Smith: Sure. Your talk was informative. We learned a lot about today's opening China.

## Sample 3

*Bill has bought a house, and Dawei makes compliments to Bill.*

Dawei: Bill, you do have a very beautiful house.

Bill: Yeah, I've spent all my money on it.

Dawei: The garden is also big and lovely. You have all kinds of flowers planted in it.

Bill: You see, different flowers bloom in different seasons. So, you can see flowers all the year round.

Dawei: It's indeed a lovely home.

Bill: Thanks.

### ★ Useful Sentences and Expressions

- \* That's marvelous!
- \* It's a lovely picture!
- \* You have a beautiful smile!
- \* You have a good sense of humor.
- \* You did a beautiful job.
- \* Well done.
- \* That was outstanding.
- \* The theory was well presented and the examples were marvelous.
- \* Well, don't you look cute today?
- \* You have such nice clothes.





- \* What a big house!
- \* Your wife is beautiful. You're very lucky to have such a pretty wife.
- \* My wife is very good at cooking, and perhaps we can bring some Chinese food then.
- \* I appreciate the compliment.
- \* It's nice of you to say so.
- \* Thank you for saying so.
- \* I'm glad you like it.
- \* Thank you. I have had this for a while.

### ★ Role-play

Imagine your friend buy a new car, you talk about the new car. Follow the samples to play your role.

### ★ Discussion

Discuss with your partners on how to make compliments, and make a speech.

## Part III

## Maintaining a Sharp Eye

### Text A

### Words Can Give You Power

You may wonder why you should improve your vocabulary. Why learn the fancy words that you won't ever use? The main reason is to receive and send your thoughts more effectively and correctly. A person with a good vocabulary is not only impressive, but he or she is better able to communicate and understand complex thoughts as well.

Perhaps the most important reason for vocabulary development is that a good vocabulary and success are synonymous. And a good vocabulary can be an economic advantage. An institution for testing people's attitudes found that a good vocabulary is the only characteristic common of successful people. It has also found that the highest scores on vocabulary tests have been made by people getting the highest pay. This is because words are "tools of thoughts". It is through words that people grasp the thoughts of others and do their own



thinking.

A good vocabulary also means academic success. There is a direct link between verbal ability and scores on an intelligence or achievement test. Many teachers think that the results of the IQ test and a vocabulary test will be about the same. And both predict success.



In addition, your vocabulary also determines the shape and size of your world. It tells whom you can or cannot talk with. It says what books you can read and what ideas you can understand. It is the main link to other people. And the best thing about vocabulary is that unlike your height or the shape of your face, it's something you can easily control and improve.

The best way to improve your vocabulary is through reading. Successful people read a lot.

We learn nearly all of our active vocabulary through the context in reading. We learn what a new word means from the words and sentences around it. Only once in a while do we give up and look the word up in a dictionary. But this is not laziness; it's a good way to learn. Words that we learn through their use in context are much more likely to stay with us than words we memorize by themselves, as in a list or in a dictionary.

The words we learn through reading will improve not just our reading vocabulary but our listening, speaking and writing vocabularies as well. It is these four types of vocabulary that have a direct impact upon our daily life. They control how well we understand what we hear or read and how well we speak or write. So we can see that vocabulary is much more than “fancy words that you won't ever use”. It represents your thoughts. It gives you social, economic, and academic power.

### New words

improve /im'pru:v/	<i>v.</i>	改进, 改善
fancy /'fænsɪ/	<i>a.</i>	花哨的; 有装饰性的
effectively /ɪ'fektɪvli/	<i>ad.</i>	有效地
impressive /im'presɪv/	<i>a.</i>	令人钦佩的; 给人以深刻印象的
complex /'kɒmpleks/	<i>a.</i>	复杂的, 难懂的
synonymous /sɪ'nɒnɪməs/	<i>a.</i>	同义的
economic /,i:kə'nɒmɪk/	<i>a.</i>	经济的; 经济学的
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	优势, 益处
institution /ˌɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən/	<i>n.</i>	学会, 协会



attitude /'ætɪtju:d/	n.	看法；态度
characteristic /,kærəktə'rɪstɪk/	n.	特征；特色
	a.	典型的；独特的
successful /sək'sesfəl/	a.	成功的
score /skɔ:/	n.	成绩，得分；比分
grasp /gra:sp/	v.	理解，把握，领会
verbal /'vɜ:bəl/	a.	言辞的，口头的
intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/	n.	智力，智慧
achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/	n.	业绩，功绩
predict /prɪ'dɪkt/	v.	预言，预料，预计
determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/	v.	决定，确定
height /haɪt/	n.	高度
context /'kɒntekst/	n.	前后关系，上下文的连贯性
laziness /'leɪznɪs/	n.	懒惰
memorize /'meməraɪz/	v.	记住；熟记
type /taɪp/	n.	类型，种类
impact /'ɪmpækt/	n.	影响，作用，冲击
represent /,reprɪzent/	v.	代表，作……的代表

### Phrases and expressions

as well	也，还，另外也
achievement test	学业测试，学力测试
IQ test	智力测试
in addition	加之，另外
active vocabulary	积极词汇
once in a while	偶尔，有时
give up	放弃，戒除(习惯等)
look up	(在词典、时刻表等中)查看
have an impact upon	对……有影响(冲击)

### ★ Have a try

**Directions** Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.

improve	attitude	common	score	fancy
intelligence	advantage	in addition	give up	economic



1. He realized that his \_\_\_\_\_ on these matters was wrong.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ to English, you'd better learn another foreign language.
3. You should take \_\_\_\_\_ of this chance and try to make a good impression on them.
4. Going over your notes regularly can help get high \_\_\_\_\_ on achievement tests.
5. It seems that they had little in \_\_\_\_\_ even though they are twin brothers.
6. Over the years, the researchers have done many experiments about animal \_\_\_\_\_ and found that animals can do their thinking.
7. Do you want to know how to \_\_\_\_\_ your grades without having to spend more time studying?
8. When he was sixty-five years old, Francis Chichester \_\_\_\_\_ flying and began sailing.
9. I don't want to take these shoes mainly because they are too \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
10. After leaving school for \_\_\_\_\_ reasons, he worked as a waiter in a restaurant.

**Directions** Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why should you improve your vocabulary?
2. What's the only characteristic common of successful people?
3. What can your vocabulary tell you?
4. How can you improve your vocabulary?
5. What's the good of learning the new words through their use in context?

**Directions** Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the text.

1. The main reason is to receive and send your thoughts more \_\_\_\_\_ and correctly.
2. It is through words that people grasp the thoughts of others and do their own \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There is a direct link between verbal ability and scores on an \_\_\_\_\_ or achievement test.
4. The best way to \_\_\_\_\_ your vocabulary is through reading. Successful people read a lot.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ how well we understand what we hear or read and how well we speak or write.

**Directions** Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. A person with a good vocabulary is not only impressive, but he or she is better able to communicate and understand complex thoughts as well.
2. An institution for testing people's attitudes found that a good vocabulary is the only characteristic common of successful people.
3. It says what books you can read and what ideas you can understand.
4. We learn what a new word means from the words and sentences around it.
5. It represents your thoughts. It gives you social, economic, and academic power.



**Directions** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 正是兴趣与爱好决定了你的社交范围和性质。
2. 大部分工作条件得到改善。此外，雇员的基本工资也略有提高。
3. 空气污染直接影响着人们的日常生活和健康。
4. 教练认为他有可能在决赛中获胜。
5. 告诉我你喜欢什么样的人、爱看什么样的书，我就能说出你是怎样的人。

## Text B

### Successful English Learning

Research in the field of language indicates that there are many things you can do to become a successful language learner. Curiosity about language and culture, daily study, and the commitment to use English in every possible situation while in an English-speaking environment, are very important conditions for success.

Be clear and realistic about your goals.

Know what your goals are. Do you need English for occasional speaking situations? Do you want to improve comprehension in both written and spoken English? Do you need to write English for professional purposes? There are many reasons to learn English, and your reasons are your own goals.

Be realistic about the length of time it takes to learn a language.

Programs which promise overnight success are simply not being honest. Language learning is a cumulative progress. You will notice improvement at different speeds in each skill area. Many students progress more quickly in passive skill areas(reading and grammar analysis)than in active and complex skill areas(speaking, note-taking during a lecture).

Learn something about “language learning”.

Remember that language is a complex system of meaningful sounds organized with a series of rules(grammar). Every student has to study enough pronunciation, grammar and sentence structure to understand this. It is also true that language is a form of behaviour involving the human’s need to communicate and to be understood. Language learning involves motivation, emotion, a sense of self and a set of cultural beliefs. Language is much more than words and grammar. Language learning requires that you make mistakes. Do not be afraid of a language or afraid of making errors. Develop an ability to relax; “playing” with a new language is an important part of learning.

### New words

research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/

n.

研究；调查



indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/	v.	表明, 显示
curiosity /,kjʊəri'ɒsəti/	n.	好奇心; 求知欲
commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/	n.	承诺, 许诺
condition /kən'dɪʃn/	n.	环境, 状态, 条件
success /sək'ses/	n.	成功
realistic /ri:ə'lɪstɪk/	a.	现实的; 实际的; 实事求是的
occasional /ə'keɪʒənəl/	a.	偶尔的; 临时的
improve /ɪm'pru:v/	v.	改进, 改善
comprehension /,kɒmpri'hensjən/	n.	理解力, 领悟能力
professional /prə'feʃənəl/	a.	职业的; 专业的
purpose /'pɜ:pəs/	n.	目的, 用途
take /teɪk/	v.	需要(一段时间), 费时; 携带, 拿走
program /'prəʊgræm/	n.	计划, 方案, 大纲
promise /'prɒmɪs/	v.	许诺, 承诺
overnight /,əʊvə'nait/	a.	突然的; 一夜之间的
simply /'sɪmplɪ/	ad.	(强调某说法)确实, 简直; (强调简单)仅仅, 只
cumulative /'kju:mjʊlətɪv/	a.	累积的, 累计的
improvement /ɪm'pru:vmənt/	n.	改善, 改进
speed /spi:d/	n.	速度
skill /skɪl/	n.	技能; 技艺
passive /'pæsɪv/	a.	被动的; 消极的
analysis /ə'næləsɪs/	n.	分析; 分析结果
active /'æktɪv/	a.	积极的; 活跃的
complex /'kɒmpleks/	a.	复杂的, 难懂的
during /'djʊərɪŋ/	prep.	在……期间
remember /rɪ'membə/	v.	记住; 记得
system /'sɪstəm/	n.	体系; 系统
meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfʊl/	a.	具有重要意义的
organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/	v.	组织
series /'sɪəri:z/	n.	一系列
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃn/	n.	发音, 读音
behaviour /bɪ'heɪvjə/	n.	行为, 举止
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/	v.	牵涉到; 包含
communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/	v.	交流; 传, 传递(想法、感情、思想等)
motivation /,məʊtɪ'veɪʃn/	n.	动机
emotion /ɪ'məʊʃn/	n.	情感, 情绪