



21世纪职业教育立体化精品教材

“互联网+”新形态教材

# New Breakthrough ENGLISH

## 新突破大学英语 综合教程

左尚鸿 杜钦 主编

1



“互联网+”

新形态教材



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS



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**New Breakthrough**

**ENGLISH**

**新突破大学英语**

**综合教程**

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# 前言

《新突破大学英语综合教程》充分体现教育部即将出台的《大学外语教学指南》个性化、多样性的要求，根据我国中西部地区高职高专学校教学实际，由全国教指委英语组成员，原西南大学外国语学院院长、博士生导师李力教授担任总主编，具有丰富大学外语一线教学经验的各校教师分工编纂而成。

教育部高等学校大学外语指导委员会主任王守仁在近日召开的“高等学校大学英语教学改革与发展学术研讨会”上透露，正在制定中的《大学英语教学指南》（以下简称《指南》）以在全国范围内各类各层次高校的调研数据为依据，以研究为支撑，提出建设多层次多元化教学目标体系，满足学生个性化学习需求。

据王守仁介绍，《指南》提出，大学英语课程将与高中英语课程相衔接，各高校可以根据实际需要，自主确定起始阶段，自主选择教学目标。

在《指南》中，大学英语课程设定了三级目标体系。王守仁介绍，基础目标是英语入学水平较低的学生应达到的基本要求，提高目标是大多数大学生应达到的目标要求，发展目标是针对各高校人才培养计划的特殊需要以及学生的能力、需求和兴趣而提出的多元目标要求。

多元教学目标决定了大学英语不是一门课程，而是由多门课程组成。王守仁说，大学英语课程根据教学内容可分为通用英语（English for General Purposes）、专门用途英语（English for Specific Purposes）和通识教育类英语（English for General Education）三个类别。在课程设置中，每个类别的课程包括必修课、指定选修课与任意选修课。不同层次高校各个类别的课程所占比例应有不同，并依此设计具有特色的个性化教学模块。

在教学安排上，不同的目标体系所需课程时间也不相同。同时，各高校应控制班级规模，提高教学质量。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》一共四册，配备教师用书和学生用书，同时提供大量网络教学资源。主干教材每一册八个单元，每一单元有两篇课文，内容涉及高职高专各专业大类，且与英语学习、就业、对外交流密切相关。本教材充分照顾我国中西部地区高职高专学校学生英语基础欠扎实、英语应用能力普遍较低的特点，既能满足上述三级目标中一、二级（第一、





二、三册)的教学需要,也能适应三级目标(第四册)的要求,可以作为通用英语(English for General Purposes)课程的主干教材。部分按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(高等教育出版社,2000,以下简称《基本要求》)采取A、B两级教学的学校,可选择本教程的第一册作为B级教学之用,第二、三册作为A级教学之用,第四册则用于高年级英语基础较好学生的英语选修课教材。

考虑到各校学生实际英语水平的差异,可选用全套,也可选用一、二册或者三、四册使用;另外,随着大学外语教学改革不断推进,各校的英语教学课时可能不尽相同,教学侧重点也存在区别,故建议学校根据本校大学英语教学实际情况,以本教材作为蓝本和基础,增删教学内容。

依据《基本要求》,本门课程的教学目的是:“经过180~220学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。”因此,《新突破大学英语综合教程》参照《基本要求》中所列交际范围、语言技能、语法结构和词汇,按照由浅入深、循序渐进的方式增加词汇量和课文难度,编排了适量的听、说、读、写、译练习,供教师和学生课堂或课外进行必要的英语实践训练。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》是在教育部相关教学文件精神引领下,在关心大学英语教学的知名专家悉心指导下,广大一线教师为切实提高高职高专大学英语教学质量所做出的新尝试。由于编写时间有限,加之经验总结可能不够全面和深刻,书中难免出现疏漏甚至错误。热切期望使用本教程的同行及时提出宝贵意见,以便我们对教材进行必要的修订和完善。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》编写组

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# Unit One

## College Life







# Part One: Warming-up



## Listening Activities

### Activity 1

*Directions: Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the missing words.*

#### *New Words and Expressions*

department n. 系

major n. 主修(科目)

campus n. 校园

freshman/sophomore/junior/ senior 大一 / 大二 / 大三 / 毕业班学生

Civil Engineering 土木工程

Business Administration 工商管理

do sb. a favor 帮某人一个忙

show sb. around 带领某人参观

#### Dialogue 1

##### Joe meets Eric on campus.

Joe: Hello!

Eric: Hello!

Joe: Oh, excuse me. Let me introduce myself. I am Joe from \_\_\_\_\_ Province. May I know your name?

Eric: Nice to meet you, Joe. My name is Eric, and I come from \_\_\_\_\_ Province. Which department are you in?

Joe: I am in the Department of \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a \_\_\_\_\_ on the campus. How about you?

Eric: I am a \_\_\_\_\_ now.

Joe: Really? Could you do me a small favor? I want to take a \_\_\_\_\_ of the campus.

Eric: No problem. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ you around.

#### Dialogue 2

##### Mary meets Steven on campus.

Mary: Excuse me. Haven't we met before?

Steven: I don't \_\_\_\_\_ so. Are you a student?

Mary: Yes, I'm a freshman. You're a \_\_\_\_\_, aren't you?

Steven: Yes. My name is Steven.



Unit 1  
Activity 1.1



Unit 1  
Activity 1.2

Mary: What's your \_\_\_\_\_ name?

Steven: My last name is Brown. My name is Steven Brown.

Mary: It's a great \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you, Mr. Brown. My name is Mary Smith.

Steven: What's your \_\_\_\_\_, Mary?

Mary: Business Administration.

Steven: Oh, we are in the \_\_\_\_\_ department. Excuse me. I've got to go back to my office.  
Nice meeting you, Mary. See you later.

Mary: See you.

### Activity 2

**Directions:** You will hear five conversations. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question. The conversations will be spoken twice.

1. How old is the man's sister?

A. 19.

B. 17.

C. 18.

2. What is the man's last name?

A. Gensen.

B. Jensen.

C. Vincent.

3. What does the woman mean?

A. They have met before.

B. The man remembers her.

C. They have never met before.

4. Who is Mr. Jason?

A. The man's friend.

B. The woman's husband.

C. The woman's friend.

5. What does the woman want to do?

A. To be introduced to Kate.

B. To visit Andrew's home.

C. To know Andrew's mother.



### Speaking Activities

#### Lead-in

Do you know how to introduce a friend or an acquaintance to another person? Usually, this kind of introduction should include names, titles where appropriate, a very brief description of your relationship with the person, and/or something else about him/her.

Here are some useful expressions you can choose from:



## 1. Self-introduction

**Informal:** *Hi. My name is Jenny.*

*Hello. You must be Bob. I'm Jane.*

**Formal:** *How do you do? My name's John.*

*May I introduce myself? I'm Ted.*

*Excuse me. I don't think we've met. My name is Mike.*

*Good morning. Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Tom Cruise.*

## Responses

**Informal:** *Oh hello! I'm Johnson.*

*Hi! Nice to meet you.*

*Pleased to meet you.*

**Formal:** *How do you do?*

*I'm very pleased to meet you.*

*Excuse me. I don't think we've met. My name is Mike.*

*It's a great pleasure to meet you.*

## 2. Introducing people

*Bob, meet Lucy.*

*You don't know Mary, do you? Mary—Jenny, Jenny—Mary.*

*Do you know each other? Mary Smith—Jenny Howard.*

*Jenny, I'd like you to meet Mary Smith.*

*Mike, may I introduce Ted Thomas to you?*

*Allow me to introduce my friend and colleague, Lucy and Jones, to you.*

*It's a great pleasure for me to introduce Bill Lincoln. Bill is the manager of our department.*

## Responses

*Hi!*

*Hello!*

*Hi, Bob. Nice to meet you.*

*Pleased to meet you.*

*I'm very pleased to meet you.*

*It's a great pleasure to meet you.*

*How do you do?*

## Activity 1

**Today is the first day of the new term. Now you and your deskmate introduce yourselves to each other. Please make up a dialogue according to the information given below.**

1. name (Chen Yun, Ma Lili)

2. hometown (Shanghai, Chongqing)
3. favorite subject (Computer, English)
4. hobby (listen to music, play tennis)

### Activity 2

*You used to be a teacher of English, but now you are doing business and running an online shop. Jack is a reporter working for a TV station. You two are good friends and are taking a trip to the city where you used to go to college. You meet your college classmate, Bill, who is a teacher now in a high school. You haven't seen each other for a long time, and the meeting makes you very happy. You introduce Jack to Bill, and the three of you chat about your work.*



### Reading Activities

#### Activity 1

**Directions:** Read the following passage and choose the best answer for the questions.

#### How to Introduce People

When you introduce two people, the general rule is: first, introduce other people to the person you wish to honor. The old are honored in the West as in China. Women have been honored in the West since the days of knighthood. Second, a man always rises for an introduction, except that it is sometimes all right for an elderly man to remain seated when a young man is introduced to him. The hostess always rises for an introduction. Third, if you want to meet someone, it is better to ask a friend who has known him to introduce you. But sometimes at a meeting or gathering, it is all right to introduce yourself to a fellow-student or to one of the same position.

1. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
 

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. how to introduce people | C. how to recognize people |
| B. how to greet people     | D. how to communicate      |
2. When introducing, you should introduce \_\_\_\_\_.
 

|                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. the honored person to other people | C. the old ones to the young people |
| B. other people to the honored person | D. the senior to the junior         |
3. A young man should \_\_\_\_\_ when he is introduced to others.
 

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| A. be seated on his own seat | C. laugh         |
| B. stand up                  | D. nod to others |
4. Who may not rise when they are introduced?
 

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Hostess.      | C. Pupils.         |
| B. Young people. | D. Elderly people. |



5. If you want to meet someone, it is better to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. telephone this person directly
  - B. ask a friend who has known this person to introduce you
  - C. go to the person's office directly
  - D. try to find the person's address and go there directly

### Activity 2

**Directions:** Read the following passage and decide whether the statements after it are True or False. Write T/F accordingly.

American college and university students who live away from their families are generally housed in dormitories at least for their first year. Men and women often live in the same building, though they may live on separate floors. Some dorms have a theme, like an international house, where students can learn about other cultures. In language houses, students try to avoid speaking their native language. The idea is to learn a different language. Colleges and universities often have many clubs that students can join. These include political, religious and service clubs. Schools may also have internal sports clubs. These are for students who do not play for a school team but want to take part in organized sports with other students. And colleges will often recognize a new club if enough students are interested.

- ( ) 1. American college and university students are generally housed in dormitories at least for their first year.
- ( ) 2. Male and female students in American colleges and universities cannot live in the same building.
- ( ) 3. Students living in an international house can learn about other cultures.
- ( ) 4. Students living in language houses often speak their native language.
- ( ) 5. American colleges and universities have no religious clubs.
- ( ) 6. Internal sports clubs are for students who do not play for a school team.
- ( ) 7. Colleges will not recognize a new club even if enough students are interested.

## Part Two: Text A



### Lead-in

1. What are colleges like in China? What similarities and differences exist between American and Chinese colleges?
2. Do you prefer to live in the dormitories on campus or in rented apartments off campus? Explain your reasons.
3. What clubs have you joined in your college? Do you enjoy these clubs? Why or why not?

## University Student Life in North America

For many Westerners, going to university is a very exciting time in life. Most people choose to go to a university that is far away from home. Most students choose to live away from home even if they go to a university that is close to their parents' house. It is usually the first time that young people live away from their parents and begin their adult lives.



Most parents consider their children leaving home for university to be a good thing. They believe it gives the student an opportunity to face many new experiences without the help of their parents. Most Westerners have the opinion that a good university education needs a balance of hard studying, doing extra-curricular activities and doing some fun social things such as going dancing with friends.

Often students find a romantic love. It is common to see two lovers hand in hand as they walk down the street. Parents in the West usually do not mind if their child has found a romantic love. Generally, universities also do not mind if students date.

In the first year of university, students usually live in residence where they meet people. Most residence rooms are double rooms where two students share one room. Sometimes students can get single rooms if they are lucky. In the later years, it is common for a student to move into a student house with some of his or her friends. In these houses, each student has his/her own bedroom, but usually shares a bathroom, kitchen and living room with other students. It is getting more and more common to have girls and boys living in the same house.

In the West, universities have many extra-curricular activities that students can choose from. Students can play many different sports. If sports are not your thing, then you can do photography, art, drama or many other things.

Working out is becoming a more and more popular activity. Both boys and girls like to go to the gym for a workout. Many Westerners have fun trying to stay healthy and exercise their bodies. Students also like to socialize by going to pubs to have some beer, talk with friends, and maybe listen to some live music.

In short, students in Western universities have a lot of fun, freedom and interesting experiences.

\* 本文选自《英语口语与文化：北美篇》一书中的一篇名为“University Student Life in North America”的文章，选入时有改动。





### New Words

- university /ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ n. 综合性大学  
 adult /'ædʌlt/ n. 成年人; adj. 成年的  
 opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ n. 机会; 时机  
 education /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ n. 教育  
 balance /'bæləns/ n. 平衡  
 extra-curricular /'ekstrə kə'rikjələ(r)/ adj. 课外的  
 romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ adj. 浪漫的  
 residence /'rezɪdəns/ n. 住宅; 住处; 居住  
 photography /fə'tɒgrəfi/ n. 摄影  
 gym /dʒɪm/ n. 体育馆; 健身房  
 workout /'wɜ:kəʊt/ n. 健身  
 socialize /'səʊʃəlaɪz/ v. 交际

### Phrases & Expressions

- choose to 选择  
 far away from 远离  
 close to 在……附近  
 hand in hand 手拉手  
 double room 双人间  
 single room 单人间  
 one's own 某人自己的  
 more and more 越来越



### Notes

1. 同位语从句: 在复合句中用作同位语的从句叫同位语从句。同位语从句一般用 that, whether, what, which, who, when, where, why, how 等词引导, 常放在 fact, news, idea, truth, hope, problem, information, wish, promise, answer, evidence, report, explanation, suggestion, conclusion, opinion 等抽象名词后面, 说明该名词的具体内容。课文中 “Most Westerners have the opinion that a good university education needs a balance of hard studying, ...” 就是一个由 that 引导的同位语从句, 作 opinion 的同位语, 说明大多数西方人持有的观点是什么。
2. student house: 学生之家。一般不在大学校园内, 但是距离学校比较近, 可以从学校或从当地的房东那里租到。
3. live music: 酒吧里现场演奏的音乐。



## Exercises

### Reading Comprehension

#### I. Complete the following form according to the text.

| University Student Life in North America |   |
|--|---|
| residence                                | In the first year of university, students usually live in _____; and in the later years, it is common for a student to move into _____. |
| extra-curricular activities              | If _____ are not your thing, then you can do _____, _____, _____ or many other things.  |
| social things                            | Students also like to socialize by going to pubs to _____, _____, and maybe _____.  |

#### II. Choose the best answer to the following questions.

- Most students choose to live away from home \_\_\_\_\_.
  - if the university is close to their parents' house
  - if the university that is far away from their parents' house
  - if the university that is far away from home
  - no matter whether the university is close to or far away from their parents' house
- Most Westerners have the opinion that a good university education needs a balance of some things except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - hard studying
  - romantic love
  - extra-curricular activities
  - social things
- In the first year of university, most students usually live in double rooms instead of single rooms unless they are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - rich
  - poor
  - lucky
  - powerful
- Working out is becoming a more and more popular activity because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - both boys and girls like to go to the gym to for a workout
  - many Westerners have fun trying to stay healthy and exercise their bodies
  - universities have many extra-curricular activities
  - students like social things
- What is NOT the author's comment on university student life in North America?
  - boring
  - funny
  - free
  - exciting



## Vocabulary and Structure

### I. Choose the word in the box and complete the following sentence with its proper form.

1. exciting   excited   excite

- A. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ game!
- B. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ the audience.
- C. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw the Great Wall.

2. activity   act   action

- A. We must \_\_\_\_\_ now to forestall disaster.
- B. Come with us, maybe you can serve me in this \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. We carefully watched every detail of his \_\_\_\_\_.

3. health   healthy   healthful

- A. The food here is \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. Though old enough, the man is quite \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. We all desire happiness and \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given in parentheses.

- 1. The reason why grandfather is so \_\_\_\_\_ (athlete) that he exercises a lot every day.
- 2. Nie Er was one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (music) in Chinese history.
- 3. Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ (home) people in the beautiful city?
- 4. When I first ate in a \_\_\_\_\_ (west) restaurant, I didn't know what I was supposed to do.
- 5. Some teenagers are trying to raise money for \_\_\_\_\_ (medicine) research.
- 6. Now many people have their own \_\_\_\_\_ (person) cars in China.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) is the most important when we are travelling.
- 8. The problem was quite difficult, but we work it out \_\_\_\_\_ (success) at least.
- 9. Sports and art activities make our school life \_\_\_\_\_ (color).

### III. Select words and fill in the blanks with their proper forms to complete the following passage.

|        |            |           |         |             |
|--------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| worth  | attend     | value     | balance | color       |
| gather | friendship | intellect | add     | responsible |

### Campus Life

Time spent at a university is a most \_\_\_\_\_ period in a young person's life. This is a time when a student begins to form his or her ideas about life in general. \_\_\_\_\_ classes and studying in a library keep a student busy and provide him or her with access ( 接近或进入的机会 ) to \_\_\_\_\_ information, \_\_\_\_\_ to his or her knowledge base.

College life can also be rich and \_\_\_\_\_. Most universities offer a variety of

extra-curricular activities such as sports events, contests, and other social \_\_\_\_\_, enabling the students to experience relief from study and homework. Students often form lifelong \_\_\_\_\_ through the varied experiences of university life. During the time a student spends at university, he not only develops his \_\_\_\_\_ abilities, but also develops social skills as knowledge and wisdom necessary for choosing a future career. By learning how to \_\_\_\_\_ intense study and recreation, a student will be well prepared for the challenges of future \_\_\_\_\_.



### Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or expressions given in parentheses.

1. 我们如何选择运用我们的力量，这很重要。(choose to)
2. 虽然远离祖国，他们仍然说着中国话。(far away from)
3. 学校附近有好几家药店。(close to)
4. 孩子们手拉手地在做游戏。(hand in hand)
5. 越来越多的人想看这部电影。(more and more)
6. 你能独脚站着保持平衡吗？(balance)



## Part Three: Text B



### Lead-in

1. Do you know any differences of college life between the UK and the US?
2. Do you have any part-time jobs? What is your purpose of doing part-time jobs?
3. Have you ever been to a pub? What is it like?

### College Life in the UK

There are over 2 million students registered in higher education in the UK, including students from overseas. As a result, the UK has a thriving education, with over 325 institutions of higher education to choose from. There are some distinct differences between college life in the UK and in other parts of the world.



#### Benefits

There are many student discounts available for people studying in the UK. With a Young Person's Railcard, students can save a third off of train fares. There are also student nights at



bars and restaurants, student discounts at clothing stores and reduced prices for cinema tickets. Student discounts are usually given upon presentation of a valid student card from a UK university.

### Work

To earn extra money while studying, students often pick up part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in retail shops. Universities usually offer resources that help students in finding part-time work. These resources may be in the form of a notice board at the student union or a website with job advertisements.

### Study

Degree courses in the UK differ from those offered in the United States and other countries. The length of time spent working towards a degree can be as little as one year or over four years. It is not a standard four-year program, as in the United States. Individual classes are called modules, and students must pass the required modules to earn their degree.

### Housing

Student housing comes in two forms: “living in” or “living out”. Living in is accommodation that is university owned. These places tend to be closer to campus and are usually less expensive, as bills tend to be included. Students that live out rent properties which are not owned by the university. Although those living out are able to choose their flatmates and don't have to follow the rules of university housing, they are also faced with the trouble of dealing with landlords.

### Social Life

Students have a broad range of social activities to choose from, both in and out of the university. The UK has a strong pub culture, and student drink specials at pubs and nightclubs tend to draw big crowds of students. Besides, students can get involved with university-sponsored activities such as student newspapers, special-interest clubs and sporting teams.

\* 本文选自《英语睡前5分钟——最In青春文化》一书中的一篇名为“College Life in the UK”的文章，选入时有改动。

### New Words

register /'redʒɪstə(r)/ v. 登记；记录；注册

thriving /θraɪvɪŋ/ adj. 繁荣的；旺盛的；兴旺的

institution /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn/ n. 制定；制度；机构；

distinct /drɪ'stɪŋkt/ adj. 明显的；清晰的；不同的；独特的

discount /'dɪskaʊnt/ n. 折扣

available /ə'veɪləbl/ adj. 可利用的；可得到的

fare /feə/ n. 车费；路费

presentation /ˌprezn'teɪʃn/ n. 展示; 呈现  
 valid /'vælɪd/ adj. 有效的; 合法的  
 cafe /'kæfeɪ/ n. 咖啡馆; 小餐馆  
 retail /'ri:teɪl/ n. 零售  
 resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/ n. 资源  
 website /'websaɪt/ n. 网站  
 degree /dɪ'ɡri: / n. 学位  
 standard /'stændəd/ adj. 标准的; 标准; 规范  
 individual /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ adj. 个别的; 单独的 n. 个人; 个体  
 module /'mɒdju:l/ n. (组成一门课程的) 独立单元; 模块  
 accommodation /əˌkɒmə'deɪʃn/ n. 住处; 住所  
 campus /'kæmpəs/ n. (大学的) 校园  
 rent /rent/ v. 租用; 出租  
 property /'prɒpəti/ n. 建筑物; 房子; 地皮  
 flatmate /'flætmeɪt/ n. (英) 合租一套公寓的人  
 landlord /'lændlə:d/ n. 地主; 房东  
 range /reɪndʒ/ n. 变化范围; 变化幅度  
 pub /pʌb/ n. 酒吧; 酒馆  
 sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/ n. 赞助者 v. 赞助; 倡议

### Phrases & Expressions

as a result 结果; 因此  
 pick up 获得; 得到  
 in the form of 以……的形式  
 differ from 不同于; 与……有区别  
 tend to 倾向于  
 be faced with 面临  
 deal with 对付; 应付  
 get involved with 参与到; 涉及到



### Notes

1. Young Person's Railcard: 在英国, 凡是全日制的学生或者年龄在 16—25 周岁的青年都可以办理青年铁路卡 (Young Person's Railcard), 用青年铁路卡购买火车票能省 1/3 的费用。
2. student nights 夜间学生优惠区





3. To earn extra money while studying, students often pick up part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in retail shops. 为了在学习的同时挣点外快, 学生经常在酒吧、咖啡馆或零售店做些兼职。“To earn extra money” 是不定式短语, 在句中作目的状语。下文 “... students must pass the required modules to earn their degree.” 中的 “to earn their degree” 同样也是不定式短语作目的状语。
4. Universities usually offer resources that help students in finding part-time work. 大学通常会为学生提供资源, 以帮助他们找到兼职。“help students in finding part-time work” 是一个由关系代词 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 resources。下文的 “Living in is accommodation that is university owned.” 以及 “Students that live out rent properties which are not owned by the university.” 同为定语从句, 用法类似。
5. The length of time spent working towards a degree can be as little as one year or over four years. It is not a standard four-year program, as in the Unites States. 英国的学位课程时长少则一年, 多则四年以上, 并不是像美国那样都是标准的四年制。as 在句中是副词, 意为 “像; 如”。
6. These places tend to be closer to campus and are usually less expensive, as bills tend to be included. 这些地方离校园较近, 通常费用较低, 因为各种费用都包括在住宿费内。as 在句中是连词, 引导原因状语从句, 意为 “既然; 由于”, 相当于 since。
7. Although those living out are able to choose their flatmates and don't have to follow the rules of university housing, they are also faced with the trouble of dealing with landlords. 虽然住在校外的学生可以选择自己的室友, 而且不需要遵守大学宿舍的规章制度, 但他们面临的麻烦是要对付房东。living out 在句中是现在分词短语做后置定语, 修饰前面的指示代词 those, 在意义上相当于定语从句 those who live out are able to...。



## Exercises

### Reading Comprehension

#### I. Complete the following form according to the text.

| College Life in the UK |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Benefits               | 1. discounted _____<br>2. students nights at _____ and _____<br>3. student discounts at _____<br>4. discounted _____ tickets |
| Work                   | part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in _____ shops  |
| Study                  | _____ year program   |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Housing     | 1. “ _____ ”<br>2. “ _____ ”  |
| Social Life | 1. pubs<br>2. _____<br>3. student newspapers<br>4. _____<br>5. sporting teams |

**II. Check whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.**

- ( ) 1. There are over 2 million students registered in the UK.
- ( ) 2. With a Young Person’s Railcard, students can enjoy a 50 percent discount when buying train tickets.
- ( ) 3. Student discounts are usually given upon presentation of an ID.
- ( ) 4. Students in the UK can have part-time jobs at bars, cafes or in retail shops.
- ( ) 5. Degree courses in the UK are the same as those offered in the United States.
- ( ) 6. The “living in” places tend to be closer to campus and are usually more expensive.
- ( ) 7. Students who live out still have to obey the rules of university housing.
- ( ) 8. Students in the UK are not allowed to go to pubs.

*Vocabulary and Structure*

**I. Complete the following sentences by selecting the best word from the box below. Change the form where necessary.**

|          |          |               |          |            |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|------------|
| thriving | standard | available     | discount | individual |
| website  | resource | accommodation | rent     | degree     |

- If you want to find more information about our product, please visit our \_\_\_\_\_.
- With a student card, students can get a 50 percent \_\_\_\_\_ buying cinema tickets.
- Our country is rich in natural \_\_\_\_\_.
- This hotel has \_\_\_\_\_ for 500 guests.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ for this apartment is \$200 a month.
- The teacher sets high \_\_\_\_\_ for his students.
- To do this job, you must have a \_\_\_\_\_ in English.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_ all the year round.
- In recent years, the real estate business is \_\_\_\_\_.
- In football, teamwork is even more important than \_\_\_\_\_ skill.



**II. Complete the following sentences by selecting the proper expression from the box below. Change the form where necessary.**

|             |                  |               |              |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| as a result | in the form of   | differ from   | hand in hand |
| deal with   | a broad range of | be faced with | tend to      |

- Opinions on this question \_\_\_\_\_ person to person.
- Church is often built \_\_\_\_\_ a cross.
- Higher returns and higher risk usually go \_\_\_\_\_.
- He didn't work hard. \_\_\_\_\_, he failed his exam.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ challenges in life and only those who are brave enough can turn them into opportunities.
- He reads widely and has \_\_\_\_\_ interests.
- Men \_\_\_\_\_ put on weight in middle age.
- The health authorities now know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the disease.

**III. Complete the following attributive clauses using *which, that, whose, when, where* and *why*.**

- The plane in \_\_\_\_\_ we flew to Canada is very comfortable.
- Please tell me the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you missed the plane.
- I still remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ I first came to the school.
- Shanghai is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I was born.
- I'll tell you all \_\_\_\_\_ he told me last week.
- He lives in a room \_\_\_\_\_ window faces south.
- He failed math again, \_\_\_\_\_ made his father very angry.
- Is there anything \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to you?

 **Translation**

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

- To keep his body in good shape, he often goes to the gym to work out.
- There are some distinct differences between college life in the United States and in China.
- The doctor advised him to give up smoking as soon as possible.
- As a student, we must learn to keep a balance between study and rest.
- As with his earlier movies, the special effects in his latest film are brilliant.



# Part Four: Writing

## Personal Information Form

The term “personal information” is used to describe information that can be associated with a specific person and can be used to identify that person. Personal information form is a kind of practical writing and it is a form that is used to describe one’s information in details. The following items are usually included in a personal information form: name, gender( 性别 ), date of birth, nationality, place of birth, address and education.



### Sample:

| Personal Information Form |   |             |         |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|---------|
| Name                      | Ma Lili   | Gender      | female  |
| Date of Birth             | Oct. 25, 1996   | Nationality | Chinese |
| Place of Birth            | Chongqing, China  |             |         |
| Current Address           | Room 303, No. 5 Apartment Building, Fudan University  |             |         |
| Permanent Address         | Room 3-802, Building No. 9, Jinxiu-Jiangnan Residential, Minsheng Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing |             |         |
| Education                 |   |             |         |
| Period                    | Schools Attended  |             |         |
| 2003-2008                 | Hongxing Primary School   |             |         |
| 2008-2011                 | Chongqing No. 3 Middle School   |             |         |
| 2011-2014                 | Chongqing No. 3 High School   |             |         |



### Exercises

**Directions:** Fill in the following form with information about yourself.

| Personal Information Form |  |             |  |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| Name                      |  | Gender      |  |
| Date of Birth             |  | Nationality |  |
| Place of Birth            |  |             |  |



|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Current Address |                  |
| Cell Phone      |                  |
| E-mail          |                  |
| Education       |                  |
| Period          | Schools Attended |
|                 |                  |
|                 |                  |
|                 |                  |

## Part Five: Grammar

### 动词时态 (Verb Tenses) (1)

动词时态的定义：时态是谓语动词的一种形式，表示动作发生的时间或所处的状态。

★ 微课



Unit One  
Grammar

#### (一) 一般现在时 (The Simple Present Tense)

- 概念：表示现阶段发生的、习惯性的或经常性的动作或存在的状态。
- 基本结构：动词原形（如果主语为第三人称单数，动词后面要加“s”或“es”）
- 时间状语：always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every week (day, year, month...), once a week, on Sundays, etc.

例如：(1) Percy often goes to work by bus.

(2) The students are always on time for class.

#### (二) 一般过去时 (The Simple Past Tense)

- 概念：表示过去某时发生的动作或存在的状态。
- 基本结构：be 动词或行为动词的过去形式
- 时间状语：ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last night (week, month, year...), in 2005, one day, once upon a time, just now, etc.

例如：(1) We visited a factory last Friday.

(2) This town was once a beautiful place.

#### (三) 一般将来时 (The Simple Future Tense)

- 概念：表示将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。
- 基本结构：am/is/are/going to + do; will/shall + do; be about to + do

3. 时间状语: tomorrow, next day (week, month, year...), soon, in a few minutes, the day after tomorrow, etc.

例如: (1) You will feel better after taking this medicine.

(2) He is going to do his homework after dinner.



## Exercises

*Directions: Fill in the blanks with the right tense of the verbs given in parentheses.*

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed at ten o'clock every night.  
他每天晚上 10 点睡觉。
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Beijing tomorrow.  
他明天将飞往北京。
3. Practice \_\_\_\_\_ (make) perfect.  
熟能生巧。
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in high school last year.  
他去年还在上高中。
5. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (be going to) buy an apartment in Shanghai.  
史密斯先生打算在上海买一套公寓。
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) here ten minutes ago.  
他十分钟前离开这里的。

★ 测试题

