



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

王惠琼 李鹤艺 袁晓玲 主编

2



“互联网+”

新形态教材

名师视频：名师讲解 直观学习

在线检测：“码”上做 “码”上答



外文出版社  
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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的不断推进,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

## Online Education





# Part One Warming-up



## Listening Activity

1

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

### New Words

- Celsius /ˈselsɪəs/ n. 摄氏度  
 forecast /ˈfɔːkɑːst/ n. 预测; 预报  
 mention /ˈmenʃn/ vt. 谈到; 提及  
 scorcher /ˈskɔːtʃə/ n. 大热天

### Dialogue 1

**James:** Andy, you don't look very well. You don't have sunstroke, do you?

**Andy:** No. I'm OK. But it's \_\_\_\_\_ hot.

**James:** What a scorcher today! It'd be the \_\_\_\_\_ day we've had so far this summer.

**Andy:** You can say that again! I've never suffered so much from the \_\_\_\_\_!

**James:** It's the kind of weather that makes me want to \_\_\_\_\_ inside and do nothing.

**Andy:** I'm so glad we have an air-conditioner.

**James:** Me too. I don't know how the people stood it in the old days with only \_\_\_\_\_ and shady trees to keep them cool.

**Andy:** Perhaps it's not so \_\_\_\_\_ then.

**James:** Maybe you are right.

★ 微课



Unit 1  
Activity 1.1

### Dialogue 2

**Yang:** Did you see the \_\_\_\_\_ forecast today?

**Lily:** Yes, what's the problem?

**Yang:** What's the weather like today?

**Lily:** He says it's going to be \_\_\_\_\_. The highest degree is 5 degree Celsius. It's really cold today.

**Yang:** Won't it \_\_\_\_\_?

**Lily:** He didn't mention any.

**Yang:** Did he say something about \_\_\_\_\_?

**Lily:** Yeah, the temperature will probably go down to 8 degrees \_\_\_\_\_. You'd better wear a warm and thick coat.

★ 微课



Unit 1  
Activity 1.2

Yang: That's great. I'm really looking forward to that. Maybe it will \_\_\_\_\_ us some snow. I like snow very much.

**2** *Directions: Listen to the following passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases.*

**New Words**

favorable /'feɪvərəbl/ adj. 有利的; 讨人喜欢的  
intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/ n. 智力  
intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ adj. 智能的; 聪明的; 理解力强的  
mental /'mentl/ adj. 精神的; 脑力的  
sharp /ʃɑ:p/ adj. 强烈的; 敏捷的; 敏锐的



If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the \_\_\_\_\_ than you are at any other time of the year.

Scientists found that \_\_\_\_\_ weather is much more favorable for \_\_\_\_\_ than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in summer than they are during the \_\_\_\_\_ of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same \_\_\_\_\_ that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is \_\_\_\_\_ best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long \_\_\_\_\_ from thinking.

**3** *Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*



- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. She listened to the news on the radio. | B. She watched the TV news. |
| C. She wrote a composition.                  | D. She wrote a plan.        |
| 2. A. The woman is in New York.              | B. The man is in New York.  |
| C. They are discussing a place.              | D. They are watching TV.    |
| 3. A. A waiter.                              | B. A doctor.                |
| C. A salesman.                               | D. An assistant.            |



## Speaking Activity

**Directions:** Talk with your partner about the weather. The following are some words and expressions about weather you may use.

sunny/ cloudy/ cold/ windy/ rainy  
thundershower/ gusty/ drizzle  
Sunny to cloudy  
good day/ nice day/ beautiful day/ lovely day  
terrible day/ horrible day/ miserable day/ ugly day/ freezing rain/ awful wind  
cold day/ chilly day / keep warm  
This heat is really ugly.  
Nobody can stand this kind of scorching heat.



## Reading Activity

**Directions:** Read the following passage, and finish the exercises after it. The questions are based on the passage and there are four choices marked A, B, C and D for each question. Please choose the most appropriate one to answer each question.

### New Words

accounting /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/ n. 会计学  
acquire /ə'kwɪə/ vt. 获得; 学到; 养成  
activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ n. 活动  
cafeteria /kæfɪ'tɛəriə/ n. 自助餐厅  
certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ n. 证书  
license /'laɪsns/ n. 许可证; 执照; 牌照  
industrialized /ɪn'dʌstriəlaɪzd/ adj. 工业化的  
invest /ɪn'vest/ vt. & vi. 投资  
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ vt. 包括; 涉及  
specialized /'speʃə'laɪzd/ adj. 专门的

Education is more important today than ever before. It helps people acquire the skills they need for everyday activities. It also gives them the specialized training they may need to prepare for a job or career. For example, people must first obtain a license or certificate. And then they may practice accounting, law or medicine. Many

fields, such as computers or police work, require training.

Most countries consider education one of the most important areas of public life. Many countries invest large amounts of time and money to provide formal education for their citizens. Almost 20 percent of all the people in the world are directly involved



in education. They are students or teachers in school, colleges or universities. In industrialized countries, about 25 percent of people are directly involved in education. Millions of people in the United States are also employed in jobs related to education. These jobs include school cafeteria workers, nurses, secretaries, school bus drivers, textbook publishers, and producers of educational materials and equipment.

1. Which of the following statements about education is true?
  - A. It prepares people for various jobs.
  - B. It helps people better handle daily activities.
  - C. Its importance enjoys more recognition now than ever before.
  - D. All of the above.
2. Which of the following jobs may not need a license or certificate?
  - A. Accountant.
  - B. Cafeteria worker.
  - C. Doctor.
  - D. Lawyer.
3. Who are directly involved in education in the world?
  - A. Nurses.
  - B. School bus drivers.
  - C. Students and teachers.
  - D. Textbook producers.
4. In the world, how many people are involved in education?
  - A. 25%.
  - B. 15%.
  - C. 35%.
  - D. 20%.
5. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A. The importance of education.
  - B. The American school system.
  - C. Areas of public life.
  - D. Jobs related to education.

## Part Two Reading A



Nowadays, online education has become very popular among people. If people want to learn something, whether they are young or old, they can have their classes on different subjects online. You can get a certificate or diploma after completing the required courses.



Online education not only can save time so that we can do more other things, but also can be convenient for our daily life and study. Even so, online education still has a long way to go.

### Online Education—Still a Long Way to Go

—Selena Larson

1. I am currently enrolled in a free online class—Coursera—on terrorism. I watch lectures and complete assignments from the comfort of my couch. Though I enjoy the subject matter, it has proved challenging to complete the course in time while keeping a work-life balance.
2. I almost gave it up.
3. Instead of giving up altogether, I paid Coursera \$49 to give me a “completion certificate” so that I’ll have a reward when I complete the course.
4. Online education services like Udacity and Coursera rely on students like me to drive them to success.
5. Massive open online courses, sometimes called MOOCs, received a warm welcome, due to advanced offerings and a promise to provide university-level education.
6. In attempting to disrupt traditional education and become a standard of online learning, MOOCs experienced very low retention and completion rates as well as skepticism about their business models.
7. Primarily, founders of the MOOC movement regarded their creations as the next great education disrupter, a way for people who can’t go to college to attain an inexpensive education.
8. The initial statistics proved that a free, open online education might not be the future of learning after all, but Sebastian Thrun, founder of Udacity, ignored it. In some instances, Udacity courses have up to a 90% dropout rate, but that didn’t stop the founder from talking about the platform’s successes.
9. Thrun has since admitted that he may have been wrong. In a recent interview, he said Udacity may not meet the goal of a complete education experience. He also said he doesn’t even like the term “MOOC”.
10. “We were on the front pages of newspapers and magazines, and at the same time, I was realizing, we don’t educate people as others wished, or as I wished. We have a bad product.”
11. Students express similar opinions.



12. Nathan Winn, a sales account manager in San Francisco, has signed up for and not completed three Coursera classes. Winn told me he thought the courses were interesting, but didn't provide the richness he was looking for.
13. Instead, he took a \$600 course through Berkeley Extension, a continuing education branch of the University of California at Berkeley. "It was expensive, but because I put that much money into it, I totally completed it," he said.
14. Open online educational companies are still experimenting to find the perfect model—one that benefits students, educators and the companies alike.
15. A legitimacy costs money. That is why traditional colleges and universities often charge excessive sums so you can receive a diploma with the institution's name on it.
16. The recent efforts from Coursera and Udacity mean that a completely free education and certification will never be available, but as the price of admission increases, so might the promise of a complete and authentic online education.

### *New Words and Expressions*

- assignment /ə'saɪnm(ə)nt/ n. 任务; 作业
- attain /ə'teɪn/ vt. 达到; 实现; 获得
- authentic /ɔ:'θentɪk/ adj. 真正的; 真实的; 可信的
- certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ n. 证书; 文凭
- challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ adj. 挑战的
- currently /'kʌrəntli/ adv. 当前
- diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ n. 毕业证书; 学位证书
- disrupt /dɪs'rʌpt/ vt. 破坏; 使瓦解
- disrupter /dɪs'rʌptə/ n. 破坏者; 分裂者; 颠覆者
- dropout /'drɒpɔʊt/ n. 中途退学; 辍学学生
- enroll /ɪn'rəʊl/ vt. 登记; 入学
- excessive /ɪk'sesɪv/ adj. 过多的; 极度的
- ignore /ɪg'nɔː/ vt. 忽视; 不理睬
- initial /ɪ'nɪʃəl/ adj. 最初的
- legitimacy /lɪ'dʒɪtɪməsɪ/ n. 合法性; 合理性; 正统
- retention /rɪ'tenʃən/ n. 保留
- skepticism /'skeptɪsɪzəm/ n. 怀疑论; 怀疑的态度
- terrorism /'terərɪzəm/ n. 恐怖主义; 恐怖行动
- in attempting to 试图
- sign up for 注册; 选课; 报名参加





## Notes

1. Selena Larson 是美国旧金山 *The Daily Dot* 杂志记者，该杂志主要关注科技、文化和社会公正等话题。本文节选、改编自她的文章“Online Education—Still a Long Way to Go”。
2. Coursera 是免费大型公开在线课程项目，由美国斯坦福大学两名计算机科学教授创办，旨在同世界顶尖大学合作，在线提供免费的网络公开课程。Coursera 的首批合作院校包括斯坦福大学、密歇根大学、普林斯顿大学、宾夕法尼亚大学等美国名校。其课程报名学生突破了150万，来自全球190多个国家和地区，而网站注册学生为68万。注册124门课程。
3. I watch lectures and complete assignments from the comfort of my couch. 我舒舒服服地待在自家沙发上就能听讲座并完成作业。
4. Though I enjoy the subject matter, it has proved challenging to complete the course in time while keeping a work-life balance. 尽管我很喜欢这个主题，但事实证明，在保持工作与生活平衡的同时，及时完成课程是个挑战。“Though I enjoy the subject matter”是由“Though”引导的让步状语从句，“while keeping a work-life balance”是“while + 现在分词”作时间状语。
5. Udacity 是由 Sebastian Thrun, David Stavens 和 Mike Sokolsky 注资的一个私立教育组织，它的目标是实现民主教育。
6. Massive open online courses, sometimes called MOOCs, received a warm welcome, due to advanced offerings and a promise to provide university-level education. 由于其提供高水平的课程并承诺提供大学水平的教育，大规模在线开放课程(有时被简称为“慕课”)大受欢迎。“sometimes called MOOCs”是句子的插入成分。“due to advanced offerings and a promise to provide university-level education”是由介词短语due to引导的结构表原因。MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses, 慕课) 是大规模开放在线课程的简称，它发端于2012年麻省理工学院与斯坦福大学，重点在于人文艺术类公共课程的社会教育。
7. Sebastian Thrun 出生于1967年5月14日，是斯坦福大学计算机科学和电气工程专业的教授，在斯坦福 AI 实验室担任主任一职。他的研究方向是机器人与人工智能，与此同时，他也是 Udacity 的 CEO 和联合创始人。
8. Thrun has since admitted that he may have been wrong. 后来特龙承认他以前可能错了。“may have been”是由情态动词加完成时态构成，表示对过去情况的推测。



## Questions for Comprehension

*Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.*

1. Why did my online study prove challenging?
2. How did I finish my online course?

3. Why did MOOCs receive a warm welcome at the beginning?
4. What troubles did MOOCs experience first?
5. What did the founders of the MOOC movement regard MOOCs as primarily?
6. From Nathan Winn, can we know why people could not finish online courses?
7. According to the author, what would be the future of online education?



### I. Translate the following expressions into Chinese.

1. to enroll in the course
2. completion certificate
3. to drive them to success
4. receive a warm welcome
5. university-level education
6. very low retention and completion rates
7. education disrupter
8. in some instances
9. meet the goal of
10. to find the perfect model
11. to charge excessive sums
12. a complete and authentic online education

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

challenge   drive   ignore   excessive   available   authentic   diploma   attain

1. Whenever you have an aim you must sacrifice something of freedom to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. They completely \_\_\_\_\_ these facts as if they never existed.
3. Becoming a fireman is a \_\_\_\_\_ and competitive job.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ drinking is harmful to the health.
5. I can promise you that we sell only \_\_\_\_\_ products.
6. Today, for example, a high school \_\_\_\_\_ no longer guarantees you a good job.
7. In this competition, you can just finish the work with the equipment \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The naughty children often \_\_\_\_\_ the parents mad.

### III. Work on the figures.

1. Read out the figures in English.

279      508      4,926      1,035      56,372      99,025  
 753,849      2,394,506      19,352,816      650,375,152



2. Give the figures in Arabic numbers.
- eleven hundred
  - forty-nine thousand
  - one hundred thousand
  - ninety-five thousand and four hundred
  - six hundred and twenty-four thousand
  - three and a half million
  - fifty-seven point five million
  - ten million and fifty thousand

3. Give the figures in English.

1万	2.3万
10万	10.8万
50万	200万
350万	1500万

#### IV. Complete the sentences with the translations of the words in the brackets in their proper forms.

- The students work hard, but I find they are sometimes just listening, not \_\_\_\_\_ (主动地) taking part in the discussions.
- Without wearing my glasses, I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ (清楚地) see things at a distance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (幸运地), the person hit by the bike was not \_\_\_\_\_ (严重地) hurt.
- Children are \_\_\_\_\_ (通常) taught not to play \_\_\_\_\_ (粗暴地) with playmates, not to fight, and not to take others' toys.
- I took no notice of that until \_\_\_\_\_ (完全) the same thing happened again.
- He took the bread, bowed \_\_\_\_\_ (礼貌地), and hurried out.

#### V. Choose the most appropriate answer from the four choices.

- How much does it \_\_\_\_\_ to take the online training course?  
A. cost                      B. give                      C. pay                      D. spend
- Mr. Smith used to smoke \_\_\_\_\_ but he has given it up recently.  
A. immediately              B. roughly                      C. heavily                      D. completely
- What are the essential differences \_\_\_\_\_ selling and marketing?  
A. between                      B. from                      C. among                      D. for
- Jack called the airline to \_\_\_\_\_ his flight to Beijing this morning.  
A. improve                      B. believe                      C. confirm                      D. insure
- Please call me back \_\_\_\_\_ you see this message.  
A. as well as                      B. as early as                      C. as far as                      D. as soon as
- We haven't enough rooms for everyone, so some of you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ a room.  
A. share                      B. stay                      C. spare                      D. live

7. It was in the year of 2002 \_\_\_\_\_ they set up a branch company in China.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
8. To work \_\_\_\_\_ with the machine, you must read the instructions carefully.  
A. firstly                      B. naturally                      C. efficiently                      D. generally
9. If you have three years' work experience, you will be the right \_\_\_\_\_ for this job.  
A. person                      B. passenger                      C. tourist                      D. customer
10. The big IT company will \_\_\_\_\_ a new research center in the city.  
A. set up                      B. break up                      C. get up                      D. turn up
11. —When do you think the mail will come?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ be here any minute.  
A. must                      B. have to                      C. ought to                      D. need
12. —Is that Guo Fangfang talking to Professor Lu over there?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ be Fangfang. She's gone back home.  
A. shouldn't                      B. may not                      C. mustn't                      D. can't
13. —Are you going to the movie tonight?  
—Yes. I know I \_\_\_\_\_ stay home and prepare for tomorrow's quiz, but I don't want to miss a film that has been so well reviewed.  
A. should                      B. have                      C. must                      D. might
14. —Where is Wang Ning? There's someone wanting to see him.  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ be in the computer room. His free time is spent surfing the Internet.  
A. should                      B. have to                      C. ought to                      D. must
15. —Tell Xiao Ding not to work too hard over the weekend. You know, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.  
—I've been telling him so for the last three weeks, but he \_\_\_\_\_ listen.  
A. may not                      B. wouldn't                      C. couldn't                      D. shan't
16. —May I have a look at some of the books here in your study?  
—Sure. But you \_\_\_\_\_ return them to their place afterwards.  
A. will                      B. can                      C. may                      D. must
17. —What do you think we can do for a dying friend?  
—You \_\_\_\_\_ do anything except to be with him or her and be yourself.  
A. don't have to                      B. shouldn't                      C. mustn't                      D. oughtn't to
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ watching this program because it is very interesting.  
A. amuse                      B. please                      C. delight                      D. enjoy
19. I didn't buy the apples; she gave them to me \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.  
A. as                      B. for                      C. but                      D. due to
20. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_ in such a rude way.  
A. we have been treated                      B. we have treated  
C. have we been treated                      D. have we treated



**VI. Choose the words and fill in the blanks with their proper forms to complete the following passage.**

limited online knowledge on benefit spend during for useful have save only

With the widespread of computer, more and more people tend to use Internet to get information and learn knowledge. Many educational agents use \_\_\_\_\_ class to teach their students. Many people think it is convenient \_\_\_\_\_ students to obtain knowledge by online education. Others think students can't focus \_\_\_\_\_ studying by online education. In my opinion, we can \_\_\_\_\_ a lot by online education.

Firstly, online education can \_\_\_\_\_ students time. In traditional education, students have to \_\_\_\_\_ lots of time on travel between home and school. However, online education can save students lots of time. They don't \_\_\_\_\_ to spend time traveling to school and home.

Secondly, students can get more \_\_\_\_\_ by online education. Students can search for their study materials immediately \_\_\_\_\_ break time by Internet. While by traditional education, students can't find any \_\_\_\_\_ resource in school for they have no access to get the relative knowledge by their \_\_\_\_\_ books.

All in all, online education not \_\_\_\_\_ can save much time, but it can help students get more knowledge than traditional education.



**Translation**

*Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or expressions given in brackets.*

1. 公司充分利用网络，试图在更少的时间里将更多的货物卖给更多人。(in attempting to)
2. 根据协议，如果你无法（实现）在5月20日完成工作这一目标，你将被罚款。(meet the goal of ...)
3. 关于人与社会关系，他们在诗歌中表达了相似的观点。(express similar opinion)
4. 除非你真的喜欢那门课程，否则不要选那门课。(sign up for)
5. 树不会长到天上去，而市场也不会达到无限价值。(attain)
6. 管理压力是一个富有挑战性的生活技能。(challenging)
7. 那场危机是由于过分依赖外国资本而引发的。(excessive)
8. 他有高中文凭但没有经过任何广告训练。(diploma)
9. 亚里士多德似乎视教育为少数人的特权。(regard...as...)
10. 一些人说，他们会忽略它，因为他们不能没有工作。(ignore)



## Part Three Reading B



With the development of the science, more and more people have already realized the importance of education. Education makes us know and change ourselves, and also can change the fate of the country; education teaches us how to learn. Life without education is a life without opportunity.



### Education for Life

—J. Krishnamurti

1. When one travels around the world, he notices human nature is the same, whether in India or America. This is especially true in colleges and universities. Our chief interest is to become somebody important, or to have a good time with little thought.
2. Traditional education makes independent thinking difficult. To be different from the group is not easy as long as we worship success. The urge to be successful, the search for inward or outward security, the desire for comfort—this whole process covers up discontent and results in fear. Fear blocks the intelligent understanding of life.
3. In seeking comfort, we find a quiet corner in life where there is a minimum of conflict. Then we are afraid to step out of it. This fear of life kills the spirit of adventure in us; our education has made us afraid to be different from our neighbor, and be wrongly respectful of authority and tradition.
4. Fortunately, there are a few who are willing to examine our human problems without prejudice; but in the vast majority of us, there is no real spirit of revolt. When we yield to environment, any spirit of revolt that we may have had dies down, and our responsibilities soon put an end to it.
5. Now, what is the significance of life? If we are being educated merely to get a better job, our lives will be shallow and empty. If we are being educated only to be scientists, we shall be contributing to the destruction of the world.
6. Though there is a higher and wider significance to life, what is the value of our education if we never discover it?
7. Education is not merely a matter of training the mind. A mind that has merely been trained is the continuation of the past. Such a mind can never discover the new. That is why, to find out what is right education, we will have to inquire into the whole significance of living.
8. Our education merely makes us proficient in some branch of knowledge. Knowledge



is necessary, but if the mind and heart are silenced by knowledge, and if the cause of suffering is explained away, life becomes vain and meaningless.

9. The function of education is to create human beings who are integrated and therefore intelligent. We may take degrees and be efficient without being intelligent. Intelligence is not mere information; it is not derived from books. One who has not studied may be more intelligent than the learned. Intelligence is the capacity to see the essential. To awaken this capacity, in oneself and in others, is education.

### *New Words and Expressions*

- authority /ɔ:'θɒrɪti/ n. 权威; 权力  
 block /blɒk/ vt. 阻止; 阻塞  
 conflict /'kɒnflɪkt/ n. 冲突; 矛盾  
 continuation /kəntɪnjuə'eiʃ(ə)n/ n. 继续  
 destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃən/ n. 破坏; 毁灭  
 discontent /dɪskən'tent/ n. 不满 adj. 不满的  
 integrated /'ɪntɪgreɪtɪd/ adj. 完整的  
 minimum /'mɪnɪməm/ n. 最小值; 最低限度  
 prejudice /'preɪdʒʊdɪs/ n. 偏见  
 proficient /prə'fɪʃənt/ adj. 熟练的; 精通的  
 revolt /rɪ'vɔʊlt/ n. 反抗  
 security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ n. 安全; 保证  
 significance /sɪg'nɪfɪkəns/ n. 意义; 重要性  
 worship /'wɜːʃɪp/ vt. 崇拜; 尊敬  
 contribute to 有助于  
 derive from 源出; 来自  
 die down 逐渐消失  
 explain away 通过解释消除  
 inquire into 调查; 探究  
 put an end to 结束; 终止



### Notes

1. J. Krishnamurti (克里希那穆提, 1895—1986) 是著名的印度哲学家, 20世纪最伟大的心灵导师, 在西方有广泛而深远的影响。他一生的教诲皆在帮助人类从恐惧和无知中彻底解脱, 体悟慈悲与至乐的境界。他主张真理纯属个人了悟, 一定要用自己的光来照亮自己。他的著作已经翻译成47国语言。代表作: 《你就是世界》。本文改编自他的文章“Education and the Significance of Life”。

2. The urge to be successful, the search for inward or outward security, the desire for comfort—this whole process covers up discontent and results in fear. 对成功的强烈欲望，对内在或外在的安全感的追求，以及对舒适生活的企盼——这整个过程掩盖了人们心中的不满，培养了恐惧之心。“The urge to be successful, the search for inward or outward security, the desire for comfort”为平行结构，是“this whole process”的具体内容，作句子的主语。
3. When we yield to environment, any spirit of revolt that we may have had dies down, and our responsibilities soon put an end to it. 当我们屈服于环境的时候，我们所拥有的任何反抗精神就已渐渐减少了，而我们的所谓种种责任最终将其扼杀。“When we yield to environment”为时间状语从句。“any spirit of revolt”为先行词，“that we may have had”为其定语从句。
4. That is why, to find out what is right education, we will have to inquire into the whole significance of living. 这就是为什么要找到正确的教育，我们必须要去探询生命的全部意义。“to find out what is right education”为目的状语。
5. Knowledge is necessary, but if the mind and heart are silenced by knowledge, and if the cause of suffering is explained away, life becomes vain and meaningless. 知识是必不可少的，但是如果头脑和心灵被知识束缚阻塞，而苦难的缘由又可以通过解释消除，那么生命也就空虚、毫无意义了。“but”引导表转折的从句，同时该从句中又含有两个由 if 引导的条件状语从句。



### Questions for Comprehension

*Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.*

1. According to the author, what is the human nature?
2. Why does traditional education make independent thinking difficult?
3. Why do people love to stay in the quiet corner in life?
4. Why is education not merely a matter of training the mind?
5. When one yields to environment, what would happen to him?
6. According to the author, what will make our lives shallow and empty?
7. According to the author, what is the function of education?



### Exercises

#### **I. Translate the following expressions into Chinese.**

1. human nature
2. to worship success





3. the desire for comfort
4. to result in fear
5. a quiet corner in life
6. a minimum of conflict
7. to be wrongly respectful of authority
8. the vast majority
9. the spirit of revolt
10. contribute to the destruction of the world
11. train the mind
12. the capacity to see the essential

**II. Choose the word or phrase in the box and complete the following sentences with its proper form.**

discontent	minimum	significance	destruction	train
continue	proficient	intelligent	revolt	authority

1. He says the \_\_\_\_\_ in Congress and among the public could grow unless the war effort begins to go better.
2. He was only five feet nine, the \_\_\_\_\_ height for a policeman.
3. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ by ordinary people against their leaders.
4. This detail actually has no \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This chapter is a \_\_\_\_\_ of Chapter 8.
6. A little more than one-third of the students were \_\_\_\_\_ in reading.
7. Now he is \_\_\_\_\_ the football fans.
8. She's a woman of exceptional \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He spoke with \_\_\_\_\_ on the topic.
10. An earthquake caused a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Complete the sentences with the translations of the words in brackets in their proper forms.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (自然), our \_\_\_\_\_ (发音) is far from perfect.
2. He did not pay close \_\_\_\_\_ (注意力) to the details.
3. It is dangerous to judge people based on a first \_\_\_\_\_ (印象).
4. It took courage and \_\_\_\_\_ (决心) to break the habit of smoking.
5. The new law will reduce \_\_\_\_\_ (污染) of the air.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (保护) of the country is everyone's duty.

**IV. Choose the most appropriate answer from the four choices.**

1. Please keep a detailed \_\_\_\_\_ of the work that you have done.  
A. paper                      B. idea                      C. exercise                      D. record

2. She told us briefly about how they succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ the new product.  
A. develop                      B. to develop                      C. developed                      D. developing
3. The department manager \_\_\_\_\_ a new plan to promote sales at the meeting.  
A. took away                      B. put forward                      C. looked after                      D. got on
4. Many companies provide their employees \_\_\_\_\_ free lunch during the weekdays.  
A. by                      B. with                      C. to                      D. for
5. When dealing with a \_\_\_\_\_ task, Alice always asks for help from people around her.  
A. difficult                      B. wonderful                      C. funny                      D. simple
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ my former manager when I was on a flight to Beijing.  
A. ran into                      B. took away                      C. put on                      D. shut down
7. Soft drink sales in this city have \_\_\_\_\_ by 8% compared with last year.  
A. picked                      B. moved                      C. increased                      D. pushed
8. The house was sold for \$60,000, which was far more than its real \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. money                      B. payment                      C. value                      D. profit
9. If I hadn't attended an important meeting yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ to see you.  
A. will have come                      B. would have come                      C. have come                      D. had come
10. To obtain a visa to enter that country for the first time, you need to apply \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in part                      B. in person                      C. in turn                      D. in place
11. Father said such a thing \_\_\_\_\_ to happen again.  
A. ought to be not allowed                      B. ought not to be allowed  
C. ought to be allowed not                      D. not ought to be allowed
12. I had been sitting in my seat for at least two hours, waiting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the train to start                      B. for the train starting  
C. for the train to start                      D. for the train start
13. We are opposed to \_\_\_\_\_ without him.  
A. have a party                      B. we have a party                      C. us have a party                      D. having a party
14. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ a post office near here?  
A. whether is there                      B. that is there                      C. if there is                      D. what there is
15. You needn't wait; you are free \_\_\_\_\_ whenever you like.  
A. going                      B. and going                      C. to go                      D. and go
16. I passed the test. I \_\_\_\_\_ it without your help.  
A. would not pass                      B. wouldn't have passed  
C. didn't pass                      D. had not passed
17. I suggest that she \_\_\_\_\_ another day.  
A. will come                      B. comes                      C. came                      D. should come
18. You'd rather work than play, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do you                      B. would you                      C. don't you                      D. wouldn't you



19. With such poor \_\_\_\_\_ he really needs glasses.  
 A. vision                      B. view                      C. sense                      D. scene
20. He drove fast and arrived an hour \_\_\_\_\_ of schedule.  
 A. in advance                      B. ahead                      C. abreast                      D. in front

**V. Choose the words and fill in the blanks with their proper forms to complete the following passage.**

ability      that      with      time      well      progress      important  
 on      individual      right      country      developed      live      key

China, as a developing country, has a large gap compared with \_\_\_\_\_ countries. If we want to catch up \_\_\_\_\_ and even surpass the developed ones, education seems \_\_\_\_\_ and should be given the first priority. Besides, education seems the same important to individuals.

In modern \_\_\_\_\_, when science and technology are making great \_\_\_\_\_, the education of the work force is the most important. Moreover, many of the success in advanced \_\_\_\_\_ have demonstrated that a nation's prosperity mainly depends \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of its labor force, namely those who have been \_\_\_\_\_ educated.

For \_\_\_\_\_, education is the best way to improve oneself. Firstly, it's education \_\_\_\_\_ helps people gain basic knowledge of the world, helping them to distinguish what is \_\_\_\_\_ and wrong. Secondly, education improves one's skills of life and work, which can make people \_\_\_\_\_ a good life or have achievements in career. Finally, education brings people \_\_\_\_\_ of learning and that is the \_\_\_\_\_ role of education.



**Translation**

*Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or expressions given in brackets.*

1. 应鼓励孩子们成为独立思考者。(independent)
2. 他们知道已犯下了大错，并撒谎来掩盖这一错误。(cover up)
3. 他被公认为是俄罗斯事务的权威。(authority)
4. 他们之间的冲突似乎没有止境。(conflict)
5. 它是一门关于世界安全局势的课程。(security)
6. 我们已经被电影和电视培养成崇尚完美的人。(worship)
7. 这节课是上一课的延续部分。(continuation)
8. 这些药物还有助于预防严重的疾病和死亡。(contribute to)
9. 是时候结束在中东的战斗了。(put an end to)
10. 没人质疑其对金融体系的意义。(significance)



# Part Four Reading Skills & Writing



## Reading skills

### 通过构词法猜测词义 —— 前缀 (Prefix)

在阅读中，我们碰到的词汇困难通常有以下两种情况：一是文章中出现了一些不认识的单词或词组；二是认识的单词在文章中有了新的含义。如果这些词或词组不影响对文章主要内容的理解，我们大可将其略过，继续阅读。但是，如果它们对文章的理解非常重要，我们就必须对它们的意思进行猜测，使其不影响对整篇文章的阅读和理解。因此，准确把握生词的意义也是一项重要阅读技能。

★ 微课



Unit 1  
Writing

通过构词法猜测词义是指我们在不知道词汇含义的情况下，通过分析词汇的前缀、后缀及词根等，猜测这些词汇含义的方法。这种方法有利于扩大词汇量。因此，我们应该记住一些常用的前缀、后缀和常见的词根、词干等。通常，前缀会改变单词的词义而不改变词性，而后缀会改变单词的词性。例如：use (v./n.)，加前缀 *mis-*，构成 *misuse*(v./n.)，表示“滥用，误用”等；加后缀 *-ful*，构成 *useful*，词性变成了形容词。

#### 常用前缀有：

##### 1. 表示否定意义的前缀

**dis-** like (v.)→dislike  
order→disorder  
ability→disability

**un-** happy→unhappy  
fair→unfair

**im-** (用在以 b, m, p 开头的单词前，构成反义词)

balance→imbalance  
possible→impossible

**in-** correct→incorrect  
capable→incapable

**il-** legal→illegal  
literate→illiterate

**ir-** (用在以 r 开头的单词前)

regular→irregular  
relative→irrelative  
resistible→irresistible

agree→disagree  
appear→disappear

able→unable  
like(adj.)→unlike

moral→immoral

formal→informal  
comparable→incomparable

logical→illogical

rational→irrational  
removable→irremovable



2. 表示相反或反对意义的前缀

**anti-** war→antiwar

hero→antihero

biotic→antibiotic

virus→antivirus

3. 表示“先、前”意思的前缀

**pre-** war→prewar

condition→precondition

school→preschool

heat→preheat

4. 表示“在上”、“超越”、“过度”意思的前缀

**over-** dose→overdose

crowded→overcrowded

work→overwork

hang→overhang

5. 表示“在下”意思的前缀

**sub-** way→subway

conscious→subconscious

zero→subzero

title→subtitle

6. 表示“在内”意思的前缀

**in-** side→inside

door→indoor

take→intake

英语中只有三个前缀不改变词义，而是引起词性的变化，即：**be-**、**en-/em-**、**a-**。

**be-** numb→benumb

friend→befriend

**en-** slave→enslave

rich→enrich

able→enable

courage→encourage

**em-** body→embody

power→empower

**a-** sleep→asleep

blaze→ablaze

fresh→afresh

board→aboard



## Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. Old and young cadres learn from each other and \_\_\_\_\_ each other. (encourage)
2. I hope a change of scene will allow me to see China and the world \_\_\_\_\_. (fresh)
3. Some of these projects will take you to \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures, and others will transport you miles above the earth. (zero)
4. Are you in an apartment in an \_\_\_\_\_ city? (crowd)
5. Six people have been arrested across the country following several incidents of public \_\_\_\_\_. (order)
6. I like the \_\_\_\_\_ sports. (door)
7. Receiving credit and support from them is a \_\_\_\_\_ for survival. (condition)
8. I wish to thank you for the \_\_\_\_\_ hospitality for which the Chinese people are justly famous throughout the world. (comparable)

9. Some memories are set to be \_\_\_\_\_. (removable)  
 10. If you get a bacterial infection, you can take an \_\_\_\_\_ to treat it. (biotic)



## Writing

Online education becomes popular in recent years. Please write an essay of about 130 words on this topic of online education. You are expected to include the following in your essay:

1. 目前网络教育形成热潮
2. 我认为这股热潮的原因是……
3. 我对网络教育的评价

# Part Five Grammar



## 基本句型

英语中常用的句型有以下五种。在随后的介绍中将使用到的缩写所表示的意思分别为：S: subject (主语); V: verb (谓语动词); P: predicate (表语); O: object (宾语); Od: direct object (直接宾语); Oi: indirect object (间接宾语); C: complement (补语)。



### I. 基本句型一：S+V (主+谓)

此句型的句子其谓语动词多为不及物动词，能够表达完整的意思，其后可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等。常用动词有：appear、disappear、apologize、arrive、take place、happen、break out、come、die、exist、fall、rise 等等。

e.g. The rain stops.

They disappeared immediately.

They have talked for half an hour.

### II. 基本句型二：S+V+P (主+系+表)

这种句型主要用来表示主语的特点、身份、状态等，其谓语动词不能表达一个完整的意思，必须加上表语。其中的动词叫做系动词。系动词分两类：一类表示状态，如 be、look、feel、smell、taste、sound 等；另一类表示变化，如 get、grow、become、turn、go 等。系动词 be 本身没有什么意义，只起连接主语和表语的作用；其它系动词仍保持其部分词义。

e.g. Mr. Lin is a doctor.

It sounds interesting.

The dinner smells good.

He feels happy.



The weather becomes warmer.

Her face turned red.

### III. 基本句型三: S+V+O (主+谓+宾)

在此句型句子中, 谓语动词都具有实义, 都是主语产生的动作, 但不能表达完整的意思, 必须后跟一个宾语, 即动作的承受者, 才能使意思完整。这种句型中的动词一般为及物动词。

e.g. Who knows the answer?

She wants to have a cup of tea.

Dianna can make good cakes.

We are learning English.

### IV. 基本句型四: S+V+Oi+Od (主+谓+间宾+直宾)

在此句型的句子中, 谓语动词必须跟有两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。这两个宾语一个是动作的直接承受者, 即直接宾语 (Od), 另一个是动作的间接承受者, 即间接宾语 (Oi)。通常是间接宾语(人)在前, 直接宾语(物)在后。如果直接宾语为人称代词, 那么必须把直接宾语放在间接宾语前, 且间接宾语前要加上适当的介词。

e.g. His mother gives him a book as birthday present.

The grandfather names the child Jason.

Give the book to me, please.

I handed it to our teacher. (不能说: I handed our teacher it.)

### V. 基本句型五: S+V+O+C (主+谓+宾+宾补)

在此句型的句子中, “宾语 + 补语” 统称为 “复合宾语”。宾语补足语的主要作用是补充、说明宾语的特点、身份等, 或者表示让宾语去完成的动作等。不定式、分词、形容词、名词、由 as 构成的短语等可作宾补。

e.g. She asked me to go shopping with her.

The teacher has kept the students reading for half an hour.

I cannot make myself understood well because of my poor English.

The government sets the prisoners free.

The students elect him the chairman.

We cannot consider him as a selfish person.

注: 当主动语态的句子改写成被动语态的句子时, 宾语补足语就成了主语补足语。

e.g. I was asked to go shopping with her.

The students have been kept reading for half an hour (by the teacher).

He is elected the chairman (by the students).



Exercises

Name the basic pattern of each of the following sentences. Write the letter of its pattern in the brackets.

A. S+V

B. S+V+P

C. S+V+O

D. S+V+Oi +Od

E. S+V+O+C

- ( ) 1. Time flies.
- ( ) 2. He has grown very old.
- ( ) 3. She offered me some cake.
- ( ) 4. I will spend this summer holiday in the countryside.
- ( ) 5. Many people consider the astronaut a great hero.
- ( ) 6. In the countryside I can enjoy a comfortable and quiet life.
- ( ) 7. Architects design buildings.
- ( ) 8. There, the air is fresh and the water is clean.
- ( ) 9. The pain drove me mad.
- ( ) 10. Mike is healthy.
- ( ) 11. I can also go boating, fishing, and swimming in the lake.
- ( ) 12. Her explanation sounds crazy.
- ( ) 13. I can hear birds singing in the green trees.
- ( ) 14. The cat caught the little mouse.
- ( ) 15. All this will be interesting and good for my health.
- ( ) 16. She threw him a kiss.
- ( ) 17. So I want to go to the countryside for a change.

★ 测试题

