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《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020)》明确指出,高等学校应“着力培养信念执着、品德优良、知识丰富、本领过硬的高素质专门人才和技术创新人才”,要“适应国家经济社会对外开放的要求,培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才”。《大学英语教学指南》提出,“大学英语课程应根据本科专业类教学质量国家标准,参照本指南进行合理定位,服务于学校的办学目标、院系人才培养的目标和学生个性化发展的需求”。

本套“新维度大学英语”系列教材以《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,以《大学英语教学指南》为指导,以《全国高校英语应用能力考试大纲》《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习大纲》等为参考,力图遵循教育部高等教育司“大学英语改革工程”所确定的加强实用性英语教学、全面提高学生英语应用能力的教改方向,培养学生综合运用英语的能力。

一、教材特色

本套教材具有以下特色:

1. 注重调动学生积极性,倡导启发性教学

本套教材内容丰富,体例新颖,以新时期人才培养目标为参照,满足分层次、分类别教学需求,创新内容呈现形式,优化教学资源配置,以有效的课堂教学为目标,注重词汇和句式的复现率、练习的可操作性、资源的多样性,以全面提升学生的英语应用能力。

每册教材均由七个单元组成,既满足了公共英语课时的需求,又尽量避免内容过多、课时不够用的矛盾。教材中的所有课文都经过精心挑选,语言符合地道的英美表述,内容丰富有趣且有一定的思想深度。与课文相对照,还设计了丰富的针对性习题,方便学生深入体会、模仿和练习。学生的学习兴趣被充分调动,其语言习得效果也会越来越好。

2. 分类指导、因材施教,满足个性化教学的实际需要

经过多年调查研究以及科学论证,我们组织了部分一线优秀教师编写本套“新维度大学英语”系列教材。我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间英语教学的情况差异较大,但是本套教材适用性广,并且注重理论与实践、基础与技巧之间的有机结合,使学生能学有所思、学有所悟,从而帮助学生逐步培养自主学习的能力,最终达到“一般要求、较高要求、更高要求”的水平。

3. 设计实用练习，创新写作练习，促进学生全面发展

教材根据内容难易程度及对应的学生层次，设置了部分大学英语四、六级真题和模拟题，增强教材的实用性；同时，我们还在每册教材中设有环环相扣、逻辑紧密的写作练习，对写作类型、写作过程及各种文体的写作特点均作了简明扼要的分析，并对写作时应注意的句法、词汇的运用要领作了具体的概括，旨在培养学生的写作意识，增强学生对常见语言错误的鉴别能力，同时熟悉各种措辞造句、立意谋篇的技巧，从而达到以写作训练促进英语综合技能全面发展的教学目的。此外，教材还比较注重学生的思维训练，在培养学生听说读写译等英语应用能力的同时，着力培养其创新精神，实现学生的全面发展。

4. 能拓宽学生的国际化视野

本套教材将多姿多彩的世界万象与课堂教学相结合，让学生在学习知识的同时，能够拓宽国际化视野，同时学会关注自身生活，用英语表达自己的想法，从而成长为具有较高英语应用能力和跨文化交际能力的国际化人才。

二、教材结构

本套教材包括《新维度大学英语综合教程》（一至六册，以下简称《综合教程》）、《新维度大学英语强化教程》（一至六册，以下简称《强化教程》）。《综合教程》为主教材，《强化教程》是对主教材内容的巩固练习以及有效补充。每单元教学时间设计为8~10学时。

三、适用人群

本套教材适用于高等院校非英语专业以及具有中级英语基础的人群。按照教材难易程度的升级，可进行不同的组合。

《综合教程》第一、二册以及《强化教程》第一、二册主要提供听说读写译的基础性综合训练，包括语音语调的训练以及语法讲解，可以作为从高中阶段学习到大学阶段学习的过渡教材。教材除了重视语言基本功的训练外，更着重培养学生学习英语的兴趣以及学习习惯和方法。《综合教程》第三册和《强化教程》第三册对应的练习题题型及难度比第一、二册上升了一个程度。《综合教程》第四、五册和《强化教程》第四、五册，参照大学英语四级考试水平。《综合教程》第六册和《强化教程》第六册，注重培养学生的科学素养和人文素养，强调英语的阅读和写作，旨在帮助学生更加适应社会和今后的职业需求。

四、编写团队

本套教材的总主编为段满福、金力、闫晓云，各分册主编为国内一批专家、学者及一线教师。编者对本套教材倾注了无数的心血和汗水，在此，对这些编者表示衷心的感谢。但由于编者水平有限，不足之处在所难免，我们真诚地希望各位专家和读者提出宝贵的意见，以便在修订中完善。

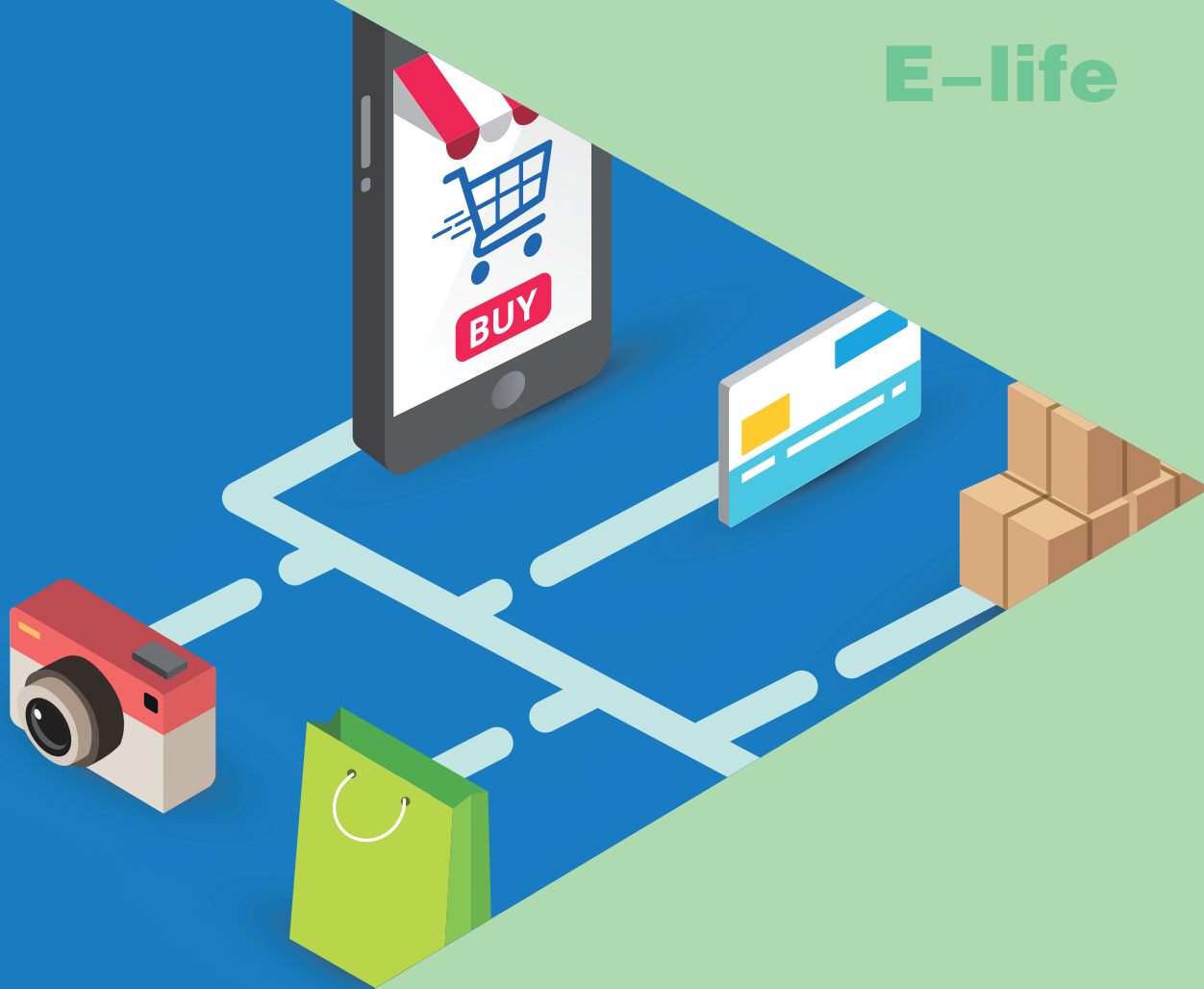
编者

2019年9月



Unit 1

E-life



- **Part One Lead-in Activities / 4**
- **Part Two Text A / 9**
- **Part Three Text B / 16**
- **Part Four Reading Activities / 20**
- **Part Five Translating Skills / 24**
- **Part Six Guided Writing / 26**

Unit 2

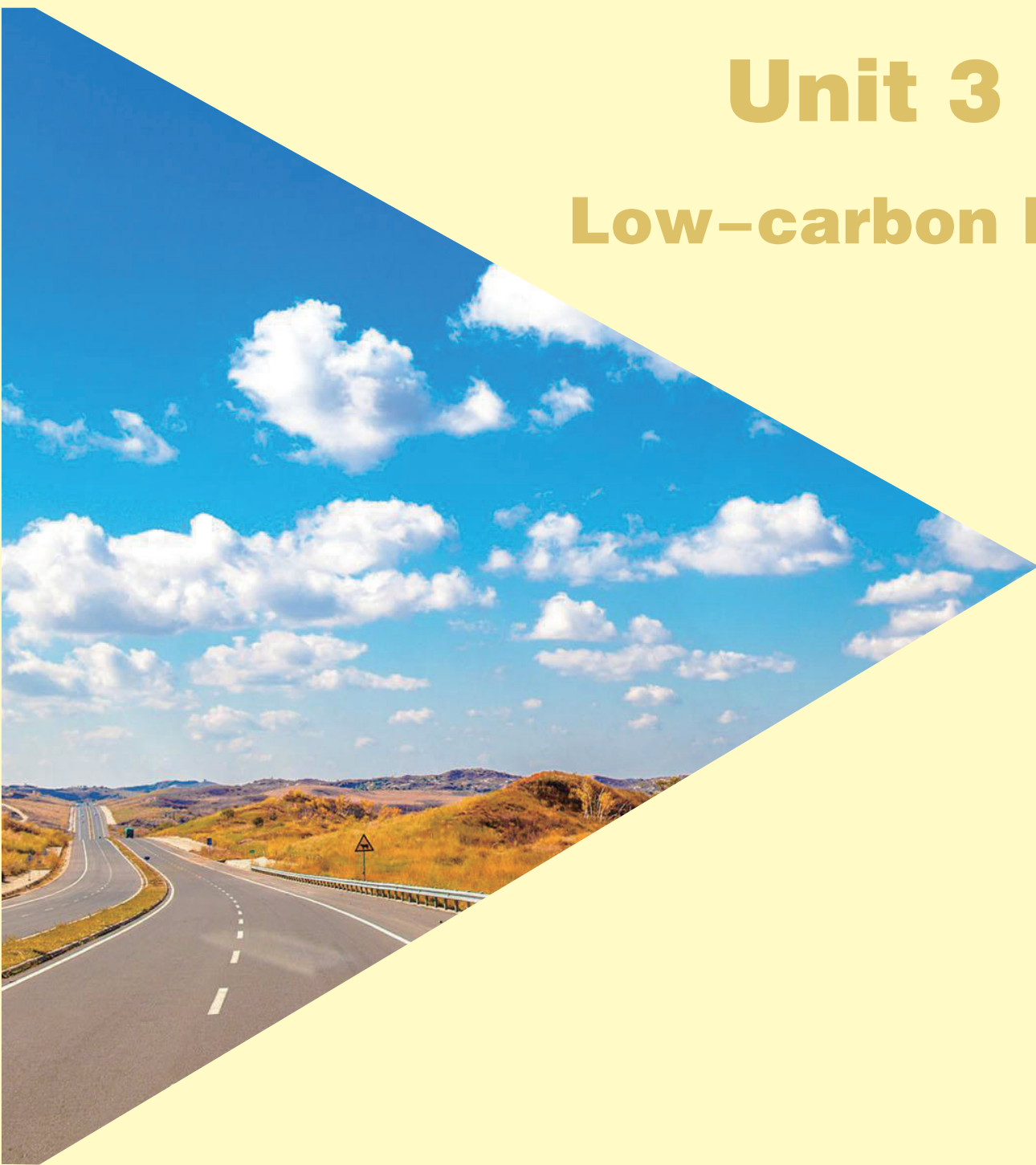
Social Ethics



- **Part One Lead-in Activities / 32**
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- **Part Two Text A / 117**
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Unit 6

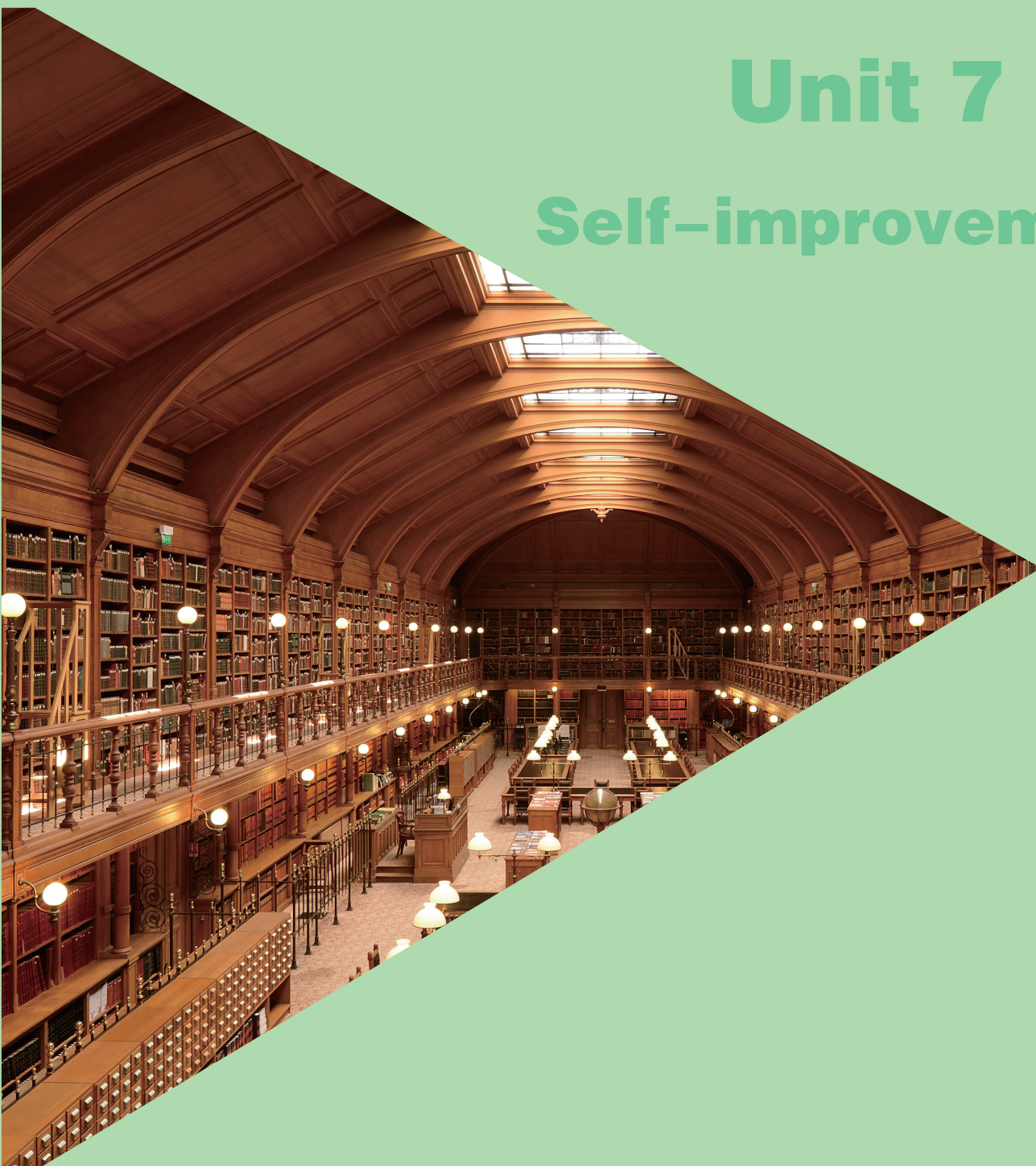
Public Speech



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Self-improvement



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- **Part Three Text B / 172**
- **Part Four Reading Activities / 176**
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NEW DIMENSION COLLEGE ENGLISH

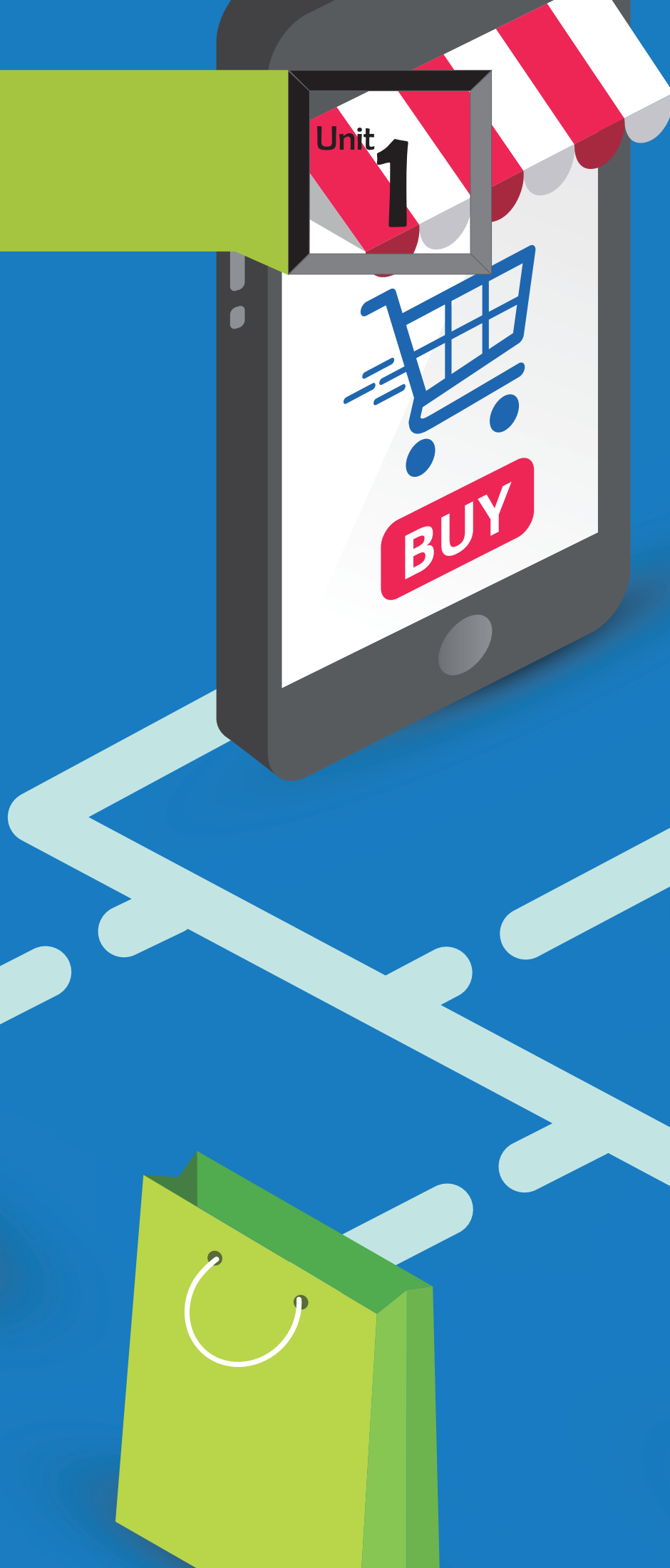
E-life

Unit

1



BUY





Part One Lead-in Activities

Listen, read and talk.

Listen and read the dialogue sample carefully.

Dialogue Sample

Smartphones: Essential Gadget for Young Chinese

L: Hi, Zhang Hua.

Z: Hi! Look at this headline.

L: Wow! *Smartphones: Essential Gadget for Young Chinese*.

Z: That's exactly what I feel. The younger generation in China, aged 18 to 30, use smartphones to do almost anything on the Internet.

L: Right. Smartphone has become an indispensable part of people's lives. Many smartphone users make their eyes glued to the screens.

Z: Definitely! Apps like the Sina Weibo and instant messaging service Wechat are well received. Smartphones have also become important shopping tools.

L: Certainly. This phenomenon is actually smartphone addiction. When they are not with their smartphones, they may feel a sense of

anxiety, as if a part of them is lost.

Z: And even worse, smartphone addiction has an impact on one's life, like ignoring friends, influencing the friendship and even causing health problems.

L: That's true. But a survey conducted recently shows that a small group of people are making a concerted effort to keep away from their devices for a few predetermined hours every week.

Z: You mean they make it a rule to disconnect the 3G network and cut themselves off from the virtual world.

L: Yes. You know, it works. It helps these people to make better use of their workday.

Z: Wow.

L: Users could also develop their ability of self-restraint and use their phones wisely.





Create a dialogue with your partner according to the pictures, referring to the useful expressions and sentences in the boxes if necessary.

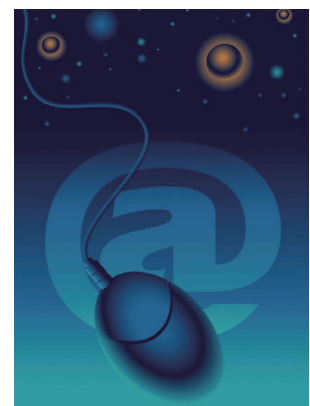
Topic 1 Online Shopping

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Gain popularity	1. Customers can't check the products.
2. Convenient	2. It's difficult to identify the quality.
3. Low price	3. Online payment sometimes is not safe.
4. Offer a variety of goods	4. Password may be stolen.
5. Save time and energy	5. Fragile goods in transit might be damaged.

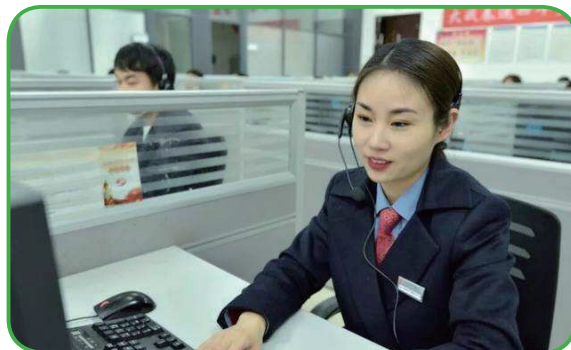


Topic 2 Is the Internet Really Killing Family Life?

Pros	Cons
1. Family life is affected.	1. To make it easy to stay in touch with each other
2. Family members eat fewer meals together.	2. To improve working efficiency
3. Children's behaviors or habits are affected.	3. To contact colleagues on the other side of the world
4. Divorce rate is on the rise.	4. To talk about the working project via the Internet easily



Topic 3 Train Tickets Are Available Online



Advantages	Disadvantages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No more waiting in line at the railway station 2. To log on ticket-booking website conveniently 3. To save time and energy 4. The transaction is fast. 5. The time it takes to buy tickets is greatly reduced. 6. To get seats easily 7. Needn't queue up 8. To help curb ticket scalping 9. To choose the train routes flexibly 10. To eliminate the aggravation of waiting in line 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The elderly have no access to Internet. 2. The problem of credit card security 3. Identification leakage 4. To log on fake websites created for the sole purpose 5. Of stealing personal information 6. Ticketing system will automatically select seats or berths for the passengers, out of accordance with their preference. 7. After cancelling booking many times, one cannot continue to book the ticket that day.

Match the words (1–10) with the definitions (a–j). Then fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words given below.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. array | a. the shops that are located in a building as opposed to an online shopping destination |
| 2. auction | b. skillfully made by hand, not by machine |
| 3. reputable | c. respected for being honest or for doing good work |
| 4. savvy | d. a disadvantage |
| 5. intermediary | e. a person or organization that tries to help two other people or groups to agree with each other |
| 6. drawback | f. sometimes, but not regularly |
| 7. phishing | g. having practical knowledge |
| 8. handcrafted | h. the practice of trying to trick people into giving secret financial information over the Internet |
| 9. brick-and-mortar | i. a public sale where goods are sold to the person who offers the highest price |
| 10. occasionally | j. a group or collection of things |

1. She opened a _____ shop in the High Street.
2. The store offers a bewildering _____ of garden tools.
3. It is a very _____ and highly respected brand in the industry.
4. Through an _____, I contacted the Americans.
5. It's a beautiful _____ timber boat.
6. He felt the apartment's only _____ was that it was too small.
7. I like playing football best, but _____ I play table tennis, too.
8. These _____ speakers have some tips for novice speakers.
9. A “_____ scam” is a kind of crime that uses email to trick people into providing financial or other personal information.
10. We will put the car up for _____.

Listen to the following passage and try to fill in the blanks.

E-COOKING is a complete vertical (1) _____ where economic sustainability and energy come together in an ambitious project, which interprets and (2) _____ the problems of contemporary living. The name chosen for the single module already says a lot about the philosophy behind it, ECO as in ecologically sustainable, COOKING as in cooking. The technologies of the project are in fact energy-saving, integrated with an internal retrieval of energy system, which (3) _____ the close proximity and (4) _____ of appliances to each other exchange heat and moisture. The electrical elements of the kitchen are (5) _____ by the energy produced by solar panels. On one side of the kitchen module there is placed a small vertical (6) _____, which allows the cultivation of aromatic plants for daily use. The water coming from the sink is filtered and reused in the dishwasher; then undergoes a second filtering process and is used to water the plants in the vertical greenhouse.



▶ New Words

vertical /'vɜ:trɪkl/

adj. 1. having a structure in which there are top, middle and bottom levels 纵向的
2. stand or point straight up 垂直的; 直立的

sustainability /səs,teɪnə'bɪləti/

n. the property of being sustainable 持续性; 永续性; 能维持性

interpret /m'tɜ:prət/

vt. to explain the meaning of sth. 诠释; 说明



▶ New Words

contemporary /kən'tempərəri/

adj. modern and relate to the present time 当代的

module /'mɒdju:l/

n. one of a set of separate parts or units that can be joined together to make a machine, a piece of furniture, a building, etc. 模块; 组件; 配件

internal /ɪn'tɜ:nl/

adj. connected with the inside of sth. 内部的; 里面的

retrieval /rɪ'tri:vəl/

n. the process of getting back information that is stored on a computer 数据检索

proximity /prɒk'sɪməti/

n. the state of being near sb./sth. in distance or time 接近; 邻近; 靠近

moisture /'mɔɪstʃə(r)/

n. very small drops of water in the air, on a surface, or in a substance 水分; 湿度; 潮湿; 降雨量

aromatic /,ærə'mætɪk/

adj. having a noticeable pleasant smell 芳香的; 芬芳的

filter /'fɪltə(r)/

vt. to pass liquid, light, etc. through a special device, especially to remove sth. that is not wanted 过滤

▶ Phrases and Expressions

integrate with

使与……结合



Selection

The Internet's many online stores provide you with a vast array of potential purchases. Whereas a brick-and-mortar store may only provide a few options, an online counterpart may offer additional choices of color and design. For example, retail giants Wal-Mart and Target offer additional items that you can only purchase from their website. In addition, you may find a variety of homemade items online that would be unavailable otherwise. For example, the online marketplace Etsy provides a way for you to buy handcrafted goods from around the world.



Price

Savvy shoppers often search for the best price before making

▶ New Words

appliance /ə'plaiəns/

n. a piece of electrical equipment 家用电器; 器具; 器械

popularity /,pɒpjʊ'lærəti/

n. the state of being liked or supported by a large number of people 普及; 流行; 受欢迎

drawback /'drɔ:bæk/

n. a disadvantage of a situation, product, etc. 缺点; 毛病; 不利因素

well-informed /,welɪn'fɔ:md/

adj. knowing a lot about a particular subject 熟悉的; 博学的; 见多识广的

expedition /,ekspə'diʃn/

n. 1. a short journey, usually made for a particular purpose 短途旅行

2. a long journey, especially made by a group of people to a place that is dangerous or that has not been visited before (尤指一队人的) 远征; 探险

accountancy /ə'kauntənsi/

n. [U] the profession or work of keeping or checking financial accounts 会计行业; 会计工作

poll /pəʊl/

vt. to try to find out what the public thinks about a subject by questioning a large number of people 对……进行民意测验

n. an attempt to find out what the public think about something by questioning a large number of people 民意测验

respondent /rɪ'spɒndənt/

n. 1. a person who replies to something such as a survey or a set of questions (调查表的) 调查对象; 被调查人

a purchase. You may be able to save money by purchasing your item from an auction site, a liquidator, or an out-of-state retailer that is offering the item for less. In addition, many sites don't charge sales tax on out-of-state sales, although this may change eventually. When making an online purchase, make sure to include any shipping fees when figuring out the best price.



Security

One of the biggest concerns surrounding online shopping is the safety of your personal and financial information. In the spring of 2014, hackers successfully gained access to the customer database of auction giant eBay. The database contained personal information, including client names, birthdays, physical addresses, phone numbers, email addresses and encrypted passwords. The theft of this information left customers at risk for phishing scheme, which has the potential to lead to identity theft. In another example, hackers breached the customer databases for Target in 2013. This breach led to the exposure of customer information, including credit and debit card numbers, expiration dates and PIN numbers. Although all retailers carry some risk of a potential security breach, using a reputable retailer that has a secure site may reduce your risk. In addition, pay close attention to any reported breaches and closely monitor the account(s) you use when making an online purchase. Using PayPal, which operates as an intermediary between you and the retailer, may reduce the likelihood of the theft of your financial information. Avoid using public computers or insecure network connections when making online purchases, as doing so may increase your risk.

▶ New Words

2. someone who answers questions 回答者; 答复者

array /ə'rei/

n. 1. a group or collection of things or people, often one that is large or impressive 大堆; 大群; 大量

2. a way of organizing and storing related data in a computer memory 数组; 阵列

whereas /,weər'æz/

conj. used to say that although something is true of one thing, it is not true of another 然而; 但是; 却

counterpart /'kauntəpɑ:t/

n. someone or something that has the same job or purpose as someone or something else in a different place 配对物; 极相似的人或物; 地位相同的人

unavailable /,ʌnə'veɪləbl/

adj. not able to be obtained 难以获得的

handcrafted /'hændkrɑ:ftɪd/

adj. skillfully made by hand, not by machine 手工制作的

savvy /'sævi/

adj. smart, clever and wise 有见识的; 懂实际知识的; 通情达理的

n. understanding 悟性; 理解能力

auction /'ɔ:kʃn/

n. a public meeting where land, building, paintings, etc. are sold to the person who offers the most money for them 拍卖

vt. to sell something at an auction 拍卖; 竞卖

liquidator /'lɪkwɪdɪtə(r)/

n. an official who ends the trade of a company, so that its debts can be paid 公司资产清理人



Accuracy

Because you cannot actually see and touch the item before you buy, what you see online may not be precisely what you get. Occasionally, the item that arrives in the mail falls short of the expectations you had when you made your online purchase. The color may differ from what you saw on the screen or the item may be of a lesser quality than you expected. Use a reputable retailer to reduce the chance of disappointment. In addition, choose a retailer with a return policy that meets your needs in the event you are not satisfied with your purchase.

▶ New Words

encrypt /ɪn'kript/

vt. to write a special code on a document or a piece of information, so that only certain people can read it 把……加密

phish /fɪʃ/

v. using fraudulent websites (phishing site) for Internet fraud 网络钓鱼 (通过互联网骗取他人身份信息、银行账号等以盗取金钱)

breach /brɪ:tʃ/

n. an action that breaks a law, rule or agreement between people, group or countries 违背; 违反; 缺口; 破坏

vt. 1. to break a law, rule, agreement, etc. 违反 (法律、规定、协议等); 破坏; 打破

2. to get through and attack something that is heavily guarded and protected 攻破

reputable /'repjətəbl/

adj. respected for being honest or for doing good work 声誉好的; 受尊敬的; 有信誉的

intermediary /,ɪntə'mɪdɪəri/

n. a person or organization that tries to help two other people or groups to agree with each other 中间人; 中介机构

▶ Phrases and Expressions

shopping expedition	购物旅行
accountancy firm	会计公司
an array of	一排; 一批; 大量
debit card	借记卡
expiration date	截止日期; 保质期

▶ Proper Names

Deloitte 德勤 (世界四大会计师事务所之一)
PayPal 贝宝 (全球最大的在线支付平台)

Answer the following questions with the information from the text.

1. What do we conclude from the study by Deloitte accountancy firm?
2. According to the text, which website can provide a way to buy handcrafted goods?
3. How can you get items at a low price?
4. How do you reduce the risk of online shopping?
5. What's your attitude towards online shopping after reading the passage?

The following part is the structure of text A. Review text A carefully and then fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

Part 1 introduction (para. 1)

(1) _____ is becoming increasingly important in our daily life.

Online shopping has both (2) _____ and (3) _____. Getting to know both the (4) _____ and (5) _____ will help you make a wise and reasonable (6) _____.

Part 2 advantages of online shopping (para. 2–4)

Advantage 1: (7) _____ (para. 2)

Shopping online allows you to do shopping at any (8) _____ and (9) _____. Online shopping saves your time. We can (10) _____ the similar goods by price online without physically visiting (11) _____.

Advantage 2: (12) _____ (para. 3)

Online stores (13) _____ you with a great variety of options.

Shopping (14) _____ offer you all kinds of goods in certain categories.

Advantage 3: (15) _____ (para. 4)

You can (16) _____ for the best price before (17) _____.

Part 3 disadvantages of online shopping (para. 5–6)

Disadvantage 1: (18) _____ (para. 5)

When we do online shopping, the safety of your (19) _____ and (20) _____ is what we worry about most. There is a certain (21) _____ of online payment.

Disadvantage 2: (22) _____ (para. 6)

Because we cannot actually (23) _____ and (24) _____ the (25) _____ before buying online, the actual goods and the introduction of the goods online has a certain gap. What we see online may not be (26) _____ what we get.

III Word-Building

The suffixes -ful and -less can be added to nouns to form adjectives. The suffix -ful means “full of”, “having the qualities of” or “tending to” and the suffix -less means “without” or “not giving”.

For example:

use+-ful — useful pity+-ful — pitiful speech+-less — speechless child+-less — childless

Now add proper suffixes to the words listed below and complete the following sentences with the words newly formed.

use help hope fear thank care color

1. They are _____ for your kind support.
2. He was disappointed so often that he became _____.
3. Please cancel the words which are _____.
4. A _____ person is a weak person.
5. We hope you find the information _____.
6. They lead a busy and _____ life on the campus.
7. A _____ driver is a danger to the public.

IV Translation

A

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你需要金钱和时间，此外你还需要努力。(in addition)

2. 老师要求我们找一些关于中国人口问题的信息。(search for)

3. 你在网上买过东西吗？(make a purchase)

4. 我们必须想个办法解决这个争端。(figure out)

5. 条条大路通罗马。(lead to)

B

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I certainly didn't intend to upset your plans. (intend to)

2. In addition to giving me some advice, he gave me some money. (in addition to)

3. To serve the rapid development of tourist industry, an array of professionals have emerged. (an array of)

4. A study finds that people who went to college are less at risk for heart disease than other less-educated people. (at risk for)

5. He fell short of what we had expected. (fall short of)

**Listen and answer the following questions.**

1. According to David Pogue, in which aspects Apple Watch is better than any before it?

2. Can you tell two of the features which cause the users' disappointment?

Part Three Text B



Warm up

1. Do you usually browse the Internet by your mobile phone in your daily life ?
2. What's the meaning of "phubbing"?

Stop Phubbing

Last month, Justin Valdez, a college student was shot in a subway station in San Francisco, the U.S. The surveillance video showed that before Justin was killed, the killer pulled out the pistol several times, and even wiped his nose with it. However, nobody noticed the killer. The surrounding passengers all focused on their cell phones.



We may see the same scene everywhere in life: in subway stations, restaurants, elevators, roads, people are watching their mobile phones.

▶ New Words

phubbing /fʌbɪŋ/

n. the habit of snubbing someone in favor of a mobile phone/tablet PC in a social setting, which many see as a rude habit gone unchecked
低头症；低头玩手机的现象

snub /snʌb/

vt. to treat someone rudely, especially by intentionally ignoring him or her when you meet
冷落；怠慢

n. an act of snubbing someone
冷落；怠慢

apparently /ə'pærəntli/

adv. 1. obviously 显然地

2. according to appearances; as it seems 看来；似乎



From a family reunion to dating with a friend, people couldn't stop checking their Twitter, WeChat, Facebook on the mobile phones and snubbing the persons in front completely. Phubbing trends not only involve the young people, but also the elderly and kids.



“Phubbing” is a newly coined term which comes from the words “phone” and “snub”. It refers to the activity of being impolite in a social situation by looking at your phone instead of paying attention to the person you are with. The word “phubbing” was included in the Australian National Dictionary in 2012. Apparently, the indifference and rudeness of the information age are spreading globally. A Stop Phubbing campaign site has been launched. You can find the slogan of the website as follows:

▶ New Words

succumb /sə'kʌm/

vi. to stop opposing someone or something that is stronger than you 屈服

apologetically /ə,pələ'dʒetɪkli/

adv. in an apologetic manner 道歉地；表示歉意地

impropriety /,ɪmprə'praɪəti/

n. behavior or a particular action that is unacceptable according to moral or professional standards 不正当的行为；不得体的举止

epicure /'epɪkjʊə(r)/

n. someone who enjoys good food and drink and knows a lot about it 美食家；讲究饮食的人

correspondingly /,kɒrə'spɒndɪŋli/

adv. in a corresponding manner 相应地；相对地

interpersonal /,ɪntə'pɜːsənl/

adj. involving relations between people 人际的；人与人之间的

“stop twittering, stop posting photos... enjoy your food, enjoy the music and respect your campaign.”

Phubbing appears innocuous; however, it does disturb our life. Have you ever been chatting with a friend and succumbed to the temptation, mid-conversation, of checking your mobile and apologetically interrupting the flow because you just can't resist replying to a text message? If so, then you're guilty of a 21st century impropriety now known as phubbing. People who can't help checking their phones during a conversation are known as phubbers. Shen Hongfei, an epicure, wrote in his blog: “I can no longer focus on what



I am eating since I started twittering. My skill of food photography has improved very fast, while my interest in food drops correspondingly.”

Opinion polls indicate that a one-to-one conversation is the most frustrating situation, causing the victim to feel as if the other person is disinterested in them or the conversation in general. Travelling with someone in a car or on public transport, however, is deemed to be the most “acceptable” situation in which phubbing could take place.

Let us put down the cell phone and enjoy the real taste of food and the warmth of interpersonal communication.

▶ Phrases and Expressions

surveillance video	监控视频
stop phubbing	别再当低头族
coined term	新词

▶ Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

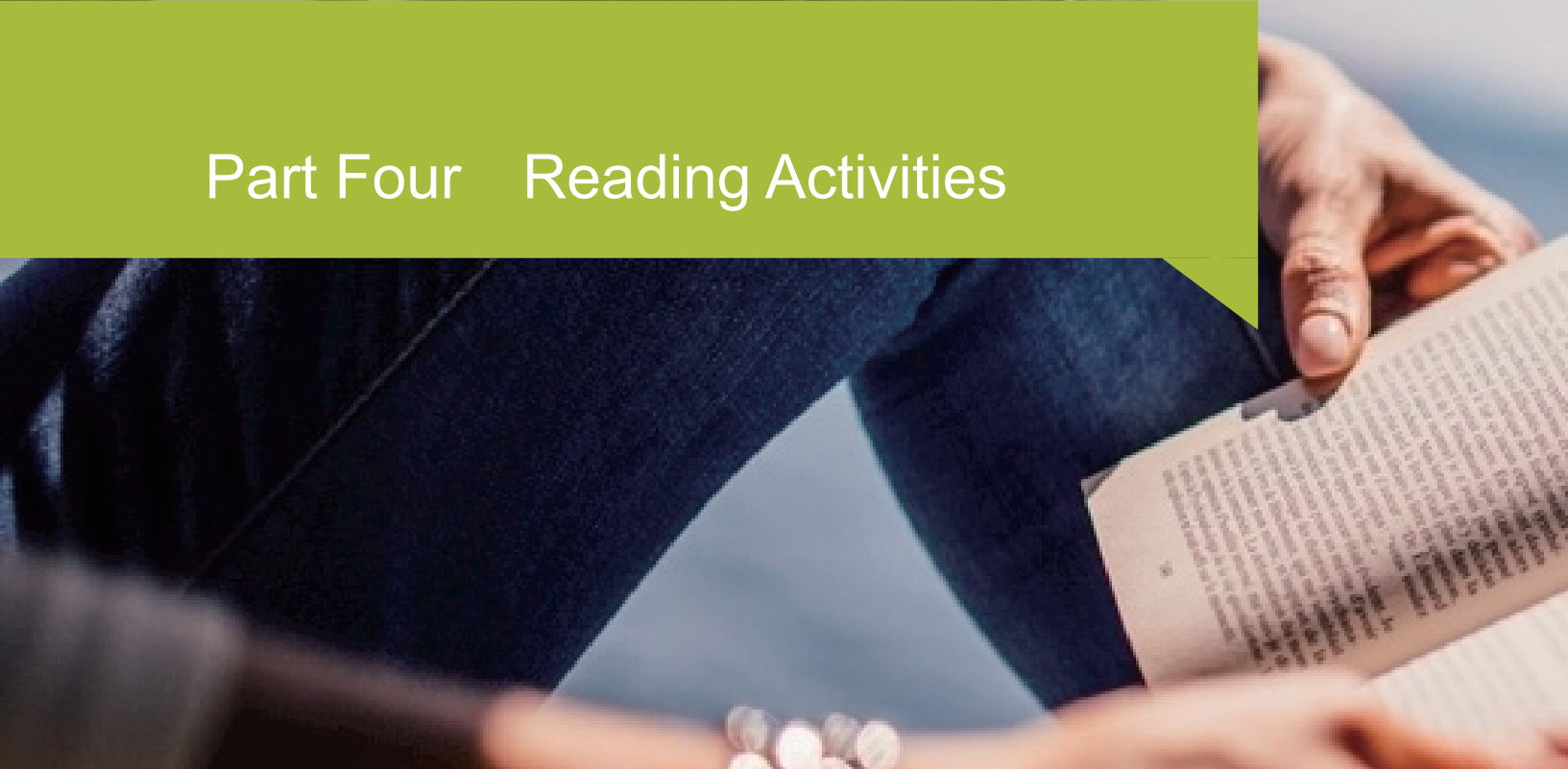
- () 1. “Phubbing” refers to the activity of being impolite in a social situation by looking at your phone instead of paying attention to the person you are with.
- () 2. The indifference and rudeness of the phubbing are spreading everywhere.
- () 3. Phubbers are those who can't help checking their phones during a conversation.
- () 4. People's interest in food drops because of the improved skill of food photography.
- () 5. A one-to-one conversation frustrates the victims of phubbing.

Replace the underlined parts with the words or expressions from the text.
Change the form when necessary.

1. We'll never yield to challenges of hardships.
2. He intentionally ignored her in public and made her feel like an idiot.
3. I consider it my duty to help those who are not able to help themselves.
4. We hold an annual party of former students of the college.
5. She couldn't withstand the lure of money and was dragged into the mire.



Part Four Reading Activities



◆ Reading skill: How to read a text

Reading is an activity that is both funny and enlightening. It can help us be more knowledgeable and successful. However, it is an activity that many people don't engage in very much. Here are four useful tips that can help make reading a rewarding experience rather than a dreaded chore.

1. Be prepared

Never rush straight into reading. Before you begin, look at the title and any pictures. This will give you a good idea of the topic. Think about what you already know. Next, predict what the reading will be about. Think about what you want to learn and write down any questions you may have. Prepare yourself in this way before starting the first page.

2. At first sight

Now that you've got a general idea of the topic, you can begin. Read the entire text over once without stopping. Don't worry about the details yet. In the beginning, all you should be trying to do is to obtain a general impression of the text. When you're done, think about how much you've understood and remembered.

3. It's all in the details

Read the text again, but this time, read it slowly and carefully and concentrate on the important details. If you come across anything else that's interesting and important, underline that. Once you're finished, you should have a fuller understanding of the text.

4. Final reading

Sometimes a third reading is necessary to check items that caused difficulty. By this time, you should be



familiar with the text. You can now focus on any unusual grammar structures or sentence styles. When you've finished, sit back and think about everything you've just learned. That wasn't so difficult, was that?

Reading practice

Read the following passage and practice the reading skill we have just learned.

Fly to Venus

If the population of the earth goes on increasing at its present rate, there will eventually not be enough resources left to sustain life on the planet. By the middle of the 21st century, if present trends continue, we will have used up all the oil that drives our cars. Even if scientists develop new ways of feeding the human race, the crowded conditions on earth will make it necessary for us to look for open space somewhere else. But none of



the other planets in our solar system are capable of supporting life at present. One possible solution to the problem, however, has recently been suggested by American scientist, Professor Carl Sagan.

Sagan believes that before the earth's resources are completely exhausted, it will be possible to change the

atmosphere of Venus and create a new world almost as large as earth itself. The difficulty is that Venus is much hotter than the earth and there is only a tiny amount of water there.

Sagan proposes that algae organisms that can live in extremely hot or cold atmospheres and at the same time produce oxygen, should be bred in condition similar to those on Venus. As soon as this has been done, the algae will be placed in small rockets. Spaceship will then fly to Venus and fire the rockets into the atmosphere. In a fairly short time, the algae will break down the carbon dioxide into oxygen and carbon.



When the algae have done their work, the atmosphere will become cooler, but before man can set foot on Venus it will be necessary for the oxygen to produce rain. The surface of the planet will still be too hot for man to land on it, but the rain will eventually fall, and in a few years, something like earth will be reproduced on Venus.

Exercise

1. At the first sight of the title, what kind of message can you get?
2. According to para. 1, what is the possible solution to the increasing population on earth?
3. Choose the best answer to each of the following.

(1) In the long run, the most insoluble problem caused by population growth on earth will probably be the

lack of _____.

A. food

B. oil

C. space

D. resources

(2) Carl Sagan believes that Venus might be colonized from earth because _____.

A. it might be possible to change its atmosphere

B. its atmosphere is the same as the earth's

C. there is a good supply of water on Venus

D. the days on Venus are long enough

(3) On Venus there is a lot of _____.

A. water

B. carbon dioxide

C. carbon monoxide

D. oxygen

(4) Algae are plants that can _____.

A. live in very hot temperatures

B. live in very cold temperatures

C. manufacture oxygen

D. all of the above

(5) Man can land on Venus only when _____.

A. the algae have done their work

B. the atmosphere becomes cooler

C. there is oxygen

D. it rains there

Part Five Translating Skills



词义的引申

词义的引申是在词汇基本意义的基础上延续或扩展出新义的一种方法，它是语言发展变化的标志之一。英语和汉语词汇在意义上完全对等的情况比较少，如 *bed*（床），*television*（电视机），*wheat*（小麦），*helicopter*（直升机）等。英语词汇语义丰富，且搭配较多，因而大多数情况下，一个英语词汇可有多多个汉语词汇与之对应。英语词汇的引申通常体现在以下三个方面。

1. 英语名词的词义引申。例如：

He claims that poverty is the **root** causes of crime.

他认为贫穷是犯罪的**根本原因**。（*root* 引申为“事情产生或发生的根源”）

You will risk becoming a **dinosaur** if you don't keep up with the development of technology.

如果你不能与时俱进学习新的科学技术，就有**被时代淘汰的危险**。（*dinosaur* 引申为“要被废弃的、落后的东西”）

2. 英语动词以及动词词组的引申。例如：

It is said that machinery installation and plant expansion have severely **taxed** the company's financial resources.

据说，引进设备和工厂扩建使该公司的财力**消耗殆尽**。（*tax* 引申为“使负担重、使消耗多”）

One pound doesn't **go far** these days.

如今，一英镑买不了多少东西。[*go far* 引申为“（钞票）能购买……”]

3. 英语词组和习语的引申。例如：

For many families, especially in tier one cities like Beijing, **two incomes** are a necessity.

对于许多的家庭而言，尤其是在像北京这样的一线城市的家庭，**双收入**是有必要的。（*two incomes* 引申为“夫妻双方都有工资收入”）



Having lost her passport, she is now **in deep water**.

她丢了护照，身陷困厄。（in deep water 引申为“身处困境、险境”）

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into Chinese and pay attention to the words or phrases in bold letters.

1. In some remote areas, the food **deficit** became much more serious as a result of drought.

2. The husband was always the first to **hold out the olive branch** after argument with his wife.

3. He must have undergone many **ups and downs** to be so sophisticated.

4. Tom's parents tried to **put a spoke in the wheel** of his marriage, but in vain.

5. Small countries are always **shadowed** by the great powers at the expense of sharing natural resources.

Part Six Guided Writing

◆ Skill: apposition (同位语)

The prefix “ap-” means “to” or “at”, so the newly-formed word “apposition” refers to the same position. Apposition is a grammatical construction in which two elements, normally noun phrases or noun clauses, are placed side by side, with one element serving to identify the other one. Such two elements are said to be in apposition. If two groups referring to the same person or thing are in apposition, one is placed immediately after the other, with no conjunction (连接词) joining them. For example, in the following two sentences, the phrases *My sister* and *Mary Smith*, as well as *Finland* and *the land of a thousand lakes* are in apposition, with the apposition identified with italics:

My sister, *Mary Smith*, likes pasta.

I was born in Finland, *the land of a thousand lakes*.

◆ Useful techniques to establish appositives

Apposition is a kind of useful modifiers in English. Words, phrases or clauses all can be used as apposition. In many cases, apposition is located after the antecedent to show certain relevant information, such as identities, positions or titles. The following discusses the five major ways to establish apposition.

1. Nouns or noun phrases (sometimes using comma to separate from main body)

For example:

I want very much to listen to the songs, *especially the one you mentioned just now*.

2. Noun clauses

The antecedents modified by noun clauses are generally with a definite article “the”. Such antecedents



include fact, question, news, idea, truth, knowledge, hope, problem, assumption and so on.

For example:

They have to face the fact *that the machine won't work*.

3. Gerund phrases (using comma to separate from main body)

For example:

Jackson enjoys the exercise, *skiing in winter*.

4. Adjectives or adjective phrases (using comma to separate from main body)

For example:

She, *knowledgeable and smart*, is fit for the job.

5. Prepositional phrases (sometimes using comma to separate from main body)

For example:

As the manager of the company, he has to explain what has happened.

Writing sample

Diligence Is the Key to Success

As the famous saying ***Genius is 99% perspiration and 1% inspiration*** goes, one must strive for his goal with diligence, if he would like to succeed.

As we all know, Helen Keller lost her sight at very early age, **19 months old**, which was a big stumbling block to her learning. However, she insisted on working hard and learning everything diligently instead of yielding to her physical defect. Consequently, she became a famous writer and great educator in 19th century who gained a lot of knowledge and mastered 5 languages, **Latin, Greek, French, German as well as English**. Also, people saw the realistic description of the social background in the 16th century through William Shakespeare's *Four Great Tragedies*—**Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth**. How did he achieve this? It is due to his diligence.

We can come to the conclusion ***that diligence is the most reliable way to guide us toward success.***



Exercise

Underline the apposition in the following sentences.

1. Many British parents hold the view that teenagers shouldn't spend too much time online.
2. Michael Jackson, one of the best American singers, is considered as King of Pop.
3. He invited the whole class, teachers and students, to visit his factory.
4. Word came that he had been back to America.
5. The fact that she works hard is well known to us all.
6. Hainan, a tropical island province, is an all-the-year-round tourist resort.
7. We girls often go to the movies together.
8. He's getting a task tonight looking after the children.
9. People, old and young, are all excited.

Khoomei

For one person, to simultaneously make two sounds up to six octaves in difference simulating the sounds of pouring waterfalls, winds on the grassland, and the cries of animals would seem an incredible feat. But Mongolians have such a way of singing, called “Khoomei” or throat-singing.

The method of singing Khoomei, in Mongolian, is called “chor”. Interestingly, “chorus” in English, “chord” in French, and “chor” in German, all refer to the same thing—multi-part singing. The Mongolian “chor” is multi-part singing sung by just one person. Khoomei, in Mongolian, means larynx. With more than 800 years of history and three different genres—the overtone, the quaver, and the complex—Khoomei is surely more than an outstanding vocal mimicry. The basic structure of Khoomei consists of a continuous bass and a musical treble. Singing Khoomei, one needs to use the vocal cords, the nasal and oral cavities, and even the thorax to vibrate the current of air to flow between the three. Sometimes, a Khoomei singer can even create consonances without using the vocal cords. It is said that Khoomei is not to be sung with larynx, but with air currents.

One of the most famous Khoomei singers is Wen Li, who is the only female Khoomei singer in Chinese and Mongolian history, since Khoomei had always been a folk art which only males were allowed to learn. However, Wen Li can produce four voice parts and there are eight frequencies in her voice. It is said that not only talent and hard work are necessary to learn Khoomei, there is also a certain kind of physical standard the singers must have—Wen Li is the combination of all. In her words, “I might have the soul for it”.

For the past 100 years, Khoomei was once lost on the vast Inner Mongolian Plateau. Even today, the number of Khoomei singers is less than 100 throughout the nation. For the protection as well as the development of the legendary folk art, the Khoomei singers are considering whether to add in some modern music, for example, rock. However, as ancestors of the Mongolians said, “chor can only be sung in a place where it is quiet, where you can hear the nature, the birds and the leaves dancing. Once the soul is there, you can begin the chor.”