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# ***UNIT ONE***

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## **Highlights**

### **Section A Listening and Speaking**

- ◆ 学习语音基础知识
- ◆ 掌握 Classroom English 的相关表达

### **Section B Reading**

- ◆ 阅读两篇有关 The College Life and Study 的文章

### **Section C Trying Your Hand**

- ◆ 了解词类、句子成分以及它们之间的关系
- ◆ 学习英语句子的种类和五种基本句型

Section  
A

## Listening and Speaking

## Part One Pronunciation

## 为什么要学习语音

学习语言是为了交际,而交际是否顺利取决于众多因素。一口漂亮纯正的语音就像男士们大方得体的西装和女士们美丽高雅的衣裙一样,给人留下美好的第一印象。优美动听的发音给人的感官乃至心灵以舒适、愉悦的享受,从而使别人更愿意接近你,也令你信心倍增。

## 怎样学习语音

最好的方法就是听和模仿。

听是为了提高你的辨音能力,听教师示范,听原声影碟、音带,只要你用心听,努力将自己置身于一个英语的环境中,久而久之就会受到英语美妙动听音调的熏陶。

不听,光自己读,是学习语音的误区。光听不模仿,则是学习语音的另一个误区。要一遍遍不厌其烦地模仿,大声地读,大胆地说。持之以恒,必定会取得明显进步。

## 应该学英语音还是美音

就语音而言,英音和美音在少数元音和辅音上有些差别,如元音/ʌ/,/ɔ/和辅音/r/等;英音和美音的语调也有些差异,但是这种差异并不影响交际。而且,就语音基本功来说,英音和美音是一样的。所以,无论学哪一种都可以,关键是要练习、练习、再练习。

## 字母、单词和音素的关系

字母是最小的拼写单位,如 word (w-o-r-d),英语共有 26 个字母,它们相互组合拼写出所有的英语单词;而单词是最小的意义单位;音素是最小的语音单位,是用来给字母和单词标注发音的,如/t/,/n/。英语共有 48 个音素,一个音素对应一个音标。

在英语学习过程中,要注意元音字母和元音的区别,元音字母有 5 个,分别是 a, e, i, o, u, 而元音音标有 20 个。以元音(而不是元音字母)读音开头的单词前,冠词要用 an, 否则用 a。现在你应该明白为什么 hour 这个以 h 开头的单词前要用 an 了吧,因为它的音标/auə/中开头的是元音/au/啊!

下面就让我们一起来认识这 20 个元音以及它们的 28 个辅音兄弟姐妹吧!

## 认识国际音标

我们学汉字都知道,遇到不会读的生字查一下字典,看一下拼音。其实,国际音标就是英语单词的“拼音”,只要掌握它,以后看到单词的音标,也就知道这个单词怎么读了。英语有 28 个辅

音和 20 个元音(汉语中元音叫“韵母”,辅音叫“声母”),正是这 48 个“拼音”互相组合才拼出了每个英语字母和英语单词的发音。大家可以通过下面的表格来认识它们:

## 元音(20 个)

单元音	前元音	/i:/ /i/ /e/ /æ/
	中元音	/ə:/ /ə/
	后元音	/ʌ/ /ɑ:/ /ɔ/ /ɔ:/ /u/ /u:/
双元音	合口双元音	/ei/ /ai/ /ɔi/ /əu/ /au/
	集中双元音	/iə/ /eə/ /uə/

## 辅音(28 个)

发 音 部 位 方 法	双唇音		唇齿音		舌齿音		齿龈音		齿龈后音		硬腭齿龈音		硬腭音		软腭音		声门音	
	清音	浊音	清音	浊音	清音	浊音	清音	浊音	清音	浊音	清音	浊音	清音	浊音	清音	浊音	清音	
爆破音	/p/	/b/					/t/	/d/								/k/	/g/	
破擦音							/ts/	/dz/	/tr/	/dr/	/tʃ/	/dʒ/						
摩擦音			/f/	/v/	/θ/	/ð/	/s/	/z/		/r/	/ʃ/	/ʒ/						/h/
鼻音		/m/					/n/									/ŋ/		
舌边音							/l/									(/ɹ/)		
半元音		/w/											/j/		(/w/)			

☆**元音口诀**:单元音分前、中、后,依次各有四、二、六;双元音都结成对,正好八个不要漏。

☆**辅音口诀**:辅音虽多也别慌,清浊成对有十双,剩下/h/, /r/, /l/, /j/, /w/,还有鼻音 /m/, /n/, /ŋ/。

☆**国际音标总括口诀**:英语音素四十八,个个都要记清它,元音单、双二十整,辅音清、浊二十八。

**小贴士** 英语里存在多种音标形式,如英国的牛津音标、美国的韦氏音标、KK 音标等,但从国际范围来看,国际音标的使用范围最广。

## 元音和辅音的区别

1. 元音发音时气流不受任何阻碍,并且声带振动,像医生要我们说“啊”时一样,听起来既清晰又响亮。

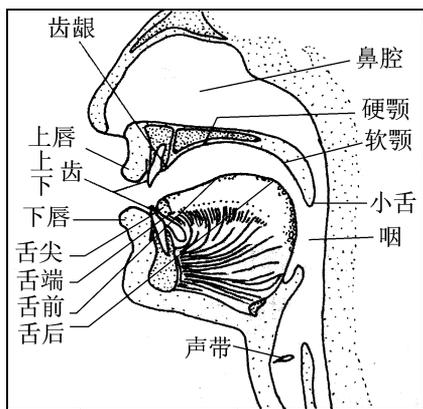
2. 辅音发音时气流会受到某些阻碍。这种阻碍可以来自唇和齿、舌和齿,或舌尖和齿龈等之间的摩擦。根据不同的阻碍部位,辅音有不同的分类,如/b/受到双唇的阻碍,被称为双唇音(见上表)。

辅音发音时声带有的振动,有的不振动。声带振动的为浊辅音,声带不振动的为清辅音。

### 清辅音和浊辅音有什么区别

浊辅音的声带振动,清辅音的声带不振动。英语中有很多清浊相对的辅音,如/p/和/b/, /t/和/d/,它们发音时受到阻碍的部位与发音方式完全相同,只是浊辅音声带振动,如/b/, /d/;而清辅音声带不振动,如/p/, /t/。

### 发音器官有哪些



要发好每个音,首先要知道这些音是通过哪些发音部位发出来的,并了解它们是如何发出来的。英语发音部位中最活跃的要数舌、唇、齿、齿龈和声带。只要把这些部位掌握好,就能基本上发准音了。

**舌:**可以分为四部分——舌尖、舌端、舌中和舌后。它可以前伸后缩,可以抬高放平,舌尖可以抵到上齿龈或下齿龈,它是口腔中最活跃的器官。

**唇:**可以圆唇、扁唇、双唇紧闭,唇形决定了口形的大小。



**齿和齿龈:**齿有上齿和下齿。齿龈也可分成上齿龈和下齿龈。上齿龈和下齿龈是指上齿和下齿后上方和后下方硬的肌肉部分,齿龈也叫牙龈。

声带:声带的位置大约在喉咙的部位。把手放在喉咙上,咳嗽数次,你会感觉到声带的振动。除此以外,英语发音器官还有硬腭、软腭、咽喉、鼻腔和气管等。



## Exercises:



I. Listen to the disk and tell which are unvoiced consonants(清辅音), and which are voiced consonants(浊辅音).

/p/ /w/ /b/ /j/ /f/ /ts/ /m/ /l/ /h/ /g/ /dʒ/ /r/ /k/ /s/  
/dz/ /θ/ /v/ /tr/ /ŋ/ /t/ /ð/ /ʃ/ /dr/ /n/ /d/ /ʒ/ /z/ /tʃ/



II. Listen to the disk and read the following abbreviations (缩略语).

UN	联合国	WTO	世界贸易组织
IOC	国际奥林匹克委员会	UK	英国
USA	美国	A. D.	公元
BBC	英国广播公司	VIP	大人物

## Part Two Imitate and Memorize

- Good morning, boys and girls!  
—Good morning, teacher!  
—Is everybody here? / Is everyone present<sup>①</sup>?  
—Yes! Everybody is here!
- Is anyone absent/away?  
—Jane isn't here.  
—Has she asked for sick leave/personal leave<sup>②</sup>?  
—Yes, she has.
- Why are you late?  
—I overslept and missed my bus.  
—Try not to be late next time.  
—All right.
- What's the Chinese meaning for "miss" here?  
—It means “错过”.  
—Thank you.

- You are welcome. ③
5. —Can you have a try?  
—Sorry, I can't.  
—All right. Think it over<sup>④</sup> and try again. Can anyone help her?
6. —Do you understand everything?  
—Almost. But it is still unclear to me what this part means.
7. —Can you catch me? ⑤  
—I'm afraid you speak too fast. I can't follow you. ⑥
8. —What is the homework for today?  
—Be prepared to retell the text.



### Notes:

- ① present 出席, 到场
- ② sick leave 病假  
personal leave 事假
- ③ You are welcome. 不用谢。
- ④ think it over 仔细考虑一下
- ⑤ Can you catch me? 你听懂了吗?
- ⑥ I can't follow you. 我跟不上/我听不懂。

## Part Three Dialogues



### Dialogue 1

I. Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ( ) 1. Today is Thursday.
- ( ) 2. The teacher receives many flowers.
- ( ) 3. The students' rooms are dirty.

**II. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.**

1. T: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.  
S: Good morning, Mr. Wang.
2. T: Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
S: I am...
3. S: ...Here is a card for you, \_\_\_\_\_.  
T: Oh, \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.
4. T: Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
Li Ping: This morning I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ for Teacher's Day...

**III. Role Play**

Act out Dialogue 1 with your partners.



**Dialogue 2**

**I. Listen to the dialogue and complete the following statements with the information you've heard.**

1. Shall we do them \_\_\_\_\_ or write them in our exercise books?
2. It will \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of time.
3. I won't ask you to \_\_\_\_\_ your exercise books until the day after tomorrow.
4. I will be \_\_\_\_\_ from 1:30 to 5:00.

**II. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions.**

1. On which page will they do their exercises?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. In what ways will they do their homework?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where can they find their teacher?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where does the dialogue most probably take place?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part Four Passages



### Passage 1

Now you'll hear a passage. Listen to it and complete the following sentences according to the information you've heard with the words and phrases provided in the box. Then listen to it again and check your answers.

improve

talking about

was taken by

figure out

1. I watched a video which \_\_\_\_\_ certain member of Taiwan University for teaching students how to improve English listening skills.
2. At the beginning, it is very difficult to understand what the actors are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. But gradually, I can \_\_\_\_\_ more and more words.
4. I know that the method does work to \_\_\_\_\_ my listening skills.



### Passage 2

1. Now you'll hear a passage, which is followed by four questions. Listen to it and choose the best answer to each of the following questions. Then listen to it again and check your answers.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
  - A. It mainly discusses how to speak English with native speakers.
  - B. It mainly discusses why Chinese students can't speak English well.
  - C. It mainly discusses how to improve spoken English.
  - D. It mainly discusses how to learn English.
2. Why are so many Chinese students good at written English but poor at spoken English?
  - A. Because they like writing better.
  - B. Because they lack practice and positive belief in themselves.
  - C. Because they have no opportunity to speak to native speakers.
  - D. Because they have poor listening.
3. Why are so many Chinese students afraid of talking to native speakers?
  - A. Because they are afraid that native speakers might find out their mistakes.
  - B. Because they are shy.

- C. Because they are too young.
- D. Both A and B.

**4. According to the passage, how can we speak English well?**

- A. By doing more speaking.
- B. By doing more writing.
- C. By doing more listening.
- D. By doing more reading.

**II. Discuss with your partners about how to improve oral English, then make a plan and put it into practice.**

## Part Five Manners Bar

### 校园礼仪

**仪表良好 (Good Appearance)** 女生在日常学习和生活中,以不化妆为宜;在社交娱乐活动中,可化淡妆。男生仪表良好的原则是整洁、大方。

**语言文明 (Civilized Language)** 交谈时使用礼貌用语,委婉含蓄,讲话声音适中,语调平和、沉稳,尊重他人,不在公共场所大声喧哗。

**举止优雅 (Elegant Behavior)** 优雅的举止,是大学生充满自信、有良好文化内涵的体现。正式场合不宜将手插在裤袋里或交叉胸前,坐姿正确,避免下意识地做小动作。

**待人诚信 (Sincerity)** 善于表达自己的情感与思想,懂得了解和体察他人。在交往中遵循相互尊重、坦率诚恳、言行适度的原则。

社交礼仪是一个人在社会化过程中必须要了解的重要内容,因为这最能反映他的思想修养、文明程度和精神面貌。作为新时代的大学生,尤其要重视这一点。

Section  
B

## Reading

## Text A

## Pre-class Work: Two-minute Presentation

read the text by yourself before class → try to answer the questions below with the given expressions → organize your ideas into a short passage → give a two-minute presentation in class

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

★ **Useful Expressions:**

in order to... 为了...

large 大的

clean 干净的

beautiful 漂亮的

be different from 与...不同

make some friends 交朋友

various activities 各种各样的活动

firstly, ...secondly, ...thirdly, ... 第一, ...第二, ...第三, ...

## My College Life

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

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

3 Besides, we have to learn how to look after ourselves. When I was in senior high school, I lived with my parents and they took perfect care of me. But now, I'm in a new place. If I still depend on others, I would

Para. 1:

*The writer finds college life is different from senior high school life.*

Para. 2-6:

*The differences between college life and senior high school life.*

Para. 7:

*The writer enjoys his college life.*

never **adapt** myself to the new **surroundings**. So college life makes me **mature**.

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

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

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

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

(Words: 258)

## New Words

<b>various</b> /'vɛəriəs/	<i>adj.</i>	各种各样的
<b>campus</b> /'kæmpəs/	<i>n.</i>	(大学或学院的) 校园
<b>arouse</b> /ə'rauz/	<i>vt.</i>	唤醒; 引起, 激发
<b>enthusiasm</b> /in'θju:ziæzəm/	<i>n.</i>	热情; 热衷的事物
<b>benefit</b> /'benifit/	<i>vi.</i>	得益, 受益
	<i>vt.</i>	使受益
<b>adapt</b> /ə'dæpt/	<i>vt.</i>	适应; 改编, 改写
<b>surroundings</b> /sə'raundiŋz/	<i>n.</i>	环境
<b>mature</b> /mə'tjuə/	<i>adj.</i>	成熟的
	<i>vt.</i>	使成熟
	<i>vi.</i>	成熟
<b>comfortable</b> /'kʌmfətəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	舒适的
<b>widen</b> /'waidn/	<i>vt.</i>	使变宽
	<i>vi.</i>	变宽

<b>knowledge</b> /'nɒlɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	知识
<b>enrich</b> /in'ritʃ/	<i>vt.</i>	使富裕,使充实
<b>addition</b> /ə'dɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	加法;补充;添加物
<b>apply</b> /ə'plai/	<i>vi.</i>	申请
<b>accumulate</b> /ə'kju:mjuleit/	<i>vt.</i>	积累
<b>experience</b> /ik'spiəriəns/	<i>n.</i>	经验;经历
	<i>vt.</i>	经历,体验
<b>describe</b> /di'skraɪb/	<i>vt.</i>	描述,形容
<b>rewarding</b> /ri'wɔ:diŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	值得做的,有益的

### Phrases and Expressions

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



### Notes:

Our school library is a good place for students to study in, the reading room quiet and comfortable.

注意,“the reading room quiet and comfortable”是独立结构(Absolute Construction),在句中作状语。

## Background Tips

### 美国的高等教育

美国的高等教育分为四种类型。它们是:

1. 技术专科学校(Technical Training Institute),学制2~3年,主要培养半专业性技术人员。
2. 初级学院(Junior College)或社区学院(Community College),学制2年,主要为地方培养半专业性技术人员,同时也有部分学生转入4年制大学(four-year college)学习。
3. 文理学院(College of Arts and Science)、州立学院(State College)和独立专业学院

(Independent College), 学制4年, 主要培养专业人才, 毕业后一般授予学士学位(Bachelor of Arts or Science)。

4. 大学(University), 学制4年, 这类大学大多数设有2~4年的研究院, 毕业后可获得硕士学位(Master's Degree)或博士学位(Doctor's Degree)。大学比学院规模宏大, 通常由若干个学院组成, 除了文理学院以外, 还有教育学院(College of Education)、卫生学院(College of Health Science)、农学院(College of Agriculture)等。此外, 有些大学还设有专业学院, 如医学院(Medical School)、法学院(Law School)等。



## Exercises:

### Task 1 Trying to Remember It

Fill in the blanks without referring to the original text. Then check your answers. After that, read the passage aloud until you can say it from memory.

In senior high school, teachers would 1 \_\_\_\_\_ me to study if I didn't work hard. But now it seems to be another 2 \_\_\_\_\_ —study becomes my own 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (actually it should always be). More often than not, I'm in the classroom studying 4 \_\_\_\_\_ my own. So I can say it is the college life that lets me know how to study.

Our school library is a good place for students to study 5 \_\_\_\_\_, the reading room quiet and 6 \_\_\_\_\_. The books there really help me a lot. Not only does reading widen my knowledge, but it also 7 \_\_\_\_\_ my life.

### Task 2 Reading Comprehension

#### I. Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- ( ) 1. In order to adapt to the new environment, a college student must depend on himself.
- ( ) 2. In college, teachers usually make students learn by themselves instead of giving them lectures.
- ( ) 3. The reason why the writer likes studying in the library is that the environment there is comfortable.
- ( ) 4. A college student must get some practical experience through a part-time job.
- ( ) 5. The writer enjoys his college life very much.

#### II. Explain the following sentences.

1. **Text sentence:** If I still depend on others, I would never adapt myself to the new surroundings.

**Paraphrase:** I will never adapt myself to the new surroundings unless \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Text sentence:** Our school library is a good place for students to study in, the reading room quiet and comfortable.

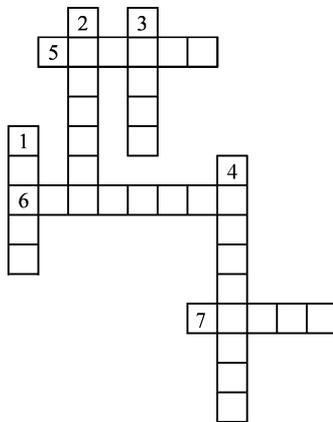
**Paraphrase:** Our school library is a good place for students to study in, and the reading room \_\_\_\_\_.

3. **Text sentence:** It helps me accumulate the practical experience, which is important to a college student.

**Paraphrase:** It helps me accumulate the practical experience, and the experience \_\_\_\_\_.

### Task 3 Vocabulary & Structure

#### I. Crossword



**To help you:**

- [ **Down** ]
1. (cause something to) become wider
  2. of several kinds, unlike one another
  3. make a formal request
  4. worth doing; satisfying

- [ **Across** ]
5. grounds and buildings of a university or college
  6. say what somebody/something is like; depict something in words
  7. become adjusted to new conditions, etc.

**II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given below( Please notice that not every one will be used).**

apply	enthusiasm	enrich	benefit
accumulate	mature	rewarding	comfortable
surroundings	arouse	describe	experience

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

**III. Rewrite the following sentences by using inverted order(倒装).**

Model:

Reading not only widens my knowledge, but also enriches my life.

⇒ Not only does reading widen my knowledge, but also enriches my life.

1. She not only sings beautifully but also dances wonderfully.
2. Michael Jordan is not only a good basketball player but also a good businessman.
3. Through the online course, we not only learned English but also made some friends.
4. Mr. Wang is not only our English teacher but also our friend.

## Task 4 Translation

**I. Complete the following sentences.**

1. (我们收获很多) \_\_\_\_\_ from reading English stories.
2. (将是另一番景象) \_\_\_\_\_ to study abroad.
3. (是我姐姐) \_\_\_\_\_ who taught me to swim yesterday.
4. You know, it's my dream to be a tourist guide, so I will(申请这份工作) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Can you(描述一下你看到的東西) \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I need more time to(好好考虑考虑) \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. But now it seems to be another story—study becomes my own business.
2. Our school library is a good place for students to study in, the reading room quiet and comfortable.
3. It helps me accumulate the practical experience, which is important to a college student.
4. Once I was asked to describe my college life with some simple words, I thought it over and said, “Colorful, wonderful, rewarding...”

### Text B

## Why I Came to College?

1 Why did I choose to **attend** college? I have asked myself many times during the past three and a half months. Did I come because of my parents' **influence** or because of the **goal** of my own? After thinking about these questions many times, I have reached the conclusion that it is something that I truly want to do.

2 Originally my parents did influence my opinions about **education** in general. From the beginning of my schooling, my parents seemed to **assume** that I would attend college, and by the time I reached senior high school, I had become used to that idea as well.

3 When I entered senior high school, I attended the college preparatory program there, looking ahead four years to college. Then **gradually** I became truly interested in many of the subjects. And I felt that I wanted to continue to study those areas. As my senior high school drew to a close, I began to **realize** why I had this hope.

4 Finally, I began to **recognize** in my life a strong desire to **obtain** knowledge. I knew that I would not be content to simply end my educational career with senior high school and **enter** the working world. I truly felt a need to **continue** learning in order to get a better understanding of the world around me. My final **decision** to attend college seemed a natural one, and my choice of **engineering** as a field of study came easily as well.

(Words: 250)

### New Words

<b>attend</b> /ə'tend/	<i>vt.</i>	参加, 上(大学)
<b>influence</b> /'influəns/	<i>vt. &amp; n.</i>	影响(力)
<b>goal</b> /gəul/	<i>n.</i>	目标, 目的

<b>education</b> /ˌedʒu'keɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	教育
<b>assume</b> /ə'sju:m/	<i>vt.</i>	假设,假定,认为
<b>gradually</b> /'grædʒuəli/	<i>adv.</i>	逐渐地
<b>realize</b> /'ri:əlaɪz/	<i>vt.</i>	意识到
<b>recognize</b> /'rekəɡnaɪz/	<i>vt.</i>	认可,承认,赏识
<b>obtain</b> /əb'teɪn/	<i>vt.</i>	获得,得到
<b>enter</b> /'entə/	<i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	进入,加入,参加
<b>continue</b> /kən'tɪnju:/	<i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	连续,继续
<b>decision</b> /dɪ'sɪʒən/	<i>n.</i>	决定,决心
<b>engineering</b> /ˌendʒɪ'niəriŋ/	<i>n.</i>	工程学

### Phrases and Expressions

<b>reach the conclusion</b>	得出结论
<b>in general</b>	一般来说,大体上
<b>used to something</b>	(对某事物)已适应,已习惯
<b>as well</b>	同样,也
<b>college preparatory program</b>	大学预科班
<b>draw to a close</b>	即将结束

### About the Theme

为什么上大学?不同的人可能会有不同的回答。有的人是为了将来能找到一份好的工作;有的人是为了离开位于穷乡僻壤的家乡去看看外面的精彩世界;有的人是想实现自己的理想;也有的人是迫于父母的压力不得已而为之。相信作者对为什么上大学的理解会对你有所启迪,引发你的一些思考。



### Exercises:

I. Choose the best answer according to the text you have read.

- Why does the writer come to college? It is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - because of his parents
  - because of his teacher
  - because he wants to find a good job later
  - because he wants to continue to study what he is interested in

**2. What is the function of “did” in Paragraph 2 ?**

- A. To indicate the past time.
- B. To emphasize the word “influence”.
- C. To act as a verb.
- D. No special function.

**3. What does “hope” mean in Paragraph 3?**

- A. To go to college.
- B. To study what I like.
- C. To drop school.
- D. To end senior high school as quickly as possible.

**4. What does “enter the working world” mean in Paragraph 4?**

- A. To make friends with the workers.
- B. To find a job.
- C. To go to the factory.
- D. To find a part-time job.

**5. Why does the writer say “my final decision to attend college seemed a natural one”?**

- A. Because it was decided by the writer’s parents.
- B. Because the writer studied very well.
- C. Because the writer liked nature.
- D. Because the writer had a clear idea about why he came to college.

**II . Discuss the following questions with your partners.**

1. Why do you come to college?
2. What do you think about the function of college education?

Section  
C

## Trying Your Hand

## Part One Grammar

## 词类、句子成分以及它们之间的关系

英语语法主要由词法 (morphology) 和句法 (syntax) 两部分组成。

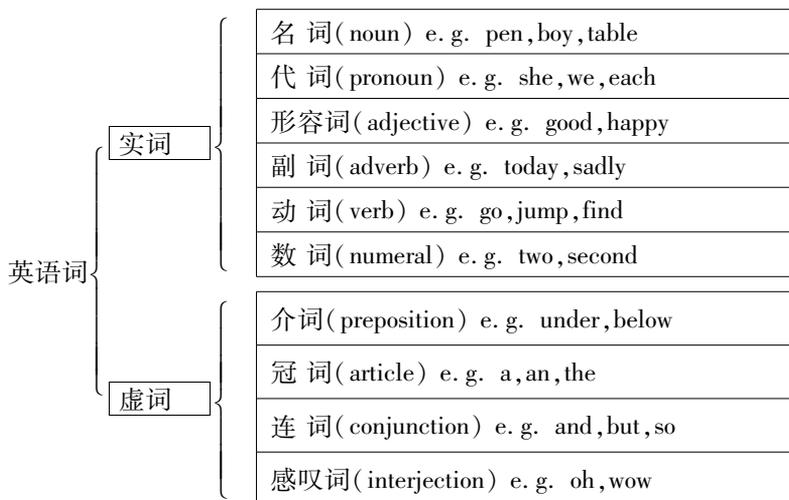
▲词法——研究词的形式及其用法。

▲句法——研究句子的各个组成部分及其安排规律。

## 一、词类

英语词通常分为十大类,即名动形、数冠代、副介连感叹。其中名代形、副动数都有实义,能单独充当句子成分,故称为实词 (Notional Word); 而介冠连、感叹没有实义,故称为虚词 (Form Word)。

见下图:



## 助记口诀

汉语——名动形、数量代、副介连助叹 (无冠词)

英语——名动形、数冠代、副介连感叹 (无量词)

## 二、句子成分

英语的句子成分有八种,即主语(subject)、谓语(predicate)、宾语(object)、表语(predicative)、定语(attribute)、状语(adverbial)、主语补足语(subject complement)和宾语补足语(object complement)。其中,主、谓、宾、表语为句子的主干,定、状和补语起修饰和补充作用。

## 三、词类和句子成分的关系

词类与句子成分既有区别又有联系。词类是孤立的单词的分类;而句子成分则指单词、词组、短语或从句在句中的作用。句子的各种成分总是由属于一定词类的单词(或词组、短语、从句)来担当的,因此在词类和句子成分之间存在着某种对应关系。现将这种对应关系列表如下:

	主语	宾语	表语	定语	状语	宾(主)语补足语
名词	√	√	√	√	√	√
代词	√	√	√	√		√
形容词			√	√		√
副词			√		√	
数词	√	√	√	√		√
不定式	√	√	√	√	√	√
分词			√	√	√	√
动名词	√	√	√	√		
介词短语			√	√	√	√

### 小贴士

1. 实义动词、系动词、助动词或情态动词加其他动词的适当形式在句子中充当谓语。而动词转化为非谓语动词(不定式、分词和动名词)后则可以充当其他成分。
2. 介词是虚词,不能单独充当句子成分,只有转化为介词短语后才可以。
3. 连词不能单独充当句子成分,只在句子中起连接词、词组或句子的作用。
4. 冠词不能单独充当句子成分,用在名词前,帮助说明名词的含义。



### Exercises:

I. Decide the parts of speech (词类) of the underlined words and the sentence elements(句子成分) they act.

1. The machine works well.
2. We do our morning exercises every day.
3. It's me.

4. See the notes below.
5. The text is divided into four parts.
6. Can I help you?
7. There is a car in front of the house.
8. The film is almost over.
9. Tom is reading and Betty is watching TV.
10. Only two were here.

## Part Two General Writing

### 英语句子的种类和五种基本句型

#### 一、英语句子分类

按交际功能分为四类：

1. 陈述句 (statement): e. g. I am a student.
2. 疑问句 (question): e. g. Where are you from?
3. 祈使句 (imperative): e. g. Open the door, please.
4. 感叹句 (exclamation): e. g. Oh, my goodness!

按语法结构分为三类：

1. 简单句 (simple sentence): 只有一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)的句子。  
e. g. My parents gave me a present for my birthday.
2. 并列句 (compound sentence): 包含两个或多个互不依从的主谓结构的句子。  
e. g. The boys are singing and the girls are dancing.
3. 复合句 (complex sentence): 由一个主句和一个或多个从句组成的句子。  
e. g. Do you see what I mean? (宾语由从句担任)

#### 二、五种基本句型

英语的基本句型有五种,千变万化的句子都是由它们演变而来的。

1. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (subject + link verb + predicative)  
e. g. The TV set is out of order.  
e. g. He is unemployed now.
2. 主语 + 不及物动词 (subject + *vi.*)  
e. g. The birds sing.  
e. g. He is reading carefully.
3. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 (subject + *vt.* + object)  
e. g. I have a car.

- e. g. She is watching TV.
4. 主语 + 及物动词 + 间宾 + 直宾 (subject + *vt.* + indirect object + direct object)  
e. g. Tom told me something about this matter.  
e. g. He paid me fifty yuan.
5. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾补 (subject + *vt.* + object + object complement), 宾补起着补充说明宾语状态的作用, 宾语和宾补之间存在着意义上或逻辑上的主谓关系。  
e. g. I asked John to open the door. (开门的是约翰)  
e. g. I found the door open. (门的状态是开着的)



### Exercises:

I. **Decide which basic sentence pattern each of the sentences below comes from.** (指出下面句子各是由五种基本句型里的哪一种演变来的)

- The sun sets in the west.
- I always found him happy.
- Open the door, please.
- Could you pass me the glass?
- Who is the manager?

### II. Choose the better translation and state WHY.

- 他的工作是洗桌子和漆桌子。  
译文① His job is to wash and paint tables.  
译文② His job is to wash tables and paint tables.
- 他在客厅看电视。  
译文① He is in the living room watching TV.  
译文② He is watching TV in the living room.
- 他是个很难对付的人。  
译文① He is a man hard to deal with.  
译文② He is a hard to deal with man.

III. **Make sentences with the given words and phrases, using the sentence patterns(句型) given in the brackets.** (用指定的基本句型连词成句)

- is, writing, Tom, a letter (主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语)
- what, she, a, girl, is, nice (主语 + 系动词 + 表语)
- my, me, advises, to go abroad, teacher (主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾补)