



普通高等教育大学英语系列教材

**INNOVATION
COLLEGE ENGLISH**

创新大学英语

三册 自主学习用书

总 顾 问：戴炜栋

总 主 编：傅勇林

总 主 审：戴炜栋



华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

创新大学英语三册自主学习用书 / 冯智文, 易红, 王庆玲主编(傅勇林总主编). - 上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2009 年 8 月

ISBN 978-7-5617-6546-3

(普通高等教育大学英语系列教材)

I. 创... II. ①冯... ②易... ③王... III. 英语-高等学校-自学参考资料-IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 125025 号

普通高等教育大学英语系列教材
创新大学英语 三册 自主学习用书

总 顾 问 戴炜栋
总 主 编 傅勇林
主 编 冯智文 易 红 王庆玲
责任编辑 李 艺
审读编辑 张 佳 王 英
装帧设计 创图文化

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮 编 200062
电话总机 021-62450163 转各部门 行政传真 021-62572105
客服电话 021-62865537(兼传真)
门市(邮购)电话 021-62869887
门市地址 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口
网 址 www.ecnupress.com.cn

印 刷 者 成都市海翔印务有限公司
开 本 787×1092 16 开
印 张 23
字 数 446 千字
版 次 2009 年 8 月第 1 版
印 次 2010 年 7 月第 2 次
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5617-6546-3/H·425
定 价 34.20 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社市场部调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

Contents

Unit One **Competition and Cooperation** 1—41

Part One	Text Study and Exercises	1
	—Word Study	1
	—Difficult Sentences	8
	—Exercises	11
Part Two	Extensive Reading	14
	—Reading in Depth	14
	—Fast Reading	28
Part Three	Listening	31
	—Listening Practice	31
	—Topic-related Listening	31
Part Four	Writing	33
	—Essay Writing	33
	—Practical Writing	33
Keys	Part One—Part Four	34

Unit Two **Business** 42—83

Part One	Text Study and Exercises	42
	—Word Study	42
	—Difficult Sentences	48
	—Exercises	50
Part Two	Extensive Reading	54
	—Reading in Depth	54
	—Fast Reading	68
Part Three	Listening	71
	—Listening Practice	71
	—Topic-related Listening	72
Part Four	Writing	73
	—Essay Writing	73
	—Practical Writing	74
Keys	Part One—Part Four	75

Unit Three Information Technology 84—125

Part One	Text Analysis and Exercises	84
	—Word Study	84
	—Difficult Sentences	91
	—Exercises	93
Part Two	Extensive Reading	97
	—Reading in Depth	97
	—Fast Reading	110
Part Three	Listening	113
	—Listening Practice	113
	—Topic-related Listening	114
Part Four	Writing	115
	—Essay Writing	115
	—Practical Writing	116
Keys	Part One—Part Four	117

Unit Four Biochemistry 126—167

Part One	Text Analysis and Exercises	126
	—Word Study	126
	—Difficult Sentences	132
	—Exercises	134
Part Two	Extensive Reading	137
	—Reading in Depth	137
	—Fast Reading	152
Part Three	Listening	155
	—Listening Practice	155
	—Topic-related Listening	155
Part Four	Writing	157
	—Essay Writing	157
	—Practical Writing	157
Keys	Part One—Part Four	159

Unit Five International Conference 168—211

Part One	Text Analysis and Exercises	168
	—Word Study	168

	—Difficult Sentences	175
	—Exercises	178
Part Two	Extensive Reading	182
	—Reading in Depth	182
	—Fast Reading	197
Part Three	Listening	200
	—Listening Practice	200
	—Topic-related Listening	200
Part Four	Writing	202
	—Essay Writing	202
	—Practical Writing	202
Keys	Part One—Part Four	203

Unit Six **Career** 212—254

Part One	Text Study and Exercises	212
	—Word Study	212
	—Difficult Sentences	217
	—Exercises	220
Part Two	Extensive Reading	223
	—Reading in Depth	223
	—Fast Reading	238
Part Three	Listening	241
	—Listening Practice	241
	—Topic-related Listening	242
Part Four	Writing	243
	—Essay Writing	243
	—Practical Writing	244
Keys	Part One—Part Four	245

Unit Seven **Study Abroad** 255—296

Part One	Text Study and Exercises	255
	—Word Study	255
	—Difficult Sentences	260
	—Exercises	264
Part Two	Extensive Reading	267

	—Reading in Depth	267
	—Fast Reading	281
Part Three	Listening	284
	—Listening Practice	284
	—Topic-related Listening	285
Part Four	Writing	286
	—Essay Writing	286
	—Practical Writing	287
Keys	Part One—Part Four	288

Unit Eight Advertising 297—333

Part One	Text Study and Exercises	297
	—Word Study	297
	—Difficult Sentences	301
	—Exercises	304
Part Two	Extensive Reading	307
	—Reading in Depth	307
	—Fast Reading	321
Part Three	Listening	323
	—Listening Practice	323
	—Topic-related Listening	324
Part Four	Writing	325
	—Essay Writing	325
	—Practical Writing	325
Keys	Part One—Part Four	326

Glossary 334—353

UNIT 1

Competition and Cooperation



Part One Text Study and Exercises

Word Study

1. competition

n. 1) (~ **between/among/for sb./sth.**) a situation in which people or organizations try to be more successful than other people or organizations 竞争

e.g. There is fierce competition between banks.

银行之间有着激烈的竞争。

Competition among youths to enter the best colleges is intense.

年轻人想上一流大学的竞争是很激烈的。

2) an organized event in which people or teams compete against each other 比(竞)赛

e.g. The competition will be held in Copenhagen next year.

比赛将会于明年在哥本哈根举行。

He entered a chess competition in the local newspaper and finished third. 他参加了当地报纸举办的一场象棋比赛,名列第三。

【扩展】 **compete v.** (~ **with/for/against sb./sth.**; ~ **to do sth.**) to try to win sth. by defeating others who are trying to do the same 竞争,争夺

e.g. She and her sister are always competing for attention.

她和她姐姐总是争着出风头。

competitive adj. of or involving competition 比赛的,竞争的

e.g. Competitive sports encourage children to work together as a team.

竞争性的运动鼓励孩子们进行团队合作。

2. cooperate

v. (~ **with sb./~ in sth.**; ~ **to do sth.**) to work or act together for a shared purpose 合(协)作

e.g. They'll get the job finished much more quickly if they all cooperate.

如果他们一起合作,他们会更快完成这项工作。

The British cooperated with the French in designing the satellite.

英法合作设计人造卫星。

Several countries cooperated to build the new plane.

几个国家合作制造新的飞机。

【扩展】**cooperation** *n.* (~ **between/with sb./sth.**; **in ~ with sb.**) acting or working together for a common purpose 合(协)作

e.g. A working group will be established to promote cooperation.

将成立一个工作小组以促进合作。

cooperative *adj.* willing to cooperate; helpful 合(协)作的

e.g. The management would like to thank the staff for being so cooperative.

管理层要感谢全体员工的通力合作。

cooperatively *adv.* 合(协)作地

3. verify

vt. to check that sth. is true or accurate; confirm 证(核)实;证明

e.g. The prisoner's statement was verified by several witnesses.

犯人的供词得到几个证人的证实。

Before the bank was willing to lend him money, it had to verify that he was the true owner of the house.

银行必须证实他是这座房子的真正主人,才愿借钱给他。

【扩展】**verification** *n.* 证(核)实,确认

e.g. We need verification of your new address.

我们需要核实你的新地址。

4. neglect

vt. 1) to give too little attention or care to 疏忽,忽视(略)

e.g. You've been neglecting your work.

你对工作不够重视。

No country can afford to neglect the education of its young people.

任何国家都不能忽视对年轻人的教育。

2) (~ **to do/doing sth.**) fail or forget to do sth. especially because of carelessness or forgetfulness (由于疏忽、遗忘等)漏掉(做某事)

e.g. Don't neglect to lock the door / locking the door when you leave.

你走时别忘了锁门。

n. (~ **of sth.**) failure to pay proper attention to sth. 忽略,疏(忽)漏

e.g. The tenants are complaining about the council's neglect of their property.

这些住户在抱怨市政局忽略了他们住房的维修问题。

The house has fallen into a state of neglect.

这所房屋已处于荒废的状态。

【扩展】**neglectful** *adj.* (**be ~ of sth.**) not looking after sth. properly, or not giving it enough attention 不注意的,疏忽的

e.g. She became more and more neglectful of her responsibilities.

她越来越玩忽职守。

5. bring... out

1) to make sth. easier to see, taste, notice, etc. 使……显现,引出

e.g. The increased responsibility brought out her best qualities.

她的担子加重了,这就使她身上的优点得以发挥。

I want to bring out clearly all the issues that are involved.

我想把所涉问题都清楚地提出来。

2) to present (a new product) to the public, introduce for sale 推出(新产品),推销

e.g. They are bringing out a new model of the car next year.

明年他们将推出这种汽车的新型号产品。

6. virtually

adv. almost, nearly 实际上,事实上

e.g. My book's virtually finished; I've only a few last-minute changes to make to it.

我的书几乎已经完成,只是要做最后几处修改。

It's virtually impossible to convince him to eat vegetables.

要说服他吃蔬菜几乎是不可能的。

【扩展】**virtual** *adj.*

1) very nearly a particular thing 实际上,事实上

e.g. Over the years they had become virtual strangers.

在过去的几年里,他们几乎已经成为陌生人。

2) created by computers or appearing on computers or the Internet 虚拟的

e.g. a virtual community 虚拟社区

a virtual pet 虚拟宠物

7. elementary

adj. 1) concerning the first and easiest part of a subject 初步的,基本的

e.g. They clearly failed to take even the most elementary precautions.

很明显他们甚至没有采取最基本的防范措施。

The six stages take students from elementary to advanced level.

这六个阶段能使学生从初级升入高级。

2) simple or basic 简单的,容易的

e.g. It's interesting work, although quite a lot of it is elementary.

这是一份有趣的工作,尽管很多内容是简单的。

【扩展】**elementary school** *n.* (美国的)小学

8. personnel

n. 1) the department in a company etc. that chooses people for jobs and deals with their complaints, problems, etc. 人事部门

e.g. The personnel department is organizing the training of the new members of staff.

人事部门正在组织新雇员的培训。

Please contact the personnel supervisor for benefit information.

有关福利方面的情况请与人事主管联系。

- 2) the people who work in a company, organization, or military force 人员, 员工
e.g. It needs qualified office personnel and good telephone and telex communications.
它需要有称职的公务人员, 良好的电话、电传通讯设施。
All the managerial personnel at the factory are hired on contract.
工厂所有管理人员都是聘用的。

9. vacancy

- n.** 1) (~for sth.) a job that is available for sb. to start doing 空职(缺)
e.g. We still have vacancies for drivers but all the other positions have been filled.
我们的司机名额尚有空缺, 但其他职位都已满员。
There are always plenty of vacancies for bar staff.
酒吧员工的职位空缺总是很多。
2) a room in a hotel or building that is not being used and is available for sb. to stay in 空房(位)
e.g. We have no vacancies at all during July.
7月份我们没有任何空房。

【扩展】vacant *adj.*

- 1) empty, not filled with anything 空着的, 未被占用的
e.g. A vacant apartment in New York City is very difficult to find.
在纽约市内很难找到一所空的公寓住处。
2) (of a job) not at present filled (工作职位) 空缺的
e.g. The job has been vacant for several months now.
这个职位迄今已经空缺好几个月了。

10. participate

- v.** (~ in) to take part or become involved in an activity 参与(加)
e.g. She actively participates in local politics.
她积极参与本地政治活动。
He planned to participate in the demonstration, but then he got cold feet.
他打算参加示威, 但后来临阵退缩了。
【扩展】**participation** **n.** (~ in sth) the act of taking part in an activity or event 参与(加)
e.g. We won the game because of his participation.
由于他的参与, 我们赢了比赛。

11. perception

- n.** 1) the ability to understand and make good judgments about sth. 洞察力, 理解力
e.g. He is man of great perception.
他是一个极有洞察力的人。
2) a particular way of understanding or thinking about sth. 理解, 看法
e.g. There is a perception that management only wants to cut costs.
有一种理解是管理层一心只想削减成本。
The public's perception of him is slowly changing.
公众对他的看法在慢慢改变。

3) the ability to notice sth. by seeing, hearing, smelling, etc. 感(知)觉

e.g. visual perception 视觉

the perception of pain 痛感

【扩展】**perceive** *v.* to understand or think about sth. in a particular way 理解, 思考; 认为

e.g. Computers were often perceived as a threat.

计算机常常被视作是一种威胁。

perceptive *adj.* able to notice or understand things quickly and easily 观察敏锐的, 善于理解的

e.g. Children can be amazingly perceptive about adults' moods.

孩子们如此善于观察大人的情绪, 真是令人称奇。

12. conduct

vt. 1) to carry out or direct 进行, 实施

e.g. Despite numerous failures, they continued to conduct the experiment without flagging.

尽管实验几次都失败了, 他们仍毫不气馁地继续进行。

We are conducting a survey of consumer attitudes towards organic food.

我们正在进行一项针对消费者对于有机食物的态度的调查。

2) (~ oneself well/badly) behave in the specified way (行为) 表现

e.g. I think he conducted himself admirably, considering the difficult circumstances.

考虑到那种困难的情况, 我认为他的表现令人钦佩。

n. 1) a person's behavior in a particular place or in a particular situation 行为, 品行

e.g. The prisoner was released early because of good conduct.

该罪犯因表现良好被提前释放。

2) the way in which an activity is organized and carried out 指导(挥), 管理

e.g. There was growing criticism of the Government's conduct of the war.

政府领导作战的方式受到越来越多的批评。

13. sophisticated

adj. 1) complex and advanced in design 复杂的, 精密的, 尖端的

e.g. The electronics aboard the new aircraft are very sophisticated.

安装在新飞行器上的电子器件非常复杂。

2) having a lot of experience of life, and good judgment about socially important things such as art, fashion, etc. 世故的, 老练的; 高雅时髦的

e.g. Customers are getting more sophisticated and more demanding.

消费者变得越来越老到, 要求越来越高。

Ten-year-olds can have a highly sophisticated grasp of morality.

10岁的孩子就能对道德有非常深刻的了解了。

【扩展】**sophistication** *n.* 老练, 圆滑; 复杂

e.g. Your son's essays show great maturity and sophistication.

你儿子的论文显示出高度的成熟和老练。

14. in the case of

so far as whoever or whatever is specified is concerned 就……而言,关于

e.g. In the case of a physical change no new substance is formed.

就物理变化来说,没有新的物质产生。

In the case of a highly intelligent animal, elementary training is easy.

就高度灵敏的动物而言,初级训练并不难。

【扩展】in case if it happens that, if it should happen that, lest 假使,以防万一

e.g. Take an umbrella in case it rains.

带上雨伞以防下雨。

in any case whatever happens or may have happened, anyway, anyhow 无论如何,不管怎样

e.g. We have to help her to pay the debt in any case.

我们无论如何得帮她还债。

in no case under no circumstances, never 无论如何不,决不

e.g. In no case should he be allowed to get up until he is completely recovered from his illness.

除非他完全康复,绝不应让他起床。

in case of if whatever is specified should occur 万一,假如发生

e.g. Break the circuit first in case of fire.

如遇火警,先断开电路。

15. integrity

n. 1) the state of being united as one complete thing 完整(全)

e.g. But the final impression of her works is astonishing integrity and originality.

但是她的作品最后留给人的印象,却是惊人的完整和富于独创。

Our integrity as a nation is threatened by these separatist forces.

我们国家的完整受到了这些分裂主义势力的威胁。

2) strength and firmness of character or principle, honesty 正直,诚实

e.g. The integrity of the judge is unquestioned.

这位法官的正直是毫无疑问的。

He is a man of integrity; we all admire him.

他是一个正直的人。我们大家都敬佩他。

16. reinforce

v. 1) to add strength or support to, make stronger or firmer 加(增)强

e.g. Their arguments are strongly reinforced by the latest trade figures.

最近的贸易数字更加有力地证实了他们的论点。

Newspapers like this tend to reinforce people's prejudices.

这一类的报纸往往会增加人们的偏见。

2) to make part of a building, structure, piece of clothing, etc., stronger 使……加固,修缮

e.g. Crews started work today to reinforce the seriously damaged bridge.

全体人员今天开始动工,修复这座严重毁坏的大桥。

【扩展】**reinforcement** *n.* 加(增)强;增援力量

e.g. A small force would hold the position until reinforcements could be sent.

一支小部队将坚守阵地直到能派出增援部队为止。

17. distribute

v. 1) (~ sth. to sb.) to share things among a group of people, especially in a planned way
分发(配)

e.g. The demonstrators distributed leaflets to passers-by.

示威者向行人分发传单。

The firm should distribute wages on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

公司应按照同工同酬的原则进行分配。

A committee decides how the money is distributed.

委员会决定钱款如何分配。

2) to spread sth. over an area 使分布,散布

e.g. This species of butterfly is widely distributed over our country.

这种蝴蝶在我国分布很广。

【扩展】**distribution** *n.* (~ of) 分发(配,送)

e.g. Brazil has a very unequal distribution of income and wealth.

巴西的收入和财富分配很不平均。

18. witness

v. 1) to see or notice (sth.) by being present when it happens 亲眼看见,目击

e.g. Several journalists witnessed the incident in which eight people were injured.

几个记者目击了那场8人受伤的事故。

Ambulance crews witness scenes like these every day.

救护人员每天都见到这种场景。

2) to be a sign or proof of 表明,是……的证明

e.g. His tears witnessed the shame he felt.

他流泪了,说明他感到羞愧。

n. sb. who is present when sth. happens, esp. a crime or an accident 目击者,证人

e.g. Police have appealed for any witnesses to come forward.

警方呼吁目击者挺身而出。

19. for sb.'s /sth.'s sake

(= for the sake of...) on account of, because of, for the benefit of 为了,因为

e.g. Maybe later he would realize that all she had done was for the children's sake, not her own.

也许他以后会意识到,她这样做不是为了自己,而是为了孩子们。

He had loved poetry for beauty's sake.

他喜欢诗,因为诗很美。

Difficult Sentences

- 1) (Para.2) Yet we continue to hold the cherished belief that competition (not cooperation), to paraphrase Sigmund Freud, “is the royal road to success”: However, we still deeply believe that competition is the shortest way of attaining success, which is an idea of Sigmund Freud.

【译文】但我们仍抱有信念,坚持竞争(而非合作),用西格蒙德·弗洛伊德的话来说,“是通向成功的捷径。”

royal road: shortcut or the shortest and easiest way 捷径

e.g. The royal road to success is learning from other people's experiences.

paraphrase: *v.* to express in a shorter, clearer, or different way 解释,意译

e.g. Please paraphrase the following passage into two paragraphs.

We should give full consideration to the difficulties China might meet in this year's export, yet that could never be paraphrased as neglecting or even abandoning foreign market.

- 2) (Para.4) Not only does it create a more fluid leadership, but it allows everyone to participate actively without fear of censure: With cooperation, leadership would change more easily, and everyone would play a more active role without fear of criticism.

【译文】它不仅令领导方式更为灵活,而且让每个人毫无顾虑地积极参与其中。

Notice the inverted word order in the structure of “not only... but (also)...”.

e.g. Not only did I know her, but I was her best friend.

Not only is she pretty but also kindhearted.

Not only did I hear about it, but I saw it.

fluid: *adj.* likely to change; not fixed 灵活的,易变的

e.g. My holiday arrangements are fluid and I can come back to work at any time.

The situation is extremely fluid and is changing from day to day.

censure: *n.* the act of expressing strong disapproval and criticism 指(谴)责,非难

e.g. The new movie only invited the censure of most of the audience.

Some book critics give their praise or censure wholesale.

- 3) (Para.5) A fascinating study conducted by the Cooperative Learning Center took a statistical look at competitive hockey players: The Cooperative Learning Center launched a very interesting statistical research on competitive hockey players.

【译文】“合作学习中心”开展了一项有趣的调查,对爱竞争的冰球运动员进行统计分析。

“conducted”为过去分词作定语,修饰“study”。句子的谓语动词是“took a...look at...”。

statistical: *adj.* of or relating to statistics 统计的;统计学的

e.g. The statistical data shows that the sales in the fourth quarter have decreased.

The school plans to make a survey of students from rural areas for statistical purposes.

- 4) (Para.5) The Center evaluated 57 collegiate and semiprofessional ice-hockey players (aged 18-29 years) trying out for the 1980 Olympic team: The Center made an assessment of 57 collegiate and semiprofessional ice-hockey players (aged 18-29) who were candidates to be

chosen as players for the 1980 Olympics.

【译文】中心评估了57名参加1980年奥运选拔赛的高校和半职业冰球运动员(年龄从18至29岁不等)。

collegiate: *adj.* relating to a college or its students 大学的, 大学生的

e.g. Every June, each team gets the right to admit the best collegiate players as professionals.

It has established collegiate relations with many universities abroad.

“trying out for”为现在分词作定语, 修饰句子的宾语“players”。

try out for: to compete for a position or place in something, or to be a member of a team 参加……的选拔, 争取参加

e.g. Most boys tried out for the school basketball team.

Those players not initially selected can be invited to try out for a team and are sometimes signed to playing contracts.

- 5) (Para.5) Using sophisticated personality measures and a social-interaction scale, the researchers found that cooperation *does much more than* help people get along: Through sophisticated measuring of personality and social-interaction, the researchers found that cooperation can bring many benefits besides helping people get along.

【译文】通过复杂的个性测量方法和社会交往量表, 研究人员发现, 合作远不仅是有助人们融洽相处。

“using”为现在分词作伴随状语, 句子的主谓结构是“the researchers...found...”。

do much more than: do not only 不仅仅是, 多于

e.g. Computer can do much more than solve problems in the scientific field.

Talking with people can do much more than make friends.

- 6) (Para.7) In the case of cooperation, as psychologists point out, too much can lead to “group-think”, “yes-man syndrome”, or inappropriate conformity: In terms of cooperation, psychologists note that too much of it can make people obey the rules of the group without careful consideration or people can always accept the ideas of the group and say “yes” to anybody.

【译文】就合作而言, 心理学家指出, 太多合作会导致“群体思维”、“人云亦云”或盲目跟风。

“Group-think” refers to the phenomenon that people obey the group rules inappropriately.

“Yes-man syndrome” refers to the behavior of always saying “yes” to others.

- 7) (Para.7) Although there’s no doubt that a cooperative environment increases the number of ideas, improves the quality of the outcome, and facilitates a better working environment, cooperation must be done in such a way as to protect the integrity of the project at hand: It is certain that a cooperative environment is better for increasing the number of ideas, improving the quality of the outcome, and facilitating a better working environment, but the cooperation should be carried out so as to protect the completeness and purpose of the present project.

【译文】尽管合作的氛围无疑能集思广益, 优化成果, 改善工作环境, 但合作必须旨在完成当前项目。

facilitate: *vt.* to make sth. easy or easier, to help 使容易(便利), 促进

e.g. Computers can be used to facilitate language learning.

It would facilitate matters if you were more co-operative.

at hand: 在手边;即将到来

e.g. He always kept the picture of his girlfriend's close at hand.

As the selling season is at hand, lots of fresh orders will pour in.

- 8) (Para.7) **Simply put, cooperation is the rule, but objectivity must be maintained:** To put it in a simple way, cooperation is the rule, but the standard of objectivity must be maintained.

“put” in this sentence means “to express something using words”, for example, “to put it bluntly”, “to put it mildly”, or “to put it another way”.

- 9) (Para.11) **Research supports the fact that individuals who have witnessed a cooperative act will “pass it on”, sharing some degree of cooperation with the next person they meet:** Research shows that, if people have seen, or been part of, a cooperative act, they will continue to behave in this cooperative way; they may cooperate to some degree with the next person they meet.

【译文】研究证实:目睹了合作行为的人会把这行为“传递”下去,和他们遇到的下一个人达成一定程度的合作。

“Research supports the fact that...”是同位语从句,说明fact的具体内容。

- 10) (Para.12) **As the researchers suggest, once you experience the positive feelings, there seems to be no other way to work except cooperatively:** The researchers suggest that from the moment you experience the positive feelings, the only way to work is to work cooperatively.

【译文】研究表明,一旦你体验了合作的乐趣,合作几乎就是唯一的工作方式了。

as: conj. 正如,如同

e.g. As is announced in the newspaper today, the two large groups will cooperate in extensive fields for a few years.

As we know, Beethoven is one of the greatest musicians in history.

once: conj. as soon as, when 一旦;当……的时候

e.g. Once you get used to the new job, you will have no further difficulties.

If the facts once become known, he will be punished.

- 11) (Para.14) **In brief, cooperation is a valuable commodity and works best when it is freely given and indirectly encouraged:** Briefly speaking, cooperation works best when it is willingly given and encouraged indirectly.

【译文】简而言之,合作是一种有价值的东西,只有乐于给予和间接鼓励,合作才能发挥最好的效果。

in brief: in a few words 简而言之

e.g. Describe, in brief, the main plot of the novel.

In brief, what you have done benefits the program a lot.

commodity: n.

(1) a thing that is useful or has a useful quality 有用(价值)的东西

e.g. Water is a precious commodity that is often taken for granted in the world.

I lead a very busy life, so spare time is a very precious commodity to me.

(2) a product or a raw material that can be bought and sold 商品, 货物

e.g. Crude oil is the world's most important commodity.

The government increased prices on several basic commodities like bread and meat.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Directions: *The prefix un- and in- can be added to some adjectives to make them negative.*

Study the following models and complete the tables with appropriate words.

Models: selfish → unselfish

healthy → unhealthy

appropriate → inappropriate

direct → indirect

Adjectives	Antonyms	Adjectives	Antonyms
expected		active	
capable		likely	
familiar		formal	
human		able	
efficient		sufficient	
usual		employed	

2. Directions: *Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.*

- 1) The computer has made a great impact _____ our social life.
- 2) Little John always shares his toys _____ the other boys.
- 3) _____ the case of writing style, the former is more attractive.
- 4) It was the driver's careless driving that led _____ the traffic accident last night.
- 5) They moved to the new apartment because schools and hospitals are near _____ hand.
- 6) _____ no circumstances should you lend Paul any money.
- 7) Although the new approach _____ language teaching has been adopted, its effect remains unknown.
- 8) Most boys in the school tried out _____ the school basketball team.
- 9) We should pass _____ the fine tradition of hard work from generation to generation.
- 10) Father took two part-time jobs _____ the sake of five children.

Structure Exercises

1. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences with the “appositive clause” in the style of the model.

Model: The experiment supports the fact.

The fact is that water conducts electricity.

➡ The experiment supports the fact that water conducts electricity.

- 1) We need to face the fact. The fact is that there is no complete fairness in society.

- 2) She had a strong belief. Her belief was that he was not dead.

- 3) The manager made a statement. The statement is that the company will be reorganized.

- 4) The news is very exciting. The news is that he got the first prize in the speech contest.

- 5) Everyone knows that he has made a decision. The decision is that he will go abroad to study after graduation.

2. Directions: Translate the Chinese into English, using the structures learned in the unit.

- 1) _____ (看来她不可能再回校上课了) because of her severe illness.
- 2) _____ (一旦你制定了计划), please carry it out as soon as possible.
- 3) The judge came to _____ (被告无罪的决定).
- 4) I think I prefer to study in my dorm _____ (而不是去听讲座) this evening.
- 5) _____ (他不但获得了硕士学位), but also the opportunity to further his research.

Comprehensive Exercises

1. Directions: There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the passage.

Competition takes place in many settings, such as the classroom, youth groups and even in the home. Sports often come to mind 1) _____ we think about competition. Youths, 2) _____, rarely cite winning as a reason for participating. They more often list learning new skills or

physical competence, being with friends in a group, fun and excitement, or staying in 3) _____ as reasons for their involvement.

Competition in itself is not a bad thing. Competition will 4) _____ at many points in life. As adults, we can choose to structure events and contests 5) _____ competition is a learning experience. Competition becomes 6) _____ when winning becomes the overriding goal. In these instances, only a few people are able to 7) _____ their goal. The 8) _____ of individuals will feel beaten and defeated. Adults can help guide youths to focus 9) _____ the means (learning, obtaining goals, social contact or simply being happy with being involved) 10) _____ the end (winning).

11) _____ to achieve a goal is a productive form of competition where success is measured in growth and not 12) _____ a ribbon or trophy. Youths strive to be their best and measure success against a 13) _____. Individual differences are allowed for and individuals can build 14) _____ their personal abilities, knowledge and skills. The goal here is personal development, rather than 15) _____ champion or beating others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1) A) when | B) since | C) before | D) once |
| 2) A) whenever | B) furthermore | C) however | D) therefore |
| 3) A) case | B) shape | C) control | D) person |
| 4) A) experience | B) be experienced | C) consider | D) be considered |
| 5) A) in that | B) such that | C) that | D) so that |
| 6) A) positive | B) negative | C) objective | D) subjective |
| 7) A) achieve | B) finish | C) encounter | D) cherish |
| 8) A) minimum | B) maximum | C) minority | D) majority |
| 9) A) in | B) on | C) at | D) for |
| 10) A) because of | B) in case of | C) instead of | D) better than |
| 11) A) To strive | B) Striving | C) Strove | D) Striven |
| 12) A) with | B) for | C) at | D) by |
| 13) A) regulation | B) standard | C) system | D) creativity |
| 14) A) on | B) to | C) in | D) for |
| 15) A) to be | B) be | C) being | D) been |

2. Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 电视节目对孩子感知世界有极大的影响。(have an impact on, perception)

- 2) 毫无疑问,在英语学习方面,许多人还是存有错误观念。(there is no doubt that, in the case of)

3) 合作计划一旦确定,就必须严格执行。(cooperation, once)

4) 这次国际会议的举行是为了维护该地区的和平。(for the sake of, maintain)

5) 简而言之,为了下一代,我们必须尽力使世界变得更美好。(in brief)



Part Two Extensive Reading

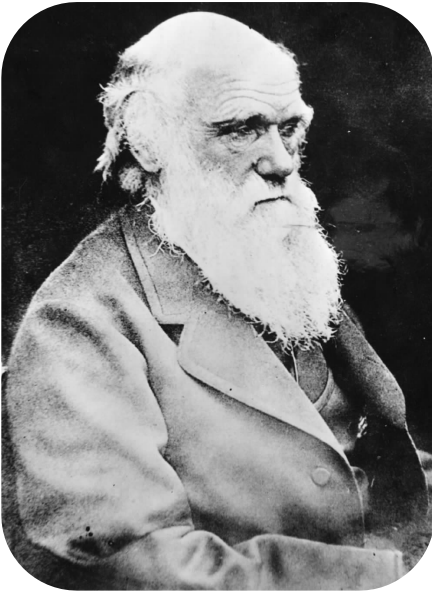
Reading Comprehension

A. Reading in Depth

Passage 1

What Type of Society Is Better, Competitive or Cooperative?

- ① In the debate over what type of society is best, conservatives generally favor more competitive societies, whereas liberals favor more cooperative ones. Let's attempt to see which side is correct, by reviewing the fundamentals of competition and cooperation: 1
- ② Perhaps the first thing to note is that all life is ultimately competitive. For many centuries, biologists have known that the natural tendency of the animal population is to explode, but the limited food supply keeps it in check. There are also other limiting factors, like space, climate, resources, etc. Because there are more creatures than food, this means that some will starve to death. Thus, in order to survive, animals must compete for food, killing each other if need be. 5
- ③ Likewise, Charles Darwin found the concept of deadly competition 10



English naturalist Charles Darwin

important for developing his theories of natural selection and survival of the fittest. Darwin theorized that if animals must 15 compete to survive, then the winners would be those with the strongest traits, which would then be passed on to their offspring. Meanwhile, those with weaker traits would be killed before they could 20 breed, and would be dropped from the gene pool. It is important to note that even if you don't believe in evolution, natural selection indisputably occurs in all other competitive systems. These range from 25 individual firms competing on the free

market to individual workers competing for job promotions. Indeed, the fact that natural selection occurs everywhere else is a strong argument that it occurs in biology as well.

4 But imagine what it would be like to live in a society where each 30 individual competes against everyone else, without any cooperation at all. You wouldn't dare walk outside, for your neighbor could shoot you and take all your property. Nor could you rely on the police to protect you, since law enforcement is a form of social cooperation. In a perfectly competitive world, only the strongest or luckiest would survive. 35

5 But what if you were fortunate enough to be one of the strongest or luckiest? After killing off most of society, you would only find yourself among survivors who were highly competent killers themselves, and the terror would start anew. And even if you emerged the final victor, the rewards would be slight... how rich and satisfied can you be when you're a hermit? 40

6 As with competition, a moderated desire to cooperate is natural and healthy. Those with non-cooperative natures would have very low survival rates, as would those who cooperated so much that they did not look out for their own self-interests in a competitive world. It is for this reason that people take a healthy enjoyment in belonging to a group, practicing teamwork, 45

helping others, etc.

- 7 Nature has divided all life into natural alliances that compete for survival: namely, species. Members of the same species generally do not kill each other in their fight for limited resources, but instead work together to kill members of other species. 50

- 8 However, cooperation within species is not as perfect as it would seem. Even in normal times, there is subdued competition within the group, as members vie for positions of power and status. One famous example is primates. It is interesting to note that among primates, male status is acquired through conflict. Among females, however, the opposite occurs: conflicts are resolved by the female's status. Hierarchies are found in countless species, but they are especially extreme in humans. 55



- 9 Competition within the group becomes more severe as resources become scarcer. 60
When the situation becomes desperate enough, members of the same species are perfectly capable of turning on each other and killing 65
each other. Just one example is the praying mantis, a

species which solves the problem of scarcity by allowing the female to eat the male after mating. Another is the chimpanzee, the closest human relative. From her long-term studies in Africa, Jane Goodall has reported that chimps 70
sometimes divide into tribes, whereupon the larger kills the smaller.

- 10 Humans are no different. War is an obvious example of deadly competition within the human species, but most people don't realize that the same continues even during times of "peace". In our competitive economy, those who lack the skills, education, talent or opportunity to compete well 75
become poor. And the poor suffer from death rates that are at least six times higher than the rich. This higher death rate is due to a lack of resources: namely, health care, nutritious food, toxic-free environments, winter heating,

information and education, and countless other means and devices that would protect and prolong their lives.

80

- 11 Critics charge that humans are naturally competitive animals — after all, they evolved that way. This is certainly true, but fortunately, competition for survival is only one of the many thousands of ways that humans compete. Humans also fulfill their desire to compete through games, sports, contests, social status, career status and academic status. Eliminating the need to compete for survival would hardly eliminate the countless other ways that humans compete. Competition could still be used to improve society, even a sustainable one.

85

(839 words)

New Words and Expressions

conservative	/kən'sɜ:vətɪv/	<i>n.</i> <i>adj.</i>	sb. who is not willing to accept much change, especially in the traditional values of society 保守者, 因循守旧者 not willing to accept much change, especially in the traditional values of society 保守的, 守旧的
whereas	/,ɪ(h)weər'æz/	<i>conj.</i>	but in contrast; while 而, 但
liberal	/'lɪbəərəl/	<i>n.</i> <i>adj.</i>	a tolerant and open-minded person 思想开明的人 willing to understand and respect other people's ideas, opinions, and feelings 开明的, 心胸宽广的
review	/rɪ'vju:/	<i>vt.</i> <i>n.</i>	to go over (esp. past events) in one's mind 回顾, 思考 survey or report of past events or a subject 回顾, 汇报
fundamentals	/fʌndə'mentls/	<i>n.</i>	(<i>pl.</i>) the most basic and important aspects of sth. 基本原则 (规律)
fundamental	/fʌndə'mentl/	<i>adj.</i>	of, affecting, or serving as a basis or foundation 基本的; 基础的
ultimately	/'ʌltɪmətli/	<i>adv.</i>	basically 根本上, 最主要地; finally, after everything else has been done or considered 最终, 终于
explode	/ɪks'pləʊd/	<i>vt.</i>	to increase a lot in size, amount, or importance, etc., over a very short period of time 激增

New Words and Expressions

keep... in check			to restrain, control, limit 抑(控)制,约束
starve	/stɑ:v/	v.	to die from lack of food 饿死;饥饿
concept	/'kɒnsept/	n.	an abstract idea, a general notion 观(概)念
deadly	/'dedli/	adj.	likely to cause death 致命的
theorize	/'θiərəɪz/	vt.	to develop ideas to explain sth. 创建理论,使理论化
offspring	/'ɒfsprɪŋ/	n.	sb.'s child or children 后代,子孙
meanwhile	/'mi:nwaɪl/	adv.	used for emphasizing the difference between two simultaneous situations 而;in the time between two events, at the same time (与此)同时
breed	/'bri:d/	vt.	(of animals) to produce young (动物)繁殖,生育
gene pool			the collected genes of the members of a species in a particular area 基因库
gene	/dʒi:n/	n.	a pattern of chemicals within a cell that carries information about the qualities passed on to a living thing from its parents 基因
evolution	/,i:və'lʊ:ʃən/	n.	gradual development, esp. from a simple to a more complex form 进化
evolve	/ɪ'vɒlv/	v.	to develop gradually by a natural process 进化
indisputable	/,ɪndɪs'pju:təbl/	adj.	impossible to question or argue with, undeniable 毋庸置疑的,无可争辩的
indisputably	/,ɪndɪs'pju:təblɪ/	adv.	毋庸置疑地,无可争辩地
promotion	/prə'məʊʃən/	n.	a move to a higher level in a company, institution, or sport 提(晋)升
kill off			kill (things or people) many at a time; destroy in large numbers or totally 杀光,消灭
anew	/ə'nju:/	adv.	again, in a new or different way 重新,再
victor	/'vɪktə/	n.	the winner of a battle, game, competition, etc. 胜利(出)者

New Words and Expressions

hermit	/ˈhɜːmɪt/	<i>n.</i>	sb. who lives alone and has a simple way of life, usually for religious reasons 隐士
moderate	/ˈmɒdərɪt/	<i>vt.</i> <i>adj.</i>	<i>vt.</i> to make sth. less extreme, or to become less extreme (使)和缓,减轻(弱) <i>adj.</i> neither very great nor very small in amount, size, strength, or degree 适中(度)的,中等的
alliance	/əˈlaɪəns/	<i>n.</i>	an arrangement between two or more people, groups, or countries, by which they agree to work together to achieve sth. 结(联,同)盟
species	/ˈspiːʃiːz/	<i>n.</i>	a plant or animal group whose members all have similar general features and are able to produce young plants or animals together 物种
subdued	/səbˈdjuːd/	<i>adj.</i>	unnaturally or unusually quiet in behavior (举止)温和的,含蓄的
status	/ˈsteɪtəs/	<i>n.</i>	an accepted position, possibly official, esp. in a social group or organization 地位,身份
primate	/ˈpraɪmɪt/	<i>n.</i>	a member of the most developed and intelligent group of mammals, including humans, monkeys and apes 灵长目动物
resolve	/rɪˈzɒlv/	<i>vt.</i> <i>n.</i>	<i>vt.</i> to solve or end a problem or difficulty 解决(除),消除; to make a decision formally or with determination 决定(心,意) <i>n.</i> a strong determination to succeed in doing sth. 决心(意)
hierarchy	/ˈhaɪərɑːki/	<i>n.</i>	a system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance 等级制度
severe	/sɪˈviə/	<i>adj.</i>	causing very great pain, difficulty, anxiety, damage, etc.; very serious 非常严重的,剧烈的,惨重的; not kind or sympathetic, not willing to accept other people's mistakes or failures 严厉的,苛刻的
scarce scarcity	/skeəs/ /ˈskeəsəti/	<i>adj.</i> <i>n.</i>	<i>adj.</i> not easy to find or obtain 稀有的,罕见的 <i>n.</i> a situation in which there is not enough of sth. 不足,短缺

New Words and Expressions

desperate	/'despəɪt/	adj.	extremely severe or serious 危急的, 非常严重的; needing or wanting sth. very much 极其渴望的; willing to do anything and not caring about danger, because you are in a very bad situation 拼命的, 不顾一切的
turn on			to suddenly attack sb. or treat them badly, using physical violence or unpleasant words 突然袭击, 恶劣地对待
praying mantis		n.	螳螂
mate	/meɪt/	vi.	to have sex and produce young, 交配
chimpanzee	/,tʃɪmpən'zi:/	n.	a small, very intelligent African ape with black or brown fur 黑猩猩
chimp	/tʃɪmp/	n.	(informal) chimpanzee 黑猩猩
tribe	/traɪb/	n.	a group of extended families, usually having a common culture and dialect 部落; 族, 群
whereupon	/,(h)weərə'pɒn/	conj.	immediately after which 不久之后, 马上
suffer from			to experience or undergo (sth. unpleasant) 遭受, 经历(不愉快之事)
namely	/'neɪmli/	adv.	that is to say; specifically 即, 也就是(说)
toxic-free	/'tɒksɪkfri:/	adj.	without poison 无毒的
prolong	/prə'lonŋ/	vt.	to make sth. last a longer time 延长, 拖延
critic	/'krɪtɪk/	n.	sb. who says that they do not approve of sb. or sth. 批评者, 反对者
charge	/tʃɑ:dʒ/	vt.	to say publicly that you think sb. has done sth. wrong (公开) 指责; to ask sb. a certain amount of money for sth. you are selling (向……) 收费, 开价
countless	/'kaʊtlɪs/	adj.	too many to be counted 无数的, 数不尽的
sustainable	/sə'steɪnəbl/	adj.	able to continue over a period of time 可持续的

Sentence Study

- 1) (Para.1) In the debate over what type of society is best, conservatives generally favor more competitive societies, *whereas* liberals favor more cooperative ones.