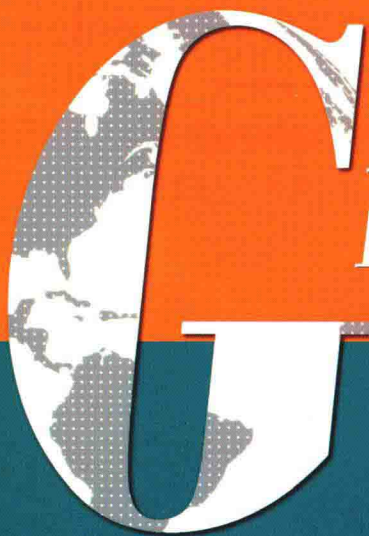




英语自学速成教材

华文盛世
Cinowo



GLOBAL ENGLISH

环球 英语

3

(美) 高明 Scott A. Ingram
(美) Paul Jacobs
(英) Taylor Williamson
等 编著

- 听说读写同步发展，堪称完美教材
- 自带讲解、录音、App，自学更方便



发展篇
Developing
Skills



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

环球英语. 3 / (美) 高明编著.

— 北京: 外文出版社, 2014

ISBN 978-7-119-08881-5

I. ①环… II. ①高… III. ①英语—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 127019 号

责任编辑: 曲 径

装帧设计: 王志刚

印刷监制: 刘 刚

环球英语 3

(美) 高明 Scott A. Ingram (美) Paul Jacobs (英) Taylor Williamson 等 编著

出版发行 外文出版社有限责任公司

地 址 中国北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号

邮政编码 100037

网 址 <http://www.flp.com.cn>

电子邮箱 flp@cipg.org.cn

电 话 008610-68320579(总编室)

008610-68327750(版权部)

008610-68995852(发行部)

008610-68996075(编辑部)

印 刷 北京海纳百川旭彩印务有限公司

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 880mm×1194mm 1/16 印张: 19

版 次 2016 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-08881-5

定 价 68.00 元

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前言

随着时代的发展，英语学习的习惯、学习方式都发生了变化。英语教材，也需要根据时代的变化而更新，这样才能给学习者提供更鲜活的语言材料、更好的方法。本套《环球英语》教材由国内外一流的英语教育专家以及优秀的一线教师共同打磨而成，它把中国学习者的特点与国际上英语作为第二语言学习的先进的教学理念和教学方法结合起来，因势利导，编写了这套实用、科学、有效的英语自学教材。它让学习英语更有效率，既强调“听”“说”能力又关注“读”“写”能力的培养，全面提升学习者的英语水平。

本套教材的特色

第一，语言地道、实用，富有时代感。

教材摒弃了目前国内很多教材中还在沿用的英语中过时的表达，更新为当前新鲜地道的语言素材，收纳了具有时代感的词语，如take selfie（自拍），smog（雾霾）等。

第二，话题涵盖面广、信息量大、交际性强。

本套教材共四册，分设为130课，以话题划分单元，内容涵盖人物信息、日常作息、个人喜好、请求帮助、新闻实事、谈论明星、电视节目、天气、季节、旅游、就餐、中西方文化介绍与比较等众多话题。对于每一个话题，编者又针对不同的场景给出了相应的语言表达。为了弥补对话呈现的局限性，教材还单独列出了大量相关的常用口语表达。话题深度也随着学习者英语知识的扩大和技能的提高不断加深。

第三，口语交际话题与科学的语言发展体系巧妙结合。

本套教材内容的编排遵循两条主线：一是由简及繁的口语话题，二是由浅入深，螺旋式递进的语言发展体系。编者精心设计，把话题和语言发展体系有效、巧妙、科学地结合了起来，改变了英语学习辅导书只注重口语话题，教材只注重语言发展体系的现状。本套教材的学习者既能从中学到实用的口语交际，又能学到系统的语言基础知识，为理解和灵活运用语言提供保障。

第四，渗透科学的英语学习方法。

首先，语言的学习必须符合具体的语境，本套教材在以话题聚合单元内容的基础上，每一课都设有丰富的、灵活多变的小栏目，用于呈现本话题下的不同语境，让学习者体会不同语境下的不同语言表达。

其次，语言学习要螺旋式递进。本套教材根据语言的结构发展特点，秉承由易到难、由浅入深的原则，把所有的知识点有效地组织起来，使其螺旋式递进，符合认知特点和语言习得原则。

第五，集教材和辅导书为一体，方便学习。

书中单词释义、语料注释和选篇译文随文配，让学习变得轻松有效。

第六，配备了各种多媒体学习软件，方便学习者随时随地学习。

本书配备了音频文件以及App，功能强大，学习者能更高效地学习英语。同时，高科技的学习设备方便学习者随时随地学英语。

现代语言教学理论认为，学习一门外语尤其需要多听。听，是语言交际的前提；听，让我们接收地道的语言素材，是进一步学习和交流的基础；听，为我们的语言输出积攒了能量。只有听得充分，才会说得流利，继而掌握英语的各种语言素材和交际技能。而在“听”的训练上正是本书的特色之一。

第七，大量活泼生动的插图，美化视觉，生动内容。

本套书配有大量图片，不仅可以帮助学习者理解学习内容，还能让文字显得生动，学习变得不再枯燥。

级别划分

本套教材共分为四级，第一级和第二级各40课，第三级30课，第四级20课。每级的主要内容如下：

第一级	入门篇 Intro to Speech	纠正发音、掌握基础的语言结构。学习基础的口语交际、学习语法。
第二级	积累篇 Building Speech	深入学习口语交际以及功能交际用语，提高和夯实语言结构；引入简单有趣的阅读材料，积累词汇、句型等语言素材，培养阅读兴趣；深入学习语法结构知识。
第三级	发展篇 Developing Skills	通过听觉语言的积累，逐步发展学习者的语言输出——说。强化阅读技能、篇章理解能力，发展视觉语言，并进行简单的书面语言表达练习；进一步深入学习语法知识。
第四级	飞跃篇 Using Skills for Fluency	稳步发展语言输入——听、读的技能的培养，加大语言输出——说、写的技能的培养。加深难度、扩展宽度，让学习者的四大技能得到飞跃发展。

单元模块介绍

丰富、灵活的模块设计是本套教材的特色之一。本套教材所包含的所有模块以及模块内容的介绍如下：

● Listening（听力）：固定模块，在单元中起导入的作用，通常以对话、填空、问题、排序等形式出现，引出学习内容。通过解决问题的需要，激起学习兴趣。

● Short Dialogues（小对话）：第一、二级的固定模块，用来展现课文话题下的基本口语表达或者不同场景下的语言运用。

● Conversation（主对话）：固定模块，展示课文话题下相对完整的一个对话场景，并引出新的语法知识和新的单词及表达学习。

● Word Builder（词汇扩展）：不固定模块，用来扩展本课内容相关的某一类常用词汇，扩展学习者的词汇量，满足话题探讨的需要。

● Expression Builder（表达扩展）：不固定模块，用来扩展本课话题相关的其他的常用口语表达，弥补对话场景的局限性。

● Speaking（说）：固定模块，出现在第三、四级，提出话题以及一定的提示，引导学习者自己组织语言，开口说。

● Culture Link（文化链接）：不固定模块，介绍与话题相关的欧美文化渊源及风俗习惯。

● Exercises（课后练习）：固定模块，针对课文语言知识点和语言功能点的听说练习。

● Grammar（语法）：固定模块，出现在第一、二、三级，通过例句，学习课文中所涉及的基本语法知识。

● Pronunciation（语音）：固定模块，出现在第一级，通过例词、例句讲解英语语音语调知识。

● History and Culture（历史与文化）：不固定模块，介绍英美国家的历史古迹、民族文化以及风俗习惯等。

● Reading（阅读）：固定模块，出现在第二、三、四级，第二级是篇幅为100个单词左右的、与课文话题相关的英文幽默故事，第三、四级为与课文话题相关的时尚文章。

● Writing（写作）：固定模块，出现在第四级，包括两部分：第一部分为与课文话题相关的小短文写作；第二部分为常用应用文写作。

此外，每课附有词汇表（Words and phrases）、注释（Notes）和参考译文以帮助学习者理解和学习。以上单元结构，固定模块每课固定出现，不固定模块，根据需要，灵活设置。

教材使用指南

1. 书中Words and phrases部分的注音为英式英语，采用17版琼斯国际音标标注。

2. 书中带耳机标志（）的均配有录音。

3. 本书另外配有英式和美式两种发音的MP3文件，学习者可以根据需要进行选择。

4. 本书的音频文件、App文件需要学习者上网下载，下载网址为<http://book.cinowo.com>。读者还可以扫描封底的二维码下载。

5. 书中每15或20课就有一个进阶测试，为了检查学习效果，测试学习者当前的水平，建议在进入下一个阶段之前，学习者要完成进阶测试，合格后再进入下一个阶段。

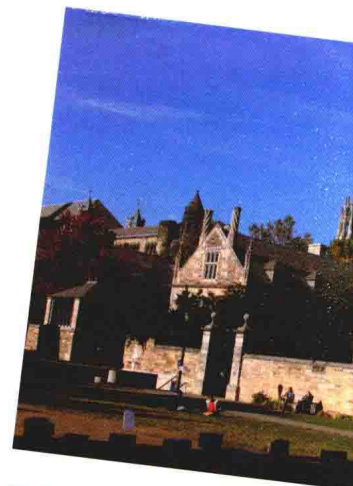
工欲善其事，必先利其器。《环球英语》编委会历经五年的精心打造，为广大英语学习者们呈献了这把“利器”，希望它能帮助您攻克英语，翻开辉煌的一页，从而撰写精彩的人生！

《环球英语》编委会

2015年12月



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发展篇
Developing Skills

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Unit 1 How are you doing?



Listening

Listen and match the greetings.



1. Hi, I'm Annie. It's nice to meet you.

2. What have you been up to since I last saw you?

3. Good to finally meet you in person.
How've you been?

4. Hey, crazy weather we've been having.

5. Hi, good to see you again.

6. Hey, I like your bag.

a. I've been well.

b. Hi, it's good to see you, too.
How have you been?

c. Hi, I'm Matt. Nice to meet you, too.

d. I just returned from a business trip to London.

e. Thank you. This is my birthday gift from my husband.

f. Yes, I hope it will clear up tomorrow.



Speaking

A. Choose the general topics to start a conversation for Americans. Try to talk about them with your partner.



☐ weather

☐ travel

☐ salaries

☐ family

☐ hobbies

☐ destinations

☐ entertainment

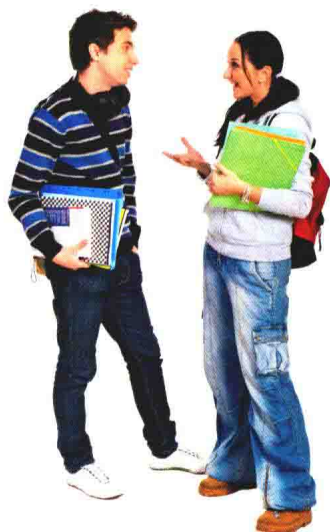
☐ current affairs

☐ meals

☐ sports

☐ work

☐ health



A: Nice day, isn't it?

B: Yes, it's very comfortable. What's the weather forecast today?

...

B. Look at the pictures and continue the conversation.



1. A: Ah! Lucy, you've got a very cute rabbit!

B: ...

A: ...

B: ...



2. A: Good afternoon, ma'am. You look so kind, just like my grandmother.

B: ...

A: ...

B: ...

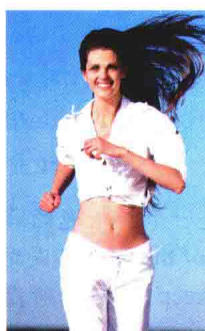


3. A: Hi, Jack! Where have you just returned from?

B: ...

A: ...

B: ...



4. A: Hey! My name is Sam. I often see you doing morning exercises here.

B: ...

A: ...

B: ...



3 Conversation *Meeting a casino waitress on the plane*

Listen and read the conversation. 

Brian: Excuse me, is this Row 10, Seat A?

Mary: Yes.

Brian: Hi, I'm Brian.

Mary: I'm Mary. Glad to meet you.

Brian: Glad to meet you, too. Where're you from?

Mary: I'm from Las Vegas.

Brian: Oh, that's a popular city!

Mary: Yes, it's the Entertainment Capital of the World. Have you been there?

Brian: Sure. I had an amazing vacation there last summer.

Mary: Have you gambled?

Brian: Of course. I won 150 dollars at the slot machines.

Mary: How lucky!

Brian: Yes, and that was my first time to try it.

Mary: Actually, it seems like rookies usually have good luck.

Brian: Uh huh. What do you do in Las Vegas?

Mary: I'm a waitress in a casino.

Brian: Wow! You must be an expert on gambling.

Mary: No, I'm new. At the end of March, I'll have worked there for just two months. But I've learned a lot from the guests.

Brian: Ha-ha! You learn from the company you keep.

Mary: That's right!



Culture link:

Some topics, such as ages, faith, address, marriage, income and the like are usually regarded as rude or private in conversations with westerners.

Words and phrases

row /rəʊ/ *n.* 行, 排; 街道

Las Vegas 拉斯维加斯 (美国城市)

gamble /'gæmbəl/ *n.&v.* 赌博; 冒险; 打赌

slot /slɒt/ *n.* 投币口; 位置; 狭槽, 水沟

slot machine 老虎机; 自动售货机

rookie /'rʊki/ *n.* 新手

casino /kə'si:nəʊ/ *n.* 赌场; 俱乐部; 娱乐场

Notes

1. Oh, that's a popular city! 哦, 那是一个受欢迎的城市!

2. Yes, it's the Entertainment Capital of the World. 是的, 它是世界娱乐之都。

3. You learn from the company you keep. 你从你所在的公司学习。意思就是“环境塑造人”。keep 这里的意思是“stay”。

参考译文

布莱恩: 打扰一下, 这是10排A座吗?

玛丽: 是的。

布莱恩: 嗨, 我是布莱恩。

玛莉: 我是玛莉。很高兴见到你。

布莱恩: 我也很高兴见到你。你从哪里来?

玛丽: 我来自拉斯维加斯。

布莱恩: 哦, 那是一个受欢迎的城市!

玛丽: 是的, 它是世界娱乐之都。你去过那里吗?

布莱恩: 当然。我去年夏天在那儿度过了一个美妙的假期。

玛丽: 你赌博了吗?

布莱恩：当然。我还在老虎机上赢了150美元。

玛丽：真幸运啊！

布莱恩：是的，那是我第一次尝试赌博。

玛丽：事实上，似乎新手通常有好运气。

布莱恩：嗯。你在拉斯维加斯做什么工作？

玛丽：我在一个赌场做服务员。

布莱恩：噢！你一定是赌博方面的专家。

玛丽：不，我是新人。截止到3月底，我在那里刚刚工作了两个月，但我的确从客人们那儿学到了很多东西。

布莱恩：哈哈！环境塑造人。

玛丽：没错！

4 Exercises

A. Listen and write the answers.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

B. Listen to the dialogues and answer the questions.



1. () a. Three years ago. b. At a party. c. They were excited.
2. () a. She has a headache. b. She has a terrible cold. c. She's fine.
3. () a. He's a basketball player. b. He's a football player. c. He's a basketball coach.
4. () a. In the morning. b. In the afternoon. c. In the evening.
5. () a. She has just come back from London. b. She came back from London three days ago. c. She came back from London last week.

C. Answer the questions according to your situation.

1. A: What's up? B: _____
2. A: Hello! How do you feel today? B: _____
3. A: Have you read any new books recently? B: _____
4. A: I'm Dick. What should I call you? B: _____

D. Choose the right sentences to complete the dialogue.

Sammi: Hi, Brian! I'm here!

Brian: Hi, Sammi. _____

Sammi: Yes, fancy meeting you here. (Said jokingly) _____

Brian: Just Wonderful! Good food and good service.

Sammi: _____

Brian: Oh, I made a new friend. She works as a waitress in a casino in Las Vegas.

Sammi: Wow! You must have had a good conversation. Speaking of which, how is your family?

Brian: _____

Sammi: What about your business?

Brian: _____ I just need your help, Sammi.

Sammi: OK. I'll try my best. But let's go to the hotel first, shall we?

Brian: Of course.

Sammi: Is that all your luggage?

Brian: Sure. It's heavy.

Sammi: It doesn't matter. My car is nearby. Let's go!

- a. How was your flight?
- b. Everyone is great, thanks.
- c. Nice to see you!
- d. Did you meet anyone interesting?
- e. There has been some progress.



Reading

A. Answer the questions before you read the passage.



1. Do you often talk with a stranger? _____.
2. How do you usually start to talk with him/ her? _____.

Breaking the Ice

Starting to talk to someone can be very difficult. Someone that you've never spoken to before seems to be big and scary. Here are some ways to solve the problem.

Be polite

I'm not saying you should suck up to them, but treat them with respect. No one will ignore words from a polite person.

If it's someone you've seen before, say "Hello"

It's amazing that so many people are in the same office, same school or on the same bus for years but never talk. Simply say "hi" to a person you see regularly and you'll move from being a stranger towards being a friend.

Don't be shy

Be confident in forcing yourself to speak to a person you want to talk to. Simply speaking up with a quiet "How are you?" will break the ice.

Ask questions

Because you don't know the person very well, don't pry into anything too personal. Just begin with questions, such as, "I like your watch, where did you get it?", "Do you work in the city?", "Did you watch the tennis match last night?", and the like.

**Keep a good mood of conversation**

Don't worry too much if someone isn't immediately friendly back to you; maybe he/she is just nervous and needs to get used to your ideas. And realize that not everyone is interested in being your friend.

B. Choose the right answers according to the passage above.

1. What's the main idea of the passage? ()
 - a. What is "breaking the ice"?
 - b. How to break the ice.
 - c. How to be a popular person.
 - d. To keep a good mood in the conversation.
2. Which one is a good question to start a conversation? ()
 - a. Are you married?
 - b. Hi!
 - c. Where're you going?
 - d. Do you enjoy movies?
3. Which statement below is wrong? ()
 - a. It's polite to start a conversation with respect and friendliness.
 - b. It's true that many people know each other but never talk in life.
 - c. If you greet someone in a friendly way, he/ she must respond to you friendly too.
 - d. It's impossible for us to be friends with everyone.

C. Make sentences with the following phrases.

1. suck up to _____
2. It's amazing that ... _____
3. be confident in ... _____
4. get used to _____

Words and phrases

stranger /'streɪndʒə/ *n.* 陌生人; 外地人; 局外人

break the ice 打破沉默; 打破僵局; 破冰

suck /sʌk/ *n. & v.* 吸吮; 吸取; 巴结

suck up 奉承, 讨好, 拍马屁

ignore /ɪg'nɔː/ *vt.* 不理睬; 驳回诉讼; 忽视

simply /'sɪmpli/ *adv.* 简单地; 仅仅; 简直;

朴素地; 坦白地

regularly /'regjʊləli/ *adv.* 定期地, 有规律地;

整齐地, 匀称地

towards /tə'wɔːdz/ *prep.* 朝, 向; 对于; 有助于

force /fɔːs/ *vt.* 促使, 推动; 强迫; 强加 *n.* 力量, 武力; 军队; 魄力

pry /praɪ/ *v.* 撬动, 撬开; 刺探 *n.* 杠杆

personal /'pɜːsənl/ *adj.* 个人的; 身体的; 亲自的

conversation /ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.* 交谈, 会话; 社交

Notes

1. It's amazing that so many people are in the same office, same school or on the same bus for years but never talk. 很奇怪, 很多人在同一间办公室, 同一所学校或同乘一辆公共汽车好多年却从不说话。这里是主语从句, “so ... talk” 是句子的真主语, it 做形式主语。
2. Don't worry too much if someone isn't immediately friendly back to you; maybe he/ she is just nervous and needs to get used to your ideas. 如果别人没有立即友好地回应你, 不要太过担心, 或许他或她只是紧张, 需要适应你的想法。get used to+名词/动名词, 意为习惯于……

参考译文

打破僵局

开始和人交谈可能是非常困难的。和从前没有说过话的人说话似乎是困难重重又心存恐惧的。这儿有一些方法来解决这个问题。

有礼貌

我并不是说你应该奉承别人, 但对待他人应尊重。没有人会漠视一个有礼貌的人说的话。

如果你以前见过的人, 就说“你好”

很奇怪, 许多人同处于一间办公室、一所学校或同乘一辆公共汽车多年, 却从来没有说过话。对经常见到的人说句简单的“你好”, 你们就能从陌生人变成朋友。

不要害羞

自信, 迫使自己 and 想要交谈的人说话。只用一句温和的“你好吗?” 就能打破沉默的僵局。

问问题

因为你不是很了解别人, 所以不要涉及一些过于私人的问题, 就用这些话开始, “我喜欢你的手表, 你在哪儿买到的?” “你是在这个城市工作吗?”, “你看昨晚的网球比赛了吗?” 等等。

保持交谈的好心情

如果别人没有马上友好地答复你, 不要太担心, 或许他或她只是紧张, 需要习惯你的想法。要认识到并不是每个人都感兴趣做你的朋友。

6 Grammar

将来完成时 (Future perfect tense): 用来表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成或一直持续的动作。经常与 before+将来时间 (从句) 或 by+将来时间连用。谓语基本结构为 shall/ will+have+动词过去分词。

① *They will have been married for 20 years by then.*

Will they have been married for 20 years by then?

Yes, they will. No, they won't.

They won't have been married for 20 years by then.

② *He will have forgotten all about the matter before long.*

Will he have forgotten all about the matter before long?

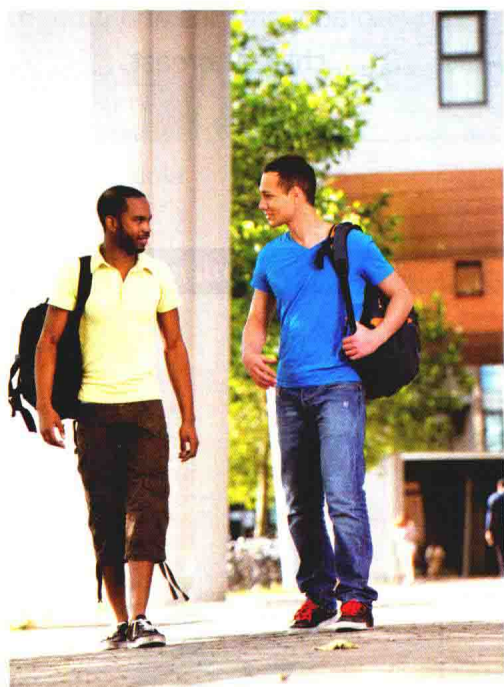
Yes, he will. No, he won't.

He won't have forgotten all about the matter before long.

Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

1. We _____ (have reached, shall have reached) Shanghai by this time tomorrow.
2. Will you have known Kevin for 10 years by _____ (next, last) month?
3. They will have learned 12 units _____ (by, in) the end of this term.
4. By the time you _____ (got, get) home, I shall have cleaned the house from top to bottom.
5. We _____ (will have been married, have been married) for a year by June 25.

7 History and Culture



一般而言，美国人在日常生活起居中是大而化之，不讲俗套；和陌生人打打招呼，不见得便是想和你做朋友；一场愉快的交谈，不见得会变成知心莫逆。以下是一些一般礼仪提供参考：

- (1) 常面带微笑，碰到认识的朋友时，主动地问候对方。别人问候你，也要反过来问候对方，表示关心。
- (2) 说话时语气诚恳、态度大方，当别人问候你时，回答尽量简洁。
- (3) 多赞美对方。眼睛要亮一点，当对方改变发型时，或看人家的相片，有好的地方要尽量赞美；不好的，可用另一个角度来欣赏，如说cute。
- (4) 到别人家作客时，有机会就要“赞不绝口”，如homemade, 点心很好吃时。
- (5) 要注意自己的仪容整洁：千万不要邋遢，身体或口腔的异味、头皮屑等等都是令人很不愉快的。
- (6) 别忘了说Excuse me, Please和Thank You。