



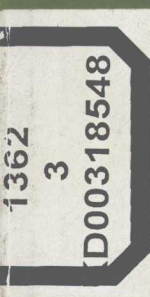
全国高职高专英语系列规划教材



邱易安 邓芳 主编

# 大学英语

## 读写教程 (第三册)



科学出版社  
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# 大学英语读写教程

(第三册)

邱易安 邓 芳 主 编

郭 靖 刘 洁 副主编

科学出版社

北 京

## 内 容 简 介

本套教材共有读写教程、扩展阅读教程和听说教程三个系列。本书系读写教程的第三册。全书共十个单元,其中八个单元精选了与学习、生活、运动等各方面紧密相关的文章,两个单元是总结和练习。本书重点要求学生掌握和提高英语的语言能力、交际能力和写作能力,实用性强。

本书可作为高职高专英语教学用书,也可以作为相关职业培训班的教材。

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## 出版说明

进入 21 世纪,国际竞争日趋激烈,竞争的焦点是人才的竞争,是全民素质的竞争。人力资源在国家综合国力的增强方面发挥着越来越重要的作用,而人力资源的状况归根结底取决于教育发展的整体水平。

教育部在《2003~2007 年教育振兴行动计划》中明确了今后 5 年将进行六大重点工程建设:一是“新世纪素质教育工程”,以进一步全面推进素质教育;二是“就业为导向的职业教育与培训工程”,以增强学生的就业、创业能力;三是“高等学校教学质量与教学改革工程”,以进一步深化高等学校的教学改革;四是“教育信息化建设工程”,以加快教育信息化基础设施、教育信息资源建设和人才培养;五是“高校毕业生就业工程”,以建立更加完善的高校毕业生就业信息网络和指导、服务体系;六是“高素质教师和管理队伍建设工程”,以完善教师教育和终身学习体系,进一步深化人事制度改革。

职业教育事业在改革中加速发展,使我国的经济建设和社会发展服务能力显著增强。各地和各级职业院校坚持以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向,正大力实施“制造业与现代服务业技能型紧缺人才培养培训计划”和“农村劳动力转移培训计划”,并密切与企业、人才、劳务市场的合作,进一步优化资源配置和布局结构,深化管理体制和办学体制改革,使这一事业发展势头良好。

为配合教育部职业教育与成人教育司 2004~2007 年推荐教材的出版计划,科学出版社本着“高水平、高质量、高层次”的“三高”精神和“严肃、严密、严格”的“三严”作风,集中相关行业专家、各职业院校双优型教师,编写了高职高专层次的基础课、公共课教材,各类紧缺专业、热门专业教材,实训教材,以及引进的特色教材,其中包括如下三个部分:

### 1. 高职高专基础课、公共课教材系列

#### (1) 基础课教材系列

#### (2) 公共课教材系列

### 2. 高职高专专业课教材系列,又分

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本套教材建设的宗旨是以学校的选择为依据, 以方便教师授课为标准, 以理论知识为主体, 以应用型职业岗位需求为中心, 以素质教育、创新教育为基础, 以学生能力培养为本位, 力求突出以下特色:

1. 理念创新: 秉承“教学改革与学科创新引路, 科技进步与教材创新同步”的理念, 根据新时代对高等职业教育人才的需求, 出版一系列体现教学改革最新理念、内容领先、思路创新、突出实训、成系配套的高职高专教材。

2. 方法创新: 摒弃“借用教材、压缩内容”的滞后方法, 专门开发符合高职特点的“对口教材”。在对职业岗位所需求的专业知识和专项能力进行科学分析的基础上, 引进国外先进的教材, 以确保符合职业教育的特色。

3. 特色创新: 加大实训教材的开发力度, 填补空白, 突出热点, 积极开发紧缺专业、热门专业的教材。对于部分教材, 提供“课件”、“教学资源支持库”等立体化的教学支持, 以方便教师教学与学生学习。对于部分专业, 组织编写“双证教材”, 注意将教材内容与职业资格、技能证书进行衔接。

4. 内容创新: 在教材的编写过程中, 力求反映知识更新和科技发展的最新动态, 新知识、新技术、新内容、新工艺、新案例及时反映到教材中, 体现了高职教育专业紧密联系生产、建设、服务、管理一线的实际要求。

欢迎广大教师、学生在使用本系列教材时提出宝贵意见, 以便我们进一步做好修订工作, 出版更多的精品教材。

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# Unit One

# Pets





## Warming-up Activities

● Discuss the following questions and talk about anything you know about cats and rats.

1. What do you think of cats? Do you like them?
2. Do you think cats are bad? Why or why not?
3. Have you ever hated a cat? Why?
4. Do you think cats are loyal?

● Take a few minutes to read the text and think about the general idea. Then write in the blanks on the right any new words you find in the text.

## Reading

### As Bad As Rats

Britain's **gardeners** have **revealed** one of their greatest **pet** hates other people's cats. Okay, they're **sadistic** murderers - but is it fair that cats have been rated as being as **detestable** as rats in a **poll** of British gardeners?

A new **survey** in the UK **indicates** that cats come second only to rats as the least favorite **mammal** to visit our gardens. The UK's 10 million cats have had it **rough** as of late, drawing **harsh** criticism because of their **bloodlust** and habit of viewing the nation's gardens as their own personal toilets.

Though animals are the UK's favorite pets, British gardeners have **struck** back by crowning the cat as one of the most unwelcome visitors to their plots - voting them only slightly more popular than rats in the new poll.

The Mammal Society - which conducted the survey - says cats cut a **swathe** through the nation's wildlife, killing around 300 million animals every year. **Predatory** instincts.



"Cats are **solitary** predatory hunters. People ask why they kill when they are clearly well-fed - but a cat's **motivation** to hunt is

LONGUE

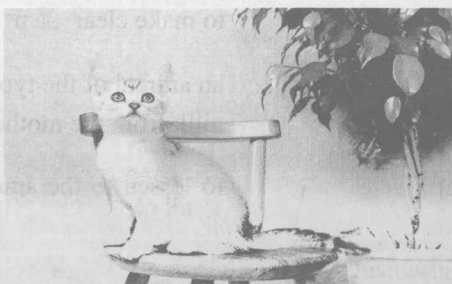
quite separate from its desire to satisfy hunger.” Even with a full stomach, a cat cannot **resist** the **stimuli** of a prey passing nearby, says Ms Heath, author of *Why Does My Cat?* “It doesn’t make sense for a cat to wait until it’s hungry to catch food—there may be none around then. Better to hunt when there’s the opportunity and hide the food away.” “Sick of cats”.

A BBC television series has raised the question of whether cats should be kept indoors at night. Wildlife experts say keeping cats locked up from dusk to dawn will prevent much of the **carnage** they create, and will also mean they are less likely to be run over. Mammal expert Professor Steve Harris, from Bristol University, said: “The message is clear, most people are heartily sick of having their neighbours’ cats in their garden”. Saved by the bell?

Owners who have **resorted** to collar bells to warn **prey** may have **underestimated feline guile**. “Some cats have learned to hold their heads to **minimize** noise coming from the bells around their necks. Perhaps we need to admire this skill, rather than get **paranoid** about it.”

Even today, some view the black cats as an **omen** of misfortune. Even the English language is **stacked** against the **moggy**. Spiteful people are **dubbed** as being “catty”.

A **raucous** cry is a “caterwaul”. At work, a **greedy**, lazy boss is a “fat cat”.



But, to be fair, the British can’t hate cats that much. A recent report found that the **generosity** of the British towards cats has caused one in four of the **creatures** to become **clinically obese**.

## New Words and Expressions

bloodlust ['blʌdlʌst]

n.

a strong desire to kill or wound 杀戮或伤人之欲望

carnage ['kɑ:nɪdʒ]

n.

the killing and wounding of many animals or esp. people 大屠杀

clinically [kli'niʃən]	adv.	of or connected with a clinic or a hospital 医学的
creature ['kri:tʃə]	n.	an animal of any kind 动物
detestable [di'testəbəl]	adj.	worth hating 可厌恶的, 可憎的
dub [dʌb]	v.	to name humorously or descriptively 管……叫
feline ['fi:lain]	adj.	(of or like) a member of the cat family 猫的, 猫科的
gardener ['gɑ:dnə]	n.	the person in charge of a garden or who owns a garden 园丁, 花匠
generosity [dʒenə'rɒsiti]	n.	the quality of being generous 大度, 大方
greedy ['gri:di]	adj.	in great need or with great desire 贪婪的
guile [gail]	n.	deceit, esp. a clever, indirect kind 狡计, 骗术
harsh [hɑ:ʃ]	adj.	unpleasant in causing pain to the senses 刺耳的
indicate ['indikeit]	v.	to make clear 显示
mammal ['mæməl]	n.	an animal of the type which is fed when young on milk from the mother's body 哺乳动物
minimize ['minimaiz]	v.	to lessen to the smallest amount or degree 最小化
moggy	n.	cat 猫
motivation [məuti'veiʃən]		the act or state of being motivated; need, purpose 动机, 目的
obese [əu'bi:s]	adj.	very fat 极度肥胖的
omen ['əumen]	n.	a sign that something is going to happen in the future 预兆的
paranoid ['pærənɔid]	n.	paranoiac 患妄想狂者
pet [pet]	n.	an animal kept in the home as a companion 宠物
poll [pəul]	n.	the giving of votes in writing at an election 民意调查

predatory ['predətəri]	adj.	living by killing and eating other animals 掠夺的
prey [prei]	n.	the animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal 猎物
raucous ['rɔ:kəs]	adj.	(of voice) rough and unpleasant 沙哑的
resist [ri'zist]	v.	to force or allow oneself not to accept 抵抗, 顶住
resort [ri'zɔ:t]	v.	(to) to make use of; turn to something for help. 利用
reveal [ri'vi:l]	v.	to make known 表示
rough [rʌf]	adj.	not in detail 粗略的
sadistic [sə'distik, sei-]	adj.	loving to hurt others cruelly 虐待狂的, 残酷成性的
solitary ['sɒlitəri]	adj.	alone without companions 孤独的
stack [stæk]	v.	to make into or form a neat pile 堆放
stimulus ['stimjʊləs]	n.	(pl. stimuli) something which is the cause of activity 刺激
strike [straik]	v.	to hit 打击
survey [sə'vei]	n.	a general view or considering 调查
swathe [sweið]	n.	wrapping 包装, 带子
underestimate ['ʌndər'estimeit]	v.	to have a too low opinion of the degree or number 低估

## Notes

1. one of their greatest pet hates...: the most detestable pet animal they think 他们最讨厌的宠物之一。

Here "hate" used as a noun, it means "something people hate".

2. come second only to...: 仅次于.....

3. rough of late...: recently 最近

4. crown ...as: regard...as 视为.....

“crown” in the text is used to show irony (讽刺)。

5. ...cats cut a swathe through the nation's wildlife .....猫肆意破坏国家的野生动植物。

6. make sense: to be a wise course of action 有道理; 有意义

7. Better to hunt when there's the opportunity and hide the food away. 最好是一有机会就动手, 然后把食物藏起来以备不时之需。

There is an omission here. The full sentence should be — They had better hunt when there's the opportunity and hide the food away.

8. BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation 英国广播公司

9. ... keeping cats locked up from dusk to dawn will prevent much of the carnage: .....野生动物专家说从黄昏到黎明一直将猫锁在家里可以防止它们屠杀生灵。

keeping cats locked up from dusk to dawn: here is used as the subject.

10. caterwaul: (拟声词): 猫叫声

11. one in four : one fourth 四分之一

## Word Study

### reveal

1. reveal	v.	to allow to be seen; to make known 显露; 泄露, 透露 e.g. The curtain opened to reveal a darkened stage. She suddenly revealed that she was not married.
2. revealing	adj.	(+ from) allowing parts to be seen which are usually kept covered; full of meaning; giving some knowledge of facts which had been unknown 暴露的; 透露的; 启示的 e.g. She is wearing a very revealing dress. He gave a revealing remark which told me a lot about the person who made them mad.

### separate

1. separate	v.	to set or move apart; (cause to) become disconnected; to keep apart; to break or divide up into the parts (使)分离, 分离; (使) 断裂 e.g. The repairman separated the two pipes by unscrewing them.
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		<p>The two towns are separated by a small river.</p> <p>This machine can separate the grains of wheat into heaps according to size.</p> <p>The rope began to separate under the heavy load.</p>
2. separate	adj.	<p>not the same, different; not shared with another; (from) apart; not joined 不同的; 各自的, 各别的; 分离的, 分开的, 不相连的</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>This word has 3 separate meanings.</p> <p>Everyone thinks of his own separate interest.</p> <p>Keep the onions separate from the bread or they'll make it smelly.</p>
3. separation	n.	<p>breaking or coming apart; a distance apart; (a time of) (esp. a person's) being or living apart 分离, 分开, 裂开; 间隔; (人) 分离, 离别</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>This fastening allows an easy separation of the two parts.</p> <p>He was unhappy because of his separation from his mother.</p>
4. separatism	n.	<p>belief in keeping (groups of people) apart (种族或阶级上的) 隔离主义</p>
5. separator	n.	<p>any of various machines for separating or keeping separate 分离器</p>
6. separable	adj.	<p>that can be made or considered separate 可分离的, 能区分的</p>

## 4. Owners resort to collar bells in order to

**conduct**

1. conduct	v.	<p>to behave (oneself); to lead or guide (a person, tour, etc.); to direct the course of (a business, activity, etc); to stand before and direct the playing of; to act as the path for (electricity, heat, etc); to collect the payment from the passengers on a public vehicle 行为, 举止; 处理, 引导, 经营; 引导, 导游; 指挥; 导电, 导热; (公共交通工具上) 售票; 收费</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>I like the way your children conduct themselves.</p> <p>She's conducted on London buses for 20 years.</p>
2. conduction	n.	<p>the passage of electricity along wires, water through pipes etc. 传</p>

		输, 传送
3. conductivity	<i>n.</i>	the ability of a substance to act as a path for electricity or heat 传导力, 传导性
4. conductor	<i>n.</i>	person who directs the playing of a group of musicians 指挥家 a person employed to collect payments from passengers on a public vehicle 售票员 a substance that readily acts as the path for electricity, heat, etc. 传导体

### favorite

1. favorite	<i>n.</i>	something or someone that is loved above all others; (derogator) someone who receives too much favor 最喜爱的人或物; (贬义) 过分受宠者 e.g. These books are my favorites. A teacher shouldn't have favorites in the class.
2. favorite	<i>adj.</i>	(without superlative) being a favorite e.g. This is my favorite type of chocolate.

### prevent

1. prevent	<i>v.</i>	to keep something from happening or existing; to stop or hold back someone; prevent from 预防; 防止, 阻止 e.g. These rules are intended to prevent accidents. I intend to go and nothing you do can prevent me. You can't prevent me from going there.
2. prevention	<i>n.</i>	预防, 阻止

### resort

1. resort	<i>n.</i>	a holiday place, or place considered good for the health; a place that one visits regularly 度假胜地; 常去的地方
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	e.g. The restaurant is one of his favorite resorts.
2. resort v.	to make use of; turn to something for help; to go to (a pleasant place); visit often 利用, 求助于, 诉诸于; (无被动) 常去, 光顾
	e.g. She resorted to stealing when she had no more money.
	We resort to that hotel for some coffee.

## Text Comprehension

- \_\_\_\_\_ rate cats as one of their greatest pet hates.  
A. British scientist      B. Britain's gardeners  
C. British reporters      D. British professors
- Cats hunt even when they are full because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they like to satisfy their hunger  
B. they like to play with the prey  
C. they like to hide the food away in case there may be none when they are hungry  
D. they like to make their stomachs full
- According to the text, a "fat cat" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. misfortune      B. spiteful people  
C. a raucous cry      D. a lazy boss
- Owners resort to collar bells in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warn the prey      B. ornament (装饰) the cats  
C. amuse the cats      D. find their cats easily
- Which of the following statements is wrong? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Cats are the UK's favorites  
B. Cats are only slightly more popular than rats with Britain's gardeners  
C. Cats only hunt when they are hungry  
D. The wildlife experts suggest cats be kept indoor at night

## Exercises

- Recite the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> paragraphs.
- Find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below.  
A — poll

- B — gardener  
 C — survey  
 D — resort to  
 E — wildlife  
 F — creature  
 G — stimulus  
 H — carnage  
 I — feline  
 J — prey  
 K — omen  
 L — come second only to  
 M — hide away  
 N — be sick of  
 O — paranoid

Example: (A) 园丁

(D) 求助

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. ( ) 预兆   | ( ) 厌恶  |
| 2. ( ) 生物   | ( ) 藏好  |
| 3. ( ) 猎物   | ( ) 仅次于 |
| 4. ( ) 民意调查 | ( ) 刺激  |
| 5. ( ) 猫科   | ( ) 屠杀  |

### III. Fill in the blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

- He was such a detest (detest) man that no one liked him.
- In a recent poll cats are only slightly popular (popular) than rats.
- It's raining hard. They are not like (like) to go out for a walk.
- So far people resort to (resort to) the computers almost in every field.
- Obviously he was welcome (welcome), no one talked to him.
- Many students' motivate (motivate) to learn is to get a good job in the future.
- He is sick of disturb (disturb) when he is working.
- The children were very happy, and they were singing and dancing heart (heart).
- He is of great generous (generous) and he often helps those who are in need.
- The millionaire has a big study (书房) stack (stack) with many books, but he seldom read them.

### IV. Choose the best answer.

- The boy hid the secret that he stole the money from his father's wallet.