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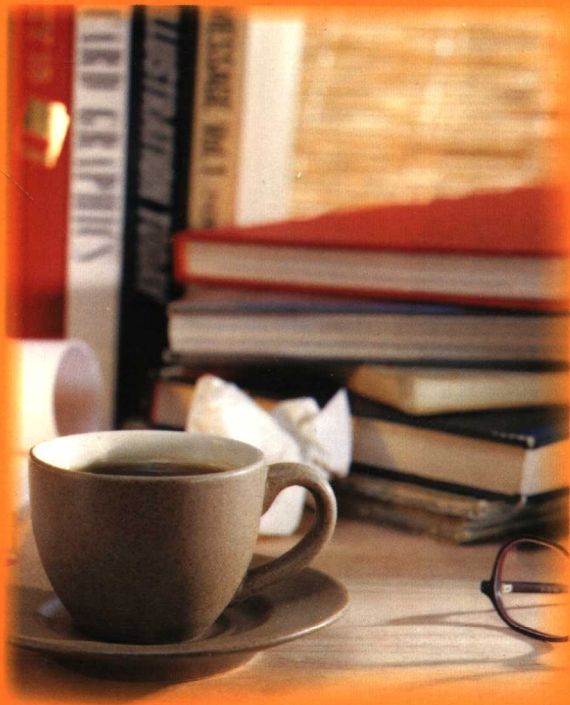
新世纪

AN INTENSIVE ENGLISH COURSE IN LISTENING AND SPEAKING 3

基础英语听说 中级教程

(供成人教育用)

张道真



上海外语教育出版社

外教社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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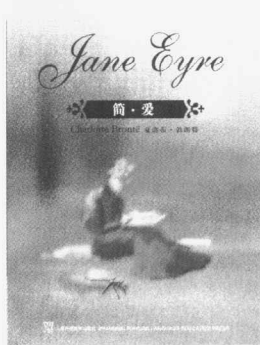
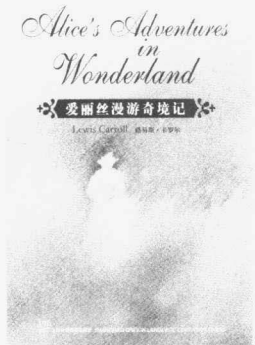
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“英美文学名著导读详注本”

——文学盛宴 含英咀华

阅读英语文学名著，是进入英语世界的一条通途。上海外语教育出版社自2000年起陆续推出的系列丛书“英美文学名著导读详注本”，将洋洋大观的英美文学名著汇编为一套导读详注丛书，奉献给广大热爱文学的大学生和研究生读者。



- ★ 涵盖英美不同时期、不同风格、不同体裁的名家名作，丰富读者对于英美文学的认识，进而扩大对于世界文学艺术的视野；
- ★ 能够帮助读者充分吸收文学语言的养分，同时提高文化素养和文学欣赏水平，使语言习得与素质培养二者水乳交融、相得益彰；
- ★ 每部作品均由国内知名学者和有较高研究水平的青年教师精心撰写导读文章，并配有详备注释；
- ★ 导读文章主要介绍作家生平及其代表作品、社会背景、作家的文坛交往、创作过程、作品结构、文字风格和社会意义；
- ★ 注释兼顾语言难点、风格特色、修辞手段、文化背景和各类典故、外来语等，以求有效地帮助读者领略原文的风格和神韵。

“英美文学名著导读详注本”书目

简·爱
红字
觉醒
随笔
自传
隐身人
双城记
名利场

金银岛
老人与海
马丁·伊登
瓦尔登湖
小镇畸人
呼啸山庄
傲慢与偏见
女人的肖像

黑暗的心灵
认真的重要
德伯家的苔丝
红色英勇勋章
汤姆·索耶历险记
常识；理性时代
了不起的盖茨比
汤姆叔叔的小屋

莎士比亚故事集
爱丽丝漫游奇境记
弗罗斯河上的磨坊
青年艺术家的肖像
论英雄和英雄崇拜
查特莱夫人的情人



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前言

这是我新编的一套教材,全书分四册:

1. 英语听说入门教程; 2. 英语听说初级教程; 3. 英语听说中级教程; 4. 英语听说高级教程。

这套书是我从事英语教学五十余年的总结,包含了我近三十年进行教学试验时的一些体会。它贯彻了以下原则:

1. 自始至终贯彻狠抓听说的原则,教学活动的主要部分都是听说练习,强调“苦练硬功”。所有课文都要跟磁带反复复习,直到能流利准确地复述出来。每课都有问答练习、对话练习、小段复述,要做到语音正确,语言流利,说话不费劲。若自始至终这样训练,必然可学得牢固,口笔兼顾,打好语言的基础。

2. 整个安排要循序渐进、安排合理,以保证学习效果。每课分三段,每段一般介绍12个生词,课文长度约为半页到一页,每册约1150个词汇。四册书共学4600左右生词,加上额外补充的词汇,共学5000左右词汇,以保证打好语言基础。根据过去经验,这个进度一般是可以接受的。

3. 课程一般在语音室上,以保证有足够的听说练习。在语音室上课可保证人人动口,教员可带领学生进行各种练习。包括有准备的和即席做的,可以听了复述(至少听三遍)、进行答问、翻译、对话、自由讲话。教员可发挥创造性,让学生在语音室练出真功夫。在普通教室上课时可做翻译、听写及其他练习。

4. 本书的课文大多数根据原文改编,保证学的都是地道英语。语言力求平易,着重学现代的常用词汇。其他部分,如词汇学习、对话、复述材料都贯彻这个原则,即“学以致用”的原则。许多新的说法,如 send an e-mail, e-mail someone, the photocopier is broken, the printer isn't working 等,都尽量多收。过于文气,日常生活中用不着的,尽量少收或不收。取材要处处为学生着想。

5. 编排要有新意,要体现题材原则,反复巩固的原则,由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。要增加趣味性、多样性、知识性。教师和同学要体会编者的用心。例如第三册(即中级教程)包含了学生应具备的常识,如各国概况、历史上的大事、名人介绍等。高级教程中则有许多科普读物,旨在为学生今后阅读专业书作准备。

6. 本书要着重处理中国学生的问题。外国人编的教材有其长处,但他们不了解中国

人学习中的问题。一般化的处理,常常不能解决中国人学英语中遇到的问题,因此全教程每课都附有辅导材料,且课文与对话等都有译文,以便进行汉英对比;部分课文甚至安排一些英译中及中译英的练习,以达到巩固与熟练的目的。还有一些针对中国学生需要编写的材料,如词汇学习、语法讲解。大家认真用这套教材就可体会到编辑的用心。

本套教材准备在下面几方面发挥作用:

1. 作为英语培训学院和其他类似学院的教材:如果从头到尾认真学习,大体上两年可以学完,即每学期学一册,每周学两课(每周上课 20—24 节)。学完后可达到大专毕业水平,能通过四级考试,可担任中小学英语教师,可从事一般的外事工作。教师培训也可以此为教材;

2. 在大学用作辅助教材,以加强学生的听说能力。如果原来听说能力不强,可以用第三、四册作教材,两年学完,每周至少有两节在语音室上课,学完大部分人可通过四级考试,听说能力较前为强;

3. 用作外语中学的教材:如果学习时间为六年,可用四至五年学完全套教材,最后一两年加学其他教材(如《实用英语语法》(最新版)强化练习册),并请外教上一部分听说课(每周有 12 节英语课,留一半时间学其他课),这样中专毕业就可能接近大专毕业水平。

4. 作社会上广大青年的自学教材,可根据自己的基础,各取所需。特别是历届的大学毕业生可用业余时间自学本书,提高听说及实用能力。在北京、深圳、上海各地市民讲外语活动中争取大家能根据需要利用本教材。各级中小学也可利用前两册中的材料加强教学。

两点希望

目前全国都在认真抓英语教学,这对当前的工作和未来的发展都至关重要,为了帮助大家学好英语,希望:

1. 我国的电视台或教育电视台能播送本教材的英语广播讲座;

2. 在有条件的省市成立英语培训学院帮助社会上的青年更好掌握英语,特别是帮助培训英语教师。

* * *

一个人的力量是有限的,本书肯定会有不足之处,希望大家把使用中发现的问题向我们提出,特别是我们的同行们帮我们提出改进意见,使此书能更好为大家服务!

张道真

2004 年 10 月于上海

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Lesson One

第 1 课

Section A

New Words 生词

nation /'neɪʃən/ *n.* 国家

purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 目的

security /sɪ'kjʊərɪti/ *n.* 安全

provide /prə'vaɪd/ *vt.* 提供

General Assembly 大会

environmental /ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentəl/
adj. 环境的

organization /ɔ:ɡənəɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 组织

maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ *vt.* 维护

disagreement /ˌdɪsə'ɡri:mənt/ *n.* 分歧

member /'membə/ *n.* 成员

disarmament /dɪ'sɑ:məmənt/ *n.* 裁军

pollution /pə'lju:ʃən/ *n.* 污染



Text A

United Nations (I)



The United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose purpose is to maintain peace and security all over the world. It tries to help countries settle disagreements by getting them to talk to each other instead of going to war. It also provides a place where the representatives of countries can discuss all sorts of problems. Nearly all the countries of the world are now members of the UN. In 1995 there were 186 member countries.

Every member country of the UN has a seat in the *General Assembly*. Representatives discuss problems such as disarmament, environmental pollution and world poverty here.

Questions and Answers

1. What kind of organization is the United Nations?
2. What is its purpose?
3. What does it try to do?
4. How?
5. What else can it do?
6. How many countries are now members of the UN?
7. How many independent countries are there in the world today?
8. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations?
9. It's a very tall building, isn't it?
10. What's the most important part of the UN?
11. Does every member country of the UN have a seat in the General Assembly?
12. What problems do they discuss there?

1. It is an international organization.
2. Its purpose is to maintain peace and security all over the world.
3. It tries to help countries settle disagreements.
4. By getting them to talk to each other instead of going to war.
5. It also provides a place where the representatives of countries can discuss all sorts of problems.
6. In 1995 there were 186 member countries.
7. I think there are now about 200 independent countries.
8. It's in New York.
9. It's one of the tallest buildings in New York.
10. The General Assembly is.
11. Yes, it does.
12. They discuss all sorts of problems such as disarmament, environmental pollution and world poverty.

Section B

New Words 生词

council /'kaʊnsəl/ *n.* 理事会

condemn /kən'dem/ *vt.* 谴责

permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ *adj.*

经常的, 常任的

project /'prɒdʒekt/ *n.* 计划

health care 保健事业

minorities /maɪ'nɒrɪtɪz/ *n.* 少数民族

responsible /rɪs'pɒnsəbl/ *adj.* 负责的

aggression /ə'ɡresʃən/ *n.* 侵略

promote /prə'məʊt/ *vt.* 促进

body /'bɒdi/ *n.* 团体

encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ *vt.* 鼓励

right /raɪt/ *n.* 权利



Text B

United Nations (II)

The 15-member Security Council is responsible for peace and security. It can send a peace-keeping force to any country, and may condemn aggression. Five countries are permanent members: the USA, Russia, Britain, France and China. The UN also works to promote trade, health, education, etc. This work is carried out by the bodies of the Economic and Social Council (ESC), which pays for aid projects in poor countries, encourages health care and promotes the rights of minorities.

— adapted from *Children's Encyclopedia*

Questions and Answers

1. Which organization is for peace and security?
2. How many members are there in it?
3. How many countries are permanent members?

1. The Security Council is.
2. There are now 15 members.
3. Five countries are.

4. Who are they?
5. What can the Security Council do?
6. What else can the UN do?
7. Who carries out this work?
8. Can you give some examples?
9. What else does it do?
10. Do you know when the United Nations was founded?
11. How often does the UN General Assembly meet?
12. Do you think the United Nations has done useful work in recent years?

4. They are the USA, Russia, Britain, France and China.
5. They can send a peace-keeping force to any country and may condemn aggression.
6. It can also promote trade, health, education, etc.
7. The different bodies of the Economic and Social Council carry out such work.
8. Yes. The Economic and Social Council, for instance, pays for aid projects in poor countries.
9. It also encourages health care and promotes the rights of minorities.
10. It was founded in 1945.
11. It meets every autumn to decide important issues.
12. I think it has done some useful work, but it has also met with a lot of problems. I think all the countries should support it and help it to do better in future.

Section C

New Words 生词

Argentinian /ˌɑːdʒən'tɪniən/ *n.* 阿根廷人

Portuguese /ˌpɔːtʃu'giːz/ *n.* 葡萄牙语

Egyptian /ɪ'dʒɪptjən/ *n.* 埃及人

Greek /ɡriːk/ *n.* 希腊人

Israeli /ɪz'reɪli/ *n.* 以色列人

Korea(n) /kə'riə(n)/ *n.* 朝鲜(人), 韩国(人)

Russia(n) /'rʌʃiə(n)/ *n.* 俄国(人)

Brazilian /brə'ziːliən/ *n.* 巴西人

Mandarin /mændərɪn/ *n.* 普通话

Arabic /'æɾəbɪk/ *n.* 阿拉伯语

Israel /'ɪzreɪl/ *n.* 以色列

Hebrew /'hiːbruː/ *n.* 希伯来语

Mexican /'meksɪkən/ *n.* 墨西哥人



Word Study

Talk About the Chart After the Example

<i>country</i>	<i>nationality</i>	<i>language</i>
Argentina	Argentinian	Spanish
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Britain	British	English
China	Chinese	Mandarin
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Israel	Israeli	Hebrew
Italy	Italian	Italian
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Korea	Korean	Korean
Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
Russia	Russian	Russian
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
The United States (USA)	American	English

- Example:** — Where do you come from?
— I come from Argentina.
— So you are Argentinian, aren't you?
— Yes, I am.
— What language do you speak?
— I speak Spanish.



Exercises

1. Act out the dialogue and learn it by heart:
A: Is this your first visit to Britain?



B: Yes, it is.

A: What did you do before you came here?

B: I came from Ottawa. I was an electrical engineer there. I first trained at a college of technology, and then worked for the Canadian government. Last month I arrived in Britain.

A: Why did you leave Canada?

B: I saw some pictures of this city. It looked attractive. Besides, I like old cities, castles and things like that. Also, I like being near the sea.

A: What do you think of our city?

B: I like the people here very much. They're very kind and friendly. And they have a sense of humour. The way of life here is very different from Canada. It's a bit slow here in Britain, but I like it. And I prefer the food here.

— adapted from *Building Strategies*

2. Tell the parts of speech of the following words (说出下列各词的词类):

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) international | (2) whose | (3) purpose | (4) over |
| (5) where | (6) general | (7) discuss | (8) poverty |
| (9) responsible | (10) fire | (11) and | (12) also |
| (13) promote | (14) economic | (15) which | (16) minorities |

3. Complete the following sentences (完成下面句子):

- (1) Their purpose is to ...
- (2) They tried to ...
- (3) We are working to ...
- (4) She will help you (to) ...
- (5) He can ...
- (6) You may ...

4. Retell the texts.

5. Retell the passage:

The United Nations is an international organization. Its headquarters is in New York City. Its member nations meet there to discuss and try to find solutions to global problems. At the heart of the UN is the security council. This is a body of selected member countries which makes decisions on behalf of all the members



when there is a crisis.

注: ① solution /sə'lʊʃən/ *n.* 解决办法

③ on behalf of 代表

② decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.* 决定

④ crisis /'kraɪsɪs/ *n.* 危机

6. Dictation: 

7. Translate the names into Chinese, looking up the words in dictionaries yourselves (自己查词典译出下列名称):

Some UN specialized agencies

<i>FAO</i>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<i>IMF</i>	International Monetary Fund
<i>ITU</i>	International Telecommunication Union
<i>UNESCO</i>	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<i>UNHCR</i>	UN High Commission for Refugees
<i>UNICEF</i>	UN International Children's Emergency Fund
<i>World Bank</i>	
<i>WHO</i>	World Health Organization
<i>WMO</i>	World Meteorological Organization



辅导材料

1. 课文注释:

(1) whose 是一个关系代词,可引起一个定语从句。例如: