



英语3

English

江西省教育厅职业教育与成人教育处 组编



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前言

本系列教材是江西省教育厅职业教育与成人教育处根据教学一线的需要,按照《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》组织编写的。系列教材包括预备级、第1~3册。

本教材着力体现素质教育和能力本位的精神,注重交际应用,突出职教特色,其主要特点如下。

1. 与初中英语教学相衔接、紧扣大纲

本系列教材的普通起点为初中英语教学大纲要求学生掌握的600英语词,预备级起点为300词,更加贴近目前中职英语教学的实际情况。本系列教材覆盖了“大纲”的全部语法项目、所有的交际功能项目和约90%的词汇项目。学完本系列教材第1~3册将能达到“大纲”规定的基本要求。

2. 以话题为纲和以综合英语为基础

本系列教材每个教学单元的各种教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的话题进行,由“综合英语”向“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”等交际技能和词汇、语法等语言项目辐射。同时还体现了语言项目是交际的手段、交际技能是教学的目的的教学思想,把语言知识作为交际的手段来教,把交际技能作为教学的目标来培养,既重视语言知识的传授,更重视交际能力的培养。

“听”、“说”模块结合交际功能并围绕单元话题展开,充分体现了“大纲”突出实用性的要求。“综合英语”模块以相关话题为纲编写,词汇、语法的教学均围绕相关话题进行。“兴趣阅读”除进一步培养学生的阅读能力外,还适当补充了与“综合英语”模块话题相关的词汇。

3. 模块式结构和应用性训练便于实施职业教育

本系列教材预备级以温故而知新的方式由日常生活对话、音标和初中语法项目逐步过渡到情景化的“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”技能训练;第1~3册每个教学单元均包括“热身活动”、“听”、“说”、“综合英语”、“兴趣阅读”、“写作”6个模块,分别提供了大量的应用性训练,可由教师根据所在学校的英语教学环境自由搭配,灵活使用。本系列教材还体现了以基础英语为主、以专业英语为辅的特点,既能为文、理、工、农、医、经贸等各类中职学校基础英语阶段的教学服务,又能为学生进入专门用途英语教学阶段铺平道路。

4. 选材多样,知识性、趣味性并重

本系列教材话题涉及城市问题、教育、旅游、科普、健康、环保、社区、求职、名人等各方面。课文体裁多样,有时文、文学作品选段、人物传记、对话、说明文、论说文等,题材新颖,时代感强。“听”、“说”模块选材实用、上口。“综合英语”和“兴趣阅读”模块的选材主题领域相关联,又各有侧重,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性,相得益彰。

5. 难度适中,易学好用

本教材各课均可通过“热身活动”温习与单元话题相关的词汇并启发学生思考有关问题。

“听”、“说”模块基本不含生词和新的语法项目,“综合英语”模块的生词量控制在8%左右,“兴趣阅读”模块不含新的语法项目,生词量控制在5%以下。“写作”模块点面结合,既有单项练习,又有作文训练(备有写作提示)。各部分的内容难度适中,易学好用。

《英语》每学期一册,每册10~12个教学单元。第1~3册各有2个复习单元和2个补充学习单元。除预备级前4单元以对话和语音训练为主外,各教学单元均以一个特定话题为中心,由“热身活动”(Warm-up)、“听”(Listening)、“说”(Speaking)、“综合英语”(Comprehensive English)、“兴趣阅读”(Reading for Interest)和“写作”(Writing)6个模块组成。建议的学时安

排是：每单元4学时，其中“热身活动”和“听”、“说”1学时，“综合英语”2学时，“兴趣阅读”和“写作”1学时。

《英语》每教学单元的6个模块允许不同的搭配形式。在每教学单元中，以“综合英语”为核心，与其他模块进行组合，可以有以下几种搭配形式：1.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”；2.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”+“写作”；3.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”+“兴趣阅读”+“写作”。不同类别的学校可根据学生情况和学时自行进行模块组合。

本书是《英语3》。

由于时间有限，本书不足之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正，以便使本教材日臻完善。

编 者

2005年5月

Contents

Unit 1 *Natural Environment*



Warm-up	1
Listening	2
Speaking	3
Comprehensive English	4
<i>The Koala</i>	
Reading for Interest	8
<i>Can We Save the Wild Animals</i>	
Writing	10
<i>A Summary of the Koala</i>	

Unit 2 *Historical Spots*



Warm-up	11
Listening	12
Speaking	13
Comprehensive English	14
<i>Big Ben of London</i>	
Reading for Interest	18
<i>The Tower of London</i>	
Writing	20
<i>An Introduction to a Historical Spot</i>	

Unit 3 *People I Know*



Warm-up	21
Listening	22
Speaking	23
Comprehensive English	24
<i>Ernest Hemingway</i>	
Reading for Interest	28
<i>Resume</i>	
Writing	30
<i>A Resume for Yourself</i>	

Unit 4 *Letters of Application*



Warm-up	31
Listening	32
Speaking	33
Comprehensive English	34
<i>A Letter of Application</i>	
Reading for Interest	38
<i>A Letter of Application</i>	
Writing <i>A Letter of Application</i>	40

Unit 5 *Computers*



Warm-up	41
Listening	42
Speaking	43
Comprehensive English	44
<i>Computers</i>	
Reading for Interest	48
<i>IBM</i>	
Writing <i>A Computer</i>	50

Revision 1

Listening Exercises	51
Vocabulary Exercises	54
Grammar Exercises	55
Error Correction	56
Cloze	57
Reading Exercises	57

Unit 6 Sports



Warm-up	61
Listening	62
Speaking	63
Comprehensive English	64
<i>The Olympics</i>	
Reading for Interest	68
<i>Professional Sports</i>	
Writing	70
<i>The 2000 Olympic Games</i>	

Unit 7 Women



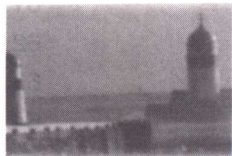
Warm-up	71
Listening	72
Speaking	73
Comprehensive English	74
<i>Women in the Nuclear Family</i>	
Reading for Interest	78
<i>Wait till Your Mother Gets Home!</i>	
Writing	80
<i>Women's Position in the Family</i>	

Unit 8 Health



Warm-up	81
Listening	82
Speaking	83
Comprehensive English	84
<i>The Secrets of a Very Long Life</i>	
Reading for Interest	88
<i>Keeping Fit and Healthy</i>	
Writing	90
<i>Your Opinion About Health</i>	

Unit 9 *Bad Days*



Warm-up	91
Listening	92
Speaking	93
Comprehensive English	94
<i>The Fog</i>	
Reading for Interest	98
<i>A Bad Day</i>	
Writing <i>Something Unusual</i>	100

Unit 10 *Pollution*



Warm-up	101
Listening	102
Speaking	103
Comprehensive English	104
<i>Pollution</i>	
Reading for Interest	108
<i>How to keep Air Clean</i>	
Writing <i>The Pollution in Your City</i>	110

Revision 2

Listening Exercises	111
Vocabulary Exercises	114
Grammar Exercises	115
Error Correction	116
Cloze	117
Reading Exercises	117

<i>Additional Material 1</i>	121
<i>Additional Material 2</i>	131
<i>Vocabulary</i>	141
<i>Proper Names</i>	154

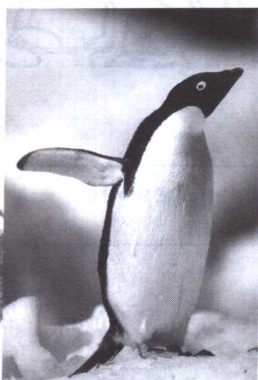
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Natural Environment

WARM-UP



How much do you know about them?



1

A Write the names of animals that match the features given below.

Strong _____

Lovely _____

Living on meat _____

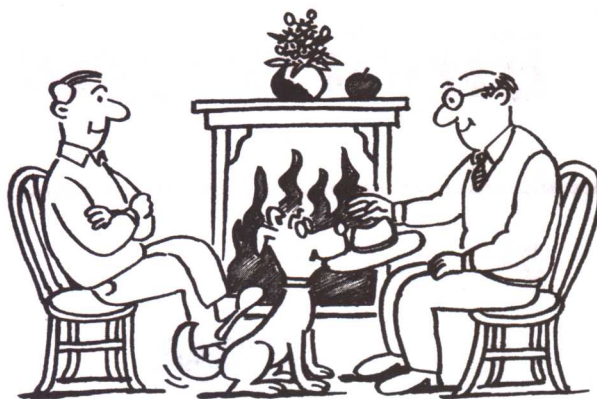
Living on plants _____

B Answering the following questions.

- 1 Do you agree that animals are our friends?
- 2 Do you keep a pet at home?
- 3 Should we try to take good care of animals?
- 4 Have you seen a live koala?
- 5 Do you know what the koala lives on?

LISTENING ►

A Listen to the tape of a passage. Fill in the missing information in the following sentences.



- 1 A German shepherd is _____.
- 2 _____ owns the German shepherd.
- 3 The story took place _____.

B Listen to the tape again. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- ☐ 1 One Sunday afternoon, I went to visit my friend.
- ☐ 2 The visitor left when it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk.
- ☐ 3 Jack became worried about his walk in the park.
- ☐ 4 After he moved around the room several times, Jack sat down directly in front of the visitor and looked at him because he couldn't stand being kept waiting any longer.
- ☐ 5 Jack got the man's hat in order to please him.

Phonetics

Read the following sentences aloud, paying attention to sentence stress.

Good morning, Mr. Green. How are you?

How nice to meet you again.

Haven't seen you for ages.

This is my classmate Zhou Hong.

SPEAKING ►►

It is clear that everyone can and should help to protect the environment. In groups, compare the two neighbourhoods in the pictures and then put in the list what we should and shouldn't do in order to make our neighbourhood cleaner and more beautiful.



1

I think it would be nice to...

That's a good point.

That's just what I was thinking.

I don't think it a good idea because...

Well, you have a point there, but...

I see what you mean, but...

To Make Our Neighbourhood Cleaner and More Beautiful

What We Should Do	What We Shouldn't Do



The Koala

The koala is one of Australia's most famous and best loved animals. It has a peaceful character and looks like a teddy bear. These have made it a favourite around the world, even though few people outside Australia have had the opportunity to see a live koala. It is sometimes called a native bear or koala bear. However, it is not related to the bear family or any other animal.

The koala spends most of its life in trees, coming to the ground only to travel from one tree to another. On the ground it walks slowly on all four legs. However, it is a good climber, its sharp claws enabling it to climb trees easily.

The adult koala weighs about 9 kilograms on average. When fully grown it measures about 600 mm in length. A koala's fur is thick and woolly, grey to brownish above the stomach and yellowish-white below. It has long arms and a long, black nose. The koala is active at night and during the day is most often seen sleeping in the fork of a tree or moving slowly in search of food.

The koala is quiet, and usually lives alone.

Koalas feed mainly on the leaves of a kind of trees that grow in many places in Australia. An adult koala eats up to a kilogram or more of leaves a day. Sometimes they also eat a little soil. They seldom drink water, obtaining the water they need from the leaves they eat.

Three races of koala have been recorded. The first is found in New South Wales. It is grey or grey-brown in colour. The second race is found in Queensland. It has shorter fur, of red colours. The third race is found in Victoria and it has a woolly coat of brown.

- 1 What is the koala like? And where in the world does it live?
- 2 How does the koala live?
- 3 How are the three races of koala different from each other?

Notes to the Text

- 1 **These have made it a favourite around the world, even though few people outside Australia have had the opportunity to see a live koala.** 虽然澳大利亚以外很少有人有机会见到活的考拉, 但这一切仍使它成为世界各国人民特别喜爱的动物。
make...a favourite 意为“使...成为令人特别喜爱的人或物”。
- 2 **However, it is a good climber, its sharp claws enabling it to climb trees easily.** 然而, 其利爪使其能轻松爬树, 所以它是一种善攀援的动物。
its sharp claws enabling it to climb trees easily 是现在分词结构, 做原因状语; its sharp claws 是现在分词 enabling 的逻辑主语。
- 3 **The adult koala weighs about 9 kilograms on average.** 成年考拉平均重约 9 千克。
weigh 在本句中是连系动词, 意为“其重量是...”。
- 4 **When fully grown it measures about 600 mm in length.** 完全长大后, 它大约有 600 毫米长。
when fully grown 是过去分词结构, 做时间状语。measure 在本句中是连系动词, 意为“其长度是...”。to measure 600 mm in length (in height, in width, etc.) 也可以表示为 to be 600 mm long (high, wide, etc.)。

1

Comprehension Exercises

Choose the one that best completes each of the following statements according to the text.

- 1 _____ have many opportunities to see a live koala.
A People in Australia B People in Asia C People in Europe
- 2 The koala is also called the koala bear because it _____.
A is related to bears B looks like bears C lives in the same way as bears
- 3 The koala usually stays _____.
A on the ground B in trees C in mountains
- 4 The koala _____ fights against other animals.
A almost never B sometimes C often
- 5 The koala eats much but drinks _____.
A a lot of water B nothing C little water
- 6 The three races of koala are different in _____.
A size B weight C colour

Word Bank

koala /kəu'ɑ:lə/ *n.* 考拉
 peaceful /pi:sful/ *adj.* 安静的, 和平的
 relate /ri'leit/ *v.* 将...联系起来; 与...有关
 climber /'klaɪmə/ *n.* 爬(山、树等)者
 sharp /ʃɑ:p/ *adj.* 尖利的
 claw /klo:/ *n.* 爪
 enable /i'neɪbl/ *v.* 使能够
 fully /'fʊli/ *adv.* 完全地, 十足地
 fur /fə:/ *n.* 毛, 毛皮
 thick /θɪk/ *adj.* 粗的, 厚的
 woolly /'wʊli/ *adj.* 毛茸茸的

brownish /'braʊnɪʃ/ *adj.* 淡棕色的
 yellowish /'jeləʊɪʃ/ *adj.* 淡黄色的
 soil /sɔɪl/ *n.* 土, 土壤
 alone /ə'ləʊn/ *adv.* 单独地, 独自地
 active /'æktɪv/ *adj.* 活跃的, 积极的
 fork /fɔ:k/ *n.* 叉子, 叉
 search /sə:tʃ/ *n.* 寻找, 搜寻
 seldom /'seldəm/ *adv.* 很少, 不常
 obtain /əb'teɪn/ *v.* 得到, 获得
 record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ *v.* 记录, 记载
 race /reis/ *n.* 种族, 种

Phrases and Expressions

teddy /'tedi/ bear 一种绒毛玩具熊

in search of 寻找

Proper Names

New South Wales /'weɪlz/ 新南威尔士: 澳大利亚东南部州名

Queensland /'kwɪnzlənd/ 昆士兰: 澳大利亚东北部州名

Victoria /vɪk'tɔ:riə/ 维多利亚: 澳大利亚东南部州名

Vocabulary Exercises

Choose a word from the word list below to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form of the word where necessary. Each word can be used only once and there are extra items in the word list.

peaceful
alone

enable
obtain

relate
race

record
seldom

- 1 Trains _____ us to travel from Beijing to Shanghai in one day.
- 2 Language is closely _____ to culture.
- 3 He _____ reads newspapers so that he knows very little about what is happening in our country.
- 4 He prefers to live _____ so that he can stay up as late as he likes.
- 5 He managed to _____ a working knowledge of English within two years.
- 6 During the interview he kept _____ what the famous writer said.

Grammatical Structures

我们已学过现在分词及现在分词短语做定语、宾语补足语和方式状语。例如：

Do you know the girl talking to the principal? (定语)

We found the koala sleeping in the fork of a tree. (宾语补足语)

Talking and laughing, the students went to the playground. (方式状语)

现在分词及其短语做状语时还可以表示时间、原因和结果。做时间状语时一般放在句首。做原因状语时一般放在句首，也可放在句中或句末。做结果状语时一般放在句末，而且前边可以加so, thus等副词。例如：

Turning round, she saw Tom walking behind her. (表示时间)

Having an appointment with a friend, I can't go to see the film. (表示原因)

The baby fell off the bed, thus hurting his head. (表示结果)

现在分词及其短语做状语，如表示时间、原因、结果，在意义上相当于状语从句。例如：

Suspecting that it was going to rain, I took an umbrella with me.

→ Since I suspected it was going to rain, I took an umbrella with me.

I was late, thus missing the train.

→ I was late so that I missed the train.

Grammar Exercises

Change the clause in each of the following sentences into a present participle phrase.

- 1 Because I do not know her address, I can't write to her.

- 2 Remember to close the windows when you leave the classroom.

- 3 The woman who teaches us English is from America.

- 4 Since he was chewing some food, he couldn't say a word in reply.

- 5 When he entered the room, he saw a stranger searching his desk drawer for something.

- 6 My brother had such a bad fall from his mountain bike that he missed school for three days.
