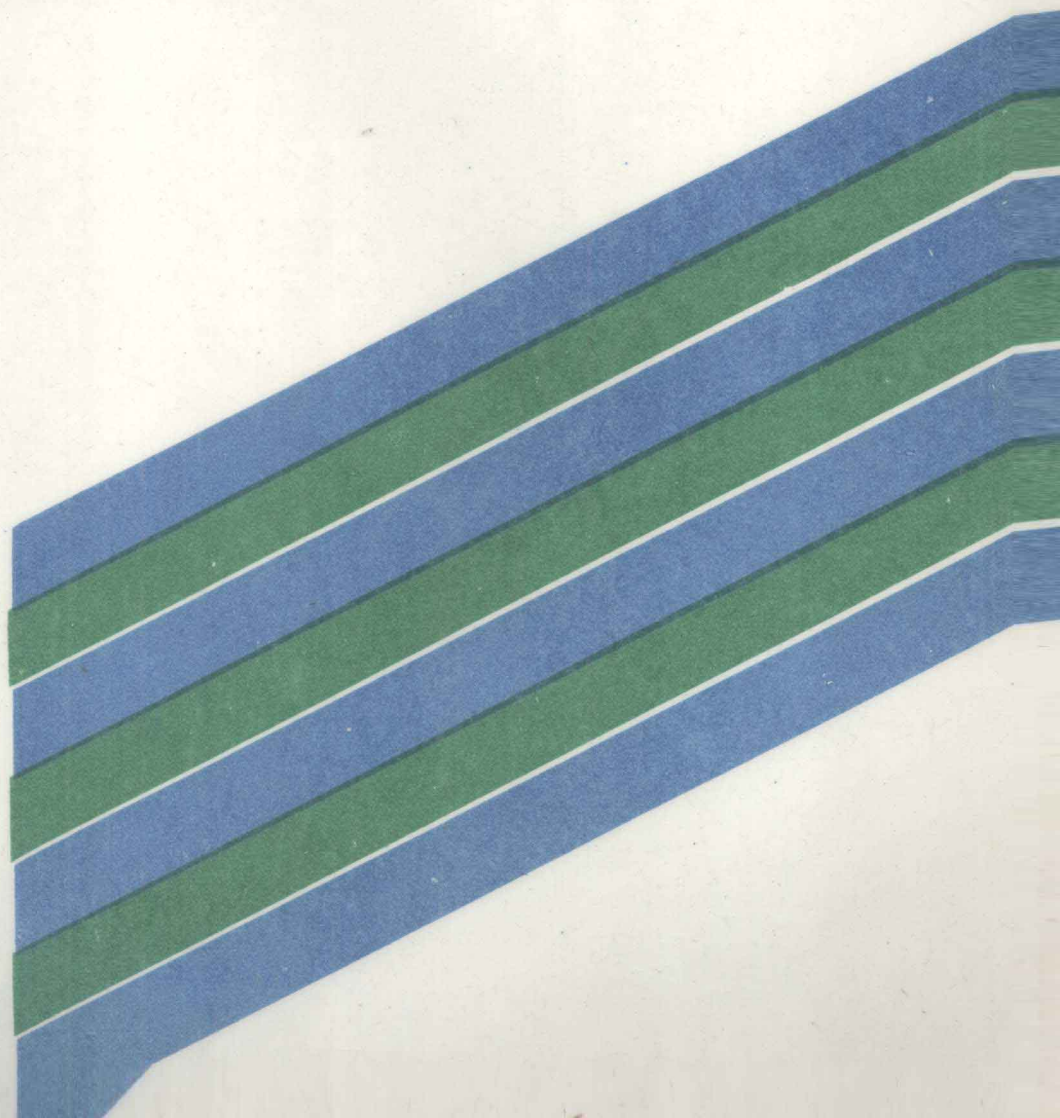


# 英语 BOOK3

冯艳荣 钱志豪 刘学东 主编

大连理工大学出版社



# 英 语

(Book 3)

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大连理工大学出版社

# 英 语

## 第三册

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大连理工大学出版社出版发行

(大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024)

大连业发印刷厂印刷

\* \* \*

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 10.25 字数: 236 千字

1996年9月第1版 1996年9月第1次印刷

印数: 1—1000册

责任编辑: 廖晓红

责任校对: 王 璟

封面设计: 孙宝福

\* \* \*

ISBN 7-5611-1142-8

H · 132

总定价(四册): 49.50 元

# 前 言

《英语》这套教材是根据我国目前成人外语教学的实际情况而精心设计的、针对性较强的基础英语教材。它适合于初、高中以上水平的学生学习,帮助他们巩固已有的英语知识,并且进行进一步的深入学习。本书可作为高等、中等专科学校以及高等成人教育的精读用书。

全套书共四册,本册为第三册。每册主要由课文,对话,语法精讲和练习组成。第一册设有英语语音的部分练习,旨在帮助学生巩固并加强语音方面的知识。我们在第一和第二册中对大多数基础英语语法作了较为系统的讲解,相信对学生的语法知识会起到融会贯通的作用。第三、第四册的课文及补充阅读的篇幅比前两册要长一些,目的是扩大阅读量,强化阅读训练。

参加本套教材编写的人员有冯艳荣、钱志豪、刘学东、王海华、李明媚和杨洁。高梅同志也做了一定的工作。由于时间仓促,编者水平与经验有限,难免有错漏之处,望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1996年9月

# Contents

<b>Lesson One</b>	Text	Life In A Tropical Rain Forest .....	(1)
	Words and Expressions .....		(3)
	Word Study .....		(4)
	Exercises .....		(6)
<b>Lesson Two</b>	Text	Silk .....	(14)
	Words and Expressions .....		(16)
	Word Study .....		(17)
	Exercises .....		(18)
<b>Lesson Three</b>	Text	The Gift Of Fire .....	(26)
	Words and Expressions .....		(29)
	Word Study .....		(30)
	Exercises .....		(32)
<b>Lesson Four</b>	Text	Why We Walk In Circles .....	(39)
	Words and Expressions .....		(42)
	Word Study .....		(43)
	Exercises .....		(45)
<b>Lesson Five</b>	Text	Education Out Of School .....	(51)
	Words and Expressions .....		(54)
	Word Study .....		(55)
	Exercises .....		(56)
<b>Lesson Six</b>	Text	Go To Bed;Get A Good Night's Dream .....	(64)
	Words and Expressions .....		(66)
	Word Study .....		(68)
	Exercises .....		(70)
<b>Lesson Seven</b>	Text	Learning The Difference Between Play And Sport .....	(77)
	Words and Expressions .....		(80)
	Word Study .....		(81)
	Exercises .....		(84)
<b>Lesson Eight</b>	Text	How Jazz Began .....	(91)
	Words and Expressions .....		(94)
	Word Study .....		(95)
	Exercises .....		(96)
<b>Lesson Nine</b>	Text	Christmas Spirit .....	(103)

	Words and Expressions .....	(106)
	Word Study .....	(107)
	Exercises .....	(109)
<b>Lesson Ten</b>	Text     American Social Relations .....	(116)
	Words and Expressions .....	(119)
	Word Study .....	(121)
	Exercises .....	(122)
<b>Lesson Eleven</b>	Text     Animal Education .....	(129)
	Words and Expressions .....	(132)
	Word Study .....	(134)
	Exercises .....	(135)
<b>Lesson Twelve</b>	Text     Detour To Romance .....	(144)
	Words and Expressions .....	(148)
	Word Study .....	(150)
	Exercises .....	(151)

## ***Lesson One***

### **Text**

#### **Life In A Tropical Rain Forest**

In jungles there is often a thick undergrowth along the ground. It is so thick that, in order to get through<sup>1</sup> the jungle, men have to cut it with large knives. There are many huge trees, and large vines hang down from them so that<sup>2</sup> their tops cannot be seen from the ground. It is quite dark there because the leaves and vines keep out the sunlight<sup>3</sup>. This kind of jungle, called a tropical rain forest, is found in many places near the Equator.

In these forests it is always hot and damp. Rain falls almost every day of the year, and the ground is never dry. There is no spring, summer, winter, or fall, but only a dry season and a rainy season. In the dry season, there is less rain, but there is never a time when the rain stops altogether. Nights and days are almost the same length throughout the year.

The largest tropical rain forest in the world is in the great valley of the Amazon River<sup>4</sup> in South America. This is not a region where it is easy for man to live, because of the thick jungles, the heat, the dampness, the millions of insects, and the poor soil. Nevertheless, there are people who live on this land, and who farm it.

If you flew over the Amazon valley in an airplane, you would see clearings here and there. Most of these clearings are near rivers. Rivers are roads in the jungle. People can travel on them in boats from one place to another.

The people who live in the Amazon jungle are called Indians, but they are just one of the many groups of people in the world called Indians. All the people who were living in North and South America when the Europeans came are called Indians. They speak many different languages, and live in many different ways.

The Amazon Indians make clearings by cutting down the undergrowth and then burning it. They do not cut down the big trees, but let the fire kill them.

In the clearing, they build houses of palm leaves. Usually, several families live together in one house.

The men are hunters and fishermen. There are not many animals in the Amazon jungle, but the men look for birds and monkeys. Occasionally, they can kill a larger animal. They use bows and arrows for hunting. Often they use arrows that are poisoned, so that if an animal is hit anywhere on its body it will die<sup>5</sup>. The men also spend a lot of time fishing in the rivers.

There are many dangers in the jungle and in the water of the rivers. A dangerous fish called the piranha lives in the Amazon. It has many small teeth as sharp as knives. Piranhas are not large fish, but when hundreds of them attack a man at once, they can tear the flesh from his bones in a few minutes. There are also many snakes and insects. Along the banks of the rivers there are alligators. The Indians hunt the alligator, because they can sell its skin and also eat its meat. But the alligator is a dangerous animal, with strong jaws and sharp teeth, and it can easily kill a man if he is not careful.

The women do most of the farming, and they also cook the food. After the jungle has been cleared, the women plant food crops: a few fruits and vegetables, but mostly a plant called manioc, which can be made into bread. The juice of the manioc is poisonous, and the women must take great care<sup>6</sup> to get all the juice out<sup>7</sup> of the manioc before they make it into bread. Besides the food they get from hunting, fishing, and farming, the Indians also have the fruits that grow in the jungle. Bananas, for instance, grow wild in the forest.

When the soil can no longer grow food, the Indians move on to another part of the jungle. Since very few people live in the jungle, there is always plenty of land. If there were many people, it would not be possible for them all to stay alive, since there is so little food for man in the rain forest.

This is a hard life, but this kind of farming gave the world a great civilization. A group of Indians named the Mayas lived in Central America. In the past they built great cities in the middle of the jungle, and they learned a great deal about astronomy. The people in the cities were fed by farmers, who cleared jungle land and grew crops for a few years, and then moved to new land. When all the farmland around the cities was used up<sup>8</sup>, all the people moved to a different region, built new cities, and started to farm again.



## Notes

1. get through 通过
2. so that: with the consequence that 所以,以致
3. keep out the sunlight: prevent the sunlight from coming in
4. The Amazon River 亚马逊河(拉丁美洲)
5. Often they use arrows that are poisoned, so that if an animal is hit anywhere on its body it will die. 他们常常使用毒箭,如果箭射中了动物身体的任何地方它们都会死掉。
6. take great care: be very careful
7. get ... out 将……取出,将……弄出
8. use up 用完,用光

## Words and Expressions

tropical	/ˈtrɒpɪkəl/	a.	热带的,用于热带的
forest	/ˈfɒrɪst/	n.	森林,森林地带
jungle	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	n.	丛林,密林
undergrowth	/ˈʌndəɡrouθ/	n.	(长在大树下的)下层林丛,下木
vine	/vaɪn/	n.	藤,蔓,藤本植物
sunlight	/ˈsʌnlait/	n.	阳光
equator	/iˈkweɪtə/	n.	赤道
damp	/dæmp/	a.	有湿气的,潮湿的
length	/leŋθ/	n.	长,长度
heat	/hi:t/	n.	热,暑热
dampness	/ˈdæmpnis/	n.	潮湿
insect	/ˈɪnsekt/	n.	昆虫,虫
soil	/soɪl/	n.	土壤
nevertheless	/ˌnevəðəˈles/	conj., ad.	然而,不过
clearing	/ˈkliəriŋ/	n.	(森林中的)空旷地
palm	/pɑ:m/	n.	棕榈(树)
leaves	/li:vs/	n.	叶子(复), (leaf 为单数)
fisherman	/ˈfɪʃəmən/	n.	捕鱼人
bird	/bɜ:d/	n.	鸟
monkey	/ˈmʌŋki/	n.	猴子
occasionally	/əˈkeɪʒənli/	ad.	偶然,非经常地
bow	/bəʊ/	n.	弓,弓形物
arrow	/ˈærou/	n.	箭,箭状物
hunting	/ˈhʌntɪŋ/	n.	打猎,搜寻
poison	/ˈpoɪzn/	v.	使中毒,毒杀
		n.	毒,毒药

dangerous	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	a.	危险的
piranha	/piˈrænha/	n.	水虎鱼(又名:食人鱼)
sharp	/ʃɑ:p/	a.	锋利的,尖的
flesh	/fleʃ/	n.	肉,肉体
bone	/bəʊn/	n.	骨头,身体中的硬组织
snake	/sneɪk/	n.	蛇,冷酷阴险的人
alligator	/ˈælɪgeɪtə/	n.	鳄鱼
skin	/skɪn/	n.	皮,皮肤
jaw	/dʒɔ:/	n.	颌,颞
vegetable	/ˈvedʒɪtəbl/	n.	蔬菜,植物
manioc	/ˈmæniɔk/	n.	木薯属植物
plant	/plɑ:nt/	n.	植物,作物 v. 栽种,栽培
juice	/dʒu:s/	n.	(水果,蔬菜等的)汁,液
poisonous	/ˈpɔɪznəs/	a.	有毒的,有害的
banana	/bəˈnɑ:nə/	n.	香蕉
for instance			举例子
plenty of			许多,很多,充足的
alive	/əˈlaɪv/	a.	活的,存在的,有活力的
civilization	/sɪˈvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/	n.	文明,文化
the Mayas		n.	(复)玛雅人(中美洲印第安人的一种)
astronomy	/əsˈtrɒnəmi/	n.	天文学

## Word Study

**hang** vt. vi.

### 1. 悬挂

We are going to hang the picture on the left wall.

我们打算把这张画挂在左面的墙上。

I usually hang my coat in the hall.

我通常把衣服挂在厅里。

### 2. (用悬挂的东西)装饰

The room is hung with a red lantern.

室内挂着个大红灯笼。

There are some washing hanging on the line.

绳子上搭着洗过的衣服。

### 3. 悬垂,垂下

My sister's hair hung down on her shoulders.

我姐姐的头发披在肩上。

The boy hung his head and admitted that it was done by him.

这男孩低着头承认这是他干的。

4. 吊死, 处以绞型

The robber was hanged for his crime.

这个强盗因自己所犯下的罪行被吊死。

Hanging to death is generally considered too cruel.

处以绞刑往往被认为太残酷了。

5. 突出, 向下倾斜, 投影

There are trees hanging over the lake.

这些树垂映在湖上。

6. 悬而不决

The problem is still hanging.

这个问题仍悬着。

Two days have passed but the decision is still hanging.

两天过去了, 可是还没有作出决定。

**kill** vt. vi.

1. 杀死, 杀

In the battle many soldiers were killed by the Japanese invaders.

在这次战斗中许多战士阵亡于日本侵略者手中。

Pigs are killed for meat.

杀猪是为了吃肉。

2. 消磨时间

He usually kills his time by smoking. That is a too bad habit.

他常以抽烟的方式消磨时间。这个习惯太糟糕了。

Yesterday it killed me almost 20 minutes waiting for the bus.

昨天等车消磨了我近 20 分钟的时间。

3. 扼杀, 毁掉(希望等)

This killed my appetite.

这使我感到毫无食欲。

His hope can't be killed by this failure.

这个失败不能使他的希望破灭。

4. 引起强烈的反映

The movie was so funny that it simply killed us.

这个电影太滑稽了, 差点把我们给笑死。

My joke killed her.

我说的笑话快把她笑死了。

5. 使痛苦, 使精疲力竭

The shoes are killing me.

这鞋把我的脚挤得痛死了。

## Exercises

### I. Reading aloud:

The men are hunters and fishermen. There are not many animals in the Amazon jungle, but the men look for birds and monkeys. Occasionally, they can kill a larger animal. They use bows and arrows for hunting. Often they use arrows that are poisoned, so that if an animal is hit anywhere on its body it will die. The men also spend a lot of time fishing in the rivers.

There are many dangers in the jungle and in the water of the rivers. A dangerous fish called the piranha lives in the Amazon. It has many small teeth as sharp as knives. Piranhas are not large fish, but when hundreds of them attack a man at once, they can tear the flesh from his bones in a few minutes. There are also many snakes and insects. Along the banks of the rivers there are alligators. The Indians hunt the alligator, because they can sell its skin and also eat its meat. But the alligator is a dangerous animal, with strong jaws and sharp teeth, and it can easily kill a man if he is not careful.

### II. Understanding the text

Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Why can't the tops of the big trees be seen?
  - A. Because there are very thick undergrowth.
  - B. Because large vines hang down from huge trees.
  - C. Because the trees are many and huge.
  - D. Because large vines keep the sunlight out.
2. The seasons in the jungle consist of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. winter and summer
  - B. winter, summer, spring, and fall
  - C. winter, summer, and autumn
  - D. rainy and dry seasons
3. The rain forest is hard to live in because of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the insects, poor soil, the heat and humidity, and the jungle
  - B. the dense foliage(叶子)
  - C. the thick trees and the millions of insects
  - D. the thick trees, heavy rains and millions of insects
4. What do they make their houses out of?
  - A. By cutting down the undergrowth and burning it.
  - B. By clearing the land and using the wood.
  - C. Twigs and logs.
  - D. Palm leaves.
5. What can the Indians do with alligators?



**7. travel**

A. Peter \_\_\_\_ nearly ten miles to buy the book.

B. How much is this \_\_\_\_ bag?

C. Please write down the \_\_\_\_ name here.

**8. different**

A. I should say he is a rather \_\_\_\_ and uncommunicative man.

B. We get along quite well, though we have our \_\_\_\_ from time to time.

C. The modern cars \_\_\_\_ from the early ones in many respects.

**9. hunt**

A. They had gone to the forest to \_\_\_\_ animals for food.

B. We went a \_\_\_\_ expedition last weekend.

C. Only a very skilful \_\_\_\_ can catch it.

**10. cook**

A. I could smell chicken \_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.

B. Mary \_\_\_\_ quite well, ask her to do it.

C. His elder brother is a \_\_\_\_ in the Holiday Inn.

**11. possible**

A. It was virtually \_\_\_\_ to stay awake all night.

B. I really don't know what she could \_\_\_\_ be doing it for.

C. Why did he sit as far away from the others as \_\_\_\_?

**12. famous**

A. He is jealous of Watson's \_\_\_\_.

B. The women there are \_\_\_\_ for the shoes they made.

C. China is \_\_\_\_ for its silk.

**13. thick**

A. On both sides of the river plants grew \_\_\_\_.

B. The \_\_\_\_ of the wall shuts out the noise.

C. They were on the edge of the \_\_\_\_ forest.

**14. pay**

A. To buy the car he made a monthly \_\_\_\_ of \$ 240 for nearly two years.

B. The person a check is made out to is called the \_\_\_\_.

C. Be sure to make your check \_\_\_\_ to me.

**15. grow**

A. Her father is a great flower \_\_\_\_.

B. The construction bank is a fast \_\_\_\_ bank.

C. The area \_\_\_\_ peas everywhere.

IV. (A) Change the following sentences to questions(将下列句子变成问句):

1. He used to see a movie every week.
2. Mr. Brown used to own a restaurant.
3. My sister used to be a doctor.
4. I used to go shopping down town.
5. The family used to live in the suburb.

(B) Change the following sentences to negatives (将下列句子变成否定句):

1. She used to be a secretary.
2. The man used to go fishing in the country.
3. I used to be able to buy spaghetti in the store.
4. He used to stay up very late.
5. We used to have rice with egg soup for lunch.

(C) Put the word "have" after the modal, make any other changes that are necessary (把 "have" 一词放在情态动词后面, 并将句子作必要的改变):

1. He must be tired when he comes home.
2. They must not feel very well.
3. She may stop in Japan for a visit.
4. I would talk to you, but I am too busy.
5. The dinner must be ready because we can smell the food.

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese (将下列句子译成汉语):

1. Nevertheless, there are people who live on this land, and farm on it.
2. In the dry season, there is less rain, but there is never a time when the rain stops altogether.
3. All the people who were living in North and South America when the Europeans came are called Indians.
4. This kind of jungle, called a tropical rain forest, is found in many places near the Equator.
5. When the soil can no longer grow food, the Indians move on to another part of the jungle.
6. The juice of the manioc is poisonous, and the women must take great care to get all the juice out of the manioc before they make it into bread.
7. Since very few people live in the jungle, there is always plenty of land.
8. They do not cut down the big trees, but let the fire kill them.
9. This is a hard life, but this kind of farming gave the world a great civilization.
10. Piranhas are not large fish, but when hundreds of them attack a man at once, they can tear the flesh from his bones in a few minutes.

VI. Fill in the blanks with words or expressions from the text (用课文中的词或词组填空):

1. For instance, bananas \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain forest.
2. I should try to \_\_\_\_\_ my cost of living this month in order to save some money to last me for another ten days.
3. All the materials we have are \_\_\_\_\_, we must get some elsewhere.
4. In the Amazon jungle there are not many animals, but the men \_\_\_\_\_ birds and monkeys.
5. It is not light here because the leaves and vines \_\_\_\_\_ the sunlight.
6. There are still people who \_\_\_\_\_ the land now.
7. The undergrowth is so \_\_\_\_\_ that men have to cut it with large knives to go through the jungle.
8. These people come from different parts of the world and they speak \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
9. A group of Indians named the Mayas \_\_\_\_\_ Central America.
10. The men also spend a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ in the rivers.

VII. Complete the following sentences(完成下列句子):

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (我觉得以前见过你), but I am not sure.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (你浑身湿透了), you must have been outside in the rain.
3. Andy ought to tell the class about his trip, \_\_\_\_\_ (可是他不肯).
4. (他买不起一幢合适的房子) \_\_\_\_\_, so he rents a house like this.
5. (加利福尼亚 California 有许多漂亮的新学校) \_\_\_\_\_, and my brother can go skiing up in the mountains.
6. The grocer looked up \_\_\_\_\_ (当他听到她进来时).
7. I think I'd rather live in a tropical rain forest, \_\_\_\_\_ (假使我一定得靠打猎和捕鱼为生的话).
8. He says he will go \_\_\_\_\_ (明天去看他的朋友).
9. Mr Brown has learned \_\_\_\_\_ (怎样在他的农场使用机械).
10. An automobile factory is an enormous place, \_\_\_\_\_ (占地几百英亩 acre).
11. He is going down to the corner \_\_\_\_\_ (去为我的照相机买胶卷).
12. (他不喜欢那儿的天气) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the reasons why he's leaving the country.
13. (这三棵老树将不得不被砍掉) \_\_\_\_\_ because they are diseased.
14. (老板没有告诉我) \_\_\_\_\_ how he wanted the project carried out.
15. (我可能将失去我的工作) \_\_\_\_\_ by going there to help my brother who is in trouble.

VIII. Complete each of the following sentences with the words given, make changes where



necessary(用所给的词填空,如有必要可作适当的变化):

nevertheless   crop   keep out   sharp   alligator   equator   poisonous  
flesh   damp   poison   juice   skin   plenty of   arrow  
soil   dampness   heat   forest   clearing   alive

1. Some snakes are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The trees \_\_\_\_\_ the sunlight.
3. Knives must be \_\_\_\_\_ in order to cut through the thick undergrowth of the jungle.
4. I am very tired \_\_\_\_\_, I must stay up and study.
5. There is always the danger of meeting an \_\_\_\_\_ near the river.
6. It is very hot near the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. She is very thin. She doesn't have much \_\_\_\_\_ on his bones.
8. This year's \_\_\_\_\_ are promising. The peasants are very happy.
9. Please wipe the table with \_\_\_\_\_ cloth.
10. He ate the apple \_\_\_\_\_ and all.
11. I always have \_\_\_\_\_ jobs to be done at home.
12. Young people are \_\_\_\_\_ and exciting like this.
13. Two cups of pineapple \_\_\_\_\_ will do.
14. These birds died of lead(铅) \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Time flies like an \_\_\_\_\_.
16. You really don't need to \_\_\_\_\_ more food than I need.
17. I am trying to solve the \_\_\_\_\_ of the room by drying things.
18. They are proud of the fertile(肥沃的) \_\_\_\_\_ of their country.
19. We have a very good \_\_\_\_\_ preserve there.
20. They two are alone in a \_\_\_\_\_ in the forest.

IX. Cloze:

Fill in the missing words(用适当的词填空):

Some people do not like anything to be 1 of place; they are never late 2 work; they 3 their books to the library on time; they remember people's birthdays; and they 4 their bills as soon as they arrive. Mr Dodds is 5 a person.

Mr Dodds works in a bank, and lives 6 his own. The only family he has is in the next town; his sister lives there 7 her husband, and her son, Mark. Mr Dodds 8 not see his sister, or her family, from one year to the next, but he 9 them Christmas cards, and he has not forgotten one of Mark's seventeen birthdays.

Last week Mr Dodds had quite a surprise. He 10 home from the bank 11 the usual time, driving 12 too slowly nor too 13; he parked his car where he