



教育部高职高专规划教材（非英语专业用）

第二版获全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖

Practical English

Comprehensive Course (Third Edition)

实用英语 综合教程

3

教育部《实用英语》教材编写组 编

(第三版)



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

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内容提要

《实用英语》系列教材是一套高职高专层次的公共英语教材,是教育部规划教材。本套教材 1995 年正式出版发行,1999 年至 2000 年进行了第一次修订。为了更加有利于学生英语应用能力的培养,结合这几年《实用英语》的教学使用反馈,修订组以教育部 2000 年颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)为依据,对《实用英语》进行了第二次修订。

与第二版相比,《实用英语综合教程》(第三版)每册由原来的 10 个单元改为 8 个单元,对技能训练部分的项目作了少量调整,并调换了部分单元的课文。修订后的《实用英语》按照《基本要求》中的词汇重新对《综合教程》课文的分课词汇表进行了标记和增删。

本书第二版曾获 2002 年全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖。

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第三版修订说明

《实用英语》系列教材是一套供高职高专英语课程使用的教材。自1995年正式出版发行以来,它所坚持的内容的实用性、教学的针对性和编写教材的科学性受到了使用者的热烈欢迎。广大师生把它看作我国专科层次英语教学自己的教材。与此同时,他们本着爱护和培育这块英语教学园地的精神,希望《实用英语》在发扬其优点的同时,能及时对其存在的不足进行适当的修订,使之更加完善,更加符合当前高职高专层次英语教学的需要。为此,我们根据近年来广大师生提出的改进意见,再次对《实用英语》的《综合教程》、《泛读教程》、《综合训练与自测》和《教师参考书》进行了修订。同时,我们还把原《实用英语》的接续篇《实用业务英语》纳入到《实用英语》的体系中来,变成《实用英语》的第四册,从而使这次修订的《实用英语》成为一套既含基础英语又含业务英语的实用英语教程。

修订后的《实用英语》(第三版)仍然分为《综合教程》、《泛读教程》、《综合训练与自测》和《教师参考书》。根据当前高职高专英语教学的实际情况,各册教程均由原来的10个单元修订为8个单元,对技能训练部分的项目作了少量调整,并调换了部分单元的课文。修订后的《实用英语》按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(2000年)中的词汇表重新对课文的分课词汇表进行了标记和增删。

修订后的《综合教程》第三册保留了原第1和第3单元,第2单元采用了原第二册第9、10单元的材料。第4、6单元采用原第5、7单元。第7单元的A课文为原第8单元A课文。第5、8单元以及第7单元的B课文都是新选的材料,重新编写了练习。

《实用英语综合教程3》(第三版)的修订工作由上海交通大学陈永捷教授和金霞副教授总负责。参加具体修订工作的有陈永捷、余继英、金霞、方青、宋娜娜、王星、张新等。

《实用英语》(第二版)系列教材曾获2002年全国高等学校优秀教材一等奖。为了使《实用英语》不断完善,编者希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编者
2004年5月

第二版修订说明

《实用英语》自1995年正式出版发行以来，它所坚持的内容的实用性、教学的针对性和编写教材的科学性受到了使用者的热烈欢迎。广大师生把它看作我国专科层次英语教学自己的教材。与此同时，他们本着爱护和培育这块英语教学园地的精神，希望《实用英语》在发扬其优点的同时，能及时对其存在的不足进行适当的修订，使之更加完善，更加符合当前专科层次英语教学的需要。为此，我们根据近年来广大师生提出的改进意见，对《实用英语》的《综合教程》、《教师参考书》和《综合训练与自测》进行了如下调整和修订：

一、《综合教程》

1. 对每单元的结构进行了如下调整：

调整前	调整后
课文A (Text A)	课文A (Text A)
课文B (Text B)	课文B (Text B)
● 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)	技能训练 (Skills Development and Practice)
综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice)	● 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)
● 写作实践 (Guided Writing)	● 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)
● 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)	● 写作实践 (Guided Writing)
● 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)	● 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)

2. 对听说训练部分进行了较大的调整：

- 1) 听力训练：适当降低了难度，主要是Listening Passage部分。修订后的听力训练文章短小精悍，生动有趣，且尽可能与Conversation Practice所涉及的话题相关，使听与说的训练更紧密结合；
- 2) 会话练习按功能和情景两大类进行了局部调整，第一、二册以功能为主线，第三册以情景为依托，并把话题情景加以具体化，使之尽可能适合中国学生在国内可能会遇到的涉外交际场景，以增强会话训练的针对性和实用性。

3. 对写作练习部分进行了局部调整：

原书的写作部分分为“基础训练”和“实用英语写作”两个小模块，这是本书的特色之一，受到师生们的好评。但基础训练部分有的练习偏长偏难，这次作了适当简化或更新。对部分应用文进行了删换，删除了部分内容偏专的商业信函，增补了传真、求学信、成绩单和公证书等专科学生可能会实际使用的涉外应用文。

4. 把《综合教程》中的部分综合练习与《综合训练与自测》中的相关内容合并统一编排，使练习更加紧凑合理。
5. 调整了个别课文与相应练习。

二、《教师参考书》

依照《综合教程》的调整和修订，《教师参考书》也相应调整和修订了练习答案、录音脚本、课文译文等内容。

三、《综合训练与自测》

增加了构词法的例示，修订了词汇练习部分。

修订工作由孔庆炎教授总负责，《综合教程》和《教师参考书》中的听说部分由姜怡、姜欣修订编写，应用文部分由安晓灿、刘然修订编写，课文部分由向前进修订编写，《综合训练与自测》由余渭深、刘寅齐、安晓灿修订编写。

本修订版承蒙《实用英语》第一版总主编吴银庚教授和华南理工大学郭杰克教授审阅，在此谨表示衷心地感谢。

修订后的《实用英语》在保持了第一版注重基础，强调实用特点的同时，练习更加紧凑，结构更加合理。它不仅适用于高等专科的学生，也适用于高等职业教育的学生。希望广大师生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编者
1999年4月

第一版前言

《实用英语》是一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以教育部1993年颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。《基本要求》规定：普通高等专科学校英语课程教学的目的是，培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能，具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力，并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

为了体现上述教学目的，在编写《实用英语》过程中我们既注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些观点，又采纳传统外语教学理论中某些合理部分，结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法及现状，力求正确处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系，突出加强英语实践能力的培养和实际运用。

《基本要求》将专科英语课程教学分为两个阶段：第一阶段应重视语言共核教学，培养基本的语言技能；第二阶段应结合专业，强调基本的阅读和翻译技能在本专业的实际应用。为了体现这一教学安排，本套教材也分成两个阶段。第一阶段包括《综合教程》和《泛读教程》各3册，第二阶段包括《实用业务英语》1册。《综合教程》和《泛读教程》是《实用业务英语》的基础，并在教学内容、技能培养方面逐渐向《实用业务英语》过渡；《实用业务英语》是《综合教程》和《泛读教程》的总结和提高，并结合学生毕业后使用英语的需要，侧重于实用文体的阅读和翻译、实用英语口语的训练和实用文体模拟写作方面的训练。为了便于广大师生使用上述教材，还编配了《教师参考书》和同步练习性质的《综合训练与自测》。

本书为《综合教程》第一册，供第一学期使用。本册共有10个单元，每个单元基本安排是：

- 课文A (Text A)
- 课文B (Text B)
 - ◆ 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)
- 综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice)

- ◆ 写作实践 (Guided Writing)
- ◆ 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)
- ◆ 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)

课文 (Text): 课文A与B是本教程的基本阅读材料。文章语言真实、规范。文章的题材丰富, 第一册包括学习方法、美国音乐、国际贸易、社会调查、风俗习惯、社区服务、广告与新闻、大脑与记忆等。

课文A与B的练习分别由阅读理解练习 (Reading Tasks)、词汇结构练习 (Vocabulary and Structure)、阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills) 等几个模块组成。阅读理解练习包括读前准备, 读中提问 (课文A) 和读后练习。词汇结构练习侧重课文中所出现的《基本要求》要求掌握的词汇和结构的操练和运用。阅读技能实践这一项目安排在课文B之后, 目的是利用已学过的课文介绍和实践《基本要求》中规定学生需要掌握的一些阅读技能项目。这一册的阅读技能实践内容包括通过主题句确定中心思想、猜测生词词义、利用目录和附录查阅资料、理解同义关系、理解指代关系、识别事实与观点等。

综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice): 写作和翻译实践实际上涉及到综合技能的操练, 因此我们把它们设在综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice) 部分。写作实践 (Guided Writing) 由两大部分组成。在第一册中, 第一部分侧重于句子水平的写作与操练, 第二部分是实用英语写作, 内容包括缩略语的使用, 信封书信格式, 明信片贺卡写法, 便条、通知、告示、请假条、请帖的写法等。翻译实践 (Translation Practice) 也由两大部分组成。第一部分为翻译的一些基本技能的操练, 包括词义选择、词义引申、词类转译、增词译法等, 第二部分为课文A和B中句子的翻译。

听说训练 (Listening and Speaking) 分别由辨音 (Sound Discrimination)、会话 (Conversation Practice)、听力理解 (Listening Comprehension) 和听力训练 (Listening Practice) 四部分组成。

本书除了设有分课词汇表和词组表外, 书末还附有本书课文A和B中出现的所有《基本要求》规定学生需要掌握的词汇总表及词组表。

编者相信, 这样安排不仅有利于课堂教学的组织安排, 还有利于学生自学、复习和巩固提高。

高等专科英语教材编写组由参加本套教材的编纂者组成。

《实用英语》总主编为吴银庚。

《综合教程》第一册主编为陈永捷, 葛亮宏。

参加《综合教程》第一册编写的编者为上海交通大学吴银庚、陈永捷, 上海机械高等专科学校葛亮宏, 上海化工高等专科学校汪俭, 上海轻工业高等专科学校孙立良。

上海立信会计高等专科学校俞敏参加了本书的部分编排工作。

本书由高等专科英语教材编审组顾问上海交通大学刘鸿章教授、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授审定。美籍专家Larry G. Craig 对全书进行了详尽的审阅。本书在出版前, 曾在部分省市试用。在听取了使用学校意见的基础上, 我们进行了修订。对于他们的宝贵意见和贡献, 编者在此表示衷心感谢。

为了使《实用英语》不断完善, 编者希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编 者
1995年2月

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1

UNIT



Background

Exercise 1

This passage you are going to read is entitled "A Payment Greater Than Money". Try to answer the questions before reading the passage.

What kind of person was Mr. Ballou? Underline the words or phrases in the first two paragraphs that can support your answer.

Text A

PRE-READING TASK

1. Which of the following do you think is more important? Make your choice and give your reason.
A. Money B. Love C. Friendship D. Work
2. Guess what kind of payment might be greater than money according to the title of the passage.

Now read the passage and compare the writer's view with yours.

A Payment Greater Than Money

1 When I was 14, I earned money in the summer by mowing lawns, and I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass. I also learned something about my neighbors in Louisville, Ky., by their preferred method of payment: by the job, the month — or not at all.

2 **Mr. Ballou** fell into the last category, and he always had a reason. One day he had nothing smaller than a fifty. On another he was flat-out of checks; on another he was simply not home when I knocked on his door. Still, except for the money, he was a nice enough old guy, always waving or tipping his hat when he'd seen me from a distance. I figured him for a thin retirement check, maybe an injury that kept him from doing his own yardwork. I kept a running total, but didn't worry about the amount too much. Grass was grass, and the little that was Mr. Ballou's didn't take long to trim.

3 Then one late afternoon in mid-July I was walking by his house, and he motioned me to come inside. The hall was cool, shaded, and it took my eyes a

Unit 1

minute to adjust to the muted light.

4 "I owe you," Mr. Ballou began, "but ..."

5 I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse. "No problem. Don't worry about it."



6 "The bank made a mistake in my account," he continued, ignoring my words. "It will be cleared up in a day or two. In the meantime I thought perhaps you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment."

7 He gestured toward the walls, and I saw books stacked everywhere. It was like a library, except with no order to the arrangement.

8 "Take your time," Mr. Ballou encouraged. "Read, borrow, keep. Find something you like. What do you read?"

9 "I don't know." And I didn't. I generally read what I could get from the paperback rack at the drugstore or what I found at home — magazines, the backs of cereal boxes, comics. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal — so I browsed through the piles of books and asked, "You actually read all of these?"

10 Mr. Ballou nodded. "This is just what I've kept, the ones worth looking at a second time."

11 "Pick for me then."

12 He raised his eyebrows, cocked his head, regarded me appraisingly as though measuring me for a suit. After a moment, he searched through a stack and handed me a dark-red book, fairly thick.

13 "*The Last of the Just*," I read. "By Andre Schwarz-Bart. What's it about?"

14 "You tell me," he said. "Next week."

15 I started after supper, sitting outdoors on an uncomfortable kitchen chair. Within a few pages, the yard, the summer, disappeared, and I was plunged into the aching tragedy of the Holocaust, the extraordinary clash of good, represented by one decent man, and evil. The language was elegant, simple, overwhelming. When the evening light finally failed, I moved inside and read all through the night.

16 To this day, 35 years later, I vividly



Unit 1

remember the experience. I was astonished by the great power a novel could contain. I lacked the vocabulary to translate my feelings into words, so the next week, when Mr. Ballou asked, "Well?" I replied, "It was good."

17 "Keep it then," he said. "Shall I suggest another?"

18 I nodded, and was presented with Margaret Mead's classic study in anthropology, *Coming of Age in Samoa*.

What is the payment that is greater than money?

19 To make two long stories short, Mr. Ballou never paid me a dime for cutting his grass that year or the next, but, eventually, I would teach anthropology at Dartmouth College. And I learned that summer that reading was not the innocent pastime I had assumed it to be, not a breezy, instantly forgettable escape in a hammock (though I've enjoyed many of those too). I discovered that a book, if it arrives at the right moment, in the proper season, will change the course of all that follows.

New Words

payment /'peimənt/ n.

1. the act of paying 支付, 付款 2. sum of money paid 支付的款项 3. reward for something 报偿

Δ mow /məʊ/ v.

to cut (grass, etc.) 割(草等)

Δ lawn /lɔ:n/ n.

an area of grass 草坪, 草地

prefer /'pri:fə:/ v.

to choose one thing rather than something else because you like it better 更喜爱, 宁可, 觉得还是...更可取

Δ category /'kætigəri/ n.

种类

tip /tip/ v.

1. 脱(帽)打招呼 2. 使倾斜

injury /'indʒəri/ n.

harm, damage, wrongful treatment 伤害, 不公平的待遇
庭院杂务活

Δ yardwork /'jɑ:dwɜ:k/ n.

to make neat, even or tidy by cutting 修剪, 整修

Δ trim /trim/ v.

(颜色、光线等)柔和的, 不耀眼的

Δ muted /'mju:tɪd/ a.

not to take notice of 不顾, 忽视

ignore /'ignɔ:/ v.

the time between (two events) 其间

meantime /'mi:ntaim/ n.

1. a book 书籍 2. a book, especially one that is part of a series of books (书的) 卷, 册

* volume /'vɒlju:m/ n.

注: 未加标注的词为《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》中B级需要掌握的词; 标有“*”的词为除B级词以外A级需要掌握的词; 标有“Δ”号的词为超纲词。

Unit 1

- Δ stack /stæk/ *v.*
n.
 to make into a neat pile 堆放
 an orderly pile of things (·)堆, (一)叠
- Δ paperback /'peipəbæk/ *n.*
a.
 平装本
 平装的
- rack /ræk/ *n.*
 架子
- Δ drugstore /'drʌgstɔː/ *n.*
 (美)(常兼售软饮料、化妆品、杂志等的)药店, 杂货店
- Δ cereal /'siəriəl/ *n.*
 food made from grain 谷类食物
- Δ comic /'kɒmɪk/ *n.*
 1. (常作 comics) (报刊的)连环漫画栏 2. 连环漫画(册)
- conscious /'kɒnʃəs/ *a.*
 1. (of actions, feelings, etc.) deliberate or controlled 有意识的, 有意的 2. aware of something; noticing something
 意识到的, 察觉到的
 有意识地, 有意识地
- consciously /'kɒnʃəsli/ *ad.*
 有意识地, 有意识地
- title /'taɪtl/ *n.*
 1. a particular book or magazine 某一本书, 某一本杂志
 2. the name of a book, poem, painting, etc. (书、诗歌、画等的)书名, 题名, 标题
- Δ browse /braʊz/ *v.*
 to read here and there in books 随便翻阅, 浏览
- pile /paɪl/ *n.*
 a number of things that have been placed on top of each other 一堆, 一摞
- Δ eyebrow /'aɪbraʊ/ *n.*
 (=brow)眉, 眉毛
- cock /kɒk/ *v.*
 to cause one's head to slope slightly 把头侧向一边
- Δ appraisingly /ə'preɪzɪŋli/ *ad.*
 估量地
- measure /'meɪʒə/ *v.*
 to find the size, quantity, etc. of something in standard units
 测量, 计量
- Δ plunge /plʌndʒ/ *v.*
 to (cause to) feel or be in a state of something (使)陷入
- ache /eɪk/ *v.*
 to feel a continuous dull pain 疼痛, 酸痛
- Δ tragedy /'trædʒədi/ *n.*
 a very sad event or situation, especially one that involves death 灾难, 不幸的事件
- * extraordinary /ɪk'strɔːdnəri/ *a.*
 1. not normal or ordinary; greater or better than usual 不平常的, 特别的 2. unexpected, surprising or strange 非常奇怪的
- * evil /iːvl/ *n.*
 a force that causes wicked or bad things to happen; wicked behaviour 邪恶, 罪恶
- Δ clash /klæʃ/ *n.*
 an example of opposition or disagreement 不合, 冲突
- represent /ˌreprɪ'zent/ *v.*
 to be a symbol or example of 代表, 表现
- Δ elegant /'elɪɡənt/ *a.*
 优美, 雅致
- Δ overwhelming /ˌəʊvə'welmɪŋ/ *a.*
 very large or great 势不可挡的
- vivid /'vɪvɪd/ *a.*
 that produces a sharp clear picture in the mind 清晰的
- vividly /'vɪvɪdli/ *ad.*
 清晰地
- * astonish /ə'stɒnɪʃ/ *v.*
 to surprise someone very much 使大为惊讶
- lack /læk/ *v.*
 to have none or not enough of something 没有, 缺乏

Unit 1

translate /træns'leɪt/ <i>v.</i>	1. 使转变, 使变化 2. 翻译
novel /nɒvəl/ <i>n.</i>	小说
* classic /'klæsɪk/ <i>a.</i>	of the highest quality 最佳的, 经典的
Δ anthropology /ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i>	人类学
Δ dime /daɪm/ <i>n.</i>	(美国、加拿大) 10分硬币
eventually /ɪ'ventʃəli/ <i>ad.</i>	at the end of a period of time or a series of events 终于, 最后
* assume /ə'sju:m/ <i>v.</i>	to think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it (无根据地) 认为, 假定
* pastime /'pɑ:staim/ <i>n.</i>	something done to pass one's time in a pleasant way 消遣
Δ breezy /'bri:zi/ <i>a.</i>	1. merry, light, and bright in manner 轻松活泼的, 愉快的 2. 有微风的, 通风的
Δ hammock /'hæmək/ <i>n.</i>	吊床

Phrases and Expressions

cut down	砍倒
on purpose	特意, 故意
fall into	属于
think up	虚构, 编造, 想出
clear up	澄清, 解除, 解决
in the meantime	与此同时
a down payment	定金, (分期付款的) 首付款额
take one's time	不着急, 慢慢来
seek out	找出
as though	好像, 仿佛
plunge into	使陷入

Proper Names

Louisville /lu(:)ɪvɪl/	路易(斯)维尔 (美国肯塔基州北部城市)
Ky. = Kentucky /ken'taɪki/	肯塔基 (美国州名)
Ballou /'bæləʊ/	巴卢 (人名)
Andre Schwarz-Bart	安德烈·施瓦茨巴特 (人名)
/ɑ:ndrei 'ʃvɑ:rts bɑ:t/	
the Holocaust /'hɒləkɔ:st/	(第二次世界大战期间纳粹对犹太人的) 大屠杀
Margaret Mead /'mɑ:grɪt 'mi:d/	玛格丽特·米德 (人名)
Samoa (Islands) /sə'məʊə/	萨摩亚群岛 (南太平洋)
Dartmouth College /'dɑ:tməθ/	达特默思学院

AFTER-READING TASK

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

Answer the questions.

1. How did the author get to know people while he was doing the job of mowing lawns?
2. What kind of person was Mr. Ballou? Was he a nice old man? What kind of life did he live?
3. Why was Mr. Ballou unable to pay the money to the author? Do you believe his excuse? Why or why not?
4. What did the author use to read?
5. How many books did Mr. Ballou recommend to the author? Were they the same as what the author used to read?
6. Did the author enjoy the reading? How? Describe it.
7. Why does the reading experience that the author had 35 years ago still seem to be so fresh and valuable to him?
8. What is the payment the author finally got? Was it greater than money? Why?

Exercise 3

Decide whether the statements are True or False according to the passage

1. With the exception of the method of payment, the author really enjoyed his summer job and liked the people and everything around him.
2. Mr. Ballou didn't intend to give the payment to the author, and that is why he encouraged the author to choose some of his books as a down payment instead.
3. It seemed that the author had never read such a wonderful book as suggested by Mr. Ballou.
4. The book entitled *Coming of Age in Samoa* seemed to have a profound influence on the author's later career.
5. According to the passage, we may conclude that the power of a single book, in some cases, is so great that it may make a person's life totally different.

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks according to the passage

I was _____ that summer and got to _____ Mr. Ballou when I _____ money by _____ lawns for him. Mr. Ballou was a nice old guy. _____ from his job, he _____ a simple and hard life and was _____ to give me the _____ in time.

One late afternoon in mid-July, I _____ to enter his _____ and _____ house. He said that he still couldn't give me the _____ because the _____ had made a mistake in his _____. Then he asked me to _____ some of his books for a _____. The idea of _____ seeking out a special title was _____ to me since I hadn't read much before and didn't know exactly how to _____ a book. Finally he searched through a stack and handed me a fairly thick book _____ *The*

Unit 1

Last of Just. The book was so _____ that I could hardly _____. So the next week when I _____ the reading, Mr. Ballou presented me with another one on the study of _____.

It was just those books he _____ me 35 years ago _____ not only kept me totally _____ in the reading that summer, but also made me _____. I am now — teaching _____ at Dartmouth College. A book, as I _____, if it comes at _____ time, may change the course of _____ that follows. It is the _____ that is really _____ than money.

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 5

Work out the meaning of the underlined word(s) in each sentence.

1. **owe** /əʊ/ v [T not in progressive forms] 1 [(to, for)] to have to pay, for something already done or given: *I still owe the garage for those repairs.* [+obj(i)+obj(d)] *I owe the garage £20 (for the new tyre).* | (fig.) *We owe loyalty to our country.* | *He seems to think the world owes him a living.* (=he doesn't want to make any effort at anything) 2 [(to)] to feel grateful: *We owe a lot to our parents.* [+obj(i)+obj(d)] *We owe our parents a lot.* 3 **owe someone** *infml* to be prepared to do someone a favour, in return for a favour that they have done for oneself — see also IOU
owe sthg. to sthg./sbdy. *phr* v [T not in progressive forms] to have (something good) because of: *She owes her success to good luck.*

- 1) I owe you," Mr. Ballou began, "but..."
MEANING: _____
2) We owe all our achievements to the wise leadership of our Party.
MEANING: _____
3) Don't let me forget that I owe you for the concert tickets.
MEANING: _____
4) I owe my teacher and parents a great deal.
MEANING: _____

2. **seek** /si:k/ v **sought** /sɔ:t/ 1 [(after, for):T (OCT):*fml*] to make a search (for); try to find or get (something): *We are earnestly seeking after the truth.* | *The travellers sought shelter from the rain.* | *Will the president seek reelection at the end of his term of office?* | *He sought out his friend in the crowd.* 2 [T]:*fml* to ask for; go to request. *You should seek advice from your lawyer on this matter.* 3 [T+to-v:obj]*fml* or *lit* to try; make an attempt: *The company is seeking to improve its profitability.* 4 [T] to move naturally towards: *Water seeks its own level.* | *The compass pointer always seeks the north.* 5 **seek one's fortune/seek fame and fortune** *esp. lit* to try to find success in the world: *He left home to seek his fortune.* | *He majored in political science before seeking fame and fortune in New York.* 6 **they seek him here, they seek him there** *quote* the first words of a short poem about the Scarlet Pimpernel, a character in a book of the same name who helped people escape from the French Revolution, and who the French government tried unsuccessfully to catch 7 **seek, and ye shall find** *saying from the Bible* people who look for something long or thoroughly enough will find it — see also HIDE AND-SEEK, SELF-SEEKING
SOUGHT AFTER — — *er n*