



网络继续教育课程学习指导丛书·公共基础课程系列

College English 大学英语3

(第 2 版)

总 主 编

赵 雄

刘春华 刘胜莲 熊晓敏 吴新华 主 编



武汉理工大学出版社
WUTP Wuhan University of Technology Press

网络继续教育课程学习指导丛书·专业基础课程系列

大学英语(三)

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College English (Ⅲ)

Version 3

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据全国网络继续教育教学大纲编写的供参加网络继续教育学习的学员使用的大学英语课程教材。全书共分八个单元,每个单元都讨论一个相关的主题,包括:如何对待金钱、如何对待自己的缺点、关于对爱的理解、名人传记、家庭与婚姻、西方的人文价值观与传统文化、人与自然的关系、处于剧变中的现代社会等,内容相当广泛。每个单元均由英语语言知识运用,两篇课文及相关练习,语法专题知识讲座及单元同步测试等环节构成,供完成了中学阶段英语课程学习的各专业学生使用。

(三) 大学英语

(第 2 版)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(三)/赵雄主编. —2 版. —武汉:武汉理工大学出版社,2013.1
ISBN 978-7-5629-3935-1

I. 大… II. 赵… III. 英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 319159 号

出 版:武汉理工大学出版社(武汉市洪山区珞狮路 122 号 邮编:430070)

<http://www.techbook.com.cn> 理工图书图

发 行:武汉理工大学出版社发行部

印 刷:湖北睿智印务有限公司

规 格:185mm×260mm 16 开本

印 张:12.5

字 数:395 千字

版 次:2010 年 1 月第 1 版 2013 年 1 月第 2 版

印 次:2013 年 1 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

定 价:29.00 元

含本书各单元练习题及模拟测试题参考答案,课文参考译文的学习指导书已正式出版,欢迎邮购。

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前 言

《大学英语》第一到第三册及相应的考试与学习指导书是根据全国网络继续教育教学大纲编写的一套教材,可供完成了中学阶段英语课程学习的各专业学生使用。

自1999年现代远程教育试点工作开展以来,我国网络教育蓬勃发展,试点规模不断扩大,质量稳步提高,已取得了宝贵的经验和可喜的成果。但在发展过程中也存在着一些问题,如教材不统一,使用其它教材又太难,学生的学习基础参差不齐,考试不易统一等。为进一步加强网络教育的规范化管理,提高网络教育的社会声誉,确保网络教育人才培养的质量,促进网络教育健康有序地发展,教育部已对现代远程教育试点高校网络教育的部分公共课实行全国统一考试。大学英语课也是统考课程之一。因此大学英语教学在各个专业培养过程中占有相当重要的地位。为了配合教育部的统考,同时也为了更适应在职学生的学习方式和特点,为了他们能更好更方便地学习英语课程,我们组织了多所高校一线资深教师精心编写了这套较为适合在职学生学习的教材。

考虑到网络教育教学是以学生自学为主,在出版这套教材的同时,我们组织编写了配套的学习指导书。学习指导书的主要内容包括第一到第三册各单元的背景知识、重要的语言知识点解析、练习题与模拟测试题参考答案、课文译文以及精心命制的学期期末考试模拟测试题。学习指导书与教材配合使用,可加深对学习内容的理解,及时监测与评价学习的效果,使得学习的针对性更强。

该教材有以下特色:

1. 起点低,适用于学过英语但又在一段时间里未继续学习或使用英语的在职学员。
2. 重视语法在成年人学习外语中的作用,系统地讲解了语法并配有相应的练习。
3. 课文文章选材新颖,很多题材都选自最近几年国内外的出版物。
4. 与全国网络教育统一考试英语卷相匹配,例如:每课都有 dialogue,在帮助学生学会实际使用英语的同时,也让他们适应“交际用语”的考试试题。
5. 考虑到成人学生的学习条件和全国网络教育统一考试的题型,本教材没有编写听力练习。但我们在练习中增加了多项选择练习习题的比重,以提高理解和运用英语的语言能力。

为了方便学生期末考试和全国网络教育统一考试,我们根据考试题型和每个单元

的词汇等给每个单元编写了配套练习及单元同步测试,这既巩固了对每个单元词汇的记忆和掌握也为迎接考试打下了牢固的基础。参加本套教材编写工作的有:中国地质大学、西安交通大学、西南财经大学、四川广播电视大学、华中师范大学、华中科技大学、武汉广播电视大学、武汉理工大学、重庆广播电视大学等单位。

《大学英语(三)》是这套教材的第三册。全书由赵雄任总主编,刘春华、刘胜莲、熊晓敏、吴新华任主编,杨晓丽、万孜、何丽娟、刘春芳、曾仲贤、刘仙泉、陈燕任副主编。

由于编写时间仓促,加之我们水平有限,错漏之处在所难免。恳请各位专家及广大读者不吝批评、指正。

编 者

2012.12.31 于武汉

出版说明

在产业结构转型升级的新时期,我国各行各业迫切需要大量的人才,尤其是高素质应用型人才。现代远程教育(网络继续教育)为合理利用现代教育技术手段,充分发挥优质教育资源的作用提供了有效的途径。网络继续教育是针对在职人员开展的教育学习活动,而基于现代网络技术和信息技术的网络教育自1999年以来得到了空前的发展,已经为我国经济社会发展培养了千千万万应用型人才。网络继续教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分,在建设学习型社会、构建我国终身教育体系中有着不可替代的作用。《国家中长期教育改革和规划纲要(2010—2020年)》也明确提出:“大力发展现代远程教育,建设以卫星、电视和互联网等为载体的远程开放继续教育及公共服务平台,为学习者提供方便、灵活、个性化的学习条件。”

网络教育经过十余年的发展,已经形成了较为独特的有别于学校教育的教学模式,网络教育的教学方式已经广泛应用于函授教育教学中。网络继续教育教学的主体——学习者是不同的。参加网络继续教育的学员,其专业基础、文化素质、学习时间、学习习惯和学习环境都存在较大的差异,教学活动的组织也无法做到完全统一;并且网络教育的学习者主要是利用业余时间进行自主学习。网络继续教育教学的客体——知识技能也与学校教育有较大的区别。学校教育的知识内容体系包含三大类——公共基础课、专业基础课和专业课。公共基础课主要教授高等教育的基本知识,网络成人教育新模式的公共基础课不是按照全日制模式来做,而是根据在职人员的特点来构建理论体系;专业基础课强调把学校的培养体系和企业实际应用的知识体系有机地结合起来,虽然这样的专业基础课和传统的学历教育一样按知识点来构造,但不仅是够用为准,更关键的是在保证高等教育知识体系的前提下,更多地融入实际工作和行业需要的知识与技能;而对于专业课,鉴于高等教育的教材往往严重滞后于行业技术和行业发展需要的现状,网络继续教育新模式凸显融入社会,跟踪行业实际运行过程中正在应用的技术和设备,更多地引入一些最新的技术和知识。

教材作为教学内容的重要载体,直接联系教学活动的主体与客体。教材体系的构建必须既符合教学主体的学习和认知规律,又遵循教学客体的内在逻辑规律,有利于教学活动的组织、教学内容的传授。网络继续教育的教材还应该符合网络继续教育的特点和规律。在武汉理工大学网络继续教育学院的大力支持下,我们对网络继续教育教学特点和规律进行了认真的研究,于2009年开始组织武汉理工大学网络继续教育课程的部分优秀主讲教师进行网络继续教育教材体系的建设,并于2010年起推出网络继续教育公共基础课程的教材,包括高等数学、微积分、工程数学、大学英语以及马克思主义基本原理、毛泽东思想概论与中国特色社会主义理论体系概论等;2011年推出工程管理、工商管理等重点专业的教学资源包;2013年起将陆续推出部分专业基础课程的学习指导书。这套教材本着适应在职人员学习的特点,按照“脉络梳理,释疑解难,模拟训练,历年真题”的风格进行编写,对网络继续教育的各科基础课程的内容体系进行了简明扼要的梳理,对学习过程中存在的重点难点问题

进行了透彻的解析。各书中设有丰富的例题和附有答案的习题,书后附有精心设计的模拟训练试卷及武汉理工大学网络学院历年考试真题及详细解答。

我们将长期探索网络继续教育的教学规律,密切关注网络继续教育的发展趋势,继续完善和建设好网络继续教育的教材体系。我们也诚恳地希望各大高校的网络继续教育学院、各类教学站点在教学活动中引进这个体系,并在使用过程中提出改进的意见。希望我们共同努力,为网络继续教育事业的进一步发展做出贡献。

武汉理工大学出版社

2012年12月

CONTENTS

Unit Attitude to Money	(1)
Dialogue	(1)
Text A Money	(2)
Grammar 虚拟语气(一)	(8)
Text B About Tipping	(12)
单元同步测试	(17)
Unit 2 Flowers and Singing	(24)
Dialogue	(24)
Text A The Cracked Pot	(25)
Grammar 虚拟语气(二)	(31)
Text B The Influence of the Insignificant	(35)
单元同步测试	(40)
Unit 3 What is Love	(46)
Dialogue	(46)
Text A Unconditional Love	(47)
Grammar 倒装句(一)	(53)
Text B The Influence of the Insignificant	(56)
单元同步测试	(60)
Unit 4 Celebrities' Biography	(66)
Dialogue	(66)
Text A Bill Gates in His Boyhood	(67)
Grammar 倒装句(二)	(74)
Text B Barack Obama	(77)
单元同步测试	(82)



Unit 5 Family and Marriage	(88)
Dialogue	(88)
Text A Relationship	(89)
Grammar 强调句	(98)
Text B To Win at Marriage, Learn to Lose	(102)
单元同步测试	(111)
Unit 6 Value and Culture	(117)
Dialogue	(117)
Text A What Valuse do People Hold	(118)
Grammar 翻译方法介绍(一)	(124)
Text B The Story of Creation	(126)
单元同步测试	(131)
Unit 7 Animal and Human	(137)
Dialogue	(137)
Text A Animal Myth	(138)
Grammar 翻译方法介绍(二)	(144)
Text B Endangered Species	(146)
单元同步测试	(151)
Unit 8 Rapid Turn of Today's Society	(157)
Dialogue	(157)
Text A Customer Service	(158)
Grammar 英语写作方法	(164)
Text B Sources of Information	(167)
单元同步测试	(173)
Vocabulary & Phrase	(178)

C Unit 1

Attitude to Money

文化导入

如何对待金钱,每个人都有自己的态度。在 Text A 中,作者在一开篇就很坦率地说:“钱似乎是一个跨越疆界,跨越语言障碍的话题。每个人都需要钱,每个人都需要它。拥有多少钱就决定了我们过什么样的生活。”你是否认同这个观点呢?有着不同文化背景的人对储蓄和消费的看法往往有所不同,让我们看看北美和西欧主要发达国家的人们怎样看待金钱吧。消费后给提供服务的服务员小费,在西方国家是一种基本礼节和普遍行为,对此我们可能比较陌生,让我们看看西方人是怎样看待给小费的吧,这里面原来也有很多讲究呢!



Dialogue

(Cathy wants to buy a scarf to protect herself from the dust storm.)

Cathy: Could you show me some scarves?

Salesgirl: What kind of scarf shall I show you? We have them in all sorts and sizes.

Cathy: Show me some of the latest fashion, please.

Salesgirl: At your service. Will this suit you?

Cathy: Yes, it will; this must be the foreign produce.

Salesgirl: This is Chinese-made.

Cathy: Let me try it on. I think it really suits me. Can you give me some discount on it?

Salesgirl: Yes, it's already fifty Yuan off the original price.

Cathy: But that still sounds expensive.

Salesgirl: Sorry, we can't come down any more.



Text A

Money

It does not matter where you come from or what language you speak when it comes to money. Everyone wants it and everyone needs it. How much money you have can determine what kind of life you lead. If you have a lot of money, you can travel around the world, live in a beautiful place, eat a variety of healthy and delicious food, and buy some of your favorite things. If you have little money, you will have to work hard just to support yourself and your family. You may not be able to afford to buy all the things you want.

Although every country uses money, there are very large differences in the amount of money that each country has and the way they choose to spend it. There are many differences in attitudes and spending habits in different countries.

Many Western countries have different opinions about how to spend their money. There is a famous saying that "Some people work to live and others live to work". Many people do not have the same desire to live in a large home or drive a large car as North Americans do. Their priorities are leisure time for family and community life. On the other hand, many North Americans try to earn as much money as possible to buy large expensive houses, nice cars, and also save a lot of money. Some North Americans save millions of dollars and don't even spend it. However, not all North Americans are like this. Many people use credit cards and borrow a lot of money from the bank to live an exciting lifestyle. Unfortunately, this usually catches up with them and they will have to work extra hard to make their bill payments.



In economically developing countries, such as China, a large majority of the people have little money. In most Western countries there is a large "middle class". The people in the middle class have a lot of disposable income that helps fuel the economy. With this disposable income, people have choices. They can spend their money right away, or they can invest it. They can choose to be either risky or conservative with their investments.

One of the places to invest money is in the stock market. People can buy shares in companies that they think will be successful. If the company does well, these people can earn a lot of money. If the company does poorly, they can lose their shirts.

Investing in the stock market can be risky. If you are more conservative, you can invest your money in guaranteed interest investments. If you invest in these, you are guaranteed to earn a certain interest rate each year. For example, if the interest rate is 5%, and if you invested \$100, then one year later, you would have \$105. There are many other kinds of investments as well, such as land and buildings, valuable art or other possessions that tend to rise in value.

Of course money is not everything. It is important to have money but also important not to become too greedy with it. Remember, the best things in life are free!

(534 words)



New Words

determine [di'tə: min]

v. 决心, 决意, 确定; 限定, 规定

delicious [di'li:ʃəs]

adj. 可口的, 美味的

attitude [ˈætɪtʃu:d]

n. 态度, 看法, 姿势

desire [di'zaɪə]

n. 愿望, 欲望, 情欲

priority [praɪ'ɔ:riti]

n. 优先权, 优先顺序, 优先

leisure [ˈleɪʒə; ˈli:ʒə]

adj. 空闲的

n. 空闲, 闲暇

credit [ˈkredit]

n. 信用, 荣誉, 贷款, 学分

economically [i:kə'nɒmɪkəli]

adv. 经济地

majority [mə'dʒɔ:riti]

n. 多数, 大多数

disposable [dis'pəʊzəbl]

adj. 一次性使用的, 用完便扔的, 用后即丢弃的

fuel [fjuəl]

vt. 刺激, 保持……的进行; 激起

conservative [kən'sə:vətɪv]

adj. 保守的; *n.* 保守的人

risky [ˈrɪski]

adj. 危险的, 冒险的, 大胆的

guarantee [ˌgærən'ti:]

v. & *n.* 保证, 担保

earn [ɜ:n]

v. 赚得, 获得

department [di'pɑ:tmənt]

n. 部, 部门, 系



Phrases & Expressions

a variety of

种种, 各种各样

on the other hand

从另一方面说(常与 on the one hand 连用)

right away

立即, 马上

catch up with

(麻烦、职责等)缠住

in value

在价值上



be greedy with

贪爱,渴望



Notes to the text

1. It does not matter where you come from or what language you speak when it comes to money. 钱,似乎是一个跨越疆界,跨越语言障碍的话题。

when it comes to……: on the subject of 谈到……

e. g. : I can use a computer, but when it comes to repairing them, I know nothing.
我会使用计算机,但若谈到修理,我就一窍不通了。

When it comes to decorating the house, he is the only expert here. 若谈到装修房子,在这里就只有他是专家。

2. Their priorities are leisure time for family and community life. 他们把和家人相处和社交生活看得更重要。

priority: the thing that you think is most important and that needs attention before anything else. 优先考虑的事。

e. g. : First we have to decide what our priorities are. 首先让我们决定优先考虑的事项。

Manufacturers are making safety a design priority. 制造商正在把安全作为设计中优先考虑的事项。

3. In most Western countries there is a large "middle class". The people in the middle class have a lot of disposable income that helps fuel the economy.

disposable: available to be used 可使用的,可支配的

e. g. : We use disposable, single-use needles, disposable wells, and use an autoclave for all other equipment. 我们使用可抛型一次性的针,可抛型色料杯,其他设施则用高压消毒。

Covering your mouth with a disposable tissue when you cough or sneeze is also a good practice. 当你咳嗽或打喷嚏时,用一次性纸巾遮住口鼻也是一个好的习惯。

fuel: stimulate

e. g. : The attempts to stop the strike only fuelled the worker's resentment. 制止罢工的企图只能使工人更加不满。

Donations from all over the world fueled the reconstruction of the disastrous region. 来自世界各地的捐款促进了灾区重建。

4. If the company does poorly, they can lose their shirts. 如果公司经营得不好,他们就可能血本无归。

lose one's shirt: lose everything one has.

e. g. : It's an unwise investment, and you may lose your shirt on it. 这是个不明智的投资,你会血本无归的。

The financial crisis is overwhelming, and many people lose their shirts. 经

济危机影响深远,很多人倾家荡产。



Exercises for Text A

I. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following sentences and decide whether they are TRUE or FALSE.

1. If you are rich enough, you can have whatever you want.
2. Stock market is a very safe place to invest one's money.
3. All people want to have a large home or drive a car.
4. Many people use credit cards and borrow a lot of money from the bank to live an exciting lifestyle.
5. According to the writer, the best things in life are free!

II. Vocabulary & Structure

Section A. Filling Blanks

Directions: Filling blanks with the given words. Change the forms where necessary.

department	majority	leisure	economically	fuel
conservative	determine	priority	variety	guarantee

1. The exam results could _____ your career.
2. There are _____ books in his study.
3. As a result, nuclear energy cannot yet compete _____ with conventional sources.
4. The _____ of the senators are against the amendments to the constitution.
5. Quality time with family is always the _____ on the general manager's schedule.
6. Many shopkeepers _____ satisfaction to customers.
7. His indifference _____ his wife's anger.
8. Our university has many lovely gardens, where the students can read and relax in their _____ time.
9. He brought new energy to the science _____.
10. The researchers made a _____ guess at the population of Tokyo.

Section B. Substitution

Directions: Rewrite the sentences with the words or phrases given in brackets.

1. The guests are enjoying the tasty cherry pie. (delicious)
2. It's not wise to tell lies, for you'll have to tell more lies to keep your first lies.
Therefore, all the lies will get you into big trouble sooner or later. (catch up with)
3. He began to look for another position immediately. (right away)
4. Investing in the stock market can be in a risk. (risky)



5. There are all kinds of goods in the little supermarket around the corner. (a variety of)

Section C. Multiple Choice

Directions: Choose the best one to complete the following sentences.

- I have a sudden _____ to travel.
A. wish B. desire C. thought D. idea
- I'm only worried about his _____ to the job; his competence is out of question.
A. idea B. feeling C. attitude D. opinion
- Well-known sportsmen can _____ large sums of money from manufacturers by endorsing clothes and equipment.
A. earn B. grasp C. hold D. gain
- He welcomed China's letting its currency, the Yuan, rise _____ value and said it should continue.
A. on B. in C. to D. for
- It's not wise to be too greedy _____ money, for all the good things in life are free.
A. for B. of C. in D. with
- Investing such a large amount at the present time is too _____ in my point of view.
A. risky B. harm C. dangerous D. hazard
- Her attitude _____ the reform changed dramatically.
A. till B. of C. in D. towards
- The advertisement is aimed at people in their 20s with high _____ incomes.
A. available B. usable C. disposable D. using
- Old people are usually more _____ than young people.
A. consecutive B. conscientious C. constant D. conservative
- If the natural resources are used _____, we can certainly slow down the present drain on the limited energy supply.
A. economical B. economy C. economically D. economics

Section D. Cloze

Directions: Fill in the missing words.

How many different kinds of emotions do you feel? You may be surprised to find that it is very hard to 1 all of them. Not only are emotional feelings hard to describe in words, but they are also difficult to list. As a result, two people 2 agree on all of them. However, there are a number of 3 emotions that most people experience.

When we received something that we want or something happens that we like, we usually feel joy or happiness. Joy is a 4 and powerful emotion, one for which we all 5. It is natural to want to be happy, and all of us search for happiness. As a general rule, joy 6 when we reach a desired goal or obtain a desired object.

Since people often desire different goals and objects, it is 7 that one person may find joy in repairing a(n) 8, while another may find joy in solving a math problem. Of course, we often share common goals or interests, and therefore we can experience joy together. This may be in sports, in the arts, in learning, in raising a family, or in just being together.

When we have difficulty in obtaining desired objects or reaching desired goals we experience negative emotions such as anger and 9. When little things get in our way, we experience minor frustration or tensions. For example, if you are dressing to go out on a date, you might feel frustration when a zipper breaks or a button falls off. The more difficulty you have in reaching a goal, the more 10 you may feel and the angrier you may become. If you really want something to happen, and you feel it should happen, but someone or something stops it, you may become quite angry.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. separate | B. specify | C. locate | D. divide |
| 2. A. normally | B. often | C. rarely | D. never |
| 3. A. essential | B. important | C. special | D. minor |
| 4. A. active | B. favorite | C. positive | D. negative |
| 5. A. want | B. desire | C. pursue | D. strive |
| 6. A. obtains | B. occurs | C. feels | D. acquires |
| 7. A. understandable | B. excusable | C. believing | D. receiving |
| 8. A. essay | B. act | C. automobile | D. experience |
| 9. A. sad | B. grief | C. anxious | D. joy |
| 10. A. sad | B. indifferent | C. pleasure | D. frustrated |

III. Translation

Section A.

Directions: Transcate the following Chinese Sentenses into English

1. 我们学校图书馆里有各种各样的书。
2. 这书的价值已增高。
3. 她总是同多数人站在一起。
4. 当您在某人的生活中只是一个选择时,不要让他们成为您生活中的一种优先权。
5. 人们开始跑步的理由各种各样。

Section B.

Directions: Translate the following English Sentences into Chinese.

1. She has a good command of French.
2. "This is not an argument between left or right, liberal or conservative."
3. Call the police right away.
4. Excessive drinking and smoking will catch up with you.
5. Are you at leisure right now?



Grammar

虚拟语气 (一)

Mood 是个语法范畴,是表示语气的动词形式。英语动词有三种形式:陈述式(Indicative Mood)、祈使式(Imperative Mood)和虚拟式(Subjunctive Mood)。虚拟式是说话人为表示一种假设的情况,一种主观的愿望,即认为动词所表示的动作或状态并非事实或仅是主观设想时所用的动词形式。现代英语表达虚拟的口气可采用多种多样的语法手段,如:

It's high time we made a decision. 我们早该做出决定了。

I was wondering if you would let me use your dictionary. 我在想你是否能让我用一下你的字典。

How I wish I had studied harder in college! 要是我在大学里曾努力学习就好了! 还可以借助情态动词的过去形式加动词不定式或不定式完成体:

I should/ would be there by now if I had started earlier.

He would have been there by now if he had not missed the train.

下面我们来仔细了解一下虚拟语气的用法:

一、表示命令、决定、要求、建议等的词语之后的 that 从句中,用“should + 动词原形”或动词原形来表示与现实情况不符的状况。

1. 用在 decide, demand, insist on, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, suggest, vote 等动词之后的 that 分句中。例如:

He ordered that all the furniture be put in place. 他命令将所有的家具都要摆放到位。

We proposed that somebody neutral chair the negotiation. 我们建议有一个中立的人来主持谈判。

2. 用在 advisable, appropriate, desirable, essential, fitting, imperative, important, impossible, necessary, proper 等形容词之后的 that 分句中。例如:

It is essential that all the machines be examined first. 所有的机器都应该事先检查一下,这很重要。

I thought it advisable that students associate theories with practice. 我认为学生们把理论和实践联系起来是很明智的。

It is important that all the children be taken care of. 所有的孩子都应该被照顾好,这点很重要。

It is necessary that he come back without delay. 他必需毫不迟延地回来。

3. 用在 decision, demand, instruction, order, requirement, resolution 等名词之后的 that 分句中。例如:

The board of directors had given the instructions that the general manager be sent