

中级英语教程

第三册

杜 三 明 主 编

INTERMEDIATE

English Course

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中級英語教程

第 三 冊

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前 言

《中级英语教程》是一套专为各类非英语专业大、中专学生编写的教材。课文材料大多选自国外书刊，题材广泛，语言地道，知识性趣味性兼备。本书在编写上吸取了国内外同类教材的长处，考虑了公共外语教学的特点和目前专科生的实际英语程度，强调阅读理解能力的培养，注重语言基础的训练，力求通过系统的语法讲解和形式多样的练习，使学生迅速而有效地掌握基本语言技能。

本教程共三册，一、二册各含18课，按140学时编排，供基础阶段一学年教学使用。第三册20课，按40学时编排，供提高阶段选修使用。

参加本教材编写的单位有：解放军重庆通信学院、第三军医大学、解放军后勤工程学院、第二飞行学院、军事经济学院、四川轻化工学院、成都军区军医学校、成都军区总医院、重庆河运学校、重庆工业学校、重庆机器制造学校、重庆电力学校等。

参加本教材审阅工作的除各册主审外还有：重庆师范学院的田蒙忻教授、四川外国语学院的郭家全副教授、重庆大学的张兆祥副教授以及英国专家Chris Aldred女士等。

本教材在组织编写中，始终得到了重庆地区军队院校协作中心的大力支持和帮助。第三军医大学的沈锡庚教授为促进本书的出版做了大量工作；成都军医学校的周子嘉主任、蒲林德主任以及第二飞行学院的杨瑞良主任在教材编写中给予了热情的指导和积极的支持。这里，我们一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

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UNIT 1

*Nothing is more terrible than
ignorance in action.*

最可怕的事莫过于无知而行动。

How To Read A Dictionary

Each word or expression that is listed in a dictionary is called an entry. Large dictionaries have more entries than small ones do, and the explanations are usually longer, as well. As soon as you understand the general plan of your dictionary and the alphabetical arrangement, you can start to look up words in it.

The entry itself is usually printed in heavy black letters at the left margin. If the entry is printed with spaces or dots between parts of the word, this indicates the division of the word into syllables. To give a very rough definition, a syllable is a part of a word that can be spoken alone. (The word syllable has three syllables: syl-, -la-, and -ble) If the main entry is not written in such a way that the syllable division is indicated, this information is given somehow in the pronunciation symbols that follow.

English spelling is very irregular and represents the sounds of the language very poorly. Even native speakers of English can look at an unfamiliar word and not be sure how to say it. Therefore, almost all English dictionaries indicate pronunciation. There are many different ways that this can be done, but the one thing that all methods have in common is that they represent the same sound by the same symbol all the time. You have to learn which sound is represented by which symbol, and then you can get an idea of how to say a word that you have not heard before. It is still better to learn new words in imitation of your teacher or a native speaker of English, if you can.

The dictionary entry also tells you the part of speech. Since many words in English have more than one meaning and can function as various parts of speech, this information is necessary in order for you to choose the correct meaning. For example, the word light has numerous meanings, and will no doubt be listed in your dictionary more than once. It can be used in all these ways:

Please turn on the light.

I like to travel light.

Her dress was light blue.

Please light the fire.

This suitcase is light.

The entry tells you how the word is spelled, of course, but the dictionary also tells you if there is more than one spelling. For instance, these words can be spelled in

different ways in English; plow, plough; center, centre; traveling, travelling; maneuver, manoeuvre. The first spelling given in a dictionary is the one that is used most often in the country where the dictionary is published and is the one you should use when you write.

After all the information we have just mentioned, we come to the definition (or definitions) of the entry. A good dictionary will give examples of the entry in various contexts, so that you can tell which meaning you need.

Many dictionaries also list related words, words that mean almost the same thing as the entry (synonyms), or words that mean the opposite (antonyms).

Since dictionaries use many of the same words over and over, it saves space to print them in the form of abbreviations (shortened forms). If you see an abbreviation that you do not understand, be sure to look it up in the list of abbreviations in your dictionary, or ask your teacher.

Words and Expressions

1. entry ['entri] n.

the act or result of writing something down on a list, as in an account of memory or in a dictionary

(字典) 登录、记入、条目

2. alphabetical [ˌælfə'betikəl]

of, belong to, or in the order of the letters 字母的

3. margin ['mɑ:dʒin] n.

one or both side of a page near the edge, where there is

- no writing or printing 边缘, 空白
4. dot [dɒt] *n.*
a small spot 小点, 圆点
5. indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v.*
to point out, to make clear 指示, 指出
6. imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *v.*
take (something/someone) as an example 模仿
imitation [ɪmɪ'teɪʃən] *n.*
7. function ['fʌŋkʃən] *v.*
to work 功用, 作用
8. numerous ['nju:mərəs] *adj.*
many 很多, 许多
9. maneuver [mə'nu:və] *v.*
the moving of an army or of warships, planned for a
certain purpose, a set of such moves being done for
training purposes 调动, 运动
10. look up 查找, 查寻
11. in common (with) 与...一样, 有共同点
12. get an idea of 想到...
13. part of speech 词性
14. over and over 反复地
15. in the form of 用...形式

Exercises

I. Select the statement which best expresses the main idea of the article:

- a. The formation of a dictionary

- b. The definitions and functions of the entries in a dictionary
- c. The informations included in a dictionary
- d. The ways to read a dictionary

I. Multiple Choice:

1. As compared with small dictionaries, large dictionaries
 - a. have more entries and the explanations are shorter.
 - b. have less entries and the explanations are longer.
 - c. have more entries and the explanations are longer.
 - d. have less entries and the explanations are shorter.
2. 'The entry itself is usually printed in heavy black letters'. The word 'heavy' in this article means...
 - a. sad.
 - b. feeling or showing difficulty or slowness in moving.
 - c. big, of unusual force or amount.
 - d. severe.
3. As mentioned in the passage, how many parts of speech can the word 'light' function as?
 - a. Five
 - b. Three
 - c. Two
 - d. Four
4. According to the passage, which of the following is not correct?
 - a. All the English dictionaries indicate the same sound by the same symbol all the time.
 - b. The dictionary entry tells you the part of speech

and the spelling of a word.

- c. All the English dictionaries give examples of the entry in various contexts and list related words.
 - d. In order to choose the correct meaning of a word you must first know the word's parts of speech.
5. According to the passage, decide which of the following is true.
- a. All the dictionaries consist of an introduction part, dictionary itself and an appendix.
 - b. Small dictionaries may have an introduction part and dictionary itself.
 - c. Some dictionaries only have an appendix.
 - d. All the dictionaries only have the dictionary part.
6. When you want to consult a word in a new dictionary, you will probably...
- a. first read the introduction part.
 - b. consult the word in the appendix directly.
 - c. find out the word in the dictionary part directly.
 - d. first read the introduction part and consult the word in the dictionary part then.
7. According to the passage,
- a. each word has only one way of spelling.
 - b. each word has only one part of speech.
 - c. each word has only one syllable.
 - d. each word may have different spellings and more than one syllable.
8. Usually the words in a dictionary are arranged...

- a. alphabetically.
 - b. synonymously.
 - c. antonymously
 - d. according to their pronunciation.
9. According to the passage, "entry"...
- a. means the same with "word".
 - b. has the same meaning with "list".
 - c. is the act of writing something down in a dictionary.
 - h. is the way to read a dictionary.
10. Abbreviations are usually placed...
- a. in the entries.
 - b. in the introduction part.
 - c. in the appendix.
 - d. after the word immediately.

UNIT 2

*The best preparation for good work tomorrow
is to do good work today*

为明天的工作所做的最好准备是把今天的工作
做好

How To Study

There is a lot of misunderstanding about studying. Most students have not been taught the principles behind really effective working. Below is a graph showing the amount a person learns against the number of hours he works in a day. If he doesn't do any work, he learns nothing (point 0). If he does an hour's work he learns a certain amount (point 1). If he does two hours' work he learns twice as much (point 2). If he does more work he'll learn still more (point 3). Now, if he tries to do $23\frac{1}{2}$ hours' work in 24, he'll be so exhausted that he'll hardly remember anything; what he learns will be very little (point 4). If he did less work he'd learn more (point 5).

Now whatever the exact shape of this curve, it must have a crest. Point X is the very maximum anyone can learn in a day. And this represents the optimum, the best

amount of work to do. It is the best possible compromise between adequate time at the books and fatigue. Fatigue is an absolutely real thing, one can't escape it or try to ignore it. If you do try to, if you press yourself to work past the optimum (and any fool can prop his eyelids up and do 14 hours a day), you can only get on this downward slope and achieve less than the best—and then get exhausted and lose your power of concentration.

The skill in being a student consists in getting one's daily study as near the optimum point as possible. I can't tell you what the optimum is. It differs with the type of work, it differs from person to person, and even in the same person it varies from week to week. You must try to find your own. Every day you study, bear this principle of the optimum in mind. When you feel yourself getting fatigued, if you find yourself repeatedly reading over the same paragraph and not taking it in, that's a pretty good sign you've reached the crest for the day and should stop.

Most ordinary students find their optimum at about five hours a day. Yours may be a little more or a little less—but if you get in five hours' good work a day, you will be doing well.

Now, what are you doing with yourself when you aren't working? Before examinations some students do nothing at all except sit in a chair and worry. Here is another misunderstanding. People too easily think of the

mind as if it worked like the body; it does not. If one wanted to conserve physical energy to cut the maximum amount of firewood, one would lie flat on a bed and rest when one wasn't chopping. But the mind can't rest. Even in sleep you dream, even if you forget your dreams. The mind is always turning. It gets its relaxation only by variety. That's what makes mental rest.

When you finish your optimum hours you must stop. You must not then sit around in the chair thinking about the work—that only tires without any learning. You must get out and do something. It doesn't matter what--- anything so long as you are actively doing something else but work.

Words and Expressions

1. misunderstanding [ˌmisʌndə'stændɪŋ] *n.*

- (1) the act or action of putting a wrong meaning (on something) 错误的看法
- (2) a disagreement less serious than quarrel 误解

2. principle [ˈprɪnsəpəl] *n.*

- (1) a law of nature as scientifically discovered and stated 法则
- (2) a rule used by a person as a guide for action 原理, 原则

3. effective [ɪ'fektɪv] *dj.*

- (1) having the desired result 有效的
- (2) real, actual 实际的

4. exhaust [ig'zɔ:st] *v.*
 (1) to tire out 厌倦
 (2) to use up completely 精疲力竭, 用尽
5. curve [kə:v] *n. v.*
 (1) a line of which no part is straight and which contains no angles 曲线
 (2) *v.* to make a line like this 弄弯, 画曲线
6. crest [krest] *n.*
 the top of something 顶端, 顶峰
7. maximum ['mæksiməm] *n. adj.*
 the largest number, amount 最大数量 (的)
8. optimum ['ɒptiməm] *n.*
 best or most favorable 最宜 (条件)
9. compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] *n. v.*
 (1) act of settling an argument by taking a middle course acceptable to all sides 妥协、和解
 (2) an agreement reached in this way 折衷方案, 和解方案
10. fatigue [fə'ti:g] *n.*
 great tiredness 疲乏, 劳苦
11. absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *adv.*
 completely 完全地
12. prop [prɒp] *v. n.*
 to support or keep in position by placing something under or against 支持、支撑
13. slope [sləup] *n.*
 a piece of ground that goes up and down, to be or go at an angle 斜面、倾斜