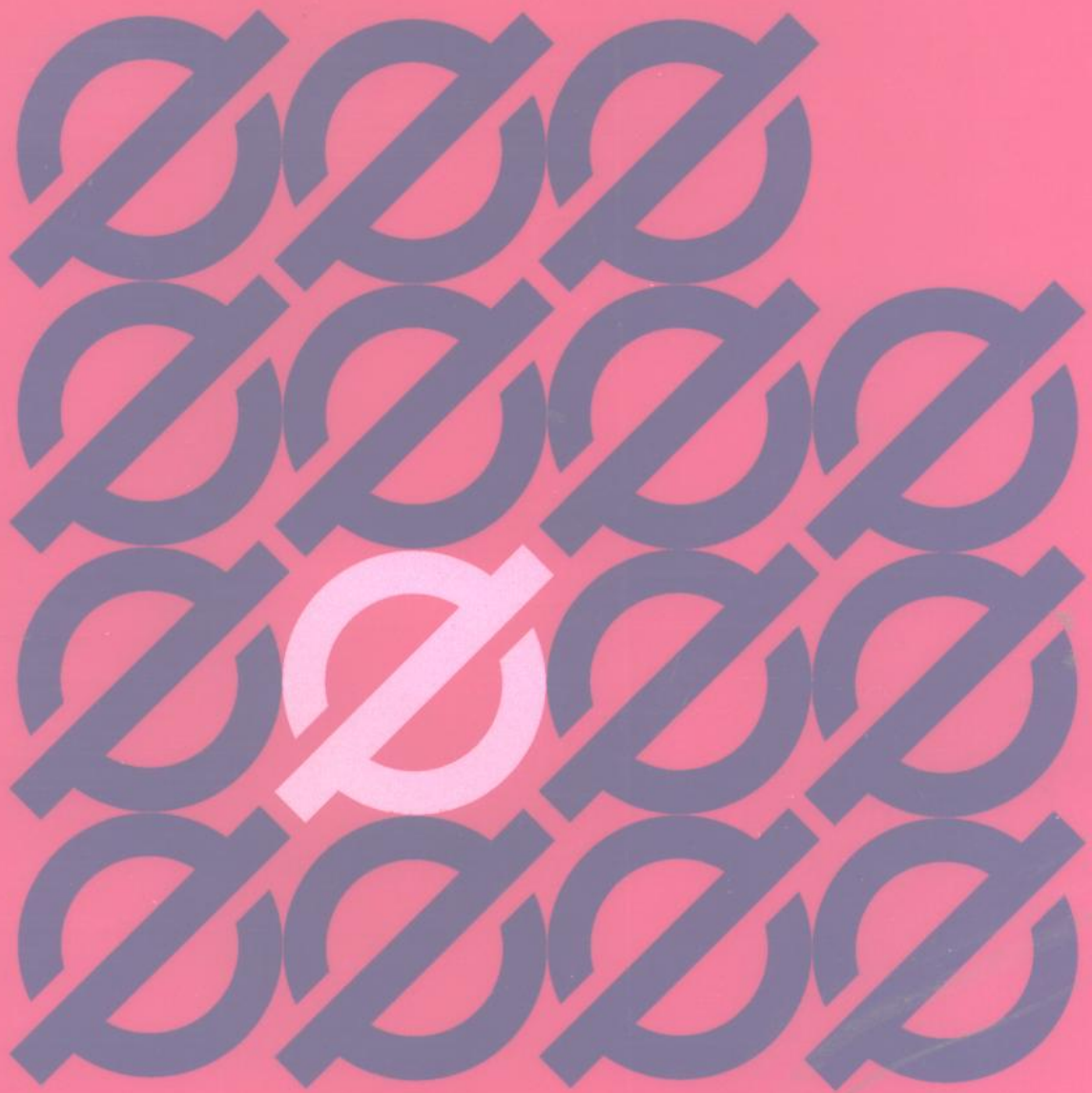


教 育 部 规 划 教 材

中专英语综合教程

全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组

3



高等教育出版社

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前 言

中专英语是教育部职教司根据1997年11月颁布的《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》组织编写的系列教材,包括《中专英语综合教程》1~4册、《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4册、《中专英语综合教程教师手册》1~4册。《中专英语综合教程》1~4册及《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4册配有录音带。本套教材为中专英语教学基础阶段用书,重视共核英语的教学,适用于文、理、工、农、医各类中等专业学校。本套教材在教学内容上与普通初中英语教学衔接,在保证共核英语教学的前提下为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段奠定基础。

《中专英语综合教程》和《中专英语综合教程练习册》均按四册编写,每学期一册,每册书含16个单元,其中第8单元和第16单元为复习单元。每册均配有帮助教师备课和教学的教师手册和录音磁带。本套教材既重视英语语音、词汇和语法的教学,也重视英语听、说、读、写技能的培养。根据《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,本套教材在重视听、说、写技能的前提下,突出阅读技能的培养。

本套教材由全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组编写。编写组成员有:王振亚(北京航空航天大学)、王孝杰(北京航空航天大学)、韩满玲(中国人民大学)、王立善(吉林省邮电学校)、黄嘉芸(武汉电力学校)、徐明(郑州铁路机械学校)、姚嘉五(广东省水利电力学校)、周湘生(济南石化经济学校)、吕颖(兰州石化学校)、宁凤荣(陕西省化工学校)、陈家佶(成都水力发电学校)、王瑾(吉林省邮电学校)。

《中专英语综合教程》每教学单元包括“听说”(Listening and Speaking)、“综合英语”(Comprehensive English)、“完全理解性阅读”(Reading for Thorough Understanding)和“快速阅读”(Fast Reading)四个模块。建议教学学时为:“听说”模块1学时、“综合英语”模块2学时、“完全理解性阅读”和“快速阅读”两个模块1学时。《中专英语综合教程》每复习单元包括“听力练习”(Listening Exercises)、“词汇练习”(Vocabulary Exercises)、“语法练习”(Grammar Exercises)和“阅读练习”(Reading Exercises)。

在编写《中专英语综合教程》的过程中,编写组注意了以下几个方面的问题:

选材多样化,兼顾语言的规范性、题材的知识性、趣味性和体裁的多样性。“听说”模块选材实用、上口。“综合英语”和“完全理解性阅读”两个模块的选材主题领域相关联,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性。“快速阅读”模块选材则以趣味性为主。

对教学材料难度进行了严格控制。“听说”和“快速阅读”两个模块基本不含生词和新的语法项目。“完全理解性阅读”模块不含新的语法项目,生词量控制在5%以下。“综合英语”模块的生词量控制在8%左右。

“听说”模块以交际功能和意念为纲编写,体现新的中专英语教学大纲突出实用性

的要求。“综合英语”模块的语言材料以主题为纲编写，词汇、语法的教学围绕主题进行。“完全理解性阅读”模块与“综合英语”模块主题领域相关联，除培养学生准确理解的阅读能力外，配合“综合英语”模块进行词汇教学。“快速阅读”模块选材多样，趣味性强，语言难度严格控制，主要用于培养学生的快速阅读能力。

凡未列入初中英语教学大纲词汇表的词汇在本教材中均按生词处理。每教学单元的“综合英语”模块均附有生词表，“完全理解性阅读”模块均附有生词和词组旁注。每册教材后附有按字母顺序排列的本册总词汇表，便于学生学习与复习。考虑到中专英语教学的特点，在本教材第三、四册中收入了适量的科普词汇。

每教学单元的“综合英语”模块中含有语法教学部分，围绕新的中专英语教学大纲所规定的一个语法项目展开，便于学生掌握。《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲（试行）》所规定的主要语法项目的教学在本教材的第一、二册中完成。第三册、特别是第四册教材对语法教学内容进行归纳和总结，以利于学生系统掌握英语语法知识和提高正确运用英语语法的能力。

每教学单元的教学模块中均有操作性很强的练习。“听说”模块有多种听说练习形式。“综合英语”模块有讨论、阅读理解、词汇和语法等练习。“完全理解性阅读”和“快速阅读”两个模块的练习均以阅读理解为主。

《中专英语综合教程》每教学单元的四个教学模块允许不同的搭配形式。在每教学单元中，“综合英语”模块是核心，“听说”模块中的听力部分是重点，两者构成最基本的搭配形式。其他搭配形式包括：1. “综合英语”模块 + “听说”模块中的听力部分 + “快速阅读”模块；2. “综合英语”模块 + “听说”模块中的听力部分 + “完全理解性阅读”模块 + “快速阅读”模块；3. “综合英语”模块 + “听说”模块 + “完全理解性阅读”模块 + “快速阅读”模块。各校可根据教学实际情况选择适合自己的搭配形式。另外，本教材也可作为各类技校、职高和成人中专学校的英语教材，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。

本书为《中专英语综合教程》第三册，由王振亚任主编，王立善和周湘生任副主编。本册书的编写分工如下：韩满玲负责“听说”；王振亚负责“综合英语”，其中 Notes to the Text 由王立善编写，Grammatical Structures 和 Grammar Exercises 由吕颖编写；周湘生负责“完全理解性阅读”；姚嘉五负责“快速阅读”。

本书由中国人民大学外语系罗舜泉教授审阅。本书的课文和词汇由中国国际广播电台播音员董军先生和吴曼琳女士录音，听力材料由加拿大籍教师 Philip Manson 和 Dionne Manson 审定并录音。

本套教材自 1997 年 9 月开始陆续在兰州石化学校、吉林铁路经济学校、吉林邮电学校、浙江省交通学校、杭州船舶工业学校、杭州护士学校、广东省水利电力学校试用，得到了上述学校的老师及领导的大力支持，在此表示感谢。

编者
1999 年 3 月

Contents

Unit One

Listening and Speaking	1
Comprehensive English	4
<i>The Koala</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	8
<i>Can We Save the Animals?</i>	
Fast Reading	10
<i>Killing Themselves</i>	

Unit Two

Listening and Speaking	11
Comprehensive English	14
<i>Big Ben of London</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	18
<i>The Tower of London</i>	
Fast Reading	20
<i>Holiday Job</i>	

Unit Three

Listening and Speaking	21
Comprehensive English	24
<i>Ernest Hemingway</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	28
<i>Mark Twain</i>	
Fast Reading	30
<i>Never Come Again</i>	

Unit Four

Listening and Speaking	31
Comprehensive English	34
<i>The King of Comedy</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	38
<i>The King of Comedy</i>	
Fast Reading	40
<i>Henry, Laura and Bill</i>	

Unit Five

Listening and Speaking	41
Comprehensive English	44
<i>Teacher and Actor</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	48
<i>Best Teacher I Ever Had</i>	
Fast Reading	50
<i>Sharp Reply</i>	

Unit Six

Listening and Speaking	51
Comprehensive English	54
<i>Left-handers</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	58
<i>The Handicapped</i>	
Fast Reading	60
<i>A Kind Act</i>	

Unit Seven

Listening and Speaking	61
Comprehensive English	64
<i>Computers</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	68
<i>The Telephone and Its Inventor</i>	
Fast Reading	70
<i>Expert Computer Systems</i>	

Unit Eight (Revision)

Listening Exercises	71
Vocabulary Exercises	74
Grammar Exercises	76
Reading Exercises	77

Unit Nine

Listening and Speaking	81
Comprehensive English	84
<i>The Olympics</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	88
<i>Professional Sports</i>	
Fast Reading	90
<i>Sold Out</i>	

Unit Ten

Listening and Speaking	91
Comprehensive English	94
<i>Women in the Nuclear Family</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	98
<i>Wait Till Your Mother Gets Home!</i>	
Fast Reading	100
<i>Finding a Wife</i>	

Unit Eleven

Listening and Speaking	101
Comprehensive English	104
<i>The Secrets of a Very Long Life</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	108
<i>Keeping Fit and Healthy</i>	
Fast Reading	110
<i>How Do Indians Celebrate Labor Day in the United States?</i>	

Unit Twelve

Listening and Speaking	111
Comprehensive English	114
<i>Solar Energy</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	118
<i>The Electrical Engineer</i>	
Fast Reading	120
<i>Educational Visits</i>	

Unit Thirteen

Listening and Speaking	121
Comprehensive English	124
<i>The Fog</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	128
<i>A Bad Day</i>	
Fast Reading	130
<i>Ditto</i>	

Unit Fourteen

Listening and Speaking	131
Comprehensive English	134
<i>Television</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	138
<i>Television : How It Affects Us</i>	
Fast Reading	140
<i>My Family Life</i>	

Unit Fifteen

Listening and Speaking	141
Comprehensive English	144
<i>Pollution</i>	
Reading for Thorough Understanding	148
<i>How to Keep Air Clean</i>	
Fast Reading	150
<i>The Greatest Power</i>	

Unit Sixteen (Revision)

Listening Exercises	151
Vocabulary Exercises	154
Grammar Exercises	155
Reading Exercises	157

Appendices

Communicative Functions	161
Grammatical Structures	162
Vocabulary	163

Unit One

1

Listening and Speaking



Talking about summer holiday

How are you getting along these days?

How's your summer holiday?

Great! I went to visit some famous places.

Listening

A Listen to the following sentences, repeat after the speaker and then fill in the missing words.

- 1 Hello, Jane. I am so to see you
- 2 Did you have a time in the holiday?
- 3 Our new is a very person.
- 4 We will be very this
- 5 Are those students in our?

B Listen to the following three dialogues and fill in the missing words.

Dialogue One

A: Hello, Anna. to see you again. How are you?

B: fine. And you?

A: Not too When will we our class?

B: Probably at 7:30.

Dialogue Two

A: Hi, David. I haven't you for a long time.

B: Me, too. How's everything?

A: Fine, thanks. How are
wiht you?

B: Great! I went to China with my!

Dialogue Three

A: Hello, Mary. I haven't seen you for

B: Oh, John. nice to see you again. How about your summer holiday?

A: Don't think of it. You know, I at home all the time.

B: Why?

A: I didn't the exam last term, and I have to up with.

C Listen to the following short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear. The passage will be read twice.

1 Who was singing?

A A woman.

B A man.

C A guest.

2 Who was the singer?

A A famous singer.

B The host's wife.

C The host.

3 What opinion did the guest have on the singing?

A He thought it terrible.

B He thought it wasn't bad.

C He thought it good.

4 Who wrote the song?

A The guest.

B The host's wife.

C The host.

5 What kind of feeling would the guest have at last?

A Very happy.

B Very sad.

C Very uncomfortable.

Comprehensive English



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 between them. 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 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.

Q

- 1 What is the koala like? And where in the world does it live?
- 2 How does the koala live its life?
- 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……”。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 from Australia B People from Asia C People from Europe
- 2 The koala is also called 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 B nothing C little
- 6 The three races of koala are different in
A size B weight C colour

Word Bank

<p>koala /kəu'ɑ:lə/ <i>n.</i> 考拉</p> <p>peaceful /'pi:sful/ <i>adj.</i> 安静的, 和平的</p> <p>relate /ri'leit/ <i>v.</i> 将……联系起来; 与……有关</p> <p>climber /'klaɪmə/ <i>n.</i> 爬(山、树等)者</p> <p>sharp /ʃɑ:p/ <i>adj.</i> 尖利的</p> <p>claw /klɔ:/ <i>n.</i> 爪</p> <p>enable /i'neɪbl/ <i>v.</i> 使能够</p> <p>fully /'fʊli/ <i>adv.</i> 完全地, 十足地</p> <p>fur /fə:/ <i>n.</i> 毛, 毛皮</p> <p>thick /θɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 粗的, 厚的</p> <p>woolly /'wʊli/ <i>adj.</i> 毛茸茸的</p>	<p>brownish /'braʊnɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 淡棕色的</p> <p>yellowish /'jeləʊɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 淡黄色的</p> <p>soil /sɔɪl/ <i>n.</i> 土, 土壤</p> <p>alone /ə'ləʊn/ <i>adv.</i> 单独地, 独自地</p> <p>active /'æktɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 活跃的, 积极的</p> <p>fork /fɔ:k/ <i>n.</i> 叉子, 叉</p> <p>search /sə:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 寻找, 搜寻</p> <p>seldom /'seldəm/ <i>adv.</i> 很少, 不常</p> <p>obtain /əb'teɪn/ <i>v.</i> 得到, 获得</p> <p>record /ri'kɔ:d/ <i>v.</i> 记录, 记载</p> <p>race /reis/ <i>n.</i> 种族, 种</p>
---	---

Phrases and Expressions

teddy bear /'tedi/ bear	一种绒毛玩具熊	in search of 寻找
--------------------------------	---------	------------------------

Proper Nouns

New South Wales /'neɪlz/	新南威尔士: 澳大利亚州名。
Queensland /'kwɪnzlənd/	昆士兰: 澳大利亚州名。
Victoria /vɪk'tɔ:riə/	维多利亚: 澳大利亚州名。

Vocabulary Exercises

Choose one 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 *enable* *relate* *record*
alone *obtain* *race* *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 meeting he kept what other people said.