



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

College English

新通用大学英语

3

综合技能训练

Comprehensive Skills

《新通用大学英语》项目组 编



附教学情景
喜剧DVD



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《新通用大学英语》立体化系列教材

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前言

《通用大学英语》始出版于1998年8月,是国内开发较早的一套面向学习者需求的系列电子教材。《新通用大学英语》是在“九五”国家重点科技攻关项目——《通用大学英语》的研究、开发与应用的基础上,依据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》重新研发的供大学基础阶段英语教学使用的立体化系列教材。

本系列教材共分为6级,供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。每级由《综合教程》、《阅读教程》、《综合技能训练》、《教学参考书》以及配套的电子教案、网络课程等组成。

本系列教材以面向信息时代的大学英语教学内容、课程体系和教学方法的改革为出发点,充分考虑现代教育技术在大学英语教学中的应用,力图建立一套能适应以学生主动、交互和自主学习为主的,集先进的语言学习理论、教学理论和教学手段与媒介于一体的,具有时代特色的本土化与国际化相结合的新型大学英语立体化教材。在设计及编写上充分吸纳了国内外教材先进的编写理念与特色,引进了获得美国教育出版大奖的*Top Notch*,为本教材提供了真实、自然与鲜活的语料。在教材的引进、改编与自主研发等方面,我们进行了积极有益的探索,主要体现在以下几个方面:

※ 系统化的语言教学思想

本套教程采用了多技能交际大纲的编写原则,融语言知识与听、说、读、写四项技能于一体,同时扩展了语音和词汇部分内容,并辅以先进的多媒体与网络教学手段;以全面提高学习者的英语交际能力为目标,以交际主题为主线,意义构建为本,以活动为导向,任务为驱动,通过多样化的交际活动与探究式学习来进行知识建构,并以形成性评价作为教学重要的评价方法,来培养学生的综合分析能力和跨文化交际的能力。

※ 模块化的内容架构

《综合教程》每一册书共有10个单元,每单元2课。这10个单元的主题均贴近学生的生活现实,其情景的设置与学生在学校、社会以及未来的生活密切相关。每个课程单元又分为单元导入、听、说、读、写等几大模块,每个模块的内容均与主题相关,并重点操练2~3种语言功能。

※ 知识性、趣味性与文化性并重

在语料的选择方面,注重语言素材与中西方文化的结合,融知识性、趣味性与文化性于一体,题材广泛、体裁多样、语料真实、语言地道、版式活泼、图文并茂。在内容的设计上,力求语言知识学习、文化意识与批判性思维能力的培养并重。

※ 一体化的教学解决方案

由《综合教程》、《阅读教程》、《综合技能训练》、《教学参考书》、电子教案、网络课程和基于教学内容的语料库等构成了完备的一体化的教学解决方案。

《新通用大学英语综合技能训练3》是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材的系列用书之一。全书共10个单元,每个单元的主题与《新通用大学英语综合教程3》一致,内容的编排是为复习和巩固《综合教程》各部分内容

服务的。每单元包括7个部分：Part I Listening Activities 听力练习，是模仿新四级听力题型编写的，有短对话、长对话和复合式听写；Part II Vocabulary 词汇练习，是对《综合教程》相关单元重点词汇、词组和惯用法的练习；Part III Structure 语法练习，是对相关单元的语法进行复习和巩固；Part IV Translation 翻译练习，其中的英译汉是用相关单元的语法和词汇进行翻译；汉译英是对课文重点句型和词汇的翻译；Part V Reading Comprehension 阅读理解，是模仿新四级阅读题型编写的；Part VI Cloze 完型填空；Part VII Learning to Write Step by Step 写作练习，每单元的练习与单元主题一致，把写作任务分解，为学生提供写作思路和例文。书后所附课堂教学DVD包含《综合教程》中Lead-in部分的情景喜剧和访谈以及本书中的听力内容。本书习题答案可到中国外语网www.cflo.edu.cn下载。

本教材本着集科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体的编写原则，教材内容取材广泛，生动有趣，寓教于乐，既可以为教师提供课堂教学的素材，也可以帮助学生在教师的指导下在课外自主学习。

项目组

2008年12月

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UNIT 1

Cultural Literacy



UNIT GOALS

Learners will be able to

- know more about different cultures
- practice some key words and phrases
- practice the conjunction "as"
- write about cultural difference



Part I Listening Activities

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear seven short conversations and one long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. You must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. 400 million. | B. 470 million. |
| C. 550 million. | D. 450 million. |
- | |
|---|
| A. Watching the bullfights is the last one in her schedule. |
| B. She will definitely not do so. |
| C. She believes that bullfights are exciting. |
| D. She admires the bullfighters. |
- | |
|---|
| A. The man is supposed to find out if he can reserve a table. |
| B. She thought his mother's birthday was next week. |
| C. She won't be able to go with the man. |
| D. The restaurant closes early. |
- | |
|--|
| A. He thinks his son has forgotten the tradition. |
| B. The boy could wait one more day. |
| C. He is worried that the gift would hurt his boy. |
| D. He does not want his boy to open the gift now. |
- | |
|---|
| A. The books culturally link the United States and China. |
| B. They are the most translated novels. |
| C. They are a big hit and bestseller. |
| D. The author became popular for her language talent. |
- | |
|--|
| A. For the woman, dogs are more delicious than snails. |
| B. For the man, snails are more delicious than dogs. |
| C. Dogs are no more delicious than snails. |
| D. One man's meat is another man's poison. |
- | |
|---|
| A. Suit and tie are recommended for tonight's reunion. |
| B. The man could dress casually. |
| C. She thinks suit is OK for the occasion. |
| D. She believes the man will leave a good impression in formal dress. |

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation.

- 8. A. Because they are nervous.
B. Because it is a custom in America.
C. Because they may have enough time for taking a shower and the like.
D. Because they want to enjoy their privacy till the last minute.
- 9. A. 45 minutes later than the invitation states
B. 15 minutes later than the invitation states
C. 30 minutes later than the invitation states.
D. 15 or 30 minutes later than the invitation states.
- 10. A. Through the phone.
C. Through the net.
B. Through the mail.
D. Either A or B.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A. Agreement.
C. No comments.
B. Disagreement.
D. None of the above.
- 12. A. Agreeable.
C. Insincere.
B. Artificial.
D. Artful.
- 13. A. North Americans.
C. Germans.
B. The French.
D. Arabs.

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A. In France dogs live in wealth and luxury.
B. The more wealthy the owner is, the happier life the pets live.
C. Domestic animals in poor countries are all killed as food when they are old.
D. In the U.S.A. and Europe, animals receive a comparatively better treatment.
- 15. A. Shops that take care of pets.
B. Shops that sell food and clothing for pets.
C. Shops that sell various pets.
D. Shops that provide medical treatment for pets.
- 16. A. Animal owners have some tender feelings for their animals.
B. People treat their animals as family members.
C. Most domestic animals live a very comfortable life.
D. Domestic animals all over the world live in the similar way.

Passage 3

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A. Chinese, Malay and Indian cultures.
B. Chinese, Malay and Indonesian cultures.
C. Chinese, Maya and Indian cultures.
D. Chinese, Maya and Indonesian cultures.
- 18. A. Parents should respect and obey their children's teachers
B. Employers should take the employees' requirements into consideration.

- C. Students should respect and obey teachers.
 D. Citizens should respect and obey the policemen.
19. A. To give or lose it. B. To take it away.
 C. To earn it. D. All of the above.
20. A. He would think it nothing serious and move on.
 B. He would not accept it and there would be a bitter quarrel.
 C. He would definitely revenge that insult.
 D. He would feel embarrassed and the relationship would go sour.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. You are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 21 to 28 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 29 to 31 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

Tips on Chinese Table Manners

Unlike the West, where everyone has their own plate of food, in China the dishes are placed on the table and everybody shares. When you are (21)_____ by a Chinese host, be prepared for a ton of food. Chinese are very proud of their culture of cuisine and will do their best to show their hospitality.

The Chinese hosts tend to use their chopsticks to put food in your bowl or plate. In (22)_____ dinners, there are always "public" chopsticks and (23)_____ for this purpose. This is a sign of (24)_____ friendship and (25)_____. The appropriate thing to do would be to eat the whatever-it-is and say how (26)_____ it is. If you feel (27)_____ with this, you can just say a polite "thank you" and leave the food there. The meal usually begins with a set of cold dishes, to be followed by the main (28)_____ of hot meat and vegetable dishes. (29)_____. If you wish to have your rice to go with other dishes, you should say so in good time, (30)_____.

In addition, (31)_____. Instead, lay them on your dish. And it is also impolite to set the teapot down where the spout is facing towards somebody.



Part II Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the words from Text A, B and C.

- Some parents believe that the minds of their children could be _____ through reading them good stories.
 A. trained B. improved
 C. lifted D. elevated
- It seldom occurs to us that the _____ potato may be the key to feeding the world's population.
 A. humble B. inferior
 C. lowly D. small
- Due to an inner microcomputer, the speed of the machine may be automatically _____ to pace the packing operation.
 A. changed B. mended
 C. regulated D. improved

- ### Section B

take account of	be apt to	in response to	be involved with	as a result of
think nothing of	accommodate to	concentrate on	call for	deal with

- UNIT 1 Cultural Literacy 9

Section C

Directions: Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. The teacher got a little impatient and spoke to the boys, "Speak one _____ a time. Don't make such a row."
A. at B. in C. for D. with
2. The residents complained that government organizations dealt with the problem _____ a snail's pace.
A. with B. on C. at D. in
3. College students must adhere _____ the principle of making study serve the practical purpose.
A. in B. on C. with D. to
4. It was estimated that the country's commercial banks could face larger risks from borrowers who repay their housing loans _____ advance.
A. at B. in C. to D. on
5. People believed that it was during the Song Dynasty that New Year paintings were created _____ a large scale.
A. at B. in C. on D. with
6. After a careful examination, the experts claimed that it was just a painting _____ Picasso.
A. like B. of C. by D. after
7. It was quite clear that the police had compared the suspect's fingerprints _____ those found at the crime scene.
A. to B. with C. from D. for
8. In some countries sometimes older folks even allow young people to call them _____ their first name.
A. for B. on C. with D. by
9. I have become a judge for almost two years, but I am still not used to being addressed _____ "Your Honor".
A. to B. by C. in D. as
10. While at college, she seized every chance to converse _____ the native speakers.
A. to B. with C. at D. about

Part III Structure: the conjunction "as"

Generally, we use *as*, *when* or *while* to introduce the longer "background" situation, which starts before the shorter event, and perhaps goes on after it. Still, there are some differences: *when* can be put with either clause; we most often use *while* to talk about two long actions that go on at the same time; *as* can be used to talk about two developing or changing situations. In addition, these conjunctions can be used in some other ways. For instance, *while* can be used to show contrast and in formal style *while* can be used with the meaning of "although". *As*, similarly, can be used to introduce a clause of cause, a clause of concession and a clause of mode.

Section A

Directions: Fill in the blanks with "while", "when" and "as".

1. Scarcely was he awake _____ he heard the knock at the door.
2. Young _____ his brother was, he already knew what career he wanted to follow.
3. Generally, schools in the east tend to be better equipped, _____ those in the west are relatively poor.

4. _____ Julie was walking down the street, she noticed a police car in front of the house.
5. The manager suggested that we had better leave things _____ they are until the police arrive.
6. Hannah was only five years old _____ her father died of illness in 1956.
7. We intended to get back before dark, but it did not quite turn out _____ planned.
8. Molly was working out a plan to get us home _____ her husband was sitting biting his nails.
9. _____ is explained on the telephone, their request will be considered at the next meeting.
10. The atmosphere gets thinner and thinner _____ the height increases.

Section B

Directions: *There are four underlined parts in each of the following sentences. Choose the one that is grammatically wrong and correct the error.*

1. While children get older, they become more and more interested in everything.
A B C D
2. My father used to tell me as Lincoln was my age he walked twelve miles to school everyday.
A B C D
3. He is always boasting that when a young man he read complete works of Shakespeare.
A B C D
4. As the chef's dishes tonight are not rather tasty, his ideas are fresh and appealing.
A B C D
5. While the manager comes here for a visit next week, I will talk with him about the crisis.
A B C D
6. As he did not know much English, he got out the dictionary and looked for the word "cough".
A B C D
7. Several years when the couple had split up they met again by chance in their hometown.
A B C D
8. When a spark of life remains, it is the doctor's duty to save the patient.
A B C D
9. The biggest problem is that Goldenberg thinks himself to be somebody when actually he is nobody.
A B C D
10. With time went on, this difference in perspective was to cause much pain to both sides.
A B C D



Part IV Translation

Section A

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. Fashion has changed with the times, but the culture of fashion really has not changed a lot over time.
2. These days, companies hope the use of-san — less cumbersome than the longer titles traditionally used — will allow workers to exchange ideas more freely and make decisions more quickly.
3. As humans evolved, a multiplicity of internal biological clocks also developed.
4. This attitude puts them at a disadvantage in dealing with people such as Germans, Japanese, and Latin Americans, all of whom, for different reasons, take more time to reach decisions.
5. Polychronic time is experienced as much less tangible than monochronic time and can better be compared to a single point than to a road.

Section B

Directions: Put the Chinese given in the brackets into English to complete the sentences.

1. Elpida's 1366 workers were told to _____ (在相互称呼时不用加上对方的头衔).
2. They handle time differently and are _____ (在遵守最终期限方面没有紧迫感, 也缺乏慎重考虑).
3. _____ (他们的面部表情像他们的手势一样有表现力), all of which reflect the intensity of their involvement with each other.
4. _____ (如果法国人正要走出家门去赴约时电话响了), he must stop and speak to the caller.
5. Two polychronic Latins conversing on a street corner _____ (很有可能选择让下一个约会迟到而不是在这次聊天自然结束前唐突地将它中止).



Part V Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

Directions: There is a passage with ten blanks. Select one word for each blank from the choices in the word bank. Each word can only be used once.

Japanese Men Shout the Oft-unsaid: "I love you"

Dozens of men stood side by side in a cabbage patch in Tsumagoi, 90 miles northwest of the capital of Japan. It was "Shout Your Love from the Middle of a Cabbage Patch" Day, and participants on the pleasant day last fall went down the row yelling, "I love you!" or "Thank you!" trying (1)_____ to say the words to their wives — some for the first time. Most of their (2)_____ stood in the field, watching. Some were in tears.

These couples were participating in an event created by Kiyotaka Yamana, founder of the Japan Aisaika ("Devoted Husband") Organization. His goal is to help (3)_____ Japan's troubled approach to marriage — often (4)_____ more as a (5)_____ than as a relationship — by teaching men to appreciate their wives and express their feelings.

In Japan, expressing love and appreciation is (6)_____, especially among men. In the majority of marriages, husbands are the breadwinners; wives, the (7)_____. But that does not sit well in a (8)_____ changing Japan: Though the number of divorces has slowly decreased now, in-home separations remain common. Yamama set up the JAO in 2004 to create opportunities for men to show wives their appreciation. He established its headquarters in Tsumagoi. Many local villagers were (9)_____ when it began in 2006, but became such (10)_____ that they offered to help plan it last year. Local officials had backed the event because the financially strapped village needed tourists and media attention.



- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. improve | B. regarded | C. uncommon | D. homemakers |
| E. enthusiasts | F. spouses | G. change | H. seriously |
| I. earnestly | J. status | K. suspicious | L. concept |
| M. opposite | N. receivers | O. rapidly | |

Passage 2

Directions: There is a passage with five questions. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

With Free Bikes, Challenging Car Culture on Campus

When Kylie Galliani started at the University in August, she was given a key to her dorm, a class schedule and something more unusual: a \$480 bicycle.

The University of New England and Ripon College in Wisconsin are giving free bikes to freshmen who promise to leave their cars at home. Other colleges are setting up free bike sharing or rental programs, and some universities are partnering with bike shops to offer discounts on purchases.

The goal, college and university officials said, is to ease critical shortages of parking and to change the car culture that blocks campus roadways and eats away at the community feel that comes with walking or biking around campus.

While many new bike programs are starting up, some are shutting down because of problems with theft and vandalism. The program at St. Mary's College in Maryland was suspended because bikes were being vandalized.

"Ours was one that was totally based on voluntary taking care of the bike," said Chip Jackson, a spokesman for St. Mary's, "and I guess that was maybe a tad unwise. So the next generation of this idea will have a few more checks and balances."

At Ripon, and the University of New England, officials say that giving students a bike of their own might encourage them to be more responsible. Ripon's president, David C. Joyce, a competitive mountain biker, said the free bike idea came in a meeting about how to reduce cars on campus.

The college committed \$50 000 to the program and plans to continue it with next year's freshmen. Some 200 Trek mountain bikes, helmets and locks were bought, and about 180 freshmen signed up for the program. "We did it as a means of reducing the need for parking," Dr. Joyce said, "but as we looked at it from the standpoint of fitness, health and sustainability, we realized we have the opportunity to create a change."

The University of New England here in Biddeford had a similar problem — too many cars, not enough space and a desire to make the campus greener. So it copied the Ripon program, handing out 105 bikes in the first week of school. Because of the program, only 25 percent of freshmen brought cars with them this year, officials said, compared with 75 percent last year.



1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the way university administrators try to reduce cars on campus?
 - A. Giving freshmen free bikes.
 - B. Setting up free bike sharing or rental programs.
 - C. Enforcing the rule that students buy a bike.
 - D. Cooperating with bike shops to offer discounts on purchases.
2. The word "vandalized" (Para. 4) means _____.
 - A. lost
 - B. robbed
 - C. damaged deliberately
 - D. stolen
3. By saying "...the next generation of this idea will have a few more checks and balances" (Para. 5), Chip Jackson means _____.
 - A. the university will offer students checks so that students might buy bikes by themselves
 - B. the university will seek balance in offering both checks and bikes
 - C. in order to keep balance, the university will check the students' bikes more often
 - D. the university will make more rules and regulations on the use of bikes
4. From the perspective of David C. Joyce, there is a lot that can be reaped from the restriction of cars on campus except _____.
 - A. less area for parking
 - B. promoting physical fitness
 - C. saving money
 - D. protecting the environment
5. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. All the freshmen in the University of New England can get a bicycle for free.
 - B. The primary reason for restricting cars on campus is to ease critical shortages of parking.
 - C. St. Mary's College will learn from the Ripon program.
 - D. Although there is still room for improvement, the program of substituting bicycles for cars on campus will keep going.

Passage 3

Directions: *There is a passage with five questions. Answer the questions in the fewest possible words.*

How to Tip in Different Countries

You are sitting in a Tokyo cafe, having a fish cake and sake. Your server has been especially attentive, so when the check arrives, you think nothing of pulling out some extra yen and leaving a healthy 20 percent tip. But suddenly things go horribly wrong: the server turns wide-eyed, becomes agitated, and walks away. What happened?!



Tipping in Japan and many other Asian countries is simply not a way of life. In fact, it is usually regarded as a vulgar display of wealth and a disregard for the culture. The same can be true in Europe and Latin America ... though not always. And in the United States, of course, tipping is expected (and sometimes demanded). With expectations all over the map, it is not surprising that anxiety and confusion about whom to tip — and how much — are commonplace for travelers.

Of course, tipping is confusing enough for Americans traveling domestically. The expectation is to tip not only big but