

新英语
教程

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NEW
ENGLISH
COURSE

主 编 李相崇
副主编 杨庆午 蒋毅君
顾 问 B . W . Robinett

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COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH 综合英语

清华大学出版社

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第 三 册

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前 言

《新英语教程》(NEW ENGLISH COURSE)是清华大学外语系根据国家教育委员会审定颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(高等学校理工科本科用)》编写的系列教科书。全书由英语阅读(GUIDED READING)和综合英语(COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH)两套平行教材组成,使读写与听说教学分科进行。《综合英语》是培养听和说的能力的基础教材。

《综合英语》第三册供理工科大学英语第三级使用。学生经过第一、二册的学习,基本熟悉和掌握了功能意念的主要表达方式和主要句子结构,具有了获取口头信息和口头表达的初步基础。本书将继续训练学生听说的基本技能,如猜测词义的能力,某些话题的表达能力,进一步培养语篇水平的综合听力理解能力。

本书共有 16 个单元。一个单元大体需用一个课时。每个单元都提供了一些基本练习,教师可根据具体情况灵活使用。我们认为听力练习的首要任务是训练学生理解听力材料的通篇大意,抓住主要内容,而不拘泥于某个词或某个细节,从而妨碍对全篇内容的理解。

说的训练结合听力训练进行,在听懂的基础上,通过问答、复述、对话等形式进行说的基本技能训练。这样既有利于说的能力培养,也能加深听力的理解。

本书和前两册一样,每个单元分成两部分,PART A 是

单项听力训练,包括各种微技能、句子结构和功能意念。
PART B 是综合听力训练和说的训练。

全书经大学外语教材编审委员会理工组的郭杰克(华南理工大学)、吴银庚(上海交通大学)、耿宪章(哈尔滨工业大学)、王学铭(昆明工学院)、孔庆炎(大连理工大学)、潘能(西安交通大学)等六位编委审阅,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们还要感谢清华大学外语系听说英语教研组的全体同志,他们在教学实践的过程中对本书的试用本提供了许多宝贵的修改意见和资料,使本书得以按今天的面貌正式出版。

参加本书编写工作的有李相崇教授,杨庆午、蒋毅君、王静玠、王维霞副教授。刘平梅副教授提供了部分素材。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,问题不少,欢迎批评指正。

编 者

1987年10月

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UNIT ONE

Learning Points:

1. Rapid Recognition of Confusing Words
 2. Talking About Transport
-

Part A

Sound Recognition

New Words

1. **interference** ['intə'fɪərəns] n. (the spoiling of radio or television reception by) the noise caused by programmes from another station, bad weather, etc. 干扰
2. **audience** ['ɔ:djəns] n. the people listening to or watching a performance, speech, television show, etc.

ence is just a letter or two. Now you will hear ten sentences. In each sentence there is such a word. Listen carefully and put a check mark '✓' beside the word you hear on the tape.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1) a. prize | b. price |
| 2) a. accept | b. except |
| 3) a. effect | b. affect |
| 4) a. rise | b. raise |
| 5) a. breath | b. breathe |
| 6) a. cloths | b. clothes |
| 7) a. later | b. latter |
| 8) a. loose | b. loss |
| 9) a. quiet | b. quite |
| 10) a. afford | b. effort |

Part B

I. On a London Bus

New Words

1. **conductor** [kən'dʌktə] n. a person employed to collect payments from passengers on a public vehicle
2. **landlady** ['lænd'leidi] n. a woman who owns and runs a small hotel 女房东, (旅馆等的)女店主

3. **incident** ['ɪnsɪdənt] n. an event or happening, esp. one in a story

附带事件; 事情

Exercise 1

Listen to the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- 1) a. A quarrel with a bus conductor.
b. A strange thing.
c. A traffic accident.
- 2) a. He shouted at the driver.
b. He rang the bell.
c. He stood up and came to the bus door.
- 3) a. He did it only for fun.
b. He was in a hurry to get off.
c. He wanted to make sure the driver heard him.
- 4) a. He was so annoyed that he shouted at Henri.
b. He sold him a ticket.
c. He let him get off at once.
- 5) a. The driver.
b. The passengers.
c. The conductor.

Exercise 2

Listen to the passage again and complete the following with the information you hear on the tape.

- 1) Yesterday an unpleasant thing _____ Henri on

- a _____.
- 2) The conductor _____ so fast that Henri _____
_____ a word.
 - 3) The bus _____ at the next bus stop.
 - 4) Some passengers thought Henri a _____.
 - 5) Henri related the _____ to his _____ when he got home.
 - 6) The woman asked him _____ he had
rung the bell, he said, "_____."
 - 7) The woman told him the _____ indicated to the driver
that he could _____.

II. At a Bus Stop

New Words

1. **garage** ['gærɑ:ʒ] n. a place where cars can be repaired and usu.
petrol, oil etc. can be bought
2. **mini-cab** ['mini-kæb] n. a type of small car
3. **blast** [blɑ:st] interj. (showing anger) (感叹词)该死!

Exercise 1

Listen to the tape carefully and write 'T' (true) or 'F' (false) in the brackets for each of the following statements.

- 1) Tom and Jenny wanted to go to the cinema. ()
- 2) Jenny had taken his car to the garage to have it repaired,
so they had to wait for the bus. ()

- 3) It was a wet day, the weather was cold. ()
- 4) Tom was tired of waiting for buses, so he went and telephoned for a taxi. ()
- 5) Tom was sure there had been a telephone box round the corner before. ()
- 6) But he didn't find the telephone there. ()
- 7) The bus came and then drove away when Tom returned to the stop. ()

Exercise 2

Listen to the tape again and write down what Tom says.

Tom _____

Jenny Is there a telephone nearby?

Tom _____

Jenny Well, it isn't there now, is it?

Tom _____

Jenny You know what'll happen if you go away...the bus will come.

Tom _____

III. Sentence Patterns

1. To make sure (that) ...
2. That's why...
3. Used to / didn't use to / Did you use to...

4. To be > used to + -ing
To get >

Exercise 1

- 1) Turn the following thoughts into USED TO ideas.

Example:

We can say: They grew fine apples there.

or

They used to grow fine apples there.

- My father took us sailing on the lake.
- They kept cows in that field.
- I liked sugar in my tea when I was very young, now I don't.
- Frank taught children, now he teaches adults.

- 2) Here are some ideas. Make mini-talks like the following example:

Louise: Did you use to like school?

Sally: Yes, I did, didn't you? / No, I didn't, did you?

- have many friends
- play a lot of games
- dislike any lessons
- enjoy writing compositions

Exercise 2

Notes: "To be / get used to + -ing" is a useful way of expressing the ACCUSTOMED TO idea. It can be used with various tenses.

Examples: I'm not used to getting up so early.

You'll soon get used to it.

He soon got used to drinking coffee.

Did you get used to living in London?

1) Frank says: I'm used to handling this type of machine.
Now think of some things you are used to doing or aren't used to doing.

2) Now use the ideas below to make sentences like the example:

Frank's British. He gets up late. (early)

He soon got used to getting up early.

a. Hans comes from France. In France they drive on the right. (left)

b. Marc has a car at home. In London he has to travel on public transport. (public transport)

c. James married a Japanese girl. He went to live in Tokyo. Japanese people eat rice for breakfast. (rice)

3) Give your friend cheerful, comforting advice in the following situations. Begin: Don't worry...

Example: John is going to work in Senegal.

He is worried about the heat. His friend says:

Don't worry. You'll soon get used to the heat.

a. George is going to France. He speaks French quite well, but he has never had any practice using French money.

b. Karla has got a job in the north of Scotland. It always seems to be windy there.