

全国成人高校·英语·

张锡九
王北山

ADULT ENGLISH 3

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全国成人高校

英 语

Adult English

(3)

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编写说明

本书是《全国成人高校——英语》第三册。本套教材的教学目的是：以培养阅读能力为主，为学生阅读和翻译英语资料打下较扎实的语言基础。

本书共有14个单元，每个单元包括精读、结构学习和泛读三个部分。精读和结构学习部分均配有练习。全书共安排两次阶段复习，各有复习练习和自我测试两个部分，旨在复习巩固已学过的词汇和语法知识，并让学生对学习效果进行自我检验。本书授课总时数为76学时，平均每个单元5学时，每个阶段复习2学时，机动2学时。

本书精读部分共出现生词503个，新词组107个；泛读部分要求记忆的常用单词144个。全书精读总阅读量约为5100个词，泛读总阅读量约为10050个词。本书材料全部选自英美原版书刊，题材广泛、体裁多样、语言规范，力求融思想性、科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体。

本书精读部分通过学习课文及正误判断、选择填空、回答问题、综合填空和翻译等多种形式的练习，着重培养学生对语言的理解和应用能力，并且通过介绍构词知识与对比不同词和词组的用法来扩大学生的词汇量。本书的结构学习部分着重介绍英语中常见的语法结构形式与功能。该部分采用难点分散、灵活安排、循序渐进、逐步加深的方法，贯彻精讲多练的原则，以达到牢固掌握的目的。本书泛读部分旨在增加学生的阅读量，提高学生的阅读理解能力，巩固和扩大学生的词汇量。

为了提高学生综合运用语言的能力和翻译能力，本书精读部分的练习中增加了用课文外材料编写的综合填空练习和选自原版

书刊的段落英译汉练习。为了巩固和加深对常用词的理解，还在词汇练习中安排了常用词的用法介绍。

书末附有英语常用前缀和后缀表、本书中出现的不规则动词表、专有名词表、词组表和总词汇表，以供查阅。

本书由上海工业大学张锡九和上海第二冶金专科学校王北山主编。参加编写工作的还有南昌市业余大学刘希武。

参加本书审稿的有：上海交通大学郑树棠副教授(主审)、上海邮电职工大学杨源副教授、上海造船工业职工大学赵振新、上海化工研究院职工大学顾沅和天津交通局职工大学马迎军。

在上海工业大学任教的美籍英语专家史日内副教授 (Associate Professor Renee Scheon Rene)对本书精泛读课文进行了详细的审阅，谨表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中不妥之处在所难免，敬请批评指正。

编者

1989年6月

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UNIT ONE

SECTION ONE

INTENSIVE READING

Heat Pollution and Noise Pollution

Probably you are one of those who are familiar with air and water pollution, but you still know nothing about heat pollution and noise pollution which also pollute our environment.

Think about all the different sources of heat. The sun, of course, is the largest source of heat. But there are other things that also give off heat. Many inventions affect the earth's temperature. Heated buildings, industry, and transportation all add heat. Scientists think that all of this extra heat may not be beneficial to us. The world's climate may be changing because of it.

Besides heating the air, we are also heating our water. Industries often use water for cooling. Sometimes steam is used to drive huge engines that make electric power. When the steam cools, it becomes water again. Then it may be returned to the lake or river it came from. If the water is too warm, all plant and fish life will die.

Heat pollution is a problem which is now being studied.

Experts are looking for new methods and careful controls for heating and cooling. They hope to save the earth from becoming “overheated”.

You can't see, taste or smell noise pollution, but that doesn't lessen the harm it can do.

To understand the problem, you must learn about sound. Sound is measured in decibels. The faintest sound that is audible to the human ear is one decibel. Humans are unable to hear anything quieter than this. Conversation measures forty to fifty decibels. Experts feel that sounds higher than seventy decibels can harm our ears. Rock music, airplanes and city sounds all exceed this. Some factories and household appliances produce sounds above this range.

The loud noises in our lives are harmful to our health. Deafness or decreased hearing ability are the results. Right now we have only two forms of protection: stricter laws or ear-plugs !

New Words

1. noise	[nɔɪz] <i>n.</i>	噪声
2. familiar	[fə'miljə] <i>a.</i>	熟悉的
3. environment	[in'veɪərənmənt] <i>n.</i>	环境
4. invention	[in'venʃən] <i>n.</i>	发明, 创造
5. affect	[ə'fekt] <i>vt.</i>	影响
6. add	[æd] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	增加, 添加
7. extra	[ekstrə] <i>a.</i>	额外的
8. beneficial	[,beni'fɪʃəl] <i>a.</i>	有益的

9. climate	['klaimit] <i>n.</i>	气候
10. steam	[sti:m] <i>n.</i> <i>vt. & vi.</i>	蒸汽, 水蒸汽 蒸发
11. careful	['keəful] <i>a.</i>	仔细的, 小心 的
12. control	[kən'trəul] <i>n. & vt.</i>	控制
13. save	[seiv] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	挽救; 避免; 节省
14. overheat	['əuvə'hi:t] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	(使)过热
15. smell	[smel] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	嗅
smelt [smelt] smelt		
16. lessen	['lesn] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	减轻
17. decibel	['desibəl] <i>n.</i>	分贝
18. faint	[feint] <i>a.</i>	微弱的
19. audible	['ɔ:dəbl] <i>a.</i>	听得见的
20. ear	[iə] <i>n.</i>	耳朵
21. unable	['ʌn'eibl] <i>a.</i>	不能的
22. quiet	['kwaɪət] <i>a.</i>	轻的; 寂静的
23. exceed	[ik'si:d] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	超过
24. household	['haushəuld] <i>n. & a.</i>	家庭(的)
25. loud	[laud] <i>a.</i>	响亮的, 高声 的
26. harmful	['hɑ:mful] <i>a.</i>	有害的
27. deafness	['defnis] <i>n.</i>	聋
28. decrease	[di:'kri:s] <i>vt. & vi.</i> [di:kri:s] <i>n.</i>	减少, 减小 减少, 减小
29. ability	[ə'biliti] <i>n.</i>	能力; 才能

30. protection	[prə'tekʃən] <i>n.</i>	保护
31. strict	[strikt] <i>a.</i>	严格的
32. law	[lɔ:] <i>n.</i>	法律, 定律
33. earplug	['iəplʌg] <i>n.</i>	耳塞

Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. be familiar with | 熟悉, 通晓 |
| 2. think about | 考虑 |
| 3. give off | 发出 |
| 4. be beneficial to | 有益于, 有利于 |
| 5. save ... from | 使...免于 |
| 6. rock music | 摇滚音乐 |
| 7. be harmful to | 对...有害的 |
| 8. right now | 目前, 此时 |

Notes

1. heated buildings 有供暖设备的大楼
2. Then it may be returned to the lake or river it came from.
然后它可能又回到湖泊和河流中去。

句中 it came from 为定语从句。关系代词which 在定语从句中作介词的宾语, 由于该介词在从句末尾, 因此which可以省略。

3. ..., but that doesn't lessen the harm it can do.

..., 但这并不减少它所能造成的危害。

do sb. harm 或 do harm to sb. 意为“给某人造成危害”。

4. be measured in 以...来计量

5. Deafness or decreased hearing ability are the results.

其结果是耳朵变聋或听力减弱。

本句为倒装句，主语为 the results, 倒装的目的是为了强调表语。

Exercises

Comprehension

- A. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Write T or F in the brackets. Then correct the false statements and give line references to support your corrections:

- () 1. Heat and noise can pollute our environment.
- () 2. The world's climate may be affected by heat from different sources.
- () 3. After it is used by industries for cooling, water becomes colder.
- () 4. If heat pollution can't be controlled, the earth's temperature may be affected.
- () 5. Listening to rock music often can improve our hearing ability.

- B. Choose the right answer:

1. ____ is not a source of heat.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a. Industry | b. Transportation |
| c. The sun | d. A river |

2. Sound can be ____.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| a. seen | b. tasted |
| c. smelt | d. measured |

3. The human ear can't hear anything quieter than ____.

- a. one decibel b. forty decibels
c. fifty decibels d. ~~seventy~~ decibels

4. According to experts, sounds _____ can harm the human ear.

- a. quieter than one decibel
b. higher than seventy decibels
c. between forty and fifty decibels
d. higher than one decibel

5. Loud noise can cause _____.

- a. high temperatures on the earth
b. the change of the world's climate
c. the damage of household appliances
d. decreased hearing ability and deafness

C. Answer these questions:

1. What harm can heat pollution do to humans?
2. How can we lessen the harm which noise pollution can do?

Vocabulary

A. Match the words or expressions in the left column with those similar in meaning in the right column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. be familiar with | a. go or come back |
| 2. beneficial | b. try to find |
| 3. return | c. send out |
| 4. exceed | d. know well |
| 5. look for | e. helpful |
| 6. give off | f. be greater than |
| 7. lessen | g. prevent ... from |