

安徽省高职高专规划教材

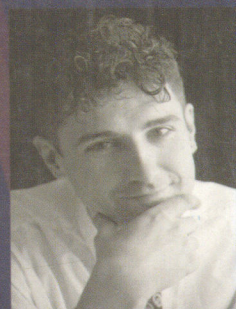
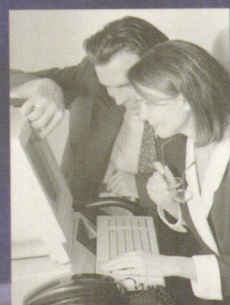
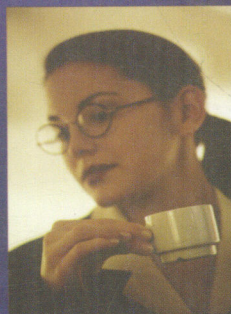
BOOK 3

总主编 徐守勤

新活力英语

本册主编 张 荣

本册主审 范东生



New
Energetic
English

- 全新版 新概念 新内容 新体系 新要求
- 新世纪高职高专理想教材

高职高专版

New Energetic English

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本册主编 张 荣

本册副主编 周 婕 张兰峰 孙顺平

本册编者 张 荣 甘永明 张 魁

朱凌云 赵 鹏 孙顺平

周 婕 张兰峰 袁 平

周慧梅 赵 芳

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张荣 主编

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前言

从2000年教育部高教司公布《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)以来,我国高职高专教育又有了很大发展,英语教学改革更加深入,新生入学水平也有所提高。为适应新形势下英语教学的新情况,在安徽省教育厅高教处的指导下,我们编写了这一套《新活力英语》(New Energetic English)。

本书编者以《基本要求》为指针,坚持“以应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”的大方向,吸取国内各高职高专教材的经验、教训,努力使这套教材更加适合我国高职高专学生英语学习的实际情况,更能满足不同层次学生的不同要求。我们在编写过程中努力做到:

1. 严格按照《基本要求》编写。贯彻“听、说、写、读、译”并重及“边学边用、学用结合”的原则。
2. 语言材料既考虑到实用性,又考虑到对学生的人文关怀,使之有用、有趣、可读性强、可操作性强。
3. 使用语言共核,限量使用超纲词,每课超纲词不多于4个。
4. 采用主题循环法——每单元两篇课文内容相近;对话与听力内容相近;练习题尽量使用本单元语料。
5. “教、学、考”相互照应。《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》所规定的项目和要求在教材中都得到充分的反映。

《新活力英语》1—4册,每册8个单元,每单元都由“情景会话”(Situational Dialogues)、阅读课文(Text A & Text B)、基本语法(Grammar)、应用文写作(Applied Writing)及听力(Listening)等组成。为提高学生的学习兴趣,让同学们更多了解英美文化,每单元还附有英语谚语4条及英语短诗1首。

第1册与中学英语教学相衔接,逐步导入大学英语教学。

第2册达到《基本要求》所规定的B级教学要求。

第3册达到《基本要求》所规定的A级教学要求。

第4册达到专升本及大学英语4级教学要求。

《新活力英语》总主编徐守勤。第三册由张荣主编,范东生审订。

张荣、甘永明、张甦、朱凌云、赵鹏、孙顺平、周婕、张兰峰、袁平、周慧梅、赵芳等人参加编写。所附谚语及短诗由徐守勤编、译。

本书所有录音皆由美国专家 Earnst Franklin, Eve Smith 审定并录音。

安徽省高职高专英语课程教学指导委员会主任委员林之鹤教授参与了本套书的前期设计工作,并对本套书的出版予以关心,特此致谢。

编者虽殚精竭虑,虽来自英语教学第一线,但限于水平,疏漏之处难免,切盼广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,使这套教材更加适合我国高职高专英语的教学要求。

安徽省高职高专教材编审委员会

2006年12月

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Situational Dialogues

Taking Pictures

Basic Sentences

1. I am inserting the old pictures into the album. 我正往相册里插照片。
2. Can I have a look at your pictures? 我能看一下你的照片吗?
3. It was taken by my grandfather. 是我爷爷给我照的。
4. I think the old pictures are interesting-looking now.
我想老照片现在看起来很有趣。
5. I want to know if you have any digital camera on sale.
我想知道你们有数码照相机卖吗?
6. The camera is of high quality. 这种照相机质量很好。
7. What can I do for you, sir? 能为你做些什么吗?
8. I want to have a picture taken for my passport. 我想拍一张护照照片。
9. Do you want blue background or white background? 你要白底的还是蓝底的?
10. You may take them this afternoon. 你下午可以来取。

Dialogues

1. A : What are you doing, Tom?
B : I am inserting the old pictures into the album.
A : Can I have a look at your pictures?
B : Sure, here they are.
A : Wow, who is the little baby in the blue skirt?
B : It's me. I was two years old then. It was taken by my grandfather.
2. A : I think the old pictures look very interesting. They will remind us of many interesting stories.
B : Yeah, indeed. Some of the places have disappeared now. The place where the city bank now lies used to be a playground.

A : Did you use to play there?

B : Almost every day. We played football after school. But now boys have nowhere to play.

A : They have to stay at home watching TV. Maybe it's safe to keep the children at home.

B : I think so.

3. A : What can I do for you, sir?

B : I want to know if you have any digital cameras on sale. I would like a Canon.

A : Yes, we have. What about this type? It's small and light to carry. Of course it's of high quality.

B : How much is it? And where is it made?

A : It's 1 300 yuan, made in Japan.

B : Would you show me how to use it? I may get one.

4. A : Good afternoon, Sir. What can I do for you?

B : Oh, I want to have a picture taken for my passport.

A : Do you want blue background or white background?

B : White background.

A : Good, you may pick them up this afternoon.

B : Thank you.

Text A

Beautiful Smile And Love

Tereasa

The poor are very wonderful people. One evening we went out and we picked up four people from the street. One of the women was in a most terrible condition, and I told the Sisters: You take care of the other three. I take care of this one who looked worse. So I did for her all that my love can do. I put her in bed, and there was such a beautiful smile on her face. She took hold of my hand as she said just the words "thank you" and she died. I could not help but examine my conscience before her and I asked what I would say if I was in her place. My answer would be very simple. I would have tried to draw a little attention to myself. I would have said: I am hungry, that I am cold,



I am in pain, or something. But she gave me much more—she gave me her grateful love. And she died with a smile on her face. As did that man whom we picked up from the drain, half eaten with worms, and we brought him to the home. “I have lived like an animal in the street, but I am going to die like an angel, loved and cared for.” And it was so wonderful to see the greatness of that man who could speak like that, who could die like that without blaming anybody, without cursing anybody, without comparing anything. Like an angel—this is the greatness of our people. And that is why we believe what Jesus had said: I was hungry, I was naked, I was homeless, I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for, and you did it to me.

I don't believe that we are real social workers. We may be doing social work in the eyes of the people, but we are really contemplative in the heart of the world, for we are touching the body of Christ twenty-four hours. . . And I think that in our family we don't need bombs and guns, to destroy or bring peace, just get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy, that strength of presence of each other in the home. And we will be able to overcome all the evil that is in the world.

And with this prize that I have received as a Prize of Peace, I am going to build homes for those who have no homes. Because I believe that love begins at home, and if we can create a home for the poor I think that more and more love will spread. And we will be able, through this understanding love, to bring peace and good news to the poor, the poor in our own family first, in our country and in the world. To be able to do this, our Sisters, our lives have to be woven with prayer. They have to be woven with Christ to be able to understand, to be able to share, because to be woven with Christ is to be able to understand, to be able to share, because today there is so much suffering. . . When I pick up a hungry person from the street, and give him a plate of rice, a piece of bread, I have satisfied him. I have removed his hunger. But if a person is shut out, who feels unwanted, unloved, terrified, who has been thrown out from society—that poverty is so full of hurt and so unbearable. . . And so let us always meet each other with a smile, for the smile is the beginning of love, and once we begin to love each other naturally we want to do something. (622 words)

New Words

conscience /'kɒnʃəns/n. 良心,道德心;意识

grateful /'ɡreɪtful/a. feeling or showing thanks to another person 感谢的,表示感谢的

drain /drem/n. 阴沟;排水沟;下水道

worm /wɜ:m/n. 虫;蠕虫

angel /'eɪndʒəl/n. 天使

blame /bleɪm/v. to consider (sb. or sth.) responsible for (sth. bad) 责怪,怪罪

- curse /kɜ:s/v. to express a wish that great misfortune will happen to (sb.), esp. by calling on magical powers 诅咒
- naked /'neɪkɪd/a. (of a person's body, or part of it) not covered by clothes; not covered by the usual covering 裸体的; 无遮蔽的
- homeless /'həʊmlɪs/a. without a home 无家可归的
- contemplative** /'kɒntempletɪv/a. spending a lot of time thinking seriously and quietly 沉思的, 默想的
- strength /streŋθ/n. 力; 力量
- presence /'prezns/n. 精灵, 灵魂
- overcome /,əʊvə'kʌm/v. to fight successfully (against); defeat 征服, 战胜, 克服
- evil /'ɪvl/n. 罪恶, 邪恶
- a. having a very harmful influence on people 邪恶的, 恶毒的
- weave /wi:v/v. to form threads into material by drawing one thread at a time under and over a set of longer threads stretched out on a loom 编织, 织布; to make by doing this 织, 编, 编制
- share /ʃeə/v. to have, use, pay, or take part in (sth.) with others or among a group, rather than singly 共有, 共用; 均摊; 参与
- remove /rɪ'mu:v/v. to take away (from a place) or take to another place 移走; 脱掉, 去掉; (from) to get rid of 排除; 除去
- unwanted /ʌn'wɒntɪd/a. not wanted or needed 不需要的, 多余的
- terrified /'terɪfaɪd/a. very frightened 非常害怕的, 极度惊恐的
- poverty /'pɒvəti/n. 贫穷, 贫困
- unbearable /ʌn'beərəbl/a. too unpleasant, painful, or annoying to bear; intolerable 忍受不了的; 承受不住的, 无法容忍的

* 注: 黑体字为超纲词

Phrases & Expressions

pick up	带走, 带回; 捡起;
take care of	照料
take hold of	抓住, 握住
be in one's place	处在某人的位置上
try to	尽力, 尽量; 设法
draw attention to sb./sth.	引起对某人/某事的注意
in the eyes of	在……的眼中, 在……看来
in the heart of	在……的中心, 在……的心中
shut out	把……关在外面, 把……排斥在外; 遮住
throw out	抛出, 扔掉

Proper Names

Tereasa /'te'resɑ:/ 特蕾莎

Jesus /'dʒi:zəs/ (又作 Jesus Christ) 耶稣(上帝之子, 约 2000 年前生于以色列, 基督教创始人)

Christ /kraɪst/ (亦作 the Christ) 救世主; 基督(特指耶稣基督)

Notes to the Text

1. Mother Tereasa

特蕾莎修女(1910—1997), 生于南斯拉夫, 37 岁正式成为修女。1948 年远赴印度加尔各答, 并设立许多服务所, 救济贫民、残疾人和重病患者, 被印度政府授予“莲花主”勋章。她是印度著名的慈善家, 印度天主教仁爱传教会创始人, 在范围内建立了一个庞大的慈善机构网, 赢得了国际社会的广泛尊敬。1979 年 12 月 10 日被授予诺贝尔和平奖。本文即她在领取该奖项时的演讲词, 语言简洁质朴而感人至深。

2. Sister n. (常用大写) 宗教团体中的女性成员; (尤指) 修女。

3. I would have tried to draw a little attention to myself.

我会尽量引起旁人对我的关注。

句中, would have tried 是虚拟语气, 用在主句中, 表示与过去事实相反的假设。

4. I have lived like an animal in the street, but I am going to die like an angel, loved and cared for.

在街上, 我一直像个动物一样地活着, 但我将像个天使一样地死去, 有人爱, 有人关心。

5. And it was so wonderful to see the greatness of that man who could speak like that, who could die like that without blaming anybody, without cursing anybody, without comparing anything.

真是太好了, 我看到了他的伟大之处, 他竟能说出那样的话。他那样地死去, 不责怪任何人, 不诅咒任何人, 无欲无求。

6. And that is why we believe what Jesus had said: I was hungry, I was naked, I was homeless, I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for, and you did it to me.

因此我们相信耶稣所说的话: 我饥肠辘辘, 我衣不蔽体, 我无家可归, 我不为人所爱, 不为人所关心, 然而, 你却为我做了这一切。

7. And I think that in our family we don't need bombs and guns, to destroy or bring peace, just get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy, that strength of presence of each other in the home.

我想,在我们的大家庭里,我们不需要枪支和炸弹来破坏和平,或带来和平,我们只需要团结起来,彼此相爱,将和平、欢乐以及每一个家庭成员灵魂的活力都带回世界。

Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What happened to the author and her Sisters one evening?
2. What did they do for the four people?
3. What did the man who was picked up from the drain say?
4. What is the speaker's attitudes towards love?
5. According to the speaker what should we do when we meet each other? Why?

II. Multiple choices.

1. The woman said "thank you" before she died. Here "thank you" meant that _____.
A. she gave no complaint about her dying
B. she was unwilling to die
C. she gave her graceful love for the writer
D. the writer didn't take care of her
2. The woman died with _____.
A. unhappiness B. happiness C. hatred D. no hatred
3. "I have lived like an animal in the street, but I am going to die like an angel."
The man who was picked up from the drain said so because _____.
A. he would become an angel
B. he was comparing himself with an angel
C. he was once loved and cared for
D. he was cursing others
4. According to the speaker, _____ will get rid of all the evil that is in the world.
A. bombs and guns B. peace C. joy D. love
5. The speaker mentioned in the speech that the poor were _____.
A. very humble B. very noble
C. very wonderful D. very easy to be satisfied

Joke

Once in a physics examination, Nick finished the first question very soon, while his classmates were thinking it hard.

The question was: When it thunders why do we see the lightning first, then hear the thunder?

Nick's answer: Because our eyes are before ears.

Vocabulary

III. Fill in the blanks with the words/phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

grateful	blame	share	remove	pick up	presence
terrified	in one's place	throw out	take care of		

1. David _____ his failure on his teacher.
2. He _____ the mud from his shoes.
3. We were _____ to get back on dry land after our rough boat trip.
4. They were _____ that the bridge would fall down.
5. Children should be taught to _____ their toys.
6. I'm going to _____ my coat from the cleaner's.
7. She was so quiet that her _____ was hardly noticed.
8. You really should _____ that dirty old sofa and get a new one.
9. If I were _____, I wouldn't do that.
10. She stayed home to _____ the baby.

IV. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

1. The clerks of the company entered the hospital (examine) _____.
2. Seldom did the sister (think) _____ of going there.
3. Your old friend and classmate Jack (want) _____ to see you right now.
4. If you read the paper (care) _____, I am sure you will pass the exam.
5. But for your help, I (not be) _____ able to find the right solution to the problem so soon.
6. It is reported that many cases of sickness were caused by over (eat) _____ during the Spring Festival this year.
7. Bread and butter (be) _____ what they usually have for breakfast.
8. Not (understand) _____ any English, we had to find an interpreter to help us.
9. They used to (live) _____ in the countryside when he was a child.

10. (Give) _____ more instructions, the students would have done the exercises much better.

Structure

V. Complete the following sentences, using *once/for* and the words given in the brackets.

Model I : _____ (we, begin to love, a subject), We'll find it very interesting.

Once we begin to love a subject, We'll find it very interesting.

1. _____ (she, begin to write, in English), she felt how weak she was in the language.
2. It is true that _____ (you, get into the habit of smoking), you'll find it extremely difficult to get out of it.
3. _____ (a good beginning, made), the work is half done.
4. Jack is as good as his word. _____ (he, make a promise), he will keep it.

Model II : Let us always meet each other with a smile, _____ (the smile, be, the beginning of love).

Let us always meet each other with a smile, for the smile is the beginning of love.

5. We must get rid of carelessness, _____ (it, often, lead to errors).
6. The old lady does not go out in the winter, _____ (she, feel, the cold, a great deal).
7. She found it increasingly difficult to read, _____ (her eyes, failing).
8. Something fell in, _____ (I, hear, a splash).

Translation

VI. Translate the following statements into Chinese.

1. One evening we went out and we picked up four people from the street.
2. I could not help but examine my conscience before her and I asked what I would say if I was in her place.
3. I would have tried to draw a little attention to myself.
4. Because I believe that love begins at home, and if we can create a home for the poor I think that more and more love will spread.
5. And so let us always meet each other with a smile, for the smile is the beginning of love, and once we begin to love each other naturally we want to do something.

VII. Translate the following statements into English.

1. 窗帘遮住了光线 (shut out)。
2. 谁应承担这次车祸的责任 (be to blame for)?
3. 他顺便去洗衣房 (laundry) 取走了衣服 (pick up)。
4. 经过一场漫长的战斗,他们打败了敌人 (overcome)。
5. 最后一班公共汽车已经开走,所以我们三人合乘一辆出租车 (share)。

Grammar

动词的非谓语形式 (I)——几种非谓语动词的语法作用

1. 概述

用于担任其他语法功能,而不能用作句子谓语的动词,叫做非谓语动词。非谓语动词又称非限定动词,有三种形式:不定式(the infinitive)、动名词(the gerund)和分词(the participle)。

非谓语动词具有如下特点:

- (1) 不能单独用作句子谓语;
- (2) 可直接在前面加上 not 构成否定形式;
- (3) 仍保留动词的某些特征,可带有宾语、状语,并有时态、语态的变化;
- (4) 一般都有逻辑主语。

2. 不定式

2.1 不定式的形式。

不定式由 to 加动词原形构成(在少数情况下可省略 to)。以动词 do 为例,不定式可有以下几种形式:

	现在式	完成式	进行式
主动	to do	to have done	to be doing
被动	to be done	to have been done	to be being done
否定	not to do	not to have done	
疑问	wh-to do	wh-to have done	
复合	for sb. to do	for sb. to have done	

2.2 不定式的基本用法。

(1) 作主语

不定式可在句中作主语。如不定式较短,可置于句首;如不定式较长,为避免句子出现头重脚轻的情况,常用 it 作不定式的形式主语,而将作真实主语的不定式短语后置。

To start a body moving requires force. 要使物体运动就需要力。