



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材



*Powerbase*  
*Pre-intermediate Coursebook*

# 新动力英语

## 综合教程 3

David Evans  
改编组



高等教育出版社





普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材



Powerbase  
Fresh Intermediate Coursebook

# 新视野英语

江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章

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## 内容提要

《新动力英语》系列教材是在培生教育集团原版教材Powerbase的基础上,经中国英语专家和教师按照2000年教育部高教司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的要求改编的一套高职高专英语教材。该教材体现了国内外英语教育注重实用以及倡导应用型教学的特点,即重视语言基础和应用能力的培养,特别是实际使用英语进行涉外交际能力的培养。

该系列教材共分3级,每级均由《综合教程》、《教师参考书》和《学生练习册》3册书组成。本书为《新动力英语综合教程3》,共10个单元,每隔两个单元有一个“复习”(review)部分。书后附有“交互活动提示”、“语法查考”、“录音文字”、“音标”、“不规则动词词表”和“总词汇表”。本书附有MP3光盘,另配有录音带。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新动力英语综合教程.3/(英)埃文斯(Evans,D.)  
编;《新动力英语》改编组改编. —北京:高等教育出版社,2007.1

ISBN 978-7-04-017507-3

I. 新… II. ①埃…②新… III. 英语-高等学校:  
技术学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第156848号

策划编辑	闵 阅 邓中杰	责任编辑	蔺启东
封面设计	王 雱	版式设计	孙 伟
责任校对	蔺启东	责任印制	陈伟光

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街4号  
邮政编码 100011  
总 机 010-58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司  
印 刷 北京市白帆印务有限公司

开 本 889×1194 1/16  
印 张 10.75  
字 数 350 000

购书热线 010-58581118  
免费咨询 800-810-0598  
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landracom.com>  
<http://www.landracom.com.cn>  
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2007年1月第1版  
印 次 2007年1月第1次印刷  
定 价 25.00元(含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 17507-00

## 前 言

《新动力英语》系列教材是在培生教育集团原版教材 *Powerbase* 的基础上,经中国英语专家和教师按照 2000 年教育部高教司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的要求改编而成的一套高职高专英语教材。本系列教材共分 3 级,每级均由《综合教程》、《教师参考书》和《学生练习册》三册书组成。全系列需 180 学时完成。

作为优秀的引进版教材,该教材体现了国内外英语教育注重实用以及倡导应用型教学的特点,即重视语言基础和应用能力的培养,特别是实际使用英语进行涉外交际能力的培养。该套教材在培养阅读能力的同时,加强听、说、写、译等语言技能的综合训练,尤其注重实用口头和书面表达能力的训练与培养。这种全新的编写理念主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 通过语言实践来培养语言应用能力。外语教学以能力培养为主线体现了全新的教育指导思想,而实践这一全新教学理念的最佳途径是大力加强语言实践活动。本套教材正是突出了这种理念。我国传统的英语教材通常以一篇课文为主导,然后围绕课文组织语言训练活动。而本套教材则没有这样的主课文,每单元仅围绕一个主题组织语言练习,包括听力、对话、回答问题、翻译、模拟套写等,通过反复模仿和练习来实现从不知到知,从知到会的一系列转化。

2. 强调交际环境的真实性和实用性。本套教材注重在真实的交际环境中练习语言。例如:第一册第八单元“bookings”(预订),除介绍人们熟悉的电话预订外,本单元增加了网上订购车船票、预订宾馆房间等新型、便捷生活方式的内容;第二册第三单元“jobs”(工作),通过一系列对话展示了典型的西方式面试用语,为学生工作求职提供了鲜活的素材;第三册第一单元“checkpoint”(检查站),提供了在海关办理出入境手续的交际环境,它贴近生活,非常实用。由于编写素材极富时代气息,其真实性、趣味性能吸引广大学习者乐于主动参与课内外的互动学习活动中。

3. 倡导读图教学。本套教材有大量与主题相关的启发性图片,在版面编排上力求图文并茂。课堂教学中的许多内容,如果仅用文字去表述会比较“干瘪”,而用图片表现时却显得十分“丰满”。形象性的读图教学,具有信息量大、现场感强、容易记忆、便于举例等特点,能调动学生形象思维,充分激活课堂的教学气氛,给教学注入新的活力。另外,图片与文字的优势互补,形成了文字理论与图像实例相结合的教学方式,二者相得益彰,不仅能提高教学质量、丰富教学内容、增加信息交流,而且能激发起学习者极大的学习兴趣。

《新动力英语》系列教材总主编是大连理工大学的孔庆炎教授和武汉大学王秀珍教授。

本书为《新动力英语》系列教材中的《新动力英语综合教程 2》,由湖北黄冈师范学院张淑标和黄冈职业技术学院黄爱良任主编,担任副主编的有湖北鄂东职业技术学院彭明昭、鄂州职业技术学院刘真彪、湖北轻工职业技术学院李宁宇和黄石职业技术学院方晓梅。

由于时间紧迫和编者水平所限,本套教材难免存在不足之处,恳请广大师生在使用过程中批评指正。

编 者

2006 年 10 月

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# checkpoint

## ARRIVALS



1 Look at the four situations on these pages and talk about this question.

When you arrive at these four places, which of these things do you do ...

... always? ... sometimes? ... never?

shake hands

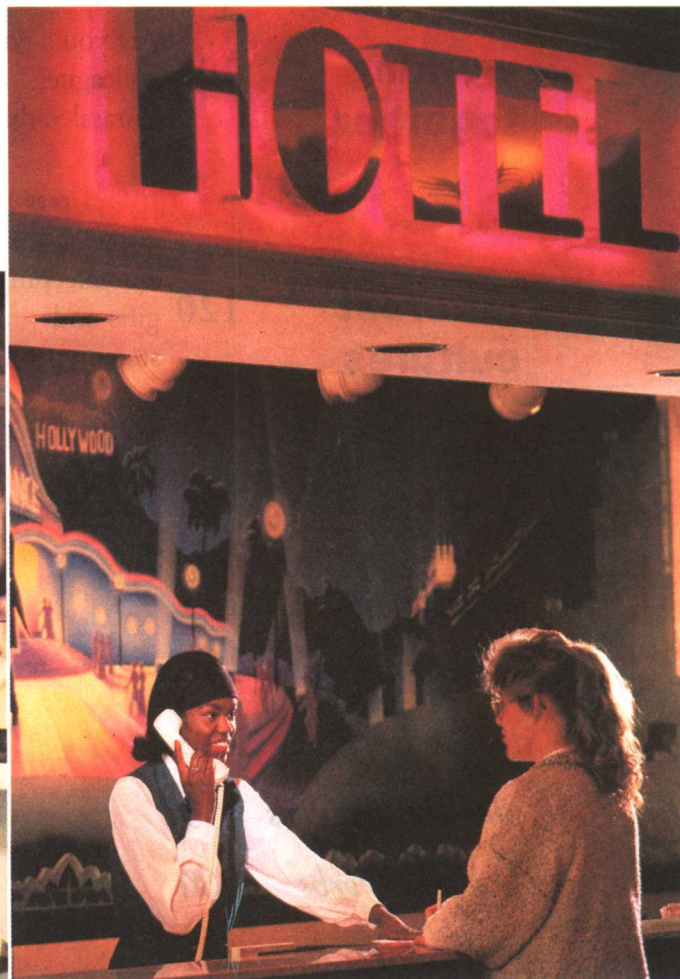
offer your business card

give a present

look the other person in the eye

*When I arrive at a hotel,  
I never shake hands.*

*At passport control, I  
always look the other  
person in the eye.*



2 a hotel

---

---





1 passport control

---



---



- 2   In which of the four situations would you expect to hear these phrases? Write the phrases under the correct picture. Then listen and check.

A single room for two nights.  
 It's good to see you again.  
 Are you here for business or a holiday?  
 I have a reservation in the name of Hardy.  
 Is she expecting you?  
 I'm here to see Angela Speake.  
 Is this your first visit here?  
 Come in.


### SOCIAL EXPRESSIONS

- 3   Match the phrases on the left to the responses on the right. Then listen again and check.

How would you like to pay?  
 Excuse me.  
 What do you do?  
 Please take a seat.  
 How are you?  
 Can I see your passport, please?

Here you are.  
 By credit card.  
 Thank you.  
 Yes, can I help you?  
 I'm a salesperson.  
 Very well, thank you.

### NOW YOU

- 4  Use the phrases on these pages and others that you know to role play the four situations.



3 an office

---



---



4 a friend's home

---




---



## GRAMMAR Present simple and question words



CHECKING  
MEANING

- 1  Have a quick look at the web page below. Then take turns to ask about the meaning of the words on the left. Answer by choosing the correct alternatives on the right.

*What does oriental mean?*

*I think it means ...*

oriental	from the east / from the west
catalogue	a list of things for sale / an information centre
diary	a place to go for help / a list of past and future events
exhibition	a talk / a show
audio	sound / vision

- 2   Listen and read. Underline any words on the web page that you don't know. Then ask your partner what they mean.

# Dido Fhan

## Oriental Art

Home

[Home](#) [Catalogue](#) [Diary](#) [Services](#) [About Dido](#) [Exhibitions](#)



Dido Fhan



Welcome to my website. My name's Dido Fhan and I'm a dealer in Oriental art. I specialise in the art of Korea, Japan and Thailand and I offer a full range of services both to buyers and sellers.

My main shop is here in my home city, Tokyo, but my customers come from all around the world, so I have shops in Bangkok and Seoul as well. Every May I go to the International Art Fair in London and I also have exhibitions in New York twice a year.


For more information, look round this website, visit one of my shops or e-mail me at [didofhan@orart.org](mailto:didofhan@orart.org).




Object of the month:  
nineteenth century  
Japanese object,  
price \$1 200

Audio 




**ASKING QUESTIONS** 3  Complete these questions about the web page, using the correct form of *be* or *do*. Then take turns to ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What \_\_\_\_\_ her name?
- 2 What \_\_\_\_\_ she do?
- 3 Where \_\_\_\_\_ her customers come from?
- 4 Where \_\_\_\_\_ her shops?
- 5 How often \_\_\_\_\_ she have exhibitions in New York?
- 6 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you click for more information about Dido?

**QUESTION WORDS** 4  Circle the correct question words in *italics*. Then take turns to ask and answer the questions.

- 1 *What kind of* / *Why* art does she specialise in?
- 2 *Whose* / *Where* does she live?
- 3 *What* / *When* does she go to London?
- 4 *What* / *Which* is her e-mail address?
- 5 *How many* / *How much* shops does she have?
- 6 *Who* / *How* do you find out more?
- 7 *How many* / *How much* does the object of the month cost?
- 8 *Which* / *Where* does it come from?

**NOW YOU** 5  Use some of the question words above and take turns to find out information about each other.

- A** Start by asking questions about the following:  
job? e-mail address? number of children?
- B** Start by asking questions about the following:  
company? work phone number? car?

Then think of at least three more questions to ask each other.

**CHECK** Present simple

Reference page 145



I am  
I go



I'm not  
I don't go



Am I ... ?  
Do I go ... ?


**Short answers**

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.  
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.



# working life Telephoning

## CHECKING UNDERSTANDING

- 1**  What can you say in the four situations below? Match them to the speech bubbles.
- You don't understand something.  
 You don't know how to write a word.  
 The other person is speaking too quietly.  
 The other person is speaking too quickly.


Can you speak more slowly?

Can you spell that, please?

Can you speak up?

Can you say that again, please?

## A TYPICAL CALL

- 2**  In a typical phone call, who says these phrases – the caller or the receptionist?

What's it about?

Can I leave a message?



Can you ask her to call me?

Hold the line, please.

Can I ask who's calling, please?


I'm afraid she's in a meeting.


Can I speak to Jane Cader, please?


- 3**  In what order would you expect to hear the phrases above? Number them from 1 to 7. Then listen and compare your answer to the phone call.
- 4**  Can you think of any other phrases with similar meanings to the ones above?

## PRONUNCIATION

Strong and weak forms (1)

- A**  There are two ways of saying some common words. Listen and repeat.
- to /tu:/ /tə/      from /frɒm/ /frəm/



- B**  Listen to these questions and answers. How do you say *to* and *from* at the end of a question? How do you say them in the middle of a sentence?
- Who do you want to speak to?      I'd like to speak to Jane Cader, please.  
 Which company are you from?      I'm from QAX.

- C**  Take turns to ask and answer these questions. Concentrate on the words *to* and *from*. Then listen and check.
- Where are you from?      I'm from Italy.  
 Who can I give this message to?      You can give it to me.





**CHECKING  
NUMBERS AND  
LETTERS**

- 5**   Listen to the phone call again and look at the message that the receptionist takes. Correct the mistakes.

**MESSAGE**



For: Jane Peter Cader Time: Thursday 10:45

Caller: Edriss Wasserman from QAZ


Re: Meeting next Thursday

Message:

Can you call him on 077 465 643?

- 6**   Listen to two more phone conversations and complete the table. Then compare with your partner.

	CONVERSATION 1	CONVERSATION 2
1 Why can't the caller speak to the person he/she wants?		
2 What's the caller's name?		
3 What's his/her phone number?		

- NOW YOU** **7**  Use the phrases on these pages and others that you know to role play these situations.


- **A** You are a receptionist. Turn to page 134.
- **B** You are the caller. Turn to page 137.
- **B** You are a receptionist. Turn to page 137.
- **A** You are the caller. Turn to page 134.



# real world

## Talking about language

### TOP PEOPLE AND ENGLISH

**1**  Look at the photos of the four famous people and talk about these questions. Then read the texts and find out if you're right.

- 1 What are their names?
- 2 Where do they come from?
- 3 Do they speak English?



**A**t international meetings, France's President Jacques Chirac sometimes translates from English into French for his colleagues. He knows English well because he worked in hotels and restaurants in the USA when he was a young man.



**W**hen she travels abroad, Princess Masako of Japan has conversations in perfect English. That's not surprising because she went to school and university in the USA.



**T**he Indian politician Sonia Gandhi often makes important speeches in English – although she has an Italian accent! She was born in Italy and learnt English at a language school in Cambridge, England.

**R**ussia's President Vladimir Putin understands more English than he speaks. But his English is getting better all the time. That's because he has lessons every day before he starts work!

**FIND THE ANSWERS** 2 Read the texts opposite again and answer these questions.

- 1 How does Mr Chirac sometimes help his colleagues?
- 2 When does Mr Putin have English lessons?
- 3 What kind of accent does Ms Gandhi have?
- 4 Why does Mr Chirac know English well?
- 5 How good is Princess Masako's English?
- 6 Where did Ms Gandhi learn English?
- 7 Who went to school in the USA?
- 8 Whose English is getting better?

**TALKING ABOUT GRAMMAR** 3 Find at least three nouns and three verbs in the texts and write them in these groups.

**nouns**

*meetings*

**verbs**

*translates*

4 Look at the texts again. Underline three examples of verbs in the present simple tense and three verbs in the past simple tense.

**LANGUAGE TASKS** 5 Match the verbs on the left with the phrases on the right. (Use the texts to help you.)

to understand  
to translate  
to make  
to have  
to speak  
to read

a speech in English  
English with a colleague  
from English into your language  
an English newspaper  
a native speaker  
a conversation in English

6 Which of the above is the easiest and which is the most difficult for you? Rank them from 1 (easiest) to 6 (most difficult).

**NOW YOU** 7 In groups, talk about your experience of English. Which world leader are you like?

*I'm a bit like Jacques  
Chirac because I worked  
in the USA ...*

*It's easy for me to  
read a newspaper  
in English.*



# do it yourself

## SIMULATED SENTENCE WRITING

- 1 Directions: Read the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized parts and translate the Chinese sentences by imitating their structure.

1 A *single* room *for* two nights.

A *double* room *for* tonight.

我想预订两个单人间住一个星期。

---

我想本周末预订一个双人间和两个单人间。

---

2 Are you here *for* business *or* a holiday?

Are they here in the city *for* a holiday with their friends *or* their family?

你们在北京是开会还是观光?

---

你来这里出差还是购物?

---

3 I have a reservation *in the name of* Hardy.

I reserved a single room *in the name of* John Smith.

他预定了一张李伟去伦敦的飞机票。

---

我用你的名字开了一个银行账户。

---

4 I *specialize in* the art of Korea, Japan and Thailand.

That shop *specializes in* sports shoes.

本店专营各种摩托车。

---

他决定专攻经济学。

---

5 I offer *a full range of* services both to buyers and sellers.

This shop offers *a wide range of* first-class after-sales services.

这家百货公司出售各种电视。

---

那个学生的兴趣非常广泛。

---

6 *For more information, look around* this website.

*For more information* about Canada's fishing industry, *visit us at*

<http://www.chebutcto.ns.ca/>.

如果想详尽地了解富兰克林，请查阅本网站 <http://www.ushistory.org/franklin/>。

---

为了对好莱坞有全面的了解，请查询 <http://www.ci.west-hollywood.ca.us/>。

7 The Indian politician Sonia Gandhi often makes important speeches in English — *although* she has an Italian accent!

He likes to make political speeches in French — *although* he actually doesn't say anything.

虽然他的英语很差，他还时常为校报写文章。

---

虽然他犯了很多错误，但他还是练习说英语。

8 Russia's President Vladimir Putin understands *more* English *than* he speaks.

The company manager speaks English *better than* he writes.

他总是说的比做的少。

---

这位工程师修车比开车要好。

---



# Words and Expressions

1. abroad /ə'brɔ:d/	<i>ad.</i>	到国外, 在国外
2. accent /'æksənt/	<i>n.</i>	口音; 腔调
3. appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/	<i>n.</i>	约会, 预约
4. audio /'ɔ:diəʊ/	<i>n.</i>	声音; 音响
5. caller /'kɔ:lə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	打电话的人
6. catalogue /'kætələg/	<i>n.</i>	目录
7. checkpoint /'tʃekpɔɪnt/	<i>n.</i>	检查站, 检查点
8. colleague /'kɒli:g/	<i>n.</i>	同仁, 同行, 同事
9. control /kən'trəʊl/	<i>n.</i>	检查处; 控制
10. credit /'kredit/	<i>n.</i>	信任, 信用
11. dealer /'di:lə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	经销商, 商人
12. diary /'daɪəri/	<i>n.</i>	日记, 记事录
13. double /'dʌbl/	<i>a.</i>	双的; 两个的
14. exhibition /,eksɪ'bɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	展览会
15. expect /ɪk'spekt/	<i>v.</i>	等待, 期待
16. fair /feə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	商品交易会
17. oriental /,ɔ:ri'entl/	<i>a.</i>	东方的
18. passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/	<i>n.</i>	护照
19. perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/	<i>a.</i>	完美的
20. politician /,pɒlɪ'tɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	政治家, 政客
21. princess /prɪn'ses/	<i>n.</i>	公主; 王妃
22. receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/	<i>n.</i>	接待员
23. reservation /,rezə'veɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	(房间、餐厅、座位等)预定, 预约
24. restaurant /'restərɒnt/	<i>n.</i>	餐馆, 饭店
25. salesperson /'seɪlzpɜ:sn/	<i>n.</i>	售货员
26. specialize (in) /'speʃəlaɪz/	<i>v.</i>	专门从事...; 专营
27. website /'websaɪt/	<i>n.</i>	网站
28. a range of		一系列
29. credit card		信用卡
30. hold the line		(电话用语) 别挂电话