

精编大学英语“十二五”规划教材

3

◎ 总主编 黄 川

PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH (BOOK THREE)

大学英语 (三)

主编 黄 贵



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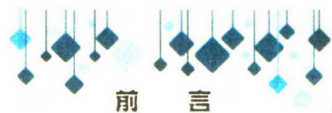
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前言

本着“学以致用,按需施教”的原则,针对成人高等教育的特点和实际,我们组织有丰富成人高等教育英语教学经验的教师,精心编写了这套精编大学英语“十二五”规划教材。

本套教材以《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》及《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为编写依据,同时参照了《全国成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》和《成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试大纲(非英语专业)》。本套教材既可以满足课堂教学需求,又便于学习者进修自学,为学习者进一步提升学历层次提供帮助。

本套教材的选材内容注重结合新一代大学生的知识结构和思想动态,范围涉及生活、学习、情感等日常话题及政治、科学、哲学等严肃题材。考虑成人学习者的实际,所选文章难度适中,既有趣味性、可读性,又有思想深度、文化内涵。学习者在进行英语学习的同时,可以感受文化的熏陶,提高思辨能力。

本套教材由四册组成。第一册、第二册体例相同,面向成人专科、高职高专非英语专业学生。每册教材有十个单元,每个单元有两篇主题相关的文章,并配有一些注解与练习。每个单元均介绍了一些英语语法知识,深入浅出,有利于学习者掌握英语语言基础知识。日常会话部分介绍了英语口语交际中常用的功能意念的表达方式,可以帮助学习者提高英语的运用能力。写作部分主要是应用文写作,如简历、通知、信函等。

第三册、第四册供成人本科高等教育学生使用。其在英语水平方面,是在前两册基础上的提高,内容是前两册的延续,因此与前两册是一个有机的整体。体例上的变化,主要是为了满足广大学习者参加成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试的需要,编写了针对性很强的语言练习,旨在进行课堂教学的同时,提高学习者的应试能力。

本套教材的总主编为黄川,负责制订编写体例,确定各单元课文内容和练习的安排,以及对各分册书稿进行审读,提出修改意见,并协调各分册的编写事宜。

本教材为第三册,由黄贵担任主编,负责全书内容的设计与统稿等工作,韩媛媛、王玉芳、苏凌云、李海、田健担任参编。本教材的所有编写人员均为有多年教学经验的教师,但由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免存在疏漏与不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

《大学英语》编写组

2014年11月



Contents

Unit One	/1	Text B	/109
Text A	/1	Practical Dialogue	/114
Text B	/12	Unit Seven	/117
Practical Dialogue	/17	Text A	/117
Unit Two	/20	Text B	/128
Text A	/20	Practical Dialogue	/134
Text B	/32	Unit Eight	/137
Practical Dialogue	/37	Text A	/137
Unit Three	/40	Text B	/150
Text A	/40	Practical Dialogue	/155
Text B	/51	Unit Nine	/157
Practical Dialogue	/56	Text A	/157
Unit Four	/58	Text B	/168
Text A	/58	Practical Dialogue	/173
Text B	/70	Unit Ten	/175
Practical Dialogue	/75	Text A	/175
Unit Five	/77	Text B	/186
Text A	/77	Practical Dialogue	/192
Text B	/88	Appendix I Key to Exercises	/195
Practical Dialogue	/94	Appendix II Glossary	/214
Unit Six	/97	Appendix III Phrases	/226
Text A	/97		

Unit One

Text A

The Remembrance of Lilacs

The family had just moved to Rhode Island, and the young woman was feeling a little gloomy on that Sunday in May. After all, it was Mother's Day — and 800 miles separated her from her parents in Ohio.

She had called her mother that morning to wish her a happy Mother's Day, and her mother had mentioned how colorful the yard was now that spring had arrived. As they talked, the young woman could almost smell the pleasant fragrance of purple lilacs hanging on the big bush outside her parents' back door.

Later, when she mentioned to her husband how she missed those lilacs, he popped up from his chair. "I know where we can find all you want," he said. "Get the kids and come on."

So off they went, driving the country roads of northern Rhode Island on the kind of day only mid-May can produce: sparkling sunshine, unclouded blue skies and vibrant newness of the green growing all around. They went past small villages and houses, past abandoned apple orchards, back to the old homestead covered by trees and brush.

Where they stopped, there wasn't a lilac bush in sight.

"Come with me," the man said. "Over that hill is an old cellar hole, from somebody's farm of years ago, and there are lilacs all around it. The man who owns this land said I could stroll around here anytime. I'm sure he won't mind if we pick a few lilacs."

Before they got halfway up the hill, the fragrance of the lilacs drifted down to

them, and the kids started running. Soon, the mother began running too, until she reached the top.

There, far from view of passing motorists, were the towering lilacs bushes. With a smile, the young woman rushed up to the nearest bush and buried her face in the flowers, drinking in the fragrance and the memories it recalled.

While the man examined the cellar hole and tried to explain to the children what the house must have looked like, the woman drifted among the lilacs. Carefully, she chose a sprig here, another one there, and clipped them with her husband's pocket knife. She was in no hurry, enjoying each blossom as a rare and delicate treasure.

Finally, though, they returned to their car for the trip home. While the kids chattered and the man drove, the woman sat smiling, surrounded by her flowers, a faraway look in her eyes.

When they were within three miles of home, she suddenly shouted to her husband, "Stop the car! Stop right here!"

The man slammed on the brakes. Before he could ask her why she wanted to stop, the woman was out of the car and hurrying up a nearby grassy slope with the lilacs still in her arms. At the top of the hill was a nursing home and, because it was such a beautiful spring day, the patients were outdoors strolling with relatives or sitting on the porch.

The young woman went to the end of the porch, where an elderly patient was sitting in her wheelchair, alone, head bowed, her back to most of the others. Across the porch railing went the flowers, into the lap of the old woman. She lifted her head, and smiled. For a few moments, the two women chatted, and then the young woman turned and ran back to her family. As the car pulled away, the elderly woman in the wheelchair waved, and held the lilacs tightly.

"Mom," the kids asked, "who is that? Why do you give her our flowers? Is she somebody's mother?" The mother said she didn't know the old woman. But it was Mother's Day, and she seemed so alone, and who wouldn't be cheered by flowers? "Besides," she added, "I have all of you, and I still have my mother, even if she is far away. That woman need those flowers more than I do."

This satisfied the kids, but not the husband. The next day he purchased half a dozen young lilacs bushes and planted them around their yard, and several times since then he has added more.

I was that man. The young mother was, and is, my wife. Now, every May, our own yard is filled with the fragrance of lilacs. Every Mother's Day our kids gather purple bouquets. And every year I remember that smile on a lonely old woman's face, and the kindness that put the smile there.

New Words and Expressions

gloomy	['glu:mi]	adj.	causing or suggestive of sorrow or gloom 沮丧的; 阴郁的
separate	['sepəreɪt]	v.	force, take, or pull apart, move apart 分开, 分离
mention	['menʃn]	v.	talk about someone or something in a conversation 提及, 谈论到
fragrance	['freɪrəns]	n.	a pleasant smell 香气, 芳香
pop	[pɒp]	v.	to appear suddenly and unexpectedly 突然出现, 冒出
produce	[prə 'dju:s]	v.	to grow something or make it naturally (自然地) 生产, 出产
sparkling	['spɑ:kliŋ]	adj.	shining brightly with points of flashing lights 闪亮的, 闪光的
unclouded	['ʌn 'klaʊdɪd]	adj.	free from clouds 晴朗的
vibrant	['vaɪbrənt]	adj.	full of activity or energy 生机勃勃的
abandon	[ə 'bændən]	v.	to leave the place, thing, or person permanently or for a long time 遗弃, 抛弃
orchard	['ɔ:tʃəd]	n.	a garden consisting of a small cultivated wood without undergrowth 果园, 果树林
homestead	['həʊmsted]	n.	a farmhouse, together with the land around it 家园, 家宅
sight	[saɪt]	n.	the range of vision 视野, 视线
stroll	[strɔʊl]	v.	to walk leisurely and with no apparent aim 漫步, 闲逛
drift	[drɪft]	v.	to move slowly on water or in the air 漂流, 漂移
bury	['beri]	v.	to press one's face etc. into something 把脸/头等伸到...里面去

recall	[rɪ'kɔ:l]	v.	to remember a particular fact, event, or situation from the past 回忆起, 回想起
sprig	[sprɪg]	n.	a small branch or division of a branch 小枝
clip	[klɪp]	v.	to cut down or remove from something 剪下
delicate	['delɪkət]	adj.	small and beautifully shaped 精巧的, 精美的
surround	[sə 'raʊnd]	v.	to be all around someone or something on every side 环绕, 围绕
slam	[slæm]	v.	to strike violently, usually with a loud voice 猛击
grassy	['grɑ:si]	adj.	be full of grasses or be covered with grasses 长满草的, 草深的
porch	[pɔ:tʃ]	n.	a raised platform built along the outside wall of a house and often covered with a roof 走廊
elderly	['eldəli]	adj.	advanced in years 上了年纪的, 稍老的
bow	[baʊ]	v.	to bend one's knee or body, or lower one's head 鞠躬, 弯腰
satisfy	['sætɪsfai]	v.	to please someone by providing enough of what they want 使满意
purchase	['pɜ:tʃəs]	v.	to buy something, especially something big or expensive 购买, 采购

after all
now that
go off
be covered by
in sight
stroll around
in no hurry
pull away
even if

毕竟
既然, 由于
离开, 离去
被...所覆盖
看得见, 在视线内
逛..., 在...散步
不着急, 不匆忙
(汽车等)开始行驶, 开走
即使, 尽管

Notes

1. 本文摘自: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/language_tips/news/2013-04/02/content_16369645.htm。
2. lilacs: 紫丁香花(lilac)的复数形式。
3. Rhode Island: 罗德岛(美国州名)。
4. Mother's Day: 母亲节(五月的第二个星期天)。
5. Ohio: 俄亥俄州(美国州名)。
6. nursing home: 私人疗养院, 养老院。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. The woman felt gloomy because _____.
 - A. she was very tired and had no time to relax
 - B. she had had a quarrel with her husband
 - C. her kids were too naughty, which made her annoyed
 - D. it was Mother's Day while she lived far away from her parents
2. When she mentioned to her husband how she missed those lilacs, he _____.
 - A. made no response to her
 - B. went out to buy lilacs for her
 - C. stood up and took her to find what she wanted
 - D. asked her to go back to Ohio to see the beautiful flowers
3. What kind of person is her husband according to the passage?

A. Considerate.	B. Indifferent.
C. Capable.	D. Intelligent.
4. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. They drove along the country road to the destination.
 - B. The scenery in the journey was really beautiful.
 - C. The old homestead where they arrived was surrounded by trees and brush.
 - D. Right after they stopped, they saw beautiful lilacs everywhere.

5. After arriving at the top of the hill, the woman _____.
 A. ran to the nearest bush of lilacs and enjoyed them
 B. examined the cellar hole with her husband
 C. listened to her husband talk about the story of the farm house
 D. clipped the lilacs immediately with her husband's pocket knife
6. The woman asked her husband to stop the car suddenly because _____.
 A. she felt a little car-sick and wanted to have a rest
 B. she felt that there was something wrong with the car
 C. she found that she left behind something important on the top of the hill
 D. she found a lonely lady sitting in the wheelchair
7. What did the woman do when she got to the nursing house?
 A. She accompanied the old lady to stroll around the porch.
 B. She paid a visit to one of her relatives.
 C. She repaired the wheelchair for the old woman.
 D. She sent the lilacs to the lonely old woman and chatted with her.
8. What can be concluded from this passage?
 A. The weather in May is the best in Ohio.
 B. The old people live miserable lives in the U. S. .
 C. Parents are the best example for children to follow.
 D. Lilacs are always the favorite of women.

II. Enlarge your vocabulary.

1. The prefix **mid-** can be used to form nouns or adjectives that refer to the middle part of a particular period of time, or the middle point of a particular place. Now translate the following Chinese expressions into English by adding **mid-** to the appropriate word:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| (1) 正午, 中午 | _____ | (2) (足球场等的) 中场 | _____ |
| (3) 中部, 中部地区 | _____ | (4) 午夜, 子夜 | _____ |
| (5) 中流 | _____ | (6) 仲夏 | _____ |
| (7) 中途 | _____ | (8) 20 世纪 80 年代中期 | _____ |
| (9) 三十五六岁 | _____ | (10) 中西部的 | _____ |

2. The suffix **-y** can be added to nouns to form adjectives, with the meaning "full of, having, containing, or covered with". Now translate the following Chinese expres-

sions into English by adding -y to the appropriate word:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| (1) 阴云密布的 | _____ | (2) 布满灰尘的, 脏的 | _____ |
| (3) 吵闹的 | _____ | (4) 健康的 | _____ |
| (5) 阳光灿烂的 | _____ | (6) 烟雾弥漫的 | _____ |
| (7) 多雨的 | _____ | (8) 泥泞的 | _____ |
| (9) 含盐的, 咸的 | _____ | (10) 有趣的, 好笑的 | _____ |

III. Fill in the blank with the suitable words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

separate mention produce abandon purchase
bury recall delicate grassy elderly
now that be covered by in sight in no hurry pull away

- Mr. Brown _____ his head in his newspaper.
- You will _____ that I sent you a warning of troubled times. Well now, almost everything I forecast has come about.
- "Take your time," George told him. "I'm _____."
- Usually a woman's breasts _____ milk spontaneously after the birth.
- The pretty girl had _____ hands.
- _____ you are a college student, you should learn to be independent of your parents' help.
- They have decided to _____ teaching from research.
- Peter had _____ that he didn't really like pop music.
- The ground _____ a thick blanket of snow.
- Jim claimed that his parents had _____ him.
- They sat and had their lunch on a _____ hillside.
- I stood in the driveway and watched her back out and _____.
- Tickets must be _____ four weeks in advance.
- Many _____ people live an idle life.
- You should follow that man and keep him _____ all the time.

IV. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets after the model into English.

Model 1: Over that hill is an old cellar hole, from somebody's farm of years ago, and there are lilacs all around it.

1. _____ (书的前部有目录), giving details of what is in the book.
2. _____ (窗户边坐着一个年轻人), who was reading a novel.
3. _____ (地上放着一些空调), which are to be shipped to Beijing.
4. _____ (门口站着一名士兵), with a gun in his hand.
5. _____ (森林里散布着一些湖泊), some enough to hold several towns.

Model 2: With a smile, the young woman rushed up to the nearest bush and buried her face in the flowers, drinking in the fragrance and the memories it recalled.

1. She came into the room, _____ (鼻子通红) because of cold.
2. _____ (吃完饭), we all went home.
3. The teacher entered the classroom _____ (手里拿着一本书).
4. He felt asleep _____ (灯亮着).
5. _____ (有太多问题要去处理), the new manager was too worried to eat anything.

V. Choose the one that best completes the following sentence.

1. He will come to call on you the moment he _____ his work.
A. has finished B. finishes C. finished D. to finish
2. The news has spread all over the country _____ the hero has come back home.
A. what B. that C. or D. otherwise
3. Michael was ill, otherwise he _____ present at the meeting.
A. has been B. would be C. was D. would have been
4. While playing computer games, _____.
A. the doorbell rang B. the doorbell rings
C. Tom heard the doorbell ring D. Tom heard the doorbell rings
5. The house _____ she grew up has been taken down and replaced by a supermarket.
A. in it B. in what C. in that D. in which

6. Laura's children are well-behaved, _____ those of her sister's are very naughty.
A. and B. so C. thus D. while
7. How can you keep fit _____ you drink so much every day?
A. but B. however C. if D. otherwise
8. Professor Wang keeps telling his students that the future _____ to the well-educated.
A. is belonged B. is belonging C. belongs D. will be belonged
9. _____ such a good chance, how could she let it slip away?
A. Having been given B. Giving
C. Having given D. Give
10. Franklin has already given up the _____ of smoking for the sake of health.
A. custom B. habit C. hobby D. convention
11. As he entered the room he could see big bright lights hung from the _____.
A. roof B. ceiling C. top D. height
12. A lot of workers will be laid _____ if this company is closing up.
A. down B. out C. aside D. off
13. _____ fire, all exits must be kept clear.
A. In place of B. In case of C. Instead of D. In spite of
14. Some developing countries are trying to _____ the serious problems resulting from pollution.
A. cope with B. step up C. cut off D. end up
15. You shouldn't always _____ fault with other people.
A. look for B. seek C. find D. put
16. Johnson is the only _____ man in the town today that has survived the war.
A. live B. alive C. lived D. active
17. After he retired from office, Jimmy _____ fishing and fell in love with it.
A. took up B. save up C. kept up D. drew up

18. Don't be so panic and _____ us exactly what has happened.

- A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell

VI. Translate the following passage into English.

在中国,饮茶是一种仪式(ritual),是一种精致品味(refined taste)的展示。在饮茶时,人们会领略(take delight in)品茶的情趣。喝茶聊天是中国人最流行的消遣方式。在过去,人们走进茶馆(teahouse)开始一天的生活。中国的茶馆相当于法国的咖啡馆和英国的酒馆。在这里,人们不仅喝茶,还议论地方新闻或对政治话题进行激烈的(furious)争论。

VII. Cloze.

Tourism has become a very big business. For Spain, Italy and Greece, it is the largest 1 of foreign exchange, and even for Britain, it is the fourth. Faced 2 this huge new income, no government can afford to look 3 on the business; questions of hotel bath rooms, beach umbrellas and ice-cream sales are now 4 by ministers of tourism with solemn expertise. Before the Second World War the tourist industry was widely 5 as being unmanly and stupid. But tourism has become a new industry, as trade business used 6; in Spain, Italy, Greece and much of Eastern Europe, new road systems have opened up in the country, first to tourists, and 7 to industry and locals.

Much of tourism is a nationalized industry, a 8 part of national planning. In a place west of Marseilles, the French government is killing mosquitoes and building six big vacation places to 9 nearly a million tourists. In Eastern Europe, a whole new seaside culture has sprung up over the last few years; the governments have greatly benefit when tourists from the West multiply from half a million four years 10 to nearly two million last year.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. factor | B. resource | C. source | D. cause |
| 2. A. off | B. of | C. with | D. for |
| 3. A. up | B. on | C. for | D. down |
| 4. A. decided | B. discussed | C. argued | D. sold |
| 5. A. regarded | B. told | C. talked | D. spread |
| 6. A. be done | B. done | C. to do | D. to doing |
| 7. A. than | B. later | C. then | D. latter |
| 8. A. key | B. minor | C. linking | D. questioning |
| 9. A. attract | B. pull | C. put | D. contain |
| 10. A. since | B. before | C. ago | D. after |

VIII. Writing.

举例法(exemplification)是展开主题的一种常用方法。采用举例法,可以对作者陈述的观点进行例证,也可以通过所举的例子,将某些难以理解或者人们比较陌生的观点变得通俗易懂。举例法有两种形式,一种是先陈述自己的观点,然后举例进行阐明;另一种是先举例,然后总结例子所要阐明的观点。

使用举例法时应注意,所选的例子必须能恰当支持自己的观点,选取的例子必须典型,具有一定的代表性。举例时,除了可使用短语 for example 外,常用的短语还有 a case in point, for instance, as an example, to illustrate 等。

Sample 1

The mass media has great influence on our life. For example, the newspaper supplies us with a variety of news every day. It keeps us informed of the political situation of the world. It tells us the changes in society and indicates the difference of the customs of one nation from those of another. By reading newspapers, we acquire a stock of knowledge which helps us a great deal in coping with the changing world. Radio helps us hear the news or even what is happening, such as a football match. Television presents vivid pictures about the whole world. Turn on the switch and you can see what is happening "on the spot". And the education program on television can supply us with useful knowledge.

Sample 2

Knowledge often results only after persistent investigation. For instance, Albert Einstein, after a lengthy examination of the characteristics of matter and energy, formulated his famous Theory of Relativity, which now acts as a basis for further research in nuclear physics. Investigations into the causes of polio have provided us with the means for prevention and cure of this dreaded disease only after many years of research. As students, we are too determined in our investigation to find, retain, and contribute to the store of human knowledge.

Writing Practice

请根据以下提纲写一篇题为“No Pains, No Gains”的英文作文,字数不得少于120字。

1. 人们经常说:“一分耕耘,一分收获。”
2. 历史上,很多伟人的经历验证了这一谚语。

Text B

Self-discipline: the Lazy Man's Enemy

The world is full of people who have a desire to change. They set goals, then sit down and write a step-by-step process of how they are going to accomplish these goals. They get pumped up and say they are ready to start the next day. They go to sleep that night and in the morning... there's no change. It is easy to get yourself pumped for change when you say you'll start tomorrow.

You can talk all you want about change, but what makes things happen is your self-discipline. You have to have the willpower to make the change on your own. Being self-disciplined makes you a better person. You are able to accomplish more, improve yourself, and have more experiences.

Many people take the lazy road because it's easier. They talk and talk about the kind of person they want to be. They even say what things they would do to change, but it never happens. Developing self-discipline is difficult. You can't be lazy and have self-discipline, these two can't go hand in hand. I have always valued self-discipline and I strive to push myself farther and farther, to extend my limits.

A few years ago I worked for an organization that helped people. It was at this time that I learned my greatest lesson about self-discipline. The president over my area was an amazing man and his wife was just as impressive. They have travelled the world together. He can speak over 12 languages; he is an entrepreneur and self-made millionaire. He ran 100-mile marathons through the mountains of China and hiked without guides through the jungles of Africa. Needless to say, he is one of the most amazing people I have ever met.

I had the opportunity to meet one on one with him several times. On one occasion I asked him how he and his wife had come to do so many things and travel to so many places. He told me what it comes down to is being disciplined. You have to know when to say yes and when to say no. You have to know your limits and have the determination to push yourself through them. I asked him how he became so disciplined. He told me that there are two things you need to do to accomplish this.