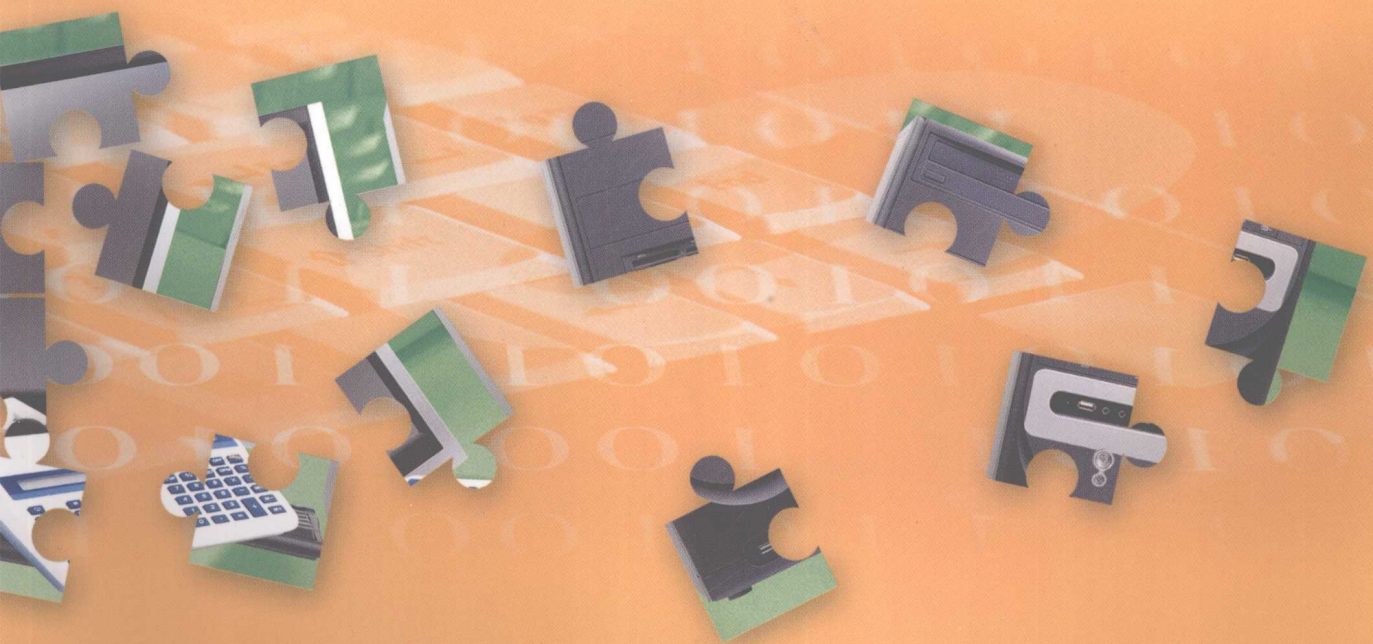


全国成人高等教育新创教材

# 新编实用大学英语③

杨冬丽 主 编



中国科学技术出版社  
CHINA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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## 内 容 提 要

本书内容共有 15 课,供一学期使用。每课由课文、生词、短语、注释、练习、补充分项练习与补充阅读材料组成。读者对象主要为大学英语预备级、高等专科学校学生以及接受高等教育的成人。学生通过学习可在词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作等方面打下较为坚实的基础。本书的特点是语言规范,内容丰富,循序渐进,重点难点突出,针对性强,是一本有助于切实提高学生语言综合应用能力的新颖而又实用的英语教材。

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# 前 言

《新编实用大学英语》是根据教育部颁发的《大学英语教学要求（试行）》，针对低于大学英语一般要求的学生所编写的一套教材。本教材共分三册，在选材上注重内容的趣味性、知识性、思想性和实用性。书中绝大多数课文选自英美报刊书籍，并参考了一些已出版的优秀大学英语教材。本教材编写的目的是帮助学生在英语词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作方面打下较为坚实的语言基础。本教材的教学对象为大学英语预备级、高等专科学生以及接受高等教育的成人学生。本套教材语言规范，内容丰富，循序渐进，重点难点突出，具有较强的针对性，力求使学生通过学习将自身的语言综合应用能力提高到一个新的水平。

本书为《新编实用大学英语③》，共有 15 课，供一学期使用。每课由课文、生词、短语、注释、练习等组成。每课最后部分为学生准备了分项练习和补充阅读，以提高学生实际运用语言的能力和对语言文化的了解。本书由浙江工商大学外国语学院组织编写。Lesson 1 由沈志法编写，Lesson 2、Lesson 14 由李先玉编写，Lesson 3、Lesson 12 由杨冬丽编写，Lesson 4、Lesson 15 由蒋敏珍编写，Lesson 5 由贾爱武编写，Lesson 6 由刘立编写，Lesson 7、Lesson 9 由丁仁仑编写，Lesson 8 由朱庆编写，Lesson 10、Lesson 11 由张俊英编写，Lesson 13 由姜渭清编写。主编杨冬丽对本书的全部内容进行了统稿。

本书的编写出版得到了浙江工商大学成人教育学院以及有关领导的大力支持和帮助，谨此一并表示感谢。

编 者

2007 年 9 月

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# Lesson 1

## Text

### Hints to Improve Spoken English

1 Speaking English fluently and accurately is a goal of many people studying English in China. Fluency can be simply defined as “being able to communicate<sup>1</sup> ideas without having to stop and think too much about what one is saying”; speaking accurately means “speaking without errors of grammar and vocabulary”.

2 The problem is that many students find that if they try to speak fast, they make more mistakes. And, if they slow down, there may be fewer errors but it can sound unnatural. So, how do we balance accuracy and fluency in spoken English?

3 It can depend on the manner in which one has studied English in the past. People who tend to focus on accuracy may find that they worry too much about making mistakes. This can make them nervous or embarrassed about speaking English in public. As a result, their spoken English might not improve. This means that, although they know English grammar and vocabulary well, they might not be able to hold a good conversation.

4 On the other hand, there are those who really like to talk and are willing to try their language out even if they make mistakes. This willingness to take risks helps them speak more fluidly. But, if they make a lot of mistakes, they may find it difficult to get their ideas across<sup>2</sup>.

5 The debate about which is more important — fluency or accuracy — in the English language has lasted for a long time. Still, one thing is clear: speaking a language well needs both fluency and accuracy. How can we be sure that we can develop both? The following tips could help.

6 **Find the problem.** What kind of person are you — one who focuses on accuracy or one who focuses on fluency? The first step is to recognize your problem and go to work on it. Think about situations where you’ve used English and how you felt about making mistakes. Do you always try some new language even though it might not be correct? Or do you feel embarrassed by mistakes?

7 **Focus on one problem at a time.** When you speak English, find the mistakes you make most often. One mistake Chinese often make is omitting the “s” from the third person singular verb. Or you may speak too slowly as if you were searching for the right word and correct grammar<sup>3</sup>. The next time you use English<sup>4</sup>, try to work on those problems you have identified. If it’s fluency, try to focus on it. If you have a problem with the third person singular, try to

concentrate on it when you make such errors. Don't spend time thinking about other mistakes. By choosing an area to work on, you can isolate problems and help yourself overcome them.

8 **Vary<sup>5</sup> your practice.** If you go to an English corner or an English club, try to change the types of activities you take part in so that you practice both fluency and accuracy. Public speaking allows you to slow down and be sure you have time to concentrate on the language. Meanwhile, discussions are good practice for fluency, especially if you don't stop each time a mistake is made.

9 **Learn the difference between fluency and speed.** Some Chinese think that speaking fast is the same as speaking fluently. In fact, speaking fluently involves not only speed. It also involves stress, pronunciation and intonation. If you make a mistake in these, speaking fast will only make it worse. Don't sacrifice understanding for speed.

10 **Try recording yourself.** Take a tape recorder and record a conversation with a friend or a speech or monologue as you do it naturally! A two- or three-minute recording is enough. When you've finished, listen to yourself. Can you identify and correct any errors? Make it a regular practice. The more you record yourself, the more confident and natural sounding you will become<sup>6</sup>.

## New Words

**accuracy** *n.* the state of being exact or correct 准确(性), 精确(性)

*e. g.* I) Many people in China speak English with very good accuracy.

II) They questioned the accuracy of the information in the file.

**accurately** *adv.* exactly or correctly 准确地, 精确地

*e. g.* I) You need to hit the ball accurately.

II) It is impossible to predict the weather accurately.

**balance** *v.* be equal in value, amount, etc. (使)平衡

*e. g.* I) The state has got to find some way to balance these two needs.

II) In order to balance their trade, they would have to buy fewer goods in the United States.

*n.* a situation in which different things exist in equal, correct or good amounts 平衡, 均衡

*e. g.* I) His wife's death disturbed the balance of his mind.

II) We try to keep a balance between work and play.

**debate** *n.* an argument or discussion expressing different opinions 争论, 辩论

*e. g.* I) The debate did not come to a conclusion until midnight.

II) There had been much debate on the issue of childcare.

*v.* discuss sth. esp. formally, before making a decision or finding a solution 讨论, 辩论

*e. g.* I) They will debate whether to lower the age of club membership to 16.

II) We are debating whether to go to the mountains or to the seaside.

**define** *v.*

1) give the meaning of (a word or idea) 给……下定义, 解释

*e. g.* I ) The teacher defined each confusing word for the students.

II ) How would you define "happiness"?

2) mark out the boundary or limits of 确定……的界线, 限定

*e. g.* I ) Can you define the limits of the property on this map?

II ) Your role in the project will be strictly defined.

**embarrass** *v.* make sb. feel shy or ashamed 使窘迫, 使尴尬

*e. g.* I ) When I began to sing, he laughed and made me embarrassed.

II ) He felt embarrassed at being the center of attention.

**error** *n.* a mistake, esp. one that causes problems or affects the result of sth. 错误, 误差

*e. g.* I ) The accident was caused by human error.

II ) There are too many errors in your work.

**fluency** *n.* the quality of being able to speak or write a language, esp. a foreign language, easily and well 流利, 流畅

*e. g.* I ) He speaks English with great fluency.

II ) Fluency in French and English is required for this job.

**fluently** *adv.* 流利地, 流畅地

*e. g.* I ) He speaks English as fluently as if he were an American.

II ) My parents speak French fluently.

**fluidly** *adv.* 流利地, 流畅地

**frequency** *n.* the rate at which sth. happens or is repeated 频率, 周率

*e. g.* I ) The frequency of accidents on that road made the government lower the speed limit.

II ) Objects like this turn up at sales with surprising frequency.

**hint** *n.* sth. that you say or do in an indirect way in order to show sb. what you are thinking 暗示, 提示

*e. g.* I ) I kept dropping hints but he still didn't understand.

II ) She gave me some useful hints on how to deal with the matter.

*v.* suggest sth. in an indirect way 暗示, 提示

*e. g.* I ) I hinted to him that I was dissatisfied with the results of their experiment.

II ) He hinted that I was being cheated.

**identify** *v.*

1) be able to say who or what they are 认出, 识别

*e. g.* I ) I identified the jacket at once; it was my brother's.

II ) Passengers were asked to identify their suitcases before they were put on the plane.

2) (with) regard the same as 把……和……看成一样

*e. g.* I ) Never identify opinions with facts.

II ) You should not identify wealth with happiness.

**intonation** *n.* the rise and fall of the voice in speaking 语调, 声调

*e. g.* In English, some questions have a rising intonation.

**manner** *n.*

1) the way in which sth. is done or happens 方法, 方式

*e. g.* I ) The manner in which the decision was announced was extremely strange.

II ) She answered in a businesslike manner.

2) the way that sb.' behaves and speaks towards other people 态度, 举止

*e. g.* I ) His manner was polite but cool.

II ) I don't like to talk with him; he has a very rude manner.

3) behavior that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture 礼貌, 礼节

*e. g.* I ) It's bad manners to talk with a full mouth.

II ) You should have good manners all the time.

**monologue** *n.* a long speech which is spoken by one person 独白

**omit** *v.*

1) not include sb. or sth. , either deliberately or because you forget to do it 省略, 遗漏

*e. g.* I ) I was mad that my article had been omitted from the journal.

II ) Important details have been omitted from the article.

2) not do sth. which would have been helpful or honest 忘记做, 故意不做

*e. g.* I ) He omitted to mention that he was going to Yorkshire next week.

II ) Jane omitted to mention that she was married.

**practice** *v.* (also practise) do an activity or train regularly so that you can improve your skill  
练习, 训练

*e. g.* I ) You won't become a good singer if you don't practice.

II ) I have been practicing my serve for weeks.

*n.*

1) doing an activity or training regularly so that you can improve your skill 练习, 训练

*e. g.* I ) It takes a lot of practice to play the violin well.

II ) There is a basketball practice every Friday evening.

2) a way of doing sth. that is common 通常的做法, 常规

*e. g.* It is his practice to read several books a week.

**pronunciation** *n.* the way in which a language or a particular word or sound is pronounced 发音, 发音方法

*e. g.* I ) What is the pronunciation of this word?

II ) This word has two pronunciations.

**recognize** *v.*

1) know who sb. is or what sth. is when you see or hear them 认出, 辨认

*e. g.* I ) I recognized Peter although I hadn't seen him for 10 years.

II ) I recognized him as soon as he came in the room.

2) accept as being lawful or real, or as having value 承认, 认可

e. g. I) He is recognized to be their leader.

II) The language school has been recognized by the Ministry of Education.

**sacrifice** *v.* suffer loss, pain, or injury to achieve a goal 牺牲, 献出

e. g. I) The people are prepared to sacrifice everything to achieve victory.

II) A mother will sacrifice her life for her children.

**singular** *adj.* (grammar) of the form used in speaking or writing of one person or thing (语法)单数的

*n.* a form of noun or verb that refers to one person or thing. 单数, 单数形式

**stress** *n.*

1) loudness of your voice when you pronounce a word or syllable 重音, 重读

e. g. I) In the word "opportunity" the stress is on the third syllable (音节).

II) In "under", the main stress is on "un".

2) feelings of worry caused by difficulties in life 压力

e. g. I) Janet's been under stress since her mother's illness.

II) Your headache is due to stress.

3) special importance given to sth. 强调

e. g. I) I think the company places too much stress on cost and not enough on quality.

II) We must lay stress on self-reliance.

*v.* put emphasis on sth. 着重, 强调

e. g. I) He stressed the importance of a good education.

II) I must stress that we haven't much time.

**tip** *n.*

1) a small piece of advice about sth. practical 指点, 有帮助的提示

e. g. I) I gave her some useful tips on how to save money.

II) The following tips can help you buy a computer.

2) the thin pointed end of sth. 尖端, 末端

e. g. The following list is merely the tip of the iceberg.

3) a small amount of extra money that you give to sb. for example sb. who serves you in a restaurant 小费

e. g. I gave a tip to the man who carried my cases.

**unnatural** *adj.* different from what is normal or expected 不自然的, 勉强的

e. g. I) It seems unnatural for a child to spend so much time alone.

II) He gave an unnatural smile.

**willingness** *n.* being ready to do something 乐意, 情愿

e. g. I) He shows a willingness to work hard.

II) Enthusiasm and a willingness to learn are far more important for this job.

## Phrases and Expressions

**at a time** separately or in groups of two, three, etc. on each occasion 每次, 逐一

e. g. I ) She ran up the stairs two at a time.

II ) The doctor asked me to take the pills two at a time.

**focus on** give attention, effort, etc. to one particular subject, situation or person 集中

e. g. I ) The discussion focused on three main problem.

II ) Each exercise focuses on a different grammar point.

**get across** be understood 使(某事物)被人了解

e. g. I ) He is not very good at getting his ideas across.

II ) I failed to get my joke across to the crowd.

**in public** 当众, 公开地

e. g. I ) I do not want to speak about it in public.

II ) He is going to make a speech in public.

**slow down** go or make sth./sb. at a lower speed (使)放慢速度

e. g. I ) You must slow down a little or you'll make yourself ill.

II ) The car slowed down when it approached the crossroads.

**take part in** be involved in sth. 参与, 参加

e. g. I ) How many countries took part in the last Olympic Games?

II ) He took part in the composition contest and won a prize.

## Notes

1. communicate 表达, 传递。

2. 句中 it 是形式宾语, 真正的宾语是后面的不定式 to get their ideas across. 真正的宾语还可以是动名词结构或名词性分句。

e. g. I ) He made it clear that he didn't want to speak to me.

II ) I think it no good telling him the truth.

3. 以 as if (as though) 引导的方式状语从句或表语从句, 常用虚拟语气。从句表示与现在事实相反, 谓语动词用一般过去时; 从句表示与过去事实相反, 谓语动词用 had + 过去分词; 从句谓语动词用 would (might, could) + 动词原形时表示将来, 但发生的可能性不大。

e. g. I ) He behaves as if he were better than us.

II ) He talks as if he knew all about it.

III ) Jane's voice sounded as if she had just woken up.

IV ) It looks as if it might rain.

4. 名词词组 the next time, every time, any time, the first time, the minute, the moment, the instant 等可作连词用, 引导时间状语从句。

e. g. I ) The next time you come, he will be a grown-up.



II) I'll tell him you rang the minute he gets here.

III) Last time I saw him, he looked ill.

IV) Every time I read this novel, I find it very interesting.

5. vary 作及物动词, 改变, 变更。

e. g. The job enables me to vary the hours I work.

6. 这是一个“the more... the more...”的结构, 意思为“越……越……”。表示两个过程按比例递增。

e. g. I) The longer we look at it, the more interesting we find it.

II) The sooner you begin, the sooner you'll finish.

## Post Reading

### Reading Aloud and Memorizing

**Directions:** Read the following passage aloud and learn it by heart, paying special attention to pronunciation and intonation.

It can depend on the manner in which one has studied English in the past. People who tend to focus on accuracy may find that they worry too much about making mistakes. This can make them nervous or embarrassed about speaking English in public. As a result, their spoken English might not improve. This means that, although they know English grammar and vocabulary well, they might not be able to hold a good conversation.

### Reading Comprehension

**1. Directions:** Read the following statements carefully and decide whether they are true or false. Put a “T” for true and “F” for false in the space provided. Check the answer with your partner.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Speaking fluently and accurately is a goal of many Chinese people studying English.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Fluency means “speaking without errors of grammar and vocabulary”.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) People who tend to focus on accuracy may feel nervous about speaking English in public.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) In the English language fluency is more important than accuracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) The first step to improve your spoken English is to find your problem and go to work on it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) When you use English, try to focus on one problem at a time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) You need to take part in different types of activities so that you practice both fluency and accuracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) It is very useful to record yourself and listen to yourself.

**2. Directions: Questions for discussion about the text.**

- 1) You have learned English for several years, but do you often speak English with your classmates and friends? What difficulty have you ever run into in spoken English? Give examples.
- 2) If you want to talk to a native speaker of English you meet for the first time, what topics are appropriate?
- 3) Which of the tips presented in the article do you find the most useful? Give your reasons.

**3. Directions: Make sentences with the words and phrases listed below.**

- 1) many people, speaking English, accurately, studying English, a goal of, fluently, and, is, in China
- 2) one, has, depend on, can, it, which, studied English, in the past, the manner, in
- 3) helps, fluidly, to, take risks, willingness, this, more, them, speak
- 4) your problem, to, recognize, is, go to, the first step, work on, and, it
- 5) Chinese, speaking fluently, that, speaking fast, think, is, the same as, some
- 6) will, you, make, in, if, these, make a mistake, worse, speaking fast, only, it

**Vocabulary****1. Directions: Translate the following phrases into English.**

- |         |               |       |         |        |
|---------|---------------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1) 传递思想 | 2) 使(某事物)被人了解 | 3) 冒险 | 4) 依靠   | 5) 集中  |
| 6) 参加   | 7) 牺牲……而换得……  | 8) 当众 | 9) 放慢速度 | 10) 每次 |

**2. Directions: Match the words in Column A with the appropriate definitions in Column B.**

*Then complete the following sentences with the words in Column A. Change the form if necessary.*

- | A             | B   |
|---------------|---|
| 1) debate     | a. the state of being exact or correct            |
| 2) error      | b. say who or what sb. or sth. is                 |
| 3) involve    | c. suffer loss, pain, or injury to achieve a goal |
| 4) define     | d. be equal in value, amount, etc.                |
| 5) embarrass  | e. an argument or discussion                      |
| 6) identify   | f. the way in which sth. is done                  |
| 7) manner     | g. a mistake                                      |
| 8) hint       | h. feeling sure about your own ability            |
| 9) sacrifice  | i. indirect indication or suggestion              |
| 10) confident | j. give the meaning                               |
| 11) balance   | k. make sb. feel shy or ashamed                   |
| 12) accuracy  | l. contain as a part; include                     |
- 1) The term "mental illness" is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.