

21世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

第三册



- 主 编 夏宏钟
- 副主编 吕军录 唐健禾
- 参 编 张礼贵 王智国 范娟娟
- 主 审 资谷生

本系列丛书由

《21世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材》
丛书编委会特别策划



电子科技大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语. 第三册 / 夏宏钟主编. —成都: 电子科技大学出版社, 2008. 5

21 世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材

ISBN 978-7-81114-791-9

I. 大… II. 夏… III. 英语—成人教育: 高等教育—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 047614 号

内 容 简 介

本书是《21 世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材》中《大学英语》教材的第三册, 根据教育部最新颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》及教学实际编写而成, 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际, 注重选择最新的资料和采用读者易于掌握的形式, 是编者教学经验的结晶。本书内容翔实, 实例丰富, 通俗易懂, 针对性、趣味性、实用性强, 每单元配有课后练习答案和课文的中文译文、课文录音光盘一张, 方便教师上课和学习者自学。

本册教材适合作为全国各类成人、网络教育高校二年级使用, 同时也适合社会各界英语爱好者自主学习使用。

21 世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材

大学英语 第三册

主 编 夏宏钟 副主编 吕军录 唐健禾

参 编 张礼贵 王智懂 范娟娟 主 审 资谷生

出 版: 电子科技大学出版社(成都市一环路东一段 159 号电子信息产业大厦 邮编: 610051)

策划编辑: 文 利 朱 丹

责任编辑: 谢应成

主 页: www.uestcp.com.cn

电子邮箱: uestcp@uestcp.com.cn

发 行: 新华书店经销

印 刷: 成都嘉华印业有限公司

成品尺寸: 185mm×230mm 印张 11.25 字数 192 千字

版 次: 2008 年 5 月第一版

印 次: 2008 年 5 月第一次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-81114-791-9

定 价: 23.80 元(含光盘)

■ 版权所有 侵权必究 ■

- ◆ 本社发行部电话: 028-83202463; 本社邮购电话: 028-83208003。
- ◆ 本书如有缺页、破损、装订错误, 请寄回印刷厂调换。
- ◆ 课件下载在我社主页“下载专区”。

丛书编委会人员名单

(按姓氏笔画排序)

丁启丹
冯巨帆
李 萍
吴登俊
罗再香
郑钰凡
郭恒源
蓝集维

王 燕
邱小红
李沛涵
张 捷
杨素琼
赵 胜
侯 晔
漆世润

尹世堂
任广伟
余 颂
张映敏
陈 雁
赵 蓉
资谷生
谭 素

刘福军
任永波
何明友
汤子琼
陈云山
赵先明
曾 翎

刘 东
闫卫兵
吴有富
罗 刚
陈世林
郭开怡
雷定琼

丛书出版说明

为了配合继续教育的教学改革和教材建设工作，我们组织了《21 世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材》丛书编委会，针对继续教育的特点和当前学生的知识结构、教学实际情况，并根据相关学科的最新教学大纲精心编写了系列丛书《21 世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材》。本系列教材紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际，从内容到形式上，编者都注重选择最新的资料和采用读者易于掌握的形式，力求做到内容新颖，编排合理，通俗易懂，便于教学和自学使用，可谓是编者们教学经验的结晶。

本系列教材的编写者来自教学第一线，具有丰富的教学经验，充分把教学经验融入到教材的编写中。相信通过大家的共同努力，本系列教材的出版必将对各学科的建设产生积极的影响。在此，我们特别感谢我们的编写者，感谢他们为教材的编写所付出的艰辛劳动和智慧！我们同时还要感谢丛书编委会的全体成员，感谢大家为本系列丛书的规划、组织和出版工作所付出的辛勤努力和心血！最后，我们还要感谢本系列教材的主审专家们，是他们默默的工作保证了我们教材的良好质量！

由于成书仓促，教材中难免有不足和疏漏之处，敬请各位读者、专家批评指正，我们将及时给予改正！

《21 世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代
远程教育系列规划教材》丛书编委会

2007 年 10 月



前 言

本书是《21 世纪高等学校成人高等教育·现代远程教育系列规划教材》丛书中《大学英语》教材的第三册。本册教材是参照教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》，并根据成人教育大学英语教学的实际情况编写而成，其教学对象是各类成人教育、职业教育、网络教育的学生和具有同等英语水平的广大英语爱好者。本册教材紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际，编写者来自教学第一线，具有丰富的教学经验，并把教学经验融入到教材中，使本册教材具有鲜明的特色。在编写过程中，编写者参阅了大量相关材料及学术著作，广采众家之长，希望能对大学英语学科建设产生一定的启发和指导意义。

本书体现了英语学科的相关知识，针对远程教育和成人教育的特点，选材力图便于学生自主学习，体现出本教材的实用性、层次性、时代性；同时考虑教材内容的知识性、实践性；文章的新颖性、趣味性。因此，本书从内容到形式，编写者注重选择最新的资料，采用便于广大学生学习的编写形式，使学生们的学习过程不至于太枯燥。本书的编写倾注了编写者的大量心血，是他们教学经验的结晶。

本书是《大学英语》系列教材的第三册，供成人高等教育和现代远程教育本科阶段的学生使用，属成教高段教材。本册教材的内容在选取、组织和编写上有以下特点：

一、选材时，注意了语言的时代性。文章来自于目前流行的报刊、网络，语言流畅，能较好地反映英语使用的现状。

二、注重英语文章题材的多样性。教材所选的文章涉及文化、教育、环保、旅游、心智等热门话题。学生学习完本册之后，既学到了英语知识，又了解了相关的知识背景。

三、各单元由两篇文章（passage）组成，以一个题材（topic）为中心，集中于一个专题，以利于学生学习、讨论。

四、本书以提高学生阅读能力为主，配以相应的练习。同时，增添了一定量的

基础知识——英-汉、汉-英翻译和词汇方面的练习，以巩固学生的英语基础知识和能力，为学生适应各类英语考试和今后工作的需要打下坚实的英语基础。

本册共有 12 个单元，每个单元由两篇文章组成。第一篇文章可以看成是主课文，用以提高学生的语言整体水平，增强其语言实际运用能力；第二篇文章可以作为副课文来处理，用以帮助学生提高阅读能力，扩展视野。因此，第一篇文章后的练习主要围绕提高学生的阅读理解、词汇运用、句型操练、翻译等能力而编撰；第二篇文章后的练习主要为提高学生的自主学习能力，其练习主要涉及阅读理解、词汇与词组运用。这样安排的目的在于，充分考虑学生以前曾有的英语学习经历背景，从学生较为熟悉的编排形式入手，让学生将精力集中于语言材料的学习，有利于提高他们的英语学习水平。

本册教材配有每单元课后练习答案、课文及阅读文章的中文译文、课文朗读能力等 MP3 光盘一张。这样既方便了教师备课，也便于学生自主学习。考虑到学生有参加学位英语考试的需要，本册还增添了相应的阅读练习材料，供复习时使用。

本书由吕军录编写第 1 单元、第 2 单元；张礼贵编写第 3 单元、第 4 单元；王智国编写第 5~8 单元；范娟娟编写第 9~12 单元。

本书的录音由 Megan、Robin、贺鹏、严峻、刘仓盐、郑欢完成，在此对他们表示衷心的感谢！另外，对所有为本书的出版提供了帮助的人员表示衷心的感谢！

我们在编写本册教材的过程中，虽然尽量从读者的角度考虑，努力将本书写得有针对性，具有自己的特色、生动有趣，但由于编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中难免有缺点和不足，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者
2008 年 5 月

Contents

Unit 1	Passage One	1
	Passage Two	6
Unit 2	Passage One	12
	Passage Two	17
Unit 3	Passage One	22
	Passage Two	27
Unit 4	Passage One	32
	Passage Two	37
Unit 5	Passage One	42
	Passage Two	48
Unit 6	Passage One	54
	Passage Two	59
Unit 7	Passage One	65
	Passage Two	70
Unit 8	Passage One	77
	Passage Two	82
Unit 9	Passage One	88
	Passage Two	92

Unit 10	Passage One	98
	Passage Two	102
Unit 11	Passage One	107
	Passage Two	113
Unit 12	Passage One	120
	Passage Two	125
附 录	生词和词组	131

Unit 1***Passage One*****【Children's Allowance】**

Many children first learn the value of money by receiving an allowance. The purpose of giving children some allowance is to help them learn it from experience at an age when financial mistakes are not very costly.

The amount of money that parents give to their children to spend as they wish varies from family to family. Timing is another consideration. Some children get a weekly allowance. Others get a monthly allowance.

In any case, parents should make clear what, if anything, the child is expected to pay for with the money.

At first, young children may spend all of their allowance soon after they receive it. If they do like this, they will learn the rule that spending must be done within a well-planned budget. Parents are usually advised not to offer more money until the next allowance.

The object is to show young people that a budget demands choices between spending and saving. Gradually children may learn how to save money for larger costs, like clothing or electronics.

Many people who have written something on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for their helpful work around the home. These jobs are a



normal part of family life.

Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works.

Allowance gives children a chance to experience the three things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving it to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save it.

Saving money helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plans for the future.



Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing money. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance.

A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest.

Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest rate for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on.

That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up. It's wise for us to make children aware of the importance of saving money.

【New Words and Expressions】

allowance /ə'laʊəns/ *n.*

purpose /'pə:pəs/ *n.*

experience /iks'piəriəns/ *n.*

vt.

financial /fai'nænʃəl/ /finænʃəl/ *adj.*

consideration /kənsidə'reiʃən/ *n.*

differ /'dɪfə/ *v.*

budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ *n.*

津贴, 零用钱

目的, 意图

经历, 经验

经历, 体验

金融的, 财政的

考虑, 体贴

不一致, 不同

预算

offer / 'ɔfə / v.	提供, 出价, 企图
responsible / ris'pɒnsəbl / adj.	有责任的, 负责的, 责任重大的, 应负责的
electronics / ilek'trɒnɪks / n.	电子产品
normal / 'nɔ:məl / adj.	正常的, 常规的
extra / 'ekstrə / adj.	额外的
provide / prə'vaɪd / vt.	提供
cause / kɔ:z / n.	事业, 目标
goal / gəʊl / n.	目标, 终点
sacrifice / 'sækrɪfaɪs / n.	牺牲
teenager / 'ti:n,eɪdʒə / n.	13~19 岁的年轻人
finance / faɪ'næns/fin'æns / n.	财政, 财务
account / ə'kaʊnt / n.	账目, 账户
compound / 'kɒmpaʊnd / adj.	复合的, 混合的, 合成的
interest / 'ɪntrɪst / n.	利息
earn / ɜ:n / v.	赚得, 获得
aware / ə'wɛə / adj.	知道的, 意识到的
the amount of	…的数量
in any case	在任何情况下, 无论如何
if anything	如果有什么的话
in the form of	以…的形式
learn about	了解, 知道
compound interest	复息
add up	增加, 添加
be aware of	意识到, 知晓

【Reading aloud】

I. Read the following paragraph aloud until you can say it from memory.

A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest.

Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on.

That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up. It's wise for us to make children aware of the importance of saving money.

【Reading Comprehension】

II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. When and how do many children first learn the value of money?
2. What should parents make clear about children's allowances?
3. Could children save any allowance after they receive it at first?
4. What are parents usually advised to do on offering children allowance?
5. Why do some people object to paying children for work around the home?
6. According to the passage, what can children do with their allowances in a proper way?
7. What can children learn from saving money?
8. According to the passage, what does compound interest mean?

【Vocabulary】

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

allowance	finance	consideration	budget	responsible	subject
extra	cause	sacrifice	goal	invest	interest

1. Nowadays, children usually receive weekly _____ from their parents.
2. Any person must be _____ for what he/she has done.
3. When you're planning to buy a house, you'd better take different factors into _____.
4. It's known to all that you gain nothing if you don't want to _____.
5. Recently, many joint ventures have _____ in our city.
6. He eventually achieved his _____ through trying efforts.

7. The longer you save in the bank, the more _____ you'll get.
8. The police officer telephoned for _____ information about the two robbers.

IV. Exchange the underlined parts with the words or phrases from the text.

1. Just one year ago, his complex suffered a big monetary problem.
2. No matter what happens, drivers must observe traffic regulations.
3. The middle-aged woman told her son that they couldn't afford that expensive sweater.
4. Lily felt it hard to make a living without practical skills in a foreign country.
5. The policeman gave me a pleased smile and waved goodbye to me.
6. They discussed the topic heatedly and reached the final agreement.
7. The couple went through ups and downs together and lived happily after they got married.
8. We're fully conscious that guns can't necessarily guarantee our security.

【Structure】

V. Translate the following Chinese into English with the given pattern "it+ be +adj./n.+(of/for) sb. +to do...".

For example: He thinks it is very difficult for him to memorize the new words (对她来说, 记住这些生词很难).

1. We feel _____ (学习英语是非常重要的).
2. He always thinks _____ (为人民服务是他的职责).
3. _____ (对他来说要在这么短的时间里完成这个任务是不可能的).
4. _____ (在圣诞节前送我礼物, 你太好了).
5. _____ (大学生参加社会活动是十分必要的).

【Translation】***VI. Translate the following sentences into English.***

1. 也许她没有意识到她错了，她没有给我道歉。(be aware of)
2. 随着科学技术的发展，我们现在很少以书信的形式联系了。(in the form of)
3. 不管怎样，我都会永远支持你的。(in any case)
4. 我出门时，妻子总是对我说：“最好带上雨伞以防下雨。”(in case)
5. 她说她对交通事故的事一无所知。(learn nothing about)

VII. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The amount of money that parents give to their children to spend as they wish varies from family to family.
2. In any case, parents should make clear what, if anything, the child is expected to pay for with the money.
3. Many people who have written something on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home.
4. Saving money helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future.
5. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing.

Passage Two**【Money and Life】**

I think people everywhere dream about having lots of money. I know I do. I would give anything to make money hand over fist. I would like to earn large amounts of money. You could win a large amount of money in the United States through lotteries. People pay money for tickets with numbers. If your combination of numbers is chosen, you win a huge amount of money—often in the millions. Winning the lottery is a windfall.

A few years ago, my friend Al won the lottery. It changed his life. He did not have a

rich family. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Instead, my friend was always hard up for cash. He did not have much money. And the money he did earn was chicken feed—very little.

Sometimes Al even had to accept hand-outs, gifts from his family and friends. But do not get me wrong. My friend was not a deadbeat. He was not the kind of person who never paid the money he owed. He simply pinched pennies. He was always very careful with the money he spent. In fact, he was often a cheapskate. He did not like to spend money. The worst times were when he was flat broke and had no money at all.

One day, Al scraped together a few dollars for a lottery ticket. He thought he would never strike it rich or gain lots of money unexpectedly. But his combination of numbers was chosen and he won the lottery. He hit the jackpot. He won a great deal of money.

Al was so excited. The first thing he did was to buy a costly new car. He splurged on the one thing that he normally would not buy. Then he started spending money on unnecessary things. He started to waste it. It seemed that he had money to burn. He had more money than he needed and it was burning a hole in his pocket so he spent it quickly.

When we got together for a meal at a restaurant, Al paid every time. He would always foot the bill, and pick up the tab. He told me the money made him feel like a millionaire. He was very happy.

But, Al spent too much money. Soon my friend was down and out again. He had no money left. He was back to being strapped for cash. He had spent his bottom dollar, his very last amount. He did not even build up a nest egg. He had not saved any of the money.

I admit I do feel sorry for my friend. He had enough money to live like a king. Instead, he is back to living on a shoestring—a very low budget. Some might say he is penny wise and pound foolish. He was wise about small things, but not about important things.



【New Words and Expressions】

combination /ˌkɒmbɪˈneɪʃən/ *n.*

结合

lottery /ˈlɒtəri/ *n.*

彩票

windfall / 'windfɔ:l / <i>n.</i>	意外之财，侥幸所得
spoon / spu:n / <i>n.</i>	匙，匙形的铲子
hand-out / hændaʊt / <i>n.</i>	施舍物
deadbeat / 'dedbi:t/ <i>n.</i>	赖债不还的人，饭桶，食客
broke / brəʊk / <i>adj.</i>	身无分文的
scrape (up/together) / skreip / <i>v.</i>	凑起
splurge / splɜ:dʒ / <i>v.</i>	挥霍，乱花
tab / tæb / <i>n.</i>	账单
strap / stræp / <i>v.</i>	用绳索捆扎
nest / nest / <i>n.</i>	巢，窝
admit / əd'mit / <i>v.</i>	承认
shoestring / /ʃu:striŋ/ <i>n.</i>	零星资本，小额资本
dream about	梦想
hand over fist	大量的
born with a silver spoon in one's mouth	生在富贵人家
hard up for	缺少
chicken feed	很少的钱(一点点钱)
get sb.wrong	误解某人
scrape together	设法凑起
strike it rich	发现丰富的矿藏(发横财)
hit the jackpot	赢得大笔钱
spending money on	花钱在...
foot the bill	付账，埋单
pick up the tab	付账，埋单
nest egg	为养老、应变等用的储蓄
live on a shoestring	生活拮据

【Reading Comprehension】

I. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

1. People everywhere dream of making a big fortune. ()
2. According to the text, the writer buys lotteries regularly in the hope of winning them. ()
3. My friend Al won the lottery, which made him live a rich and happy life from then on. ()
4. Al was born into a poor family, so he often borrowed money from friends but seldom paid it back. ()
5. When Al bought the lottery, he was sure that he was lucky enough to win it. ()
6. Because Al didn't spend money he had won in an economical way he became poor again. ()
7. The writer feels sorry for Al because he doesn't know how to make good use of money. ()
8. From the text, we know Al is stupid. ()

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition or adverb in the following sentences.

1. Please get up earlier tomorrow morning and I'll pick you _____ at the school gate.
2. I've been living _____ a shoestring since my mother stopped giving me money.
3. She's hard _____ ideas.
4. He have scrape _____ enough money to buy a car.
5. He often dreams _____ his days in the countryside.
6. The time I spend in commuting every day adds _____ to three hours
7. And _____ any case, as she kept telling herself, it was all probably a misunderstanding, there was surely nothing to it.
8. We will pay _____ houses by monthly installments.