



大学英语立体化网络化创新系列教材

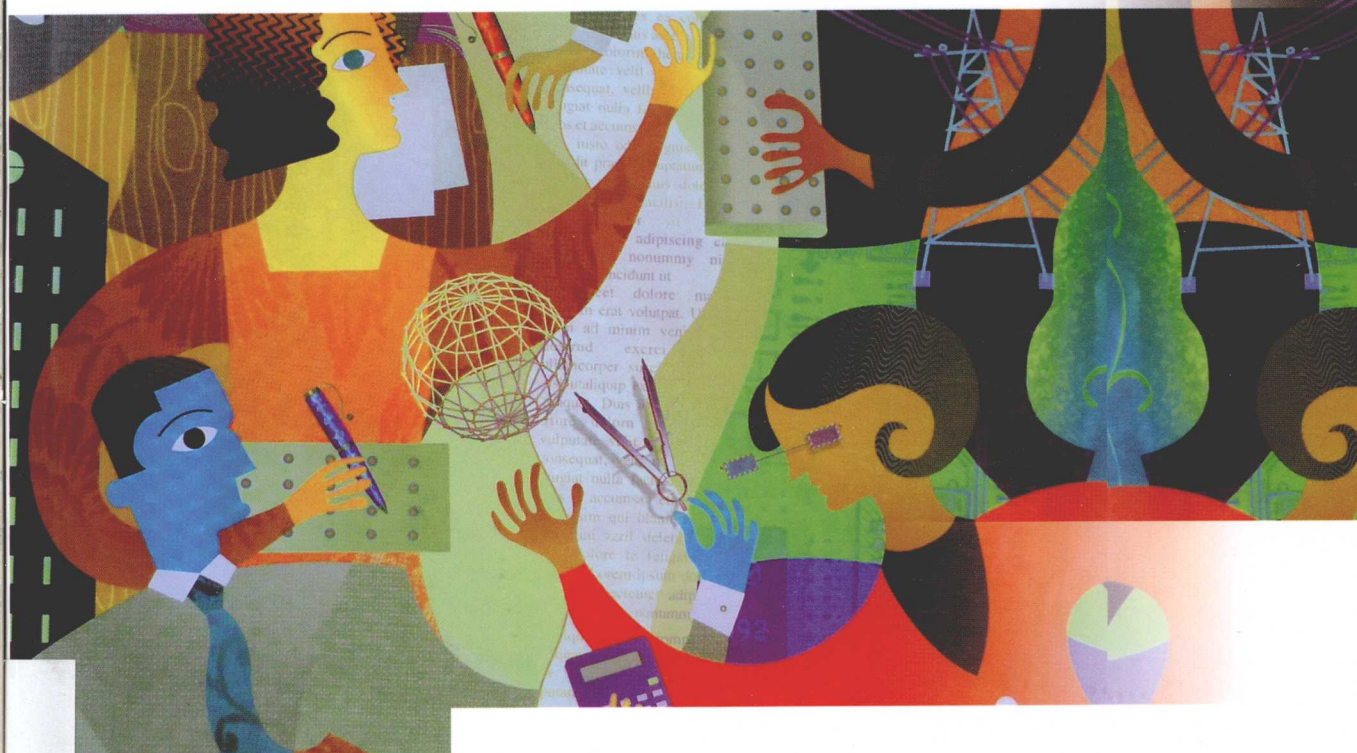
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大学基础英语教程

(第二版) 第3册

学生用书



许明武 ©主编

Essential College English



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大学基础英语教程

(第二版)

第3册

学生用书



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第二版前言

《大学基础英语教程》自2008年5月面世以来,得到了广大师生的厚爱,在激烈的竞争中,不仅站住了脚跟,且稳步发展。五年来,我国大学英语教学发生了很大的变化,更加强调分类指导、因材施教,更加注重能力发展和大学英语教学的人文性、教育性功能的发挥。五年来,我们也陆续收到不少反馈。这些反馈林林总总,既有表扬和肯定,也有意见和建议。因应所有这些变化,为了更好地满足广大师生教与学的需求,更好地体现我国大学英语教学分类指导、因材施教的原则,北京大学出版社外语编辑部和本教材总主编协商,决定对《大学基础英语教程》进行全面修订,并于2013年7月召开了教材修订会。会上,出版社领导、分册主编和责任编辑对教材修订的相关事宜进行了热烈讨论,确定了教材修订的原则、内容、体例、要求、分工和进度。

本次修订沿袭了教材第一版适用、实用、简约、励志的编写理念,保持了唯实性、简约性、实用性和教育性的教材特色,针对我国大学英语教学的新形势和新要求,结合反馈,对教材的课文内容、练习形式、录音制作、学习课件、版式设计、装帧美观等多个方面做了全新改版,以更好地满足广大师生,特别是音体美院校和民族地区院校师生英语教与学的需求。

本次修订主要涉及以下具体内容:

1. 精简了单元主题及内容

进一步贴近教学安排,将第一版中每册书12个单元、3套自测题精简为8个单元、两套自测题。与之相应,各分册的重点技能训练也进一步精炼与整合,分布在8个单元内完成,从而使本教材内容更充实、更精致。

2. 调整了部分课文选文及练习设计

更换了部分内容过时的课文选文,新增了一些时代性、趣味性与可读性兼备的文章,严格避免分册内部单元主题的重合及选文内容的偏僻,使教程第二版更加符合学习者水平,更具适用性、可教性、可学性。注重学以致用,依照使用频率,将常用的英语口语交际功能句型编排在四个分册,并增加了相应的练习,各分册既有侧重,又有机互联,构成一个完整的口语交际能力体系。调整了部分课后练习的题型与题量,更换了原有的课文内容综述练习,改为与课文主题内容密切相关的语言综合运用题型,以提升学生语篇层面的语言使用能力。扩充了课文后的阅读理解、词汇练习、英汉互译的数量,使之更加符合不同学习阶段学生的英语学习实际和需求,进一步夯实学生的语言基础。

3. 更加科学地控制分册内部及分册间的梯度与难度

梯度与难度控制通过主题熟悉度、选文长度、生词量、练习题型及重点技能难易度来实现。各分册编写体例总体保持一致,旨在夯实学生的语言基础,强化英语综合应用能力。因学习目的和学习者水平不同,一、二册和三、四册编写体例有一定的差异,练习题型一、二册原则上为控制题型,三、四册为半开放题型,各册的课文内容和练习设计呈更好的梯形分布,使学生的英语学习和技能发展更加循序渐进,逐步提高。

4. 更加注重学习者友好

除课文、练习、难度等更加贴近学习者的实际需求外,重新制作了课文及课后生词录音,语速适中,优美悦耳,便于学习和模仿。重新编写了教师用书和学习课件。版式设计更加新颖时尚,美观大方。

为了给师生呈现一部内容更好、质量更高的教材,本次修订还调整和充实了编者队伍。《大学基础英语教程》(第二版)第一册由北京科技大学何伟教授主编;第二册由西安交通大学王芳教授主编;第三册由华中科技大学许明武教授主编;第四册由北京交通大学蒋学清教授主编。每册书均有一名资深外籍专家审定,以确保教材内容及语言更规范、更严谨、更自然、更地道。

《大学基础英语教程》(第二版)凝聚着编者、出版社以及广大师生的共同智慧和劳动。我们十分感谢老师们提出的宝贵意见和建议。北京大学出版社外语编辑部张冰主任、责任编辑郝妮娜、李娜和刘文静女士在本书修订和出版过程中付出了辛勤的劳动,谨此致谢!我们期待着经过全新改版和修订的这套大学英语教材更加适用实用、新颖活泼,能更好为师生服务,为我国大学英语教学服务!

限于作者水平,疏漏与错讹之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

二〇一三年十二月

第一版前言

教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)明确指出:“我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间情况差异较大,大学英语教学应按照分类指导、因材施教的原则,以适应个性化教学的实际需要。”

《大学基础英语教程》即是依据《教学要求》编写的一套大学英语教材,主要适用于全国各高等院校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区的非英语专业大学生,旨在使学生通过本教材的系统学习,在英语语言知识、应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际方面能够达到《教学要求》中规定的高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。

一、编写原则

《大学基础英语教程》在编写过程中力图体现以下编写原则:

1. 以《教学要求》为依据,重点培养学生英语综合应用能力。
2. 以人为本,因人制宜,始终考虑适用对象的现有英语水平和实际学习需求。
3. 旨在使学生通过本教材的学习,做到学有所用、学以致用、以用促学、学用统一。力争使语言知识的传授与语言运用能力的提高做到相辅相成、有机互补,既不片面强调语言知识的传授,也不片面强调没有坚实基础的语言能力的提高。

二、教材特色

本教程的特色主要体现为“唯实”、“简约”、“实用”、“教育”四个方面。洞察适用对象外语水平和学习需求之实并以之为本,教材编著与设计力求因应适用对象之求并扼之以要,高度重视学生综合文化素养的培养以及所学外语知识和技能的实际应用,寓人文素养与道德教育于外语学习的潜移默化之中。具体体现如下:

1. 唯实性

本教材专门为全国各高校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区的非英语专业学生所编写,编写体例、课文选材、练习设计等均体现了较强的针对性,以提高学生综合运用语言的能力为出发点和最终归宿,针对学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到因应需求、有的放矢。

2. 简约性

本教材依据目标学生实际情况,不求教材大而全,突出其简约而实用的特点。同时,本教材编写融听、说、读、写、译多种语言技能培养为一体,各册既各有侧重,又有机相连,从而达到全面培养学生综合运用英语能力的目标。

3. 实用性

本教材选材力求语言规范、严谨,选文力求与适用对象的专业和兴趣相关,同时知识性与趣味性兼备。选文富于思想内涵,融语言、文化、技能为一体,有助于学生运用所学外语知识就课文涉及的相关问题阐述自己的观点和看法。这不仅能训练学生的语言技能,同时也能培养学生的综合素养。重点语言知识及技能讲解以及练习的编配侧重使学生学以致用,在知识运用中检验知识,弥补不足。

4. 教育性

外语学习不仅事关学生综合运用英语的能力和学生的国际视野,更是人才培养的有机组成部分。本教材选文不仅注重激发学生的学习兴趣,培养学生的外语技能,更加注重学生综合人文素养的提升和积极人生观与正确价值观的培养,使之在潜移默化之中,启迪学生的思想,陶冶学生的情操。

三、内容结构

《大学基础英语教程》供高等院校非英语专业本科生两学年4个学期使用,重点培养学生综合运用所学英语知识和技能,有效进行口语及书面交际的能力,提高其综合外语文化素养。全教程共4册,每册供一个学期使用。每册教材含12单元课文和3套单元自测题。每一单元含相同或相关主题主、副课文各一篇。主课文前有本单元内容简介(Preview)、听力活动(Lead-in Listening)、口语活动(Communicative Activity)。主课文由读前问题(Pre-reading Questions)、课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、词组(Phrases and Expressions)、专有名词(Proper Names)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)几个部分组成。每篇主课文后均配有课文理解(Getting the Message)、词汇学习(Developing Your Vocabulary)、要点综述(Recognizing Main Ideas)、英汉互译(Trying the Translation)、语篇构建(Organizing Your Ideas)和话题讨论(Beyond the Reading)6项练习。副课文后同样附有生词、词组和注释,配有课文理解(题型与大学英语四级考试速读部分相同)和要点综述两项练习。每单元还配有重点知识或技能(Skill in Focus)及相关练习(Exercises)。

每册书含3个单元自测题,分别插入第4、第8、第12单元之后,自测题内容是对相关单元重点知识与内容的复习与检测,以相关单元内容检测为主,辅之以其他能力测试题。题型与大学英语四级考试新题型以及全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)相近或相同。

每单元可安排4学时,教师可视课文的长度、难度及各校学生的具体情况适度调节。

教师参考书中配有每篇课文的参考译文、背景知识、难点分析与练习答案,重点练习部分附有练习答案详解,供教师备课时参考使用。

四册教材由几所学校合作完成,各册既各有侧重,自成一体,又有机相连。专项知识和技能部分重在技能训练,四册教材分别侧重关键语法、阅读技能、翻译技巧、写作训练。

《大学基础英语教程》第一册由北京科技大学彭漪教授、何伟博士/博士后主编;第二册由山西长治学院晋胜利教授、北京服装学院郭平建教授主编;第三册由华中科技大学许明武教授、山东济宁学院李伯芳教授主编;第四册由北京交通大学蒋学清教授主编。每册书均由一名资深外籍专家审定,以确保教材内容及语言的规范性、严谨性、自然性与真实性。

限于编者水平,疏漏与错讹之处在所难免,敬请专家、读者批评指正。

编者

2008年5月



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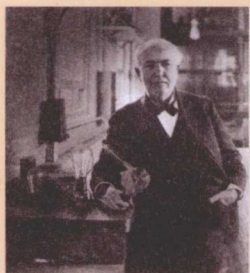
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Unit One

Growing Up

A Famous Quote



Thomas Edison(1847—1931), American inventor, industrial leader. Obtained 1,093 United States patents, the most issued to any individual.

If you don't learn to think when you are young, you may never learn.

— Thomas Edison

如果你年轻时没有学会思考,那就永远学不会思考。

——托马斯·爱迪生

Preview

From the moment a child is born, parents want to give him/her their best. They shower them with love, wrap them in security, feed and comfort them and respond to all their needs. However, on the pathway to growing up, the child may need to experience something else. In growing up, they must learn to survive unaided not only physically but also emotionally and socially. The earlier they begin, the better. Reading the two texts contained in this unit will give a better idea regarding the importance of this subject.

Lead-in Listening

Listen to the passage for three times. Read the following statements and mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage or N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage.

- () 1. Crying for help can be more useful than courage and a spirit of independence.
- () 2. Hong's mother and younger brother stayed at home to take care of his father.
- () 3. Hong did part-time jobs to feed his family and studied at college at the same time.
- () 4. The father and the adopted sister had been abandoned.
- () 5. Hong depended on himself and turned down donations from others.

Speaking Activity

Giving Reasons

Sample dialogue

Read the following conversation from a departmental reception for new students. Pay close attention to how the speakers ask "why" questions and give reasons.

Dr. Smith: Hello, are you Chinese?

Wang: Yes, I am.

Dr. Smith: That's good. Why did you decide to come to this part of the country to study?

Wang: Well, everyone goes to London. It's full of foreign students! We'll never get to know the real England there, and we'll end up speaking our own languages as well.

Dr. Smith: Well, you could be right there. What do you think of the local accent here? Has it been causing you any problems?

Wang: Well, I think it's just a matter of getting used to it, isn't it? I am quite surprised how different the accents are in a small country like England, but I have learnt to like them. Just like in Chinese, the northern accents are humorous, and the southern accents are, well, gentle. Do you have problems with our accents?

Dr. Smith: Not really ... Well, sometimes. Actually, yes...ha-ha. Well, look, let me introduce you to some local students here ...

Guided Practice

Directions: Imagine yourself arriving at London Airport. You have come to study for a year. The Immigration Officer asks you a few questions to which you answer truthfully. Invite the classmate sitting next to you to be the Immigration Officer and role play the conversation between you and the officer. You may use the following tips to help you.

I see you've got much luggage with you. Why's that?

Because ...

... that's why.

... may explain why ...

Contribute to ...

Due to

Owing to ...

Give rise to ...



Text A

Pre-reading questions

1. What do you think of your parents? How do you define a bad mother or father?
2. When did you start to go to school on your own? Describe this experience to the class.

The Baby Eagle

Once upon a time there was a baby eagle living in a **nest perched** on a **cliff overlooking** a beautiful valley with **waterfalls** and **streams**, trees and lots of little animals, running about enjoying their lives.

The baby eagle was fond of the nest. It was the only world he had ever known thus far. It was warm and **comfortable**. It had a great **view**, and even better, in it, he had all the food, love and attention that a great mother eagle could **provide**. Many times each day the mother would **swoop** down from the sky and land in the nest and feed the baby eagle **delicious morsels** of food. She was like a god to him. He had no idea where she came from or how she worked her **magic**. All he could do was to wait for his great mother eagle to provide for him.

The baby eagle was hungry all the time, and the mother eagle would always come just in time with the food and love and attention he **craved**. As time went by, the baby eagle grew big and strong. At the same time, his **vision** grew very sharp. He felt good all the time.

Until one day, the mother stopped coming to the nest.

"Where is my mother? It has been a long time since the last time she came to the nest." The

baby eagle said to himself.

The baby eagle was hungry. "I'm sure to die," said the baby eagle, again and again.

"Very soon, death is coming," he cried, with tears streaming down his face. Over and over. But there was no one there to hear him. Poor little eagle was lonely and desperate.

Then one day the mother eagle appeared at the top of the mountain cliff, with a big bowl of delicious food. She looked down at her baby and the baby looked up at the mother and cried, "Why did you **abandon** me? I'm going to die at any minute. How could you do this to me?"

The mother said, "Here is some very **tasty** and **nourishing** food, all you have to do is come and get it."

"Come and get it?" said the baby, in anger. "How can I get there?"

The mother flew away, leaving the baby eagle alone.

The baby cried and cried and cried, but the mother eagle did not come back.

A few days later, the baby eagle decided to give in, "I'm going to end it all," "I give up. It is time for me to die."

He didn't know his mother was nearby. She swooped down to the nest with his last meal.

"Eat this, it's your last meal." she said.

The baby cried, but he ate and **whined** and whined about what a bad mother she was.

"You're a terrible mother," he said.

The mother eagle did not respond to his cries but instead pushed him out of the nest!

He fell.

Head first.

Picked up speed.

Faster and faster.

He **screamed**. "I'm dying, I'm dying." he kept on crying. He picked up more speed all the way down.

All the while he kept shouting at his mother, "How could you do this to me?"

He looked down.

The ground rushed closer, faster and faster. He could **visualize** his own death so clearly, coming so soon, and cried and whined and **complained**. "This isn't fair!" he screamed.

Then something strange began to happen.

The air suddenly caught behind his arms and they **snapped** away from his body, with a feeling unlike anything he had ever experienced. He looked down and saw the sky. He wasn't moving towards the ground anymore. On the contrary, his eyes were **pointed** up at the sun. The beautiful scenery of the horizon astonished the baby eagle.

"Huh?" he said. "What is going on here?"

"You're flying," his mother said.

"This is fun!" laughed the baby eagle, as he **soared** and **dived** and swooped.

"Yes, it is!" said the mother.

New Words

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---|
| nest | /nest/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a hollow place or structure that a bird makes or chooses for laying its eggs in and sheltering its young 鸟巢; 鸟窝 |
| perch | /pɜ:tʃ/ | <i>v.</i> | to be placed on the top or the edge of sth 置于(顶上或边上) |
| cliff | /klɪf/ | <i>n.</i> | a high area of rock with a very steep side, often at the edge of the sea or ocean (常指海洋旁边的)悬崖; 峭壁 |
| overlook | /,əʊvə'lʊk/ | <i>v.</i> | if a building etc, overlooks a place, you can see that place from the building 俯视; 眺望 |
| waterfall | /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ | <i>n.</i> | a place where a stream or river falls from a high place, for example over a cliff or rock 瀑布 |
| stream | /stri:m/ | <i>n.</i> | a small narrow river 小河; 溪 |
| | | <i>v.</i> | to move or pour out in a continuous flow; to produce a continuous flow of liquid or gas 流; 流动; 流出 |
| comfortable | /'kʌmftəbl/ | <i>adj.</i> | feeling pleasantly physically relaxed; warm enough, without pain 愉快放松的; 舒服的; 安逸的 |
| view | /vju:/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] what you can see from a particular place or position, especially beautiful countryside (从某处看到的)景色, 风景; (尤指)乡间美景 |
| provide | /prə'vaɪd/ | <i>v.</i> | to give sth to sb or make it available for them to use 提供; 供应; 给予 |
| swoop | /swu:p/ | <i>v.</i> | (of a bird or plane) to fly quickly and suddenly downwards, especially in order to attack sb/sth (尤指为了袭击)向下猛冲; 俯冲 |
| delicious | /drɪ'lɪʃəs/ | <i>adj.</i> | having a very pleasant taste or smell 美味的; 可口的; 芬芳的 |
| morsel | /'mɔ:sl/ | <i>n.</i> | a small amount or a piece of sth, especially food 少量; 一块(食物) |
| magic | /'mædʒɪk/ | <i>n.</i> | [U] the secret power of appearing to make impossible things happen by saying special words or doing special things 魔法; 法术; 巫术 |
| crave | /kreɪv/ | <i>v.</i> | to have a very strong desire for sth 渴望; 热望 |

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------|---|
| vision | /ˈvɪʒn/ | n. | [U] the ability to see; the area that you can see from a particular position 视力; 视野 |
| abandon | /əˈbændən/ | v. | to leave sb, especially sb you are responsible for, with no intention of returning (不负责任、义务等)离开; 遗弃; 抛弃 |
| tasty | /ˈteɪsti/ | adj. | having a strong and pleasant flavor 美味的; 可口的; 好吃的 |
| nourish | /ˈnʌrɪʃ/ | v. | to keep a person, an animal or a plant alive and healthy with food, etc. 抚养; 滋养; 养育 |
| whine | /waɪn/ | v. | to complain in an annoying, crying voice 哭哭啼啼; 哭嚷 |
| scream | /skri:m/ | v. | to give a loud, high cry, because you are hurt, frightened, excited, etc. (因伤痛、害怕、激动等)尖叫 |
| visualize | /ˈvɪʒuəlaɪz/ | v. | to form a picture of sb/sth in your mind 使形象化; 想象; 构思; 设想 |
| complain | /kəmˈpleɪn/ | v. | to say that you are annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied about sb/sth 抱怨; 埋怨; 发牢骚 |
| snap | /snæp/ | v. | to move, or to move sth, into a particular position quickly, especially with a sudden sharp noise (使啪地) 打开; 关上; 移动到某位置 |
| point | /pɔɪnt/ | v. | to stretch out your finger or sth held in your hand towards sb/sth in order to show sb where a person or thing is (用手指头或物体) 指; 指向 |
| soar | /sɔ:(r)/ | v. | to rise quickly and smoothly up into the air 升空; 升腾 |
| dive | /daɪv/ | v. | to go steeply down through the air 俯冲 |

Phrases and Expressions

- once upon a time:** used to indicate that something happened or existed a long time ago or in an imaginary world (often at the beginning of children's stories) 从前
- run about:** to run in an area without a definite direction or purpose 乱跑
- just in time:** not late; with enough time to be able to do sth 来得及; 及时
- whine about:** to complain in an annoying way about something unimportant 发牢骚
- pick up speed:** to go faster 加速

Key Sentences

1. Once upon a time there was a baby eagle living in a nest perched on a cliff overlooking a beautiful valley with waterfalls and streams, trees and lots of little animals, running about enjoying their lives.

Paraphrase: A long time ago, there was a baby eagle living in a nest built on a cliff. Looking down from the cliff, he can see a beautiful valley. There were waterfalls, streams, trees and various little animals. They all lived a happy life.

2. The air caught behind his arms and they snapped away from his body, with a feeling unlike anything he had ever experienced.

Paraphrase: The baby eagle's wings were held up by the air around his body then he could spread them. It was a fresh experience for him.

Exercises

I. Checking Your Comprehension

Directions: Choose the best answer to each question with the information from the passage.

1. According to the passage, the baby eagle was living a _____ in general.
 - A) happy life with all the food, love and attention
 - B) hard life because he was hungry
 - C) boring life for he had to stay in the nest
 - D) lonely life because he had no friends
2. According to the passage, _____ is true about the baby eagle.
 - A) He loved the nest because he shared it with others
 - B) He didn't give up or cry after his mother left
 - C) He grew strong and his vision became sharp as time went by
 - D) He didn't eat the last meal
3. The baby eagle _____ when the mother stopped bringing food to him.
 - A) searched for a new nest to live in
 - B) still liked his mother and was grateful to her
 - C) understood his mother's behavior
 - D) thought she was a bad mother
4. The baby eagle _____ after the baby eagle was pushed out of the nest.
 - A) fell onto the ground quickly and died
 - B) screamed and the mother came to save him
 - C) flew as his arms snapped away from his body
 - D) soared to the sky without any difficulty