



二十一世纪全国高等职业院校实用英语教材

New Practical College English



学生用书

第3册

新编 大学 实用

英语 教程

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对外经济贸易大学出版社

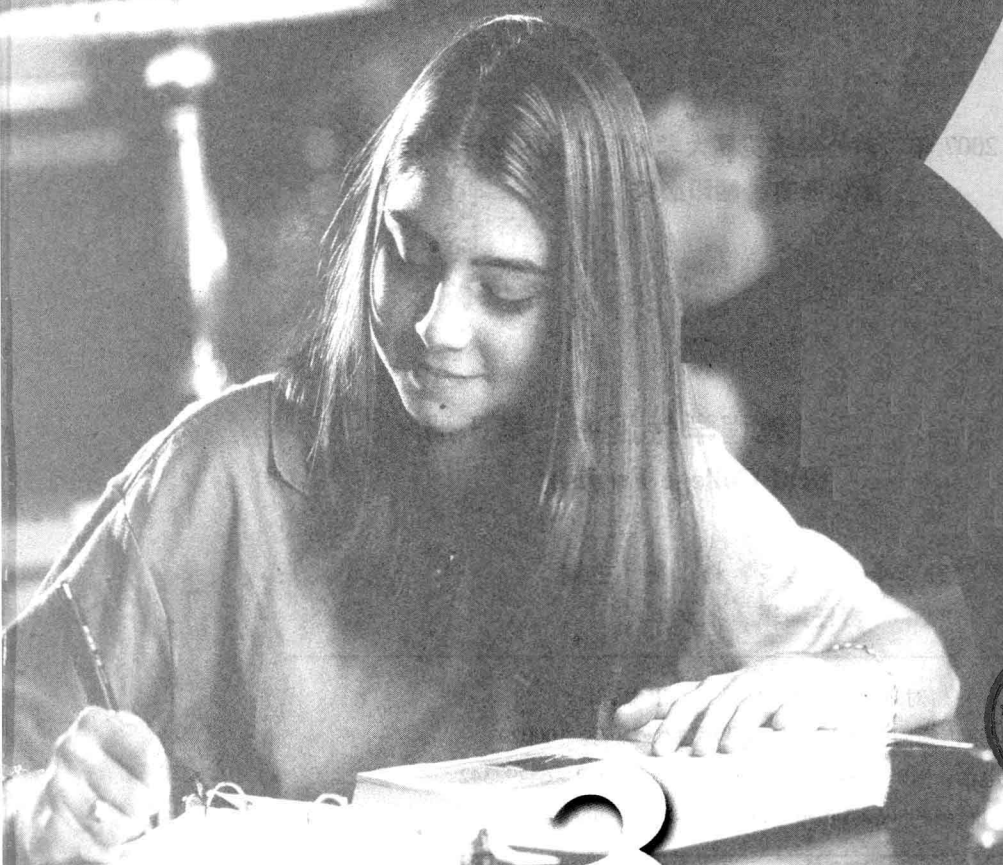
University of International Business and Economics Press



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University of International Business and Economics Press

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编大学实用英语教程学生用书. 第3册/孙正峰
等主编. —北京: 对外经济贸易大学出版社, 2007
ISBN 978-7-81078-886-1
I. 新… II. 孙… III. 英语—高等学校—教材
IV. H31
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 081253 号

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新编大学实用英语教程学生用书 第3册
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对外经济贸易大学出版社
北京市朝阳区惠新东街10号 邮政编码: 100029
邮购电话: 010-64492338 发行部电话: 010-64492342
网址: <http://www.uibep.com> E-mail: uibep@126.com

天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行
成品尺寸: 203mm × 280mm 19.25 印张 265 千字
2007 年 6 月北京第 1 版 2007 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-81078-886-1
印数: 0 001-5 000 册 定价: 28.80 元

前言

为了提高高职高专英语的教学质量,进一步实施教育部“高等学校教学质量和教学改革工程”,加速实现与国际英语教学的接轨,我们结合当前国内外英语教学的实际情况,特邀美国伊利诺伊州长州立大学文理学院原院长Roger K. Oden教授担任总审校、首都师范大学外国语学院林立教授为总主编、北京大学赴美学者于义平先生为总策划,同时组织了一批来自全国高职高专院校的教授和骨干教师,共同参与编写,在反复探讨、研究的基础上,数易其稿,最终编写出这套科学的、实用的《新编大学实用英语教程》。

本教程具有如下特点:

全面涵盖 梯次科学

紧扣纲要 系统全面 编者严格按照教育部颁布的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》进行编写。全套教材共分四册,每册由学生用书、教学参考书、练习册、多媒体教学光盘、电子教案、录音磁带等六个部分构成。它涵盖了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和技能。

体例科学 统筹安排 教程的主体部分按照话题和功能、课文学习、综合练习和写作训练的体例进行编排,兼顾英语学习的听、说、读、写、译五方面要素。每个单元两个语篇,内容与单元话题一致。Text A为一般性阅读材料,作为精读课文。Text B为应用性阅读材料,作为泛读课文。

由浅入深 梯次渐进 本套教材对内容的难度、梯度都进行了较为科学的设置。文章以一般性阅读材料为主,在文章的长度和生词量的设计上梯次递进。在课文长度的安排上,第一册分8个单元,每篇课文的阅读量在300字左右;第二册分10个单元,每篇课文400字左右;第三册分10个单元,每篇课文500字左右;第四册分10个单元,每篇课文600字左右。难度也相应由浅入深,在高中水平的基础上,从第一册开始,逐步达到高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges) B级水平,从第二册第六单元开始逐渐过渡到英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges) A级水平,第三册达到A级的标准,第四册达到非英语专业的四级水平。

夯实基础 拓展视野

重视基础 提高技能 在词汇学习中增加了学习方法的指导,并给出重点单词的同根词、同义词以及反义词,以便学生举一反三,迅速扩大词汇的储备量。

本套教材中,学生用书的每单元均精心设计了数量可观的练习题,以备学生加强基础训练。同时,考虑到部分学生入学时需要加强综合处理基础知识的能力,本套教材特别编写了配套的《练习册》,以便学生及时复习和巩固本单元所学知识。

课后练习及练习册中的题型、题量均参照高等学校英语应用能力考试 (Practical English Test for Colleges) 进行编写。听说部分,注重交际能力的培养,设计了内容丰富的常用“语言库”。

增加趣味 拓展视野 学好英语需要掌握一定的学习技巧,还应了解西方国家的相关文化,本教程兼顾了这两个方面。每个单元都附有英语学习方法、名人名言和文化知识简介,使学生能够轻松愉快地完成对每个单元内容的学习。教师用书中还附有相应的文化背景介绍,拓展了知识的广度与深度。

本套教程中,各个单元的文章及练习材料都选用原文资料,内容涵盖文化、体育、娱乐、社会、自然等多角度、多层次的知识,注重新颖性、趣味性、实用性的统一。

设计独特 学教两便

教学参考 智囊助手 在设计上,将教学参考书与学生用书合为一体,方便了教师的授课活动。同时,每个部分都附有参考教案,起到辅助教师备课的作用。另外,背景知识中偏难词汇均有汉语翻译,课文和练习题附有详细的讲解和参考译文,绝大部分的生词都附有例句及例句的译文,使用极为方便,是教师的得力助手。

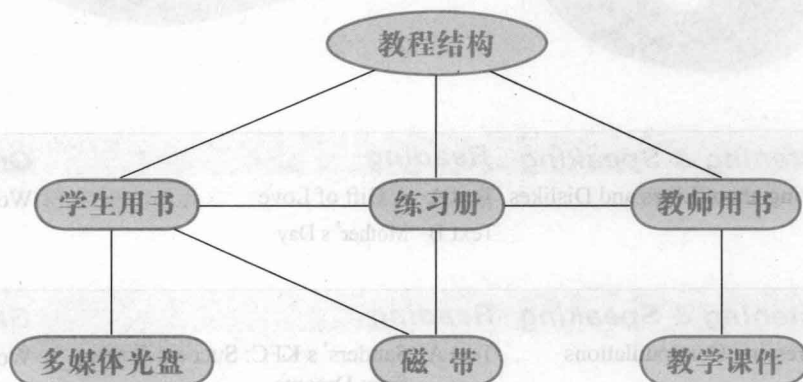
综合练习 周到合理 《练习册》的内容与每个单元的主题相关,题型的设计上与高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)一致,学生可以通过做课后练习逐步熟悉应试题型,以便顺利通过考试。同时,考虑到学生的自主学习和老师讲解的需要,练习册的答案与练习题分开装订,便于教师教学测验和学生自我测试,体现了人性化的特点。

立体教学 电子课件

立体教学 新颖便捷 电子技术的辅助教学手段与传统纸质教材相结合。我们充分运用先进的科学技术,制作了供教师使用的课堂电子教案和供学生使用的多媒体光盘,以使课堂教学和课后自学更加直观、便捷。

本套丛书特设计了多媒体教学光盘,其中听力部分还配有音带,整个听力部分都和高等学校英语应用能力考试形式一致,便于教师对学生进行考前辅导,也方便学生自学备考。

辅助课本 完美契合 多媒体助学光盘、电子教案与课本相配套。每单元包括课文录音、译文、语言点讲解、背景知识、实用写作、练习题讲解及标准答案解析等。在课文学习中可以实现单句、单段及全文录音循环播放。语言点与生词讲解内容充实,例句丰富,练习题类型多样,操作方便,并且配有练习题答案解析及评分,与课本相辅相成。



Listening & Speaking

分为听和说两大部分。听的练习包括简短会话和情景对话；说的部分包括常用语提示及情景练习。

Reading

由课文A、课文B以及相关练习组成。课文A后有六项练习，考查了对文章大意、重要细节的理解以及对词汇、重点句型的灵活运用；课文B后有一项练习，主要考查对文章大意的理解。

Grammar

由浅入深、分阶段、有计划地剖析语法知识。本部分有一项练习，针对本单元的语法要点加强训练。

Translation

从词汇、语法、习惯等不同角度讲解翻译技巧。本部分有两项练习，针对本单元的翻译要点加强训练。

Writing

指导学生完成各类应用文的写作，包括填写表格与单证、制作贺卡与海报等。本部分有两项练习，针对本单元所学的应用文类型加强训练。

Culture Tips

言简意赅地介绍西方国家风土人情、生活习惯、精神风貌和人文自然等各方面的特点。

Learning Tips

提纲挈领地点拨学习方法，极具针对性和实用性。

本套教材是专家、学者及一线教师共同打造的系统工程，倾注了编者无数的心血和汗水。但由于编者水平所限，如有疏漏，恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编者

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NEW PRACTICAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

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Translation of Service Ads	Letters of Enquiry and Quotation	Self-confidence	Retelling
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Unit 1 Love

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Fill in Business Forms (Form of Placing an Order)





Loved people are loving people.

~ Katharine Hepburn



Part I Listening & Speaking

Talking about Likes and Dislikes

Words

1. * sandwich	['sænwɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i>	two pieces of bread with cheese, meat, vegetables, cooked egg, etc. between them 夹心面包, 三明治
2. ♦ salty	['sɔ:ltɪ]	<i>adj.</i>	tasting of or containing salt 有盐分的, 咸味浓的
3. * appeal	[ə'pi:l]	<i>vi.</i>	to be attractive 吸引; 引起兴趣
4. * loyal	['lɔɪəl]	<i>adj.</i>	always supporting your friends, principles, country, etc. 忠诚的, 忠心的
5. * master	['mɑ:stə]	<i>n.</i>	a person who orders others 主人
6. ♦ bark	[bɑ:k]	<i>v.</i>	to make sounds like a dog 吠, 咆哮
7. * disgusting	[dɪs'gʌstɪŋ]	<i>adj.</i>	extremely unpleasant and making you feel sick 令人厌恶的
8. ♦ fascinating	['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ]	<i>adj.</i>	extremely interesting 迷人的, 醉人的

Phrases

1. appeal to	有吸引力
2. would rather do	更愿(做……); 比较愿意(做……)

Listening practice

Short Conversations

Directions: You will hear two short conversations in this section. Each conversation will be spoken twice.

Listen carefully and do the exercises.



Task 1 Fill in the blanks with the words you hear in Conversation 1

W: We are having _____ tonight. Do you _____ it?

M: It's okay.

W: Just "okay"?

M: Oh, I guess it's not bad.

W: I get the _____ that you don't like sandwich very much.

M: Well, I don't _____ it. But, I don't like it either. It's just okay.

W: Maybe tomorrow we'll have something you like _____.

M: I hope so.

Task 2 Listen to Conversation 2 and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

- 1 Both Wang Ming and Zhang Ling are happy because the winter vacation is coming. ()
- 2 Both Wang Ming and Zhang Ling like traveling. ()
- 3 Wang Ming plans to go to Xinjiang while Zhang Ling wants to go to Tibet. ()
- 4 Zhang Ling likes traveling by plane because it's faster and more comfortable. ()
- 5 Wang Ming prefers traveling by train because it can save money. ()

Practice

Directions: Paul and Bob are in a restaurant, having a chicken dish and some noodles. They are talking about the food they are eating. Complete the following conversation by filling in the blanks.

Bob: Paul, what _____ this food?

Paul: Well, I hate to say this, Bob, but this is not the best food I've had. I _____ this chicken dish; it's too salty. I _____ soft noodles to hard ones, and the vegetables don't really _____ to me.

Bob: Frankly speaking, I'm not _____ on this meal, either. I don't think this



restaurant will stay in business very long.

Paul: I _____ the restaurant across the street because the food there tastes better.

Bob: I really think that place is much better, too. Let's go there next time.

Situational Dialogues

Directions: You will hear two situational dialogues in this section. Each dialogue will be spoken twice. Listen carefully and do the exercises.

Task 1 Listen to Dialogue 1 and answer the following questions

- 1 Why does the man look so sad?

Because he heard that seven dogs _____.

- 2 What kind of pet does the man like? Why?

The man likes _____ because they are _____.

- 3 Does the woman like dogs? Why or why not?

_____, _____. Because she is _____.

- 4 Why does the man dislike snakes?

Because he thinks snakes _____.

- 5 What kind of wild animal does the woman like? Why?

She likes _____ because they are _____.

Task 2 Listen to Dialogue 2 and make the choices

- 1 Mike went to Qingdao and stayed there for _____.

A. three months B. three days C. three weeks D. three years

- 2 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the conversation?

A. Mike likes Qingdao because he can swim in the sea whenever he likes.

B. Mike likes Qingdao because the seafood there is cheap and delicious.

C. Mike likes Qingdao because the hotels there are very clean.

D. Mike likes Qingdao because the people there are very kind.

- 3 According to the conversation, Mike likes the following cities except _____.

A. Shanghai B. Guilin C. Beijing D. Qingdao

- 4 Kate doesn't like big cities because of _____.

A. the heavy traffic B. the noise

C. the dirty air

D. all of the above

5 Which of the following cities does Kate like?

- A. Beijing. B. Shanghai. C. Guangzhou. D. Sanya.

Practice

Directions: You (A) and your friend (B) are talking about the movies you like and dislike.

Complete the following dialogue by filling in the blanks.

A: Hi, B! What do you like doing in your spare time?

B: I am interested in seeing movies. _____?

A: I'm a movie fan, too. What kind of movie do you like best?

B: _____ because _____.

A: _____, I am not _____ romantic movies. _____ because _____.

B: How about tragedies and comedies, which do you prefer?

A: _____ tragedies because _____.

B: But I _____ comedies because _____.

A: Do you like cartoons?

B: Sure. Cartoons are also my favorites.

A: Me, too. Then how about seeing *Shrek 3*, tonight?

B: Great!

(Students may have different answers to the blanks.)

Language bank

Expressing likes, dislikes and preferences

Enquiry

Which do you prefer, pure water or coffee?

你喜欢什么,纯净水还是咖啡?

Which do you like better, eggs or fish?

哪一个你更喜欢,鸡蛋还是鱼?

What would you like to have, an apple or a pear?

你想吃苹果还是梨?

Which would you choose, the recorder or the mp3 player?

收放机和 mp3, 你选哪一个?

Would you like to...?

你愿意做……吗?

Would you prefer to...?

你喜欢做……吗?

Would you rather...?

你愿意做……吗?

Would you care for...?

你喜欢……吗?

Do you want to...?

你想做……吗?

Answer

I prefer pears to apples.

我喜欢梨,不喜欢苹果。

I prefer dumpling to noodles.

我喜欢饺子,不喜欢面条。

I like neither, but of the two, I prefer that one.

两个我都不喜欢,但相比之下我喜欢那个。



I would rather have a TV than a radio.	我宁愿看电视也不愿听收音机。
I prefer to do my chores rather than go shopping.	我宁愿在家做家务,也不愿去购物。
I prefer to eat noodles rather than rice.	我宁愿吃面条,也不愿吃米饭。
To be honest, I'd rather not...	老实说,我不愿意……
Frankly, I'm not keen on...	坦白说,我不喜欢……
I tend to prefer...	我趋向喜欢……
I really like...	我真的喜欢……
I find... interesting (pleasing).	我觉得/发现……有意思(令人高兴)。
... appeals to me.	我喜欢……/……讨我喜欢。
I can't stand rude behavior.	我忍受不了粗暴的行为。
I can't bear being looked down upon.	被人瞧不起,我可受不了。

Speaking activities

Activity 1

Directions: Work in pairs. Suppose you are talking with your partner about your likes and dislikes of the following subjects.

Colours: red/blue

Pets: cat/dog

Languages: Chinese/English

Sports: running/swimming

Seasons: winter/summer

Activity 2

Directions: Work in pairs. Please make up your own dialogues based on the following situations, and you may refer to the sentences in Language bank.

Situation 1: You are at a fruit shop, intending to buy some fruits. Decide what you prefer: apple, banana, pear, orange, peach(桃子), pineapple(菠萝), strawberry(草莓), watermelon(西瓜).

Situation 2: You are discussing about how to memorize English words. You and your partner get used to different ways listed as follows in the table.

You	Your partner
like to get up early	prefers to stay up late
like to read aloud	is used to reading in silence
like to memorize words one by one	prefers to keep words in mind by reading passages

Learning Tips

思维锻炼 (Thinking Practice)

要想提高英语口语学习的效率,就要理解本族语者的思维方式,这是交流的关键。锻炼英语思维应注意以下几点:首先,要了解外国的风俗习惯、文化背景。这样能更好地理解对方要表达的意图。其次,要学会描述事物的方法。在英语思维练习中,要训练对同一事物采用多种方式表达。再次,要学几句习语。这会使你更快地融入其中,更准确地理解对方要表达的意图。最后,要为自己创造语言环境,加强训练。

Part II Reading

Text A A Gift of Love

Pre-reading task: discuss the following questions

1. In your opinion, what is love?
2. Give an example to show your parents' love to you.
3. Have you ever heard of any story of love? Share the story with your classmates.



“Can I see my baby?” the happy new mother asked. When the **bundle** was **nestled** in her arms and she moved the **fold** of cloth to look upon his tiny and **pink** face, she cried loudly. The doctor turned quickly and looked out of the tall hospital window. The baby had been born without ears. Time proved that the baby’s hearing was perfect. It was only his appearance that was **spoiled**.

② Ten years later, when he rushed home from school one day and **flung** himself into his mother’s arms, she **sighed**, knowing that his life was to be a **succession** of **heartbreaks**. He cried out the tragedy. “A boy, a big boy... called me a **freak**.”

③ As time passed by, he grew up. He was handsome and a welcome student in the class. He developed a talent for literature and music. But there were still some students who often laughed at him, because he had no ears. His mother was very sad about it.

④ Soon, the boy’s father had a **session** with the family **physician**. “I believe I could **graft** on a pair of outer ears, if they could be obtained”, the doctor decided. So the search began for a person who would make such a sacrifice for a young man. Two years went by. Then, one day, the father said, “You are going to the hospital, son. Mother and I have someone who will **donate** the ears you need. But it is a secret.”

⑤ The operation was a **brilliant** success, and a new person emerged. His talents **blossomed** into **genius**, and school and college became a series of **triumphs**. He was confident in doing everything. Later he married and entered the **diplomatic** service. “But I must know the fact,” he urged his father. “Who donated ears for me? Why was he willing to help me? I should meet him and tell him how much I have owed him. I could never do enough for him.”

⑥ “I do not believe you could,” said the father, “but the agreement was that you could not know it.”

⑦ The years kept their deep secret, but the day did come. He stood with his father close to his mother. Slowly, tenderly, the father **stretched** forth a hand and raised the thick, **reddish-brown** hair to reveal that the mother had no outer ears.

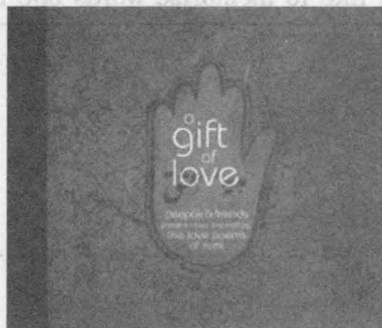
⑧ “Mother said she was glad she never let her hair be cut,” he whispered gently, “and nobody ever thought mother less beautiful, did they?”

⑨ Real beauty lies not in the physical appearance, but in the heart.

⑩ Real treasure lies not in what that can be seen, but in what that cannot be seen.

⑪ Real love lies not in what that is done and known, but in what that is done but not known.

(604 words)



生词量	总词数	生词率	B 级词汇(*)	A 级词汇(*)	超纲词汇(◆)
21	604	3.5%	2	3	16

New words

1. ◆ bundle [ˈbʌndl] *n.* sth. wrapped or tied up for carrying; a package 包袱
2. ◆ nestle [ˈnesl] *vi.* to move into a comfortable position 舒适地坐定, 偎依
3. * fold [fəʊld] *v.* to bend over or double up so that one part lies on another part 折叠, 重叠
4. ◆ pink [pɪŋk] *n.* of a pale red colour 粉红色
5. * spoil [spɔɪl] *vt.* to damage, ruin 损坏
6. ◆ fling [flɪŋ] *v.* (flung, flung) to throw with violence 猛扔
7. ◆ sigh [saɪ] *v.* take a long deep breath that can be heard, expressing sadness, tiredness, relief, etc. 叹气; 叹气地表述
8. ◆ succession [səkˈseʃən] *n.* the act or process of following in order or sequence 连续, 一个接一个的行为或过程
 successive [səkˈsesɪv] *adj.* 相继的, 依次的, 继承的
9. ◆ heartbreak [ˈhɑːtbreɪk] *n.* overwhelming sorrow, grief, or disappointment 极度悲痛、悲伤或失望
 heartbreaking [ˈhɑːtbreɪkɪŋ] *adj.* 使心碎的
10. ◆ freak [fri:k] *n.* person considered abnormal because of his behavior, appearance, ideas, etc. 畸形的人; 怪物
11. ◆ session [ˈseʃən] *n.* a meeting or series of such meetings 会议, 会面
12. ◆ physician [fɪˈzɪʃən] *n.* a person licensed to practice medicine; a medical doctor 准予行医的人; 医生
13. ◆ graft [grɑːft] *v.* to unite (a shoot or bud) with a growing plant by insertion or by placing in close contact 嫁接
14. ◆ donate [dəʊˈneɪt] *vt.* to present as a gift to a fund or cause; contribute 捐赠; 贡献
 donation [dəʊˈneɪʃən] *n.* 捐赠, 赠送; 赠品, 捐款
 donator [dəʊˈneɪtə] *n.* 捐赠人
15. * brilliant [ˈbrɪljənt] *adj.* full of light; shining 光辉的, 明亮的, 照耀的
 brilliantly [ˈbrɪljəntli] *adv.* 辉煌地, 出色地; 聪明地