



网络继续教育课程学习指导丛书

# 大学英语

3

## College English

总主编：赵 雄

主编：刘春华 刘胜连 熊晓敏 吴新华



武汉理工大学出版社

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College English (III)

总主编 赵 雄

主 编 刘春华 刘胜莲 熊晓敏 吴新华

副主编 杨晓丽 万 孜 何丽娟

李春芳 曾仲贤 刘仙泉

陈 燕

武汉理工大学出版社

· 武汉 ·

## 内 容 提 要

本书是根据全国网络继续教育教学大纲编写的供参加网络继续教育学习的学员使用的大学英语课程教材。全书共分八个单元,每个单元都讨论一个相关的主题,包括:如何对待金钱、如何对待自己的缺点、关于对爱的理解、名人传记、家庭与婚姻、西方的人文价值观与传统文化、人与自然的关系、处于剧变中的现代社会等,内容相当广泛。每个单元均由英语语言知识运用,两篇课文及相关练习,语法专题知识讲座及单元同步测试等环节构成,供完成了中学阶段英语课程学习的各专业学生使用。

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# 前 言

《大学英语》第一到第三册及相应的考试与学习指导书是根据全国网络继续教育教学大纲编写的一套教材,可供完成了中学阶段英语课程学习的各专业学生使用。

自 1999 年现代远程教育试点工作开展以来,我国网络教育蓬勃发展,试点规模不断扩大,质量稳步提高,已取得了宝贵的经验和可喜的成果。但在发展过程中也存在着一些问题,如教材不统一,使用其它教材又太难,学生的学习基础参差不齐,考试不易统一等。为进一步加强网络教育的规范化管理,提高网络教育的社会声誉,确保网络教育人才培养的质量,促进网络教育健康有序地发展,教育部已对现代远程教育试点高校网络教育的部分公共课实行全国统一考试。大学英语课也是统考课程之一。因此大学英语教学在各个专业培养过程中占有相当重要的地位。为了配合教育部的统考,同时也为了更适应在职学生的学习方式和特点,为了他们能更好更方便地学习英语课程,我们组织了多所高校一线资深教师精心编写了这套较为适合在职学生学习的教材,全套教材共分 4 册,其中包括一本学习指导书。

该教材有以下特色:

1. 起点低,适用于学过英语但又在这段时间里未继续学习或使用英语的在职学员。
2. 重视语法在成年人学习外语中的作用,系统地讲解了语法并配有相应的练习。
3. 课文文章选材新颖,很多题材都选自最近一两年国内外的出版物。
4. 与全国网络教育统一考试英语卷相匹配,例如:每课都有 dialogue,在帮助学生学会实际使用英语的同时,也让他们适应“交际用语”的考试试题。
5. 考虑到成人学生的学习条件和全国网络教育统一考试的题型,本教材没有编写听力练习。但我们在练习中增加了多项选择练习习题的比重,以提高理解和运用英语的语言能力。

为了方便学生期末考试和全国网络教育统一考试,我们根据考试题型和每个

单元的词汇等给每个单元编写了配套练习及单元同步测试,这既巩固了对每个单元词汇的记忆和掌握也为迎接考试打下了牢固的基础。参加本套教材编写工作的有:中国地质大学、西安交通大学、西南财经大学、四川广播电视大学、华中师范大学、华中科技大学、武汉广播电视大学、武汉理工大学、重庆广播电视大学等单位。

《大学英语(三)》是这套教材的第三册。全书由赵雄任总主编,刘春华、刘胜莲、熊晓敏、吴新华任主编,万孜、杨晓丽、何丽娟、李春芳、曾仲贤、刘仙泉、陈燕任副主编。

由于编写时间仓促,加之我们水平有限,错漏之处在所难免。恳请各位专家及广大读者不吝批评、指正。

编 者

2009.12.31 于武汉

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# **Unit 1**

## **Attitude to Money**



# 文化导入

## Introduction to the Text

如何对待金钱,每个人都有自己的态度。在 Text A 中,作者在一开篇就很坦率地说:“钱似乎是一个跨越疆界,跨越语言障碍的话题。每个人都需要钱,每个人都需要它。拥有多少钱就决定了我们过什么样的生活。”你是否认同这个观点呢?有着不同文化背景的人对储蓄和消费的看法往往有所不同,让我们看看北美和西欧主要发达国家的人们怎样看待金钱吧。消费后给提供服务的服务员小费,在西方国家是一种基本礼节和普遍行为,对此我们可能比较陌生,让我们看看西方人是怎样看待给小费的吧,这里面原来也有很多讲究呢!

# Unit 1

## Attitude to Money



### Dialogue A

Ruth: Henry, I want to buy some books about animals. And I've been to several bookstores nearby, but I failed to find them. Do you know any other bookstores?

Henry: I remember there is a large bookstore named Rainbow.

Ruth: Is it larger than the bookstores here?

Henry: Sure. It is a three-story building. There are many more books there.

Ruth: Where is it? Is it far from here?

Henry: Not very far. It's in the southeast of the city, David Hall 83. About 20 minutes by car.

Ruth: Thank you. I'll go there.



### Dialogue B

(Cathy wants to buy a scarf to protect herself from the dust storm.)

Cathy: Could you show me some scarves?

Salesgirl: What kind of scarf shall I show you? We have them in all sorts and sizes.

Cathy: Show me some of the latest fashion, please.

Salesgirl: At your service. Will this suit you?

Cathy: Yes, it will; this must be the foreign produce.

Salesgirl: This is Chinese-made.

Cathy: Let me try it on. I think it really suits me. Can you give me some discount on it?

Salesgirl: Yes, it's already fifty Yuan off the original price.

Cathy: But that still sounds expensive.

Salesgirl: Sorry, we can't come down any more.

## ***Text A***

### **So Much to Learn**

It does not matter where you come from or what language you speak when it comes to money. Everyone wants it and everyone needs it. How much money you have can determine what kind of life you lead. If you have a lot of money, you can travel around the world, live in a beautiful place, eat a variety of healthy and delicious food, and buy some of your favorite things. If you have little money, you will have to work hard just to support yourself and your family. You may not be able to afford to buy all the things you want.

Although every country uses money, there are very large differences in the amount of money that each country has and the way they choose to spend it. There are many differences in attitudes and spending habits in different countries.

Many Western countries have different opinions about how to spend their money. There is a famous saying that “Some people work to live and others live to work”. Many people do not have the same desire to live in a large home or drive a large car as North Americans do. Their priorities are leisure time for family and community life. On the other hand, many North Americans try to earn as much money as possible to buy large expensive houses, nice cars, and also save a lot of money.

Some North Americans save millions of dollars and don't even spend it. However, not all North Americans are like this. Many people use credit cards and borrow a lot of money from the bank to live an exciting lifestyle. Unfortunately, this usually catches up with them and they will have to work extra hard to make their bill payments.

In economically developing countries, such as China, a large majority of the



people have little money. In most Western countries there is a large “middle class”. The people in the middle class have a lot of disposable income that helps fuel the economy. With this disposable income, people have choices. They can spend their money right away, or they can invest it. They can choose to be either risky or conservative with their investments.

One of the places to invest money is in the stock market. People can buy shares in companies that they think will be successful. If the company does well, these people can earn a lot of money. If the company does poorly, they can lose their shirts. Investing in the stock market can be risky. If you are more conservative, you can invest your money in guaranteed interest investments. If you invest in these, you are guaranteed to earn a certain interest rate each year. For example, if the interest rate is 5%, and if you invested \$100, then one year later, you would have \$105. There are many other kinds of investments as well, such as land and buildings, valuable art or other possessions that tend to rise in value.

Of course money is not everything. It is important to have money but also important not to become too greedy with it. Remember, the best things in life are free! (534 words)



## New Words

**determine** [di'tə:min]

*v.* 决心, 决意, 确定; 限定, 规定

**delicious** [di'li:ʃəs]

*adj.* 可口的, 美味的

**attitude** ['ætɪtju:d]

*n.* 态度, 看法, 姿势

**desire** [di'zaɪə]

*n.* 愿望, 欲望, 情欲

**priority** ['praɪ'ɔ:riti]

*n.* 优先权, 优先顺序, 优先

**leisure** ['leɪʒə;'li:ʒə]

*adj.* 空闲的

*n.* 空闲, 闲暇

**credit** ['kredit]

*n.* 信用, 荣誉, 贷款, 学分

**economically** [i:kə'nɒmɪkəli]

*adv.* 经济地

**majority** [mə'dʒɔ:riti]

*n.* 多数, 大多数

**disposable** [dis'pəʊzəbl]

*adj.* 一次性使用的, 用完便扔的, 用后即丢弃的

<b>fuel</b> [fjuəl]	<i>vt.</i> 刺激,保持……的进行;激起
<b>conservative</b> [kən'sə:vətiv]	<i>adj.</i> 保守的; <i>n.</i> 保守的人
<b>risky</b> ['riski]	<i>adj.</i> 危险的,冒险的,大胆的
<b>guarantee</b> [ˌgærən'ti:]	<i>v. &amp; n.</i> 保证,担保
<b>earn</b> [ɜ:n]	<i>v.</i> 赚得,获得
<b>department</b> [di'pɑ:tmənt]	<i>n.</i> 部,部门,系



## Phrases & Expressions

<b>a variety of</b>	种种,各种各样
<b>on the other hand</b>	从另一方面说(常与 on the one hand 连用)
<b>right away</b>	立即,马上
<b>catch up with</b>	(麻烦、职责等)缠住
<b>in value</b>	在价值上
<b>be greedy with</b>	贪爱,渴望



## Notes to the text

1. It does not matter where you come from or what language you speak when it comes to money. 钱,似乎是一个跨越疆界,跨越语言障碍的话题。

**when it comes to……**: on the subject of 谈到……

e. g. : I can use a computer, but when it comes to repairing them, I know nothing. 我会使用计算机,但若谈到修理,我就一窍不通了。

When it comes to decorating the house, he is the only expert here. 若谈到装修房子,在这里就只有他是专家。

2. Their priorities are leisure time for family and community life. 他们把和家人相处和社交生活看得更重要。

**priority**: the thing that you think is most important and that needs attention before anything else. 优先考虑的事。

e. g. : First we have to decide what our priorities are. 首先让我们决定优先考虑的事项。

Manufacturers are making safety a design priority. 制造商正在把安全作为设计中优先考虑的事项。

3. In most Western countries there is a large “middle class”. The people in the middle class have a lot of disposable income that helps fuel the economy.

**disposable:** available to be used 可使用的, 可支配的

e. g. : We use disposable, single-use needles, disposable wells, and use an autoclave for all other equipment. 我们使用可抛型一次性的针, 可抛型色料杯, 其他设施则用高压消毒。

Covering your mouth with a disposable tissue when you cough or sneeze is also a good practice. 当你咳嗽或打喷嚏时, 用一次性纸巾遮住口鼻也是一个好的习惯。

**fuel:** stimulate

e. g. : The attempts to stop the strike only fuelled the worker's resentment. 制止罢工的企图只能使工人更加不满。

Donations from all over the world fueled the reconstruction of the disastrous region. 来自世界各地的捐款促进了灾区重建。

4. If the company does poorly, they can lose their shirts. 如果公司经营得不好, 他们就可能血本无归。

lose one's shirt: lose everything one has.

e. g. : It's an unwise investment, and you may lose your shirt on it. 这是个不明智的投资, 你会血本无归的。

The financial crisis is overwhelming, and many people lose their shirts. 经济危机影响深远, 很多人倾家荡产。



## Exercises for Text A

### I. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the following sentences and decide whether they are TRUE or FALSE.

1. If you are rich enough, you can have whatever you want.
2. Stock market is a very safe place to invest one's money.
3. All people want to have a large home or drive a car.
4. Many people use credit cards and borrow a lot of money from the bank to live

an exciting lifestyle.

5. According to the writer, the best things in life are free!

## II. Vocabulary & Structure

### Section A. Filling Blanks

**Directions:** *Filling blanks with the given words. Change the forms where necessary.*

department	majority	leisure	economically	fuel
conservative	determine	priority	variety	guarantee

- The exam results could \_\_\_\_\_ your career.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ books in his study.
- As a result, nuclear energy cannot yet compete \_\_\_\_\_ with conventional sources.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the senators are against the amendments to the constitution.
- Quality time with family is always the \_\_\_\_\_ on the general manager's schedule.
- Many shopkeepers \_\_\_\_\_ satisfaction to customers.
- His indifference \_\_\_\_\_ his wife's anger.
- Our university has many lovely gardens, where the students can read and relax in their \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- He brought new energy to the science \_\_\_\_\_.
- The researchers made a \_\_\_\_\_ guess at the population of Tokyo.

### Section B. Substitution

**Directions:** *Rewrite the sentences with the words or phrases given in brackets.*

- The guests are enjoying the tasty cherry pie. (delicious)
- It's not wise to tell lies, for you'll have to tell more lies to keep your first lies. Therefore, all the lies will get you into big trouble sooner or later. (catch up with)
- He began to look for another position immediately. (right away)
- Investing in the stock market can be in a risk. (risky)
- There are all kinds of goods in the little supermarket around the corner. (a

variety of)

### Section C. Multiple Choice

**Directions:** Choose the best one to complete the following sentences.

- I have a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ to travel.  
A. wish                  B. desire                  C. thought                  D. idea
- I'm only worried about his \_\_\_\_\_ to the job; his competence is out of question.  
A. idea                  B. feeling                  C. attitude                  D. opinion
- Well-known sportsmen can \_\_\_\_\_ large sums of money from manufacturers by endorsing clothes and equipment.  
A. earn                  B. grasp                  C. hold                  D. gain
- He welcomed China's letting its currency, the Yuan, rise \_\_\_\_\_ value and said it should continue.  
A. on                  B. in                  C. to                  D. for
- It's not wise to be too greedy \_\_\_\_\_ money, for all the good things in life are free.  
A. for                  B. of                  C. in                  D. with
- Investing such a large amount at the present time is too \_\_\_\_\_ in my point of view.  
A. risky                  B. harm                  C. dangerous                  D. hazard
- Her attitude \_\_\_\_\_ the reform changed dramatically.  
A. till                  B. of                  C. in                  D. towards
- The advertisement is aimed at people in their 20s with high \_\_\_\_\_ incomes.  
A. available                  B. usable                  C. disposable                  D. using
- Old people are usually more \_\_\_\_\_ than young people.  
A. consecutive                  B. conscientious                  C. constant                  D. conservative
- If the natural resources are used \_\_\_\_\_, we can certainly slow down the present drain on the limited energy supply.  
A. economical                  B. economy                  C. economically                  D. economics

### Section D. Cloze

**Directions:** Fill in the missing words.

How many different kinds of emotions do you feel? You may be surprised to



find that it is very hard to 1 all of them. Not only are emotional feelings hard to describe in words, but they are also difficult to list. As a result, two people 2 agree on all of them. However, there are a number of 3 emotions that most people experience.

When we received something that we want or something happens that we like, we usually feel joy or happiness. Joy is a 4 and powerful emotion, one for which we all 5. It is natural to want to be happy, and all of us search for happiness. As a general rule, joy 6 when we reach a desired goal or obtain a desired object.

Since people often desire different goals and objects, it is 7 that one person may find joy in repairing a(n) 8, while another may find joy in solving a math problem. Of course, we often share common goals or interests, and therefore we can experience joy together. This may be in sports, in the arts, in learning, in raising a family, or in just being together.

When we have difficulty in obtaining desired objects or reaching desired goals we experience negative emotions such as anger and 9. When little things get in our way, we experience minor frustration or tensions. For example, if you are dressing to go out on a date, you might feel frustration when a zipper breaks or a button falls off. The more difficulty you have in reaching a goal, the more 10 you may feel and the angrier you may become. If you really want something to happen, and you feel it should happen, but someone or something stops it, you may become quite angry.

- |                      |                |               |               |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. separate       | B. specify     | C. locate     | D. divide     |
| 2. A. normally       | B. often       | C. rarely     | D. never      |
| 3. A. essential      | B. important   | C. special    | D. minor      |
| 4. A. active         | B. favorite    | C. positive   | D. negative   |
| 5. A. want           | B. desire      | C. pursue     | D. strive     |
| 6. A. obtains        | B. occurs      | C. feels      | D. acquires   |
| 7. A. understandable | B. excusable   | C. believing  | D. receiving  |
| 8. A. essay          | B. act         | C. automobile | D. experience |
| 9. A. sad            | B. grief       | C. anxious    | D. joy        |
| 10. A. sad           | B. indifferent | C. pleasure   | D. frustrated |