

New Mode Practical College English III



浙江省“十一五”
重点教材建设项目

浙江省推荐使用大学外语类教材

张俊英 杨冬丽 主编

New
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Practical
College
English
III

新
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新模式实用大学英语 III

New Mode Practical

College English III

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F orwords

《新模式实用大学英语》是根据国家教育部颁发的《大学英语教学要求》，针对低于大学英语一般要求的学生所编写的一套教材。本教材包括三册，每级一册，供1—3级考试使用，旨在帮助学生在英语词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作方面打下坚实的基础。本套教材在选材上注重内容的趣味性、知识性、思想性和实用性，突出训练听说能力。课本中的文章绝大多数摘自英美报刊书籍，并参考了一些已出版的优秀大学英语教材。所选文章涉及学习生活、宗教信仰、人生价值、爱情婚姻、科学探索、西方文化、励志创业以及旅游探险等主题，不但能激发学生学习的积极性，而且对培养大学生的综合文化素养、提高学生的知识面有积极作用。

该教材前身《新编实用大学英语》于2007年出版后，曾在浙江省及国内其他省市（如上海市、湖北省、吉林省和云南省等）高校使用至今，反映良好。同时，在多年的教学实践中，我们也不断发现了一些需修订之处。从2009年8月起，编写组开始着手组织该套教材的修订工作。修订后的教材编写更加规范，重点、难点更加突出。编者尝试将听说练习贯穿于读写练习中，使学生通过对本套教材的学习，将自身的英语综合应用能力提升到新的水平。本教材的使用对象可以是以大学英语预备级为起点的普通三本学生，也可以供高等专科学校学生以及接受高等教育的成人学生使用。该教材第三册共有15单元，供一学期使用。与前两册相比，增加了写作练习，旨在提高学生语言输出能力。本书由浙江工商大学组织编写，具体编写情况是：Unit 1由沈志法编写；Unit 2, Unit 14由李先玉编写；Unit 3, Unit 12由杨冬丽编写；Unit 4, Unit 15由邬易平编写；Unit 5由贾爱武编写；Unit 6由贝昱编写；Unit 7, Unit 9由丁仁仑编写；Unit 8由朱庆编写；Unit 10, Unit 11由张俊英编写；Unit 13由姜渭清编写。美籍专家Jonathan Jasper负责审阅了全套丛书，主编杨冬丽对本册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外国语学院、杭州商学院、成人教育学院以及有关领导的关心和支持；浙江工商大学出版社对本书的编写及出版给予了宝贵的意见和帮助并做了大量的工作，谨此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限，书中难免有错误和不当之处，敬请外语界同仁及读者批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1

Improving Spoken English

Warming-up

Read the following lists of strategies employed by the language learner in speaking. Work in pairs to decide which you consider to be effective. Explain why.

- 1) Keeping nodding and pretending to understand when he/she actually doesn't understand so that the conversation goes on.
- 2) Rehearsing (默述) to himself/herself what he/she wants to say before he/she has to say it.
- 3) Concentrating on words rather than pronunciation when speaking.
- 4) Thinking accuracy is more important than fluency.

In-Class Reading

Text

Hints to Improve Spoken English

Speaking English fluently and accurately is a goal of many people studying English in China. Fluency can be simply defined as “being able to communicate¹ ideas without having to stop and think too much about what one is saying”; speaking accurately means “speaking without errors of grammar or 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 may 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. It 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.²

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—the one who focuses on accuracy or the one who focuses on frequency? 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 often make. One mistake the 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.³ The next time you use English,⁴ 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 Vary⁵ 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 minutes' 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 you will sound.⁶

New Words

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

e. g. I) We hope to improve the accuracy of our forecasts.

II) Many people began to question the accuracy of his statement.

accurately [ˈækjʊərətli] *adv.* exactly or correctly 准确地, 精确地

e. g. I) The article accurately reflects public opinions.

II) It is impossible to predict the weather accurately.

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

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

II) When you learn to ride a bicycle, you must learn to balance.

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

e. g. I) I found it hard to keep my balance on the icy path.

II) You have to maintain a balance in your life, or else you'll go crazy.

confident [ˈkɒnfɪdənt] *adj.* feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful 自信的, 有信心的

e. g. I) He came out of the interview, feeling quietly confident.

II) He's got more confident as he's got older.

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

e. g. I) There has been heated debate about whether the film should be allowed.

II) A debate about safety is taking place in schools everywhere.

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

e. g. I) The question of security needs to be debated publicly.

II) The report has been widely debated in the industry.

define [dɪˈfaɪn] *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 "success"?

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) Please listen carefully while I define your duties.

embarrass [im'bærəs] *v.* make sb. feel shy or ashamed 使窘迫, 使尴尬

e. g. I) They embarrassed me by telling everyone my secret.

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

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

e. g. I) The ability to learn from past errors is vital in business.

II) She made several serious errors during the race.

fluency ['flu:ənsɪ] *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) Some young children achieve great fluency in their reading.

II) More practice will make you speak with greater fluency.

fluently ['fluəntli] *adv.* be able to speak a language well 流利地, 流畅地

e. g. I) He said that he could speak six languages fluently.

II) My parents speak Spanish fluently.

fluidly ['fluɪdli] *adv.* smoothly and quickly 流利地, 流畅地

e. g. He wrote fluidly, even on complex topics.

frequency ['fri:kwənsɪ] *n.* the rate at which sth. happens or is repeated 频率

e. g. I) Car accidents have decreased in frequency in recent years.

II) The drug can reduce the frequency of pain from the wound.

hint [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) He gave me a hint that I was being cheated.

II) She tried to put him off but he didn't take the hint.

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

e. g. I) They hinted to us that they would take our suggestion.

II) He hinted strongly that he would be quitting the job soon.

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] *v.*

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

e. g. I) Would you be able to identify the man who robbed you?

II) Could you identify your umbrella among a hundred others.

2) to think that sth. is the same as, or closely related to, sth. else 把……和……看成一样

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

II) Beauty is often identified with youth.

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

e. g. She spoke English with a German intonation.

manner ['mænə] *n.*

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

e. g. I) You are not approaching the problem in the correct manner.

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 changed suddenly when he heard how much I wanted.

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 (often plural) 礼貌, 礼节

e. g. I) It's not good manners to stare at people.

II) Didn't your parents teach you any manners?

monologue ['mɒnələɡ] *n.* a long speech which is spoken by one person 独白

e. g. Henry looked up, then continued his monologue.

omit [əʊ'mɪt] *v.*

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

e. g. I) In writing this report, I have omitted all the unnecessary details.

II) Important details have been omitted from the article.

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

e. g. I) Please don't omit to lock the door when you leave.

II) Jane omitted to mention that she was married.

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

e. g. I) The girls are practicing singing the new song in the next room.

II) She's practicing hard for the piano competition.

n.

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

e. g. I) It must have taken a lot of practice to become so fluent.

II) Don't worry if you can't do it at first—it takes practice!

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

e. g. I) The tongue is one of the organs for pronunciation.

II) She doesn't like having her pronunciation corrected.

recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *v.*

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

e. g. I) Julia hardly recognized Jill when they met.

II) You learn to recognize the calls of different birds.

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

e. g. I) He was recognized as an international authority.

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

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

e. g. I) Jacelin sacrificed his life to save the child from the fire.

II) She was prepared to sacrifice having a family in order to pursue her career.

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

e. g. If the subject is singular, use a singular verb.

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

e. g. "Datum" is the singular of "data".

stress [stres]

n.

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

e. g. I) Stress and rhythm are important in spoken English.

II) Normally, the stress falls on the first syllable.

2) feelings of worry caused by difficulties in life 压力

e. g. I) Many workers experience a high level of stress in their daily life.

II) Worry over his job and his wife's health put him under a great stress.

3) special importance given to sth. 强调

e. g. I) He has started to lay greater stress on the government's role in industry.

II) We must lay stress on self-reliance.

v. put emphasis on sth. 着重, 强调

e. g. I) He stressed that we should always be honest.

II) Doctors have rightly stressed the importance of exercise.

tip [tɪp] *n.*

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

e. g. I) Do you have any tips on buying a second-hand car?

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

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

e. g. We took a bus to the northern tip of the island.

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

e. g. He left the waitress a large tip.

unnatural [ʌn'nætʃərəl] *adj.* different from what is normal or expected 不自然的, 勉强的

e. g. I) Did her behavior seem unnatural in any way?

II) She has an unnatural smile on her face.

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

e. g. I) Workers' leaders have expressed their willingness to cooperate.

II) The new government has shown a willingness to listen and learn.

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 dentist asked me to take the pills three at a time.

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

e. g. I) Today we're going to focus on the question of homeless people.

II) Many firms are focusing on increasing their markets overseas.

get across be understood 使(某事物)被人了解

e. g. I) I spoke slowly but I can't get my meaning across.

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

in public in a manner accessible to or observable by the public; openly 当众; 公开地

e. g. I) She was too proud to show her sadness 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) The increase of productions has now slowed down.

II) You have to slow down your car at the crossing.

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,表示“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. It 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. Write “T” for true and “F” for false in the space provided. Check the answers 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 or vocabulary”.
- _____ 3) People who tend to focus on accuracy may feel nervous about speaking English in public.
- _____ 4) In English, 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: Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 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.