



大学英语基础教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH

主 编 李桂兰

(修订版)

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

零起点

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编 者 王 葵 郭建荣

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前言

《零起点大学英语基础教程》(修订版)系列教材是以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导思想,在教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会的指导下编写的一套大学英语基础系列教材,主要供全国各高校入学时未学过英语或英语基础薄弱的学生使用,同时也适合各专科学校、各艺术类院校以及自学者使用。

修订原则

《零起点大学英语基础教程》系列教材自出版发行以来,受到了全国二十多个省市高校师生的欢迎。在使用过程中,我们广泛听取了使用院校师生的反馈和建议,并对该套教材的科学性、实用性等做了大量的跟踪调查。为了满足读者的需求,使该套教材更加完善,我们从多个角度考虑,对《零起点大学英语基础教程》进行了修订,使其更贴近当前学生的实际水平,更符合国家人才培养的需要,更能满足一线教师对英语教学和教法改革的迫切要求。修订版既延续了《零起点大学英语基础教程》的特色,又突出了“以练为主”和“以学生为中心”的理念,进一步更新观念、更新内容、更新体系。

此次修订主要体现在以下几个方面:

- 调整语言难度,更新部分选篇,注重增强教材的趣味性和时代感;
- 单元结构进行合理调整,对部分板块进行重新设计,使其更有利于学生在输入与输出的循环中有效地习得语言知识;
- Notes 中补充了大量的语言文化信息,有利于培养学生的跨文化交际能力;
- 增加了与教材配套的 MP3 光盘,有利于学生学习与教师教学。

教材特色

- 强调语言技能教学的整体性，注重培养学生的语言综合能力；
- 起点合理，难度适中，循序渐进；
- 采用了“以学生为中心”的活动教学模式，注重培养学生自主学习能力；
- 选材语言规范、内容新颖，实现语言学习与文化知识学习的有机结合。

教材构成

《零起点大学英语基础教程》(修订版)系列教材由《零起点大学英语基础教程》(修订版)1-4级及教师用书、《零起点大学英语基础听说教程》(修订版)及教师用书、《零起点大学英语基础语法教程》(修订版)、以及《零起点大学英语基础阅读教程》(修订版)构成。各教程相互呼应，构成有机整体。

本书使用说明

《零起点大学英语基础教程》(修订版)重视英语语言知识的学习，强调语言综合应用能力的培养。

Dialogue 体现听说领先的原则，复现真实生活场景，提供示范性对话，培养学生日常会话能力。

Text 选材语言规范，内容新颖，题材广泛，文体多样。注释一方面帮助学生分析课文中的难点，一方面深入挖掘西方文化知识，有利于培养学生跨文化交际能力。

New Words 及 Notes 部分包括 Dialogue 及 Text 中的词汇，难句注解及文化知识。

Grammar 简明扼要，讲求实用，寓语法知识于课文和补充阅读材料之中，两者相互配合，相得益彰。第一、二、三册后附有详细的语法说明，供教师和学习者参考。

Language Practice 突出了“以练为主”和“以学生为中心”的理念，强调听、说、读、写、译各项技能全面发展。练习形式活泼多样，内容丰富，覆盖面宽，复现率高，有助于学生巩固与熟练所学知识，把知识转化成技能。

Reading Practice 是与课文相配合的辅助读物，是对课文的补充，旨在帮助学生扩充词汇量，扩大知识面，提高学生的自主学习能力。

此外，此次修订还重新调整设计了部分板块：新增了 Reading for Fun 板块，其中包括英文谚语及不同情境下的日常用语等；第三册中单独设立 Guided Writing 板块，更加注重培养学生的语言输出能力；第四册中 Predicting 板块改为 Warm-up 板块，根据当前学生的认知水平调整了部分问题的角度，更好地帮助学生熟悉课文主题。

编写队伍

本系列教材的编者都是具有长达二十年以上教学经验的教师，积累了丰富的语言教学经验和教材编写经验。该教材是编者在总结了多年的教学经验和大量调查研究的基础上修订而成的。

《零起点大学英语基础教程》（修订版）系列教材将更好地服务于大学英语基础教学的改革，我们相信修订后的该系列教材将为广大英语学习者给予更大的帮助。

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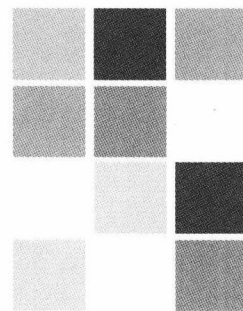
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Unit One

Checkpoints

Grammar

The Subjunctive Mood

If he **were** here, he **would help** us.

If you **would** come tomorrow, you **might see** him.

He **would have come** if he **hadn't been** so busy.

She **looks after** the child **as if** he **were** her own child.

They **insisted** that they **should be** given more English classes.

I **wish** I **had** a big pancake.

Sentence Patterns

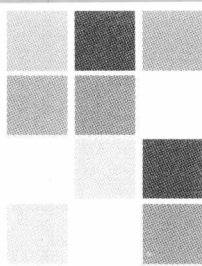
Do you **mind** if I sit here?

They **kept hoping**...

The man **enjoyed / finished / started doing**...

How I **wish** I **had**...

She would let them **have** three wishes.



Unit One

Warm-up

1. Do you know what a fable is?
2. Have you ever read or heard any fables?
If yes, please cite some examples.
3. What's the moral lesson in each fable?

Dialogue

■ Read the following dialogue.

At a Restaurant

John: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

Sally: No.

John: Do you mind if I sit here?

Sally: No, not at all.

John: That's kind of you. Would you like a coffee?

Sally: No, thanks. I've just had one.

John: Ah. It's crowded here, isn't it?

Sally: It is always so at this time of day.

John: I'm sure I've seen you somewhere here before. Do... do you live locally?

Sally: Yes, um, well, I work here too. Just round the corner.

John: Do you?

Sally: Yes.

John: Really? What do you do?

Sally: Oh, I teach those kids in that primary school.

John: Oh, yes, I know them very well. I bet you find them difficult in class.

Sally: Yes, rather difficult to control.

John: Look, I wonder if you have anything else to do this evening?

Sally: I am expecting a phone call this evening.

John: Oh dear, well, what about tomorrow evening?

Sally: I'm free.

John: Oh, well, look, I... I wonder if you'd like to go to the cinema with me.

Sally: Oh, that'd be nice, I'd love to.

John: There's a very good film on. It's all about sharks and things, very frightening.
Do you fancy seeing that?

Sally: Yes, why not?

John: All right, well look, it starts at eight o'clock, so why don't we meet in the Square
at about half past seven?

Sally: Yes, fine.

John: Jolly good. I am looking forward to seeing you later on, then.

Sally: Right, thanks.

John: Must go now. Bye-bye.

Sally: Bye!

- Work in pairs. Complete the following dialogue with appropriate words or phrases that are different from those used in the above dialogue.

In a Park

A: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

B: No.

A: Do you mind if _____?

B: No, not at all.

A: That's kind of you. Would you like a _____?

B: No, thanks, I _____.

A: Do you live locally?

B: Yes / No. _____.

A: What do you do?

B: I _____ in _____.

A: Really?

B: Yeah. What about you?

A: I _____. Look, I wonder if you _____
with me?

B: That's nice, I'd love to.

A: All right. Why don't we meet in _____ at _____ since _____.

B: Yes, fine.

A: Good. I _____ then.

The Three Wishes

A man and his wife were poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed eating and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes. They could wish for anything they wanted.

The man had just finished eating a little bread for his dinner, and he was still hungry.

He said, "I wish I had a big pancake!"

Suddenly a pancake appeared on his plate.

"You fool!" his wife cried. "You could have wished for a house full of wonderful food, but you wished for a pancake. I wish that pancake on the end of your foolish nose!"

Immediately the pancake stuck to the end of his nose.

The man and his wife started blaming each other. "It's your fault!" the man cried. "No, it's your fault!" she answered. What could they do? The pancake still stuck to the husband's nose.

"Oh!" the wife cried, "I wish none of this had ever happened!"

Immediately the pancake was gone and the man was saying, "I'm still hungry. How I wish I had some pancakes!"

But, of course, nothing happened.



Reading Comprehension

■ Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What did the man enjoy doing?
2. Was the wife satisfied (满意) with the first wish? Why / Why not?
3. Who made the second wish? What was it?
4. What was the third wish?
5. What is the moral lesson for us to learn from the text?



New Words

coffee

/'kɒfi/

n.

咖啡

crowded	/'kraʊdɪd/	a.	having (too) many people 拥挤的
bet	/bet/	vt.	to risk (money) on a race or some other event 打赌
expect	/ɪk'spekt/	vt.	to think or believe that something will happen 期望; 预期
shark	/ʃɑ:k/	n.	鲨鱼
fancy	/'fænsɪ/	vt.	to have a wish for 喜欢
square	/skweə(r)/	n.	four-sided open area; having four equal sides and four right angles 广场; 正方形
jolly	/'dʒɒli/	ad.	cheerfully; very 愉快地; 非常地
wish	/wɪʃ/	n.	desire or longing 愿望; 欲望; 希望
clothes	/kləʊðz/	n.	衣服; 被褥
pancake	/'pæŋkeɪk/	n.	薄煎饼
hungry	/'hʌŋɡrɪ/	a.	wanting to eat sth. 饥饿的
appear	/ə'pɪə(r)/	v.	to come into view; to seem 出现; 显露; 好像
plate	/pleɪt/	n.	盘子
fool	/fu:l/	n.	person who acts unwisely; idiot 笨人, 傻瓜 (foolish a.)
nose	/nəʊz/	n.	鼻子
immediately	/ɪ'mi:diətli/	ad.	at once without delay 即刻; 马上
stick	/stɪk/	vt.	to (cause sth. to) become fixed or joined 粘
blame	/bleɪm/	vt.	to consider or say that sb. is responsible for sth. done (badly or wrongly) or not done 责备
fault	/fɔ:lt/	n.	mistake 过错; 缺点

Phrases and Expressions

jolly good	very good 十分好
look forward to	to anticipate sth. with pleasure 期望, 盼望
later on	at a later time or stage 后来
keep doing	to continue doing 坚持做
hope for	to desire or expect sth. 希望
wish for	to have or express a desire for 希望

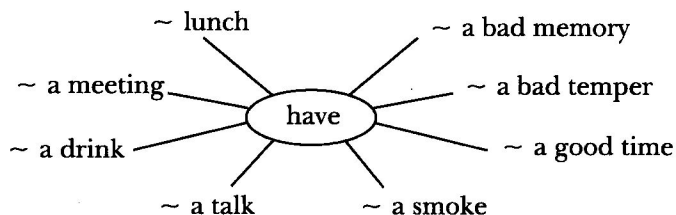
Notes

- ① Would you like a coffee? 来杯咖啡好吗?
 a coffee = a cup / glass of coffee
 e.g. two beers three teas four wines

- ② Do you fancy seeing that? 你想要(喜欢)……
有些动词后直接跟动名词: imagine, admit, enjoy, avoid...
e.g. I don't fancy walking in the rain.
- ③ Why not = Why don't you...? 为什么不……?
- ④ look forward to: (to 是介词) 希望
e.g. Mr. and Mrs. White looked forward to visiting the Great Wall.
This young girl looked forward to becoming a film star.
- ⑤ They kept hoping for new clothes... 他们一直希望能穿新衣服……
keep doing sth.: 一直做某事; 老是做某事
e.g. Why do they keep laughing all the time?
The young soldier kept dreaming of home.
You should not keep thinking about it.
- ⑥ ... she would let them have three wishes. ……她让他们许三个愿。
let sb. do sth. 后接不带 to 的不定式, 此类动词有: feel, see, watch, hear, make 等。
e.g. Please let me help you.
If anything happens, please let me know.
I saw her go out.
She has to make her student learn.
- ⑦ I wish I had a pancake! 我想要个大薄煎饼!
e.g. I wish I were a bird! (I am not a bird.)
I wish it were sunny. (It is not sunny.)
- ⑧ You could have wished for a house full of... 你本来能够许愿得到一所有许多……的房子
can (could) + have done 这种形式表示“本来能够……但没做”, 类似的情态动词还有:
should / may / might / must + have + 过去分词。
e.g. You should have finished your homework. (But you didn't.)
- ⑨ ... the pancake was gone... 煎饼不见了
gone: 过去分词作表语, 表示一种状态, “没有了”、“用完了”、“丢失了”、“人死了”。
e.g. His job was gone.
The supplies are all gone.
All is gone.
He is gone.
- ⑩ How I wish... 我真希望……
e.g. How I wish I were 18 years old!
How I wish I had one million dollars!

Word Focus

have *v.* 有；拿；享受；让；吃；喝



Examples: 1. Have a drink, please. 请喝杯饮料。

2. I have a bad memory. 我记性不好。

Grammar

The Subjunctive Mood

虚拟语气是动词的一种特殊形式，用来表示一种愿望、建议或与事实相反的假设情况。

虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的表现形式及用法：

	条件从句 的谓语动词	主句的谓语动词	例 句
与现在 事实相反	① 动词用过去时 ② be 多用 were	should / would / could / might + 动词原形	If I knew that, I would tell you. 假如我知道，我会告诉你的。 If he were here, he could help us. 如果他在这儿，他能帮助我们。
与将来 事实相反	① 动词用过去时 ② would + 动词原形 ③ were + 不定时	同上	If you would come tomorrow, you might see him. 如果明天你来的话，你就有可能碰见他。
与过去 事实相反	had + 过去分词	should / would / could / might + have + 过去分词	He would have come if he hadn't been so busy. 要不是那么忙，他就会来了。

虚拟语气的其他用法:

类别	用法说明	从句动词形式	例句
状语从句	as if / as though 引导的方式状语	动词用过去时或过去完成时	She looks after the child as if he were her own child. 她照料那个孩子就好像照顾亲生孩子似的。
宾语从句	在 demand, insist, suggest, order 等表示要求、坚持、建议、命令的从句中	(should)+ 动词原形	They insist that they should be given more English classes. 他们坚持要多上英语课。
	wish 后	与现在事实相反	过去时 I wish I were a doctor. 我是个医生就好了。
		与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词 I wish he hadn't gone just now. 他刚才要是没走该多好。
		可能与将来事实或情况相反	should / would + 动词原形 I wish she would try again. 我希望她再试一次。

Language Practice

I Read and recite the following passage.

A man and his wife were poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed eating and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes.

II Give the adjective form to each of the following nouns.

e.g. fool—foolish wonder—wonderful
hunger—hungry nature—natural
child— help—
care— tradition—
anger— use—
addition— office—

III Fill in the blanks with the proper words above.

1. He was _____ enough to check up every detail.
2. Spring Festival (春节) is our Chinese _____ holiday.