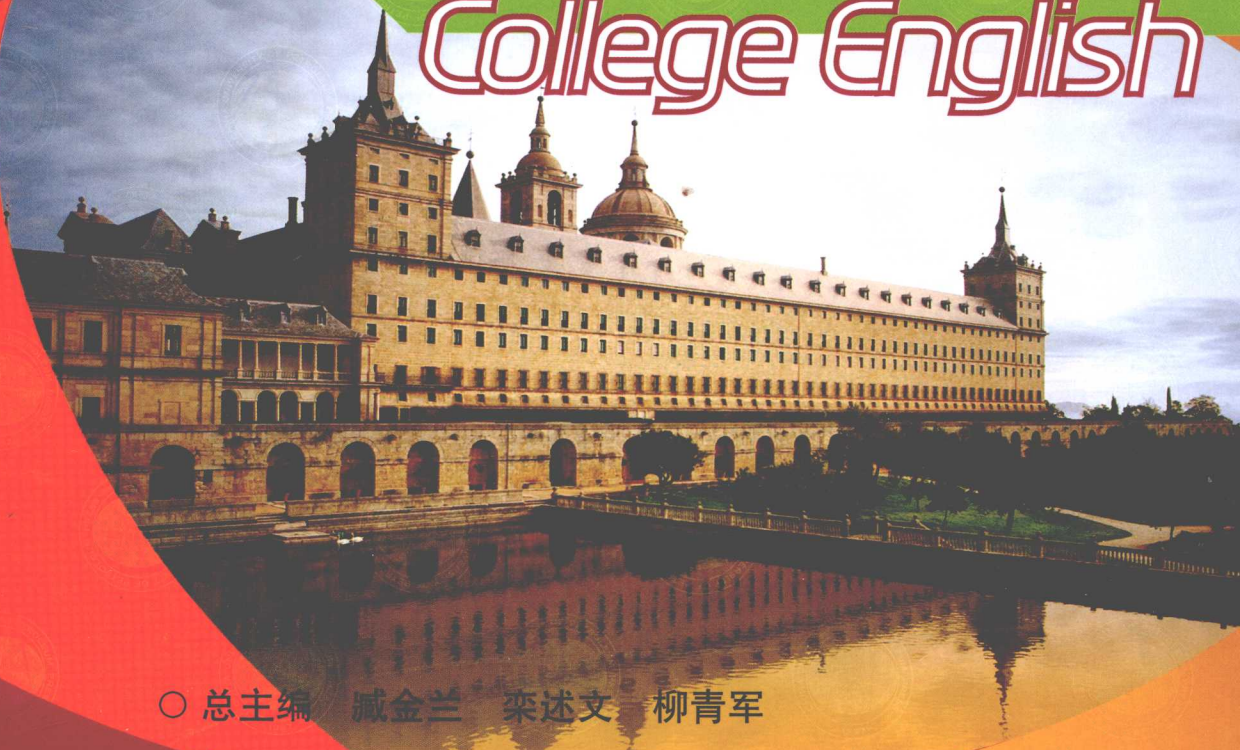




普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

山东省高职高专统编通用英语教材

New Times College English



○ 总主编 臧金兰 栾述文 柳青军

新时代 大学英语

3

学生用书

第二版

主编 柳青军 刘素媛 隋志娟



中国石油大学出版社



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学生用书

藏书章

主编 柳青军 刘素媛 隋志娟

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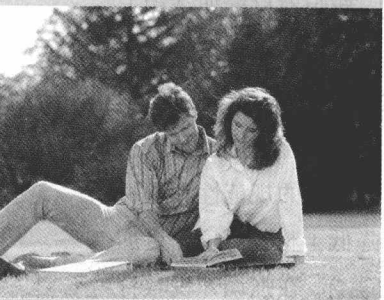
Preface

前言



教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)指出,高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程经过180~220学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。《新时代大学英语》(New Times College English)是一套按照主题教学模式而编写的教材。整套教材的听力、词汇和阅读等项目均依据国家教育部颁布的《基本要求》的各项规定及量化指标编写。

在过去几年的使用过程中,该套教材得到了广大高校师生的好评,认为本套教材在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视了培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,是一套适合山东省高职高专教学实际情况的好教材。与此同时,针对教材中存在的一些问题和不足,使用者们也提出了一些建设性的意见。我们这次改版,正是基于这些反馈意见以及更广泛深入的调研展开的。新版教材框架结构上变化并不大,而是吸取了英语教学经验,使教材更能充分反映高职高专学生学习英语的特殊规律和要求。新版教材分为四册,每册有学生用书、教师用书和学习指导与同步测试。在教材内容上进行了较大调整。紧跟时代步伐,贴近大学生的生活,注重语言的规范性和题材的广泛性。增强了知识性、趣味性和实用性,降低了材料难度,更加注意结构主义的知识观和交际主义的交际观的融合,在强调知识教育的同时,又突出文化教育,不仅学习语言知识,更要了解英语文化,开拓学习者的跨文化交际视野,让学生置身于广阔的社会文化情境之中,养成用英语进行思维的习惯,做到“学有所思,思有所得,得有所用”,从而使学生既掌握语言的基本技能,又为语言技能提供发展的土壤,两者的有机结合可以很大程度上避免使语言学习成为无源之水、无本之木,促进了学习者英语综合运用能力和自身素质修养的同步提升。



本次改版我们充分贯彻了“以学生为中心”、“自主式学习”等先进的教学理念,强调在语言学习过程中情感和态度的重要性,注重开发学习者的自我潜能,在教学环节设计上注意充分调动学习者主动参与的积极性。《新时代大学英语》在课堂教学活动和课下练习活动的设计和安排等方面为教师和学生提供了较为广阔的空间,教师和学生都可以根据各自的情况和面对的教学条件选择恰当的教材起点、教学模式和学习模式。

学生用书第三册包括读写和听说两部分,分别有10个单元。

读写部分 每个单元有一个主题,含同一主题的课文两篇(正副课文各一篇)。每单元由 Part I Learn to Communicate; Part II Text; Part III Translation; Part IV Fast Reading; Part V After-class Reading 和相关练习组成。分别介绍如下:

Part I Learn to Communicate 给出了与单元主题相关的几个话题,通过教师与学生、学生与学生之间的互动,了解本单元主题知识,激发学习兴趣,导入课文的学习。

Part II Text 由课文、词表、注释和练习四部分组成。练习主要包括课文理解、词汇、结构等几方面。

Part III Writing Skills 分10个专题,主要讲述英语实用写作方面的基本技能,并附有一定数量的练习,巩固所学到的知识。

Part IV Fast Reading 为限时阅读,是提高学生快速阅读能力的有效手段。

Part V After-class Reading 由课后阅读文章、词表和练习组成,进一步扩大词汇量和知识面,加深对主题语言的理解和把握。

通过各部分多种形式的练习,大力盘活中学所学习的词汇、语法,消化并提升,使之成为语言交际的实际技能。

听说部分 每单元围绕一个主题,旨在培养和提高学生的口头语言交际能力,主要包括下面几个部分:

Part A Understand the Short Conversations

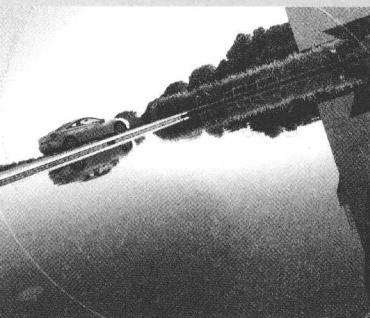
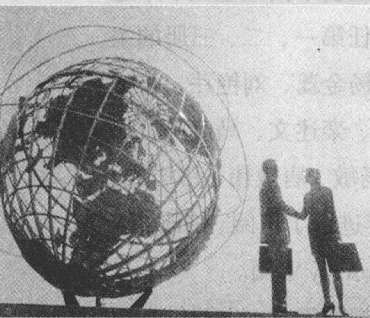
Part B Listen and Understand

Part C Compound Dictation

Part D Conversational Practice

Fun Time English Song, Movie

教师用书每单元由6部分组成:(1) Background Information (背景



信息); (2) Brief Introduction (课文概要); (3) Text Structure Analysis (课文结构分析); (4) Language Points (语言点讲解); (5) Key to Exercises (练习答案); (6) Chinese Version (课文译文)。书后附有 Script and Key (听力原文和答案) 及与听力主题相关的注释。教师用书是与学生用书相应配套的教学指导用书, 从目前教学实际出发, 为教师提供了丰富翔实的教学资源, 最大程度减轻了教师的备课工作量, 具有较强的实用性。

为方便教学和学习者自学使用, 教材学习光盘与课本相配套。光盘界面设计亲切美观, 条理清晰, 其内容包含了学生用书和教师用书所有相关项目, 提供了发音规范、语速适中的单词和课文录音, 而且对《基本要求》中的大多数核心词汇进行了更为详细的讲解。光盘中还提供了若干英语原版电影的片断和英文歌曲, 使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中感受纯正地道的英语。新版教材还专为教师制作了 PowerPoint 格式课件。电子教案的制作凝聚了几十位一线具有丰富教学经验的教师的智慧, 图文并茂, 内容丰富, 为使用本教材的一线教师提供了强有力的教学支撑, 同时也大大拓展了教师授课的视野、开阔了思路。多媒体学习光盘运用先进的科学技术, 将英语的听、说、读、写、译等各项综合技能有机地融合为一体, 实现人机互动, 为本教材搭建了一个比较完整的、多元的、立体化的英语学习平台, 从而更好地达到个性化、自主式学习的目的。

本教材是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上, 根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和高职高专英语的实际情况编写的。读写部分第一册起点为 1 600 词, 课文长度一般在 450 词左右, 第二册的起点为 2 000 词, 课文长度一般在 550 词左右, 第三册的起点为 2 500 词, 课文长度一般在 650 词左右。第四册的难度略有提高。通过四册课文的学习及各项综合练习, 词汇量可达到 4 000 词左右, 基本上涵盖了《基本要求》上的所有词汇。

本教材选材新颖, 课文绝大多数选自近几年出版的英美报刊书籍。题材多样, 涉及到人文、地理、社科、自然科学等方方面面, 所选文章具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和科学性。内容丰富、体系完整, 注重听、说、读、写、译等诸方面技能全面协调的发展, 循序渐进, 从易到难, 具有明显的梯度变化, 练习形式活泼多样, 突出实用性和可操作性, 能激发学生的学习兴趣, 体现新课程理念, 力求通过教材的



学习不仅使学生学到语言知识和技能,同时激发他们的心智,开阔视野,培养独立思考的精神、分析批判的能力、实事求是的态度和理性思维的习惯。

本套教材由多所高校几十位多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的资深教授和一线骨干教师编写。全套书由臧金兰、栾述文、柳青军三位教授担纲总主编,并且分别担任第一、二、三册的主编。本册书由柳青军、刘素媛、隋志娟主编,杨金蕊、刘艳芹、张传强、潘荔霞任副主编,参加编写的还有臧金兰、栾述文、马茂祥、冯潇、汤蒙、刘晓青、徐小雁、赵丽、周俊霞、杨敏、唐敬伟、房历成、李庆庆等。柳青军、刘素媛、隋志娟对本书内容进行了审阅、修改、统编和定稿。全书承蒙美籍专家 Erin Elizabeth McAvoy 审阅。

本教材是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材,主要供高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程使用。本教材同时是山东省教育厅统编教材,是山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试的配套教材。在本教材编写过程中得到了山东省教育厅的关心和大力支持,得到了同行专家的指导和帮助,对此我们深表谢忱。我们还要特别感谢本教材原版的参与者,感谢他们辛勤的付出,铸就良好的基础。同时,我们在编写过程中参考了众多报刊、书籍和有关网站的资料,在此一并向作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本教材中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者

2009年5月

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Unit 1

Culture

新 时 代 大 学 英 语

☞ Text Culture Shock

☞ After-class Reading Americans on Vacation



NEW TIMES COLLEGE ENGLISH



Learn to Communicate

Work in pairs or groups to discuss the following questions or fulfill the task:

1. Case study

The following case shows how cultural differences can lead to difficulties when foreigners and Chinese meet. Please analyze it and share your views with your partners.

Wang Xiao is now studying in England. One day his British friend, Mary, drove him to a museum. Mary said she was thirsty and wanted a soft drink. She asked Wang Xiao if he'd like some and he said no. Then she stopped the car and bought herself a drink and returned while drinking it. Wang Xiao felt very uncomfortable.

2. Chinese culture and western culture

When you think of Chinese culture and western culture, what comes to mind? Talk with your group members about some characteristics of both.



Culture Shock

When you travel or study in a different country, you would have lots of desirable fun. It is a new experience which brings the opportunity to discover interesting things, but there are also some challenges you will encounter. Because your views may conflict with the values, beliefs and traditions that exist in different countries, you may have difficulty adjusting to the new culture and to those parts of the culture not familiar to you.¹ This is culture shock. Evidently, at least four essential stages of culture-shock adjustment occur.

② The first stage is called "the honeymoon". In this stage, you feel excitement about living in a different place, and everything seems to be wonderful. You like everything, and everybody seems to be so nice to you. Also, the amusement of life in a new culture seems as though it will have no ending.²

③ Eventually, however, the second stage of culture shock appears. This is



the “hostility stage”. You begin to notice that not everything is as good as you had originally thought it was. You become tired of many aspects of the new culture. Moreover, people don’t treat you like a guest anymore. Everything that seemed to be so wonderful at first is now awful, and everything makes you feel distressed and tired.

④ Usually at this point in your adjustment to a new culture, you devise some defense mechanisms to help you cope and to protect yourself against the effects of culture shock.³ One type of coping mechanism is called “repression”. This happens when you pretend that everything is acceptable and that nothing bothers you. Another type of defense mechanism is called “regression”. This occurs when you start to act as if you are younger than you actually are. You act like a child. The third kind of defense mechanism is called “isolation”. During isolation, you would rather be home alone than communicate with anybody.⁴ Isolation is one of the worst coping mechanisms you can use because it separates you from those things that could really help you.⁵ The last type of defense mechanism is called “rejection”. With this coping mechanism, you think you don’t need anybody. You feel you are coping fine alone, so you don’t try to ask for help.

⑤ The defense mechanisms you utilize in the hostility stage are not helpful. If you only occasionally use one of them to help yourself survive, that is acceptable. You must be careful, however. These mechanisms can really hurt you because they prevent you from making necessary adjustments to the new culture.

⑥ After you deal with your hostile feelings, recognition of the temporary nature of culture shock begins. Then you come to the third stage called “recovery”. In this stage, you start feeling more positive, and try to develop comprehension of everything you don’t understand. The whole situation starts to become more favorable, and you recover from the symptoms of the first two stages. You begin to see that even though the distinctions of the culture are different from your own, it has elements that you can learn to appreciate.

⑦ The last stage is called “adjustment”. In this stage, you have reached a point where you actually feel good because you have learned enough to understand the new culture. The things that initially made you feel uncomfortable or strange are now things that you understand.⁶ Now you feel comfortable; you have adjusted to the new culture.

8 Culture shock is something you cannot avoid when living in a foreign country. When you have completely adjusted to a new culture you can more fully enjoy it. You learn how to interact with other people, and you learn a considerable amount about life in a culture that is not your own. Furthermore, learning about other cultures and how to adjust to the shock of living in them helps you learn more about yourself.⁷

(644 words)



New Words

conflict [kən'flikt] *vi.* 抵触, 冲突

['kɒnflikt] *n.* 斗争, 冲突

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* 调节, 改变……以适应; 校正, 调整

evidently ['evidəntli] *ad.* 明显地, 清楚地

essential [i'senʃəl] *a.* 必要的, 必不可少的; 本质的, 实质的, 基本的

amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] *n.* 娱乐, 消遣

hostility [hə'stiləti] *n.* 敌意, 恶意

originally [ə'ridʒinəli] *ad.* 最初, 原先

awful ['ɔ:ful] *a.* 令人敬畏的, 可怕的; 极度的, 极坏的

***devise** [di'vaiz] *vt.* 设计, 发明, 想出 (办法)

cope [kəʊp] *vi.* 对付, 应付

***repression** [ri'prefən] *n.* 镇压, 抑制

***regression** [ri'ɡrefən] *n.* 衰退

isolation [ɪsaɪə'leɪʃən] *n.* 隔绝, 隔离

rejection [ri'dʒekʃən] *n.* 拒绝, 排斥, 抵制, 驳回; 舍弃; 推掉

utilize ['ju:tilaɪz] *vt.* 利用

recognition [ɪrekəɡ'nɪʃən] *n.* 认出, 识别; 承认

temporary ['tempərəri] *a.* 暂时的, 临时的, 一时的

favorable ['feɪvərəbl] *a.* 有利的, 顺利的; 赞成的, 称赞的

symptom ['sɪmptəm] *n.* 症状

distinction [dis'tɪŋkʃən] *n.* 差别, 不同, 对比; 区分, 辨别

initially [i'niʃəli] *ad.* 最初, 开头

considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] *a.* 相当大 (或多) 的, 相当可观的

furthermore [ɪfəðə'mɔ:] *ad.* 此外, 而且



Phrases and Expressions

conflict with 冲突, 倾轧

be familiar to 被某人熟悉

at this point 在此刻; 在此地

communicate with 联络; 通信

prevent ... from 阻止, 妨碍

deal with 安排, 处理

recover from 恢复, 恢复知觉



Notes

1. Because your views may conflict with the values, beliefs and traditions that exist in different countries, you may have difficulty adjusting to the new culture and to those parts of the culture not familiar to you. (Para. 1, L. 4 ~ 6) 但是你会面临挑战。因为你的观点可能会与其他国家的价值观念、信仰和传统发生冲突, 在适应一种新的文化及该文化中你不熟悉的那些方面时, 你也许会遇到困难。

that exist in different countries 为限制性定语从句, 其先行词有三个, 即 values, beliefs 和 traditions。

to those parts of the culture not familiar to you 中第一个 to 与前面 adjust to 中 to 并列, not familiar to you 是后置定语, 修饰 those parts of the culture。

have difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难, 类似用法的词还有 trouble。如:

His English is very bad and I *have great difficulty (in) understanding him.*

他的英语很糟糕, 我很难听懂他的话。

He was *having serious trouble knowing* where to start.

他正陷入很大的困惑, 不知从何开始。

2. Also, the amusement of life in a new culture seems as though it will have no ending. (Para. 2, L. 3 ~ 4) 另外, 新文化中的生活乐趣好像是无穷无尽的。

as though 和 as if 两者的意义和用法相同, 引导的从句中谓语多用虚拟语气, 表示与事实相反; 有时也用陈述语气, 表示所说情况是事实或实现的可能性较大, 常译为“仿佛……似的”、“好像……似的”。又如:

She treats me *as though (as if)* I were a stranger.

她对待我的样子就好像我是个陌生人。(与事实相反, 谓语用虚拟语气。)

It looks *as though (as if)* they are all in a terrible hurry.

看起来好像他们都非常匆忙似的。(所说情况是事实, 谓语用陈述语气。)



This occurs when you start to act *as if* you are younger than you actually are. (Para. 4, L. 5 ~ 6) 使用倒退法时你的行为举止开始显得比你实际年龄小。

3. Usually at this point in your adjustment to a new culture, you devise some defense mechanisms to help you cope and to protect yourself against the effects of culture shock. (Para. 4, L. 1 ~ 3) 通常当你适应一种新文化的过程进入到这一阶段时, 你会想出一些办法, 来帮助你应对文化冲击和保护自己免受其影响。

to help you cope 和 to protect yourself against the effects of culture shock 是两个并列的动词不定式短语, 在句中作状语, 表示目的。

4. During isolation, you would rather be home alone than communicate with anybody. (Para. 4, L. 8 ~ 9) 在隔离期你宁可一个人待在家里, 不想和任何人交流。

would rather 意为“宁愿, 宁可”, 后接动词原形, 常缩写为 'd rather, 表示优先选择, 其否定形式是 would rather not do sth. 。 would rather 没有人称和数的变化, 所有的人称一律用 would rather。例如:

He *would rather* have the small one than the large one.

他宁愿要那个小的, 而不要大的。

5. Isolation is one of the worst coping mechanisms you can use because it separates you from those things that could really help you. (Para. 4, L. 9 ~ 10) 孤立法是应对文化冲击的最糟糕的办法之一, 因为它会把你和那些也许能帮助你东西也隔离开来。

本句中 you can use 和 that could really help you 是两个定语从句, 其中前者的先行词是 mechanisms, 省略了作宾语的关系代词 that; 后者的先行词是 things, 关系代词 that 作从句主语不能省略。

句中 it 代指 isolation。

6. The things that initially made you feel uncomfortable or strange are now things that you understand. (Para. 7, L. 3 ~ 4) 最初让你感觉不舒服或者陌生的东西, 现在你已经能充分理解了。

句中第一个 things 是主语, 由定语从句 that initially made you feel uncomfortable or strange 修饰; 第二个 things 是表语, 由定语从句 that you understand 修饰。

7. Furthermore, learning about other cultures and how to adjust to the shock of living in them helps you learn more about yourself. (Para. 8, L. 4 ~ 6) 此外, 了解其他各种文化以及懂得如何适应在不同文化中生活所受到的冲击可以帮你更好地了解自己。

本句的主语是动名词短语 learning about...in them, 是一个整体, 所以谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。介词 about 有两个宾语, 分别是 other cultures 和 how to adjust to the shock of living in them。



Exercises



Reading Comprehension

1. Directions: Read through the text and determine whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false before each statement.

- _____ 1) In the honeymoon stage, you mainly experience the positive elements of life in a new culture.
- _____ 2) The defense mechanisms you use in the hostility stage are very helpful.
- _____ 3) Regression happens when you pretend that everything is acceptable and that nothing bothers you.
- _____ 4) When living in a foreign country, you should try to avoid culture shock.
- _____ 5) Learning about other cultures has nothing to do with learning about yourself.

2. Directions: In this exercise, there are five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best answers the question or completes the statement according to the text.

- 1) According to Paragraph 1, travelling or studying in a different country means _____.
 - A. discovering interesting things
 - B. encountering challenges
 - C. an opportunity of getting rich
 - D. both advantages and challenges
- 2) When you are in the hostility stage, you try to feel better by _____.
 - A. participating in more social activities
 - B. communicating more with people
 - C. adjusting to the new culture completely
 - D. developing some defense mechanisms
- 3) After you deal with your hostility, you _____.
 - A. begin to know that the shock of the new culture is only temporary
 - B. fail to recognize the temporary nature of culture shock
 - C. try to develop comprehension of everything in foreign countries
 - D. realize that cultures are not so different as you used to think
- 4) In the third stage, you recover from _____.
 - A. being homesick
 - B. being hostile towards everything in a foreign culture