

全国成人高等教育规划教材

Adult English 3

英语

(非英语专业专科用)

教育部成人高等教育英语教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

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(京)112号

内 容 提 要

全国成人高等教育《英语》系列教材由教育部规划并推荐,供各类成人高等院校非英语专业专科使用。本套教材以原国家教委1997年颁布的《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》为依据编写,包括主教材《英语》和同步自学教材《英语学习辅导书》各4册。本套教材把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使成人英语学习从一开始就学用结合,学一点、用一点、会一点。

《英语3》包括10个单元。每单元包括综合技能训练、应用文阅读与学习、语法练习和快乐学习4部分。本书题材广泛,内容新颖,语言地道,图文并茂。

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《英语 3》

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前 言

全国成人高等教育《英语》系列教材是根据原国家教委1997年颁发的《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的,是教育部成人高等教育规划教材。本套教材的培养目标是:1. 掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能;2. 具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力;3. 训练进行简单的日常和涉外会话的初步能力;4. 培养模拟套写简单信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。

主教材(即《英语》)和同步自学教材(即《英语学习辅导书》)两种学生用书各分4册。第一册为预备教材,词汇起点为800词,主要目的是帮助英语水平低于《基本要求》规定的学生,复习巩固中学已学过的语音、语法、词汇,为进一步学习打下基础;第二册的重点是简单句的基本语法和基本句式的听说读写译等基本技能的训练,并注意把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使成人英语学习从一开始就能贯彻学用结合,学一点、用一点的原则;第三、四册在侧重阅读基本技能训练和语法应用能力提高的同时,继续进行听说读写译的综合训练,并引入涉外交际资料的阅读、翻译和套写训练,将读译写技能的培养作为教学重点,把培养学生实际使用英语去处理工作中的涉外交际活动的能力作为最终目标。

《英语学习辅导书》包括主教材学习重点提示、自学同步练习、主教材练习参考答案三部分。其中自学同步练习既与《英语》紧密配合,又不相互重复。与《英语》相比,自学同步练习遵循“自学、自练、自测”的原则,选材内容更简短、生动,训练方式与形式更灵活多样,并适时提供自测试题供学生检测自己的学习成果。考虑到学生自学的特点,其听说训练以听力训练为主,听录音遍数也不强求一致,学生可根据自己的实际需要播放两或三遍;读译写部分以读懂理解为主,所配的少量练习是为了帮助学生学习扩大词汇和巩固语法的。因此,同时使用这两套用书,会收到相得益彰的效果。

为了方便学生学习,《英语学习辅导书3》将主教材每单元的学习重点提示分别放到了自学同步练习的每单元中。

《英语》和《英语学习辅导书》的编写力图改变成人英语教学脱离实际、学用结合不密切的低效率局面,突出英语教学紧密为改革开放服务的实用方向。这是一种新尝试。虽然编者力求达到所设定的目标,但由于编写时间紧迫,经验不足,水平所限,不足与疏漏之处在所难免,恳切希望广大师生和读者批评指正。

本册总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授。由对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授担任主审。参加审稿工作的还有:中央电视大学刘黛琳副教授、高等教育出版社刘援副编审、重庆大学外语学院余渭深教授。南京师范大学金陵女子学院的英籍教师 Claire Worledge 审读了全书。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

编 者

1998年12月

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Education in the Air

Integrated Skills Development

Passage***Open Education***

In traditional education, the teacher may feel that the students are not very grown up. Usually, teachers are older than students, and teachers feel that students are young and do not know very much about the world. The teachers feel that they must tell the students what to do most of the time, and that they must make the students study specific things. In open education, the teacher's feelings

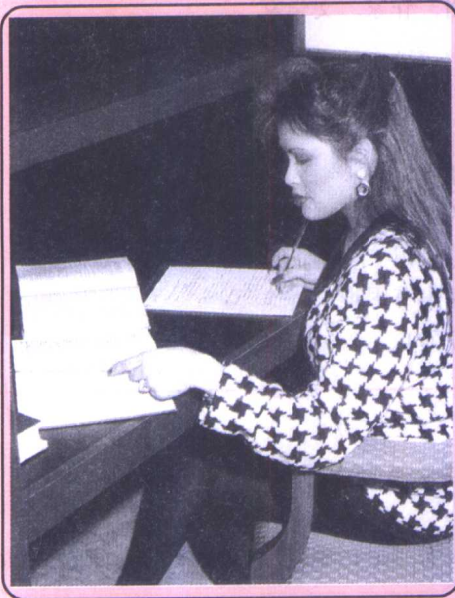
are very different. These teachers feel that the students are individuals first, and students second. They expect the students to be responsible for the things that they do. The teacher allows the students to decide what they want to do, and does not make them study specific subjects or things. The teacher lets them decide what to study and how much to study.

The second part of the idea of open education has to do with what the teacher does in the classroom. In the traditional classroom, the students are told what to do. There is a list of things that the students must do to finish the class. There are rules made by the teacher that the students must follow, even if the students see no reason for the rules. In open education, the teacher allows the students to choose what to do. There are no specific things for the students to do. There are no traditional rules made by the teacher. The students are allowed to discover subjects in the open class-

room, instead of being made to study them.

There are some very good things about open education. This way of teaching allows the students to grow as people, and to develop their own interests in many subjects. Open education allows students to be responsible for their own education. Some students do badly in a traditional classroom. The open classroom may allow them to enjoy learning. Some students will be happier in an open education school. They will not have to worry about grades or rules.

But many students will not do well in an open classroom. They will not make



good use of open education. Because open education is so different from traditional education, these students may have a problem getting used to making so many choices. For many students it is important to have some rules in the classroom. They worry about the rules even when there are no rules. Even a few rules will help this kind of students.

So far some of the good points and bad points of open education have been explained. The writer thinks that open education is a good idea, but only in theory. What do you think?

New Words and Expressions

allow	/ə'laʊ/	v.	允许, 准许
feeling	/fi:liŋ/	n.	感情; 感觉, 知觉
responsible	/ri'spɒnsəbl/	a.	有责任的, (应)负责的
theory	/θiəri/	n.	理论; 原理
traditional	/trə'diʃənəl/	a.	传统的, 惯例的
writer	/raitə/	n.	作者, 作家, 文学家

be responsible for	对…负责
have sth. to do with	与…有关
even if	即使
see no reason for sth.	认为(做)某事毫无理由
make good use of	充分利用
have a problem doing sth.	做某事有困难
so far	迄今为止

Check your understanding

1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. In open education, the students are grown-ups. ()
2. In traditional education, a student's ideas and feelings are considered as important as the teacher's. ()
3. In the traditional classroom, the students must follow any rule made by the teacher. ()
4. In open education, the students may study, or talk, or do nothing at all if they so choose. ()
5. The students are allowed to discover subjects in the traditional classroom. ()

6. A great majority of students will do well in an open education classroom. ()
7. When there are too few rules, some students will do little in school. ()
8. The writer thinks that open education is a good idea and can be put into practice. ()

2 Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What do the teachers feel about the students in traditional education?

2. What are the students supposed to do in open education?

3. What does the teacher do in open education ?

4. What does the teacher do that distinguishes open education from traditional education?

5. What are the good points of open education?

6. Why do some students dislike open education?

Build up your language stock

3 Fill in the blanks with the suitable words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

develop	university	education	be responsible for
large	college	beautiful	admit

British higher 1) _____ has a long history. The world famous 2) _____, Oxford and Cambridge date from 1167 and 1284. Oxford has 23 ordinary colleges for men and 5 for women. The university is governed (管理) by a governing council, while each 3) _____ is governed by its Fellows (the members of the governing body) who 4) _____ teaching their own students and who elect the head of the college. Cambridge is more 5) _____ than Oxford in scientific studies and will perhaps appear more 6) _____. Admission (允许进入) to these two universities is mainly by academic merit (长处), but some colleges tend to 7) _____ sons of former students or of millionaires. The number of students whose parents are wealthy is still much 8) _____ at Oxford and Cambridge than that in the other universities.

4 Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words and expressions.

1. John feels that he must tell his parents the truth.

2. There is a list of things that she must do to meet the requirements.

3. We have to follow the rule even if we see no reason for it.

4. Don't expect others to do what they can't.

5. All pilots are responsible for their passengers' safety.

6. My landlord doesn't allow me to use the telephone.

7. Lillian makes good use of every chance she gets.

8. The student has a problem getting used to the new environment.

5 Translate the following words or expressions.

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 1. education | _____ |
| 2. individual | _____ |
| 3. responsible | _____ |
| 4. specific | _____ |
| 5. discover | _____ |
| 6. 期望 | _____ |
| 7. 允许 | _____ |
| 8. 充分利用 | _____ |
| 9. 迄今为止 | _____ |
| 10. 解释 | _____ |

6 Translate the following sentences into English, using the given words and expressions.

1. 在传统式教育中, 教师可能会觉得学生就是学生, 而不是充满个性的人。
(may feel that, instead of)
2. 在传统课堂上, 教师通常会告诉学生该做些什么。(most of the time)
3. 学期结束时, 教师要求学生在暑假里做一系列的事。(a list of things)
4. 在一些学校, 即使当学生认为老师要他们做的事毫无道理, 他们也必须去做。
(even if, see no reason for)
5. 当你相信学生能对自己所做的事负责时, 你就很可能会允许他们自己决定该

做什么。(be responsible for, allow them to decide)

6. 学生应该充分利用大学四年时间努力学习。(make good use of)
7. 他总是不知如何作出选择。(a problem making choices)
8. 你很快会习惯这里的生活的。(get used to)

Topic-related sentences

Traditional education

1. In traditional education, the teacher may feel that the students are not very grown up.
2. The teachers feel that they must tell the students what to do most of the time, and that they must make the students study specific things.
3. There is a list of things that the students must do to finish the class.
4. There are rules made by the teacher that the students must follow, even if the students see no reason for the rules.

Open education

1. In open education, the teacher's feelings are very different.
2. They expect the students to be responsible for the things that they do.
3. The teacher allows the students to decide what they want to do, and does not make them study specific subjects or things.
4. They will not make good use of open education. ...these students may have a problem getting used to making so many choices.

Practise your language skills

Listening

7 Listen to the tape and fill in the following blanks.

A university is 1) _____ than a college. It is larger for two 2) _____. First, a university in the United States usually has 3) _____ different colleges in it. Each college within the university has a 4) _____ subject area. There may be 5) _____ of liberal arts where humanities, social science, natural science, and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of business where business subjects are 6) _____. All of these colleges may be part of one 7) _____. Sometimes, in a university, each college is called a "school": "The School of Liberal Arts," "The School of Business," or "The School of Education." Second, the university always has programs for 8) _____ or graduate study in a variety of subjects. There may be a medical school, a law school, and other advanced programs.

Speaking

8 Read and practise the following dialogue about English study with your partner.

- Sam: How are you getting on with your English study, Wang?
 Wang: Not very well, I'm afraid. I'm worried, to tell the truth.
 Sam: What's your problem?
 Wang: I'm not used to so many seminars. And there seems to be so much reading to do.
 Sam: Maybe your load is too heavy.
 Wang: But most of the others are taking the same number of hours.
 Sam: Why don't you have a talk with your adviser?
 Wang: I think I will.

Reading

Finding the Main Idea (如何寻找段落大意)

寻找段落大意就是找出作者在段落中想要表达的中心思想。中心思想一般体现在某个句子（即主题句）中。主题句表达的意思比较笼统概括，句子结构比较简单，多数不采用长难句形式。主题句通常位于段首，但也可位于段尾、段中或者在段首和段尾前后呼应。

9 Read the following paragraphs and choose the statements that best express the main idea in them.

- Everybody knows that tomatoes are grown for food, yet there was time when they were grown only to be admired in a garden. They had many colours — yellow, pink and red. They looked bright and so pretty that they were known as “love apples”.
 - Tomatoes are grown mainly for food.
 - Tomatoes were once grown in the garden for people to admire.
 - Tomatoes had many colours.
 - Tomatoes were known as “love apples”.
- English is spoken by pilots and airport control operators on all the airways of the world. Over 70 percent of the world's mail is written in English. More than 60 percent of the world's radio programs are in English. Clearly English is an international language.
 - English is very important for pilots.
 - English is spoken by airport control operators.
 - English is used more in the world's mail than in radio programs.

- d. English is used everywhere in the world.
3. Language, too, is the product of labour. In farming and hunting and in war, people had to work in groups. They had to say something to one another. This led to the use of speech organs. The organs of the mouth learned to produce different speech sounds, and gradually man learned to speak.
- Man learned to speak a long time ago.
 - People used to work in groups.
 - Language comes from labour.
 - Man could only say simple things at the beginning.

Translation

Choice of Lexical Meaning (词义选择)

英汉两种语言都有一词多类，一词多义现象。在英汉翻译过程中，我们在弄清原句结构后就要善于选择和确定原句中关键词的词义。首先要判明这个词在原句中属于哪一种词类，然后再进一步确定其词义，其次应根据上下文及词在句中的搭配关系来选择和确定词义。

Examples:

- She *likes* music more than history.
她喜欢音乐甚于历史。(动词)
- We'll go for a walk if you feel *like* it.
如果你想散步，我们就去吧。(介词)
- I never heard the *like* of it.
我从未听说过这种事。(名词)
- He is the *last* man to do it.
他决不会干那件事。(形容词)
- When did you *last* get a letter from her?
你上次是什么时候接到她的信的?(副词)
- I hope we've seen the *last* of her, that we shall never see her again.
我希望我们永远不再见她了。(名词)

10 Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the skills you've just learned.

- The new manager is very inexperienced—I doubt if he'll last long.

- This is the last place where I expected to meet you.

- The plane was right above our heads.

4. She tried her best to right her husband from the charge of robbery.

5. He is ill; that accounts for his absence.

6. I want you to account for every cent you spent.

7. Half the roads in the region are still to be made up.

8. We have to drive fast to make up the hour we lost in Nanjing.

Applied Writing

Application Form (求学申请表)

Specimen reading

Specimen A

Application Form

Applications must be accompanied by a \$ 100.00 registration fee for each session you wish to attend. The remaining portion of the tuition, less the registration fee, is due on the first day of classes, payable to Brock University, in Canadian Funds. Tuition is not refundable once classes begin.

The registration fee is non-refundable.

Name _____ Li _____ Tongwei _____
(family) (given)

Country of Birth _____ China _____

Date of Birth _____ July 1, 1964 _____

Nationality _____ Chinese _____

Sex Male () Female (x)

Marital Status Single () Married (x)

Native Language _____ Chinese _____

Previous Study of English _____ 8 years (fluent) _____
(indicate level)

Profession _____ Secondary school teacher _____

Mailing address:

132 Shanghai Road

(Street and number)

Nanjing

(Town or city)

Jiangsu Province

(Province or state)

China

(Country)

025-3330111

(Telephone Number)

New Words and Expressions

accompany	/ə'kʌmpəni/	v.	陪伴, 陪同; 伴随
fluent	/'fluənt/	a.	流利的, 流畅的
fund	/'fʌnd/	n.	资金; 基金; 存款
indicate	/'ɪndikeɪt/	v.	标示, 表示; 表明
level	/'levl/	n.	水平
		a.	水平的
marital	/'mæritl/	a.	婚姻的
native	/'neɪtɪv/	a.	本国的, 本土的
non-refundable	/nɒnri'fʌndəbl/	a.	不可付还的; 不可偿还的
payable	/'peɪəbl/	a.	可付的, 应付的, 有利益的
portion	/'pɔːʃn/	n.	一部分; 一分
profession	/'prəfeʃn/	n.	职业
refundable	/'ri'fʌndəbl/	a.	可付还的; 可偿还的
registration	/'redʒɪ'streɪʃn/	n.	登记, 挂号, 注册
secondary	/'sekəndri/	a.	中级的; 第二的; 次要的
status	/'steɪtəs/	n.	状况; 地位, 身份

Structure analysis

国外留学申请表通常包含以下内容: 申请者姓名、地址、国籍、性别、出生日期、职业、婚姻状况、母语及英语掌握的程度等。填写内容必须真实。地址填写的顺序是门牌号码、街道、城市、省和国家; 日期填写的顺序是月、日、年。

填写表格要求书写清楚, 因此表格上常有Please Print或Please Write in Block Letters的字样。Print的

Simulated writing