

21世纪高等院校教材



大学英语 基础教程

ESSENTIAL COLLEGE
ENGLISH COURSE

精读 3
INTENSIVE READING

内蒙古大学出版社
Inner Mongolia University Press

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序 言

大学英语教学须遵循“坚持分类要求和因材施教的原则”。英语教材的编写既要考虑教学的普遍目的与专项目标,也要考虑不同学习者的实际需求。《大学英语基础教程》就是针对我国少数民族和边远地区大中专院校英语为零起点的学生编写的。通过本套教材的学习,学生可达到国家“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的要求。

在内蒙古大学出版社的大力支持下,编委会开展了较为广泛的调研工作,对国内外的多种零起点英语教材进行了较为深入的研讨,并在此基础上精心设计,认真编写了这套教材。本套教材由以下几部分组成:

精读(1—4 册)

泛读(1—2 册)

语法与练习(全一册)

精读教师用书(1—2 册)

外语学习具有阶段性强的特点,英语初学者必须打好语言基础。因此本套教材注重语音、词汇和语法知识的学习。同时考虑到成年人思维能力强的特点与培养学生自主学习能力的需要,本套教材具有容量较大的特点,除满足课堂教学需求外,大量材料可供学生课外自主学习使用。

阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础和获取信息的主要渠道,阅读能力是大多数学生今后工作所需要的主要语言技能。英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入,尤其是大量阅读的基础之上的。因此,本套教材注重阅读教学,同时兼顾语言运用能力的培养。通过课内外大量阅读,学生不仅可获得信息和巩固扩展课堂所学知识,而且有助于语感的培养和口头交际与写作能力的提高。

编写英语入门教材,由于受词汇量所限,同时要遵循循序渐进与系统性的编写原则,因此在选材上存在一定难度。我们在编写中几易其稿,努力做到所选用

材料语言规范,具有知识性、趣味性和实用性,以便为课堂教学与课外学习提供适用的语言样本和有针对性的语言实践活动的素材。同时,力求做到全套教材具有较强的逻辑性和系统性。

由于编者经验不足与水平所限,本套教材可能有不尽完善的地方,敬请读者提出宝贵意见。在教师用书后附有征求意见反馈表,恳请广大读者将书中出现的错误和改进意见及时反馈,以便我们在适当时候对教材做出必要的修订,使之更趋完善。

参加本套教材编写的单位有内蒙古大学、内蒙古师范大学、内蒙古农业大学、内蒙古工业大学、内蒙古财经学院、内蒙古医学院、包头钢铁学院、包头师范学院、包头医学院、内蒙古民族大学、呼伦贝尔学院等院校。

《大学英语基础教程》编委会

2003 年 3 月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语基础教程·精读》第三册,可用于我国少数民族和边远地区大中专院校英语为零起点的学生,亦可供英语初学者使用。

学生通过精读前两册的学习,已较为系统地掌握了英语语法的基本知识,词汇量达到1200个左右。学完本册之后,学生的词汇量可达到2000个左右,具备一定的英语听、说、读、写和译的能力。

本册共有10个单元,供学生第三学期使用。每个单元围绕相应的主题,套用模仿文中出现的句型,通过反复练习达到学以致用目的。练习形式种类多样,既包含了语言基础知识的积累,也注重了学生语言运用能力的培养。

每个单元由对话、听力、课文A、B和写作四部分组成。课文B作为辅助读物,可供英语程度较高的学生提高之用,课文B中的生词不作为本册必须掌握的生词,其中列出了部分要求学生掌握的常用词汇。教师可根据学生的实际情况和教学时间,安排学生进行快速阅读或课外阅读训练,并给予必要的指导。

本书单元练习的编排,涉及英语各项技能的训练,以全面提高学生的语言运用能力。

为了复习巩固学过的内容,归纳教学重点,书中另设有两个阶段测验,题型与“高等学校英语应用能力考试B级”相同,可用于学生自测,以检测其掌握的程度。

书末附有总词汇表,列出了对话、课文A及课文B中出现的生词和短语,同时附有全书中出现的英美人名、地名,可供学生随时查阅。

编者

2004年6月

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Unit

1

Food

Section I : Speaking

New Words and Expressions

spicy['spaisi] *adj.* 香的;辣的
 quality['kwɒliti] *n.* 质;质量
 dairy['deəri] *adj.* 奶的;奶制的
 product['prɒdʌkt] *n.* 产品
 dairy product 奶产品
 tender['tendə] *adj.* 软的;嫩的
 fond[fɒnd] *adj.* 喜爱的;爱好的
 steak[steik] *n.* 牛排
 pudding['puɪŋ] *n.* 布丁(一种松软的甜食)
 pie[pai] *n.* 馅饼;馅饼状物
 chip[tʃip] *n.* 碎片;*pl.* chips 炸土豆条
 vegetable['vedʒitəbl] *n.* 蔬菜;植物
 marvelous['mɑ:vɪləs] *adj.* [口] 妙极

的,了不起的

* * *

tinned[tɪnd] *adj.* 罐头的
 frozen['frəuzn] (*freeze* 的过去分词)
adj. 结冻的
 tasty['teisti] *adj.* 美味的;可口的
 suppose[sə'pəuz] *v.* 设想;推测
 fuss[fʌs] *n.* 忙乱;激动
 occasion[ə'keɪʒən] *n.* (庆祝等的特殊)场合;(重大)时节;时刻;机会
 exotic[eg'zɒtɪk] *adj.* 外来的;异国情调的
 apart from 除了
 make fuss about 大惊小怪

Read the following dialogues and talk face to face

Dialogue One

English Cooking

Anne: Do you miss your home cooking or are you getting used to our English food, Renata?

Renata: Oh, there are quite a lot of dishes I miss very much indeed. You see, our food is much more spicy than yours. But I must say English food is much better than I thought.

Anne: Really? What are your favorite English dishes?

Reneta: Well, first of all I think the quality of your food is excellent. Your dairy products are so fresh and your meat is usually so tender. And there is so much to choose from the shops.

Anne: Yes, but what English dishes do you particularly like?

Reneta: I'm very fond of the steak and pudding you make, and your apple pies.

Anne: It's very nice of you to say so!

Reneta: Well, I am a little tired of¹ your chips and fish. Pudding is only good when properly cooked at home. I don't like the way you cook your vegetables either.

Anne: So you don't really like any of our foods, do you?

Reneta: Oh no, I didn't say that.

Anne: Well?

Reneta: I think your cooked breakfasts are simply marvelous.

Dialogue Two

Frozen Foods

Anne: Do you think we use too much of tinned and frozen foods in England? The supermarkets are full of them, aren't they? Perhaps that's why our foods aren't very tasty.

Reneta: But some frozen foods are excellent, aren't they? And think of all the work we have to do in the kitchen if it weren't for² the frozen foods!

Anne: Yes, that's true! But you spend much more time cooking and preparing meals in your country than we do in England, don't you?

Reneta: Yes, I suppose we do. You make less fuss about food than we do. We have two big meals a day, lunch and dinner, and spend a lot of time preparing them. You have one big meal a day, apart from breakfast, and spend less time preparing it.

Anne: Yes, but we're just as fond of good foods as you are.

Reneta: You certainly don't show it!

Anne: We certainly make fuss about meals sometimes, and remember, we like to eat out on special occasions. London is full of foreign restaurants where you can get all the exotic dishes of the world. You must come out with us one evening, Renata.

Reneta: Thank you very much. That's what I like about London.

Practice

Task 1. Follow the sample:

Here are two short dialogues. Follow the examples to make more conversations with your partner.

1. **Lily:** Do you miss your Mongolian cooking or are you getting used to our food here, Toya?

Toya: I really miss our dairy products. But I find your food is tasty, too.

Lily: Really? What's your favorite dish?

Toya: I like the roast(烧烤的) duck most.

Alternative patterns, words and expressions

Are you getting used to...?	food in Inner Mongolia/means of transportation/weather in Huhhot
I'm used to...	living in cities/getting up early/jogging every morning
He is accustomed to...	

2. **Child:** Potatoes again! Mom, I'm tired of them, I want roast beef(牛肉).

Mother: But potatoes are much cheaper than roast beef.

Child: Do we have to eat cheap potatoes all the time?

Mother: OK, I'll prepare both potatoes and roast beef for you today.

Alternative patterns, words and expressions

<p>...much/a little/ a bit/far/a lot</p>		<p>better</p> <p>nicer</p> <p>cheaper</p> <p>more expensive</p> <p>more spicy</p>	than...	<p>canned foods</p> <p>potatoes</p> <p>vegetables</p> <p>hamburgers</p> <p>fruits</p> <p>milk</p> <p>tea</p> <p>cola</p> <p>wine</p>
--	--	---	---------	--

Task 2. Read aloud the following dialogue with your partner by putting in the missing words.

Zhang: Do you miss your home cooking or are you getting _____ (1) our Sichuan food, Lee?

Lee: There are quite a lot of foods I miss very much _____ (2). I think your food is much _____ (3) than our Mongolian food.

Zhang: Yes, our _____ (4) is hot.

Lee: Well. I'm a little _____ (5) hot pot here. I miss dairy products in my hometown.

Zhang: Your dairy food is _____ (6) and helpful to health. But I think Mongolian food is _____ (7) of fat.

Lee: But milk tea can help. We are _____ (8) milk tea. It can help to digest the meat.

Zhang: That's _____ (9). But I still think Mongolian food needs _____ (10) to balance the diet.

Task 3. Tom and Mary are shopping at a supermarket.

Mary: I want to buy some frozen foods. It has saved me a lot of time in kitchen.

Tom: 的确如此。

(1)

Mary: 也节省了购物时间。

(2)

Tom: It's true; we only have to do shopping once a week. Look at this, these are hamburgers and hot dogs ready to eat.

Mary: 如果你饿了,我们可以回家做三明治,不过得买点鸡蛋。

(3)

Tom: We could buy eggs on the way home; the price is lower there.

Mary: Ok, let's go. By the way, I had some visitors after work and 恐怕我们喝光了家里的牛奶。

(4)

Tom: 这儿的牛奶很新鲜,我想买来煮点奶茶。

(5)

Task 4. Open Question

Imagine Liu and Jane are talking about western food and Chinese food.

Section II : Listening

New Words and Expressions

fry[frai] *v.* 用油煎;用油炸; *n.* 油炸物

menu['menju:] *n.* 菜单

beef[bi:f] *n.* 牛肉

mutton['mʌtn] *n.* 羊肉

chop[tʃɒp] *n.* 排骨

* * *

nobleman['nəʊblmən] *n.* 贵族

soup[su:p] *n.* 汤

tear[tiə] *n.* 泪水;泪珠

spoonful['spu:nful] *n.* 一匙的量

weep[wi:p] (wept, wept) *v.* 哭泣

law[lɔ:] *n.* 法律;法令

hang[hæŋ] (hanged, hanged) *v.* 绞死;
吊死

mislead[mis'li:d] (misled, misled) *v.*

把……带错路; 哄骗

neighborhood['neibəhud] *n.* 邻近; 附近; 街坊四邻

recognize['rekəgnaiz] *v.* 认识; 认出; 识别

hamburger['hæmbə:gə] (hamburger steak) *n.* 汉堡包

chicken['tʃikin] *n.* 鸡; 鸡肉

order['ɔ:ɪdə] *n.* 订货; *v.* 点菜

* * *

sandwich['sænwɪdʒ] *n.* 三明治; 夹心面包

platter['plætə] *n.* 托盘; 大浅盘

milk shake 奶昔

mouth-watering['mauθ,wɔ:tərɪŋ] *adj.*

令人垂涎的

cola['kəulə] *n.* 可乐

take-away 外卖的; 带走的

Passage One

Listen and Answer

Listen to the passage and answer the following questions orally.

1. Why did Tim not want to eat fish for dinner?

2. What did Tim advise to do?

3. What did they order in the restaurant?

4. Why was Tim very angry?

5. What did the waiter suggest for dinner?

Listen and Decode

Listen to the passage again and decode the message with correct choices in the brackets according to what you have heard.

“What’s for dinner?” Tim asked. “I’m going to (fry, cry, fly) some fish.” Pat answered. “I don’t want any fish.” Tim said. “I had fish for lunch. We can go to a restaurant this evening.” “That’s a good idea.” Pat answered.

Tim and Pat went to a restaurant. They sat at a table and the waiter brought them a menu. “I want some roast beef,” Tim said. “What do you want, Pat?” “I want a (button, butter, mutton) chop.” Pat said.

Tim turned to the waiter. "One roast beef and a mutton chop, please. And we want some (tomatoes, photos, potatoes) and peas." he said. "I'm sorry, sir," the waiter said. "We haven't any roast beef and we haven't any mutton chop." "But they are on the menu." Tim said angrily. "I'm sorry, sir," the waiter answered. "That's yesterday's menu." "What do you (think, hope, suggest)?" Tim asked. "Well, sir," the waiter said, "We have some nice (flesh, fresh, new) fish."

Passage Two

Listen and Judge

Listen to the following passage and then decide on the correct answer from the following four choices, marked A, B, C and D.

1. The nobleman and the businessman _____.
A. ordered the same wine. B. both ordered soup.
C. both asked for spoons. D. both cried.
2. The nobleman wept because _____.
A. his brother was hanged. B. the businessman ate his soup.
C. the hot soup burned his mouth. D. he was very sad.
3. The businessman was very _____ after he knew that the nobleman had misled him.
A. funny B. angry C. sad D. happy

Listen and Complete

Listen to the passage again and fill out the missing words or phrases.

A nobleman and a businessman once met in a _____ (1). For their lunch they both ordered _____ (2). When it was brought, the nobleman _____ (3) a spoonful, but the soup was so hot that he _____ (4) his mouth and tears _____ (5) his eyes. The businessman asked him why he was _____ (6). The nobleman did not want to say that he had burned his mouth and answered, "Sir, I once had a brother who _____ (7) the law and was hanged, I was thinking of his death, which made me weep." The businessman believed his story and began to _____ (8) his soup. He too burned his mouth, so that he had tears in his eyes. _____ (9) that, the nobleman asked, "Sir, why do you weep?" The businessman, who now saw that the nobleman had _____ (10) him, answered, "My lord, I'm weeping because you were not hanged to-