

新英语
教程

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EW
ENGLISH
COURSE

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PREHENSIVE ENGLISH 综合英语

清华大学出版社

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综 合 英 语

第 四 册

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前 言

《综合英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲（高等学校理工科本科用）》编写的《新英语教程》的一个组成部分，是培养听、说能力的基础教材。

《综合英语》第四册供理工科大学英语第四级使用。学生经过第一、二、三册的学习，基本熟悉和掌握了功能意念的主要表达方式和主要句子结构，具有了获取口头信息和口头表达的初步基础。本书将继续训练学生听力的基本技能，如各类句子的分辨能力，并进一步培养学生语篇水平的综合听力理解能力。

本书共有16个单元。一个单元大体需要一节课的时间。每个单元都提供了一些基本练习，教师可根据具体情况灵活使用。我们认为听力练习的首要任务是训练学生理解听力材料的通篇大意，抓住主要内容，而不拘泥于某个词或某个细节因而妨碍对全篇内容的理解。

说的训练结合听力训练进行，在听懂的基础上，通过问答、复述、对话等形式进行说的基本技能的训练。这样既有利于说的能力培养，也能加深听力的理解。

本书和前三册一样，每单元分两部分，Part A 是单项训练，包括各种微技能、句子结构和功能意念等，Part B 是综合听力训练。

本书经国家教委大学外语教材编审委员会审定。参加审稿的编委会成员有华南理工大学郭杰克、上海交通大学吴

银庚、西安交通大学潘能；大连理工大学孔庆炎、昆明工学院王学铭、哈尔滨工业大学耿宪章等六位同志。谨在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

参加本书编写工作的有李相崇、杨庆午、王静玢、赵小中、杨桂华等同志。刘平梅同志提供了部分素材。

由于编者水平有限，问题一定不少，热忱欢迎批评指正。

编 者

1988年4月

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UNIT ONE

Learning Points:

1. Comparative Sentences
 2. I. Tim's Future
II. How to Choose a Satisfactory
Career
-

Part A

Comparative Sentences

Exercise 1

This exercise is to help recognize whether two comparative sentences have the same meaning. For each item, you will hear a comparative sentence. Then you will read another comparative sentence and decide whether it has the same meaning as the comparison you have heard. Write "✓" before the figure if the meaning is the same. Write "×" if the meaning is different.

- 1) Calculators used to be less expensive than they

are now.

- 2) Bicycles aren't quite as dangerous as motorcycles.
- 3) Hand tools are much less costly to maintain than electric ones.
- 4) Art courses are much more popular than engineering courses.
- 5) Synthetic materials aren't usually as expensive as natural materials.
- 6) Walking fast doesn't burn quite as many calories as running slowly.
- 7) Alkaline batteries last longer than ordinary batteries.
- 8) Seattle summers are much cooler than here.
- 9) The photos are much darker than I wanted.
- 10) We expected much more virus to spread quickly.

Exercise 2

This exercise is to help recognize restatements of comparative sentences. For each item, you will hear a comparative sentence. Then you will read two sentences. Choose the one which is similar in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

- 1) a. Motorcycles outnumber bicycles.
b. More students ride bicycles.
- 2) a. Video games used to be popular.
b. Video games have become more popular.
- 3) a. George's grades are never as good as Sue's.

• 2 •

- b. Sue's grades have gotten better than George's.
- 4) a. They used to be happier.
b. Fred isn't as happy as Alice.
- 5) a. Betty thought she would earn more.
b. Betty didn't expect to make as much.
- 6) a. Biology students take more math courses.
b. Business students take more math courses.
- 7) a. Most students don't like English or Japanese.
b. English and Japanese are more popular than any other foreign languages.
- 8) a. The subway improved the traffic problem.
b. The subway traffic is much improved.
- 9) a. The pendulum depends upon its length to swing.
b. The longer pendulum swings more slowly.
- 10) a. The telescope was used first for astronomy.
b. The telescope was not used for astronomy until Galileo did this.

Exercise 3

When you hear a sentence, read the four sentences in your book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

- 1) a. Carol is older than Jane.
b. Carol is the youngest one in her family.
c. Jane is the oldest one in her family.
d. Carol is younger than Jane.
- 2) a. Linda knows Spanish grammar very well.

- b. Linda doesn't know much about Spanish grammar.
 - c. Linda and her teacher are all from South America.
 - d. Linda's teacher doesn't know any Spanish grammar.
- 3) a. Ken works harder than most people.
- b. No one works harder than Ken.
 - c. Most people work harder than Ken.
 - d. Ken doesn't work as hard as most people.
- 4) a. Albert is more intelligent than Mary thinks.
- b. Albert isn't so intelligent as Mary thinks.
 - c. Albert is not as intelligent as Mary.
 - d. Albert is more stupid than Mary thinks.
- 5) a. Too many people came to the meeting.
- b. There were not many people at the meeting to inspect the documents.
 - c. We had expected more people to come to the meeting.
 - d. There were not enough seats for all the people.
- 6) a. John believes that Swiss cheese is no longer delicious.
- b. John says that the Swiss cheese makes delicious butter.
 - c. Swiss cheese is the best cheese in John's opinion.
 - d. There were many better cheeses than Swiss in

John's eyes.

- 7) a. My father doesn't like fishing on a hot, summer day
b. Although my father likes fishing, he doesn't want to do it on a hot, summer day
c. Fishing is my father's favorite enjoyment on a hot, summer day.
d. My father loves to eat hot fish for breakfast in the summer.
- 8) a. He should buy the blue car.
b. He should buy the red car.
c. The blue car is less expensive.
d. The red car is better than the blue one.
- 9) a. I like the lions and monkeys better than all the other animals.
b. I like the lions better than the monkeys
c. I like the monkeys better than the lions.
d. I like the lions and monkeys less than all the other animals.
- 10) a. She liked to buy necessary foods.
b. Her husband needed plenty of food
c. Her husband would not buy what was necessary.
d. She wanted to be sure they had enough.

Part B

I. Tim's Future

New Words

1. er /ə:, ə/ interj. (an expression of doubt or uncertainty)
呃 (表示说话犹豫)
2. madly /'mædli/ adv. (infml) very much
3. surprising /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ adj. unusual; causing surprise
4. huh /hʌh/ interj. (used for asking a question or for expressing surprise or disapproval) 嘿!

Language Notes

1. something to do with...: something connected with...
2. Under-18 team: (football) team consisting of players aged 18 and under
3. though: adv. (not used at the beginning of a clause) however, in spite of the fact; nevertheless
4. D'you. (not fml) = Do you
5. be good (at): to be skilful, to have the ability to do sth
6. come along: (in the text) to come

Proper Names

1. Tim Browne /tim braʊn/ 蒂姆·布朗 (人名)
2. Evans /'evənz/ 埃文斯 (人名)

3. Thomson /'tɒmsn/ 汤姆森 (人名)

4. Mary Dixon /'meəri 'dɪksn/ 玛丽·狄克逊 (人名)

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions before you listen to the tape.

- 1) What are you going to be when you finish your studies in the University, an engineer, a teacher, or a research worker?
- 2) During your studies in the University, what subjects are you more interested in?
- 3) Do you always get good marks for your major subjects?
- 4) What do your parents think about your future?
- 5) Are you fond of sport?
- 6) What kind of sport do you prefer playing?

Exercise 2

Listen to the whole conversation carefully, then answer the questions on the tape.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Exercise 3

Now listen to the first part of the conversation.

Then answer the following questions.

- 1) What marks has Tim got for chemistry and physics?
- 2) What do Tim's parents want him to be by profession?
- 3) What does Tim want himself to be?
- 4) Who offered Tim a place with the Rangers Under-18 Team?
- 5) What's the teacher's attitude to Tim's profession?

Exercise 4

Listen to the second part of the conversation.
Answer the questions on the tape.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Exercise 5

Listen to the last part of the conversation. Fill in the blanks as you listen

- 1) Well, _____ his school work's _____ I don't think you need worry very much.
- 2) Um, he has got some _____ some subjects.
- 3) You see _____ his