


PEARSON

Success Advanced

高级英语 (3)

原著 [英] Stuart McKinlay [英] Bob Hastings

改编 刘占荣 石运志 高晓静

 中央广播电视大学出版社

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Unit 5 Live to eat?	1. Conditional and inversion with conditionals 2. <i>I wish, if only, it's time, I'd rather, as if / though</i>	1. Words to describe food, drink, hunger, food preparation 2. Metaphors 3. Restaurant vocabulary 4. Formal register	1. Poem: <i>Chocolates</i> by Louis Simpson 2. Literary extracts 3. Newspaper article
Unit 6 Sounds around us	1. Verbs of perception 2. Infinitives and <i>-ing</i> forms	1. Onomatopoeic verbs 2. Come together: collocations; phrasal verbs 3. Words to describe music 4. Adjectives to describe voice 5. Synonyms and antonyms (review)	1. Article: What do you know about noise? 2. CD review
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Unit 8 Getting around	Participle clauses	1. Descriptive verbs; phrasal verbs 2. Idioms 3. Cliches 4. Collocations	1. Top ten travel tips 2. The Story of Longitude 3. Article: The Accidental Tourist 4. Report on music festival
Revision Units 7-8			
Unit 9 Media truths	1. Reporting verb patterns 2. Clauses of cause and effect	1. Quality and popular press: style and typical expressions 2. Collocations and phrases 3. Adjectives to describe TV programmes 4. Hoaxes 5. Language used in essay introductions	1. Newspaper articles (quality and popular press) 2. Article: April fooled? 3. Essay
Unit 10 Beyond belief	Relative clauses: defining and nondefining; nominal relative pronouns	1. Prefixes and suffixes 2. Collocations 3. Phrasal verbs 4. Adjectives to describe feeling	1. Extract from a poem: <i>A Martian sends a postcard home</i> by Craig Raine 2. Article: Why myths won't die? 3. Article: Is the truth out there?
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Unit 11 Right or wrong?	Modal verbs and phrases	1. Money; the rich and the poor 2. Formal and informal 3. Words and phrases to describe the law, crime and punishment	1. Article: Obscene! 2. Article: Pre-emptive justice 3. Cartoon strip: temptation 4. Transactional letter
Unit 12 Different?	Clauses of concession, addition and contrast	1. Adjectives to describe "different" 2. idiomatic expressions 3. Adjectives and expressions to describe appearance and personality 4. Understatement 5. Testimonials and character references	1. Article and quiz 2. Extract from a novel: <i>Bartleby, The Scrivener</i> by Herman Melville 3. Testimonial and character reference
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1. Claire's holiday story 2. The Story of Longitude 3. Monologues 4. Dialogues: writing reports	1. Discussion: travel tips for your town; Couchsurfing; Inventions 2. Speak out: Memorable holidays; Things that can go wrong 3. Discussion: music festivals	A report	162
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1. Monologues: the news 2. Dialogues	1. Discussion: news; newspapers; practical jokes 2. Speak out: News and announcements 3. Discussion: online newspapers	1. Hoax news items 2. Essay	186
1. Dialogue between two aliens 2. Quiz show 3. Interview with Santa Claus 4. Monologue: conspiracy theories	1. Discussion: intelligent aliens; human civilization; myths; quiz shows 2. Speak out: Reacting to surprising news 3. Conspiracy theories	Article	206
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1. <i>Bartleby, The Scrivener</i> part 3 2. Monologues	1. Discussion: fitting in / standing out 2. Quiz: Are you a trend-setter or a slave to fashion? 3. Discussion: jobs 4. Speak out: Understatement	A character reference / testimonial	248
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《高级英语》(Success)是中央广播电视大学引进改编的一套英语综合能力训练教程,由中央广播电视大学出版社与美国培生(朗文)教育出版集团合作出版。原版教材根据“欧洲语言共同参考框架”(CEFR)中语言力量表中的能力描述来组织教学内容,将基于任务的教学理念和交际教学法的优势进行了深度融合。改编后的教材既保留原版教材原汁原味的特色,又增加了适合中国人英语学习习惯的注释、词汇表和语法讲解等本土化元素。

教材改编中侧重听、说、读、写基本技能的训练,语法结构安排合理,语料新颖富有时代感,语言和文化学习融为一体,适合中国英语学习者自主学习使用。

《高级英语》(Success)适用面广,既可以用作高等学校英语专业高年级精读课教材,也可供有同等英语基础的非英语专业学生和英语自学者使用。本系列教材共分三个级别:《高级英语(1)》、《高级英语(2)》、《高级英语(3)》。本册《高级英语(3)》根据不同话题分为12个学习单元与6个复习单元,课内约用90学时可以完成教学任务,适合开设一学期。

本教材具有以下特色:

- 学习目标一目了然。每单元首页从话题、语法、技巧、写作四方面,开门见山地列举本单元需要掌握的基础知识和基本技能。
- 交互式的分项及综合技能练习形式多样,灵活实用。以听、说、读、写四大技能为基本元素,根据单元学习目标,组合成不同的训练板块。如本书第4单元包括“听力与词汇”、“阅读与词汇”、“语法与口语”、“口语与听力”、“词汇与阅读”、“写作”等板块。每个板块里练习形式丰富多样,难度由浅入深,学生得以循序渐进地达成该单元的学习目标。在引导学生进行技能策略学习时,鼓励学生通过亲身体验多种语料,自行归纳总结语言规则,然后通过相关栏目(Train Your Brain)验证自己的结论,进而完整、系统地习得新技能。这种归纳式的学习引导胜于灌输式的介绍,能取得更佳的学习效果。
- 语法学习化整为零,设计精心。本教材不逐一对常见语法做系统讲解,而侧重对相关语法做深度剖析与对比。《高级英语(3)》中,每个单元的重要语法点不超过3个,因难度水平和单元设计而异。与《高级英语(2)》相比,《高级英语(3)》针对每个单元的话题增加了相关词汇或短语的积累练习,将词汇和语法知识的教学融入丰富多样的语篇(对话、短文、漫画、名言等)中,学生先分析判断语篇中的例句(Work it Out),得出结论并系统地学习(Check it Out),同时会被提醒注意避免常见错误(Mind the Trap!)。语法和语境紧密结合,使学生能够通过自己的分析,总结出语法模式和规则,调动学习的积极性和主动性。
- 学习内容与助学模块相辅相成,相得益彰。本教材语料真实、生动、幽默,从耳目一新的角度探讨各种现代社会话题,并将语法和技能策略的教学融入生动有趣的语料中。《高级英语(3)》各单元收录了生词与难词,并提供语言点注释、听力脚本和练习答案等助学模块,尽可能满足了成人学习者的自学需求。为了进一步提升学习者对英语学习的兴趣,帮助学习者更好地理解英美国家文化,本书针对每个单元出现的文化现象给予文字与图片的解释,进一步陶冶学习者的文化情操。

《高级英语(3)》的主要助学模块包括:

- ▶ 单元词汇表(VOCABULARY LIST),涵盖了语篇、练习题和听力脚本中出现的生词、难词,按照首字母顺序排列,提供国际音标、词性、该词的常用词义和在教材中课文语境下的词义,方便学习者快速查找。
- ▶ 语言点注释(LANGUAGE NOTES),针对语篇和训练活动中出现的较难理解的语言点或文化现象,给予简明扼要的注解或翻译,必要时辅以例句,帮助学习者理解语篇并进行练习。
- ▶ 听力脚本(TAPESCRIPT),提供所有听力练习的脚本供学习者参考,并针对听力材料中出现的较难理解的语言点或文化现象,在脚本后给予简明扼要的注解或翻译。
- ▶ 练习答案(ANSWER KEY),提供必要的练习答案,针对开放性练习活动,提供启发式的参考答案。
- ▶ 文化注解(CULTURE NOTES),列出与单元主题相关或者语篇中出现的文化现象,给予适度注解,配以插图,帮助学习者了解英美文化,拓宽视野。

随书附有一张mp3光盘,收录了书中听力练习的所有音频。传统听力材料多以标准英音或美音来录制,而本书音频中的对话者大多带有方言口音,如伦敦音、苏格兰音、美国南部口音、澳大利亚口音等(在听力脚本中已用方括号标注出来),这也体现出该系列教材力求语料的真实性和多样化的特点。

在本教材改编过程中,刘占荣作为课程组长,负责改编思路的设计、第9~12单元的改编以及全书统稿工作;石运志负责第5~8单元的改编;高晓静负责第1~4单元的改编。本教材经过多位经验丰富的专家审阅、修改和审定,这些专家包括对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授,北京第二外国语学院马登阁教授,首都师范大学董启明教授等。编写组对专家们在教材改编过程中付出的辛勤劳动及提出的宝贵建议深表感谢与敬意。

由于课程组成员水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免。恳请专家、读者不吝赐教,以便再版时修订、完善。

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Unit 4 Coming of age	Inversion	1. Idioms 2. Schools and universities 3. Words to talk about school 4. Words and phrases used in covering letters	1. Extract from a novel: <i>Jill</i> by Philip Larkin 2. 5 essential gadgets for students 3. A-level blues and exam revision tips 4. Job adverts: covering letter
Revision Units 3-4			
Unit 5 Live to eat?	1. Conditional and inversion with conditionals 2. <i>I wish, if only, it's time, I'd rather, as if / though</i>	1. Words to describe food, drink, hunger, food preparation 2. Metaphors 3. Restaurant vocabulary 4. Formal register	1. Poem: <i>Chocolates</i> by Louis Simpson 2. Literary extracts 3. Newspaper article
Unit 6 Sounds around us	1. Verbs of perception 2. Infinitives and <i>-ing</i> forms	1. Onomatopoeic verbs 2. Come together: collocations; phrasal verbs 3. Words to describe music 4. Adjectives to describe voice 5. Synonyms and antonyms (review)	1. Article: What do you know about noise? 2. CD review
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Revision answer key and tapescript			

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Pleased to meet you

Read, listen and talk about relationships, dating, personality types.

Practise common problems with tenses, Future Perfect and Continuous.

Focus on managing conversations.

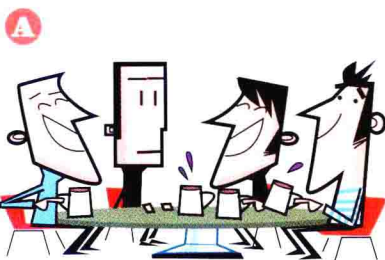
Write narratives.

话题：恋爱，约会，性格

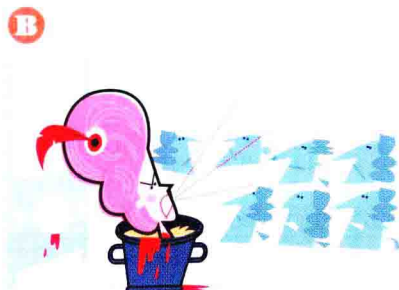
语法：时态的常见问题，将来完成时，将来进行时

技巧：对话小技巧

写作：记叙文



Brian was amazed that John could _____ when everybody else was laughing so much.



Marie _____ and started shouting at the crowd.



If you don't like it, don't _____ at it. Just tell him you're not hungry.



Chris couldn't help feeling the man was _____.



Kate felt upset when her hosts _____.



In moments of danger, Bond knew he had to _____.

QUIZ

Are you easy to get on with???

- 1** When you have problems, what do you prefer to do?
- a Chat to a trusted friend and get it off your chest.
 - b Tell everyone what a difficult time you are having.
 - c Keep a stiff upper lip and tell nobody.

- 2** In your opinion, a good friend is someone who
- a has a mind of his/her own and is not afraid to use it.
 - b sees eye to eye with you about everything.
 - c is under your thumb.

- 3** After an argument your boy/girlfriend shouts out 'I can't stand you!' You
- a put on a brave face and wait until he/she calms down.
 - b lose your head and start tearing your hair out.
 - c look for the number of that classmate you fancy.

- 4** A new student tries to make friends with you. You
- a respond politely while you make up your mind what he/she is like.
 - b fall head over heels in love with him/her. Strangers are so romantic.
 - c give him/her the cold shoulder. He/She has to earn your friendship.

- 5** On your first day in a new job your boss falsely accuses you of making a mistake. You
- a keep a cool head and explain you had nothing to do with it.
 - b run home crying your eyes out.
 - c tell her she must be out of her mind to accuse you.

- 6** At a party a guy you don't know keeps telling corny jokes. You
- a hold your tongue in case you put your foot in it.
 - b tell him to stop being a pain in the neck.
 - c tell your own jokes and laugh your head off.

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

- Complete the captions in cartoons A–F with body idioms 1–6. Then decide what they mean.

- 1 gave her the cold shoulder – ignored her
- 2 lost her head – _____
- 3 keep a cool head – _____
- 4 keep a straight face – _____
- 5 pulling his leg – _____
- 6 turn your nose up – _____

- Read the quiz quickly and find fifteen more body idioms. Decide what they mean.

- 1 head – lose one's head, keep a cool head, _____, _____
- 2 mind – _____, _____, _____
- 3 eye(s) – _____, _____
- 4 face – keep a straight face, _____
- 5 others – give someone the cold shoulder, pull one's leg, turn one's nose up, _____, _____, _____, _____

- Do the quiz and check your answers in ANSWER KEY. Do you agree with your results? Why?/Why not?

- 01 Listen and complete sentences 1–4 with the correct forms of appropriate idioms from Exercise 2.

- 1 Ted must be _____.
- 2 Tammi and Billy _____ about everything.
- 3 Dan felt a lot better after he _____.
- 4 Sally really _____ when she met Ivy.

- Circle two adjectives for each person. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 Mike always keeps a stiff upper lip.
(calm, impatient, unemotional)
- 2 John has a mind of his own.
(indiscreet, independent, strong-willed)
- 3 Karen can't make up her mind.
(hesitant, indecisive, irresponsible)
- 4 Sid is under his wife's thumb.
(obedient, stubborn, unassertive)
- 5 Elsa is a complete pain in the neck.
(considerate, annoying, exasperating)
- 6 Sahid loves pulling your leg.
(cheerful, disorganised, fun-loving)
- 7 Britney is always putting her foot in it.
(careless, insensitive, trustworthy)
- 8 Sharon cries her eyes out over the slightest thing.
(cocky, oversensitive, temperamental)

- Wordbuilding Complete the table with adjectives from Exercise 5 that start with these negative prefixes. Then make the opposites of adjectives 1–8.

dis-	im-	in-	ir-	un-
1 ___considerate				5 ___rational
2 ___efficient				6 ___affectionate
3 ___mature				7 ___secure
4 ___obedient				8 ___selfish

Mind the trap!

不是所有形容词在加上否定前缀后都可以表示其相反的意思，如sensible的反义词是unreasonable/silly，而不是insensible。

另一种表达反义词的方式是用“lack/lacking in + 名词”的结构。如：

He is sensible. (反义：He lacks/is lacking in common sense.)

- Wordbuilding. Write nouns for these adjectives. Then make sentences, using both the adjectives and the nouns.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 charismatic | 5 creative | 9 socially skilled |
| 2 charming | 6 energetic | 10 stylish |
| 3 confident | 7 respectful | |
| 4 courageous | 8 self-conscious | |

My brother is usually quite confident, but when he's with a girl he fancies, he lacks confidence.

- Use the personality adjectives and body idioms above and the expressions below to describe your relationships with the following people.

- relatives
- friends
- school/workmates
- teachers
- your dentist
- strangers

we get on like a house on fire (*really well*)

we're (not) very close

we're always arguing

we have a good laugh together

we often fall out because ...

I find it hard/easy to talk to ...

I couldn't live without ...

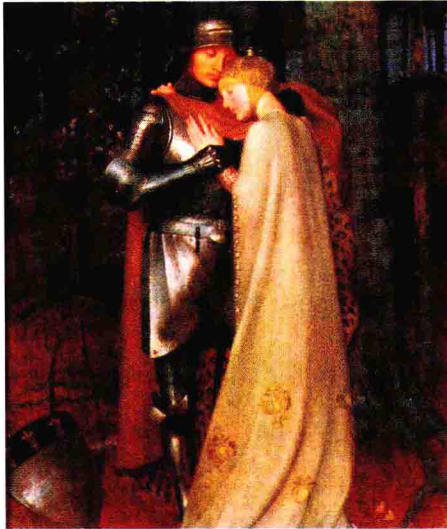
I respect/look up to ...



Gina and Steve got on like a house on fire.

Pamela Parsons takes a look at love

Courtship through the ages



We live in an age of romance. You might find that hard to believe in our modern world with its speed-dating clubs, singles bars and online dating agencies, but it's true. We are free to search for the one true love with whom we will live happily ever after. But it hasn't always been like that. The idea that we can choose our partners freely is quite a recent one.

1

Much less violent, but no more romantic, were arranged marriages. For royalty, aristocracy and other people of property, they were an ideal way to ensure that their fortunes were not divided and their families accumulated wealth. In many societies, of course, they still exist. They may seem to us to be more of a business relationship than a romantic union, but curiously, it seems that arranged marriages are less likely to break up than marriages based on love.

2

However, women haven't always been mere passive victims of romance, waiting for a knight in shining armour to rescue them from a lonely tower. In 1228

in Scotland, a law was passed which allowed any unmarried woman to propose marriage to any man she chose, but only during leap years. Apparently, if the man turned her down without a good reason (such as already being married), then he had to pay her a pound, and give her a new silk gown!

3

If the young couple were able to overcome these social obstacles and began to go out together, they could not expect much privacy. The girl's parents would ensure that they were always accompanied by a chaperone – traditionally an older married woman, a widow or a spinster – to guarantee that they behaved properly. Once engaged, they could hold hands in public and go out alone, and even spend time together behind closed doors. But never at night.

4

Young lovers have often had to come up with ways to communicate without being seen or overheard. In the days before Messenger and texting, this wasn't easy, but love knows no barriers, and necessity is the mother of invention. So it is no surprise that love has inspired imaginative ways to stay in touch.

5

A chivalrous gentleman in England might send a pair of gloves as a message to his true love. If the woman wore the gloves to church on Sunday, it signalled her acceptance of his advances, and the gentleman would know that it was time to start planning ways to get rid of the chaperone.

6

Today it's all so different and so easy. You can chat up anyone you like. Or try to, at least. You can send texts and emails to ask someone out. We've got freedom to choose our partners. However, it is still unusual for a woman to ask a man to marry her. Which is a pity, I think. Is this year a leap year? If it is, I might go on holiday to Scotland. I could do with a new dress.

READING AND VOCABULARY

Read the quotes. Do you agree with them? Why?

Love is the triumph of imagination over intelligence.

H.L. Mencken, writer

There's only one way to have a happy marriage and as soon as I learn what it is, I'll get married again.

Clint Eastwood, actor and film director

Look at the visual and the heading. Tick the topics you expect to find in the text. Then read it quickly to check.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 animal mating | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 divorce | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 arranged marriages | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 medieval chivalry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 chaperones | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 modern dating | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 coded messages | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 women's rights | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 3 Complete the text with paragraphs A–G. There is one extra paragraph.

A

And then there were fans. Fan languages evolved in Spain as a way to let unmarried women flirt with men. A woman skilled in the manipulation of her fan could send all sorts of discreet messages to the man of her dreams. An English politician once said, 'Women are armed with fans as men with swords ... and sometimes do more executions with them.'

B

Courting was much more formal in the straitlaced Victorian era. An interested gentleman could not simply walk up to any young lady he fancied and strike up a conversation. First, they had to be introduced in order to share a conversation or a dance. But no matter how well they got on, the gentleman could not simply renew their acquaintance next time they bumped into each other. He would have to be reintroduced by a mutual friend, and only if the lady consented.

C

Take, for example, wooden spoons, used by suitors in 17th century Wales to communicate to their loved ones. Decorative carvings added to the spoon had various meanings – an anchor meant 'I desire to settle down', while an intricate vine meant 'love grows'.

D

In ancient times, men would raid other villages or tribes to capture their wives by force. Presumably the new brides did not appreciate their husbands' courtship techniques, but at least it had the advantage of spreading the genes around in a scarcely populated world.

E

It was traditional in Europe to give newly married couples a wedding present of a month's supply of mead, an alcoholic drink made from honey. This was supposed to bring the couple happiness and fertility. It has been claimed that this is where the word 'honeymoon' comes from. A more cynical explanation, however, is that 'honey' refers to how sweet the young marriage is, and 'moon' refers to how long the sweetness will last – just one month.

F

Romantic love in its modern sense dates from the Middle Ages. Medieval poetry and plays portray an idealised version of romance and love, and if you fall for the vision they offer, then underneath every balcony was a starry-eyed suitor serenading his lover. Surely an exaggeration, but many of today's courting rituals, from buying a woman dinner to opening a door for her, are inspired in medieval ideals of chivalry which treated women as objects to be adored.

G

They probably regretted that the 16th century custom of 'bundling' had gone out of fashion. This was a custom where courting couples would share a bed, fully clothed and with a 'bundling board' between them. The idea was to allow the couple to talk and get to know each other without risking any improper physical contact.

- 02 Read the text again and find the advantages and/or disadvantages of these types of courtship.

- 1 stealing women from rival villages
- 2 arranged marriages
- 3 the Scottish law of 1228
- 4 going out with a chaperone
- 5 bundling
- 6 fan language

- 03 Phrasal Verbs Use the phrases in the box to make collocations with phrasal verbs 1–8 from the article. The number of possible collocations is given in brackets.

a conversation a fight a relationship
a trick a good idea the door
a new classmate (some) help the volume
to do some work with your boyfriend

- 1 break up (4)
- 2 fall for (2)
- 3 turn down (2)
- 4 strike up (2)
- 5 bump into (2)
- 6 come up with (2)
- 7 settle down (2)
- 8 do with (2)

- 03 Guess the meaning of the fan language in 1–6 and complete the sentences. Then listen and check.



- 1 Waving a closed fan briskly in front of your face means '_____'.
 - 2 Holding a half-opened fan next to your left cheek means '_____'.
 - 3 Holding a closed fan lightly on your shoulder while looking away from it means '_____'.
 - 4 Holding a closed fan with the handle to your lips means '_____'.
 - 5 Holding an open fan in your right hand in front of your face means '_____'.
 - 6 Holding an open fan to the left of your head with your eyes looking down means '_____'.
 - 7 In groups, discuss questions 1–3 and present your ideas to the class.
 - 1 What could be the advantages and disadvantages of these ways of dating? Grade them in order of preference.

arranged marriages going to a party
chat room on the Internet dating service
going out with friends speed-dating club
 - 2 What's the best way to meet a partner nowadays?
 - 3 Is it a good idea to date a classmate, a colleague at work, a fellow student, etc? Why?/Why not?

'LOVE STORIES'

MPTV's new hit show!

- ★ Watch them talk about their partners and work out who they're in love with.
- ★ Win fabulous prizes!
- ★ Every Friday night at 9.
- ★ Don't miss it!

GRAMMAR AND LISTENING

Look at the visuals and answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of TV show is *Love Stories*?
What do you think happens?
- 2 Do you enjoy shows like this? Why?/Why not?

Look at the photo and find the three couples. Give reasons.

04 **Think Back!** Choose endings a or b for each pair of sentences. Then listen and check. Explain the contrast in meaning between each pair.

- 1 She always does ☐
- 2 She's always doing ☐
 - a things to surprise me.
 - b everything so well. She's a perfectionist.
- 3 We think ☐
- 4 We're thinking ☐
 - a of getting married.
 - b it's important to enjoy life.
- 5 She laughed ☐
- 6 She was laughing ☐
 - a when I told her a joke.
 - b when I walked into the room.
- 7 We've seen ☐
- 8 We've been seeing ☐
 - a a flat we like.
 - b each other for more than a year.
- 9 She'd gone out ☐
- 10 She'd been going out ☐
 - a with Chris for ages.
 - b to the garden to see if it was still raining.
- 11 She was unemployed for a while ☐
- 12 She's been unemployed for a while ☐
 - a so she's going to go to college.
 - b but she got a new job last month.
- 13 When I read the letter, ☐
- 14 After I'd read the letter, ☐
 - a I burst into tears.
 - b I went round to her house.



04 Listen again and decide who you think the three couples are now. Has your opinion changed? Give reasons.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 Maggie

We may not look alike but we ¹ _____ (have) similar personalities.

I ² _____ (try) to write an essay when he sat down next to me.

He'd ³ _____ (think) of asking me out for a while, but he was too shy.

2 Natalia

He's in a good mood now 'cause he ⁴ _____ (sell) a painting.

He ⁵ _____ (work) in an art gallery this summer.

When he ⁶ _____ (talk) to me, I knew immediately he was the one.

3 Yasmina

We ⁷ _____ (be) together for over a year. It's true love.

I thought he ⁸ _____ (have) a laugh when he asked me to marry him.

He ⁹ _____ (always/pull) my leg about something or other.

05 Decide who you think the couples are now. Then listen to check.

- 1 Maggie and _____
- 2 Natalia and _____
- 3 Yasmina and _____