

国家教育部
规划教材

中等师范学校教科书(试用本)

英语

第三册

东北师范大学出版社

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东北师范大学出版社
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赵俊峰 唐锡玲 主编

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编 者 的 话

《中等师范学校教科书(试用本)·英语》是一套供综合训练用的英语教材,适合于中等师范学校和其他中等层次的专业学校英语选修课使用。本教材分 A、B 两个版本:A 版本共有五册,供三年制学校选用;B 版本共有七册,供四年制学校选用。A、B 版本的前四册内容和形式完全相同。每册书由学生用书、练习册、学习指导书、录音资料等组成,并配有相应的录音带。练习册是对学生用书的补充,必须和学生用书配套使用。

本教材每册原则上由八个单元组成,每单元由 LESSON A 和 LESSON B 组成。LESSON A 和 LESSON B 又分别由 DIALOGUE、GRAMMAR STUDY 和 TEXT 等组成。LESSON A 的 DIALOGUE 主要针对“日常交际用语和实用书面表达”而设;LESSON B 的 DIALOGUE 主要针对语法项目而设。第一册 GRAMMAR STUDY(1)的语法内容均为学生初中已学的项目;GRAMMAR STUDY(2)的语法内容为本套教材新授语法项目。从第二册起,GRAMMAR STUDY(1)的项目则不完全局限于初中的语法项目。

编写本教材时,我们着重从以下几方面考虑:

1. 注意教材的科学性、知识性和可读性的同时,突出语言的信息功能。在选材时,注意结合中等师范学校的特点。①学生的年龄层次,②知识结构等实际情况,有针对性地选取介绍语言对象国的社会、文化、教育、风俗等方面的材料。这样,学生可以通过课文学习,既学到语言又不断扩大知识面。

2. 注意了教材与初中教材的衔接。在语法教学方面,采取复习旧语法(见 GRAMMAR STUDY(1))和讲授新语法(见 GRAMMAR STUDY(2))相结合的形式,详略各有侧重。这样,既避免了对旧知识的遗忘,也不是将旧知识完全加以重复。同时,本教材在处理语法项目的同时,尽量简化对语法条文等的文字解释。在 NOTES TO THE TEXT 一部分,编者对各种语言、语法现象都作一些解释,旨在将难点分散,让学生反复接触这些语言、语法现象,从而能更好地理解和掌握这些语言、语法现象,并不要求学生一次就掌握,使用时请务必注意这一点。学生用书中的 BASIC STRUCTURE 部分则对有关的语法项目加以巩固。练习册注意对已学的语法知识用练习的形式加以归纳和整理,从而帮助学生理解和掌握。

3. 在词汇的教学方面,本教材同样注意到与初中教材的衔接。凡是在《初中英语教学大纲》中出现过的词汇,本教材原则上不再列为生词。对《中等师范学校英语教学大纲》所规定的“四会”以外的生词,编者作了提示,供使用者参考。

4. 学生用书和练习册的部分练习的设置注意利用录音设备,以满足英语教学条件较差、师资力量不足的地区的学生自学需要,也有利于英语基础较差的学生学习。

5. 针对中等师范学校的实际情况和学生学习外语的目的,本教材对听、说、读、写等四项语言能力的要求尽量做到合理,并有所侧重。听说方面的内容主要是语言的日常交际功能的基本项目;同时本教材配以适当的笔头练习,包括英、汉对译练习。在设计翻译练习时,编者尤其注意减轻其难度。对读的要求则略为偏重。

本教材由东北师范大学外国语学院和广东外语师范学校共同编写,参加第三册编写的同志有:赵俊峰、唐锡玲、周澍、刘莉、樊建华、郝晶、郝静、庞少刚、马世平、李艳玲、董平、赫奕、

吴琳琳、陈美容、郭静妆。在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材和有关资料,学习和研究了各种教材的特点,博采众长,并结合中等师范学校的实际,经多次讨论和修改,初步定稿。

由于编者水平所限,错误在所难免,我们恳切希望国内外同行及使用者提出批评和建议。

编 者

2000年6月

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UNIT ONE

ANIMAL WORLD

LESSON A

DIALOGUE

I Hate Watching Football Matches

(Mr. Smith and Mrs. Black are colleagues. They are talking in the office.)

Mr. Smith: Did you watch TV last night ?

Mrs. Black: No, I didn't. I hardly watch television.

Mr. Smith: I did. I watched the World Cup. The match yesterday was between Germany and Italy. It was so exciting. Are you keen on football?

Mrs. Black: No. I hate it.

Mr. Smith: Really ? Why ?

Mrs. Black: My husband never does a thing when there is a football match on TV.

Talking about One's Likes and Dislikes

ways of asking about likes	ways of expressing likes	ways of expressing dislikes
1. Are you good at...	1. I'm quite good at...	1. I hate ... (football, smoking, etc.)
2. What sort of...are you fond of / interested in?	2. I'm fond of / interested in / keen on...	2. I don't enjoy / like...
3. Do you like...	3. I like ... (singing, dancing, basketball, etc.)	3. I dislike...
4. What are your favorite ... (sports, games, songs, etc.)	4. I love... (music, etc.)	4. I can't stand / bear...
	5. I enjoy ... (reading, watching TV)	5. I'm not interested in / keen on...

Practice after the models:

Model 1:

(You and your classmates are in the classroom, talking about hobbies.)

A: Do you like pop songs ?

B: Yes, I love pop songs. What about you ?

A: Oh, I'm keen on them.

Model 2:

A: What is your favorite sport ?

B: I enjoy jogging in the morning. Do you like it ?

A: No, I don't. I find it hard to get up early.

New Words

match	[mætʃ]n.	比赛
-------	----------	----

Phrases & Expressions

be keen on	be interested in	喜欢, 感兴趣
------------	------------------	---------

Proper Names

the World Cup	世界杯足球赛
Germany	德国
Italy	意大利

GRAMMAR STUDY (1)

构词法: 派生法 (1)

前面我们介绍了三种主要构词法中的两种, 即转化和合成。现在我们介绍第三种构词法——派生法。词的派生指的是一个词通过加前缀或后缀构成另一个词。

常见的前缀有以下几种:

1. 加前缀而不造成词类转变, 而只是引起意思上的变化的:

un: 不

tidy/untidy, fair/unfair, happy/unhappy, true/untrue, comfortable/uncomfortable

dis: 不

like/dislike, agree/disagree, approve/disapprove, obey/disobey, honest/dishonest

connect/disconnect, infect/disinfect, arm/disarm

in: 不

formal/informal, correct/incorrect, ability/inability, accurate/inaccurate

im: 不

polite/impolite, possible/impossible, probable/improbable, proper/improper

il: 不

logical/illogical, legal/illegal, literate/illiterate

ir: 不

regular/irregular, responsible/irresponsible, resistable/irresistable

re: 重新

enter/reenter, write/rewrite, open/reopen, tell/retell, appear/reappear

mis: 错误地

spell/misspell, guide/misguide, understand/misunderstand, inform/misinform

co: 共同

operate/cooperate, exist/co-exist, worker/co-worker

tele: 远距离的

vision/television, phone/telephone, communications/telecommunications

fore: 预先, 前

tell/foretell, leg/foreleg, head/forehead, front/forefront

ex: 前

husband/ex-husband, president/ex-president, wife/ex-wife

inter: 之间的, 相互

national/international, act/interact, dependent/interdependent, play/interplay

pre: 预先, 之前的

view/preview, school/preschool, judge/prejudge, history/prehistory

2. 加前缀而造成词类转变的:

(1) a: 加在名词或动词前, 构成新的形容词或副词, 如: wake/awake, sleep/asleep, side/aside, shore/ashore, board/aboard, bed/abed 等。

(2) a: 加在动词前, 构成另一个动词, 意思有少许变化, 如: rise/arise, wake/awake, rouse/arouse 等。

(3) en: 加在名词或形容词前, 构成动词, 表示“使……处于某种状态、处境”等意思, 如: slave/enslave, danger/endanger, rich/enrich, sure/ensure, courage/encourage, able/enable, force/enforce 等。

(4) out: 可以和不及物动词构成及物动词, 如: shine/outshine, live/outlive, run/outrun, vote/outvote 等。

(5) out: 也可以构成名词, 如: come/outcome, let/outlet, look/outlook, law/outlaw 等。

TEXT

Why Do Birds Sing ?

The song of birds is one of the loveliest sounds in nature. Sometimes when we are out in the country and we hear birds singing, it seems to us they are calling back and forth, that they are telling each other something.

The fact is that birds do communicate with one another, just as many other animals do. Of course, at times the sounds birds make are mere expressions of joy, just as we may make cries of “ Oh ! ” and “ Ah ! ”. But for the most part, the sounds that birds make are attempts at communication.

A mother hen makes sounds that warn her chicks of danger and causes them to crouch down motionless. Then she gives another call which collects them together. When wild birds migrate at night, they cry out. These cries may keep the birds together and help lost ones return to the flock.

But the language of birds is different from language as we use it. We use words to express ideas, and these words have to be learned. Birds don't learn their language. It is an in-born instinct with them. In one experiment, for example, chicks were kept away from cocks and hens so they couldn't hear the sounds they made. Yet when they grew up they were able to make those sounds just as well as chicks that had grown up with cocks and hens!

This doesn't mean that birds can't learn how to sing. In fact, some birds can learn the songs of other birds. This is how our mocking bird gets its name. If a sparrow is brought up with canaries, it will make great efforts to sing like a canary. If a canary is brought up with a nightingale, it can give quite a good imitation of the nightingale's song. And we all know how a parrot can imitate the sounds it hears. So we must say that while birds are born with the instinct to sing, some learning takes place, too.

Did you know that birds have dialects? The song of the same kind of bird sounds different in different parts of the world. This shows that in addition to their instinct, birds do quite a bit of learning in their lifetime when it comes to singing.

New Words

mere	[miə] <i>a.</i> only	仅仅, 只不过
communicate	[kə'mju:nikeit] <i>v.</i>	交换, 通信
communication	<i>n.</i>	
expression	[ik'spreʃn] <i>n.</i>	表达, 表示
joy	[dʒɔɪ] <i>n.</i> deep pleasure	快乐, 欣喜
attempt	[ə'tempt] <i>n.</i> / <i>v.</i>	企图, 尝试
hen	[hen] <i>n.</i>	母鸡
chick	[tʃɪk] <i>n.</i> a young chicken	小鸡
crouch	[kraʊtʃ] <i>v.</i>	蹲伏
motionless	[ˈməʊnəlɪs] <i>a.</i> not moving, still	不动的, 静止的
wild	[ˈwaɪld] <i>a.</i>	野的, 野生的
migrate	[maɪ'greɪt] <i>v.</i> (of birds) come and go with seasons	迁徙
flock	[flɒk] <i>n.</i>	鸟群
inborn	[ɪn'bɔ:n] <i>a.</i>	天生的
instinct	[ˈɪnstɪŋkt] <i>n.</i>	本能
mockingbird	[ˌmɒkɪŋbə:d] <i>n.</i>	模仿鸟
sparrow	[ˈspærəʊ] <i>n.</i>	麻雀
canary	[kə'neəri] <i>n.</i>	金丝雀

nightingale	[ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl] <i>n.</i>	夜莺
imitate	[ˈɪmɪteɪt] <i>v.</i> copy	模仿, 仿效
imitation	<i>n.</i>	模仿, 仿效
parrot	[ˈpærət] <i>n.</i>	鹦鹉
dialect	[ˈdaɪəlekt] <i>n.</i>	方言
lifetime	<i>n.</i>	一生, 终身

Phrases & Expressions

back and forth	to and fro	来回, 来来往往地
communicate with	exchange or share news, etc	交换, 通信
at times	now and then	间或, 有时
warn...of...		警告, 预先通知
cry out	make loud sounds	大叫, 大喊
keep...away from	prevent from going / coming near	阻止……接近
grow up		长大, 成年
grow up with		伴随……长大
bring up	educate or raise	教育, 养育
take place	happen	发生
in addition to	as well as	除……之外
when it comes to sth.		当……谈到, 谈到

Notes to the text

1. The fact is that birds do communicate with one another, just as many other animals do.
事实是, 鸟类确实互相沟通, 正像许多其他的动物一样。
do 为助动词, 放在动词前用以加重语气, 如:
Do come in, please.
just as 引导表示比较的从句, 意为“如同……一样”。
He did it just as I told him.
2. These cries may keep the birds together and help lost ones return to the flock.
叫声可以把鸟集中在一起, 也可以使那些迷途的鸟儿回群。
3. If a sparrow is brought up with canaries, it will make great efforts to sing like a canary.
如果把麻雀放在金丝雀里养大, 那么, 它唱起歌来就像金丝雀那样。
“bring up”意为“抚养, 培养”, 如:
He was brought up in the countryside. 他在农村长大。
She brought up five children. 她养育了五个孩子。
4. So we must say that while birds are born with the instinct to sing, some learning takes place, too.
可以肯定地说, 虽然鸟类与生具有歌唱的本领, 但在成长过程中也在学习。

while 为连词,含有相对之意,表示“而,却”。

I'm very busy while he has nothing to do.

5. This shows that in addition to their instinct, birds do quite a bit of learning in their lifetime when it comes to singing.

这表明,谈到歌唱本领时,除了本能外,鸟也会学一点东西。

in addition to “除……之外”,如:

In addition to English, he has to study a second foreign language. 除英语外,他还得学第二门外语。

When it comes to sth / doing sth 当……说到或谈到某物时,如:

When it comes to sports, he is the best in the class; however, when it comes to English, he is one of the poorest. 说到体育运动,他是班里最棒的;然而,说到英语学习时,他却是最差的一个。

EXERCISES

PHONETIC DRILLS

I. Read the following words after the tape, paying attention to the pronounced letter and alphabet combination:

/ bl - / black, blow, blind, blood, blue, blame

/ kl - / clean, cloud, clever, class, climate, clock, close

/ fl - / fly, flow, flower, floor, flag, flood

/ gl - / glass, glow, glove, globe, glory, glance

/ pl - / plant, plan, play, please, place, plenty

/ sl - / slow, sleep, slave, slowly, slipper, slice, slip

/ sm - / smile, smooth, smoke, smell, smith, smelt

/ sn - / snail, snow, snack, sneak, snob

/ sk - / Scotland, scope, scold, scream, school, scholar

/ sp - / spring, spy, spit, sport, spoon, spell, spend

/ st - / start, stool, stand, step, stay, steal, steel

II. Read the following dialogues aloud:

1. A. Are you interested in football?

B. No, I only play table tennis.

2. A. I'm crazy about Xiao Yanzi.

B. Are you really? I'm not. I don't like her at all.

3. A. Do you like birds?

B. Oh yes. I love them.

4. A. What do you think of this film?

B. It's all right.

5. A. What kind of music do you like ?

B. All kinds ,but especially jazz.

6. A. I can't stand pop music.

B. I don't either.

BASIC STRUCTURES

I. Read the following after the tape and compare them :

1. The news that Hong Kong will soon come back to our country is exciting all the Chinese people.

The news that we heard spread all over the school.

2. The problem that they can't get here early is hard to solve.

It's hard to solve the problem that arose.

3. We can't accept the fact that he is dead.

The fact is that he did it himself.

4. They are going to accept the suggestion that they do it at once.

The suggestion that he put forward is being discussed.

5. The idea that we are going to visit Hangzhou this summer is wonderful.

My idea is that we should send him a bike to him.

II. Read the following sentences aloud :

1. It seems to us that they are talking to each other.

2. This shows that birds can learn the songs of other birds.

3. Did you know that birds have dialects ?

4. The fact is that birds communicate with each other.

5. The sounds that the birds make are lovely.

6. They sing just as we do.

7. They sing just as well as nightingales.

8. If you love singing ,please join us.

9. When it comes to singing ,he is the best in our school.

10. This is how our mocking bird gets its name.

III. Read the following dialogues aloud and pay attention to the tones of the questions and answers :

1. A : Why do birds sing ?

B : Birds sing to communicate with each other.

A : The language of birds is quite different from ours ,isn't it ?

B : Yes ,we use language to express ideas.

A : Do birds have to learn their language ?

B: No, they don't have to. It's an inborn instinct.

A: Can birds learn how to sing from other birds ?

B: Some birds can learn from others.

2. A: Insects are the most plentiful on the earth, aren't they ?

B: Yes.

A: Are all insects useful to us ?

B: No. Some are very useful while others are very dangerous.

A: What kinds of insects are useful to us ?

B: Bees are very useful, because we can get honey and wax from them.

A: What insects are most dangerous to us ?

B: Locusts are the most dangerous of all, for they do a great amount of damage, especially to crops.

COMPREHENSION OF THE TEXT:

I. Say the following aloud in English:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. 有时 | 2. 在世界的不同地方 | 3. 抚养 | 4. 互相交流 |
| 5. 在他们的一生中 | 6. 警告 | 7. 在一次试验中 | 8. 除了本能外 |
| 9. 得名 | 10. 尽力 | 11. 说到唱歌的本领 | 12. 表达思想 |

II. Complete the following dialogues with words from the text and then practise in pairs:

Model: A: Birds have inborn ability to sing and they do some learning in singing as well.

B: In addition to their instinct, birds do some learning in singing.

1. A: Do you notice that when one bird calls, another will call back?

B: Yes, they are calling _____, telling each other something.

2. A: When birds make sounds, they are trying to communicate with each other.

B: Yes, the sounds that birds make are _____.

3. A: At times birds make sound only to show that they are happy.

B: Yes, sometimes the sounds birds make are mere _____.

4. A: Birds know their language when they were born.

B: Yes, birds don't learn their language as it is an _____.

5. A: If a sparrow is brought up with canaries, it will try hard to sing like a canary.

B: Well, it really will _____ to sing like a canary.

6. A: If a sparrow grows up with canaries, it can sing like a canary.

B: Yes, a sparrow that _____ with canaries can sing like a canary.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the text mainly discuss ?
2. Is the song of birds the most lovely in nature ?
3. Can birds communicate with each other ?

4. How do they communicate with each other ?
5. In what way is the language of birds different from ours ?
6. Why don't birds have to learn their language ?
7. If chicks were kept away from cocks and hens ,could they make sounds as well as other chicks when they grow up ?
8. Are birds able to learn from other birds ?
9. Do birds have dialects ?
10. What does this show ?

IV. Text Summary

Fill in the blanks with proper words :

It is well—known that the song of birds is very 1 . However ,fewer people know that birds try to 2 with each other when singing. Birds' language is quite 3 from ours because birds don't learn their 4 while we have to learn it. This doesn't 5 that birds can't learn how to sing. Though birds are 6 with the instinct to sing ,some learning takes 7 ,too. There is one interesting story about birds ,too. The same kind of birds may sing differently in 8 parts of the world. This shows that in addition 9 their instinct ,birds can learn a bit when it 10 to singing.

LESSON B

DIALOGUE

I Enjoy Reading

(Wang Fang and Liu Lu are freshmen of a normal school. They are in the dorm ,talking to each other.)

A: What do you like to do in your spare time ?

B: I collect stamps. I'm interested in it. Do you like it ?

A: I'm afraid not. It takes a lot of time to collect the stamps and arrange them well.

B: I agree. What about reading ?

A: I enjoy reading.

B: Me ,too.

Practice in pairs :

Practice 1:

A: The fact that some birds can learn singing is known to us.

birds have dialects
he grew up in the country
he can imitate the sounds of birds
birds can communicate with each other

B: Yes, we all know that some birds can learn singing.

Practice 2:

A: The news that we are having a holiday tomorrow is untrue.

His explanation that he couldn't see the car
unsatisfactory
satisfactory
The question where we shall meet
unimportant
important
The rumour that David has done that
impossible
possible
Your suggestion that we all go by plane
unrealistic
realistic

B: No, it isn't true at all.

Practice 3:

A: I'm afraid you have to rewrite the essay.

you have to reread the text
I have to read it again
we have to rebuild the machine
we have to build it again
it is improper to say that
it isn't proper to say that
it is illogical to change the timetable
it isn't logical to do that

B: Do you mean I have to write the essay again?

A: You're right.