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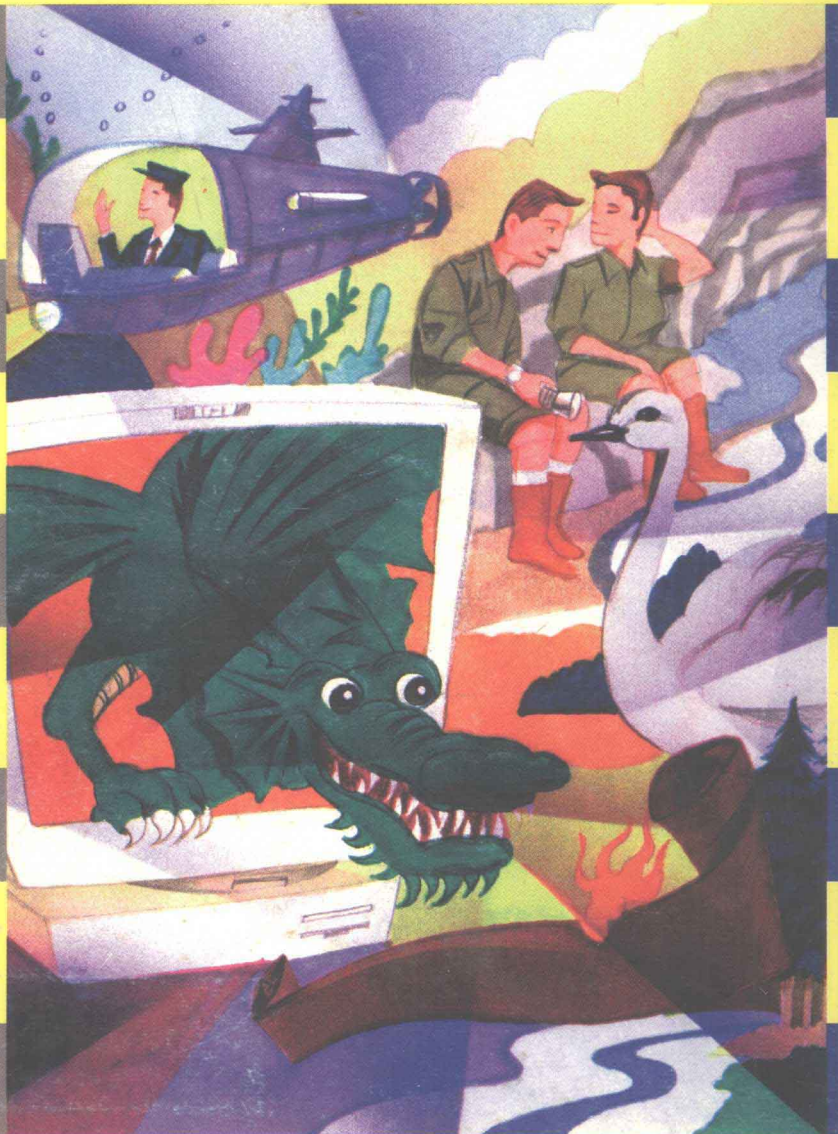
Integrated English

3A

新综合英语



Third edition



Amanda Brown • Ken Methold • Janet Tadman • Clare Vickers

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藏书章

Amanda Brown • Ken Methold • Janet Tadman • Clare Vickers

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Introduction

New Integrated English has been completely rewritten in accordance with changes in the English Language syllabus. The emphasis has been shifted towards communication skills in order to help you communicate effectively in English in your future.

Pre-reading

The pre-reading activities introduce the topic of each unit and enable you to discuss your ideas and experiences.

Reading

The passages are based on authentic material from a variety of local and foreign sources. The topics all have local implications and, it is hoped, will provide a basis for classroom discussion. The different examples of style you will find in these passages will also help you with your own writing.

Comprehension

The comprehension exercises are designed to develop your reading skills.

Using Words

These exercises use vocabulary from the passages in a variety of interesting and communicative ways. This section also introduces new vocabulary items related to those found in the passages.

Language

This section introduces language structures in a systematic and clear manner. Each grammar point taught is closely related to the passages.

Reading, Listening, Writing

This section will help improve your listening skills in realistic and communicative contexts.

Speaking

This section will help you improve your confidence and competence in speaking English.

Writing

Practice of writing in different styles is provided by authentic and contextualised tasks, which are closely related to the passages.

Summary

This section provides a quick guide to the vocabulary and language structures introduced in the unit. This will be helpful for reference and revision.

Finally, we hope you enjoy using *New Integrated English* and we wish you every success in the future.

Amanda Brown
Ken Methold
Janet Tadman
Clare Vickers

前 言

国家教委制订的中学英语教学大纲是面向全国绝大多数学校的,所提出的要求是基本的,或者说是“保底”的要求。我国幅员广阔,各地发展极不平衡。对于一些大、中城市里条件优越的学校,有外语特色的,特别是外国语学校,外语教学要求可以超出大纲要求,所谓“上不封顶”,就是对这类学校而言的。只有这样,才能有效地提高英语教学的实效。为此,这些学校迫切需要高于大纲要求的英语教材。外研社和朗文出版亚洲有限公司合作出版的《新综合英语》(NIE)正好满足这些学校和学有余力的学生的需要。

我翻阅了这套装帧精美的课本,感到课本很有特色。首先,选材贴近生活,真实性、知识性、趣味性都较强,符合青少年的生理和心理发展的特征。语言地道、自然,不少课文富有幽默感,引人入胜,可读性强。

这套课本按单元安排教学内容。每个单元都围绕中心话题开展听、说、读、写活动。练习形式活泼、新颖,多种多样,针对性强,不仅利于加强学生对语言的理解,更重视培养学生口头上和书面上运用语言进行交际的能力。例如,每个单元的阅读课文都有读前思考性问题和读后理解性问题,能够启发学生的思维,有助于发展学生分析、判断、推理、想象等能力。NIE所提供的听读材料多选自现代生活,信息量大,文化背景知识丰富,有利于听读理解能力的提高和增强学生的语感。NIE书中口语练习充分体现了语言的功能,有角色扮演、采访、调查、讨论、辩论等交际性活动,而且所设计的口语练习为听、读训练紧密联系。书中写的训练与听、读、说也密切联系。各单元围绕中心话题设计了功能性写作练习,主要练习写应用文,如书信、报告、小品、文章等。由此可见,NIE名符其实,体现了听说读写综合训练的特点。

NIE的综合性不只是表现在四项技能的训练方面,还体现在语言知识的训练方面。每个单元新的词汇和语法是通过语篇呈现给学生的,又用生动的图解和浅显的英文解释其意义,还设置了饶有趣味的情景,让学生运用这些词语或语法结构。练习不仅有单句,还有语篇。这种综合训练既有利于打好语言的基础,适应考试的要求,又利于激发学生的学习兴趣,培养交际的能力。

总之,《新综合英语》所采用的教学方法符合现代语言教学理论发展的趋势。我相信,这套教材的使用会对目前我国方兴未艾的中学英语教学改革起到促进的作用。

刘道义

1997年8月5日

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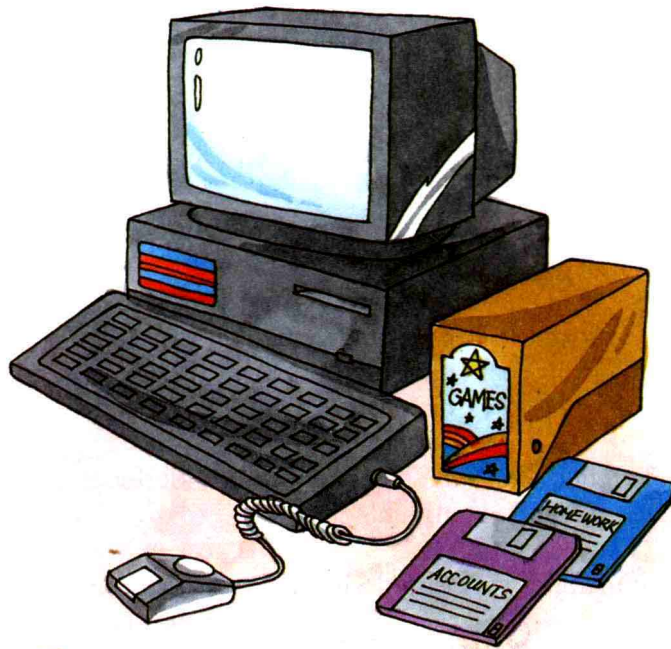
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UNIT 1

THE DRAGON'S REVENGE

In this unit, you will revise the present tenses. You will also learn a lot of computer vocabulary and some words to do with fighting.

PRE-READING



How have computers changed our lives? Talk about this in pairs or groups. Discuss the following points:

- 1 Have you got a computer at home? How many hours do you spend working/playing on computers every week?

- 2 Which members of your family use a home computer? What are home computers used for?

- 3 Why do so many people enjoy computer games? Can computer games be good for you? How? Can computer games be bad for you? How?

- 4 What are computers generally used for in the following areas: education, business, transport systems, hospitals? (You may not know, but you can suggest some possible uses.)

READING

Read the following passage carefully.

‘Sam? Are you in bed yet, Sam?’ called Mrs Lam. There was no reply. With a sigh, Mrs Lam put down her book and went to her 13-year-old son’s room. Sam’s head was silhouetted against a bright computer screen on which a multi-coloured dragon leapt and roared.

‘Oh, Sam! You’re still playing on that computer. You must stop now; it’s half past 11. If you don’t go to bed soon, you’ll be exhausted tomorrow,’ declared Mrs Lam.

‘But I’ve nearly defeated the dragon,’ said Sam. Mrs Lam could see the excitement on her son’s face. She sat down next to him.

‘You’re always playing on that computer. You spend more time with this machine than with your family,’ she said with a smile. ‘What’s so special about it? Show me what it can do!’

Sam was delighted.

‘I think this is a great computer, Mum!’ he said enthusiastically. ‘The hardware is superb — there’s so much memory and I have some wonderful software programs. This game, *Dragonslayer*, is my favourite, but I sometimes borrow games from Danny and other friends. I don’t have to worry about infected disks because I’ve installed a virus detector which automatically scans any disk I put in and checks it for viruses. Let me show you!’ Sam began tapping keys on the keyboard. The screen changed in response to his commands.

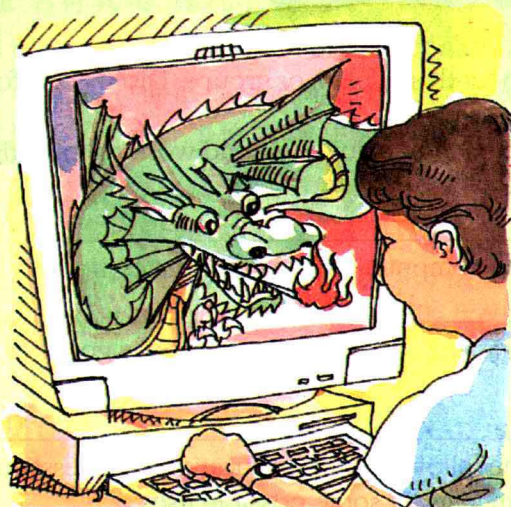
‘Oh, Sam,’ laughed Mrs Lam, ‘I’m sure it’s a wonderful computer, but I’m afraid I don’t know what you’re talking about.’

‘It’s easy, Mum, honestly,’ insisted Sam. ‘If you make a mistake, the word ERROR appears on the screen with a message telling you what to do next.’

‘It all sounds very complicated,’ said Mrs Lam, shaking her head. ‘Why don’t you show me this game you like so much? Show me *Dragonslayer*.’

Sam’s fingers moved rapidly over the keyboard and soon the bright, snarling dragon appeared again. It seemed to stare angrily out of the screen at Sam.

‘My opponent, the dragon, guards the treasure. I have to defeat the dragon to get to the treasure. I have different weapons to use against the dragon, but I can only use them a certain number of



40 times, so I have to plan my tactics carefully. The dragon breathes fire and moves very quickly, so I have to think fast. Each time I beat the dragon and reach the treasure, I move to a higher level. There are 12 levels. I have been playing this game for weeks and now, at last, I've reached level 12. Only a few people ever reach level 12 and, so far, no one has defeated the dragon at level 12.' Sam's eyes shone with excitement. 'Tonight, I'm going to win. I know it!'

45 'OK, Sam. You can stay up and beat your dragon, but you'll have to go to bed early tomorrow!' Mrs Lam smiled at her son and got up to leave. She glanced at the screen again. The dragon was looking at Sam with a wicked grin on its face. Mrs Lam shivered. 'What a horrible dragon!' she said. 'It looks almost real!'

50 Left alone, Sam began his long battle with the dragon. The rest of the building was in darkness. The only light was the glow from Sam's computer screen. At last, with a small cry of triumph, Sam plunged his sword deep into the dragon's heart and leapt over his enemy to reach the treasure.

55 'I've done it!' whispered Sam. 'I've completed level 12! I'm the champion dragonslayer!' Then he lay down on his bed and fell into a deep and contented sleep.



60 But the computer screen, which Sam had left blank, suddenly flickered back to life. The command RESTART appeared in the top left hand corner. Then a small, bright shape appeared in the centre of the screen. It was the dragon. It grew larger and larger. Its eyes searched around the darkened room. Suddenly, the dragon seemed to catch sight of Sam, asleep on the bed.

65 'Sam,' it hissed, 'I've come back!'

70 'Time to get up, Sam,' called Mrs Lam the next morning. There was no reply. 'What time did you go to bed eventually?' asked Mrs Lam, going into Sam's room. But Sam was not there. His bed was empty apart from a small, sharp object. Mrs Lam picked it up.

75 'It looks like a claw,' she said, 'a dragon's claw.'

Sam's battle with the dragon was not over. This time, he would need the help of his friend, Danny, to defeat the dragon.



COMPREHENSION

A Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- 1 What is Mrs Lam doing when she calls out to Sam at the beginning of the passage?

- 2 Why does Mrs Lam want Sam to stop playing on his computer?

- 3 Why does Sam want to continue playing?

- 4 Why is Sam pleased with the hardware on his computer?

- 5 How is Sam's computer protected against viruses?

- 6 How will Sam win the game *Dragonslayer*?

- 7 How do we know that *Dragonslayer* level 12 is very difficult?

- 8 Mrs Lam allows Sam to continue playing *Dragonslayer* on one condition. What is that condition?

- 9 Why is Sam 'contented' when he falls asleep?

- 10 Why is Mrs Lam surprised when she goes into Sam's room in the morning? (Give two reasons)

B The following sentences summarise the paragraphs in the passage. Write the number of the correct paragraph next to each sentence.

- a) Mrs Lam gives her permission for Sam to continue playing. _____
- b) Sam describes some of the features of his computer. _____
- c) The dragon returns while Sam is asleep. _____
- d) Mrs Lam asks Sam to explain *Dragonslayer*. _____
- e) Mrs Lam wants Sam to stop playing on his computer and go to bed. _____
- f) Sam completes level 12 by killing the dragon. _____
- g) Mrs Lam discovers Sam's disappearance. _____
- h) Sam explains how to play *Dragonslayer*. _____

C Write a series of instructions for playing the computer game 'Dragonslayer'. Make your instructions simple and easy to follow.

USING WORDS

A Computer vocabulary

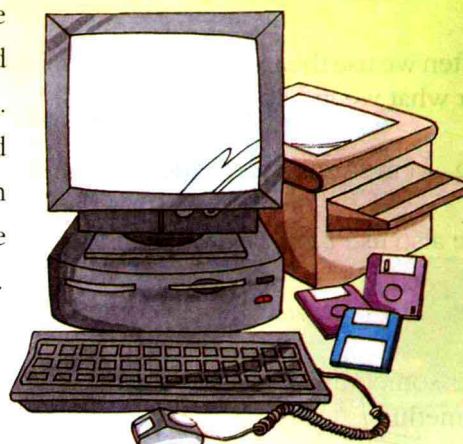
I In the passage, you can find several terms that are used when talking about computers. Find three verbs, one past participle used as an adjective and seven nouns in the wordsquare below. Circle the words that you find in the wordsquare.

R	E	P	R	O	G	R	A	M	E	S
E	R	R	O	R	R	E	M	I	B	O
S	I	O	N	V	I	R	U	S	U	F
T	A	G	I	N	S	T	A	L	L	T
A	C	B	O	R	I	S	L	Y	D	W
R	H	A	R	D	W	A	R	E	I	A
T	E	M	S	C	R	E	E	N	S	R
I	N	F	E	C	T	E	D	O	K	E
N	C	O	M	M	A	N	D	E	V	K

II Fill in the blanks in the following extract from a computer handbook using the correct form of some of the words you found in the wordsquare.

When you have set up your ¹⁾ _____ — the computer, monitor and printer — turn it on. You should see a welcome message appear on the ²⁾ _____. There are several ³⁾ _____ already on your hard ⁴⁾ _____. Of course you can buy your own ⁵⁾ _____ and ⁶⁾ _____ it yourself. Be careful! Some games are ⁷⁾ _____ by a ⁸⁾ _____.

To give a ⁹⁾ _____, type in a message. You must be careful to spell the messages correctly. If you make a mistake, you will see an ¹⁰⁾ _____ message.



B Vocabulary

The game Sam likes is called *Dragonslayer*. Do you know what the verb *slay* means? Can you work it out? The following words are used in the passage to describe Sam's fight with the dragon:

battle	beat	champion	defeat	enemy
guard	opponent	plan	plunge	sword (<i>pronounced sord</i>)
tactics	triumph	weapon	win	

Try to work out the meanings of any words you don't already know by looking at the sentences in which they appear. There may be some you can't work out. Look these up in a dictionary.

Fill in the blanks in the following passage with an appropriate word from the box below.

weapon battle defeat enemies won sword triumph



The two men faced each other in the village square. Everyone could see they were going to fight. One of the men had a spear, but the other carried a long, sharp ¹⁾ _____. Their families had been ²⁾ _____ for many years. The ³⁾ _____ between these two men would decide which family owned the land.

Each man was determined to ⁴⁾ _____ his opponent. They circled round each other, each one waiting for the moment to use his ⁵⁾ _____. Suddenly they began to fight. A cloud of dust rose around them, making it impossible for the crowd of onlookers to see what was happening. Suddenly one of the men gave a cry of ⁶⁾ _____, but the crowds still could not see which man had ⁷⁾ _____.



C I am afraid

Often we use the expression *I am afraid* / *I'm afraid* when we are not frightened, but we want to apologise for what we are about to say.

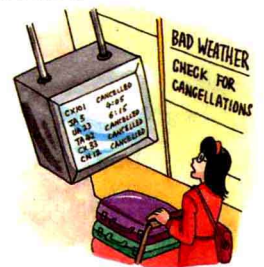
e.g. I'm sure it's a wonderful computer, but *I'm afraid* I don't know what you're talking about.

We also use *I am afraid* when we are about to say something the other person will not like.

e.g. *I am afraid* I have a complaint about the computer I bought from your shop.

We sometimes use the past tense *I was afraid* to show we were worried about something.

e.g. *I was afraid* the flight would be cancelled.



LANGUAGE

A The present simple tense and the present progressive tense

We usually use the **present simple tense**:

- to talk or write about facts that are true now
e.g. You *spend* more time with this machine than with your family.
The hardware *is* superb.
I *have* some wonderful software programs.

- to describe things that *always*, *often*, *sometimes*, or *never* happen
e.g. I *sometimes borrow* games from Danny and other friends.

- to refer to a time in the future, often in *if/when*-clauses

- e.g. *If you don't go* to bed soon, you'll be exhausted tomorrow.
If you make a mistake, the word ERROR *appears* on the screen with a message telling you what to do next.



We use the **present progressive tense**:

- to write or talk about actions or events that are happening now or at the time of speaking. We often show that the action or event is happening now by using words such as *now*, *at the moment*, *just* and *still*

e.g. You're *still playing* on that computer.

- to write or talk about repeated actions or events. We often show that the action or event is repeated by using words such as *always*, *continually* and *forever*

e.g. You're *always playing* on that computer.

Complete the following sentences using either the present simple tense or the present progressive tense of the verb in brackets.



- I _____ a wonderful book at the moment. (read)
- My favourite comic is *Mad*. I _____ it every week. (buy)



- 3 I want to buy a computer, so I _____ to save money. (try)
- 4 I _____ it's going to rain this afternoon. (think)
- 5 Hello, I _____ about the advertisement in the newspaper. (ring)
- 6 That dress _____ you, Eve. I think you should buy it. (suit)
- 7 I love ice-skating. I usually _____ to the ice-rink on a Friday evening. (go)
- 8 Hello, Paul. Monica _____ for you in the living room. (wait)
- 9 Air travel is very expensive. It _____ HK\$4,600 to fly to Beijing and back. (cost)
- 10 Turn the television off, Fiona. I _____ to do my homework. (try)



B The present perfect tense and the present perfect progressive tense

- We can use the **present perfect tense** to write or talk about past actions or events which have a strong connection with the present.

We form the present perfect tense with *have/has* + the past participle of the verb.

e.g. So far, no one *has defeated* the dragon at level 12.
(Up to and including the present time, no one has done this.)

We can also use the present perfect tense to write or talk about something that has just happened.

e.g. *I've completed* level 12.
(I did this only a very short time ago.)
I've come back!
(I arrived back very recently and I'm here now.)



- We use the **present perfect progressive tense** to write or talk about continuous actions or events, which started some time in the past and which have a strong connection with the present. They may or may not still be continuing.

We form the present perfect progressive tense with *have been* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

e.g. *I have been playing* this game for weeks.
(I first started playing this game a few weeks ago. I have often played it since then and I shall continue playing it in the future.)
She's been telephoning the airport all day.
(She has telephoned the airport several times during the day. She may try again.)



Complete the following sentences using either the present perfect tense or the present perfect progressive tense of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I recognise the man standing in the car park. He _____ here before. (be)
- 2 His behaviour is very suspicious. I _____ him for some time. (watch)
- 3 Martin _____ Debbie to marry him several times, but so far she has turned him down. (ask)
- 4 He _____ a job for at least two months. (look for)
- 5 I _____ my homework, Mum. Can I play on the computer now? (finish)
- 6 We _____ all the invitations. We'll post them this afternoon. (write)
- 7 That was a great party, but I'm exhausted now. I _____ all evening. (dance)
- 8 The boy was badly hurt in the accident. Police _____ to contact his family all afternoon. (try)
- 9 Sarah _____ the United States once, but she really wants to go again. (visit)
- 10 My parents _____ to me once a week ever since I moved to Australia. (write)

READING, LISTENING, WRITING

Part 1



When Mrs Lam realised Sam was missing, she phoned Sam's best friend, Danny. Danny is as interested in computers as Sam is. He is very worried to hear of Sam's disappearance.

