

职业教育
大学专科 系列教材

英语精读

Intensive Reading

● 主 编 杨亚军
● 副主编 杨爱英

1

科学出版社

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第一册

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1998

内 容 简 介

本英语系列教材是一套大学专科改革教材。本系列教材以国家教委颁布的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》为编写依据,根据高等职业教育培养目标的特点,突出加强语言能力的培养和应用,具有较高的实用价值。

本教材分第一、二册。第一册共十五个单元。每单元由生词表、课文、课文注释、课文练习及语法练习等部分组成。本书生词释义采用中英文相结合的方式,对重点单词均配有简单易懂的英文释义,使学生在学生词的同时能够复习已学过的英语常用词组。课文注释中对文章中的重点、难点、某些背景知识等做了较为详尽的解释,供学生预习时参考。课文练习紧紧围绕所学课文设置,包括课文理解练习、词汇练习、句型结构练习、翻译练习及常用介、副词练习。本书所选课文内容突出了知识性、教育性,并具有一定的趣味性。

本书可供高等职业教育大学专科、普通大学专科及成人教育类大学专科学生一年级第一学期使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语精读 第一册/杨亚军主编.-北京:科学出版社,1998.7

高等职业教育大学专科系列教材

ISBN 7-03-006589-1

I. 英… II. 杨… III. 英语-高等学校:专业学校-教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 10290 号

科学出版社出版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码:100717

新世纪印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

*

1998 年 7 月第 一 版

开本:787×1092 1/16

1998 年 7 月第一次印刷

印张:14 3/4

印数:1—5 000

字数:336 000

定价:22.00 元

高等职业教育
大学专科 系列教材

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前 言

高等职业教育(又称高等技术教育或高等职业技术教育)是高等教育的重要组成部分,是适应高新技术推动下的现代社会经济发展的产物。联合国教科文组织 1997 年公布的教育分类中,将这类教育称为“高等技术和职业教育”,它大体可以分为本科和专科两个层次。而某些经济发达国家,已开始将这类教育拓展到研究生层次。我国改革开放以来,由于经济的高速发展,产业结构的调整,高等职业教育人才的需求已迫在眉睫。随着教育改革的深化,自 90 年代初以来,我国的高等职业教育从大学专科起步,以培养我国社会主义现代化建设和现代社会经济发展的技术大军为目标,正在蓬勃发展起来。高等职业教育的发展极大地推动了大学专科的改革。和国际高等教育的共同规律一样,我国高中后二至三年的大学专科教育必须以同层次的高等职业教育为共同目标。

北京联合大学是我国发展高等职业教育的重点学校,在国家教委和北京市教委的大力支持下,自 90 年代初以来进行的大学专科改革就是以培养高等技术应用人才为主的高等职业教育为目标。目前,北京联合大学的教育改革正在向课程体系、教学内容和教材改革方面深入。为达到这一目标,在近几年来进行的高等职业教育大学专科改革的基础上组织编写了“高等职业教育大学专科系列教材”供试用。

该系列教材是一套大学专科改革教材,适合高等职业教育学生和普通大学专科学使用。英语系列教材包括 5 个教程:“精读(第一、二册)”、“听说(学生用书)”、“听说(教师用书)”、“科技英语阅读”、“实用英语”。英语系列教材以国家教委颁布的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》为编写依据,根据高等职业教育培养目标的特点,在选材的科学性、实用性、教育性等方面力求正确处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系,突出加强语言能力的培养和应用,既注重于打好语言基础、教授语法知识、摆正听说关系,又注重于满足高等职业教育对语言应用能力及岗位需要的要求,具有较高的实用价值。

英语系列教程由中国人民大学湛馨荪教授、北京大学孙玉教授和北京理工大学李鹏飞教授等主审,并请 David Sitterley 博士等美籍专家审阅。在编写过程中还得到了姜成坛教授、高林教授等的支持和指导,从而确保了教材的科学性和可靠性。在此一并向他们表示感谢。

由于时间较为仓促,作者水平有限,书中错误在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

高等职业教育大学专科系列教材

英语系列编写委员会

1998 年 3 月

使 用 说 明

本书为“高等职业教育大学专科系列教材”《英语精读》第一册,供高等职业教育大学专科、普通大学专科及成人教育类大学专科学生一年级第一学期使用。

第一册共十五个单元。每单元由生词表、课文、课文注释、课文练习及语法练习等部分组成。

本书课文大部分选自国外原文材料,编写时略有删节。所选文章力求体现职业技术教育的特点,不仅在内容安排上突出了知识性与教育性,而且还具有一定的趣味性。

本书生词释义采用中英文相结合的方式,对重点单词,特别是动词,均配有简单易懂的英文释义,使学生在学生词的同时,能够复习已经学过的英语常用词组。

课文注释中对文章中的重点、难点、某些背景知识,以及部分有一定难度的语法项目做了较为详尽的解释,供学生预习时参考。

课文练习主要采用以下几种形式:课文理解练习、词汇练习、句型结构练习、翻译练习以及英语介词和副词练习。全部练习均围绕课文中所学内容进行。

为帮助学生掌握英语语法,我们专门配备了语法练习,使学生在语法练习中能够系统地复习中学阶段所学过的语法知识,以提高学生对英语语法自觉应用的水平。

本册书前五课为过渡性单元,教师可根据学生的实际情况酌情处理。

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UNIT ONE

LEARNING A LANGUAGE

New Words

especially	[is'peʃəli]	<i>ad.</i> 尤其, 特别地
France	[frɑ:ns]	<i>n.</i> 法国, 法兰西
Germany	['dʒə:məni]	<i>n.</i> 德意志, 德国
imitate	['imiteit]	<i>v.</i> take sth. or sb. as an example 模仿, 仿照
stutter	['stʌtə]	<i>v.</i> 结结巴巴地说, 口吃
shopkeeper	['ʃɒpki:pə]	<i>n.</i> 店主
parrot	['pærət]	<i>n.</i> 鹦鹉
complain	[kəm'plein]	<i>v.</i> 抱怨, 埋怨

Phrases & Expressions

all over the world	all parts of the world 全世界
ask for	want, desire 要, 想要
all the time	continuously 一直, 总是
by (doing sth.)	by way of, through 通过……途径(方式)
have to (do sth.)	be forced to (do sth.), must (do sth.) 不得不(做某事)
as well as	and; in addition to 既……又……; 而且

Pre-reading Questions:

1. What would happen to us without languages?
2. In your view, what are the best ways to learn a foreign language well?

Text

Learning a Language

E. V. Gatenby

In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Everybody knows his own language, but another one is useful, especially when we go to other countries. If we go to France, we ought to be able to speak French, and in Germany people will expect us to understand German.

How many languages are there in the world? There are about fifteen hundred, but many of them are not very important. English is one of the most important because so many people use it, not only in England and the USA, but in other parts of the world. About 200 000 000 (two hundred million) speak it as their own language, and another 200 000 000 use it as a second language. It is difficult to say how many people are learning it. Many millions of schoolboys and schoolgirls are trying to do so.

English children study French, which is also a very important language. An Englishman can usually find someone in almost all parts of the world who is able to talk to him in either English or French.

Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learned our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult.

A small child tries to imitate what it hears. When it wants something, it has to ask for it. It is using the language, talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn it quickly.

It is important that we learn our own language by hearing it, not by seeing it. In school, although you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. You can read them,

spell them, and write them later.

A man who stuttered once went to a shop where they sold birds. He wanted to buy a parrot, a bird which we can teach to speak. He said to the shopkeeper: "Have you g-g-got a p-p-parrot that can t-t-talk English?"

"Yes, sir," answered the shopkeeper. "Here is a fine green one that will understand everything you say to it."

So the man bought it, but a few days later he took it back to the shop.

"This b-b-bird can't t-t-talk", he complained. "It can only stutter."

Even a parrot learns to say just what it hears.

Notes to the Text

1. not only (in)...but (also) (in)...

either(English)...or(French)...

以上两个短语是并列连接词,用于联接两个平行的词、词组或句子。它们的意思分别为“不仅……而且……”和“或者……或者……”。

2. It is difficult to say how many people are learning it.

It is important that we learn our own language by hearing it,...

it 在上述两句中是形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式短语“to say how many people are learning it”及由 that 引导的从句“that we learn our own language by hearing it,...”。又如:

... it is best to learn all new words through the ear.

3. Many millions of schoolboys and schoolgirls are trying to do so.

这里 so 是副词,意为“这样,如此”。代替上句所述的情况,即“trying to learn English”。

try 表示“试用”时,在它的后面用动词的 -ing 形式作宾语;try 表示“试图”、“努力”时,在它的后面用动词不定式作宾语。例如:

She tries dieting and taking long walks every morning. 她试着节食并每天早晨长距离散步。

A small child tries to imitate what it hears.

4. An Englishman can usually find someone in almost all parts of the world who is able to talk to him in either English or French.

英国人几乎在世界上任何地方都能发现能够用英语或者法语与他交谈的人。

who 引导定语从句,其先行词是 someone。定语从句通常接在先行词之后,但是为了突出某一成分,或者是出于句子结构上的需要,也可以置后,

这种情况被称为分割式定语从句。

in almost all parts of the world 是地点状语。

5. If we could learn ..., it would not seem so difficult.

If people had to ..., they would learn it quickly.

以上两句为非真实条件句。if 从句中的谓语动词用过去时,表示与现在事实相反的假设。

6. ... although you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak,...

as well as 是并列连接词,意为“不仅……而且……,和……一样,也”,表达重点是连接词前面的并列部分;而 not only ...but also 是表示层进关系的并列连接词,更强调后者。例如:

We shall travel by night as well as by day. 我们将日夜兼程。

We shall travel not only by day but also by night.

7. Even a parrot learns to say just what it hears.

what 在该句中为连接代词,用来引起一个宾语从句,并在从句中充当 hear 的宾语,what 意为“所……的(东西)或(事情)”。

Exercises to the Text

1. Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false according to the text (阅读下列论述, 根据课文判断其正确与否):

- 1) Foreign languages are taught only in some special areas.
- 2) Each other language in the world is useful besides one's own language.
- 3) Though there are about 1 500 languages, few of them are most popular among us.
- 4) English can be understood by the people all over the world, so nobody is trying to learn it.
- 5) We were unable to learn our native language well when we were children because we were too young to go to school.
- 6) We can learn a foreign language well in the same way as we learn our own language.
- 7) In the process of learning a second language, writing and reading is primary (首要的), while listening and speaking is secondary (次要的).
- 8) It is important for learners to get the correct pronunciation at first.
- 9) People learn a second language quickly if they have to use it all the time.
- 10) The man who had bought a parrot in the shop never returned it because the bird could sing more beautifully than anyone else.

2. First fill in the blanks with the word(s) given below, changing the forms when necessary, and then translate the sentences into English and pay attention to the use of the word(s) (先用下列所给词语填空, 并做必要的变化, 然后将句子译成英语, 注意所给词语的用法):

all over	able to	as well as	all the time
ask for	as	by	another

- 1) Having lived in Beijing for quite a few years, Mr. Park is _____ understand spoken Chinese.
- 2) Columbus was determined to show that India could be reached _____ sailing west.
- 3) I recognized him _____ a friend of my father's whom I had met once or

twice.

- 4) The soccer fans (球迷) painted their faces green _____.
- 5) What will you do with the case when a young healthy fellow _____ money in the street?
- 6) Tom had failed several times, but this time he managed to do the experiment in _____ way.
- 7) More and more old people _____ the young like to wear T-shirts.
- 8) The teacher was angry with the schoolboy who asked the strange questions _____ in class.
- 9) 我们能不能靠自己克服这些困难?
- 10) 你说“放松点”是什么意思?
- 11) 我认出来了,他原来就是那位向我们问路的人。
- 12) 再过一个月她在这里学习就满三年了。
- 13) 你去哪了? 我们在到处找你。
- 14) 你最好征求一下医生的建议。
- 15) 我与你们一样离家也有十多年了。
- 16) 他总是爱开玩笑,让你搞不清他说的是真还是假。

3. Complete the following table with proper words (用适当的词完成下列表格):

country	adjective	person
England		
France		
		a Spaniard
	Italian	
	Chinese	
		a German
Australia		
		a Canadian
	Japanese	
		an Egyptian
India		

4. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbs (用适当的介词或副词填空):

- 1) We are quite sure that we'll be able to finish it _____ a short time.
- 2) When will you be _____? I'll wait _____ you at my office until 5 p. m.
- 3) I can't speak _____ fluently as she does. She is the best _____ this way.
- 4) Our director asked _____ you to go to his office at once.
- 5) Don't judge a man _____ his clothes.
- 6) The return of Hong Kong to the motherland was celebrated all _____ the country.
- 7) He obtained the work _____ his own efforts.
- 8) The boy's teacher often goes _____ his house to talk with his parents _____ him.
- 9) A few weeks _____ he was released from the prison.
- 10) I bought a bunch of roses _____ for you.

5. Make sentences with the following word(s) after the models, paying attention to the use of "it" (仿照示例用所给词语造句, 注意 "it" 的用法):

Model 1: to say, is, difficult, how many people are learning it

— It is difficult to say how many people are learning it.

- 1) to go over, is, your lessons regularly, necessary
- 2) to lie, is, pleasant, in the sun
- 3) to drive, is, without a license(驾照), unlawful
- 4) to make a pleasant conversation, sometimes difficult, with people, is, you have just met
- 5) to buy, a used car, much cheaper than a new one, is

Model 2: to waste your time, a pity, like this, is

— It's a pity to waste your time like this.

- 1) not to contribute (贡献出) anything, a shame, is
- 2) a pleasure, to be with you, is
- 3) to finish the building, ahead of time, a certainty, is
- 4) to survive the flood, is, for them, a miracle(奇迹)
- 5) with such a person, is, to argue about it, a waste of time

Model 3: that we learn our own language, is, important, by hearing it
— It is important that we learn our own language by hearing it.

- 1) that Japan produces, is, fine cameras, well-known
- 2) that, is, obvious, he is right
- 3) will be postponed(推迟), our meeting tomorrow, is, that, possible
- 4) that, is, he will sign the contract(合同), unlikely
- 5) we should reply, is, to her letter, important, that

6. Choose the corresponding attributive clause in Column B that best matches the given words or phrases in Column A according to the text (根据课文内容从 B 栏中选择出与 A 栏所给词语最为匹配的定语从句):

A

B

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) An Englishman can find someone in almost all parts of the world | 1) who stuttered returned the parrot back to the shop. |
| 2) Here's a fine green parrot | 2) who is able to talk to him in either English or French. |
| 3) A few days later the man | 3) you say to it. |
| 4) The man wanted to buy a bird | 4) where they sold birds. |
| 5) He bought the parrot in a shop | 5) which we can teach to speak. |
| 6) This bird will understand everything | 6) that will understand everything. |

7. Explain the words "it" in the following sentences, by writing proper nouns in the given blanks if possible (解释下列各句中的 it, 在所给括号中写出适当的词):

A small child tries to imitate what it (1) hears. When it (2) wants something, it (3) has to ask for it (4). It (5) is using the language, talking in it (6) and thinking in it (7) all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn it (8) quickly.

It (9) is important that we learn our own language by hearing it (10), not by seeing it (11). In school, although you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it (12) is best to learn all new words through the ear.

8. Translate the following sentences into English, using the word(s) given below (用下面所给词语将下列各句译成英语):

expect sb. to do ...

have to do ...

It is ...

show sb. ...

try to do ...

1) 费用可能比我们想象的要大得多。

2) 我将尽量把你想要的东西买回来。

3) 为了在八点钟之前能赶到办公室,我每天早晨五点钟就得起床。

4) 给我看看你拍的照片好吗?

5) 他希望自己这次能获取驾驶执照。