

高等院校成人
教育教材及自学用书

新英语教程

《新英语教程》编写组编

复旦大学出版社

第一



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第 二 册

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内 容 提 要

本教程根据1989年2月制定的《大学英语函授教学大纲》所规定的各项要求编写而成,供高等理工科院校成人教育英语基础教学用,也可供成人自学用。

本教程共5册,第二册供本科一年级第一学期使用,共有课文14篇,阅读材料28篇。内容有小故事、日常生活、人物传记、科普知识,富于科学性、知识性及趣味性。课文和阅读材料后编有详尽的注释,以利学生自学。

本书集中安排了两次语法课,系统地帮助学生复习、加深语法知识;并分散安排了三次测验作业,以检查学生对所学内容掌握情况。每课后安排有复习性练习供学生自我检查。

为便于函授生自学和成人自学,书后附录编有课文译文、练习答案和总汇词表。

本书配有录音带,由外籍专家录音。

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新 英 语 教 程

(第二册)

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前 言

《新英语教程》是根据 1989 年 2 月制定的《大学英语函授教学大纲》所规定的各项要求编写的。符合目前我国成人教育的现状和特点。

本教程重视英语语言基础,适应面广,实用性强,既适合于理工科大学成人英语教学的基础阶段,也可用于成人自学。

本教程采用“生词(词组)—课文—注释—练习—阅读材料”的程序。编写的模式突破了语法为中心,课文配合语法的传统。采用语法分段集中讲授的编写方式。这有利于目前我国大多数理工科院校函授教育采用的“集中面授,分散自学”的形式。

课文的选择突破了语法的限制,使课文的体裁和题材多样化,並配有大量的阅读材料,能保证足够的阅读量。

练习的安排考虑了复习性(附答案)和测试性(不附答案)两个方面,目的明确。练习的形式也多样化,既注意了语言的基础训练,也注意了阅读和翻译能力的培养。

根据教学大纲的要求对课文的重点和难点作了详尽的注释,以便使学员在没有教师指导下,通过“注释”也能理解和掌握书中的内容。

为了有助于学生自学,特配备录音磁带。

《新英语教程》共编五册。大专可使用第一至第三册(或至第四册)本科可选用第二至第五册。

由于编者水平与经验有限,教材中不妥之处,恳切希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1990 年 9 月

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Lesson One

Text: Plan Your Time of Study
Feading Material I: The Value of Time
Reading Material II: Make the Best of
School Days

Words and Expressions to the Text

definite /'definit/

a. 明确的,肯定的

schedule /'fedju:l/

n. 一览表,课程表

nevertheless /nevəðə'les/

ad. 然而,仍然,不过

relaxation /,ri:læk'seifən/

n. 休息,娱乐,放松

waste /weist/ *vt.* 浪费,消耗

depend (on) /di'pend/

vi. 依靠,依...而定

recitation /,resi'teifən/

n. 背诵,背书

period /'piəriəd/

n. 期间,周期,课时

assignment /ə'sainmənt/

n. 课外作业,分派的任务

check /tʃek/ *vt.* 检查,核对

comprehension

/,kəmpri'henʃən/

n. 理解,理解力

review /ri'vju:/

vt. 复习,再考查

vocabulary /və'kæbjuləri/

n. 词汇表

revise /ri'vaiz/ *vt.* 修改,校订

instruction /in'strʌkʃən/

n. 教育,讲授

accordingly /ə'kɔ:diŋli/

ad. 相应地,从而

distribute /dis'tribjut/	steal /sti:l/	<i>vt.</i> 窃取,侵占
<i>vt.</i> 分发,散布	stole /stəul/	
mass /mæs/	stolen /'stəulən/	
<i>vt.</i> 集中,聚集	naturally /'nætʃərəli/	
effective /i'fektiv/		<i>ad.</i> 当然,自然地
<i>a.</i> 有效的,有力的	interrupt /,intə'rʌpt/	
space /speis/		<i>vt.</i> 打断,打扰
<i>vt.</i> 把...分开	rearrange /'ri:ə'reindʒ/	
practice /'præktis/		<i>vt.</i> 重新安排
<i>n.</i> 实践,练习	substitute /'sʌbstɪtju:t/	
separate /'sepərit/		<i>vt.</i> 代替,取代
<i>a.</i> 分隔的,单独的	as well as	又,也
solid /'sɒlɪd/	be interested in	对...感兴趣
<i>a.</i> 紧密连接的	keep...in mind	牢记
<i>n.</i> 固体	at least	至少,起码
cram /kræm/		
<i>vi.</i> 赶功课,填塞		
preparation /,prepə'reɪʃən/		
<i>n.</i> 准备,预习,备课		
trade /treɪd/		
<i>vt.</i> 交换,交替		

Text

Plan Your Time of Study

One of the wisest but most difficult rules of studying① is to set a definite schedule and then follow it. This is difficult to do because there are often unexpected interruptions. Nevertheless, if you are really interested in studying well, try to follow the rule②: Plan your work and work your plan.

There are enough hours in the day for fun and relaxation as well as for studying, but you may not get it all done③ unless you plan your time. If you do not have

a timetable to keep you on schedule, you may waste your time. Plan a study schedule. Here are some important points to keep in mind④:

1. For courses which depend largely on recitation⑥ (such as languages), plan a study period just before class. For example, in the evening before your English class, read the assignment, check your comprehension. Then plan time just before class to review the reading and vocabulary.
2. For courses which depend largely on lectures, plan a study period immediately after the class. After the lectures plan to revise your notes while material is still fresh in your mind.
3. Many courses use both a lecture and recitation method of instruction. You will have to plan or revise your schedule accordingly.
4. Distribute your study hours rather than massing them all together. Experiments have shown that learning is more effective if you space your practice. For example, three separate one-hour study periods are better than three solid hours of uninterrupted study.
5. Do not expect to learn material during the last few days before an examination by cramming.
6. Plan to spend at least two hours on outside preparation for each hour in class.
7. Most important of all: "Trade time, don't steal it." Naturally there will be unexpected events which will interrupt the time you planned for study. When this

happens^⑥, rearrange your schedule so that the time is substituted elsewhere^⑦ and is not completely lost.

Notes

- ① One of the wisest but most difficult rules of studying...

最明智但也是最难做到的学习法则之一……

wisest 和 most difficult 分别是形容词 wise 和 difficult 的最高级; studying 是动词 study 的动名词, 充当介词 of 的宾语。

- ② if you are really interested in studying well, try to follow the rule: Plan your work and work your plan.

如果你真正有志把学习搞好, 那就试着按下述法则办: 规划好你的工作, 执行你的工作规划。

if 引出的是条件状语从句; try to follow the rule 是祈使句, 表示命令, 请求等。

Plan your work and work your plan 也是祈使句。祈使句的主语通常不说出, 谓语用动词原形。

祈使句的否定结构, 一律在肯定结构之前加 do not(don't)例如:

Do not expect to finish it today! (别指望今天结束这项工作!)

- ③ you may not get it all done

你可能没把这一切搞好。

it 指上述时间安排, done 是动词 do 的过去分词, 这里是宾语补足语。

- ④ Here are some important points to keep in mind.

下面几点很重要, 务必牢记。

这是个倒装句, 以 here 和 there 等副词开头的句子常用倒装。

- ⑤ which depend largely on recitation

主要靠背诵的(课程)

which 引出的是定语从句, 修饰“courses”。

- ⑥ when this happens,

发生这种情况时,

这是个时间状语从句。

- ⑦ so that the time is substituted elsewhere...

使被耽误的时间在其他地方得到安排……

so that 引出的是结果状语从句, the time is substituted... 是被动句,意为时间被替代。

Review Exercises

I. Answer the following questions (回答下列问题):

1. What is one of the wisest rules of studying?
2. How may you not waste your time?
3. How should you plan your study period for courses which depend largely on recitation?
4. When do you think we should revise our notes?
5. What should you do for the courses which use both a lecture and recitation method of instruction?
6. What have experiments shown about the efficiency of learning?
7. How many hours should you spend on outside preparation for each hour in class?
8. What should you do if there will be unexpected events which will interrupt your planned time?

II. Translate the following into Chinese (将下列短语译成汉语):

1. be interested in following the rule: plan your work and work your plan
2. get all the assignment done just before the class
3. plan a period to check the comprehension
4. be still fresh in one's mind
5. have to use the lecture method of instruction
6. four separate one-hour study period

7. spend at least one hour on outside preparation for each hour in class
8. keep in mind: "Trade time, don't steal it".

III. Translate the following into English (将下列短语译成英语):

1. 难以制定一个明确的进度表
2. 制定时间表以使你按课程进度表执行
3. 主要靠背诵的一些课程
4. 在上完课之后立即复习你的笔记
5. 相应地修改你的课程进度表和时间表
6. 把学习时间集中在一起
7. 生吞活剥地学习这一材料
8. 被完全取代

IV. Fill the blanks with the words or expressions given below, changing their form if necessary (用下列单词或短语填空,必要时改变其形式):

as well as, the assignment, before,
difficult, distributing, enough hours,
massing, trade time, to keep in mind,
unexpected interruptions

1. To follow the set schedule is _____ because there are often _____.
2. There are _____ for fun _____ for studying.
3. In the evening _____ your English class plan a study period to read _____.
4. _____ your study hours is worse than _____ them.
5. The most important point _____ is that: _____, don't steal it.

V. Fill the blanks with proper prepositions given below (用下

列适当介词填空):

after, before, by, during, for, from, in, on

1. Are you interested _____ making a timetable to keep you _____ schedule.
2. _____ courses which depend on both a lecture and recitation, plan and revise your schedule accordingly.
3. Usually, John does his English assignment _____ English classes and revises his notes after the lecture.
4. Do not expect to review the reading and vocabulary _____ the last few days before an examination _____ cramming.
5. _____ adding all the number from 1 to 100 together, the teacher gave Little Gauss different work _____ that of others in the class.

VI. Cross out the wrong words in the brackets (划掉括号中错误的词):

1. The kind of study schedule you plan will _____ (depends, depend) largely upon your class schedule.
2. _____ (Following, Follow) your schedule regularly is of even more importance.
3. One of the most interesting _____ (courses, course) is the _____ (courses, course) in English.
4. When there are _____ (unexpected, expected) events, trade time, don't steal _____ (its, it).
5. According to the text you should spend (at most, at least) two hours on outside preparation for each hour in class.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English (将下列句子译成英语):

1. 如果出现非意料中的干扰,那么应该调换时间。
2. 重要的是你的学习进度表应该是切合实际的 (realistic)。

3. 经验表明当所学材料在脑中还很清晰时进行复习是最有效的。
4. 把学习时间分散开要比集中在一起好。
5. 当你计划的学习时间受到干扰时,重新安排你的进度表是很重的。

Words and Expressions to Reading Material I

precious /'preʃəs/	<i>a.</i> 宝贵的	<i>n.</i> 不愿,反对
abstract /'æbstrækt/	<i>a.</i> 抽象的	proverb /'prɒvəb/ <i>n.</i> 谚语,格言
prefer /pri'fɜ:/ <i>vt.</i> 宁愿,更喜欢		defer /di'fɜ:/ <i>vt.</i> 推迟,使延期
procrastination		devote /di'vəʊt/ <i>vt.</i> 把...奉献
/prəʊ,kɹæsti'neɪʃən/		neglect /ni'glekt/
	<i>n.</i> 拖延	<i>vt.</i> 忽视,疏忽
vice /vaɪs/	<i>n.</i> 罪恶,恶习	make use of 利用
reluctance /ri'lʌktəns/		prefer A to B 宁要A不要B

Reading Material I

The Value of Time

We often hear our teachers say, "Don't waste precious time because the lost time will never return." I think that statement is true. Nobody knows what time looks like①, for we cannot see it or touch it and no amount of money can buy it. Time is abstract, so we have to imagine about it.

Time passes very quickly. Some students say they do not have enough time to prepare all their lessons. They do not know how to make use of their time, for they waste

it in going to theatres, playing games and doing other useless things. Why do we study every day? Why do men work? Why do trains run so fast? Why do most people prefer taking buses to walking? The answer is very simple: we wish to save time because time is precious.

What ought to be done today^② should not be put off till tomorrow. Procrastination is a vice which arises from a weakness of the will-power and shows itself in the reluctance to make a necessary bodily effort. An old Chinese saying reads: "Procrastination is the thief of time." This proverb tells us that delays are dangerous, it often happens that a thing which is not done at the right time cannot be done at all^③. It should be remembered that rarely, if ever, does a task become easier for being deferred on account of its difficulty^④. So never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Today we are living in the twentieth century. We know that time is life. When a person dies, his time has ended. Since life is short, we must devote our time and energy to our studies and work so that we may be able to serve our people and country; but since time is invisible, we often neglect it.

Laziness not only brings us failure, but also does other harm to us. If it is necessary for us to do our work today, let us do it today and not leave it until tomorrow. Remember that time is more valuable than money.