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“PRACTICAL ENGLISH”
TEACHING AND STUDYING

主编:张新民 胡德清

第一册

《实用英语》

教与学

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第一册

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前 言

《实用英语》是国家教委组织编写的一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教委 1993 年颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。《基本要求》规定：普通高等专科学校英语课程教学的目的是，培养学生掌握必须的、实用的英语语言知识和技能，使之具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力，并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

《实用英语》分为综合教程和泛读教程一、二、三册，作为第一阶段使用，第二阶段用专业教程，只有一册。共四册。

《实用英语》这套教材是我国高等专科学校英语教学的基本教材。湖南省教委已经下文，要求我省高等专科学校采用这套教材。目前，我省一部分高等专科学校已经使用。看来，我省，乃至全国高等专科学校逐渐采用这套教材作为英语教学的基本教科书将是必然趋势。

全国高等专科学校采用较统一的教材，我们认为有下列三方面的好处：1. 便于对高等专科学校的英语教学进行统一管理；2. 便于对英语教学进行统一的测试与检查；3. 有利于促进和保证我国大范围内高等专科学校英语教学质量的普遍提高。

为了更好地教好学好《实用英语》，为了圆满完成这套教材的教学任务并达到其要求，我们编写了这套《〈实用英语〉教与学》配套用书一、二、三、四册。这套配套用书既供教师教学同步参考使用，又供学生同步学习参考使用。

这套《〈实用英语〉教与学》的各册主编是：第一册长沙工业高等专科学校张新民副教授、长沙大学胡德清副教授，第二册湖南税务高等专科学校刘孙炎副教授、湖南财经高等专科学校李金秀副教授，第三册胡德清副教授、张新民副教授，第四册李金秀副教授、刘孙炎副教授。湖南经济管理干部学院李延年教授担任全书主审。

我们编写这套《〈实用英语〉教与学》的目的是想为广大师生用好和学好《实用英语》这套教材提供一点帮助，使我省大学专科英语上一个新的台阶。但是，由于编写时间仓促，不妥之处在所难免，欢迎广大师生批评指正。

编 者

1996年5月

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第一部分 综合教程

Unit 1

Text A

College—A New Experience

I. Information Related to the Text

1. American Colleges and Universities

The higher education in America is done at colleges and universities. The difference between them is that a university includes a number of colleges. In American colleges and universities, a vast array of subjects is offered. The student can sample different fields of knowledge, but he usually majors in one field during last two years of college.

At the college level, the academic year is about nine months long. After completing four academic years, the student earns a bachelor's degree. A bachelor's degree requires about 36 courses, each lasting one semester. For every course that he takes a student is given certain credits. When

his credits amount to the required number, he gets a bachelor's degree. That's about four years' study. Higher degrees require further study.

2. upperclassman

The upperclassman is a college student in the third and fourth years. He may devote himself to an intensive study of his special field. (A college student in the first and second years usually takes courses in a wide range of subjects.) He usually consults his teachers on his choice, but he has also to take a look at the labour market. Many students choose to study medicine, law, veterinary science or engineering, because these professions are among the highest paid in America.

I . Introduction

An American college lays emphasis on cultivating a student's mind rather than require him to memorize facts. Students are encouraged to learn by doing, by expressing themselves and by discussing. The college also pays much attention to cultivating self-reliance among students. Many a student works his way through college.

College students live at college, being on their own. They handle their own lives and decide everything they do. They live in the dorm and are friendly to each other. College students have more spare time. They cope with only four days of classes in a row, having Fridays off.

II. Language Points

1. ✓ so I have many things to adjust to.

adjust (to): be adapted to; become suitable for 适应于

He adjusted to the weather in Changsha. 他适应了长沙的天气。

We will have to adjust to new conditions. 我们将必须适应新的环境。

Compare: **adjust oneself (to)**: make oneself suitable for; adapt oneself to 使自己适应于

He must learn to adjust himself to English life. 他得学会适应在英国生活。

2. Being on my own, talking with friendly people and having Fridays off — these are just some things I like about colleges:

1) **on one's own**: with no help from others; alone 独立地, 单独

He can't carry it on his own; it's too heavy. 他无法独立携带它, 太重了。

Being on your own must be an interesting experience. 独立做事一定是一个有趣的经验。

2) **off**: away or free from regular work 免于正常的工作
have Monday off 星期一不上班

take (ask for) a day off 休(请)假一天

3. Living at college, first of all, gives me a sense of responsibility...

first of all: in the first place (in time, order, etc.) 首先

I'm interested in antiques but first of all I'm a stamp

collector. 我对古玩很有兴趣,不过我主要的兴趣是集邮。

To do a good job, first of all we must learn how to do it. 要做好工作,首先必须学会如何样做。

4. My parents aren't around to say...

around; in some place near; about; in the area 在远处,在周围

The tiger is around somewhere. 那老虎就在附近。

They will wait around for a moment. 他们会在附近等一会儿。

5. ...I had to go out and look for where I could open an account.

Note: "Open an account" means "start an account (at a bank, shop, etc.)" (在银行、店铺等)开个户头

6. Before that I looked in the phone book since I had no clue about any banks around here or where they were located; Before I went out and looked for a bank I consulted the phone book since I knew nothing about the banks around here or where they were located.

locate; to fix or set in a certain place 设置于,位于

The hospital will be located in the suburbs. 医院将建在郊区。

The house is located next to a bank. 房子位于银行边。

7. I went to the bank and made decisions for myself — whether to have a checking or savings account and whether or not to get a MASTER card.

1) make a decision/decisions. decide 作决定

I made a decision to accept the invitation. 我决定接受那个邀请。

Have they made decisions yet? 他们是否已有所决定?

2) **checking account** (*AmE*) = current account; a bank account which usually does not earn interest and from which money can be taken out at any time by check (cheque) 活期存款, 来往户头

3) **savings account** (*AmE*); any interest-earning account (美) 储蓄存款帐户

Note: In British English, it means any of various kinds of bank accounts earning higher interest than a "deposit account (通知存款帐户)". 储蓄帐户。

4) **MASTER card**: Here "card" refers to a "credit card", that is, a card provided by a business firm allowing the holder to obtain goods and services without payment of cash, the cost being charged to his account and paid later.

8. That was one example of having responsibility now that I'm on my own and of making my own decisions.

✓ now (that), since, because; now 既然, 因为, 而今

Now (that) he is well again, he can go on with his work. 他既恢复健康, 那就可继续工作了。

Now (that) you mention it, I do remember it. 你这样一提, 我就记起来了。

9. I was a bit confused about where I was going; I was rather bewildered about where I was going.

confuse; put into disorder; mix up in the mind; mistake

one thing for another 使混乱;使糊涂;混淆

The questions confused the boy. 这些问题把那男孩弄糊涂了。

I am confused about the difference between the two words. 我对这两个词的区别混淆不清。

10. **My mother and I drove in, not knowing the building we were supposed to go to...**; My mother and I drove in, without knowing the building which we were expected to go to,...

✓ **be supposed to**; be expected to 被期望, 应该

You are supposed to be responsible for their safety. 你是应当对他们的安全负责的。

Is he supposed to clean the outside of the windows or only the inside? 他应该打扫窗子的外面或是仅打扫里面呢?

Note: When the phrase is used in the negative sentence, it may mean "not be allowed to" (不许).

You are not supposed to smoke in the building. 你不准在这楼内抽烟。

11. **When they found out I was looking for New Gérard, ...**

find out; learn or discover (something you did not know before); get facts about 了解到, 发现, 获知

Lao Li was sent to the town to find out the situation there. 老李被派进城去打听那儿的情况。

Later they found out where he lived. 后来他们查明了他的住址。

12. ...because there are friendly people around to talk with.

Note: In the sentence "to talk with" is an infinitive with

a preposition, used to modify "friendly people". The infinitive "to talk" is an intransitive verb and the preposition "with" is needed here. Similar Examples:

We have a lot of things to attend to. 我们有很多事要管。

Tom is a very nice person to work with. 汤姆是个很好共事的人。

13. ...to add to my likes of college...

add to; increase 增加

I didn't want to add to their misery. 我不愿意增加他们的痛苦。

The machines added so much to labour efficiency. 那些机器大大地提高了劳动效率。

14. I wouldn't be able to cope with five days of classes in a row.

1) **cope with**; deal successfully with 对付, 应付

She felt unable to cope with the complicated situation. 她觉得无法应付这种复杂局面。

They cannot cope with the problem. 他们无法对付这个问题。

2) **in a row**; in succession 连续, 一连串

They have had good harvests for five years in a row. 他们连续五年获得了丰收。

Mr Liu skimmed over four chapters in a row. 刘先生连续浏览了四章。

15. I love to sleep in; I take pleasure in sleeping late in the morning.

Note: The phrase “sleep in” in the sentence means “sleep late in the morning”. (睡懒觉)

16. I do like things about college...

Note: Here “do” is used as a helping verb to strengthen or support another verb.

Do be careful! 一定要过细。

He did accomplish the task in time. 她的确准时完成了任务。

IV. Grammar Notes

1. 动名词(Gerund)是一种动词的非谓语形式,在句中起名词作用,并兼有动词特征。动名词或动名词短语可在句中作主语、表语、宾语或定语,如:

1) *Living at college* gives me a sense of responsibility. 住校使我有一种责任感。(作主语)

2) It's a waste of time *reading such a book*. 看这种书是浪费时间。(作主语)

3) His favorite is *playing the piano*. 他最喜欢的事是弹钢琴。(作表语)

4) She avoided *meeting him*. 她避免见他。(作宾语)

5) I don't feel like *going to the concert*. 我不想去参加音乐会。(作介词宾语)

6) We shall ride on a *sleeping car* to Shenzhen. 我们将乘卧车去深圳。(作定语)

2. 动名词可分为一般式和完成式两种。一般式所表示的动作常与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生或者在谓语动词所

表示的动作之后发生,而完成式所表示的动作则常发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前,如:

1) Mr. Wang took a great delight in *helping* others. 王先生以帮助别人为乐。(一般式)

2) He regrets *not having taken* the doctor's advice. 他后悔没有听医生的劝告。(完成式)

3) He came in without *being asked*. 没请他,他自己进来了。(一般式被动语态)

4) I don't remember *having ever been asked* to do it. 我不记得有人要我做此事。(完成式被动语态)

3. 一个动名词或动名词短语前面可以加一个物主代词或名词所有格来表示这个动名词逻辑主语,如:

1) *His coming* to help was a great encouragement to me. 他来帮忙对我鼓舞很大。

2) We all like *Li Ning's singing* the song. 我们都喜欢李宁唱这首歌。

V. Key to the Exercises

EXERCISE I (Open)

EXERCISE 2 1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A

EXERCISE 3 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

EXERCISE 4 My likes of college: 1. Being on my own 2. Friendly People 3. Having Fridays off

EXERCISE 5 1. d 2. f 3. g 4. e 5. b 6. a 7. h 8. c

EXERCISE 6

1. 开立帐户, 结束银行帐户, 支票帐户, a savings account

2. 适应新生活, adjust to life in a big city, 把表校准, 调整误差.

3. 座落在商业中心, be located in a town center, 确定(找到)商店的位置, locate the position of a place on the map

4. 对新方法感到困惑, 迷惑不解的学生, 混淆黑白, 搞乱帐目

EXERCISE 7 1. handle 2. account 3. clue 4. aspects
5. savings 6. check 7. cope 8. adjusted 9. located
10. confused

EXERCISE 8 1. in a row 2. slept in 3. think about 4.
cope with 5. add to 6. had...off 7. on her own 8. adjust
to 9. Now that 10. find out

EXERCISE 9 (omitted)

EXERCISE 10 1. working 2. to be, talking 3. not turn-
ing on 4. taking, to get 5. being questioned, using/having
used 6. laughing 7. going 8. camping 9. living 10.
carrying

VI. Chinese Translation of the Text

上大学——新的体验

对我来说,上大学是一次不同以往的新经历。我离开了家,因此有许多情况有待适应。独立自主、同友好的人们交谈、逢星期五休息,这些仅仅是我喜欢大学生活的部分原因。

首先,住校使我有了一种独立自主的责任感。父母再不会在一旁说,“不行,今晚你不能出去”,或是“你的功课做完了吗?”我做任何事情都由自己来决定,这就让我自己承担起了