

# 实用英语教程



(第二版)

## *Practical English Course*

总主编 王 伦 揭力勤  
主 编 揭力勤 蔡常青 李文晶

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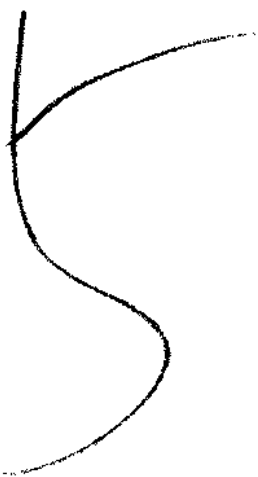


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## 第二版前言

《实用英语教程》是一套适用于成人自修及函授英语教学,也适合于程度相当的在校大、中专生使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会 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,并参考了全国自学考试《英语教学大纲》及部分院校的《函授英语教学大纲》。本教材重视英语语言基础,同时突出实用性。在《基本要求》基础上提出了更高的要求:培养学生掌握必要的、实用的英语知识和技能,具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听说读写译的能力。为了体现上述教学目的,在编写过程中我们力求正确处理好语言基础和应用的关系,突出加强英语实践能力的培养和实际运用。

《实用英语教程》使用近四年来,获得了广泛的好评,效果较为明显。同时也存在一些不足,成教及函授类学生英语水平不断提高而其而授课时有限。为了更好地提高成人英语教学质量,编委会对教材进行了修订,修订后本套教材分为两册。每册共有十二单元,每单元基本安排如下:

对话(Dialogue)

练习(Exercises)

课文(Text)

语法练习(Grammar)

注释(Notes)

阅读训练(Reading Practice)

对话(Dialogue):涉及生活中的实用话题,简短实用,易于模仿和使用。这样,既丰富了各单元的内容,增强了趣味性,又能培养学生一定的听说能力。

课文(Text):所选材料均为原文作品,少数地方略有删改,大多数选自 20 世纪 90 年代后期及 21 世纪发行的书籍和报刊。文章语言真实、规范,内容新颖,题材丰富,具有较强的思想性、知识性、趣味性和可读性。

注释(Notes):为适应成人英语教学自学为主的特点,每篇课文后均有注释,注释力求详尽,重点突出,使学生通过注释及相关练习,基本上能自学弄懂课文。

练习(Exercises):第一册主要包括课文理解练习、课文重点词汇及语法结构练习、翻译练习及与课文内容相关的重要的构词法练习等。第二册增加实用英语写作训练。

语法(Grammar):通过练习形式系统复习并巩固英语语法。语法教学中请参考张道真编写的《实用英语语法》(1995 年修订本),我们不再对语法项目进行赘述。

阅读训练(Reading Practice):每单元均有阅读练习,阅读内容与课文内容大致相关,使学生在训练阅读技能的同时了解课文相关背景知识。

编者相信,这样编排不仅有利于课堂教学,也有利于学生自学、复习和巩固提高。参加编写《实用英语教程》的学校有:军事经济学院、武汉理工大学、武汉大学、武汉测绘科技大学、空军雷达学院、湖北医科大学、湖北省旅游学校、武汉食品工业学院等。

《实用英语教程》(第二版)总主编为王伦、揭力勤;第一册主编是揭力勤、蔡常青、李文晶;第二册主编是王伦、苏志安、张军。

由于编者水平有限,希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2002 年 8 月

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## Unit One

<b>Dialogue :</b>	Hobbies
<b>Text :</b>	Learning a Language
<b>Grammar :</b>	人称代词, 物主代词; There be 结构

### Dialogue

#### Hobbies

A: Have you got any hobbies?

B: Yes, I'm fond of travelling. And you?

A: I like taking photographs.

B: I take a lot of photographs too. Besides, I'm keen on football.

A: What other interests have you got?

B: I like collecting stamps. Do you collect anything?

A: Certainly. I've collected lots of stamps and records.

B: OK, I'd like to have a look at your collections sometime.

#### Notes

1. I'm fond of travelling. 我喜欢旅游。be fond of 喜欢
2. take photographs 摄影
3. I'm keen on football. 我喜欢足球。be keen on 与 be fond of 同义。
4. collect stamps 集邮
5. record 唱片

### Text

#### Learning a Language

Foreign language teachers are interested in how children learn to speak their native language for a very important reason. They want to find an easy way to teach adults, as well as children, a second language. This is a very interesting idea. Some teachers believe that adults learn a second language the same way children learn their native language. These



teachers try to make their students' lives similar to the life of a child just learning to speak. They speak only the foreign language in the classroom. They do not teach the student any rules for using the language. Most parents don't teach their children rules for language usage, either. They simply tell the child how to say something correctly. Foreign language teachers using this spoken language method do the same thing. Some students, however, cannot learn a language this way.

A second method, the rule learning method, sometimes works better with these students. Some teachers believe that learning a foreign language is different from learning to speak your native language. They feel that a student must learn the rules for using the language by memorizing them. The students must practise saying things and sentences in the language, using the rules correctly.

Some students are very successful with this rule-learning method. They learn the language quickly and can use it well. They know the rules for using the language, and can speak it and understand it too. For many students this is the best way to learn a foreign language.

For some students, both of the methods may work. Some teachers use a combination of the two methods in a class. They hope that everyone will be able to learn the language with one method or the other.

### Words and Expressions

foreign['fɔːrɪn] <i>a.</i>	外国的, 对外的
adult['ædʌlt] <i>n.</i>	成人
native['neɪtɪv] <i>a.</i>	本国的, 本地的
similar['sɪmɪlə] <i>a.</i>	相似的, 类似的
usage['juːzɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	使用, 运用
simply['sɪmpli] <i>ad.</i>	简单地
correctly[kə'rektli] <i>ad.</i>	正确地
method['meθəd] <i>n.</i>	方法, 方式
however[haʊ'evə] <i>ad.</i>	然而, 依然, 不管怎样
practise['præktɪs] <i>v.</i>	练习, 实习, 实践
successful[sək'sesfʊl] <i>a.</i>	成功的
rule[ruːl] <i>n.</i>	规章, 条例
feel[fiːl] <i>v.</i>	感觉, 认为
memorize['meməraɪz] <i>v.</i>	记住, 默记
sentence['sentəns] <i>n.</i>	句子
quickly['kwɪkli] <i>ad.</i>	很快地
combination[,kəmbi'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	结合
be interested in...	对……感兴趣

as well as	以及, 还, 两者都……
be different from...	与……不同
be able to (do)...	能, 会

### Notes to the Text

1. Foreign language teachers are interested in how children learn to speak their native language for a very important reason.

外语教师因为一个十分重要的原因,对小孩怎样学说本族语感兴趣。

1) be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”。又如:

We are interested in English. 我们对英语感兴趣。

He is much interested in learning drawing. 他对学画兴趣很大。

2) 句中连接副词 how 引导一个宾语从句,作介词 in 的宾语。

2. They want to find an easy way to teach adults, as well as children, a second language.

他们想找到一种教第二语言的简易方法,这种方法不仅适合小孩,也适合成年人。

动词不定式短语 to teach adults, as well as children, a second language 作定语,修饰 way。

as well as 是连词,意思是“以及,还,两者都……”,又如:

The soldiers are resourceful as well as brave. 士兵们既勇敢又机智。

The old worker has experience as well as knowledge. 那位老工人既有知识又有经验。

注意,当 as well as 连接两个主语时,谓语动词的人称和数应与第一个主语一致,例如:

My brother as well as I is in the army. 我弟弟和我都在部队。

3. Some teachers believe that adults learn a second language the same way children learn their native language.

有些教师认为,成年人学第二语言和小孩学本族语的情况相同。

1) 句中 that 引导的是宾语从句,作 believe 的宾语。

2) the same way 是 in the same way 的省略形式。

4. These teachers try to make their students' lives similar to the life of a child just learning to speak.

这些教师试图使他们的学生的生活和一刚学说话的小孩的生活相近似。

1) “to make their student's lives similar to the life of a child...” 是动词不定式短语作动词 try 的宾语。

2) make... lives similar 中“make + 宾语 + 宾语补语(形容词)”的结构,意思是“使……(变得)”,similar 作 lives 的宾语补足语。又如:

What he said made me happy. 他的话使我很高兴。

A washing machine makes housework easier. 洗衣机使做家务事更容易。

3) students' 是名词所有格,作 lives 的定语。

4) just learning to speak 是现在分词短语作定语,修饰 a child,这里 just 用在现在分词短语之前表示加强语气。

5) similar 后常接介词 to, 意为“与……相似”。又如:

We have similar opinions; my opinions are similar to his.

我们有相似的看法, 我的看法跟他的看法相同。

5. Most parents don't teach their children rules for language usage, either.

大多数父母也不教他们的孩子语言用法的规则。

句中 not... either, 意为“也不”, either 作副词, 用在否定句中加强语气。又如:

The new product is of high quality and is not expensive either.

这种新产品质量很好, 而且价钱也不贵。

If you don't play basketball this afternoon, I won't play either.

下午你要是不打球的话, 我也不打球。

6. Foreign language teachers using this spoken language method do the same thing.

使用这种口语方法的外语教师也是如此。

句中 using this spoken language method 是现在分词短语作定语, 修饰 teachers.

7. A second method, the rule learning method, sometimes works better with these students.

对这些学生有时候用另一种方法, 即学习语法规则的方法, 效果更好。

1) rule learning (学习规则) 是由“名词+分词”构成的复合词, 作定语, 修饰 method.

2) method 与 way 的用法: method 指具体的方法, 有一系列的步骤, 逻辑性较强。而 way 则指抽象的方式、方法或手段。试比较:

Their teaching methods are different. 他们的教学方法不一样。

They are in no way similar. 他们毫不相似。

He did it with scientific methods. 他用科学的方法做那件事。

This is his way to do it. 这是他做那件事的方法。

8. Some teachers believe that learning a foreign language is different from learning to speak your native language.

有些教师认为学外语不同于学讲本族语。

句中 learning a foreign language 和 learning to speak your native language 都是动名词短语, 前者作宾语从句的主语, 后者作介词 from 的宾语。

9. The students must practise saying things and sentences in the language, using the rules correctly.

学生们必须练习用这种语言说话叙事, 正确使用规则。

1) practise doing something 意为“练习做某事”, practise 后可接动名词作宾语。又如:

We must practise speaking English in and out of classes.

我们应该在课内外练习讲英语。

2) 句中 using the rules correctly 是现在分词短语, 作状语。

10. For some students, both of the methods may work.

对某些学生来说, 上述多种方法都能奏效。

both 是“两个都”的意思, 指代上文提到的两种学习方式。又如:

Both (of them) have joined the Party. (both 为代词)

They have both joined the Party. (both 为副词)

Both (the) comrades have joined the Party. (both 为形容词)  
Both Li and Wang have joined the Party. (both...and 是连词)

### Exercises

**I. Answer the following questions according to the text (根据课文回答下列问题).**

1. Why are foreign language teachers interested in how children learn to speak their native language?
2. What do some teachers try to do?
3. Where do they only speak the foreign language?
4. Most parents don't teach their children rules for language usage, do they?
5. How many kinds of foreign language teaching methods are mentioned in the text? What are they?
6. What is the second teaching method about?
7. Why are some students successful with this rule-learning method?
8. For many students, which method is better?
9. How do some teachers think of a combination of these methods in a class?
10. Which method do you think is better?

**II. Find the missing word to complete each sentence with the help of the first letter (根据首字母完成下列句子).**

1. English is one of the world's most widely used l \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Where is your n \_\_\_\_\_ place?
3. English has become more and more i \_\_\_\_\_ in international trade.
4. Do you have difficulty in learning the u \_\_\_\_\_ of the passive voice?
5. His pronunciation is s \_\_\_\_\_ terrible.
6. He can't pronounce this word c \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Her teaching m \_\_\_\_\_ is very unforgettable.
8. Columbus made a s \_\_\_\_\_ feasibility study and open the Atlantic to a modern world.
9. Have you l \_\_\_\_\_ the rules?
10. To use a c \_\_\_\_\_ of the two methods in a class is without doubt the best.

**III. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary (用适当的词语填空, 在必要的地方改变其形式).**

be interested in	be similar to	be able to (do)	say too
be different from	be easy to (do)	tell	either
			practise

1. Do you think English \_\_\_\_\_ learn without learning the rules?
2. The vending machine (自动售货机) in this supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ those in

yours. They look the same and work in the same way.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ what your name means.
4. The closing ceremony of the Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ the opening ceremony in how the athletes enter the stadium.
5. Children \_\_\_\_\_ to learn their native language easily because people around them are speaking the same language.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English everywhere and at any time.
7. The method can be used to teach children and it can be used to teach adults, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He doesn't like to use only the spoken language method to teach a second language. I don't like to, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The children are always interested in what adults \_\_\_\_\_ and do.
10. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me why the rule learning method works better?

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

1. 我对这项工作很感兴趣。(be interested in)
2. 我们学校不开日语课,他们学校也不开。(not...either)
3. 我的计划跟你的不同。(different from)
4. 他们和他们的孩子们都来了。(as well as)
5. 我今天不会再来了。(able)

**V. Match the words in Column A with those in Column B in opposite meaning. (将 A 栏中的词与 B 栏中的词配成相反的意义).**

A	B
1. similar	a. worse
2. believe	b. many
3. easy	c. different
4. correct	d. foreign
5. memorize	e. doubt
6. better	f. forget
7. few	g. high
8. native	h. expensive
9. low	i. wrong
10. cheap	j. difficult

**Grammar**

**I. Change the following sentences into interrogative and then answer them (把下列句子变成疑问句,然后回答).**

1. There is a typewriter on the desk.
2. There are some airplanes at the airport.

3. There are many customers in the store.
4. There is a map of China on the wall.
5. There are a lot of magazines in the office.
6. There is a lot of sugar in that box.
7. He has a very big TV set.
8. The big clock has three hands.
9. I have a yellow shirt.
10. We have many books.

**I. Ask the questions about the underlined parts (就画线部分提问).**

1. There are five people in my family.
2. There is a little milk in the mug.
3. There are many trees and flowers in the park.
4. There are all kinds of animals in the zoo.
5. There will be a lecture by a famous professor this afternoon.
6. There is a radio on the table.
7. I have an English-Chinese dictionary.
8. Your teacher has three children.

**II. Fill in the blanks, using proper forms of there is/there are; have/has (用 there is/there are; have/has 的正确形式填空).**

1. I am very thirsty, but \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to drink.
2. The children are hungry, but \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to eat.
3. I'd like to go swimming now, but \_\_\_\_\_ too many people in the swimming pool.
4. It was called a reading-room, though \_\_\_\_\_ no books or newspapers to read.
5. I couldn't find my way and \_\_\_\_\_ no one to ask.
6. You don't have to turn on the TV. \_\_\_\_\_ really anything worth watching.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ three dictionaries.
8. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ any brothers?
9. This coat \_\_\_\_\_ no pockets.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ a nice house in the countryside.

**IV. Put the following sentences into English, using there is/there are; have/has (用 there is/there are; have/has 翻译下列句子).**

1. 今晚有英语晚会。
2. 盒子里有什么?
3. 会后有电影。
4. 还有吗?
5. 房间里一个人也没有。
6. 没有什么重要的事情。
7. 你有兄弟姐妹吗?
8. 他有三本英语书。

9. 他有车吗?
10. 我有一台新电脑。

V. Choose the right form (选择正确的形式).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (He, Him) teaches \_\_\_\_\_ (I, me) at school.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (They, Them) help \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us) with this exercise.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (I, Me) often ask \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her) to come and see \_\_\_\_\_ (I, me).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (He, Him) thanks \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them) for their help.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (They, Them) often lend \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us) a lot of books.
6. Tom's father likes \_\_\_\_\_ (he, him) very much.
7. Let \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us) go and tell \_\_\_\_\_ (he, him) about it.
8. Her mother invited \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us) to dinner with \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her).

VI. Fill in the blanks with the right possessive pronouns according to the Chinese in the brackets (根据括号中的汉语填入正确的人称代词).

1. Li Ming is an old friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (我的).
2. This classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的).
3. Which bike is \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)?
4. She has not brought \_\_\_\_\_ (她的) textbook with her. Will you lend her \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)?
5. Where is \_\_\_\_\_ (我的) ruler? It is on \_\_\_\_\_ (他的) desk.
6. These are \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的) motorcars. \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的) are parked at the back of the building.
7. These are \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的) exercise books. \_\_\_\_\_ (你们的) are in the teacher's office.
8. The horse broke \_\_\_\_\_ (它的) leg.

VII. Complete the following sentences after the models (根据例句完成下列句子).

Model A: This is Mrs Brown's room.

Her room is large.

1. That is Mr Smith's car. \_\_\_\_\_ green.
2. This is Tom's shirt. \_\_\_\_\_ new.
3. That is Mary's hat. \_\_\_\_\_ red.
4. That is Mr and Mrs Sawyer's house. \_\_\_\_\_ tidy and clean.
5. This is Miss Bank's skirt. \_\_\_\_\_ blue.

Model B: Whose teacup is this?

It's mine.

1. Whose mug is it? \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)
2. Whose boots are those? \_\_\_\_\_ (他的)
3. Whose dictionary is this? \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的)
4. Whose room is that? \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的)
5. Whose shoes are these? \_\_\_\_\_ (她的)

## Reading Practice

### Spelling English

One of my difficulties is to spell English. English words are too difficult for me to spell correctly. I always need a dictionary when I am writing. When I think of a word that I am not sure I can spell, I look it up in the dictionary. But what about words I think I really can spell? Some of these words are the ones that I always spell wrong!

What I need is a book that contains (包含) all the words I spell wrong. Where can I find such a book? Perhaps I shall have to write it myself! Of course, I need a book which can really help. If it can't help, what is the use of it? Also it must be a book to carry everywhere, so it must be small enough to put in my pocket.

An Englishman whom I knew was a high school teacher once told me that even the most educated (受教育的) Englishmen cannot spell every English word correctly! If he hears a new word which he has never heard before, he cannot be sure how to spell it! I was so surprised that I wouldn't believe it; but he said, "First, there are nearly half a million words in English, and nobody knows all of them; and second, English is not spelled according to (根据) sounds." What he said made me very happy! If an English teacher cannot spell all English words correctly, how can I?

#### A. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the passage.

1. The writer has found that it is too difficult for him to \_\_\_\_\_ English words correctly.
2. When he is not sure of the spelling of a word, he \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.
3. An Englishman once told the writer that he couldn't be sure how to spell a new word he had never \_\_\_\_\_ before.
4. A study of English must still work hard at his spelling, even if an \_\_\_\_\_ Englishman cannot spell every English word correctly.

#### B. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence according to the passage.

1. One of the writer's difficulties is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to write an article  
B. to look up English words in the dictionary  
C. to spell English
2. A dictionary can help him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to write what he wants to  
B. to find the information he needs  
C. to spell correctly the words that he is not sure of
3. The writer needs a book which contains all the words \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. he has never heard before
  - B. he cannot spell correctly
  - C. he thinks he cannot read
4. The book he wants must \_\_\_\_\_ to put in his pocket.
- A. not be too big
  - B. be too small
  - C. be light enough
5. There are nearly \_\_\_\_\_ words in English, and nobody knows all of them.
- A. five hundred thousand
  - B. one million
  - C. fifty thousand
6. English is difficult to spell because it is not spelled according to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the dictionary
  - B. pronunciation
  - C. grammar rules