

ENGLISH FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

成人高等教育通用教材

英语

黄关福 黄勇民 主编

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内 容 提 要

本书根据成人高教大专英语教学大纲的要求编写而成,供成人高教大专教学第二学期使用。

全书共有 12 篇课文,每篇课文包含词汇、注释、语法、练习、对话等多项内容。课文中所列的生词和词汇不包括初中阶段学过的那些部分,但另外增设了词语学习。注释内容大多为课文中的语言难点、短语或例句用法。语法项目以分散讲解的方式,针对成人教育的特点,系统地进行复习,着重加强英语基础语法的训练。练习包含多种类型,诸如回答问题、词语训练、英汉互译、完形填空、阅读理解等等。对话以日常生活用语最基本的内容为主,旨在帮助学生掌握常用会话技能。此外,编者还在第 6 课和第 12 课后配有复习性测试练习。书末附加了 12 篇与课文相呼应的补充阅读材料,供教学选用。

本书具有语言规范、内容生动、体裁新颖之特点,集趣味性、实用性和知识性为一体,是一本既适合成人英语教学,又适应英语爱好者自学的通俗教材。

编者的话

为了适应成人高等教育日益发展的形势和改革开放对成教学生的英语水平越来越高的要求,我们特地编写了这套英语教材。它既适合成人高等教育非英语专业的学生学习基础英语,也可供具有初步英语基础的英语自学者使用。

第二册共有 12 课,每课包括课文、生词与词组、注释、对话、语法、词汇及其用法、综合练习等内容。课文选材注重语言的规范性和内容的趣味性,并注意题材的广泛性和体裁的多样性。课文后的词汇表列出生词和词组的释义,但在初中教材中已出现过的单词一般不再作为生词。在这 12 篇课文中出现的生词和词组约 430 个,书后附有总词汇表,以备学生查阅。从本册开始,每课增设 Word Study 项目,简明扼要地介绍一些常用词,主要是一些常用动词的基本用法。这些词在英语中使用频率很高,且用法灵活,学习者在学习中应多加注意。

每篇课文后的注释有助于学生对课文的正确理解和对语言知识的实际运用。注释的内容包括难句或短语的译文、语言难点的分析、常用词语的用法举例以及对某些超前出现的语法现象的解释。

为提高学生的会话能力,本册每课均编有 2—3 段有关日常生活的对话。学生可在教师指导下或通过自学掌握初步的会话技能。

语法部分的编排采取分散讲解的方式,本册每课都安排 1—2 个语法内容。由于中学的教材对英语语法的各个项目大致都已涉及,因此本书的语法项目在复习巩固的基础上,针对成人教育的特点,着重介绍在语法学习中值得注意的地方。

每课后的练习,包括回答问题、词语训练、英汉互译、阅读理解等,并在第 6 课和第 12 课后配有复习性测试练习,以考查学生对所学内容掌握的程度。

每课课文后均有一篇与课文内容相近的补充阅读材料,加以注释,并编有练习,但不附词汇表,以逐步培养学生查阅词典的自学能力。补充阅读材料集中在书后,教师可视实际情况指导学生阅读。

参加本册编写工作的有复旦大学外文系黄关福、黄勇民、陈洁倩、王颖和沈园等同志。在编写过程中,曾得到复旦大学出版社领导和计美娟同志以及复旦大学成人教育学院领导和有关英语教师的大力支持和帮助,我们在此一并表示感谢。

由于编写时间匆促,并限于编者的水平,书中的疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,希望读者在使用中不吝指正。

编者

1997 年 11 月

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LESSON ONE

Text

Australia and the United States: A Comparison

Australia, the last continent to be “discovered”, was sighted by European ships in the seventeenth century. No colonies followed at the time, however, as these nations were less interested in colonizing than in exploring¹. As in the early history of the United States, it was the English who established the permanent settlements in Australia². This history and the geography of these two former British colonies have some other things in common as well³.

Australia and the United States are about equal in size, and barren western portions of the two bear a close physical resemblance. It was the eastern coast of Australia and America that the English first settled, and both colonies soon began to expand to the west. However, this westward expansion occurred more because the colonists were searching for better land than because the population was increasing. Settlement of the western part of both countries quickened after gold was discovered in America in 1849 and in Australia two years later.

Although the parallels in the development of these two coun-

tries are striking, there are some sharp contrasts as well⁴. The United States gained its independence from England by revolution, whereas Australia was granted its independence without having to go to war. Australia, unlike the United States, was originally colonized by English convicts, and its economy was rooted in wheat growing and sheep raising. By 1922, for example, Australia had fifteen times more sheep than it had people, or almost half as many sheep as there are people today in the United States. Yet, in spite of these and other major differences, Australia and the United States have more in common with each other than either one has with most of the rest of the world.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

comparison/kəm'pærɪsn/	<i>n.</i>	比较, 对照
continent/'kɒntɪnənt/	<i>n.</i>	大陆; 洲
sight/saɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	(初次) 看见
colony/'kɒləni/	<i>n.</i>	殖民地
colonize/'kɒlənaɪz/	<i>vt.</i>	开拓殖民地于(某地区)
explore/ɪks'plɔ:/	<i>vt.</i>	考察; 探索
permanent/'pɜ:mənənt/	<i>a.</i>	永久的; 持久的
settlement/'setlmənt/	<i>n.</i>	新拓居地; 解决
former/'fɔ:mə/	<i>a.</i>	从前的, 以前的
equal/'i:kwəl/	<i>a.</i>	相等的; 相同的
barren/'bærən/	<i>a.</i>	(土地等) 贫瘠的, 荒芜的
portion/'pɔ:ʃən/	<i>n.</i>	一部分, 一份
resemblance/rɪ'zembləns/	<i>n.</i>	相似(性)

bear resemblance (to)		酷似,长得像
coast/kəʊst/	<i>n.</i>	海岸;海滨
settle/'setl/	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	安排;解决;安家
expand/ɪks'pænd/	<i>vt.</i>	使扩张;张开;扩大
expansion/ɪks'pænsən/	<i>n.</i>	扩张;张开;扩大
occur/ə'kɜ:/ (occurred, occurring)	<i>vi.</i>	发生;发现
population/ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	人口;人数
increase/in'kri:s/	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	增加
quicken/'kwɪkən/	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	加快,变快
parallel/'pærəlel/	<i>n.</i>	类似的事(人物等);平行线
striking/'straɪkɪŋ/	<i>a.</i>	显著的;惊人的
contrast/'kɒntræst, 'kɒntrɑ:st/	<i>n.</i>	对比,对照
/kən'træst, kən'trɑ:st/	<i>vt.</i>	使对比,使对照
independence/ˌɪndɪ'pendəns/	<i>n.</i>	独立;自立
revolution/ˌrevə'lʊ:ʃən/	<i>n.</i>	革命
whereas/hweər'æz/	<i>conj.</i>	而,却;反之
grant/gra:nt/	<i>vt.</i>	同意;准予
unlike/'ʌn'lʌɪk/	<i>prep</i>	不像……,和……不同
	<i>a.</i>	不同的,不相似的
originally/ə'ɪndʒənəli/	<i>ad.</i>	最初,最早;原先
convict/'kɒnvɪkt/	<i>n.</i>	罪犯;囚犯
economy/i'kɒnəmi/	<i>n.</i>	经济
root/ru:t/	<i>vt.</i>	使生根;使扎根
	<i>n.</i>	根
raise/reɪz/	<i>vt.</i>	饲养;举起;提高
in spite of		不管,不顾
major/'meɪdʒə/	<i>a.</i>	主要的;较大的

difference/'difərəns/

n.

差别, 不同

NOTES

1. No colonies followed at the time, however, as these nations were less interested in colonizing than in exploring.

但在这之后那个时期没有再建立殖民地, 因为这些国家对探险的兴趣要大于其拓殖的兴趣。

句中 as 引导的从句为原因状语从句。

2. As in the early history of the United States, it was the English who established the permanent settlements in Australia.

正如在早期美国历史中是英国人建立起了永久殖民地, 在澳大利亚建立永久殖民地的也是英国人。

as 引导的从句中省略了 it was the English who established the permanent settlements.

该句型为强调句型, 在句中强调主语部分, 即 the English.

3. This history and the geography of these two former British colonies have some other things in common as well.

这两个前英国殖民地在历史与地理上还有其他一些共同之处。

these two former British colonies 指上句中提到的 the United States 与 Australia.

in common 表示“共有, 共同”。例如:

They had several qualities in common.

他们有几个共同的特点。

as well 表示“也; 又”。例如:

I'll take this one as well.

这个我也要。

4. Although the parallels in the development of these two countries are striking, there are some sharp contrasts as well.

尽管这两个国家在发展上有些明显的相似之处,但它们也有些明显的不同。

句中 although 引导的从句为让步状语从句。

DIALOGUE

A: Have you heard about Helen?

B: No, I haven't. What happened?

A: She was given a raise last week.

B: That's great.

Now carry on a dialogue with your deskmate by replacing the underlined parts with the words or expressions given below.

1. Claudia

offered a movie contract

2. Maria

promoted

3. Mrs Miller

invited to the White House

4. Lana

chosen as "employee of the month"

GRAMMAR

句子类型 (Types of Sentences)

英语中的句子按其结构可分为简单句、并列句和复合句三种类型。

1. 简单句(The Simple Sentence)

只包含一个主谓结构的句子称为简单句。有时两个或多个主语共用一个谓语,有时两个或多个谓语共用一个主语,有时可以有两个主语和两个谓语。这三种情况仍然可看成是简单句。例如:

Australia was the last continent to be discovered.

澳大利亚是最后一个被发现的大陆。

Australia and the United States are about equal in size.

澳大利亚和美国的疆域差不多大。(两个并列的主语和一个谓语)

Lily worked hard and won the first prize.

莉莉努力工作,赢得了一等奖。(一个主语和两个并列的谓语)

Tom and Bill are good friends and always help each other.

汤姆和比尔是好朋友,总是互相帮忙。(两个并列的主语和两个并列的谓语)

2. 并列句(The Compound Sentence)

含有两个或两个以上互不依从的主谓结构的句子称为并列句。并列句中的各分句常用并列连词 and, but, or, for, while(而), whereas 等连接,有时也可用分号来连接。例如:

They feel like going out and the weather is fine.

他们想外出,况且天气很好。

He wants to buy a computer, but he is short of money.

他想买台电脑,但是缺钱。

Hurry up, or you will lag behind.

快点,否则你要掉队的。

She is absent, for she has a bad headache.

她缺席,因为她头痛得厉害。

The United States gained its independence from England by revolution, whereas Australia was granted its independence without having to go to war.

美国通过革命从英国那里获得独立,而澳大利亚则不必通过战争就被允许独立。

Come over; the train is leaving.

过来,火车要开了。

3. 复合句(The Complex Sentence)

包含两个或两个以上的主谓结构,其中一个主要是,其余是从属的,这类句子称为复合句。主要的主谓结构称主句,从属的称从句,从句由从属连词引导。从句按照在句子中的不同作用可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、定语从句、状语从句和同位语从句等。例如:

What is said can not be unsaid.

说过的话无法收回。(作主语)

I wonder if he can offer some help.

我不知道他能否帮点忙。(作宾语)

That's exactly what I dream of

那正是我梦寐以求的事。(作表语)

The English who originally colonized Australia were convicts.

最初使澳大利亚殖民化的英国人是囚犯。(作定语)

Settlement of the western part of both countries quickened after gold was discovered.

在发现金矿后,两国的西部拓居地快速发展。(作状语)

The coach expressed confidence that his team would win the game.

教练表示他相信他的队会赢得比赛。(作同位语)