

读短文学短语

Short Readings for
Mastering Phrases

袁敬祥 著
By K. C. Yuen



Life will be boring without pets.



四川 大 学 出 版 社

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2001 年 8 月

责任编辑:张 晶
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

读短文,学短语/袁敬祥著. Short Readings for
Mastering Phrases. —成都:四川大学出版社,
2001.8

(实用英语技巧系列)

ISBN 7-5614-2148-6

I. ①读... ②S... II. 袁... III. 英语—短语
IV. H314.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 059703 号

《实用英语技巧系列》简体版由中华书局(香港)有限
公司授权四川大学出版社独家出版,仅限中国内地销售。
四川省版权局著作权合同登记号:图字 21-2000-073 号

书名 读短文 学短语
Short Readings for Mastering Phrases

作者 袁敬祥
出版 四川大学出版社
地址 成都一环路南一段 24 号(610065)
印刷 华西医科大学印刷厂
发行 新华书店经销
开本 787mm×960mm 1/32
印张 3.75
字数 81 千字
版次 2001 年 8 月第 1 版
印次 2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印数 0 001~5 000
定价 8.00 元

◆读者邮购本书,请与本社发行科
联系。电话:5412526/5414115/
5412212 邮编:610064

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引进版序

《实用英语技巧系列》到底是一套阅读教材呢，抑或是一套语法书？作为这套书简体版的出版者，我们只能说《实用英语技巧系列》既非此非彼，又是此是彼。

阅读在英语学习中起着举足轻重的作用。的确，通过这种方法获得的知识不易遗忘。这套书让读者在生动活泼的语言环境中接触英语、熟悉常见的语言现象，并且能够运用这些语言知识，还这些鲜活的语言现象以本来面目。

《实用英语技巧系列》采取深入浅出的讲解、编排精巧的练习，让读者在轻松愉悦的阅读过程中掌握英语学习技巧——恰当运用时态、限定词，娴熟运用六种阅读技巧，掌握常用单词，扩大词汇量，善于发现常见错误并改正错误。

每篇文章只需不到两分钟就可读完，但是读者自然会发现这些小短文对他们的英文写作能力的提高也会产生意想不到的效果！

这套丛书乃我社从中华书局（香港）引进，在香港已重印多次。作者袁敬祥（K. C. Yuen）先生是香港资深英语教师，相信在他的引领下，读者能够更有信心地迎接各种考试，提高英语学习能力。

当然我们相信，除此之外，读者们一定会另有所获：

你知道微波炉的煮食原理吗？你知道怎样煮鸡蛋吗？

如遇火灾怎么办？有人窒息时该如何抢救？

参加应聘面试以后，如果你给主考官发一封感谢信是不是会让你的诚意和交流能力显得与众不同呢？

什么是成功？什么是幸福？……

请在书中寻找答案。

如果读者在掌握了本书介绍的英语学习技巧之后又从此开始感受到阅读的魅力，那么这应该是这套丛书引进的最终目的！

四川大学出版社

2001年8月

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《实用英语技巧系列》总序

本丛书系为具有香港中三至中七程度的读者编写的。

一般而言，在学习非母语时，要有系统地掌握外语很困难，从课本上学习到的基础知识也不容易记住，往往只停留在一般阅读的层面。因此在运用时常常捉襟见肘，甚至束手无策。

通过本丛书的设计和编写，读者可以轻松而有条理地吸收英语知识。通过趣味性的短文阅读，以及作者有重点、有条理的分析，快捷增强运用英语的能力自是指日可待了。

本丛书有以下几个特点：

1. 精选短文多篇，内容浅易又有趣味。
2. 重点归纳介绍短文中使用的各种语法、词类、词汇、短语、答问技巧等等，帮助读者掌握学习英语的基本技巧。
3. 设计多种形式、增进学习效果的练习，并附答案。

学习方法：

1. 细心阅读短文和作者的重点提示。
2. 对照短文和作者的分析，思考重点内容在短文中的作用。
3. 最后做练习。

中华书局出版部 谨识

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引 言

词汇 (vocabulary)、短语 (phrases) 及从句 (clauses) 是构成句子的主要元素。短语通常是由各种词类和介词 (preposition) 组成。正确使用置于动词、名词或形容词前后的介词或小品词 (particles) 是十分困难的。本书的编写便是为了帮助读者学习各类短语的结构及用法。

本书的编排有以下特色：

1. 书前的短语简介，总括介绍常用短语，并加以分类和举例说明。
2. 全书共计 25 篇文章，每篇文章都设有相关练习。
3. 每一单元有常用短语及其分类、解释和例句。
4. 书后附有答案，便于读者自学。
5. 每一单元结尾处都有文章要旨，帮助读者理解短文内容。

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短语简介

短语 (Phrases) 是构成句子的部分。每一个短语都有个别的意思。由于没有包含限制性动词 (Finite verbs), 所以不能算是一句完整的意思, 也不能独立存在。我们不能以短语的表面词类去决定它的类别, 必须从其功能作决定。常用的短语分类如下:

(1) 形容词短语 [Adjective Phrases]

它们通常是由名词前面加上介词 (Preposition) 组成, 用以修饰名词。

例子: (I) His is a man of honesty. (形容 "man")

(II) The robber with a scar on his right cheek is about 5 feet tall. (形容 "robber")

(III) The girl in red is John's sister. (形容 "girl")

(IV) Andrew is a student of great ability. (形容 "Andrew")

(2) 分词短语 [Participle Phrases]

它们可以由现在分词或过去分词组成, 用作形容词,

修饰名词；或作副词，修饰动词。

例子：(i) I saw her **standing near the bus stop**. (形容 “her”)

(ii) He saw the thief **being chased by the policeman**.
(形容 “thief”)

(iii) **Scolded by our teacher**, we felt ashamed. (形容 “felt”)

(iv) **Watching the falling leaves**, John felt depressed.

(3) 副词短语 [Adverb Phrases]

它们的功能与副词相同，修饰动词。通常由名词加介词组成。

例子：(i) She sang **with a sweet voice**. (形容 “sang”)

(ii) The Earth moves **round the sun**. (形容 “moves”)

(iii) She spoke **in a high-pitched voice**. (形容 “spoke”)

(iv) The students listened **with care**. (形容 “listened”)

(4) 介词短语 [Prepositional Phrases]

可以分为两大类，详述如下。

(A) 它们是一组拥有介词功能的词。然而，还有其他功能，分别为：

a) 介词 (preposition)

b) 副词 (adverb)

c) 分词 (participle)

d) 连接词 (conjunction)

例子: (i) We travelled to London **by way of** Paris.

(by way of = via: preposition)

(ii) John is the chairman, but **in fact** he is often absent from the meetings. (in fact = actually: adverb)

(iii) **In accordance with** your advice, I bought the shares. (in accordance with = following: participle)

(iv) **In addition to** a trophy, he won \$ 5,000 in cash. (in addition to = as well as: conjunction)

N.B. (ii) 及 (iii) 有时会与 (2) 及 (3) 相同。

(B) 它们是由常用的词类如动词 (verb)、名词 (noun)、形容词 (adjective) 或副词 (adverb) 加上介词 (preposition) 组成, 与原来的词类功能相同, 但随后的介词是指定的。所以读者必须牢记与它们组成的特定介词。由于它们是介词的组合, 所以把它们归入介词短语 (prepositional phrases) 的项目内。亦有作者称它们为:

Prepositional { verbs
adjectives
nouns
adverbs

例子: (i) John **put** the book **on** the table. (verb)

- (ii) Mary was **absent from** school. (adjective)
- (iii) I have great **admiration for** him. (noun)
- (iv) He was a quiet boy and seemed **aloof to** the others.
(adverb)

短语动词 (Phrasal Verbs): 它们在句子内的功能相等于主要动词。和动词一样，它们可以是及物动词 (transitive verbs)，也可以是不及物动词 (intransitive verbs)。它们由动词加介词或小品词 (particles) 组成。(小品词也是介词的一种，只是它们不接“宾语”而已。) 如动词后面的是介词，随后的宾语 (object) 有时可以跟在动词之前，特别是代词 (pronouns)。短语动词有特别的意思，有时很难从原来的动词猜测其意思。

- 例子: (i) I **gave up** playing football after I left school.
(gave up = stopped)
- (ii) It was a very difficult job, but John was able to **bring it off** successfully.
(bring it off = succeed in doing something)
- (iii) They **made it up**.
(make it up = compose)
- (iv) He always **looks up** to his father.
(look up = respect)
- (v) He **looked up** the word in the dictionary.
(look up = find the meaning of)

N.B. Compare:

- (i) He **put** the book **on** the table. (prepositional verb)
- (ii) He **put** the T-shirt **on**. (phrasal verb)

...Definition of Success

»» Read the passage below

Most people want to be **successful in** life, but success can **come about** in four ways: fame, money, knowledge and pleasure. Success is also usually characterised by the word more; to be successful, people feel they have to be more famous, have more money, absorb more knowledge, or enjoy life more.

Success does not need to be characterised by quantity, however. Instead, you can **measure** the **success of** your life **by** its quality. It is not important, **for example**, how many people know you but who knows you and for what. Working in your community or **on good relationships with** family and friends can **bring in** quality "fame". Earning less money but spending it wisely and learning the **joy of** saving is another way to succeed. Learning more so that you can **turn around** and teach someone else produces quality knowledge. And finally, all of the above will mostly likely bring you quality success in enjoying the **pleasure of** living.

Success, **in conclusion**, can be seen **in different ways** by different people. Only one thing is sure. No matter what other people see, the only one who knows whether you have succeeded is you.

》》 Section A: Phrases used in the passage

1. Adverb phrases

a. **for example:** 例如

e.g. Japan, *for example*, has two languages.

b. **in conclusion:** 总括而言

e.g. *In conclusion*, your decision is unacceptable.

c. **in different ways:** 不同方面; 不同方法

e.g. This problem can be solved *in different ways*.

2. Prepositional phrases

a. **successful in :** 成功于

e.g. We all want to be *successful in* our work.

b. **measure ... by:** 以……量度

e.g. We can't *measure* a person's success *by* his wealth.

c. **success of:** ……成功

e.g. They determined to make a *success of* their new project.

d. **pleasure of :** ……的乐趣

e.g. I have much *pleasure of* telling you my venture.

e. **joy of:** ……的喜乐

e.g. He discovered the *joy of* reading.

f. **good relationship with:** 与……有良好关系

e.g. We have a *good relationship with* our teacher.

3. Phrasal verbs

a. **come about:** 发生

e.g. Can you tell us how did it *come about*?

b. **turn around:** 转过去

e.g. He *turned around* and waved good-bye.

c. **bring ... in :** 使……获得

e.g. The exhibition *brings* her *in* a great profit.

»» Section B: Practice on the phrases learned

Use one of the phrases listed above to complete each of the following sentences.

1. _____, the government should repair the road as soon as possible.
2. In this summer, I will join many activities, _____, swimming, helping the elderly and cleaning the beaches.
3. She has few _____ life.
4. How did this accident _____?
5. The sale usually _____ us _____ 5,000 dollars.

文章简介：本文讨论成功的定义。文中指出成功出现于下列四方面：名誉、金钱、学识、快乐。成功可能表现于量的增加，又或者是质的改善，不同的人对成功有不同的看法，但无论如何，惟一知道你是否成功的还是你自己。

...Fire Extinguishers

»» Read the passage below

Most fire-related deaths **result from** household fires, yet many people do not have fire extinguishers in their homes. There are smoke detectors in many homes to **warn** residents of a fire, but fire extinguishers can actually help people fight fires. **In most cases**, everyone should evacuate a home when a fire has started or the smoke alarm sounds, and someone outside the home should call the fire department. However, if a fire extinguisher is handy, a quick-thinking person often can use it to **put out** a small fire. There are several types of extinguishers **on the market**, and each is **suitable for** particular types of fire. Most extinguishers come **with instructions**, and are very easy to operate. Fire departments may be **contacted for** training in operating extinguishers. A person should **keep in mind** some basic safety rules when he is deciding whether or not to use a fire extinguisher. Buying a fire extinguisher, knowing how to use it, and placing it in a location **familiar to** all family members can help **protect families against** fire.

»» Section A: Phrases used in the passage

1. Adverb phrases

- a. **in most cases**: 在大部分情况下