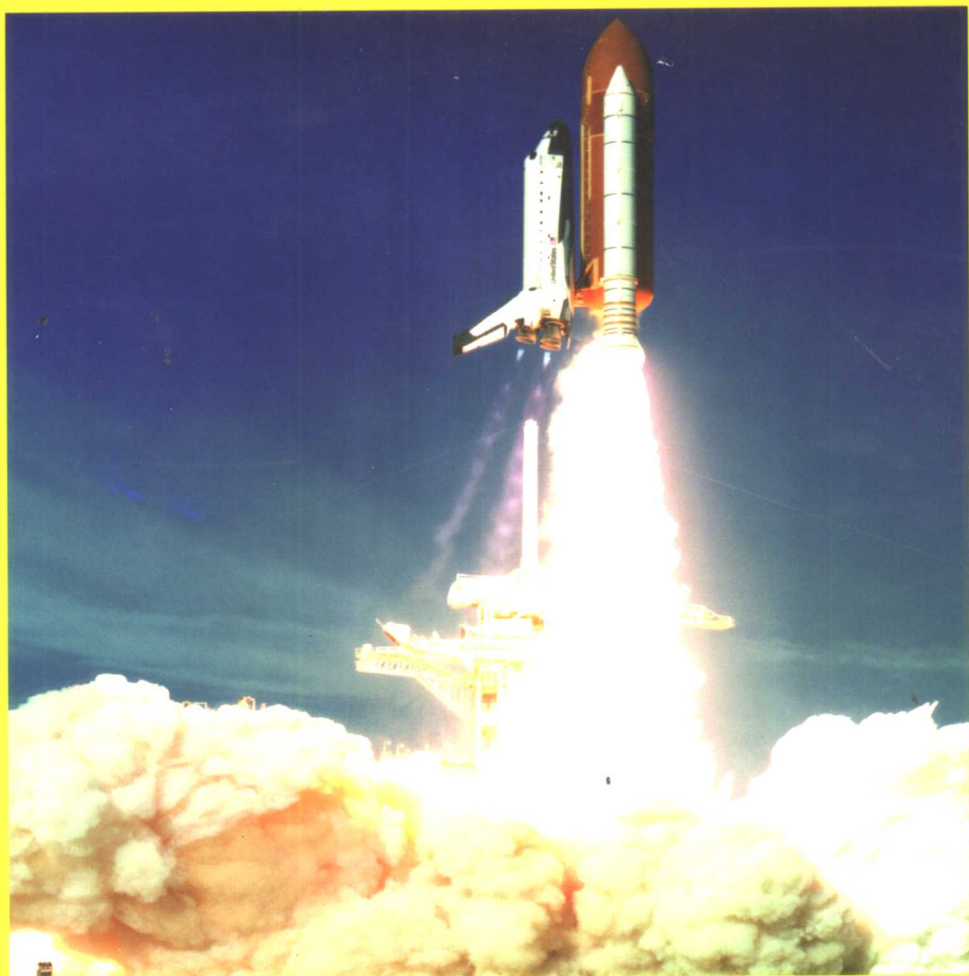


丁大勇等 编著



现代分类英语

第一册

Modern Classified English (1)



东华大学出版社

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前 言

《现代分类英语》是一套以成人高校为主要对象的英语教材，也可供其它各类高校非英语专业学生和广大英语爱好者自学使用。本教材最大的特色是其对教学内容加以分类。第一、第二册分别有生活、文化、旅游、体育、科普、会展六个专题；第三、第四册则由世界多极化、世贸组织、经济全球化、会计基础、文学、跨文化交流六个部分组成。这样的编排旨在加强教材内容的可选性和针对性——各个类别之间只在生词短语、语法、阅读、写作及翻译技能方面存有联系，而在知识范围方面自成一体，因此教师可视学生的具体情况和教学时数来确定教学内容；而英语自学者则可根据自身情况、兴趣爱好、或实际需要进行有针对性的学习。

现代分类英语的教学目标是使学习者比较熟练地掌握英语基础知识和语言技能、有较好的听、说、读、写、译能力，为获取专业所需要的信息及进一步提高英语水平打下较为扎实的基础。为此，我们在选材、体例的设计和编排上，力争突出教材的思想性、新颖性、知识性及可学性，同时在语言输入的内容和形式上作了一次大胆的探索和尝试。

本教程第一、第二册有选择地讲解了高中阶段英语语法的重点和难点，共 12 讲。第三、第四册则着重介绍常用的阅读、写作、及翻译技巧，各为 6 讲。

每册教材的最后附有课文的参考译文、练习的参考答案及生词和短语总表。

在本教材的编写过程中，我们查阅了中外多种英语书报杂志及其它资料，其中一些文章经过删节或改编形成了本书的课文。谨在此向有关作者致以诚挚的谢意。

上海立信会计学院外语系丁大勇副教授主持全套教材的编写工作。

参加第一册编写的有上海立信会计学院外语系教师（按姓氏笔划）丁大勇、于志新、王佳鸣、邬迅、汤越、李海洁、何茂林（上海应用技术学院外语系教师）、肖玉洁、周莉敏、郭永红。

本书编者诚恳欢迎各位同行和读者提出改进意见。

编 者

2003 年 11 月

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Unit 1

Text A

The Road To Success

Andrew Carnegie

It is well that young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the most subordinate positions. Many of the leading businessmen of Pittsburgh had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office. I notice we have janitors and jantrresses now in offices, and our young men unfortunately miss that salutary branch of a business education. But if by chance the professional sweeper is absent any morning, the boy who has the genius of the future partner in him will not hesitate to try his hand at the broom. The other day a fond fashionable mother in Michigan asked a young man whether he had ever seen a young lady sweep in a room so grandly as her Priscilla. He said so, he never had, and the mother was gratified beyond measure, but then said he, after a pause, "What I should like to see her do is sweep out a room." It does not hurt the newest comer to sweep out the office if necessary. I was one of those sweepers myself.

Assuming that you have all obtained employment and are fairly started, my advice to you is "aim high". I would not give a fig for the young man who has not already seen himself the partner or the head of an important firm. Do not rest content for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say to yourself, "My place is at the top." Be king in your dreams.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret: concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line, to lead in it, adopt every improvement, have the best machinery, and know the most about it.

The concerns which fail are those which have scattered their capital, which means that they have scattered their brains also. They have investments in this, or that, or the other, here, there, and everywhere. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is all wrong. I tell you "put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket". Look round you and take notice; men who do that do not often fail. It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets, which breaks most eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up. One fault of the American

businessman is lack of concentration.

To summarize what I have said: Aim for the highest, never enter a bar room; do not touch liquor, or if at all only at meals; never speculate; never indorse beyond your surplus cash fund; make the firm's interest yours; break orders always to save owners; concentrate; put all your eggs in one basket, and watch that basket; expenditure always within revenue; lastly be not impatient, for, as Emerson says, "no one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves."

New Words and Expressions

subordinate [sə'bo:dinət; (US) -dənət] *adj.* belonging to a lower or inferior class or rank; secondary 次要的, 下级的, 级别低的

thrust [θrʌst] *v.* to push or drive quickly and forcibly 猛推, 冲

threshold ['θreʃəʊld] *n.* the place or point of beginning; the outset 起点, 开始的地方; 开端

broom [bru:m] *n.* a bunch of twigs, straw, or bristles bound together, attached to a stick or handle, and used for sweeping 扫帚

sweep [swi:p] *v.* to clean or clear, as of dirt, with or as if with a broom or brush 打扫, 清理

janitor ['dʒænitə(r)] *n.* a doorman 看门人, 门房

genius ['dʒi:nɪs] *n.* a person of extraordinary intellect and talent 天才, 天赋

fashionable ['fæʃnəb(ə)l] *adj.* conforming to the current style; stylish 时髦的; 流行的

grandly *adv.* 宏伟地, 堂皇地, 盛大地

gratify ['grætrɪfaɪ] *v.* to please or satisfy 使人高兴, 满足

assume [ə'sju:m; (US) ə'su:m] *v.* to undertake the duties of (an office); to take for granted;

suppose 担任...的职务; 想当然; 以为

obtain [əb'teɪn] *v.* to succeed in gaining possession of as the result of planning or endeavor; acquire 获得

fig [fɪg] *n.* [植]无花果, 无果树, 无价值的东西

foreman ['fɔ:mən] *n.* a man who serves as the leader of a work crew, as in a factory; a man who chairs and speaks for a jury 工头; 陪审团主席

general ['dʒenərə(ə)l] *adj.* highest or superior in rank 最高的在职位上最高或占优势地位的

extensive [ɪk'stensɪv] *adj.* large in extent, range, or amount 广大的, 广阔的广度的, 大范围的, 大量的

prime [praɪm] *adj.* first in degree or rank; chief 主要的, 首要的

secret ['si:krit] *adj.* kept hidden from knowledge or view; concealed 隐秘的; 隐藏的

concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] *v.* to direct or draw toward a common center; focus 集中; 聚集

capital ['kæpɪt(ə)l] *adj.* 首都的, 重要的, 死罪的, 大写的, <口>极好的

exclusively [ɪk'sklu:sɪvli] *adv.* 排外地, 专有地

engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ] *v.* to involve oneself or become occupied; participate 参加; 参与

resolve [rɪ'zɒlv] *v.* to make a firm decision about 做决定, 决心

fight out *v.* 以斗争解决

machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] *n.* machines or machine parts considered as a group 机器或机器零件的总称

scatter ['skæte(r)] *v.* to cause to separate and go in different directions 散开

be apt to *v.* 倾向于

tumble ['tʌmb(ə)] *v.* to perform acrobatic feats such as somersaults, rolls, or twists 翻腾, 翻倒, 摔倒, 倒塌, 滚动

trip ['trip] *v.* 摔倒, 绊倒

summarize ['sʌməraɪz] *v.* to make a summary or make a summary of 概括, 总结

liquor ['like(r)] *n.* 液体, 汁, 酒精饮料

speculate ['spekjuleɪt] *v.* to engage in the buying or selling of a commodity with an element of risk on the chance of profit 做投机买卖

indorse [ɪn'dɔ:s] (endorse) *v.* 在(票据)背面签名, 签注(文件), 认可, 签署

surplus ['sɜ:pləs] *adj.* being more than or in excess of what is needed or required 过剩的, 过多的

impatient [ɪm'peɪj(ə)nt] *adj.* expressing or produced by impatience 不耐烦的

Word Study

1. occupy

vt. (1) 占领, 占有, 占用; (2) 使忙碌, 使从事(常用被动态或短语 occupy oneself with)

The soldiers occupied that small town.

士兵们占据了那个小镇。

The store occupies the whole building.

这个商店占用了整幢大楼。

His speech occupied almost half an hour.

他的演讲占了近半个小时的时间。

My books occupy a lot of space.

我的书占了许多地方。

She occupies herself with the translation of a technical report.

她正从事一份技术报告的翻译工作。

2. obtain, obtainable (*adj.*)

v. (1) 得到, (经买、借、拿等) 获得某物; (2) (指规则、风俗等) 通行, 流行。

I obtained a copy of her latest book in the bookstore of our campus.

我在学校书店买到了她最新出版的书。

He always manages to obtain what he wants.

他总是有办法得到他想要的书。

I obtained this record for you with difficulty.

我好不容易为你弄到了这张唱片。

The custom has obtained for many years in this country.

这一习俗在这个国家已经存在好多年了。

The song still obtains among young people.

这首歌曲在年轻人中仍很流行。

3. scatter

vt. (1) 散布, 撒; 驱散; 四散 (2) (比喻) “挥霍”

The wind scattered the leaves.

树叶被风吹得到处都是。

The police scattered the crowd.

警察驱散了人群。

The birds scattered at the firing of the gun.

听到枪声, 鸟儿四散开来。

Don't scatter your money around.

别到处挥霍。

4. concern

vt. (1) 涉及, 和……有关; (2) 使关心, 使担心

n. (1) 担心, 焦虑的原因; (2) 对某人来说重要的或感兴趣的事情; (3) 企业, 公司
so/as far as... be concerned 表示 “至于, 对…而言”; be concerned for (about) 表示
“对某事或某人关心, 挂念”等。

This is an important issue that concerns the future of the village

这是涉及到这一村庄未来的重要问题。

This is an article that concerns drug abuse.

这是一篇关于滥用毒品的文章

As far as idea is concerned, this article is a good one.

就观点而言, 这是一篇好文章。

We are all concerned for his happiness.

我们都关心他的幸福。

The losses are beginning to concern me.

损失使我担心起来。

The concern for their safety is unnecessary.

对他们安全的担心是没有必要的。

Our concern is that they haven't enough money.

我们担心他们的钱不够。

What are your concerns as a writer?

作为作家, 你对什么感兴趣?

He is the general manager of the huge concern..

他是这家大企业的总经理。

5. success

(1) *n.* 成功;

(2) *succeed*

vi. 成功, 获得成功

succeed 与 *in* 连用, 并且其后接名词或动名词表示做某事成功。*succeed* 不可接动词不定式。

The success of the experiment is due to the wisdom of them.

实验的成功归功于他们的智慧。

The experiment has succeeded.

实验成功了。

Please try again if you don't succeed at first.

如果一开始没成功, 请再试一次。

I hope you will succeed in your efforts.

我希望你们的努力能得到成功。

At last they succeeded in performing their task.

最后他们胜利完成任务。

Explanatory Notes

1. It is well that young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the most *subordinate positions*. 年轻人能从基本学起, 并担任最基层的职务, 将会受益匪浅。

subordinate 为形容词, *subordinate (to sb)* 意为: 级别或职位较低的, 下级的; *subordinate (to sth)* 意为: 次要的, 附属的。例如:

He is always friendly to his subordinate officers. 他对下级官员一向和蔼可亲。

These are subordinate issues instead of important ones. 这是一些次要而非重要的问题。

2. Many of the leading businessmen of Pittsburgh had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very *threshold* of their career. 匹兹堡有许多商业巨子在创业之初都肩负过重任。

threshold 这个词的意思是“门槛, 门口”, 在这里是比喻的用法, 意思是“起点, 开端”。例如:

Computer symbolizes the threshold of a new era. 计算机象征着一个新时代的开端。

3. ...our young men unfortunately miss that *salutary* branch of a business education. 我们的年轻人不幸地错过了这个有益的企业教育的一个内容。

salutary 意思为“有益的”。例如:

We accepted his salutary advice. 我们接受了他的有益劝告。

Modern people should do some salutary exercises to relax themselves. 现代人应该进行有益的锻炼使自己得到放松。

4. ...and the mother was gratified *beyond measure*, ...那位母亲不胜欢喜…。

beyond measure 意思为“非常地, 极其”。

Her joy was beyond measure.

她无比喜悦。

The novel fascinated her beyond measure.

这部小说使她神魂颠倒。

5. *Assuming that you have all obtained employment and are fairly started, my advice to you is "aim high".* 如果你们接到聘任并且干得如火如荼, 那么我对你们的忠告是“要胸怀大志”。

assuming 的意思是“假如,如果”,that从句这里为条件状语从句。

Let's discuss another topic – assuming that this one has been accepted. 让我们讨论另一个话题——假定这个已经接受的话。

6. I would *not give a fig for* the young man who has not already seen himself the partner or the head of an important firm. 对那些尚未把自己看成是某重要公司的合伙人或领导人的年轻人, 我会不屑一顾。

not care/give a fig (for sb/sth) 意思为“毫不理会, 认为(某人/某物)毫无价值或微不足道”。

I don't care/give a fig for those who are dishonest.

对不诚实的人我会不屑一顾。

7. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line ... 一旦开始干那一行, 就要决心干出个名堂...

fight it out 这一短语的意思是“打出个结果, 打出个胜负”。

There was no other course open to us but to fight it out.

我们除了打到底别无出路。

8. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up. 有三只篮子的人就得把一只篮子顶在头上, 这样很容易摔倒。

trip sb up 这一短语的意思是“使某人摔到, 犯错误, 泄露机密等”。

He tried to trip the girl up.

他试图将女孩子绊倒。

The lawyer was trying to trip the witnesses up, ie make them contradict themselves.

律师极力想让证人互相矛盾。

The young man tripped up in the interview and said something silly.

这个年轻人在面试中不慎说了一些蠢话。

Exercises for the Text

I. Reading comprehension

1. According to paragraph one, a successful businessman should
 - a. be conceited
 - b. be energetic
 - c. not take serious responsibility at the beginning of their career

- d. be ambitious and hold a down-to-earth style of work
2. What's the attitude of the author towards the young man who doesn't aim high.
- The author despises him.
 - The author agrees with him.
 - The author criticizes him.
 - The author dislikes him.
3. What does the word "concerns" mean in the first sentence of paragraph 3?
- worries
 - causes of anxiety
 - shares (股东)
 - companies
4. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- A businessman should try to have investments everywhere.
 - A businessman should put all his eggs in one basket.
 - Businessmen should concentrate their capital instead of scattering them.
 - None of the above.
5. The main idea of the last paragraph is to
- advise the young men that they should be patient
 - emphasize the importance of concentration
 - state that young men who aim high should not enter a bar room
 - summarize how to be successful in business

II. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

occupy	subordinate	not give a fig for	by chance	try one's hand at
obtain	prime	engage in	fight it out	concentrate

- Don't interfere in their squabble, let them _____ among themselves.
- We _____ some first-hand information.
- He _____ unique position in English literature.
- We are busily _____ discussing the popular film.
- He'd like to _____ painting.
- I got the book _____ .
- These factors play a _____ role in language learning.
- One of the _____ reasons is impatience.
- You should _____ on your studies.
- He would _____ the young with ideal mind.

III. Word Building

Study the following words. Then use them correctly in the sentences below.

Adjectives	Nouns	Adverbs
serious	seriousness	seriously

grand grandness grandly
exclusive exclusiveness exclusively

1. serious, seriousness, seriously

- 1) Her face was _____ as she told us the bad news.
- 2) He seems very _____, but in fact he has a delightful sense of humor.
- 3) He spoke _____ to her about it.
- 4) I have been accustomed to the _____ of his expression.
- 5) _____ speaking, the composition should be improved.

2. grand, grandness, grandly

- 1) It's a very _____ house.
- 2) In this area, many people live rather _____.
- 3) We are all attracted by the _____ of the building.
- 4) He was gesturing _____ while excited.
- 5) He was praised by the teacher because he had done a _____ job.

3. exclusive, exclusiveness, exclusively

- 1) They belong to an _____ club.
- 2) This privilege is _____ offered to the customers shopping in this store.
- 3) The magazine is famous for its _____.
- 4) Painting is her _____ occupation.
- 5) The clothes are _____ designed for the singer.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 学习占用了他大部分业余时间。 (occupy)
2. 目的是对这段文章有一个大概了解。 (obtain)
3. 对他们资金的担心是没有必要的。 (concern)
4. 由于到处挥霍, 他们破产了。 (scatter)
5. 他们将成功归功于现代技术的应用。 (success)

Unit 1

Text B

The Value of Time

"Time" says the proverb "is money". This means that every moment well spent may put some money into our pockets. If our time is usefully employed, it will either turn out some useful and important piece of work which will fetch its price in the market, or it will add to our experience and increase our capacities so as to enable us to earn money when the proper opportunity comes. There can thus be no doubt that time is convertible into money. Let those who think nothing of wasting time, remember this; let them remember that an hour misspent is equivalent to the loss of a bank-note; and that an hour utilized is tantamount to so much silver or gold; and then they will probably think twice before they give their consent to the loss of any part of their time.

Moreover, our life is nothing more than our time. To kill time is therefore a form of suicide. We are shocked when we think of death, and we spare no pains, no trouble, and no expense to preserve life. But we are too often indifferent to the loss of an hour or of a day, forgetting that our life is the sum total of the days and of the hours we live. A day or an hour wasted is therefore so much life forfeited. Let us bear this in mind, and waste of time will appear to us in the light of a crime as culpable as suicide itself.

There is a third consideration that will also tend to warn us against loss of time. Our life is a brief span measuring some sixty or seventy years in all, but nearly one half of this has to be spent in sleep; some years have to be spent over our meals; some over dressing and undressing; some in making journeys on land and voyages by sea; some in merry-making, either on our own account or for the sake of others; some in celebrating religious and social festivals; some in watching over the sick-beds of our nearest and dearest relatives. Now if all these years were to be deducted from the term over which our life extends we shall find about fifteen or twenty years at our disposal for active work. Whoever remembers this can never willingly waste a single moment of his life. "It is astonishing" says Lord Chesterfield "that anyone can squander away in absolute idleness one single moment of that portion of time which is allotted to us in this world. Know the true value of time; snatch, seize, and enjoy every moment of it."

All time is precious; but the time of our childhood and of our youth is more precious than any other portion of our experience. For those are the periods when alone we can acquire

knowledge and develop our faculties and capacities. If we allow these morning hours of life to slip away unutilized, we shall never be able to recoup the loss. As we grow older, our power of acquisition gets blunted, so that the art or science which is not acquired in childhood or youth will never be acquired at all. Just as money laid out at interest doubles and trebles itself in time, so the precious hours of childhood and youth, if properly used, will yield us incalculable advantages. "Every moment you lose" says Lord Chesterfield "is so much character and advantage lost; as on the other hand, every moment you know now employ usefully is so much time wisely laid out at prodigious interest."

A proper employment of time is of great benefit to us from a moral point of view. Idleness is justly said to be the rust of mind and an idle brain is said to be Satan's workshop. It is mostly when you do not know what to do with yourself that you do something ill or wrong. The mind of the idler preys upon itself. As Watts has said:

In works of labor or of skill
Let me be busy too;
For Santa finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

New Words and Expressions

proverb ['prɒvɜ:b] *n.* a short, pithy saying in frequent and widespread use that expresses a basic truth or practical precept 谚语、格言、箴言

convertible [kən'veɜ:trɪ(ə)l] *adj.* that can be converted 可以被转变的

opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nɪtɪ; (US) -tu:n] *n.* a chance for progress or advancement 良机, 机会

misspent *adj.* 浪费的

utilize [ju:'tɪlaɪz] *v.* to put to use, especially to find a profitable or practical use for 利用

tantamount ['tæntəmaʊnt] *adj.* equivalent in effect or value 在效果或价值上相等的, 等价的

consent [kən'sent] *n.* agreement as to opinion or a course of action 同意, 赞同

suicide ['su:ɪsaɪd, 'sju:-] *n.* the act or an instance of intentionally killing oneself 自杀, 故意杀死

forfeit ['fɔ:ftɪt] *v.* to surrender, be deprived of, or give up the right to on account of a crime, an offense, an error, or a breach of contract 丧失, 失去

culpable ['kʌlpəb(ə)l] *adj.* deserving of blame or censure as being wrong, evil, improper, or injurious 受责备的, 应受惩罚的

span [spæn] *n.* a period of time 一段时期

voyage ['vɔɪɪdʒ] *v.* to make a voyage 航行, 旅行

sake [seɪk] *n.* purpose; motive; advantage; good 目的; 缘故; 利益; 好处

festival ['festɪvəl] *n.* an occasion for feasting or celebration, especially a day or time of

religious significance that recurs at regular intervals 节日, 喜庆日

relative ['relətv] *n.* one related by kinship, common origin, or marriage 亲属, 亲戚

deduct [di'dʌkt] *v.* to take away (a quantity) from another; subtract 减少; 减去

squander away *v.* 浪费掉

idleness ['aɪdlɪns] *n.* 闲散, 懒惰, 赋闲无事

allot [ə'lɒt] *v.* to parcel out; distribute or apportion 分配; 分发, 分拨

snatch [snætʃ] *v.* to grasp or seize hastily, eagerly, or suddenly 抢夺

acquire [ə'kwɪə(r)] *v.* to get by one's own efforts 取得, 获得

faculty ['fæk(ə)ltɪ] *n.* any of the powers or capacities possessed by the human mind 能力, 技能, 才能

capacity [kə'pæsɪtɪ] *n.* the power to learn or retain knowledge; mental ability; innate potential for growth, development, or accomplishment; faculty 学习能力; 大脑的智力; 发展或取得成就的潜力; 能力

recoup [rɪ'ku:p] *v.* receive an equivalent for; make up for 弥补; 补偿

acquisition [ækwɪ'zɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the act of acquiring 获得, 取得

blunt [blʌnt] *adj.* slow to understand or perceive; dull 理解或感觉慢的; 迟钝的

treble ['trɛb(ə)] *v.* to make or become triple 增加三倍, 成三倍的

prodigious [prə'dɪdʒəs] *adj.* impressively great in size, force, or extent; enormous 巨大的, 庞大的

rust [rʌst] *n.* deterioration, as of ability, resulting from inactivity or neglect 衰退

moral ['mɔ:(ə)l; (US) 'mɔ:reɪl] *adj.* of or concerned with the judgment of the goodness or badness of human action and character 道德(上)的

idler ['aɪdlə(r)] *adj.* avoiding work or employment; lazy 懒惰的, 吊儿郎当的; 偷懒的

prey upon *v.* 捕食, 掠夺, 折磨

Explanatory Notes

1. If our time is usefully *employed*, it will *either* turn out some useful and important piece of work which will fetch its price in the market, *or* it will add to our experience and increase our *capacities* so as to enable us to earn money when the proper opportunity comes. 如果我们有效地利用时间, 就能生产出一些有用的重要产品, 能在市场上实个好价钱, 或者就能增长经验, 增强能力, 从而使我们能抓住适当的时机赚钱。

employ 这里意思是“利用”; *either...or...*表示在两个可能性中任选其一; *capacity* 意思是“生产、体会、理解或学习的能力”例如:

You should employ your intelligence better. 你应该更好地利用你的智力。

You should write either in English or French. 你可以用英语或法语去写。

Learning is an inborn capacity of human being. 学习是人类与生俱来的能力。

2. ...and that an hour utilized is *tantamount* to so much silver or gold ... 而利用一小时就等

同于赚得一些金银...

tantamount 作表语， 意思为“与某事物的效果相等”。

Her smiling is tantamount to her permission.

她的微笑就等于允许。

3. The mind of the idler *preys upon* itself. 庸人将自扰

prey upon sb's mind 意思是“烦扰某人”

Fear of being criticized *preys upon* him. 担心

Exercises for the Text

I. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the text.

1. Time naturally turns out money.
2. Our life is composed of our life, our life is just time.
3. People can control or spend their time freely.
4. The 3rd paragraph is to state the brief span of life time and persuade people to cherish it.
5. The time of our childhood and of our youth is as important as any other portion of our experience.
6. The time of our childhood and of our youth is compared to morning hours, when lost, never regained.
7. The art or science can be acquired when we grow up if we haven't got it in childhood or youth.
8. A proper use of time is of great benefit to both human mind and morality.
9. The article is constructive to us especially to the youth.
10. The idle mind is apt to do something ill or wrong.

II. Fill in the missing information based on the text.

1. Time is money means that time is _____ into money when properly used.
2. People are always _____ to the loss of time.
3. We should keep it in mind that _____ of time is to be punished as the crime of suicide.
4. The author thinks that we spend our brief life span either on our own _____ or for the _____ of others.
5. If we remember that there maybe only 15 or 20 years at our _____ we can never willingly to waste even a moment of it.
6. It is _____ to squander _____ our free time which is given to us in the world.
7. The time of our childhood and of our youth is more _____ than any other portion of our experience.
8. We shall never _____ the loss if we allow our morning hours slip away.
9. As we grow older, our power of _____ gets blunted.
10. If properly used, our time of the precious period will bring us with innumerable

III. Supply a word or an expression that you have learned in Text B. The first letter is given.

1. We should e_____ our time properly.
2. The students gave a c_____ to the decision.
3. It's a good o_____ to communicate with him.
4. They made an investment w_____.
5. Teachers always w_____ us a_____ wasting of time.
6. She has a_____ a good command of English.
7. Only he can understand the v_____ of the book.
8. We have l_____ o_____ a large sum of money on the project.
9. People who behave p_____ are admirable.
10. It's an a_____ wrong idea to give up in a half way.

Grammar Study

Articles (冠词)

一、简述

冠词是虚词，不能独立使用。冠词位于名词之前，帮助说明名词所指的事物的意义。

冠词只有两个：不定冠词 a (an) 与数词和定冠词 the。

不定冠词 a (an) 与 one 同义，是“一个”的意思，但较弱，与可数名词单数连用，表示泛指。

定冠词 the 与“this, that, these, those”同义，是“这、那、这些、那些”的意思，但较弱，可以和可数名词单、复数连用，也可以与不可数名词连用，表示特指。如下所示：

名词的类别	泛指	特指
可数名词单数	a book 书	the book 这/那本书
复数	books 书	the book 这/那些书
不可数名词	water 水	the water 这/那些水

二、不定冠词

1. 不定冠词的用法

一般来说，可数名词单数，如果是泛指，前面总是要加不定冠词。

1) 或事物的某一种，以别于其他种类。例如：

I had a banana and an apple. 我吃香蕉和苹果。

Bill is an engineer, a computer engineer. 比尔是工程师，电脑工程师。

2) 表示“某一个”。例如：

A boy is looking for you. 有个男孩找你。