

全国成人中等专业学校公共课统编教材

A B C D



英语

国家教委成人教育司 组编

首都师范大学出版社

号 805 港(京)

全国成人中等专业学校公共课统编教材

英语

(下册)

国家教委成人教育司 组编

首都师范大学出版社

(京)新 208 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语 Yīng Yǔ (上下册) / 李维光主编; 国家教委成人教育
司组编. —北京: 首都师范大学出版社, 1996. 6. (1997 重印)

全国成人中等专业学校公共课统编教材

ISBN 7-81039-733-8

I. 英… I. ①李… ②国… III. 英语课-成人教育: 中等
教育-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第10214号

首都师范大学出版社

(北京西三环北路 105 号 邮政编码 100037)

国防科工委印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

1996 年 6 月第 1 版 1997 年 5 月第 5 次印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 15

字数 320 千 印数 291,001—391,000 册

定价 15.00 元

前 言

成人中专公共英语教科书分上、下两册,每册有20课,每4—5课有一个复习课。全书贴近日常生活和时代脉搏,文体多样,选材新颖,内容丰富,由浅入深,生动活泼,融知识性、实用性、可读性和科学性于一炉,对启动学生思维的闸门与激发学生智慧潜能的涌动甚有裨益。它将引导广大莘莘学子大踏步走向世界;它将为青年一代架起通往21世纪的桥梁。

上册侧重日常口语,下册重在各类实用文体。全书以语法为线,沿着一般现在时、现在进行时、一般将来时、现在完成时、一般过去时、过去进行时等几个常用时态铺设的轨道逐步展开;同时通过各类阅读课文的选用,大力加强对学生阅读能力的培养,使学生能够从中感受到时代血脉的搏动,并吸取各自需要的营养:求职面谈、旅游观光、邮电交通、电影电视、书信履历、社会家庭、生态环境、传统医术、秘书会计、人间百态、宇宙万物,应有尽有。

这套教科书为两学年,约240学时。它不仅适合于成人中专学生的学习,也是广大英语自学者的良师

CONTENTS

LESSON ONE	(1)
TEXT: LETTERS	(1)
GRAMMAR: 动词的一般过去时与 现在完成时的区别	(5)
EXERCISES	(7)
LESSON TWO	
TEXT: THE GLORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES	(11)
GRAMMAR: 过去进行时	(12)
EXERCISES	(15)
LESSON THREE	(18)
TEXT: GRAVITY	(18)
GRAMMAR: 状语从句(一)	(19)
EXERCISES	(20)
LESSON FOUR	(24)
TEXT: MARTIN LUTHER KING	(24)
GRAMMAR: 状语从句(二)	(26)
EXERCISES	(27)
LESSON FIVE	(30)
TEXT: MOUNT EMEI	(30)
GRAMMAR: 状语从句(三)	(32)
EXERCISES	(32)
REVIEW ONE	(35)
LESSON SIX	(41)

(8)	TEXT: TO BE AN ACCOUNTANT	(41)
(2)	GRAMMAR: 动词不定式	(43)
	EXERCISES	(47)
	LESSON SEVEN	(50)
(1)	TEXT: APPLYING FOR MIGRATION	(50)
	GRAMMAR: 宾语从句	(53)
(2)	EXERCISES	(54)
	LESSON EIGHT	(58)
	TEXT: MY UNCLE TOM	(58)
(1)	GRAMMAR: 主语从句·表语从句	(61)
(11)	EXERCISES	(63)
	LESSON NINE	(66)
(21)	TEXT: MAKING USE OF THE SEA	(66)
(81)	GRAMMAR: IT 的用法	(69)
(81)	EXERCISES	(70)
	LESSON TEN	(74)
(05)	TEXT: PERSONAL STATEMENT	(74)
(15)	EXERCISES	(77)
	REVIEW TWO	(81)
	LESSON ELEVEN	(85)
(55)	TEXT: ACUPUNCTURE	(85)
(05)	GRAMMAR: 被动语态(一)	(89)
(05)	EXERCISES	(90)
	LESSON TWELVE	(94)
(55)	TEXT: TREES IN DANGER	(94)
(25)	GRAMMAR: 被动语态(二)	(97)
(11)	EXERCISES	(98)

LESSON THIRTEEN	(102)
TEXT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN	(102)
GRAMMAR: 定语从句	(106)
EXERCISES	(108)
LESSON FOURTEEN	(113)
TEXT: MIGRATION	(113)
GRAMMAR: 限制性定语从句·非限制性定语从句	(116)
EXERCISES	(117)
REVIEW THREE	(122)
LESSON FIFTEEN	(125)
TEXT: THE PHONE CALL	(125)
GRAMMAR: 现在分词(一)	(130)
EXERCISES	(131)
LESSON SIXTEEN	(136)
TEXT: THE CLEVER WHITEWASHER	(136)
GRAMMAR: 现在分词(二)	(140)
EXERCISES	(141)
LESSON SEVENTEEN	(147)
TEXT: AIR, THE INVISIBLE OCEAN	(147)
GRAMMAR: 过去分词(一)	(151)
EXERCISES	(153)
LESSON EIGHTEEN	(157)
TEXT: YOUR DREAMS DON'T LIE	(157)
GRAMMAR: 过去分词(二)	(161)
EXERCISES	(161)
LESSON NINETEEN	(166)

TEXT: BODY TALK	(166)
GRAMMAR: 动名词	(170)
EXERCISES	(172)
LESSON TWENTY	(177)
TEXT: FEEDING A HUNGRY WORLD	(177)
EXERCISES	(181)
GENERAL REVIEW	(186)
VOCABULARY	(212)

LESSON ONE

TEXT

LETTERS

(I)

Tianjin

May 8, 1996

Dear Yuanyuan,

How time flies! This is already my sixth week in Tianjin. We are very busy here and life is very interesting. As you know, I graduated in 1987 from Nankai University and left Tianjin. Since then I have been abroad for nearly 10 years.

Now I have come back to Tianjin. In the past few days I visited many places and I am glad to say that great changes have taken place everywhere. In the east of Tianjin there stands TEDA and it sets a good example for Sino-foreign joint-ventures. There are also a lot of industrial parks in Tianjin. People have put up many big factories and exported all kinds of new products to many countries in the world. Now Tianjin is staging an economic take-off. I am proud of all their achievements.

I'm pleased to tell you about my decision—I have made up

my mind to stay in Tianjin. I should make good use of my knowledge for Tianjin's development. I'm sure I will have a bright future here.

Looking forward to hearing from you. With best wishes.

Your brother,
Mingming

(II)

Qingdao
May 18, 1996

Dear Brother,

I got your letter several days ago. And I'm glad that you have made such a good decision. I'm sure you'll learn a lot and do everything well there. Father hasn't written to me for quite some time. He must be very busy. I'm going to tell him about your decision immediately. I think he would agree with you. Mother is well. She misses you very much.

I have been very busy since I came back to college. Up to now we have learnt 10 English lessons. Most of the students in my class have done well.

You have asked me to buy you a book and I'll go and get one this Sunday. By the way, have you ever heard from Minghua recently? Last week she wrote to me and sent me a picture of herself. She has started working as a middle school teacher and she likes her job very much.

Oh, it is time for class now, I'm afraid I must stop here.

Love to you.

Your loving sister,

Yuanyuan

New Words and Expressions

graduate ['grædjueit] v. 毕业

['grædju:t] n. 大学毕业生

since [sins] conj. 自从

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] ad. 到国外, 在
国外

visit ['vizi:t] v. 参观

stand [stænd] v. 位于, 座落在

place [pleis] n. 地方

take place 发生

change [tʃeindʒ] n. 变化

Sino-foreign ['sainəu 'fɔ:rin] a. 中
外的

Sino-foreign joint-venture 中
外合资企业

industrial parks 工业园区

export [eks'pɔ:t] v. 出口

kind [kaɪnd] n. 种类

all kinds of 各种各样

stage [steɪdʒ] v. 筹划, 发动

economic [i:keɪ'nɒmɪk] a. 经济的

take-off 起飞, 离开

proud [praʊd] a. 自豪的

be proud of 为……自豪

decision [di'siʒən] n. 决定

mind [maɪnd] n. 思想

make up one's mind to do sth.

打定主意做某事

use [ju:z] v. 使用,

[ju:s] n. 用, 利用

make (good) use of sth. (很
好)利用

future ['fju:tʃə] n. 前途, 将来

such [sʌtʃ] ad. 如此

miss [mis] v. 想念

agree [ə'gri:] v. 同意, 赞同

by the way 顺便问一下

hear from somebody 收到(某
人)的信件

Notes

1. How time flies! 时间过得多快啊!

2. take place: 发生。注意:汉语“在某处发生某事”译成英语的语序为:(sth.)take place(somewhere)如:

A big earthquake took place in Tangshan in 1976.

1976年唐山发生了大地震。

3. there stands TEDA 与 there is TEDA(天津经济技术开发区)相同。

4. export... to...:向……出口。如:

Every year we export many new kinds of cars to Europe.

每年我们向欧洲出口许多新型轿车。

5. With best wishes. (信末结束语)祝好。

6. 英文普通书信的格式:

Zhang Yuanyuan
Beijing
March 8th, 1996
Dear XXXXX,
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....With best wishes,
Yours,
XXXXXXXXXXXX

(1)信头:寄信人姓名

寄信人地址

写信日期

(中间可空两行)

(2)称呼,后用逗号

(中间可空两行)

(3)正文

(每段开头也可不空格)

(4)结束语

(5)署名

应注意的几个问题:

(1)寄信人的地址应写在信纸的右上角,地址的排列顺序为门牌号、路名、区名、邮编、市名、省名、国名等。如:

17 Huangwei Road

Hebei District, 300 141

Tianjin, China

(2)写信日期写在寄信人地址下边,不能仅使用阿拉伯数码,如: 5/8/96. 因为这种写法,英国人是指 1996 年 8 月 5 日,美国人则指 1996 年 5 月 8 日。应使用 May 8-1996 或 8th May, 1996。

(3)称呼:(个人信件)收信人为熟悉的人,用 Dear..., 不熟悉的人之间则用 Dear Sirs, 表示尊称。称呼之后用逗号。

(4)结束语要另起一行,句末用逗号。常用的有:

With best wishes; All the best; Best regards; With all good wishes 等。

(5)署名前一般加 Yours, Yours ever, Sincerely yours,

7. 信封的格式

Zhang Mingming

15 Pingshan Road(寄信人姓名,地址) STAMP

Tianjin, 300070 China

Zhang Yuanyuan

100 Huaihai Road(收信人姓名,地址)

Qingdao, 266071 China

注意:寄信人的姓名,地址要写在信封的左上角(寄信人的地址也可写在信封背面上方),收信人的姓名,地址写在信封的中央(要先写姓名,后写地址,地址书写顺序是由小到大)。

GRAMMAR

动词的一般过去时与现在完成时的区别:

一般过去时

现在完成时

动作发生时间	在过去某时发生的动作或存在的状态 与现在无关,只表示过去某一时间发生了某一动作	到现在为止的这一期间发生的动作或存在的状态 过去发生的动作或状态可以延续到现在 强调过去发生的动作对现在的影响或后果
搭配时间状语	常与 <i>in the past</i> , <i>in 1995</i> , <i>yesterday</i> , 等表示确切“过去”的时间状语连用。	常与 <i>since...</i> , <i>up to now</i> , <i>for... already</i> , <i>this morning</i> , <i>today</i> 等与“现在”相连的时间状语连用

1. He worked in Shanghai in 1994.

1994 年他在上海工作。

He has worked in Shanghai since 1994.

自从 1994 年以来他一直在上海工作。

只表示“进城”这个动作在过去发生,与现在并无相关。

2. He went to town yesterday.

他昨天进城了。

He has gone to town already.

他已经进城了。

“进城”这个动作是过去发生的,但说话此刻他不在这里。

注意:

1) 表示“瞬间”含意的动词,在现在完成时中不能与表示一段时间的状语连用,如: *finish*; *join*; *leave*; *become*; *begin* 等不能与 *for...*, *since*, *up to now* 等连用。

2) 英语中的 *have(has) been to* 表示“到过某地”的意思。而 *have gone to* 表示“到某处去了”(即不在此地)的意思。

He has left here just now.

他是刚才离开这儿的。

He has been to Shanghai.

他去过上海。

His brother has gone to town. He isn't here.

他弟弟进城了。他不在这里。

EXERCISES

I. Answer the questions:

1. How long has Mingming been in Tianjin up to May 8?
2. Where is his hometown? How do you know that?
3. When did he graduate from Nankai University and leave Tianjin?
4. What does he find in Tianjin?
5. What is his decision?
6. Where is Yuanyuan? How is her study at college?

II. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the proper tenses:

1. He _____ (buy) the book yesterday, and he _____ already _____ (read) it.
2. Our teacher _____ (leave) for the post office ten minutes ago, and he _____ not _____ (come) back yet.
3. Since 1976, I _____ (be) in Wuhan.
4. Where _____ (be) Mr. Smith?
He _____ (be) in the hospital. He _____ (be) ill for four days. I _____ (go) to see him after class. _____ you _____ (go) with me?
5. When _____ the earthquake _____ (take) place in

Tangshan?

III. Choose the best answer:

1. She _____ her work yet.

A. hasn't done B. is doing C. hasn't do D. not do

2. Mr. Smith has been here _____ June.

A. ago B. to C. for D. since

3. He _____ a rest yet.

A. hasn't B. hasn't had C. has D. doesn't have

4. "He _____ the book already." "When _____ he read it?" "Last week."

A. has read; did B. didn't read; did

C. doesn't read; has D. is reading; has

5. "Have you ever been _____ Shanghai?"

"Yes, I have been there twice."

A. to B. in C. for D. at

IV. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Mr. Wang has returned the book already.

2. My mother has read the story three times today.

3. His brother joined the Party in 1992.

4. Have you had your supper? Yes, I had it at six.

5. She has been a teacher since she came to Jinan.

V. Translate the following into English:

1. 他在北京大学学习了十年。

2. 那儿发生了什么事情?

3. 到现在为止我们出口了多种新产品。

4. 你给张先生写回信了吗? 写完了。我是昨天晚上写的。