

吉林省专业技术职务外语考试教材

# 高级英语教程

主编 刘永兵 魏承杰

长春出版社

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田中雨

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# 吉林省专业技术职务外语考试教材

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# 前 言

《吉林省专业技术职务外语考试教材》是配合我省专业技术职务外语统一考试,以应试人员为主要对象编写的一种新型教材。

根据我省科技人员现有外语水平以及 1992 年 3 月我省专业技术职务外语统考的实际情况,深感我省科技队伍的外语水平有待提高。目前国内外虽出版了不少外语教材,但针对性不强,不适用于我省的实际情况。为满足广大应试人员的实际需要,迅速提高全省科技人员阅读专业外语书刊资料的能力,切实保证一部分科技人员能卓有成效地参加国际交往,我们编写了这套教材。本《教材》分英、日、俄三个语种,每个语种编两册,适用于参加全省统一进行的高、中级专业技术职务外语考试的应试人员使用(初级专业技术职务的外语考试,各单位亦可参照本教材进行)。

本《教材》充分考虑到成人自学外语和我省科技人员现有外语水平参差不齐的特点,在《教材》编写中遵循了以下原则:

1. 针对成人自学英语的实际,在保证教材的科学性及系统性的前提下,注重选材的趣味性、可读性和实用性。

2. 根据我省的实际情况,保证内容丰富,练习多样,触类旁通,适用于较大幅度的学时范围,可供学习者按各自外语水平选择使用。

3. 根据成人学习特点,重点讲解和练习较难掌握的语法项目和科技英语常用结构,深入浅出,无师自通。

4. 充分利用当代外语教学和学习理论,通过词汇、语法、阅读、翻译等各种技巧的讲练,使学习者对外语不再望而却步,而最终做到游刃有余。

本《教材》是在吉林省人事厅积极支持和具体组织下,是在吉林省大学外语专家、教授们的通力协作下,是在全省科技人员急切希望有一套适应自己学习的教材心情鼓舞下编著而成的。但是由于时间仓促,编者的水平与经验有限,教材中的缺点和错误在所难免。我们恳切的希望广大读者提出批评指正,以便今后修订。

吉林省专业技术职务外语考试  
教材编写委员会  
1993年3月

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# Unit One

## Reading Passages

### (A) ALBERT EINSTEIN AND HIS CHAUFFEUR

There is a story about how Albert Einstein was Traveling to universities in a chauffeur-driver car, delivering lectures on his theory of relativity. One day while in transit, the chauffeur remarked: "Dr. Einstein, I have heard that lecture 30 times. I know it by heart and bet I could give it myself."

"Well, I'll give the chance," said Einstein. "They don't know me at the next school, so when we get there I'll put on your cap and you introduce yourself as me and give the lecture."

The chauffeur delivered Einstein's lecture flawlessly. When he finished, he started to leave, but one of the professors stopped him and asked a complex question filled with mathematical equations and formulas. The chauffeur fast thought. "The solution to that problem is so simple," he said, "I'm surprised you have to ask me. In fact, to show you just how simple it is, I'm going to ask my chauffeur to come up here and answer your question."

## Notes

1. deliver lectures: 讲演, 讲课
2. theory of relativity: 相对论
3. while in transit = while driving (to the university)
4. by heart: 默诵, 背诵 (常与动词 get, know 或 learn 连用)

When I was at school, I had to learn a poem by heart every week. 我上学时, 每星期要背诵一首诗。

5. in fact: 其实, 实际上; 事实上

He's not here, in fact, he has gone abroad. 他不在这儿, 其实他已经出国了。

6. come up: 走近, 走上前来

The old man came up and welcomed them. 那老人走向前来迎接他们。

## EXERCISES

Tell whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the passage:

1. Einstein usually drove himself to give lectures on his theory of relativity.
2. The chauffeur thought that he knew the lecture so well that he could give it himself.
3. So on their way to the next school Einstein let the driver dress up as Einstein and give the lecture.

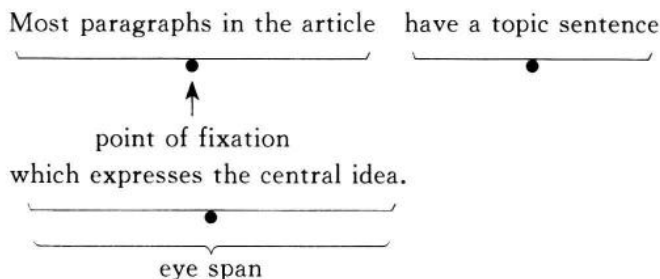
4. The driver delivered the lecture unsuccessfully.
5. Recognizing that the lecturer was Einstein himself, one of the professors asked the driver a complex question.
6. When the driver was asked a complex mathematical question, he got too embarrassed to say anything and had to turn to Einstein for help.
7. The chauffeur was a shrewd fellow. He was quick to find a way out of the difficulty.
8. At last the chauffeur said to Einstein that learning a lecture by heart was one thing; grasping the theory was quite another.

## **Reading Skills**

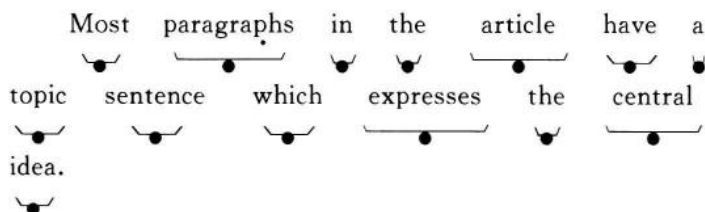
### **Broadening Your Eye Span and Reading in Thought Groups 拓宽视幅,按意群进行阅读**

为了加快阅读速度,避免逐词阅读,就必须拓宽视幅,按意群进行阅读。所谓“视幅”是指人们在阅读时一眼所能接收或所能覆盖的印刷符号;“意群”意为有意义的语法结构。一个阅读能力强的读者一目可读四个左右的单词,但阅读能力差的读者只能逐词阅读。请看下面的句子:

**The Efficient Reader** (阅读能力强的读者)



### The Inefficient Reader (阅读能力差的读者)



阅读能力强的读者只需停顿三次，视幅宽，因而阅读速度快；阅读能力差的读者则需停顿 14 次，视幅狭窄，因而阅读速度慢。另外前者按意群进行阅读有助于理解；后者逐词阅读，孤立的单词可能在头脑中产生许多不同的概念。如“central”一词的意思可以是“中间的、中心的、中央的、集中的、中枢的、主要的”等等，只有在它与“idea”一词搭配时，读者才能得出一个比较具体的概念。忽略意群而注意个别单词势必扩大大脑选择信息的范围，延长阅读时间或造成误解。

## EXERCISES

I . Read the following paragraphs and try to finish reading in thought groups at a single glance :

1. Successful improvement /of your reading/depends up-  
on your eagerness to improve /and your willingness  
to practice. /Your teacher /can guide you ,/but only  
you/can do your own reading. /No one else/can do it  
for you.
2. Four hundred years ago/nothing like a modern tele-  
scope existed. /Then spectacle makers in Holland /  
noticed that/when certain lenses /were used in pairs/  
at the right distance apart ,/they magnify things.

The first man /to make a powerful microscope/  
was a Dutchman/named Leeuwenhoek ,/who was  
born in 1632. /His instruments/could magnify  
things/to three hundred times/their actual size.

3. What is usually needed for rain /is the movement /or  
a warm air mass/against a cold air mass ,/or a cold  
air mass against/a warm air mass. /The warm air  
mass/contains clouds and moisture ,/and when this  
warm air mass/is cooled by the cold air mass ,/drops  
of water form/and fall as rain. /That's why/weather  
predictions /always mention/movements of air mass-  
es. /They give us an idea/as to whether there will be  
rain or not.

II . Read the follwoing passage and try to read in thought groups ,and then answer the following questions :

### **How to Put People at Their Ease**

Certain people make you feel comfortable when they are around. You spend an hour with them and feel as if you've known them half your life. These people have something in common. And once we know what it is , we can try to do it ourselves.

How is it done? Here are six skills that good talkers have. If you follow the skills ,they will help you put people at their ease ,and make friends with them quickly.

First of all ,good talkers ask questions. Almost anyone , no matter how shy ,will answer a question. One well-known businesswoman says , "At business lunches , I always ask people what they did that morning. It's a common question , but it gets things going. "From there you can move on to other matters — sometimes to really personal questions. And how he or she answers will let you know how far you can go.

Second ,once good talkers have asked questions ,they listen for the answer. This point seems clear ,but it isn't . Your questions should have a point and help tell what sort of person you are talking to , and to find out ,you have to really listen.

Real listening at least means three things. First it



means not to change the subject of conversation. If someone sticks to one topic, you can take it as a fact that he or she is really interested in it. Real listening also means not just listening to words, but to tones of voice. If the voice sounds dull, then, it's time for you to change the subject. At last, real listening means using your eyes as well as your ears. When your gaze wanders, it makes people think they're boring you.

Next, good talkers are not afraid to laugh. Laughter is not only warming and friendly, it's a good way to ease other people's discomfort.

Another feature of good talkers is that they touch people occasionally. But remember not to overdo it, especially to people whom you are not familiar with. But touches are sometimes a way to say, "You're absolutely right," without using words.

Good talkers are not afraid to say, "I like you." You'd be surprised how many old friends never say "I like you" to each other. If there's something you like about a new friend, try telling him or her about it.

Finally, good talkers know how to handle the occasion of parting. Men have had it easier; they have done it with a smile and a good firm handshake. And there's no reason why women can't take over that custom, between themselves, or with men. If you're saying good-bye, you may give him or her a second handshake and say, "I've really enjoyed meeting you." If you want to see that person again, don't keep it a