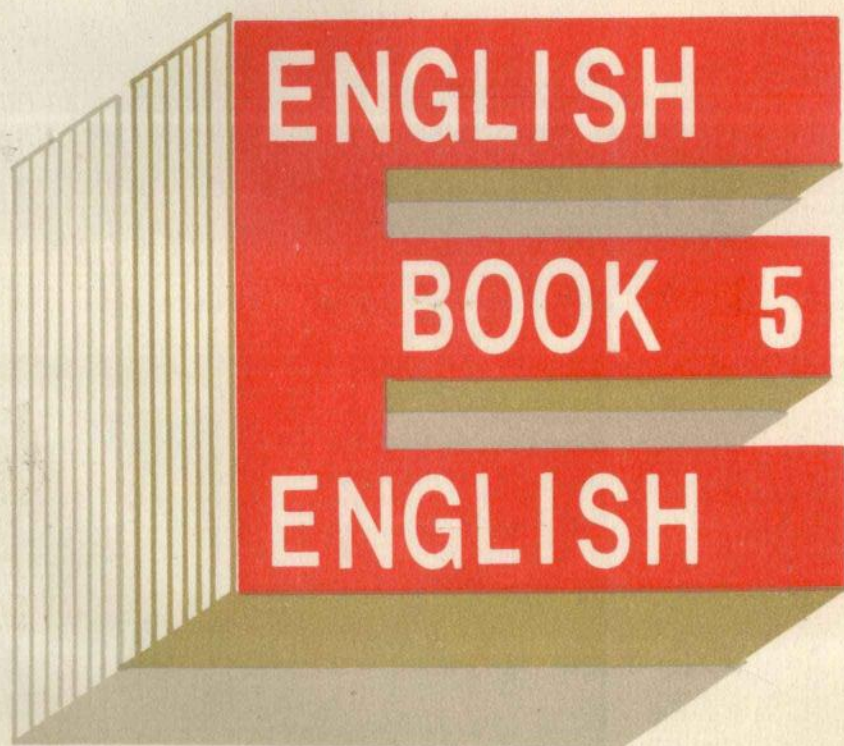


高等学校成人教育用书

英语系列教程

第五册

郑先达 李光生
由丽君 史继德 编



机械工业出版社

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《英语系列教程》系各类高等学校成人教育用书。全书共六册，包括精读课文六十八篇、泛读材料一百一十八篇、单词三千左右。本书的主要对象是参加各类高等学校学习的成年人及自学英语者。在全书的编写过程中始终考虑到循序渐进和便于自学的原则，对重点和难点均有较详细的讲解和注释。本书还配有录音磁带，以方便学生自学和提高听力水平。学完全书，学生将具备阅读一般英语书刊的能力。

本书是该套丛书的第五册，共有十篇精读课文，二十篇阅读材料。语法包括省略、倒装、强调句型及虚拟语态等。书后附录中有参考译文及答案、词汇总表、短语和词组，供读者学习时参考。

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前 言

《英语系列教程》是各类高等学校成人教育和自学英语者用书。全书共分六册，包括精读课文六十八篇、课外阅读材料一百一十八篇、单词和词组三千左右、全部语音基础知识、基本语法内容、阅读和翻译指导。学完六册后，读者可具备阅读一般英语书刊的能力。本系列教程的特点是：

一、适应性强：目前成人高校的学生入学水平不齐，学习年限不一，为适应不同水平学习者的要求，本套教程从字母开始，由浅入深地编写，既立足于现在又考虑到长远，使用者可根据学生的实际水平和学习年限有选择地使用。

二、针对性强：本教程是为成年人学英语而编写的。全书编排均考虑到便于自学，便于理解，通过模仿、实践加强记忆。语法系统完整，重点突出。词汇侧重语言“共核”（基本词汇）教学，并且词汇复现率较高，便于记忆和掌握。

三、趣味性强：本系列教程题材广泛，体裁多样，内容生动活泼，有日常生活、科技小品、寓言故事、谜语笑话以及诗歌等。掌握这些内容对打好英语的语言基础很有帮助。

四、适当运用汉英对比的方法：借助母语学习英语，易学易懂。了解两种语言现象的同异，加深印象和理解，便于运用和记忆。

五、便于自学：根据成年人的实际情况，在编写过程中，始终考虑到循序渐进、坡度自然的原则。对重点和难点均有较详细的讲解和注释。本书还配有录音磁带，为学生充分利用业余时间学好英语创造了方便条件。书后附有词汇表、部分练习答案和参考译文。

本套教程编六册的目的之一在于给学习者提供一份深入、系统掌握英语的教学材料。使用本教材者可根据各自的实际情况安排时间。初学者可以从第一册开始，每学期学一册，六学期学完。对起点较高的院校学生，第一、二册可作为复习用书，从第三册开始正式学习。

《英语系列教程》编委会成员如下：主任郭清太；副主任雷德威、李爱梅；委员王汉明、郑先达、时正印。

本系列教程在编写过程中曾得到参编院校和机械工业出版社的大力支持和帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平有限，书中不当之处在所难免，敬请同行们和使用
者批评指正。

编委会

1988年8月

第五册 说 明

本册是英语系列教程的第五册,在原来语音、语法、词汇知识体系的基础上,继续对语法与词汇知识进行深化,同时对一些修辞手段,如强调、倒装等进行讲解,以提高学员的语言交际能力。

本册选用正课文十篇,副课文二十篇,多出自原文,题材广泛,内容丰富,语言规范,具有趣味性、启发性。每课正课文单词约 30 个左右。全册单词 556 个,词组 130 个。语法讲解系统,例句典型,并配有大量练习。课文练习突出培养学员的阅读理解能力,中译英的练习有助于学员译、写能力的提高。

本册由吉林工业大学郑先达、李光生(主编)、由丽君、史继德编写。参加审阅的有郭清太(主审)、李爱梅、雷德威、时正印、王汉明。

编 者

1989 年 12 月

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Lesson One

Text: The Supermarket

Word Study: supply, persuade

Grammar: 动名词 (二)

Text

The Supermarket

In some countries a housewife has to go to many different shops each day to buy the daily supply of food. In America, unless she can persuade her husband to go for her, she will probably make at least one trip a week to the supermarket.¹ At the door of the store she will get a small cart with a wire basket on top to put her purchases in.² Sometimes these carts have a little seat on the back for carrying the baby. If the child is too big to ride in the cart, some stores have little tables with picture books and story books for him to look at while waiting for his mother to finish her shopping.³ The housewife pushes her cart down the aisles of the store between the counters, taking the articles she needs from the shelves and putting them in her basket. Each article has a label on it, which tells the weight and the price so that she can select among different varieties. When she finishes selecting what she wants, she takes her purchases to the cashier's counter. The cashier adds up all the prices, and makes the bill with a computer. Then, she, or he, carefully puts every article in a thick brown bag. There is a boy there to help her carry her purchases to her car.⁴

Almost every type of food is to be found in the supermarket, including meat, fresh vegetables, canned goods, ice-cream, frozen food, and bread.⁵ It is sometimes amazing to see what a variety there is. A supermarket is supposed to be a grocery store, but many supermarkets also sell household sup-

plies such as brooms and mop's. In one supermarket, I know trees and pans and even children's socks being bought. Some women like to go to supermarket. They like to see what they buy before buying it, and they enjoy chatting with their neighbors whom they meet there. Other women dislike shopping in supermarkets. They would rather let some one bring their groceries to them. They say that after having shopped in a supermarket for a while, they appreciate having things delivered to their doors.

New Words and Expressions

1. supermarket	['sju:pəma:kit]	n.	超级市场
market	['ma:kit]	n.	市场;集市
2. housewife	['hauswaif]	n.	家庭主妇
3. supply	[sə'plai]	n., vt.	供给;供应;提供
4. unless	[ən'les]	conj.	除非;如果不
5. persuade	[pə'sweid]	vt.	说服;使用信
6. cart	[ka:t]	n.	手推车;(二轮运货)马车
7. basket	['ba:skit]	n.	篮子
basketball	['ba:skitbɔ:l]	n.	篮球
8. purchase	['pə:tʃəs]	n.	买;购买
9. shopping	['ʃɒpiŋ]	n.	买东西
10. down	[daun]	prep.	沿着
11. aisle	[ail]	n.	通道;过道
12. article	['a:tɪkl]	n.	物品;商品;论文
13. label	['leɪbl]	n.	标签;符号
14. select	[si'lekt]	vt.	选择;挑选
selection	[si'lektʃn]	n.	选择;选集
15. among	[əməŋ]	prep.	在...之中;在...中间
16. variety	[və'raɪəti]	n.	品种;种类
vary	['veəri]	v.	改变;变化;不同
17. bill	[bil]	n.	帐单
18. type	[taɪp]	n.	类型
19. include	[in'klud]	vt.	包括;包含
20. vegetable	['vedʒɪtəbl]	n.	蔬菜

ice-cream		n.	冰淇淋
24. freeze	[fri:z]	vt.	使结冰;使冷冻
(froze[frouz],frozen	['frəuzən])		
25. amaze	[ə'meiz]	vt.	使惊奇
26. grocery	['grəʊsəri]	n.	食品杂货店
grocer	['grəʊsə]	n.	食品商;杂货商
27. sell	[sel]	v.	卖销售
(sold[səuld],sold)			
28. household	['haushəuld]	a.,n.	家庭的;一户
29. broom	[bru:m]	n.	扫把;扫帚
30. mop	[mɒp]	n.	拖把;拖布
31. sock	[sɒk]	n.	短袜
32. appreciate	[ə'pri:ʃieit]	vt.	欣赏;鉴别;感激
appreciation	[ə'pri:ʃi'eɪʃən]	n.	欣赏;鉴别;感激

- 1) look at 看;(查)看
- 2) wait for 等;等待
- 3) add up 加起来;合计
- 4) be supposed to 被认为;应该
- 5) such as 例如
- 6) chat with sb. 与某人聊天
- 7) would rather 宁愿
- 8) for a while 一会;片刻

Notes

1. In America, unless she can persuade her husband to go for her, she will probably make at least one trip a week to the supermarket. 在美国,除非她能说服她的丈夫替自己去采购,否则她也许每周至少去一次超级市场。句中 unless = if not, 从句 unless she can persuade her husband to go for her, = if she can not persuade her husband to go for her, persuade sb. to do sth. 说服或劝说某人做某事。make at least one trip, 这里“make one trip”意为“去一次”, “trip”指一次来回, 如: make a trip to the dentist (牙科医生), 去看一次牙科医生。The postal carriers (邮递员) make two trips a day. 邮递员每

日送两次信。

2. At the door of the store she will get a small cart with a wire basket on top to put her purchases in. 在商店的门口她会得到一辆上面装有金属丝篮子的小手推车,以存放她采购的物品。句中“with a wire basket on top”是介词短语作后置定语,修饰 cart。“to put her purchases in”中“put in”意为“把...放进去”。

3. If the child is too big to ride in the cart, some stores have little tables with picture books and story books for him to look at while waiting for his mother to finish her shopping. 如果孩子太大,手推车里坐不下,有些商店备有小桌子,放上图画册和故事书供他翻看,等候他的母亲购完物品。“too big to ride in the cart”意为“太大在手推车里坐不下”。too...to...结构译为“太...以致于不能...”,例如:

This box is too heavy to carry. 这个箱子太重搬不动。“for him to look at”为不定式复合结构,其中 him 是不定式“to look at”的逻辑主语。“while waiting for his mother.....”可看成是 while 后面省略了 he is。

4. There is a boy there to help her carry her purchases to her car. 那儿有个小伙子会帮助她将购物送到她的汽车旁。“to help her carry her purchases to her car”为不定式短语,作主语“a boy”的后置定语,“carry her purchases”为宾语补足语,其前省略了不定式符号“to”。

5. Almost every type of food is to be found in the supermarket, including meat... 在超级市场你几乎可以找到每一种食品,包括肉类.....。“to be found”为不定式被动结构,在此句中作表语,其逻辑主句即句子的主语“every type of food”,两者是主、被动关系,意为“每种食物可以被找到”。

Word Study

Supply

vt.

1. 提供,供给

We should supply more new products to meet the needs of the people.

我们应该提供更多的产品来满足人民的需要。

2. supply...for(to)...以...供给...;向...提供...

That factory supplies fuels for (to) us.

那个工厂向我们提供燃料。

3. supply...with...以...供给...

That power plant(发电厂)supplies our factory with electricity. 那个发电厂向我们工厂供电。

注: supply A for (to) B = supply B with A

这里 A 指具体东西,如材料等,B 指人、单位等。

如: They supply food for (to) us.

They supply us with food. 他们向我们提供食品。

4. 满足

They store more food to supply an urgent need. 他们储存更多的食物以满足紧急需要。

n.

1. 供应,供给

The supply of electricity is limited in the mornings. 上午限制供电。

2. 存货

Our supply of eggs is running low. 我们所存的鸡蛋已经不多。

Persuade

Vt.

1. 说服,劝说

We finally persuaded him to see a doctor. 我们终于说服了他去看病。

No one could persuade her to change her mind. 没人能说服她改变主意。

2. 使确信,使相信

I persuaded the teacher that what I said was true. 我使老师相信我说的。是真的。

3. Persuade sb. of sth. 使人相信...

He has persuaded me of its truth. 他已使我相信这事是事实。

They tried to persuade us of the truth of the report. 他们设法让我们相信那报导是真实的。

English Proverb

Quality is better than quantity.

质胜于量。

Grammar
动名词 (二)

一、动名词的时态和语态

动名词和其他非限定动词一样,也有时态和语态的变化。动名词有一般式和完成式两种时态,有主动语态和被动语态之分。现以动词 write 为例,将其构成列表如下:

时态 \ 构成	语态		
	主动语态	被动语态	
一般式	writing	being written	
完成式	having written	having been written	

从上表可以看出,动名词一般式主动语态由“动词+ing”构成,其被动语态由“being+过去分词”构成;动名词完成式主动语态由“having+过去分词”构成,其被动语态由“having been+过去分词”构成。

二、动名词一般式被动语态的用法

当动名词逻辑上的主语是该动名词所表示的动作的对象时,这动名词就要用被动形式。例如:

This question is far from being solved. 这个问题远远没有解决。

They couldn't stand being treated like that. 他们无法忍受这样的待遇。

Before being used, the instrument should be tested again. 这台仪器在使用前应该重新检验。

三、动名词的完成式的用法

如果一个动名词所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前,

通常这动名词就要用完成式，如：

He didn't say having met you in the street. 他没在街上遇见过你。

After having been treated, sea water can be used for drinking. 海水经处理后可以饮用。

I regret (后悔) not having taken her advice. 我后悔没听她的劝告。

四、动名词复合结构

动名词也可以带有自己的逻辑主语，这种带逻辑主语的动名词结构被称为动名词复合结构。这种复合结构和动名词短语一样，在句子中起一个句子成分的作用。

动名词复合结构中的逻辑主语一般是物主代词或名词所有格，但名词也常可不用所有格。如：

Your going there will surely help them a lot. 你去那儿肯定会对他们有很大帮助。

I don't remember his having ever worked in the same laboratory with me. 我不记得他曾经和我一起在一个实验室里工作过。

We all thought Lao Chang's going there a great mistake. 我们都认为老张到那儿去是一个大错误。

I don't like young people smoking. 我不喜欢年轻人抽烟。

Notes:

1. 动名词一般式被动语态和完成式的主、被动语态在句子中的作用和一般式主动语态相同，即可以作宾语、主语、表语等。其中多数是用来作宾语。

2. 在 need, require, want 等动词以及 be worth (值得) 之后，一般不用动名词的被动形式，如需表示被动意思时，则用动名词的主动形式。例如：

1) The instrument needs repairing. 这台仪器需要修理。

2) That machine requires oiling. 那台机器需要上油。

3) This new book is very interesting. It is worth reading. 这本新书很有趣，值得一读。

4) Your hair wants cutting. 你的头发需要理了。

3. 动名词的否定式是在动名词之前加 not。例如：

One of the advantages of plastics is not being rusted (生锈)。塑料的优点之一是不生锈。

Exercise A

一、Follow-up Questions:

1. 动名词有_____和_____的变化。它有_____式和_____式,有_____语态和_____语态之分。
2. 动名词一般式主动语态由_____构成,其被动语态由_____构成。动名词完成式主动语态由_____构成,被动语态由_____构成。
3. 当一个动名词的逻辑主语是该动名词所表示的动作的对象时,这个动名词就要用_____形式。
4. 如果一个动名词所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前,这动名词通常就要用_____形式。

二、Fill in the four forms of the gerunds for each given verb(填上下面所给动词的四种动名词形式):

Base Form	Simple		Perfect	
	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice
make				
get				
change				
tell				
buy				
solve				
treat				
heat				
meet				
take				

三、Underline the gerunds in the following sentences and put the sentences into Chinese(划出下面句子中的动名词并将句子译成汉语):

1. He didn't remember being told about the news.
2. Everyone knows that things do not move without being pushed or pulled.
3. After having been specially treated, the metal can be widely used

