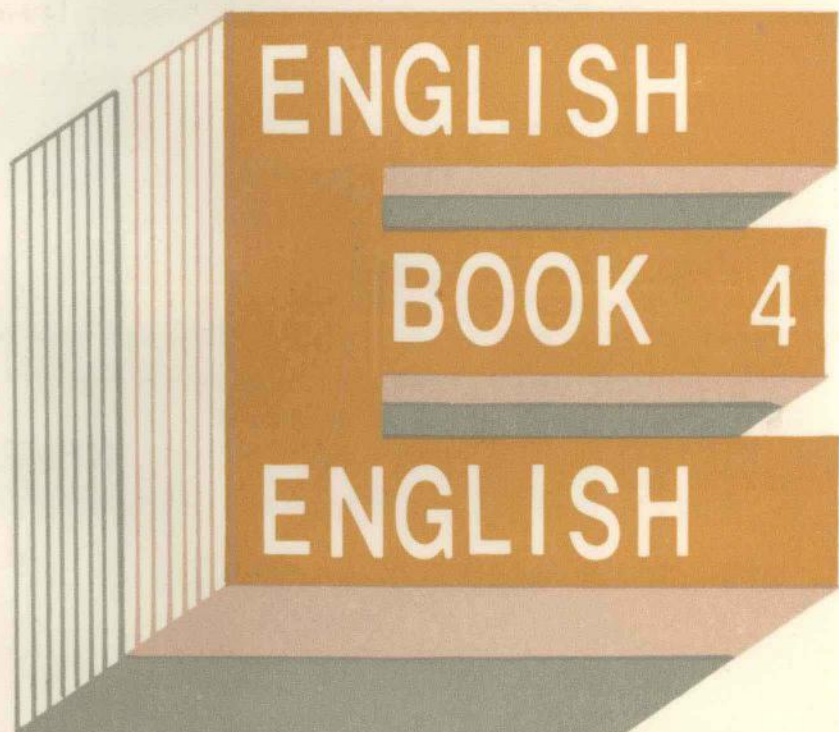


高等学校成人教育用书

# 英语系列教程

第四册

郭清太 罗林 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6册,包括精读课文68篇,阅读材料118篇,单词3000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四册,共有精读课文10篇,阅读材料20篇。语法部分进一步介绍了定语从句、非限定动词,此外还介绍了状语从句、现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时以及过去将来时和状语的位置。书后附录中有译文、部分练习答案和词汇、词组表,供读者学习时参考。

## 英 语 系 列 教 程

### 第 四 册

郭清太 罗 林 编

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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 68 篇，课外阅读材料 118 篇、单词和词组 3000 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，为适应各种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

## 第四册 说 明

本册为“英语系列教程”第四册。全册精读课文 10 篇，阅读材料 20 篇，均选自原文书刊(个别处有某些删改)。课文语言规范，题材广泛，内容富有思想性、知识性和趣味性。语法讲解力求重点突出，并适当地进行英汉对比。为便于自学自练编有大量练习，词汇重复率较高。本册书共出现生词 425 个，词组 101 个。书后附有练习答案、参考译文和总词汇表。

本册由郭清太、罗林主编。参加审阅的有：王汉明(主审)，李爱梅、郑先达、李光生、雷德威、李铭才。

在编写本书过程中得到哈尔滨建筑工程学院成人教育学院和外语部的领导和同志们的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限，诚恳地希望广大读者和同行们对本册书中错误之处予以指正。

编 者

1989 年 11 月

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## Lesson One (The First Lesson)

Text: The Bank Clerk

Word Study: approach, rush, turn

Grammar: 定语从句 (三)

### Text

#### The Bank Clerk

Who hasn't dreamed of having so much money that it runs through the fingers like sand? The only way most of us could do this would be to work in a bank. If you start as a bank clerk, you will begin in the book-keeping department and you will have minor responsibilities connected with the handling of cheques.<sup>1</sup> You will learn the routine of the branch and other affairs in a bank. By the time you have worked your way up to the post of branch manager, you will have learnt how to deal with customers.<sup>2</sup>

You will work in the same way as other clerks. You will never be bored as there are so many different jobs to do.<sup>3</sup> But it is unlikely that you will have such an exciting experience as Janet Brooks had a few months ago.<sup>4</sup> Janet is thirty-three, and she is a cashier at a country branch. One morning, a quiet-looking man approached her counter. He was not one of her regular customers, and never seen him before. He said in a low voice, "Give me all the money you have there, and don't make a sound or I will shoot you".<sup>5</sup> Janet then noticed that he was holding a gun, hidden by a cloth bag that he had in his other hand. Her colleagues were too far to hear what was going on. For a moment, Janet was frightened. Then she started to giggle, and then to laugh so loudly that everyone in the bank turned to look at her.<sup>6</sup> The man with the gun hesitated nervously, and then turned and rushed out without another word. He did not know that Janet had recognized the gun he was holding was a plastic toy, because she had bought just the same

kind for her little boy's birthday the day before.

### New Words and Expressions

- |                    |                    |                 |           |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. clerk           | [klɜ:k 或 klɑ:k]    | <i>n.</i>       | 职员, 办事员   |
| 2. finger          | ['fɪŋgə]           | <i>n.</i>       | 手指        |
| 3. sand            | [sænd]             | <i>n.</i>       | 沙, 沙子     |
| 4. book-keeping    | ['bukki:piŋ]       | <i>n.</i>       | 簿记        |
| 5. department      | [di'pɑ:tmənt]      | <i>n.</i>       | 部门, 科     |
| 6. minor           | ['maɪnə]           | <i>a.</i>       | 较小的, 次要的  |
| 7. responsibility  | [ris'pɒnsə'biliti] | <i>n.</i>       | 责任, 职责    |
| 8. handle          | [hændl]            | <i>vt.</i>      | 处理; 管理    |
| handling           | [hændliŋ]          | <i>n.</i>       | 处理; 管理    |
| 9. cheque (check)  | [tʃek]             | <i>n.</i>       | 支票        |
| 10. routine        | [ru:'ti:n]         | <i>n.</i>       | 日常工作; 常规  |
| 11. affair         | [ə'feə]            | <i>n.</i>       | 事务; 事件    |
| 12. manage         | ['mænidʒ]          | <i>vt.</i>      | 管理, 经营    |
| manager            | ['mænidʒə]         | <i>n.</i>       | 经理, 管理人   |
| 13. bore           | [bɔ:]              | <i>vt.</i>      | 使厌烦, 烦扰   |
| 14. unlikely       | [ʌn'laikli]        | <i>a.</i>       | 未必的, 靠不住的 |
| 15. cashier        | [kæ'ʃiə]           | <i>n.</i>       | 出纳员       |
| 16. quiet          | [kwaɪət]           | <i>a.</i>       | 安静的, 平静的  |
| quiet-looking      | ['kwaɪət'lukɪŋ]    | <i>a.</i>       | 看起来文静的    |
| 17. approach       | [ə'prəʊtʃ]         | <i>v.</i>       | 接近, 靠近    |
| 18. counter        | ['kaʊntə]          | <i>n.</i>       | 柜台; 计算器   |
| 19. low            | [ləʊ]              | <i>a.</i>       | 低的, 浅的    |
| 20. voice          | [vɔɪs]             | <i>n.</i>       | 说话声, 嗓音   |
| 21. sound          | [saʊnd]            | <i>n.</i>       | 声音        |
| 22. shoot          | [ʃu:t]             | <i>vi., vt.</i> | 射击, 发射    |
| (shot [ʃɒt], shot) |                    |                 |           |
| 23. gun            | [ɡʌn]              | <i>n.</i>       | 枪, 炮      |
| 24. colleague      | ['kɒli:g]          | <i>n.</i>       | 同事, 同僚    |
| 25. giggle         | ['gɪɡl]            | <i>vi.</i>      | 咯咯地笑      |

26. loud	[laʊd]	a.	大声的, 响亮的
loudly	[laʊdli]	ad.	大声地, 响亮地
27. hesitate	['heziteɪt]	vi.	踌躇, 犹豫
28. nervous	['nɜ:vəs]	a.	神经的, 神经质的
nervously	[nɜ:vəsli]	ad.	神经质地, 神经过敏地
29. rush	[rʌʃ]	vi., n.	冲, 奔
30. plastic	['plæstɪk]	a.	塑料的
31. toy	[tɔɪ]	n.	玩具, 玩物

- 1) by the time... 当...的时候
- 2) regular customer 常来的顾客
- 3) in a low voice (用)低声
- 4) make a sound (弄)出声
- 5) too far away 离...太远
- 6) for a moment 暂时, 片刻

### Notes

1. If you start as a bank clerk, you will begin in the book-keeping department and you will have minor responsibilities connected with the handling of cheques. 如果你从银行职员做起, 首先要在簿记科工作, 那里处理支票的责任较小。If 引出条件状语从句。as a bank clerk 中的 as 是介词, a bank clerk 是它的宾语, 构成介词短语, 作方式状语。

2. By the time you have worked your way up to the post of branch manager, you will have learnt how to deal with customers. 当你晋升到分行经理职务时, 你将学会如何与顾客打交道。By the time 在此句中是连接词, 意为“当...的时候”, 引出时间状语从句, 充当主句的时间状语。句中 will have learnt 为将来完成时, 表示晋升到分行经理之前应完成的动作。又如: By the end of this term we shall have studied ten lessons. 到本学期末, 我们将学完十课书。

3. You will never be bored as there are so many different jobs to do. 因为有许多不同的工作要做, 你决不会感到厌倦的。句中 as 是连接词, 表示“因为”的意思, 在句中引出原因状语从句。

4. But it is unlikely that you will have such an exciting experience as

Janet Brooks had a few months ago. 然而, 你未必有象珍妮特·布鲁克斯几个月前有过的那样扣人心弦的经历。句中 But it is unlikely that... 中的 it 是形式主语, 其谓语是 is unlikely, 句中真正的主语是连接词 that (无词义) 引出的句子, 称为主语从句。

5. "...and don't make a sound or I will shoot you." "..., 不准出声, 否则我就开枪打死你。" 句中 or 为连接词, 常和 else 连用, 等于 if not, 否则。常接在祈使句后。如: Hurry up, or (else) you will be late. 赶快, 否则, 你要迟到的。

6. Then she started to giggle, and then to laugh so loudly that everyone in the bank turned to look at her. 于是她开始咯咯地笑, 而后哈哈大笑, 笑声如此之大, 以致银行内所有的人的目光都转向了她。句中 to laugh 与 to giggle 为 started 的并列宾语。...so loudly that..., so 为副词, 在主句中连接词 that 相呼应, that 引出的为结果状语从句, 译为: 如此...以致...。

## Word Study

1. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *vt.* 走近; 接近; 找; 处理; 看待

*vi.* 走近; 接近

*n.* 接近; 靠近

1) They approached the enemy ships. 他们向敌舰逼近。

2) As they approached the city, they saw many new factories. 他们进城时, 看见了许多新工厂。

3) Then I approached him on that matter. 然后, 我去找他谈这件事。

4) We know how to approach the problem in the right way. 我们知道如何正确处理这个问题。

5) He approached the question as a scientist. 他从科学家的角度考虑这个问题。

6) Just then he saw a train approaching. 就在那时, 他看到一列火车开了进来。

7) As winter approached, it became colder. 冬天来了, 天气冷了起来。

8) This place is easy of approach. 这个地方容易到达。

9) At the approach of spring, he planned to travel round the world. 春季到来时, 他打算做环球旅行。

2. rush [rʌʃ] vi. 冲; 跑; 赶; 使急行; 匆忙地做

- 1) At this, they all rushed out. 听到这个, 他们全都冲了出来。
- 2) Then she rushed home to tell the news to the family. 然后她急冲冲赶回家, 把消息告诉了家人。
- 3) Don't rush or you may have an accident. 别这么急冲冲地, 否则你会出事故的。
- 4) The manager helped me rush her to the hospital. 经理帮我急忙把她送到医院。
- 5) He came to see whether they were doing all they could to rush the work. 他来看看他们是否在加紧进行这项工作。

3. turn [tɜ:n] vi., vt. 转动; 转身; 转弯

*Link-v.* 变得 turn...into... 把...变为...

- 1) The wheels were turning very fast. 轮子转动很快。
- 2) He turned when I called him. 我叫他时, 他回过头来。
- 3) The bus had to back up and turn around. 汽车得往后退, 再调头。
- 4) The road to the bank turns off here. 通往银行的路由此拐。
- 5) Go down to the end of the street and turn right. 沿这条街走到头, 然后向右拐。
- 6) Please turn your eyes this way. 请把眼睛转向这边。
- 7) You turned the switch and the water rushed into the field by itself. 你旋转一下开关, 水就自动地哗哗流到田里去。
- 8) His hair is beginning to turn grey. 他的头发开始变白。
- 9) The weather suddenly turned cold. 天气突然变冷了。
- 10) We turn the computer language into ordinary one. 我们把计算机语言变成普通语言。
- 11) In 1978 the shop was turned into a factory. 1978年这个车间变成了工厂。

English Proverb

The chief aim of man is not to get money.

人生的意义不在金钱。

## Grammar

### 定语从句 (三)

关系代词 *as* 引出的定语从句，常与 *such* 或 *the same* 连用。

#### 一、*such...as*, 意为“象…这(那)样的”, “象(是)…”

关系代词 *as* 和主句中的 *such* 相呼应。*such* 在主句中说明某个名词，起定语作用。*such* 后面可以接可数名词和不可数名词，接可数名词单数时必须加不定冠词。*as* 引出的定语从句具体揭示 *such* 的内容，在从句中可能是主语、宾语或表语。

He is not *such* a man *as* would leave his work half done. (作主语) 他不是一个做事半途而废(那样)的人。

The young married couples dislike to rent *such* furniture *as* was used. (作主语) 年青新婚夫妇不喜欢别人用过的家具。

I prefer to buy *such* a bed *as* he has. (作宾语) 我宁可买一张象他那样的床。

*Such* people *as* you talked about are few. (作介词宾语) 你所谈到的那种人没有多少。

*Such* home furnishings *as* (are) beds, tables, chairs, pans, pots and dishes can be found in every family. (作表语) 象床、桌子、椅子、锅、壶和盘子之类的家庭用具每个家庭都有。

有时 *such* 后无名词，直接和 *as* 连用，引出定语从句，这时 *such* 是代词。译为“象这样的人(事、物)”等。如：

This furnished apartment is not *such as* I expected. (*such* 在主句中作表语，关系代词 *as* 在从句中作宾语) 这套有家具的房间不是我所要求的。

#### 二、*the same...as*, 和…一样 (同样)

*the same* 在主句中说明可数名词及不可数名词，起定语作用。

##### 1. *as* 在从句中为关系代词，可作主语、宾语和表语

He asked *the same* question *as* was asked the day before yesterday. (作主语) 他提出的问题和前天提出的问题一样。

In many fields the electronic computers can do *the same* work *as* man does. (作宾语) 在很多领域里，电子计算机能做人做的工作。

I'll rent *the same* apartment as he lives in. (作介词宾语) 我打算租一套和他住的同样的房间。

He is not *the same* as he was. (作表语) 他和过去不同了。

2. as 在从句中为关系副词, 作状语

We go *the same* way as they. 我们和他们走同一条路。(从句省略和主句相同的部分。the same way 在主句中作状语, as 在从句中代替 the same way。)

He answered with the same simplicity (简单) as he asked. (作状语)  
他回答问题和提出问题同样简单。

注: as 在从句中是关系代词, 还是关系副词, 有两个分辨方法:

1) 定语从句缺少主语、表语或宾语时, 则为关系代词。

2) 与 as 相呼应的 the same... 在主句中为状语时, as 则为关系副词 (见第一个例句)。

### Exercise A

#### 一、Follow-up questions (复习题):

1. 从句中关系代词 as 和 \_\_\_\_\_ 句中的 such 或 the same 相呼应。such 在主句中说明某个名词起 \_\_\_\_\_ 作用。
2. such 后面可接 \_\_\_\_\_ 和 \_\_\_\_\_。接可数名词单数时, 必须在名词之前加 \_\_\_\_\_ 冠词。
3. as 引出的定语从句具体揭示 such 或 the same 的 \_\_\_\_\_, 在从句中可能是 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 或 \_\_\_\_\_。
4. as 在定语从句中是关系代词还是关系副词, 其分辨方法是:
  - 1) \_\_\_\_\_。
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_。

#### 二、Point out the attributive clauses introduced by as and translate the sentences into Chinese (指出由 as 引出的定语从句, 并将句子译成汉语):

1. You will work in the same way as other clerks.
2. It is unlikely that you will have such an exciting experience as Janet Brooks had a few months ago.
3. Such problems as you are discussing are difficult to solve.
4. He has the same trouble as you.
5. I feel just the same as you do.

6. She is the same age as you.

三、Point out the kind of the following sentences, paying attention to the relatives (指出下列句子中从句的种类, 注意关系代词):

1. Janet noticed that the quiet-looking man was holding a gun that was hidden in a cloth bag.
2. His father had bought the same gun to him as his mother bought on his birthday.
3. Anyone who studied a foreign language knows that it is difficult to have a good command of it.
4. The good-looking girl who works in the book-keeping department is from New York.
5. Our bodies need material that will control the way in which the body works.
6. Recently the use of satellites has made short the distance over which people can communicate.
7. For example, one large company has over 2,000 offices, all of which are connected to a single computer.
8. The information is sent back into the computer center where it is changed back into ordinary language and then people can know it.
9. Many people whose jobs and businesses force them to move frequently from one place to another don't want to buy furniture, they like renting it instead.
10. A videophone will have a small screen on which the speakers will be able to see each other.

四、Fill the blanks with "the same...as; such...as" (用 the same...as; such...as 填空):

1. I will give you \_\_\_ information \_\_\_ will be useful in your work.
2. I hope to buy \_\_\_ a tape recorder \_\_\_ Peter has.
3. He is not \_\_\_ a student \_\_\_ I saw the day before yesterday.
4. This colour TV is not \_\_\_ we expect.
5. The young girl works in \_\_\_ bank \_\_\_ you do.
6. Don't do \_\_\_ a silly thing \_\_\_ you did yesterday.

五、Fill the blanks with proper forms of the verbs in the brackets (用括号内



动词的适当形式填空):

1. It was \_\_\_\_ (show) that planes could be useful in other ways, too.
2. It is very important \_\_\_\_ (have) a good pair of shoes for jogging.
3. (Work) in a bank, we learnt a lot from the old clerks.
4. He keeps \_\_\_\_ (look) over the other person's shoulder, as if \_\_\_\_ (find) someone more interesting in the room.
5. "Stop \_\_\_\_ (talk)!" the teacher said.
6. If they can succeed at \_\_\_\_ (jog), they can succeed at other things also.
7. It would be dishonest for me \_\_\_\_ (act) that way.
8. If there are unpleasant matter \_\_\_\_ (discuss), they should be dealt with later.
9. My watch needs \_\_\_\_ (repair).
10. The young Chinese couples dislike \_\_\_\_ (rent) furniture, they like buying their own. But the many-year married couples don't pay much attention to this.

六、Join the sentences after the example (仿照例句, 把两个句子合成一句):

e.g. People rent their home furnishings instead of buying them.

Their job forces them to move frequently.

People whose job forces them to move frequently rent their home furnishings instead of buying them.

1. There are six main groups of nutrients.  
The body needs the nutrients.  
There are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A car will work well for years.  
The car is taken care of.  
A car \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A person is not healthy.  
The person is kept alive by medicine.  
A person \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My neighbours, an old married couple, prefer to buy such furniture.  
The prices of the furniture are not very high.  
My neighbours \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Vitamins help our bodies grow and keep us strong.