

ENGLISH
FOR ADULT
EDUCATION

英语教程

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主编

(下 册)

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编写说明

本教程是以国家教委制定的英语等级考试大纲为依据编写的。本书的目的是帮助读者学习和掌握英语基础知识，积累三千单词和短语，掌握英语基本语法，着重提高阅读理解能力，达到二级及以上英语水平。

本教程分上、下两册，共编写三十课，每册各十五课，每课含课文、生词短语、注释、词语学习、课文练习、语法、语法练习及阅读材料等八个部分。每册课文及阅读材料共有三十篇选文，内容涉及日常生活、社会科学和自然科学许多方面，但均属普及性知识。语法部分仅从实用的角度讲述了最基本的英语语法知识。练习完全是按照等级英语考试的要求而设计的。翻译在练习中也占有一定比例。

参与本教程编写工作的有：四川联合大学外语学院、西南交通大学外语系、电子科技大学外语系、成都中医药大学外语部及成都大学外语系等具有丰富教学经验的教师。

本教程可供一学年教学使用，适用于专科、成人大专，也适宜自考、函授教学和干部培训。

由于时间仓促、编者水平有限，教材中不妥之处在所难免，望读者随时批评指正，以便再版修订。

编著者

一九九六年夏

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Lesson One

The Diamond

There was a man called Ephraim who lived in Johannesburg. The family were immigrants. This is still true of all people from Johannesburg, a city a century old. Ephraim was a middle son, not brilliant or stupid, not good or bad. He was nothing in particular. His brothers became diamond merchants, but Ephraim was not cut out for anything immediately obvious, and so at last he was apprenticed to an uncle to learn the trade of diamond-cutting.

To cut a diamond perfectly is an act like a samurai's swordthrust, or a master archer's centered arrow. When an important diamond is shaped, a man may spend a week, or even weeks, studying it, accumulating powers of attention, memory, intuition, till he has reached that moment when he finally knows that a tap, no more, at just *that* point of tension in the stone will split it exactly so.

While Ephraim learned to do this, he lived at home in a Johannesburg suburb; and his brothers and sisters married and had families. He was the son who took his time about getting mar-

ried, and about whom the family first joked, saying that he was choosy; and the they remained silent when others talked of him with that edge on their voices, irritated, a little malicious, even frightened, which is caused by those men and women who refuse to fulfill the ordinary purposes of nature. The kind ones said he was a good son, working nicely under his uncle Ben, and living respectably at home, and on Sunday nights playing poker with bachelor friends. He was twenty-five, then thirty, thirty-five, forty. His parents became old and died, and he lived alone in the family house. People stopped noticing him. Nothing was expected of him.

Then a senior person became ill, and Ephraim was asked to fly in his stead to Alexandria for a special job. A certain rich merchant of Alexandria had purchased an uncut diamond as a present for his daughter, who was to be married shortly. He wished only the best for the diamond. Ephraim, revealed by this happening as one of the world's master diamond-cutters, flew to Egypt, spent some days in communion with the stone in a quiet room in the merchant's house, and then caused it to fall apart into three lovely pieces. These were for a ring and earrings.

Now he should have flown home again; but the merchant asked him to dinner. An odd chance that—unusual. Not many people got inside that rich closed world. But perhaps the merchant had become infected by the week of rising tension while

Ephraim became one with the diamond in a quiet room.

At dinner Ephraim met the girl for whom the jewels were destined.

New words

trade/treɪd/*n.* 贸易,生意;行业

diamond/'daɪəmənd/*n.* 钻石,金刚钻

immigrant/'ɪmɪgrənt/*n.* 移民

merchant/'mɜ:tʃənt/*n.* 商人,富商

samurai/'sæmurai/*n.* 武士,武士阶级

swordthrust/'sɔ:dθrʌst/*n.* 刺刀

archer/'ɑ:tʃə/*n.* 弓箭手

accumulate/ə'kju:mju:leɪt/*v.* 累积,聚积

intuition/intju'ɪʃən/*n.* 直觉,直觉力

tension/'tenʃən/*n.* 拉紧,拉力,张力;(心理)紧张

choosy/'tʃu:zi/*a.* 爱挑剔的

tap/tæp/*n.* 叩击

irritated/'ɪrɪteɪtɪd/*a.* 激怒的

malicious/mə'liʃəs/*a.* 恶意的,邪恶的

apprentice/ə'prentɪs/*n.* 学徒

vt. (使)做学徒(to)

bachelor/'bætʃələ/*n.* 单身汉

senior/sɪnjə/*a.* 年长的、资深的

stead/sted/*n.* in sb's stead 代替某人

communion/kə'mju:niən/*n.* 交流

odd/ɒd/a. 奇怪的,古怪的;偶尔的,不常见的
destined/'destind/a. 命中注定的,预定的

Notes

1. Ephraim/'i:freiim/ 伊弗雷姆
2. Alexandria/æ,lig'za:ndriə/ 亚历山大,埃及城市名。
3. Johannesburg/dʒəu'hænisbæ:g/ 约翰内斯堡,南非最大的城市,因靠近金伯利钻石矿而以钻石闻名。
4. "To cut a diamond perfectly……arrow".
完美地切割一块钻石就得象武士手中的利剑或射箭好手的弓箭一样运用得恰如其妙。
"To cut a diamond perfectly"介词短语做主语,like 介词,"象……"
5. …that a tap, no more, at just *that* point of tension in the stone will split it exactly so. ……只要在钻石上准确的张力点上叩击一次(不能再击),就能将钻石分割得恰到好处。
6. … and then they remained silent … purpose of nature"
但当别人用同样风言风雨的口吻谈论他时,家人却又保持沉默,那些人受到了刺激,言语中带有恶意,甚至诚惶诚恐,这都是由那些不愿遵从自然规律的男女们所引起的。
7. "He wished only the best for the diamond."
他希望钻石能切割得完美无缺。
8. An old chance that—unusual; "that"指被请去赴宴这件事。

Useful phrases, collocations and idioms

in particular	尤其是,特别是
be cut out for	适合...,与...相配
at last	最后
at the point of	在……时刻,在……点上
take one's time	从容做……,不慌不忙
live at (someplace)	居住
expect of sb	对某人抱有希望,兴趣
in one's stead	代替,替换
as present for	做为对……的礼物
in communion with	与……交流
fulfill purpose	达到,实现目的

Word study

point *n.*

1) 尖端:

From here, we could easily see the point of land.

从这里,我们很容易看到陆地的地角。

2) dot made by a pen 点:

Please draw a full point at the end of the sentence.

请在句末打上句点。

3) degree 度、点:

The boiling point of water is 100°C.

水的沸点为摄氏 100°C。

4) chief idea 重点, 要点:

Would you please give out the point of the theory?

请你给出这个理论的要点, 好吗?

The point is to remove yourself from a potentially dangerous situation at once. 其要点就是马上从具有潜在危险的境地中脱身。

5) 理由, 意义:

There is very little point in protesting.

抗议没有什么意义。

6) characteristic 特征:

He has many good points and few bad points.

他有很多优点而很少缺点。

point out 指出

point at 指着

a case in point 恰当 例证

point by point 逐条

point of view 观点

wish *vt. & vi*

1) 但愿, 引导 *that* 从句, *that* 通常省去, 从句中通常用过去时, 表示某种未实现或不大可能实现的欲望或希望(参见语法“虚拟

语气):

I wish I were rich.

但愿我很有钱。

They wish they could speak English as fluently as Americans.

他们但愿他们说英语能像美国人一样流利。

2) have as a desire 渴望, 希望:

They wished the voyage at an end.

他们渴望航行告一结束。

I wish to stay with you. 我希望和你在一起。

I wish you to be happy. 希望你幸福。

Wish you success. 祝你成功!

3) wish for, 希望得到, 盼望:

How he wished for an opportunity to go abroad.

他多么希望有机会出国啊! (显示这种机会并不大)。

odd *adj.*

1) strange, unusual 奇异, 不寻常的:

He was given an odd chance to perform in the public. 给了他一次不同寻常的机会在公众面前进行表演。

2) separated from its pair or set 单只, 单个:

That beggar wore an odd shoe walking in the street. 那个乞丐穿着一只鞋在街上走。

3) not regular 不规则的:

He likes to do some odd jobs. 他喜欢干些杂活。

Work on the Text

I. Read the text carefully and decide which one is true, which is false:

1. Ephraim wasn't brilliant but was good at cutting diamond. ()
2. When Ephraim learned to cut diamond, he got married. ()
3. At last, Ephraim was able to cut a diamond perfectly. ()
4. Ephraim's family made fun of him, saying that he was too careful about marriage. ()
5. Ephraim cut the diamond into three pieces in Alexandria. ()
6. At dinner, Ephraim met the girl, who was the merchant's daughter. ()

I. Choose the best answer:

1. I'm going to the meeting, and _____.
A. so does Davy B. so is Davy
C. so goes Davy D. Davy is so
2. I'm quite certain that _____ you said is wrong.
A. which B. all C. this D. what
3. He is looking _____ to seeing you again soon.

- A. up B. out C. around D. forward
4. She had to _____ her dress because she had lost weight,
 A. transform B. shift
 C. cut D. alter
5. It's impossible to finish the task _____.
 A. in such a short time
 B. in so a short time
 C. in such short time
 D. in a so short time
6. If you drive from the airport, go along the motorway and follow the _____ to the city.
 A. points B. signs C. plans D. ways
7. Always arrive on time when you have a/an _____.
 A. plan B. statement
 C. appointment D. argument

II. Choose the given words and fill in the blanks:

Then a senior person became ill, and Ephraim was asked to fly _____ his stead to Alexandria for a _____ job. A certain rich merchant _____ Alexandria had purchased an uncut diamond as a present for his daughter _____ was to be married shortly. He wished only the best _____ the diamond Ephraim revealed _____ this happening _____ one of the world's master diamond-cutters. He flew to Egypt, spent

some days in communion with the stone in a _____ room in the _____ house and then caused it to fall apart into three lovely pieces. These were for a ring and _____ earrings.

1. A. in B. at C. with D. of
2. A. good B. special C. bad D. ordinary
3. A. at B. of C. on D. in
4. A. whom B. which C. who D. that
5. A. for B. into C. of D. as
6. A. with B. by C. off D. after
7. A. as B. such C. so D. if
8. A. noise B. quiet C. trouble D. fun
9. A. daughter's. B. senior's
 C. merchant's D. brother's
10. A. a B. an C. the D. /

IV. Translate following sentences into English:

1. 他将代替内阁总理。(in one's stead)
2. 约翰的父母起初想叫他学律师。(be destined)
3. 他们积累了大量的河泥作肥料。(accumulate)
4. 那些蓝色玻璃由于工人大意摔裂成了碎片。(fall apart into)
5. 他将出国留学,这是个不同寻常的机会。(odd chance)

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. Till he has reached that moment when he finally knows that a tap, no more, at just that point of tension in the stone will split it exactly so.
2. Not many people got inside that rich closed world.
3. His brothers became diamond merchants, but Ephraim was not cut out for anything immediately obvious.
4. At dinner, Ephraim met the girl for whom the jewels were destined.

VI. Make the following fragments into a complete sentence:

1. it is, a short time, to have, in such, for us, the walls, painted, impossible
2. it is, of importance, generally, to a man, knows himself, thought, to be, that, he
3. we, unclear, completely, a meeting, the purpose of which, was, had

VI. Write the numbers 1 to 6 on a piece of paper, for the six paragraphs in the story. Then choose the best title for each paragraph from the list, and write the title letter next to the paragraph number. Be careful. There are ten titles in all, but you will need only six:

- a) The art of diamond cutting
- b) The girl

- c) Rising tension
- d) Invitation to dinner
- e) Ephraim becomes a diamond cutter
- f) A time-consuming job
- g) A city of immigrants
- h) Ephraim's family
- i) An unexpected job
- j) Single and middle-aged

语法 Grammar

虚拟语气

(The Subjunctive Mood)

(一)

虚拟语气是用来表示一种假设、愿望、建议、请求、命令、猜测、可能或空想等。

虚拟语气在条件句中的应用：

包含条件从句的句子称为条件句。条件句有两类，一类是真实条件句，一类是虚拟条件句。如果假设的情况是有可能发生的，就是真实条件句，如果是纯粹假设的情况或是发生的可能性不大的情况，则用虚拟条件句。

虚拟语气用于虚拟条件句中：