

新编许国璋英语

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许国璋主编

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第二册

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(第二册)

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音 标 表

本书采用最新国际注音音标。为帮助使用本书的读者识别,现将音标列表如下:

CONSONANTS

VOWELS

音 标	例 字	音 标	例 字
p	pen	i:	sheep
b	back	i	ship
t	tea	e	bed
d	day	æ	bad
k	key	ɑ:	car
g	gay	* ɒ	not
tʃ	cheer	ɔ:	more
dʒ	jump	* ʊ	put
f	few	u:	food
v	view	ʌ	cut
θ	thing	* ɜ:	bird
ð	then	ə	about
s	soon	ei	make
z	zoo	* əʊ	note
ʃ	fish	ai	tide
ʒ	pleasure	* aʊ	now
h	hot	ɔi	boy
m	sum	iə	here
n	sun	* eə	there
ŋ	sing	* ʊə	poor
l	lead	eiə	player
r	red	* əʊə	lower
j	yet	aiə	tire
w	wet	* aʊə	tower
		ɔiə	employer

注: /ɒ/相当旧音标中的[ɔ] /ʊ/相当旧音标中的[u] /ɜ:/相当旧音标中的[ə:]
 /əʊ/相当旧音标中的[əu] /aʊ/相当旧音标中的[au] /eə/相当旧音标中的[eə]
 /ʊə/相当旧音标中的[uə] /əʊə/相当旧音标中的[əuə] /aʊə/相当旧音标中的[auə]

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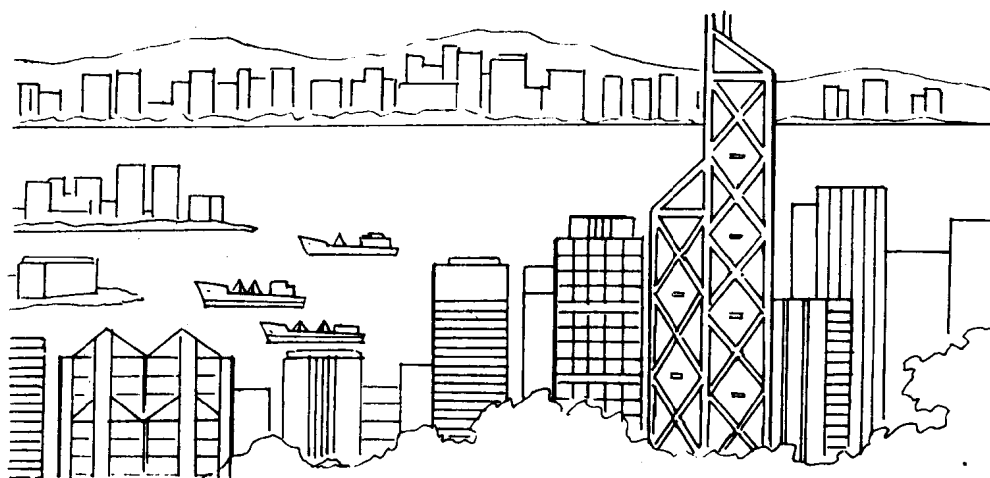
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LESSON 17

TEXT	Hong Kong
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READING 1	Bird and Bird-catcher

Lesson 17

HONG KONG



导学:

这篇课文介绍即将回归的香港。

课文有两处提到香港的景色。楼宇矗立的海港, 70 层的中银大厦最是引人。山上有海洋公园, 有三层自动扶梯迎接游人。有两处提到香港的文化设施。一是本港大学毕业生所得的报酬高于持有美国学位的留学生。二是新成立的香港理工大学要办成与美国麻州理工大学相抗衡的学府。

Hong Kong lies off the southern coast of China. It consists of the island of Hong Kong, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the New Territories. Both English and Chinese are official languages. Cantonese is spoken by the majority of the Chinese community, and *Putonghua* is widely understood.

Hong Kong returns to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, terminating its long history of colonial rule. China has guaranteed that Hong Kong's capitalist economy shall continue for 50 years after 1997. Today Hong Kong enjoys a stable social order with a brisk import and export trade.

Hong Kong has long learned to value its home-grown talent. Admission to each of its three universities has always been competitive and training, while abiding by international norms, also aims at Hong Kong's specific needs. University graduates are welcomed by local businesses and adequately paid—in fact, more handsomely than those with American college degrees. University entrance

examinations are a major event in the local press.

Hong Kong Harbour is dominated by high-rises. The 70-storey Bank of China Tower, the work of Ian Pei, stands out prominently with elegant colour and design. On the mountain-top is the well-loved Ocean Park, which ingeniously takes up visitors by a 3-tier escalator.

Many visitors to Hong Kong are interested in its newly-founded University of Science and Technology. It has a forward-looking president in the person of Dr. Wu Chia-wei, an outstanding scientist. It is energetically preparing itself to challenge America's MIT in both research and development. □

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Hong Kong 香港

Coast /kəʊst/ 海岸; 海滨地区

Consist /kən'sist/ **of** 由...组成

Kowloon Peninsula /pi'ninsjələ/ 九龙半岛

New Territories /'teritəriz/ 新界

Official /ə'fɪʃəl/ **language** 官方语言

Cantonese /kæntə'ni:z/ 广东话

Majority /mə'dʒɔ:riti/ 多数; 大多数

Community /kə'mju:niti/ 群体; 集体

Putonghua 普通话

Sovereignty /'sɒvrənti/ 主权

Terminate /'tɜ:mineit/ 结束

Colonial /kə'ləʊniəl/ **rule** 殖民统治

Guarantee /gə'ren'ti:/ 保证

Capitalist economy /i'kɒnəmi/ 资本主义经济

Stable /'steibl/ **social order** 稳定的社会秩序

Brisk import and export trade 蓬勃发展的进出口贸易

Value 重视; 尊重

Home-grown talent /'tælənt/ 本地的人材

Admission /əd'mɪʃən/ 入学; 录取

Competitive /kəm'petitiv/ 具竞争性

Abide /ə'baid/ **by** 按照

International norms /nɔ:mz/ 国际标准

Aim at 目的在于...

Adequately /'ædikwitli/ 充分地; 足够地

Handsomely /'hændsəmli/ 相当优厚地

Entrance examinations 入学考试

Local press 当地的报界

Harbour /'hɑ:bə/ 港口

Dominate /'dɒmineit/ 占垄断地位

High-rise 高层建筑

Bank of China Tower 中国银行大厦

Stand out 突出; 居显著位置

Prominently /'prɒmɪnəntli/ 显著地

Elegant /'elɪgənt/ **colour and design** 漂亮的颜色优美的设计

Ingeniously /in'dʒi:niəsli/ 巧妙地

3-tier escalator /'eskəleɪtə/ 三级自动楼梯

Forward-looking 有远见的

Outstanding 杰出的

Energetically /enə'dʒetikəli/ 精力充沛地

Challenge /'tʃæləndʒ/ 挑战; 比试高低

MIT = Massachusetts Institute of Technology (美) 麻省理工大学

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. Hong Kong's Three Universities:

Hong Kong University

Hong Kong Chinese University

Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

2. **high-rise** 高层楼宇;六十年代以后的时髦字。原有的 **multi-storey building**, **skyscraper**, 现已不常用。

3. **Ian Pei** 贝聿铭。世界级建筑师。美国许多著名建筑均系贝设计。又, 巴黎罗浮宫博物院内的玻璃金字塔也是贝设计。

4. **Bank of China Tower** 中银大厦, 见本课插图右侧。英文中独立于楼群的大厦称 **tower**。

5. **Wu Chia-wei** 吴家玮, 原任美国南加州大学校长, 香港政府礼聘, 长香港理工大学。

QUESTIONS

1. Describe Hong Kong.

Its location

The Languages it uses

Its brief history

1997

Trade

2. What is home-grown talent? Is it valued in Hong Kong?

3. The 70-storey Bank of China Tower — What is meant by tower in this sentence?

4. What do you understand by "a forward-looking president"?

5. What do you know of MIT?

MAPEG 22 动词 HAVE

Have 在英语动词中是个独具特殊性的动词, 具有不同的意义与用法。

22-1 have 用作助动词, 与过去分词构成动词的各种完成时形式。

The river has risen several feet.

河水上涨了好几英尺。

Pete has always wanted to be an engineer.

彼得一直想当个工程师。

They have held the office for over ten years.

他们担任此职务已十多年了。

I have been working for years on the project.

我为这个项目已奋战多年。

(现在完成时)

By the time we arrived, the rain had stopped.

我们到达时雨已经停了。

The enemy had already bombed many of the public buildings a week after the war.

战争爆发后一周敌机已轰炸了许多公共建筑物。

(过去完成时)

By next summer David will have completed all his graduate courses.

明年夏天戴维就读完了研究生的全部课程。

We'll have been living here for twenty years next month.

到下个月我们就在这儿住满二十年了。

(将来完成时)

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

对不起让你们久等了。

I would have told her. But I didn't see her.

我本该告诉她了。但是我没有见着她。

You should have come and joined us.

你是应该来参加我们活动的。

(完成时不定式)

Having graduated from college, she is completely on her own.

她已大学毕业,完全自立了。

Not having made up her mind, she kept silent on the matter.

她主意未定,在此事上只得保持沉默。

(完成时分词)

22-2 have 表示 possession.

Do you have any sister or brother?

你有兄弟姐妹吗?

I had a bad cold last week.

上星期我得了重感冒。

They hardly have enough money to live on.

他们没有足够的钱维持生活。

My sister does not have a very nice character.

我妹妹的性格不很讨人喜欢。

They have had this house for about thirty years.

他们拥有这所房子已快三十年了。

She will not have too much money when she retires.

她退休后不会有很多钱。

作“有”，“拥有”解是动词 have 的主要意义。在现代英语中其疑问句与否定句形式均需借助助动词 do/does/did/shall/will 等。

英国人在日常生活中习惯用 have got 代替 have。have got 与 have 的意义完全相同，作“有”，“拥有”解。相同的意思英国人与美国人很可能说法不同：

I have an appointment this afternoon.

I've got an appointment this afternoon. 我今天下午有个约会。

Do you have any money on you?

Have you got any money on you? 你身上带有钱吗？

I don't have any time for reading.

I haven't got any time for reading. 我没有时间看书。

导学：1. have 作“有”，“拥有”解时，不用进行时态。可说：

I have a headache. 或：I've got a headache. 但是不可说：

I'm having a headache.

2. have got 是一般现在时，不是完成时。而且只有现在时，没有过去时或将来时。

22-3 have 作 eat, drink, take, do, enjoy, experience 等意思解。

have 与其后的名词构成固定的表达方式，意思极为广泛。以下列举常见的组合：

have breakfast / lunch / dinner / a drink / coffee / some beer

have a bath / a wash / a shower / a rest / a sleep / a dream

have a good time / a holiday / a day off / a nice evening

have a talk / an interview / a quarrel / a discussion / a fight / a word with somebody

have a swim / a walk / a ride / a game of tennis / a dance with somebody

have difficulty in doing ... / trouble doing ...

导学：1. have 用作上述意义时可以有进行时态：

I'm having a bath.

We're having a meeting.

She's having a day off.

2. 在上述这些结构中，have 不能改为 have got.

22-4 have 的其它常用句型

We'll have our house painted this summer.

今年夏天我们要雇人把房子油漆一下。

She had her eyes tested yesterday.

她昨天检查了视力。

I hope to have this job done tomorrow.

我希望这件工作明天完成。

We would be glad to have you work with us.

我们乐意让你和我们一起工作。

It's nice to have people smile at you in the street.

在街上碰到有人向你微笑是愉快的。

I'll have my secretary do the work for me.

我让秘书帮我办这件事。

Did Jane have you wait for her?

简让你等她了吗?

I won't have you telling me what to do.

我不能容你来指挥我。

I won't have people talking to me like that.

我不能容忍人们那样对我说话。

I'll have your car going in a minute.

我马上就能让你的车发动起来。

22-5 have to /have got to 表示 obligation。

I have to hand in my paper this week.

I've got to hand in my paper this week.

这个星期我得交论文。

Do you have to travel a lot on business?

Have you got to travel a lot on business?

你得时常因公出差吗?

We don't usually have to work on Sundays.

通常我们星期日不必上班。

You don't have to wear a tie. It's an informal gathering.

你不用戴领带。这是非正式的聚会。

She had to take a part-time job at college.

上大学时她不得不半工半读。

Jenny had to quit the job after her marriage.

詹妮结婚之后不得不辞退工作。

You'll have to be on your own when you grow up.

你长大了就得自立。

You'll have to talk it over with the personnel manager.

这件事情你得去和人事经理谈。

导学: 1. have to 表示 obligation 可用于过去, 现在和将来。

2. have got 只用于现在。不用于过去或将来。

3. have got 在否定句中较为少见。

WORD STUDY

1. **hard** *adv.*

She looked at the picture on the wall and looked **hard** and long.

他盯着墙上的照片, 看得很认真, 看得很久。

Yesterday it was snowing **hard**.

昨天雪下得很大。

John was **hard** hit when his only daughter got killed in a car crash.

约翰的独生女在车祸中丧生对他的打击很大。

James was **hard** pressed when so many debts had to be paid at the year's end.

詹姆斯压力很大, 年底有许多债要还。

Old habits die **hard**.

积习难改。

2. **hardly** *adv.* (= 几乎不, 几乎没有)

"I could **hardly** wait to hear the verdict," said the accused.

"我迫不及待地等候听到判决," 被告说。

"I **hardly** know any people around here," said my new neighbour.

"这儿的人我几乎都不认识," 我的新邻居说。

"**Hardly** anybody likes her, because she is so conceited," said Jack of Jane.

"她自以为是, 很少有人喜欢她," 杰克谈到简时说。

I **hardly** ever go to town these days because there are so many exams to take.

这些日子我难得进一趟城, 因为有许多考试。

Hardly had we entered the room when the telephone rang.

我们还没进屋电话铃就响了。