

今日武汉

电视英语

武汉大学外语学院 主编

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《今日武汉》电视英语

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序

中共武汉市委副书记 李岩
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武汉，是座有着三千五百年历史的文化名城。在这片土地上，座落着长江流域迄今所发现的最早城邑——盘龙城；在这片土地上，曾孕育过堪与古希腊文明相媲美的楚文化；这片土地，曾以其重要的区位优势，以及十九世纪末的中国第二大商贸中心的经济地位，被誉为“东方芝加哥”。

今天，武汉已经发展成为长江中游地区的最大都市，是湖北省的政治、经济、文化、科技中心，华中地区最大的内外贸易中心。随着长江沿岸的开放开发，武汉将由地缘上的武昌、汉口、汉阳“三镇”鼎立，走向现代化的钢铁、汽车、商贸金融、高新技术的“四城”雄踞；由历史上的九省通衢逐步建设成为开放型的国际性城市。

为实现这一目标，扩大武汉的对外开放，学习国际上先进的科学技术与管理，提高武汉市民的整体素质已迫在眉睫。《今日武汉》电视英语讲座由武汉市委对外宣传办公室、武汉市人事局、武汉电视台主办，武汉出版社出版配套教材，武汉市人事考试中心组组织统考，旨在提高武汉市民的英语水平，更好地适应现代化建设的需要。它将有助于武汉市的对外开放，有助于武汉市两个文明的建设，这是一项很有意义的面向 21 世纪的活动。祝愿这次学习活动成功，并掀起全市学习外语的新热潮。

Preface

Wuhan is a famous cultural city with a history of 3,500 years. Here once sat the earliest town Panlong, which has been discovered so far along the Changjiang Valley. On this piece of land nurtured the ancient Chu culture which can be rivalled with the Greek Civilization in the west. And with its favourable geographical position, Wuhan was also the second largest commercial and trading center in the late 19th century. And the city of Wuhan has been honoured with the title, "the Oriental Chicago".

Today, Wuhan has grown into the largest metropolis in the middle reach of the Changjiang River. It has also become the political, economic, cultural and scientific center in Hubei Province. The city now boasts the largest trading center in Central China. With the development and opening up along the Changjiang River, Wuhan has changed from a triple city of Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang into a modern conglomerate of steel and automobile industries, trade and finance as well as high-tech industry; from a transportation thoroughfare in history into an open international city.

To achieve this goal and to extend the city's opening up as well as to learn the advanced technology and management from abroad, it's an urgent task to improve the general quality of the residents in the city. *Wuhan Today* is a TV lecture course sponsored by the Foreign Communication Office of Wuhan Party Committee, Wuhan Personnel Administration Bureau and Wuhan TV Station. Wuhan Publishing House will launch a complementary textbook in the meantime. The City Personnel Test Center will organize unified examinations to improve the residents' level of English language and to better meet the demands of the Modernization. Undoubtedly, it will be beneficial to the city's opening up and the building up of the material and spiritual civilizations. It's also a significant activity, taking the twenty-first century into consideration.

Wish the activity a success and a new upsurge of learning foreign languages in the city.

Li Yan

Deputy Secretary of Wuhan Party Committee,
Chief of Wuhan Foreign Communication Group

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Unit One

Text

Wuhan

Wuhan, a big city of central China, is situated at the junction of the Changjiang River and the Han River. The junction of the two rivers divides the city into three towns: Hankou, Hanyang and Wuchang. The city covers an area of 8467 square kilometres with a population of about seven million. It is divided into eight districts and two suburbs. There are also three towns attached to the city.

武汉 Wuhan is the capital of Hubei Province. It is one of the six largest cities in China. It is also the centre of industry, finance, trade, science, culture and education in the central area of the country.

经济改革 The policy of economic reform and opening to the world has brought great changes to Wuhan. Since the 1990s, Wuhan has taken on an entirely new look. Rapid progress has been made in every field. The people in Wuhan are proud of their achievements in the past; they are also full of hopes towards their bright future. They are determined to work hard and build Wuhan into

Situated junction district suburbs

modern
a modernized international metropolis.

Words and Expressions

- △ situate /'sitjueit/ v. 使位于, 使处于
✓ junction /'dʒʌŋkʃən/ n. 接合点, 汇合处, 交叉点
cover /'kʌvə/ v. 覆盖, 有/占(...面积)
square kilometre 平方公里
central /'sentrəl/ 中部的, 中心的
Changjiang 长江
divide /di'vaid/ v. 使分开, 分割成
area /'eəriə/ n. 地方, 地区
town /taun/ n. 小镇, 小城
city /'siti/ n. 城市
river /'rivə/ n. 河流
population /pəpju'leiʃən/ n. 人口
million /'miljən/ num. 百万
✓ district /'distrikt/ n. 区, 地区, 行政区
✓ suburb /'sʌbə:b/ 郊区
county /'kaunti/ n. 都, 县
✓ attach /ə'tætʃ/ vt. 附加, 隶属(常于 to 连用, 意为隶属于...) ✓
capital /'kæpitl/ n. 首都, 省会
province /'prəvins/ n. 省
centre /'sentə/ n. 中心
industry /'indʌstri/ n. 工业
✓ finance /'faɪ'næns/ n. 财政, 金融
education /'edju:'keiʃən/ n. 教育
trade /treid/ n. 贸易, 商业, 交易
✓ entirely /in'taɪəli/ ad. 完全地, 彻底地

economic /ikə'nɒmɪk/ a. 经济的

policy /'pɒlɪsi/ n. 政策, 方针

bring /brɪŋ/ v. 带来 (过去式, 过去分词 brought)

✓ reform /ri'fɔ:m/ n. 改革, 革新, 改良

change /'tʃeɪndʒ/ n. 变化, v. 改变

look /lʊk/ n. 面貌, 外表

opening /'əʊpənɪŋ/ n. 开放

take /teɪk/ v. 拿 take on 呈现, 表现

rapid /'ræpɪd/ a. 迅速的

determined /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/ a. 决意的, 决定了的 ✓

progrss /'prɒɡres/ n. 进步

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ n. 成绩, 成就

modernized /'mɒdə(:)naɪzd/ a. 现代化的

field /fi:ld/ n. 田野, 领域

proud /praʊd/ a. 骄傲的

international /,ɪntə(:)'næʃənəl/ a. 国际的, 世界的

past /pɑ:st/ n. 过去

full /fʊl/ a. 满的

✱ metropolis /,me'trɒpəlɪs/ n. 大城市, 大都会

towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ prep. 向, 对, 朝

bright /braɪt/ a. 明亮的

future /'fju:tʃə/ n. 未来, 前途

build /bɪld/ v. 建设 (过去式或过去分词 built)

since /sɪns/ prep. 从, 自从...

Notes to the Text

1. be situated 位于, 坐落在

2. divide into 分成, 划分成

metropolis.

3. 名词 capital 一般指首都,也可指省会

4. It is one of the six largest cities in China. 武汉是中国的六大城市之一。

5. be determined to 决心

Grammar

①“is situated”是及物动词 situate 的被动态。英语有两种语态:主动语态和被动语态。主动语态即主语为动作的执行者;被动语态即主语为动作的承受者:John did the job. (主动)
The job was done (by John). (被动) 被动态的结构为:be + 动词过去分词。一些主要时态的被动形式大致可归纳如下(以动词 divide 为例):

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am is are } divided	am is are } being divided	has have } been divided
过去	was were } divided	was were } being divided	had been divided
将来	shall will } be divided	—	shall will } have been divided
过去将来	should would } be divided	—	should would } have been divided

在被动态中,如需强调动作的执行者时,则可以介词 by 引起的短语表示,如:Wuhan is divided into three parts by the junction of the two rivers.

②“largest”是形容词 large 的最高级。英语中形容词和副词在表示“比较…”和“最…”这样的概念时,要用特殊的形式。前者称为比较级,后者称为最高级,原来的形式称为原级。形容词

比较级和最高级的规则形式有两种：a. 单音节词和少数双音节词由原级加词尾 -er, -est 构成：

情 况	加 法	原级	比较级	最高级
一般情况	直接加词尾	small	smaller	smallest
以 e 结尾的词	加 -r, -st	large	larger	largest
以辅音加 y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加词尾	busy	busier	busiest
		heavy	heavier	heaviest
单音节词以一个辅音字母结尾	将该字母双写再加词尾	big	bigger	biggest
		thin	thinner	thinnest

b. 三音节或多音节词在前面加 more, most:

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
important	more important	most important
useful	more useful	most useful

另外,有几个词有特殊的比较级和最高级形式：

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
good, well	better	best
many, much	more	most
bad, ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest

形容词比较级一般用来表示“比……更……一些”，通常用一个由连词 than 引起的状语从句表示“与……相比”，例：He is taller than I. 他比我高。形容词的最高级在使用时，前面通常要加定冠词，并有一个短语或从句表示在哪个范围内情况如此，如：He is the cleverest boy in his class. 他是班上最聪明的男孩。

副词的比较级和最高级大多数都是以加 more, most 的方法构成, 只有少数单音节的副词如 quick, fast, hard, slow, soon, early 是以加词尾 -er, -est 来构成。另外, 以下几个副词有特殊的比较级和最高级形式:

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther(further)	farthest, furthest

课文参考译文

武 汉

武汉是华中地区的一个大城市, 位于长江与汉江的交汇处。这两条大河把市区分成了汉口、汉阳和武昌三镇。全市土地面积为 8467 平方公里, 人口近七百万。武汉市分为八个城区、二个郊区并辖有三个县。

武汉是湖北省的省会, 是中国的六大城市之一, 同时也是华中地区工业、金融、商业、科学、文化教育的中心。

改革开放政策给武汉带来了巨大的变化。九十年代以来, 武汉呈现出一派崭新的面貌。各个领域都在突飞猛进。武汉人民深为他们过去的成就而自豪, 并对其光明的前途充满希望。他们决心努力工作, 把武汉建设成为一个现代化的国际性城市。

Exercises

I. Multiple choice (选择填空):

- The village _____ in a valley.
a. situates ☒ b. is situated
c. situated d. is situating
- Wuhan will become a _____ international metropolis in the near future.
a. modernizing b. modernization
☒ c. modernized d. moderning
- The _____ of Wuhan is nearly 7 million.
a. people ☒ b. population c. persons d. populace
- Wuhan _____ into three towns by the junction of the Changjiang River and the Han River.
☒ a. is divided b. divides
c. divided d. was divided
- Beijing is the _____ of China.
a. central part b. city c. town ☒ d. capital
- The Changjiang River is _____ river in China.
a. The long b. longest c. longer ☒ d. the longest
- The Han River is _____ than the Changjiang River.
a. the shortest ☒ b. shorter
c. short d. more short
- Wuhan _____ into a modernized international metropolis in the future.
a. builds b. will build
☒ c. will be built d. built
- The people in Wuhan _____ to build Wuhan into a more

beautiful city.

a. determined

b. determine

c. are determined

d. were determined

10. Which shirt do you like _____, the blue one or the yellow one?

a. best

b. well

c. better

d. the best

I. Translate the following sentences into English(汉译英):

1. 改革开放政策给中国带来了巨大的变化。
2. 北京是世界上最美的城市之一。
3. 武汉是 1949 年解放的。
4. 九十年代以来,中国呈现出一派崭新的面貌。
5. 中国人民为他们所取得的成就而感到自豪。

II. Translate the following passage into Chinese(英译汉):

The world is divided into two main parts. The difference is that one part is rich and the other is poor. In the poor part, a lot of people never get enough to eat. In the rich part, a lot of people eat too much. In one part, children starve(挨饿) and in the other, a lot of people get fatter and fatter and have to go on diets(节食), or do special exercises in order to lose weight.