



北京高等教育精品教材 全国高等教育“十一五”规划教材
高职高专公共英语系列教材

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Reading and Writing Course
Student's Book



首都师范大学出版社

应用英语

读写
教程



下

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前言

近年来,我国高职高专教育加快了发展步伐。根据2007年教育部统计数据,全国普通高校共计1867所,而职业技术类院校达到981所,成人本专科在校生近525万。根据《国务院关于大力发展职业教育的决定》的要求,到2010年,“高等职业学校招生规模占高等教育招生规模的一半以上,为社会输送1100多万名高等职业学校毕业生、建设100所示范性高等职业院校”。

为了适应高职高专英语教育的发展,进一步贯彻教育部高教司颁布的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,以达到这两个《要求》中提出的“以实用为主,应用为目的”的教学目标,我们对2002年6月出版的《高职高专公共英语系列教程》做了全面修订,形成了目前的《应用英语》系列教程。该套教程包括《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《专业教程》三个板块,适用于高职高专全程英语教学,同时也适用于成人教育或继续教育,以及英语学习者自学。下面我们着重介绍《读写教程》。

一、《读写教程》的框架结构

《读写教程》是《应用英语》的主干教材,由原来的《高职高专公共英语系列教程综合英语》修订而成。根据《高职英语教学大纲(试行)》提出的“统一要求,分级指导”的原则要求,本教材按《大纲》规定的B级(基础级)和A级(提高级)程度分为两个级别(本教材按《大纲》的要求分为B级(基础级)和A级(提高级)两个级别),共4册,包括B级(上、下册)与A级(上、下册),分别供4个学期使用。

为了便于广大师生的使用,本教程还编配了《应用英语读写教程B级教学参考书》、《应用英语读写教程A级教学参考书》和同步练习性质的《练习册》B级(上、下册)与A级(上、下册)。

二、《读写教程》编写核心

本教程以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。就语言学习的理论而言,语言学习突出学与用的密切结合。在整个高职高专英语精读学习过程中,其基础级的“学”是指对基本语言知识的掌握,“用”则是指对语言基本技能的操练以及运用基本技能做适应性的基本训练,即加强训练《大纲》中所规定的对基本语法知识和基本句型的掌握,并提高读、写、译的基本技能。提高既指对这些基本技能的巩固与加深,同时更强调学生将这些技能运用到实际场景中。

三、《读写教程》编写特色

本教材四分册各包括12个单元,每分册的第6单元和第12单元后备有期中、期末试题,其编写结合课文内容,题型与《高等学校英语应用能力考试》题型保持一致。

同时,针对高职学生英语基础较弱和重点需要提高语言实践能力的学习特点,本教材强调了以下几个方面,这几个方面也是本教材的特色所在:

1. **阅读部分:**设计了A、B两篇读物和相关练习,内容编排上,B级和A级之间做线形梯度关联,即在字数上,由B级(上)的每篇课文(A篇)350~400词,以每册50个词的梯度上升,到A级(下)的每篇课文(A篇)500~550词,而且相关练习的用词和结构难度也呈阶梯状设计;同时,本教程所有的阅读篇章都是精心选材,真正做到了题材新颖、语言生动;编写过程中注重教学互动、寓教于乐。

2. **语法部分:**针对学生英语基础薄弱的现状,设计为B级和A级之间呈复式梯度行进,即两级内容相同、级差显示:B级部分只陈述最基本的概念和简单的例句,A级部分扩充概念并加大例句的难度,完善和深化语法教学。

3. **写作部分:**本教程做到了系统全面、由浅入深、繁简得当、学用结合,以便尽快地提高学生的写作水平。

4. **翻译部分:**B级只在练习中编有与课文内容相关的翻译题,让学生接受翻译的感性认识;A级则系统地介绍翻译理论与翻译技巧,并结合《高等学校英语应用能力考试》翻译题型,提供一定难度的相关练习。

5. **结尾部分:**每单元还配有一个语言活泼、内容生动有趣的幽默故事,这种小幽默既可以作为英语快速阅读材料,也可以培养学生学习英语的兴趣;而每个单元课文A后配有一个有关学习、道德、价值观等方面的谚语,既丰富学生的语言知识,又使学生在道德情操方面受到教育。

四、《读写教程》的编写队伍

在原有的《综合英语》基础上修订而成的《读写教程》是北京多所院校专家学者和教师协作配合的成果。修订具体分工是:王贵明、许建平制定《读写教程》的修改规划,组织安排教材的整体结构、审阅各分册及《教学参考书》的文稿。董启明、杨会兰负责《读写教程B级(上、下)》的主编修订工作;杨会兰负责《读写教程B级(上)》学生用书和《读写教程B级教学参考书》前12课的修订工作,屈晓丽负责《读写教程B级(下)》学生用书和《读写教程B级教学参考书》后12课的修订工作。王贵明、许建平负责《读写教程A级(上、下)》的主编修订工作,许建平负责全部翻译内容的修订增补及配套练习;朱蔓负责《读写教程A级教学参考书》上册部分修订,纪爱梅负责《读写教程A级教学参考书》下册部分的修订;许建平、李华山对全部课文中各单元的译文做了审校、修订。

由于时间和水平有限,本教材错讹之处在所难免,敬请各位专家、同仁及读者指正。

王贵明 许建平

2007年12月

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目 录

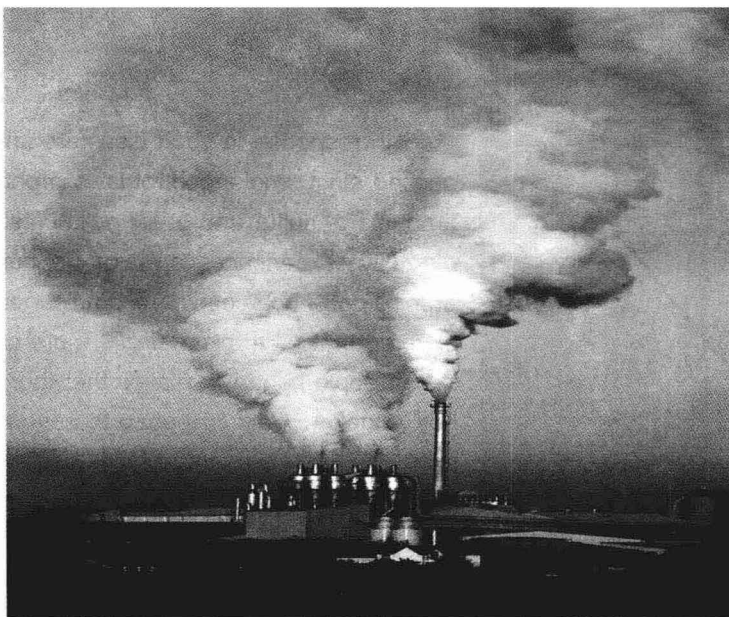
Unit 13	Text A History of Air Pollution	1
	Text B Environment	6
	GRAMMAR 名词从句	9
	WRITING 明喻 暗喻 借喻	10
	TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 12——代词it的翻译	12
Unit 14	Text A Hints on How to Succeed in College Classes(I)	16
	Text B Hints on How to Succeed in College Classes(II)	20
	GRAMMAR 定语从句	24
	WRITING 拟人 委婉语 含蓄陈述	24
	TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 13——被动语态的翻译	27
Unit 15	Text A What is the Internet and Why Should You Know About It?	31
	Text B The Success of the Internet	35
	GRAMMAR 同位语	39
	WRITING 应用文——传真	39
	TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 14——名词性从句的翻译	40
Unit 16	Text A A Body at Rest Tends to Stay at Rest	45
	Text B Slave to the Computer Screen	49
	GRAMMAR 时间从句和地点从句	52
	WRITING 应用文——私人信函	53
	TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 15——定语从句的翻译	53
Unit 17	Text A Why Language and Culture are Important?	57
	Text B Culture Shock	61
	GRAMMAR 条件、让步与对比从句	64
	WRITING 应用文——业务书信	65
	TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 16——状语从句的翻译	66
Unit 18	Text A Moving From an Off-line to an On-line Society	70
	Text B What Makes E-mail Different?	74
	GRAMMAR 原因、结果与目的从句	77
	WRITING 应用文——厂家介绍	78

TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 17——长句的翻译方法	79
Mid-term Sample Test	82
Unit 19 Text A What is the World Trade Organization?	91
Text B Whose WTO is It Anyway?	95
GRAMMAR 主谓倒装	98
WRITING 应用文——电子邮件	99
TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 18——翻译学习中的能力培养	100
Unit 20 Text A A Tale of Two Bills	106
Text B DVD for Rent	111
GRAMMAR 省略	113
WRITING 应用文——广告 (1) 商业广告	115
TRANSLATION 翻译技巧 19——翻译应试方法技巧	116
Unit 21 Text A Same Old Story: Girls Will be Girls	121
Text B We Will Shop Till We Drop	126
GRAMMAR it 句型	128
WRITING 应用文——广告 (2) 服务业广告	129
TRANSLATION 实用翻译操作 1——科技英语的翻译	131
Unit 22 Text A Picture Yourself a Winner	135
Text B The Making of a Superstar	139
GRAMMAR 否定	142
WRITING 应用文——商品介绍	143
TRANSLATION 实用翻译操作 2——英语信函的翻译	144
Unit 23 Text A The Brave New World of Free Agents	147
Text B May Day, May 1st	151
GRAMMAR 替代形式	154
WRITING 应用文——合同	155
TRANSLATION 实用翻译操作 3——合同的翻译	159
Unit 24 Text A Suit to Test Online Speech Right	162
Text B Finding a Niche in E-ducation	166
GRAMMAR 构词法	170
WRITING 应用文——产品使用说明书	172
TRANSLATION 实用翻译操作 4——说明书及指令的翻译	173
Final-term Sample Test	175

Unit 13

Warm-up Questions

1. Do you know any kind of air pollution? Make a list of them.
2. What kind of air pollution do you have in your region?
3. In your opinion, besides air pollution, what are the other kinds of pollution which are bad to people's health?



Text A History of Air Pollution

Air pollution has become increasingly common in recent decades and is often considered to be a new phenomenon; in fact, however, it is a very old problem. Since the Industrial Revolution, residents of many industrial communities have tolerated one type of pollutant-smoke in amounts that would be considered intolerable today. In the late 19th century the protests of citizens' groups against the smoke-loaded air of London were completely covered by the cry for industrial development at any cost. Complaints in other parts of Europe and in the United States received similar response, and although by 1912 most large U.S. cities had smoke-control laws, the laws were not strictly imposed. From the 1930's through the early 1950's, when the giving-off of smoke reached its highest point in the United States and elsewhere, air pollution was regarded as a trouble worthy of local attention only.

Several crises involving air pollution alerted the public to its potential dangers¹. In December 1930, about 6,000 residents of the Meuse River valley², an industrial region in Belgium, suddenly became ill with breathing diseases when a temperature change trapped polluted air above the region for a week; 60 died. In October 1948, Donora, Pa.³, a town situated in a deep-walled valley, was sealed in by fog for several days. Pollutants from its polluting factories accumulated in the motionless air above the town. Almost 6,000 people became ill with breathing disease and 20 died. Similarly, unusual weather conditions prevented scattering of pollutants in December 1952 when a fog covered most of England. Particularly affected were London and the Thames River valley, where many residents became ill with symptoms of both breathing and heart diseases⁴. Although the fog lasted only a few days, deaths continued to be high for weeks afterward and deaths resulting from the event have been estimated at 3,500 to 4,000 in number. The increase in the death rate was caused by the combination of sulfur dioxide and smoke from coal-burning and the fog. London had another pollution crisis in 1962.

In response to such disasters and to complaints against soot and smog, many cities passed strict smoke-control laws prohibiting the burning of soft coal, which contains large amounts of sulfur and other pollutants. In the 1950's, Pittsburgh, Pa.⁵, long known as a dirty city, experienced a major cleanup and redevelopment campaign that began with the prohibition of soft coal. London cleaned up soot and other particulates in the 1960's and discovered that, with cleaner air, more sunshine came through.

People began to realize that there are pollutants far more complex than smoke when Los Angeles, Calif.⁶, began to have continuous air pollution. The name "smog" was applied, but because Los Angeles uses virtually none of the fuels that produce smoke and because it is not foggy, smog (the word originally meant the combination of smoke and fog) was not really the correct name. The name stuck, however, and later, when scientists discovered that the eye-burning fog that often hangs over Los Angeles results from the combination of certain chemical pollutants in the presence of the abundant California sunlight, they modified the name to "photochemical smog".⁷

New Words & Expressions

resident /'rezɪdənt/	n. citizen 居民
pollutant /pə'lju:tənt/	n. 污染物质
intolerable /ɪn'tɒlərəbl/	adj. not tolerable 无法忍受的, 难耐的
protest /prə'test/	n. 主张, 断言, 抗议
load /ləʊd/	v. add weight to 装载, 装填; 使担负
complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/	n. 诉苦, 抱怨, 牢骚
potential /pə'tenʃ(ə)l/	adj. possible 潜在的, 可能的
breathe /bri:ð/	v. 呼吸
temperature /'tempərɪtʃə(r)/	n. 温度
trap /træp/	vt. catch 诱捕, 计捉, 设陷阱, 坑害
seal /si:l/	v. 封, 密封
accumulate /ə'kju:mjuleɪt/	v. collect 积聚, 堆积
motionless /'məʊf(ə)nɪs/	adj. not moving 不动的, 静止的
symptom /'sɪmptəm/	n. 症状, 征兆
sulfur /'sʌlfə/	n. 硫磺
dioxide /daɪ'ɒksaɪd/	n. 氧化物
soot /su:t/	n. 煤烟, 烟灰
particulate /pə'tɪkjʊlət, -leɪt/	n. 微粒
fuel /fjuəl/	n. 燃料
foggy /'fɒgi/	adj. of fog 雾的; 模糊的, 朦胧的

originally /ə'ridʒənəli/
 presence /'prezns/
 abundant /ə'bʌndənt/
 modify /'mɒdɪfaɪ/
 be regarded as
 worthy of deserving
 result from
 in response to
 clean up
 in the presence of

adv. at first 最初, 原先
n. being present in a place 出席, 到场, 存在
adj. rich 丰富的, 充裕的
v. make changes in 更改, 修改
 视为, 认作
 值得的
 起因于, 由……引起
 回答, 响应, 做出反应
 清扫; 整顿
 在……面前; 在(某人)眼前 (in sb.'s presence)

Notes to the Text

- Several crises involving air pollution alerted the public to its potential dangers.
 句中: involving air pollution 为现在分词短语做定语, 修饰 crises。
 alert sb. to sth. 使某人警惕某事, 如:
 The doctor alerted me to the danger of eating too much fat food.
- Meuse River valley (比利时) 莫日河谷
- Donora, Pa. Donora Pennsylvania (美国) 宾夕法尼亚州多纳拉市
- Particularly affected were London and the Thames River valley, where many residents became ill with symptoms of both breathing and heart diseases.
 此句为倒装句, 由于主语 London and the Thames River valley, where... 太长且较复杂, 所以将表语 affected 前置。
 Thames River valley (英国) 泰晤士河谷
- Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (美国) 宾夕法尼亚州匹兹堡市
- Los Angeles, Calif. Los Angeles, California (美国) 加利福尼亚州洛杉矶市
- ...when scientists discovered that the eye-burning fog that often hangs over Los Angeles results from the combination of certain chemical pollutants in the presence of the abundant California sunlight, they modified the name to "photochemical smog."
 本句中, 第一个从句 that the eye-burning fog ... 为 discovered 的宾语从句; 第二个从句 that often hangs over Los Angeles 为 fog 的定语从句。
 result from be caused by 由……产生、引起, 如:
 Let's hope that peace will result from our talks.
 photochemical combination of "photo- (light)" and "chemical" 光化学的

EXERCISES

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer each of the following questions or complete each of the following statements by choosing the best alternative A, B, C or D.

1. Since the Industrial Revolution, _____.
 - A. people in many industrial areas have put up with a great deal of certain pollutant-smoke which would be unbearable nowadays
 - B. people in many industrial regions have got rid of many unbearable pollutant-smoke
 - C. people who lived in the industrial regions have been forced to leave because of the unbearable pollutant-smoke
 - D. many residents of the industrial areas made a great deal of complaints against the intolerable pollutant-smoke
2. From 1930's through the early 1950's, _____.
 - A. the giving-off of smoke reached its highest point and therefore air pollution was greatly controlled
 - B. air pollution attracted the attention of the general public, because the biggest amount of smoke was giving off
 - C. although the giving-off of smoke reached its highest point, air pollution only attracted local people's attention
 - D. in the United States, people began to pay much attention to air pollution caused by smoke
3. In the several crises involving air pollution mentioned in the text, people died of _____ diseases.
 - A. throat
 - B. hearing
 - C. eyesight
 - D. breathing
4. In response to the disasters and to complaints against soot and smog, many cities _____.
 - A. passed strict law to prohibit the burning of soft coal
 - B. cleaned up soot and other pollutants
 - C. cleaned up the air in order for more sunshine to come through
 - D. began a redevelopment campaign
5. The word "smog" was not suitable to describe the continuous air pollution in Los Angeles, because _____.
 - A. the pollution came from the sunlight
 - B. Los Angeles uses virtually none of the fuels that produce smoke and it is not foggy
 - C. the pollution came from certain chemical pollutants
 - D. Los Angeles has an abundant of sunshine

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- () 1. According to the author, air pollution has become quite common recently and therefore it is a very new phenomenon.
- () 2. In the late 19th century, although citizen's groups protested against the smoke pollution in the air of London, people were still in favor of the industrial development at the cost of pollution.
- () 3. The common feature of the several crises concerning air pollution was an unusual weather condition which caused a motionless air with pollutants above the particular area.
- () 4. The most serious crisis of air pollution happened in Donora, Pa., in October 1948.
- () 5. The most complex pollutant is smog, the combination of smoke and fog.

Vocabulary & Structure

I. Fill in the blanks with words according to the definitions.

1. _____ that can be allowed without protest
2. _____ statement of dissatisfaction
3. _____ that may come into existence; possible
4. _____ make greater in number or quantity
5. _____ plentiful; rich

II. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

1. John told me that there _____ (be) a car accident last night.
2. If only I _____ (have) more money, I could buy some new clothes.
3. This is the third time you _____ (be) here. What exactly do you _____ (come) for now?
4. He _____ (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up.
5. We _____ (wait) for her for two hours by the time she came.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He is generally regarded as the best student in the class.
2. The question is worthy of being discussed.
3. Success results from hard work.
4. The students are cleaning up their classroom.
5. He is calm in the presence of danger.

A Saying

Reading makes a full man;
conference a ready man;
and writing an exact man.
读书使人完美,谈话
使人机敏,写作使人
严谨。

Text **B** Environment

There is widespread public concern with water, air and soil pollution. The ultimate effect of inadequate wastewater treatment and downstream transfer of the associated problems is on the coastal zone. However, it is important not to lose sight of the fact that the first environmental priority for most families is a clean household that is an attractive place to live. Next comes the local neighborhood environment around their house and in their street. Only after these are all satisfied is there likely to be much concern with the area beyond, such as the city or rural environment as a whole. An important component of sanitation programs is therefore increasing user awareness of problems of environmental pollution and of local means that can be adopted to decrease negative effects of activities.

While many countries possess environmental legislation and regulations, lawful requirement remains a problem. This is often made worse by a lack of adequate monitoring systems and inadequate resources for monitoring and requirement by law. The result is that the environment continues to suffer due to inadequate treatment and disposal of wastes. A further difficulty is that national management of water and sanitation section activities is often very separated with many different departments responsible for a series of activities related to the environment.

Wider problems of regional and national water shortage and consequent environmental worsening have focused attention on the quantity of water used by different sanitation systems. In addition to moves towards improved reuse and recycling of wastewater, this is leading to calls for sanitation systems that use far less water than is presently the standard. There are a number of toilet systems that do not require water in order to function and interest in this area has gained force. It is perhaps important to view this problem within the overall context of water distribution, water conservation and water demand management where, for example, over 70% of water resources may be given to agriculture.

Some issues concerning the need for a clean environment on the one hand and improved health through sanitation on the other are not easily resolved. Potential pollution of groundwater from sanitation systems in urban areas is an example; arguments are around the acceptability of certain levels of groundwater pollution in order to achieve public health benefits from household toilets.

It is currently difficult to describe in detail what environments are most at risk from sanitation activities and to quantify complex "externalities" such as environmental protection in financial terms. There remain problems concerning regulation and who should pay the costs brought through imposing environmental standards.

ultimate/'ʌltimit/

inadequate/in'ædikwit/

associate/ə'səʊʃieit/

coastal/'kəʊstl/

zone/zəʊn/

priority/prai'ɔriti/

component/kəm'pəʊnənt/

sanitation/,sæni'teifən/

legislation/,ledʒis'leifən/

regulation/,regju'leifən/

adequate/'ædikwit/

disposal/dis'pəʊzəl/

consequent/'kɒnsikwənt/

worsen/'wɔ:sn/

move/mu:v/

recycling/'ri:saiκliŋ/

conservation/,kɒnsə'veifən/

groundwater/'graʊdwɔ:tə/

urban/'ɜ:bən/

acceptability/ək'septə'biliti/

quantify/'kwɒntifai/

externality/,ekstə:'næliti/

impose/im'pəʊz/

lose sight of

as a whole

due to

(be) responsible for

in addition to

on the one hand...on the other (hand)

adj. last 最后的,最终的

adj. not enough or proper 不充分的,不适当的

v. relate 使发生联系,使联合;交往,结交

adj. of coast 海岸的,沿海的

n. 地域,地带,地区,环带

n. 先,前;优先,优先权

n. part 成分

n. 卫生,卫生设施

n. 立法,法律的制定(或通过)

n. 规则,规章

adj. 适当的,足够的

n. 处理;处置,布置,安排

adj. 作为结果的;随之发生的

v. (make) become worse (使)变得更坏,恶化,损害

n. 行动,步骤

n. 回收

n. 保存,保持;守恒

n. 地下水

adj. 城市的,市内的

n. 可接受性

v. 量化;确定数量

n. 外形,外在性;讲究外表

v. 强加;利用,施加影响

不再看见,忽略,忘记

总体上

由于,应归于

为……负责,形成……的原因

除……之外

一方面……另一方面

EXERCISES

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer each of the following questions or complete each of the following statements by choosing the best alternative A, B, C or D.

1. For most families, the order of concern about environment is _____.
 - A. city, street, neighborhood, household
 - B. street, neighborhood, household, city
 - C. household, neighborhood, street, city
 - D. neighborhood, street, city, household
2. Which of the following is not among the reasons why the environment continues to suffer?
 - A. There is no strict requirement on environmental legislation and regulations in many countries.
 - B. There is a lack of adequate monitoring systems, and what's more, the resources for monitoring and requirement by law are inadequate.
 - C. National management of water and sanitation section activities is often separated among many different departments.
 - D. There are too many different departments responsible for activities related to the environment.
3. Facing problems of regional and national shortage of water and worsening of environment, people begin to _____.
 - A. pay attention to the quantity of water used by different sanitation systems
 - B. reuse and recycle wastewater
 - C. demand water management
 - D. conserve water resources
4. One of the potential pollution of groundwater in urban areas is _____.
 - A. water conservation
 - B. sanitation systems
 - C. industry
 - D. agriculture
5. The recent difficulty concerning environment comes from _____.
 - A. sanitation systems
 - B. water conservation
 - C. water resources
 - D. finance

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- () 1. People are more concerned about a clean household than the local neighborhood environment around their house and in their street.
- () 2. Many countries have environmental legislation and regulations as well as adequate monitoring systems and lawful requirements.

- () 3. We can solve the problems of water shortage by using sanitation systems that use far less water than the present ones.
- () 4. It is not easy to solve the problems between the need for a clean environment and improved health through sanitation.
- () 5. It is easy to explain the environmental dangers from the sanitation activities, but difficult to put the complicated environmental activities into financial figures.

GRAMMAR

名词从句 (Noun Clause)

名词从句包括主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句。由关系代词 (that, which, who, whom, whose 等) 和关系副词 (whether, if, when, where, why, how, what 等) 引导。

1. 主语从句

主语从句在句中做主语, 它的位置与陈述句基本结构中的主语相同。如:

That he will come to the discussion is certain.

主语从句放在句首, 句子常常显得比较笨重, 因此常把它移至句子之后, 而用 *it* 来做形式上的主语。如:

It is certain that he will come to the discussion.

It is strange that she did not come yesterday.

2. 宾语从句

宾语从句在句中做宾语, 它的位置与陈述句基本结构中的宾语相同。宾语从句可做谓语的宾语, 也可以做介词和非限定动词 (如不定式、动名词、分词) 和某些形容词的宾语。如:

Knowing that it was going to rain, they decided to work inside the house.

I want to know whether (if) you are going to take part in the meeting.

We should never pretend to know what we don't know.

3. 表语从句

表语从句在句中做表语, 它位于主句中的连系动词之后。如:

The question is whether we can finish our work by tomorrow evening.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by using appropriate relatives.

1. It is very likely _____ their group will get ahead of us.
2. _____ they will come hasn't been made public.
3. Could you please tell me _____ the book store is?
4. I don't know _____ these data are accurate.
5. That is _____ we put the discussion off.