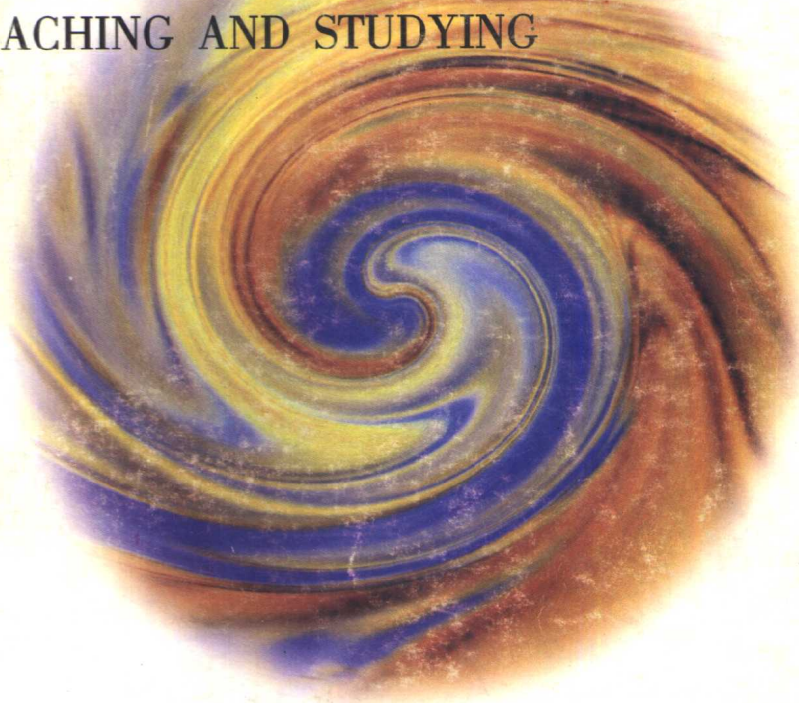


“PRACTICAL ENGLISH”
TEACHING AND STUDYING

主编:胡德清 张新民



第三册

《实用英语》

教 与 学

《实用英语》教与学

第三册

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前 言

《实用英语》是国家教委组织编写的一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教委 1993 年颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。《基本要求》规定:普通高等专科学校英语课程教学的目的是,培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能,使之具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

《实用英语》第一、二、三册由综合教程和泛读教程两部分组成,供第一阶段使用。第二阶段用《实用业务英语》,只有一册。全套共四册。

《实用英语》这套教材是我国高等专科学校英语教学的基本教材。湖南省教委已经下文,要求我省高等专科学校采用这套教材。目前,我省一部分高等专科学校已经使用。我省乃至全国高等专科学校逐渐采用这套教材作为英语教学的基本教科书将是必然趋势。

全国高等专科学校采用较统一的教材,我们认为有下列三方面的好处:1. 便于对高等专科学校的英语教学进行统一管理;2. 便于对英语教学进行统一的测试与检查;3. 有利于促进和保证我国大范围内高等专科学校英语教学质量的普遍提高。

为了更好地教好学好《实用英语》,为了圆满完成这套教材的教学任务并达到其要求,我们编写了这套《〈实用英语〉教与学》配套用书一、二、三、四册。这套配套用书既可供教师教学同步参考使

用,又可供学生同步学习参考使用。

这套《〈实用英语〉教与学》的各册主编是:第一册长沙工业高等专科学校张新民副教授、长沙大学胡德清副教授,第二册湖南税务高等专科学校刘孙炎副教授、湖南财经高等专科学校李金秀副教授,第三册胡德清副教授、张新民副教授,第四册李金秀副教授、刘孙炎副教授。湖南经济管理干部学院李延年教授担任全书主审。

我们编写这套《〈实用英语〉教与学》的目的是想为广大师生用好和学好《实用英语》这套教材提供一点帮助,使我省大学专科英语上一个新的台阶。但是,由于编写时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

编者

1996年5月

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第一部分 综合教程

Unit 1

Text A

A Payment Greater Than Money

I. Information Related to the Text

1. Louisville ky

Louisville, city in north central Kentucky, ky is the abbreviation of Kentucky. Kentucky is one of the states of America. The United States was originally made up of 13 states which had been the 13 English-American colonies. After winning their independence from the British in 1783, the thirteen independent colonies organized themselves into a union which was named the United States of America. Over a long period of time, America expanded enormously in territory. Now it has 50 states and some other territories.

2. the Holocaust

Holocaust usually a sacrifice or destruction by fire. The Holocaust is also used to refer to the Nazi slaughter of the European Jews.

II . Introduction

The author of the story is an industrious boy. At that time perhaps he was studying at an elementary school. After summer vacation he often helped his neighbor Mr. Ballou to mow lawns. He wanted to earn money by cutting grass. But Mr. Ballou did not pay him any money. One day Mr. Ballou said to the boy, I thought perhaps you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment. The boy was poor and he had no money to buy books. When he heard this, he was very glad. Mr. Ballou owned many books stacked everywhere. It was like a library. Obviously Mr. Ballou was a poor scholar and gave the boy a book *The Last of the Just*. When the clever boy got the book, he read all through the right. After finishing it, he got another book *Coming of Age in Samoa*. Although Mr. Ballou never paid the boy a dime for cutting his grass that year or the next, but at last the author could teach anthropology at Dartmouth college. From this we can see that a book, if it comes at right time may change the course of all that followed. It is the payment that is really greater than money.

III . Language Points

1. ...I had to remember not to cut down.

cut down: a) to bring down by cutting 砍倒, 杀伤

The big trees were cut down, and a new road was built. 那些大树都被砍倒, 修起了一条新路。

The brave soldier cut down his enemy. 那位勇敢的战士杀伤了他的敌人。

b) to reduce in quantity or amount 减少, 减低

My mother has told me to cut down (on) smoking and drinking. 母亲叫我少抽烟,少喝酒。

Prices of commodities are being cut down in our country, thus greatly increasing the purchasing power of the masses. 我国正在降低商品价格,这样就大大提高人民群众的购买力。

2. ...by the things stuck in the ground on purpose...

on purpose: a) intintionally; not by accident 故意

You sometimes hurt yourself by accident but you don't hurt yourself on purpose. 你有时会偶然伤害自己,但你会故意伤害自己。

"I'm sorry I stepped on your toe; it was an accident." "It wasn't! You did it on purpose." "对不起,踩着你的脚了,我是无意的。" "不,你是故意的!"

b) with a particular stated intention 有目的地;特地

They came here on purpose to see my grandma. 他们是专程来看望我奶奶的。

Mary has left the letter here on purpose for you to read. 玛丽有意把这封信留在这里让你看。

3. Mr Ballou fell into the last category and he always had a reason.

fall into: to belong to 属于,隶属

The world belongs to the enthusiast who keeps cool. 世界属于能保持冷静的热情者。

This word falls into the class of verbs. 这个词属于动词一类。

4. I figured him for a thin retirement check, maybe an injury that kept him from doing his own yardwork.

Keep sb. from doing sth.: to prevent sb. from doing sth. 使(某人)不做(某事)。

We must keep the children from going near the well. 我们一定要

不要让小孩到井边去。

We must do something to keep him from going to sleep. 我们得想个办法别让他睡着了。

5. I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse.

think up: a) conceive 构想, 虚构, 编造

Scientists first thought up the idea of the atomic bomb in the 1930'. 科学家在 20 世纪 30 年代首次有原子弹的构想。

There's no knowing what he'll think up next. 谁也不知道下一步他会编出什么花样。

b) to invent (esp. an idea) 想出(主意)

The prisoners tried to think up a plan for escape. 囚犯企图想出一个越狱的计划。

He was asked to think up a scheme that would save the situation. 他们要他想出办法, 来挽救这个局势。

6. It will be cleared up in a day or two.

clear up: a) to make clear or translucent; solve 澄清; 解决

The mystery hasn't been cleared up yet. 那疑团还没有得到澄清。

Who can clear up the problem for me? 谁能为我解决这个问题?

b) to remove; get rid of 清除

They cleared up road of snow. 他们清除了路上的积雪。

We have cleared up the misunderstandings between us. 我们之间误会已经解除了。

7. In the meantime I thought...

in the meantime: meanwhile; at the same time 其间; 与此同时

She will be back in the meantime. 他将在此期间回来。

Everal cutting the grass, and in the meantime Adam was

planting roses. 夏娃剪草, 亚当种玫瑰。

8. ...you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment.

a down payment; n. a part of the full price paid at the time of buying or delivery, with the rest to be paid later 定金; (分期付款的)

Have you paid them a down payment? 头次款付给他们没有?

Choose a diamond ring from among these for a down payment, please. 请从这些钻石戒中挑选一个, 权当付一部分款吧!

9. "Take your time," Mr Ballou encouraged.

take one's time (over sth); a) to use as much time as is necessary, not hurry 从容不迫, 慢慢来

Take your time over the job, and do it well. 这工作慢慢做, 把它做好。

Speed was important here, but he just took his time. 在这里速度是要紧的, 可是他却不慌不忙。

b) (ironic) use more time than is reasonable (反语) 浪费时间; 磨洋工

The workmen are certainly taking their time over the job. 工人们显然在那里拖延工作的时间。

The boss told the workers not to take their time. 老板吩咐工人们别磨洋工。

10. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, ...

seek out; to go in search of 搜寻; 找出

They sought out a shady spot where they might sit down and rest. 他们找到一个可以坐下来休息的阴凉地方。

They sought him out from among the crowd. 他们在人群中找到了他。

11. He raised his eyebrows cocked his head, regarded me appraisingly as

though measuring me for a suit.

as though: (=as if) as it would be if; as one would do if 好像, 仿佛

She speaks English as though she were an English woman. 她说起英语来好像一个英国人似的。

Thompson shook his head as if (he wanted) to say "No". 汤普逊摇头仿佛(想)要说“不”。

12. I was plunged into the aching tragedy of the Holocaust...

plunge into: a) to put suddenly into a liquid or substance. 突然投入水中, 投入

She plunged her head into the water. 她把头投入水中。

The firemen plunged into the building. 消防队冲进那座楼房。

b) to place suddenly in an unexpected; 使陷入

He was hopelessly plunged into debt. 他负债累累, 没有偿还的希望。

The room was plunged into darkness. 房间陷入黑暗中。

13. I nodded, and was presented with Margaret Mead's classic study in anthropology, ...

classic: a) of the highest quality 最佳的, 第一流的

long before his death, Tennyson's poetry had become classic. 早在坦尼斯去世之前, 他的诗便成为最优秀的作品。

Milton is a classic author. 弥尔顿是一位第一流的作家。

b) well known in the stated way 古典的, 经典的

Most of his later works have an obvious classic style. 他后期的大部分作品具有明显的古典派风格。

We should study the classic works of Marxism-leninism. 我们应该研究马列主义经典著作。

14. And I learned that summer that reading was not the innocent pastime

...

innocent: adj. a) free from guilt or wrong doing 无罪的

The jury declared him innocent. 陪审团宣告他无罪。

Is she guilty or innocent of the crime? 他有罪还是无罪?

b) (of people) simple; not able to recognize evil (指人) 单纯的; 不辨奸诈的

Don't be so innocent as to believe everything he says. 不要这么单纯而完全相信他说的每句话。

That old professor is as innocent as a newborn baby. 那位老教授如新生婴儿一般的天真无邪。

IV. Grammar Notes

条件状语从句 (adverbial clause of condition)

条件状语从句是表示前提或条件的从句结构, 分为真实条件状语从句 (adverbial clause of real condition) 和非真实条件状语从句 (adverbial clause of unreal condition): 前者所表示的条件是事实或者在说话人看来有可能实现的事实; 后者所表示的条件与事实相反或者在说话人看来不大可能实现的事情。条件状语从句常用 if, provided, providing that, assuming that, supposing that, on condition that, as long as, unless 等从属连词引导。

If he is not in the office, he must be out for lunch. 要是他不在办公室的话, 那一定是出去吃午饭去了。

If the dam had broken in the flood last year, there would have been great loss of life and property. 如果去年发洪水时水坝垮了的话, 生命财产一定会造成巨大损失。

Wood burns well unless it is wet. 木头如果不潮湿, 它就燃烧得好。

No flow of water occurs through the pipe unless there is a

difference in pressure. 除非水有压力差,否则水不会流过管子。

If you look at the moon, you may have many questions to ask. 如果你看着月亮,你可能有许多问题要问。

You may stay here as long as you keep silent. 只要保持安静,你就可以留在这里。

I will come provided that I am well enough. 只要我身体好,我一定来。

Supposing that you fail a second time, don't get disappointed, but try again. 假使你第二次又失败,别灰心,再试试。

If she had invited me yesterday, I should have gone to the party. 假如她昨天邀请了我,我就去参加宴会了。

If they didn't take physical exercise every day, they wouldn't be so healthy. 如果他们不是每天进行体育锻炼,他们不会这样健康。

If it rained tomorrow, our picnic would be put off. 万一明天下雨,我们的郊游就推迟。

V. key to the Exercises

EXERCISE 1 (Open)

EXERCISE 2

1. He got to know people by the flowers he had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass. He also learned something about his neighbour by their preferred method of payment: by the job, the month—or not at all.

2. Mr. Ballou was a nice old man, but he lived a poor life.

3. (Open)

4. He used to read what he could get from paperback rack at the

drugstore or what he found at home-magazine the backs of cereal boxes, comics.

5. Mr. Ballou recommended two books to the author, which is quite different from what the author used to read.

6. Refer to Paragraph 15.

7. Because the books he read struck him with such a great power that they changed the course of his life.

8. The author finally got books for the payment, but such a payment is greater than money, because it changed the course of all that followed.

EXERCISE 3

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

EXERCISE 4

14; know, earned; mowing; Having retired; was living; unable; payment; was motioned; cool; shaded; payment; bank; account; choose; downpayment; consciously; new; select; handed; entitled; overwhelming; give it up; finished; anthropology
lent; that; absorbed; what; anthropology; discovered; right; all; payment; greater.

EXERCISE 5

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1) ① | 2) owe sth. to sth. | 3) ② | 4) ② |
| 2. 1) ① | 2) ② | 3) ① | 4) ③ |
| 3. 1) n. ② | 2) n. ① | 3) n. ① | 4) v. ② |

EXERCISE 6

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. evaluate | 2. terms | 3. estimate | 4. earth |
| 5. lawns | 6. retired | 7. afford | 8. instead |
| 9. owed | 10. lent | 11. appeal | 12. simulated |
| 13. borrowed | 14. absorbed | 15. Eventually | 16. social |

17. arrangement 18. human 19. convinced 20. recults

EXERCISE 7

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. a. pays b. payment | 2. a. injury b. injured |
| 3. a. ignorant b. ignore | 4. a. represents b. representative |

EXERCISE 8

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. is cleared up | 2. new to | 3. fall into |
| 4. take time | 5. has adjusted to | |
| 6. seek out | 7. plunged into | 8. think up |
| 9. as though | 10. on purpose | |

EXERCISE 9

1. It is the first time I've ever spoken to him.
2. He was worried because it was the first time she had ever been late.
3. It is the first time you've ever made a complaint about it.
4. We were surprised, because it was the first time they had ever invited us to lunch.
5. The boy was delighted because it was the first time he had ever read anything like this.
6. The boy doesn't look very confident or comfortable, because it is the first time he has ever ridden a horse.

EXERCISE 10

1. We'll end the meeting here, provided (that) there are no further questions.
2. You can stay up late unless you feel tired.
3. We'll be late if the train doesn't arrive on time.
4. Unless he tells us who he is, we won't let him in.
5. I'd like to ask you some questions, unless you are busy.
6. We should have a good time, if we were to get good weather.