

全国成人高校·英语·

郭志强
杨源 主编

ADULT ENGLISH 4

● HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



全国成人高校

英 语

Adult English

(4)

郭志强 杨 源 主编

郑树棠 主审

高等教育出版社

(京)112号

全国成人高校
英 语
Adult English

(4)

郭志强 杨源 主编

郑树棠 主审

*

高等教育出版社出版

新华书店总店北京科技发行所发行

三河科教印刷厂印装

*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 10.75 字数 259,000

1990年10月第1版 1993年4月第4次印刷

印数 16 814—37 822

ISBN 7-04-003186-8/H·360

定价 4.75 元

编写说明

《全国成人高校·英语》第四册为本套教材的最后一册。其编写原则与前三册相同。教学时数为72学时。

本书共编有12个单元及2个复习练习。精读课文12篇,泛读课文24篇,所选文章出自近年来出版的英美原版书刊和报纸,其中科普文章13篇,人物传记6篇,经济贸易8篇,风光旅游4篇,文化和社会科学5篇。在题材内容上体现了文、理、工通用的原则并突出了知识性、趣味性和可读性;在体裁上有记叙文、小品文、对话、书信等多种形式。

全书总阅读量达16200词左右,其中精读量5400词左右,泛读量10800词左右。精读课文生词每课平均40个,泛读课文要求掌握的单词每课平均8个,全书共要求掌握的生词为674个,要求掌握的短语和词组78个。

本书在二三册完成基本语法教学的基础上,编排了倒装、强调、省略、It的用法、That的用法、As的用法、标点符号、长句分析等语法项目。在最后四个单元里,简要地介绍了基本的翻译技巧。

另外,本书的练习设计对前三册书中的某些形式作了调整,适当地增加了英汉翻译练习的比重,以体现成人外语教学的目的和特点。

为方便查阅,书末附有五项附录:英语前缀表、不规则动词表、短语和词组表、专有名词表和总词汇总表。

本书编写组成员有:天津机电工业学校郭志强(主编)、上海邮电职工大学杨源(主编)、济南职工工业余科技大学孙忻、西安远东机械公司工学院马如慧、广州职工工业余科技大学温才鉴、天津交通局职工大学马迎军。天津经济管理干部学院马洵也参加了后期的编写工作。

参加本书审稿的有：上海交通大学郑树棠副教授(主审)、上海工业大学张锡九副教授、上海造船工业职工大学赵振新、上海化工研究院职工大学顾沅。

在编写过程中，上海交通大学、济南市职工工业余大学等单位以及天津市广播电视大学张丽江同志给予了热情的支持和具体的帮助，在此谨表深切的谢意。

由于编者水平所限，书中定有疏漏或错误之处，欢迎批评指正。

编者

1990年2月

CONTENTS

UNIT ONE	1
SECTION ONE INTENSIVE READING	1
Recollections and Thoughts	1
SECTION TWO STRUCTURE STUDY	13
Inversion 倒装	13
SECTION THREE EXTENSIVE READING	15
I. An Outstanding Woman of Our Time ...	15
II. Shopping-bag Ladies.....	18
UNIT TWO	21
SECTION ONE INTENSIVE READING	21
Kent — “The Garden of England ”	21
SECTION TWO STRUCTURE STUDY.....	33
Emphasis 强调	33
SECTION THREE EXTENSIVE READING	35
I. The Problem of Acid Rain	35
II. Transport Facilities	38
UNIT THREE	41
SECTION ONE INTENSIVE READING	41
Carol, an Unpaid Director of “HOME”	41
SECTION TWO STRUCTURE STUDY	53
Ellipsis 省略	53
SECTION THREE EXTENSIVE READING	56
I. Family Life in England and Abroad	56
II. Barbara Brown	59
UNIT FOUR	63
SECTION ONE INTENSIVE READING	63

	Aluminium Is a Fuel for Tomorrow	63
SECTION TWO	STRUCTURE STUDY	74
	The Uses of "It" "It" 的用法	74
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	76
	I. Europe Moves to Hydrogen Fuels	76
	II. A Battery for Europe	79
UNIT FIVE	.....	82
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	82
	Countries Leading in Space Programs	82
SECTION TWO	STRUCTURE STUDY	94
	The Uses of "That" "That" 的用法	94
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	98
	I. American English and British English (1)	98
	II. American English and British English (2)	101
UNIT SIX	.....	104
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	104
	Uncle Sam as Debtor	104
SECTION TWO	STRUCTURE STUDY	115
	The Uses of "As" "As" 的用法	115
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	119
	I. A Message	119
	II. Talking about British Industry and Trade	121
REVIEW ONE	(Unit 1—Unit 6)	124
UNIT SEVEN	.....	142
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	142
	The Story of Sony	142
SECTION TWO	STRUCTURE STUDY	154
	The Punctuation 标点符号	154
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	159
	I. Simple Air-conditioning	159

	II. Fifth-Generation Computers.....	162
UNIT EIGHT		165
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	165
	The Factory of the Future	165
SECTION TWO	STRUCTURE STUDY	178
	Grammatical Analysis of Long Sentences	
	长句分析	178
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	183
	I. Computer Maps.....	183
	II. The Present and Future of Robots	184
UNIT NINE		187
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	187
	The Printed Word	187
SECTION TWO	THE TECHNIQUE OF TRANSLATION	
	I. The Selection of the Word Meaning 词义	
	的选择	198
	II. The Expansion of the Chinese Equivalents	
	for the Words and Expressions 词义的引伸	201
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	204
	I. The Development of Civilization	204
	II. Money and Banking	207
UNIT TEN		210
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	210
	The Age of Superstuff	210
SECTION TWO	THE TECHNIQUE OF TRANSLATION	
	The Translation of Sentences in Passive Voice	
	被动语态的译法	221
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	226
	I. Telex	226
	II. Radar	228

UNIT ELEVEN	.....	232
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	232
	She Ran the White House	232
SECTION TWO	THE TECHNIQUE OF TRANSLATION	
	The Translation of Attribute Clauses 定语从	
	句的翻译	245
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	250
	I. Chicago	250
	II. George Washington	253
UNIT TWELVE	.....	256
SECTION ONE	INTENSIVE READING	256
	The Mysteries of Business Letters	256
SECTION TWO	THE TECHNIQUE OF TRANSLATION	
	The Comparison and Translation of the Word	
	Order Between the English and Chinese	
	Language 英汉词序的比较和翻译 ...	268
SECTION THREE	EXTENSIVE READING	272
	I. Commercial Letters Dealing with the	
	Actual Operations of Buying and Sell-	
	ing.....	272
	II. Letters about Goods and Services	274
REVIEW TWO	(Unit 7—Unit 12)	278
APPENDIX I	A List of Prefixes	298
APPENDIX II	A List of Irregular Verbs	299
APPENDIX III	Phrases and Expressions	303
APPENDIX IV	Proper Nouns	306
APPENDIX V	Vocabulary	311

UNIT ONE

SECTION ONE

INTENSIVE READING

Recollections and Thoughts

It is with emotion that I write of Soong Ching Ling for China Reconstructs, the magazine which she founded and which became so much a part of her rich and varied life.

In 1933 I first knew her at her home in Shanghai where I was taken by the writer, Agnes Smedley. From then on (over some years) until she left Shanghai for Hongkong at the end of 1937, in Hongkong until the end of 1941, and then in Chongqing, I was able to continue contact with her. After 1944, I worked in northwestern China, not seeing her again until the liberation when she opened the Asian-Pacific Peace Conference of 1952 which I came to the capital to attend.

Soong Ching Ling became secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was living temporarily in exile in Japan. Dr. Sun married her on Oct. 25th, 1915, and when he went back to Guangzhou to carry on the struggle there, she accompanied him, sharing defeats and victories in the long struggle.

For me the Shanghai of those years is full of memories of her. I shall never forget that morning in 1937 when she left Shanghai after its encirclement by the Japanese. It was a cold, gray day. She telephoned me to bring a hired car to her house, which I did. I found her standing by an open fire, beside which the two foreign ladies who were to occupy her house were having their morning coffee. Smiling and waving a pleasant goodbye to them, she walked swiftly to the taxi and got in, followed by her companion and housekeeper Li Ma and we drove to the Nanjing Road jetty, from which a tender was to leave to join an ocean liner anchored downstream. It was quite a walk from the car to the tender, and past Japanese gendarmes, detectives and the like who stared rudely. She simply took no notice of them, but chatted and laughed as I took her arm and we went through them, she with never a tremble, completely steady.

Out rushed the liner from the Yangtze River to the East China Sea. Thus she went to Hongkong. No sooner had she arrived at Hongkong than she began to work even harder. In Hongkong she formed the China Defence League which supported the Anti-Japanese War and our Gong He movement.

We shall never forget her. Her presence among us will continue.

New Words

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1. recollection | [ˌrekəˈlekʃən] <i>n.</i> | 回忆; 想起 |
| 2. emotion | [iˈməʊʃən] <i>n.</i> | 激情; 情感 |
| 3. reconstruct | [ˈriː-kənsˈtrakt] <i>v.</i> | 重建; 改建 |

4. magazine	[ˌmæɡəˈziːn] <i>n.</i>	杂志; 期刊
5. found	[faʊnd] <i>vt.</i>	建立; 创办
6. varied	[ˈveəriəd] <i>a.</i>	种种的; 多彩多姿的
7. writer	[ˈraɪtə] <i>n.</i>	作家; 作者
8. western	[ˈwestən] <i>a.</i>	西部的; 西方的
9. liberation	[ˌlibəˈreiʃən] <i>n.</i>	解放
10. peace	[piːs] <i>n.</i>	和平
11. conference	[ˈkɒnfərəns] <i>n.</i>	会议; 协商会
12. temporarily	[ˈtempərəriːli] <i>ad.</i>	暂时地
13. exile	[ˈeksail] <i>vt.</i>	放逐; 流亡
	<i>n.</i>	被流放(者); 住国外者
14. accompany	[əˈkʌmpəni] <i>vt.</i>	陪同; 伴随; 伴奏
15. defeat	[diˈfi:t] <i>vt.</i>	战胜; 击败
16. victory	[ˈvɪktəri] <i>n.</i>	胜利
17. struggle	[ˈstrʌɡl] <i>n.</i>	斗争; 奋斗
18. encirclement	[inˈsəːklmənt] <i>n.</i>	包围
19. gray = grey	[ɡrei] <i>a.</i>	阴沉的; 灰色的
20. telephone	[ˈtelɪfəʊn] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	打电话
	<i>n.</i>	电话(机)
21. lady	[ˈleɪdi] <i>n.</i>	女士; 小姐; 夫人
22. occupy	[ˈɒkjupaɪ] <i>vt.</i>	占; 占用; 占领
23. swiftly	[ˈswɪftli] <i>ad.</i>	快; 迅速地
24. housekeeper	[ˈhaʊski:pə] <i>n.</i>	女管家; 主妇
25. jetty	[ˈdʒeti] <i>n.</i>	码头; 栈桥
26. tender	[ˈtendə] <i>n.</i>	小船; 舢板
27. downstream	[ˈdaʊnˈstri:m] <i>ad.</i>	在下游; 顺流地

28. gendarme	[ˈʒɑːnda:m] <i>n.</i>	宪兵
29. detective	[diˈtektiv] <i>n.</i>	密探, 侦探
30. stare	[steə] <i>vt.</i>	凝视, 盯着看
31. rudely	[ˈruːdli] <i>ad.</i>	粗野地, 无礼地
32. chat	[tʃæt] <i>vi.</i>	闲谈
33. tremble	[ˈtreɪbl] <i>n.</i>	发抖
34. rush	[rʌʃ] <i>vt. & vi.</i>	冲, 速行
35. thus	[ðʌs] <i>ad.</i>	如此
36. defence	[diˈfens] <i>n.</i>	保卫, 防护
37. league	[liːg] <i>n.</i>	同盟, 联盟
38. presence	[ˈprezns] <i>n.</i>	存在, 出席

Proper Nouns

1. Soong Ching Ling 宋庆龄
2. China Reconstructs 《中国建设》(中国出版的外文杂志)
3. Agnes Smedley [ægnis ˈsmedli] 艾格尼斯·史沫特莱
4. Hongkong (Hong Kong) [ˈhɒŋ ˈkɒŋ] 香港
5. Chongqing 重庆
6. Asian-Pacific Peace Conference of 1952
1952年亚太地区和平会议
7. Dr. Sun Yat-sen 孙逸仙博士
8. Japan [dʒəˈpæn] 日本国
9. Guangzhou 广州
10. Nanjing Road 南京路
11. the Yangtze River [ˈjæŋtʃi ˈrivə] 扬子江(即长江)
12. the East China Sea 东海
13. the China Defence League 中国保卫大同盟
14. the Anti-Japanese War 抗日战争

Phrases and Expressions

1. from then (now) on 从那时(现在)起
2. in north-western China 在西北地区
3. in exile 在流亡中
4. carry on 继续进行
5. and the like 之类, 之流; 等(比etc. 郑重一些)

Notes

1. 本课课文作者为著名新西兰作家和诗人路易·艾黎 (Rewi Alley)。
2. 本课课文中的汉语人名、地名拼法, 一律沿用原文。
3. It is ... that ... 是一种强调句式, 用以强调句中某一成分, 其句型为: It is (was) + 被强调成分 + that (或 who, whom) + 其它成分
e.g. It was Mr. Brown that (或 whom) I met in the Food Street yesterday.

4. I was able to continue contact with her.

我能继续同她接触。

句中contact 是名词, “contact with her” 在句中作continue 的宾语。

5. She simply took no notice of them, but chatted and laughed as I took her arm and we went through them, she with never a tremble, completely steady.

句中 she with never a tremble, completely steady 是独立主格结构作状语, 表示伴随状况。这一独立主格结构由代词she + 形容词 steady 组成。with never a tremble 是介词短语, 修饰 she。completely 修饰 steady。

e.g. The children were watching the play, their eyes filled with tears wide open.

孩子们看着戏，眼睛里含着泪水，睁得大大的。

We all went home, he remaining behind.

我们都回家去了，而他却留下来了。

Exercises

Comprehension

A. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Write T or F in the brackets. Then correct the false statements and give line references to support your corrections:

- () 1. The China Defence League formed in Hongkong by Soong Ching Ling supported the Anti-Japanese War.
- () 2. "China Reconstructs" was founded by Rewi Alley to support Gong He.
- () 3. In 1937, Agnes Smedley helped to arrange Soong Ching Ling to leave Shanghai successfully.
- () 4. With the help of Rewi Alley Agnes Smedley got to know Soong Ching Ling in Shanghai.
- () 5. Soong Ching Ling married Dr. Sun on Oct. 25th, 1915 and she always kept his company through defeats and victories.

B. Choose the right answer:

- 1. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen was living temporarily in exile in _____, Soong Ching Ling became his _____.
 - a. the U.S., wife
 - b. Japan, wife
 - c. Hongkong, secretary
 - d. London, secretary

2. After 1944, Rewi Alley did not see _____ again until _____.

- a. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1949 b. Agnes Smedley, 1952
c. Soong Ching Ling, 1952 d. Nanjing Road, 1949

3. The Asian-Pacific Peace Conference was held in _____ in _____.

- a. Japan, 1915 b. China, 1937
c. Shanghai, 1937 d. Beijing, 1952

4. This article is written after Soong Ching Ling was _____ and it is very likely published in _____.

- a. passed away, a novel
b. left Shanghai, a newspaper
c. passed away, China Reconstructs
d. left Japan, a magazine

C. Answer these questions:

1. How can you prove that Soong Ching Ling was never afraid of defeats or enemies?
2. What did Soong Ching Ling do during the Anti-Japanese War?
3. What impresses you the most after reading the article?

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with the following words and change the forms when necessary. Each word can only be used once:

swiftly, magazine, rush, encirclement, chat

1. I'll remember very well that morning in 1937 when Soong Ching Ling left Shanghai after its _____ by the Japanese.
2. Our teacher told us, "time flies _____."

3. "China Daily" is not a _____ but a newspaper.
4. He _____ out of the house to save a child from a traffic accident.
5. Several detectives were standing at the gate and _____ with each other.

B. Match the explanations in the right column with the words in the left column:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. capital | a. a large ship or aircraft of a transportation line |
| 2. liner | b. a strong feeling of any kind such as love, fear, joy, etc. |
| 3. tender | c. an island country off the East coast of Asia |
| 4. emotion | d. a colour between white and black |
| 5. gray | e. a small ship which carries supplies and passengers to and from large ships |
| 6. Japan | f. town or city where the government of a country, state or county is carried on |
| 7. housekeeper | g. a woman hired to manage a house and direct the servants |

C. Find the pairs of words that are opposite in meaning:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. continue | a. war |
| 2. hire | b. leave |
| 3. laugh | c. slow |
| 4. swift | d. dismiss |
| 5. arrive | e. stop |
| 6. peace | f. politely |
| 7. rudely | g. cry |