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高等师范专科学校教育学院协编教材



主 编 姚 文 祥

英语精读

第 一 册

ENGLISH
INTENSIVE
BOOK ONE



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前言

我们邀请了云、贵、川三省富有教学经验的教师，对三省当前中学英语的教学情况和师专、教育学院英语专业学生在校学习与毕业后从事英语教学的实践进行了调查研究，对国内各种英语精读课教材进行了分析并吸取各家之长、按照师专、教育学院英语专业精读课教学大纲的要求，编写出这套教材。其主要对象是师专、教育学院的英语专业学生。这套教材共分四册，供两学年使用。在编写时，我们在注意思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性的同时，针对师专、教育学院的特点，加强了英语的基础训练，强调了语言的规范化与实际教学能力的培养。课文尽量选用当代英美原著，个别课文出于难易度循序渐进的考虑以及语法要点的妥善安排，作了少量的删节或更动，课文内容力求丰富多彩，以期学生从多方面扩大词汇量，熟悉不同用语，增长与英语有关的知识。课文注释侧重于背景知识、修辞知识、原典来故、习语、俚语、外来语、非正规语言现象以及长难句的简明分析与释义，随着学习的深入，注释还增加了赏析性的提要。第一册注释以及汉语为主，从第二册起，注释以英语为主。

配合课文我们安排了语法要点与语音知识，它们按一定体系循序渐进但不求全求细，不能取代语法课与语音课，而是为了与这两门课更好地衔接和配合。

每课的练习包括语音、语法、针对课文的提问、词汇和书法各项。有的可以结合课堂教学作为口头练习，有的需作书面练习，在我们编写的教师用书中，将附每课练习的参考答案。

在编写这套教材时，除基础训练与实际教学能力的培养外，我们也考虑了学生语言交际能力的培养。针对师专、教育学院英语专业学生语用能力较弱、使用语言不够得体的情况，我们在第一册中每课课文之前编写了一段对话，这虽然不可能进行大量的语言交际能力的训练，但也可给学生一定的语用知识，有助于提高学生的语用能力。

教材中还附有英语歌曲、谚语和补充阅读材料，这不仅是为了增加趣味性，而是出于对英语专业师范生将来教学实际需要的考虑。

在教材的编写过程中，我们使用电脑对教材的难易度和编排的循序渐进进行了测试和处理。

由于我们水平有限，谬误之处在所难免，恳请同行教师批评指正，以期进一步修改。

参加本教材编写的同志有姚文详、张豫光、姜可立、杜云峰、傅仲湘、李宁、霍金根、谭昌光、李家圣、陈其洪、周维能、柳吉良、王晓璐、程朝勇、王萍滔、许成群、李竹筠等同志。云、贵、川三省的教委和西南师范大学出版社的同志给予我们热情的支持和关怀，这里我们表示衷心的感谢。

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Lesson One

Dialogue

Pleased to Meet You

Tom, an exchange student from Britain, meets his Chinese friend Xiaoming on campus.

T: Hello, Xiaoming! How are you?

X: I'm fine, thanks. And you?

T: Fine. It's a nice day, isn't it?

X: Yes, it is. We don't have much rain here in autumn and the sky is always clear.

T: Oh, your English is really improving.

X: Thank you for saying so. I do feel it is. I've been working hard.

(Professor Johnson and his daughter Mary come.)

T: Xiaoming, let me introduce you to Professor Johnson from America. He is here to teach English literature. Professor Johnson, this is my friend Xiaoming.

X: Pleased to meet you, Professor Johnson.

Welcome to our university.

J: Thank you. I am pleased to meet you, too.

This is my daughter Mary. She is learning Chinese.

X: That's great. How do you do?

M: How do you do?

T: Xiaoming, I am going to show them around the campus. Will you come and have tea with us this afternoon?

X: All right. See you then!

Others: See you!

Notes: 英美国家的人见面打招呼 and 寒暄的方式与中国人不同。他们一般不用“上哪儿去?”“吃饭了没有?”等说法,常以天气之类作为寒暄的话题。

Text

A Peculiar, Old American Custom

The trouble with foreign people in this country is that they take everything Americans say literally. I have a French friend named Michel Bernheim. I met him the other day on the street, and after the usual chitchat about Paris I said, "Give

me a call some time."

The next day he was on the line.

"Bonjour," he said, "It's Michel. You said to give you a call."

"I did?"

"Oui, don't you remember? I spoke to you yesterday on Pennsylvania Avenue."

"I didn't mean for you to give me a call right away. I was just finding a nice way to say goodbye to you."

"Then you don't want to talk on the telephone?"

"I can't think of anything to say, frankly."

"But you asked me to call you."

"You are right, Michel. Look, I'm terribly busy right now. Let's have a lunch some time."

"I would like that. When?"

"I'm not sure. Why don't you give me a holler?"

Two days later I heard someone calling my name from the sidewalk. I opened the window in my office and Michel was down below.

"What in the devil are you shouting about?" I yelled down to him.

"You said to give you a holler when I wanted to have lunch. How about today?"

"I'm busy today."

"Well, when can you have lunch? "

"I'm not sure. I'm tied up for the next three weeks."

"Why did you tell me to give you a holler when I want to have lunch if you were so tied up?"

"Michel, you've been around long enough to know when an American says, 'Let's have lunch some time,' he doesn't necessarily mean it. It's a pleasantry. You French say, 'Au revoir', and Americans say 'Don't call me, I'll call you.' "

Michel said, "I didn't mean to bother you."

"You didn't bother me. I'll tell you what. Let's check in with each other and have a drink one of these days."

"That would be great," Michel said.

I was sweating out a column the next day when the door opened and Michel stuck his head in.

"Now what? "

"I'm just checking in to see if you wanted a drink."

"Can't you see I'm busy? "

"I can see that now, but I couldn't before. I checked in with you."

"Michel, you're driving me nuts. You can't take everything we Americans say as gospel. The

only reason I said 'Let's have a drink some time' is because I wanted you to stop hollering under my window about having lunch together."

"All you have to do is tell me you don't want to see me," Michel said in a hurt voice, "instead of asking me to meet with you all the time and then breaking the date."

I felt badly. "You're right. I feel terrible about the way I've treated you. Our problem is that we're so used to say goodbye to each other with a promise we'll get together soon, that no one in this country expects the other person to keep it. We wouldn't be able to get anything done if we had lunch with everyone we accidentally met on the street."

"I understand," Michel said. "But if you change your mind, you have my card and you can call me."

"I don't have your card, Michel. That's another thing you don't understand. When Americans exchange business cards with each other, they usually throw them away when they get home."

Words and Expressions

peculiar [pi'kju:ljə] adj. 特殊的

literally ['lɪtərəli] adv. 逐字地, 按字面地
avenue ['ævinju:] n. 大街
frankly ['fræŋkli] adv. 坦白地, 直率地
terribly ['terəbli] adv. 非常地
holler ['hɒlə] v. & n. (美俚) 呼喊, 叫喊
to give sb. a holler
devil ['devl] n. 魔鬼
to be tied up 忙碌, 没有时间
necessarily ['nesisərili] adv. 必须地
pleasantry ['plezntri] n. 诙谐的笑话
column ['kɒləm] n. 报上的一栏, 专栏
bother ['bɒðə] v. 烦扰, 打扰, 使不安
to sweat out 辛苦地做某事
to check in 联系, 看一看, 证实一下
to stick in 伸进
to drive sb. nuts 使……烦恼
gospel ['gɒspəl] n. 福音; 真理
to take sth. as gospel 相信某事
accidentally [æksi'dentli] adv. 偶然地, 不意地
bonjour [bɒ'ʒʊr] (法语) 你好
oui [wi] (法语) 是的
right away (right now) (美口语) 就在此刻
break the date 失约
au revoir [ɔr'f'vwar] (法语) 再见

Notes

1. They take everything Americans say literally—
他们总是按字面意义来理解美国人所说的一切。
2. He was on the line— 他打电话来了。这里 line 是电话线的意思。如：
Hold the line, please— (电话) 请等一等。
3. I didn't mean for you to give me a call right away— 不定式结构 for you to give me a call right away 是 mean 的宾语。这类不定式结构的逻辑主语是由 for 加名词词组表示的。如：
It is not hard for me to give a bit of good.
It will be a mistake for us not to help them.
4. What in the devil are you shouting about? —
你在吼些什么呀？ in the devil 或 the devil 在口语中用来加强语气。如：
What the devil are you laughing at?
5. You've been around long enough to know...—
你在美国已经呆了这么长时间，应该知道 have been around 意为“经历”，如：
We have been around a lot. 我们经历了很多事情。
6. I'll tell you what. —我来告诉你该怎么办。这是口语中提出建议的一种方式。
7. ...said in a hurt voice—伤心地说：
这里 hurt 是 -ed 分词，意为“(感情上)受到伤害”

的”。

8. We're so used to say goodbye to each other with a promise…… 我们习惯于用……的许诺来相互道别。be used to 后面一般应接名词或 -ing 分词, 这里接 to say… 是非正规用法。

Grammar

名词词组 (Noun Phrase)

1. 以名词(或代词)为中心词加上包括限定词在内的各种修饰语的词组叫名词词组。如:

a bright summer day, the trouble with foreign people, everything Americans say

2. 在有多个修饰语的情况下, 名词词组的词序往往是:
限定词 + 描绘性形容词 + 类别词 + 名词中心词 + 介词词组 + 关系分句。如:

My new French friend from Paris,
who is named Michel Bernheim, always takes
everything we Americans say as gospel.

3. 名词的修饰语可以分为前置修饰语和后置修饰语:

- 1). 限定词 (enough 除外) 只能前置。如:

the other day

There's enough food for all of us.

There's food enough for all of us.

- 2). 形容词和名词用作名词修饰语时, 其位置通常在名词中心词前。如:

the usual chitchat

business card

- 3). 当名词中心词为 some, any-, no-与 body, one, thing 等构成的合成词时, 其修饰语通常后置。如:

somebody else

anything to say

everyone we accidentally met on the street

- 4). 介词词组, 较长的形容词词组, 关系分句, 同位语分句, 不定式结构, 较长的分词结构用作名词修饰语时, 一般后置。如:

the window in my office

a room more expensive than this one

a nice way to say goodbye

a French friend named Michel Bernheim

All you have to do is tell me you don't want to see me.

- 5). 某些形容词词组或比较结构用作名词修饰语时, 可以部份前置, 部份后置。如:

the easiest boy to teach

different production figures from those given earlier

4. 在某些结构中, 名词中心词及其修饰语可以为其它成分所分隔, 这叫非连续性修饰。如:

I met a man in the street wearing a blue suit
just now.

The story is told that he was once an actor.

Phonetics

元音和辅音 (*Vowels and Consonants*)

发音时声带振动，气流在口腔中不需克服各种封闭或阻碍者叫元音。如：

[a:], [ɔ:], [ɔi], [eə].

口腔的开合度和嘴唇的形状对元音发音影响最大。

发音时，气流在声道中声门以上的某一部位受到阻碍者叫辅音。发音时声带同时振动的辅音叫浊辅音。如：

[b], [d], [g], [ð], [ʒ], [z],

声带不振动的叫清辅音。如：

[p], [t], [k], [θ], [ʃ], [s]

元音的分类：

元音分单元音 (monothong)，双元音 (diphthong) 和三元音 (triphthong)。单元音只含一个音素，如：[i]，[e]；双元音则由两个音素合成，如：[ei]，[au]，[ɔi]；三元音由合口双元音加一弱元音 [ə] 构成，如：[eɪə]，[aɪə]，[ɔɪə]，[əuə]，[auə]，其中 [aɪə] 和 [auə] 较常用。

根据发音时舌的部位，单元音可分为：

前元音 (Front vowels) : [i:], [i], [e], [æ]

中元音 (Central vowels) : [ə:], [ə], [ʌ]

后元音 (Back vowels) : [u:], [u], [ɔ:], [ɔ],
[a:]

双元音可分为：

合口双元音 (Closing diphthong) : [ai], [ei], [ɔi],
[au], [əu]

集中双元音 (Centring diphthong) : [iə], [uə], [əə]

辅音的分类：

按发音方法，辅音可以分为：

爆破音 (Plosives) : [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g]

鼻音 (Nasals) : [m], [n], [ŋ]

摩擦音 (Fricatives) : [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z],
[ʃ], [ʒ], [r], [h]

破擦音 (Affricatives) : [tʃ], [dʒ], [ts], [dz],
[tr], [dr]

半元音 (Semi-vowels) : [j], [w]

旁流音 (Lateral) : [l]