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中等专科英语教程

第一册

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上海交通大学出版社

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中 等 专 科 英 语 教 程

第 一 册

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内容提要

本书是文、理、工各科通用的中专英语教材。编写中参考了各中专学校所使用的现行教材,并考虑了英语教学现状和实际水平,既重视思想教育,重视语言共核和语言规范,又体现了中等专业学校英语教学特点。

全套教程共分 4 册,内容丰富,题材广泛,知识性、趣味性和科学性兼容。可供各类初中专和高中专学校以及同等英语水平者使用。

中等专科英语教程

第一册

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前 言

经国家教委批准编写的《中等专科英语教程》由安徽部分高等学校专家及部分中专教师在安徽省教委职教处负责同志大力支持下合作编写而成的。

本教程重视语言基础教学,选材新颖、语言规范,以现代英、美等国的书刊文章为主;筛选的课文突出其课文的思想性、知识性、科学性、趣味性;从各个方面保证文理科的通用性。全套教程还具有整体性和系统性强的特点。

课文内容丰富,题材广泛,体裁有文学作品、科普作品,还有历史、文化习俗、故事等。练习内容丰富,形式多样,内容紧扣课文。

《教程》第一册以初中毕业生英语水平为起点,其难度基本上和高中一年级英语课本相当,精选课文 10 篇,并编入高中第一册英语课本中出现的语法,其练习的侧重点是立足于基本功训练。为配合课文教学,又选编阅读文章四篇,教师可根据实际教学需要选用。总词汇量为 500 个左右。

配音听力材料编排在教学参考书中,在教师指导下,可对学生进行初步的听力训练。本教程适合各类普通中专,技工学校及同等英语水平的自学者选用。

本册由马士卿副教授担任主编;马青平,莫瑞,李明霞担任副主编;吴娴华教授担任主审。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,错误及疏漏之处在所难免,望广大读者和同行专家批评指正。

使 用 说 明

《中等专科英语教程》全套书共 44 篇课文,每篇课文附有阅读材料和听力材料。听力材料编入《教学参考书》中。课文后面有课文注释、生词和短语表、词汇学习、语法(集中地出现在第一、二册中)练习。在第一、二册中,每 5 课后面编有复习练习;在第三、四册中,每 6 课后面编有复习练习。复习练习用于巩固前几课所学的内容。

对课时的安排我们有这样的建议:第一、二册共含 20 篇课文,每周安排 4 个课时的教学,每课用 5 个课时教完;复习课共安排 6 个课时,期中、期末考试安排 4 个课时。两册书大约共需要 24 至 26 周的教学安排。第三、四册共含 24 篇课文;每周开 4 个课时,每课教学需用 7 个课时;4 个复习练习安排 10 个课时,期中、期末复习考试安排 18 个课时。教师可根据各校的实际情况安排 10 课时精讲部分阅读材料。完成三、四册的教学内容大约需要 3 个学期。

为了便于学生巩固所学词汇及其有关知识,课文和阅读材料在题材上是相近的。阅读材料是以学生自学为主,教师可进行必要的重点讲解和检查。课时充裕的学校可精讲其中的一部分;课时不足的学校可安排学生课后阅读。总之,阅读材料作为教学机动内容,各校灵活处理,以避免少数学校吃不饱或吃不了的问题。

书后附有生词表和短语表,以备师生查索。

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Lesson One

Text The Life of a Hunter

This was an important day for Alatook, an Eskimo boy. He ate his breakfast quickly. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone. Because it was a very cold day, Alatook had to dress warmly. First he put on his fur-lined jacket. Then he put on his fur-lined mittens and boots to protect his hands and feet from the cold. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.

When Alatook stepped out of the house, the dogs barked and pulled on their chains. They had often gone with Alatook before, but today they had to stay home. They might scare the seals.

Stars still filled the sky. There was no sound. There was nothing but sky and ice and snow.

Before the sun came up, Alatook reached the area where he was going to hunt. He walked along the shore looking for seals. As he walked over the ice and snow, Alatook kept looking from side to side. Suddenly he stopped. He saw something dark far out on the ice. Could it be a seal? He moved on quietly. As he came nearer, Alatook could see better. It was a seal.

Immediately he got down on his hands and knees. He crept slowly along over the ice. All seals are nearsighted. If Alatook was very careful, the seal might mistake him for another seal. It raised its head and looked from side to side. Alatook kept moving his head from side to side too—just like the seal. Then he stopped and scratched the ice as seals sometimes do. The seal seemed to feel safe and did not move.

Alatook kept moving nearer. Then he raised his gun to his shoulder, took careful aim, and pulled the trigger. The seal's head fell forward onto the ice and did not move. Alatook got to his feet and ran to the seal. What a big one it was! The seal would provide meat for many meals, and it would provide skins and oil as well.

Alatook pulled the seal farther away from the shore and hid it in a safe place so that foxes or other wild animals would not get it. It was early yet. Perhaps he could

find another seal today. Then what a hunter he would be! He walked on, always watching for dark objects on the ice. The wind was cold, and his legs felt stiff. But there were no more seals to be seen.

At last Alatook got tired of looking. He walked back to his seal, took hold of it, and pulled it after him over the ice and snow. It was a long way home.

Alatook's sister was playing with her friends near the house. When she saw him, she stopped playing and ran to tell their mother that Alatook had killed a seal. Their mother hurried out of the house with a big knife to cut up the animal. A big fat seal would provide many things besides food. The large skin would make a cover for a boat, and there would be enough skin left for boots, jackets, or mittens.

That night Alatook smiled as he went to sleep. His family was proud of him. It had been a good day. Tomorrow he would try to get another seal.

New Words

1. hunter /'hʌntə/ n. 猎人
2. Alatook /'ælətuk/ n. 阿拉托克(姓名)
3. Eskimo /'eskiməu/ n. 爱斯基摩人
4. seal /si:l/ n. 海豹
5. fur-lined /'fɜ:laind/ a. 毛皮衬里的
6. mitten /'mitn/ n. 露指手套
7. bark /bɑ:k/ v. 吠叫(狗及狐狸)
8. scare /'skeə/ v. 恐吓; 惊吓
9. area /'eəriə/ n. 地区; 面积
10. shore /ʃɔ:/ n. 岸
11. creep /kri:p/ v. (crept, crept) 爬行
12. nearsighted /'niə'saɪtɪd/ a. 近视的; 近景
13. scratch /skrætʃ/ v. 抓
14. trigger /trɪɡə/ n. 板柄; 板机; 触发器
15. provide /prə'vaɪd/ v. 供应; 供给
16. stiff /stɪf/ a. 僵直的; 坚硬的; 不易弯曲的
17. shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ n. 肩; 肩膀
18. skin /skɪn/ n. 皮; 皮肤
19. chain /tʃeɪn/ n. 链子; 镣铐; v. 用铁链锁住

Phrases and Expressions

1. pull on 穿;继续拉(拖)
2. mistake...for... 错把...当作
3. provide...for... 为...提供
1. get tired of 厌倦;厌烦
5. be proud of 因...自豪
6. as well 也
7. pick up 拾起;捡起
8. take hold of 抓住

Notes

1. Then he put on his fur-lined mittens and boots to protect his hands and feet from the cold. 他又戴上皮毛衬里的手套,再穿上靴子以防手脚受冻。

句中 to protect his hands and feet from the cold 是动词不定式短语,作目的状语。

protect...from... 防止,保护。例如:

The tank was well protected from the cold. 水箱防护良好而未受冻。

2. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before. 最后他拿起日前就仔细擦洗干净的猎枪。

句中 he had cleaned so carefully the day before 是定语从句,修饰 the gun。

3. There was nothing but sky and ice and snow.

(周围)只有星空和冰雪。

nothing but... 常译成“只有”。例如:

There is nothing but a bed in the room. 房间里只有一张床。

4. Alatook reached the area where he was going to hunt. 阿拉托克来到了他要去狩猎的地方。

句中 where he was going to hunt 是定语从句,修饰 area。

5. He walked along the shore looking for seals. 他沿着海岸走去,寻找着海豹。

句中 looking for seals 是现在分词短语作状语。本句可改写成:He walked along the shore and looked for seals.

6. Immediately he got down on his hands and knees. 他立刻扑倒在地上。

7. If Alatook was very carefull, the seals might mistake him for another seal. 只要阿拉托克小心翼翼,那只海豹就会误认为他是另一只海豹。

8. Alatook got to his feet and ran to the seal. 阿拉托克站起来,朝那只海豹跑去。
got to his feet=stood up.

Grammar 定语从句

1. 基本概念:在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫作定语从句(the attributive clause)。

(1) We need comrades who have professional knowledge. 我们需要具有专业知识的同志。

(2) He picked up the gun which he had cleaned so carefully the day before. 他拿起那支前天擦洗干净的枪。

(3) Alatook reached the area where he was going to hunt. 阿拉托克到了他要去打猎的地方。

(4) I'll never forget the day when I joined the League. 我永远不会忘记我入团的那一天。

从以上例句中可以看出:定语从句必须放在被修饰的名词之后,定语从句所修饰的名词称为先行词。

上例中 comrades, gun, area, day 分别为各句的先行词。

定语从句必须由关系词连接。关系词含关系代词(例 1、例 2 中的 who, which)和关系副词(例 3、例 4 中的 where, when)。

关系词在从句中担任某一句子成分。如例 1 中的 who 在从句中作主语,例 2 中的 which 在从句中作宾语,例 3、4 中的 where 和 when 均作状语。

2. 关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which。

who 用以指人,在从句中作主语。例如:

That's the kind gentleman who took care of us before. 那位就是以前照料过我们的好人。

A friend who helps you in time of need is a real friend. 需要时帮助你的朋友才是真正的朋友。

whom 用以指人,在从句中作宾语,常可省略。例如:

He is a man (whom) everybody respects. 他是一个受到大家尊敬的人。

The young engineer (whom) you saw at the meeting yesterday knows three foreign languages. 你昨天在会上见到的那位青年工程师懂三门外语。

whose 用以指人或物,在从句中作定语。

Is there anyone in your class whose family is in Shanghai? 你们班上有家在上

海的学生吗?

We live in a house whose door faces to the south. 我们住在一幢门朝南的房子里。

which 用以指物,在从句中作主语或宾语。

Is this the dictionary (which) you are looking for? 这是你在找的那本字典吗?

Water is a liquid which is made up of oxygen and hydrogen. 水是由氢、氧组成的液体。

that 用以指物或人,在从句中作主语或宾语,作宾语时可省略。

This is a book that will give you a lot of useful knowledge. 这是一本将给你许多有用的知识的书。

The recorder (that) I use is made in Hefei. 我用的那台录音机是合肥生产的。

Who is the man that is speaking at the meeting? 会上发言的那个人是谁?

3. 关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词有 when, where, why 等,它们在从句中担任状语,不能省略。

when;

Do you know the right time when the meeting begins? 你知道开会的确切时间吗?

He was very happy on the day when he entered the university. 他上大学的那一天非常高兴。

where;

The moon is a world where there is no life. 月球是没有生命的星球。

why;

The reason why he is always late for class is rather simple. 他上课总是迟到的原因很简单。

This is the reason why I don't want to go with you. 这是我不愿意与你一起去的原因。

Word Study

1. dress /dres/ n., v.

(1) 衣着 n.

Women usually pay more attention to dress than men do. 女子通常比男子更注意衣着。

Who is that girl in the red dress? 那穿红衣服的姑娘是谁?

(2) 给...穿衣 vt.

She had to dress the baby every morning. 每天早晨她得给孩子穿衣服。

The child is too young to dress himself. 那孩子太小, 不会自己穿衣服。

常用被动结构, 表示“穿着状态”。

The girl was dressed in white (black). 那女孩穿着一身的白(黑)衣。

He was dressed as a sailor. 他打扮成一个水手。

(3) 穿衣服; 穿礼服; 打扮; 整装 vi.

Alatook had to dress warmly. 阿拉托克得穿得暖暖的。

Get up and dress quickly. 快起床, 把衣服穿好。

dress 只用于“穿衣”, 不能表示“穿戴”(鞋, 帽或其他东西)。下面句子均不能用 dress:

Put on your hat, or you'll catch a cold. 戴上帽子, 要么你会感冒的。

He put on his glasses to read the letter. 他戴上眼镜看信。

She was wearing a ring (a pair of dark glasses). 她戴着一只戒指(一副眼镜)。

2. provide /prə'vaɪd/ v. (常与 for 或 with 连用)

(1) provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供某物, 供应某物

They provide everything necessary for travellers. 他们为旅游者们提供一切必要的东西。

Peasants provide grain and vegetables for us. 农民们为我们提供粮食和蔬菜。

(2) provide sb. sth. with sth. (以某物)供给某人或(以某物)装备另一物

We provided him with money and clothes. 我们为他提供了钱和衣物。

Sheep provide us with food and wool. 羊为我们提供食肉和羊毛。

The skilled worker provides a car with radio. 那位技工给汽车装上无线电设备。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions

1. Why was that day important for Alatook?

2. What happened when Alatook stepped out of the house? Why?

3. Did Alatook go hunting before or after the sun came up?

4. Why did Alatook suddenly stop as he walked over the ice and snow?
5. What did Alatook do when he found the seal?
6. What happened after Alatook pulled the trigger?
7. What would the seal provide?
8. Why did Alatook hide the seal in a safe place?
9. How did Alatook get the seal home?
10. What did Alatook's sister do when she saw him? How about his mother?

I. Comprehension exercise

Tell whether each of the following sentences is true or false according to the text:

1. Alatook often went hunting for seals alone.
2. That day the dogs had to stay home because Alatook did not like these dogs.
3. Alatook left the house as soon as the sun came up.
4. Alatook kept looking from side to side and suddenly he saw a seal far out on the ice.
5. Alatook moved his head from side to side and then scratched the ice as seals sometimes do so that the seal seemed to feel safe.
6. Alatook got one seal after another that day.
7. Alatook's house was far away from the area where he was going to hunt.
8. A big fat seal would provide nothing but food.
9. Alatook's sister was the first one to see Alatook's seal.
10. Alatook felt unhappy because he didn't get another seal.

II. Rewrite the following sentences, using words or phrases in the text to replace the underlined parts

1. For the first time he was going to hunt seals by himself.
2. Before the sun rose, Alatook reached the area where he was going to hunt.
3. Immediately he knelt and put his hands on the ground.
4. He moved with his body close to the ground slowly along over the ice.
5. Alatook stood up and ran to the seal.
6. Then he put on his fur-lined mittens and boots to prevent his hands and feet from the cold.
7. They might frighten the seals.

8. At last Alatook had no more interest in looking.

IV. Match the words given under A with the opposite meanings given under B

A

1. farsighted
2. take off
3. quickly
4. careless
5. push
6. go to sleep
7. light
8. pick up
9. tame
10. dangerous

B

- a. slowly
- b. wake up
- c. put on
- d. nearsighted
- e. careful
- f. safe
- g. pull
- h. wild
- i. dark
- j. put down

V. Join each pair of the sentences, using a relative pronoun or adverb

1. He is the teacher.

The teacher teaches us physics.

2. We are discussing the lecture.

Mr. Wang gave the lecture yesterday.

3. These are new tractors.

The plant made the tractors for the peasants.

4. The moon is a satellite.

The moon goes around the earth.

5. The girl is the youngest student in our class.

The girl's name is Mary.

6. He will never forget the day.

He joined the Army on the day.

7. A laboratory is a place.

We do experiments in a laboratory.

8. This is the reason.

She will not come to the meeting for the reason.

V. Complete the following sentences with attributive clauses

1. I was the only person in my office _____ (被邀请的).
2. October 1, 1949 is the day _____ (中华人民共和国诞生的).
3. This is the factory _____ (我父亲曾在那儿工作的).
4. All the students can sing the English song _____ (他们老师昨天教他们的).
5. The man _____ (正在实验室做实验的) is our chemistry teacher.
6. The area _____ (阿拉托克要去打猎的) was far away from his house.
7. Alatook hid the seal in a safe place _____ (离海岸很远的).

VI. Translate the following sentences into English

1. 她虽是单身一人,但并不感到孤寂。(alone, lonely)
2. 他戴着一副墨镜以保护眼睛不受阳光的刺激。(protect...from)
3. 除了星期天以外,我们每天都去那儿。(but)
4. 白求恩同志不仅是一位著名的大夫,而且也是一位伟大的共产主义战士。(as well)
5. 老师为我们提供了大量的参考资料。(provide)
6. 天天吃同样的饭菜,我们都吃厌了。(be tired of...)
7. 除了英语之外,我们还要学习其他的课程。(besides)

Lesson Two

Text Shakespeare

For any Englishman, there are never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist. Only one name can possibly suggest itself to him; that of William Shakespeare. Every Englishman has some knowledge, however slight, of the work of our greatest writer. All of us use words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings that have become part of the common property of English-speaking people. Most of the time we are probably unaware of the source of the words we use, rather like the old lady who was taken to see a performance of Hamlet and complained that 'it was full of well-known proverbs and quotations'!

Shakespeare, more perhaps than any other writer, made full use of the great resources of the English language. Most of us use about five thousand words in our normal employment of English; Shakespeare in his works used about twenty-five thousand! There is probably no better way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare uses it. Such a study is well worth the effort, even though some aspects of English usage, and the meaning of many words, have changed since Shakespeare's day.

It is strange that we should know comparatively little about the life of the greatest English author. We know that Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon, and that he died there on April 23, 1616. He almost certainly attended the Grammar School in the town, but of this we cannot be sure. We know he was married there in 1582 to Anne Hathaway and that he had three children, a boy and two girls. We know that he spent much of his life in London writing his masterpieces. But this is almost all that we know.

However, what is important about Shakespeare's life is not its incidental details but its products, the plays and the poems. For many years scholars have been trying to add a few facts about Shakespeare's life to the small number we already possess and for an equally long time critics have been theorizing about the plays. Sometimes,