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孙建昌 王 颖 主编



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前 言

这套《英语》教程，是为中共山东省委党校干部业余教育学院本科班学员学习基础英语而编写的，分上、下两册，可供两个学期使用。

本教程从培养学员的基本会话能力入手，以扩大词汇量和提高阅读理解能力为重点，兼顾对基础英语语法的系统讲解，内容注重思想性、可读性和实用性，目的是培养学员具有一定的口语交际能力和较强的读写能力，并为日后进一步提高英语水平打下扎实的基础。

下册共12个单元。每个单元均由会话、课文、语法、练习四部分组成。会话内容紧密结合实际生活场景，语言地道、实用；课文部分题材丰富，可读性强，语言规范，是各单元的核心内容；语法部分则对基础英语语法进行了梳理和归纳，内容简洁、系统。为便于学员自学，对话和课文部分都附有注释。练习则是针对对话、课文和语法部分的内容设计的。

本教程由孙建昌、王颖主编。下册的编写者（以姓氏笔画为序）是：王颖（7~8单元）、孙西辉（9~10单元）、孙建昌（1~2单元）、吕虹（5~6单元）、吴学丽（3~4单元）、赵纪萍（11~12单元）。总词汇表和短语辑录由孙西辉编写，参考译文及练习答案由相应单元的编者编写。

本教程在编写过程中得到了中共山东省委党校干部业余教育

学院领导和教材科的大力支持，谨此致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限，书中难免有疏漏与错误之处，热切期望使用本教程的教师和学员提出宝贵意见，以便修改。

编 者

2007 年 3 月

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Unit 1

Dialogue

Making a Flight Reservation^①

Woman: Northwest Airlines. May I help you?

Man: Yes, I'd like to make a reservation. Do you have any flight for New York on December 20th?

Woman: Yes, there is one. It's Flight No. 586, which departs^②from here at 10:50 a. m. and arrives at 6:50 p. m., local time.

Man: That's OK. Are there still any seats available on that flight?

Woman: Yes, there are. May I know your name, please?

Man: Jerry Grant.

Woman: Jerry Grant. What class do you prefer?

Man: Economy, please.

Woman: All right, and the fare^③ will be \$1,250.

Man: I see.

Woman: Let me check with you again. Flight No. 586 for New York, December 20th, economy, Mr. Jerry Grant. Is that right?

Man: That's right, thanks a lot.

① reservation [ˌrezə'veɪʃən] *n.* 预订, 预约

② depart [dɪ'pɑ:t] *vi.* 离开, 出发

③ fare [feə] *n.* 票价, 费用

Notes

1. Northwest Airlines (美国) 西北航空公司
2. Are there still any seats available on that flight? 该航班还有座位吗?

Text

Can I Buy an Hour of Your Time?

A man came home from work late again, tired and irritated, to find his 5-year-old son waiting for him at the door. ¹ “Daddy, may I ask you a question?”

“Yeah, sure, what is it?” replied the man.

“Daddy, how much money do you make an hour?”

“That’s none of your business! What makes you ask such a thing?” the man said angrily.

“I just want to know. Please tell me, how much do you make an hour?” pleaded the little boy.

“If you must know, I make \$20.00 an hour.”

“Oh,” the little boy replied, head bowed. ² Looking up, he said, “Daddy, may I borrow \$10.00 please?”

The father was furious. “If the only reason you wanted to know how much money I make is just so you can borrow some to buy a silly

toy or some other nonsense, then you march yourself straight to your room and go to bed.³ Think about why you're being so selfish. I work long, hard hours every day and don't have time for such childish games. ”

The little boy quietly went to his room and shut the door. The man sat down and started to get even madder about the little boy's questioning. How dare he ask such questions only to get some money. After an hour or so, the man had calmed down, and started to think he may have been a little hard on his son.⁴ Maybe there was something he really needed to buy with that \$10.00, and he really didn't ask for money very often.

The man went to the door of the little boy's room and opened the door. “Are you asleep, son?” he asked.

“No daddy, I'm awake,” replied the boy.

“I've been thinking, maybe I was too hard on you earlier,”⁵ said the man. “It's been a long day and I took my aggravation out on you. Here's that \$10.00 you asked for. ” The little boy sat straight up, beaming.⁶ “Oh, thank you daddy!” he yelled. Then, reaching under his pillow, he pulled out some more crumpled up bills.⁷

The man, seeing that the boy already had money, started to get angry again.⁸ The little boy slowly counted out his money, then looked up at the man. “Why did you want more money if you already had some?” the father grumbled.

“Because I didn't have enough, but now I do,” the little boy replied. “Daddy, I have \$20.00 now. Can I buy an hour of your time?”

New Words

irritate ['iriteit] *vt.*

使(某人)愤怒、烦恼或急躁
是

yeah [jeə] *ad.* = **yes**

reply [ri'plai] *vt.*

回答, 答复, 回复

plead [pli:d] *vi.*

恳求, 请求

bow [bau] *v.*

鞠躬, 点头, 弯腰

furious ['fjuəriəs] *a.*

愤怒的, 大发雷霆的

silly ['sili] *a.*

愚蠢的, 无聊的

nonsense ['nɒnsəns] *n.*

愚蠢的行为; 胡闹

march [mɑ:tʃ] *vt.*

使行进, 使前进

straight [streit] *ad.*

一直, 直接

selfish ['selfiʃ] *a.*

自私的

childish ['tʃaildiʃ] *a.*

孩子气的; 幼稚的

asleep [ə'sli:p] *a.*

睡着的; 睡熟的

awake [ə'weik] *a.*

醒着的

aggravation [ˌægrə'veiʃən] *n.*

恼怒; 恶化

beam [bi:m] *vi.*

眉开眼笑, 笑容满面

yell [jel] *vi.*

叫喊, 大喊

reach [ri:tʃ] *v.*

伸; 伸手

pillow ['piləu] *n.*

枕头

crumple ['krʌmpl] *v.*

弄皱, 压皱

bill [bil] *n.*

钞票; 账单; 票据

grumble ['grʌmbəl] *v.*

咕哝着说; 嘟囔; 发牢骚

Phrases & Expressions

calm down	平静下来; 镇静
ask for	请求 (给予); 恳求
be hard on	对……严厉, 苛求
sit up	坐起来, 坐直
pull out	取出; 拿出; 掏出
count out	数; 逐一地数

Notes

1. A man came home from work late again, tired and irritated, to find his 5-year-old son waiting for him at the door. 有位先生又是很晚才下班回家, 他感到又累又烦, 却发现五岁的儿子正在家门口等着他。

句中的 to find his 5-year-old son waiting for him at the door 是动词不定式短语作结果状语, 其中的 waiting for him at the door 又在不定式短语结构中作宾语补足语。另外, tired and irritated 作为插入成分, 用来说明主语所处的状态, 意思相当于 he (the man) was tired and irritated。

2. “Oh,” the little boy replied, head bowed. “噢”, 小男孩应道——一边把头低下了。

句中的 head bowed 是一个由名词 + 过去分词构成的独立结构 (又称独立主格结构), 作状语, 用来描述小男孩说话时的神态。

3. If the only reason you wanted to know how much money I make is just so you can borrow some to buy a silly toy or some other nonsense, then you march yourself straight to your room and go to bed. 如果你问我挣多少钱的目的, 只是为了借钱买一件愚蠢的玩具或者别的什么无用的东西的话, 那你趁早回自己的房间睡觉去吧。

句中的 you wanted to know how much money I make 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 reason; just so you can borrow some to buy a silly toy or some other nonsense 是表语从句, 其中的 just so 用来加强语气, 意思是“仅仅”、“只”。

4. After an hour or so, the man had calmed down, and started to think he may have been a little hard on his son. 大约过了一个小时以后, 他开始慢慢地平静下来, 感觉自己也许刚才对儿子过于严厉了。

句中 may + 动词的完成式表示对已经发生的情况的推测, 意思是“可能已经……”。又如:

They may have arrived at the airport. 他们可能已经到机场了。

5. “I’ve been thinking, maybe I was too hard on you earlier,” said the man. “我一直在想, 刚才我是不是对你太严厉了,” 这位先生说道。

句中的 I’ve been thinking 是现在完成进行时, 表示一个始于过去, 到说话的时候刚刚结束或仍在持续的动作或行为。又如: I’ve been waiting for the bus for half an hour. 我等车都等了半个小时了。

6. The little boy sat straight up, beaming. 小男孩一下子从床上坐起来, 满脸的高兴。

句中的现在分词 beaming 用作伴随状语。现在分词的用法详见第二单元的语法。

7. Then, reaching under his pillow, he pulled out some more crumpled up bills. 他随后又把手伸到枕头下面, 摸出了另外一些已经压皱了的钱。

句中的 *reaching under his pillow* 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

8. The man, seeing that the boy already had money, started to get angry again. 这位先生看到儿子原来早就有钱了, 就又开始生气了。

句中的 *seeing that the boy already had money* 是现在分词短语作时间状语, 在语意上相当于时间状语从句 *when the man saw that the boy already had money*。

Grammar

动词不定式

动词不定式通常由“to + 动词原形”构成。动词不定式能够在句子中充当各种成分, 而仍保留其作为动词的许多特点, 如可以有自己的宾语、状语等, 来和它一起构成不定式短语。

1. 动词不定式的句法作用

(1) 不定式(短语)作主语。例如:

To act like that is foolish. 那样做是很愚蠢的。

动词不定式作主语时, 许多时候都用代词 *it* 充当形式主语, 而将不定式(短语)置于句子后部, 从而保持句子结构的平衡。例如:

It is not an easy thing to master a foreign language.

要掌握一门外语不是一件容易的事。

有时候,为了说明动词不定式所表示的动作是谁做的,可以在不定式前面加一个由 for 引起的短语,借以指明不定式逻辑上的主语,这种结构称为“for...to...”结构。例如:

It is a great pleasure for us to be here this evening.

今天晚上来到这里我们感到非常高兴。

(2) 不定式(短语)作宾语。

动词不定式用作宾语的情形特别多。许多动词后面可以使用不定式作宾语,常见的有: like, want, wish, hate, prefer, hope, continue, manage, try, ask, offer, start, forget, promise, begin, decide, learn, agree, expect 等。例如:

Don't forget to lock the door when you leave the office.

你离开办公室时不要忘了锁门。

在复合宾语结构中,常用代词 it 充当形式宾语,而把不定式(短语)置于句子后部。例如:

They found it impossible to get everything ready on time.

他们发现要按时把一切都准备好是不可能的。

(3) 不定式(短语)作表语。例如:

The greatest happiness is to work for the happiness of all.

最大的幸福是为了所有人的幸福而工作。

The most important thing is to put theory into practice.

最重要的是把理论付诸实践。

(4) 不定式(短语)作定语。

不定式(短语)作定语时,一般只能置于被其修饰的名词或代词之后,而且,常和它所修饰的词形成逻辑上的动宾关系。例如:

I want to borrow some books to read during the vacation.

我想借几本书假期里读。

There is nothing to worry about. 没有什么好担心的。

(5) 不定式(短语)作状语。

动词不定式(短语)可以修饰动词、副词或形容词等,表示行为的目的、结果或原因。例如:

To do a good job, we must have the right tools.

要想把活干好,我们必须有合适的工具。(目的状语)

We found the room not big enough to hold so many people.

我们发现房间不够大,坐不下这么多人。(结果状语)

They are proud to be the young generation of China.

作为中国的年青一代,他们感到很自豪。(原因状语)

(6) 不定式(短语)作补语。

在“动词+宾语+不定式”结构中,宾语和不定式构成逻辑上的主谓关系,不定式表示的是宾语的动作或行为,充当的是宾语的补语。例如:

She asked me to call again a few minutes later.

她让我过几分钟再打电话。

如果不定式用在“be + 过去分词 + 不定式”的结构中,那么它表示的是主语的动作或状况,充当的就是主语补语。例如:

We were invited to visit their country. 我们应邀去他们国家访问。

2. 动词不定式的完成形式、进行形式和被动形式

“to have + 过去分词”是不定式的完成形式,表示不定式的动作发生在主要谓语动词所表示的动作之前。例如:

I'm sorry to have given you so much trouble.

很抱歉,给您添了这么多麻烦。

“to be + 现在分词”是不定式的进行形式,表示主要谓语动词的动作发生时,不定式表示的动作也在进行。例如:

He pretended to be listening carefully. 他假装在认真听。