

天津市成人教育教材

成人英语

(下)

*ADULT
ENGLISH*

王丽雅 / 主编

天津人民出版社



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前 言

《成人英语》教材是在天津市教委成教处的直接领导下,在天津市职教中心的组织下,依据《天津市成人英语教学大纲》,在各成人高校英语教研室教师的支持下出版的。该丛书是一套提高英语口语能力、注重基础语法知识的、实用性较强的成人英语教材。教材共分上、下两册。

本册教材共分为课文、语法、课文教参和语法教参四个部分。

课文部分包括十个单元,每个单元由两个对话和两篇短文组成。生词和词组单独列出,对较难理解的词作了必要的注释。

语法部分共分八小节,包括英语常用时态总结、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级、被动语态、定语从句、状语从句及名词性从句、虚拟语气、强调句型、倒装句和非谓语动词。语法部分集中放在了课文后,这样既有利于教师根据学生实际水平侧重讲解,又有利于学生自学。

课文教参部分由文化背景(Culture Background)、语言点(Language Points)、参考译文(Translation for Reference)、练习答案(Key to Exercises)四部分组成。尤其是语言点的解释,既可作为教师备课的参考,又可作为学生自学的辅导材料。

教材的编写是从教学的实际需要出发,结合地方成人教育的特点作了一些初步探求和尝试,其目的,是使学生较系统地掌握英语基础知识,进一步激发学生学习英语的兴趣,并提高学生在实际生活中交际英语的使用能力。

《成人英语》编写组

2007年5月

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TEXTS



第一单元 谈论家庭

Unit One Talking about Family

Dialogue A There Are Roses and Thorns in a Marriage

Jack: Hi, Sam. Long time no see.

Sam: Hi, Jack. I remember we last saw each other at your wedding ceremony three years ago, right?

Jack: Yes. Time flies!

Sam: How is Mary?

Jack: She is quite well, thank you. Right now she's busy being our little boy's mother.

Sam: Oh, you're a father now? Congratulations!

Jack: Thank you. We hadn't expected him so early. But he's really bringing us a lot of fun. How about you? Are you still single?

Sam: Yeah. I'm not as fortunate as you.

Jack: I think you should try to find a good girl to marry.

Sam: Sometimes I really want to, but then I would think of my mum and dad, you know, and...

Jack: Frankly speaking, you shouldn't always live under the shadow of your parents' divorce. There are roses and thorns in a marriage.

Sam: Maybe you're right. Perhaps I should go to a psychologist to solve my problem.

Jack: No need for that. Remember Mary is a good psychologist. Come to my home someday, so that we can have a good talk.

Sam: OK. I'll visit you at your home sometime and see my little nephew.

Dialogue B A Hard Choice

Linda: Susan, I want to have a talk with you.

Susan: Sit down, please, Linda. What's the matter?

Linda: I want to quit my job.

Susan: Oh! Why?

Linda: I'm very sorry, but something has gone wrong with my family. David wants to divorce me.

Susan: No wonder you have been in a dazed state of mind recently.

Linda: Yes. I'm bogged in contradiction these days. You know I value this job very much, but David thinks that I spend too much time in work, and neglect him and the children.

Susan: I understand. What are you going to do then?

Linda: I have decided to go back to being a full-time housewife.

Susan: But do you believe that's the only way to save your marriage?

Linda: I'm not sure. You know, I love David and my children, and it would be the greatest loss in my life should I lose them.

Susan: I really feel sorry for you, Linda. Perhaps I am partly responsible for having kept you so busy.

Linda: Don't say that, Susan. You're such a nice person and I've never regretted working with you over

the last two years.

Susan: Thank you for saying so. But I still don't think it's fair. You have a college degree, and are so talented. You have a brilliant career in front of you.

Linda: That's really kind, Susan.

Susan: Maybe you have other options. Have you considered working part-time?

Passage A Simpler Life, Simpler Families

For most people, life now is easier and more comfortable than ever before. Convenience foods from the supermarket *simplify* shopping and cooking. Household *appliances* like the vacuum cleaner and the washing machine have taken the *drudgery* out of housework. *Released* from these household *chores*, many wives have found jobs outside home. Women are *achieving* economic independence.

简化
用具
苦工/解放
家务
获得

Families, too, are simpler today. In America, it is not customary for parents to live with their married children. With our greater *mobility*, relatives have *scattered*, the parents *retiring* to Florida or Arizona and the young people, after they marry, going wherever their jobs or their parents or their interests take them.

流动性
分散/退休

Young adult women have new freedom too. While attending college, they often live away from home, sometimes far from their parents or their relatives. After college, they move to the city, find a job, and set up a "*bachelor*" apartment. This is the era of women's *liberation*.

单身汉/解放
丰富
破坏性的

But all this freedom and *affluence* have had an unforeseen and in some respects a *devastating* effect on marriage.

Passage B Annie's Marriage Life

Bob and Annie had not known each other long before they became eager to get married. When Mrs Thompson suggested that they marry and live with her in Dover Street until they could get a house of their own, Annie *hesitated*. Her idea of marriage had been something which brought her a husband and an orderly, well-furnished home all at once. But she soon saw the advantages of this arrangement. She would, first of all, escape from her present life into a house which was quiet and efficiently run, not like her own; and she would get Bob, a good enough husband for any working-class girl.

犹豫

Things went well until her mother-in-law's death, when Annie had to give up her job and were at home all day. Her father-in-law became just a silent figure in the house and although Bob became used to him, Annie began to find the old man's constant presence in the house a source of growing *annoyance*.

烦恼(的事)

"He gets on my nerves, Bob," she said one night when they were alone.

"He just sits there all day and hardly says a word."

"Well, I suppose he has the right to do as he likes," Bob said mildly,
 "It's his house not ours." But to Annie, now looking after the house as if it
 were her own, it was beginning to seem the other way around.

Words and Expressions

ceremony	<i>n.</i>	典礼, 仪式
divorce	<i>n.</i>	离婚; 脱离 <i>v.</i> 离婚; 使……脱离
thorn	<i>n.</i>	荆棘; 使人生气的事
psychologist	<i>n.</i>	心理学家
nephew	<i>n.</i>	侄子; 外甥
quit	<i>vt.</i>	离开; 退出
dazed	<i>adj.</i>	茫然的
bog	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	(使)陷入泥沼
contradiction	<i>n.</i>	矛盾
neglect	<i>vt.</i>	忽视, 忽略
brilliant	<i>adj.</i>	光辉的; 辉煌的
simplify	<i>vt.</i>	简化; 使易做
appliance	<i>n.</i>	用具; 装置
drudgery	<i>n.</i>	苦工; 单调乏味的工作
release	<i>vt.</i>	解放; 赦免; 免除
chore	<i>n.</i>	[复]家庭杂务
achieve	<i>vt.</i>	完成; 得到
mobility	<i>n.</i>	流动性; 变动性
scatter	<i>vi.</i>	消散; 分散
bachelor	<i>n.</i>	未婚男子, 单身汉
liberation	<i>n.</i>	解放
affluence	<i>n.</i>	流入; 丰富; 富裕
devastate	<i>vt.</i>	破坏, 蹂躏
hesitate	<i>vi.</i>	踌躇; 犹豫
annoyance	<i>n.</i>	烦恼; 烦恼的事情

Time flies!

光阴似箭

under the shadow of

在……的阴影笼罩之下

be blamed for (doing) sth.

因为……受责备

vacuum cleaner

吸尘器

become used to (doing) sth.

习惯于……

get on sb.'s nerves

使某人心烦, 不安

Exercises:

I. Practise the following dialogues with your partner.

Your mother's birthday is drawing near. You and your father are talking about what presents to buy for your mother.

II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the Dialogues.

- () 1. Jack and Mary got married three years ago.
- () 2. Sam is not married because he wants to live with his parents.
- () 3. Susan is in a superior position to Linda in the company.
- () 4. Linda wants to give up her present job to find a better paid one.
- () 5. From the dialogue we can infer that David would rather Linda stayed at home than went out to work.

III. Choose the best answer according to Passage A.

1. In the U.S., families are becoming _____.
A. bigger B. smaller C. easier D. freer
2. Why are women able to achieve economic independence?
A. Because they have their own salary. B. Because convenience foods are available.
C. Because they are free from drudgery. D. Because they are attending college.
3. Hard house work was taken away by _____.
A. liberated women B. retired parents
C. supermarkets D. modern equipment
4. Statement "_____" is NOT true according to the passage.
A. Women's liberation has made it possible for them to study.
B. Comfortable life adversely influences marriage in America.
C. Adults can go wherever they want.
D. Women prefer to be bachelors.
5. The passage implies that the author _____.
A. highly praises the liberation of women B. heartily enjoys this freedom and affluence
C. strongly recommends such kinds of social life D. greatly worries about the bond of marriage

IV. Answer the following questions according to Passage B.

1. Why did Annie want to get married?

2. What was Mrs Thompson's suggestion to Bob and Annie?

-
3. What had Annie hoped for from married life?

-
4. Did Annie give up her job immediately after she married Bob?

-
5. Why did Annie find her father-in-law annoying?
-

V. Complete the following dialogues with the help of the Chinese given in the brackets.

A: How many children do you have?

B: (1) _____ (我有一个4岁的女儿).

A: Who does she look like?

B: (2) _____ (她最像她的奶奶). But she has my nose and her mother's eyes.

A: She must be a little beauty. (3) _____ (你和你的太太都工作吗)?

B: Yes.

A: (4) _____ (你们上班的时候谁来照看你的女儿)?

B: We send her to a day-care center. (5) _____ (你结婚了吗)?

A: Not yet.

B: Why?

A: Because I'm not confident in a marriage. (6) _____
(我仍然摆脱不了我父母离婚带给我的阴影).

VI. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to Passage A.

() 1. Convenience foods help to make life easier.

() 2. With the help of household appliances, wives can go out of their homes to earn money.

() 3. In America, parents often live with their married children.

() 4. The parents, after they retire, prefer to settle down in Florida, because their children work there.

() 5. Women become more independent in economy and social life.

VII. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I remember we last saw each other at your wedding ceremony three years ago.

2. You shouldn't always live under the shadow of your parents' divorce.

3. No wonder you have been in a dazed state of mind recently.

4. Perhaps I am partly responsible for having kept you so busy.

5. Released from these household chores, many wives have found jobs outside home.

6. In America, it is not customary for parents to live with their married children.

7. Young people, after they marry, go wherever their jobs or their parents or their interests take them.

8. Bob and Annie had not known each other long before they became eager to get married.

9. She would, first of all, escape from her present life into a house which was quiet and efficiently run, not like her own.

10. Annie began to find the old man's constant presence in the house a source of growing annoyance.

VIII. Additional Reading.

A

Hundreds of years ago, life was much harder than it is today. People didn't have modern machines. Actually there was no modern medicine at that time.

Life today has brought new problems. One of the biggest is pollution(污染). Water pollution has made our rivers and lakes dirty. It kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us talk louder and become angry more easily. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution. It's bad for all the living things in the world.

Cars, planes and factories all pollute the air to such an extent that it is like a quilt over a city. This kind of polluted quilt is called smog.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. Factories must now clean their water before it is thrown away, they mustn't blow dirty smoke into the air.

We need to do many other things. We can put waste into the dustbin and not throw it on the ground. We can go to work by bus or with our friends in the same car. If there are fewer people driving, there will be less pollution.

Rules are not enough. Every person must help to fight pollution.

Choose the best answer according to the above passage.

1. Hundreds of years ago, life was much harder than it is today because _____.
A. there weren't any modern machines B. there was no modern medicine
C. they had more work to do D. there were not many people
2. What's the biggest problem in today's life? _____.
A. Water pollution B. Air pollution C. Noise D. Pollution
3. The most serious kind of pollution is _____.
A. noise pollution B. air pollution C. water pollution D. all of the above
4. Factories must clean their water _____ thrown away.
A. before they are B. when they are C. after it is D. before it is
5. From the passage we know that _____.
A. a few years ago, there was no smog at all
B. today people don't have to talk to each other in a loud voice
C. we can drink water from the polluted rivers and lakes
D. people are making rules in order to fight pollution

B

Sociologists working in western countries have found that a large number of women wished they had been born men. The number is said to be as high as 60% in Germany.

"Women often wish they had the same chances as men have, and think it is still a men's world," said Dr. James Helen, one of the sociologists who did the study.

Many men say that they have more duties than women. A man has to make money to support his family and to make the important decision, so it is right for men to be paid more. Some are even against their wives' working at all. When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children can not be taken good care of. If

women take full-time jobs, they won't be able to do what they are best at doing: making a nice home and bringing up the children.

Some women disagree. They say they want to get out of their homes and to have freedom to choose between work and home life. Women have the right to have equal pay and equal chances.

Anne Harper has a very good job. She also believes in "Women's Liberation". "I don't wish I were a man," she says, "and I don't think many women do. But I do wish people would stop treating us like second-class people. At work, for example, we usually do the work that men do but get paid less. There are still a lot of jobs only for men and usually they are the best ones. If you are a man, you have a much better chance of living a wonderful life. How many scientists are women... or engineers?"

Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the above passage.

- () 1. More than 60% of women in America wished they had been born men according to the findings.
- () 2. Many women think that men have to make money to support their family, so they should be paid more.
- () 3. Some husbands prefer their wives to stay at home and not go out to work.
- () 4. Anne Harper doesn't wish she was a man, because she has a good job and gets the same pay for the same work that men do.
- () 5. According to Anne Harper, many engineers are women.

IX. Writing.

Directions: You are required to write a composition entitled "How to Become Good Friends with Your Parents (or Children)" using not more than 150 words.