

■ 上海前进进修学院英语教学系列丛书

Versatile English for Intermediate Learners

万事通

万事通实用英语丛书

Versatile Practical English Series

中级英语

编著 唐 伟
肖 英
陈社胜
审校 严城忠



华东理工大学出版社



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Versatile English for Intermediate Learners

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唐 伟等 编著

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前 言

近年来,随着我国学生英语水平的普遍提高,参加国际性和国内统一英语语言能力考试已成为不少学生检阅自己学习成绩、准备出国深造或加盟内外商投资企业的—一个重要手段。

上海前进进修学院自1984年举办旨在帮助学员通过TOEFL考试的辅导班以来,连年取得世所瞩目的卓越成绩,同时也建立起一整套严格、有效的教学与管理体系统,不少在沪上享有很高名望的专家、学者、教授担任前进学院教习并悉心研究教学规律,业已积累了宝贵的知识财富。

从90年代起,外语教育面对21世纪人才增养的新形势,为了吸收国内外英语教学的最新成果,带动上海前进进修学院和各合作院校的英语教学跨上一个崭新的台阶,教材建设业已成为一个刻不容缓的任务。在前进进修学院院长、全国政协委员、世界名人蔡光天先生的领导下,成立了由常务副院长、上海市政协常委、华东理工大学原经贸英语系主任严诚忠、副院长蔡裕中、邵慧毅、教务长归兰修等组成的系列教材编审委员会,负责总体策划和组织具有丰富教学经验和研究心得的资深教师投入新一轮的前进英语教学系列教材的编写和审核工作。经反复研讨上海乃至全国英语业余教育的现状和特点,我们决定从更新和提高TOEFL、GRE、GMAT等国际考试效果的培训教材着手,发扬前进进修学院的教学特色和优势,以更好地适应和满足社会对高层次英语人才的需求。同时,积极而又慎重地探讨编写符合继续教育规律的实用性英语口语、英语翻译、英语词汇和英语写作等指导学员提高交际技能的专题性教材和初、中级英语综合性教材,以形成系列化的组合。

至1999年底,上海前进进修学院英语教学系列丛书业已出版20本,形成了自己的教材系统。它吸收了国内外最新高级英语应试教材的精华,融合了几十位执教多年的骨干教师的成功经验,也体现了上海前进进修学院不断提高教学质量和教学效果的精神和思路。根据实践佐证,系列丛书具有科学合理的内在联系,完全适合于相关课程的教学、辅导与训练之需。

在进入21世纪之际,前进学院英语教学系列丛书编委会重新审视国际考试和我国外语教学的新形势,认真分析社会需求和新世纪的教学内容更新,本着对学员高度负责的精神,精益求精,系统地改编现有教材,使之内容更为充实、更体现时代特征、更有利于教学效果之提高。经过以前进学院教师为作者群的编委会同仁多年来的努力,新世纪系列丛书终于以新的面貌问世了。它们将成为体现我国英语教学发展新水平的生力军。

万事通英语(Versatile English)系列是整个前进学院英语教学系列丛书的一个分支,专为目前我国高中二年级到大学二年级及高职、高专学生提高和充实英语能力与知识所设计编写,并针对这一学习阶段的相关考试而确定教材内容。在体例和选材上力求“创新、实用、简明”。这个分支系列丛书包括若干本(套)具有实用性和针对性的教材和参考书。目前与本书同时出版的是《万事通英语单词学习手册》。

本书由唐伟、肖英、陈社胜三位老师负责编写。全书由严诚忠教授主持审阅修改。作为本院英语教学系列丛书的一个新分支,其他万事通实用英语系列书籍也正在策划与编写之中,不久将与读者见面。它是在《丛书》编委会指导下的又一集体智慧的结晶。

在华东理工大学出版社的大力支持和通力合作下,这套教材的出版将使前进进修学院内外广大学员更顺利地走上成功的捷径。当然,由于各个方面因素的局限,教材中错误和疏漏在所难免。热忱欢迎各方面专家学者和配套使用本教材的师生提出宝贵的批评和意见。我们对为这套教材的编审出版和发行作出贡献的各方面人士谨致谢意。

上海前进进修学院

二〇〇一年五月

编者的话

万事通中级英语(Versatile English for Intermediate Learners),是为已经掌握 2000 左右英语词汇、具有高中英语基础或达到全国公共英语等级 II 级(PETS - II)水平的学习者提高英语综合能力而编写的学习用书。此书可用作托福预备班、PETS - III 培训以及大学低年级学生英语进修的新型辅导教材。

本书在体例上有所创新,把教材和练习册的功能有机地结合起来。编者严格参照现行的全国《中学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语教学大纲》,以高中学生应至少掌握 2000 左右英语词汇为起点,根据中国学习者学习英语的特点,选择了题材广泛的真实语言材料,设计了形式内容多样化的练习,帮助学习者扩大英语词汇;巩固所学的语言知识;发展用英语交际的能力。

学好和掌握更多的词汇是学好、用好英语的重点环节之一。本书在 2000 词汇基础上新增词汇及短语约 700 个(不包括练习中的新词语)。为了突出词汇学习的重要性和帮助学习者有效地学习和掌握词汇,本书把这些词汇分成 A 和 B 两类: A 类词汇(500 个)属于大学英语 4~6 级 5500 个大纲词汇范围;B 类词汇(200 个)是超大纲词汇。在每个学习单元一开始的 Vocabulary Previewing 部分就列出 A、B 两类词汇,以词性归类及字母顺序编排,并配有词汇的英语释义和同义词配对练习。在 Vocabulary Application 这一部分,又有大量的练习帮助学习者通过词汇复现、扩展和辨义来掌握和运用所学的词汇。

没有词汇就不能很好地表达意思,但没有语法就不能表达很多意思。熟练地使用语法也是学好、用好英语的重点环节。考虑到本书的学习者已有一定的语法基础,编者在每个学习单元的 Grammar and Structure Exercises 这一部分里,安排一项语法结构内容作为复习,配以多种形式的练习,旨在让学习者在实践性练习中使语法知识进一步巩固、扩展和融会贯通。

本书的核心课文采用了创新的编排方式,把 Reading 和 Interaction 两部分结合在一起,引导学习者在阅读的同时与文章作者进行交流,加深对文章的主题和细节的了解。每个单元中的 Topics for Discussion and Oral Activity,是与阅读文章相关的扩展性讨论题,供学习者用英语进行口语练习,以此提高口头表达和交际的能力。Translation and Composition 旨在提高学习者的书面表达能力,同时也是对每个单元所学的词汇和语法结构的综合复习和运用。

每个单元的扩展性阅读部分(Further Reading)提供两篇短文,并配有不同形式的阅读理解练习。学习者通过扩展阅读,能够进一步提高语篇阅读能力,培养语感,增长知识,开拓视野。Practice Test 是学习进展性自测题。在学完每两个单元后,学习者可通过自测题,了解自己学习掌握的程度,也可熟悉各类英语水平考试题型。

外语应用能力已被认为是人们在 21 世纪中取得成功所必需的技能和本钱之一。缺少用外语交流的能力,对取得成功会是一个大的障碍。克服这一障碍是一个日积月累的过程,需要英语学习者持之以恒的努力。愿本书能为学习者的英语水平迈上新台阶助上一臂之力。

在编写本书过程中,得到了上海前进学院英语教学系列丛书编委会的大力支持,编委会副主任严诚忠教授为本书的体例设计提供了直接的指导并悉心审校了全书。同时,为丰富本书的内容,编者还参考了国内外许多最新的书刊文献。限于篇幅,这些文献书目无法一一列出,谨此一并致以深切的谢意。

编者

二〇〇一年五月

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Unit 1 Traditions & Customs

I. Vocabulary Previewing

A. Read the following words and phrases aloud, memorize them, and then match each with its meaning description or synonyms.

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1. appreciate <i>v. t.</i>
/ə'pri:ʃieit/ | 感谢;欣赏;重视 | A. to show a feeling, opinion or fact in words |
| 2. conceive <i>v. t.</i>
/kən'si:v/ | 构想;设想 | B. to form (an idea, a plan, etc) in the mind; think of |
| 3. designate <i>v. t.</i>
/'deziɡneit/ | 指定;任命 | C. to choose or name somebody for a particular job or purpose |
| 4. estimate <i>v. t.</i>
/'estimeit/ | 估计;估价 | D. to give something away; offer for acceptance |
| 5. express <i>v. t.</i>
/ik'spres/ | 表达;表示 | E. to be thankful or grateful for; recognize; understand fully |
| 6. incorporate <i>v. t.</i>
/'ɪnkɔ:pəreit/ | 使合并;并入 | F. to act in accordance with (a law or custom); watch carefully |
| 7. observe <i>v. t.</i>
/əb'zə:v/ | 遵守;奉行;观察 | G. to judge or calculate the size, amount, value, etc. of something |
| 8. present <i>v. t.</i>
/'prɪzənt/ | 赠送;呈献;提出 | H. to change; be different |
| 9. vary <i>v. i.</i>
/'veəri/ | 变化;有不同 | I. to make (something) a part of a group; include |
| * | * | * |
| 10. activity <i>n.</i>
/'æktɪvɪti/ | 活动 | J. the day on which a particular event happened in the past |
| 11. anniversary <i>n.</i>
/ˌæni'vɜ:səri/ | 周年纪念日 | K. an organization of people joined together for a shared purpose |
| 12. association <i>n.</i>
/ə'səʊsi'eɪʃən/ | 协会;社团;联合 | L. a set of connected actions intended to obtain a particular result |
| 13. campaign <i>n.</i>
/'kæmpəɪn/ | 运动;战役 | M. a formal decision made by vote of a group; determination |
| 14. celebration <i>n.</i>
/ˌselɪ'bri:ʃən/ | 庆祝;庆祝会 | N. a large formal meeting of representatives from countries |

- | | | |
|--|------------------|---|
| 15. committee <i>n.</i>
/kə'miti/ | 委员会 | O. something that is done or being done; action |
| 16. congress <i>n.</i>
/'kɒŋɡres/ | 国会;代表大会 | P. giving up something of value for what is believed to be good |
| 17. description <i>n.</i>
/di'skripʃən/ | 描写;形容 | Q. an account of what people or things look like or feel like |
| 18. gratitude <i>n.</i>
/'grætɪtjʊ:d/ | 感激;感谢 | R. an intention or plan; a person's reason for an action |
| 19. occasion <i>n.</i>
/'əkeɪʒən/ | 时机;场合;盛会 | S. something special that you give someone or do for them because you know they will enjoy it |
| 20. purpose <i>n.</i>
/'pʊrps/ | 目的;意图 | T. something that represents a fact, event, feeling, etc. |
| 21. resolution <i>n.</i>
/ˌrezə'lu:ʃən/ | 决议;决心;解决 | U. kind feeling towards someone who has been kind |
| 22. sacrifice <i>n.</i>
/'sækrɪfaɪs/ | 牺牲;舍身 | V. a small group of people chosen to represent a large organization |
| 23. token <i>n.</i>
/'tʌkən/ | 象征;标志 | W. a special event that people organize to enjoy themselves |
| 24. treat <i>n.</i>
/tri:t/ | 款待;招待 | X. time when something happens; a special event or ceremony |
| * | * | * |
| 25. costly <i>a.</i>
/'kɒstli/ | 昂贵的;代价高的 | Y. it can be easily seen; plainly |
| 26. elementary <i>a.</i>
/ˌelɪ'mentəri/ | 初等的;基本的 | Z. at last; in the end |
| 27. eventually <i>adv.</i>
/ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ | 最后;终于 | a. especially; in a way that is special and different from others |
| 28. faithful <i>a.</i>
/'feɪθfʊl/ | 忠实的;可靠的 | b. simple and easy; introducing the first and most simple part of something |
| 29. obviously <i>adv.</i>
/'ɒbvɪəsli/ | 明显地;显著地 | c. showing or based on tender feelings |
| 30. particularly <i>adv.</i>
/pə'tɪkjʊləli/ | 尤其;特别 | d. costing a lot of money; gained at a great loss |
| 31. sentimental <i>a.</i>
/sentɪ'mentl/ | 动情的;感情的 | e. having done what one has tried to do; achieving success |
| 32. successful <i>a.</i>
/sək'sesfʊl/ | 成功的;有成就的 | f. full of loyalty; true to the fact |
| * | * | * |
| 33. bring about | 导致;引起 | g. to die |
| 34. devote...to | 把……献给;
把……专用于 | h. to cause to happen |
| 35. for one's sake | 为了;为……的利益 | i. ahead of |

36. in advance (of) 在……前面;提前 j. for the purpose of; in order to bring advantage to
 37. in honor of 为……纪念;为祝贺 k. arranged in order to celebrate an event
 38. pass away 去世;死亡 l. to give completely to; dedicate...to

B. Familiarize yourself with the following words.

39. baptize *v. t.* 给……施行洗礼
 /bæptaiz/
 40. campaign *v. t.* 搞运动;参加运动
 /kæmpeɪn/
 41. entertainer *n.* 款待者
 /entəteɪnə/
 42. observance *n.* 遵守;奉行
 /ɒbzə'veɪns/
 43. proclamation *n.* 正式宣布;声明
 /prɒklə'meɪʃən/
 44. reverence *n.* 尊敬;崇敬
 /revərəns/
 45. all-out *a.* 全力的
 /ɔ:l-aʊt/
 46. tirelessly *adv.* 孜孜不倦地
 /taɪəlisli/

II . Reading, Interaction and Comprehension

Mother's Day

Reading

1. At the turn of the 20th century, there was a woman in the American city of Philadelphia. She was Miss Anna Jarvis, who was greatly devoted to her own mother when her mother was alive. Her mother passed away in May, 1905. On the second anniversary of her mother's death in 1907, Miss Anna Jarvis conceived the idea of a national day to honor all mothers.

2. For this Miss Anna Jarvis campaigned tirelessly to bring about a national observance in honor of mothers. She even suggested that those people who did not support her idea obviously did not love their own mothers. In May 1908 Miss Anna Jarvis organized church services in honor of her mother in Grafton, W. Virginia, and in Philadelphia where the family had lived. Her all-out efforts were followed by official proclamation of Mother's Day. By 1911 observances in honor of mothers were held in every state of the United States. The Mother's Day International Association was incorporated on December 12, 1912. Eventually Miss Anna Jarvis

Interaction

What is the first paragraph about?

What did Miss Anna Jarvis do after she had conceived the idea of a national day in honor of mothers?

What did her tireless efforts result in?

was successful with her campaign. And in 1914, following a resolution by the United States Congress, President Woodrow Wilson officially designated the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. Since then observance of this occasion has become hugely popular and has spread to other countries.

3. Today Mother's Day is celebrated with gifts of special greeting cards, cakes, and flowers presented to one's own mother. Especially, children must do whatever they can to help their mother and make her happy on Mother's Day. Taking mother out for lunch or dinner, or serving her breakfast in bed has become a traditional treat on Mother's Day. Some mothers may receive costly gifts, but flowers are the favorite. Children, particularly at elementary level, generally have special activities in school in advance of Mother's Day. Some schools invite mothers in for coffee and cake so that children can present with special gifts they make at school. Their gifts are usually hand-made flowers or Mother's Day cards. The sentimental words on the cards tell mothers why they are appreciated. A six-year old school child described his mother as "a cook, entertainer, nurse, friend, as well as a mother." It is true that mother's job description can cover pages! "Happy Mother's Day!" comes from the bottom of children's heart. The celebration of Mother's Day can make sons and daughters realize how much their mother has done for them for years, and all the efforts and sacrifice that their mother has made for their sake.

4. In Britain, Mother's Day is also observed as in America. But the day is observed some weeks earlier in Britain than in America — on the fourth Sunday before Easter — and it's known as Mothering Sunday. This centuries-old name comes from the custom of the faithful returning to the mother church where they had been baptized, and offering gifts both to the church and to their mothers as tokens of love and gratitude.

5. The National Mother's Day Committee in the United States estimates that about 100 countries in 5 continents now have a day to honor mothers. The date and name may vary from one country to another but the purpose is the same — to express the love, gratitude, and reverence one feels for his or her mother.

On which day is Mother's Day celebrated in the United States?

How is Mother's Day celebrated in the United States today?

What do children do for their mother on Mother's Day?

What words can be found on Mother's Day cards? Why do children write those words?

What does the author think of the celebration of Mother's Day?

Do the British follow the American custom in the observance of Mother's Day?

Is Mother's Day celebrated on a different day and with different purposes in the world?

● Notes

- 1 - L - 1 At the turn of the 20th century: 在 20 世纪初
- 1 - L - 2 Philadelphia: 美国费城
- 2 - L - 5 W. Virginia: 美国西弗吉尼亚州
- 2 - L - 11 President Woodrow Wilson 伍德罗·威尔逊, 美国总统 (1913 - 1921), 曾任普林斯顿大学教授和校长。
- 3 - L - 1 ... with gifts of special greeting cards, cakes, and flowers presented to one's own mother: 用特别的贺卡, 蛋糕和鲜花送给自己的母亲 (这是一个由 with + 名词 + 过去分词构成的状

语,表示伴随情况)。

- 3 - L - 3 ... children must do whatever they can to help their mother: 孩子们应尽他们所能去帮助母亲 (whatever 引导一个宾语从句)。
- 4 - L - 3 Easter: 复活节,基督教纪念“耶稣复活”的节日,一般在每年过春分月圆后的第一个星期天。
- 4 - L - 4 The centuries-old name comes from the custom of the faithful returning to the mother church where they had been baptized. . . : 这一有几个世纪之久的名称来源于一个古老的风俗:在这一天儿女们诚心诚意返回到以前受洗礼的教堂……

● Comprehension

Determine whether the following statements are true [T] or false [F] according to the reading passage.

1. Miss Anna Jarvis conceived the idea of a national day in honor of her mother when she died in May, 1905. []
2. According to Miss Anna Jarvis, those who loved their mothers would support her idea. []
3. After the Mother's Day International Association was incorporated, observances in honor of mothers were held in every state of the United States. []
4. The official resolution by the United States Congress in 1914 marked the eventual success of Miss Anna Jarvis' all-out effort to bring about a national observance in honor of mothers. []
5. In the United States the Mother's Day is celebrated on the second day of the first week in May every year. []
6. One of the special activities on Mother's Day is that mothers take their children out for lunch or dinner. []
7. On Mother's Day children present their mothers with special costly gifts, such as greeting cards, cakes, chocolates and flowers. []
8. Words written on the Mother's Day cards show children's appreciation for what their mothers have done for them. []
9. Mother's Day is celebrated in different counties for different purposes. []
10. The whole passage is mainly about how Mother's Day originated as well as how it is celebrated in the United States. []

● Topics for Discussion and Oral Activity

1. Is Mother's Day also celebrated in China? What do Chinese children do on Mother's Day to express the love, gratitude and reverence they feel for their mothers?
2. What are some other foreign days that are becoming more and more popular in China?
3. Are there any significant days that are unique to Chinese people and are celebrated every year? Tell your classmates as many significant days as you can.
4. Ask your classmates to describe how they celebrate a significant day in Chinese culture, and tell them how you celebrate some other significant days with your family.
5. Do you consider birthday a significant day in a person's life? Why or why not?

● Read and Recite

1. All I am, or can be, I owe to my angel mother.

—— Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865)

我之所有,我之所能,都归功于我慈爱的母亲。

—— A. 林肯 (美国总统)

2. The mother's heart is the children's schoolroom.

We never know the love of the parents until we become parents ourselves.

—— Henry Ward Beecher (1813 - 1887)

母亲的心肠是孩子的课堂。

直到我们自己成了父母才明白父母之爱。

—— H. W. 比彻 (美国牧师,演说家)

3. A mother is not a person to lean on but a person to make leaning unnecessary.

—— Dorothy Canfield Fisher (1897 - 1958)

母亲不是依赖的对象,而是一个帮助我们摆脱依赖的人。

—— D. C. 菲希尔 (美国作家)

4. It was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious home feeling as one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.

—— Washing Irving (1783 - 1970)

有涵养的大人的做法是让孩子感到家庭是世界上最好的地方。在我看来,这种奇妙的家庭情感同大人赐给孩子们的那些最精致的礼物一样珍贵。

—— W. 欧文 (美国作家)

III. Grammar and Structure Exercises

Tense and Voice(时态与语态)

学习与练习提要:时态 (tense)是动词的一种形式,表示一个动作和状态发生的时间。英语的时态有一般时(一般现在、一般过去、一般将来)、进行时(现在进行、过去进行、将来进行)、完成时(现在完成、过去完成、将来完成)和完成进行时(现在完成进行、过去完成进行)等。语态 (voice)也是动词的形式,分成主动语态(active voice)和被动语态(passive voice),表示主语和动词之间的语法和语义关系。正确使用时态和语态是正确使用英语的基本要求。例如:

Eventually, Miss Anna Jarvis **was** successful with her campaign. (一般过去时)

By 1911 observances in honor of mothers **were held** in every state of the United States. (一般过去时被动语态)

Since then observance of this occasion **has become** hugely popular and **has spread** to the other countries (现在完成时)

Today Mother's Day **is celebrated** with gifts of special greeting cards, cakes, and flowers presented to one's own mother. (一般现在时被动语态)

A. Fill in the blank of each sentence with a proper form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. They were all surprised when the manager made it clear that he _____ (leave) office soon.
2. His eyes _____ (shine) brightly when he finally received the book he _____ (long expect).

3. Shortly after we _____ (seat), a waiter came over to our table with a smile.
4. He _____ (give) five minutes to decide whether he should reject the offer.
5. The police found that the house _____ (break into) and a lot of things _____ (steal).
6. I need one more stamp before my collection _____ (complete).
7. —What were you doing when he _____ (come) to see you?
—I had just put on my overcoat and _____ (leave) to visit a friend of mine.
8. My brother _____ (fall) while he _____ (ride) his bicycle and _____ (hurt) himself.
9. The students _____ (write) busily when Miss Brown went to get a book she _____ (leave) in the office.
10. He _____ (speak) for two hours now; I expect he _____ (finish) his speech soon.
11. This time tomorrow I _____ (work) at the office. When my work _____ (finish) I'll go to visit a friend of mine.
12. After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he _____ (drive) in the wrong direction.
13. It was not until then that I _____ (come) to know that knowledge _____ (come) not only from books but also from practice.
14. On her next anniversary she _____ (marry) for 50 years.
15. I will give my opinion when I _____ (read) the article through.

B. Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences. Underline the error, and put your correction on the line on the right. Put a tick if the sentence is correct.

Example: Last year we have stayed in the hotel for two weeks.

Answer: Last year we have stayed in the hotel for two weeks. stayed

1. I'll pay you as soon as I will receive the parcel. _____
2. Some people are believing that the increase in crime is because of all the unemployment. _____
3. "Are these gloves belonging to you?" she asked. _____
4. Eventually both of them were founded alive and well. _____
5. I stayed at home yesterday because I was having a bad cold. _____
6. We had only just met, but it was as if we had been knowing each other for years. _____
7. Doctors can do little when they are lacking proper medical supplies. _____
8. "Do you like me to show you where to go?" he asked. _____
9. You never can get really good beer in their local supermarket. _____
10. Tom said to Bill "I haven't seen you for ages. Where have you gone all these weeks?" _____
11. I'll return the book to the library as soon as I have finished it. _____
12. Peter doesn't have to make to learn. He always works hard. _____
13. You can bring as many friends to the party as you like. Everyone is welcomed. _____
14. I had never seen a road accident and I a little frightened. _____
15. The cost of living has raised so rapidly during the past several years that low-income families can scarcely buy what they need. _____