实用英语教程

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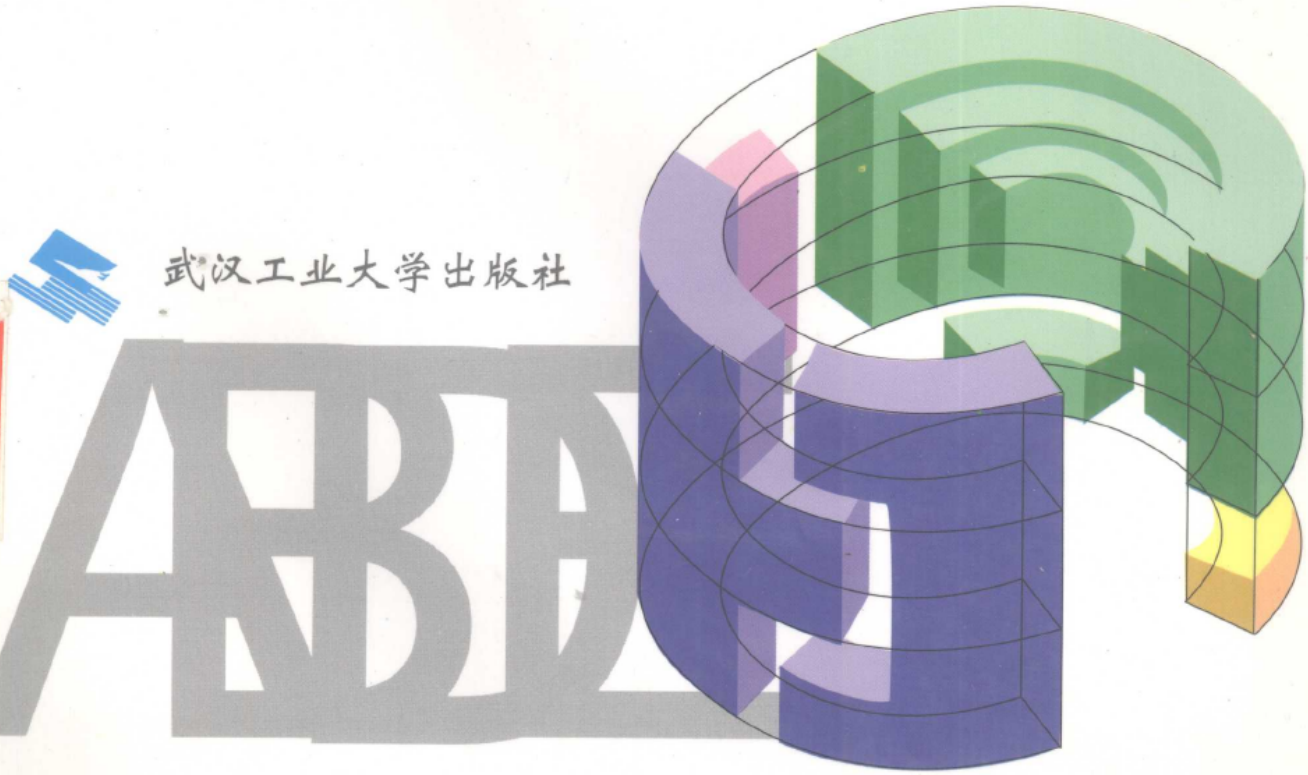

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Practical English Course

实用英语教程

（第三册）

主　编　袁书华　张武萍
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前　言

《实用英语教程》是一套适用于成人及函授英语教学，也适合于程度相当的英语自修人员及在校大、中专生使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会1993年颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》为依据，并参考了部分院校的《函授英语教学大纲》。

本教材重视英语语言基础，同时突出实用性。在《基本要求》基础上提出了更高的要求：培养学生掌握必要的、实用的英语知识和技能，具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听说读写译的能力。

为了体现上述教学目的，在编写过程中我们力求正确处理好语言基础和应用的关系，突出加强英语实践能力的培养和实际运用。

本套教材分为四册。前三册相当于大学英语三级水平，第四册接近于大学英语四级水平。每册共有十二单元，每单元基本安排如下：

对话(Dialogue)　　练习 (Exercises)

课文(Text)　　语法(Grammar)

注释(Notes)　　阅读训练 (Reading Practice)

词汇学习 (Word Study)

对话(Dialogue)：涉及主要生活话题，简短实用，易于模仿和使用。全四册对话部分自成体系，形成一本简易会话教材。这样，既丰富了各单元的内容，增强了趣味性，又能培养学生一定的听说能力。

课文(Text)：所选材料均为原文作品，少数地方略有删改，大多数选自90年代发行的书籍和报刊。文章语言真实、规范，内容新颖，题材丰富，具有较强的思想性、知识性、趣味性和可读性。学完本教材后，学生能认知3800个英语单词，掌握一定数量的习语和词组。

注释(Notes)：为适应成人英语教学自学为主的特点，每篇课文后均有注释，注释力求详尽，重点突出，使学生通过注释及相关练习，基本上能自学弄懂课文。

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词汇学习(Word Study):主要训练常用动词的用法,提高学生词汇运用能力。

练习(Exercises):前三册主要包括课文理解练习、课文重点词汇及语法结构练习、翻译练习及与课文内容相关的重要的构词法练习等。第四册增加实用英语写作训练。

语法(Grammar):通过练习形式系统复习并巩固英语语法。语法教学中请参考张道真编写的《实用英语语法》(1995 年修订本),我们不再对语法项目进行赘述。

阅读训练(Reading Practice):每单元均有阅读练习,阅读内容与课文内容大致相关,使学生在训练阅读技能的同时了解课文相关背景知识。

编者相信,这样编排不仅有利于课堂教学,也有利于学生自学、复习和巩固提高。

参加编写《实用英语教程》的学校有:军事经济学院、武汉工业大学、武汉大学、武汉测绘科技大学、空军雷达学院、湖北医科大学、湖北省旅游学校、武汉食品工业学院等。

《实用英语教程》总主编为:揭力勤、王伦、邓鹂鸣;总主审:许之所。

本册为第三册,主编:袁书华、张武萍;副主编:王广怀、方冠君、申红。由于编者水平有限,希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

编　者

1998 年 9 月

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Unit One

Dialogue:	At the Customs (I)
Text:	Criminal Justice
Grammar:	强调形式

Dialogue

At the Customs (I)

A:Good afternoon. Welcome to the States.

B:Good afternoon.

A:Your passport,please.

B:Here you are. Shall I hand in my air ticket?

A:No,just keep it. Please put your baggage on the counter and open it.

B:Yes,sir.

A:Any arms,drugs,living plants or animals?

B:No,sir.

A:Any cigarettes or liquor?

B:I have some cigarettes for my own use.

A:Oh,I'm afraid you'll have to pay some duty on these cigarettes. And they are the articles subject to duty.

B:How much should I pay for the duty?

A:It's 40 dollars. Please pay to the counter over there.

B:Thanks.

Notes(注释)

1. the States:the United States 的简略形式。
2. hand in:递交。
3. baggage:行李。
4. drug:毒品。
5. liquor:酒。
6. for my own use:自己用。
7. I'm afraid you'll have to pay some duty:恐怕你得付关税。I'm afraid... 为口语常用句型,通常表示说话人对所发生的或即将发生的事情所做的一种礼貌的抱歉,意为"恐怕,担心"。e. g. I'm afraid you'll miss the train. 我担心你赶不上火车了。
8. And they are articles subject to duty:它们是必须交税的物品。subject to... 意为"须经……的"。

Text

Criminal Justice

The Author's Club
London, S. W.
5 November, 19__

Dear Rene,

While you were staying with us during the summer, I remember you asked me a lot of questions about law in this country. Last month I served as a member of the jury at an important criminal trial. I learnt quite a lot. I thought you'd be interested, and that's why I'm writing. I'm giving you only some general impressions.

The prisoner was accused of robbing a bank and of wounding the night watchman who tried to stop him. He pleaded "Not Guilty", so the trial was a long one. We had to listen to some speeches and a lot of evidence.

We had three stories to listen to. First there was the story told by the counsel for the prosecution, then the story told by the defending counsel, and lastly the story told by the judge, a summing up of what was said by counsel and witnesses.

The prosecuting counsel began by telling the court what he intended to prove by evidence. Then he called his witnesses. These persons can say what they know only in answer to questions, so the examination of witnesses is very important . Every witness may be examined by the barrister who is defending the prisoner. This is the cross-examination. The judge can interfere if he thinks any of the questions are unfair.

The defending counsel then had his turn. He called new witnesses, including the accused man himself. These witnesses were then cross-examined by the prosecuting counsel.

The law of evidence is very strict. Every witness must ,before he goes into the witness box, swear an oath, with his hand on the Bible, "to tell the truth ,the whole truth, and nothing but the truth". A witness may tell only what he himself knows to be true. "Hearsay" evidence is not allowed.

When all the evidence had been given, and the examination of the witnesses was finished, counsel for both sides made further speeches. Counsel for the prosecution tried to show that, from the evidence they had heard, the jury could only find the accused person guilty. Counsel for the defense tried to show that the accused was not guilty. Then the judge summed up.

When the judge had finished his summing up, we retired to a private room to consider our verdict. I was elected chairman. You probably know that if at least ten jurymen cannot agree, the jury must be discharged, and that then there is a new trial with a fresh jury. In this case we were not long in reaching a decision. The evidence against the accused man was so strong that we had no need to discuss it for long. English law requires that the guilt of an

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accused man must be proved "beyond reasonable doubt". We had no doubt at all, so when we returned to the court and was asked, "Do you find the accused Guilty or Not Guilty?" I gave the answer "Guilty".

The accused's past record of crime, if he has one, is given after the verdict so that the judge may know better what sentence to pass. If the accused has never before been convicted of crime, the sentence is not likely to be severe ,unless the crime is one of violence.

I've probably told you much that you already know. But I hope you'll find this letter interesting. You were here in the summer, at a time when the law-courts were closed. Can you make your next visit when you'll have a chance to attend a criminal trial? We'd be very pleased to see you again.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John Churchman

Words and Expressions

criminal['kriminəl] *a.* 犯罪(性质)的;刑事的
justice ['dʒʌstis] *n.* 正义;司法;审判;法庭制裁
author ['ɔ:θə] *n.* 作家
jury ['dʒuəri] *n.* (通常由 12 人组成的)陪审团
trial [traiəl] *n.* 审讯,审判
impression [im'preʃən] *n.* 印象,感想
accuse [ə'kju:z] *v.* 指控,控告
wound [wu:nd] *v.* 使受伤,伤害
plead [pli:d] *v.* 承认;认(罪)
plead(not) guilty (对控告)表示(不)服罪
counsel ['kaunsəl] *n.* (单复同)律师
counsel for the prosecution 原告律师
prosecution [prɔsi'kjuʃən] *n.* 起诉;告发,检举
defend [di'fend] *v.* 为……辩护;作……的辩护律师
defending counsel 被告律师
judge [dʒʌdʒ] *n.* 法官
witness ['witnis] *n.* 目击者,证人
prosecute ['prɔsikju:t] *v.* 告发,起诉
prosecuting counsel 原告律师
barrister ['bæristə] *n.* (英国有资格在任何法庭作辩护的)专门律师,出庭律师
cross-examination ['krɔsig'zæmineiʃən] *n.* [律]反诘问(指诉讼当事人的一方向对方证人

	就其所提供的证词进行盘问，以便发现矛盾，推翻其证词）
interfere [ˌintəˈfiə] *v.*	介入；干涉
turn [tə:n] *n.*	（依次轮流时各自的）一次机会
strict [strikt] *a.*	严密的，严谨的，精确的
box [bɔks] *n.*	（法院里的）证人席；陪审席
swear [swɛə] *v.*	宣（誓）；发（誓）
oath [əuθ] *n.*	誓言
Bible [baibl] *n.*	《圣经》
hearsay [ˈhiəsei] *n.*	传闻，道听途说；谣传
accused [əˈkju:zd] *a.*	被控告的
the accused *n.*	被告
guilty [ˈgilti] *a.*	有罪的；证明（或判决）有罪的
retire [riˈtaiə] *v.*	退出，退下；离开
verdict [ˈvə:dikt] *n.*	〔律〕（陪审团的）裁决，判决
sentence [ˈsentəns] *v.*	宣判，判决
n.	判决；课刑
juryman [ˈdʒuərimən] *n.*	陪审员
discharge [disˈtʃɑ:dʒ] *v.*	解除，免……职；解雇
fresh [freʃ] *a.*	新的；重新组成的
guilt [ˈgilt] *n.*	罪行
convict [kənˈvikt] *v.*	证明……有罪，宣告……有罪
severe [siˈviə] *a.*	严厉的
sum up	总结，概述
in answer to	回答；应答；响应
to have one's turn	轮到某人
at least	至少

Proper Names

London	伦敦
Rene	雷内
John Churchman	约翰·丘奇曼

Notes to the Text

1. I remember you asked me a lot of questions about law in this country.
我记得你问了我许多有关英国法制的问题。
注意 law 一词的不同词义和用法：
1)法制；法学；法统(仅用于单数)
a court of law 法院
to study law in university 在大学里学法律
2)法令，法案(单复数适用)
a congressional law 一项国会立法
Laws tell people what they must do and what they must not do.
法律规定人们应该做什么和不应该做什么。
3)法律，法(和 the 连用，单复数适用)
abide by the law 守法
We are equal before the law. 法律面前人人平等。

2. Last month I served as a member of the jury at an important criminal trial.
上个月，我在一次重要的刑事审判中担任陪审员。
"担任陪审员"在英语中也可表述为 serve on a jury 或 sit on a jury；"陪审员"英语有 juror，juryman(*pl.* jurymen)，jurywoman(*pl.* jurywomen)等表述。

3. We had three stories to listen to.
我们要听三方的陈述。
story 此处意为"陈述，叙述"，另外还有"故事"，经历"，"真相"之意。如：
stories of ancient Greece 古希腊史话
He wrote the story of his life. 他写出了他的生活经历。
These figures gave only part of the story. 这些数字只不过说明了部分情况。

4. I thought you'd be interested, and that's why I'm writing.
我想你会感兴趣的，这就是我写信的原因。
why I'm writing 和下面句子中的 why he shouldn't come 有何不同？
There is no reason why he shouldn't come. 他没有理由不来。

5. The prosecuting counsel began by telling the court what he intended to prove by evidence.
原告律师向法庭提供证据来证明他的主张。
1)prosecuting counsel 相当于 counsel for the prosecution
2)what they know 是一名词性从句，在句中作宾语。例如：
Nobody knows what he is talking about. 谁也不明白他在讲些什么。
除用作宾语外，名词性从句还可用作主语、表语，例如：
This is what we need most. 这正是我们所最需要的东西。
What he's just said is for your good. 他刚才讲的这一番话是为你好。

6. These persons can say what they know only in answer to questions...

这些人只能通过回答提问来陈述证词……

in answer to 是一短语，意思是“回答；作为对……(的响应、反击等)”。例如：

She laughed in answer to his question. 她笑了笑，就算是回答了他的问题。

In answer to my shout people ran to help. 听到我的呼喊，大家都跑过来帮忙。

7. Every witness may be examined by the barrister who is defending the prisoner.

每个证人都要受到替犯罪嫌疑人辩护的律师的盘问。

who is defending the prisoner 为一定语从句。

定语从句分限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句两种。

限制性定语从句为先行词不可缺少的定语从句。这种定语从句与主句关系十分密切，不可省去，否则主句的意思就不完整，且不可用逗号与 主句隔开。译成汉语时，这类定语从句要放在先行词之前。例如：

The hotel at which we stayed was both cheap and comfortable.

我们住的那家旅馆既便宜又舒服。

This is the best article that has ever been written on the subject.

迄今为止在有关这个题目的文章中，这一篇是最好的。

非限制性定语从句，只是附加说明先行词，如果省去也不影响主句的意思。它和主句往往用逗号隔开，译成汉语时，可单独译成一句。例如：

These apple trees, which I planted three years ago, have not bore any fruit.

这些苹果树是我三年前栽的，还没有结过果实。

That's George's dog, who bit me. 那是乔治的狗，它咬了我。

8. Counsel for the prosecution tried to show that, from the evidence they had heard, the jury could find the accused person guilty.

公诉律师竭力要证明，根据所听取的证据，陪审团只能判决被告有罪。

1)guilty 补充说明 the accused person，相当于 to be guilty (or that he is guilty)，与被修饰词构成复合宾语。

2)find 后面跟上复合宾语还有其他形式，如：

After an hour's walk, he finally found himself at home. 步行一个小时后他终于到家了。

Do you find him what he wanted? 你找到了他要的东西了吗？

9. beyond reasonable doubt 相当于 so that there is no reasonable doubt 毋庸置疑。

美国英语中类似的表达为 beyond a reasonable doubt。

10. The accused's past record of crime, if he has one, is given after the verdict...

one 在这里何所指？译成汉语时如何表达？

Word Study

interfere *vi.*

1. 干涉，干预

Don't interfere in the private affairs of others. 不要干预他人的私事。

An elder interfered to stop the argument. 一位长者出面干预，来平息这场争论。

2. 妨碍，打扰

Don't interfere with him.

别打扰他。

I'll go tomorrow if nothing interferes.

如果没有其他的事，我明天去。

attend *v.*

1. 专心，注意

Please attend to the teacher.

注意听老师讲。

Everyone should attend to his business.

每个人都应该专心于自己的事情。

2. 陪伴；护理，照顾

The king was attended by his ministers.

国王由大臣们陪伴。

The doctors attended their patients.

医生护理病人。

3. 出席，上(学)

All representatives attended the meeting.

所有代表都参加了会议。

The boy attends school five days a week.

这孩子每周上五天学。

find *vt.*

1. 找到

I looked for it for several days but haven't found it yet.

这东西我找了好几天了，可是至今仍未找到。

Will you find me a spade?

你替我找一把铲子来好吗？

2. 发现，发觉，查明

If you find any mistake, please correct it.

你若发现有错，请改正。

I found him in when I called.

我去看他时发现他正在家里。

Please find out when the ship sails for Shanghai.

请查明那艘船什么时候开往上海。

3. 得到

I find great satisfaction in reading.

我从读书中得到很大的满足。

An unjust cause finds little support.

失道寡助。

4. 裁决,(作出)裁决

find sb. guilty 裁决某人有罪

allow *v.*

1. *vt.* 允许,容许

Please allow me to introduce Mr Wang.

请允许我介绍王先生。

No erroneous ideas should be allowed to spread unchecked.

不准错误的思想自由泛滥。

No smoking is allowed.

不准吸烟。

An hour is allowed for lunch.

午饭时间一个小时。

2. *vi.* 考虑到,体谅

It takes an hour to get there, allowing for possible traffic delays.

把路上可能的耽误算进去,大约一个小时可以到那里。

We must allow for his inexperience.

我们必须考虑到他缺乏经验。

return *v.*

1. 回来,返回

He has just returned from abroad.

他刚从国外回来。

The ship returned to its base before sunset.

日落前船返回基地。

He is gone, never to return.

他走了,再不回头。

2. 恢复

His health returned quickly.

他很快恢复了健康。

The statesman returned to power after ten years.

这位政治家十年后卷土重来。

3. 归还

Please return the book to the library.

请把书归还图书馆。

Return everything you borrow.

归还你所借的一切。

4. 回报,报答

The president is planning to return a visit to the neighbor country.

总统正计划对邻国进行回访。

The red army returned fire.

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