

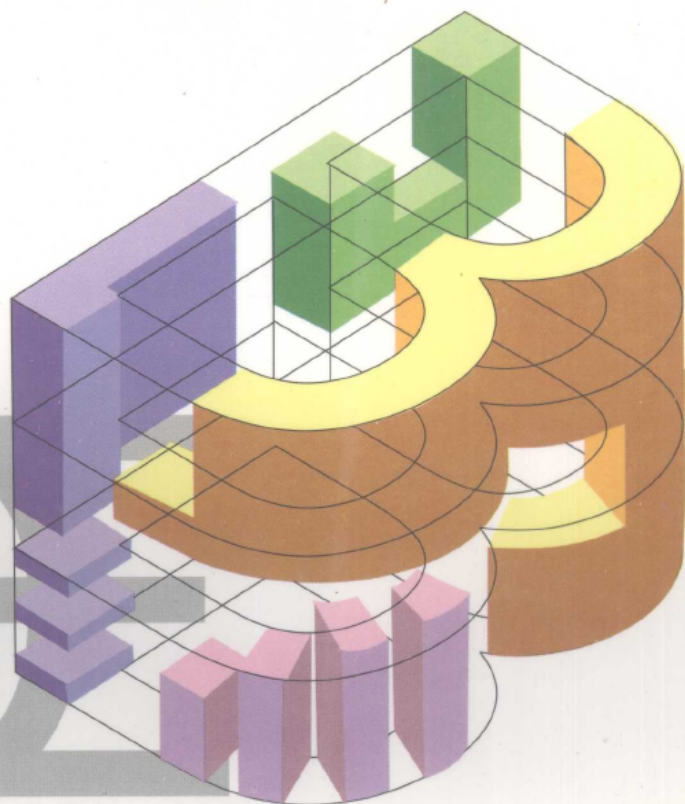
# 实用英语教程

主 编 苏志安 徐 江  
副主编 张 军 翟 琼 袁汉明

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武汉工业大学出版社



Practical English Course

# 实用英语教程

(第二册)

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语教程 (第二册)/苏志安,徐江主编. —武汉:武汉工业大学出版社,1998.9  
ISBN 7-5629-1383-8

I. 实…

II. ①苏… ②徐…

III. 英语-教材

IV. H319

武汉工业大学出版社出版发行  
(武昌珞狮路122号 邮编:430070)  
武汉工业大学出版社印刷厂印刷

\*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:12 字数:296千字  
1998年9月第1版 1998年9月第1次印刷  
印数:1—10000册 定价:12.00元  
(本书如有印装质量问题,请向承印厂调换)

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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《普通高等专科学校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,基本上能自学看懂课文。

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。

本册为第二册,主编:苏志安、徐江;副主编:张军、瞿琼、袁汉明。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

<b>Dialogue:</b>	Playing Golf
<b>Text:</b>	Television
<b>Grammar:</b>	不定代词,反身代词

### Dialogue

#### Playing Golf

- A: Mr. Smith, have you ever played golf in Hongkong?  
B: No, but I hear you have many beautiful courses.  
A: Yes, we do. Would you like to go out with me this morning?  
B: That's sounds wonderful, but I don't have my golf clubs with me.  
A: No problem. You can borrow my extra set if you'd like. By the way, do you mind if I ask my boss to join us?  
B: Not at all.  
A: We'll go to the country club then. Is 7 o'clock OK?  
B: That's fine with me.  
B: (In the club) Everybody seems to recognize you here, Mr. Lin.  
A: Well, I'm a regular member of this club.  
B: Do you have to pay to join?  
A: Yes, membership fees vary depending on the club.  
B: Are there any public courses?  
A: Very few.

#### Notes(注释)

1. play golf: 打高尔夫球
2. course: 球场
3. golf clubs: 高尔夫球杆
4. do you mind if...? 你对……介意吗? 此为固定表达, 类似的有 would you mind if..., 其否定形式为 not at all.
5. regular member: 定期会员
6. membership fees vary depending on the club: 会员费依各俱乐部而不同

## Text

### Television

Television now plays such an important part in so many people's lives that it is essential for us to try to decide whether it is a blessing or a curse. Obviously television has both advantages and disadvantages. But does the former outweigh the latter?

In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. For a family of four, for example, it is more convenient as well as cheaper to sit comfortably at home, with practically unlimited entertainment available, than to go out in search of amusement elsewhere. There is no transport to arrange. They do not have to find a baby-sitter. They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre, the cinema, the opera, or the ballet, only to discover, perhaps, that the show is a rotten one. All they have to do is to turn a knob, and they can see plays, films, operas, and shows of every kind, not to mention political discussions and the latest exciting football match. Some people, however, maintain that this is precisely where the danger lies. The television viewer need do nothing. He does not even use his legs. He takes no initiative. He takes no choice and exercises no judgment. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and stimulating. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting-room. It could be argued that the radio performs this service just as well; but on television everything is much more living, much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. The television screen itself has a terrible, almost physical fascination for us. We get so used to looking at its movements, so dependent on its flickering pictures, that it begins to dominate our lives. A friend of mine told me the other day that his television set had broken down and that he and his family had suddenly found that they had far more time to do things, and that they had actually begun to talk to each other again. It makes one think, doesn't it!

There are many other arguments for and against television. The poor quality of its programmes is often criticized. But it is undoubtedly a great comfort to many lonely elderly people. And does it corrupt or instruct our children? I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to society.

## Words & Expressions

essential[ɪ'senʃəl] <i>a.</i>	必不可少的,本质的,实质的,精华的
blessing['blesɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	幸事,祝福
curse[kɜ:s] <i>n. &amp; vt.</i>	诅咒
obviously[ɒ'vviəsli] <i>adv.</i>	清楚地,明白地
advantage[əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	优点,优势
disadvantage[disəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	劣势,不利的情况
outweigh[aut'wei] <i>vt.</i>	比……更重,比……更有价值,比……更重要
convenient[kən'vi:njənt] <i>a.</i>	方便的,便利的
source[sɔ:s] <i>n.</i>	河的源头,水源,源泉
entertainment[entə'teɪnmənt] <i>n.</i>	娱乐
comparatively[kəm'pærətɪvli] <i>adv.</i>	比较,相比较来说
practically[ˈpræktɪkəli] <i>adv.</i>	实际地
unlimited[ʌn'limitɪd] <i>a.</i>	较多的,多的,无限的
available[ə'veɪləblɪ] <i>a.</i>	可用的,可以达到的
amusement[ə'mju:zɪmənt] <i>n.</i>	娱乐,快乐
elsewhere[els'weə] <i>adv.</i>	在别处,至别处
transport[træns'pɔ:t] <i>n.</i>	交通工具,运输
arrange[ə'reɪndʒ] <i>vt.</i>	安排,布置
baby-sitter['beɪbi'sɪtə] <i>n.</i>	受雇临时看孩子的人
opera[ɒ'pərə] <i>n.</i>	歌剧
ballet[ˈbæleɪ] <i>n.</i>	芭蕾舞
rotten[rɒtn] <i>a.</i>	腐烂的,已变坏的
knob[nɒb] <i>n.</i>	旋钮,圆形把手
political[pə'lɪtɪkl] <i>a.</i>	政治的,行政的
maintain[meɪn'teɪn] <i>vt.</i>	保持,维护
precisely[prɪ'saɪsli] <i>adv.</i>	精确的,明确的
viewer[ˈvju:ə] <i>n.</i>	电视观众
judgement['dʒʌdʒmənt] <i>n.</i>	判断,评价,鉴定
passive[ˈpæsɪv] <i>a.</i>	被动的,消极的
present[prɪ'zənt] <i>vt.</i>	给,交出,提出
instructive[ɪns'trʌktɪv] <i>a.</i>	有教益的,有启发的,指导性的
stimulate[ˈstɪmjuleɪt] <i>vt.</i>	刺激,激动
distant[ˈdɪstənt] <i>a.</i>	远离的,远隔的
custom[ˈkʌstəm] <i>n.</i>	习惯,风俗
argue[ˈɑ:gju:] <i>vt.</i>	辩论,争论
perform[pə'fɔ:m] <i>vt.</i>	执行,履行

screen[skri:n]n.	屏幕
fascination[fæsi'neiʃn]n.	着迷,魅力,迷惑
dependent[di'pendənt]a.	依靠的,依赖的
dominate['dɒmineɪt]vt.	统治,控制
corrupt[kə'rʌpt]vt.	腐蚀,败坏
determine[di'tə:mi:n]vt.	决定,决心
play an important part in	在……方面起重要作用
both...and...	既……又……
not only...but also...	不仅……而且……
as well as	和
in search of	寻求,寻找
do not have to	没有必要
pay for	付给……
get used to	习惯于……
be dependent on	依靠……依赖……
put it to a good use	充分利用,充分使用

### Notes to the Text

1. Television now plays such an important part in so many people's lives that it is essential for us to try to decide whether it is a blessing or a curse.

电视目前在人民生活中的许多方面起着如此重要的作用,因此,我们努力弄清电视是祸还是福至关重要。

that 引导的 it is... 从句属结果状语从句,而 whether 引导的是 decide 的宾语从句。

2. 在英语中,很多词一词多意,但多少与其本意有关,如 play, 作动词,有“扮演”之意,变成名词后,其意为“话剧”,它与本意“扮演”有联系,记忆起来比较容易。但有些词在词性改变后,其意思与本意完全没有联系,如 match, 其本意为“比赛”,属动词,变成名词后,其意为“火柴”。因此,在学习中,要注意积累,切不可望文生义。

3. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

他完全处于被动,让别人为他安排一切,自己不做任何工作。

have sth. done 让别人(为自己)干…… 例如:

He often has his hair cut once a month.

他经常每月理一次头发。

Tomorrow I'll have my radio repaired.

明天我要去修收音机。

4. ...and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and stimulating.

(电视)为我们提供了既具有教育意义,又具有激励意义的数不胜数的系列节目。

which are both instructive and stimulating 是定语从句,修饰 programmes.

5. A friend of mine told me the other day that his television set had broken down. . .

如果有一天,我的一个朋友告诉我,他家里的电视机坏了……

这里, had broken down 是假设,不真实的情况,谓语用的是虚拟结构。

6. I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad.

我想,电视就其本身而言既不好也不坏。

这里, itself 是反身代词。反身代词主要在句中起强调的作用,主要有 myself (ourselves), yourself (yourselves), himself, herself, themselves。在句中,常用做宾语、同位语和状语。

例如: He himself was a teacher, but he doesn't want his son to be a teacher.

他本身是一个老师,却不想让他的儿子当老师。

We'll finish that difficult project by ourselves.

我们将自己完成那项艰巨的工程。

Your little sister is old enough to look after herself.

你的小妹妹长大了可以照顾自己了。

7. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to society.

正是人们对电视的广泛运用,决定了它对社会所产生的价值。

1) it is... that... 是强调句型,例如:

It was in the classroom that his head was broken by a stone.

正是在教室里,他的头被一块用石头打破了。

2) put... to the uses... 运用…… 例如:

put it to a good use 好好利用

Computers can be put to a good use in many fields.

计算机能在很多领域里得到充分的利用。

8. 在课文中,出现了很多诸如 some, any, all, both, many, much 等词,这些词称为不定代词。

顾名思义,就是该词不具体代替哪一类或哪一个人或物。把握这些词的关键是弄清该词在作主语时,谓语的单、复数;在作定语时,被修饰词是否可数。

例如: All were present at the garden party.

所有的人都出席了花园晚会。

All goes well.

一切进展顺利

I have many friends.

我有很多朋友。

I have much money. 我有很多钱。

在课文中还出现复合不定代词,如 nothing, everything。类似的还有 something, anything, someone, 要注意它们的用法。

## Word Study

### **argue** *vt.*

#### 1. 辩论, 争论

Don't argue your case. It's meaningless.

不要为自己的意见作辩解, 那是毫无意义的。

He likes to argue a matter out.

他总是喜欢把事情辩论得水落石出。

#### 2. 说服

You can argue him into accepting this difficult task.

你可以说服他接受这个艰巨的任务。

I must argue him out of having any doubt of his ability.

我必须说服他不要怀疑自己的能力。

#### 3. 表明, 证明

His accent argues him to be a southerner.

他的口音表明他是一个南方人。

### **maintain** *vt.*

#### 1. 保持, 维持, 继续

The improvement in his health is being maintained.

他的健康在不断地好转。

#### 2. 供给

Poor as he is he has to maintain a son at the university.

他虽然穷, 但不得不供给他儿子读大学。

#### 3. 保持某种状况

That old man always maintains an open mind on questions.

那个老人看问题总是保持着开放的思想。

### **present**

#### 1. *vt.* 给, 交出, 提出, 赠给

This is the clock presented to me when I retired.

这是我退休时赠给我的钟。

#### 2. *vt.* 展现, 显示

The case presents some interesting features.

这个案件表现出一些有趣的特点。

#### 3. *a.* 出席的, 在场的

Were you present at the ceremony?

你出席那个仪式了吗?

#### 4. *a.* 现在的, 现有的

People are not satisfied with the present government.

人们对当今政府表示不满。

5. *n.* 礼物, 礼品

I'm buying it for a present, so please wrap it up nicely.

我这个是买作礼物的, 请为我包好。

**dominate** *vt.*

1. 统治, 支配, 控制 (与 over 连用)

Love and duty struggled to dominate (over) his mind.

爱情和职责竞相控制他的心灵。

2. 俯瞰

The whole valley is dominated by this mountain.

这座山俯瞰着整个的山谷。

**follow** *vt. & vi.*

1. 跟随

I followed him up the hill.

我跟他上山。

2. 沿着……前进

Follow the street until you get to the post office, and then turn left.

沿着这条街走到邮局, 再向左转弯。

3. 领会, 听清楚

Do you follow me?

你听懂我的讲话了吗?

### Exercises

**I. Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.**

- ( ) 1. According to the text, the advantages of TV is less than its disadvantages.
- ( ) 2. TV can nearly replace a baby-sitter.
- ( ) 3. The function of radio is the same as that of TV set.
- ( ) 4. The author agrees that TV is good enough not to be argued any more.
- ( ) 5. The TV's value must be decided by its uses.
- ( ) 6. They have to pay TV program fees more than they have to pay a film.
- ( ) 7. Television is only a convenient source of entertainment.
- ( ) 8. You can know all the customs all over the world.
- ( ) 9. The television screen is dangerous to men.
- ( ) 10. TV is the best friend of ours, esp. the old people's.

**II. Fill in the blanks with the noun-form words given below, and then use their another form to make sentences.**

general	sentence	present	book	bear
match	well	watch	flat	set



1. That wild \_\_\_\_\_ can knock down a very thick tree.
2. Don't forget the man who dug the \_\_\_\_\_ for us.
3. I'll buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of fashionable furniture for my new flat.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ do you want for your birthday?
5. "What's wrong with your bike?" "I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ tyre."
6. Please translate the following \_\_\_\_\_ into English.
7. This \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ given by my English teacher.
8. It's very dark. Please strike a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If you don't understand this, you may consult its reference \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This is an important information. Go and report to \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.

III. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate words or expressions given below.

advantage	dependent on	maintain	available	get used to
transport	corrupt	in search of	entertainment	outweigh

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ drinking coffee when she was in Europe.
2. Yesterday Xiao Wang was not at home, for he was \_\_\_\_\_ amusement elsewhere.
3. We should be good at taking \_\_\_\_\_ of enemy's weakness to defeat them.
4. Does a woman's ability \_\_\_\_\_ a man's ability?
5. He went there especially for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The ticket is \_\_\_\_\_ on the day of issue only.
7. The cargo should be \_\_\_\_\_ by air.
8. The Party members must \_\_\_\_\_ close ties with the masses.
9. Bourgeois literature and art \_\_\_\_\_ the minds of young people.
10. His success is \_\_\_\_\_ his sincere help.

IV. Complete the following sentences with the help of the first letter given below.

1. The advantages o \_\_\_\_\_ the disadvantages.
2. This is a serious novel, not an e \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If I'm not a \_\_\_\_\_ when you phone, ask for my brother.
4. The leadership of the Party is e \_\_\_\_\_ to socialist revolution and socialist construction.
5. We must m \_\_\_\_\_ close ties with masses.
6. All these passengers will be t \_\_\_\_\_ from Shanghai to Beijing.
7. This medicine will help s \_\_\_\_\_ the function of the patient's organs.
8. It's the c \_\_\_\_\_ with certain foreigners to do so.
9. People in the west hate the c \_\_\_\_\_ system of capitalism.
10. You'd better not a \_\_\_\_\_ with others to show that you are clever.

V. Fill in the missing words.

At \_\_\_\_\_ glance, the idea of an hour \_\_\_\_\_ TV seems radical. What will \_\_\_\_\_ do without the electronic baby-sitter? How will we spend the time? But