

王小萍 何秀明 谢 青 编写 谢庆芳 审订

大专英语

ENGLISH

(下 册)

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前 言

《大专英语》是专门为中共广东省委党校招收的函授和业余大专生编写的一套教材，本教材根据成人学员的特点，强调英语语言基础教学，重视英语语言能力的训练，在抓好书面语教学的同时也突出口语教学，力求使学员在口语和书面语两个方面齐头并进，克服只注重书面学习而忽视口头练习或只注重口头练习而忽视书面学习的一条腿走路的现象。

本教材共分上、下两册，上册有 15 个单元，下册有 10 个单元。除上册的第一单元至第六单元为语音教学外，其余每个单元均由口语（Oral English）、课文（Text）、单词与短语（Words and Expressions）、课文注释（Notes）、语法（Grammar）和练习（Exercises）六部分组成。从上册第七单元开始每单元后面还插入了一篇课外阅读材料（Extracurricular Reading），这些材料主要介绍英语学习的背景知识，英、美国家的社会习俗，风土人情以及成人学员在涉外交往中需掌握的一些常识。

编写本教材的成员是中共广东省委党校外语教研部的英语教师，她们（按姓氏笔画为序）是：王小萍、何秀明、夏海燕、谢青。本教材上册第一单元至第六单元和各单元中的口语部分由谢青编写，第七单元至第十五单元（除口语部分）和所有课外阅读材料由夏海燕编写。本教材下册第一单元至第五单元（除口语部分）由何秀明编写，第六单元至第十单元（除口语部分）由王小萍编写，各单元的口语部分和所有课外阅读材料由谢青编写。

审订本教材的是中共广东省委党校外语教研部主任、英语

副教授谢庆芳，他在审订过程中对上、下册四位编者的体例进行了统一，对某些内容进行了修改与增删，对口语部分和课外阅读材料进行了前后顺序的编排，最后编制了上、下两册的目录。

在本教材的编写过程中，我们得到了中共广东省委党校原语文教研部前任主任成汝信教授和现任主任黄泽才副教授的大力支持，在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限，加之时间仓促，教材中不妥之处在所难免，请英语界同仁及学员批评指正。

编 者

Contents

Unit One

Oral English	(1)
Text: Absent-minded Mr. Newton	(2)
Grammar: The Past Indefinite Tense (一般过去时)	(5)
Exercises	(8)
Extracurricular Reading: Respect for Others' Privacy (请 尊重别人的隐私)	(13)

Unit Two

Oral English	(16)
Text: A Speech	(17)
Grammar: 1. The Present Perfect Tense (现在完成时)	(19)
2. The Five Basic Forms of Verbs (动词的五 种基本形式)	(21)
Exercises	(22)
Extracurricular Reading: Wine Culture (酒文化)	(28)

Unit Three

Oral English	(31)
Text: Holidays in the United States	(32)
Grammar: Prepositions (介词)	(35)
Exercises	(37)
Extracurricular Reading: Congratulations, Condolences and Apologies (祝贺、慰问与道歉)	(43)

Unit Four

Oral English	(47)
Text: Three of the Largest Cities in the World	(48)
Grammar: The Degrees of Adjectives and Adverbs (形容词和副词的级)	(51)
Exercises	(54)
Extracurricular Reading: Manners between Men and Women (男女间的礼仪)	(59)

Unit Five

Oral English	(63)
Text: The Sinking of the "Titanic"	(64)
Grammar: The Past Continuous Tense (过去进行时)	(68)
Exercises	(69)
Extracurricular Reading: Language Etiquette in Communication (交谈中的礼貌)	(74)

Unit Six

Oral English	(77)
Text: An Amazing Coincidence	(78)
Grammar: 1. Types of Sentences (句子的种类)	(81)
2. The Adverbial Clause① (状语从句①)	(82)
3. The Past Perfect Tense (过去完成时)	(84)
Exercises	(85)
Extracurricular Reading: Western Way of Address (西方称谓种种)	(91)

Unit Seven

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Unit Eight

Oral English	(109)
Text: Being More of a Hindrance than a Help	(110)
Grammar: The Adverbial Clause② (状语从句②) ...	(113)
Exercises	(115)
Extracurricular Reading: Table Manners (餐桌上的礼节)	(120)

Unit Nine

Oral English	(124)
Text: Recycling Waste	(125)
Grammar: The Passive Voice (被动语态)	(129)
Exercises	(131)
Extracurricular Reading: Tip Story (小费的故事) ...	(137)

Unit Ten

Oral English	(141)
Text: China Praised on the "Day of 5 Billion"	(142)
Grammar: Direct Speech and Indirect Speech (直接引语和间接引语)	(145)

Exercises	(149)
Extracurricular Reading: Dinner in Britain (英国的晚宴)	(154)

Unit One

Oral English

表示赞成或反对的用语

(1)表示赞成的一般性表达法

Sounds good(to me).听起来不错。

I think so.我认为如此。

(2)表示具有同感

I see what you mean.我了解你的意思。

(3)表示相同

So do I.我也是。

(4)妥协而使意思一致

If you're going to insist, then how about doing it this way?

若你要坚持的话,那么这样做好不好?

(5)表示反对的一般性表达法

Sorry, but I can't go along with you.抱歉,我不能同意你。

A: Don't you think so? 你不这样认为吗?

B: No, I don't think so. / I'm afraid not. 我不这么认为。/抱歉,我不赞同。

(6)委婉地表示反对

I'm not sure about that. 关于那事我不清楚。

I'd think twice about this. 关于这件事我要想一想。

(7)带有责备的反对

You're carrying this too far. 对这件事你做得太过分了。/你言过其实!

Words and Expressions

sound	[saund]	v.	听起来
think	[θɪŋk]	v.	想
insist	[in'sist]	v.	坚持
twice	[twais]	adv.	两次
carry	['kæri]	v.	运送
far	[fɑ:]	adv.	远

Text

Absent-minded Mr. Newton

Mr. Newton wasn't genius, and he wasn't a fool; he was absent-minded.

One day Mr. Newton got home at eight o'clock, and his family wasn't home! He waited, and he worried about them. Mr. Newton called a friend and told him, "My family isn't home." Then he remembered: The children play tennis on Tuesday, and their mother takes them to the park. Today isn't Monday. It's Tuesday.

Mr. Newton wasn't worried then. After supper he fell asleep. Later, Mr. Newton heard thieves' steps. The thieves didn't make much

noise, and they didn't turn on the lights. Mr. Newton was very afraid, and he didn't move. He took a chair in his hand. He stood up slowly. He lifted the chair in the air, and then he heard:

“Father! What are you doing?”

Now he remembered it wasn't thieves. It was his family!

Words and Expressions

Newton	[ˈnju:tən]	<i>n.</i>	牛顿(人名)
absent-minded	[ˈæbsentˈmaɪndɪd]	<i>adj.</i>	心不在焉的
get home			到家
genius	[ˈdʒɪnjəs]	<i>n.</i>	天才
fool	[fu:l]	<i>n.</i>	蠢人, 傻子
wait	[weɪt]	<i>v.</i>	等待
worry	[ˈwʌrɪ]	<i>v.</i>	担心, 焦虑, 使烦恼
call	[kɔ:l]	<i>v.</i>	打电话给……, 把……叫做……
tell	[tel]	<i>v.</i>	讲述, 说
told	[təʊld]		tell 的过去式
remember	[rɪˈmembə]	<i>v.</i>	记得, 记住
tennis	[ˈtenɪs]	<i>n.</i>	网球
Tuesday	[ˈtju:zdi]	<i>n.</i>	星期二
mother	[ˈmʌðə]	<i>n.</i>	母亲
park	[pɑ:k]	<i>n.</i>	公园
today	[təˈdeɪ]	<i>n. adv.</i>	今天、今日
worried	[ˈwʌrɪd]	<i>adj.</i>	焦虑的, 烦恼的

asleep	[ə'sli:p]	adj. adv.	睡着,睡熟,入睡
fall asleep			睡着
later(late 的比较级)	['leitə]	adv. adj.	随后,后来
thief	[θi:f]	n.	贼,小偷
step	[step]	n.	脚步声
noise	[noiz]	n.	噪声,喧闹声,吵吵嚷嚷
turn	[tɜ:n]	v.	翻,旋转
turn on			开,旋开(电灯、电视、收音机等)
light	[lait]	n.	灯
afraid	[ə'freid]	adj.	害怕
be afraid			害怕
be afraid of sb.			害怕某人
move	[mu:v]	v.	移动;搬动
stand	[stænd]	v.	站,立,坐落,位于
stand up			站起
slowly	['sləuli]	adv.	缓慢地
lift	[lift]	v.	提起,举起
air	[ɛə]	n.	空中,空气
hear	[hiə]	v.	听见

Notes

1. Then he remembered: The children play tennis on Tuesday, and their mother takes them to the park. 然后他记起来了,每个星期二孩子们打网球,他们的母亲带他们到公园去。

(1) 句中 remembered 后面表达的是经常性的事情,故动词 play, take 都用一般现在时。

(2) play 和球类等名词连用时,该名词前不用冠词。

如: play football 踢足球, play chess 下棋。

2. It wasn't thieves. It was his family.

上述两句的 it 指做某个动作或引起某情况的人。例如:

(1) Who is it? 是谁?

It's me. 是我。

(2) What's that noise? 那是什么声音?

It's only my son. 只是我儿子的响声。

Grammar

The Past Indefinite Tense(一般过去时)

(1) 动词过去式的构成

一般过去时是用动词的过去式表示的。英语动词分规则动词和不规则动词两种。大多数动词都是规则动词,其过去式构成方法如下:

1) 一般情况下直接加 - ed。

look - looked; listen - listened

2) 以 e 结尾的动词只加 - d。

love - loved; dance - danced

3) 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的动词,变 y 为 i,再加 - ed。

try - tried; reply - replied

4) 以重读闭音节结尾而词尾只有一个辅音字母的动词,双写该辅音字母,再加 - ed。但以 x 结尾的动词,直接加 - ed。

stop - stopped, admit - admitted, mix - mixed

不规则动词的过去式,不是在词尾加 - ed 或 - d,其构成方法是不规则的,需要熟记。如本课单词表中的动词 tell 的过去式是 told, stand 的过去式是 stood 等。

英语动词除 be 外,其他动词的过去式可用于单、复数各人称。见下表。

be 的过去式		一般动词的过去式
I } She } was He }	there then.	I } She } He } stayed at home. We } You } They }
We } You } were They }		

(2)一般过去时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式

1)行为动词

数 \ 式	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
单数	I } You } He } worked... She } It }	I } You } He } did not work... She } It }	Did { I } { you } work...? { he } { she } { it }
复数	We } You } worked... They }	We } You } did not work... They }	Did { I } { you } work...? { he } { she } { it }

2) 动词 be

数 \ 式	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
单	I was...	I was not...	Was I...?
	You were...	You were not...	Were you...?
数	He } She } was...	He } She } was not...	Was { he...? she...? it...?
	It }	It }	
复	We } You } were...	We } You } were not	Were { we...? you...? they...?
数	They }	They }	

注: was not 的简略式为 wasn't ['wɒznt], were not 的简略式为 weren't [wɛrnt], did not 的简略式为 didn't [dɪdnt]。

(3) 用法

一般过去时表示过去某一时间所发生的动作或存在的状态,经常和 yesterday, some days ago, last year (month, week), in 1996 等表示过去某一时间的状语连用,例如:

She was a student two years ago.

两年前她是个学生。

Mr. Wang went to the United States in 1988.

王先生在 1988 年去美国的。

I didn't see you there.

我在那里没看见你。

Did you meet Jane last week?

你上星期见到珍妮了吗?

Exercises

I .Answer the following questions according to the text(根据课文回答下列问题):

- 1) Were Mr. Newton's family home at eight o'clock?
- 2) What did he tell his friend?
- 3) Where were his family?
- 4) What did he do after supper?
- 5) What did he hear later?
- 6) Did the thieves go into the room?

II .Grammar exercises(语法练习):

1. Read the following verbs and their past forms and give their meanings(读下列动词及其过去式并说出它们的词义):

call	called	[kɔld]	move	moved	[mu:vd]
enjoy	enjoyed	[in'dʒɔid]	worry	worried	['wʌrɪd]
am/is	was	[wɔz]	have/has	had	[hæd]
are	were	[wɜ]	go	went	[went]
swim	swam	[swæm]	drive	drove	[drəuv]
do	did	[dɪd]	give	gave	[geɪv]
take	took	[tuk]	come	came	[keɪm]
let	let	[let]	make	made	[meɪd]
put	put	[put]	see	saw	[sɔ]
sleep	slept	[slept]	read	read	[red]
think	thought	[θɔt]	write	wrote	[rəʊt]

2. Change the following sentences into the past tense(将下列句子变

成一般过去时):

Example: It is cold today. (was/yesterday)

It was cold yesterday.

- 1) They are watching TV. (watched/last night)
 - 2) The children play tennis every Tuesday. (played/yesterday)
 - 3) She will see the film with Tom tomorrow. (saw/last Sunday evening)
 - 4) My sister is a secretary. (was/three years ago)
 - 5) Tom drives to work every day. (drove/the day before yesterday)
3. Change the following into interrogative and negative sentences(把下列句子改为疑问句和否定句):
- 1) Tom and his brother got home early that day.
 - 2) She was sixteen last year.
 - 3) He gave his wife a present yesterday.
 - 4) There were many people in the market last Sunday.
 - 5) I drove him to the airport this morning.
 - 6) They had four English lessons the day before yesterday.
4. Choose the correct tenses(选择正确的时态):
- 1) The house(is/was) dirty now.
 - 2) My children(are/were) out yesterday morning.
 - 3) Last night I(watch/watched) TV for an hour.
 - 4) I was very busy, so I(didn't go/didn't went) to the park.
 - 5) (Did you meet/Did you met) that American woman? Yes, I(did/do).
5. Fill in each blank with the verb in its proper tense(用所给动词的适当时态填空):
- 1) It often _____ (snow) here in winter, but it _____ (not,

snow)last winter.

2)I _____ (see)him last month. He _____ (look)very old.

3)We _____ (clean)our classroom now.

4)What time _____ he _____ (leave)the school this morning?

5)He _____ (go)to school by bus every day.

But tomorrow he _____ (go)there on foot.

III. Translation(翻译):

1. Put the following phrases and expressions into English(将下列词组、短语译成英语):

打网球

晚饭后

开灯

大声嚷嚷

把他们带去公园

睡着了

2. Translate the following sentences into English(将下列句子译成英语):

1)汤姆经常考试不及格,父母很为他担心。

2)昨天我去探望一位老朋友,但他却不在家。

3)我们学校位于市中心。

4)今天上午 10 点钟我给母亲打了个电话。

5)有的学生上课时经常心不在焉。

6)这个贼把刀高高举起。

IV. Reading comprehension(阅读理解):

Passage 1

Mr. Newton was a famous scientist. But he was also known for his absentmindedness. One day after work, he made his way home. He felt very cold outside, and he didn't understand why. Of course, he didn't