

A COURSE OF BUSINESS ENGLISH (BOOK ONE)

财经

英语 *ACOBEL*

教程

主 编 • 陈雪翎

副主编 • 陈旭如

第一册



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LIXINKUAIJI CHUBANSHE

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前 言

随着我国改革开放的不断深化,英语作为一门国际性语言,在社会生活中越来越普及,在财经业务和商务活动中的使用也越来越广泛。这无疑要求学生在学习英语基础知识、训练语言基本技能的同时,不断开拓财经及商务英语的知识面,培养英语的实务性运用能力。

为适应对外开放和搞活市场经济的形势,我们编写了将普通英语与专业英语相结合的《财经英语教程》。它的特点是课文和习题内容从一般题材逐步过渡到经济、贸易、金融、管理、商务等各个方面,所选课文大部分是比较新颖的资料(其中包括一部分实用素材)。这为学生提供了一个与当代经济社会实际相符的语言学习环境。

本教材可供包括成人高校在内的经济类学校或专业的学生使用。编写以高中程度为起点,要求学生应该具有基本的英语词汇量和语法知识,同时又提供大量的复习性资料以巩固高中所学过的内容。本教材共分四册,每册十个单元。每个单元有课文和阅读文章各一篇。词汇释义采用英汉双解,以培养学生查阅原版词典、熟悉同义词语及表达法的能力,少数不易用简单英语解释的仅用汉语。练习内容除一般教材常有的篇章理解、词汇结构选用、句子翻译外,还有旨在帮助学生识别掌握生词的常用构词法,构思句子的完形填空。第一、二册中

增加语音、语法等复习题。第三、四册中增加联系实务的英汉段落翻译。为提高专业英语阅读量,第三、四册在十个单元之后,附有若干篇带理解题的文章供教学选用。在语言交际方面,第一、二册各单元配有会话材料,第三、四册各单元配有常用应用文的范例和实践练习。

本教材编写过程中参考了英语书籍、报刊、杂志及其他资料,并根据教学需要将有关文章进行了删节或改编,原则上均予以注明来源和使用程度。由于来源繁多,一部分材料收集时不明原文出处,且难以查找,故无法全部一一注明。

全套教材由陈雪翎副教授主编,参加编写的人员有丁大勇、郭迅、宋小林、陈旭如、周杏芬、俞敏、樊佳红。第一册副主编为陈旭如。由于编写此类程度和内容的教材仍是一种尝试,因此本教材中若有不足之处,敬请同行和读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

一九九五年五月

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UNIT ONE

TEXT

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Where did English come from? The obvious answer is: England. However, in the past two thousand years very many people came to England and changed the language. Perhaps most of the language comes from the Anglo-Saxons who came to England in the fifth to the seventh centuries. But there are also Roman words from the time when England was part of the Roman Empire; the ending *-chester* on the name of an English town such as Colchester comes from the Latin word *castra* and shows that there was a Roman town there. The Vikings brought many words with them, such as *they* and *their*. The Normans governed England for many years and brought French words with them. Then the English brought back many words from different countries — *kangaroo* from Australia, *pyjamas* from India, and *anorak* from Canada.

But what is English now? It is no longer spoken just in England and there are many different kinds of English in dif-

ferent parts of the world. There are two main families of Standard English, the American and the British. American English is spoken in the USA and in Canada. British English is spoken in the West Indies, Britain, Australasia, and Africa. However, many other parts of the world also use English. In India English is an official language still and there is a special kind of Indian English. In several African countries, such as Nigeria and Ghana, English is spoken in schools and colleges. In many sciences English is the language of communication. There are about 300 million people who speak English as a first language, and there are another 300 million who use it as a second language. So English is now an international language and is useful to people who never go to England.

New Words

Anglo-Saxon/ˌæŋgləʊ- 'sæksən/ <i>n. & a.</i>	盎格鲁撒克逊人(的)
Roman/ 'rəʊmən/ <i>n.</i> <i>a.</i>	古罗马人 古罗马帝国的
Latin/ 'lætin/ <i>n. & a.</i>	拉丁文(的)
Viking/ 'vaɪkɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	北欧海盗
Norman/ 'nɔ:mən/ <i>n.</i>	诺曼底人
govern/ 'gʌvən/ <i>vt.</i>	to rule (a country, city, ect. and its people) 统治; 治理
kangaroo/ ˌkæŋgə'ru:/ <i>n.</i>	袋鼠

pyjamas/pə'dʒɑ:məz/ <i>n.</i>	(pl.) 睡衣
anorak/'ænəræk/ <i>n.</i>	(带风帽的) 厚茄克
West Indies/'ɪndiz/ <i>n.</i>	西印度群岛
Nigeria/nai'dʒiəriə/ <i>n.</i>	尼日利亚
Australasia/'ɔstrə'leɪʃjə/ <i>n.</i>	澳大利西亚
Ghana/'gɑ:nə/ <i>n.</i>	加纳
communication /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	1. making (news, opinions, feelings) known 传达; 联络; 通讯 2. having social dealings; being connected 交往; 交流; 联系

Notes

1. the Anglo-Saxons:
a group of the Germanic race of people who settled in England before the Norman conquest.
2. the Roman Empire:
the empire established in 27 B. C. and extinguished in 475. The term is also applied to the territories and dominions of the Roman Empire.
3. the Vikings:
a race of Scandinavian people who attacked and sometimes settled along the coasts of northern and western Europe from the 8th to the 10th century.
4. the Normans:
natives of Normandy, a region in the northwest of

France.

5. the West Indies:

a chain of islands extending from the coast of Florida in North America to that of Venezuela in South America, enclosing the Caribbean Sea. The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1492 and named in the belief that he had discovered India on the Asian Coast.

6. Australasia:

also known as Oceania when it refers to Australia, New Zealand, and neighbouring islands in the South Pacific.

Exercises

Reading Aloud

I. Read the following sentences aloud:

1. Peter has seen Jeans these recent days.
2. We eat meat, peas, beans and cheese for meals.
3. Finish it, it isn't difficult.
4. Will Smith bring his sister with him?
5. Well, let's get everything ready.
6. Let's get together when the weather gets better.
7. Jack has a hammer in his hand.
8. That fat man has a black hand-bag.

Understanding the Text

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Roman words entered the English language because
_____.

- a) the English and the Roman used to be the same nation
 - b) Latin was more influential
 - c) England was once occupied by the Roman Empire
 - d) the English people brought them back to England
2. A word that ends with *-chester* is _____.
- a) a name of a Roman town
 - b) a short form for *Colchester*
 - c) a word that can replace *castra*
 - d) a thing of the past
3. According to the text, the languages of _____ have lent words to English.
- a) the Roman Empire and the Vikings
 - b) Australia and India
 - c) several African countries
 - d) both a and b
4. Standard English refers to _____.
- a) English as an official language
 - b) British English, the origin of the language
 - c) British English and American English
 - d) British English, American English and Indian English
5. English is now an international language since _____.

- a) people don't have to go to England to speak it
 - b) its native speakers amount to 300 million people
 - c) there are 300 million people speaking it as a second language
 - d) all of the above
6. Which of the following is true?
- a) People who speak English never go to England.
 - b) People never go to England to speak English.
 - c) People who speak English may not be those who go to England.
 - d) People who go to England never speak English.
7. We can infer from the text that it is possible for a(n) _____ businessman to speak English while talking with his _____ partner.
- a) Australian... British
 - b) British... American
 - c) Canadian... Nigerian
 - d) Saudi Arabian... Japanese
8. The tone of the passage is _____.
- a) imaginative
 - b) factual
 - c) historic
 - d) conclusive

Vocabulary & Structure

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

bring back	come from	communication
govern	no longer	obvious
official	part of	show

1. It is _____ that the language of English is now being used almost in every corner of the world.
 2. The meaning of the proverb can _____ clearly _____ to the readers in an all-English dictionary.
 3. The wind was _____ blowing, but it was still rather cold.
 4. The statement is not _____ that the two countries have agreed on the terms for the dispute on the boundaries.
 5. True knowledge _____ practice.
 6. The young assistant _____ the company when the manager stayed away from work for a holiday.
 7. The doctor advised Mr. Black to spend a few weeks in the countryside, where the fresh air would _____ his health.
 8. Since the old lady's condition was critical, the doctor immediately got into _____ with her family.
 9. There is but one China and Taiwan is _____ China.
- IV. Loan words are the words taken from other languages and at least partly naturalized. Find out from what languages the following words are borrowed and what meaning they have:
1. cafe

2. kindergarten
3. kungfu
4. memoir
5. mosquito
6. shampoo
7. solo
8. typhoon

V. Organize sentences after the models, using the given words and *such as*:

Model 1: *The Vikings brought many words with them, such as "they" and "their".*

Model 2: *He is such a learned scholar as we all love and admire.*

1. he, likes, tea and coffee, drinks
2. Bob's granny, many flowers, roses, sunflowers, etc. ,
in her garden, planted
3. it, certain fruit trees, cold, here, the peach, is
4. he, a man, I imagined, is, just, he, would be
5. we, fools, are, to believe, what he told us, not
6. the incident, you, teach, a lesson, this, can

VI. Complete the following sentences after the model, by using *however*, a conjunction that has the meaning of "in spite of this" or "nevertheless".

Model: *However, many other parts of the world also use English.*

1. It is raining hard. However, _____.

2. We all persuaded him to stay overnight. However,
_____.
3. He insisted on delaying this project. However,
_____.
4. Johanna promised to be here before ten. However,
_____.

Word Formation

VII. Fill in each blank with the name of a country or its adjective:

Australia _____

Iran _____

Iraq _____

Italy _____

Japan _____

Poland _____

Singapore _____

Spain _____

Vietnam _____

Brazilian

Egyptian

Finnish

Indian

Korean

Kuwaiti

Nepalese

VIII. Form the adjectives of the following nouns: