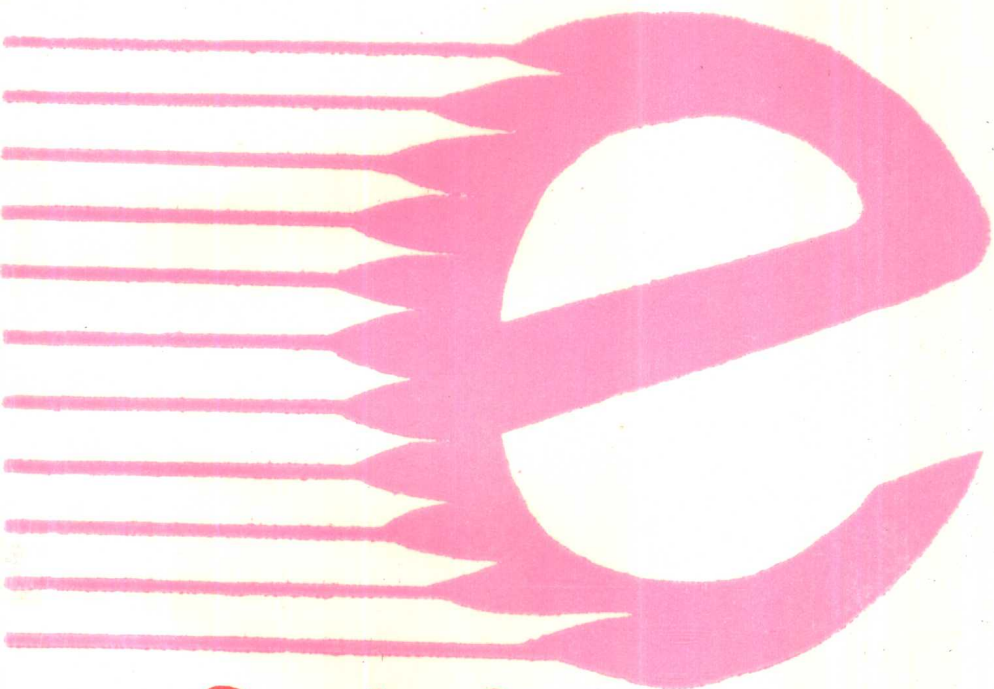


● 中等专业学校教材

第4册

英语教程

主编：张鑫友



English Course

B O O K 4

学苑出版社

中等专业学校教材

英 语 教 程
ENGLISH COURSE
Book 4

主编 张鑫友

学苑出版社

(京)新登字 151 号

英 语 教 程 (4)

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出版发行:学苑出版社 邮政编码:100036

社 址:北京市海淀区万寿路西街 11 号

印 刷:七〇九所印刷厂

经 销:各地新华书店

开 本:850×1168 1/32

印 张:7 字数:176 千字

印 数:00001—10000

版 次:1995 年 10 月北京第 1 版第 1 次

ISBN 7-5077-0744-X/G · 349

定 价:7.00 元

总 定 价:21.00 元

学苑版图书印、装错误可随时退换。

前 言

中等专业学校教材《英语教程》是参照国家教委审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲》和《中学英语教学大纲》而编写的一套综合英语教程。

本教程从我国中等专业学校英语教学实际出发,充分注意到了它对各类中等专业学校的通用性,因此,适用于各类中等专业学校学生、职业高中学生、各类相应水平的业余英语班以及具有中等水平的英语自学者。

本教程在选材方面力求做到语言规范,题材广泛,体裁多样。它既具知识性,又具趣味性;既具思想性,又具灵活性;既注意吸收西方文化的精华,又注意继承东方文明的传统。在处理语言知识方面,既注意到语言规律的趋向性,又考虑到传统语言法则的合理性。在处理听、说、读、写、译基本训练方面,既注意它们的综合性,又突出了各自的重点。

本教程共分四册,每分册供一个学期使用,全套书可供中等专业学校学生在两个学年内学完;各类学校也可根据其自身的特点和教学时数安排,对全四册的内容作适当的安排或调整。

本册仍以阅读为主,各单元的Text内容的份量和难度比第三册都有所增多和加强,各单元后仍增设了Supplementary Reading。为了训练学生的写作能力,在各单元Exercises中增设了Topics for Composition项目。全册共分11个单元,每单元分别由Text, New Words and Expressions, Notes, Exercises和Supple-

mentary Reading 五个部分组成。

参加本册编写的有张鑫友、高莉莉、熊音、王达金、戴丹妮。最后由张鑫友同志审订。

本教程在组织编写的过程中,承湖北广播电视大学和湖北广播电视中等专业学校领导的大力支持和帮助。在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,加之我们水平有限,错误之处定必不少,欢迎使用本教程的同志批评指正。

编 者

1995年8月

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UNIT ONE

TEXT

Higher Education in the United States

In the United States, a student who has finished high school may want to continue in higher education. There are several ways to continue in higher education in the United States. There are universities, colleges, community colleges, and technical or vocational schools. Each of these kinds of higher education will be described below.

A university is much larger than a college. It is larger for two reasons. First, a university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each college within the university has a special subject area. There may be a college of liberal arts where humanities, social science, natural science, and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of education where students learn to be teachers. There may be a college of business where business subjects are taught. All of these colleges may be part of one university. Sometimes, in a university, each college is called a "school": "The School of Liberal Arts", "The School of Business" or "The School of Education". Second, the university always has programs for advanced or graduate study in a variety of subjects. There may be a medical school, a law school, and other advanced pro-

grams.

Students in the United States must have a high school diploma or its equivalent, to enter one of the colleges in the university. Most students have completed regular high school programs. Some older students may have the same amount of education even though they have not completed high school. These students have the equivalent of a high school degree. University students may study for an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences. If they complete a course of study in the arts, they receive bachelor of arts degrees. In the sciences, they receive bachelor of science degrees. Students may leave the university at this time, or they may choose to go on for a graduate or professional degree.

The university may get money for its expenses from several different sources. It may get some money from the state government. If so, it is a publicly funded university. The university may get money only from private sources; contributions, tuition, investments, and other sources. If this is the case, it is a privately funded university. Finally, a university may be funded by a religious group.

A university program for undergraduates usually takes four years. In this way, a university and a college are alike. College students usually spend four years in school also. A college, however, usually has only one or two kinds of programs. A college does not have graduate or professional programs in a variety of areas.

A college is also like a university in the kinds of students it has. College students, like university students, usually have

a high school diploma when they enter college. If a college student completes a course of study in the arts, he or she receives a bachelor of arts degree. In the sciences, the students receive a bachelor of science degree. If college students want to continue for a graduate or professional degree, they must go to a university.

The college is usually funded in one of the three ways already described. It may be publicly or privately funded. Or, it may be funded by a religious group.

Compared to universities and colleges, community colleges in the United States are quite different. The programs of study in the community college usually lasts only two years. Many different subjects are taught in the community college. Not all of the subjects are the usual school subjects. The community college may give courses in dental technology, sewing, and many other nonacademic subjects. The community college may also have courses in the regular academic subjects like science, maths, languages, literature, and other courses in the humanities.

Many different types of students study at community colleges. Not all students have a high school diploma. Many students are adults with children, and sometimes with grandchildren, of their own. The community college serves the community, and anyone who lives nearby may go. When community college students complete a two-year program, they receive an associate of arts or associate of science degree. They may then go to a college or university for two more years to get the bachelor's degree. However, the student may get a job in-

stead, or just stop going to school.

Community colleges are nearly always publicly funded, by the state, county, or city government. They are not usually funded by religious groups.

The community college gives training for a variety of jobs, and also has an academic program. The technical or vocational school, however, has only job training. Its programs may last a short time or a long time. Some programs take six months, while other programs may take two years or more to complete.

Students in the technical or vocational school may have a high school diploma. Many, however, do not have the diploma. Many people go to a technical or vocational school instead of going to high school. When they complete their training, they may be able to get a good job right away, the technical or vocational school provides training for work in areas such as electronics, plumbing, and others.

The technical or vocational school may be funded in any of the ways already described. It may be publicly or privately funded, or it may be funded by a religious group. Other sources of money for this kind of school are trade unions' or charity organizations.

Students who have finished high school, and even some who do not go to high school, may choose from these four kinds of higher education in the United States. High school students who want further academic or professional training may go to a college or university. Students who want both academic and nonacademic training may go to the community

college. Students who want to learn a job may go to a technical or vocational school. Students may choose the kind of higher education that they like best.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

community [kə'mju:niti] *n.* 社

区, 团体

vocational [vəu'keɪʃənəl] *a.* 职

业的, 行业的

below [bi'ləu] *prep.* 在...下

面, 在...以下

subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* 科目,

学科; 专业

liberal [ˈlɪbəərəl] *a.* 自由人的;

丰富的

art [ɑ:t] *n.* 文科; 艺术, 美

术

liberal arts 文科

humanity [hju(:)'mænɪti] *n.*

人文学科

natural [ˈnætʃərəl] *a.* 关于自

然界的; 物质的

natural science 自然科学

programme [ˈprəʊgræm] *n.*

(教学) 大纲, 方案, 计划

variety [və'reɪəti] *n.* 种种, 各

种

diploma [di'pləʊmə] *n.* (复

diplomata 或 diplomas) 毕

业证书, 学位证书

equivalent [i'kwɪvələnt] *n.* 相

等物, 等值物

enter [ˈentə] *v.* 进入; 参加

complete [kəm'pli:t] *v.* 完成,

结束

undergraduate

[ˌʌndə'grædʒuɪt] *n.* (在校

的) 大学生/*a.* 大学生的

course [kɔ:s] *n.* 课程; 过程;

路线; 方法

bachelor [ˈbætʃələ] *n.* 学士

source [sɔ:s] *n.* 来源; 根源

fund [fʌnd] *v.* 为...提供资金

/*n.* 资金

contribution [kəntri'bju:ʃən]

n. 捐助; 贡献

tuition [tju(:)'ɪʃən] *n.* 学费;

讲授

investment [ɪn'vestmənt] *n.*

投资, 投入

publicly [ˈpʌblɪkli] *adv.* 公

083500

开地
privately ['praɪvɪtli] *adv.* 私
人地, 私营地
dental ['denti] *a.* 牙科的
sewing ['səʊɪŋ] *n.* 缝纫
nonacademic
['nɒnækə'demɪk] *a.* 非学术
性的
academic [ækə'demɪk] *a.* 学
术性的
literature ['lɪtərɪtʃə] *n.* 文学,
文学作品
grandchild ['grɑntʃaɪld] *n.*
(复 grandchildren) 孙
(女); 外孙 (女)

own [əʊn] *a.* 自己的/*v.* 有,
拥有
associate [ə'səʊʃiət] *n.* 相关
物, 相等物
plumbing ['plʌmbɪŋ] *n.* 水管
装修
union ['juːnjən] *n.* 工会; 协
会
trade union 工会
charity ['tʃærɪti] *n.* 慈善, 慈
善事业
organization [ɔːɡənəɪ'zeɪʃən]
n. 组织, 团体, 机构

NOTES

1. A university is much larger than a college.

大学要比学院大得多。

修饰比较级常用 much, far, even, still, a lot, a little, a bit, a great/good deal 等词语。这些词语起强调作用, 进一步说明比较的程度。注意, 不可用 very。如:

This book is much better than that one.

这本书比那本书好得多。

This line is a little longer than that one.

这根线比那根线稍长一点。

We will make still greater achievements in science and technology.

我们一定会在科学技术方面取得更大的成就。

2. There may be a college of liberal arts where humanities, social science, natural science, and mathematics are taught.

也许有传授人文学、社会科学、自然科学及数学的大学文科学院。

其中 where...are taught 是限制性定语从句, 修饰 a college of liberal arts.

3. Some older students may have the same amount of education even though they have not completed high school.

一些年龄较大的学生即便没有完成高中学业, 也可能具有同等学历。

其中 even though...school 是让步状语从句。even though 中的 though 不可用 although 替换, 但可用 if 替换。如:

Even though (if) you make great progress in your work, you shouldn't be conceited.

即使你在工作中有了很大的进步, 也不应该骄傲自满。

4. Compared to universities and colleges, community colleges in the United States are quite different.

与大学和学院相比, 美国的社区学院是完全不同的。

其中 Compared to ... college 是过去分词短语, 用作状语。一般说来, 表示“将……与……相比”时, 多用 compare...with ...; 表示“把……比作……”时, 多用 compare...to ...。如: Compare this article with that one, and you'll see which is better.

把这篇文章和那篇文章对比一下, 你就会看出哪一篇文章好些。

We compare the children to the flowers.

我们把孩子们比作花朵。

然而，在美国英语中，有时可用 compare...to...表示 compare...with...的含义。本句即属于这种情况。

EXERCISES

I. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false according to the text:

1. A university is as large as a college.
2. Only nonacademic subjects are taught in community colleges.
3. A university program for undergraduates usually takes four years in the United States.
4. The community college gives training for a variety of jobs in addition to giving an academic program.
5. Students in the technical or vocational school must have a high school diploma and they go to study in a university or college after they graduate.

II. Make the correct choice out of the four suggested answers according to the information given in the text:

1. There are about ____ types of institutions of higher education in the United States.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
2. University students may study for ____ degree.
A. a doctor's B. a postgraduate
C. a master's D. an undergraduate
3. There are usually ____ ways for an American university to be funded.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
4. A university and a college are alike in ____.

- A. their programs for undergraduates
- B. the kinds of students they have
- C. the bachelor of arts or science degree that students receive
- D. all of the above

5. _____ may go to the community colleges.

- A. Students who have a high school diploma or an equivalent of a high school diploma
- B. Anyone who lives in the community
- C. Anyone who lives in the United States
- D. Anyone who wants to get the bachelor's degree

III. Choose the definitions from Column B that best match the words in Column A :

A	B
1. training	a. provide money for
2. nearby	b. a set of lessons on one subject
3. enter	c. the act of contributing
4. fund	d. a fixed plan of a course of action
5. complete	e. become a member of
6. contribution	f. the process of learning the practical side of a job
7. course	g. educational certificate of proficiency
8. diploma	h. not far off
9. program	i. a branch of knowledge learned in a school
10. subject	j. finish or bring to an end

IV. Study the italicized words, paying attention to the parts of

speech, and give their meanings:

A. courses

1. The college offers *courses* in science and technology.
2. The first *course* is vegetable soup.
3. There is a nice golf *course* at our university.
4. There is no other *course* open to us but to fight it out.
5. The ship was 50 miles off *course*.

B. degree

1. The students have different *degrees* of ability.
2. Water boils at 100 *degree* centigrade.
3. These students have the equivalent of a high school *degree*.
4. "Better" is the comparative *degree* of "good".
5. University students may study for an undergraduate *degree* in arts or sciences.

C. program

1. Our school will run a good youth *program*.
2. What's on the *program* today?
3. Our university has made a very good English *program*.
4. There may be a medical school, a law school, and other advanced *programs*.
5. A university *program* for undergraduates usually takes four years.

V. Choose the correct word to fit into each sentence. Change the form if necessary.

1. use, useful, useless, used, usefulness

1) May I _____ your English-Chinese dictionary?

2) This is a very _____ dictionary for beginners of Eng-