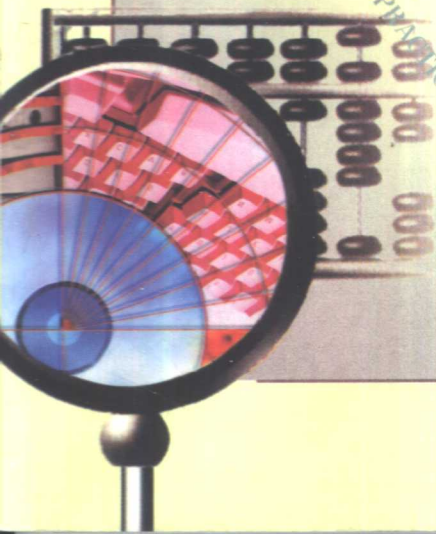


高等财经院校系列教材

主编 马华 贾育红

实用英语教程



经济科学出版社

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PRACTICAL ENGLISH

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前 言

本丛书中的英语教材包括学生用书和自学辅导手册。本书即为学生用书,由 10 单元组成。每单元分别包括:课文 A,内容涉及社会生活的许多方面,配有谚语、课文注释、词汇、结构、翻译及阅读等多种练习,语法讲解;课文 B,内容涉及经济学的诸多方面,课后配有课文理解、词汇、结构、翻译及阅读理解等多种练习。本书融精读、泛读于一体,重点培养学生的阅读与翻译能力。自学辅导手册包括与课文相关的信息、练习答案及课文译文。

本书不仅涉猎了社会人文方面的内容,而且涉及经济学的内容,体现了财经院校英语教材的特点,有助于培养学生的实际应用能力。

本书在选材上注重内容的趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性,同时也注意了语言的规范性、致用性和文体的多样性。课文均选自最新出版的英美报刊书籍,为适合教学目的我们对部分内容作了删改。

本书由马华、贾育红、李倩、马维联合编写。马华、贾育红任主编,李倩、马维任副主编。具体分工如下:马华(每单元的课文 B 及课后练习);贾育红(第 1、3、5、6、7、9、10 单元的课文 A、课后练习及每单元的语法);李倩(第 2、4、8 单元的课文 A 及课后练习);马维(每单元的阅读练习及总词汇表)。李小飞教授在百忙中对全书进行了审阅,提出了许多

宝贵的修改意见,在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写者水平有限,难免有不足之处,诚望使用本书的读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2001年2月



高等

财经院校系列教材

实用英语教程



▶ PRACTICAL ENGLISH

责任编辑：周秀霞
封面设计：张卫红



Contents

Unit 1

| | | |
|---------|--|--------|
| Text A | The Pleasure of Reading | (1) |
| Grammar | 主谓一致 | (11) |
| Text B | Scarcity and Efficiency: the Twin Themes of Economics | (14) |

Unit 2

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Text A | Mother's Day | (25) |
| Grammar | 动词的时与体 | (35) |
| Text B | Speculative Transactions | (40) |

Unit 3

| | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Text A | Library Accident | (52) |
| Grammar | 被动语态 | (63) |
| Text B | Getting Your Money Back | (66) |

Unit 4

| | | |
|---------|----------------------|--------|
| Text A | Michael Jordan | (78) |
| Grammar | 虚拟语气 | (89) |

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Text B | Personal Financial Strategies | (93) |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------|

Unit 5

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Text A | American's Love for Music | (104) |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------|

| | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|
| Grammar | 不定式 | (116) |
|---------|-----------|-------|

| | | |
|--------|----------------------|-------|
| Text B | The World Bank | (119) |
|--------|----------------------|-------|

Unit 6

| | | |
|--------|---|-------|
| Text A | Advertising: The Selling of a Product | (132) |
|--------|---|-------|

| | | |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| Grammar | 动词分词结构 | (143) |
|---------|--------------|-------|

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|-------|
| Text B | The Promotion Mix | (147) |
|--------|-------------------------|-------|

Unit 7

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Text A | She Lives Fairly Well | (160) |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------|

| | | |
|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Grammar | 直接引语和间接引语 | (171) |
|---------|-----------------|-------|

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Text B | Creating New Market Space | (174) |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------|

Unit 8

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Text A | The "Joys" of Working at Home | (186) |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|

| | | |
|---------|------------|-------|
| Grammar | 名词从句 | (198) |
|---------|------------|-------|

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Text B | The Credit Card Economy | (200) |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------|

Unit 9

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|-------|
| Text A | Hey, Take It Easy... .. | (213) |
|--------|-------------------------|-------|

| | | |
|---------|-------------|-------|
| Grammar | 形容词从句 | (226) |
|---------|-------------|-------|

| | | |
|--------|--|-------|
| Text B | Some Basic Concepts and the Accounting Model | (229) |
|--------|--|-------|

Unit 10

| | | |
|--------|--|-------|
| Text A | Don't Be Afraid of Your Computer | (242) |
|--------|--|-------|

| | | |
|---------|------------|-------|
| Grammar | 副词从句 | (255) |
|---------|------------|-------|

Contents

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Text B | The Four Wheels of Growth | (259) |
| Glossary | | (271) |

Unit 1

Text A **The Pleasure of Reading**

All the wisdom of the ages, all the stories that have delighted mankind for centuries, are easily and cheaply available to all of us within the covers of books—but we must know how to avail ourselves of this treasure and how to get the most from it. The most unfortunate people in the world are those who have never discovered how satisfying it is to read good books.

I am most interested in people, in meeting them and finding out about them. Some of the most remarkable people I've met existed only in a writer's imagination, then on the pages of his book, and then, again, in my imagination. I've found in books new friends, new societies and new worlds.

If I am interested in people, others are interested not so much in who as in how. Who in the books includes everybody from science fiction supermen two hundred centuries in the future all the way back to the first figures in history. How covers everything from the ingenious explanations of Sherlock Holmes to the discoveries of science and ways of teaching manners to children.

Reading is a pleasure of the mind, which means that it is a little like a sport: your eagerness and knowledge and quickness make you a good reader. Reading is fun, not because the writer is telling you something, but because it makes your mind work. Your own imagination works along with the author's or even goes beyond his. Your experience, compared with his, brings you to the same or different conclusion and your ideas develop as you

• 1 •

understand his.

Every book stands by itself, like a one-family house, but books in a library are like houses in a city. Although they are separate together, they all add up to something they are connected with each other and with other cities. The same ideas, or related ones, turn up in different places, the human problems that repeat themselves in life repeat themselves in literature but with different solutions according to different writings at different time. Books influence each other; they link the past, the present and the future and have their own generations, like families. Wherever you start reading you connect yourself with one of the families of ideas, and, in the long run, you not only find out about the world and the people in it; you find out about yourself, too. Reading can only be fun if you expect it to be. If you concentrate on books somebody tells you you "ought" to read, you probably won't have fun. But if you put down a book you don't like and try another till you find one that means something to you, and then relax with it, you will almost certainly have a good time — and if you become, as a result of reading, better, wiser, or gentler, you won't have suffered during the process.

New Words

| | |
|---|---|
| wisdom ['wɪzdəm] <i>n.</i> [U] | quality of being wise 智慧, 睿智 |
| delight [di'laɪt] <i>vt.</i> | give pleasure to, please greatly 给予乐趣, 使非常高兴 |
| available [ə'veɪləbl̩] <i>a.</i> | able to be used, etc. 可用的, 有效的, 可 获得的 |
| avail [ə'veɪl] <i>vt.</i> | make use of, take advantage of 利用 |
| unfortunate [ʌn'fɔ:tʃə nɪt] <i>a.</i> | unlucky 不幸的, 倒霉的 |
| remarkable [rɪ'ma:kəbl̩] <i>a.</i> | out of the ordinary; deserving of attracting at- tention 不平常的; 值得注意的 |

| | |
|---|---|
| imagination [imædʒi'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> [U] | power of the mind to imagine; what is imagined 想像力, 想像的事物 |
| fiction [ˈfɪkʃən] <i>n.</i> [U] | books and stories about imaginary people and events 小说, 创作 |
| superman [ˈsjuː pəməɪn] <i>n.</i> [C] | man having more than ordinary human powers and abilities 超人 |
| figure [ˈfɪɡə] <i>n.</i> [C] | person, especially his character or influence 人物 (尤指其性格和影响力) |
| ingenious [inˈdʒiː niəs] <i>a.</i> | (of a person) clever and skillful (at making or inventing); showing skill, etc. 足智多谋的, 有独创性的 |
| connect [kəˈnekt] <i>v.</i> | join, be joined 连接, 连结 |
| related [rɪˈleɪtɪd] <i>a.</i> | connected in some way 相关的, 有关联的 |
| literature [ˈlɪtərəʃə] <i>n.</i> [U] | books, etc. valued as works of art (drama, fiction, essays, poetry, biography, contrasted with technical books and journalism) 文学, 文学作品 |
| generation [dʒenəˈreɪʃən] <i>n.</i> [C] | single stage or step in family descent 家族中的一代, 一世 |
| concentrate [ˈkɒnsəntreɪt] <i>v.</i> | focus one's attention on 集中注意力于, 专心于 |
| relax [rɪˈlæks] <i>vi.</i> | become less tense, rigid, energetic 松弛, 放松 |
| process [ˈprɒses] <i>n.</i> [C] | connected series of actions or changes 经过, 过程 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| avail oneself of | to accept an offer or use an opportunity to do something 利用 |
|-------------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| find out | to learn information, after trying to discover it or by chance 发现,找出 |
| all the way | continuing for the full distance or length of something 自始至终 |
| add up to | to have a particular result 总起来,意味着 |
| turn up | to suddenly appear after having been lost or searched for 出现 |
| in the long run | later in the future, not immediately 从长远 的观点看 |
| as a result (of) | because of something that has happened 作为 (…的)结果 |
| concentrate on | to pay particular attention to 集中于,全神 贯注 |

Proper Name

Sherlock Holmes [ˈʃə:lɒkˈhəʊmz]

夏洛克·福尔摩斯

Proverbs

Live and learn. 活到老,学到老。

Books and friends should be few but good. 好书好友不在多。

There is no royal road to learning. 求知无坦途,学问无捷径。

Notes

1. The most unfortunate people in the world are those who have never discovered how satisfying it is to read good books: If you can not discover

the satisfaction in good books, you are the most unlucky people.

2. If I am interested in people, others are interested not so much in who as in how: I am interested in people, while others give more interest in the plot.

Exercises

I. Read the following paragraph until you learn them by heart, then, translate them into Chinese.

All the wisdom of the ages, all the stories that have delighted mankind for centuries, are easily and cheaply available to all of us within the covers of books-but we must know how to avail ourselves of this treasure and how to get the most from it. The most unfortunate people in the world are those who have never discovered how satisfying it is to read good books.

II. Read the following statements carefully. Some of them are true, some are not. Write T or F in the space before each statement without turning back to the text.

- _____ 1. Everyone of us can learn how satisfying it is to read good books.
- _____ 2. Some of the most remarkable people are beyond my imagination, although they can exist in a writer's imagination, then on the pages of his book.
- _____ 3. Who in the books includes everybody and how in the books covers everything.
- _____ 4. Reading is fun because the writer is telling you what you want to know.
- _____ 5. The books in a library stand by themselves, like family houses.
- _____ 6. Books influence each other, they link all the time, and have their own generations.
- _____ 7. If you concentrate on books somebody tells you "ought" to read, you'll have a good time.

_____ 8. If you become better, wiser, you won't feel it is a bad time during reading.

III. Fill in each of the following blanks with one word with the help of the first letter.

1. The firm is now in the p _____ of moving the main equipment to a new place.
2. Industrial development is being c _____ in the west of the country.
3. I didn't really mean my associate is a snake; it was just a f _____ of speech.
4. An i _____ idea suddenly came upon him when he was taking a walk with his wife.
5. I'm sorry, those overcoats are not a _____ in your color and size.
6. The poet c _____ his lover to a rose in his poems.
7. Don't worry about it, just try to r _____.
8. The only e _____ for his behavior is that he's mad.
9. I was d _____ to be invited to her party.
10. This village church is a r _____ example of the gothic(哥特式的) style of building.
11. You should a _____ yourself of every opportunity to practice speaking English.

IV. Study the following words. Then use them correctly in the sentences below.

1. remark, remarkable, remarkably

- 1) But this does not matter, for, as he has often _____, one is never too old to learn.
- 2) He has made _____ progress in English.
- 3) Don't make rude _____ about their appearances.
- 4) You are _____ wrong in this matter.

2. compare, comparative, comparable, comparison

- 1) A heart is _____ with a pump.

- 2) "Better" is the _____ of "good".
 3) He rudely _____ my homemade bread to a lump of rock.
 4) He made an interesting _____ between classical music and jazz.

3. relate, relative, relation, relatively

- 1) It is _____ cold today. . .
 2) _____ between the two countries are getting worse.
 3) His fear of people is deeply _____ to his unhappy childhood.
 4) He asked me some questions _____ to my plans.

4. imagine, imagination, imaginative

- 1) The ghost you saw is only your _____.
 2) All of the children have good _____ faculty. . .
 3) Can you _____ how much I was surprised to see it?

5. include, inclusion, inclusive, including (prep.)

- 1) His _____ in the club made him very happy.
 2) I have to prepare food for seven people. _____ me.
 3) I _____ a watch on the list of souvenirs to buy.
 4) The team consists of 18 people, _____ of the captain.

V. The suffixes -ment, -ation, -sion, -tion, -ion, -ness are used to form nouns from verbs. Study the table below and then give the noun form of each of the following verbs. Make changes in the spelling where necessary.

| Verb | Suffix | Noun |
|----------|--------|-------------|
| assign | -ment | assignment |
| imagine | -ation | imagination |
| produce | -tion | production |
| conclude | -sion | conclusion |
| relate | -ion | relation |
| eager | -ness | eagerness |

1. announce _____ 7. move _____
 2. collect _____ 8. quick _____