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基础会计

实用英语教程

大学语文

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# 《实用英语教程》

## 自学辅导手册

主 编 马 华 贾育红  
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# 前 言

为帮助读者学好《实用英语教程》，我们特编写了此自学辅导手册。该书共分 10 单元，每单元又分为课文 A 和课文 B，每篇课文又由 3 部分组成：与课文内容相关的信息，较详细地介绍了课文中出现的部分专有名词以及与课文相关的背景知识，以帮助读者更进一步理解课文；练习答案，帮助读者自我检查，有助于读者自学；课文译文，帮助读者彻底理解课文，避免理解上的偏差。

在编写此辅导手册的过程中，我们付出了大量的心血。尽管如此，由于编者水平有限，不足之处，恳请各位提出宝贵意见。

**编者**

2000 年 12 月

高等财经院校系列教材

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# 目 录

## Unit 1

Text A The Pleasure of Reading .....	(1)
Information Related to the Text .....	(1)
Key to Exercises .....	(3)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(5)
Text B Scarcity and Efficiency: the Twin Themes of Economics .....	(6)
Information Related to the Text .....	(6)
Key to Exercises .....	(7)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(8)

## Unit 2

Text A Mother's Day .....	(10)
Information Related to the Text .....	(10)
Key to Exercises .....	(15)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(17)
Text B Speculative Transactions .....	(18)
Information Related to the Text .....	(18)

Key to Exercises .....	(19)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(20)

### Unit 3

Text A Library Accident .....	(23)
Key to Exercises .....	(23)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(25)
Text B Getting Your Money Back .....	(26)
Key to Exercises .....	(26)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(28)

### Unit 4

Text A Michael Jordan .....	(30)
Information Related to the Text .....	(30)
Key to Exercises .....	(32)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(34)
Text B Personal Financial Strategies .....	(36)
Information Related to the Text .....	(36)
Key to Exercises .....	(38)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(38)

### Unit 5

Text A American 's Love for Music .....	(41)
Information Related to the Text .....	(41)
Key to Exercises .....	(44)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(47)
Text B The World Bank .....	(48)
Information Related to the Text .....	(48)
Key to Exercises .....	(50)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(52)



## Unit 6

Text A Advertising: The Selling of a Product .....	(55)
Key to Exercises .....	(55)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(58)
Text B The Promotion Mix .....	(59)
Key to Exercises .....	(59)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(61)

## Unit 7

Text A She Lives Fairly Well .....	(64)
Key to Exercises .....	(64)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(66)
Text B Creating New Market Space .....	(67)
Key to Exercises .....	(67)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(70)

## Unit 8

Text A The "Joys" of Working at Home .....	(72)
Key to Exercises .....	(72)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(74)
Text B The Credit Card Economy .....	(76)
Information Related to the Text .....	(76)
Key to Exercises .....	(77)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(79)

## Unit 9

Text A Hey, Take It Easy... ..	(81)
Information Related to the Text .....	(81)
Key to Exercises .....	(83)

Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(85)
Text B Some Basic Concepts and the Accounting Model .....	(87)
Information Related to the Text .....	(87)
Key to Exercises .....	(88)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(90)

## Unit 10

Text A Don't Be Afraid of Your Computer .....	(93)
Information Related to the Text .....	(93)
Key to Exercises .....	(96)
Chinese Translation of Text A .....	(97)
Text B The Four Wheels of Growth .....	(100)
Information Related to the Text .....	(100)
Key to Exercises .....	(105)
Chinese Translation of Text B .....	(106)

# Unit 1

## **TEXT A** The Pleasure of Reading

### Information Related to the Text

**Science Fiction:** literary genre in which a background of science or pseudoscience is an integral part of the story. Although science fiction is a form of fantastic literature, many of the events recounted are within the realm of future possibility, e. g., robots, space travel, interplanetary war, invasions from outer space.

Science fiction is generally considered to have had its beginnings in the late 19th century, with the romances of Jules Verne and the novels of H. G. Wells. In 1926 Hugo Gernsback founded the pulp magazine *Amazing Stories*, devoted exclusively to science fiction, particularly to serious explorations into the future. Good writing in the field was further encouraged when John W. Campbell, Jr., founded *Astounding Science Fiction* in 1937. In that magazine much attention was paid to literary and dramatic qualities, theme, and characterization; Campbell “discovered” and popularized many important science fiction writers, including Isaac Asimov, Frederic Brown, A. E. Van Vogt, Lewis Padgett, Eric Frank Russell, Clifford Simak, Theodore Sturgeon, Fritz Leiber, Murray Leinster, Robert Heinlein, and Raymond F. Jones.

Science fiction has established itself as a legitimate branch of lit-

erature. C. S. Lewis's *Out of the Silent Planet* (1938) used science fiction as a vehicle for theological speculation, and works such as Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932), George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* (1949), Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* (1953), and Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.'s *Cat's Cradle* (1963) demonstrate the particular effectiveness of the genre as an instrument of social criticism. Science-fiction literature anticipates and comments on political and social concerns, and a variety of science-fiction subgenres have emerged: feminist science fiction; disaster novels and novels treating the world emerging from a disaster's wake; stories postulating alternative worlds; fantastic voyages to "inner space"; and "cyberpunk" novels set in "cyberspace", a realm where computerized information possesses three dimensions in a "virtual reality".

The rich variety of notable science-fiction writing to emerge since the "classic" work of Asimov, Arthur C. Clarke, and Ray Bradbury includes Frank Herbert's *Dune* (1965) and its sequels, which conjured up a desert world where issues of ecology, ethics, and human destiny and evolution were played out; Philip K. Dick's satirical and philosophical vision of post-nuclear war southern California in novels such as *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* (1968) and *Valis* (1981); the apocalyptic disaster fiction of J. G. Ballard, including *The Crystal World* (1966) and *Vermilion Sands* (1971); Michael Crichton's best-selling science-fiction suspense novels, particularly *The Andromeda Strain* (1969) and *Jurassic Park* (1990); William Gibson's evocations of urban "cyberpunk" desolation in novels such as *Count Zero* (1986) and *Mona Lisa Overdrive* (1988); Doris Lessing's *Canopus in Argos: Archives*, a series of four novels (1979~83) that explores the possibilities of a feminist utopia; and the writing of Ursula LeGuin, who imagines ecological utopias in works such as *Always Coming Home* (1985) and

*The Word for World is Forest* (1986).

**Sherlock Holmes:** fictional character who was created in 1887 by the English writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and who became the prototype for the modern mastermind detective. The character generated the most enduring tradition in detective fiction.

Although Holmes had been anticipated by the fictional detective C. Auguste Dupin, the creation of Edgar Allan Poe, Dupin remained an eccentric genius, whereas Holmes made a signal impact on the popular imagination. Doyle modeled him on the methods and mannerisms of his former teacher in medical school, Dr. Joseph Bell of Edinburgh.

A slim, nervously intense, hawk-nosed man, Sherlock Holmes uses purely scientific reasoning to solve crimes and can make the most startling deductions from trivial details and bits of physical evidence overlooked by others. He also smokes a pipe, wears a deer-stalker cap, plays the violin, and uses cocaine when bored. He lives at 221B Baker Street in London. His partner and best friend, Dr. John H. Watson, is the genial but slightly obtuse narrator of the Holmesian stories. Holmes's most formidable opponent is the criminal mastermind Professor Moriarty.

### Key to Exercises

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. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T

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

1. process	2. concentrated	3. figure	4. ingenious
5. available	6. compares	7. relax	8. explanation

9. delighted 10. remarkable 11. avail

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

1. 1) remarked 2) remarkable 3) remarks 4) remarkably  
2. 1) comparable 2) comparative 3) compared 4) comparison  
3. 1) relatively 2) Relations 3) related 4) relative  
4. 1) imagination 2) imaginative 3) imagine  
5. 1) inclusion 2) including 3) include 4) inclusive

**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.**

- |                 |                   |                |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. announcement | 2. collection     | 3. examination |
| 4. development  | 5. connection     | 6. information |
| 7. movement     | 8. quickness      | 9. education   |
| 10. decision    | 11. concentration | 12. relaxation |

**VI. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word.**

1. if/once 2. about 3. it 4. up 5. as  
6. from 7. words 8. into 9. for 10. when

**VII. Translation the following sentences into English.**

1. Please find out what time the delegation will come.
2. He concentrated his energies on studying.
3. Is the library available during summer vacation?
4. My boss hasn't turned up this morning. I hope she isn't ill.
5. He failed not because he isn't clever but because he didn't work.
6. This is a question not of money but of a time.
7. The author is of the opinion that early success may be harmful to a person's all-round development in the long run.

**VIII. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.**

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. d 9. b 10. c

### Grammar Exercises

1. is    2. were    3. was    4. were    5. has    6. were  
7. is    8. is    9. has    10. were    11. is    12. have

### Chinese Translation of Text A

#### 读书的乐趣

各个时代的所有智慧，几百年来给人类以快乐的所有故事，翻开书本就很容易很廉价地呈现在我们面前。但是我们必须知道怎样去利用这一财富，怎样从中获得更多的知识。世界上最不幸的人就是那些从没发现读好书将会给人类带来多大满足的人。

我对接触和发现人物这点颇感兴趣，我所接触过的一些最显赫的人物只存在于作者的想像之中。随之写入他的著作里，然后再次复现在我的脑海中。在书中我发现了新的朋友，新的社会，新的世界。

如果说我对人物感兴趣，其他人对人物不如对情节那样感兴趣。书中的人物包括将来的2万多年的科学幻想超人一直到历史上第一批重要人物。情节概括了从对夏洛克·福尔摩斯的巧妙解释到科学的发现及教育孩子们的礼貌方式等所有事情。

读书是一种精神享受，意思有些像一项运动。你的渴望心情、知识和聪颖使你成为一名优秀的读者。读书是一种娱乐并非因为作者在给你讲什么而是因为它使你的脑子在活动。你自己的想像力和作者的想像力一起活动甚至会超过他。你的经历和他的相比较使你得出相同的或不同的结论。你的思想随着对他的思想的理解而发展。

每本书都是相对独立的，就像一家的房子一样。但是图书馆里的书籍就像一座城市里的房子一样。虽然它们都是独立的，但是它们合在一起就很了不起，它们互相有联系而且和其他城市也有联系。同样的思想或相关的思想在不同的地方出现。在生活中自行反

复的人类问题在文学中也同样自行反复。但是根据不同的时间、不同的作品做出不同的结论。书互相有影响，它把过去、现在和将来的事情连接起来并有着自己的时代，就像家庭一样。无论你从哪开始读，你都会使自己和其中的一种思想体系联系起来。从长远的观点来看，你不仅会发现其中的世界和人，而且也会发现你自己。如果你期望的话，读书可以只是一种娱乐。如果你全神贯注地读别人告诉你应该读的书时，你大概不会有乐趣。但是如果你放下一本你不喜欢看的书，试着看另一本直到你发现是本对你有用的书，然后从容轻松地读它时，你一定会读得很愉快。如果由于你读了书而变得更加完善、聪明、善良或文雅，那么在读的过程中你就不会觉得是在受罪了。

## **Text B**     **Scarcity and Efficiency: the Twin Themes of Economics**

### **Information Related to the Text**

**Eden:** also Garden of Eden, in the Bible, first home to humankind. In it there were the trees of life and of the knowledge of good and evil. Having eaten the forbidden fruit of the latter tree, Adam and Eve were banished from the garden and God's presence. Eden, often called Paradise, is symbolic of eschatological fertility and bounty.

**Utopia:** title of a book by Sir Thomas More, published in Latin in 1516. The work pictures an ideal state where all is ordered for the best for humanity as a whole and where the evils of society, such as poverty and misery, have been eliminated. The popularity of the book has given the generic name *Utopia* to all concepts of ideal states. The description of a utopia enables an author not only to set



down criticisms of evils in the contemporary social scene but also to outline vast and revolutionary reforms without the necessity of describing how they will be effected. Thus, the influence of utopian writings has generally been inspirational rather than practical.

## Key to Exercises

### I. Answer the following questions.

1. Economics is the study of how societies use scarce resources to produce valuable goods and distribute them among different people.
2. It wouldn't come into reality unless infinite quantities of every good could be produced or human desires were fully satisfied.
3. Economic goods are goods that are scarce or limited in supply.
  - a) Goods are limited while wants seem limitless.
  - b) Efficiency is the most effective use of a society's resources in satisfying people's wants and needs.
  - c) Economics accepted the reality of scarce and tried to make the most efficient use of resources.

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

1. resources    2. goods    3. figure    4. effective
5. consequence    6. moreover    7. welfare    8. possibilities

### III. Fill in each of the following blanks with the words given. Change the forms where necessary.

1. 1) economic    2) economics    3) economical    4) Economists  
5) economize    6) economy    7) economically
2. 1) efficient    2) efficiency    3) efficiently
3. 1) distributive    2) distributed    3) distribution    4) distributor
4. 1) consumer, consumes    2) consumes    3) consumption

### IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.