

财经专业用

# 英语教程

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(财 经 专 业 用)

## 第 1 册

主编 戚道仁  
编者 冯仁安 周振汉  
白大丰 李国华

中国财政经济出版社

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## 说 明

随着近年来大学英语入学水平的迅速提高,我们编写了这套供财经专业用的《英语教程》,经部分财经院校试用并进行修改后出版。

本书共分四册,供财经院校第一至第四学期使用。为了便于教学,各册均配有教学参考书。

在编写过程中,我们参照高等学校文理科本科《大学英语教学大纲》,提高了起点,加深了语法的讲授,突出了阅读,兼顾听说,主要目的是培养学生阅读财经方面书刊的能力,也兼顾了一些学生报考研究生的需要。此外,我们坚持了教材编写的科学性、实用性和趣味性。课文内容着重介绍西方社会的日常经济生活,社会经济的发展和存在的问题以及某些基本经济常识,为学生进一步阅读西方经济书刊打下牢固的基础。本书课文全部选自国外最新书刊,并根据教学需要作了适当删改。语言力求生动规范,练习形式多样,对语言难点作了详细注释。

本册主要通过一个家族的某些成员(包括家庭主妇、大学生、失业工人、店主、银行出纳员、推销员等)的工作和活动,介绍了西方社会的日常经济生活。

参加本书编写的人员有:戚道仁(主编)、冯仁安、周振权、白大丰、李国华等同志。美籍教师Masters、Peter和英籍教师Richard也参加了本书的编审工作。

限于编者的水平,错误之处在所难免,恳请使用单位和读者予以指正。

1987年11月

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## LESSON ONE

### TEXT

#### A Housewife

—Margaret Johnson—

(Margaret Johnson is a housewife in her early fifties. She lives with her husband Carl in a suburb of Pittsburgh. While Carl works in the city center, Margaret stays at home and does the housework.)

Margaret Johnson was putting a load of laundry into the washing machine when she heard a knock at the back door. She guessed that it was Joan Waggoner from next door. Mrs. Waggoner often drops in at about two in the afternoon. Margaret opened the door and her neighbor came in. It was raining heavily outside, and Mrs. Waggoner was wet and out of breath from running.

"Come in," said Margaret, and she plugged in the coffee-maker to make a pot of coffee. "Do you want a cup?" she asked.

"Yes, I'd love some," said Joan. "I hope I'm not disturbing you, but I've run out of peas for dinner, and I don't want to go out to the supermarket in this rain. Can I borrow a packet?"



"Yes, of course you can," said Margaret, and she opened the freezer. "Carl and I went to the food store on Sunday, and bought enough food to last for weeks." She found a packet of peas for her friend. "Actually, I prefer fresh vegetables to frozen ones, but it's much more convenient to buy in bulk, isn't it?" she said.

They went into the living room to talk and drink their coffee. Margaret turned on the television, and they watched a program while they talked. It was a soap opera about a hospital, which both of them watch every day. American housewives watch television a lot during the afternoon while they are working about the house. Margaret has a small television in the kitchen which she uses while she's cooking, but whenever a friend drops in she uses the one in the living room. The living room is more comfortable and relaxing.

They watched television for about half an hour, and then Joan stood up. "I must pick the children up from school," she said, taking her car keys from the pocket of her jeans. "Mike has a football game, and Karen is on the cheerleading team." Margaret's two children have both left home: Carl, her son, is at college, and her daughter Heather lives with her husband in Atlanta. Margaret has less work to do now because the children are not at home; there are fewer clothes to wash and less food to cook. Sometimes, though, she gets very lonely, because her husband is at the office all day. Margaret is planning to find a job now, because she wants to be more active. Before she married, she was a sales-

woman, and she wants to find a similar job again.

The laundry was finished by the time Joan left, so Margaret put the wet clothes into the drier, and then she put the coffee cups into the dishwasher. Before starting to cook dinner, Margaret vacuumed the three bedrooms upstairs, and cleaned Carl's study. At 5:00 she began to cook. She put some potatoes into the oven, then took a casserole out of the fridge and put it into the microwave. Everything was ready when Carl got home at 5:45.

There's always so much housework to do, she thought. You can work all day and you never finish. Husbands and children never appreciate how hard a housewife has to work. No one ever thanks you, or notices what you've done, and you don't get paid. What a life!

## NEW WORDS

Margaret ['mɑ:gərit] f.

玛格丽特

Johnson ['dʒɒnsn] s. 约翰逊

housewife ['hauswaif] n.

家庭妇女

Carl [kɑ:l] m. 卡尔

Pittsburgh ['pitsbə:g] n.

匹兹堡(美国城市)

load [ləud] n. 一堆

laundry ['ləʊndri] n.

要洗的衣服, 洗衣店

Joan [dʒəʊn] f. 琼

Waggoner ['wæɡənə] s.

瓦格纳

coffee-maker

['kɒfimeikə] n. (煮咖啡

的)壶

pot [pɒt] n. 壶, 罐

disturb [dis'tɜ:b] v. 干扰,

扰乱

pea [pi:] n. 豌豆

supermarket

['sju:pə'mɑ:kit] n. 超

级市场

packet ['pækɪt] *n.* 小包,

小捆

freezer ['fri:zə] *n.* 冷冻  
机, 制冰机

prefer [pri'fə:] *v.* 更喜欢,  
宁愿(选择)

convenient [kən'vi:nɪənt]  
*a.* 合适的, 方便的

bulk [bʌlk] *n.* 大量

kitchen ['kɪtʃən] *n.* 厨房

comfortable [ˈkʌmfətəbl̩]

*a.* 舒适的, 惬意的

relaxing [ri'læksɪŋ] *a.* 轻  
松的, 松弛的

jean [dʒi:n] *n.* 牛仔褲, 工  
装褲

Mike [maɪk] *m.* 迈克

Karen [kə'ren/'kɑ:rən] *f.*

卡伦

cheerleading [ˈtʃiəˌli:diŋ]

*n.* 啦啦队领队

Heather ['heðə] *f.* 希瑟

Atlanta [ət'læntə] *n.* 亚  
特兰大(美国城市)

lonely ['ləʊnli] *a.* 孤独的,  
寂寞的

saleswoman ['seɪlz'wʊmən]  
*n.* 女售货员, 女推销员

similar ['sɪmələ] *a.* 相似的

drier ['draɪə] *n.* 干燥机

dishwasher [ˈdɪʃ'wɒʃə] *n.*  
洗碗机

vacuum ['vækjuəm] *v.* 用  
吸尘器吸尘

oven ['ʌvən] *n.* 炉, 灶

casserole [ˈkæsərəʊl] *n.*

有盖的保温锅, 焙盘

fridge [frɪdʒ] *n.* 冰箱

microwave

[ˈmaɪkrəweɪv] *n.* 微波(炉)

appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *v.*

懂得, 意识到, 正确评价

## PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. a load of laundry

一堆(换洗的)衣服

2. drop in

顺便走访

3. out of breath

喘气

4. plug in

使……接通电源

5. run out of

用完

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 6. in bulk           | 大批, 大量, 散装 |
| 7. soap opera        | 日间电视连续剧    |
| 8. pick sb. up       | (汽车) 接人    |
| 9. cheerleading team | 啦啦队        |

## NOTES

1. 单词表中的 m. = masculine (男名); f. = feminine (女名);  
s. = surname (姓)。

2. Margaret Johnson; 玛格丽特·约翰逊

西方人的姓名一般由两部分组成, 前者为名, 后者为姓。也有由三部分或四部分组成的, 但通常只用两部分。如:

Richard	Grant	Walker
教名(名字)	中间名字	姓

注意: Mr, Mrs, Miss 只能放在姓或者姓名的前面, 而不能放在名字的前面。如可以说:

Mr. Walker	(正式的用法)
Mr. Richard Walker	(最正式的用法)

但不能说: Mr. Richard

3. a load of laundry 一堆(换洗的)衣服

laundry 作可数名词用时, 其意义为“洗衣店”, “洗衣房”。作不可数名词用时, 其意义是“待洗或所洗的衣服”。用这个意义时, 字的前面不能直接用不定冠词或数词来修饰它, 但可以说 a (big/small) load of laundry, 也可以用“a pile of...”, “a heap of...” 或 “a lot of...” 等词组来表示数量。

4. ...when she heard a knock at the back door.

连词 when 在本句中的意思是“正在这时”, 相当于 and then。

这种结构常用来突出 when 句所表示的情景, 使句子更为醒

目，或者引出一个从上半句内容预料不到的意外情况，以渲染气氛。如：

I was listening in the language lab when I suddenly felt the pain. 我正在语言实验室听录音，突然感到一阵疼痛。My paper was typed and ready to turn in when my brother spilled his ink all over it. 我的论文已打好，准备上交，谁知这时我兄弟把墨水全洒在上面了。

注意，when在这样用时，不能放在句首，它和主句之间，有时用逗号隔开。

5. ...and she opened the freezer.

freezer (Cf. refrigerator) 是制冰机或冷藏器，一般可制冷到零下 $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。它可以是单独的一台，也可以是人们通称为冰箱 (refrigerator) 中的一部分。

refrigerator 冰箱，它可以是单独的一台，只起冷藏的作用，它的温度一般在 $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右。另外，它也可以指包括制冷 (freezer) 和冷藏两部分的那种冰箱。目前我国用的大部是这种冰箱，通称为 refrigerator。

6. Actually, I prefer fresh vegetables to frozen ones, ...

其实呢，我倒喜欢新鲜蔬菜，不喜欢冷冻过的蔬菜，……

1) 动词prefer 的常见意义是“更喜欢”，“宁愿(选择)”。

它可用于下列结构中：

A. prefer + 名词(动名词) + to + 名词(动名词)。如：

I prefer economics to politics. 我喜欢经济学甚于政治学。

He said he preferred doing something to doing nothing. 他说他宁愿干点什么，而不愿闲呆着。

B. prefer + 动词不定式。如：

I prefer to work. 我宁愿工作。

prefer 在这种结构中，连用不定式作它的宾语，后面

一般不把所比较的事物说出来，如果要说明比较的范围，则需要加上连词 *rather than*，然后再接上另一个不带 *to* 的不定式。如：

*I prefer to work rather than remain idle.*

我宁愿工作而不愿闲着。

C. *prefer + that* 从句。如：

*Our teacher prefers that we have the discussion right after the lecture.* 我们的老师更愿意我们一听完讲座就进行讨论。

*prefer* 后连用 *that* 从句的结构也可改为 *prefer* 后连用带不定式的复合结构。所以上句可改为：

*Our teacher prefers us to discuss right after the lecture.*

2) *ones* 是代词 *one* 的复数形式，它在本句中用来代替前面提到过的 *vegetables*。如：

*I don't like black-white TV sets, I like colour ones.* 我不喜欢黑白电视机，我喜欢彩色的。

Cf. 代词 *it*：

代词 *it* 和 *one* 都可用来代替刚提到过的一件事情物，但它们两者的意义是不同的。*it* 是代表它前面刚提到过的同一件事情物，而 *one* 是代表它前面刚提到过的同一类事物。试比较下面两个句子：

*I don't like that car, I like this one.* 我不喜欢那辆车，我喜欢这一辆。

*I didn't like that car until I drove it.* 我开了这辆车以后才喜欢它。

7. *What a life!* 这是什么样的生活啊！

## EXERCISES TO THE TEXT

### I. Comprehension Check

1. Read the following statements and decide whether they are TRUE or FALSE.

- 1) Margaret Johnson works in the center of Pittsburgh.
- 2) Margaret Johnson visited her neighbor.
- 3) Mrs. Waggoner borrowed some peas from Mrs. Johnson.
- 4) Mrs. Waggoner lent some peas to Mrs. Johnson.
- 5) Mrs. Waggoner and Mrs. Johnson watched television in the kitchen.
- 6) Margaret and Joan watched television for about 30 minutes.
- 7) Margaret's son had a football game.
- 8) Margaret's daughter lives in Atlanta.
- 9) Mrs. Johnson's children appreciate the work she does about the house.
- 10) Margaret wants to find a new job.

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Where was Margaret putting the laundry when Mrs. Waggoner visited?
- 2) Did Mrs. Waggoner knock on the front door or the back door?
- 3) Where does Mrs. Waggoner live?
- 4) Why did Margaret guess her visitor was Mrs.

### Waggoner?

- 5) Why didn't Mrs. Waggoner want to go to the supermarket?
- 6) Did Mrs. Johnson have any peas?
- 7) Where did Margaret buy the peas?
- 8) Does Margaret prefer fresh or frozen vegetables?
- 9) Did they watch television in the kitchen or in the living room?
- 10) Do American housewives watch a lot of television?
- 11) Why did they watch television in the living room?
- 12) How long did they watch television?
- 13) Is Mike Margaret's son or Joan's son?
- 14) Does Margaret's son live at home?
- 15) Why does Margaret get very lonely sometimes?
- 16) Why does Margaret want to find a job?
- 17) Did Margaret put the wet clothes in the dishwasher or in the drier?
- 18) Where did Margaret put the coffee cups after they finished their coffee?
- 19) Did Mrs. Johnson start to cook dinner when Mrs. Waggoner visited her?
- 20) Where are the bedrooms?

### I. Vocabulary Extension

1. Match the words and phrases to their definitions.
  - 1) to disturb — a) the outlying areas of a city, where people live
  - 2) living room — b) woman head of a



family, who does the  
cleaning, cooking,  
shopping, etc.

3) soap opera — c) clothes which need to  
be washed

4) supermarket — d) a person who lives  
next door

5) to appreciate — e) to bother, to annoy

6) neighbor — f) a room for entertaining  
visitors

7) suburbs — g) a weekday TV serial  
about the daily lives  
of normal people

8) laundry — h) to clean, using an a-  
pppliance which sucks in  
dirt and dust

9) to vacuum — i) large shop where one  
serves oneself with food  
and goods

10) housewife — j) to be grateful for

## 2. Household Appliances

What household appliance would you use to

1) make a pot of coffee?

2) clean floors and carpets?

3) wash dirty dishes?

4) cook dinner?

5) keep fresh food cold?

6) wash dirty clothes?

7) dry wet laundry?