

老 · 年 · 大 · 学 · 系 · 列 · 教 · 材

中老年

提高篇

学英语

潘继福 编著

中国科学技术大学出版社



老年大学系列教材

中老年学英语(提高篇)

潘继福 编著

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前言

自从《中老年学英语》这本老年大学英语教材于 2002 年问世以来,一直受到全国各地老年大学学员和广大中老年读者的热烈欢迎和厚爱,获得一致好评,作者借此机会深表谢意。

据不完全统计,全国有数十个省市的老年大学的英语班都采用《中老年学英语》这一书作为教材。该书只能供老年大学学员使用两年至三年。程度较高的学员于今年六月该书就已学完,程度较低的学员明年上半年也将学完。不管是程度较高的还是程度较低的学员都迫切希望作者能为全国老年大学学员续编一本与《中老年学英语》相衔接的英语教材,这样就可使老年大学的广大学员在学完了《中老年学英语》之后,能继续有书可学,使英语水平更上一层楼。另外,有一定英语基础的中老年朋友,也需要一种适合他们继续学习的教材。为了满足全国广大老年朋友的要求,不辜负热心读者的期望,作者不顾年迈,忙中抽空,终于编出了《中老年学英语》的续集。这是作者在古稀之年为全国老年教育事业作出的新奉献。

为了区别起见,我们将原先的《中老年学英语》及其修订版改名为《中老年学英语(初学篇)》,将《中老年学英语》的续集取名为《中老年学英语(提高篇)》。《中老年学英语(提高篇)》既可与《中老年学英语(初学篇)》配套使用,又因该书自成体系,亦可单独使用。特别是对于有一定英语基础的中老年朋友可以直接学习此教材。

《中老年学英语(提高篇)》的编写宗旨与《中老年学英语(初学篇)》的编写宗旨是一脉相承的,即打好较为坚实的英语语言基础,仍然贯穿以对话为主的这一条主线,扩大词汇量,增强英语对话和阅读能力。

本书可供老年大学使用两年至三年,需 250~300 学时。全书共有 30 个单元。每个单元都配有对话、课文和练习三部分。对话和课文题材广泛,内容新颖,富有知识性和趣味性,并附有生词表和难点注释,便于学员自学。书后附录 1

为常用英语谚语 100 句,并配有译文,附录 2 为各单元的练习答案,附录 3 为各单元中对话和课文的参考译文,附录 4 为总词汇表,约有 1200 个单词和词组(凡是在《中老年学英语(初学篇)》的句型和对话中出现过的单词不再列入其内)。每个单元的对话和课文都配有外籍教师录制的磁带。

参加本书编写工作的还有潘江、方芳、潘卫、陈海宁、刘月华、吴祥芝、史锦文、陆瑞洁、赵军、钱敏、王颖等同志。参加资料收集整理、打印、誊写、校对工作的有王蓓芳、赵志仁、王志强、朱新梅、齐美珍、沈雪琴、姚华、赵岱等同志。

衷心感谢安徽省老年大学沈培新校长、邱茂叶教务长、陆晓伟主任对该书的编写和出版所作的指导和支持。

由于时间仓促、水平有限,书中难免有缺点和欠妥之处,热诚欢迎全国老年大学学员和广大读者批评指正,敬请同行专家不吝赐教。

潘继福

2004 年 8 月于中国科学技术大学

序

安徽省老年大学协会第二套自编系列教材由中国科学技术大学出版社和安徽教育出版社出版了。这是老年教育向规范化、科学化迈进的重要标志,也是学习型社会到来的重要体现。

小平同志曾经指出,“编好教材是提高教学质量的关键”,“教材要反映出现代科学文化的先进水平,同时符合我国的实际”。我们这套教材是以省老年大学任课教师为主编写的,吸收了一些校外专家、学者参加,坚持以建设先进文化为宗旨,力求思想性、时代性、科学性、系统性和适用性、生动性的统一,简明精练,易懂易学,图文并茂,兼顾知识和技能的结合。

由于生活质量的提高,人从工作岗位退下来后还有漫长的一段人生岁月,这是人的第二青春期,第二奋斗期。在老年大学这个精神家园学习,一不是为升迁,二不是为谋职,三不是为学历,而是为了丰富生活,陶冶情操,增长知识,跟上时代,有益健康,还可以在学习中展示自己的才华,实现老有所为。加强教材建设,这是老年教育与时俱进的必然要求。

这次参加编写的教师有的已年逾古稀,有的还是青年小伙子,有男有女,是个老中青结合的群体。我衷心感谢他们,还要感谢中国科学技术大学出版社和安徽教育出版社的大力支持和真诚合作。

沈培新

2004年8月6日

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Unit One

Dialogue

How to Learn English Well

Chen Hua: Can you tell us how to learn English well, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: Sure. In one word, practice. Do you practise every day?

Chen Hua: Sometimes we do.

Mr. Smith: You see, a language is like a musical instrument. You must practise it every day. You must work really hard.

Chen Hua: Can you tell us how to practise it?

Mr. Smith: First of all, you should listen hard. When you hear English in class, on the radio, anywhere, listen hard! You may not understand all the words very well. But it helps your ear to get used to the sounds. Go outside early in the morning and read your texts aloud for a while. If possible, learn them by heart. That will help you. You should also read a lot.

Chen Hua: We'll try our best. Thank you very much.

New Words and Expressions

sure [ʃʊə] *ad.* 当然;确实

in one (或 a) word 简言之,一句话

practise ['præktɪs] *v.* 练习;实践

language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.* 语言

like [laɪk] *prep.* 像,跟...一样

musical ['mjuzɪkəl] *a.* 音乐的

instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] *n.* 乐器;仪器;工具

first of all 首先,第一

anywhere ['eniweə] *ad.* 任何地方, 无论何处

ear [iə] *n.* 耳朵

get used to 习惯于

sound [saund] *n.* 声音; *v.* 听起来

outside ['aʊt'saɪd] *ad.*; *a.*; *n.* 在外面; 外面的; 外面

if possible 如果可能的话

learn by heart 记住, 背诵

Notes

1. sure 作副词时, 多用于口语中, 与 certainly, surely (当然) 同义。例如:

A: Are you going with us? (你和我们一起去吗?)

B: Sure! (当然啦!)

2. 在 "In one word, practice." 句子中, practice 之前省略了 it is。

3. 在英国英语中, 动词是 practise ['præktɪs], 名词是 practice ['præktɪs]; 在美国英语中, 动词和名词均是 practice。

4. you see 用作插入语, 意为“你瞧”、“要知道”、“你是知道的”。例如:

There, you see, the rain's stopped. (瞧, 雨停了。)

It's an important problem, you see. (要知道, 这是个重要的问题。)

He is ill, you see. (他病了, 你是知道的。)

Text

The Learning of English

English is one of the most widely used languages in the world. With its help we can learn from other countries their advanced techniques both in industry and in agriculture. It is a very useful tool. It will help us to speed up the modernization of our country.

How should we study English? We should study it through four means: hearing, speaking, reading and writing. With the help of these four means we can get acquainted with correct English pronunciation and intonation, enlarge our vocabulary and acquire the knowledge of sentence structure. We cannot master English merely by reading and writing. We must also have practice in hearing and speaking. Only in such a way shall we be able to

master English.

Let's study hard and have a good command of the English language so that we may use it for the benefit of our country.

New Words and Expressions

widely ['waɪdli] *ad.* 广泛地

use [juːz] *v.*; [juːs] *n.* 使用

country ['kʌntri] *n.* 国家

their [ðeə] *pron.* 他(她,它)们的

advanced [əd'vɑːnst] *a.* 先进的;高级的

technique [tek'niːk] *n.* 技术;技能

both [bəʊθ] *a.* 两,双; *pron.* 两者,双方

both ... and ... 既...又...

industry ['ɪndəstri] *n.* 工业

agriculture [ˌæɡrɪkʌltʃə] *n.* 农业

useful ['juːsfʊl] *a.* 有用的

tool [tuːl] *n.* 工具

speed [spiːd] *v.* 迅速前进; *n.* 速度

sped [sped] 或 speeded ['spiːdɪd]

speed up (使)加快速度

modernization [ˌmɒdə(ɪ)naɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 现代化

means [miːnz] [单复同] *n.* 方法,手段

with the help of 在...的帮助下,借助于

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* 使认识

get acquainted with 开始认识;开始了解

pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 发音

intonation [ˌɪntəʊ'neɪʃən] *n.* 语调;声调

enlarge [ɪn'luːdʒ] *v.* 扩大;放大

vocabulary [və'kæbjʊləri] *n.* 词汇量;词汇表;词汇

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 获得;学到

knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 知识;认识

structure ['strʌktʃə] *n.* 结构;构造

master ['mɑːstə] *vt.* 掌握,精通; *n.* 主人;硕士

merely ['miəli] *ad.* 仅仅,只不过

able ['eɪbl] *a.* 有能力的

be able to 能, 会

command [kə'mɑ:nd] *n.* 掌握; 指挥; *v.* 指挥; 控制

have a good command of 精通

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *n.* 利益, 好处

for the benefit of 为...的利益

Notes

1. "Only in such a way shall we be able to master English." 这个句子是个倒装句, shall 必须置于主语 we 之前。当 "only + 介词短语"、"only + 副词" 和 "only + 状语从句" 位于句首时, 主语和谓语要倒装。例如:

Only through much practice shall we be able to master a language. (只有通过大量的实践我们才能掌握一门语言。)

Only once did I see him. (我只见过他一次面。)

Only if he helps us can we succeed. (只有他帮助, 我们才能成功。)

2. 按照英语习惯用法, 如要表示 "哪国的语言", 需用 language 一词时, 则其前必须加定冠词 the, 如 the English language (英语), the Chinese language (汉语)。

Exercises

- I. 熟读本单元中对话和课文, 精听录音。

- II. 将下列单词译成英语:

1. 语言

2. 仪器

3. 耳朵

4. 在外面

5. 国家

6. 知识

7. 使用

8. 技术

9. 工业

10. 农业

- III. 将下列词组译成汉语:

1. in one word

2. get used to

3. first of all

4. learn by heart

5. if possible

6. speed up

7. with the help of

8. be able to

9. for the benefit of

10. get acquainted with

- IV. 朗读下列对话, 然后译成汉语:

Mary: Nice to meet you, John. What do you do?

John: Well, I'm an English teacher, but I'm an actor(演员), too. What do you do?

Mary: I'm a secretary(秘书). I work at an airport. My friend Barbara(巴巴拉) works at a theater(戏院). She's a clerk(职员).

John: Does she work in an office in a theater?

Mary: Yes, she does. Where do you teach English?

John: I teach in a school on Main Street.

Mary: Oh. Here's my bus. Good-bye, John.

V. 将下列句子译成英语:

1. 对不起,你能告诉我如何学习英语吗?
2. 为了学好英语,你必须每天练习它。
3. 如果可能的话,你最好把所有课文都背熟。
4. 我们应该通过听说读写四种方法来学习英语。
5. 只有通过大量练习,我们才掌握英语。

Unit Two

Dialogue

Taking a Taxi

Mary: Taxi! Taxi! (*Taxi pulls up.*)

Driver: Where to, madam?

Mary: Victoria Station, please.

Driver: Righto!

Mary: Driver, I've got to catch the ten-twenty train. Do you think I'll make it?

Driver: Yes, easily. It's only five minutes past ten.

Mary: Yes, but I've still got to buy my ticket.

Driver: Don't worry. I'm taking a route without much traffic.

Mary: Thank you ...

Driver: Here you are, Victoria Station. And you've got seven minutes to catch your train.

Mary: Oh, good. How much is it?

Driver: It's forty-five pence on the meter.

Mary: Here's fifty pence. Thank you very much.

Driver: Thank you ...

Mary: Oh, dear. This case is heavy. I think I'll get a porter. Porter, porter!

New Words and Expressions

pull [pul] *v.* 拉, 拖

pull up (使)停下来

madam ['mædəm] *n.* (对妇女的尊称)夫人, 女士

Victoria [vik'tɔ:riə] *n.* 维多利亚(女子名或地名)

righto ['rai'təu] *int.* 好,行

driver ['draivə] *n.* 司机

easily ['izili] *ad.* 容易地

route [ru:t] *n.* 路;路线

penny ['peni] *n.* 便士(英国货币名)

[复]pennies 或 pence [pens]

meter ['mitə] *n.* 计程表,计价器

case [keis] *n.* 箱子

porter ['pɔ:tə] *n.* 搬运工,脚夫

Notes

1. Victoria Station 维多利亚车站是伦敦的主要火车站。
2. righto 是英国俚语,与 all right 或 O.K. 同义。
3. have got to = have to.
4. make it 意为“赶到”,相当于 arrive in time.
5. penny 的复数有 pennies 和 pence 两种形式。在英国, pennies 是指一个一个的币, pence 是指数额,如 sixteen pennies 是指“16 个便士币”, sixteen pence 是指“16 个便士的数额”。在美国,一律用 pennies,不用 pence。在表示数额时,从 2 个便士到 11 个便士要把数字与 pence 连写,如: twopence, elevenpence; 说 20 便士时,也要将数字与 pence 连写,如: twenty-pence; 其他数字不与 pence 连写,要分开写,如: twelve pence, twenty-one pence。
英国从 1971 年 2 月 15 日开始用新货币。旧货币中, 1 镑 = 20 先令, 1 先令 = 12 便士。新货币中, 1 镑 = 100 便士, 先令已被取消; 但旧先令仍在用, 它的比值是 1 镑 = 20(旧)先令, 1(旧)先令 = 5(新)便士。英国便士币有下列几种: 1/2 便士, 1 便士, 2 便士, 10 便士, 50 便士。此外还有 twopenny, threepenny 等词, 是形容词, 意为“价值两便士的”、“价值三便士的”等等。
说两镑或两镑以上时, 在数字后用 pound 或 pounds 均可, 但现在多用 pounds。说几镑几便士时, 用 pounds, 并用 and 连接, 如: five pounds and tenpence。

Text

Mr., Mrs., Miss and Ms.

Almost everyone knows the meaning of Mr., Mrs., and Miss. Mr. is