

# 英语实用教程

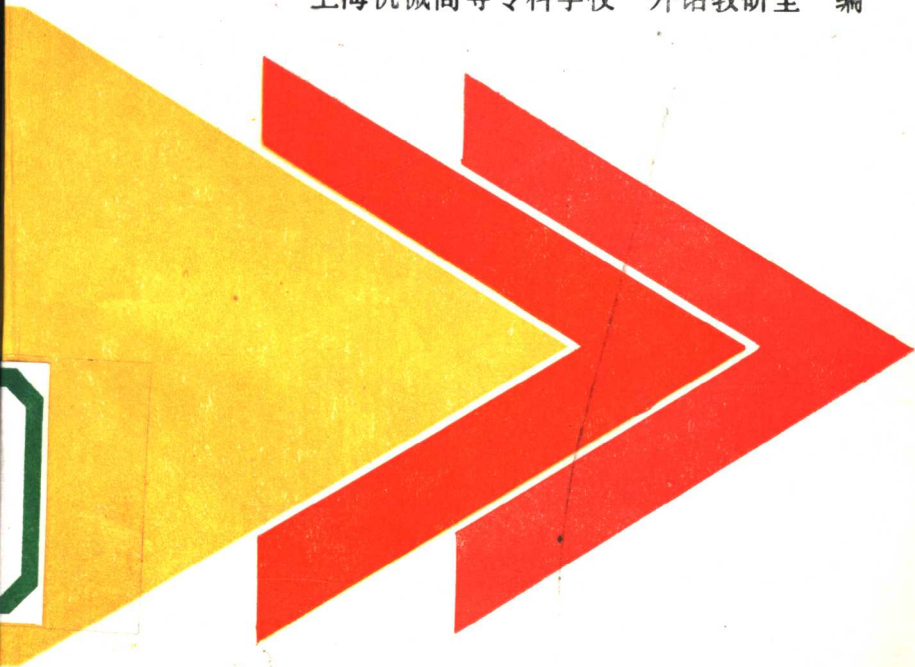
(精读)

下册

*A Practical Course of English*

*(Intensive Reading) Book 2*

上海机械高等专科学校 外语教研室 编



机械工业出版社

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本书是根据高等专科学校的培养目标和教学要求,并按  
照“普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求”而编写的。在编  
写过程中,注重于基础训练,以及突出培养学生的阅读和汉  
译能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取本专业有关信息,同  
时为进一步学习和使用英语打下必要的基础。本书选材覆盖  
面较广,文体多样,有较强的应用性。

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## 前 言

本教材供高等专科学校使用。本书分上、下两册，适用于总学时数为 180~220 学时的英语教学。

本书是根据高等专科学校的培养目标和教学要求，并按照“普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求”而编写的。在编写过程中，注重于基础训练，以及突出培养学生的阅读汉译能力，使学生能以英语为工具，获取本专业有关信息，同时为进一步学习和使用英语打下必要的基础。

本书选材覆盖面较广，工业、经济类内容也占有一定的比重，文体多样，有较强的应用性。

本书上册由范菊芬（主编）、马翔寅、刘国珍负责编写，参加编写和工作的还有：邱海宁、李菁。本书下册由吕宏茂、吴伟负责编写，参加编写和工作的还有李菁、刘国珍、范菊芬、翁海文。本书下册在编写过程中还得到姚玉燕的帮助。本教材上、下册均由胡振典、Charlotte Hyde 审校。本教材上、下册由卢思源教授审稿。

限于编者水平和编写条件，书中难免欠妥之处，敬请读者指正。

编者 1996 年 1 月

## 使用说明

在书为英语实用教程(精读)下册。在学习本书之前,学生应已掌握本教材上册的基本内容。

本书共15课,编排和使用与上册基本相同。练习部分取消了朗读,增加了写作基础练习,介绍一些常用应用文的样式。

本书课文是按由易到难的顺序。前部每课可安排5~7学时。后部每课可安排6~8学时。根据不同专业、不同学时安排,教师对课文可选择使用。后部课文多选自实际使用的文字材料,可参照衡量学生的实际阅读能力。

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## **Lesson Sixteen**

### **Henry Ford and the American Automobile**

Detroit has some of the most beautiful residential neighborhoods in the USA and at the same time some of the most shocking slums. In downtown Detroit there are some fine skyscrapers and expensive restaurants and stores, and right on the edge of the downtown area, facing Canada across the busy Detroit River, is the waterfront, and its civic center, with parks and a concert hall, home of the renowned Detroit Symphony Orchestra. This concert hall, called the Ford Auditorium, is a reminder that Detroit owes its rapid growth and one-time prosperity to the automobile, and above all to Henry Ford.

Henry Ford did not invent the automobile, but he was the first man to mass-produce it, and thus make it available to the ordinary man. Many automobiles were being built by hand at the turn of the century and were much too expensive for all but the wealthy. In 1903 Henry Ford's first mass-produced Model T cars cost \$850. By the early 1920s he was able to reduce the price to \$350. Between 1903 and 1927 Ford manufactured 15 million Model T Fords and earned a profit of \$700 million. In 1927 he produced his sedan Model A, which was much more comfortable than the open, wind-swept Model T.

Henry Ford was himself a born mechanic and could build a car with his own hands. So he respected his workers and treated them well. In 1914, when the basic wage for an industrial worker in Detroit was \$11 a week, Ford announced that he would pay his workers \$5 a day. Ford believed in the dignity of work, and did not wish his men to become underpaid robots. He also built them a special town on the outskirts of the city.

Ford's basic wage of \$5 a day caused not only a wages explosion in the city, it also caused a population explosion. Blacks from the south poured into the city, until there were almost as many blacks in Detroit as whites. Other industries connected with the automobile were attracted to Detroit, and more and more factories sprang up in and around the city. Other automobile corporations also made Detroit their headquarters. General Motors, an amalgamation of Chevrolet, Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Buick, built factories in Detroit as did Chrysler. In the 1960s, one in three people who lived in Detroit worked in the automobile industry. Now many plants have been dispersed to other parts of the States, and unemployment, particularly among blacks, has become a serious problem.

But the fortune of the Ford family was already made. True to the tradition of the American millionaires, Edsel and Henry Ford I gave away half their fortune. They gave \$300 million to public education, to public television and to social research.

A revolution is going on in the American automobile world. In the 1960s there was a change in fashion in favor of small cars. Many small and medium-sized cars are still being imported, especially from Germany and Japan. Now American manufacturers have followed the trend. They also have instructions from the Federal Government to produce cars which burn less gas. The American motoring public are beginning to realize that in an oil crisis an outsized car is a liability. In fact, the nightmare of the American motorist is a gasoline shortage. They remember the energy crisis of the 1970s. As long as trouble hangs over the Middle East, this nightmare could once again become reality. The USA is dependent upon oil for the vast majority of her industries and most of her transportation and heating. She gets her own oil from the Gulf of Mexico and from Alaska, and from other oil fields still in production in various parts of the USA, but she cannot produce nearly enough to suit her multifarious needs.

Americans depend on the automobile like no other people. The total mileage traveled by American motorists in one year is about one million million miles.

Even before the oil crisis, American automobile manufacturers were committed to building smaller new cars, as part of a program of energy conservation. All new cars, too, are built so that they can only take unleaded gas. Some of the most dangerous pollutants are being removed from the air in American cities. It remains to be seen, however, if the

American automobile industry will ever again regain its former glory.

(From *Background to the USA*)

### New Words

- |                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. residential/rezi'denʃəl/a.      | 居住的; 住宅的          |
| 2. neighborhood/'neibəhud/n.       | 地区, 四邻            |
| 3. downtown/'daun'taun/n. a.       | 城市商业区 (的)         |
| 4. water front/wɔ:təfrʌnt/n.       | 水边; (城市中的) 滨水区    |
| 5. civic/'sivik/a.                 | 市政的; 市民的          |
| 6. renowned/ri'naund/a             | 有名的, 著名的          |
| 7. symphony/'simfəni/n.            | 交响曲, 交响乐          |
| 8. orchestra/'ɔ:kistrə/n.          | 管弦乐队              |
| 9. auditorium/ɔ:di'tɔ:riəm/n.      | 讲堂, 礼堂            |
| 10. reminder/ri'maində/            | 提醒者; 提醒物; 令人回忆的东西 |
| 11. owe/əu/vt.                     | 把……归功于; 欠(债等)     |
| 12. prosperity/prəs'periti/n.      | 繁荣; 成功            |
| 13. mass-produce/mæs prə'dju:s/vt. | 大量生产              |
| 14. sedan/si'dæn/n.                | 轿车; 轿子            |
| 15. windswept/'windswept/a.        | 挡风的               |
| 16. mechanic/mi'kænik/n.           | 机械工人, 技工          |
| 17. dignity/'digniti/n.            | 真正价值; 尊严          |
| 18. underpay/'ʌndəpei/             | 少付……工资, 付给        |

19. robot/'rəʊbət, 'rɒbət/  
 20. outskirts/'aʊtskə:t/n.  
 21. spring/sprɪŋ/vi  
 22. headquarters/'hed'kwɔ:təz/n.  
 23. amalgamation/ə'mælgə'meɪʃən/n.  
 24. disperse/dis'pɜ:s/vt.  
 25. unemployment/'ʌnim'plɔimənt/n.  
 26. fortune/'fɔ:tʃən/n.  
 27. millionaire/, miljə'neə/n.  
 28. fashion/'fæʃən/n.  
 29. medium-sized/'mi:dʒəm saɪzd/  
 30. trend/trend/n.  
 31. federal/'fedərəl/a.  
 32. crisis/'kraɪsɪs/n.  
 33. outsized/'aʊtsaɪzd/a.  
 34. liability/'laɪə'bɪlɪti/n.  
 35. nightmare/'naɪtmɛə/n.  
 36. gasoline/'gæsəli:n/n.  
 37. gulf/gʌlf/n.  
 38. multifarious /'mʌltɪ'feəriəs/a.  
 39. motorist/'məʊtərɪst/n.  
 40. mileage/'maɪlɪdʒ/n.  
 41. commit/kə'mɪt/vt.
- .....不足额工资  
 机器人  
 [常用复] 郊区; 外边  
 跳, 跃; 涌出, 出现  
 (机构、企业等的) 总部  
 联合, 合并  
 使疏开; 使分散  
 失业  
 财产; 运气  
 百万富翁  
 样子; 流行式样  
 中等大小的  
 趋势, 动向; 潮流  
 联盟的; 联邦的  
 危机  
 特大的  
 不利条件; 有某种倾向; 责任  
 恶梦; 可怕的事物  
 [美] 汽油  
 海湾  
 各种各样的; 五花八门的  
 驾驶汽车的人  
 英里数; 英里里程  
 使承担义务; 使作出

42. conservation /ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃən/n.	保证
43. unleaded /ʌn'ledɪd/a.	保存
44. pollutant /pə'lju:tənt/n.	不含铅的
45. regain /ri'geɪn/vt.	污染物质
46. glory /'glɔ:ri/n.	复得; 恢复
	光荣; 繁荣; 全盛

### Proper Names

1. Detroit /də'trɔɪt/ River	底特律河
2. Detroit Symphony Orchestra	底特律交响乐团
3. the Ford Auditorium	福特音乐厅
4. Henry /'henri/ Ford	亨利·福特
5. Edsel /'edsəl/	埃德塞尔
6. the Gulf of Mexico	墨西哥湾
7. Alaska /ə'ælskə/	阿拉斯加

## EXERCISES

### Reading Comprehension

I. Write "T" or "F" in front of the statements according to the text.

- ( ) The most beautiful residential neighbourhoods in the USA are in Detroit.
- ( ) The automobile industry makes Detroit grow rapidly.
- ( ) Mass-production enabled Henry Ford to lower

the cost of building cars.

4. ( ) Many people poured into Detroit because they thought they could earn more here than elsewhere.
5. ( ) American manufacturers produce small cars instead of outsized cars because small cars are in fashion.
6. ( ) Americans depend on cars so much that no other people can be compared with them.

**I . Answer the following questions.**

1. Why was the Model T Ford so cheap?
2. How did Ford's success affect the city of Detroit?
3. Why was Ford able to reduce the price of the Model T by more than half in the 1920s?
4. By how much was Ford more generous to his workers than other employers?
5. Name one difference between the Model T and the Model A Ford.
6. In what way have the automobile manufacturers helped the anti-pollution campaign?
7. What is the main reason why Americans are now buying smaller cars?
8. Why does the USA so desperately need oil?

**Vocabulary and Structure**

**II . Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given**

**below. Change the form where necessary.**

---

announce	suit	believe in	true to
regain	above all	on the edge of	trend

---

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ the date of their wedding in the newspaper.
2. That colour doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ you.
3. Reformation is the main \_\_\_\_\_ in the world today.
4. He has \_\_\_\_\_ consciousness after falling in a dead faint for 2 days.
5. The cottage lies \_\_\_\_\_ a forest.
6. His newly-published novel is very \_\_\_\_\_ life.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, we should keep ourselves healthy.
8. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ fortune telling?

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words or expressions from the text.**

1. The United States \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal to the millions of immigrants.
2. If I am not \_\_\_\_\_ when you phone, ask for my sister.
3. Beethoven was a \_\_\_\_\_ musician.
4. A great number of buildings have \_\_\_\_\_ in this area.
5. Most people are \_\_\_\_\_ the proposition.
6. You can go out \_\_\_\_\_ you promise to be back before 11 o'clock.
7. As an economic crisis is \_\_\_\_\_ the country, a lot of

- people have lost their jobs.
8. My son \_\_\_\_\_ to the care of his aunt.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ myself to helping him and must keep my promise.
10. When you \_\_\_\_\_ a poem to memory, you learnt by heart. When you \_\_\_\_\_ a thought to paper or writing, you write it down.

**V. Choose the right word to complete the following sentences.**

**A. make/manufacture/produce**

1. Industrialized nations can \_\_\_\_\_ their own machines and equipment.
2. These toys are \_\_\_\_\_ of plastics.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ a small quantity of this product and offer it to our customers to find out their reactions.
4. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this piece of cloth into a skirt?
5. This power station now \_\_\_\_\_ electricity for the whole area.
6. The film was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Beijing Film Studio.

**B. rapid/fast/quick**

1. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth in that area.
2. He ate a \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast and rushed off to work.
3. You are reading too \_\_\_\_\_ for me to follow.
4. He always has a \_\_\_\_\_ response to my questions.
5. He is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ thinker.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ food is very popular nowadays.

## VI. Translate the following into English.

1. 他把成功归功于辛勤工作, (owe ... to)
2. 由于他致力于世界和平, 他获得了今年的诺贝尔和平奖。 (be committed to)
3. 由于越来越多的人拥入城市, 农村人口在下降。 (pour into)
4. 在这个居民区, 每10个人中有3个人是教师。
5. 新建筑像雨后春笋般到处出现。 (spring up)
6. 一场经济危机正在威胁着那个国家。 (hang over)

## Word Formation

### VI. Prefix: SYM-/SYN-

The prefix "sym-/syn-" means "together, with".

1. Guess the meanings of the following words prefixed by "syn-/sym-".

sym-+path (感觉) y → sympathy  
( )

sym-+phon (声音) y → symphony  
( )

syn-+thesis (源自“放, 置”) → synthesis  
( )

syn-+thetic → synthetic  
( )

2. Use the above words in the sentences.

1) I am crazy about Beethoven's \_\_\_\_\_. I never miss a chance to enjoy it.