

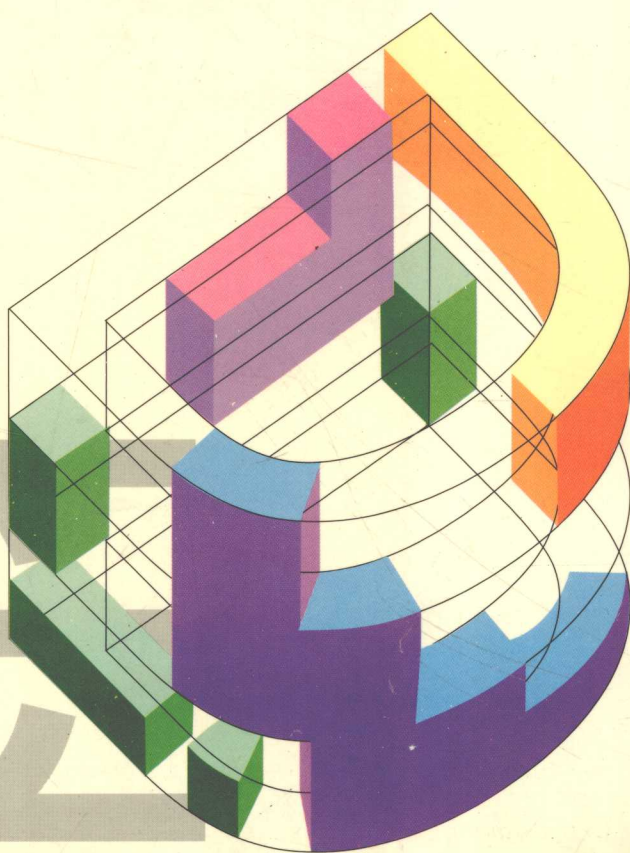
实用英语教程

主 编 肖丰年
副 主 编 郭宁先 张青 卢菊梅

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Practical English Course

实用英语教程

(第四册)

主 编 肖丰年

副主编 郭宁先 张 青 卢菊梅

武汉工业大学出版社

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前 言

《实用英语教程》是一套适用于成人及函授英语教学,也适合于程度相当的英语自修人员及在校大、中专生使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会1993年颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,并参考了部分院校的《函授英语教学大纲》。

本教材重视英语语言基础,同时突出实用性。在《基本要求》基础上提出了更高的要求:培养学生掌握必要的、实用的英语知识和技能,具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听说读写译的能力。

为了体现上述教学目的,在编写过程中我们力求正确处理好语言基础和应用的关系,突出加强英语实践能力的培养和实际运用。

本套教材分为四册。前三册相当于大学英语三级水平,第四册接近于大学英语四级水平。每册共有十二单元,每单元基本安排如下:

对话(Dialogue)

练习(Exercises)

课文(Text)

语法(Grammar)

注释(Notes)

阅读训练(Reading practice)

词汇学习(Word study)

对话(Dialogue):涉及主要生活话题,简短实用,易于模仿和使用。全四册对话部分自成体系,形成一本简易会话教材。这样,既丰富了各单元内容,增强了趣味性,又能培养学生一定的听说能力。

课文(Rext):所选材料均为原文作品,少数地方略有删改,大多数选自90年代发行的书籍和报刊。文章语言真实、规范,内容新颖,题材丰富,具有较强的思想性、知识性、趣味性和可读性。学完本套教材后,学生能认知3800个英语单词,掌握一定数量的习语和词组。

注释(Notes):为适应成人英语教学自学为主的特点,每篇课文后均有注释,注释力求详尽,重点突出,使学生通过注释及相关练习,基本上能自学弄懂课文。

词汇(Word study):主要训练常用动词的用法,提高学生词汇运用能力。

练习(Exercises):前三册主要包括课文理解练习、课文重点词汇及语法结构练习、翻译练习及与课文内容相关的重要的构词法练习等。第四册增加实用英语写作训练。

语法(Grammar):通过练习形式系统复习并巩固英语语法。语法教学中请参考张道真编写的《实用英语语法》(1995年修订本),我们不再对语法项目进行赘述。

阅读训练(Reading practice):每单元均有阅读练习,阅读内容与课文内容大致相关,使学生在训练阅读技能的同时了解课文相关背景知识。

编者相信,这样编排不仅有利于课堂教学,也有利于学生自学、复习和巩固提高。

参加编写《实用英语教程》的学校有:军事经济学院、武汉工业大学、武汉大学、武汉测绘科技大学、空军雷达学院、湖北医科大学、湖北省旅游学校、武汉食品工业学院等。

《实用英语教程》总主编为:揭力勤、王伦、邓鹍鸣;总主审:许之所。本册为第四册,主编:肖丰年;副主编:郭宁先、张青、卢菊梅。

由于编者水平有限,希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

编者

1999年8月

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Unit One

Dialogue:	I'm Typing a Report
Text:	Our People Get it Done
Grammar:	否定和倒装
Reading Skills:	作出合理的判断(一)
Writing Skills:	Topic Sentence(I)

Dialogue

I'm Typing a Report

A: It's 10 o'clock. Are you going down for coffee?

B: I'm sorry, I don't have time now.

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm typing a report for Mr. Hampton.

A: You don't have to finish it right away, do you?

B: Yes, I do. It's very urgent.

A: But it takes only fifteen minutes for a cup of coffee.

B: I'm afraid the boss won't allow me to leave the office.

A: But he isn't here now.

B: Well, I have to stay and answer the phone.

A: Where's Tom?

B: He's in the manager's office.

A: When is he going to get back?

B: I don't know. Maybe fifteen minutes, maybe half an hour.

A: OK, I'm going to the coffee shop. I don't want to wait.

B: Please bring me back a cup of coffee.

A: No problem.

B: Thanks.

Notes(注释)

1. Are you going down for coffee? 你下楼喝咖啡去吗?

2. You don't have to finish it right away: 你用不着立即打完。right away 为副词短语,意为“马上、立即”。
3. urgent: 紧急, 紧迫
4. No problem: 没问题

Text

Our People Get it Done

The great treasure of America is not the land, as beautiful as it is. Nor is it the gold and paper currency in bank vaults.

America's greatest treasure can be found in any telephone directory that lists a representative sample of the millions of skilled working men and women who make this country go.

As with most blessings, we take these people for granted. Were it not for this great army of people who know how to do things and how to do them right, America would collapse overnight. But they are mostly absent from television, movies and newspapers. When a new high-rise office complex is announced, the emphasis is on who will occupy it and who is financing it. Virtually nothing is said about the team of workers who, from bare ground and blueprints, will build it.

Those in the building trades are only part of the treasure. The millions of men and women who make our industries, businesses and service organizations work are also part of this largely untold story.

It's fashionable these days to talk about America's decline. It's also fashionable to talk about the loss of the work ethic. Fashionable bunk.

America is not in decline. Since 1982 the economy has grown at an impressive average annual rate of four percent; and the productivity of workers in our manufacturing industries has risen at the fastest rate since World War II—averaging an unheard-of five percent a year.

Nor has our work ethic dropped off. More Americans are working now than ever, and the unemployment rate is the lowest it has been in over 15 years. Look away from the TV screen at the real world. What do you see? Men and women working day and night, seven days a week. They are the hearts that pump life into the American economy.

I stopped taking our people for granted during a visit to Egypt. It was my first face-to-face look at Third World poverty. The longer I stayed, the clearer it became that one missing element of prosperity was a skilled work force.

Most Third World countries aren't short of university graduates, intellectuals, writers, artists and soldiers. They lack carpenters, mechanics, sheet-metal workers, ironworkers, cement finishers, painters, nurses, secretaries, medical technicians, bookkeepers, electricians, pipefitters, machinists and all the other skilled people who are so abundant

here.

Contrary to what many politicians and academics say, Americans are still admired abroad as people who know how to make a country work. This is still a place where you can build a rocket, produce a million widgets, erect a grand hotel or staff an enormous medical complex. No problem; the American worker can do it.

Most Americans are like my father. He worked hard all his life; he took enormous pride in knowing how to do his job right. When he died on his front porch one summer evening, he was still wearing his work clothes. He would have wanted it that way.

Because of my father and the millions of working people like him, we can have firm faith in the country's future. Whatever tomorrow brings, there won't be any job that America's working men and women can't handle.

Words and Expressions

* vault [vɔ:lt] <i>n.</i>	(银行等的)保管库
representative [reprɪ'zentətɪv] <i>a.</i>	代表性的,典型的
blessing ['blesɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	祷告
collapse [kə'læps] <i>vi.</i>	崩溃;倒塌
overnight ['əʊvənait] <i>adv.</i>	一夜(间);突然地
complex ['kɒmpleks] <i>n.</i>	综合,综合企业
<i>a.</i>	综合的,复杂的
office complex	综合办公楼
finance [faɪ'næns] <i>vt.</i>	供资金给,为……筹措资金
<i>n.</i>	财政,金融
	(常用复数)财源;资金
virtually ['vɜ:tʃuəli] <i>adv.</i>	实际上;事实上
bare [beə] <i>a.</i>	光的,光秃秃的
blueprint ['blu:prɪnt] <i>n.</i>	蓝图
fashionable ['fæʃnəbl] <i>a.</i>	流行的,时髦的
* ethic ['eθɪk] <i>n.</i>	道德原则及行为准绳的体系
* bunk [bʌŋk] <i>n.</i>	空话,废话;(车或船上的)床铺
annual ['ænjuəl] <i>a.</i>	每年的,年度的
pump [pʌmp] <i>vt.</i>	用泵抽吸
<i>n.</i>	泵
prosperity [prɒs'perɪti] <i>n.</i>	繁荣,昌盛
intellectual [ɪntɪ'lektʃuəl] <i>n.</i>	知识分子
<i>a.</i>	智力的,理智的

carpenter ['kɑ:pɪntə] <i>n.</i>	木匠
sheet—metal worker <i>n.</i>	板金工人
ironworker <i>n.</i>	铁器工人
* cement [si'ment] <i>n.</i>	水泥
cement finisher <i>n.</i>	水泥浇铸工
pipefitter <i>n.</i>	管道安装工人
machinist [mə'ʃɪnɪst] <i>n.</i>	机器操作工人;机械师
abundant [ə'bʌndənt] <i>a.</i>	丰富的,充裕的
contrary ['kɒntrəri] <i>a.</i>	相反的,相对的
<i>n.</i>	反面,对立面
rocket ['rɒkɪt] <i>n.</i>	火箭
* widget ['wɪdʒɪt] <i>n.</i>	小机械
erect [i'rekt] <i>vt.</i>	树立,建立
<i>a.</i>	直立的,竖起的
academic [ˌækə'demɪk] <i>n.</i>	专业学者
<i>a.</i>	学术的;研究院的,学会的
staff [stɑ:f] <i>vt.</i>	为……配备工作人员,配备职员
<i>n.</i>	(全体)工作人员,职员
porch [pɔ:tʃ] <i>n.</i>	门廊;走廊
to drop off	逐渐减少
to take a pride in something	以……自豪;对……感到满意

Notes to the Text

1. ... as beautiful as it is. “本来就很漂亮的土地”。

此句相当于非限制性定语从句 Which is as beautiful as it is, 修饰前面的 land 一词。

2. Nor is it the gold and paper currency in bank vaults. “也不是银行金库里的黄金和纸币”

此句为倒装句。Nor 是连词,表示“也不”,连接前面的一个否定句。否定词置于句首时,该句要用主谓倒装句式,即动词 is 置于该句主语 it 前面。

例: It is not his fault. Nor is it mine.

Never have I heard such nonsense.

我从未听说过这样的废话。

课文中第七段第一句与此句相同。

[关于倒装句,请参阅张道真《实用英语语法》有关“倒装”的章节。]

3. As with most blessing “就像做大多数祈祷一样”

as 为介词,意为“如同”,此介词短语作状语,表示一种比较。

4. Were it not for this great army of people ... America would collapse overnight. “如果没有这样一大批人,美国就会在一夜之间崩溃。”

此句为虚拟语气句子。前半句为条件句,是 if it were not for... 在省略连词后使用主谓倒装的方式,意为“如果不是……的话”,“要是没有……的话”。

5. But they are mostly absent from television, movies and newspapers. “但是他们大多不能在电视、电影和报纸上露面。”

此句中 absent from 表示否定的意思。英语中除了 no, not 以外,有很多其他的含否定意义的词,如:动词 fail, lack, miss 等,名词 absence, failure, reluctance 等,形容词 absent, free, little 等,以及各种带否定词缀的词及介词短语。这些词用在句子中时该句便视为否定句。

例:He failed to come to the party yesterday.

他昨天没有参加舞会。

[有关“否定形式”,请参阅张道真《实用英语语法》有关章节。]

6. Virtually nothing is said about the team of workers who, from bare ground and blueprints, will build it. “实际上,对于在光秃的地面上,将蓝图变为大厦的建筑工人们,没有任何报道。”

7. An unheard—of five percent a year. “一个从未听说过的每年 5%”(的增长率)。

8. Look away from the TV screen at the real world. “让我们离开电视屏幕,看看现时世界。”

祈使句。即:Look away from the TV screen and look at the real world.

9. The longer I stayed, the clearer it became that one missing element of prosperity was a skilled work force. “我在那里呆得越久,情况就变得越清楚:繁荣昌盛所缺乏的一个因素是技术工人。”

此句为 the more... the more... 的句子结构,“越……,越……”

10. This is still a place where you can build a rocket, produce a million widgets, erect a grand hotel or staff an enormous medical complex. “这依然是一个能修建火箭,生产一百万个小机械,树起一个高大的旅馆或者为一个巨大的综合医疗大楼配备人员的地方。”
“complex”意为“综合性大楼”

11. There won't be any job that... handle. “将不会有任何美国男女工人们应付不了的工作。”

此句为双重否定句,实质意义上是肯定句。

Word Study

decline

vi. 1. 衰退

His strength slowly declined. 他的体力慢慢衰退了。

2. 下降

The birth—rate in France has been declining for several years.

几年来法国出生率一直在下降。

vt. 3. 谢绝

Brown declined the offer with thanks. 布朗谢绝了我们的帮助。

n. 4. 下降; 衰退

There is a sharp decline in interests in sports in our town.

我们镇对体育的兴趣明显下降。

to fall into a decline 衰弱

to be on the decline 在衰落中

drop

vt. 1. 使落下, 放下, 投下

She dropped the book on the floor. 她把书掉在地上了。

vi. 2. 落下, 滴下; (价格, 温度等) 下降

The temperature has dropped. 气温下降了。

n. 3. 水滴

to drop off 逐渐减少

admire

vt. 1. 钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕

Visitors to Britain usually admire our policemen.

到不列颠的参观者通常羡慕我们的警察。

2. [口语] 想要, 喜欢

to admire to do something 很想做某事

grant

vt. 1. 同意, 授予

The firm granted him a pension.

公司同意给他一笔钱。

The government will grant land to anyone willing to farm it.

政府将把土地给予任何愿意耕种的人。

2. 假定, 承认

I grant that what you say is correct.

我承认你说的是对的。

He would not grant that he was wrong.

他不承认他错了。

to take sth. for granted 认为某事是必然的

granted that 假定……; 就算……

pride

vt. 1. 得意

She prides herself on her knowledge of home decorating.

她为她自己的室内装饰知识感到骄傲。

The man prided himself on his financial success.

那人为他的经济上的成功而感到骄傲。

n. 2. 骄傲,自豪

Pride comes before a fall.

骄傲必定失败。

He has far too much pride.

他的骄傲情绪太多了。

n. 3. 自尊心

His pride was wounded to the quick.

他的自尊心很快受到伤害。

Her pride, however, would not let her do this.

然而,她的自尊心不允许她做此事。

to take pride in sth. 为……感到骄傲

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is the great treasure of America according to the author?
2. Why are American working men and women absent from television, movies and newspapers?
3. Who will be emphasized when a new office complex is going to be built?
4. What does "Fashionable bunk" mean?
5. What is the average annual rate of economic increase in America since 1982?
6. What does Egypt lack in its prosperity?
7. Why are Americans still admired abroad?
8. What does the author think of America's future?
9. What is the author's attitude toward American workers?
10. What can you know from the text about American workers?

II. Choose one from the four choices given below to complete the sentences.

1. American treasure lies in _____.
 - a. its banks
 - b. its beautiful land
 - c. working people
 - d. ordinary people
2. American working people are neglected because _____.
 - a. they are not important
 - b. there are too many of them
 - c. people don't know them
 - d. people take them for granted
3. When a new office building is built, the public _____.
 - a. don't care who will build it
 - b. don't know who will build it
 - c. will occupy it
 - d. will finance it
4. America is not in decline because _____.
 - a. its economy has increased
 - b. working people are working hard

- c. it won the victory during World War II
- d. it has lots of treasure
- 5. What did the author realize when he stayed in Egypt?
 - a. Egypt was very poor.
 - b. The reason for Egypt's poverty.
 - c. The element of prosperity.
 - d. Egypt's problems.
- 6. Most third world countries _____.
 - a. lack economic development
 - b. lack skilled workers
 - c. are in poverty
 - d. need scientists
- 7. What may many politicians and academics have said about Americans?
 - a. Americans could solve any problems.
 - b. America was going to decline.
 - c. Americans were hard-working people.
 - d. Americans would not be respected by other peoples.
- 8. Who or what makes the country go according to the author?
 - a. Increased American economy.
 - b. Scientists.
 - c. Politicians and academics.
 - d. Working people.
- 9. What does the author think of America's working people?
 - a. They are admired abroad.
 - b. They are capable people.
 - c. They can do anything.
 - d. They are indispensable to America's economic development.
- 10. What is the tone of the passage?
 - a. It's pessimistic.
 - b. It's optimistic.
 - c. It's matter-of-fact.
 - d. It's critical.

III. Give adjective and verb forms of the following words.

Model : action — — — active — — — act

1. emphasis	_____	_____
2. service	_____	_____
3. productivity	_____	_____
4. imagination	_____	_____
5. honour	_____	_____
6. beauty	_____	_____
7. representation	_____	_____
8. organization	_____	_____
9. economy	_____	_____
10. fashion	_____	_____