

英语

ENGLISH

第 4 册

中国财政经济出版社

中等财经学校试用教材

韩 苏 王跃华 主编

中等财经学校试用教材

英 语

第4册

韩 苏 王跃华 主编

中国财政经济出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语 第4册 / 韩苏, 王跃华主编. —北京: 中国财政经济出版社, 1997

中等财经学校试用教材

ISBN 7-5005-3401-9

I. 英… II. ①韩… ②王… III. 英语—专业学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 03058 号

中国财政经济出版社出版

(版权所有 翻印必究)

社址: 北京东城大佛寺东街 8 号 邮政编码: 100010

涿州市新华印刷厂印刷 各地新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 32 开 8.625 印张 174 000 字

1997 年 5 月第 1 版 2000 年 11 月涿州第 4 次印刷

印数: 23 671—26 670 定价: 9.80 元

ISBN 7-5005-3401-9/H·0047

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)

编 审 说 明

本书是全国财经类通用教材。经审阅，我们同意作为中等财经学校试用教材出版。书中不足之处，请读者批评指正。

财政部教材编审委员会

一九九七年元月十四日

前 言

为满足财经中专学校英语教学的需要，财政部教材编审室组织全国十所学校的英语教师编写了这套英语教材。

本教材是以初中毕业英语水平为起点，遵循由易到难、循序渐进的原则进行编写的。课文、阅读材料均选自英语原文或由原文改写而成，涉及面广，知识性强，由日常英语逐渐向财经英语过渡。语法放在初中没学过的及学生掌握较差的项目上。字词研究介绍一些常用动词的主要词义及用法。另外为了贯彻精讲多练的原则，还配有大量练习。整套教材结构合理，选材恰当，语言规范，形式新颖。它即可作为四年制普通财经中专及成人中专的教材，又可作为财经部门在职人员的自学用书。

本教材共分五册，五学期学完，约 364 课时。各校教师可根据实际情况灵活掌握。

第三、四册由下列同志编写：山东财政学校韩苏、武汉财政学校王跃华、辽宁财政学校佟玉、北京财政学校徐金先、云南财经学校李燕、四川财政学校邱华玲、广州财政学校刘秋梅、河北财经学校徐薇薇、抚顺财经学校耿民、广西财经学校周素华。韩苏、王跃华任主编。

在编写过程中，我们得到了财政部教材编审室及各学校

的大力支持；中央财经大学高伟宏、陈雨松提出了一些宝贵意见；参考了有关著作和书刊，引用了一些资料，未能一一列出 在此一并表示感谢。

由于我们水平有限，加之时间仓促，讹误难免，敬请读者批评指正。

《英语》教材编写组

一九九六年十二月

CONTENTS

Lesson One	(1)
<i>Text: Pollution and Population</i>	(1)
<i>Word Study: care,hold</i>	(5)
<i>Reading Material: Our Environment</i>	(13)
<i>Grammar: 虚拟语气 (一)</i>	(17)
 Lesson Two	 (23)
<i>Text: Paying Taxes</i>	(23)
<i>Word Study: consider,provide</i>	(27)
<i>Reading Material: China's Individual Income</i> <i>Tax</i>	 (33)
<i>Grammar: 虚拟语气 (二)</i>	(37)
 Lesson Three	 (44)
<i>Text: Market Research</i>	(44)
<i>Word Study: draw,bear</i>	(51)
<i>Reading Material: The Research</i> <i>of Markets</i>	 (57)
<i>Grammar: 否定形式</i>	(62)

Lesson Four	(70)
<i>Text : Retail Service</i>	(70)
<i>Word Study : worry , turn</i>	(75)
<i>Reading Material : Shopping for Clothes</i>	(83)
<i>Grammar : 倒装 (一)</i>	(88)
 Lesson Five	 (95)
<i>Text : Auction Sales</i>	(95)
<i>Word Study : show , hear</i>	(101)
<i>Reading Material : Auction</i>	(108)
<i>Grammar : 倒装 (二)</i>	(112)
 Revision I	 (119)
 Lesson Six	 (128)
<i>Text : Accounting</i>	(128)
<i>Word Study : mean , appear</i>	(136)
<i>Reading Material : The Definition</i> <i>of Accounting</i>	 (140)
<i>Grammar : 独立成分</i>	(145)
 Lesson Seven	 (150)
<i>Text : International Finance</i>	(150)
<i>Word Study : pay , improve</i>	(156)
<i>Reading Material : Imports</i>	

<i>and Exports</i>	(163)
<i>Grammar: 省略</i>	(166)
Lesson Eight	(171)
<i>Text: The European Economic</i>	
<i>Community</i>	(171)
<i>Word Study: fill, fix</i>	(176)
<i>Reading Material: To Give or</i>	
<i>Not to Give</i>	(183)
<i>Grammar: 代替</i>	(187)
Lesson Nine	(194)
<i>Text: Classified Advertisements</i>	(194)
<i>Word Study: owe, expect</i>	(201)
<i>Reading Material: Help Wanted</i>	(206)
<i>Grammar / Rhetoric: 广告文体</i>	(209)
Lesson Ten	(216)
<i>Text: Personal Business Letters</i>	(216)
<i>Word Study: fail, add</i>	(221)
<i>Reading Material: A Letter</i>	(227)
<i>Grammar / Stylistics: 英文信函</i>	(230)
Revision II	(235)
Vocabulary	(243)

Lesson One

Text

Pollution and Population

Since the beginning of man's life on earth, human beings have produced waste materials. When the world's population was small, this did not cause any problems. However, in the last two centuries the population has increased rapidly, and large numbers of people have moved into towns and cities to live. Also, technology has produced new materials which nature alone cannot safely break down. The waste materials of modern society have begun to pollute our earth more and more each year, and the result is that pollution has now become a serious problem in almost every country of the world.

The population explosion is the major cause of the difficulties we face today. In the early 1900's, only about 1,500 million people lived on the earth. It is thought that by the year 2000, the number will be more than 6,230 million.

To feed the growing population, farmers make use of large amounts of artificial fertilizers. These are easy to use,

and contain rich food value for crops. However, fertilizer which is not used by the crops goes into the ground and eventually pollutes our rivers. Animal waste, which was once used by farmers as fertilizer, is left on the ground and also finds its way into our water supply. In some countries, 50% of pollution comes as a result of farming.

To destroy modern materials such as plastics, it is necessary to burn them. However, the burning process produces dangerous gases which kill trees and plants and also poison the air that we breathe.

One of the greatest problems is liquid waste from factories and homes. Large amounts of untreated human and industrial waste are put regularly into rivers, lakes and the sea. The result of this is not only that fish die, but also that every year hundreds of people die from eating poisoned fish.

Smoke from factories and homes causes air pollution. Buildings become dirty, plants and trees die and sometimes food crops in the fields are destroyed.

Perhaps the most dangerous type of pollution is from the gases which are produced by car engines. These gases contain large amounts of lead. Doctors know that lead causes brain damage, especially in young children. We know today that one of the reasons for the fall of the great Roman civilization was that drinking water went to houses through lead pipes. The polluted water damaged people's brains and bod-

ies. In this way, a society which had ruled most of the ancient world was partly destroyed by the effects of pollution. It is important for modern man to learn from this lesson, and to take serious steps to control pollution now.

New Words

pollution [pə'lu:ʃən] n. 污染; 弄脏

waste [weist] a. 废弃的; 无用的

n. 废(弃)物; 浪费; 消耗

nature [ˈneɪtʃə] n. 大自然

pollute [pə'lu:t] vt. 弄脏; 污染

artificial [ˌɑ:tɪfɪʃəl] a. 人造的; 人工的

crop [krɒp] n. 庄稼; 作物

eventually [ɪ'ventʃuəli] ad. 最后; 终于

farming [ˈfɑ:mɪŋ] n. 农业; 耕作

plastics [ˈplæstɪks] n. 塑料; 塑料制品

process [ˈprəuses] n. 过程 v. 处理

poison [ˈpɔɪzn] vt. 毒害; 使中毒 n. 毒; 毒药

breathe [bri:ð] vt. & vi. 呼吸

liquid [ˈlɪkwɪd] a. 液体的 n. 液体

untreated [ʌnˈtri:tɪd] a. 未处理的

lead [led] n. 铅

damage [ˈdæmɪdʒ] n. & vt. 损害; 毁坏

civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən] n. 文明

pipe [paɪp] n. 管子

partly ['pɑ:tli] ad. 部分地; 局部地

effect [i'fekt] n. 结果; 作用

Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. a human being | 人 |
| 2. large numbers of | 许多的(接可数名词) |
| 3. break down | 毁掉; 破除; 打破 |
| 4. make use of | 利用; 使用 |
| 5. large amounts of | 大量的(接不可数名词) |
| 6. water supply | 水源 |
| 7. as a result of | 作为……的结果 |
| 8. such as | 例如 |
| 9. hundreds of | 数百; 许许多多 |
| 10. die from | 因……而死 |

Notes

1. in the last two centuries...

在最近两个世纪内。

last 作形容词, 可以有“最后的”、“最近的”两义。此处表示“最近的”。有时为避免误解, 可用 past(过去的)来代替 last 的第二义。

2. in the early 1900's...

the 1900's 是“20 世纪头十年”。the early 1900's 是“20 世纪头五年”。

the 1950's 是“20 世纪五十年代”。也可省去“,”, 在年

数后面直接加“s”。

3. The result of this is not only that fish die, but also that every year hundreds of people die from eating poisoned fish.

其结果不仅仅是鱼类死亡，而且每年有数百人因吃这种带毒的鱼而死去。

4. We know today that one of the reasons for the fall of the great Roman civilization was that drinking water went to houses through lead pipes.

今天我们知道，导致伟大的罗马文明衰亡的原因之一是饮用水通过铅管流进住房。

句中 that one of ... pipes 是 know 的宾语从句，而在这个宾语从句中，was 后面 that 引导的又是一个表语从句。

5. It is important for modern man to learn from this lesson.

重要的是现代人应从中吸取教训。

Word Study

care

1. vt. 介意，计较

I don't care what they say. I'll go on with my work.

我不会介意他们在说什么。我将继续我的工作。

She doesn't care how far she will have to go.

无论走多远，她都不在乎。

He didn't care how difficult the problem was.

不管问题如何艰难，他都不在乎。

2. vi. 喜欢，愿意

Would you care for a cup of tea?

来一杯茶，好吗？

Would you care to come in and have something to drink?

进来喝点什么，好吗？

He didn't care much for music.

他以前不大喜欢音乐。

3. vi. 照顾，关怀

We students must care for each other.

我们学生应互相照顾。

He cared for the child during the summer holidays.

暑假期间他在照看小孩。

4. take care of 照看；照顾

I took care of John when his mother was ill.

约翰的母亲生病时，我照看她。

hold

1. vt. 拿着，握着

She held her child in her arms as she waited for the bus.

她抱着孩子在等车。

He stood in front of us, holding a national flag in hand.

他站在我们前面，手里拿着一面国旗。

Please hold the stool for me while I fix the light.

在我修灯时请扶稳凳子。

2. vt.容纳、装

Will this suitcase hold all your clothes?

这只手提箱装得下你所有的衣服吗?

Our classroom can hold more than fifty students.

我们教室能容纳五十多位学生。

3. vt.举行

Where are we to hold the meeting?

我们在什么地方开会?

Presidential elections in the United States are held once every four years.

美国总统选举每四年举行一次。

4. vi.持续; 保持

We hope that the fine weather will hold throughout the week.^a

我们希望这个星期天气一直能这样好。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. When didn't the waste materials cause any problems?
2. Can nature alone safely break down new materials which technology has produced?
3. Has pollution now become a serious problem in almost every country of the world?

4. To feed the growing population; what do farmers make use of?
5. Where does fertilizer which is not used by the crops go?
6. What was once used by farmers as fertilizer?
7. In some countries, half of pollution comes as a result of farming, doesn't it?
8. Does untreated human and industrial waste have any influence upon fish?
9. Do gases which are produced by car engines pollute our environment? Why?
10. What damaged people's brains and bodies in ancient Roman times?

II . True or False :

1. Just in the past few years, human beings have produced waste materials.
2. In the last two centuries large numbers of people have moved into the countryside to live.
3. The waste materials of modern society have begun to pollute our earth more and more each year.
4. The population explosion is the major cause of the difficulties we face today.
5. To feed the growing population, farmers make use of large amounts of animal waste.
6. Artificial fertilizers contain poor food value for crops.