

# 英语

ENGLISH

第 3 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

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## 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

一九九七年一月六日

## 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生英语水平为起点，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**

1996 年 12 月

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## Lesson One

### *Text*

### *The Successful Language Learner*

Some people seem to have the ability to learn languages. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules and grammar and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. They do not seem to be any more intelligent than others, so what makes language learning so much easier for them? Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners, we may discover a few of the techniques which make language learning easier for them.

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not only depend on the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the patterns and the rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their own mistakes.

Successful language learners are also good at reading. As they read, they try to understand all that they are reading, not just a part of it. They try to get into the spirit and intention of the writer and to follow his choices of words. By reading books, they can get a good view of the way the language is used.

Successful language learning is active learning, too. Therefore successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language, and they ask these people to correct it when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things; they are willing to make mistakes and try again. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word .

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose. They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these people and to learn from them. They find it easy to practise using the language regularly because they want to learn with it.

What kind of language learner are you? If you are a suc-

successful language learner, you have probably been learning independently, actively, and purposefully. On the other hand, if your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above.

### New Words

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| learner [lə:nə] <i>n.</i>              | 学习者; 初学者   |
| vocabulary [və'kæbjuləri] <i>n.</i>    | 词汇; 词汇表    |
| rule [ru:l] <i>n.</i>                  | 规则; 规定     |
| grammar ['græmə] <i>n.</i>             | 语法; 语法知识   |
| intelligent [in'telidʒənt] <i>a.</i>   | 聪明的; 理解力强的 |
| technique [tek'ni:k] <i>n.</i>         | 技巧; 方法     |
| independent [ɪn'di'pendənt] <i>a.</i>  | 独立的; 有主见的  |
| explain [iks'plein] <i>vt.&amp;vi.</i> | 解释; 说明     |
| pattern ['pætən] <i>n.</i>             | 型; 式样      |
| guesser ['gesə] <i>n.</i>              | 猜测者; 推测者   |
| clue [klu:] <i>n.</i>                  | 线索; 暗示     |
| form [fɔ:m] <i>vt.&amp;vi.</i>         | 形成; 养成     |
| conclusion [kən'klu:ʒən] <i>n.</i>     | 结论; 结语     |
| spirit ['spirit] <i>n.</i>             | 精神; 心灵     |
| intention [in'tenʃən] <i>n.</i>        | 意图; 目的     |
| active ['æktiv] <i>a.</i>              | 积极的; 主动的   |
| communicate [kə'mju:nikeit] <i>vi.</i> | 通讯; 联系     |
| repeat [ri'pi:t] <i>vt.</i>            | 重复; 重说     |

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| strange[streɪndʒ]a.              | 陌生的;奇怪的   |
| willing['wɪlɪŋ]a.                | 愿意的;乐意的   |
| inexact[ɪnɪg'zækt]a.             | 不精确的;不准确的 |
| incomplete[ɪnkəm'pli:t]a.        | 不完全的;未完成的 |
| necessary['nesɪsəri]a.           | 必要的;必需的   |
| regularly['regjʊləli]ad.         | 有规律地;固定地  |
| independently[ɪndɪ'pendəntli]ad. | 独立地;自主地   |
| actively['æktɪvli]ad.            | 积极地;主动地   |
| purposefully['pə:pəsfuli]ad.     | 有意图地;有目的地 |
| outline['aʊtlaɪn]vt.             | 概括;略述     |

### Phrases and Expressions

- |                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1. take a close look at | 仔细观察   |
| 2. first of all         | 首先     |
| 3. be good at           | 善于     |
| 4. get a good view of   | 很好地了解  |
| 5. be interested in     | 对……感兴趣 |
| 6. on the other hand    | 另一方面   |

### Notes

1. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules and grammar and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others.

他们能比别人更快地学会生词,掌握语法规则,学会用新的语言写作。

此句中to write in the new language是一个不定式短语，作及物动词 learn 的宾语。又如：

I didn't expect to find you here.

我没想到在这儿碰到你。

2. Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners, we may discover a few of the techniques which make language learning easier for them.

也许如果我们仔细地观察这些成功的语言学者，就会发现他们容易地学会语言的几种办法。

此句是一个复合句，if 引导的是一个条件状语从句，which make language learning easier for them 是一个定语从句，修饰名词 techniques。

3. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the patterns and the rules for themselves.

他们不是等老师解释，而是试图自己总结出句型规则。

此句中的waiting for the teacher to explain是一个动名词短语，作介词的宾语。（动名词由动词原形+ing 构成）又如：

These little girls are fond of singing and dancing in the garden.

这些小女孩喜欢在花园里唱歌，跳舞。

4. As they read, they try to understand all that they are reading, not just a part of it.

当他们读书时，他们试图理解所读到的一切，而不是部分内容。

此句中As引导的是一个时间状语从句；that they are reading 是一个定语从句，修饰不定代词 all。当先行词是指物的不定代词时，定语从句必须用 that 引导。（that 在从句中作宾语时可以省略）例如：

All (that) you need is to work harder.

你需要的是更加努力地工作。

5. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

对他们来说，学会用语言思考比懂得每个单词的意思更重要。

此句中it是形式主语，真正主语是不定式to learn to think in the language, for them 是不定式的逻辑主语。又如：

It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these people.

为了同这些人交流，他们有必要学习语言。

6. They find it easy to practise using the language regularly.  
他们发现经常练习使用语言并不难。

此句中it为形式宾语，真正宾语是不定式to practise using the language regularly。又如：

I find it very difficult to do the work.

我发现干这项工作很难。

7. You might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above.

你不妨试试上述的一些办法。

此句中的you might do well to = it is advisable for you to

(do); outlined above 是一个过去分词短语，作后置定语，修饰 some of the techniques.

## *Word Study*

### **learn**

1. v. 学习；学会

When did you begin to learn English?

你什么时候开始学英语的？

The little boy learns fast and well.

这个小男孩学得又快又好。

You should learn to be patient.

你应该学会耐心。

2. vt. 听到；获悉

They were greatly surprised when they learned the news.

他们听到这个消息大吃一惊。

I'm very sorry to learn that he is dead.

听说他去世了我非常难过。

3. vt. 记住

Mr Smith asked his students to learn the new words by tomorrow.

史密斯先生要求他的学生在明天前把单词记住。

This little boy has learned the text by heart.

这个男孩把全部课文都背熟了。



4. learn of (或 about) 听说

I learned of his departure only an hour ago.

一小时前我才听说他走了。

I learned about the matter the day before yesterday.

前天我听说了这件事。

5. learn from 向……学习

We should learn from Lei Feng and serve the people well.

我们应该向雷锋学习很好地为人民服务。

**form**

1. vt. 形成；构成

Can you tell me how coal was formed?

你能告诉我煤是怎样形成的吗？

Please form a sentence after the pattern.

请仿照句型造句。

2. vt. 组成；建立

They formed a class for beginners in English.

他们组织了一个英文初级班。

He has formed a close friendship with these young men.

他已经跟这些年轻人建立了亲密的友谊。

3. vt. 想出（意见）等；作出

Have you formed any idea or opinion about it?

你对这事有什么意见或看法吗？

How could you form such a conclusion?

你怎么得出这样的结论？