

机械工业中等专业教育
机械制造专业系列教材

孟升怀 主编

英语

(上册)

东南大学出版社

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机械工业中等专业教育研究会
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出版说明

这套由 18 门课程组成的中等专业学校机械制造专业教材,是由机械工业中专教育研究会组织编写的。为适应社会主义市场经济和机械工业发展的需求,机械工业中专教育必须改革。机械工业部自 1986 年起,组织了机械制造专业的教改试点工作,确立培养生产现场工艺实施型人才为专业培养目标,调整知识结构,重视工程实践能力的培养,加强素质教育,为此,必须改变课程体系,编写新的教学用书。

1993 年底,机械工业中专教育研究会确定成立中专机制专业教材编审委员会,组织行业学校拟订了机械工业中专机制专业实施性教学计划和教学大纲(已出版合订本)并联合编写语文、英语、应用数学基础、物理、机械制图、工程材料与金属热加工、工程力学、机械设计基础、电工学与工业电子学、计算机应用基础、测量技术、液压传动、机械加工基础、机械加工工艺、机械加工工艺装备、金属切削机床、机床电气控制、机械工业企业车间管理等 18 门课程的教材。经过广大编审人员的共同努力,现在,这套材料由东南大学出版社正式出版。

这套教材相对于过去的课程体系、课程大纲、课程内容有较大幅度的变化。其主要特点是:这 18 门课程相互有机结合,形成整体优化的教学体系,它不是强调一门课程自身体系的完整性、学科性,而是对邻近学科适当综合,例如,把原公差配合与技术测量中公差与配合标准插入机械制图和机械设计基础课程的相关部分,而把测量技术单独设课并加强实验综合练习;重视各门课程的相互联系和分工,避免内容重复、交叉和脱离实际,例如工程力学与物理有关力学内容彼此照应;把专业课中的常规内容组织为一门

《机械加工基础》课,提前在二年级教学实习中现场讲授;各门课程围绕以培养能力为基础加强了实践环节,如增设实验专用周等;普通课重在学生职业素质培养,注重专业的针对性和实用性。18 门课的学时均有较大的削减。

这套教材适用于招收初中毕业生机制专业四年制的“3+1”模式和三年制,也可供职业中专、职工中专、函授中专使用。其中语文、英语、应用数学基础、物理通用于机电类专业,机械制图、工程材料与金属热加工、工程力学、机械设计基础、电工学与工业电子学、计算机应用基础通用于机类专业。

这套教材由机械行业 16 所中专校的 70 余名教师参加编写,由主审和编委会对文稿和图稿作了认真审校。在编审过程中,得到了咸阳机器制造学校、福建机电学校、四川省机械工业学校、上海市机电工业学校、常州机械学校、常州机械学校、西安仪表工业学校、芜湖机械学校、湖北汽车工业学院中专部、靖江市工业学校、廊坊市工业学校、湖南省机械工业学校、邯郸市工业学校、嘉兴市中等专业学校、成都市工业学校、浙江机械工业学校、陕西第一工业学校、辽宁仪器仪表学校、江苏无锡机械制造学校和东南大学出版社等单位的大力支持,谨致诚挚的谢意。衷心希望广大教师和学生在使用中提出宝贵意见,以便在修订时改进,使之日臻完善。

机械工业中专教育研究会
机械专业教材编审委员会

1995 年 7 月

前 言

《英语》是机械工业中等专业教育机械制造专业系列教材之一。

机械工业中等专业教育研究会机械专业教材编审委员会根据中专学校机制专业培养生产现场工艺实施型技术人才的目标和毕业生将来的工作要求制定了实施性教学计划。该计划规定英语课的任务是：让学生通过大量反复的阅读训练，对英语的普通句子结构和常用词汇短语有一个比较扎实的掌握，毕业后能看懂专业资料和产品说明书。英语课教学时数为 160 学时。依据教学计划和编审委员会审定的教学大纲，编写了《英语》教材。本教材与原先所用的各中专英语教材相比，有以下几个特点：

1)选材亲切实际，内容从生活故事、议论叙述等逐步进展到科普应用文之类，大部分材料学生都有亲身感受，将来也能用得上。

2)本教材采用的是虚词句型教学法，重复并强化了英语句子结构的训练。语法是英语句子构成的一般规律，而句型则是语法和词义搭配的结合。本教学法对国内外无论是讲授英语者，还是学习英语者，都是一条快捷有效的成功之路。每课都设有句型训练，语法专讲和对应练习，每五课又有一个单元复习，这样的多次重复训练，必然会促进学生对英语句子结构的理解和掌握。

3)通过对课文内出现的常用词汇的典型丰富例释，既增大了阅读量，方便了学生自学，实际上又淡化了学习难点，加强了词汇短语的训练，有助于学生对常用词汇短语这一难关的突破。

4)全书材料由浅及深，编排科学、层次清楚，文词精美地道，语法词汇讲述和训练中所选句子典型优美，课文注解详尽，使师生感到简明清晰，确实学有所得。

本教材的编写指导思想是:让学生在有限的学时内,主要通过阅读,读练(即听,说,演示,译写等)结合,奠定较好的英语句子结构和常用词汇短语知识基础,使学生对英语的阅读和理解能力有一个明显提高,能尽快适应工作需要。本教材编写时注意到选材的实用性、思想性和趣味性,编排中注意到科学性和重复性。本教材突出了便利自学、学以致用和学有所得的要求。通过本教材的教学,力图使学生达到以下要求:

1)有一个比较扎实的语音和语法基础。

2)对英语句子的普通结构和常用词汇短语有一个较好的掌握。

3)阅读理解能力有一个明显提高,能较快地适应阅读专业常规技术材料和产品说明书的需要。

本教材共上、下二册,30课,每册15课。全书约含生词1500个(不包括初中所学的)。上册前5课是对初中英语知识的复习。全书前20课均设有具体场景会话(前10个会话为校内活动,后10个会话为校外活动)。全书每课均有突出重点的句型训练A、B、C,每五课设有一个单元复习课。每课教学安排建议如下:会话和全课词汇学习一次进行(两学时);句型训练,语法专讲及对应练习一次进行(两学时);课文及其余练习一次进行(两学时)。对每一种练习,教师可在课堂只作一半,另一半由学生课后自己完成。单元复习课及每课后的诗歌之类一般不必在课堂上进行,留给学生自学。

使用本教材时应注意以下几点:

1)词汇学习要与课文分开进行;在词汇学习时,除领读生词外,教师应引导学生读练词汇例句,并找出这个词在本课中的句子一起读练领会。这样不仅例句情景帮助学生记住了这个词,下一次学习课文也较为容易。

2)所选课文与本课语法密切相关,不仅句型训练和语法讲解要结合在一起进行,还应从课文中尽量找出与本课语法相关的句子一并讲练。这样讲练结合,反复进行,有助于学生对本课语法句

型确切含义和用法的掌握。

本书由咸阳机器制造学校孟升怀老师主编,由陕西第一工业学校张嘉声老师主审。在编写过程中,得到四川省机械工业学校、邯郸市工业学校的关怀与帮助。

本书在编写过程中参考了国内流通的各种中专英语教材,全国统编高中英语及普通高校采用的各种英语教材,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中错误与不足之处在所难免,恳请使用者不吝赐教,以便修订时改进。

编者

1994 年 12 月

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Lesson one

Dialog

Meeting for the first time

A: Hullo, I'm pleased to meet you.

B: Hullo, nice to meet you, too. Are you just here or did you come yesterday?

A: I've been here for a couple of days. One truck of our factory's brought me here in passing^① the other day. I've been staying at a relative's in Xianyang.

C: (to A) How do you do, May I know your name?

A: How do your do, my name is Chen Hua. I'm from the Han-jing Machine Tool Plant. Where do you two come, may I ask?

B: Let me introduce myself first. I'm called Xu Pingfei, We both come from Zhenping County, Ankang prefecture. Our hometown borders on Hupei province.

① "in passing" 顺路, 顺便地

C: We arrived only this morning. We're really tired out, as we've been on the train for over 12 hours without any rest, you know, the train was overcrowded indeed.

A: I see, students are going to schools by train these days. What do your parents do, Xu Pingfei?

B: My father works at a primary school in our town, and my mother takes care of housework at home. Both my sister and I are at school. Do your parents work in the plant?

A: Yes, they do. My father works as an engineer and my mother is a Librarian of the middle school attached to the plant. My big brother studies at Xian Communications University, and my elder sister studies at the Hanzhong Medical School.

C: My parents are both peasants, sometimes they do odd jobs for others. My sister and I are all students. By the way, what do you major in, Chen Hua?

A: Machine Building, just as the name of our school, And you?

C: We both Study Computer Communication. I think it a popular speciality now, what do you say to it?^①

A: Maybe so, but in my opinion, Machine Building is most practical and very much in common use.

① what do you say to it = what do you think of it = what's your opinion of it? 你对这点有何看法?

Pattern Drills

A

We eat to live, but not live to eat.

To have a good pronunciation, you must keep on listening to English Programme on Radio^① every day.

Xiao Liu has not been strong enough to take up his work^②, so he takes exercise to make himself strong.

We got up early so as $\begin{cases} \text{not to miss the first bus.} \\ \text{to be in time for the first train.} \end{cases}$

Students are working hard now in order to work well in the future.

You're too young to know all this, what have I said to make you so excited?

He ran too fast for me to catch, yet he hurried there only to find everybody gone and nothing left^③.

① "...keep on listening to English Programme on Radio..." 坚持收听英语广播节目, keep on doing... 坚持不懈地干..., 如: The boy kept on crying until he got what he wanted. If you memorize a few new words every day and keep on reading all the time, in 4 or 5 years, you will certainly be able to read works in the foreign language.

② "take up his work" 承担他的工作, take up: 拿起; 开始从事(处理...); 接/采纳; 接受; 承担; 占据; 吸收(溶解)等, 例如:

He took up a weekly(周刊) and began to read.

The bus stopped to take up passengers.

When did you take up basketball (medicine)? 开始打(学)...

He took up the practice(养成...习惯) of walking to work.

She is too much taken up with the children.

她在孩子们身上化的精力太多了。

My proposal has not been taken up(接纳) so far.

How much water is needed to take up the salt?

③ "...yet he hurried... left." 然而他急冲冲赶到那儿不料发现人影皆无。副词 only 在这儿意为“反而, 结果, 却, 不料”, 又例: He lifted the rock noly to drop on his own feet. 动词 find 后常跟名词, 形容词, 分词, 副词等作宾语的补语, 如:

Do you find English interesting?

We found the soldier dead (dying). ...已死(正奄奄一息)

I found her in (out) when I called.

He found the girl a clever student.

B

Men can't live without air and water. So it is (or, And it is the same) with animals and plants.

Jim likes swimming, but he doesn't like fishing. So it is (or, And it is the same) with Dick.

A robot is a machine and never feels tired in working. So it is with an abacus(算盘).

In Yap Yap, only the rich have/enjoy freedom of speech. So it was (or, And it was the same) with old China.

Rose's made her study plan, but her brother hasn't. So it is with Mary and her brother.

He can't imagine how your idea would work, and nor can I. (or, so it is with me).

C

Though (or, Although) the boy is very young, he knows well how to get along with others.

All matter, whether it is gas, liquid or solid, is made up of molecules.

I must work out the problem, whether it takes me an hour or a day.

However (No matter how) wonderful it is, the robot can only do what people tell it to.

Come what may(=whatever may come/happen), I will stay with you.

Much as I like the coat (or, Beautiful as/though the coat is), I'm not going to buy it.

For all you say (=whatever you may say or No matter what you say), I still believe in him^①.

① believe in sb. 相信某人的为人或品德, believe sb. 相信某人所说的话。

Text

Sports

All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports help to keep people healthy, happy and help them to live longer.

Many people like to watch others play sports games. They buy tickets or turn on their TVs to watch the games. Very often they get much excited when "their" player or team wins.

For ball players and fans everywhere, the high point of their excitement and interest is probably the world cup tournament. In cup competitions, one can see the finest players in the sports, whether professional or otherwise, not just the amateurs as in the Olympic Games^①.

Besides these big events, sport as recreation is enjoyed throughout the world. Golf, tennis, sailing, surf-riding and even parachuting are popular recreational activities. Playing at sport you like is considered an essential part of a person's life.

Spports change with the season. People play different games in winter and summer. Swimming is fun in warm weather, but

① "...,whether, professional or...Olympic Games". (在世界杯锦标赛中,人们可以看到最优秀的运动员),不论他们是不是职业运动员,而不象在奥林匹克运动会上,人们只能看到业余爱好者。(奥运会参赛者应是非职业运动员) or otherwise=or not. Whether...or not 也可引导一个让步状语从句,认为,“不管/论是...还不是”,例如:

Whether he studies or not, I don't think he'll pass the exam.

I won't have you worry her whether she is well or ill.

不管她身体好还是不好,我都不容许你骚扰(或折磨)她。

He now found, whether he was willing or not, it was his turn to do the work.

skating is good in winter.

Games and sports often grow out of people's work and everyday activities. The Arabs use horses or camels in much of their everyday life; they use them in their sports, too. It is the same with people^① in Xinjiang and Nei Monggol. Millions of people hunt and fish for a living, but hunting and fishing are very good sports too.

Some sports are so interesting that people everywhere go in for them^②. Football, for example, has spread around the world. Swimming is popular in all countries near the sea or in those with many rivers. What fun it is to jump into a pool or lake, whether in China, Egypt or Italy! And think of people in cold coun-

① It is/was the same with sb./sth. = So it is/was with sb./sth. (见 pattern drills B), 其中, it 代表前边出现的整个情况 (不论是肯定还是否定, 或是肯定和否定相混合); 而 So 引导的倒装句, 前边只能是肯定情况, nor/neither 引导的倒装句, 前边只能是否定情况。例如:

He likes reading but doesn't like watching TV, So it is with his sister. (or, it is the same with his sister.)

Jane is new here and is living in the school, so am I.

He hasn't been to Beijing so far, nor/neither has she.

② "go in for": 1) = enjoy 爱好, 喜欢, Some people go in for football in a big way. 一些人很喜爱足球。2) = enter for 参加, She's gone in for the beauty competition. 3) = be engaged in 从事, 关心, He wants me to go in for film work. 他想让我搞摄影工作。

③ 除 how 和 what 可引导感叹句外, 常见用动词 think 和 fancy ['fænsi 想象] 也来引导表示强烈感情色彩的句子, 如:

Fancy meeting so many old friends here!

真想不到在这里会遇到这么多老朋友!

Fancy your daughter writing a letter like that!

想不到你女儿竟写了这样一封信来!

(To) think you would come to anything like that!

(想) 不到 (不料) 你竟落得这个下场!

(To) think of her having heard nothing of the news!

想一想, 她竟对这个消息一无所知!

Think what a fool she was!

想想她当时多傻啊!