

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

(下册)

东南大学出版社

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(下)

孟升怀 主编

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东南大学出版社

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英 语

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# Lesson one

## *Dialog*

### Interviewing An "Old Man"

—*The secret of a long life*

I'm John Doe. I'm a journalist with an important magazine. The other day I saw a white-haired man sitting on the porch in front of his house. I could see the wrinkles in his face and neck, and his wrinkled hands. Articles on the secrets of living to an advanced age are always popular with our readers, so I decided to pursue this story and discover the secret of this man's long life. As I approached him, I said:

John: Sir, would it bother you if I talked with you for just a moment?

Man: Not at all. On the contrary, it would delight me. I get very bored sitting here, even for a short time. Until a little while ago I lived a full and active life without a moment's rest.

J: Well, they say that a lot of activity helps one to live a long time.

M: That's true, very true. I still feel very well, although my step has slowed down a little.

The conversation continued in that vein (way) for a while. Although I try to be very considerate about obtaining information from older people, it seemed to me that it would now be all right to begin to ask some discreet questions.

J: Would it bother you if I smoked a cigarette?

M: Not at all. Smoking is a model demeanour of a real man!

J: I'd offer you one, but I suppose you probably don't smoke, or drink, or...

M: On the contrary! I've always smoked my head off. And until a little while ago I went dancing every night. And as for alcoholic drinks they are my favorite daily necessities  
...

J: Do you mean to say that you've done these things all your life?

M: Of course. Why does that surprise you so much?

J: I've always been told that doing those things is bad for the health.

M: Ridiculous!

J: I suppose that you have another secret...a lot of fruit... vegetables...a lot of exercise in the fresh air...

M: Don't be silly! I hate exercise in the fresh air, and I don't like any kind of vegetables.

J: This is incredible!

M: What do you mean, incredible? What are you talking about?

J: It's just that I can't understand how you've been able to live like that and to have lasted so long. Tell me, how old are

you?

M: Me? I'm 27. why?

### *Pattern Drills*<sup>①</sup>

#### A

Tom admitted that he broke the window by accident that day, that he was fairly beside himself with joy and much careless, and that he was to make good the damage.

To know what good deeds one should do is different from what one is actually doing.

He stood there a long time telling us what he had experienced in the import and export trade business<sup>②</sup>.

Our duty is to constantly correct what is harmful to the people and persist in doing what is beneficial to the people.

The service life<sup>③</sup> of a machine depends chiefly upon how it is being used.

We are much concerned with the problems of how we're housed and how we're paid.

#### B

Television is different from radio in that<sup>④</sup> it sends and receives pictures.

The place is an ideal site for the factory in that it is close to the sources of supply of the raw materials.

We think it true that the human body is also a kind of good conductor.

We've made it clear that agriculture is the foundation of our national economy.

We consider it essential that science students must learn at least one for-

---

① 句型训练 A: 宾语从句; B: in that and it 作形式宾语 C: 同位语从句

② "...telling us...business." 谈他在进出口贸易工作中的经历和感受。

③ the service life 使用寿命。又如: service requirements (station) 使用需要(服务或修理站), hard service 超负荷工作状态, 不良使用, service wear 使用性磨损

④ in that, 因为, 由于, that(决不能用 which)引导的是一个宾语从句。

eign language.

I'll see to it that everything is ready in time.

He felt it a shame that his team should lag so far behind the other teams.

## C

You have no idea how worried I was at the time!

I'd like to find out the reason why you changed your mind at the last moment.

Then I made a promise that if anyone set me free I would make him very rich.

The news that he failed in the experiment is not possibly true. There can be no doubt that he is qualified for the job.

The rich businessman didn't realize the truth that one can't buy love from anyone.

We must all face the hard fact that we only have food for 3 days in this desert.

The thought came to me that Mr. Liu might be in charge of the construction project. ①

## Text

### In the Dentist's Chair

Some people often suffer a lot from their very bad toothache

---

① "The thought came...project." 我突然想到李先生也许负责这个项目。come to: 来到, 达成; 开始被...所认识, 被...所记起, 发生于..., 如:

Don't talk round the question, come straight to the point.

What he said comes to this; we can expect no further help from him.

In a flash(突然间), the truth came to him. (他明白了真相)

I was already on my way when it suddenly came to me(突然想起) that I hadn't hung out my washing. (洗的东西没晾出去)

and are troubled with visiting dentists every now and then<sup>①</sup>. Sometimes they must get an aching tooth pulled out, or have an artificial tooth put in, or ask the dentist to stop a decayed tooth. By watching carefully how a dentist looks or operates can tell when his patient is feeling any pain. Some people are afraid even before the drill is switched on<sup>②</sup>. While the dentist is working, he watches his patient's face. He may see a twitch at the corner of the mouth, or a lot of saliva may suddenly appear. These are signs of pain or fear. On the other hand there are some men who go to sleep in the dentist's chair when the drilling is finished. They do not feel pain very much, and the dentist has to wake them up to put in the filling<sup>③</sup>.

If a tooth hurts when it is being drilled you should be pleased. The pain means that the tooth is not dead. Inside each tooth there is a thin nerve which looks like a piece of red cotton. It is this tiny nerve which<sup>④</sup> feels very pain. If your tooth does not hurt when it is drilled, this may mean one of two things: either the drilling is not near the nerve, or the nerve is dead and you can not feel any pain in the tooth.

Pain is in Nature's way of telling us that something is wrong.

---

① "…are troubled with…then." (还要)经常麻烦地去看牙医。be troubled with/about…为…烦恼,忧愁=have trouble with/doing…有…困苦:

He was having trouble with his teeth(…trouble staying away).

He was much troubled with a bad cough. (greatly troubled about his son's work.) (every)now and then 不时地,如:

He is much troubled about his good-for-nothing son now and then.

② "Some people are…switched on." 有些病人在牙钻尚未开动时就害怕了。be switched on:接通电流。

③ to put in the filling(以便把)填充物放进去。filling 近似于 stuffing,如“包子”可说成:stuffed buns 或 buns filled/stuffed with meat…

④ "It is this tiny nerve which (=that)…"这是一个强调句型。

Once the nerve is dead, an abscess—or bad sore—may grow under your tooth and you will not feel it. In turn<sup>①</sup> this causes serious trouble in your mouth. When next you sit in the dentist's chair, remember that pain is a healthy sign that your teeth are still alive. The heat from the drill travels through the tooth until it reaches the nerve which sends a message to your brain, saying, "Oh! I don't like this. It's getting hot down here!" Your brain quickly sends a message to the nerves in your forehead and makes you frown. When the dentist sees this, he stops his drilling and uses a new drill-head which is cold. These little drill-heads do not cost much and are thrown away after they have been used on one tooth.

Decay is often caused by sweets or foods which contain sugar. There are many germs in the saliva inside the human mouth. When some toffee sticks in a crack between two teeth, these germs start to eat the toffee. As they do this, an acid is produced and this attacks the tooth, making a hole in it. More toffee sticks in this new hole, the germs eat it, and more decay is caused. Eventually the acid eats right through to the nerve, and the pain then makes you go to a dentist.

The fact that some people have rather poor teeth is just because they eat only vegetables and salt fish. Quite a lot of children lose all their first teeth by the time they're 4 years old and then have to wait two years before the second set appears. At the early age of eight years the permanent teeth start to decay,

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① in turn 反/回过来,作为回报。如: Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice.

The man sang and danced to the customers there as a kind of advertising, and in turn the boss paid him \$ 30 a week.

and some children lost many of their teeth by the time they are 10 or 12 years old.

To help the teeth to grow, calcium is necessary. This is found in cheese, milk, eggs and certain other foods. Indians often have good teeth because of the food they eat. Some of them chew betel nut, and this makes the teeth look very white. However, this is not so good as it seems. It also makes the gums bleed and can cause a man to lose all his teeth when he is about 40 years old. There are several things you can do to look after your teeth. Try to visit a dentist every six months to stop any decay before it is too serious. Use your teeth; chew food to keep your teeth and gums healthy. Finally, clean your teeth and wash out your mouth after every meal. Bits of food that get stuck between teeth must be removed as soon as possible. In this way you may manage to keep most of your teeth throughout your life. And please remember that a good set of teeth will add a sparkle at your smile!

### *Glossary*

1. **interview** ['intəvju:] n. & v. 接/会见, (记者等的)访问(记), ~er, n. 接/会见者, 记者, ~ee ['intəvju:'i:] n. 被接见(采访)者.

He failed to obtain an ~ (获准会见) with the manager though he had requested it several times.

2. **journal** ['dʒə:nl] n. 日志, (会计)日记帐; 定期刊物, 日报, 杂志; 轴颈 ~ist, n. 新闻工作者, 报纸撰稿人, 新闻记者, ~ism, n. 新闻业/学; 报刊

3. **porch** [pɔ:tʃ] n. 门廊, 入口处

4. **wrinkle** ['rɪŋkl] n. 皱纹; 缺点, 错误; 妙计, 消息; ~s round one's eyes 眼角周围的皱纹, iron out ~s in the dress 烫平衣服的皱褶, be full of ~s 足智多谋 v. (使)起皱纹, ~ up one's forehead 皱起额头, wrinkly ['rɪŋkli] a. 有皱纹的.

5. **neck** [nek] n. 脖子; (衣服)领圈, (物的)颈状部分; 隘口, 狭窄地带 v. 缩小…的口径成颈状, break the ~ of 做完…工作的最难部分, up to one's ~ in 齐颈(深地)陷在…中

I'm up to my ~ in work and won't be able to leave the office before 6 or 7 o'clock. 我手头活多极了, 不到六七点下不了班。

Don't break your ~ on this job (不要拼命干), it's not urgent.

6. **reader** ['ri:də] n. 读者, 朗诵者; 读物/本, 文选; (出版物的)审稿(校对)人, 读出器, ~'s marks 校对符号, The standard ~s, Book one 标准读本第一册

7. **pursue** [pə'sju:] v. 追赶/随/击, 追捕/杀; 追求, 从事, pursuit [pə'sju:t] n. 追赶/击; 追求; 事务, 职业, 研究工作 daily (scientific) pursuits 日常事务(科研工作), pursue a teacher with questions 一再用问题纠缠老师

Illness pursued him (一直纠缠着他) till his death.

He pursued the river (沿着河流走) to its source (源头).

We've always pursued (一直奉行) a friendly policy [pə'lisɪ 政策] towards the Japanese people.

He's abandoned the pursuit of learning (研究学问) for more paying (而从事挣钱多的) pursuit.

They immediately set out (出发) in pursuit of the enemy.

8. **vein** [veɪn] n. 静脉(俗指血管); 矿/水脉; 纹理; 性情, 风格, 情绪 v. 使成脉络或纹理(状分布于…), a ~ of coal 煤层, a ~ed leaf 有叶脉的叶子, be ~ed by railroads 布满四通八达的铁路线

We asked him to tell us a few jokes, but he wasn't in the ~. (但他没有这种兴致)

9. **conversation** [kən'veɪ'seɪʃən] n. 会话, 交谈, ~al, a. 爱谈话的, 用于会话的, 口语的. I saw him in ~ with a friend then.

10. **alcohol** ['ælkəhɒl] n. 酒精; 含酒精的饮料, ~ic ['ælkə'hɒlɪk] a. (含)酒精的, 酒精中毒的 n. 饮酒过度者, ~ lamp 酒精灯

11. **considerate** [kən'sɪdərɪt] 考虑周到的; 体谅/贴他人的

He is ~ of other people's wishes and feelings, and is ~ in/about everything he does. …并对所做的事情想得很周到。

12. **discreet** [dis'kri:t] a. (在行动, 说话等方面)谨慎的, 考虑周到的

He is very ~ in giving his opinions.

13. **demeanour** [di'mi:nə] n. 行为,举止,品行,风度

I don't like his rude ~.

14. **necessity** [ni'sesiti] n. 需要;必要/然性;必需品;贫困,危急 ~ and freedom 必然和自由, the ~ies of life 生活必需品, in case of ~ 在危急时, of ~ 必然地, 不可避免地, ~ is the mother of invention 需要是发明之母. necessitous [ni'sesitəs] a. 贫困的;紧迫的;必需的, 不可避免的

You must understand/see the ~ of/for a good education.

Death is a ~ to life as night follows day. ...有生必有死...

15. **contrary** ['kɒntrəri] a. & ad. 相反/对的(地) n. 对立面, 相反(事物), ~ [kən'treəri] a. 故意作对的, 顽固的, 倔强的, on the ~ = quite the ~ 正相反, go/run ~ to sb's interests 违反某人利益

The ~ of "wet" is "dry", "wet" and "dry" are ~ terms.

Many things in our lives go by ~ies (与愿望相反)

I shall continue to believe it until I get proof to the ~.

未得到相反的证据之前...

Go ahead unless (you're) advised to the ~. (如无相反的通知, ...)

16. **ridicule** ['ridikju:l] n. & v. 嘲笑, 奚落 ridiculous [ri'dikju:ləs] a. 可笑的; 荒谬的, lay oneself open to ridicule 使自己成为笑柄.

Why do you ridicule my proposal?

The so-called development project (开发计划) became an object of ridicule. His suggestion met with ridicule by the others.

The man looks ridiculous in that hat.

17. **credible** ['kredəbl] a. 可信/靠的, in ~ [in 'kredəbl] a. 不可(难以)相信的; 未必可能的; 惊人的, incredibly, ad. (意同 a.)

18. **beneficial** [beni'fiʃəl] a. 有利/益的; 有使用权的, ~ result 效益

Fresh air and good food are ~ to the health.

19. **persist** [pə'sist] v. 坚持(干), 固执; 持续, 存留 ~ence [pə'sistəns] or, ~ency [pə'sistənsi] n. (意同 v.), ~ent, a. 坚持的, 持续不断的, ~ently, ad.

He ~s in doing what he shouldn't.

The fog is likely to ~ in most areas.

With ~ent efforts we can finish it on time.

The salesman's ~ence annoyed the old lady, but finally she gave in.

20. **ideal** [ai'diəl] a. 理想的, 完美的; 观/概念的; 空想的, 唯心论的 n. 理想; 观念; 典范; 最终目的; 唯心主义, 观念论, ~ist, n. & a. 唯心主义者/的

21. **site** [sait] n. (建造房屋等的) 地点/基, 场所; 现场; 遗址 v. 定... 的地点 a well ~ d store 地点好的商店, construction ~ 工地

23. **economy** [i:'kɒnəmi] n. 经济; 节约(的措施); 经济实惠; 组织, 系统 the ~ of human body 人体机构, state-owned ~ 国营经济

In the long run(从长远观点来看), it is an ~ to buy good quality goods, even though the cost more.

The nation's ~ is growing rapidly.

By using ~ in buying food and clothes(节衣缩食), we were able to save enough money for a new car.

24. **shame** [ʃeɪm] n. 羞耻(心), 羞愧(感); 羞/耻辱, 可耻的人或事 v. 使难为情, 羞(人); 使蒙受羞辱; 使痛感羞愧而, hang one's head for/from/in ~ 羞愧得低下头来, be quite without ~ = have no ~ = be lost/dead to ~ = be past ~ 恬不知耻

To steal money from a blind person is a ~ful(可耻的) act.

The ~less(无耻的) girl had no clothes on.

We think it a ~ for a man not to work.

He played so well he put all the other tennis players to ~. (以致使所有的网球选手们相形见绌, 自惭弗如。)

She was very ~faced(羞怯, 难为情的) about it = she could not do it for very ~ (真不好意思).

It is (what) a ~ to treat him like that! 这么待他太不象话!

I ~d him into returning the stolen money.

He ~d his family by being sent to prison.

25. **project** ['prɒdʒekt] n. (工作或研究的) 计划, 方案; (工程或科研) 项目, ~ [prə'dʒekt] v. 设计, 规划; 发/投射, 放映; 使凸/突出, 伸出; 使... 的特点呈现, 使... 具体(形象)化; 预言/测, 设想自己处于, ~ion, n. (意同 v.)

The irrigation ~ seems unable to be carried on(进行下去) through lack of capital(由于缺乏资金).

The desirable engineering ~ has once again been hung up(搁置起来).

Could you ~ a new waterworks (=water supply system) for us?

The wall is ~ed in the middle. (中部凸出)

He ~ed(预测) a thrilling picture of the party's future.

The writer tries to ~ his country overseas(介绍本国情况).

The film ~ion team(放映队) could not ~ the film(投射) on the old wall.

26. **raw** [rɔ:] a. 未(或半)加工的; 生的, 擦破皮的, 刺痛的 n. 擦伤处, 红肿发炎处 v. 擦破, ~ cotton 原棉, a ~ wound 刺痛的伤口, in the ~ 处在自然状态, 裸露的, a ~ literary style 不完美的写作风格

27. **house** [haus] n. 房子, 库, 棚; 家庭/务; 机构, 社, 商号; 议院; 家族; 戏剧的一场 [haʊz] v. 给...房子住; 收藏; 给(机器等)装外罩, a printing (trading) ~ 印刷所(贸易行), a wholesale ~ 批发商行, ~keeper 管家, 主妇, ~ to ~ 挨户的, White ~ 白宫, 美国政府, the upper (lower) ~ 上(下)议院

The Fuel Economy Exhibition(节约燃料展览) is ~d(设在) in that building.

You and I may as well ~ together. 你我不妨住在一起。

Where can we ~ all these homeless poor people?

28. **good** [gʊd] a. 好的, 健全新鲜的; 有益/效的, 适合的; 充分的, 十足的; 乐于助人的, 有教养的, 诚实的 n. 好事; 利益, 好/用处, for ~ 永久地, ~ and 非常, 完全, ~ for 值, 有支付...能力的; 对...适用, make ~ 成功; 赔/补偿, 实现(意图, 诺言), 获得并保持地位, ~s, n. 商品, 货物; 动产; consumer ~s 消费品, dry ~s(美国)纺织品; (英国)谷物, ~-for-nothing 无用的(人), ~-will, n. 友好; 信誉, as ~ as 实际上等于, 和...几乎一样

Be so ~ as to give us an early reply. 务请早回复。

My car is ~ (还能用) for another 5 years.

Would you be so ~ as to send the money direct to London? 劳驾...好吗?

The agreement between the schools hold ~ (有效) for 3 years.

The radio was broken while it was being delivered so the store had to make it ~ and send us a new radio.

Joe made ~ (实现) his boast to swim across the lake.

It's no ~ my arguing with you.

Consumer goods production was to go up by 6.6 per cent.