

中等专科学校通用教材

中专英语教程

第一册

梁为祥 主 编 马士卿 包荟梁 副主编



上海交通大学出版社

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(修订版)

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内容提要

本书是文、理、工各科通用的中专英语教材。修订版编写中参考了各中专学校所使用的现行教材,并考虑了英语教学现状和实际水平,既重视思想教育,重视语言共核和语言规范,又体现了中等专业学校英语教学特点。

全套教程共分4册,内容丰富,题材广泛,知识性、趣味性和科学性兼容。可供各类初中专和高中专学校以及同等英语水平者使用。

前 言

(修订版)

《中专英语教程》(修订版)是一套供文理工科中等专科学校使用的英语教材。本教材经国家教委批准编写出版。本教材(初版)出版后深受中专师生广泛欢迎,畅销不衰,年年再版。

本教程以初中毕业生的英语知识基础为起点编写,故适合普通中专、职业中专以及中等师范学校非英语专业学生使用,也可供开设英语课程的职工中专、技工学校和同等学历的自学者选用。

全套教程共四册,另外还编有一册供教师用的教学参考书。

自1992年本教程初版以来,受到各省市广大师生的热烈欢迎和好评,累计重印7次,总发行量达70万余册。为了使本教程更加适合全国各类中专学校教学应用,编者对本教程进行了重新修订。其中对1~4册作了部分修改和变更,变更内容主要涉及课文和练习。通过必要的更新、补充和修改,使得本教程更加完善,进一步体现了现代英语特色。

修订版保持原有特色:重视语言基础教学;选材新颖,语言规范,以现代英、美等国书刊文章为主;筛选的课文突出课文的思想性、知识性、科学性和趣味性;从各个方面保证文理工科的通用性。

全套教程还具有整体性和系统性强的特点,课文内容丰富,题材广泛,体裁多样。有文学作品、科普、历史、文化习俗、故事及名人轶事等等。练习内容丰富,形式多样,选材适当,紧扣课文,有利于学生吸收消化。课文后附有听力材料和阅读材料,并配有录音磁带。

学好本套教程,可使学生掌握必要的、实用的英语知识和语言基本技能,具有初步的阅读、翻译能力和听说能力,可为进一步提高“四会”能力打下一定的基础。

全套教程的主编为梁为祥先生,副主编为马士卿、包荟梁和张国申先生。本册校订郝秀文。

由于编者水平所限,在修订过程中,错误及疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎批评指正。

编者

1996.5

使 用 说 明

《中专英语教程》(修订版)全套书共 44 篇课文,每篇课文附有阅读材料和听力材料。听力材料编入《教学参考书》中。课文后面有课文注释、生词和短语表、词汇学习、语法(集中地出现在第一、二册中)练习。在第一、二册中,每 5 课后面编有复习练习;在第三、四册中,每 6 课后面编有复习练习。复习练习用于巩固前几课所学的内容。

对课时的安排我们有这样的建议:第一、二册共含 20 篇课文,每周安排 4 个课时的教学,每课用 5 个课时教完;复习课共安排 6 个课时,期中、期末考试安排 4 个课时。两册书大约共需要 24 至 26 周的教学安排。第三、四册共含 24 篇课文,每周开 4 个课时,每课教学需用 7 个课时;4 个复习练习安排 10 个课时,期中、期末复习考试安排 18 个课时。教师可根据各校的实际情况安排 10 课时精讲部分阅读材料。完成三、四册的教学内容大约需要 3 个学期。

为了便于学生巩固所学词汇及其有关知识,课文和阅读材料在题材上是相近的。阅读材料是以学生自学为主,教师可进行必要的重点讲解和检查。课时充裕的学校可精讲其中的一部分;课时不足的学校可安排学生课后阅读。总之,阅读材料作为教学机动内容,各校灵活处理,以避免少数学校吃不饱或吃不了的问题。

书后附有生词表和短语表,以备师生查索。

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Lesson One

Text The Life of a Hunter

This was an important day for Alatook, an Eskimo boy. He ate his breakfast quickly. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone. Because it was a very cold day, Alatook had to dress warmly. First he put on his fur-lined jacket. Then he put on his fur-lined mittens and boots to protect his hands and feet from the cold. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.

When Alatook stepped out of the house, the dogs barked and pulled on their chains. They had often gone with Alatook before, but today they had to stay home. They might scare the seals.

Stars still filled the sky. There was no sound. There was nothing but sky and ice and snow.

Before the sun came up, Alatook reached the ^{area} where he was going to hunt. He walked along the shore looking for seals. As he walked over the ice and snow, Alatook kept looking from side to side. Suddenly he stopped. He saw something dark far out on the ice. Could it be a seal? He moved on quietly. As he came nearer, Alatook could see better. It was a seal.

Immediately he got down on his hands and knees. He crept slowly along over the ice. All seals are nearsighted. If Alatook was very careful, the seal might mistake him for another seal. It

raised its head and looked from side to side. Alatook kept moving his head from side to side too—just like the seal. Then he stopped and scratched the ice as seals sometimes do. The seal seemed to feel safe and did not move.

Alatook kept moving nearer. Then he raised his gun to his shoulder, took careful aim, and pulled the trigger. The seal's head fell forward onto the ice and did not move. Alatook got to his feet and ran to the seal. What a big one it was! The seal would provide meat for many meals, and it would provide skins and oil as well.

Alatook pulled the seal farther away from the shore and hid it in a safe place so that foxes or other wild animals would not get it. It was early yet. Perhaps he could find another seal today. Then what a hunter he would be! He walked on, always watching for dark objects on the ice. The wind was cold, and his legs felt stiff. But there were no more seals to be seen.

At last Alatook got tired of looking. He walked back to his seal, took hold of it, and pulled it after him over the ice and snow. It was a long way home.

Alatook's sister was playing with her friends near the house. When she saw him, she stopped playing and ran to tell their mother that Alatook had killed a seal. Their mother hurried out of the house with a big knife to cut up the animal. A big fat seal would provide many things besides food. The large skin would make a cover for a boat, and there would be enough skin left for boots, jackets, or mittens.

That night Alatook smiled as he went to sleep. His family was proud of him. It had been a good day. Tomorrow he would try to get another seal.

New Words

- ✓ 1. hunter/'hʌntə/ *n.* 猎人
2. Alatook/'ælətuk/ *n.* 阿拉托克(姓名)
3. Eskimo/'eskiməu/ *n.* 爱斯基摩人
4. seal/si:l/ *n.* 海豹
5. fur-lined/'fə:laind/ *a.* 毛皮衬里的
6. mitten/'mitn/ *n.* 露指手套
- ✓ 7. bark/bɑ:k/ *v.* 吠叫(狗及狐狸)
- ✓ 8. scare/'skeə/ *v.* 恐吓; 惊吓
- ✓ 9. area/'ɛəriə/ *n.* 地区; 面积
10. shore/'ʃɔ:/ *n.* 岸
- ✓ 11. creep/'kri:p/ *v.* (crept, crept) 爬行
12. nearsighted/'niə'saitid/ *a.* 近视的; 近景
- ✓ 13. scratch/'skrætʃ/ *v.* 抓
14. trigger/'trigə/ *v.* 板柄; 板机; 触发器
- ✓ 15. provide/'prə'vaɪd/ *v.* 供应; 供给
- ✓ 16. stiff/'stɪf/ *a.* 僵直的; 坚硬的; 不易弯曲的
17. shoulder/'ʃəʊldə/ *n.* 肩; 肩膀
- ✓ 18. skin/'skɪn/ *n.* 皮; 皮肤
- ✓ 19. chain/'tʃeɪn/ *n.* 链子; 镣铐; *v.* 用铁链锁住

Phrases and Expressions

1. pull on 穿; 继续拉(拖)
2. mistake...for... 错把……当作
3. provide...for... 为……提供
4. get tired of 厌倦; 厌烦
5. be proud of 因……自豪
6. as well 也
7. pick up 拾起; 捡起
8. take hold of 抓住

Notes

1. Then he put on his fur-lined mittens and boots to protect his hands and feet from the cold. 他又戴上皮毛衬里的手套,再穿上靴子以防手脚受冻。

句中 to protect his hands and feet from the cold 是动词不定式短语,作目的状语。

protect...from...防止,保护。例如:

The tank was well protected from the cold. 水箱防护良好而未受冻。

2. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before. 最后他拿起日前就仔细擦洗干净的猎枪。

句中 he had cleaned so carefully the day before 是定语从句,修饰 the gun。

3. There was nothing but sky and ice and snow. (周围)只有星空和冰雪。

nothing but...常译成“只有”。例如:

There is nothing but a bed in the room. 房间里只有一张床。

4. Alatook reached the area where he was going to hunt. 阿拉托克来到了他要
去狩猎的地方。

句中 where he was going to hunt 是定语从句,修饰 area。

5. He walked along the shore looking for seals. 他沿着海岸走去,寻找着海豹。

句中 looking for seals 是现在分词短语作状语。本句可改写成:He walked along the shore and looked for seals.

6. Immediately he got down in his hands and knees. 他立刻扑倒在地上。

7. If Alatook was very carefull, the seals might mistake him for another seal. 只要阿拉托克小心翼翼,那只海豹就会误认为他是另一只海豹。

8. Alatook got to his feet and ran to the seal. 阿拉托克站起来,朝那只海豹跑去。

got to his feet=stood up。

Grammar 定语从句

1. 基本概念:在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫作定语从句(the at-

tributive clause)

(1) We need comrades who have professional knowledge. 我们需要具有专业知识的同志。

(2) He picked up the gun which he had cleaned so carefully the day before. 他拿起那支日前擦洗干净的枪。

(3) Alatook reached the area where he was going to hunt. 阿拉托克到了他要去打猎的地方。

(4) I'll never forget the day when I joined the League. 我永远不会忘记我入团的那一天。

从以上例句中可以看出:定语从句必须放在被修饰的名词之后,定语从句所修饰的名词称为先行词。

上例中 comrades, gun, area, day 分别为各句的先行词。

定语从句必须由关系词连接。关系词含关系代词(例 1、例 2 中的 who, which)和关系副词(例 3、例 4 中的 where, when)。

关系词在从句中担任某一句子成分。如例 1 中的 who 在从句中作主语,例 2 中的 which 在从句中作宾语,例 3、4 中的 where 和 when 均作状语。

2. 关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which。

who 用以指人,在从句中作主语。例如:

That's the kind gentleman who took care of us before. 那位就是以前照料过我们的好人。

A friend who helps you in time of need is a real friend. 需要时帮助你的朋友才是真正的朋友。

whom 用以指人,在从句中作宾语,常可省略。例如:

He is a man (whom) everybody respects. 他是一个受到大家尊敬的人。

The young engineer (whom) you saw at the meeting yesterday knows three foreign languages. 你昨天在会上见到的那位青年工程师懂 3 门外语。

whose 用以指人或物,在从句中作定语。

Is there anyone in your class whose family is in Shanghai? 你们班上有家在上海的学生吗?

We live in a house whose door faces to the south. 我们住在一幢门朝南的房子里。

which 用以指物,在从句中作主语或宾语。

Is this the dictionary (which) you are looking for? 这是你在找的那本字典吗?

Water is a liquid which is made up of oxygen and hydrogen. 水是由氢、氧组成的液体。

that 用以指物或人,在从句中作主语或宾语,作宾语时可省略。

This is a book that will give you a lot of useful knowledge. 这是一本将给你许多有用知识的书。

The recorder (that) I use is made in Hefei. 我用的那台录音机是合肥生产的。

Who is the man that is speaking at the meeting? 会上发言的那个人是谁?

3. 关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词有 when, where, why 等,它们在从句中担任状语,不能省略。

Do you know the right time when the meeting begins? 你知道开会的确切时间吗?

He was very happy on the day when he entered the university. 他上大学的那一天非常高兴。

The moon is a world where there is no life. 月球是没有生命的星球。

The reason why he is always late for class is rather simple. 他上课总是迟到的原因很简单。

This is the reason why I don't want to go with you. 这是我不愿意与你一起去的原因。

Word Study

I. dress/dres/ *n.*, *v.*

(1) 衣着 *n.*

Women usually pay more attention to dress than men do. 女子通常比男子更注意衣着。

Who is that girl in the red dress? 那穿红衣服的姑娘是谁?

6. 天天吃同样的饭菜,我们都吃厌了。(be tired of...)
7. 除了英语之外,我们还要学习其他的课程。(besides)

VIII. Fill in the missing words

walk, dog, come, time, still, around, worry, no, front, every, at,
back, stand, in, like, about, be, name

Almost everyone 1 dogs, and almost everyone likes to read stories
2 dogs. Here 3 two stories about 4 .

I have a friend who has a large police dog 5 Jack. Police dogs are of-
ten very intelligent. 6 Sunday afternoon my friend takes Jack for a long
7 in the park. Jack likes these long walks very much.

One Sunday afternoon a young man 8 to visit my friend. He stayed a
long 9 . He talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take
Jack for his walk. But the visitor 10 stayed. Jack became very 11
about his walk in the park. He walked 12 the room several times and
then sat down directly in 13 of the visitor and looked 14 him. But the
visitor paid 15 attention. He continued talking. Finally Jack could 16
it no longer. He went out of the room and came 17 a few minutes later.
He sat down again in front of the visitor but this time he held the visitor's
hat 18 his mouth.

IX. Make sentences with the following

for the first time, protect...from, get (be) tired of..., be proud of,
nothing but