

中专英语系列教材

中专英语教程

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL
ENGLISH COURSE

主 编 王宁
副主编 彭丽 黄光芬

重庆大学出版社

Book 1

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第一册

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前 言

为了适应中专外语教学改革的需要,顺应中专学生英语等级考试的趋势,满足广大中专学生参加英语等级考试的需求,达到培养“应用型”人才的教学目标,我们参照现行中专英语教学大纲和中专学生英语等级考试大纲的要求,经国家教委批准,由多所大、中专学校联合编写了一套中专英语系列教材,它包括:《中专英语教程》(配有教师用书)、《中专英语教程同步练习》、《中专英语听力训练》(配有录音磁带)、《中专英语阅读训练》、《中专英语等级考试应试指南》、《中专英语等级应试达标指导》。本套教材可作为中等专业学校(非涉外专业)英语课教材和各类职业技术学校教育用书,亦可供广大英语学习者参考。

《中专英语教程》分两册,每册16课,全书教学共需约220学时。全书结构如下:

一、课文及相关练习

为了从一开始就让学生接触到地道的英语,本教材课文全部选自国外最新出版物,内容丰富、新颖,涉及面广、语言地道,并配有词汇表、注释,课文后面附有按中专英语等级考试题型编制的,紧扣课文内容并适合中国学生实际情况的练习。

二、语法及练习

本教材在语法方面强调系统性,并适当突出该语法条目的实际运用中的价值。紧扣课文,以练为主,简要讲解为辅,反复系统操练,以求达到培养语言能力的目的。

三、阅读及练习

本教材强调阅读技巧和理解能力的训练。第一册每课后面都介绍一种阅读技巧。如:阅读中对生词的处理、主题的识别、长难句的理解、快速阅读的方式等。并编有相关的技巧运用练习和两篇阅

读材料。材料内容丰富、新颖,涉及面广,让学生拓宽视野、扩展知识。力求通过阅读技巧的训练和广泛阅读,提高学生的阅读能力和速度。

为弥补口语教学方面的不足,本教材在每课课文后设计了三个讨论题,教师可根据需要让学生在课堂上进行讨论,以启发学生思维,活跃气氛,提高学生口头表达能力。

本书由重庆大学外语学院院长姜治文教授和重庆市中专外语协会会长汪碧池老师主审。

参加本册编写的有王宁、何萍、张爱维、莫小平、任海燕、彭丽、黄光芬、李义容。

本书在编写过程中得到重庆市中专外语教学研究会及广大教师的热情帮助和大力支持。还参考了其他作者的教材,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者的水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,恳请使用本教材的广大教师和读者批评指正。

本套教材所使用作品的作者,请与重庆大学出版社联系著作权使用事宜,对各位作者的支持谨表谢意。

编 者

1996年10月

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Lesson One

Text

Thanks A Million

Do you need money? Write a letter to Mr. Percy Ross. Maybe he will give you some money.

Mr. Ross is a rich man, and he likes to give people money. He has a newspaper column. His column is called "Thanks a Million." It is in 200 newspapers. Every week about 7 000 people write letters to Mr. Ross at the newspapers. Mr. Ross reads the letters. Then he sends money to some of the people. Every week Mr. Ross answers three or four letters in his newspaper column.

Who gets money from Mr. Ross? Mr. Ross usually sends money to old people, sick people, and poor children. A mother wrote Mr. Ross, "I have two daughters, aged one and eight. I give the baby one bottle of milk every day, but I don't have enough money. I also want to give my older daughter ice cream sometimes. Can you help me?" Mr. Ross sent the woman a check. "This check will buy much more than milk and ice cream," he wrote.

Sometimes Mr. Ross doesn't send people money. He sends people the things they need: shoes, a smoke alarm, a hearing aid, new pots and pans, or a sewing machine.

Who doesn't get money from Mr. Ross? Mr. Ross usually doesn't send money to young, healthy people. A 16-year-old boy wrote, "I need \$ 900 to buy a good used car. I really need it because I like a girl. She doesn't like me because I don't have a car." Mr. Ross wrote the boy, "You don't need a car. You need a different girlfriend."

Why does Percy Ross give people money? When Mr. Ross was a boy, he was very poor. He worked hard, and now he is a successful businessman. But Mr. Ross remembers the days when he was poor. He wants to help poor people. And Mr. Ross is getting older. He wants to give all of his money away before he dies. He says, "Who will get my money? I want to decide."

Questions for Discussion

1. How can people get money from Mr. Ross?
2. Why does Mr. Ross give people his money?
3. Is Mr. Ross a fool? If you are a rich man, how will you do with your money?

New Words and Phrases

column['kɒləm] n. 圆柱, 栏目

million['mɪljən] num. n. 百万, 百万元(镑)

sick[sɪk] a. 有病的, 病人的

bottle['bɒtl] n. 瓶, 一瓶

age[eɪdʒ] n. 年龄, 年纪, 年代

enough[i'naʊ] a. ad. 足够的, 充足, 充分

check[tʃek] n. vt. 支票(美)(=cheque[英]), 检查

cream[kri:m] n. 乳脂, 奶油, 膏状物

smoke[smʊk] n. vt. vi. 烟, 烟雾, 抽烟

alarm[ə'la:m] n. vt. 警报, 报警, 向……报警

aid[eid] n. vt. 援助,救助,辅助物
 pot[pɒt] n. 锅,罐
 pan[pæn] n. 平锅,盘子,盘状器
 sew[sou] vt. vi. 缝,缝纫,缝制
 machine[mə'ʃi:n] n. 机器,机械
 healthy['helθi] a. 健康的,健壮的
 used[ju:zd] a. 旧的,用旧了的
 girlfriend['gæ:lfrend] n. 女朋友,女性伴侣
 successful[sək'sesfʊl] a. 成功的,有成就的
 businessman['biznismæn] n. 商人
 hearing aid 助听器
 ice cream 冰淇淋
 smoke alarm 烟雾报警器
 sewing machine 缝纫机
 a bottle of 一瓶……
 more than 更多,不止,倒不如说
 give away 送掉,放弃

Notes

1. He has a newspaper column. His column is called "Thanks a million". It is in 200 newspapers. 他在两百家报纸上开有一个专栏,栏目名叫“百万大赠送”。

be called 被称为……,叫做……

e. g. He is called "little soldier". 人们叫他小兵。

2. I also want to give my older daughter ice cream sometimes. 有时我还想让我大女儿吃冰淇淋。

sometimes 不时,有时

sometime 指某个不确定的时间

some time 指一段时间

e. g. It is sometimes cold and sometimes warm. 天气时

冷时暖。

I saw him sometime last year. 我曾在去年见到过他。

He will come sometime in summer. 他将在夏天某个时候来。

He has waited some time. 他已经等了一阵了。

3. "This check will buy much more than milk and ice cream," he wrote. 他写道：“用这些钱可以买到牛奶、冰淇淋和许多其它的东西。”

more than 比……更多，更，不止

e. g. He is more than a friend to me. 他对我不止是一个朋友。

There are more than 40 students in our class. 我们班有四十多个学生。

more...than 倒不如说(后接形容词或名词)

This book seems to be more a dictionary than a grammar.
这本书说它是一本语法书倒不如说是一本词典。

The man is more brave than wise. 这人勇猛有余，智谋不足。

4. A 16-year-old boy wrote, "I need \$ 900 to buy a good used car..." 一位 16 岁的男孩写道：“我需要 900 美元买一辆像样的旧车……”

16-year-old 为复合形容词，由“数词+名词+形容词”构成，常用作前置修饰语。

试比较：a 16-year-old boy

The boy is 16 years old.

句中 to buy a good used car 为不定式作定语，修饰 \$ 900。

e. g. I have something to tell you. 我有点事儿要给你讲。
He has a lot of work to do. 他有许多工作要做。

\$ 或 US \$, 美国货币 (US dollar) 符号。

其它常见各国主要货币符号如：

£	pound	英镑
¥	yen	日元
FF	franc	法郎
DM	mark	马克
RMB¥	yuan	人民币元
HK \$	dollar	港币

Exercises

1. Comprehension of the text:

1. "I want to give the baby one bottle of milk every day, but I don't have enough money."

- A. I have a lot of money.
- B. I need more money.
- C. I have no money.
- D. I am very poor.

2. Percy Ross sends money to many people. Mr. Ross wants to give all of his money away.

- A. Mr. Ross wants to keep his money.
- B. Mr. Ross doesn't want to keep his money.
- C. Mr. Ross doesn't need money.
- D. Mr. Ross hates his money.

3. Mr. Ross usually sends his money to ____.

- A. young healthy people
- B. everyone
- C. women
- D. those who need help

4. Maybe you can get money from Mr. Ross by ____.

- A. writing to him
- B. telephoning him
- C. visiting him
- D. buying newspapers

5. Every week Mr. Ross answers ____ letters.

- A. 200
- B. 7 000
- C. 3 or 4
- D. 16

6. A 16-year-old boy wants \$ 900 to buy _____.
 A. a good used car B. a girlfriend
 C. ice cream D. a pair of shoes
7. Who will get money? This is decided by _____.
 A. a committee B. a 16-year-old boy
 C. Mr. Ross D. government
8. From the text we can know that Mr. Ross is _____.
 A. a newspaper editor B. a writer
 C. a driver D. a successful businessman
9. Mr. Ross gives people his money because _____.
 A. he is getting older and mad
 B. he wants to sell his newspapers
 C. he wants to get good reputation
 D. he wants to help poor people
10. The last paragraph tells us _____.
 A. Mr. Ross's experience
 B. the reason why he gives people his money
 C. people's opinion about his action
 D. how Mr. Ross makes money

II. Multiple choice:

1. His article soon appeared _____ the newspaper.
 A. on B. in C. at D. to
2. Mr. Johnson drinks two _____ every day.
 A. bottle of beer B. bottles of beer
 C. bottle of beers D. bottles of beers
3. He _____ goes to the cinema with his parents.
 A. sometimes B. sometime
 C. some time D. some times
4. His uncle is a _____ man.
 A. 60-years-old B. 60-year-old

C. 60 years old D. 60 year old

5. Old people, sick people and poor children can get money

_____ Mr. Ross.

A. to B. with C. from D. away

6. You may find the answer _____ column B.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

7. He gave her enough money _____ her daughter's milk and ice cream.

A. with B. for C. to D. of

8. He wants to _____ all his money _____ before he dies.

A. give ... off B. give ... up
C. give ... in D. give ... away

9. Now he is a _____ businessman.

A. success B. successful
C. succeeded D. successfully

10. He is a fighter _____ a writer.

A. over B. better than
C. more than D. more like

Ⅱ. Choose the best answer to replace the underlined part:

1. I can't buy my daughter milk and ice cream because I don't have enough money.

A. more B. a lot of
C. plenty of D. much

2. Tom bought many used books from the book stall.

A. dirty B. old-fashioned
C. useful D. second-hand

3. This money will buy much more than milk and ice cream.

A. milk and ice cream
B. more milk and more ice cream
C. milk, ice cream and many other things

D. other things better than milk and ice cream

4. He has been ill for two weeks.

A. sick

B. sad

C. uncomfortable

D. disappointed

5. Many newspapers have an advertisement column for the classified ads.

A. line

B. space

C. paper

D. pillar

IV. Cloze;

1 John Merrick was president of the firm for 2 twenty years. Then he 3, Mr. Moore took his place. Both these men did 4 to help their people in Durham. At that time Negroes couldn't get books 5 the public library. The two men helped to set up a public library for blacks, Moore himself gave some of the first books. After that they helped to start a hospital for the 6 black people.

1. A. 60-years-old

B. 60 years old

C. 60-year-old

D. 60 year old

2. A. more than

B. much than

C. more of

D. much of

3. A. die

B. dies

C. died

D. dead

4. A. many

B. more

C. much

D. much more

5. A. in

B. from

C. at

D. on

6. A. sick

B. ill

C. hurt

D. wound

Grammar

The Present Indefinite Tense (一般现在时)

一般现在时主要表示现在时间概念,一般现在时主要由动词原形表示。但当主语为第三人称单数时,词尾需加-s 或-es。此外,动词 to be 和 to have 有特殊的人称形式,这些形式见下表:

人 称 \ 动 词	一般动词以 work 为例	be	have
I	work	am	have
you	work	are	have
he, she, it	works	is	has
we, you, they	work	are	have

词尾加-s 的方法:

一 般 情 况	加-s	例: works, says
以 ch, sh, s, x, o 结尾的词	加-es	teaches, washes, guesses, fixes, goes
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再 加-es	try——tries study——studies

一般现在时主要用于:

1. 表示普遍真理、事实及客观存在。

e. g. The earth *moves* round the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

London *stands* on the River Thames, 伦敦座落在泰晤士河畔。

2. 表示经常性、习惯性的动作。