



英语

ENGLISH

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财经专业用

上海外语教育出版社

英 语

(财经专业用)

第 二 册

湖北财经学院
上海财经学院 编



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Shanghai Foreign L

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编者说明

本册供财经院校一年级第二学期使用。

本册的要求是：在逐步转入阅读为主的同时，继续对学生进行一定的听说训练，从而使他们能够进行一般的英语会话。

本册的课型安排与第一册略有不同。课型安排为课文、会话、课文练习、补充阅读材料、语法和语法练习。

从本册起开始讲授语法，讲解力求简明扼要，侧重于与阅读英语财经书刊有关的语法现象。语法不要求教师都讲，某些部分可由学生自学。语法练习和课文练习亦可根据各校教学目的和授课时数的多寡予以取舍。

每课附有的经济语汇表和补充阅读材料不要求教师讲解，仅供学有余力的学生使用。

参加本册审稿的有山东经济学院、中央财政金融学院、天津财经学院、四川财经学院、江西财经学院、吉林财贸学院、苏州财经学校、河北财贸学院、贵州财经学院、湖南财经学院、暨南大学等兄弟院校(以笔划为序)的同志以及上海外语教育出版社的编辑。湖北财经学院美籍教师克莱尔(Claire)也参加了审稿工作。大家对本册提出了许多宝贵的意见，在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

参加本册编写的有谢心正(主编)、戚道仁、冯仁安、李国华等同志。

由于编写时间仓促，并限于编者水平，讹误之处，在所难免，请使用单位、专家和读者不吝指正。

一九八一年九月

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UNIT ONE

READING TEXT

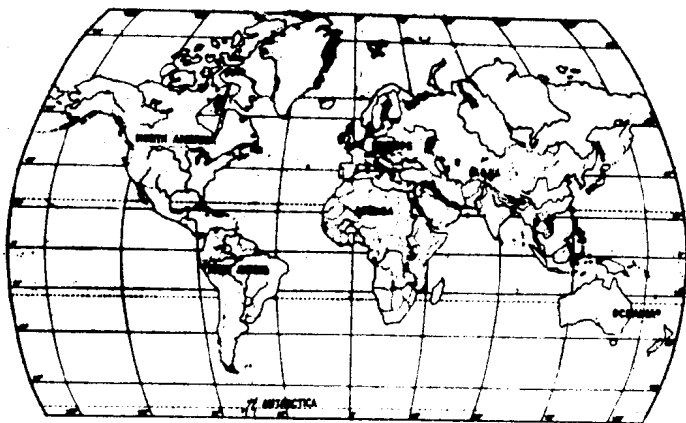
A Map of Countries and Continents

What is a map? A map is a drawing of the surface of the earth. Is there a map in your school? Do you have a map at home? What do maps show? Maps can show many different things.

Some maps show the size and location of continents. Some show the size and location of oceans. Some show the size and location of countries and cities.

Maps are very useful. Pilots use maps. Travelers use maps. Postmen in big cities use maps. They answer our questions about the world.

Look, what a big map it is! It is a map of the world.



Can you find China on the map? China is a big country. It is a socialist country. Can you find the United States on the map? Can you find Canada? Canada is north of the United States. Can you find Mexico? Mexico is south of the United States.

There are seven continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Oceania and Antarctica. China, Japan and India are in Asia. Great Britain, France and Germany are in Europe. Egypt, Zaire and Ghana are in Africa. The United States, Mexico and Canada are in North America. Brazil, Argentina and Chile are in South America.

NEW WORDS

continent /'kɒntinənt/ <i>n.</i>	postman /'pəʊstmən/ <i>n.</i>
大陆, 陆地, 大洲	邮递员
drawing /'drɔ:ɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	answer /'ɑ:nsə/ <i>v. n.</i>
绘画, 图画	回答, 答复
surface /'sə:fɪs/ <i>n.</i>	find /faɪnd/ <i>v.</i>
面, 表面	找到
earth /ɜ:θ/ <i>n.</i>	socialist /'səʊfəlɪst/ <i>a.</i>
地球	社会主义的
show /ʃəʊ/ <i>v.</i>	Canada /'kænədə/ <i>n.</i>
显示, 表明	加拿大
location /ləu'keɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	north /nɔ:θ/ <i>n.</i>
位置	北方, 北部
ocean /'əʊʃən/ <i>n.</i>	<i>a.</i> 北方的, 北部的
海洋	ad. 在北方, 向北方, 自北方
pilot /'paɪlət/ <i>n.</i>	Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/ <i>n.</i>
领航员, 引水员, 飞行员	墨西哥
use /ju:z/ <i>v.</i>	south /sauθ/ <i>n.</i>
用, 使用	南方, 南部
traveler /'trævlə/ <i>n.</i>	<i>a.</i> 南方的, 南部的
旅行者	

<i>ad.</i> 在南方, 向南方, 自南方	英国
Asia /'eɪʃə/ <i>n.</i> 亚洲	France /frɑːns/ <i>n.</i> 法国
Europe /'juərəp/ <i>n.</i> 欧洲	Germany /'dʒəːməni/ <i>n.</i>
America /ə'merikə/ <i>n.</i> 美洲	德国
Oceania /ˌəʊʃi'eɪnjə/ <i>n.</i>	Egypt /'iːdʒɪpt/ <i>n.</i> 埃及
大洋洲	Zaire /zə'iːrə/ <i>n.</i> 扎伊尔
Antarctica /æn'tɑːktikə/ <i>n.</i>	Ghana /'gɑːnə/ <i>n.</i> 加纳
南极洲	Brazil /brə'zɪl/ <i>n.</i> 巴西
Japan /dʒə'pæn/ <i>n.</i> 日本	Argentina /ˌɑːdʒən'tiːnə/ <i>n.</i>
India /'ɪndjə/ <i>n.</i> 印度	阿根廷
Britain /'brɪtən/ <i>n.</i> 不列颠,	Chile /'tʃɪli/ <i>n.</i> 智利

NOTES

1. Look, what a big map it is !

瞧, 这是一幅多么大的地图呀!

英语中表示喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情时, 要用感叹句。感叹句末尾用感叹号“!”, 如:

How happy I am ! 我多么幸福啊!

What a good book (it is) ! 多么好的书啊!

What beautiful pictures (they are) ! 多么美的图画啊!

How I like my work ! 我多么喜爱我的工作啊!

2. Canada is north of the United States.

加拿大在美国北面。

Mexico is south of the United States.

墨西哥在美国南面。

CONVERSATION

At the Airport

Zhang: Excuse me. Are you Mr. Brown from

Canada ?

Mr. Brown: Yes, I am.

Zhang: I'm your interpreter. May I introduce you to Mr. Li of China International Travel Service ?
(to Li) This is Mr. Brown from Canada.

Mr. Brown: How do you do, Mr. Li ?

Li: How do you do, Mr. Brown ? Welcome to China !

Mr. Brown: Thank you. It's a pleasure to have an opportunity to visit Beijing.

Li: The pleasure's all ours.

Mr. Brown: I'm afraid this must be a lot of trouble for you.

Li: No, no trouble at all. Well, I think you must be tired after flying several hours.

Mr. Brown: Oh, no, I am not tired at all. The service on the plane was excellent and I had a very pleasant journey.

Li: I'm glad to hear that. Mr. Brown, shall we go to the waiting-room for a short rest before going through the formalities ?

Mr. Brown: That's a good idea.

NEW WORDS

interpreter /in'tə:prɪtə/ *n.*

服务机构

译员

welcome /'welkəm/ *int. v. n.*

introduce /,intrə'dju:s/ *v.*

欢迎

介绍

pleasure /'pleʒə/ *n.*

愉快,

service /'sə:vis/ *n.*

服务,

高兴

opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:niti/ <i>n.</i>	pleasant /'pleznt/ <i>a.</i>
机会	舒适的,
ours /'aʊəz/ <i>pron.</i>	wait /weit/ <i>v. n.</i>
我们的	愉快的
trouble /'trʌbl/ <i>n.</i>	等候,
麻烦	等待
several /'sevrəl/ <i>a.</i>	rest /rest/ <i>n. v.</i>
几个	休息
excellent /'eksələnt/ <i>a.</i>	formality /fɔ:'mæliti/ <i>n.</i>
极好的	正式手续 (常用复数)

1. China International Travel Service 中国国际旅行社
2. It's a pleasure to have an opportunity to visit Beijing.
我有机会访问北京, 感到很高兴。
3. The pleasure's all ours. 我们感到非常荣幸。
4. waiting-room 候机室
5. go through the formalities 办理手续

Economic Terms and Expressions

经济语汇

industry /'indəstri/	工业
agriculture /'ægri:kəltʃə/	农业
business /'biznis/	商业
market /'mɑ:kit/	市场
company /'kʌmpəni/	公司

EXERCISES TO THE READING TEXT

I. Answer the questions:

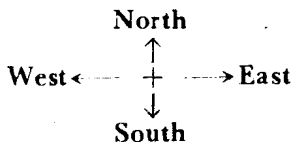
1. What can maps show?
2. Who uses maps?
3. Can you find China on the map?
4. How many continents are there in the world? What

are they?

5. Which continent is China on?
6. Is India south of China?
7. Is Mexico north of the United States?
8. Is Canada south of the United States?
9. Which country is north of the United States?
10. Which continent is Mexico on?
11. Which continent is Germany on?
12. Is Egypt in Europe?
13. Which continent is Argentina on?
14. Is Chile in Africa?
15. Is Ghana in South America?

I . Answer the questions:

Directions: north, south, east, west



1. Does the sun rise in the west?
2. Does the sun set in the east?
3. Mr. Li is flying from Wuhan to Hangzhou. Is he going east or west?
4. Mr. Wang is flying from Guangzhou to Beijing.
Is he going north or south?
5. What ocean is between North America and Asia?
6. What ocean is between North America and Europe?

II . Translate the following into English:

1. 你能在地图上找到非洲吗?
2. 瞧, 这是一条多么长的河啊!

3. 智利在阿根廷的西面。
4. 世界上有七大洲：亚洲、欧洲、非洲、北美洲、南美洲、大洋洲和南极洲。
5. 法国在哪一洲？

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The Pacific Ocean

The Pacific is the largest and deepest ocean in the world. Around it there are the east coast of Asia and the west coast of the American continent. There are oceans to the north and south of the Pacific. To the north there is the Arctic Ocean. To the south there is the Antarctic Ocean, also known as the Southern Ocean.

The greatest breadth of the Pacific Ocean is about 10,000 miles, and its greatest length is 7,000 miles. It has an area of about 63,600,000 square miles, and its greatest known depth is about seven miles.

large /lɑ:dʒ/ <i>a.</i>	大的	antarctic /æn'tɑ:ktik/ <i>a.</i>	
deep /di:p/ <i>a.</i>	深的		南极的
around /ə'raʊnd/ <i>prep.</i>	在……周围, 环绕着	also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ <i>ad.</i>	也, 同样
east /i:st/ <i>a.</i>	东部的, 东方的	southern /'sʌðən/ <i>a.</i>	南部的,
	<i>n.</i> 东部, 东方		南方的
coast kəʊst/ <i>n.</i>	海岸	breadth /bredθ/ <i>n.</i>	宽度
west /west/ <i>a.</i>	西部的, 西	length /lenθ/ <i>n.</i>	长度
	方的 <i>n.</i> 西部, 西方	area /'eəriə/ <i>n.</i>	面积
arctic /'ɑ:ktik/ <i>a.</i>	北极的,	square /skweə/ <i>a.</i>	平方的
	极冷的	known /nəʊn/ <i>a.</i>	已知的
		depth /depθ/ <i>n.</i>	深度

1. the Pacific Ocean = the Pacific 太平洋
2. the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋
3. the Antarctic Ocean } 南冰洋
the Southern Ocean }
4. (be) known as 被称为
5. have an area of... 面积为……

GRAMMAR

句子的种类和类型

1. 种类：按照句子的用途来分，英语句子有下列四种：

1) 陈述句 (Declarative Sentence) 用来叙述一项事实(包括肯定和否定)。陈述句句末用句号“.”，全句用降调，如：

Maps are very useful. 地图非常有用。

I can't play tennis. 我不会打网球。

2) 疑问句 (Interrogative Sentence) 用来提出问题。疑问句句末用问号“?”。疑问句有四类，即一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句。

一般疑问句：Do you have a map at home?

你家里有地图吗？

Can you find China on the map?

你能在地图上找到中国吗？

特殊疑问句：What is a map?

地图是什么？

Where is China?

中国在哪里？

选择疑问句：Is he old or young?

他年老还是年轻？

Are you from Beijing or Shanghai?

你是北京人还是上海人？

反意疑问句：You like swimming, *don't you* ?

你喜欢游泳，对吗？

He isn't your teacher, *is he* ?

他不是你的老师，对不对？

- 3) 祈使句 (Imperative Sentence) 表示请求、命令等。它的主语是 *you*，通常不说出。祈使句句末用感叹号或句号，句子用降调。

祈使句肯定结构中的谓语动词一律用原形动词，如：

Stand up !

起立！

Let's begin.

我们开始吧。

祈使句的否定结构一般是在肯定结构之前加 *do not* (*don't*)，如：

Don't spend all your money.

别把钱花光！

Don't be late !

不要迟到！

- 4) 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentence) 表示喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情。感叹句句末用感叹号“！”，句子用降调。
由感叹词 *how* (作状语，修饰形容词、副词等) 引导的感叹句：

How happy I am ! (*how* 修饰形容词)

我是多么幸福啊！

How hard he works ! (*how* 修饰副词)

他工作多么努力啊！

由感叹词 *what* (作定语，修饰名词) 引导的感叹句：

Look, *what* a big map (it is) !