

ENGLISH

中级专业技术职务英语广播函授教材

教播教材

- 沙昭宇 王庆西 主编
- 福建教育出版社



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前 言

为了提高各类专业技术人员的外语水平，适应申报中级专业技术职务人员的外语要求，促进外语人才的成长，经福建省职称改革领导小组同意，我们编写了这套《中级专业技术职务英语广播函授教材》（以下简称《教材》）。

在使用《教材》时，学员须具有一定的水平：基本掌握国际音标、读音规则、基础语法以及2000个左右的单词。

《教材》所选的题材较为广泛，涉及文史、理工、医农等科，以适应不同专业人员的需要。《教材》分为《教播教材》（上下册）和《阅读教材》（上下册）两种，配套使用。

《教材》学习期限为一年。充分发挥广播、函授两方面的优势，采取电台播课、教材辅导、广播答疑、辅导站批改作业和闭卷考试方式进行教学。学习期满，考试合格者，由福建师范大学颁发结业证书，在申报评审中级专业技术职务任职资格时，其外语可予以免试。

在编写《教材》的过程中，我们得到了各方面的关怀和支持，谨在此表示感谢。

由于时间匆促，水平有限，《教材》中难免有不当之处，敬希读者批评指正。

编 者

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Lesson One

The Importance of English

There are thousands of languages in the world. Each language seems to be the most important to those who speak it as their native language. This is not strange at all, seeing that it is the language they learned at their mothers' knees and may be the only language many of them will ever know all their lives.

The importance of a language can be judged according to several things. The first is the number of native speakers that a language happens to have. The second is how widely the native speakers are distributed over the world. Next comes the cultural, economic and political influence of those who speak it as their mother

tongue and who write in it.

There can be no doubt now that English is one of the world's most widely used languages. People use a language in one of the three ways: as a native language, as a second language, or as a foreign language. English is spoken as a native language by nearly three hundred million people: in the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, some Caribbean countries, and South Africa. As a second language, English is often necessary for official business, education information and other activities in a great many countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Singapore, and the Philippines. It is one of the few "working" languages of the United Nations and is more frequently used than the others.

It is said that English has become the language of international trade and

transport. Most planes travelling from one country to another use it to talk with airports. All ships sailing on the oceans call for help by radio in it. It has been said that 80 percent of the world's radio broadcasts and 70 percent of the world's mail are in English. At international sports meets, at meetings of scientists from different countries, and at talks of writers and artists from the corners of the earth, English is the language most commonly used and most widely understood.

English has in fact become the language of international cooperation in science and technology. The most advanced results in space, nuclear and computer research are published in it. A scientist who speaks and writes English is in closer touch with the scientists in other countries than one who doesn't.

New Words

- importance [im'pɔ:təns] *n.* 重要性
- native ['neitiv] *a.* 本土的; 本国的
- distribute [dis'tribju(:)t] *vt.* 分配; 分布
- cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] *a.* 文化上的, 文化的
- economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] *a.* 经济(上)的; 经济学的
- political [pə'lɪtɪkəl] *a.* 政治的
- influence ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* 影响
- tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* 舌; 语言
- doubt [daʊt] *n.* 怀疑; 疑问
- education [ˌedju(:)'keɪʃən] *n.* 教育; 训练
- information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] *n.* 资料; 情报
- activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 活动; 活动性
- frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *ad.* 经常地; 屡次地
- transport ['trænsɒ:t] *n.* 运输; 运输工具
- airport ['æəpɔ:t] *n.* 机场
- sail [seɪl] *v.* 航行; 驾驶
- ocean ['əʊʃən] *n.* 海洋
- percent [pə'sent] *n.* 百分之……
- broadcast ['brɔ:dka:st] *n.* 广播; 播音
- mail [meɪl] *v.* 邮件; 邮递
- cooperation [kəʊ'ɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作; 协作
- technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工艺学; (工业)技术
- advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 先进的; 高级的

result [ri'zʌlt] *n.* 结果; 成果

nuclear ['nju:kliə] *a.* 原子能的; 原子核的

Phrases and Expressions

no doubt 无疑地

in touch with... 和……联系

Proper Names

Britain ['britən] *n.* 不列颠 (英格兰、威尔士和苏格兰的总称), 英国

New Zealand ['nju: 'zi:lənd] *n.* 新西兰

Canada ['kænədə] *n.* 加拿大

Caribbean [,kæri' bi(:)ən] *a.* 加勒比海的

South Africa [sauθ 'æfrikə] *n.* 南非

India ['indjə] *n.* 印度

Pakistan ['pɑ:kistɑ:n] *n.* 巴基斯坦

Nigeria [nai'dʒiəriə] *n.* 尼日利亚

Singapore [,singə' pɔ:] *n.* 新加坡

the Philippines ['filipi:nz] *n.* 菲律宾

Notes to the Text

1. There are thousands of languages in the world. 世界上有数千种语言。

thousands of 中的 thousand 在这里是名词, 要用复数形式。类似的用法还有 hundreds of, millions of

等。

2. This is not strange at all, seeing that it is the language they learned at their mothers' knees and may be the only language many of them will ever know all their lives. 这是毫不奇怪的, 因为这语言是他们从小在母亲膝下学到的, 而对他们中的许多人来说, 可能是他们一生中所知道的唯一语言。

at all 是词组, 用在否定句中, 表示“一点也不”。

seeing that...是分词带一宾语从句的结构, 作状语, 表示原因。

3. The importance of a language can be judged according to several things. 一种语言的重要性可从几个方面来加以判断。
4. The first is the number of native speakers that a language happens to have. 第一方面要看有多少人把这种语言作为本族语。

that 在这里是关系代词, 引导一个定语从句, 同时它也是从句中 to have 的宾语。

happen to do sth. 表示“碰巧或偶然发生的事”。如:

He happened to be out, when his friend called at his house.

I happened to meet a friend of mine in the street yesterday.

5. The second is how widely the native speakers are

distributed over the world. 第二方面要看说本族语言的人在世界上分布的广度如何。

6. Next comes the cultural, economic and political influence of those who speak it as their mother tongue and who write in it. 第三方面就是看那些以该语言作为母语说和用该语言写的人在文化、经济和政治上的影响。
7. People use a language in one of the three ways; as a native language, as a second language, or as a foreign language. 人们使用一种语言不外这三种情况：作为本族语，作为第二语言，或作为外国语。
8. It is one of the few "working" languages of the United Nations and is more frequently used than the others. 英语是联合国使用的为数不多的工作语言之一，而且比其他的工作语言更为常用。
9. It is said that English has become the language of international trade and transport. 有人说英语已成为国际贸易和交通上的语言。
10. Most planes travelling from one country to another use it to talk with airports. 多数在国际间飞行的飞机都是用英语和各地机场通话联络的。

travelling...是现在分词短语，作定语。

11. from the corners of the earth 来自世界的各个角落
12. A scientist who speaks and writes English is in closer touch with the scientists in other countries than one who doesn't. 能说会写英语的科学家和其他国家科学

家的联系比起不懂英语的科学家更为密切。

Exercises

I. Choose the definition from Column B that best matches each italicized word or phrase in Column A:

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. the <i>corners</i> of the earth | a. first |
| 2. <i>political influence</i> | b. certainly |
| 3. <i>native language</i> | c. often |
| 4. <i>no doubt</i> | d. a power to gain an effect on the mind |
| 5. <i>computer research</i> | e. to be printed or made known generally |
| 6. <i>more frequently used</i> | f. having to do with more than one nation |
| 7. <i>international trade</i> | g. to a large degree |
| 8. a language <i>happens to</i> | h. parts |
| 9. <i>most widely understood</i> | i. chances |
| 10. to be <i>published</i> in it | j. advanced study |

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary:

advance, in touch with, frequent, according to, number, at all, tongue, in fact, happen, influence

1. Things did not go ____ what we had expected.
2. The teacher has succeeded in establishing an ____

over his pupils.

3. I have been _____ my friend for many years.
4. His _____ experience in study is worth learning.
5. The _____ of sheep had grown, but her arm wasn't any better.
6. Li was assigned to work in this wild steppe, where there was no medical service _____.
7. _____ he began attending school at the age of six.
8. The doctor asked Tom to put out his _____.
9. I _____ to be out when he called last Sunday.
10. Hurricanes are _____ here in autumn.

III. Translate the following sentences according to the model, using *happen to*,

Model, His best friend *happened to be killed* one day.

1. 那天我碰巧生病在家。
2. 那天晚上我们的老师碰巧在那里。
3. 那个外国人碰巧会说几句中国话。
4. 上星期日我在电影院前碰巧遇到我的一位老朋友。
5. 我碰巧和班长在教室里，没有别人。

IV. Make sentences after the models with the given words,

Model 1, this book, expensive, that one

This book is much more expensive than that one.

1. our room, clean, yours
2. the situation, complicated, you could imagine

Model 2; many students, (in) our class, their class

There are more students in our class than in their class.

1. many factories, (in) this city, that city

2. many useful expressions, (in) this text, the other texts

Model 3; she, has got a lot of work in hand, she could handle

She has got more work in hand than she could handle.

1. you, (shouldn't) give them a lot of work, they can actually do

2. students, (must not) be taught a lot, they can digest

V. Translate the following passage into Chinese,

In learning a foreign language, say English, one should first pay attention to speech, which is the ground-work of reading and writing. So it is much better to try to talk, even though you do make mistakes. But be careful not let the ease with which you talk and understand other people prevent you from perfecting your use of the language. While you are doing this, a good exercise is to write—keep a diary, write notes, letters, or articles; then if you can, get someone to go through what you have written and tell you where it is wrong. Many mistakes that pass unnoticed when you are talking

become obvious when you write. Through analysing and correcting the mistakes you make, you can do better in learning the language.

If you are slow in speech, don't worry. One of the ways in which you can help yourself towards fluency is by reading, either aloud or to yourself. The important thing is to choose something to read that is not too difficult for you, and that really interests you. When you are reading in this way, don't stop to look up words if you can guess their meaning or if they are not of any importance in the sentence. You can do that some other time.

Lesson Two

Premier Zhou Enlai

The death of Zhou Enlai came as a sad shock to the whole world. His death was not only an immense loss to the Chinese people, but was recognized everywhere as a world event. This is an indication of the importance and influence that China has attained under the leadership of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai.

Zhou Enlai was a Marxist revolutionary who devoted all his life to the people of China. He was no less determined than Mao Zedong to defend socialist revolutionary principles and to prevent leadership in China, at all levels, from becoming a new ruling class.

Zhou Enlai's gifts were unique. He