



# A Basic Course of English 英语基础教程

吕兴业 朱 翊 主编

下册

 復旦大學 出版社

涉外护理专业英语教材系列

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# A Basic Course of English 英语基础教程 (下册)

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## 序

涉外护理专业在我国开设至今已有 20 年了,广大涉外护理英语教育工作者白手起家,敬业奉献,勇于探索,大胆创新,在教学实践中创造了一个又一个奇迹,在他们的帮助下,成百上千的白衣天使实现了自己的梦想,走出了国门,他们刻苦努力的奋斗精神及扎实的护理技能,赢得了国外同行的尊敬。作为我国护理教育和护理技术对外交流的先驱,他们必将极大地促进我国护理技术水平的提高,推动我国护理事业的发展。

但 20 年来,由于没有合适的英语教材,各院校使用的教材东拼西凑、五花八门,既要适合初中毕业生的低起点,又要满足国外对语言能力的较高要求,跳跃性很大,也很不系统,使各院校涉外护理专业的英语教学遇到了困扰,影响了各院校涉外护理专业的英语教学质量。

涉外护理专业开设以来,广大英语教师一直奋斗在第一线,辛勤耕耘,敬业奉献,为我国涉外护理专业的发展做出了突出贡献。目前,历经多年的教学实践和探索,他们在教学实践中积累了丰富的经验,对涉外护理专业的英语教学有了深刻的实战经验和体会,在此基础上,编写适合涉外护理专业使用的英语系列教程的时机已经成熟。现在已到了该认真总结并进行教材建设这一新的探索和尝试的时候了。编写系列教程,对于常年埋头教学的广大教师来说无疑是一个新的课题,大家积极准备,认真选材,精心策划、一丝不苟地进行编审,终于初步完成了这套系列教程的编写工作。

涉外护理专业英语系列教程共包括《英语基础教程》(上、下册);《英语阅读教程》(1—6 册);《实用英语口语教程》(1—4 册);《听力训练教程》(1—6 册)和《中级英语语法与练习》(上、下册)5 个分教程,具有起点低,过渡快,适用性强的特点。既符合时代要求又具有一定的专业特征。

涉外护理专业英语系列教程的出版必将成为我国涉外护理专业建设的一个里程碑,为提高各院校涉外护理专业的英语教学质量,为涉外护理专业的健康发

• 2 •

# 前言

涉外护理(英语)专业创办 20 年来,生源质量逐年降低已是一个不争的事实。编写一部既适合英语基础较差的初中学生,又能与二年级大学英语对接的基础教材已成为全国同行的迫切需求。有关学校对此进行了大量的探索,特别是承德护理职业学院自 2002 年起成立了英护基础部,开展了为期八年的教学实践。通过对 7 000 余名新生进行为期一年的英语基础教学,在听、说、读、写、背、仿、唱、演等方面进行全方位的培养,逐渐摸索出了一套扎实有效的教学与管理经验。

这是一套完全由教学一线教师编写的英语教材,尽最大的努力缩小了职业英语教材与教学实际的差距。本教材在编写的过程中,始终注意把握实现“任务型”教学理念的编写思想,使学生能够学一点、会一点、用一点。努力构造更为合理的英语教学模式,激发学生自主学习英语的兴趣,循序渐进地提高学生英语能力,尤其是英语的实用交际能力。

《英语基础教程》突出以下几个特征:

教材具有先进的教学理念。课程所涉及的题材广泛、新颖。选材上注意趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,强调实用性和先进性。按照语言习惯规律,文章内容由浅入深,也在突出语言交际功能,注重语言技能训练的同时,为学习者提供基础实用的语言、语法知识。便于培养学生的学习兴趣和学习习惯。

在练习设计上强调基本技能的培养,围绕课文内容与语法项目设计了大量形式多样的练习,同时也能培养学生的独立思考能力和语言运用能力,旨在使学生巩固所学知识。

《英语基础教程》分上、下两册,每册共 9 个单元,总计为 16 课和一个综合练习。内容分为语音(Phonetics)、对话(Dialogue)、课文(Passage)、语法(Grammar)和阅读(Reading Material),并且针对每个部分都设置形式多样的练习题。此外,本教材还配有光盘,以便教师和学生进行模仿和自学使用。

本书由吕兴业、朱翊主编,王慧、许喆、张涛副主编。本书的编写得到了各院



校领导和广大英语教师的大力支持,他们为本书的编写提出了宝贵的意见和建议。上海复旦大学出版社为本书的尽早出版做了大量工作,谨在此一并向他们表示最诚挚的谢意。限于水平,加之时间仓促,本书难免还有不足之处。希望各位专家学者及广大读者批评指正。

吕兴业  
2011年6月



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# Unit 1

# City Life

ures



## Lesson 1 City Life

### Part 1 Passage

More and more discussion over the issue whether living in city is good or not has been raised frequently nowadays. There are some people who deem that living in city is cool, while others believe that living in city is to cut your life. There are advantages and disadvantages for both of the arguments.

What is the advantage if people live in city? People who live in city are richer. In other words, they have more money to enjoy their lives. In a big city, shopping centers, restaurants and recreation centers are always within easy reach. Therefore, it is very convenient to buy various commodities. In addition, the residents in big cities can participate in political and cultural activities more often than those who live in the country.

What is bad if people live in city? As we all know, with the development of the society, the environment of the cities is becoming worse and worse. It is like killing yourself to live in city. What is more, those people who live in city get more pressure, due to the increasingly fierce social competition.

In conclusion, there are some elements of truth in both arguments. The question is whether we can find the balance between them. What we must do is to take the essence and discard the dregs.



## Notes

1. More and more discussion over the issue whether living in city is good or not has been raised frequently nowadays. 最近,关于住在城里是好是坏这一问题的讨论越来越热。
2. in other words 换言之,换个说法
3. In addition, the residents in big cities can participate in political and cultural activities more often than those who live in the country. 除此之外,住在城里的人比住在乡下的人参加政治和文化活动的机会更多。

## Words and Expressions

discussion /dɪ'skʌʃn/ *n.*

商讨,讨论

issue /'ɪʃju/ *n.*

问题,论点,争论

deem /di:m/ *v.*

认为,视为

recreation /ˌrekri'eɪʃn/ *n.*

娱乐,娱乐活动

convenient /kən'vi:njənt/ *adj.*

方便的,便利的

commodity /kə'mɒdəti/ *n.*

日用品,生活用品;商品

resident /'rezɪdənt/ *n.*

居民,居住者

participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.*

参与,参加

increasingly /ɪn'kri:sɪŋli/ *adv.*

越来越,渐增地

fierce /fɪəs/ *adj.*

凶猛的,残忍的

competition /ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃn/ *n.*

竞争,角逐

conclusion /kən'klu:ʒn/ *n.*

结论,决定

essence /'esns/ *n.*

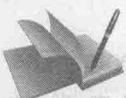
本质,精髓

discard /dɪs'kɑ:d/ *v.*

摒弃,抛弃(废物,习惯等)

dreg /dreg/ *n.*

[常作~s] 残渣;败类;人渣



## Exercises for Passage

### I. Answer the questions.

1. What is the advantage if people live in city?

2. What is bad if people live in city?

3. What must we do?

4. What's your opinion about city?

5. Is it convenient to live in city?

## II. Choose the best answer.

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ words, we have plenty of time.

A. another      B. other      C. others      D. the other

2. The game was postponed due \_\_\_\_\_ rain.

A. to      B. at      C. for      D. at

3. She didn't participate \_\_\_\_\_ the discussion.

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

4. \_\_\_\_\_ conclusion, we should study hard.

A. At      B. On      C. In      D. With

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is very convenient to buy various commodities in city.

A. What      B. That      C. It      D. Its

## III. Choose the correct answer from the words given in the brackets.

1. Professionals can't \_\_\_\_\_ ( participation, participate ) in the tournaments.

2. He seemed undecided \_\_\_\_\_ ( whether, weather ) to go or to stay.

3. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ ( convenient, conveniently ) to pay by credit card.

4. They had a long discussion \_\_\_\_\_ ( over, at ) the problem.

5. Details of the competition are available at all \_\_\_\_\_ ( participating, participation ) store.

## IV. Do the substitutions.

1. participate in political and cultural activities

参与讨论

参与公司管理

参与竞争

2. due to the increasingly fierce social competition

这个队的成功在很大程度上是她努力的结果。

多数问题是人为错误造成的。

这工程由于缺乏政府资助而不得不放弃。

3. The question is whether we can find the balance between them.

我不知道明天天气好不好。

我不确定这件事是真是假。 \_\_\_\_\_

他问我来不来。 \_\_\_\_\_

## V. Translate the following into English.

### 1. Phrases

由于                      换言之                      除此之外

进一步说              参与                      越来越

### 2. Sentences

(1) 不管你愿不愿意我都得走。 \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 越来越明显的是,这个问题不会轻易解决。 \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 新的开发计划惹得当地居民愤怒抗议。 \_\_\_\_\_

(4) 越来越多的人在使用因特网。 \_\_\_\_\_

(5) 危机越来越严重。 \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2 Grammar and Usage

### 宾语从句 (The Objective Clause) (一)

#### I. 概念

充当宾语的从句叫宾语从句。引导宾语从句的关联词与引导主语从句、表语从句的关联词基本相同。宾语从句在复合句中可以作谓语动词、介词及非谓语动词的宾语。这类从句常见的结构是:主句+引导词+从句。宾语从句始终用陈述语序。

#### II. 用法

1. 由 that 引导的宾语从句。此时从句为陈述句, that 通常可以省略。如:

She told me (that) she could finish it by herself.

她跟我说她可以自己完成这项工作。



I hope that you will enjoy your stay here.

我希望你在这住得愉快。

2. 由疑问代词及疑问副词引导的宾语从句。此时从句为特殊疑问句。常用的疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what, which。常用的疑问副词有 where, when, why, how 等。如:

Do you know who the man over there is?

你知道那边那个人是谁吗?

She asked what foreign language I studied then.

她问我那时在学什么外语。

Could you tell me why you are going to Tibet?

你能告诉我为什么打算去西藏吗?

3. 由 whether 和 if 引导的宾语从句。此时从句为一般疑问句。如:

Could you tell us if/whether it snows in winter in Beijing?

请告诉我们北京冬天是否下雪?

I am not sure whether he will come back home tomorrow or not.

我不确定他明天回不回家。

4. 一些形容词之后所接的从句也是宾语从句。

这些形容词有 afraid, sorry, glad, sure, angry, worried 等。如:

I am glad that you have helped me a lot.

很高兴你给我这么多的帮助。

I am afraid that you can't finish it by yourself.

恐怕你自己不能完成这工作。



## Exercises for Grammar

### I. Choose the best answer.

1. — I think it's going to be a big problem.

— Yes, it will be.

— I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we can do about it.

A. if      B. how      C. what      D. that

2. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see \_\_\_\_\_.

A. who is he      B. who he is      C. who is it      D. who it is



3. You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ when they received these nice Christmas presents.  
 A. how they were excited      B. how excited they were  
 C. how excited were they      D. they were how excited
4. He was so angry at \_\_\_\_\_ he had done.  
 A. that      B. whether      C. what      D. how
5. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he will come or not.  
 A. if      B. that      C. when      D. whether
6. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the nearest restaurant is?  
 A. what      B. how      C. that      D. where
7. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the radio without any help?  
 A. how did he mend      B. what did he mend  
 C. how he mended      D. what he mended
8. Do you know where \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
 A. he lives      B. does he live      C. he lived      D. did he live
9. Do you know what time \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. the train leave      B. does the train leave  
 C. will the train leave      D. the train leaves
10. The small children don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what is their stockings in      B. what is in their stockings  
 C. where is there stockings in      D. what in there stockings
11. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ told me the accident.  
 A. whom      B. which      C. who      D. whose
12. You must remember \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what your mother said      B. what did your mother say  
 C. your mother said what      D. what has your mother said
13. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. when will they leave Beijing      B. when would they leave Beijing  
 C. when they would leave Beijing      D. when did they leave Beijing
14. These shoes look very good. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how much cost they are      B. how much do they cost  
 C. how much they cost      D. how much are they cost
15. Mary wrote an article on \_\_\_\_\_ the team had failed to win the game.  
 A. why      B. what      C. who      D. which

**II. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). If it is wrong, please correct it.**

1. I don't know if she will attend the meeting or not.
2. Do you know which is the way to the theatre?
3. I believe you will succeed in the future.
4. They are talking about what did happen last night.
5. The boy wants to have that others have.

**III. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 我知道他反对我们。

2. 他甚至不记得他出生在什么地方。

3. 作为你的朋友,我想把听到的事情告诉你。

4. 我说她喜欢哪一个就拿哪一个。

5. 她想和谁结婚就可以和谁结婚。

## Part 3 Reading Material

### Shopping on the Internet

Many people believe that the computers will be used in lots of everyday activities in the future. It is thought that we won't go shopping because most goods will be possible on the Internet. There will be no more books because all tests will be available from electronic libraries. The Internet will be used to book holidays, rent films and order food. Most telephone calls will be made by computers as well.

Some people are excited about these new developments. Others, however, do not think that computers replace our recent ways of shopping and communicating.

Let's look at books, for example. Some people believe that one day we will not read books made of paper. Instead, we will order and read books by using computers. We will read texts on small pocket computers. These computers