



万水英语系列丛书

英语读写教程系列

英文原版
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远在他乡

——英语阅读 与词汇训练



[美] William P. Pickett 著



中国水利水电出版社
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(Second Edition)

Far From Home
— Reading and Word Study

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内 容 简 介

本书以连续的故事线索向读者展示了来自不同文化背景的人在美国的生活情况。编写本教材的主要意图是帮助读者掌握使用频繁、难度不大的单词。

书中的内容由六个相关主题连缀起来,紧紧吸引读者的兴趣。依照循序渐进的规律,单词频繁地使用,不断地循环再现。练习丰富且配有答案,学习使用起来非常方便。

本书适合大中专院校的学生和英语业余爱好者。

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前 言

教 学 目 的

本书是一本重点讲解单词学习的教材。通过大量的阅读材料和精心设计的练习题，本书将帮助读者掌握流畅阅读所必需的基本词汇和基本的思考与学习技能。

适 用 对 象

本书适合有一定基础的英语用户。本书假定读者掌握基本的英语语言结构和最常用的词汇，如 wait, close, stop, chair, beautiful 等，讲解诸如 share, trust, waste, struggle, reach, neighbor, instead, however 等词汇。重点讲述英语单词的构词法，使学生能够举一反三，触类旁通。本书的内容比较有趣，生活气息较浓，单词量不大，因而高中生、有一定基础的英语爱好者、大学低年级学生均可阅读本书。

与《生活在美国》的关系

本书与《生活在美国》是由同一个作者写的两本英语阅读与单词学习方面的教材。本书内容较《生活在美国》浅显些，但两本书的内容各有千秋，可以分别独立使用。

内 容 简 介

Lead Story

本书的内容分六个单元，每个单元又分三部分。每部分的前面都有一张插图和一些预习题，以激发起学生阅读的兴趣，唤起他们已有的相关知识。

每部分前的引导性故事反映了来自不同文化和国家的独身者或夫妇来美国后所面临的日常问题、进展、希望和担心。一个单元中的三个故事是有关同一个人或同一对夫妇的。

故事后面是一些阅读理解题。有些问题已经超出了故事本身，要求读者由故事中的事实做些推论和判断。

Word Guessing and Mini-Dictionary

在 Mini-Dictionary（袖珍词典）前面是 Word Guessing（猜测词义）。这项练习帮助读者掌握通过单词所在句子和故事的上下文猜测单词正确含义的技能。这是一项非常重要的

本领。

袖珍词典提供了引导性故事中八个重点单词的简洁清晰的定义。更为重要的是，袖珍词典中还给出了例句，演示这些词是如何被实际应用的。同时，后面还特意设计了一些补全句子练习，检验、巩固和增强读者对重点单词的掌握。在造句练习中，读者将实际演练独立使用单词的能力。

Story Completion and Sharing Information

Story Completion（完形填空）练习包括一些预习题和读者必须用所学的重点单词补充完整的故事。在此之后是 Sharing Information（信息交流）。读者将以重点单词为起点展开讨论。这对读者表达自己的观点和感受，提高口语水平很有帮助。

Word Families and Building Words with Prefixes and Suffixes

Word Families（同源词）向读者展示了许多由重点单词衍生出来的常见单词，或重点单词由什么单词演化来的。最后，Building Words（造词）解释并研究了常见的前缀和后缀。掌握构词法就如同掌握了一把金钥匙，本部分的内容非常值得一读。

Review Exercises

在每单元的结尾都有练习题温习巩固这一单元所学的 24 个重点单词。同时，在教材前面部分教的单词也会在后面的故事和练习中循环出现，以达到温故而知新的目的。

Additional Material

本书还在复习题的前面加了一些额外的材料，如读地图，阅读汽车广告、招聘广告、房地产广告等。这些材料与单元的主题内容紧密相关，是主要内容的很好补充。

单词的选择

本书选定的重点单词都是一些使用率很高的单词或习语。它们的使用频繁性可由以下一些英文原著来验证：**The Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 words** by Thorndike and Lorge; **A General Service List of English Words** by Michael West; **The American Heritage Word Frequency Book** by Carroll, Davies, and Richmann; **3,000 Instant Words** by Sakiey and Fry。有条件的读者可以查阅一下这些书籍，相信定会有所收益。

依据上述书籍作者列出的单词表，本书所收录的单词多数是在 3000 最常见的单词之中。使用频率不那么高的单词如 homesick（想家）和 snore（打鼾）等均在脚注中给出了单词的定义。习语并不在参照的单词列表中，但在本书中它们的数量并不多，且无疑是使用频率很高的，例如 have to, used to, at least 等。

Pronunciation Key

(发音关键)

To show the pronunciation of a word, most English dictionaries use symbols that are as close as possible to English spelling. The **Mini-Dictionary** section of *Far from Home* also uses these symbols. They are listed below with example words that have the sound the symbols represent.

The best way to learn to pronounce words is to listen to the pronunciation of native speakers and imitate them. The **Mini-Dictionary** provides pronunciation symbols because students frequently do not have the help of native speakers.

Vowel Sounds

a	at, bad	short a
ā	āge, lāte	long a
â(r)	câre, bâre	
ä	äre, fäther	
e	egg, bed	short e
ē	ēven, wē	long e
i	it, sick	short i
ī	īce, līfe	long i
o	on, hot	short o
ō	ōpen, gō	long o
ô	ôff, dôg	
oo	book, good	
ōō	tōō, fōōd	
u	up, bus	short u
ū*	ūse, mūsic	long u
û(r)	tûrn, hûrt	
oi	voice, noise	
ou	out, house	
ə	about (ə·bout')	ə is a special symbol that indicates a reduced a, e, i, o, or u. English frequently reduces vowel sounds that are not stressed. A reduced vowel sound is called a schwa .
	elephant (el'ə·fənt)	
	positive (poz'ə·tiv)	
	today (tə·dā')	
	industry (in'dəs·trē)	

*yōō is also a symbol for long u.

Consonant Sounds

b	box, cab
ch	child, watch
d	day, sad
f	five, self
g	give, bag
h	hat
j	job
k	kiss, week
l	let, bill
m	man, room
n	not, sun
ng	sing

p	pay, stop
r	run, dear
s	sit, this
sh	shut, brush
t	ten, but
th	thin, teeth
th	<i>the</i>, <i>clothe</i>
v	vote, have
w	want, grow
y	yes
z	zone, buzz
zh	vision, garage

UNIT ONE



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A Young Woman



CHAPTER ONE

Far from Home



PREVIEW QUESTIONS(预习题)

Discuss or think about these questions before reading the story.

1. Where is San Diego? Where is Boston? How far is it from San Diego to Boston?
2. Sometimes an unmarried son or daughter has to leave home to take a job. How do parents usually feel about this?
3. Why is moving away from home to take a job often good for a young man or woman?

Far from Home

Tomiko is an accountant and works for a large insurance company in Boston. She's the youngest of three children and has two older brothers. Tomiko was born and lived in San Diego, California, which is **far** from Boston. Her parents are from Japan.

This is Tomiko's first job, and she phones her parents every Sunday. She **misses** them and they miss her. She's their "baby" and they think she's **too** young to live alone, but she laughs at that idea. She's 23 and graduated from college last year. She tells them that she's happy and everything will be fine.

Tomiko **has to** be at work by 8:00. She goes to work by bus because she doesn't like to drive in Boston traffic, and it's too far to walk. After Tomiko leaves her apartment, she **hurries** to the corner to get the bus. If she misses it, she has to wait 20 minutes for the next one and gets to work late.

Tomiko is a good worker, and her employers are happy that they hired her. She's serious about her job and never **wastes** time. At 12:00 she eats a **quick** lunch and is back at her desk by 12:30. She stops work at 4:00. She's tired by then and is happy to go home and relax.

She gets home **around** 5:00, changes her clothes, reads her mail, and listens to music. "I like all kinds of music," she says, "but country music is my favorite." At 5:30 she cooks dinner. She doesn't like to cook, but she has to since she lives alone and doesn't want to eat out. She usually watches the 6:00 news as she eats dinner.

I . COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (阅读理解)

Answer these questions about the story. Use your judgment to answer questions with an asterisk(*). Work in pairs or small groups. The numbers in parentheses show which paragraph in the story has the answer.

1. Where was Tomiko born? (1)
2. What country are her parents from? (1)
- *3. Do you think Tomiko can speak Japanese?
- *4. She's 23. Why do her parents call her their "baby"?
5. How do her parents feel about her living alone? (2)
6. Why does she go to work by bus? (3)
7. What happens if she misses her bus? (3)
- *8. Why does she have to be careful not to be late for work?
9. Why are her employers happy they hired her? (4)

3. **too** (tōō) *adverb*: more than is good or necessary*

"This shirt is **too** small. I need a bigger one."

*Another common meaning of **too** is *also*. "Gary is going to the park, and I want to go, **too**."

4. **have to** (hav tōō or haf'tə) **has to** (haz tōō or has'tə)

idiom: to be necessary; must

"I **have to** clean my room. It's dirty."

Completing Sentences (完成句子)

Complete the sentences with these words. Use each word twice. Where a word has different endings, both forms are given.

far

misses/missed

too

have to/has to

1. Mark can't do the math problems. They're _____ hard for him.
2. Juan came to the United States last month. He _____ his country and friends.
3. Paula _____ take the baby to the doctor for a checkup.
4. Do we have _____ to go before we get to our motel? I'm tired.
5. I'm not going to buy these shoes. They cost _____ much.
6. You can drive to the beach in five minutes. It's not _____.
7. Monica _____ class yesterday. She was sick.
8. I'm going to get home very late. I _____ phone my wife.

Creating Sentences (造句)

Write an original sentence using these words. Work with a partner or on your own.

1. (far) _____

2. (miss) _____

3. (too) _____

4. (have to) _____

IV. MINI-DICTIONARY-PART TWO (袖珍词典 II)

Vocabulary Focus (关键词)

5. **hur-ry** (hûr'ē) *verb*: to move fast

noun: the act of moving fast

"Don is 80 and likes to work slowly. He doesn't like to **hurry**."

"Jennifer called the police and they came in a **hurry**."

6. **waste** (wāst) *verb*: to spend or use poorly; not to use

noun: poor use of something

"I don't like to **waste** food. I eat everything on my plate."

"We don't learn anything in that class. It's a **waste** of time."

7. **quick** (kwik) *adjective*: fast

"The problem is serious. We must take **quick** action."

8. **a-round** (ə-round') *preposition*: about; near in number or time*

"There were **around** 40 people at the party."

***Around** has other meanings. For example, it means *on all sides of*. "They put a fence **around** their yard."

Completing Sentences (完成句子)

Complete the sentences with these words. Use each word twice. Where a word has different endings, both forms are given.

around

hurry/hurrying

quick

wasting/wasted

1. Hakeem _____ an hour waiting in line for tickets to the concert.

There were none left.

2. It's _____ five miles from Cindy's house to the ocean.
3. Do we have time for a _____ drink?
4. Brian is _____ to the meeting. He doesn't want to be late.
5. The book is _____ 400 pages long.
6. No one is using those lights. Turn them off. We're _____ energy.
7. What's your _____? It's 6:30 and the play doesn't begin until 8:00.
8. I'm going to take a _____ shower before we eat.

Creating Sentences (造句)

Write an original sentence using these words. *Work with a partner or on your own.*

5. (hurry) _____

6. (waste) _____

7. (quick) _____

8. (around) _____

V. STORY COMPLETION (完形填空)

Discuss or think about these questions before completing the story that follows.

1. Why is candy bad for our teeth?
2. Why is it important to floss* our teeth?
3. How often should a person go to the dentist for a checkup? Why?

*To floss is to clean between one's teeth with a thin thread.