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中等专业学校 通用教材
职业高级中学

英语



湖南省中等职业技术教育教材编审委员会



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LESSON ONE

PRACTICAL WRITING

Contracts

A

Contract of Employment

The Foreign Languages Department of Xiangjiang College (the engaging party) has engaged Mr. Partridge (the engaged party) as a teacher of English. The two parties in the spirit of friendship and cooperation have entered into an agreement to sign and to comply with the present contract.

1. The term of service is one year, that is, from Sept. 1, 1995, the first day of the term of office, to Sept. 1, 1996, the last day of the term of office.

2. The work of the engaged party is decided as follows:

- 1) Training teachers of English and research students;
- 2) Compiling English textbooks, undertaking tape recording and other work connected with the language;
- 3) Having 16 up to 20 teaching periods in a week.

3. The engaged party works five days a week and eight hours a day. The engaged party will have legal holidays.

4. The engaging party pays the engaged party a monthly salary of 3,000 yuan (Chinese currency) and provides him with various benefits.

5. The engaged party must observe the regulations of the Chinese Government and must follow the working system of the engaging party.

6. The present contract comes into effect on the first day of the term of service and ceases to be effective at its expiration.

7. The present contract is done in Chinese and English, both versions being equally valid.

Li Ming (the engaging party)

Jack Partridge (the engaged party)

June 3, 1995

Changsha, Hunan

B

Extension of Employment Contract

The Foreign Languages Department of Xiangjiang College (the engaging party) and Mr. Partridge (the engaged party), motivated by their common desire, agree to extend their employment contract for two years, from Sept. 1, 1996 to Sept. 1, 1998. The two parties affirm that all the stipulations contained in the employment contract signed on June 3, 1995 remain effective during the given period of extension.

(the engaging party)

Li Ming (signed)

(the engaged party)
Jack Partridge (signed)

March 1, 1996
Changsha, Hunan

Words and Expressions

contract ['kɒntrækt] *n.* 合同

college ['kɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 学院

engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ] *vt.* 雇用, 聘任

cooperation [kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 合作, 协作

enter into 参加; 进入; 开始从事; 受...的约束

agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n.* 协定, 协议

comply [kəm'plai] *vi.* 照做

service ['sɜ:vɪs] *n.* 服务

compile [kəm'pail] *vt.* 汇编 (资料等)

undertake [ʌndə'teɪk] *vt.* 承担; 从事

legal ['li:gəl] *a.* 法定的

government ['gʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

salary ['sæləri] *n.* 薪水

currency ['kʌrənsi] *n.* 货币

observe [əb'zə:v] *vt.* 遵守, 奉行

regulation [,regju'leɪʃən] *n.* 法规

cease [si:s] *vt.* 停止, 结束

expiration [,ɪkspəɪə'reɪʃən] *n.* 期满; 告终

version ['vɜ:ʃən] *n.* 译文本, 译本; 版本

equally ['i:kwɒli] *ad.* 相等地, 相同地

valid ['vælɪd] *a.* 有效的

extension [ɪks'tenʃən] *n.* 延期, 延长; 伸展; 扩大

motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] *vt.* 促动, 激发

desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *n.* 愿望, 心愿 *vt.* 期望, 希望; 要求

affirm [ə'fə:m] *vt.* 确认

stipulation [ˌstɪpjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 规定

Proper Noun

Partridge ['pɑ:trɪdʒ] 帕特里奇 (姓氏)

Notes

1. Contract (合同) 种类很多, 本课介绍的是聘用合同 (contract of employment) 和续聘合同 (extension of employment contract)。合同双方为聘方 (the engaging party) 和受聘方 (the engaged party)。合同中规定了双方的权利和义务。合同一般包括以下几个部分: 名称、正文、签署日期、地点及签字等。

2. The two parties in the spirit of friendship and cooperation have entered into an agreement to sign and to comply with the present contract. 双方本着友好合作的精神, 同意签订并遵守本合同。

to enter into an agreement 达成协议

to comply with... 遵守..., 与下文中 observe 和 follow 同义。

3. The present contract comes into effect on the first day of the term of service and ceases to be effective at its expiration. 本合同自受聘方到职之日起生效, 聘期届满即行失效。

to come into effect 开始生效

to cease to be effective 失效

4. The present contract is done in Chinese and English, both versions being equally valid. 本合同用中文、英文写成, 两种文本具有同等效力。

“both versions being equally valid” 是含有分词短语的独立结构, 作状语, 表示补充说明。

5. The two parties affirm that all the stipulations contained in the employment contract signed on June 3, 1995 remain effective

during the given period of extension. 双方确认 1995 年 6 月 3 日原签订合同所列各项内容，在延长聘期的时间内继续有效。

TEXT

Brown Wolf

After Jack London

Once John Smith and his wife Mary, who lived in a small cottage in the mountains, found a dog. He was a very wild and strange dog. He was weak and hungry, but he did not let them touch him and ate the food they gave him only after they had gone away.

When he was strong again, he disappeared.

A few months later, when Smith was in a train, he saw his dog running along the road. He got off the train at the next station, bought a piece of meat, caught the dog, and brought him home again. There he was tied up for a week.

At the end of the week Smith tied a metal plate round the dog's neck with the words: "Please return to Smith, Ellen, California" and set the dog free. He disappeared again.

This time he was sent back by the express train, was tied up for three days, was set free on the fourth and disappeared again.

As soon as he received his freedom, he always ran north. He always came back hungry and weak and always ran away fresh and strong.

At last the dog decided to stay at the cottage, but a long time passed before Smith and his wife could touch him. They

called him Wolf.

One summer day a stranger came to the cottage. As soon as the dog saw him, he rushed to the stranger and licked his hands with his tongue and barked. Then the stranger said: "His name isn't Wolf. It's Brown. He was my dog."

"Oh," cried Mary, "you are not going to take him away with you, are you? Leave him here, he is happy."

The stranger shook his head and said: "His mother died and I brought him up on condensed milk. He never knew any mother but me. Do you think he wants to stay with you?"

"I'm sure of it."

"Well," said the stranger, "he must decide it himself. If he wants to come with me, let him come. I won't call him to come and don't call him to come back."

For some time Wolf watched the man go, waiting for him to return. Then he sprang after him, overtook him, caught his hand between his teeth, and tried in vain to stop him. Then the dog ran back to where Smith and his wife sat and tried to drag Smith after the stranger. He wanted to be at the same time with the old master and the new. Meanwhile the stranger had disappeared. The dog lay down at the feet of Smith. Mary was happy, but a few minutes later the dog got upon his feet and rushed forward. He never turned his head. Quicker and quicker he ran along the road and in a few minutes was gone.

Words and Expressions

wolf [wulf] *n.* 狼

lick [lik] *vt.* 舔

tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* 舌

bark [bɑ:k] *vi.* (狗)叫, 吠

spring [sprɪŋ] (sprang, sprung) *vi.* 跳跃
 overtake [əʊvə'teɪk] (overtook, overtaken) *vt.* 追上
 meanwhile ['mi:n'waɪl] = meantime *ad. & n.* 当时, 同时, 其间
 rush [rʌʃ] *vi.* 冲, 奔
vt. 使冲, 使急行; 匆忙地做

Proper Noun

Ellen ['elɪn] 埃伦 (女子名, Helen 的异体)

Notes

1. Jack London (杰克·伦敦), 1876-1916, 美国二十世纪初著名小说家, 最重要的作品是两部长篇小说《铁蹄》(1907) 和《马丁·伊登》(1909)。

2. ...but a long time passed before Smith and his wife could touch him. 然而一直过了很长时间之后, 史密斯和他的妻子才能触碰它。

句中连词 before 应译作“...之后, 才能(才会)…”。又如:

It will be a week before the result of our examination comes out. 要等一个星期之后, 我们的考试结果才会出来。

请注意下面两个例句中的 before 的不同译法:

He must be given a good training before he can operate the machine. 他必须接受良好培训之后才能操作这台机器。

The machine must be tested before it is installed. 这台机器在安装之前, 先要进行测试。

3. His mother died and I brought him up on condensed milk. 他的母亲死了, 是我用炼乳把它喂大的。

bring up 抚养, 养育, 教养 例如:

He is well brought up. 他受过良好的教养。

介词 on 此处的意思是“靠…, 凭…”。例如:

He lives on his salary. 他靠工资收入为生。

4. He never knew any mother but me. 它不知有母，就把我认同母亲。

but=except, 用作介词。例如：

Nobody knew it but my mother. 除了我妈妈，没人知道这件事。

5. Then he sprang after him, overtook him, caught his hand between his teeth, and tried in vain to stop him. 接着它跃身去追他，追上了，叼着他的手，想让他停下来，但没成功。

Word Study

1. engage

- 1) *vt.* 雇用，聘请：

The old woman engaged a nurse.

The cashier is engaged for a week on trial.

- 2) *vt.* 有人（事）占用，（电话）占线：

Is this table engaged?

My time is fully engaged with my teaching work.

Sorry, the line is engaged.

- 3) *vt.* 订婚（用过去分词作表语）：

John is engaged to Mary.

- 4) 吸引住，引起（注意）：

Her good nature engages many boys.

The spots of blood on the floor engaged the attention of the police.

- 5) *vt.* 和…交战：

Our soldiers engaged the enemy and drove them away.

- 6) 用于成语：

engage for 担保，对…负责

That is more than I can engage for.

engage in 参与, 从事 (某活动)

We have no time to engage in gossip.

be engage in 从事...忙于...

He was busily engaged in writing a novel.

2. go

1) *vi.* 走, 去:

Don't go away!

2) *vi.* 散开, 消失, 完结:

The black clouds will soon go.

His sight is going. 他快瞎了。

3) *vi.* (和分词连用) 去干某事:

We shall go fishing tomorrow.

3) *link-v.* 变为:

Poor Smith, your hair has gone quite white!

4) 用于 be going to 结构:

I'm going to buy a new bike.

5) 用于习惯用语中:

go out (灯、火) 熄灭:

The light has gone out.

go over (sth.) 检查, 看一遍:

Please go over the text again.

go through 审查, 全面考虑:

I will go through your English papers.

go in for 从事于:

I want to go in for researches on history.

go all out 全力以赴:

We must go all out to support them.

go on 发生, (继续) 进行:

The concert went on for hours.

3. touch

1) *vt.* 碰, 接触, 触摸:

Don't touch it.

Don't touch the books on my desk.

He hasn't touched the piano for months.

2) *vt.* 吃, 喝, 吃一点点:

He didn't touch his supper.

She never touches beer.

3) *vt.* 感动, 触动:

His story touched us all.

I was very touched by his kindness.

4) (轻微地) 损害, 伤害:

Your words touched her pride.

The flowers were touched by the rain.

5) *n.* 触, 碰:

It will break at a touch.

6) *n.* 一点点, 微量:

The soup needs a touch of salt.

There were touches of gray in her dark hair.

7) 用于习惯用语中:

be in touch with 和...有联系

be out of touch with 和...失去联系

lose touch with 和...失去联系

get in touch with 和...取得联系

keep in touch with 和...保持联系

4. stand

1) *vi.* 站, 立:

Our teacher is standing by the window.

Standing room only. 没有座位了。(只有站票。)

2) *vi.* 座落, 位于:

Our school stands at the foot of a mountain.

A row of willows stands on the riverside. 沿河长着一行柳树。

- 3) *vi.* 维持原状, 继续有效:

The house will stand another 50 years.

The agreement must stand.

- 4) *vt.* 使站立, 竖放:

The mother stood her child on the chair.

We stood a flag pole in front of the classroom building.

- 5) *vt.* 忍受, 顶住:

I can't stand her silly talk.

The old man can't stand the cold.

- 6) *n.* 立场, 站的位置:

Our stand is firm.

The policeman took his stand. 警察上岗了。

- 7) 架, 台, 看台, 摊:

a music stand 乐谱架

a reviewing stand 检阅台

a fruit stand 水果摊

a newspaper stand 报摊

5. *set*

- 1) *vt.* 放, 竖立:

She set some white flowers on the grave (坟墓) of her husband.

He set a ladder (梯子) against the wall.

- 2) *vt.* 点燃, 放火:

He set a match to a pile of dead leaves. 他擦了一根火柴点燃一堆枯叶。

- 3) *vt.* 树立(榜样), 创造(记录):

Little Li has set us a good example in learning English.

She set a new production record.