

ENGLISH FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

成人高等教育通用教材

英语

4

黄关福 黄勇民 主编

复旦大学出版社

成人高等教育通用教材

英 语

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内 容 提 要

本书根据成人高教英语教学大纲编写而成。全书共有 12 篇课文,每篇课文包含词汇、注释、语法、对话、翻译、综合练习等多项内容。课文除列出生词和词组外,还设有词语学习。注释内容大多为课文中的语言难点、短语用法或例句。语法项目以分散讲解的方式,针对成人教育的特点,系统地进行复习,着重加强英语基础语法的训练。练习包含多种类型,诸如回答问题、词语训练、英汉互译、完形填空、阅读理解等等。对话以日常生活用语最基本的内容为主,旨在帮助学生掌握常用会话技能。此外,编者还在第 6 课和第 12 课后配有复习性测试练习。书末附加了 12 篇与课文相呼应的补充阅读材料,供教学选用。

本书具有语言规范、内容生动、体裁新颖之特点,集趣味性、实用性和知识性为一体,是一本既适合成人英语教学,又适应英语爱好者自学的通俗教材。

编者的话

为了适应成人高等教育日益发展的形势和改革开放对成教学生英语水平越来越高的要求,我们特地编写了这套英语教材。这既适合成人高等教育非英语专业的学生学习基础英语,也可供具有初步英语基础的英语自学者使用。

第四册共有 12 课,每课包括课文、生词与词组、注释、对话、语法、词汇及其用法、综合练习等内容。课文选材注重语言的规范性和内容的趣味性,并注意题材的广泛性和体裁的多样性。课文后的词汇表列出生词和词组的释义,在本册 12 篇课文中出现的生词和词组约 300 个左右,书后附有总词汇表,以备学生查阅。每课所设的 Word Study 项目,简明扼要地介绍一些常用词,主要是一些常用动词的基本用法。这些词在英语中使用频率很高,且用法灵活,学习者在学习中应多加注意。

每篇课文后的注释有助于学生对课文的正确理解和对语言知识的实际运用。注释的内容包括难句或短语的译文、语言难点的分析、常用词语的用法举例以及对某些超前出现的语法现象的解释。

为提高学生的会话能力,本册每课仍编有关于日常生活的对话。学生可在教师指导下或通过自学掌握初步

的会话技能。

语法部分的编排采取分散讲解的方式,本册前8课每课均安排一项语法内容。由于中学的教材对英语语法的各个项目大致都已涉及,因此本书的语法项目在复习巩固的基础上,针对成人教育的特点,着重介绍在语法学习中值得注意的地方。

每课后的练习,主要为语法练习、回答问题、词语训练、英汉互译、阅读理解等,此外在第6课和第12课后还配有复习性测试练习,以考查学生对所学内容掌握的程度。

每课均配有一篇与课文内容相近的补充阅读材料,加以注释,并编有练习,但不附词汇表,以逐步培养学生查阅词典的自学能力。补充阅读材料集中在书后,教师可视实际情况指导学生阅读。

参加本册编写工作的有复旦大学外文系黄关福、黄勇民、王颖、方申萍和黄怡珉等同志。在编写过程中,曾得到复旦大学出版社领导和计美娟同志以及复旦大学成人教育学院领导和有关英语教师的大力支持和帮助,我们在此一并表示感谢。

由于编写时间匆促,并限于编者的水平,书中的疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,希望读者在使用时不吝指正。

编者

1999年7月

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LESSON ONE

Text

Stresses of Being a Celebrity

Last week, a woman signing herself “Want the Truth in Westport” wrote to Ann Landers with a question she just had to have answered. “Please find out for sure,” she begged the columnist, “whether or not Oprah Winfrey has had a face-lift.” Fortunately for Ms. Winfrey’s privacy, Ann Landers refused to answer the question. But the incident disturbed me. How awful it would be to be a celebrity, I thought, and always be in the public eye. Celebrities lead very stressful lives, for no matter how glamorous or powerful they are, they have too little privacy, too much pressure, and no safety.

For one thing, celebrities don’t have the privacy an ordinary person has. The most personal details of their lives are splashed all over the front pages of the *National Enquirer* and the *Globe* so that bored supermarket shoppers can read about “Roseanne and Her New Love” or “Letterman’s Deepest Fear.” Even a celebrity’s family is hauled into the spotlight. A teenage son’s arrest for pot possession or a wife’s drinking problem becomes the subject of glaring headlines.

Photographers hound celebrities at their homes, in restaurants, and on the street, hoping to get a picture of a Cindy Crawford in curlers or a Bruce Willis guzzling a beer. When celebrities try to do the things that normal people do, like eat out or attend a football game, they run the risk of being interrupted by thoughtless autograph hounds or mobbed by aggressive fans.

In addition, celebrities are under constant pressure. Their physical appearance is always under observation. Famous women, especially, suffer from the “she really looks old” or the “boy, has she put on weight” spotlight. Unflattering pictures of celebrities are photographers’ prizes to be sold to the highest bidder; this increases the pressure on celebrities to look good at all times. Famous people are also under pressure to act calm and collected under any circumstances. There’s no freedom to blow off steam or to do something just a little crazy. Therefore, people who forget this must suffer the consequences.

Most important, celebrities must deal with the stress of being in constant danger. The friendly grabs, hugs, and kisses of enthusiastic fans can quickly turn into uncontrolled assaults on a celebrity’s hair, clothes, and car. Celebrities often get strange letters from people who become obsessed with their idols or from people who threaten to harm them. Worst of all, threats can turn into deeds. The attempt to kill Ronald Reagan and the murder of John Lennon came about because two unbalanced people tried to transfer the celebrity’s fame to themselves. Famous people must live with the fact that they are always fair game—and never out of season.

Some people dream of starring roles, their names in lights, and their pictures on the cover of *People* magazine. I’m not one of them,

though. A famous person gives up private life, feels pressured all the time, and is never completely safe. So let someone else have that cover story. I'd rather lead an ordinary, but calm, life than a stress-filled public one.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

celebrity /sɪ'leibrəti/	<i>n.</i>	名人
Westport /'westpɔ:t/		西港(地名)
Ann Landers /æn 'ləndəz/		安·兰德斯(人名)
columnist /'kɒləmnɪst/	<i>n.</i>	专栏作家
Oprah Winfrey /ɒprə 'wɪnfri/		奥普拉·温弗里(人名)
face-lift /'feɪslɪft/	<i>n.</i>	整容
glamorous /'glæməərəs/	<i>a.</i>	富有魅力的
splash /splæʃ/	<i>vt.</i>	显眼地展示
haul /hɔ:l/	<i>vt.</i>	拖,拉
glaring /'gleəriŋ/	<i>a.</i>	引人注目的
curler /'kɜ:lə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	卷发夹
guzzle /'gʌzl/	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	狂饮;滥吃
unflattering /ʌn'flætəriŋ/	<i>a.</i>	不奉承的,不恭维的
bidder /'bɪdə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	(拍卖时的)出价人
collected /kə'lektɪd/	<i>a.</i>	镇定的,泰然的
grab /græb/	<i>vt. & n.</i>	抓
assault /ə'sɔ:lt/	<i>vt. & n.</i>	攻击,袭击
obsess /əb'ses/	<i>vt.</i>	使着迷
Ronald Reagan /rɒnəld 'reɪgən/		罗纳德·里根(人名)
John Lennon /dʒɒn 'lenən/		约翰·列农(人名)

NOTES

1. ... has had a face-lift
……已做了面部拉皮手术
2. How awful it would be to be a celebrity, I thought, and always be in the public eye.
我想,当个名人并且总在公众的眼皮底下该有多么可怕。
I thought 是插入语; to 后面是两个并列的不定式短语,作句子的真实主语。
3. *the National Enquirer* 和 *the Globe* 为美国两个颇有影响的刊物
4. Even a celebrity's family is hauled into the spotlight.
就连名人的家人也成了公众瞩目的焦点。
5. pot possession 私藏大麻
pot 作“大麻”解,系俚语。
6. Unflattering pictures of celebrities are photographers' prizes to be sold to the highest bidder...
摄影师们拿名人们难看的照片兜售给出价最高的买主借以大发横财……
7. to blow off steam 松弛紧张情绪
8. Ronald Reagan 美国第四十任总统(1981—1988)
9. John Lennon 1940—1980, 20 世纪 50、60 年代风靡一时的甲壳虫乐队主要成员,后遇刺身亡。
10. fair game 适于攻击的对象
11. cover story (杂志中与封面图片有关的)封面故事

DIALOGUE

In a Shop

assistant: Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

customer: I'd like to buy a sweater.

assistant: How about the yellow one?

customer: Is this yellow too bright for me?

assistant: Oh, it is a very bright yellow. Try this red one. It's size eight

customer: But I wear size ten.

assistant: How about green? It's size ten.

customer: Let me try it on. I'll take this green sweater. I like the color on me.

assistant: I think it looks wonderful on you.

Work out a dialogue in a shop and practise it with your deskmate.

GRAMMAR

独立成分 (Independent Elements)

在英语句子中,当某一个词、短语或从句同句子的其他成分没有语法上的关系时,则可被看成是句子的一种独立成分。

独立成分可分成插入语、感叹语和呼语三种类型。

1. 插入语 (Parenthesis)

表示说话人对所说内容的某种解释,通常用逗号与其他成分隔开。例如:

He is no coward; rather, he is a man with plenty of

courage.

他决不是懦夫;可以说,他是一个很有胆量的人。

To begin with, I'd like to express my thanks to you.

首先,我要向你表示感谢。

How awful it would be to be a celebrity, I thought.

当名人有多可怕啊,我想。

2. 感叹语(Interjection)

表示各种不同的情感,通常用逗号与其他成分隔开;如果表示较强烈的情感,也可在感叹语后用感叹号。例如:

Well, maybe you are right.

嗯,可能你是对的。

Why, what's the matter with you?

嗨,你怎么啦?

Oh dear! I've lost my key.

啊呀!我丢失了钥匙。

3. 呼语(Direct Address)

表示对听话人的称呼,主要用来引起听话人的注意;通常用逗号与其他成分隔开。例如:

Mom, you are wanted on the phone.

妈妈,你的电话。

What time, Professor Smith, shall I hand in the paper?

史密斯教授,我什么时候要交论文?

Is he your father, Mary?

玛丽,他是你父亲吗?

Ladies and gentlemen! I propose a toast to the friendship of our two peoples.

女士们,先生们!我提议为我们两国人民的友谊干杯。

WORD STUDY

lead

1. *vt.* & *vi.* 领导;带头;指引

He led the blind man down the stairs.

他领着盲人下楼梯。

The dog was led into the garden.

狗被引进花园。

The horse led in the race.

这匹马在比赛中领先。

What led you to think so?

什么使你产生这样的想法?

2. *vt.* 过(生活)

She led a hard life as a child.

小时候她生活很苦。

After liberation, we have been leading a happy life.

解放后,我们一直过着幸福的生活。

3. *n.* 指引;领先

They're waiting for the guide to give them a lead.

他们在等待向导给他们带路。

The firm has built up a lead in computer business.

这家公司在计算机生意方面已经领先。

He gained a lead in the race.

他在比赛中领先。

hope

1. *vt.* & *vi.* 希望,期望,指望

She hopes a great future for her son.

她希望她儿子前程远大。