



# 英语实用教程

A Practical Course in English

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副主编 姚冬莲  
          赵  宇

浙江大學出版社

(第 4 册)

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(第四册)

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# 前 言

《英语实用教程》是一套供远程教育专升本、高升本以及高职高专学生使用的英语教材。本教材根据远程教育英语课程教学大纲、学士学位英语考试(大学英语三级考试)大纲以及高职高专英语课程教学基本要求,结合远程教育及高职高专学生的实际英语水平编写而成。在编写过程中,我们充分考虑了远程教育和高职高专的特点以及大学英语三级考试的要求,遵循以下编写原则:第一,针对自学为主的特点,突出重点,少而精;第二,针对成人和业余学习的特点,突出实际应用能力的训练;第三,针对网络教学的特点,充分利用多媒体教学手段;第四,针对大学英语三级考试的要求,对重点词汇、语法结构及翻译句型等内容有系统分步骤地在各单元中予以体现和阐述。教程共四册,供四个学期使用。第一册起点为1100词,到第四册时达到3500词左右,符合三级考试和高等学校英语应用能力考试的要求。

本书是《英语实用教程》的第四册,由十二个单元组成。每单元由五个部分组成,即:1. Basic Reading(基本阅读课文), 2. Practical Reading(实用阅读课文), 3. Extensive Reading(泛读课文), 4. Grammar Study(语法学习), 5. Letter Writing(信函写作)。

Basic Reading 是每单元的主要课文,是重点词汇和语法的集中体现,是每单元学习的重点。它包括生词表、注释、课文理解练习、词汇练习、语法练习和翻译练习。此外,每两个单元后还有完形填空练习。

Practical Reading 是每单元的主要实用性阅读材料,结合生活实际,有很强的实用性,也是每个单元的学习重点。它包括生词表、注释、课文理解练习、词汇练习、语法练习和翻译练习。

Extensive Reading 的目的是扩大阅读量,提高阅读能力。它附有注释,是很好的复习和巩固材料。同时,学生还可以跟着听和说,以提高听说能力。

Grammar Study 的目的是帮助学生系统地复习、巩固和加深所学过的语法知识。后面配有练习,有助于更好地理解和掌握英语的结构

和句型。

课文理解练习可以在课文讲解后做,也可以在预习课文时做,由学生根据自己的情况决定。其中的回答问题练习的主要目的是使学生能够开口,提高说的能力。词汇练习旨在帮助学生掌握英语常用词和重点词及词组的用法。学英语主要是记单词和掌握单词的用法,而记单词的最好办法是通过课文和句子来记忆。以上这些练习可以帮助学生记忆单词和掌握单词的用法。语法练习的目的是帮助学生掌握常用的语法规则、结构和句型,以便能正确地理解和写出英文句子。翻译练习是综合性练习,要求学习者把词汇和语法结合起来综合应用,同时也帮助学生了解中英文的结构特点,进行中英文对比,提高翻译能力。

《英语实用教程》在编写过程中注重选材的实用性、知识性、趣味性、可思性和前瞻性。课文主要选自英美报刊书籍,同时编者为满足教学要求对部分内容做了一些删改。

本书由赵树人主编,姚冬莲和赵宇为副主编,李敏、陈颖、朱庆、陈正方、史永红、杨黎霞、王联晓、王维平和郭瑞君等参加编写。林昌东对本书词表统计工作给予了支持和帮助,在此谨表示感谢。

为了使《英语实用教程》不断完善,我们衷心希望专家和读者提出建议和指正。

编 者

2003年12月

# 如何自学《英语实用教程》

语言是获取信息和进行交际的工具。学习外语主要包括两个方面：一是语言材料，包括词汇和词组；二是语言规则，包括语法和句型。学习外语是要掌握运用语言进行交际的能力，不只是学习语言知识。根据语言学习的规律，学习英语需要：第一，大量的语言材料输入；第二，刺激记忆机能，使暂留记忆变成长久记忆；第三，反复对比，触发对语言的活用能力。

学习英语实际上是用英语思维和感知的过程，因此，学习英语，尤其是自学英语，必须持之以恒，切忌学学停停，三天打鱼两天晒网。在学习中，为了克服遗忘就必须经常接触，经常复习。最好每天都安排一定的时间，譬如用一小时或半小时来学习英语。细水长流，积少成多，持之以恒，是学习外语的基本方法。

1. 如何读：《英语实用教程》的教学目的主要是培养阅读能力，但在学习过程中，特别是在初级阶段，必须重视听、说、写的训练。坚持听录音，跟录音读和跟录音听写及大声朗读是实践已经证明的行之有效的学习方法。

2. 如何记单词：学外语最困难的是记单词，记单词最好是边读、边听、边写，口、耳、手并用，尤其写最能加深记忆。每课单词每课清，不留尾巴，否则尾巴越积越长，变成沉重负担，就会使你失去学习信心和兴趣。

3. 如何学语法：学习语法的目的是掌握语言规则，正确理解。学习语法一定要同例句结合起来，不要孤立地记语法条条，而是通过例句来理解和掌握语法规则。学习一项语法内容后应做好后面的语法练习，通过单项语法练习，巩固和加深所学的语法内容。

4. 如何学课文：课文是每一单元中的重要项目，是每单元各项要求的集中体现。语法和词汇的掌握情况最后体现在对课文的理解和掌握上。必须切实学好课文，通过课文进一步理解和掌握词汇、词组的用法，弄清句型结构及语法意义。课文朗读要流畅，最好能背诵课文中的典型句子和段落。

5. 如何做练习：练习是检查和巩固各单元要求的重要手段。每个练习应不借助于参考书和课文独立完成，做完后再对答案。如发现同答案不一致，应找出原因，从而发现自己的问题和不足之处。从错误中吸取教训，不断进步，这是提高自己的最好方法之一，所谓“吃一堑，长一智”就是这个道理。

6. 每单元自学程序建议为:读和听写单词→学习课文→同时看自学指导书中语言重点和参考译文边读熟课文→做课文后练习→对答案→分析错误并订正。

外语是对外交流的工具。我国进入 WTO 后,外语更加重要,它可以使你扩大视野,获取有用信息,引进先进技术,进行国际交流。但学习外语并非易事,要学好外语,非下苦功夫不行。

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# Unit 1

## *Basic Reading*

### E-mail Phones

Do you send and receive more phone calls or e-mail?

When you're looking for information, do you reach for the World Book Encyclopedia or the World Wide Web? If your answers are e-mail and the Web, or you wish they were<sup>1</sup>, then a new brand of telecommunications device variously called an e-mail phone or Internet phone<sup>2</sup> may soon find its way into your kitchen or living room.

What's an e-mail phone, or e-phone for short? Essentially, it's the merger of telephone and computer — or at least an attractive part of what a computer provides. With most of these new screen phones, that means being able to read and reply to electronic mail directly from the phone<sup>3</sup>, without booting up (or even owning) a PC. With some, it also means being able to search the Web to make vacation plans or research homework assignments, although at slow speeds and on a rather small screen<sup>4</sup>. And you can still make phone calls, too.

No computer experience is required to use an e-phone. Most let you sign up with your choice of Internet service provider (ISP). Some phones offer a preselected menu of ISPs, which can make getting started even easier<sup>5</sup>. Ironically, it's harder to set up an Internet phone if you already have an e-mail account.<sup>6</sup> You'll need to get a battery of arcane information from your current ISP.

To access your e-mail account from one of these phones you typically have to select e-mail service from a menu. Phones with touch-screens have an icon for that on the opening screen. For other phones, you press one of the buttons lining the bottom or sides of the display,

much as with an ATM machine. The phone then calls your ISP. When 25  
the ISP picks up, the phone automatically transfers your account name  
and password. Once accepted<sup>7</sup>, the ISP will start sending the phone  
your messages. They appear in a list with the name of the sender, the  
subject of the message, and the date the message was sent<sup>8</sup>. By  
touching the item you want to read or hitting a button next to it, the 30  
message will be displayed. Once you've read it, you can reply to the  
message, move on to the next one, or with most phones, delete the  
message from your account. You can check several times a day  
automatically.

One serious drawback to e-mail phone is that none of these models 35  
can receive (or send) attached files<sup>9</sup>, whether they contain documents  
or graphics. And since exchanging pictures of the kids or grandkids via  
e-mail appendages<sup>10</sup> has become one of the more appealing aspects of  
electronic messaging, that's real loss. Some phones will attempt to  
display simple text files as part of the message, but other types of files 40  
will appear as gibberish, or not at all. If you share the e-mail account  
with a PC and don't delete the message, however, you can usually  
retrieve the message and file on your computer.

Starting a Web browsing session is similar to retrieving your  
e-mail. You touch a button or screen icon and the phone dials your ISP. 45  
Once connected the default page is displayed. The quality of the  
graphics is surprisingly good on these phones, but the images are not as  
big or as sharp as on desktop PCs. And the Web browsers built into  
these phones are more limited than on their PC counterparts. Often,  
the software doesn't recognize some formatting codes, so pictures can 50  
pop up in odd locations.

Are e-phones really ready for the kitchen? Maybe.

### New Words

- |                       |                          |    |                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| 1. encyclopedia       | /enˌsaɪkləʊˈpiːdʒə/      | n. | 百科全书; (某一学科的)<br>百科全书, 大全 |
| 2. brand              | /brænd/                  | n. | (独特的) 一种, (自成一格<br>的) 一类  |
| 3. telecommunications | /ˈtelɪkəˌmjuːniˈkeɪʃənz/ | n. | 电信, 长途通信; 电信学             |

4. device	/di'veis/	<i>n.</i>	装置;设备;仪器
5. variously	/'vɛəriəsli/	<i>ad.</i>	以不同的名称;不同地
6. merger	/'mɛ:dʒə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	合并;吸收
7. reply	/ri'plai/	<i>vi.</i>	回答,答复
8. provider	/prə'vaɪdə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	供应者;提供者;养家活口的人
9. preselect	/,pri:si'lekt/	<i>vt.</i>	预先选择,预先挑选
10. menu	/'menju:/	<i>n.</i>	【计】(可显示在荧光屏上的)菜单;(功能)选择单
11. ironically	/ai'rɒnikəli/	<i>ad.</i>	具有讽刺意味地;出乎意料地;令人啼笑皆非地
12. battery	/'bætəri/	<i>n.</i>	一套,一组;一系列;电池
13. arcane	/ɑ:'keɪn/	<i>a.</i>	神秘的,晦涩难懂的;秘密的
14. access	/'ækses/	<i>vt.</i>	【计】存取,访问,取得
15. account	/ə'kaunt/	<i>n.</i>	账户;交易(或主顾)关系;客户,委托人
16. touch-screen	/'tʌtʃskri:n/	<i>n.</i>	【计】(通过触摸进行功能选择的)触摸式显示屏,触摸屏
17. icon	/'aɪkɒn/	<i>n.</i>	图像;画像
18. password	/'pɑ:swə:d/	<i>n.</i>	【计】口令,密码
19. sender	/'sendə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	发送人
20. drawback	/'drɔ:bæk/	<i>n.</i>	缺点,欠缺;不利条件;障碍
21. document	/'dɒkjumənt/	<i>n.</i>	公文;文件;文献
22. graphics	/'græfiks/	<i>n.</i>	【计】图形显示
23. appendage	/'əpendɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	附属物;附加物
24. appealing	/ə'pi:lɪŋ/	<i>a.</i>	有感染力的;动人的,吸引人的
25. attempt	/ə'tempt/	<i>vt.</i>	尝试,试图
26. gibberish	/'dʒɪbərɪʃ/	<i>n.</i>	文理不通的话;胡扯
27. retrieve	/ri'tri:v/	<i>vt.</i>	【计】检索
28. browsing	/'brauzɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	浏览;随便观看
29. default	/di'fɔlt/	<i>n.</i>	【计】预设,预置(值)(除非使用者下新指令来修正,

			否则以系统预设值进行操作的作法)
30. sharp	/ʃɑ:p/	a.	线条分明的,轮廓清晰的;明显的,清楚的
31. desktop	/'deskɒp/	a.	(电脑等)台式的
32. browser	/'brauzə(r)/	n.	【计】浏览器
33. limited	/'limitɪd/	a.	有限的
34. counterpart	/'kauntəpɑ:t/	n.	互为补充的人(或物);对应的人(或物)
35. format	/'fɔ:mæt/	vt.	【计】为……编排格式
36. odd	/ɒd/	a.	奇特的,古怪的,奇怪的
37. location	/ləu'keɪʃən/	n.	【计】(存储器的)存储单元

### Phrases and Expressions

1. find one's way 来到(某处);流入;进入;设法到达(某处);努力达到
2. for short 作为简称;作为缩写
3. boot up 【计】启动
4. set up 装配,装置;设置
5. pick up 看到;听到;收看(或听)到
6. next to 紧靠……旁边,贴近;居于……之后,次于
7. pop up 突然站起(或出现)

### Proper Names

1. ATM automated teller machine 自动柜员机,取款机
2. PC personal computer 【计】个人计算机
3. ISP Internet service provider 因特网服务提供者

### Notes

1. they were 是 wish 的宾语从句,前面省略了引导词 that。wish 后的宾语从句常表示主观愿望,要用虚拟语气。整个句子的意思是:如果你的答案是电子邮件和万维网,或者你但愿如此,那么一种新的电信设备不久将进入你的厨房或起居室,有人称它为电子邮件电话,有人称它为因特网电话。
2. variously called an e-mail phone or Internet phone 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 telecommunications device。
3. being able to read and reply to electronic mail directly from the phone 是现

在分词短语,作动词 mean 的宾语。整个句子的意思是:对于大多数这些新型的屏幕电话机来讲,它意味着可以直接在电话机上阅读或回复电子邮件,无需启动个人计算机,甚至根本用不着拥有个人计算机。

4. although 引导一个让步状语从句,其后省略了 it is。整句的意思是:对于某些电话机来讲,它意味着可以在万维网上搜索,以便制定度假计划,或者研究家庭作业,尽管速度不快,屏幕也相当小。
5. which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰前面整个句子。整句的意思是:有些电话提供了预先选择的因特网服务提供商菜单,这样可以使启动更加方便。
6. 在这个句子中, it 只是一个形式主语,真正的主语是不定式短语 to set up an Internet phone。
7. 这是一个省略句,相当于 Once it (即 your account name and password) is accepted... 整句的意思是:一旦(你的账户名称和口令)被认可,因特网服务提供商就开始向电子电话发送你的信息。
8. the message was sent 是定语从句,修饰 the date,从句前省略了 that。句子的意思是:一旦认可,因特网服务提供商就开始向电子电话发送你的信息。这些信息按照发送者的名字、信息主题及信息发送日期列表显示。
9. that 引导的名词性从句作表语(或者叫主语补语)。意思是:电子邮件电话的一个严重缺陷是,所有这些型号中没有一种可以接收或发送附件……
10. exchanging pictures of the kids or grandkids via e-mail appendages 是现在分词短语作主语。意思是:既然通过电子邮件附属功能交换儿子或孙子的照片已经变成电子联络更具吸引力的方面之一……

## Exercises

### I Reading Comprehension

1. Choose the best choice to answer the following questions or complete the statements according to the text:
  - (1) Which of the following statements about the e-mail phone is NOT true?
    - A) It is a new kind of telecommunications device.
    - B) It is the merger of telephone and computer.
    - C) It is an attractive part of what a computer provides.
    - D) It is an important kitchen utensil.
  - (2) With the e-mail phone you can do all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A) read and reply to electronic mail directly

- B) do the housework, although at slow speeds
  - C) search the Web to make vacation plans and research homework assignments
  - D) make phone calls
- (3) A preselected menu of ISPs will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) make it harder for you to access your e-mail account from the phone  
B) make it easier for you to get the phone started  
C) make it more difficult to set up the Internet phone  
D) make it impossible for you to get information from the ISPs
- (4) In order to use an e-mail phone, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) should be familiar with computer  
B) should have studied computer science for at least one year  
C) needn't have any computer experience  
D) must get a battery of arcane information from your current ISP
- (5) To read the message, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) touch the item that you want to read or hit the button next to it  
B) delete the message that you have read before  
C) press one of the buttons on an ATM machine  
D) have to boot up your personal computer
- (6) One serious drawback to the e-mail phone is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) you can not delete the message directly  
B) have to share the e-mail account with a personal computer  
C) it can not receive or send attached files  
D) you can not reply to the message
- (7) According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the more attractive aspects of electronic messaging.  
A) retrieving the message and file on the computer  
B) exchanging pictures via e-mail appendages  
C) starting a Web browsing session  
D) searching the Web for information
- (8) The Web browser built into the e-mail phones is limited, so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the software sometimes doesn't recognize some formatting codes  
B) the default page can not be displayed sometimes  
C) the quality of the graphics is very good  
D) the images are just as sharp as those on desktop PCs



2. Answer the following questions according to the text:

(1) What's an e-mail phone in brief?

(2) Does it require computer experience to use an e-mail phone?

(3) What is the function of a preselected menu of ISPs?

(4) Why is it harder to set up an Internet phone if you already have an e-mail account?

(5) What is the most obvious drawback to the e-mail phone?

(6) What has become one of the more attractive aspects of electronic messaging?

(7) Why do pictures pop up in odd locations with the e-mail phone?

(8) Will e-mail phones really come into your home in the near future?

### I Vocabulary

1. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary:

next to	transfer	pick up	set up	for short
similar to	reach	boot up	sign up	brand

(1) The department manager bought a car that is \_\_\_\_\_ his last one, except for the color.

(2) Your son is the tallest boy \_\_\_\_\_ Peter in the class.

(3) The broker \_\_\_\_\_ his investments out of the bond market.

(4) We \_\_\_\_\_ the harbor lights as we sailed along.

(5) Mr. Smith had his own \_\_\_\_\_ of humor. Every student liked him very much.

(6) My name is David, or Dave \_\_\_\_\_. You can call me Dave.

(7) I \_\_\_\_\_ my computer when I first bought it, and I have never turned