

对外贸易基础英语

第二册

陈其兰 主编



中国对外经济贸易出版社

责任编辑 吴祖光

对外贸易基础英语

第二册

应兆兰 主编 蒋耀宗 副主编

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前 言

《对外贸易基础英语》是对外经济贸易职工中等专业学校英语课程的统编教材，供全日制中专、干部学校和职工工业余培训等教学使用，也可供职工自学之用。

本书试用本原系上海市对外贸易职工大学编写（六册本）。参加编写的有王其昇、应兆兰、蒋耀宗、陆季馥、王振华、盛佩华等同志。几年来，经过全国二十多个省、市有关单位的教学使用，普遍反映较好。一九八五年，在外经贸成人教育英语教学研讨会上决定将该书进一步修订后作为外经贸职工中专学校的英语统编教材。根据会议精神，由外经贸部人事教育局组织有关专业人员，在教学实践的基础上进行修订和审定，成为现行出版的《对外贸易基础英语》四册本。

本教材系选用外贸业务资料、日常业务用语和部分生活用语，结合英语语法、修辞、翻译的基础知识汇编而成。课文的体裁有短文、函电、会话等。这些课文，按照听、说、读、写全面发展的要求，采用业务与英语相结合、写作与口语并重的编写方法，依据各个业务环节，循序渐进，由浅入深。本书四册共六十课，分四个学期学完，使用单位可根据实际需要有所取舍。

通过两年的学习，要求学员在原有初步英语知识的基础上，掌握约2,200个英语单词和词组以及一些常用的业务术语；能用简短的口语与外国人谈话；能借助英文工具书看懂日常的函电、单证，并能翻译、草拟简单的函电，以应一般业务工作的需要。

担任本书主编的是应兆兰同志，副主编蒋耀宗同志。参加编

写工作的同志还有徐卓英、王振华、汪梅臣、盛佩华、林根荣。

负责审定工作的是诸葛霖副教授(审定组组长)、张素我副教授和曹国煌副教授。

由于时间短促和其他条件限制,本教材的内容和体例难免有不足或错误之处,敬请给予指正。

对外经济贸易部人事教育局

一九八六年八月

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Lesson One

Sentence Patterns

1. Have you any questions?
2. What's the difference between ... and ...?
3. Who can give the answer to that?
4. I don't understand

An English Lesson

Text

It is eight o'clock in the morning.

The bell rings. The teacher comes in. He says good morning to the students. And the students answer his greeting.

The teacher begins to give a new lesson. He explains the text sentence by sentence. The students listen attentively. Then the teacher reads the text and the students read after him.

The teacher says: "Now, please answer my questions." He asks questions in English, and the students answer him in English, too. Finally, the teacher assigns the students some homework.

The bell rings again. Class is over.

Dialogue

- Teacher: Have you any questions?
- Student A: Yes, I have one. What's the difference between "cable" and "telegram"?
- Teacher: Who can give the answer to that?
- Student B: I can. "Cable" means 海底电报 while "telegram" means 电报.
- Teacher: You're right. But for use in foreign trade, there's almost no difference between them.
- Student C: May I ask a question?
- Teacher: Yes, please.
- Student C: I don't understand the third sentence on page 12. What does it mean?
(The teacher explains the sentence.)
- Teacher: Is that clear?
- Student C: Yes, thank you.

New Words and Expressions

bell [bel] n.	铃; 钟
ring [riŋ] v.i.	(铃、钟等)响; 按铃
come in	进来
answer ['ɑ:nsə] v.t., v.i., n.	回答
greeting ['gri:tɪŋ] n.	问候
give [giv] v.t.	给
explain [iks'pleɪn] v.t.	解释, 说明

text [tekst] <i>n.</i>	课文; 正文
sentence ['sentəns] <i>n.</i>	句子
listen ['lɪsn] <i>v.i.</i>	听; 留神听
attentively [ə'tentɪvli] <i>adv.</i>	注意地; 专心地
read [ri:d] <i>v.t., v.i.</i>	读; 阅读
after ['ɑ:ftə] <i>prep.</i>	跟在……后面; 在……之后
<i>conj.</i>	在……之后
him [hɪm] <i>pron.</i>	他(宾格)
question ['kwɛstʃən] <i>n.</i>	问题
ask [ɑ:sk] <i>v.t., v.i.</i>	问; 要求
finally ['faɪnəli] <i>adv.</i>	最后
assign [ə'saɪn] <i>v.t.</i>	分配; 指定
homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] <i>n.</i>	家庭作业, 课外作业
again [ə'geɪn] <i>adv.</i>	再, 又
class [kla:s] <i>n.</i>	(一节)课; 班级; 等级
over ['əʊvə] <i>adv.</i>	结束; 完了; 在那边
<i>prep.</i>	在……上方
difference ['dɪfrəns] <i>n.</i>	差别, 不同
between [bi'twi:n] <i>prep.</i>	在(两者)之间; 在……
	中间
telegram ['telɪgræm] <i>n.</i>	电报
mean [mi:n] <i>v.t.</i>	作……解释; 意指
while [waɪl] <i>conj.</i>	而, 然而; 当……的时候
<i>n.</i>	一段时间
right [raɪt] <i>adj., n.</i>	正确; 右边
but [bʌt, bət] <i>conj.</i>	但是

use	[ju:s] n.	用; 使用
	[ju:z] v.t.	
almost	['ɔ:lməust, 'ɔ:lməst] adv.	几乎, 差不多
may	[mei] aux.v.	可以
understand	[,ʌndə'stænd] v.t. ,v.i.	懂; 了解; 谅解
page	[peidʒ] n.	页(略作P.)
clear	[kliə] adj.	明白, 清楚

Notes

I . It is eight o'clock in the morning.

早上八点钟。

这里 it 指时间, 是习惯用法, 译成汉语时可不译出。

II . He explains the text sentence by sentence.

他一句一句地解释课文。

sentence by sentence 作“逐句”解, 是一个词组, 在句中用作状语, 修饰 explains。

III . Class is over.

下课了。

这里 over 是副词, 用作表语。

IV . Who can give the answer to that?

谁能对此作出答复?

这里 that 指上句 student A 所提出的问题。

Learn to Say

Take out your exercise books.

把练习本拿出来。

Now let's do exercise IV on page 12.

现在让我们做第12页的练习四。

Grammar

I. 副词 (Adverbs)

副词是说明行为或状态的时间、地点、方式以及事物特征的程度等的词类。在句中一般用作状语。例如:

1. 用作时间状语 (The Adverbial of Time):

Now, please answer my questions in English.

Finally, the teacher assigns the students some home-work.

2. 用作地点状语 (The Adverbial of Place):

We study and work *here*.

He comes *in*.

3. 用作行为方式状语 (The Adverbial of Manner):

They listen *attentively*.

Does she study *hard*?

4. 用作程度状语 (The Adverbial of Degree):

We are *very* happy.

There is *almost* no difference between them.

II. 连词 (Conjunctions)

连词是用来连接词、短语、从句以及句子的词。连词主要分为两大类:

(1) 并列连词 (Co-ordinative Conjunctions)

连接彼此是并列关系的词、短语或分句的连词,叫做并列连词。常用的并列连词有 *and*, *or* (或者,否则), *but* (但是), *not only ... but also* (不但……而且)等。如:

The teacher reads the text *and* the students read after him.

Is he an importer or an exporter?

Does the teacher ask questions in English or in Chinese?

The room is small *but* bright.

He can speak *not only* English *but also* French.

(2) 从属连词 (Subordinative Conjunctions)

引导从句的连词,叫做从属连词,其中又可分:

a) 引导主语从句、表语从句和宾语从句的从属连词,常用的有 *that*, *if* (是否), *whether* (是否), 等。

b) 引导状语从句的从属连词,常用的有 *when* (在……的时候), *although* (虽然), *if* (假如), *because* (因为), *so that* (以便, 以至), 等。

关于从属连词的用法,将在第三、四册讲解各种从句时加以说明。

III. 介词短语 (Prepositional Phrases) 及其句法作用

1. 介词短语:

介词又称前置词,在它后面一般有名词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语等作它的宾语。介词和介词宾语合称为介词短语。例如:

in English

between them

from each other

of our foreign trade

2. 介词短语在句中可以用作:

(1) 状语

He says good morning to the students.

↖ _____ |

The students read after him.

↖ _____ |

(2) 定语

What's the difference between "cable" and
"telegram"?

Who can give the answer to that?

(3) 表语

China is in Asia.

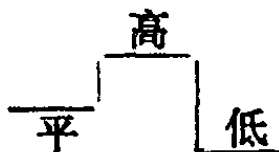
Is Mr. Ali from Egypt?

Intonation

语调(一)

英语的基本语调有两种：降调和升调，分别说明说话时声调的下降或上升。一般地说，语调的运用是和不同种类的句子或说话人的口气与情感相结合的。

语调的变化，一般用这种标记来表示：



例如：How do you do, Mr. Ali?

1. 降调

多用于下列四类句子：

(1) 陈述句

Dinner's ready.

All my teachers say so.

(2) 特殊疑问句

What can you do?

Where's the museum?

(3) 祈使句

Open your book.

Please sit down.

(4) 感叹句

How nice!

What a pity!

2. 升调

多用于一般疑问句:

Is Mrs. Ali from Egypt?

Do you speak English?

3. 升降调并用

常见于下列两类句子:

(1) 选择疑问句

Do you want coffee or tea?

Is the foreign guest leaving today or tomorrow?

(2) 反意疑问句

He speaks French, doesn't he? (提问人对所述

没有把握)

He doesn't speak French, does he? (提问人对所

述有较大把握)

Exercises

I. 用正确的语调朗读下列句子:

1. It is eight o'clock in the morning.
2. Let's begin our class.
3. How nice to see you!
4. Are these your new products?
5. I usually go to school at about six thirty.
6. What does he take interest in?
7. Is Egypt in Asia or in Africa?
8. The bell rings at 8.00, 8.50, 9.00 and 9.50 in the morning.
9. He explains the text sentence by sentence.
10. Can we have a business talk tomorrow morning?
11. Please answer the question in English.
12. Who is that foreign businessman?
13. In the corner of the room, there is a bed.
14. On the table there are knives and forks, spoons, dishes, cups and glasses.
15. What a wonderful performance!
16. When do we have our English lesson? At 8 o'clock or at half past eight?

II. 根据课文内容回答下列问题,