

First Certificate in English Course

Revised Edition

Ona Low

1985年修订版

第一证书
英语教程

[英汉对照本]

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- 课文汉译
- 生词和短语
- 疑难注释
- 习题解答

唐述宗 译注 韦振雄 校订

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[英汉对照本]

[英] Ona Low 编

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Preface to the Revised Edition

原版修订前言

With the introduction of the amended 1984 syllabus, *First Certificate in English Course* — formerly *Lower Certificate English Course* and subsequently *First Certificate in English Course for foreign students* — has again been adapted to conform to the new examination requirements. The considerable amount of new material introduced is associated in particular with the new type of Reading Comprehension passage, the Directed Writing exercise, which now forms part of the Use of English paper, and the Structured Communication topics featured in the Interview.

In addition, the book as a whole has been restructured and standardised. The component parts of each section, including the Reading Passages, Composition subjects, Reading Comprehension material and some features of the Interview, have been linked by a theme of common interest, and information has been updated where applicable.

While a considerable amount of practice material for the First Certificate examination is presented, this is essentially a course book for the intermediate student who wishes to extend his or her general command of English. When classes have as many as ten weekly lessons, most of the material can be dealt with in class, but students in groups which meet for not more than 4–5 hours weekly will have to do a good deal of preparation at home with class guidance and checking. A Key is available separately, and the material in *First Certificate in English Course* is presented clearly enough to enable a student working alone to derive considerable benefit from it. •

More intensive practice for the examination itself is available in the accompanying publication *First Certificate in English Practice*.

随着1984年修订的教学大纲的采用,《第一证书英语教程》(原名《初级证书英语教程》,后来改称《为外国学生编写的第一证书英语教程》)为了适应新的考试要求,再一次作了改编。大量的新材料,都专门配有新型的阅读理解短文,指导写作练习(这类练习现已成为“英语应用”练习的一部分),以及一些适用于特定晤谈的结构信息话题。

此外,全书在结构上也作了重新安排,并使之规范化。每课的组成部分,包括阅读文章、作文题、阅读理解材料和一些会晤中特有的话题等,均以一个共同感兴趣的主题联系起来,同时适当地采用了最新资料。

本书虽然为参加第一证书考试提供了相当多的实践材料,但基本上还是一本为那些希望提高自己总的水平的中级英语学员所编写的教程。如果有十周的全天课堂教学,那么大部分的材料就能在课堂上消化掉。但是,每周不超过4—5学时的各类学生,除了课堂指导和检查外,还要在家做大量的准备工作。可以买到单行本的练习答案(为了学生方便,英汉对照本已将答案附载于各课末尾——译者注);而且,《第一证书英语教程》中的各种材料编排得条理分明,自学者可以获得很大效益。

在配套出版的《第一证书英语实践》中,还有更多考试本身所需的精细练习。

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Composition writing

写作

Preparation 准备

Understanding

理解

- 1 Read the wording of the subject carefully so that you are sure you have understood exactly what you have to write about.
- 2 Follow any instructions carefully about length (number of words), treatment of the subject (in the form of a letter, a story, a dialogue, an explanation, expression of opinion etc.) and arrangement.

Planning

计划

- 1 Spend a few minutes thinking about your ideas on the subject. You may want to make a few notes.
- 2 Make a plan suggesting the subject of each paragraph.

Example: My feelings about taking this examination.

- 1 Why I decided to enter for it.
- 2 My feelings during the past day or two.
- 3 How I feel at this moment.

- 1 仔细阅读题目的措辞，以便肯定你准确地领会了你要写的题目。
- 2 仔细地遵循任何关于篇幅(字数)、体裁(用书信、故事、对话、说明、发表看法等形式)以及篇章结构的说明。

- 1 用几分钟的时间考虑一下你对题目的想法。你也许要做点摘录。
- 2 列提纲，拟出各段的主题。

例如：我对参加这次考试的感想

- 1 我为什么要决定报名参加这次考试？
- 2 我在过去一两天里的感想。
- 3 此时此刻我的感想。

Writing the composition 着手写作

- 1 Keep to the plan you have made.
- 2 Think in English using the English you know already. Do not translate from your own language.
- 3 Write in sentences unless for some special reason sentences are not needed.
- 4 Read each sentence through as you finish it, looking out for careless mistakes.
- 5 Remember that your teacher or the examiner must be able to read your writing.

On completion, read through the composition slowly, correcting mistakes.

- 1 坚持按你拟定的计划写。
- 2 用英语思考，使用你已经学会的英语。不要根据你的母语来翻译。
- 3 要用完整的句子来写作，除非是由于某种特殊原因而不需要用句子形

式。

4 每写好一句话都要把它念一遍，谨防因疏忽而出现的错误。

5 记住：你的老师或主考人必须能够看懂你的作文。

写完之后，慢慢地把作文从头到尾读一遍，同时改正错误。

Examination choices 选择考题

You are asked to write 2 compositions in the First Certificate examination. Read through all the possibilities before choosing the first. You can make your second choice at the same time or later.

在第一证书考试中，要求你写两篇作文。把所有可供选择的题目仔细看一看，然后选择第一篇作文的题目。你可以同时或过一会儿再选第二篇作文的题目。

Length and timing 篇幅与时间掌握

You have $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to write 2 compositions, that is, 45 minutes for each; each composition should be between 120 and 180 words in length.

Suggested timetable:

- 1 Consideration of ideas and planning (10 minutes)
- 2 Writing (25–30 minutes)
- 3 Reading through and correcting (5–10 minutes)

你有一个半小时的时间来写两篇作文，也就是说，每篇作文有45分钟。每篇作文的篇幅应在120–180字之间。

供参考的时间安排：

- 1 考虑你的想法和计划（10分钟）
- 2 落笔（25–30分钟）
- 3 通读与修改（5–10分钟）

Improving your compositions

提高你的写作能力

Practice 实践

- 1 Take every opportunity of writing the compositions set and corrected by your teacher. You can also write compositions on your own. Leave these a few weeks before correcting them: by then you should be able to criticise them and make some corrections yourself.
- 2 Make a note of your teacher's corrections and suggestions and make sure you don't make the same mistakes again.
- 3 Write down and make use of words and phrases you find in your English coursebook and in English books and magazines you read in your free time.

- 1 抓住一切机会来写由教师命题与批改的作文。你也可以独立写作。把这些作文放几个星期再修改；届时你应当能够自己对它们加以评论并作些修改。
- 2 把教师的批改与建议记录下来，确保不再犯同样的错误。
- 3 记下并运用你在英语教科书中以及你在空闲时阅读的英语书刊杂志中发现的词语。

Using a dictionary 使用词典

- 1 Remember that a dictionary is for occasional use when you are writing. Your ideas should be expressed in the English you know already but there may be a single unknown word or phrase you would like to use.
 - 2 Choose a dictionary carefully. It should be fairly detailed with examples of how words and phrases are used.
 - 3 Use your dictionary sensibly. Words of quite different meaning may be spelt the same so check carefully that you have chosen the right form.
 - 4 Always have a dictionary handy when reading English for pleasure. You need not look up every unknown word, just those you think will be useful later or those you will remember easily.
- 1 记住：在你写作文的时候，词典只供偶尔使用。要用你已经学会的英语来表达你的思想，但是，也可能会有个别你想使用的陌生词语。
 - 2 仔细地挑选一本词典。词典应当有相当详细的词语用法举例。
 - 3 合理地使用词典。意思不同的单词可能拼法相同，所以要仔细检查，看你是否选择了正确的形式。
 - 4 当你阅读英语作消遣的时候，始终要有一本词典在手边。你不必查阅每一个不认识的词，只查那些你认为以后有用的词，或是那些你很容易就能记住的词。

Some conventions of formal written English

正式书面英语的一些书写习惯

- 1 Spoken abbreviations (such as *I'm*, *didn't*, *isn't*, *can't*) are used in dialogues and informal writing (such as letters to friends) but rarely in business letters, study books, learned articles and other kinds of formal writing.
 - 2 Numbers may appear as figures in dates (*31st March, 1908*), technical and scientific writing and a few other cases but (as in many other languages) are normally written as words unless they are long and complicated ones: *three lessons a week, half an hour, four thousand people*.
 - 3 Abbreviations such as *e.g.* and *etc.* often appear in notes but in formal writing these are usually avoided with the help of other expressions like *including*, *such as*, *as for example*.
- 1 口语中的缩写形式（如 *I'm*, *didn't*, *isn't*, *can't*）用于对话或非正式的文体中（如写给朋友的信），但很少用在商务信函、教科书、学术性文章和其他各种正式文体中。

- 2 数字可以以数目字的形式出现在日期 (31st March, 1908), 科技文章和其他一些情况中, 但是 (如同在其他一些语言中一样) 只要这些数字不是又长又复杂, 通常都是用单词来书写的: three lessons a week, half an hour, four thousand people.
- 3 缩略形式, 譬如说 e.g. (例如) 与 etc. (等等), 经常出现在笔记里。但在正式文体中, 通常都是借助于其他表达方式, 如 including (包括), such as (譬如), for example (例如), 避免使用缩略形式。

Spoken English

口语

First Certificate Interview 第一证书会话

Besides a passage to be read aloud and identified, the Interview is likely to include a variety of topics as subjects of a conversation between the examiner and one or more candidates. A candidate will probably also be asked for his/her ideas about a photograph.

In addition a candidate could be asked to talk about or answer questions on:

- 1 a map, timetable, programme, diagram (of a house for example)
- 2 preferences and criticisms, giving reasons
- 3 how to deal with a situation in action or speech
- 4 a specific topic
- 5 giving instructions (e.g. how to make or do something), directions, advice
- 6 his or her opinion on a certain subject
or to take part in a discussion.

While the ideas expressed should be sensible ones, the examiner's judgment depends less on the quality of the ideas than on

- (a) how well the candidate has understood what has been said
- (b) his/her ability to express ideas effectively.

除了一篇供大声朗读和辨认的短文以外, 会话还有可能包括各种各样的题目作为主考人和一个 (或者不止一个) 考生之间谈话的主题。还可能要求考生谈谈他 (或她) 对一幅照片的看法。

此外, 还有可能要求考生根据以下资料发表意见或回答问题:

- 1 一张地图, 一份时间表, 一项计划, 一幅 (如房屋的) 简图
- 2 喜好与批评, 同时要说出理由
- 3 如何应付一个行动或谈话的场面
- 4 一个具体的题目
- 5 提供说明 (例如: 如何造某物或做某事), 发出指示, 给予指导
- 6 他 (或她) 对某一问题的看法或是参加一次讨论

虽然所表明看法应该是合情合理的, 但主考人的评判与其说取决于这些看法的高下, 不如说取决于:

- (a) 考生对所说内容的理解程度。
- (b) 他 (或她) 有效地表明看法的能力。

Pre-examination practice 考前实践

Fluency in a language depends to a large extent on:

- (a) how widely the speaker has read, heard and absorbed the language
- (b) how much practice he/she has had in making use of it
- (c) self-confidence which partly depends on ability and practice.

一种语言讲得流利不流利, 在很大程度上取决于:

- (a) 说话人阅读、听和吸收这种语言的面广不广
- (b) 他(或她)使用这种语言的实践多不多
- (c) 部分地建立在能力与实践之上的自信心

Practical advice 实践指导

1 Listen as often as possible to

- (a) English radio programmes (e.g. B.B.C. World Service and English by Radio)
- (b) English tapes, cassettes, English-spoken films and video
- (c) your teacher
- (d) local English-speaking people

2 Speak English

- (a) in class
- (b) with friends
- (c) silently or aloud when alone

Examples: talking about or repeating a story or dialogue you have heard; talking about a picture; imagining what you might say in a certain situation.

When you talk about the photograph of a person (for example), examine it for interesting things you can say, including the person's: height, build, position, facial features, hair, clothes (with comments: e.g. *top big for him*), personality, mood, probable occupation.

One advantage of talking to yourself is that you can take your time in deciding how best to express your ideas.

1 尽可能地经常听

- (a) 英语广播节目(如英国广播公司的“世界服务”和“广播英语”节目)
- (b) 英语录音带, 盒式磁带, 讲英语的电影和电视录像
- (c) 你的老师
- (d) 地方上讲英语的人

2 说英语

- (a) 在课堂上说
- (b) 和朋友说
- (c) 独自一人的时候不出声或大声地说

例如: 谈论或复述你听到的故事或对话; 看图说话, 想象在某一情景中你会说些什么。

当你谈论(比如说)一个人的照片时, 仔细查看有什么你能说得出的趣事, 包括这个人的: 高度, 体形, 姿势, 面部特征, 头发, 衣服(加上评论, 例如: 他穿太大了), 性格, 心情, 可能从事的职业。

自个儿谈话的一个优点是, 你可以不慌不忙地决定如何最好地表达你的思想。

Speaking English in the classroom and at the Interview 在教室里和在晤谈时说英语

Remember

记住

- 1 Shyness and silence are luxuries you can't afford. If success depends on speaking, you must speak.
 - 2 Talking carelessly, too quickly and too much is dangerous. You may irritate the other students and you will almost certainly make a lot of unnecessary mistakes.
 - 3 Single word or phrase answers are useless; add ideas or opinions.
Example: Have you ever visited London?
No, not yet. But I hope to spend some time there soon.
 - 4 Speak clearly (don't mumble) and slowly enough to avoid mistakes and have time to introduce useful expressions and ideas.
 - 5 Make use of the natural and colloquial English you have learned. Natural and colloquial forms include:
Short answers: Yes, I do/No, I don't. I think so.
Question tags: You will come, won't you.
Other expressions: Well, . . . Oh, . . . Yes, I see. I'm afraid . . . I wonder if . . . By the way . . .
Polite requests: Would you mind . . ., (etc).
Slang may sound unnatural and out of date so is best avoided.
 - 6 If you don't understand what has been said to you, ask for it to be repeated:
I'm sorry. I didn't quite understand that. Would you mind saying it again.
If you know very little about the subject, don't hesitate to say so:
Well, I'm afraid that's something I know very little about.
I've got the impression that . . . but I haven't any definite opinion.
 - 7 In class, be ready to learn from your teacher's corrections. Keep a notebook handy even in a conversation class: note down things worth remembering and study them again after the lesson.
 - 8 Look as if you are interested in the conversation. There are examination candidates who (probably because of nervousness) give the impression that they consider the exam interview is a waste of time.
 - 9 Almost every exam interviewee is nervous but most of them are successful.
- 1 羞怯和不说话是你享受不起的奢侈品。如果成功取决于“说”，你就必须“说”。
 - 2 随便地、过快地和过多地说话都是危险的。你会得罪别的同学，并且几乎可以肯定要犯许多不必要的错误。
 - 3 单个词语的回答是没有用的：要加上一些想法或看法。
例如：你去过伦敦没有？
还没有。但是我希望不久去那里过一段时间。
 - 4 要说清楚（不要含糊地说话），说慢点，从而避免错误和来得及引入一些有用的表达法和想法。
 - 5 使用你所学过的自然通俗的英语。自然通俗的形式包括：
简短回答：是的/不是的。我想是这样的。

反疑问句：你要来的，不是吗？

其他表达法：好啦……，哦……，对，我明白了。恐怕……，我不知道是否……，顺便提一下……。

婉转请求：你对……介意吗？等等。

俚语听起来不自然，不合时宜，所以最好不用。

- 6 你要是不明白对你说的话，就请求重复一遍：

对不起，我没太弄清楚那句话的意思，请您再说一遍好吗？

如果你对那个问题了解得很少，要毫不踌躇地这样说：

嗯，很抱歉，那是一个我不清楚（知之甚少）的问题。

我得到的印象是……，但我不能表示任何肯定的看法。

- 7 在课堂上，要准备从老师的纠正中吸取教益。即使是上会话课，也要备一本笔记本在手边：把值得记住的东西都记录下来，课后再去研究它们。
- 8 要显出你对会话感兴趣的样子。有一些考生（也许是由于紧张）给人的印象是：他们认为会话考试是浪费时间。
- 9 几乎每一次会话考试都很紧张，但大都是成功的。

Abbreviations 缩写词

The following abbreviations are used in *First Certificate in English Course*:

Adj = adjective 形容词	opp. = opposite 反义词
Adv = adverb 副词	Pl = plural 复数
C = countable 可数的	Prep = preposition 前置词（介词）
Cf. = compare 比较（级）	Sing = singular 单数
e.g. = for example 例如	Unc = uncountable 不可数的
N = noun 名词	V = verb 动词

An asterisk (*) before a phrase denotes unacceptable English.

词语前加星号表示这样的英语是不被认可的。

1 Never Trust Appearances

人不可以貌相

Rush hour in a provincial town is certainly not so busy as in London, but even so there are plenty of people moving about. Long, patient queues wait wearily for buses. Never-ending lines of cars are checked while red traffic lights change to green. Thousands of people are packed tightly in trains, the men's faces buried in their evening papers while women try in vain to knit. In a slow train it may well be an hour's journey to their station.

James Saxon is in his usual comfortable corner, quietly smoking a cigarette. When he is travelling by train at this time, he always reaches the station at ten past five by the station clock, but he never catches the 5.14 train. Instead he travels by the train which leaves at twenty-four minutes past five so as to be sure of getting his corner seat. There are no first-class compartments or reserved seats on this train. He appears to be absorbed in the sports news on the back page of his paper and ignores the hurrying crowds.

Facing him this evening there is a Finnish youth of eighteen, Matti Arvola. This is his first visit to England, though he already knows Geoffrey, the eldest son of the Jackson family, with whom he is going to stay.

As there are several people standing, James Saxon is the only person he can see clearly. Matti decides that he is probably a typical Englishman, and he observes James carefully.

'Can he really be typical?' he thinks. 'He has an umbrella, neatly rolled, but no bowler hat; in fact, no hat at all. Of course, he is reading about cricket and he is reserved and not interested in other people. But he is only of average height and his hair is not fair, but as dark as that of an Italian, and curly, with almost no parting. He is not smoking a pipe, and although we foreigners think that a real Englishman ought to have a moustache, he is clean-shaven. His nose is slightly crooked. What a serious face he has! He is frowning a little, but the eyes beneath his worried-looking forehead are sincere and honest. I don't think he is intelligent.'

'His clothes are anything but smart. In fact, they are rather old, though well-brushed. Even though he is not wearing a wedding ring, he is probably married, with perhaps three children. His gloves are fur-lined and his trousers well pressed. He keeps far too many things in his pockets, so his suit looks badly out of shape. What dull, old-fashioned leather shoes he is wearing! His briefcase is old too and bulging, so that the zip-fastener does not close properly. There are the initials J.S. on it. Is his name John Smith?

'I think he is probably an office clerk or a shop assistant. Does he look like a teacher, though? Anyhow, he lives with a plain wife and five children in a small worker's house with a tiny garden, where he spends his leisure time digging and weeding and mowing the lawn, or painting the tool-shed. But tonight, first he is helping his wife to put the children to bed and then he is taking her to the cinema as this is pay-day. Or is he visiting the local pub? Does he drink whisky (I believe most Englishmen do) or

does he prefer beer? I am sure he very much likes a cup of tea. He seems quite energetic, but his complexion is pale and he is very thin. Does he find it difficult to satisfy the needs of his miserable wife and seven unfortunate children? Poor fellow! I am sorry for him.'

At last, shortly after a quarter past six by Matti's watch, the train reaches Lakewell Junction, and Matti immediately sees Geoffrey waiting for him. They greet each other. At first Matti cannot find his ticket, but it is discovered in his bulging coat pocket. He gives it up to the ticket-collector and the two boys go off to find Geoffrey's father's car. Near it there stands another car, a magnificent Rolls-Royce, and a handsome, uniformed chauffeur is holding the door open while James Saxon steps in. 'Who is that?' Matti asks. 'Why is he getting into that car? Where does he live? He looks like a poorly-paid clerk or a workman.'

Geoffrey laughs loudly as if this is a good joke. 'That is Sir James Saxon,' he replies. 'He has a fortune of around two million pounds, and controls forty-two factories in this area alone. He is a bachelor who lives in a fourth-storey luxury flat, so, if he feels like it, he can go off to the Riviera for a month or two. Next week he is flying to Japan on business in his private aeroplane, though people say he very much prefers travelling by train. He is said to have twenty-one suits, but he is always seen in the same old one. By the way, I remember now, His father and mother are both Finns: perhaps that is why he takes no interest in cricket. His real name is Jussi Saksalainen, but he is now a naturalised British subject with an English name. He doesn't look at all Finnish.'

'Here's your other case. Put it down a minute while I unlock the car. Do you enjoy gardening? If so, you can help me: digging, weeding and mowing the lawn. And I'm painting the tool-shed tomorrow. You don't know how to play cricket yet, but I'm taking you to a match on Saturday. Can you speak English any better now? You can soon lose that Finnish reserve. Come along! Let's get going! I'm hungry and hot.'

Matti remembers sadly all that his school-teachers say about his over-active and unreliable imagination. Perhaps they are right after all.

生词和短语

provincial [prə'vinʃəl] (Adj) 省的, 外省的, 地方的
check [tʃek] (V) 阻止, 阻挡, 检查, 核对
compartment [kəm'pɑ:tmənt] (N) 车室, 小室
reserved [ri'zə:vd] (Adj) 预定好的, 对号的, 沉默寡言的
bowler hat ['bəʊlə'hæt] 圆顶礼帽
cricket ['krikit] (N) 板球
parting ['pɑ:tiŋ] (N) 分离, 分别, 头发的分梳线
clean-shaven ['kli:n'seivən] (Adj) 脸刮得干干净净的
smart [smɑ:t] (Adj) 时髦的, 机敏的, 衣冠楚楚的
fur-lined ['fə:laɪnd] (Adj) 有皮毛衬里的
zip-fastener ['zip'fɑ:snə] (N) 拉链
initial [i'niʃəl] (N) 起首的字母, 姓名的首字母
complexion [kəm'plekʃən] (N) 面色, 肤色

junction ['dʒʌŋkʃən] (N) (铁路) 接轨站
bulging ['bʌldʒiŋ] (Adj) 鼓起的, 膨胀的, 鼓囊囊的
chauffeur ['ʃəufə] (N) (私人雇用的) 汽车司机
bachelor ['bætʃələ] (N) 单身汉, 光棍, 学士(学位)
luxury ['lʌkʃəri] (N & Adj) 奢侈(的), 豪华(的)
naturalised ['nætʃərəlaɪzd] (Adj) 被同化的, 加入国籍的
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] (N) 公民, 臣民, 内容, 问题
Finnish ['fɪniʃ] (Adj & N) 芬兰人(的), 芬兰语(的)
 a Finn = a Finnish subject
feel like 想要 (= have an inclination to)
come along 快点 (= hurry up)
after all 毕竟, 终于