

INTERMEDIATE
PRACTICAL

ENGLISH COURSE

中级实用英语教程



BOOK II

《中级实用英语教程》编委会 编
科学技术文献出版社

中级实用英语教程

第二册

GF151/34

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科学技术文献出版社

(京)新登字 130 号

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(第二册)**

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科学技术文献出版社出版

(北京复兴路 15 号 邮政编码 100038)

中国人民解放军后勤工程学院印刷厂印刷

新华书店重庆发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 13.5 印张 293 千字

1993 年 5 月第 1 版 1993 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数：1—7000 册

ISBN 7-5023-1926-3/G·474

定价：7.20 元

内容简介

本书共两册，授课时间约 240 学时。课文选自《现代美国英语》；语法不强调系统性和完整性，而是取决其实际运用的价值；阅读材料富有知识性、趣味性和实用性。此外，全部课文均配有美籍语言专家录音带。

本书可作中专及各类职业技术教学用书，亦可供科技人员和英语自学者参考。

前 言

为适应中专外语教学改革的需要，我们遵循中专培养“应用型”人材的教学目标，参照现行中专英语教学大纲，坚持“实用性”原则编写了这套英语试用教材。本书经重庆市教委审定，作为中专英语教材；也可作各类职业技术教育用书，还可供科技人员及广大英语学习者参考。

本教材共两册，每册各含18课，学完全书约需240学时。
每课主要含有以下3部分：

一、课文及练习

课文主要选自《现代美国英语》(Modern American English)，内容丰富，实用性强，语言地道。课文后编有适合我国学生实际需要的若干类型的巩固及检查性练习。

二、语法及练习

本教材在语法处理上采用粗线条方式，以练为主，辅以简要说明。语法部分所涉及的内容及深度完全取决于该语法条目在语言实际运用中的价值。凡在语言实际运用中出现频率愈高的语法条目，我们则愈予重视，反复操练，以达到培养语言能力的目的。

三、阅读材料及练习

为增进阅读能力和提高阅读速度，我们在每课语法之后编有3篇阅读材料。并按A篇为知识性、B篇为趣味性、C篇为实用性的模式安排，力求把人们喜闻乐道的各种趣闻、科普常识与语言学习融合在一起。此外，还介绍一些英语国家的社会背景、风土人情、生活习俗、史地知识、名人轶

事、国际简明新闻和适用生活常识等，以便让学生在生动活泼的气氛中学习，在学习中增长见识，拓宽视野。实用性的材料主要是指各种日用机电产品使用说明书，如收录机、电子琴等。将这类具有较强实用价值的材料编入教材，在国内尚属教改的一种新尝试。通过这类材料的学习，可为某些以后学习专业英语的学生打下良好的语言基础，并顺利地过渡到专业英语的学习。

本教材所有课文均配有美籍语言专家标准录音带。为便于教学，我们还为本教材编有配套的教学参考资料。

本书在编写过程中得到重庆市教委职教处、重庆中专教育学会、参编人员所在单位（重庆河运学校、重庆煤炭工业学校、重庆电力学校、重庆机器制造学校、昆明地质学校、重庆第二轻工业学校）及广大中专外语教师的热情支持和大力帮助。

本书在组织编写中聘请重庆市教委牟维坤同志和重庆中专教育学会闰钦舜同志作顾问，他们对本书的编写始终给予热情的指导和积极的支持。重庆机器制造学校张安富老师参加了部分编写工作。本书插图由重庆河运学校张家烈和李小丽同志绘制。四川外语学院王世垣教授对本书提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议。

在此，一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促及编者水平所限，书中遗误之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

《中级实用英语教程》编委会

1993年3月

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Lesson One

The Professions

Medicine, law, and theology are known as the learned professions. That is, they require special study at the university level and beyond. Doctors, for example, do not begin to specialize in medicine until they have already finished four years of college. After that they must go to medical school for another four years. Even then their education is not complete because they must serve as interns in a hospital for at least another year.

Although the traditional professions are medicine, law, teaching, and theology, other occupations are also considered to be professions because of the amount of education required and because of specialization. A dentist used to be a barber who pulled teeth. Nowadays, however, dentists have to get university educations similar to those of medical doctors.

Architects, once considered artists or craftsmen, must now study special university programs. Both modern business practices and modern technology have also increased the number of professions. Accountants now have professional status because accounting is an important part of business. Engineering as a profession developed only after the Industrial Revolution, and science and technology have grown so rapidly that there are now many different specializations within engineering. Civil engineers, for example, deal with designing and building dams, bridges, and other structures, while electrical engineers work with generating, distributing, and applying electric power.

Standards to practice almost all the professions are set either by the government or by professional groups. Medical doctors must pass a state licensing examination and serve as interns before they set up their own practice. Law school graduates also have to pass an examination in order to become practicing lawyers. In addition, there is an examination to become a certified public accountant. It takes a long time and a lot of effort to qualify for any of the professions.

For the men and women who do qualify, the rewards are important. One reward is money, since members of the professions usually make a very good living. Another reward is independence, because many professional people practice by themselves. They often become consultants, giving advice to people or companies about special problems. A third reward is status—most professional people are looked up to within their communities or even throughout the country. A fourth reward for many is just the chance to serve others.

New Words and Phrases

- profession /prə'feʃən/ n. 职业
- professional /prə'feʃənəl/ a. 职业的; 专业的
- specialize /'speʃəlaɪz/ v. 专业化; 专攻
- education /,edju(:)'keɪʃən/ n. 教育
- intern /'ɪntə:n/ n. 实习医生
- occupation /,ɒkju'peɪʃən/ n. 职业; 专业; 业务
- barber /'bɑ:bə/ n. 理发师
- similar /'sɪmɪlə/ a. 类似的; 同样的
- architect /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ n. 建筑师
- craftsman /'krɑ:ftsmən/ n. 技工; 工匠
- program /'prəʊgræm/ n. 计划; 节目单
- accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ n. 会计员

status /'steitəs/ n. 地位; 身份
 structure /'strʌktʃə/ n. 建筑物; 结构
 distribute /di'stribju(:)t/ vt. 分配; 分布
 license /'laisəns/ vt. 准许; 认可, n. 许可(证)
 graduate /'grædjueit/ n. 大学毕业生 vi. 毕业
 lawyer /'lɔ:jə/ n. 律师
 qualify /'kwɒlifai/ vt. 使合格 vi. 合格
 reward /ri'wɔ:d/ n. 报酬; 酬金 vt. 报答; 奖赏
 independence /,indi'pendəns/ n. 自立; 独立
 consultant /kən'sʌltənt/ n. 顾问; 咨询者
 to deal with 同...交往; 处理; 涉及
 to set up 开办; 设立
 in addition 另外; 还有
 to make a living 谋生
 to look up to 尊敬; 看得起

Notes

1. Nowadays, however, ...similar to those of medical doctors. 然而, 现在牙科医生得接受与内科医生类似的高等教育。
2. Medical doctors must pass a state licensing examination and serve as interns before they set up their own practice. 医生必须通过国家资格考试, 任实习医生, 然后才能自己开业行医。
3. In addition, there is an examination to become a certified public accountant. 要成为