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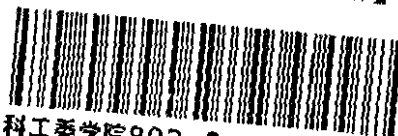
广播函授英语课程

ENGLISH

陈琳编

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第 3 册
(上)

外语教学与研究出版社



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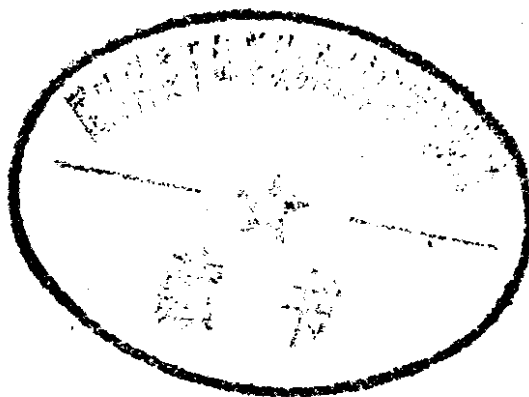
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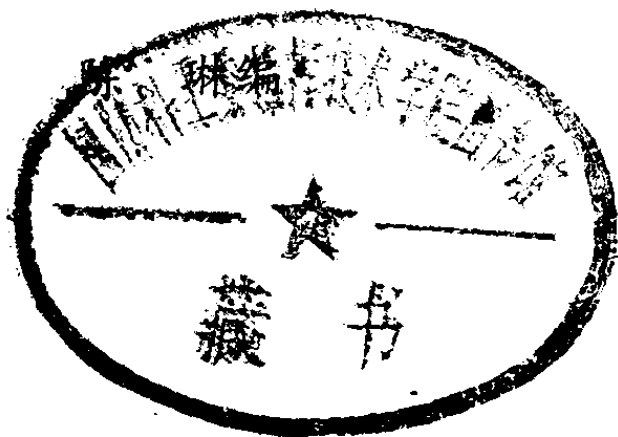


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第三册 (下)



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第三册 (上)
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前言

《广播函授英语》教材共分六册，供三年（六个学期）使用。本册为第三册（上），供第三学期前三个月使用。第三册教材（上、下册）共含12课，其中第6及12课仍为复习及“自我测试”。本册教材（第三册上）含6课。

按《广播函授英语课程》教学大纲的规定，三个学年的阶段学习重点是：

第一学年 打好语音、语法、常用词汇的基本功；对读、写、听、说技能进行初步训练。

第二学年 提高阅读理解力，扩大词汇量。

第三学年 进行英译汉和汉译英两种翻译训练。

根据这一安排，在教材的第三、四两册中，将通过各种实用题材和体裁文字的分析和讲解，来提高阅读理解能力。课文将包括：对使用英英词典的指导、报刊文字（包括报纸标题、新闻报导、社论等）、公函、公程式、传记、习俗、历史、地理、军事、科普、合同、条例、短篇小说、短剧、讲演等。将不单列语法讲解；个别未包括在教材第一、二两册中的语法内容，将通过课文注释予以处理。在第6及第12课两个复习课中，将通过自我测试来复习第一学年中所学的主要语法项目。各课中的练习将围绕课文进行，并辅以与课文题材相同的阅读理解题。答案仍将在《辅导材料》中及广播课上提供。

除课本外，将继续向《广播函授英语课程》的学员提供课外阅读材料。

本册课本承北京外国语学院胡洪德同志协助校对工作，特此致谢。

前言

本书为广播函授英语课程教材 English 第三册（下），供第三学期后三个月使用，含 6 课（第 7 至第 12 课），其中第 12 课为复习及“自我测试”。

如教材第三册（上）的前言中所述，第二学年（第三及第四学期）的学习重点是：提高阅读理解力，并扩大词汇量。为此目的，本册教材课文以西方报刊文字为主，并包括选自英美出版的百科全书中的资料。基本上是原文，仅稍加删节或改易；以引导读者阅读并理解原文材料。

应许多虽非广播函授英语课程的学员但利用此教材自学英语的读者的要求，自本册起将各课练习答案作为附录印在书末。

本册课本承北京外国语学院胡洪德同志协助校对工作并整理词汇表，特此致谢。

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Lesson One

TEXT

Dictionaries

A dictionary is a book that lists the words of a language one by one in alphabetical order. It explains the meaning or use of each word as clearly and simply as possible. A large dictionary may explain a few hundred thousand words covering many subjects and may show how they can be used in sentences. A smaller dictionary must limit itself to fewer words and shorter explanations. The smaller dictionary may even be limited to words used in only one subject. There are science dictionaries for words like *oxygen* , *electron* and *thermometer* , and sports dictionaries for words like *shortstop* , *marathon* and *skiing* .

Most dictionaries contain three main parts: the introductory part, the dictionary itself, and the appendix.

The introductory part explains how to use the dictionary. It tells how the dictionary is compiled, what the different marks mean, and what the abbreviations

mean. In large dictionaries, the introductory part may include articles on grammar and spelling.

The dictionary itself lists the words and expressions and gives various kinds of information about them. Many dictionaries contain simple drawings to show what some things named by words look like.

The appendix may include lists of common abbreviations, names of famous people and places, and other information. Many small dictionaries do not have appendices.

Each word or expression that is listed in a dictionary is called an *entry*. The entry itself is usually printed in heavy black letters at the left margin. If the entry is printed with spaces or dots between parts of the word, this indicates the division of the word into syllables.

English spelling is very irregular and represents the sounds of the language imperfectly. Even native speakers of the English language sometimes look at an unfamiliar word and do not know how to pronounce it. Therefore, almost all English dictionaries indicate *pronunciation*. But of course, you have to learn the phonetic symbols before you can get an idea of how to say a word that you have not heard before.

The dictionary entry also tells you the *part of speech* a word belongs to. Many words in English have more than one meaning and can be used as various parts

of speech. For example, the word *long* can be used in all these ways:

How *long* is the Yellow River?

I've *long* wanted to see that film.

The work won't take *long*.

I became a soldier after I left school. That's the *long* and short of it.

The children are *longing* for the New Year holidays.

After all the information just mentioned, we come to the *definition* (or *definitions*) of the entry. A good dictionary gives examples of the entry in various contexts so that you can tell which meaning you need.

Most dictionaries use abbreviations in order to save space. If you see an abbreviation that you do not understand, you can always look it up in the list of abbreviations in the introductory part of your dictionary.

Notes to the Text

1. 这篇短文，简要地介绍了一本词典的用途、结构和内容；并提供了有关词典及其使用的常用词汇。当然，从文章中可以看出，所谈的是西方拼音文字词典，并主要以英语词典为例。

2. one by one

一个一个地

3. in alphabetical order.

按字母序地

4. as clearly and simply as possible

尽可能清楚而简练地；尽量简明地

5. covering many subjects

涉及（包括）许多科目

6. A smaller dictionary must limit itself to fewer words and shorter explanations.

较小的词典则需将自己限于较少的词和较短的释义内。

可查阅词典中动词 limit 的 VP。

7. ... may even be limited to words used in only one subject.

…甚至只能限于有关某一个科目的生词范围内。

在以上两句中，动词 limit 分别用为主动语态及被动语态。

8. appendix 附录（单数形式）

appendix 的复数形式有两种：appendices 或 appendixes.

9. various kinds of information

information (信息、消息、情报) 是不可数名词, 需要 a piece of (一则), a bit of (一点) 等量词。

10. The entry itself is usually printed in heavy black letters at the left margin.

本词一般都以粗黑体印在左页边。

11. If the entry is printed with spaces or dots between parts of the word, this indicates the division of the word into syllables.

倘本词的各部分间空开或以小黑点隔开, 则表示此词的音节划分。

例如: let · ter (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 及 Webster's New World Dictionary), 表示 letter 分为 let 及 ter 两个音节。但要注意, 一般词典中的本词有时不注明音节划分, 或只注明容易错分音节处, 而不标出明显的音节划分处。例如在 ALD 中的 uni · ver · sity 并不说明此词只分为三个音节, 而是只注明了三处, 其他明显处未注明。实际上它应写为 u · ni · ver · si · ty, 共分五个音节。

12. English spelling is very irregular and represents the sounds of the language imperfectly.

英语拼法很不规则, 不能确切地代表这种语言的语音。

13. But of course, you have to learn the phonetic symbols *before* you can get an idea ...

复习一下 before 在这种结构中的用法。(不要机械地译成“在…以前你必须…”)

14. How *long* is the Yellow River? (黄河有多长?) 句中 *long* 是形容词。

I've *long* wanted to see that film. (我好久就想看那部电影。) 句中 *long* 是副词。

The work won't take *long*. (这个活儿要不了多长时间。) 句中 *long* 是名词。

I became a soldier after I left school. That's the *long* and short of it. (我中学毕业就当兵。事情就是这么回事。)

句中 *long* 是名词，作抽象名词用；这里 *short* 也是如此。the *long* and short of something 是一个短语，意为“事情的总情况”。

The children are *longing* for the New Year holidays. (孩子们都在盼着新年假日。) 句中 *long* 是不及物动词，意为渴望、盼望。

15. in order to save space

以便节省篇幅

16. look it up in the list of abbreviations

在略语表中查出来

在词典中查一个生词，英语是 look up a word in a dictionary。

例如：

It is not necessary to look up every single word in the dictionary when we read a novel.

SUPPLEMENTS

从本学期起，应当在阅读时开始学习使用“英英词典”，即不是用汉语、而是用英语释义的英语词典。用汉语释义的英语词典，固有其方便之处，但有时不能得到确切的解释。试举一例：smog 一词在《新英汉词典》中，简单地注为“烟雾”。① 倘以此为准，将下列汉语句中的“烟雾”一词都译为 smog，就不对了：

会议室里烟雾弥漫。

烟雾笼罩着大地。

厨房里烟雾腾腾。

而倘查阅 Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English 就可看到这样的释义：smog: mixture of fog and smoke, exhaust fumes from motor-vehicles, etc. ② (雾与烟的混合物，机动车辆的废气，等。) 这就把 smog 是什么东西说清楚了。当然，倘能进一步说明 smog 是取 smoke 和 fog 二词的头、尾拼合得来的新词 (smo + g, 或 sm + og = smog) 就更清楚了。可以看出，上面三个汉语句中的“烟雾”一词，都不能用 smog 来译，而应分别译为：③

The conference-room is full of *smoke* (纸烟的烟) .

The land is draped in a veil of *mist* (雾霭) .

The kitchen is filled with *steam* (蒸汽) and

① 见《新英汉词典》第 1298 页左栏。

② 见该词典 1974 年第三版第 829 页右栏。

③ 可参见《汉英词典》第 792 页右栏。