

(上册)

英语教程

主编 刘俊



西南财经大学出版社

高校成人教育教材

英语教程

(上册)

主编 刘俊

西南财经大学出版社

责任编辑:潘幸龙

封面设计:杨 怡

书 名:英语教程(上册)

主 编:刘 俊

出版者:西南财经大学出版社

(四川省成都市光华村西南财经大学内)

邮编:610074 电话:(028)7301785

排 版:西南财经大学出版社照排部

印 刷:四川机投气象印刷厂

发 行:西南财经大学出版社

四 川 省 新 华 书 店 经 销

开 本:787×1092 1/32

印 张:8

字 数:170千字

版 次:1997年3月第1版

印 次:1997年3月第1次印刷

印 数:5000册

全套定价:30.00元 本册定价:11.00元

ISBN 7—81055—165—5/H·19

1. 如有印刷、装订等差错,可向本社发行部调换。
2. 版权所有,翻印必究。

前

言

《英语教程》是根据国家高校成人教育英语教学大纲和大学英语函授教学大纲的要求编写的,是一套高校成人教育财经类专科升本科的函授教材,也可作为财经院校成人教育英语教材和英语自学教材。

本教程重视英语语言基础。编写内容及编写顺序以实用和方便教学或自学为原则,编写中突破了以讲解语法为中心,课文配合语法的传统编写模式,采用了语法分段集中讲授的编写方式,适合于函授教育采用的“集中面授,分散自学”的形式。

这套《英语教程》共编上、下两册和一本《学习指导》。全书共编 24 个单元,每单元 2 课。课文体裁和题材以及练习形式尽量做到了多样化;课文注释详尽,并在《学习指导》一书中附有全部课文参考译文和练习答案。为了让学员能了解自己的英语学习,在《学习指导》书中编有自测题,供学员测试自己的英语水平。需要参加学位考试的专科升科学员,可将自测题作为模拟考试题,以检验自己的英语能力。本教程注重语言的基础训练和培养学员阅读和翻译能力,而且便于自学,容易掌握。

本套教材由西南财经大学经贸外语系刘俊副教授主编,

许静、付涛、毛洁萍参加了部分语法及语法练习的编写。本套教材的编写,得到了西南财经大学函大办的热情支持,特此表示感谢。由于编者水平有限,所以难免有不妥之处,希望读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1996. 11

CONTENTS

Unit One	(1)
Text A ; Chinatown	(1)
Text B ; The Chinese People Today	(9)
Unit Two	(14)
Text A ; U. S. Agriculture	(14)
Text B ; Lives of American Farmers	(22)
Unit Three	(26)
Text A ; A Restaurant in Chinatown	(26)
Text B ; Fast-food Restaurants in the United States	(34)
Unit Four	(36)
Text A ; The Language of Social Occasions	(36)
Text B ; Misunderstanding	(47)

Grammar I	(52)
Unit Five	(64)
Text A: A Great Misfortune	(64)
Text B: Watching Americans at Work	(73)
Unit Six	(77)
Text A: The Applications of the Computer	(77)
Text B: Computers in Business	(87)
Unit Seven	(92)
Text A: An English Christmas	(92)
Text B: Welcome to London	(101)
Unit Eight	(107)
Text A: Travel	(107)
Text B: Introductions	(117)
Grammar I	(123)
Unit Nine	(142)
Text A: American English	(142)
Text B: The Language of Shakespeare	(150)
Unit Ten	(155)
Text A: Information	(155)
Text B: Information and Decision-making	(164)

Unit Eleven	(170)
Text A: The Poverty Problem	(170)
Text B: The Rich and the Poor of the World ...	(180)
Unit Twelve	(186)
Text A: What is a Good Advertisement?	(186)
Text B: Advantages and disadvantages of Advertising	(196)
Grammar II	(201)
Appendix I . Phrases and Expressions	(219)
Appendix I . Vocabulary List	(224)

Unit One

Text A: Chinatown

Text B: The Chinese People Today

Text A

Chinatown

In the cities, the Chinese lived in their own areas known as Chinatown. They were small, crowded areas. The Chinese sent most of their money home to their families. So they lived in poverty in America.

Few of these settlers had their families here, so Chinatown was mostly a town of bachelors. Life was lonely. But at least they lived in a familiar place with their own people.

Sunday was a day for relaxing. The grocery store became the social center. The Chinese bought their supplies there. They visited, ate, and played MahJong there.

The first Chinatowns was in San Francisco. It is still the largest and most famous Chinatown. The Chinatown had started to move eastward after the railroad was built.

By 1900s, there were Chinatown in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and New York.

Today there are Chinatowns in large and small cities across the country. To many of us, Chinatowns are tourist attractions. But many Chinese settlers and their American-born children and grandchildren live there. Chinese life and traditions are very much alive there.

Of course, many Americans of Chinese descent do not live in Chinatowns. But Chinatown is still a link with their heritage. They go to Chinatown to shop, and eat, for weddings and celebrations.

The Chinese New Year is celebrated in Chinese-American homes and restaurants across the country. But it is in Chinatowns that the celebrations are the greatest.

The lunar (moon) new year is celebrated with parades, costumes, music, and lots and lots to eat.

Words and Expressions

own/əun/adj. 自己的

crowded/'kraudid/adj.

拥挤的

poverty/'pɒvəti/n. 贫穷,

贫困

settler/'setlə/n. 移居者;

开拓者

bachelor/'bætʃələ/n.

未婚男子, 单身汉

lonely/'ləunli/adj. 孤独的;

荒凉的

familiar/fə'miljə/adj.

熟悉的

relax/rɪ'læks/vi. 松弛,

放松;休息
 vt. 使松驰,使放松;
 使休息
 grocery/'grəʊsəri/n. [美]
 食品杂货店
 supply/sə'plai/n. (pl.)
 供应品,生活用品
 San Francisco
 /,sæn frən'siskəʊ/
 旧金山
 famous/'feɪməs/adj.
 著名的,出名的
 Chicago/'ʃi:kə:gəʊ/芝加哥
 Detroit/də'troit/底特律
 Boston/'bəʊtən/波士顿
 tourist/'tuərist/n. 旅行者,
 观光者
 adj. 旅行的,观光的
 attraction/ə'trækʃən/n.
 吸引;吸引力
 tradition/trə'dɪʃən/n. 传统;

传说
 alive/ə'laɪv/adj. 有活力的;
 热闹的;活着的
 descent/di'sent/n. 血统;
 遗传
 heritage/'herɪtɪdʒ/n.
 继承物;遗产;传统
 wedding/'wedɪŋ/n. 婚礼
 celebrate/'selɪbreɪt/vt. 庆祝
 lunar/'lu:nə/adj. 月的;
 似月的
 parade/pə'reɪd/n. 游行
 costume/'kɒstju:m/n.
 服装;装束;化装服
 (be)known as 以……知名,
 被认为是
 at least 至少
 live in poverty
 生活在贫困中
 a day for relaxing 休息日

Notes

1. In the cities, the Chinese lived in their own areas known

as Chinatowns.

在美国的城市里,中国人生活在他们自己的被喻为唐人街的地区。

过去分词短语 known as 在句中作定语,修饰前面的名词 areas

2. It is still the largest and most famous Chinatown.

它现在仍然是最大和最著名的唐人街。

句中的时态为一般现在时,注意形容词最高级的用法。

3. By 1900s,...

到了二十世纪,.....

类似的表达如:in 1930s 在二十世纪三十年代

in 1820s 在十九世纪二十年代

4. To most of us, Chinatowns are tourist attractions.

对我们许多人来说,唐人街是吸引游客的好去处。

5. But it is in Chinatown that the celebrations are the greatest.

但只有在唐人街的庆新年活动才是最热闹的。

这是一个 it is...that... 强调句,强调 in Chinatowns

Understanding the Text

Choose the best for each of the following statements:

1. Chinese Americans mainly lived in _____.

A. every big city

B. only San Francisco

C. China

D. Chinatowns.

2. Most of the Chinese Americans _____.

- A. had no child B. lived a poor life
C. led a lonely life D. Both B. and C.
3. The Chinatown in San Francisco _____ in the United States.
A. was the first Chinatown
B. is still the biggest Chinatown
C. was not the only one after the railroad was built
D. All of the above.
4. For the Chinese Americans Chinatown _____.
A. is a town of bachelors
B. was a place where people could play MahJong
C. is a tie to Chinese cultures and traditions
D. was the social center
5. The Chinese New Year is a time for _____.
A. Chinese to wear new clothes
B. great celebrations in Chinatowns
C. weddings in Chinatowns
D. for everyone to eat a lot

Exercises

- I. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions given below. Change the form if necessary (用下列单词或短语填空。必要时改变形式。):

lonely, celebrate, relax, in poverty, descent, at least, familiar, tradition, link, heritage
--

1. It is reported that the flood was terrible and _____
six people were found missing.
 2. He said he was so busy that he could not find time for _____.
 3. Is there a _____ between smoking and lung cancer?
 4. He didn't want to live such a _____ life and went to New York.
 5. This is my hometown. I'm _____ with every road and every house here.
 6. It was strange that she said she didn't know how to _____ her birthday.
 7. Life for those _____ was becoming worse when prices went up.
 8. The couple living next to your door are of French _____.
 9. This old temple is a historical _____.
 10. It is a Chinese _____ that over the Spring Festival people visit each other and exchange greetings.
- I. Complete the following sentences with the given verb in its proper form (用动词的正确形式完成下列句子):
1. I'm afraid I _____ (make) some mistakes in class yesterday.
 2. I _____ (start) learning only a few months ago. I can't play very well.
 3. In a library, the person who _____ (look) after it is called a librarian.

4. Sunday evenings he _____ (watch) TV with his parents.
5. It looks as if it _____ (go) to rain. Shall we take our raincoats with us?
6. He likes to go to that shop because he thinks the goods there _____ (be) very cheap.
7. I'll give him your note as soon as I _____ (see) him on Monday morning.
8. The postman _____ (come) at exactly nine o'clock every day to deliver the post.
9. He _____ (want) to go to the party, but he had no time.
10. It seldom rains here in spring, but it _____ (rain) now.

■. Cloze (完形填空):

Of all our festivals the Spring Festival is the most _____
(1) _____ to us Chinese.

Several days _____ (2) _____ the lunar new year, we spring-clean our houses and _____ (3) _____ them. The old folk say that everything must be new and clean for the Spring Festival celebrations _____ (4) _____ that the new year will bring happiness and good luck.

The celebration brings on the eve of the lunar new year, when the family gathers for dinner. No matter _____ (5) _____ far away from home a person is, he will always try to get home in _____ (6) _____ for this big dinner, which lasts a couple of

hours.

On the first day of the (7), we usually stay at home. We get up early and, first thing, exchange New Year (8).

On the second and the third day we go (9) relatives and friends. We sit around chatting and eating sweets and cakes and all kinds of delicacies. Every (10) prepares something special.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. alive | B. special | C. important | D. lonely |
| 2. A. before | B. after | C. in | D. for |
| 3. A. relax | B. decorate | C. celebrate | D. supply |
| 4. A. such | B. and | C. for | D. so |
| 5. A. what | B. which | C. how | D. where |
| 6. A. fact | B. time | C. poverty | D. wedding |
| 7. A. parade | B. tradition | C. holiday | D. grocery |
| 8. A. friends | B. families | C. cards | D. greetings |
| 9. A. shopping | B. calling | C. visiting | D. moving |
| 10. A. person | B. place | C. family | D. mother |

IV. Translate the following into Chinese (将下列短语译成汉语):

1. live in poverty
2. a day for relaxing
3. tourist attractions
4. Americans of Chinese descent
5. the lunar new year

V. Translate the following sentences into English (将下列句

子译成英语):

1. 那时他们生活贫困,没有钱寄回家。
2. 她经常去一家熟悉的商店,在那里购买她的日常用品。
3. 他不是单身,已结婚好几年了。
4. 公共汽车太拥挤,他们只好步行。
5. 如果你做一些有意义的事,你就不会感到生活孤独。
6. 他们必须在星期天工作,因为对他们来说星期一才是休息日。
7. 这是我们这座城市里最高最著名的建筑物。
8. 今天是我们经理的生日,让我们好好庆祝一下吧。

Text B

The Chinese People Today

On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded. The Chinese people became master of their own state and embarked on a great new era. The Chinese people today, have made tremendous achievements in both social and economic development during the past 5 years, especially the 15 years of reform and opening up to the outside world.

Great change has also taken place in everyday life of the Chinese people. We can see that the reform has given the Chinese people a chance to break the bonds of conservatism and step out into the world. The new system that replaced