

高校成人教育教材

英语教程

(下册)

主编 刘俊

西南财经大学出版社

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《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本科学员,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

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Unit One

Text A: The Standard of Living

Text B: American Families

Text A

The Standard of Living

The standard of living of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services which the country produces. A country's standard of living depends on its capacity to produce wealth.

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, other minerals, water supply and so on.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. China is perhaps as well off as the U. S. A. in natural resources but as we know China had suffered for many

years from civil and external war. For this and other reasons China was unable to develop her resources. Sound and stable political conditions and freedom from foreign invasion enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily.

Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Old countries that have trained up numerous skilled craftsmen and technicians are better placed than countries whose workers are largely unskilled. Wealth also produces wealth. As a country becomes wealthier, its people have a large margin for saving. They can put their savings into factories and machines, which will help workers to turn out more goods in their working days.

A country's standard of living depends not only upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For example, years ago the British learned that they couldn't depend only upon agricultural products grown at home to feed their people. Britain's wealth in foodstuffs depends greatly on international trade. A country's wealth is, therefore, greatly influenced by its manufacturing capacity, provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its products.

To calculate the average standard of living of any country, one divides its national income by the number of people in it. Strictly speaking, the term national income means the

total of goods and services produced for consumption in that country in a year; but such a total cannot be divided unless it is expressed in money.

Words and Expressions

share /ʃeə/n. 份儿, 份额

capacity /kə' pæsiti/n. 能力; 能量

extent /iks' tent/n. 程度; 范围; 数量

ability /ə' biliti/n. 能力, 才能

civil /' sivil/adj. 国内的, 市民的

external /eks' tɜ:nə/adj. 外面的, 外部的

unable /' ʌn' eibl/adj. 不能的, 不会的

sound /saund/adj. 健全的, 完好的

stable /' steibl/adj. 安定的, 稳定的

condition /kən' diʃən/n. 形势; 条件

freedom /' fri:dəm/n. 免除; 自由

invasion /in' veizən/n. 入侵, 侵略

peacefully /' pi:sfʊli/adv. 和平地

technical /' tekni:kəl/adj. 技术的

efficiency /i' fiʃənsi/n. 效率

numerous /'nju:mərəs/adj. 大批的, 许许多多的

skilled /skild/adj. 有技能的, 熟练的

craftsman /'krɑ:ftsmən/n. 手艺人

technician /tek' niʃən/n. 技术员

place /pleis/vt. 处于...地位; 安排; 配置

largely/'lɑ:dʒli/adv. 大量地;在很大程度上
unskilled/'ʌn'skild/adj. 非熟练的
margin/'mɑ:dʒin/n. 余地;差数;余款
consume/'kən'sju:m/vt. 消费;消耗
border/'bɔ:də/n. 国境;国界
indirectly/'indi'rektli/adv. 间接地
foodstuff/'fu:dstʌf/n. 食物;粮食
manufacturing/'mænju'fæktʃəriŋ/adj. 制造的,生产的
provided/prə'vaɪdɪd/conj. 以...为条件,假如
calculate/'kælkjuleɪt/vt. 计算
divide/di'vaɪd/vt. 除;划分
strictly/'striktli/adv. 严格地
total/'təʊtl/n. 总数,总额
consumption/'kən'sʌmpʃən/n. 消费;消耗
unless/'ʌn'les, 'ʌn'les/conj. 如果不,除非
depend on (upon) 取决于;依靠
to some (a great, a certain) extent
在某种(很大,一定)程度上
water supply 水源
as ... as ... 和...一样...
well off 富裕的
suffer from 遭受
turn out 生产,制造
be ready to accept 乐于接受
divide... by ... 用...除...

Notes

1. The standard of living of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services which the country produces.

一个国家的生活水平是指个人对国家生产的商品和提供的劳务所占有的平均份额。

which the country produces 是定语从句,修饰前面的名词 goods 和 services。

2. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, other minerals, water supply and so on.

财富在很大程度上取决于一个国家的自然资源,如煤炭、黄金、其他矿产和水源等等。

3. Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use.

一个国家除拥有自然资源外,其次,还要具有利用自然资源的能力。

这是一个倒装句,主语是 ability,谓语动词 comes。

4. As a country becomes wealthier, its people have a large margin for saving.

当一个国家变得比较富裕时,人们就会有更多的余款储蓄起来。

5. A country's standard of living depends not only upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own bor-

ders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade.

一个国家的生活水平,不仅取决于本国所生产和消耗的财富,而且还取决于通过国际贸易所间接取得的财富。

这是一个复合句,主句是 A country's standard of living... but also upon...。这个主句带有两个从句,第一个从句 that is produced ... 是定语从句,说明前面的名词 wealth;第二个从句 what is ... 是 depend upon 的宾语从句。

6. A country's wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its products.

因此,一个国家的财富在很大程度上要受它本国生产能力的影 响,只要其他国家乐于接受它的产品。

... provided (that) 连接的是一个条件从句,从句的谓语是被动语态。

Understanding the Text

Choose the best for each of the following:

1. A country's wealth depends upon _____.
A. it's standard of living
B. its money
C. its ability to provide goods and services
D. its ability to provide transport and entertainment
2. Which of the following is nearest in meaning to "capacity" as used in line 4?

A. ability

B. size

C. hard work

D. skillfulness

3. The main idea of the second paragraph is that _____

A. a country's wealth depends on many factors

B. the U. S. A. is one of the wealthiest countries in the world

C. the Sahara Desert is a very poor region

D. natural resources are an important factor in a country

4. The word "margin" as used in Paragraph 4 means _____

A. the space at the side of a page

B. the edge

C. the amount earned but not needed for living

D. any money deposited in a savings account

5. The main idea of the fifth paragraph is that _____

A. Britain is dependent upon trade

B. a country's wealth lies in what it can manufacture

C. Britain manufactures more than it needs for home consumption

D. the wealth of a country can be increased by manufacturing goods to trade with other countries

6. According to the author, a country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon all the following factors EXCEPT _____

A. goods and services

B. natural resources

C. the use of natural resources

D. the technical efficiency of its people

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):

extent, sound, well off, efficiency, place, unless, provided, enable, total, numerous, consume, indirectly

1. The doctor said I had a _____ constitution (体质).
2. On his birthday, he received _____ gift.
3. I will go _____ you can go with me.
4. Everyone was amazed at the _____ of his knowledge.
5. The new machine has raised _____ many times.
6. He used to be very poor, but now he is quite _____.
7. I have told you many times not to come _____ I telephone.
8. I'm sorry. I can't remember where I _____ it.
9. This train will _____ me to get there in time.
10. It is really a difficult task that _____ time.
11. The _____ output of the grain produced by the farm rose by 42 per cent last year.
12. I don't know exactly. I heard the news _____.

I. Study the following phrasal verbs and complete each of the following sentences (学习下列的短语动词, 完成后面的每一个句子.):

A: get across 讲清楚, 让...听懂

get along 相处; 进展

get down to 开始认真对待, 开始认真考虑

get in 进入; 抵达; 收获(庄稼)

get off 下(车); 动身, 出发

get on 取得进展; 上(车)

get out 出去; 弄出来

get over 克服; 弄完

get through 通过(议案, 考试等)

1. No one was able _____ the theory to the class.
2. He _____ the written papers but failed in the oral examination.
3. The farmers were busy _____ the crops.
4. He doesn't _____ well with anybody else in the office.
5. After the beginning experiments, we'll have _____ more complicated problems.
6. He used to be afraid of heights but he has _____ that now.
7. The jailor must take care that no prisoner _____.
8. He _____ his bicycle and went into the house in a hurry.
9. The ticket-inspector asked me whether I'd _____ at