



English for Adult Education

新世纪成人英语教材



主编 李学珍 副主编 何筑丽

成人英语

专 科第3册 戈立 李学珍 编著

山东大学出版社
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前言

FOREWORD

《成人英语》是一套成人高等教育通用英语教材。成人教育涵盖广泛：既有函授教学，也有夜大教学；既有网络教育，又包括自学成材。因此，教材的编写必须体现成人教育的特点。本教材以成人高教大专英语教学大纲为指导，充分考虑成人教育的特点，确定了明确的编写原则：以全面传授语言（语音、语法）知识为先导，以培养阅读能力为主线，全面打牢英语语言基本功。

本教材共有8册，其教学过程分为两个阶段：专科（1~4册）和专升本（1~4册）；其内容分为两类：语言知识（第1册）和语言材料（专科2~4册，本科1~4册）。成年人学英语，是在学一门外语；既不同于学母语，又不同于学二语。学习外语，系统掌握语言（语音、语法）知识是首要任务，否则，学会该语言便成为一句空话。因此，本教材第1册便是全面、系统而又提纲挈领地展示英语语音和语法知识给读者，它统领着从专科到专升本的整个教学过程。

熟练地运用语言知识是学会语言的唯一途径。本教材第2~8册所展示的实际语言材料，为实践语言知识提供了机会和场所。其中，每册分为8个教学单元和2个复习测试单元。教学单元结构按专科阶段和专升本阶段略有不同：

专科阶段（2~4册）

精读

词汇学习

泛读

对话

专升本阶段（1~4册）

精读

词汇学习

泛读

快读

对话

每个教学单元中，精读是教学重点，集中体现着该单元的各项要求，包括翻译和写作能力的养成。词汇学习是对常用词（以动词为主）作一重点讲解，期望能以点带面，巩固并扩大学习效果。泛读（和快读）旨在通过大量阅读实际语言材料，尽快提高学生的阅读理解能力。对话则意在通过日常生活情景中常用口头交际形式的操练，培养和提高学习者表达和

理解基本话题和交际功能所需的口语和听力技能。

除了课堂传授和训练,教学的另一个重要方面是测试,目的在于检查教学情况,推动改进教学。为此,本教材在每四个教学单元之后设置一个复习测试单元(Revision-Test Unit)。该单元以试卷形式出现,其编制以《山东省普通高等學校成人高等本科教育非英语专业英语考试大纲》和《山东大学成人高等教育非英语专业英语教学大纲(试行)》为指导,着重考核学生是否已获得较扎实的英语基础知识,是否已具备一定的阅读、写作和翻译能力。

本书得以成事,功劳首推山东大学成教学院庄平院长和张秉江副院长,是他们启动了本工程,并不断在实施进程中给予指导、关心和支持。

编写过程中,编者曾力图体现当代先进教学理论和教学方法,但由于语言学习既是如此简单、具体,又如此玄妙、深奥,且众多理论和方法竞相争辉,人人殊异,做到这一点殊非易事。两难之际,编者依据成人教育的现状和特点以及个人的教学经验,选择了“白猫黑猫”理论,尽力做到使本教材实用、够用、管用。

虽然本教材得以成书有赖于多方的指导、关心、帮助和支持,但限于编者的学识和功力,疏漏和讹误在所难免,其责任全在编者。诚望学界专家和读者不吝赐教。

编者

2004年3月

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UNIT ONE

INTENSIVE READING

New Words and Expressions

urchin [ˈɜ:tʃn]

admire [əd'maɪə]

astounded [əs'taʊndɪd]

boy

lad [læd]

jar [dʒɑ:]

heel [hi:l]

astonishment [əs'tɒnɪʃmənt]

impulsively [im'pʌlsɪvli]

aglow [ə'gləʊ]

crippled ['kripld]

buddy ['bʌdi]

Jesus ['dʒi:zəs]

blessed [blest]

n. 顽童, 淘气鬼

vt. 羡慕, 赞赏

adj. 感到震惊的

interj. (表示惊奇、兴奋等) 嗨, 好家伙

n. 男孩, 小伙子

vt. (使) 震动、动摇

n. 脚跟

n. 吃惊, 惊讶

adv. 冲动地

adj. 发亮

adj. 残废的

n. (称呼) 兄弟, 伙计

n. 耶稣

adj. 赐福的

Reading Passage

A Brother Like That

A friend of mine named Paul received an automobile from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin was walking around the shiny new car, admiring it. "Is this your car, Mister?" he asked.

Paul nodded. "My brother gave it to me for Christmas." The boy was astounded. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you nothing? Boy, I wish. . . ." He hesitated.

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the lad said jarred Paul all the way down to his heels.

"I wish," the boy went on, "that I could be a brother like that."

Paul looked at the boy in astonishment, then impulsively he added, "Would you like to take a ride in my automobile?"

"Oh yes, I'd love that."

After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes aglow, said, "Mister, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the lad wanted. He wanted to show his neighbors that he could ride home in a big automobile. But Paul was wrong again. "Will you stop where those two steps are?" the boy asked.

He ran up the steps. Then in a little while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled brother. He sat him down on the bottom step, then sort of squeezed up against him and pointed to the car.

"There she is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm gonna give you one just like it. . . , then you can see for yourself all the pretty things in the Christmas windows that I've been trying to tell you about."

Paul got out and lifted the lad to the front seat of his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and the three of them began a memorable holiday ride. That Christmas Eve, Paul learned what Jesus meant when he had said: "*It is more blessed to give . . .*"

Notes

1. A friend of mine. . .

received an automobile from his brother as a Christmas present.

本句中, receive. . . from. . . as. . . 实际上是 receive. . . from. . . 和 receive. . . as. . . 的结合。试比较:

I have received nothing but excuses from you for weeks. 数周来, 我从你那儿得到的只是些借口。

I didn't buy the book; I received it as a gift. 那本书不是我买的, 是赠送的。

I didn't buy the book; I received it from the writer as a gift. 那本书不是我买的, 是作者赠送我的。

2. Is this your car,

Mister?

英语里, Mister 和 Sir/sir 都可以用于称呼男性, 但前者是非正式形式, 且常显粗鲁, 而后者则是正式形式, 显得客气、礼貌。试比较:

Excuse me, Mister, could you spare me some change for a cup of tea? 对不起, 先生, 你能借我点零钱买杯茶吗?

Listen to me, Mister, I don't wanna see you in this bar ever again. 听着, 先生, 我不想再在这个酒吧看到你。

Did you hear what I said? —Yes, sir. 你听到我说的话了吗?
——是的,先生。

What can I do for you, Sir? 你要买什么吗,先生?

3. Paul **nodded**.

英语里, nod 可用作不及物动词,意思是“以点头表示同意、赞许等”。
Her teacher nodded in pleasure as soon as the recital ended. 独奏会一
结束,她的老师便愉快地点头赞许。

Many people in the audience nodded in agreement as the proposal was
made. 建议提出来时,许多听众点头表示同意。

4. My brother gave it
to me **for** Christ-
mas.

本句中, for 是介词,意思是“在…时节”、“在…之际”。

What did you buy her for Christmas? 过圣诞节你给她买了什么?

I've booked a table at the restaurant for nine o'clock. 我已在饭店订
了9点的座位。

For the first time in my life I weigh less than 60 kilos. 我这一辈子第
一次体重少于60公斤。

5. **You mean** your
brother gave it to
you...?

英语里, you mean 用于问题或陈述之前或之后,要求提供更多或进
一步的解释。

Do you remember Jane Carter? —The woman we met in Scotland,
you mean? 你还记得 Jane Carter 吗? ——你是说我们在苏格兰曾遇
到过的那个女子?

6. ... it **didn't** cost
you **nothing**?

英语里, not...nothing 是双重否定结构。在标准英语里,这种结构
所标示的意义是肯定。

Don't just say nothing. 不要什么都不说。(=Don't be silent; say
something.)

但在许多英语方言中,这种结构并不表示双重否定,而是单重否定。

I don't want nothing. 我什么都不要。(=I want nothing. / I don't
want anything.)

7. **Boy**, I wish....

本句中, boy 是个感叹词,用以表示惊奇、兴奋、欢欣等感情。

Boy, that was good. 嗨,这真是不错。

Boy! Isn't it hot! 好家伙! 真热啊!

Boy, what a game! 好家伙,打得真热闹哇!

8. Of course Paul
knew what he

本句中, wish for (prep.) 是个短语动词,意思是“想要(渴望)得到
(拥有)…”。

was going to **wish for**. He's funny, bright, handsome—everything a girl could wish for really. 他风趣、聪明、英俊——(总之)一个女孩子真正希望拥有的一切。

You're not allowed to tell me what you wish for or it won't come true. 不要告诉我你希望有什么,否则就不灵了。

9. I wish... that I **could** be a brother like that. 本句中所使用的是 could, 而不是 can, 因为 wish 在本句中用于表示“希望的事情与现实不同”。

I wish that I was handsome. 我希望我外表英俊。(实际上不是)

She wishes she hadn't said that. 她希望自己没说过那个话。(实际已说过)

10. **Would you like** to take a ride...? 英语里, would like 常用于表示“想要(做...)”, 尤其常用于礼貌的要求和主动的给予或邀请。

Would you like me to take you home in the car? 你想让我开车送你回家吗?

Would you like to join us for dinner tonight? 你今晚能否和我们共进晚餐?

I would like you to send this for me first class, please. 我想请你替我把这用一级邮件寄出去。

Would you like to help me with the washing up? 你能帮我洗刷碗碟吗?

11. After a short ride, the boy turned and **with his eyes aglow**, said, “...” 本句中, with his eyes aglow 是个以 with 引起的独立主格结构。此结构的突出特点是, 其分词形式[(being) aglow]与其前的名词存在着逻辑上的主谓关系。

With three people (being) away ill, we'll have to close the office this afternoon. 由于有三个人生病未上班, 我们办公室今天下午得关门了。

A little girl walked past, with her doll dragging behind her on the pavement. 一个小姑娘从旁边走过, 身后的洋娃娃在人行道上拖拉着。

12. “Mister, **would you mind** driving **in front of** my house?” 1) 英语里, Do you mind...? 和 Would you mind...? 常用于“要求允许”或“请求…做…”。

Do you mind if I smoke? —No, go ahead. 我抽烟你不反对吧? ——不, 请吧。

Would you mind opening the window? 请你打开窗户, 好吗?

2) in front of sth. 和 in the front of sth. 意义不同。试比较:

There's space to park your car in front of the hotel. 旅馆前面有空地停车。

When you travel in a car, do you prefer to sit in the front or in the back? 乘车旅行, 你喜欢坐在前排还是后排?

13. **He** thought **he** knew.... 这两个句子中, 共有四个 he 和一个 his。在第一句中, he 指的是 _____, 而在第二句中, he 和 his 则指 _____。

He wanted to show **his** neighbors that **he** could....

14. Then in a little while Paul **heard him coming back**, 本句中, hear 用作及物动词。和其他动词连用时, 此词可有两种结构: hear sb. doing 和 hear sb. do。这两个结构在意义上并非完全相同。试比较:

I heard someone calling my name. 我听到有人在叫我的名字。(听到正在叫)

At 8 o'clock Jane heard her brother go out. 8点钟, Jane 听到兄弟走了出去。(听到走出去的全过程)

15. He **sat him down** on the bottom step, 1) 英语动词 sit 既可用作不及物, 也可用作及物。试比较:

He came and sat down next to me. 他走过来, 挨着我坐下。

The child's father sat her down on a chair and told her not to move. 父亲把孩子放在椅子上坐下, 告诉她不要动。

但两相比较, 不及物意义更为常用。

2) sit 不仅可以用于人, 也可用于物。

Have you read Jeffrey Archer's new book? —No, I bought a copy a few months ago, but it's still sitting on my shelf. 你看过 Jeffrey Archer 的新书吗? ——没有, 几个月前我买了一本, 但直到现在还在书架上放着没动。

16. **There she is**, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. 1) 英语里, there(还有 here)可以用于引起句子, 其结构按主语形态的不同可分为两种: There/Here + v. + n.; There/Here + pron. + v.。此种用法意在引起对某人或某物的注意。

There goes the bell. 打铃了。

Here comes her daughter. 她女儿来了。

There he is. 那就是他。Here it is. 这就是它。

2) 英语里, she 有时可以用以指国家,也可用以指船只或汽车、摩托车一类车辆。

France has decided to increase her trade with Japan. 法国决定增加与日本的贸易。

How's your new car? — Terrific. She's going like a bomb. 你的新车怎么样? ——太棒了,行驶如飞。

17. And some day I'm
gonna give you
one just like
it....

英语里, gonna 是 going to 的非正式说法,尤其用于美国英语。

I think I'm gonna throw up. 我想我要吐了。

He wants me to lend him some money, but I'm not gonna. 他想让我借给他点钱,但我不会借给他。

18. The shining-eyed
older brother
climbed in **beside**
him....

英语里,介词短语除用于状语、定语外,还可以像名词一样充当主语和宾语。

I didn't know him *until last week*. 我直到上周才认识他。(状语)

He can make sentences *of infinite length*. 他能造出无限长的句子。(定语)

Our soldiers attacked the enemy from *behind the walls*. 我们的士兵们隐身墙后打击敌人。(介词宾语)

From September to October is the best time to see Beijing. 9月到10月是游览北京的最佳时节。(主语)

19. ... **the three of**
them began a
memorable holiday
ride.

英语里, the three of them 和 three of them 意义不同:前者指全部,后者指部分。试比较:

Twenty students applied to the office for the jobs, but only five of them were recruited. 有20个学生向该办事处申请求职,但只有5个人被录用。

Mary invited Catherine and Elizabeth to stay with her for the weekend, and the three of them had a good time together. Mary 邀请 Catherine 和 Elizabeth 一起度周末,她们三人在一起过得很愉快。

Exercises

I. True or False?

1. Paul received a car from his friend as a Christmas present.
2. When Paul came out of his office, he saw the boy was looking at his car with respect and pleasure.
3. The boy wished that he could have a brother like that.

4. Paul was so astonished at what the lad said that he felt cool all the way down to his heels.
5. The boy asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house because he wanted his crippled brother to see the beautiful car for himself.
6. What the boy said to his brother showed how much he loved him.
7. As soon as Paul saw the lad carrying his brother out of their house, he ran up to help him.
8. Paul was very much moved by the older brother, so he got out and lifted the lad to the front seat of his car.

II . Multiple-Choice
Questions

1. "... a street urchin was walking around the shiny new car, admiring it" implies that he _____ an automobile of this kind.

A. often saw	B. had often seen
C. had rarely seen	D. had never thought of
2. *The boy was astounded .*
 - A. He was very surprised.
 - B. He was so surprised that he was shocked.
 - C. He was extremely surprised.
 - D. The car was so beautiful that he felt excited.
3. Paul looked at the boy . . . , then *impulsively he added* , "... ."
 - A. he did this without planning and thinking
 - B. he did this with careful thinking
 - C. he was impelled by his brother to do this
 - D. he was forced by his mother to do this
4. The boy was not coming fast because _____.
 - A. he was coming down the steps
 - B. he wanted to sit down on the steps
 - C. he wanted to see the car clearly
 - D. he was carrying his crippled brother
5. He . . . *squeezed up against him* and pointed to the car.
 - A. moved closer and touched him
 - B. held him tightly in his arms
 - C. pushed him nearer to the car
 - D. pulled him closer and supported him
6. . . . the three of them began a *memorable* holiday ride.

A. easy to remember	B. likely to be noticeable
C. worth remembering	D. likely to be seen
7. *That Christmas Eve* , Paul learned

- A. For that Christmas Eve B. On that Christmas Eve
 C. After that Christmas Eve D. At that Christmas Eve
8. ..., Paul *learned what Jesus meant when he had said*: "..."
- A. gained knowledge of what Jesus meant to say
 B. was able to study what Jesus meant to say
 C. memorized what Jesus meant in saying
 D. came to know what Jesus meant in saying

III. Fill in the blanks with a word or expression from the list. Make changes where necessary.

where, front, their, receive, sit, wish, ride, wait, cost, lift

- Do you want to come for a _____ on my motorbike?
- I think that she must be a relation of _____.
- Do you mind _____ for him for a few minutes?
- Will you meet me _____ we were last night?
- Let me _____ you up so you'll be more comfortable.
- The repairs to my car _____ me a lot of money.
- I can't _____ you up—you're a big boy now!
- There are some famous sayings in _____ of the magazine.
- How soon can I be _____ as a member of the school football team?
- The city has everything that one could _____ for, except good weather.

IV. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- A friend of mine named Paul received an automobile from his brother as a Christmas present.
- What the lad said jarred Paul all the way down to his heels.
- In a little while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast.
- He wanted to show his neighbors that he could ride home in a big automobile.
- His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent.

V. Translate the sentences into English, using the word or expression given in brackets.

- 你想坐我的车兜兜风吗？(ride)
- 他觉得自己知道这孩子想要什么。(what)
- 请您在那两个台阶的地方停一下车,好吗？(where)
- 他把兄弟放在下面的台阶上坐下,然后几乎紧拥着他指给他看这辆汽车。(sit)
- Paul下了车,抱起那孩子,把他放在了自己的汽车前座上。(lift)

VI. Writing

Write a composition to retell the story in no less than 80 words.

WORD STUDY

OCCUR (occurred,
occurred, occurring)

vi.
1) 发生(尤指意外、突如其来的事件)

A leap year occurs every four years. 每四年一闰。

Several fires occurred that month. 那个月发生了数次火灾。

An accident involving over ten vehicles has occurred in the east-bound lane. 向东的车道上发生了一起车祸,牵涉到十余辆车。

If any of these symptoms occur while you're taking the medicine, consult your doctor immediately. 服用本药,如有任何此类症状,应立即咨询医生。

2) 存在,有

Violence of some sort seems to occur in every society. 似乎每个社会都存在某种形式的暴力行为。

That sound doesn't occur in his language so it's difficult for him to pronounce (it). 他的语言里没有那个音,所以他很难发出来。

occur to (*prep.*)

~ + *n.*

…产生想法, …被想起

Just jot down anything that occurs to you. 想到什么就赶快记下来。

This was the instance that occurred first to my mind. 首先闪现在我脑海中的就是这个例子。

I don't believe he would do that—the thought would never occur to him. 我不相信他会那么做——他不会有那种念头。

~ + *n.* + *that*-clause

The thought occurred to me this morning that it's Mary's birthday tomorrow and we haven't got her a present. 今天上午我突然想起来,明天就是 Mary 的生日了,而我们还没有给她买礼物。

It + ~ + *n.* + *to*-infinitive

Didn't it occur to you to phone them about this matter? 难道你就没想过给他们打个电话说一下这件事?

It never even occurred to his parents to ask where he'd been. 他父母甚至从未想过问一下他去过哪里。