

原著 **Robert J.
Dixon**



主译 范东生

New Edition

现代美国英语

Modern American English

6

安徽科学技术出版社



REGENTS/PRENTICE HALL
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

Modern American English

Robert J. Dixon

As Revised by Eugene J. Hall

6

安徽科学技术出版社



REGENTS/PRENTICE HALL
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

安徽科学技术出版社已获得西蒙与舒斯特(Simer & Schuster)国际出版集团的授权,享有在中国独家出版、发行《现代美国英语》的专有权。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

现代美国英语 第6册 / (美)狄克逊 (Dixson, R. J.)
主编; 范东生译. —合肥: 安徽科学技术出版社, 1998. 11
ISBN 7-5337-1705-8

I. 现… II. ①狄… ②范… III. 英语, 美国-教材 IV.
H310.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 32615 号

安徽科学技术出版社出版

(合肥市跃进路1号新闻出版大厦)

邮政编码: 230063

REGENTS/PRENTICE HALL

Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

新华书店经销 宿县地区印刷厂印刷

*

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 9 字数: 228 千

1998年11月第1版 1998年11月第1次印刷

印数: 5 000

ISBN 7-5337-1705-8/H·270 定价: 10.00 元

(本书如有倒装、缺页等问题请向本社发行科调换)

Contents 目录

Preface 前言	1
Lesson 1	4
Space Travel (Part 1) The Auxiliary Verb <i>to do</i> Review of the Simple Present and Past Tenses	
Lesson 2	25
Space Travel (Part 2) <i>To be</i> as a Main Verb <i>To be</i> as an Auxiliary Verb in the Active Voice Review of the Present and Past Continuous Tenses	
Lesson 3	48
Sam Gogarty's Last Case (Part 1) The Auxiliary Verb <i>to have</i> Review of Perfect Verb Forms	
Lesson 4	69
Sam Gogarty's Last Case (Part 2) Review of the Modal Auxiliary Verbs	
Lesson 5	91
Review	
Lesson 6	96
Man of Courage (Part 1) Review of Idiomatic Verb Phrases	
Lesson 7	117
Man of Courage (Part 2) <i>To be</i> and <i>to get</i> as Auxiliary Verbs with the Passive Voice Review of the Passive Voice	

Lesson 8	137
Man of Courage (Part 3)	
Adjective Clauses	
Relative Pronouns	

Lesson 9	160
The Hole in the Sky	
Adverbial Clause of Time	

Lesson 10	181
Review	

Lesson 11	186
Secret Operations Group B (Part 1)	
Adverbial Clauses of Reason, Result, Purpose, and Contrast	

Lesson 12	208
Secret Operations Group B (Part 2)	
Review of Conditional Sentences	
Conditional Sentences with <i>unless</i>	

Lesson 13	229
Secret Operations Group B (Part 3)	
Review of Object Clauses and Indirect Speech	
Clauses after Adjectives	

Lesson 14	252
Secret Operations Group B (Part 4)	
Sentence Connectors	
Shortened Clauses	

Lesson 15	276
Review	

Preface

前 言

《现代美国英语》(*Modern American English*)是我社从西蒙与舒斯特(*Simon & Schuster*)国际出版集团公司引进的一套美国英语系列教材。这套教材共六册,每册都配有录音磁带,是专为将英语作为第二语言学习的学生而设计的。本书是该系列的最后一册。第一册和第二册提供了语言的基本词汇,帮助学生对英语语法有一个基本的认识,因而前二册可视为英语入门的基础教材。其后的教材和磁带是在此基础上进一步地扩大词汇量,全面系统地介绍语法知识。第六册以阅读为主,是对第一册至第五册的一个总复习和补充练习。

《现代美国英语》可用于中学,也可用于成人的教学。为适应在此程度学习英语的学生,教材的进度可以调节。每一个语言点都配有广泛的口头练习。这样学生可以顺利地从一个环节进入下一个环节,从一课过渡到下一课。在第一册到第四册中,词汇和语法始终是有计划、有控制地介绍,不必担心所教的内容超出学生的接受能力。换句话说,这套教材旨在教会学生使用和听懂英语口语,重点始终放在提高使用英语的能力上。书中的所有材料和所有活动都是直接为此目的而设置的。

《现代美国英语》第六册共有15课,每5课一个单元,每单元的第五课是一篇针对前四课所学内容的复习课。为了方便和适应中国学生学习英语的需要,我们对原版书进行了必要的改编,即每课分为六个部分:阅读与会话、生词与词组、结构与句型练习、语音语调、总练习、补充材料。我们还为全书的所有会话和阅读

材料的英文配置了汉语译文。这里的每一部分都是为了强化学生的某项技能，使他们能够用所学英语进行交际。

1. 阅读与会话。介绍本课即将学习的一篇阅读材料和配套的理解练习。阅读理解文章的难度明显比前几册大，且体裁多样，形式活泼。在每一段文章之后都编配了若干个帮助读者阅读理解的问题。根据高级阶段学生学习的需要，本书的词汇量也有相应增加。每一节的第一部分都以听力和跟读为主。应由教师朗读，学生注意听，然后学生齐声跟读；再由个别学生重复朗读段落；最后，每一学生自己朗读。经过这一阶段的准备，教师可要求学生回答段落后面的理解题，也可将其作为家庭作业布置给学生。

2. 生词与词组。在阅读与会话中所出现的生词不仅标有美语发音还对照式地给出标准国际音标，并配上词性和词义；同时，也对重要的词组加以注释。

3. 结构与句型练习。本小节为语法结构与句型的学习。先是对课文出现的语法结构进行解释，每项解释之后配有相应的练习，旨在帮助学生掌握一些英语的正规用法。

建议教师先口头将每项练习过一遍，学生跟读并集体回答。然后教师提出语言点并要求全班集体回答。回答错误时应及时纠正，并由学生集体重复正确的答案。

做了充分的口头练习后，便可布置学生做笔头作业。家庭作业需认真批改并返还学生，以使他们知道自己的错误，并能看到自己的进步。本节练习是为了帮助学生形成使用特定句型的习惯，而最后部分的会话练习则是为学生更灵活地使用句型所提供的训练。

4. 语音语调练习。本节提供语音各方面的练习。除每课都有成对的元音练习外，还配有专门的语调练习，并作了语调的标记。

本节练习应以集体或个人跟读为主。教师的语音语调应向学生提供示范。用于语调练习的句子以自然会话的速度出现，这样

学生可以适应真实使用环境中的英语口语，本节的录音磁带可提供很有用的补充练习。

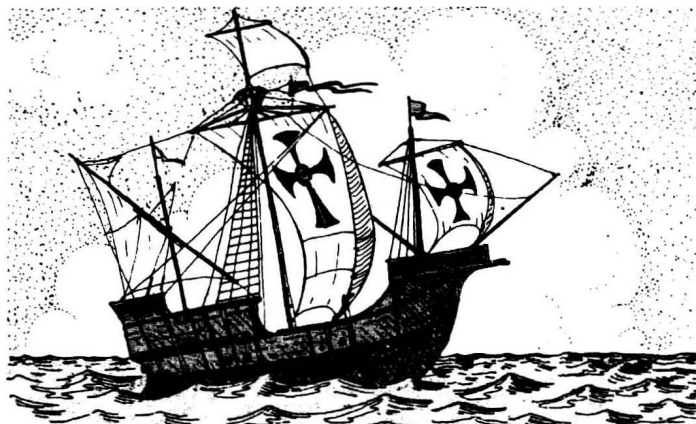
5. 总练习。本节提供真实情景中英语会话的口头练习。部分练习是复习前面课文内容的问答，形式以文字为主。在这里，所设置的问题使得学生可以根据所学的语言文化知识进行回答，并为学生陈述和讨论他们自己的想法提供了机会。教师应自始至终鼓励他们进行这样的讨论。书中的问题只是建议性的，每个教师还应根据实际情况设计其他独特的问题。

6. 补充材料。为了加强学生的阅读能力和会话水平，我们特地从原版书的配套练习教材 *Workbook* 中精选了阅读和会话部分，作为补充练习材料，以扩展学生的知识面，为学有余力的学生提供更多的练习机会，从而达到巩固的目的。

本书由许文胜、朱章华、王春阳、刘桂霞翻译，许文胜、朱章华编写生词与词组、语法注释部分，并和范东生一起负责了全书的审稿和统稿工作。

Reading and Oral Practice: Space Travel (Part 1)

Listen and repeat. Then answer the questions.



Only five hundred years ago, the oceans were the limits of people's knowledge of the world in which they lived. They were afraid to sail out into the oceans because no one knew what might be waiting for them there; the shore was the edge of the world, many people believed. The Portuguese navigators who began to break through this darkness stayed within sight of the coasts as they discovered the sea route around Africa. Then, in 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed directly across the Atlantic. He thought he had reached India, but he had really discovered the American continents. From that time on, other navigators explored the continents and islands in the unknown seas until those lands had become familiar parts of the world. Routes of travel and commerce spread out across the oceans to bring the whole world together. The oceans have come to seem small now that a commercial jet plane takes only a few hours to cross the Atlantic.



1. How did people feel about the oceans five hundred years ago?
 2. What did the Portuguese navigators do?
 3. What happened in 1492?
 4. What did Columbus think? What had he really done?
 5. What did other navigators do from that time on?
 6. What brought the whole world together?
 7. Why do the oceans seem small now?
-

There were already people living in the world that Columbus discovered. They had probably passed over the Arctic bridge of land and ice from Asia many thousands of years before. After Columbus, Europeans began to colonize the New World even while they were still exploring it. In spite of the difficulties that the early colonists encountered, the New World turned out to be a good home for them. In a short time, it really became just another part of our one world.

8. How had people probably come to the New World before Columbus?
 9. What did Europeans do after Columbus?
 10. What did the New World turn out to be?
 11. What did it become in a short time?
-


In our own time, we have begun to explore another limit of humanity's knowledge. Beyond our world lies space. We have now made our first voyages into this new "ocean," which is so large that we cannot really measure it, as we can the ocean that Columbus crossed. People have walked on the moon, the nearest object in space to our own earth. Exploration of both the nearer and farther planets has begun as well. Instruments carried on these space voyages have sent back useful information about these planets. The use of space has already begun; communications and weather satellites now orbit the earth.

12. What has begun in our own time?
13. How large is the "ocean" of space?
14. Have people walked on the moon?
15. What else has begun?
16. What have instruments carried on space voyages sent back?
17. What is the first use of space?

Are we at the beginning of another Age of Exploration? Perhaps even more important, are we at the beginning of another Age of Colonization? As the population of the world increases toward the point where the earth can no longer support all the people crowded on it, the second question has become urgent. Will we discover a new world, as Columbus did, on which human life will be possible? At this point in the space age, no one can really answer these questions. We can say, however, that we will not see tomorrow the kind of space travel that science fiction and the movies have shown. It will be a long time before we have flights that run on regular schedules to human colonies on the moon or one of the planets. We are not even going to be able to take immediate advantage of the minerals that we may find on the planets in our own solar system.

18. What periods may be beginning?
19. Why is the question about another Age of Colonization urgent?
20. What can we say about space travel?
21. What will take a long time?
22. What are we not going to be able to take advantage of now?

Great problems must be solved before we can send colonists out into space. The distances that must be covered and the time it takes to cover them can hardly be imagined. There are also dangers that we still do not really understand—from radiation, for example, or from pieces of matter out in space, or from contamination from forms of life that might exist there. There is also the need for humans to take their own environment into space with them. So far no “island” has been discovered in space on which people can exist without systems that support life, and these systems must accompany any future space travelers. Finally, on the most practical level, there is the enormous expense involved in space exploration. The American and Soviet governments have already spent billions of dollars for projects from which they can receive a return only in knowledge.

23. What is one problem about travel in space?
 24. What kind of dangers may exist?
 25. What do humans need to take into space with them?
 26. What has not yet been discovered in space?
 27. What is a practical problem for space travel?
 28. What have the American and Soviet governments already done?
- 

Many similar dangers were met and overcome during the centuries when humanity was exploring and colonizing the new continents. In the tiny ships of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the distances seemed enormous. Columbus's crew almost made him turn back on his first voyage even though he was especially lucky in the weather that he encountered, the route that he chose, and the time that the voyage took. Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook, and many others were killed by the people who lived in the lands that they explored. And still more disappeared forever in storms at sea. Diseases were carried from one part of the world to another; sometimes they killed off whole groups of people in places where those diseases had never been known before.

29. To what are the dangers of space travel similar?
30. How did distances from continent to continent seem in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?
31. What almost happened to Columbus on his first voyage?
32. How was he especially lucky?
33. What happened to Ferdinand Magellan and James Cook?
34. What happened to still others?
35. Why were diseases a special danger?

In spite of all these dangers, the exploration and colonization went on. Perhaps the most important reason was the great financial advantage to the Old World as a result of these early voyages. The Portuguese opened up a sea route to India and the Indies—the islands of modern Indonesia. They were able to bring back at least some of their ships with loads of spices, and spices were among the most valuable articles of commerce in that age. In the Americas, the Spanish conquered the civilizations of Mexico and Peru, which then sent gold and silver to Europe. The English and French received a financial return from the rich fishing in the North Atlantic off the coasts of Canada and New England.

36. What was the reason that the exploration and colonization went on in spite of all the dangers at that time?
37. What did the Portuguese open up?
38. What were they able to bring back? Why was this an advantage to them?
39. What did the Spanish do in the Americas?
40. What were the English and the French able to do?

太空旅行(一)

仅仅在 500 年前,海洋还限制着人们去认识他们赖以生存的地球。人们不敢远航,因为没有人知道等待他们的将是什么。许多人相信海岸线就是地球的边缘。是葡萄牙的航海冒险家们开始冲破这个黑暗,发现了环非洲的航线。他们是沿着海岸线上所能看见的路线行驶才发现环绕非洲的航线的。后来,1492 年,克里斯托弗·哥伦布驾船直接穿越大西洋,他以为自己到达了印度,但实际上,他发现的是美洲大陆。从那时起,其他的航海者在不知名的海洋中陆续发现了一些大陆和岛屿,后来这些地方都成为世人所熟知的地方。跨越各大洋的旅行和商贸航线把整个世界紧密地连接在一起。现在,海洋似乎变小了,一架商用喷气式飞机只要花几个小时就能飞越大西洋。

其实早已有人在哥伦布所发现的大陆上生活了。他们或许是在几千年前,从亚洲出发,穿过北极的冰土之桥来到这里的。在哥伦布之后,欧洲人一边在这块新大陆上探险,一边就开始了在这里的殖民统治。尽管早期的殖民者们遇到许多困难,他们仍视这块新大陆为自己的快乐家园。不久,这块新大陆便真的与整个世界融为一体了。

在我们今天生活的这个时代里,我们已开始向另外一个人类知识的禁区进行探索。在我们这个世界之外,是外层空间。现在,我们已经向这个新的“海洋”做过首次的航行,这片“海洋”浩瀚无边,我们无法像当年哥伦布横跨大洋那样对其进行实际测量。人类已经在太空中离地球最近的月球上步行了。对远近的其他星球的探索也已开始。这些太空航行所携带的仪器已经向人类提供了有关这些星球的有用信息。对太空的利用已经开始,通讯和气象人造卫星正环绕着地球在各自的轨道上运行着。

我们正处在又一个“探险年代”的开端吗?或许进一步地说,我



们正处在又一个“殖民地开拓年代”的开端吗？由于世界人口正朝着地球所能承受的极限增长，我们的第二个问题就变得十分紧迫了：我们是否会像哥伦布那样发现一个能让人类生存的新世界呢？在目前这个太空时代，没人能回答这些问题。然后我们可以说，我们不可能在明天就能看到像科幻小说、电影里所描绘的那种太空旅行。人类要想乘坐定期航班到月球或其他星体上去，还需要很长的时间才能实现。如果在太阳系星球上发现矿藏资源，我们也无法马上将其利用。

在人类开始向太空派遣征服者之前，需要解决大量的难题。那么遥远的距离，那么漫长的时间，令人难以想象。此外，太空中还存在着人类其实还不了解的危险，例如辐射的危险、太空中片状物体的危险以及被太空中可能存在的生命污染的危险。人类有必要把自己的生存环境一起带入太空。迄今为止，还没有在太空中发现任何一个能让人们不带生存系统就能活下去的“岛屿”，因而这些系统就必须与将来的太空旅行者形影相随。最后，最现实的问题是太空探险需要投入巨额资金。美国和苏联政府已为太空科研花费了几十亿美元的开支，而他们从中得到的回报仅仅是对太空的认识而已。

人类在探索并向新大陆开拓殖民地的数个世纪中，曾遇到并克服过许多类似的困难。在15世纪和16世纪，人们乘坐着那样小小的船只去探险，大陆之间的距离显得那么遥远。即便是哥伦布在第一次出航时，他的船员们也差点让他半途而废，尽管他们幸运地遇上了好天气、正确的航海路线和恰当的时机。福丁南德、詹姆斯·库克以及其他许多人在他们探险到达一些陆地时，便死在当地土著人的手中，还有一些人丧生在海洋的风暴之中。疾病也从一处被带到另一处。有时，整批整批的人会被那些当地从未发生过的疾病所感染致死。

尽管存在着这些困难，对“新大陆”的探索和殖民统治并没有



停止。最重要的原因可能是通过这些早期的航行，“旧世界”获得了巨大的经济利益。葡萄牙人开发出一条通往印度以及现在被称为印度尼西亚群岛的航海路线，通过这些航行，至少他们可以用船装回香料，而香料是当时最有价值的商品之一。在美洲，西班牙征服了墨西哥和秘鲁的文明，把大量的金银源源不断地运回欧洲。英法在靠近加拿大和新英格兰的北大西洋里大肆捕捞，因而从中获得了巨大的经济利益。

New Words and Expressions

- accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 伴随, 陪伴
- advantage [əd'væntidʒ; əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 优势, 长处
- century ['sentʃəri; 'sentʃuri] *n.* 世纪
- civilization [ˌsɪvələ'zeɪʃən; ˌsɪvɪlɑɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 文明
- colonist ['kɒlənist; 'kɒlənist] *n.* 殖民主义者
- colonization [ˌkɒlənə'zeɪʃən; ˌkɒlənaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 开拓殖民地, 殖民
- colonize ['kɒlənaɪz; 'kɒlənaɪz] *v.* 开拓殖民地于
- colony ['kɒləni; 'kɒləni] *n.* 殖民地
- commerce ['kɒmərs; kə'mens] *n.* 贸易
- conquer ['kɒŋkər; 'kɒŋkə] *v.* 占领, 占据, 战胜
- contamination [kənˌtæmə'neɪʃən; kənˌtæmi'neɪʃən] *n.* 污染
- continent ['kɒntənənt; 'kɒntinənt] *n.* 大陆
- cross [krɒs] *v.* 穿越
- darkness ['dɑ:knis; 'dɑ:knis] *n.* 黑暗
- disappear [ˌdɪsə'piər; ˌdɪsə'piə] *v.* 消失
- disease [di'zi:z; di'zi:z] *n.* 疾病



earth [ɜrθ; ə:θ] *n.* 土地
encounter [in'kauntər; in'kauntə] *v.* 遇见
enormous [i'nɔrməs; i'nɔ:məs] *a.* 庞大的, 巨大的
environment [in'vairənmənt; in'vaiərnənt] *n.* 环境
exploration [i'eksplə'reɪʃən; i'eksplɔ:'reiʃən] *n.* 开发, 开拓
explore [ik'splɔr; iks'plɔ:] *v.* 开发, 开拓
fishing ['fiʃɪŋ] *n.* 钓鱼
flight [flait] *n.* 飞行
forever [fə'revər; fə'revə] *ad.* 永远
gold [gold; gəuld] *n.* 金子
human ['hyumən; 'hju:mən] *n.* 人, 人类
humanity [hyu:'mænəti; hju(:)'mæniti] *n.* 人性
immediate [i'midiit; i'mi:djət] *a.* 最接近的, 立即的
involve [in'vɒlv; in'vɔlv] *n.* 包含, 包括
jet [dʒet; dʒet] *v.* 喷射
knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ; 'nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 知识
land [lənd] *n.* 陆地
matter ['mætər] *n.* 物质
mineral ['minərəl] *n.* 矿物
moon [mun; mu:n] *n.* 月球
navigator ['nævə, getər; 'nævigeitə] *n.* 驾驶员
object ['ɒbdʒɪkt; 'ɔbdʒɪkt] *n.* 物体
orbit ['ɔrbɪt; 'ɔ:bit] *v.* 环绕
overcome [i'ɒvər'kʌm; i'əʊvər'kʌm] *v.* 克服, 战胜
planet ['plænɪt] *n.* 行星
population [i'pɒpyə'leɪʃən; i'pɒpjə'leɪʃən] *n.* 人口
practical ['præktɪkəl] *a.* 实际的
radiation [i'reɪdi'eɪʃən; i'reɪdi'eɪʃən] *n.* 辐射



return [ri'tɜ:n; ri'tə:n] *n.* 返回
route [rut; ru:t] *n.* 路线
satellite ['sætəlait; 'sætələit] *n.* 卫星
shore [ʃɔr; ʃɔː; ʃɔ:] *n.* 海岸
silver ['silvə; 'silvə] *n.* 银子
solar ['solə; 'səulə] *a.* 太阳的
solve [sɒlv; sɔlv] *v.* 解决
spice [spais] *n.* 香料
take advantage (of) 利用某事物
unknown [ˌʌn'nɒn; ˌʌn'nəun] *a.* 未知的
urgent ['ɜ:dʒənt; ˈə:dʒənt] *a.* 紧急的
use [jus; ju:s] *n.* 用途
valuable ['vælyəbəl; 'væljʊəbl] *a.* 有价值的
voyage ['vɔiidʒ] *v.* 航行
within [wi'dɪn; wið'in] *prep.* 在……之内

Structure and Pattern Practice

1. 了解英语动词的关键在于助动词。英语中除了简单的现在和过去时态的肯定陈述外,所有动词形式都包括助动词。其他形式,如否定、疑问和省略形式,其各种时态皆由助动词 to do 构成。do 和 does 用于现在时态, did 用于过去时态。

2. Negative 否定。

He doesn't take advantage of all the available information.

他没有利用所有有用的信息。