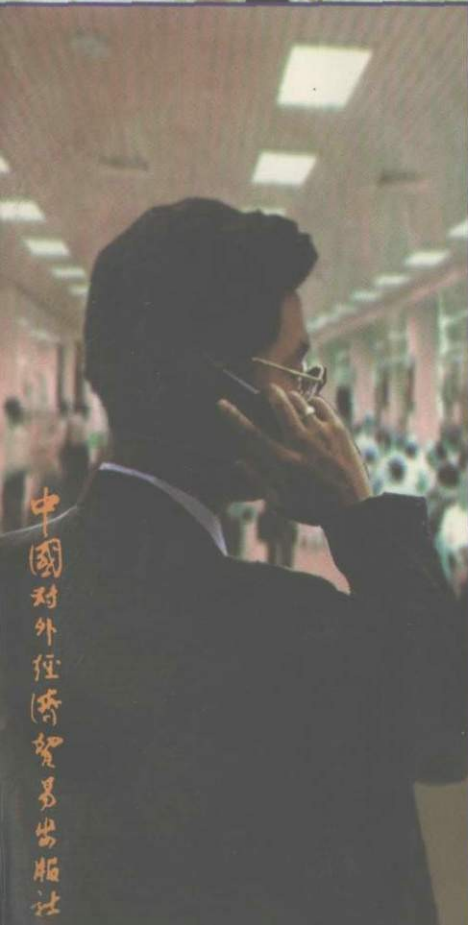
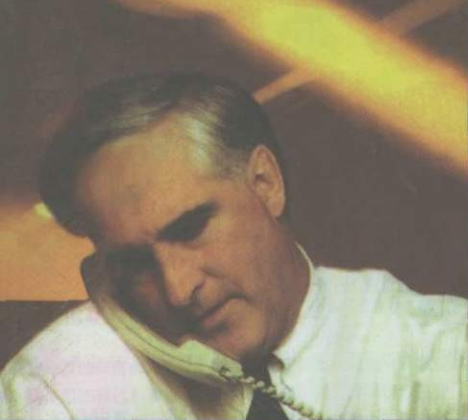




中国对外经济贸易出版社

外贸 初级 英语

主 编 雷雨人
副主编 施 玲 欧阳黎静

修订本

下

外贸初级英语

(下 册)

(修 订 本)

Elementary English
for
Foreign Trade

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前 言

继《外贸中级英语》出版之后,现出版《外贸初级英语》(上、下册)。该教材适用于具有初中英语程度的学员,可用于学制教育、岗位培训,也可供自学之用。

本教材为外贸英语系列教材,全书以语法内容为纲,将外语基础与外经贸实践相结合,为进一步学习外贸专业英语打基础。

内容选编力求新颖、语言地道,选用部分英美原文,采用部分来自专业公司的函电;语法操练与外贸用语相结合,并介绍若干外贸业务知识。

教材分上、下两册,每册三个单元。每课配有课文(对话)、单词、注释、语法(或语音)和练习。每单元后有一份测验卷。书后附有词汇表。

本教材由上海市对外贸易培训中心(原上海外贸职工大学)外语系编写。在编写过程中,得到中国对外经济贸易出版社、上海对外贸易培训中心的领导及有关同志的大力支持和帮助;也蒙有关专业公司提供了有关素材。本书初稿完成后,曹国煌副教授对本书进

行全面的审阅。在此一并表示衷心感谢。

为了配合本教材的问世,我们组织编写了《外贸初级英语辅导手册》一书,与本教材一并配套发行。

本教材伴有录音带,由中国对外经济贸易出版社出版发行。

参加本书编写的有雷雨人、周美玲、施玲、欧阳黎静等教师。因时间仓促,水平有限,错误与不足在所难免,敬请指教。

上海市对外贸易培训中心

《外贸初级英语》编写组

1998年6月

出版说明

1986 年我社编辑出版了《对外贸易基础英语》(四册本),作为对外经济贸易职工中等专业学校英语课程的统编教材,并被外经贸部定为外销员统考教材。这套教材发行以来,受到了广大读者的欢迎,同时读者也提出了一些修改意见。随着外贸形势的发展,外贸体制改革的深入,我们认为有必要重新编写一套外贸英语系列教材,这一想法得到对外贸易经济合作部人事教育劳动司的赞同和支持。我社现编辑出版的《外贸初级英语》(两册本)以替代《对外贸易基础英语》作为教材使用。新教材在内容、结构、选材及编排体例上都作了一些更新和调整,以适应目前外贸职工培训和自学之用。《对外贸易基础英语》(四册本)不再重印或再版。

中国对外经济贸易出版社

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Lesson One

A Good Business

Text

Fast-food restaurants are very popular in the United States. They are popular because the service is fast and the prices are low. Of all the fast-food restaurants, McDonald's is probably the most famous and the most popular.

McDonald's is popular for several reasons. The same food can be got at any McDonald's in any state or country. The employees are helpful and polite, and the tables and floors are clean.

And McDonald's customers like the sandwiches, the milk shakes, and the French fries. Of all the items on McDonald's menu, the French fries are probably the most popular. They are good because of their special preparation.

In 1948, the first self-service restaurant was opened in California by the McDonald brothers. People would come from everywhere to buy their French fries and hamburgers. Workers would buy their lunches at McDonald's because the hamburgers and French fries tasted better than their lunches from home.

People go to the McDonald's because of the food, the fast service, and the low prices. They are like David Green. He says, "McDonald's is my favorite place to eat in the whole world. I wouldn't move to any town that didn't have one."

New Words and Expressions

fast	[fɑ: st]	adj., adv.	快的; 快地
food	[fud]	n. [u]	食物
restaurant	['restərɔ: ŋ]	n.	饭馆, 餐厅
price	[praɪs]	n.	价格, 代价
		vt.	标价, 定价
low	[ləu]	adj.	低的
probably	['prɒbəbli]	adv.	很可能, 大概
famous	['feɪməs]	adj.	著名的
several	['sevrəl]	adj.	有几个的, 数个的
reason	['ri: zn]	n.	理由, 缘故
same	[seɪm]	adj.	同一的, 同样的
state	[steɪt]	n.	州, 邦; 国家; 情形
		vt.	陈述, 规定
country	['kʌntri]	n.	国家, 乡村
polite	[pə'laɪt]	adj.	有礼貌的, 客气的
floor	[flɔ:]	n.	地板
clean	[kli: n]	adj.	清洁的, 整洁的
customer	['kʌstəmə]	n.	顾客, 顾主
sandwich	['sænwɪdʒ]	n.	三明治

milk	[milk]	<i>n.</i>	牛奶
shake	[ʃeɪk]	<i>n.</i>	一种混合饮料
		<i>v.</i>	摇动
fry	[fraɪ]	<i>v.</i>	油煎, 油炸
		<i>n.</i>	油煎食品, (fries 炸土豆)
item	['aɪtəm]	<i>n.</i>	条, 项; 条款, 项目
menu	['menju:]	<i>n.</i>	菜单
special	['speʃəl]	<i>adj.</i>	特别的, 专用的
California	[,kæli'fɔ:njə]	<i>n.</i>	加利福尼亚州
brother	['brʌðə]	<i>n.</i>	兄弟
would	[wud]	<i>modal aux.</i>	(will 的过去式)
everywhere	[evri'weə]	<i>adv.</i>	到处, 处处
hamburger	['hæmbə:gə]	<i>n.</i>	汉堡牛排(牛肉饼夹心面包)
taste	[teɪst]	<i>vi.</i>	尝, 尝起来
favorite	['feɪvərɪt]	<i>adj.</i>	喜爱的
(favourite)		<i>n.</i>	喜爱的人或物, 宠物
place	[pleɪs]	<i>n.</i>	地方, 安置
		<i>vt.</i>	安放, 置于
eat	[i:t] (ate, eaten)	<i>v.</i>	吃
whole	[həʊl]	<i>adj.</i>	全部的, 整体的
town	[taʊn]	<i>n.</i>	城镇, 市区

Notes

1. be popular 受欢迎的; 大众化的
也可说: be well received, meet with a favourable reception, enjoy great popularity

e. g. Chinese goods are popular with buyers here.

中国货受这儿买主欢迎。

You will find our prices for these goods very popular.

你会发现我方这些货物的价格是很大众化的。

2. McDonald's 麦克唐纳快餐店(或译作:麦当劳), 美国著名全球性联号店。

3. milk shake 泡沫牛奶

4. French fries 即 French fried potato 油炸土豆条

5. because 由于, 因为

e. g. The boy was absent because he was ill.

那个男孩因病缺席。

because of 与 due to, owing to, on account of, in view of 意思相近。

e. g. Because of his bad leg, he couldn't walk so fast as the others.

因为他的腿有毛病, 他不能跟别的人走得一样快。

6. a self-service restaurant 自助餐厅

7. taste, smell, seem, look, sound, feel 等动词可用作系动词, 后面跟表语。

e. g. You don't look very well today. 你今天气色不太好。

The tape recorder seems all right.

这架录音机好像没有毛病。

8. be like 相似的; 和……一样

e. g. Xiao Li and his brother are very like.

小李跟他的哥哥长得很像。

The picture is not like. 这幅画画得不像。

His suit is like mine. 他的西装和我的一样。

Grammar

I. 语态

1. 语态:

语态是动词的一种形式,是用来说明主语与谓语之间的关系的。

2. 语态的种类:

英语当中有两种语态,即主动语态(Active Voice)和被动语态(Passive Voice)。主动语态中主语是动作的发出者(执行者);而被动语态中的主语是动作的承受者。

e. g. Mr. Zhang showed some sample cuttings.

张先生出示了一些剪样。

Some sample cuttings were shown (by Mr. Zhang).

一些剪样由张先生所出示。

上述第一个例句中,主语 Mr. Zhang 是动作 show 的执行者,因此谓语动词用的是主动语态,而第二个例句中的主语 some sample cuttings 是动词 show 的承受者,故谓语动词用被动语态。

II. 被动语态

1. 基本概念:

被动语态是动词的一种特殊形式,表示句中的主语是动作的承受者,因此所有的被动语态动词都必须是及物动词,而一些永远是不及物动词的词(如 lie 和 rise)

不能用于被动语态。

2. 构成:

助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词

在该结构中 be 本身无词义,是用作语态的助动词,但它有人称、时态和数的变化。现以动词 take 为例,将我们已学过的五种时态的被动语态列表如下:

一般现在时	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} \text{taken}$
一般过去时	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \text{taken}$
一般将来时	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall be} \\ \text{will be} \end{array} \right\} \text{taken}$
现在进行时	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am being} \\ \text{is being} \\ \text{are being} \end{array} \right\} \text{taken}$
现在完成时	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{has been} \\ \text{have been} \end{array} \right\} \text{taken}$

另:现以 make 为例,将这五种时态的两种语态作一下比较。

	主 动	被 动
一般现在时	The people make history.	History is made by the people.
一般过去时	The people made history.	History was made by the people.
一般将来时	The people will make history.	History will be made by the people.

续表

	主 动	被 动
现在进行时	The people are making history.	History is being made by the people.
现在完成时	The people have made history.	History has been made by the people.

3. 被动语态的否定式及疑问式请见下表。(以动词 do 为例)

	否 定 式	疑 问 式
一般现在时	am(is, are)not done	Am(Is, Are)... done... ?
一般过去时	was(were)not done	Was(Were)... done... ?
一般将来时	will (shall) not be done	Will (Shall)... be... done... ?
现在进行时	am (is, are) not being done	Am (Is, Are)... being done... ?
现在完成时	have (has) not been done	Have(Has)... been done?

4. 用法:

(1)当我们不知道谁是动作的执行者,或没有必要指出谁是动作的执行者时。

e. g. All these products are made in our factory.

所有这些产品都是我们厂生产的。(是谁生产的不必讲出)

Printing was introduced into Europe from China.

印刷术是从中国传入欧洲的。(不知道谁传出去的)

(2)当强调动作的承受者时。

e. g. In 1948, the first self-service restaurant was opened in California by McDonald brothers.

Many high buildings are being built within the area.

本地区有许多高楼大厦正在建造之中。

She will be taken to a hospital by Tom.

她将由汤姆送往医院。

注:在第二种情形下,如果我们同时也关心动作的执行者时,我们便可由 by 结构引出动作的执行者,该结构在句中作状语。

Ⅲ. 英汉被动意义表示法比较

1. 汉语有一种不出现主语的句子,英语通常可用被动结构来表示。

e. g. Another university has been founded in this city.
城里又办起了一所大学。

2. 汉语有一些以主动结构来表示被动意义的句子,英语也有类似的情况。

e. g. The railway divides here into two lines.
铁路在这里分成两条线路。

The goods sell well in our market.

这种货在我们市场上很好销。

3. 有时汉语能用主动结构表示被动含义,但英语却要用被动结构表示。

e. g. Your letter has been received.
你的来信已经收到。

Exercises

I . Answer the following questions according to the text :

1. Have you heard of McDonald's, the fast food restaurants?

Why were they named McDonald's?

2. When and where was the first self-service restaurant opened?

3. Why are fast-food restaurants popular in the U. S. ?

4. Is McDonald's popular in the world?

5. Is there any McDonald's in your city or country? Have you ever been there to eat the McDonald's food?

6. What can you learn from the McDonald's business?

II . Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words :

(hope/hopeful) 1. "There s no _____ for this car," the mechanic said, "it's too old. "

2. I am _____ that I will pass the test.

3. "You shouldn't be too _____," said the doctor to the man s wife.

(help/helpful) 4. I need your _____ with the dishes.

5 " _____ "shouted the boy when he fell into the river.

6. A dictionary can be _____ sometimes.

(care/careful) 7. Bob takes good _____ of the children when his mother is out.

8. "Be _____ , says the police officer "An