



MASTER OF ENGINEERING

工程硕士研究生英语基础教程学生用书

UNIT 1

Part A Text (My First Job)

Part B Grammar (时态)

**Part C Supplementary Reading
(Four Words That Changed a Life)**

Part A Text

Warm-up Questions:

1. *What was your first job? Do you still have the same job?*
2. *Did you like your first job? Why (not)?*
3. *What have you learnt from your first job?*

My First Job

Two noted Americans explain why
it's not what you earn—it's what you learn

Compiled by Daniel Levine

The Auto Prepper (Jay Leno)

I acquired a very strong work ethic from my parents, both of whom lived through the Great Depression. They couldn't understand people who didn't work regularly. I once told my mom that Sylvester Stallone was getting \$12 million for ten weeks of work. "What's he going to do the rest of the year?" she asked.

5 I took my parents' work ethic into my first job at Wilmington Ford near my hometown of Andover, Mass. , when I was 16. I worked until five or six o'clock on school days and put in 12-hour days during the summer as a prepper. This meant washing and polishing the new cars, and making sure the paper floor mats were in place. Another responsibility was taking off the hubcaps at night, so they wouldn't get stolen, and replacing them the next day. This was hard
10 work because we had about seven acres of cars.

One day, carrying an armful of hubcaps around a corner, I almost bumped into our new general manager. Startled, I dropped them all. He fired me on the spot.

I was too ashamed to tell my parents. Every day for about two weeks, I stayed busy until evening. Then I would go home and say I had a great day at work.

15 Desperate, I wrote a letter to Henry Ford II and told him what happened. I said that we were a loyal Ford family and that when I was old enough, I was going to buy a Mustang. Eventually the owner of the dealership called. "I don't know who you know in Detroit," he said, "but if you want your job back, you got it."

Later, during college, I wanted to work at a Rolls-Royce dealership, but the owner said
20 there were no openings. So I started washing cars there anyway. When the owner noticed me, I said I was working until he hired me. He did.

It takes persistence to succeed. Attitude also matters. I have never thought I was better than anyone else, but I have always believed I couldn't be outworked.

The Cashier (Jill E. Barad)

I was ten when I first sat with my grandmother behind the register in her Manhattan pharmacy. Before long, she let me sit there by myself. I quickly learned the importance of treating
25 customers politely and saying "thank you."

At first I was paid in candy. Later I received 50 cents an hour. I worked every day after school, and during the summer and on weekends and holidays from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. My father helped me set up a bank account. Watching my money grow was more rewarding than any-
30 thing I could have bought.

Grandma, a tough taskmaster, never gave me favorable treatment. She watched me like a hawk yet allowed me to handle high-pressure situations such as working during the lunch rush. Her trust taught me how to handle responsibility.

By the time I was 12, she thought I had done such a good job that she promoted me to sell-
35 ing cosmetics. I developed the ability to look customers directly in the eye. Even though I was just a kid, women would ask me such things as "What color do you think I should wear?" I

took a genuine interest in their questions and was able to translate what they wanted into makeup ideas. I ended up selling a record amount of cosmetics.

40 The job taught me a valuable lesson; that to be a successful salesperson, you didn't need to be a rocket scientist—you needed to be a great listener. Today I still carry that lesson with me: I *listen* to customers. Except they are no longer women purchasing cosmetics from me; instead, they are kids who tell me which toys they would like to see designed and developed.

NEW WORDS

prepper/'prepə/*n.*

给新车清洗和擦亮的小工

acquire/'ə'kwaɪə/*vt.*

obtain, gain 获得, 得到

ethic/'eθɪk/*n.*

system of moral principles; rules of conduct 道德观, 道德标准

polish/'pɒlɪʃ/*vt.*

cause sth. to become smooth and shining by rubbing 磨光, 擦亮; improve (sth.) by correcting, making small changes or adding new material 修正, 修改, 修饰, 加以润色

mat/mæt/*n.*

席, 垫

hubcap/'hʌbkæp/*n.*

(车轮的) 毂盖

replace/ri(:)'pleɪs/*vt.*

put (sth.) back in its place 将(某物)放回原处; take the place of 代替, 取代

acre/'eɪkə/*n.*

英亩

armful/'ɑ:mful/*n.*

一抱

bump/bʌmp/*v.*

碰撞或敲击某物, 与某物相撞

startle/'stɑ:tl/*vt.*

frighten, scare 使……受惊吓/吓了一跳

desperate/'despəɪt/*a.*

feeling and showing great despair and ready to do anything regardless of danger 铤而走险的, 不顾一切的

dealership/'di:ləʃɪp/*n.*

经营店

anyway/'eniwei/*ad.*

nevertheless, anyhow 无论如何, 即便如此

persist/pə(:)'sɪst/*v.*

not give up, be determined 坚持; persistence *n.*

outwork/aut'wɜ:k/*vt.*

工作比……做得更好/快/勤

cashier/kæ'ʃɪə/*n.*

出纳员

register/'redʒɪstə/*n.*

记录器; 登记

v.

登记, 注册; (仪表等)自动记下; 挂号邮寄

pharmacy /'fɑ:məsi/ <i>n.</i>	药房; 药剂学
rewarding /'ri:wɔ:diŋ/ <i>a.</i>	worth doing, satisfying 值得做的, 令人满意的
taskmaster /'tɑ:sk,mɑ:stə/ <i>n.</i>	工头, 监工
hawk /hɔ:k/ <i>n.</i>	鹰
handle /'hændl/ <i>v.</i>	deal with, manage 处理, 对付
<i>n.</i>	柄, 把手
promote /prə'mout/ <i>vt.</i>	raise to a higher position or rank 提升, 提拔; encourage or support 增进, 鼓励
cosmetic /kɔz'metɪk/ <i>n.</i>	化妆品
<i>a.</i>	化妆用的; 装饰性的, 装门面的
genuine /'dʒenjuɪn/ <i>a.</i>	real, authentic 真的, 非伪造的; sincere 真诚的
makeup /'meɪkʌp/ <i>n.</i>	化妆品
rocket /'rɒkɪt/ <i>n.</i>	火箭
purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ <i>vt.</i>	buy 购买
<i>n.</i>	buying 购买; thing bought 购买之物

PHRASES

- put in:** to give (time or effort) to sth. 花费(一段时间或精力)做某事
in place: 在平常的或应在的地方
on the spot: 当场, 立即
set up: to establish, build or raise 建立, 开创; 竖起(纪念碑、雕像等)
end up: to finish (in a particular way) 结束, 结果

NOTES

- Jay Leno:** The former auto prepper, is host of NBC's "The Tonight Show."
Jill E. Barad: The former cashier, is chairman and CEO of Mattel, Inc., the world's largest toy maker.
the Great Depression: 大萧条(1929—1939 年间北美、欧洲及其他工业化国家发生的经济衰退)
Sylvester Stallone: 西尔维斯特·史泰龙, 美国电影明星
Wilmington Ford: 福特汽车公司在威尔明顿(马萨诸塞州的一个镇)的专营店。福特

II. Getting Information :

Answer the following questions in English.

The Auto Prepper

1. How did the author's parents feel about people who didn't work regularly?

2. How did the author manage to get his job back?

The Cashier

3. Did the author prefer to save money or spend money? How do you know?

4. What's the important lesson the author learns from her first job?

5. In which field is the author now working?

III. Vocabulary and Structure :

A. Choose the correct word/phrase to fill into each sentence , using the proper form.

end up	handle	favorable	replace	put in
promote	regular	desperate	on the spot	make sure

1. They made _____ visits to the park on the suburbs during the weekends.

2. She was _____ to division manager last year.

3. We tried to walk to the park but _____ taking a taxi there.

4. His _____ of these important issues was highly praised.

5. Thomas bought a new hat to _____ the one he had lost.

6. The movie received generally _____ reviews.

7. Thank you for all the time and effort you _____.

8. _____ you're home by midnight.

9. He was hit by a falling tree and killed _____.

10. The earthquake survivors are in _____ need of help.

B. Find the proper forms of the following words according to the given word class.

1. open (n.) _____

2. persist (n.) _____
3. succeed (n.) _____
4. succeed (adj.) _____
5. important (n.) _____
6. promote (n.) _____
7. depress (n.) _____
8. value (adj.) _____
9. loyal (n.) _____
10. favor (adj.) _____

C. Use words/phrases from the passage to replace the italicized words/phrases in the following sentences.

1. We can *obtain* knowledge by reading books, newspapers, and by watching TV.
2. When all her other friends deserted her, Steve remained *constant*.
3. New York is a city *famous* for its shopping and nightlife.
4. You *frightened* me—I thought you were in the garden.
5. He accepted the *blame* for the mistake in the government report.
6. Teaching is not very *worth doing* financially.
7. She showed *sincere* sorrow at the news.
8. Guess whom I *encountered* today?
9. Tickets must be *bought* two weeks in advance.
10. We all hope that an agreement can be reached *at the end*.

IV. Translation :

A. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. Two noted Americans explain why it's not what you earn—it's what you learn.
2. I have never thought I was better than anyone else, but I have always believed I couldn't be outworked.
3. Watching my money grow was more rewarding than anything I could have bought.
4. I took a genuine interest in their questions and was able to translate what they wanted in- to makeup ideas.
5. I ended up selling a record amount of cosmetics.

B. Translate the following into English.

1. 她计划自己创业。(set up)

2. 态度也很重要。(matter)

3. 她在客人们到达之前把所有的家具都擦亮了。(polish)

4. 有些经理不知道如何与人打交道。(handle)

5. 我们完成那项工作的时间打破了纪录。(record)

6. 她喜欢东西都摆好以后再开始工作。(in place)

7. 她常常一天工作 12 个小时。(put in)

8. 他是从报纸上得到这一信息的。(acquire)

9. 我们部门有一个助理的职位空缺。(opening)

10. 该组织旨在促进各国之间的友谊。(promote)

V. Writing Task:

Write about 120 words on the topic “**My Job**”. Try to cover the following points:

1. what job you do;
2. what it takes to succeed on your job; and
3. what you have gained from your job.

VI. Oral Practice:

What do you think are the three most important characteristics that the following people should have? Working in pairs, tell each other what you think and give brief explanations.

1. engineers: _____; _____; _____
2. teachers: _____; _____; _____
3. doctors: _____; _____; _____

4. lawyers: _____; _____; _____
 5. business people: _____; _____; _____
 6. government officials: _____; _____; _____

Part B Grammar

时态 (Tenses)

英语中最基本的语法现象是时态。常见的时态有:一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时、一般过去时、一般将来时等。下面就常用时态的形式及用法作一简单的介绍。

I. 一般现在时

一般现在时通常表示习惯性的动作、一般状态、客观规律和永恒的真理。在这一时态中需要用动词原形,第三人称单数后面的动词需加-s 或-es。另外,在时间状语和条件状语从句中,通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。请看下面各句中的一般现在时。

- He works in a factory.
- Does he study very hard?
- It seldom rains there.
- Light travels faster than sound.
- The train leaves at seven every Sunday.
- We'll go to see her as soon as she comes back from the hospital.

以上六句基本上反映了一般现在时的常用方法及基本形式。另外,动词 be 和 have 有特殊的人称形式,主要有以下几种:

- I am a graduate.
- She is an engineer.
- They are scientists.
- I have two books.
- She has a book.
- They have pens.

第三人称单数 be 需变成 is; 第一人称用 am; 其他情况则用 are. 在使用 have 时,除了第三人称单数用 has,其他情况都用 have。

II. 现在进行时

现在进行时主要表示正在或目前这一阶段正在进行的动作;也可以用来表示将来的动作,但主要指按计划、安排将要发生的事情等。这一时态是由助动词 be 的人称形式加现在分词构成。如:

- She is learning English now.
- Are they building a big bridge over there?
- He's leaving for London tomorrow.
- Who's speaking first at the meeting?

III. 现在完成时

现在完成时通常表示目前已经完成的动作或刚刚完成的动作,也可表示到现在为止这段时间内发生的情况。其构成形式是 have 的人称变化形式 + 过去分词。以下各句表示了这一时态在不同情况下的使用。

- He has been sick for four days. (表示一段时间内的状态)
- We have always worked until eight o'clock in the evening. (习惯性动作)
- The train has left. (动作已完成)
- Up till now we have finished five lessons. (到现在为止这段时间内发生的情况)

IV. 一般过去时

一般过去时表示在过去某一特定的时间上发生的动作;这一动作不强调对现在的影响。动词 be 有 was 和 were 两个形式,was 用于第一、三人称单数, were 用于其他情况。

在构成否定及疑问句时,一般借助助动词 did。如:

- When did they start the research project?
- They often came to help us.
- He was a teacher in 1980.
- They did not come last night.

V. 一般将来时

一般将来时由助动词 shall 或 will 加动词原形构成,shall 用于第一人称,will 用于第二、三人称。这一时态表示将来将要发生的动作或情况。如:

- The agreement will come into force next week.
- When shall we have supper this evening?
- Who will look after the sick?