



21世纪应用型人才  
培养规划教材

# 新编英语基础教程(一)

## [第1分册]

New Fundamental English Course

周式中 主 编  
屈献中 朱泽生 黄灿石 徐社教 副主编



清华大学出版社

21 世纪应用型人才培养规划教材

新编英语基础教程(一)  
**New Fundamental English Course**  
[第 1 分册]

周式中 主编

屈献中 朱泽生 黄灿石 徐社教 副主编

清华大学出版社

北 京

## 内 容 简 介

本书参照我国高等学校英语专业教学大纲的基本要求,汲取我国历年出版的各种英语专业类教材的有益经验编写而成。在内容上作了适度的收缩、精简,侧重于研读精选课文、学习基础词汇、辨析词语用法、讲解语法应用。通过针对课文、词汇等练习,对学生进行强化训练,从而奠定学生坚实的英语基础,提高学生的英语口语及写作水平。

本书适合大中专院校英语专业学生和英语爱好者使用。

版权所有,翻印必究。举报电话:010-62782989 13501256678 13801310933

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。

本书防伪标签采用特殊防伪技术,用户可通过在图案表面涂抹清水,图案消失,水干后图案复现;或将表面膜揭下,放在白纸上用彩笔涂抹,图案在白纸上再现的方法识别真伪。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语基础教程(一)[第1分册]/周式中主编;屈献中,朱泽生,黄灿石,徐社教副主编.—北京:清华大学出版社,2005.9

(21世纪应用型人才培养规划教材)

ISBN 7-302-11783-7

I. 新… II. ①周…②屈…③朱…④黄…⑤徐… III. 英语—高等学校:技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第103486号

出版者:清华大学出版社 地 址:北京清华大学学研大厦

<http://www.tup.com.cn> 邮 编:100084

社总机:010-62770175 客户服务:010-62776969

组稿编辑:张瑜

文稿编辑:宣颖

排版人员:房利萍

印装者:北京鑫海金澳胶印有限公司

发 行 者:新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本:185×260 印张:16 字数:378千字

版 次:2005年9月第1版 2005年9月第1次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-302-11783-7/H·714

印 数:1~4000

定 价:36.00元(含3盒磁带)

# 前 言

本套《新编英语基础教程》适用于高等学校英语专业基础阶段的教学。

下面就《新编英语基础教程》的编写原则、主要内容、教学要求与学时安排，以及《新编英语基础教程》(一)的主要内容和使用的建议作一概述。

## 一、编写原则

本教材参照我国高等学校英语专业教学大纲关于基础阶段英语教学的基本要求，汲取我国历年出版的《精读》、《综合英语》等各种英语精读类教材的有益经验编写而成。

为了避免以往一些教材包含训练项目过多、份量过大的情况，本教材在内容方面作了适度的收缩和精简，主要集中于：研读精选课文、学习基础词汇、辨析词语用法、讲解语法应用，然后，通过针对课文、词汇、词语用法、语法精心编写的练习，对学生进行强化训练。本教材的教学目标是，为学生正确使用英语词汇、语法进行交际奠定坚实的基础，因此命名为《新编英语基础教程》(New Fundamental English Course)。

## 二、主要内容

本教材分《新编英语基础教程》(一)和《新编英语基础教程》(二)两本。每本含有两个分册。内容包括题材广泛的 60 篇精选课文，3000 个左右常用词汇、短语，60 组词语用法辨析，以及全部基本语法，用于英语专业一、二年级共四个学期《新编英语基础教程》课的教学。

## 三、教学要求

本教材的教学要求是：

- 在语言知识与语言应用的关系上，以语言应用为主。
- 在精与泛、质与量的关系上，以求精、求质为主。
- 在听、说、读、写、译的关系上，以听、读为先导，落实于说、写、译。

## 四、学时安排

每分册共 15 课，每课授课 6 学时，阶段复习和总复习 10 学时，共 100 学时。《新编英语基础教程》(一)、《新编英语基础教程》(二)各 200 学时，全书共 400 学时。

## 五、《新编英语基础教程》(一)的主要内容与使用建议

《新编英语基础教程》(一)每课均由课文、词汇、语法三部分构成，课末附加与课文内容相关的信息资料或格言警句，用以扩充知识，丰富思想，陶冶情趣。

关于每课各部分的主要内容和使用的建议，简述如下：

### 1. 课文部分

#### (1) 课文导读

列于课文前，用以导引课文、点评主题。

## (2) 课文

全部课文均选自英、美书刊及网上英语资料, 题材广泛, 内容健康, 饶有趣味。除个别经典名篇外, 均为当代作品, 便于学生学习当代英语用法, 适应当代交际需要。为适应教学需要, 对所选文章进行了一定的删改。第1分册中每篇课文约有700~900词, 第2分册每篇课文约有800~1000词。每课生词短语约平均50个。

课文是词汇、语法学习的基础。编者严格控制了课文的长度, 旨在要求学生精读课文——精确理解词汇、语法的意义与用法, 精确理解句、段意思和全文主题。要“精”, 就要“熟”; 因此教师应要求学生熟读课文, 并至少能够背诵课文的重点段落。

## (3) 生词和短语(Words and Expressions)

本教材生词的认定, 以中学英语词汇为基础(可参见《新编英语基础教程》(一)第1分册附录中的 Basic Vocabulary)。

生词的注音采用最新国际音标。生词的释义, 除个别情况外, 一般都使用英汉双语注释, 旨在从一开始就培养学生的英语表达能力。起初学生可能会有困难, 但只要坚持下去, 将会大有好处。

## (4) 课文注解(Notes)

注解内容包括作者介绍(作者信息不详者例外)、背景知识说明、难句解析以及语法解释。语法、词语注解对书中的相关重点词汇及语法专项介绍起补充作用。

## (5) 课文练习 (Exercises on the Text)

练习内容包括课文重点段落背诵、课文内容提问、课文理解判断、完形填空以及课文内容汉译英。

背诵是学习语言的一种有效方法, 因此本书选编了段落背诵练习。教师宜严格要求学生在课堂上背诵练习中所列的课文重点段落。

“课文内容提问”、“课文理解判断”、“完形填空”, 都可在课堂上口头进行。

回译法(back translation), 是一种很有效的语言学习方法。因此, 本书编写了“课文内容汉译英”, 教师可带领学生在课堂上作口头翻译。

为了强化学生写、译能力的训练, 教师可将“课文内容汉译英”及部分“课文内容提问”作为书面作业布置。

## 2. 词汇部分

### (1) 词汇学习(Word Study)

每课学习5个常用动词和一组动词短语。

以动词句型为纲, 举例说明常用动词的意义与用法, 是本书词汇学习编写的一个特色。教师宜要求学生养成使用动词句型的习惯, 这对学生正确用词、避免错误有重要意义。

常用动词短语是中国学生须特别重视的学习内容。教师宜要求学生认真掌握每课所编的一组动词短语。

### (2) 词汇练习(Vocabulary Exercises)

内容以本课重点词汇、短语为主, 兼顾以往所学词语。形式包括: 词汇选择填空、动词词组填空、词义选择匹配以及指定用词句子汉译英。

“词汇选择填空”、“动词词组填空”、“词义选择匹配”，均可在课堂上口头进行；先要求学生做，教师再作讲评。

用“指定词，将句子汉译英”，作为书面作业布置。

### 3. 语法部分

#### (1) 语法(Grammar)

本教材覆盖全部英语语法，每课编写两个语法项目。每课编写一组学生容易混淆的词语辨析，通过对相关词语的意义、搭配等的解说与比较，说明其异同及正确用法。语法的编写，以预设学生在中学已学过一遍英语语法为前提，重点在于解决学生在应用语法方面的要点和难点。

#### (2) 语法练习(Grammar Exercises)

这是针对每课语法知识专门编写的练习，以巩固所学的知识。练习可在课堂上进行。

每课末尾附加的信息资料或格言警句，是补充性的学习资料，其内容及生词不计入教学要求。

以上使用建议，仅供教师与学生在教学中参考。

经过全体编者的努力，《新编英语基础教程》(一)的第1分册终于付梓(随书附3盒磁带)，第2分册以及《新编英语基础教程》(二)的两个分册也将陆续出版。在此，首先要向支持这套教材出版的清华大学出版社表示感谢。

西安外事学院为本教材的编写给予了很大的关心与支持。在此，我谨对学院董事长黄藤先生专致谢忱。

西安外事学院的多位英语教授、副教授及青年教师，在完成他们繁重的教学任务之余，挤出时间，努力承担了本书的编写工作。各部分编者安排如下：课文导读、课文编辑由周式中负责；生词、专有名词、短语注释由屈献中、张荣、韩爽、常海鸽、刘增娟、阮晓静、王小军、刘晓枫负责；课文注释及练习由朱泽生、魏延丽、刘莉、赵娅婷、王大利负责；词汇学习及练习由黄灿石、雷鸣、鲁利萍、李海霞、付永超负责；词语用法及练习由周式中负责；语法及练习由周式中、徐社教、刘桂芹、王鹏、胡建华、任向阳负责；课末信息资料、附录编选由周式中、屈献中负责；英文审读由周式中、Joan Boulerice 负责；全书修改定稿由周式中负责。另外，美籍教师 Joan Boulerice 协助主编认真审阅了本书的英语部分。许龙讲师为本书的电脑编辑工作提供了全程技术帮助。在此，我也一并对他们表示感谢。

英语精读类的教材究竟如何编写，至今仍是一个需要继续探索的课题。本书的编写只是编者的一种新的尝试。我期待使用本书的老师和同学们以及学界同仁提出宝贵意见，以便再版时修改。谨在此预致谢意。

周式中

# 目 录

<b>Lesson One</b> .....	1	<b>Word Study</b> .....	38
<b>The English Language: Then and Now</b> .....	1	<b>Vocabulary Exercises</b> .....	40
<b>Words and Expressions</b> .....	3	<b>Grammar</b> .....	41
<b>Notes</b> .....	4	(一)与“课”有关的词语用法比较 .....	41
<b>Exercises on the Text</b> .....	6	(二)各类名词数的用法要点 .....	42
<b>Word Study</b> .....	7	<b>Grammar Exercises</b> .....	44
<b>Vocabulary Exercises</b> .....	9	<b>The University</b> .....	45
<b>Grammar</b> .....	10	<b>Lesson Four</b> .....	46
(一)数量词语的用法 .....	10	<b>Saving Money for College by Myself</b> .....	46
(二)句法概要 .....	11	<b>Words and Expressions</b> .....	47
<b>Grammar Exercises</b> .....	13	<b>Notes</b> .....	49
<b>The English Language: Basic Terms</b> .....	15	<b>Exercises on the Text</b> .....	50
<b>Lesson Two</b> .....	16	<b>Word Study</b> .....	51
<b>Academic Integrity</b> —		<b>Vocabulary Exercises</b> .....	54
<b>A Letter to My Students (I)</b> .....	16	<b>Grammar</b> .....	55
<b>Words and Expressions</b> .....	18	(一)let, allow, permit, tolerate	
<b>Notes</b> .....	20	的用法比较 .....	55
<b>Exercises on the Text</b> .....	21	(二)冠词的基本用法 .....	55
<b>Word Study</b> .....	23	<b>Grammar Exercises</b> .....	57
<b>Vocabulary Exercises</b> .....	25	<b>American Institutions of Education</b> .....	59
<b>Grammar</b> .....	27	<b>Lesson Five</b> .....	60
(一)表示“参加”的词语的		<b>Where to Go after School? —Universities</b>	
用法比较 .....	27	<b>and Colleges in Britain (I)</b> .....	60
(二)名词的分类及数的形式 .....	27	<b>Words and Expressions</b> .....	61
<b>Grammar Exercises</b> .....	29	<b>Notes</b> .....	63
<b>The Campus</b> .....	31	<b>Exercises on the Text</b> .....	64
<b>Lesson Three</b> .....	32	<b>Word Study</b> .....	66
<b>Academic Integrity —A Letter to</b>		<b>Vocabulary Exercises</b> .....	68
<b>My Students (II)</b> .....	32	<b>Grammar</b> .....	69
<b>Words and Expressions</b> .....	34	(一)say, tell, talk, speak, chat	
<b>Notes to the Text</b> .....	36	的用法比较 .....	69
<b>Exercises on the Text</b> .....	36	(二)冠词的特殊用法 .....	70
		<b>Grammar Exercises</b> .....	72

British Universities .....	74	drawing, photo 的用法比较 ....	110
<b>Lesson Six</b> .....	75	(二)形容词的句法功能,定语形容词, 表语形容词.....	111
Study and Degrees —Universities and Colleges in Britain (II) .....	75	Grammar Exercises .....	112
Words and Expressions.....	76	A Father's Love .....	114
Notes .....	78	<b>Lesson Nine</b> .....	115
Exercises on the Text.....	79	Life Is All About Choices .....	115
<b>Word Study</b> .....	81	Words and Expressions .....	116
Vocabulary Exercises.....	83	Notes .....	118
<b>Grammar</b> .....	84	Exercises on the Text .....	119
(一)study, learn 的用法比较 .....	84	<b>Word Study</b> .....	120
(二)代词的分类与用法要点 .....	85	Vocabulary Exercises.....	122
Grammar Exercises .....	86	<b>Grammar</b> .....	123
<b>Study Programs and Degrees</b> in Colleges and Universities.....	88	(一)accept, receive; take, bring; borrow, lend 的用法比较.....	123
<b>Lesson Seven</b> .....	89	(二)形容词的比较等级 .....	124
I Wish I Were Sylvia .....	89	Grammar Exercises .....	126
Words and Expressions.....	90	Quotes on Life.....	128
Notes .....	92	<b>Lesson Ten</b> .....	129
Exercises on the Text .....	93	About This Work Thing.....	129
<b>Word Study</b> .....	94	Words and Expressions .....	130
Vocabulary Exercises.....	96	Notes .....	132
<b>Grammar</b> .....	97	Exercises on the Text .....	132
(一)test, examination, quiz 的用法比较 .....	97	<b>Word Study</b> .....	134
(二)不定代词的用法要点 .....	98	Vocabulary Exercises.....	136
Grammar Exercises .....	99	<b>Grammar</b> .....	137
Quotes for Teachers .....	101	work, job, post, position, profession, career 的用法比较 .....	137
<b>Lesson Eight</b> .....	102	副词 .....	137
A Surprise Gift for Mother.....	102	Grammar Exercises .....	140
Words and Expressions.....	103	Quotes on Work .....	142
Notes .....	105	<b>Lesson Eleven</b> .....	143
Exercises on the Text.....	105	Make Today Count (I).....	143
<b>Word Study</b> .....	107	Words and Expressions .....	144
Vocabulary Exercises.....	109	Notes .....	146
<b>Grammar</b> .....	110	Exercises on the Text .....	147
(一)picture, painting, portrait, drawing, photo 的用法比较 ....	110	<b>Word Study</b> .....	148



Vocabulary Exercises.....	150	Quotes on Perseverance .....	185
<b>Grammar</b> .....	151	<b>Lesson Fourteen</b> .....	186
(一)family, home, house, household 的用法比较 .....	151	Home Schooling.....	186
(二)限定词.....	152	Words and Expressions .....	187
Grammar Exercises.....	154	Notes to the Text.....	189
<b>Make Today Your Best Day!</b> .....	156	Exercises on the Text .....	190
<b>Lesson Twelve</b> .....	157	Word Study.....	191
<b>Make Today Count (II)</b> .....	157	Vocabulary Exercises.....	193
Words and Expressions.....	158	Grammar .....	194
Notes .....	160	(一)little, small 的用法比较 .....	194
Exercises on the Text.....	161	(二)数词: 基数词和序数词.....	195
Word Study.....	163	Grammar Exercises .....	197
Vocabulary Exercises.....	165	Quotes on Schooling .....	198
Grammar .....	166	<b>Lesson Fifteen</b> .....	199
(一)look, see, watch 的用法比较 .....	166	The Marks of an Educated Man .....	199
(二)介词, 时间介词.....	167	Words and Expressions .....	200
Grammar Exercises.....	168	Notes .....	202
<b>Time Is Everything for All of Us</b> .....	170	Exercises on the Text .....	204
<b>Lesson Thirteen</b> .....	171	Word Study.....	205
<b>A Lesson Is Repeated Until Learned</b> .....	171	Vocabulary Exercises.....	207
Words and Expressions.....	172	Grammar .....	208
Notes .....	174	(一)large, big, great 的用法比较 .....	208
Exercises on the Text.....	175	(二)数字的表达 .....	209
Word Study.....	177	Grammar Exercises .....	210
Vocabulary Exercises.....	179	Quotes on Education .....	212
Grammar .....	180	<b>Appendixes</b> .....	213
(一)listen, hear 的用法比较 .....	180	List of New Words.....	213
(二)地点介词.....	181	List of Useful Expressions .....	229
Grammar Exercises.....	183	Basic Vocabulary .....	232

# Lesson One

## 课文导读

公元 5 世纪时，三支日耳曼小部族入侵不列颠，创建了后来称雄世界的英国。他们的语言—英语，经历了从古英语、中古英语到现代英语的演变，并且随着大英帝国的兴起而传向世界。20 世纪中叶以来，更因美国的崛起、科技的发展、国际交流的增加以及经济的全球化，英语成为了国际语言。今天，世界已经进入了 21 世纪。在新世纪里，英语作为国际语言，将发挥更加重要的作用。

## The English Language: Then and Now

You are students of English. Since you have chosen to study English, you must be interested in English. If you are interested in English, you must be interested in its story then and now.

English then: a long history

More than 1,500 years ago, three Germanic tribes — the Angles, Saxons and Jutes—invaded Britain, and started the history of a great nation in today's world — the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Angles, Saxons and Jutes spoke Germanic languages. But their languages are very much alike. On the basis of these languages, English was developed. The word “English” just means “the tongue of the Angles”.

The English language of the early period is called Old English. Old English is so different from today's English in pronunciation, spelling and grammar that few of us can understand it. The Old English period lasted several hundred years.

In 1066, a French tribe — the Normans — invaded the country. In the next few centuries, the Normans ruled over the country, and the French language became the country's official language while English was kept in use only among the native people.

By the middle of the 12th century, Old English changed to Middle English. Middle English is quite different from Old English, and much easier for modern readers to understand. The Middle English period lasted till the end of the 15th century. And then Modern English took form. That is the English we use today although its early form is a little different from today's English.

The long history of the English language has produced a large number of great writers, such as William Shakespeare, George Gordon Byron, Charles Dickens, George Bernard Shaw, and Winston Churchill. Their great works, such as Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Byron's *Don Juan*, Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*, and Churchill's great speeches, are part of the great treasury of

world literature.

English now: an international language

English has now become an international language.

In the world today over 1.4 billion people live in countries where English is the official language. One out of five of the world's population speaks English with some degree of competence, and an increasing number of people are also learning English. Over 70% of the world's scientists read English. About 85% of the world's mail is written in English. By 2010, the number of people who speak English as a second or foreign language will be greater than the number of native speakers.

English is used for more purposes than ever before. It is now serving not only the communication in daily life but also work in such fields as science, technology, economy, culture, and international relations.

There are three factors that contribute to the spread of English: its dominant use in science and technology, its ability to borrow words from other languages, and its tolerance for various dialects and styles.

In science and technology, English replaced German after World War II as a dominant language. Today, the world has entered the information age, and English is the language of information technology. Therefore, English is spreading even faster over the world.

English has a strong ability to borrow words from other languages. As a result, English has built up a large vocabulary — about one million words in total. About 80% of English words are foreign. English will continue to borrow words from other languages in the world.

English has a great tolerance for various dialects and styles. In fact, there is no single standard English language recognized today. Instead, many dialects have developed: American, British, Canadian, Indian and Australian, to name a few. In addition, it encourages a more informal usage and different styles. Computer-based communication is closing the gap between spoken and written English, and a new style of English — Internet English — is replacing the old style of English in communication.

The world is changing, and so is the English language. It will take new forms and develop new usages so as to meet the changing communication needs of people. English no longer belongs to only a few countries. It belongs to all its users for all purposes or needs.

English has been an international language for only 50 years, and will continue to be a dominant language in the world in the new century. However, this does not mean that English will replace other languages. Instead, it will exist and work together with other languages in international communication. It will become a tool that opens windows to the world, unlocks doors to opportunities, and expands our minds to new ideas.

## Words and Expressions

tribe /traɪb/ <i>n.</i>	racial group united by language, religion, customs, etc., led by one or more chiefs 部族
invade /ɪn'veɪd/ <i>vt.</i>	enter (a country or territory) with armed forces to attack or occupy (it) 武装入侵; 侵略
nation /'neɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	large community of people living in a particular territory under one government 国家; 民族
alike /ə'laɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	similar, like one another 相似
spelling /'speliŋ/ <i>n.</i>	forming words from letters 拼写
official /ə'fɪʃl/ <i>adj.</i>	recognized by authority 官方的; 正式的
treasury /'treʒəri/ <i>n.</i>	① place where treasure is stored 宝库 ② fortune 财富
international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ <i>adj.</i>	between two or more nations 国际的
billion /'bɪljən/ <i>n.</i>	(美)十亿
competence /'kɒmpɪtəns/ <i>n.</i>	ability to do what is needed 能力
mail /meɪl/ <i>vt.</i>	send by post 邮寄
<i>n.</i>	letters and anything else sent or received by post 邮件
purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ <i>n.</i>	an intention or plan 意图, 目标
communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	exchange of thoughts, messages, etc. 交流; 通信
technology /tek'nɒlədʒɪ/ <i>n.</i>	the study or use of the mechanical arts and applied sciences 技术
economy /ɪ'kɒnəmi/ <i>n.</i>	production and consumption of goods and services 经济
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	the customs, civilization, and achievements of a particular time or people 文化
relation /rɪ'leɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	① similarity, contrast or connection between people, things or events 联系, 关系 ② person who is related to another; relative 亲戚; 亲属
contribute /kən'trɪbjʊt/ <i>v.</i>	join with others in giving (money, help, etc.) 贡献; 捐(款); 提供(帮助)
dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ <i>adj.</i>	prevailing, most influential 占支配地位的, 主要的
ability /ə'bɪləti/ <i>n.</i>	power and skill, esp. to do, think, etc. 能力
tolerance /'tɒlərəns/ <i>n.</i>	capacity to endure hardship or pain 忍受; 容忍
dialect /'daɪələkt/ <i>n.</i>	a form of speech peculiar to a given region 方言
style /stɑɪl/ <i>n.</i>	① manner of writing or speaking 风格; 文体

replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ *vt.*

vocabulary /və'kæbjʊləri/ *n.*

gap /gæp/ *n.*

informal /ɪn'fɔ:ml/ *adj.*

usage /'ju:sɪdʒ/ *n.*

User /'ju:zə(r)/ *n.*

unlock /,ʌn'lɒk/ *vt.*

opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ *n.*

expand /ɪk'spænd/ *v.*

the United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ireland

Angle /'æŋgl/ *n.*

Saxon /'sæksn/ *n.*

Jute /dʒu:t/ *n.*

Hamlet /'hæmlɪt/ *n.*

Don Juan /dɒn hwa:n/ *n.*

World War II

rule over

close to

take form

not only...but also

build up

so as to (do)

meet the needs

belong to

② sort, type 类, 类型

take the place of (sb./sth.) 代替, 取代

All the words of a language 词汇

① an opening or break in sth. or between two things 缺口; 豁口

② difference 差距; 分歧; 隔阂

not formal 非正式的

(accepted) way of using (a language) (语言的习惯) 用法

person or thing that uses 使用者; 用户

unfasten the lock, release 开锁; 开启; 释放

a favorable moment or occasion 机会; 时机

increase in size, number, volume, degree, etc. (使) 扩大, (使)扩展

大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国, 简称英国

盎格鲁人

撒克逊人

朱特人

哈姆雷特(莎士比亚悲剧剧名及该剧的主人公)

唐璜(西班牙传说中的人物, 风流贵族, 为许多诗歌、戏剧和歌剧的男主角)

第二次世界大战

govern; have authority over 统治

adjoining; near 接近; 邻近

assume a definite appearance 成形

不仅……而且; 不但……而且

(cause to) form steadily, become larger, or develop 积聚; 增大; 发展

in order to (do); in such a way as to (do) 以便; 以致

satisfy the demand 满足(符合)……的需要

be the property of 属于; 附属

## Notes

1. 本课课文是根据英语语言史的有关资料以及 M. A. Hasman 在网上的文章 *The Role of English in the 21st Century* 编写而成。

2. The English Language: Then and Now 英语今昔

then and now(过去与现在, 今昔)是英语中的惯用表达法。

3. That is the English *we use today* although its early form is a little different from today's English. 那(现代英语)就是我们今天使用的英语, 尽管它的早期形式与今天的英语有点不同。

(which) we use today 是定语从句, 修饰前面的 the English。

4. William Shakespeare (1564—1616) 威廉·莎士比亚, 英国最伟大的戏剧家、诗人, 创作有 37 部戏剧、154 首十四行诗和 2 首长诗, 代表作有 *Hamlet* 《哈姆雷特》, *Othello* 《奥赛罗》, *The Merchant of Venice* 《威尼斯商人》, *Romeo and Juliet* 《罗密欧与朱丽叶》等。

5. George Gordon Byron (1788—1824) 乔治·戈登·拜伦, 英国著名浪漫主义诗人, 代表作有 *Don Juan* 《唐璜》, *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* 《恰尔德·哈罗德游记》等。

6. Charles Dickens (1812—1870) 查尔斯·狄更斯, 英国杰出的现实主义小说作家, 代表作有 *A Tale of Two Cities* 《双城记》, *David Copperfield* 《大卫·科波菲尔》等。

7. George Bernard Shaw (1856—1950) 肖伯纳, 英国著名的戏剧家、散文家, 1925 年获诺贝尔文学奖, 代表作有 *Mrs. Warren's Profession* 《华伦夫人的职业》, *The Apple Cart* 《苹果车》等。

8. Winston Churchill (1874—1965) 温斯顿·丘吉尔, 英国著名政治家、文学家, 第二次世界大战时任英国首相, 为世界反法西斯战争三大领袖之一, 1953 年获诺贝尔文学奖, 代表作是 *The Second World War* 《第二次世界大战》, 它的许多演说已成为英文演说的传世经典。

9. One out of five of the world's population speaks English *with some degree of competence*. 在世界人口中, 有五分之一的人具有一定的英语口语能力。

介词短语 *with some degree of competence* 用作状语, 修饰 *speak*。

10. There are three factors that contribute to the spread of English: its dominant use in science and technology, its ability to borrow words from other languages, and its tolerance for various dialects and styles. 三个因素促进英语的传播: 英语成为在科学技术中使用的主要语言, 英语吸收其他语言词汇的能力, 以及英语对各种方言和风格的包容。

句中 *contribute to* 的意思是 *help to cause sth. to happen*, 当“促进”讲。

三个名词词组 *its dominant use in science and technology, its ability to borrow words from other languages, and its tolerance for various dialects and styles* 是前面 *three factors* 的同位语。

11. *to name a few* 仅举几个例子; 等等

这个动词不定式短语在句中用作插入语。

12. *The world is changing, and so is the English language.* 世界在变化, 英语也在变化。

注意: 这个句型有肯定与否定两类:

肯定句型: *He is a college student, and so am I.* 他是大学生, 我也是。

*I speak French, and so does she.* 我说法语, 她也说法语。

*I have been to London, and so has he.* 我去过伦敦, 他也去过伦敦。

否定句型: *He is not a college student, neither/nor am I.* 他不是大学生, 我也不是。

*I don't speak French, neither/nor does she.* 我不说法语, 她也不说法语。

*I have not been to London, neither/nor has he.* 我没去过伦敦, 他也没去过伦敦。

## Exercises on the Text

I. Read aloud the following passage until you can recite it.

The world is changing, and so is the English language. It will take new forms and develop new usages so as to meet the changing communication needs of people. English no longer belongs to only a few countries; It belongs to all its users for all purposes or needs.

English has been an international language for only 50 years, and will continue to be a dominant language in the world in the new century. However, this does not mean that English will replace other languages. Instead, it will exist and work together with other languages in international communication. It will become a tool that opens windows to the world, unlocks doors to opportunities, and expands our minds to new ideas.

II. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Who invaded Britain more than 1,500 years ago?
2. What is the meaning of the word "English"?
3. When did Old English change to Middle English, and when did Middle English change to Modern English?
4. Tell as much as you know about the great English writers and their great works.
5. What is the evidence for the wide spread of English in today's world?
6. What are the factors that contribute to the spread of English?
7. What role will the English language play in the new century?

III. Mark the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

[ ] 1. All of the three tribes — the Angles, Saxons and Jutes — spoke English when they invaded Britain.

[ ] 2. Old English is very different from today's English. Therefore, almost none of us today can understand it.

[ ] 3. Because English is the language of information technology, English is spreading much faster over the world in this information age.

[ ] 4. English has much more foreign words than native words.

[ ] 5. As a dominant language in the world, English will replace other languages in the new century.

IV. Cloze: fill in each blank with the right word in reference to the text.

English has a strong ability to borrow words 1 other languages. 2 a result, English has built up a large vocabulary — about one million words 3 total. About 80% 4 English words are foreign. English will continue to borrow words 5 other languages 6 the world.

English has a great tolerance 7 various dialects and styles. Many dialects have developed:

American, British, Canadian, Indian and Australian, to name a few. Besides, it encourages a more informal usage and different styles. Computer-based communication is closing the gap 8 spoken and written English, and a new style 9 English — Internet English — is replacing the old style of English 10 communication.

V. Translate the following passage into English.

英语是一种古老的语言，有一千五百多年的历史。它从古英语、中古英语发展到现代英语。在英语漫长的历史中，产生了许多伟大的作家，如莎士比亚、拜伦、狄更斯、肖伯纳、丘吉尔等。他们的伟大著作成为了世界文学宝库的一部分。

今天，英语已经成为一种国际语言。世界上，有十四亿人生活在英语作为官方语言的国家里。还将有更多的人学习英语。英语不仅用于日常生活的交际，而且也用于科学、技术、文化和经济以及国际关系中。现在，英语已不再只属于英国人、美国人、加拿大人、澳大利亚人和新西兰人。英语属于所有的使用者。它将为人们开启观察世界的窗口，打开通向机会的大门，拓展领略新观念的视野。

## Word Study

### change

1. *vt.*

**change + n.** 改变; 交换; 兑换

He *has changed* his plan.

Would you mind *changing* seats with me?

Where can I *change* my dollars into pounds?

2. *vi.*

**change (+ prep./adv.)** 变化; 变成; 转车

The world has *changed*.

The flowers *changed* into gold as soon as Midas touched them.

You should *change* at the next stop for the No.10 bus to go to the university.

3. *n.* 变化

Great *changes* have taken place in my hometown since 1980.

### increase /ɪn'kri:s/

1. *vt.*

**increase + n.** 增加, 增长

Travel *increases* our knowledge of the world.

The factory *increased* its production by 15 per cent last year.

2. *vi.*

**increase (+ prep./adv.)** 增加, 增长

Foreign investment here *has increased* by 20 percent.



The student population *is increasing* year by year.

His determination *increased*.

3. /'ɪnkri:s/ **n.** 增加, 增长

Last year saw a 7.8 % *increase* in the country's GDP (gross domestic product 国内生产总值).

### **develop**

1. *vt.*

**develop + n.** 发展; 开发, 研制; 冲洗(照相底片); 养成

China *is developing* its market economy.

We must *develop* information technology.

This photo studio(照相馆)*developed* my film.

He *developed* the habit of taking notes while listening to the teacher in class.

2. *vi.*

**develop (+ prep./adv.)** 发展, 成长

Shanghai *has developed* into one of the largest cities in the world.

Things *are developing* well.

**development n.** 发展, 开发

*Development* is a main concern of the people.

### **serve**

1. *vt.*

**serve + n.** 为……服务; 为……工作; 服役; 服侍

The government should *serve* the people whole-heartedly.

The housekeeper *served* the family all her life.

The officer *served* his country for twenty years.

The waitress *served* soup to me.

This restaurant *serves* nice food.

2. *vi.*

**serve + prep./adv.** 服务; 供职; 服役

He *served* on the committee.

Before he came to this university, he *had served* in the army.

**service /'sɜ:vɪs/ n.** 服务; 供职; 服役

He put all his knowledge at the *service* of the people.

He is proud of his *service* in the army.

### **keep**

1. *link-v.*

**keep + adj.** 保持在某一状态

The teacher asked the students to *keep* quiet.

They *kept* calm throughout the crisis.