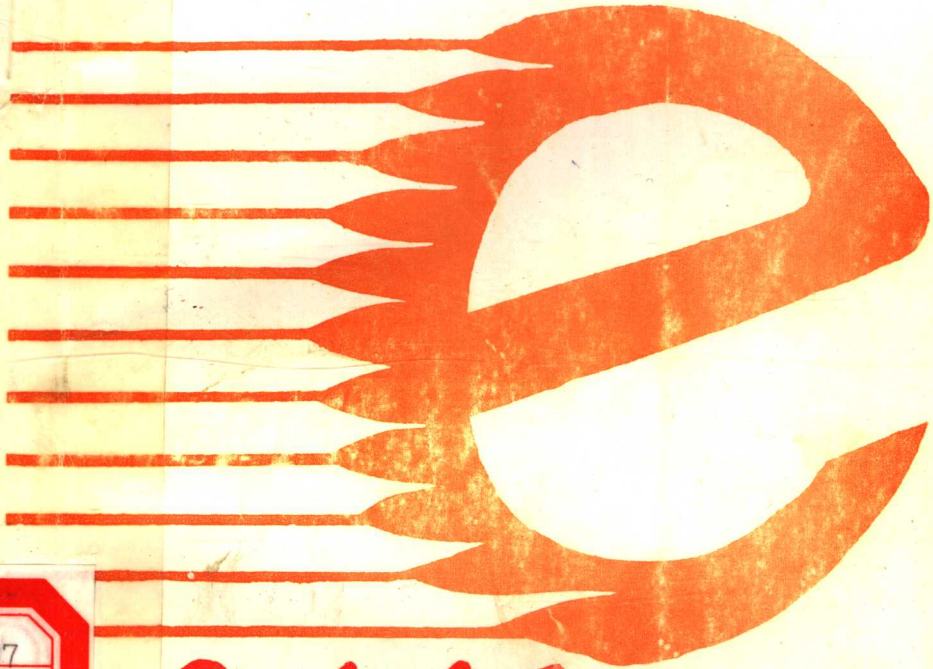
·中等专业学校教材　　第3册·

英语教程

主编：张鑫友



English Course

BOOK 3

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English Course

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英语教程
ENGLISH COURSE
Book 3

主编 张鑫友

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前　言

中等专业学校教材《英语教程》是参照国家教委审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲》和《中学英语教学大纲》而编写的一套综合英语教程。

本教程从我国中等专业学校英语教学实际出发，充分注意到了它对各类中等专业学校的通用性，因此，适用于各类中等专业学校学生、职业高中学生、各类相应水平的业余英语班以及具有中等水平的英语自学者。

本教程在选材方面力求做到语言规范，题材广泛，体裁多样。它既具知识性，又具趣味性；既具思想性，又具灵活性；既注意吸收西方文化的精华，又注意继承东方文明的传统。在处理语言知识方面，既注意到语言规律的趋向性，又考虑到传统语言法则的合理性。在处理听、说、读、写、译基本训练方面，既注意它们的综合性，又突出了各自的重点。

本教程共分四册，每册供一个学期使用，全套书可供中等专业学校学生在两个学年内学完。各类学校也可根据其自身的特点和教学时数安排，对全四册的内容作适当的安排或调整。

本册拟以阅读为主，为了拓宽学生的阅读面，扩大其词汇量，在各课课后特增设了 Supplemntary Reading；对语法知识进行系统的讲解，也是本册教学不可忽视的一大项目，不过，各校可根据自身的实际情况予以强讲或弱讲。全册共分 11 个单元，每单元分别由 Text，New Words and Expressions，Notes，Grammar，Exer-

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cises 和 Supplementary Reading 六个部分组成。

参加本册编写的有王达金、熊音、高莉莉、张鑫友。最后由张鑫友同志审订。

本教程在组织编写的过程中，承湖北广播电视大学和湖北广播电视中等专业学校领导的大力支持和帮助。在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促，加之我们水平有限，错误之处定必不少，欢迎使用本教程的同志批评指正。

编　者

1994 年 8 月

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UNIT ONE

TEXT

A Present

It was the old lady's birthday. She got up early to be ready for the post. From her second floor window she could see the postman when he came.

Today she was sure there would be something. Myra wouldn't forget her mother's birthday, even if she seldom wrote at other times. Of course Myra was busy. Her husband had been made Mayor, and Myra herself had got a medal for her work for the aged. In the past two years, she had managed to come and see her three times, but her husband had never come. She was proud of her daughter.

The old lady was eighty today. She had put on her best dress. Perhaps—perhaps Myra might come. After all, eighty was a special birthday.

Even if Myra did not come, she would send a present. The old lady was sure of that. She was excited—like a child. She would enjoy her day.

Yesterday the help had given her rooms an extra clean, and today she had brought a card and a bunch of flowers when she came to do the breakfast. Mrs Grant downstairs had made a cake, and in the afternoon she was going down there to have tea.

Johnnie, the little boy from the ground floor, had been up with a box of candies, and said he would go out to play until the postman came.

"I guess you'll get lots and lots of presents," he said. "I did last week when I was six."

What would she like? A pair of slippers perhaps. Or a new blue coat. (Blue's such a pretty colour. Jim had always liked her in blue.) Or a table lamp, a travel book with pictures, a little clock, with clear black numbers, ···So many lovely things.

She stood by the window, watching. All of a sudden, she saw the postman turning round the corner on his bicycle. Her heart beat fast. Johnnie had seen him too and ran to the gate. The next moment, Johnnie was knocking at her door.

"Granny, granny," he shouted, "I've got your post."

He gave her four envelopes. Three were unsealed cards from old friends, and the fourth was sealed, in Myra's writing. The old lady felt disappointed.

"No parcel, Johnnie?"

"No, granny."

Maybe the parcel was too large to come by letter post. That was it. It would come later by parcel post. She must be patient.

She opened the envelope and found a card and a piece of paper in it. Written on the card was a message under the printed "Happy Birthday"—"Buy yourself something nice with the cheque, Myra".

The cheque dropped to the floor. Slowly the old lady bent down to pick it up. "My present, my lovely present." Having uttered these words, the old lady tore the cheque with trembling

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fingers into little bits.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

post[pəust] *n*. 邮政;邮寄/*v*. 投寄,邮寄

postman ['pəustmən] *n*. 邮递员

Myra 迈拉(人名)

seldom ['seldəm] *adv*. 很少,不常,难得

husband['hʌzbənd] *n*. 丈夫

mayor[mɛə] *n*. 市长

medal['medl] *n*. 奖章,勋章;纪念章

manage['mænidʒ] *v*. 设法;管理

proud[praud] *a*. 骄傲;自豪

(be) proud of 为…而自豪(骄傲)

daughter['dɔ:tə] *n*. 女儿

extra['ekstrə] *a*. 额外的,外加的

bunch[bʌntʃ] *n*. 束;串

a bunch of 一束;一串;一群

dowmstairs ['daunstɛəz] *adv*. 在楼下

ground[graund] *n*. 地面,地

ground floor[英](楼房的)底层(=[美] first floor)

candy['kændi] *n*. 糖果

pair[pɛə] *n*. (一)双,(一)对

slipper['slipə] *n*. (常用复数)拖鞋

coat[kəut] *n*. 外衣,外套

lamp[læmp] *n*. 灯

table lamp 台灯

clock[klɔk] *n*. (时)钟

corner['kɔ:nə] *n*. 角;拐角

bicycle['baisikl] *n*. 自行车(口语作 bike)

gate[geit] *n*. 大门,城门

envelope['enviləup] *n*. 信封

seal[si:l] *v*. 封住;糊住

unseal['ʌn'si:l] *v*. 拆(信)

disappoint [disə'pɔint] *v*. 使失望;使落空

parcel['pɑ:sl] *n*. 包裹,小包

granny['græni] *n*. 奶奶;外婆

patient['peiʃənt] *a*. 忍耐的,容忍的;有耐心的

message['mesidʒ] *n*. 文电;消息;祝词

print[print] *v*. 印,印刷;铭刻

cheque [tʃek] *n*. 支票(=[美] check)

bend [bend] (bent [bent], bent) *v*. 使弯曲

utter [ʌtə] *v*. 说,讲;表达

tremble ['trembl] *v*. 发抖

finger ['fiŋgə] *n*. 手指;指状物

NOTES

1. From her second floor window she could see the postman when he came.

邮差来时她就可以从三楼的窗口看得见他。

英国人习惯将第一层楼称作 ground floor(底楼),first floor 为"第二层楼",那么,这儿的 second floor 实际上指"第三层楼"。美国人的称法则与中国人的称法是一致的。

2. Myra wouldn't forget her mother's birthday, even if she seldom wrote at other times.

迈拉尽管平时难得写信,可母亲的生日她是不会忘记的。

1)even if 亦可作 even though,引导让步状语从句,意为"即使"、"尽管"等。又如:

I always enjoy sailing, even if the weather is rough.

我一贯喜爱驾艇出游,即使风急浪高的日子也是如此。

2)at other times 在此处意为"平时"。它还可表示"在其他时候"、"在另外的场合"的意思。如:

If you work hard at other times, you won't have to sit up all night before the exam.

你平时如果努力学习,在考试前就不必这样整夜地开夜车了。

At times he felt well and could work all day; at other times he had to lie still in bed.

他有时感觉身体还好,能整天工作;但有时却不得不静卧床

上。

3. In the past two years, she had managed to come and see her three times, but her husband had never come.

在过去两年中，她总算来看过她三次，不过她丈夫却从来没有来过。

时间状语 in the past(two, three, etc.)years 通常与完成时态(现在完成时和过去完成时态)连用。又如：

In the past two years, I have read five English novels.

在过去的两年时间里，我读过5本英文小说。

4. Yesterday the help had given her rooms an extra clean, and today she had brought a card and a bunch of flowers when she came to do the breakfast.

昨天佣人把她的几个房间额外打扫了一遍。她今天来烧早饭时带来了一张生日贺卡和一束鲜花。

1)此句中的 help 是可数名词，意为“佣工”、“佣人”；a bunch of flowers 意为“一束鲜花”。

2)句中的 yesterday 和 today 分别与过去完成时 had given 和 had brought 连用，似有悖于常理。但是，该故事是发生在过去某一时间的，yesterday 和 today 并不是相对于我们现时的时间来说的，而是相对于其从句 when she came to do the breakfast 的，换句话说，yesterday 和 today 在此是一个过去中的过去时间(past in the past)，因此，跟过去完成时连用也就是合乎情理的。

5. “I guess you'll get lots and lots of presents,”he said. “I did last week when I was six.”

“我看你会收到好多好多礼物，”他说。“上个星期我过六岁生日的时候就收到好多好多礼物。”

1)句中的 lots of 等于 a lot of。lots and lots of 在程度上比 lots

of 或 a lot of 所表达的语气更强。

2)句中的 I did last week when I was six 中的 when I was six 是定语从句，修饰 last week；I did 即 I got lots and lots of presents；do 作替代词用，以避免谓语部分内容的重复。

6. So many lovely things.

好东西可真多。

此句是 There were so many lovely things 的省略形式。

7. That was it.

一定是这么回事。

此句用来对前面所说的事给予强调和肯定，有 exactly 的含意。

8. Written on the card was a message under the printed "Happy Birthday"—"Buy youself something nice with the cheque, Myra".

卡片上印着"生日快乐"的字样，下面写着这么一句话——用这张支票给你自己买样称心的东西吧，迈拉。

此句为倒装结构，其正常语序应是 A message was written on the card under the printed "Happy Birthday"...

GRAMMAR

过去完成时(The Past Perfect Tense)

Ⅰ.过去完成时的构成

过去完成时由助动词 had＋过去分词构成，无人称和数的变化。其肯定式、否定式、一般疑问式及其简略回答如下表所示。

肯定式	否定式
I(We) You He(She,They) } had seen it.	I(We) You He(She,They) } had not seen it.

疑问式	简略回答	
	肯定	否定
Had you seen it?	Yes, I had.	No, I hadn't.
Had he seen it?	Yes, he had.	No, he hadn't.
Had they seen it?	Yes, they had.	No, they hadn't.

Ⅰ. 过去完成时的用法

1. 过去完成时表达在过去某一时间以前曾经发生过或到过去某一时间之前已经完成的动作或情况(即"过去的过去")。过去时间常由 by, before, up till 等介词短语,或由 before, when 等连词引导的时间从句表示。如:

By the end of last term, *we had learned* about 800 words.
到上学期末,我们已学了800个单词。

up till then we *had* only *covered* half the distance.
到那时我们才走了一半路程。

He *had learned* some English before he came to the college.
他在上大学之前学过一些英语。

The play *had* already *started* when we got to the theatre.
我们到达剧场时戏已经开始上演了。

2. 过去完成时可以表示由过去某一时间开始,一直延续到过去另一时间的动作,常和 for, since 介词短语或 since 引导的时间状语从句连用。如:

It rained yesterday after it had been dry *for many months*.
在干旱了好几个月后,昨天下雨了。

I met her last year, but I had known her by sight *since* 1984.

我认识她是在去年，但是我从1984年就和她面熟了。

3. 在许多情况下没有明显的时间状语，时间通常由上下文表示出来。如：

The next day things got even worse. There had been heavy snow.

第二天情况更加恶化，下起了一场大雪。

One day, when we were going up a mountain, I fell down. I hadn't had anything to eat for two days.

一天，当我们爬山的时候，我跌倒了。我已是两天没吃任何东西了。

4. hope, plan, mean, think, want 等动词的过去完成时可以用来表示一个本来打算做而没有做的事。如：

We *had wanted* to buy her a birthday present.

我们本想给他买件生日礼物的。

We *had hoped* to catch the 9:30 train, but found it was gone.

我们本来希望赶九点半的车，却发现车已经开了。

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions according to the text:

1. Why did the old lady get up early that day?
2. Why did Myra not often write to her mother?
3. How many times did she come to see her mother in the past two years?
4. Did her husband come to see the old lady?
5. How old was the old lady?

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