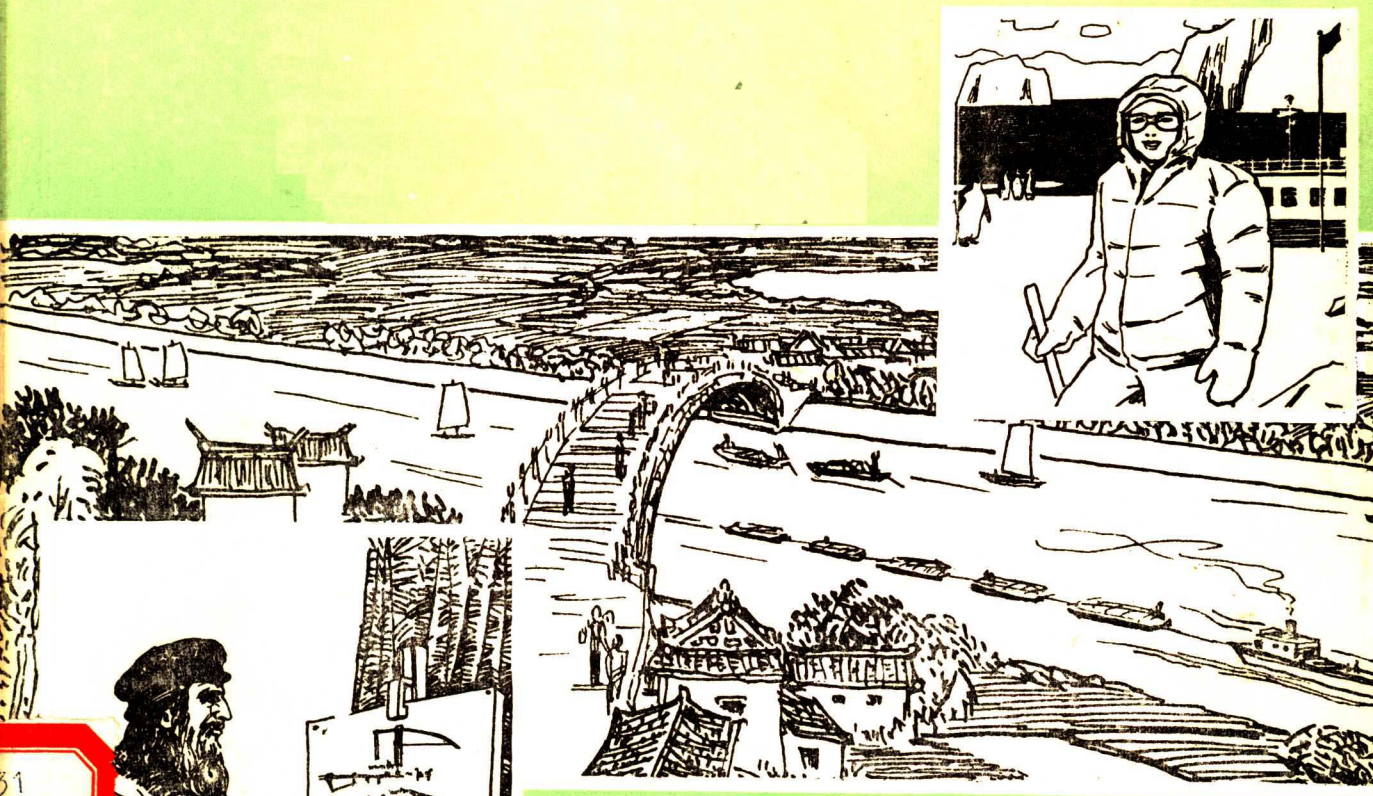
中央电大英语教材编写组编

英语

ENGLISH

第 三 册



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中央广播电视大学出版社

英　　语

第三册

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封面设计：于　万

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前　言

这套教材是中央广播电视大学英语教材编写组编写的电大英语课本，共四册，本书为第三册，主要供电大理、工、文、经各科学生使用，也可供社会上自学英语者使用。

全书分为十八课，每课由对话、课文、语法、词汇学习和小结五部分组成。

对话（Dialogues）　每课有2—3篇对话，语言力求既自然生动，又集中体现本课所要讲授的语法项目。每篇对话后附有生词表和操练句型。生词表以生词出现的先后顺序排列，不注音标、词类和词义。操练句型部分列出了本课重点语法句型，用作课内外操练的模式。

课文（Text）　每课有一篇课文，内容力求既具有知识性和趣味性，又包括本课所要讲授的语法项目。课文篇幅在350词左右。课文前设有读前提示。课文后附有生词表、注释、理解练习、词汇练习和翻译练习。

语法（Grammar）　每课安排一至两个语法项目，各课语法项目和本课对话、课文紧密配合，反复出现。语法部分的内容按要点分别加上方框，各要点后设有练习。

词汇学习（Word Study）　各课词汇学习部分列举的词大部分选自本课课文和对话，着重说明它们的主要用法以及各词之间的相同之点和不同之处，并配有练习。

小结（Summary）　每课小结分语法和词汇两部分，语法部分以表格的形式扼要归纳了本课的语法重点。词汇部分合并了对话和课文的生词表，分为一般生词、专有名词和词组三块，每块仍以出现先后顺序排列，一般生词和专有名词注有音标、词类和词义，词组只注词义。词类和词义以在本课出现的用法为主。

本书教学分为两个阶段，第一至九课为上半学期阶段，第十至十八课为下半学期阶段。各阶段后设有复习测试题。

本书由约翰·费尔德（John Field，中央电大英国专家）和梁小平（中央电大）主编。

参加本书初稿编写工作的还有陈忠美（北京气象学院）、刘黛琳（中央电大）、俞月芳（浙江电大）、张慧慧（中央电大）、田勇（中央电大）和穆小芒（中央电大）。

英国专家玛格丽特·博德（Margaret Byrde）和尼克拉斯·博德（Nicholas Byrde）亦曾参加本书初稿的编写，并做了大量的工作。

本书由北京外国语学院陈琳教授审定，由高等教育出版社曹根望担任责任编辑，中央电大于万才绘制插图。

编　者

一九八七年九月

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It **cannot have been** *a plane. It* **must have been** *a kite.*)
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UNIT 1

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Grammar	Past Simple Passive
Word Study	say, tell, speak, talk

DIALOGUES

DIALOGUE 1

A: Hello.
B: Hello.
A: So you bought a bicycle?
B: Yes, I did. It's made it much easier to get around Beijing.
A: I'm sure it has. Now, let me think . . . I can tell you some interesting facts about bicycles.
B: Really?
A: Yes. Did you know that they were invented in 1839? At least, some people say the year was 1839. Others don't agree. They say the first bicycle was made in 1861. Others say it was made in 1870.
B: Er . . . Excuse me . . . I . . .
A: Now the 1839 bicycle was important because . . .
B: Tell me . . .
A: Yes?
B: When was the first bicycle ridden in China?
A: . . . Er, I'm afraid I don't know that. But I do know when the first car came to China. That was very interesting. You see . . .

PRACTICE SENTECES:

When were bicycles invented?
They were invented in . . .
When was television invented?
It was invented in . . .

cars	Benz	1885
electric lights	Edison	1879
photography	Daguerre	1829
television	Baird	1926
lifts	Otis	1852
radio	Marconi	1901

1

telephones	Bell	1876
jet planes	Whittle	1939

DIALOGUE 2

A: This picture's interesting. Who's it by?
B: I don't know. It looks like a Van Gogh.
A: Let me see. I'll look in the catalogue . . . Yes, it was painted by Van Gogh.
B: When was it painted?
A: In 1688.
B: In 1688? That isn't possible. Van Gogh wasn't alive then.
A: Oh, sorry. I misread the date. It was painted in 1888.

Van Gogh	alive

PRACTICE SENTENCES

Look at this picture. Who was it painted by?
Look at this book. Who was it written by?

DIALOGUE 3

A: Very interesting. What is it?
B: It's the Old Summer Palace. It was used by the Emperors. The came here in the summer.
A: Really? Do go on. Is it very old?
B: Yes, it was built about 1750.
A: 1750, eh?
B: Yes, it was built for the Emperor Qianlong.
A: Doesn't look very Chinese to me.
B: No, it was built by Italians.
A: Not much of it left, is there?
B: No, it was destroyed by British and French soldiers.
A: I see. What did you say it was called?

the Old Summer Palace	emperor	Qianlong
Italian	destroy	

PRACTICE SENTENCES

Somebody destroyed the palace. The palace was destroyed.
Somebody built the ship.
Somebody sent the letter.

Somebody sold the carpet.
Somebody found the watch.

- Now be careful -

Somebody wrote the letter.
Somebody stole the money.
Somebody ate all the food.
Somebody drank all the beer.
Somebody began the work.
Somebody saw a plane.

TEXT

Look at this picture.

Do you know who it is?

What do you know about him?

(Think of the English words)

Sherlock Holmes[1]

People all over the world recognise the face, hat and pipe of the nineteenth-century detective, Sherlock Holmes. Holmes had his own methods, which were more advanced than those of the police of his time[2]. From the colour of a man's face, Holmes deduced that he had lived abroad for many years. From a man's clothes, he could tell if he lived in the town or in the country.

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1

Holmes's friend, Dr Watson, could never understand how the detective reached his conclusions[3].

'How did you find the answer?' he asked.

Holmes claimed that his methods were easy.

'Elementary, my dear Watson,' he answered[4].

Holmes lived at 221 B, Baker Street, in London[5]. Today, this house is photographed by tourists. But, in fact, the famous detective did not exist, except in fiction.

He was created by a man called Sir Arthur Conan Doyle[6]. Doyle was a doctor, and Holmes's methods were based on[7] those of a colleague. This man deduced many things about his patients' lives when he examined them.

The first Sherlock Holmes stories were written in the 1880s. They were published monthly in a magazine. Later, they were made into[8] books. The detective became very popular; and Conan Doyle found that he had to write more and more stories. He began to hate the character, and decided that, in his next story, Holmes would die. So Holmes was killed by an enemy: he was pushed into a waterfall.

But the public protested; and Conan Doyle had to revive his hero. *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* was written in 1905; and told how Holmes had escaped from[9] the waterfall.

Conan Doyle wrote many stories and novels besides the Sherlock Holmes ones. He was also an inventor; the life-jacket for sailors was invented by him. He was a good sportsman; he boxed, he raced motor-cars and he introduced skiing into Switzerland. But, when he died in 1930, he was remembered as the man who created Sherlock Holmes[10].

Sherlock Holmes	pipe	detective
advanced	of his time	to deduce
Watson	to reach a conclusion	to claim
elementary	tourist	to exist
except	fiction	Sir
Arthur Conan Doyle	to base on	to examine
to publish	monthly	magazine
to make into	waterfall	to escape from
to protest	to revive	novel
besides	life-jacket	to invent
sportsman	to box	skiing
Switzerland		

NOTES

1. Sherlock Holmes 歇洛克·福尔摩斯

英国作家柯南·道尔所写侦探小说中的主人公，私人侦探。

2. of his time 他那个时代的

例如：

Shakespeare was probably more popular than other writers of his time.

莎士比亚也许比他同时代其他的作家都更受欢迎。

3. Holmes's friend, Dr Watson, could never understand how the detective reached his conclusions.

福尔摩斯的朋友华生医生怎么也不能理解这位侦探是如何得出他的推论的。

①Holmes's, 福尔摩斯的，读作 ['həumziz] 以 s 结尾的专有名词的所有格以加's 表示，也可只加 '，但读音一般是 [iz]。

②Dr Watson, 华生医生，柯南·道尔所写侦探小说中的一位人物，福尔摩斯的朋友及助手。

③to reach a conclusion 得出一个结论（或推论）

例如：

By studying the stars, Copernicus ([kə'pə:nikəs]) reached the conclusion that the earth travelled round the sun.

通过研究星体，哥白尼得出了一个推论：地球是围绕太阳运行的。

4. 'Elementary, my dear Watson,' he answered. 他回答道："非常简单，我亲爱的华生。"

引号内为一个省略句，省略了主语和系动词，只剩下表语。完整句应为：It's elementary, my dear Watson. 简单句中的省略现象在对话时最为普遍，不论是回答别人的问题，还是接着别人说话时都会发生。

5. Holmes lived at 221B, Baker Street in London.

福尔摩斯住在伦敦贝克街221号乙。

英语中口头表达或书面书写地址和汉语习惯不同，要把门牌号码放在最前面，后面跟街名，再后面是城市名，最后才是国家名称。如果是书写信封的话，还要把收信人的名字写在门牌号码的前面。例如：

Sherlock Holmes
221B, Baker Street
London
Britain

6. He was created by a man called Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

他是一位名叫阿瑟·柯南·道尔爵士的人创造出来的（人物）。

①called Sir Arthur Conan Doyle 为过去分词短语，在句中担任定语，修饰 man.

②Sir 爵士，用于姓名或名字前，不单独用在姓前，为欧洲君主国最低的封号，不属贵族，不世袭。

7. to base on 把…基于

例如：

The film was based on a famous novel.

这部电影是根据一本有名的小说创作的。

8. to make…into　把…制成…，使…转变为

例如：

His job is to make glass into bottles.

他的工作是把玻璃制成瓶子。

9. to escape from　从…逃脱，从…漏出

例如：

Only three passengers escaped from the burning plane.

只有三名乘客从燃烧着的飞机里逃脱出来。

10. …, he was remembered as the man who created Sherlock Holmes.

他作为一位塑造了歇洛克·福尔摩斯的人而为人们所铭记。

as 此处为介词，意为“作为”，介词短语 as the man who created Sherlock Holmes, 在句中作主语 he 的补语；介词短语中 who created Sherlock Holmes 为限制性定语从句，修饰名词 man。

COMPREHENSION

A 课文中下列时间里发生了什么事情。

1905　　1930　　the 1880s

B 根据课文判断下列句子是真实的还是不真实的，把不真实的句子改为真实的。

1 The first Holmes stories appeared in a book after they had appeared in a magazine.

2 Conan Doyle only wrote Sherlock Holmes stories.

3 After Conan Doyle had created Sherlock Holmes, a colleaguè copied Holmes's methods.

4 Holmes knew from a man's clothes if he had lived abroad.

5 In *The Return of Sherlock Holmes*, an enemy pushed Holmes into a waterfall.

6 Conan Doyle wanted to stop writing Sherlock Holmes stories; but the public would not let him.

VOCABULARY

A 找出左边各个单词与右边意思相似的词或词组。

escape	look at
create	bring back to life
exist	run away from
examine	complain
revive	invent
protest	be

B 当人们 ski 时，这项体育运动就称为 skiing。写出下列各项体育运动的名称。

people box *(box)*　　people swim *(swim)*

people skate (*skate*)
people climb (*climb*)
people race cars (*race cars*)
people sail (*sail*)
people ride (*ride*)

TRANSLATION

把课文的最后一段翻译成汉语。

GRAMMAR

Past Simple Passive

> 当我们对行为的对象（即承受动作的人或物）比对行为者（即做这动作的人或物）更感兴趣时，我们常用被动语态，把行为的对象作为句子的主语，而一般不提行为者。例如：
> Somebody published the stories in a magazine.
> The stories were published in a magazine.

A 在下列句子中，我们对黑体字部分更感兴趣。按照上面方框中我们对 the stories 的处理方法，把黑体字部分放在句首。

1 Somebody pushed **Holmes** into a waterfall.
2 People remembered **Conan Doyle** as a writer.
3 Somebody killed **the soldier**.
4 The workers repaired **the building**.
5 A man invented **television** in 1924.
6 The police caught **the murderer**.
7 The author wrote **the stories** in the 1880s.
8 Somebody stole **the money**.
9 The children ate **all the food**.

如果要提行为者，可以用by加上行为者来表示。
例如：
Conan Doyle created Sherlock Holmes.
Sherlock Homes was created by Conan Doyle.

B 改写下列句子，把黑体字部分放在句首。

1 An enemy killed **Sherlock Holmes**.
2 The doctor examined **the patients**.
3 The Chinese invented **gunpowder**.
4 Picasso painted **this famous picture**.
5 Qin Shihuang built **the Great Wall**.
6 A student from Tianjin won **the prize**.

7 Cao Xueqin wrote *A Dream of Red Mansions.*

8 My son broke **that window.**

被动语态由助动词be加过去分词构成。助动词be需要和主语的人称和数一致，并表示出时态。时态是过去时时，要用was 或 were 加过去分词。例如：

a. Conan Doyle wrote the stories.

b. The stories **were written** by Conan Doyle.

要注意不规则动词的不同形式，正确选用其中的过去分词形式。例如：

write-wrote-written

C 选择正确的答案。

1 Some birds (ate, eaten, eat) the fruit.
The fruit was (ate, eaten, eat) by the birds.

2 Lu Xun (write, written, wrote) the letter.
The letter was (write, written, wrote) by Lu Xun.

3 The village (grown, grew, grow) a lot of rice.
A lot of rice was (grown, grew, grow) by the village.

4 The money was (hide, hidden, hid) by an old man.
An old man (hide, hidden, hid) the money.

5 A lot of tea was (drunk, drink, drank) by my guests.
My guests (drunk, drink, drank) a lot of tea.

WORD STUDY

say tell

say 意为“说”，后面跟句子。tell 意为“告诉”，后面跟名词或代词。

Holmes **said** that it was easy.

Holmes **told** Watson that it was easy.

say 后面有时也跟介词短语，但不常用。

Holmes **said** to Watson that it was easy.

tell 也可以用来表示“命令”。

The policeman **told** the driver to stop.

The driver was **told** to stop.

tell 还可以用来表示“讲故事”。

She **told** me a story about her village.

speak

speak 的用法通常有三种。

1 He can **speak** English well. （讲一种语言）

2 The Chairman **spoke** for an hour. （在公共场合讲话）

3 Who is **speaking**? （打电话时对着话筒讲话）

talk

talk 常用来表示“日常生活中的谈话”。

I'm **talking** to my brother.

I'm **talking** about this book.

talk 也可以用来表示“说话时发出的声音”。

Don't **talk** in the library!

选择适当的动词填空。

speak talk tell say

1 My wife can ____ French and English.
2 He will ____ you how much it costs.
3 My children often ____, 'We don't like school.'
4 I will ____ him my name and address.
5 What did the man ____ ? I didn't hear.
6 She always wants to ____ about her son.
7 Please don't ____ I'm trying to work.
8 The boy wants his mother to ____ him a story.
9 The police will ____ you to drive more slowly.
10 Please ____ to him that we will arrive at 7:30.
11 Is that 89-0921? Can I ____ to Mr Mu, please?
12 I like to go and ____ to my neighbours in the evening.

SUMMARY

GRAMMAR

Somebody	published	the stories	in the 1880s.
Some men	began	the work	in June.

→

The stories	were	published	in the 1880s.
The work	was	begun	in June.

Conan Doyle	created	Sherlock Holmes.
Baird	invented	television.
Shakespeare	wrote	these plays.

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