

北京大学试用教材

英语

(文科)

北京大学公共英语教研室 陈瑞兰 沈一鸣 编

English

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编 者 的 话

本册是北京大学公共英语教研室编写的《英语》(文科)三,是《英语》(文科)一、二的后继教材。继《英语》(文科)一、二以后,本册将英语的基础语法讲完,并进一步讲解英语的词语用法,对常见的一些语法难点加以解释。各课均有注释,并配有适量的练习和阅读材料,以培养学生的阅读理解能力。

本书可供高等院校(文科)作为教材,亦可供有关专业人员、中学教师及自学者参考使用。

一九八三年一月

Contents

- Lesson One** (1)
Text: Alexander the Great and the African Chief
Grammar: I. 将来进行时
 II. 将来进行时的否定式和疑问式
- Lesson Two** (19)
Text: The Hand on the Latch (1)
Grammar: I. 过去完成进行时
 II. 过去完成进行时的否定式和疑问式
- Lesson Three** (38)
Text: The Hand on the Latch (2)
Grammar: I. 现在完成进行时
 II. 现在完成进行时的否定式和疑问式
- Lesson Four** (55)
Text: Piccadilly Circus
Grammar: It 用法小结
- Lesson Five** (74)
Text: Meeting in Milkmarket
Grammar: As 用法小结
- Lesson Six** (91)
Text: The Land Where There Were No Old Men
Grammar: 带逻辑主语的动名词结构
- Lesson Seven** (112)
Text: Language as a Living Thing

Grammar: 带逻辑主语的不定式结构	
Lesson Eight	(132)
Text: Going Home	
Grammar: 带逻辑主语的分词结构	
Lesson Nine	(148)
Text: Prometheus	
Grammar: 没有分词的独立结构	
Lesson Ten	(165)
Text: The Gift of Understanding (1)	
Grammar: 主语、谓语的倒装	
Lesson Eleven	(184)
Text: The Gift of Understanding (2)	
Grammar: 句子成分的省略	
Lesson Twelve	(201)
Text: Beethoven and Goethe	
Grammar: 句子成分的分隔	
Lesson Thirteen	(218)
Text: London's Parks	
Lesson Fourteen	(230)
Text: The English Language (1)	
Lesson Fifteen	(247)
Text: The English Language (2)	
Readings:	
Lu Xun	(260)
Great Britain or Little England?	(264)
What Is a Bachelor's Degree?	(268)

When Was the Statue of Liberty Built?	(270)
How Did the Handshake Originate?	(272)
When Was the First University Started?	(274)
总词汇表	(278)

Lesson One

Text: Alexander the Great and the African Chief

Grammar: I. 将来进行时

II. 将来进行时的否定式和疑问式

Text

Alexander the Great and the African Chief

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander the Great came to a people in Africa who lived in a remote and secluded corner and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their chief, who received him warmly and placed before him bread of gold and other kinds of golden food.

"Do you eat gold in this country?" asked Alexander.

"I think," said the chief, "you were able to find food in your own country. Why, then, do you come to us?"

"I do not come for your gold" said Alexander, "but I shall be staying here to get acquainted with your customs, if possible."

"So be it," replied the chief, "live among us as long as it pleases you."

Just then two citizens entered. Bowing low before the chief, the first man said, "I bought a piece of land from this

man. And as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I bargained only for the land, not for any treasure that might be hidden beneath it. Yet the former owner of the land will not take the treasure."

"I sold him the land with all it might bring forth, and as a result, the treasure was included." the second man said.

The chief, who was at the same time their highest judge, repeated their words to see whether he understood them or not. After thinking the matter over for some time, he said: "You have a son, friend, I believe?"

"Yes."

"And you," added the chief, speaking to the other, "a daughter?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, let your son marry his daughter and make them a present of the treasure since they will be living together and can share the treasure."

Alexander looked greatly surprised.

"Do you think my sentence unjust?" the chief asked him

"Oh, no," replied Alexander, "it astonishes me."

"How, then, would the case have been decided in your country?" asked the chief.

"To tell the truth," said Alexander, "we should have seized the treasure for the king's use."

"For the king's use!" exclaimed the chief, now in his turn astonished. "The king will be using the people's treasure?"

"Why, the king has always done so." answered Alexander

“Does the sun shine on that country?” asked the chief.

“Oh, yes.”

“Does it rain there?”

“Certainly.”

“Wonderful! But are there animals in the country that live on the grass?”

“Very many, and of various kinds.”

“Ah, that must be the reason,” said the chief, “for the sake of those innocent animals, the sun continues to shine and the rain to drop down on your country.”

New Words and Expressions

1. African [ˈæfrɪkən] a. 非洲的, 非洲人的; n. 非洲人
2. chief [tʃi:f] n. 首领, 领袖, 酋长
3. march n. 行进, 行军; 长途跋涉
4. conquer [ˈkɒŋkə] vt. 征服, 战胜
5. people n. 民族, 种族
6. remote [riˈməʊt] a. 遥远的, 偏僻的
7. secluded [siˈklu:did] a. 僻静的, 隐蔽的
8. conqueror n. 征服者
9. hut [hʌt] n. 小屋, 棚屋
10. receive [riˈsi:v] vt. 接待, 接见
11. warmly ad. 热情地, 热烈地
12. place vt. 放置, 安置
13. bread [bred] n. 面包
14. acquaint [əˈkweɪnt] vt. 使认识, 使了解
get acquainted with 开始认识(某人), 开始了解(某事)

15. custom ['kʌstəm] n. 习惯, 风俗; (the Customs) 海关, (复)关税
16. possible ['pɒsəbl] a. 可能的; 合理的, 可允许的
17. please vt. 使高兴, 使喜欢, 使中意
18. just then 正在那时
19. citizen ['sɪtɪzn] n. 公民; 平民, 老百姓(区别于军人、警察等)
20. bow [bau] vi. 鞠躬; 点头(以示招呼、感谢、同意等)
21. drain [dreɪn] n. 排水; 排水沟, 阴沟
22. treasure ['treʒə] n. 金银财宝; 珍宝
23. bargain ['bɑ:ɡɪn] vi. 议价; 成交
bargain for 讲定购买
24. hide [haɪd] (hid, hidden 或 hid) vt., vi. 隐藏
25. beneath [bi'ni:θ] prep. 在…(正)下方, 在…底下
26. former ['fɔ:mə] n. 以前的, 从前的
27. owner ['əʊnə] n. 物主, 所有人
28. forth [fɔ:θ] ad. 向前, 向外
29. bring forth 使产生; 开(花), 结(果); 带出来
30. at the same time 同时, 一齐; 但, 然而
31. judge [dʒʌdʒ] n. 审判员, 法官
32. repeat [ri'pi:t] vt. 重说; 把(别人的话等)讲出来
33. see vt. 察看, 查看
34. think over 仔细考虑
35. share [ʃeə] vt. 均分; 分享, 共同使用
36. sentence n., vt. 判决, 宣判
37. unjust a. 不公正
38. astonish [əs'tɒnɪʃ] vt. 使惊讶

39. then ad. 那么
40. case n. 案件, 诉讼; 病例
41. seize [si:z] vt. 把…充公, (依法)没收; 抓住
42. exclaim [iks'kleim] vt., vi. (由于惊讶、痛苦、愤怒、高兴等而)呼喊, 大声说
43. animal [ˈæniməl] n. 动物
44. live on 以…为主食, 靠…生活
45. grass n. (青)草
46. various [ˈvɛəriəs] a. 各种各样的, 不同的
47. for the sake of 为了…
48. innocent [ˈɪnəsnt] a. 清白的; 天真的

Proper Nouns

Alexander [ˌæliɡˈzɑ:ndə] the Great (356—323 B. C.) 古代马其顿的国王和著名的军事家。

Notes to the Text

1. … if possible.
这个从句原为 if it is possible. 但经常略为 if possible.
2. So be it, …
就那(这)样吧。
这是个固定用法, 表示许可或听任。
3. … live among us as long as it pleases you.
你高兴在我们中间住多久就住多久。
在此句中 it 代替前面的 live among us.
4. … not for any treasure that might be hidden beneath it.
I sold him the land with all it might bring forth, …

这两句中的情态动词 might 都表示可能性。

5. Well, then, let your son marry his daughter and make them a present of the treasure ...

好，那么让你的儿子和他的女儿结婚，把财宝送给他们作为礼物...

6. ... exclaimed the chief, now in his turn astonished.

过去分词 astonished 作状语，修饰 exclaimed.

7. "Very many, and of various kinds".

在口语中经常有省略，此处原为：There are very many animals in the country that live on the grass, and they are of various kinds.

8. ... for the sake of those innocent animals, the sun continues to shine and the rain (省略 continues) to drop down on your country.

Usages

I. Surprise & astonish

1. Surprise: 使人惊讶

Her friends planned to surprise her on her birthday with a gift.

Their gift greatly surprised and pleased her.

2. Astonish: 使人极为惊讶，到了不可置信的程度

Her friends planned to astonish her on her birthday with a new car as a gift.

The gift astonished her and she didn't know what to say.

II. Receive & accept: 这两个词只在“收到”这一词义上为同

义词

1. Receive:

He received their plan. 他收到了他们的计划。

2. Accept: 对比之下, 含有主观上的同意或赞许

He accepted their plan. 他接受了他们的计划。

He received an invitation. He accepted an invitation.

Word-Formation

表示否定的前缀

这类前缀可分为四种:

1. 纯粹表示否定的:

a-, an-: apathetic (无动于衷), asexual (无性别); 在元音前变为 anaemia (贫血), anarchy (无政府).

dis-: disagree, disbelieve, dishono(u)rable (不体面).

in-, il- (在字母 l 前), im- (在字母 m, b, p 前), ir- (在字母 r 前);

inaccurate (不精确), illegal (不合法), impolite (不礼貌), imbalance (不平衡), immature (未成熟的), irresponsible (不负责任)

注: 有几个词加 in- (im- 等)构成的派生词, 不是反义词:

different (不同的) indifferent (漠不关心)

valuable (宝贵) invaluable (无法估价的)

un-: unfinished, unspeakably, unemployment, unheard-of

注: 凡原来带 in- 的词, 用 un-:

unimportant, uninformed, unintelligent

non-: non-member, non-payment, non-resistance, non-smoker

2. 表示“错误”的:

mis-: mislead, misjudge, misread

3. 表示“反动作”的:

de-: 多加在以 -ate, -ize 结尾的动词前

decolo(u)r (漂白), demobilize (复员), deodorize (去臭味)

dis-: disappear, disarm (解除武装), disconnect (分离)

un-: unbutton (解钮扣), unfasten (解开), unpack (打开行李)

4. 表示“反对”的:

anti-: anti-Japanese War (抗日战争), anti-social (反社会的), anti-freezing liquid (抗冻液)

contra-: contradiction (矛盾), contrary (相反的), contra-account (抵帐)

counter-: counterattack (反攻), counter-espionage (反间谍), counter-revolution (反革命)

Grammar

I. 将来进行时:

1. 用法:

1) 主要表示在将来某一时刻或某一段时间一个动作将在进行(发生), 如:

What will you be doing at nine tomorrow morning?
你明天早上九点钟干什么?

We'll be having a meeting tonight from seven to nine.

我们今晚七点到九点开会。

I won't be free this afternoon. I'll be seeing some

friends off. 我今天下午没空, 我要给朋友送行。

- 2) 有时也用来表示一个预料不久要发生或势必要发生的动作, 例如:

I believe he will be coming this way.

我想他会从这条路来。

I shall be seeing you before long.

不多久我就会见到你了。

We'll be having breakfast in a minute.

我们一会儿就吃早饭了。

2. 构成: “助动词 shall 或 will + be + 现在分词”, 如下表:

第一人称 I (We)	shall be working.
第二人称 You	will be working.
第三人称 He (She, It; They)	

II. 将来进行时的否定式和疑问式:

1. 否定式: “主语 + shall (will) + not + be + 现在分词”, 如:

I shall not be seeing him tomorrow afternoon.

我明天下午不见他了。

He will not be working tomorrow morning.

明天早上他不工作了。

在口语中, shall not 一般简写为 shan't; will not 一般简写为 won't. 上面两句可写为:

I shan't be seeing him tomorrow afternoon.

He won't be working tomorrow morning.

2. 疑问式: “Shall (Will) + 主语 + be + 现在分词

...?”(有疑问词时, 将疑问词放在句首), 如:

Shall I be seeing you at nine tomorrow?

Will he be seeing you at nine tomorrow?

When shall I be seeing you tomorrow?

Where will he be seeing you at nine tomorrow?

注意: 在现代英语中, will 用于所有人称已成为一种比较明显的趋势。此外, 在口语中, shall, will 常略作 'll, 与主语连写在一起。如:

I'll be seeing her at nine tomorrow.

You'll be seeing her at nine tomorrow.

She'll be seeing me at nine tomorrow.

They'll be seeing us at nine tomorrow.

Exercises

I. 复述课文。

II. 仿照例句, 变化下列句子:

We shall have an English class tomorrow morning.

We shall be having an English class at eight tomorrow morning.

1. The students will do the experiment this afternoon.

2. I shall work at my lessons this evening.

3. John and Rosa will pack the truck with their clothes, a tent, and some food in a minute.

4. Most of us shall work in the orchards next week.

5. She will wait for you at the bus stop.

6. We shall expect you this weekend.

7. He will live with the Africans before long.