

看图学英语

下册

[美] I. A. 理查德斯等

孟庆沫 金炎 符译

水利出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是《看图学英语》的下册，选材精当，内容丰富，编排新颖，图文并茂，学习起来饶有趣味。读者可以利用本书看图识字，看图学话，看图解意，勿须费劲去死记硬背，便可学到许多东西。本书所涉及的问题极为广泛，读者通过本书不仅可以学到一些语言方面的知识，而且还可同时获得许多有用的科技文化知识。

为了便于读者自学，我们特将书中的全部英文译成了中文，附在书后，以供读者参考。

本书可以作为讲授初级英语的教科书，也是一本青少年学生和英语自学者的好读物。

English through Pictures

I. A. Richards Christine M. Gibson

Washington Square Press, 1973

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译 者 的 话

本书是美国华盛顿广场出版社(Washington Square Press)出版的一本学习英语的入门书。本书的一个明显特点是:选材精当,内容丰富。全书分上、下两册,每册中只有500多个常用的单词,但却表述了较为广泛的社会文化生活和科学技术方面的内容。这样,即使读者只掌握有限的单词,也可表达多方面的、比较复杂的思想,收到事半功倍的学习效果。

本书的另一个特点是:编排新颖,配有插图。大家知道,初学英语的人常常为记忆单词和语法规则所苦。本书针对这一情况,从最简单的单词开始,由浅入深,并配以大量生动活泼的插图。因此,比较容易引起学习兴趣,使读者在不知不觉中学到许多有用的词汇和语句。

本书可以作为初级英语教科书,也是自学英语的良好读物。原书自1945年9月出版后,曾在世界各国广泛发行,至1973年7月为止,先后共印了48次之多,足见其受欢迎之程度。

为了便于我国读者学习,我们将本书的全部原文译成了中文,附在每册的后面,以供读者学习时参考。

本书的英文阅读顺序一律按下图所示:

1	2
3	4

中文译文，亦按上图中的顺序分段排印，即每一方框的内容作为一段处理。

应当着重说明，本书系作为英语学习用书而出版的，为了保持原书的风貌，未加任何删节，但书中某些内容带有明显的唯心主义观点和对资本主义制度的美化，请读者学习时予以注意。

参加本书中文翻译工作的有：孟庆沫、金炎、袁耀海、李茂芳、张丙申。部分译文曾经梁百行和魏中明同志校阅。

1981年7月

"I am here."



Where is "here"?

Where are you? Where do you live?

Who are you? What is your name?

live: the place where you are living or have your house is where you live.

FUTURE
will live

PRESENT
live(s)

PAST
lived

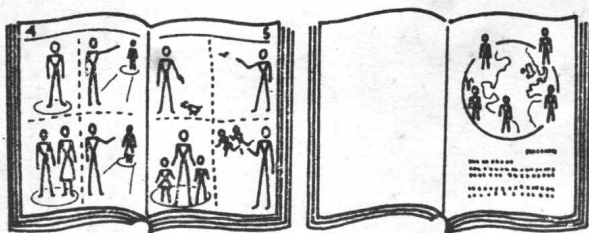
“I am here ”



is the first statement in *English Through Pictures, Book 1 (EP 1)*.

That book uses about five hundred words of English in a great number of different ways.

Using those same words, together with about the same number of new words and more pictures, this book (*EP 2*) goes farther into the language.



This new book uses about a thousand words of English.

use: when you make use of something you use it.

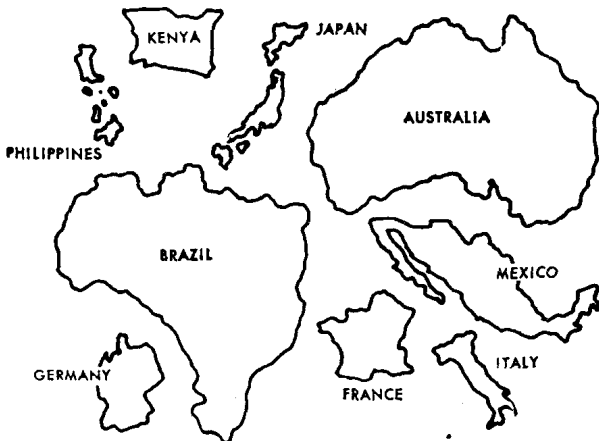
language: all the words used by persons talking or writing to one another.

will use

use (s)

used

Are you a man or a woman or a girl or a boy? What is your country? Is the country where you live now the country of your birth?



Do you see on this page a map of the country where you live? Is it Germany, the Philippines, Brazil, Australia, Kenya, or some other country?

There are millions of readers of *EP 1*. The book is used in almost every country.

country: land under one government.

birth: coming into being (see pages 4, 5 and 7).

almost: the shorter line here is almost as long as the other.

"almost every country": most countries.

"What is your name?" the man on the right asks. The other man answers: "My name is Jean Schmidt."



"Where do you come from? What is the country of your birth? Where were you born?" (These are different ways of asking the same question.)

"Geneva, Switzerland," answers Jean Schmidt.

"Have you any relations in this country?"

"Yes, I have one. My uncle, my father's brother, lives in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A."

asks: puts a question.

answers: gives an answer.

born: given birth or given being.

any: one or more, some. In answering the question "Have you any money?" we say "Yes, I have some" (not "Yes, I have any"). If we have no money, we say "No, I haven't any."

relation: person of same family.

uncle: father's or mother's brother.

will ask
will answer

ask(s)
answer(s)

asked
answered

“When were you born? Give me the date of your birth. What is your age?”

JANUARY						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

“I was born on January 10, 1936. I am thirty-seven (years old).”

“When were you at school? How long were you there? How many years were you at school?”



“I was at school eight years.”

“What work do you do? What is your occupation?”



“I am a cook.”

date: day of the month and year. If you give the day, month and year of your birth, that is a way of giving your age, saying how old you are.

age: your age is the number of years you have lived.

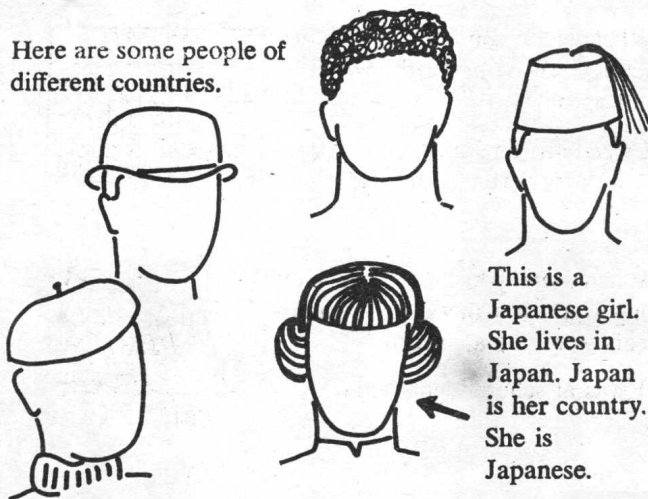
how many: what number of.

many: a great number of.

occupatio : wo k.

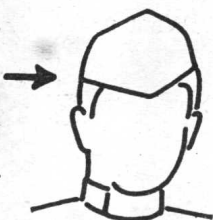
cook: person who makes food ready by heating it and in other ways (see EF 1, p. 93).

Here are some people of different countries.

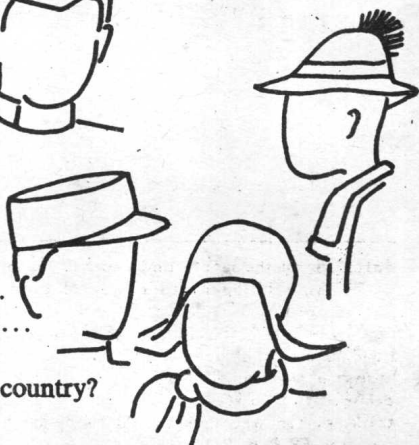


This is a Japanese girl. She lives in Japan. Japan is her country. She is Japanese.

This is an Indian boy. He lives in India. India is his country.



Are you Japanese? ...
Chinese? ... German? ...
French? ... Polish? ...
Swiss? What is your country?



people: men and women and boys and girls are people.

Here are some people who live in the United States of America, the U.S.A. The fathers and mothers of these people went to the U.S.A. from England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Russia and other countries. Some of them sailed there in sailing ships before the days of steamships.



Now the sons and daughters live in the U.S.A. and most of them are Americans. Some of them were born in the U.S.A. They got their start in America, but they have many relations in the old country.

sail: sailing ships have sails and sail by using the push of the wind.

start: if a person goes for a walk, the start of his walk is the very first step. Being born is the start or starting point of a person, and his age at a given date is the time he has been living from the start (from his birth).

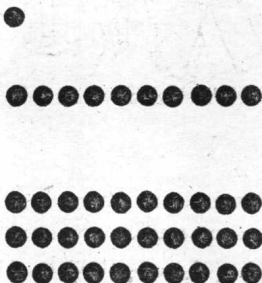


will sail

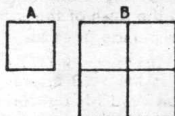
sail(s)

sailed

Japan and India and China are parts of Asia. Germany, Italy and France are in Europe. In all these countries there are many people. In some countries there is very little land for the size of the population. Europe has less land than Canada and not much more than the U.S.A., but it has a population more than twenty times as great as Canada's. And the numbers keep going up. Between 1850 and 1950, more than thirty million people went from Europe to live in the U.S.A., but the population of Europe in 1954 was greater than the populations of North and South America together.



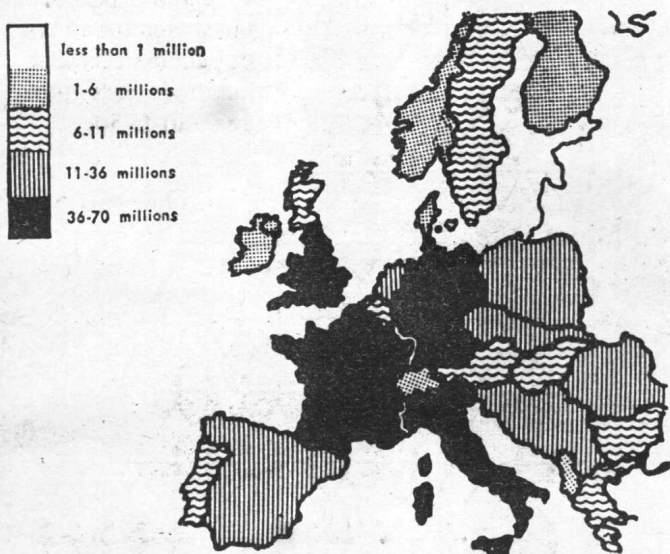
times as great: in this picture B is four times the size of A. It is four times as great as A.



population: the population of a place is the number of people living in it.

There were 50,000,000 more people in Europe in 1959 than there were twenty-five years before. The increase in population in twenty-five years was 50,000,000. Today there are over 450,000,000 people in Europe.

This map gives a picture of the number of people in each country of Europe in 1959.



ago: before now, before the present.

increase: amount by which something gets greater.

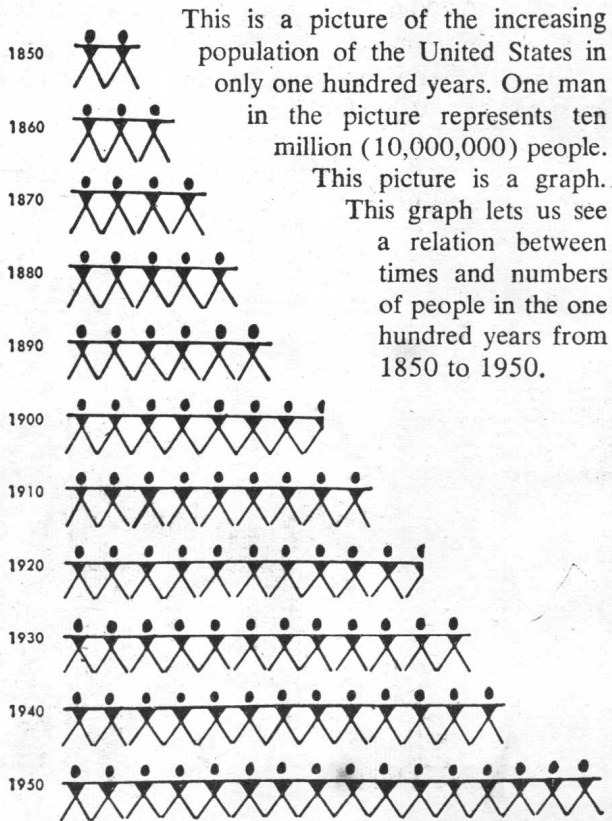
to increase: to get greater in size.

each: every; all, one by one.

will increase

increase(s)

increased



represents: takes the place of; puts before the mind.

graph: picture which represents changes in amounts in relation to other changes.

relation: there is the same relation between 2 and 4 as there is between 3 and 6.

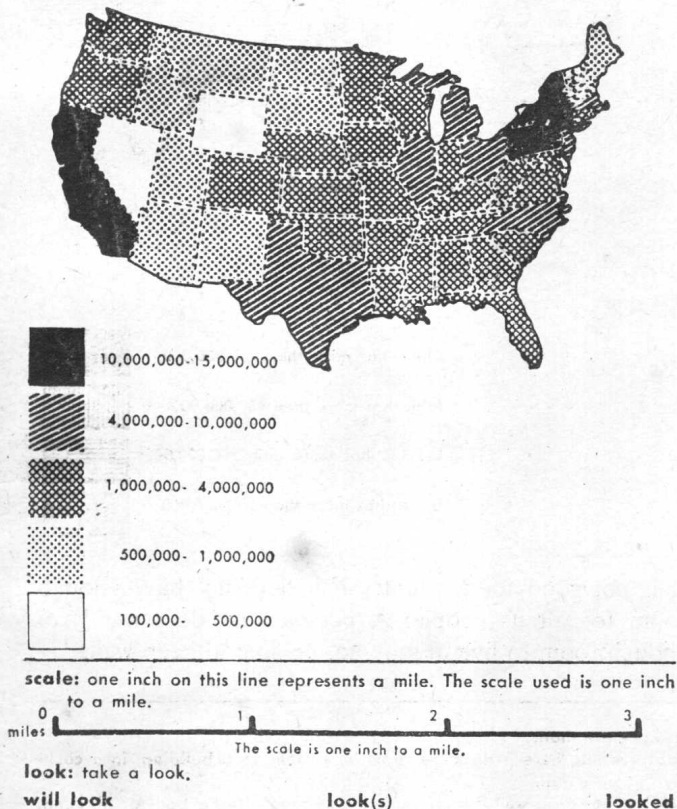
will represent

represent(s)

represented

This map gives a picture of the population in the different states of the United States of America in 1959. The scale of the map is the same as that used for Europe on page 9.

If you look at the two you will see that the U.S.A. is not much smaller than all of Europe.



Which are the countries with the most people in them? China, India, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. all have populations of over two hundred million. Some countries have less room in them than these four, but these have the greatest populations.



China has more than 750,000,000.



India has more than 450,000,000



U.S.S.R. has more than 250,000,000



U.S.A. has more than 200,000,000



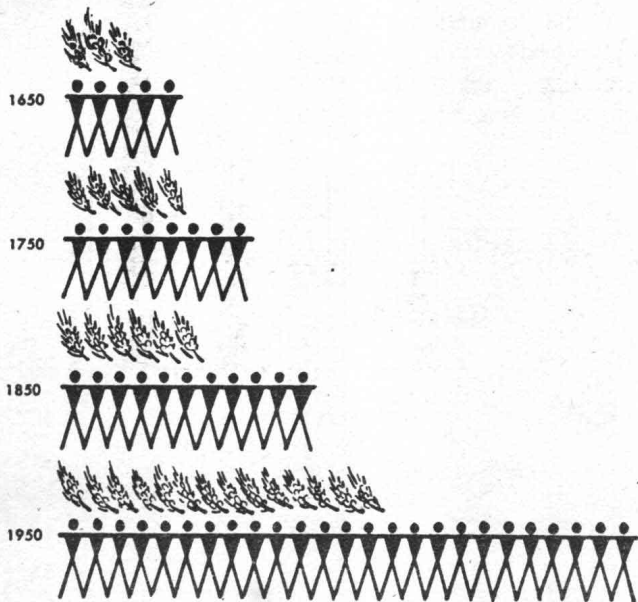
It is not good for a country if it does not have enough room for all its people. A person who does not have enough room to live in may not be able to keep well.

over: more than.

room: when there is no more room in a room, in a building, in a country, it is full.

well: a person is well if there is nothing wrong with his body or his mind.

The population of the earth has increased more than the amount of food. There is a great need for more food. More than a billion people on the earth today need more food than they can get. They cannot get enough food to keep them well and strong. The relation between amount of food and size of population has been changing.



a billion: in American numbers, a thousand million, 1,000,000,000.

need: something important which is not present.

can: are able to.

cannot: are not able to.

will need
(will be able to)

need(s)
can

needed
could