

北京大学试用教材

英 语

(二)

北京大学公共英语教研室
杜秉正 毕金猷 编



北京大学出版社

北 京 大 学 试 用 教 材

英 语

(二)

北京大学英语教研室
社策组 李金献 编

北 京 大 学 出 版 社

北 京 大 学 试 用 教 材
英 语 (二)

北 京 大 学 出 版 社 出 版
(北京大学校内)

新 华 书 店 北 京 发 行 所 发 行

北 京 大 学 印 刷 厂 排 版

北 京 印 刷 三 厂 印 刷

787×1092毫米 32开本 11印张235千字
1982年8月第一版 1983年8月第三次印刷
印数: 90,001—230,000

统一书号: 9209·12 定价: 1.10元

CONTENTS

Lesson One

Text, Gravity.....	1
Grammar: I. 句子的种类.....	5
II. 状语从句 (一)	6
Reading Material, Gravity and Spaceship.....	16

Lesson Two

Text, The Sun, the Moon and the Stars.....	18
Grammar: I. 形容词和副词的级	23
II. 状语从句 (二)	26
Reading Material, Evaporation.....	33

Lesson Three

Text, Science and Facts	35
Grammar: 主语从句, 表语从句, 宾语从句, 同位语从句	41
Reading Material, Magnets	48

Lesson Four

Text, A Common Element	50
Grammar: What引导的从句	56
Reading Material, Air Pressure.....	60

Lesson Five

Text, Light	62
Grammar: 定语从句 (一)	67
Reading Material, Atoms.....	77

Lesson Six

Text, Cloud, Fog and Dew.....	79
Grammar: 定语从句 (二).....	85

Reading Material, How Heat Travels.....	91
Lesson Seven	
Text, A Story About Edison.....	93
Grammar, 复习	
Reading Material, Different Forms of Water	108
Lesson Eight	
Text, Radar for Peaceful Purposes	110
Grammar, 不定式(一)	116
Reading Material, Watson-Watt and Radar.....	123
Lesson Nine	
Text, Li Shi-zhen.....	126
Grammar, 不定式(二)	131
Reading Material, When and How to Collect Herbs	138
Lesson Ten	
Text, Sound Has Speed.....	140
Grammar, 动名词	147
Reading Material, Iron Smelting	153
Lesson Eleven	
Text, Computers	156
Grammar, 分词(一)	162
Reading Material, Chemical Reaction in a Living Body.....	170
Lesson Twelve	
Text, Fire	172
Grammar, 分词(二)	180
Reading Material, Electric Current	186
Lesson Thirteen	
Text, Science and Scientific Research.....	189
Grammar, 复习	

Reading Material: Molecules	202
Lesson Fourteen	
Text: Electron and Atom.....	205
Grammar: 虚拟语气	210
Reading Material: How to Put Out a Fire	221
Lesson Fifteen	
Text: Something About Electrification	223
Grammar: It用法小结	228
Reading Material: How to Build a Fire.....	237
Lesson Sixteen	
Text: Expansion and Contraction.....	238
Grammar: As 用法小结.....	245
Reading Material: Four Zones of the Earth.....	255
Lesson Seventeen	
Text: Supersonic Planes.....	257
Grammar: 复习	
Reading Material: Fission and Fusion	272
Supplementary Readings	
1. Water in the Air	275
2. What Are Magnets?	277
3. Can People Really Make Rain?	280
4. Force, Work, Energy and Power	282
5. How Changes Are Brought About?	284
6. China's Own Path	290
Word Study 索引	298
总词汇表	302

Lesson One

Text:	Gravity
Grammar:	I . 句子的种类 II . 状语从句 (一)

Text

Gravity

If the earth is a ball, why don't we fall? The reason is rather simple. It is because of gravity.

Gravity is a strange force. When you slip on something, you never go up into the air, but instead, you always fall down to the ground.

Things fall to the earth because the earth pulls them to it just as a magnet pulls needles. The attraction of the earth for all bodies is called gravity.

You may throw a ball into the air, and if you are very strong it will go up high. But it won't stay there all the time. As gravity pulls it, it falls right back to the earth again. So gravity always keeps everything on earth.

Because of gravity, water flows on the earth's surface. With gravity, we can walk, run and do lots of other

things. Just as we need air for life, so we need gravity for work.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. gravity ['græviti] <i>n.</i>
地心引力; 重力 | 13. magnet ['mæɡnit] <i>n.</i>
磁铁; 磁石 |
| 2. ball [bɔ:l] <i>n.</i> 球 | 14. needle <i>n.</i> 针 |
| 3. off [ɔ:f, ɒf] <i>ad.</i>
离开
fall off 掉下 | 15. attraction <i>n.</i> 吸引;
吸力 |
| 4. rather ['rɑ:ðə] <i>ad.</i>
相当; 有点; 宁可 | 16. body ['bɒdi] <i>n.</i>
物体; 身体 |
| 5. simple <i>a.</i> 简单的 | 17. throw [θrəʊ] <i>vt.</i> 扔; 投
(threw [θru:],
thrown [θrəʊn]) |
| 6. strange [streɪndʒ] <i>a.</i>
奇怪的 | 18. strong <i>a.</i> 强的; 强
壮的; 强大的 |
| 7. force <i>n.</i> 力; 力量
<i>vt.</i> 强迫; 使 | 19. high <i>a., ad.</i> 高; 高的 |
| 8. slip <i>vi.</i> 滑倒 | 20. all the time 老是;
总是; 一直 |
| 9. air [eə] <i>n.</i> 空气;
空中 | 21. flow <i>vi., n.</i> 流动;
流 |
| 10. instead [ɪn'sted] <i>ad.</i>
代替; 改换 | 22. surface ['sə:fɪs] <i>n.</i>
表面 |
| 11. ground [graʊnd] <i>n.</i>
地面; 土地 | 23. lots of 许多 |
| 12. pull [pul] <i>vt.</i> 拉;
吸引
<i>n.</i> 拉力; 吸力 | 24. need <i>vt., n.</i> 需要; 要求
<i>aux. v.</i> 必要 |

Word Study

because *conj.* 因为; **because of** *prep.* 由于

He didn't go out because it was raining.

He didn't go out because of the rain.

fall

1) *vi.* 落下; 变为(=become 带表语)

Things always fall to the earth.

In winter, the temperature often falls below
0°C.

He fell ill yesterday.

2) *n.* 落下; 落差; 秋季 (=autumn)

There was a fall of snow last night.

The fall of the river here is two metres.

He left home in the fall of 1970.

up

1) *ad.* 向上; ...完

Stand up.

The temperature has gone up.

Time is up.

e) *prep.* 向...上

They are going up a hill.

3) up to 直到

A PLA man came up to the old woman.

Up to now, only a small part of atomic energy

has been used to produce power.

down

- 1) *ad.* 向下

Sit down.

The sun is down.

- 2) *prep.* 向…下 (和 up 是反义词)

They are going down a hill.

instead *ad.*, *instead of prep.* 代替, 两者都含有否定意义,
instead 否定上文提到的事物, *instead of* 否定它后面的宾语, 可译作“而不是”。

I don't want a pencil. Give me a pen instead.

Give me a pen instead of a pencil.

right

- 1) *a.* 对的; 右的

Your answer is right.

I write with my right hand.

- 2) *ad.* 正确; 恰好; 向右

You've got it right.

He is waiting for you right there.

Don't turn right!

- 3) *n.* 右边; 权利

You will find the laboratory on the right.

He has the right to say so.

Grammar

I. 句子的种类

从结构上看, 句子可分为三类:

1. 简单句: 只有一个主谓结构的句子, 叫做简单句。

例如:

Beijing is the great capital of our socialist

(主) (谓)

motherland.

北京是我们社会主义祖国的伟大首都。

There are two maps in the classroom.

(谓) (主)

教室里有两张地图。

How long have you lived in the countryside?

(谓) (主) (谓)

你在农村住多久了?

〔注〕几个并列主语共一个谓语或几个并列谓语共一个主语的句子仍然是简单句。例如:

Li Ming and Wang Ping do morning exercises together.

|—————→(并列主语)←—————| (谓)

李明和王平一起做早操。

They help each other and study hard for the revolution.

(主) |—————→(并列谓语)←—————|

他们互相帮助, 并为革命努力学习。

2. 并列句: 由两个或两个以上的简单句构成, 常用and (和; 并且), but (但是), for (因为), or (要不

然；或者）等并列连词连接。例如：

The teacher reads the new words first, and we read after him.

老师先读生词，我们跟着他读。

Water is a liquid, but air is a gas.

水是液体，但空气是气体。

The temperature must be below 0°C, for water has turned into ice.

温度一定在零度以下，因为水已结冰了。

Let's go to Comrade Wang for help, or our work can't be finished (vt. 完成) in time.

咱们去找王同志帮忙吧，要不然我们的工作不能按时完成了。

3. 主从句：由一个主句和一个（或一个以上）的从句构成。从句起主句中某一成分的作用，如主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语等。引入从句的连词和关系词，常见的有 *that, who, which, when, because, if, though* 等。例如：

When water is heated, it will be changed into vapour. 当水加热时，它就会变成蒸汽。

由 *when* 引入的主谓结构是一个从句，说明 *will be changed*，它是一个状语从句。

II. 状语从句（一）

在第一册中，我们学过 1) 副词、2) 词组、3) 介词短语都可以做状语，本课讲的是 4) 用一个从句表示的状语：

- 1) *We work well.*

我们工作得好。

- 2) *We work day and night.*

我们日夜工作。

- 3) *We work for the revolution.*

我们为革命工作。

- 4) *We work as the Party teaches us.*

我们按照党教导我们那样工作。

在4)中，以连词 *as* 引入的从句说明 *work* (主句谓语动词)，象这样以一个从句表示的状语叫做状语从句。状语从句的位置可在主句之前 (通常用逗号)，也可在主句之后。常见的状语从句有：

1. 时间状语从句：常用 *when* (当…的时候)，*whenever* (无论什么时候)，*as* (正当…的时候)，*before* (在…之前)，*after* (在…之后)，*since* (自从…以来)，*while* (当…的时候)，*till* (=until 直到)，*as soon as* (一…就…) 等引入。例如：

When coal is burned, the chemical energy is turned into heat energy.

当煤燃烧的时候，化学能就变成热能。

I will bring you the book whenever you want it.

无论什么时候你要这本书，我就带给你。

As we were talking about atomic energy, our teacher came in.

正当我们谈论原子能的时候，老师进来了。

She had worked in the countryside for two years before she came to Peking University.

她来北大以前，在农村劳动了两年。

After Beijing was liberated, the family's sufferings came to an end.

北京解放之后，这家的苦日子结束了。

Our village has taken on a new look *since* we criticized the "gang of four".

自从我们批判“四人帮”以来，我们村子出现了新面貌。

While I was in Beijing, I often met him.

我在北京的时候，常碰见他。

I must wait *till* he comes.

我必须等到他来。

As soon as I left my house, it began to rain.

我刚一离开家，就下起雨来了。

2. 原因状语从句：常用 *because* (因为), *as* (因为; 由于), *since* (因为, 既然) 等引入。例如：

We learn from Comrade Li *because* he has rich experience in work.

我们向李同志学习，因为他有丰富的工作经验。

As we have the strong leadership of the Party, we are marching from victory to victory.

因为我们有党的坚强领导，我们正在从胜利走向胜利。

Since I have read the book, I can tell you something about it.

因为我看过这本书，我可以告诉你它的一些内容。

3. 地点状语从句: 常用 *where*(...的地方)或 *wherever* (无论哪里) 引入。例如:

We will go *where* we are needed.

我们应该到需要我们的地方去。

Wherever we go, we should unite with the comrades there.

无论我们到哪里, 我们都应当和那里的同志团结起来。

4. 条件状语从句: 常用 *if* (如果, 假若), *unless* (除非, 如果不), *as (so) long as* (只要) 等引入。
例如:

If the temperature is below 0°C , water turns into ice.

如果温度在 0°C 以下, 水会变成冰。

I shall go there *unless* it rains (*vi.* 下雨).

如果不下雨, 我将到那里去。

As (So) long as I am here, I'll help you.

只要我在这儿, 我愿帮助你。

5. 行为方式状语从句: 常用 *as* (如、照), *just as* (正如) 等引入。例如:

We should study and work *as* Lu Xun did.

我们应该象鲁迅那样学习和工作。

Most plants need air *just as* they need water.

大多数植物需要空气正象它们需要水一样。

6. 让步状语从句: 常用 *though* [=although] (虽然), *whether...or* (无论...〔或者〕; 不论...〔还是〕), *no matter (how, what, etc.)* (不管〔怎样、

什么等]], even if (though)(即使)等引入。例如:
*Though there was a bad drought last year,
we got in another good harvest.*

虽然去年天大旱, 我们还是取得了又一个好收成。

*All matter, whether it is solid, liquid or
gas, is made up of atoms.*

所有物质, 不论是固体、液体还是气体, 都是由原子构成的。

*No matter how high a ball may be thrown into
the air, it will fall back to the earth again.*

不管把球扔到空中多高, 它又落回到地上。

He'll help us, even if (though) he is busy now.

即使他现在很忙, 他也会帮助我们。

7. 结果状语从句: 常用 (so + *ad.* 或 *a.*) + that (这样...以致) 等引入。例如:

*He spoke so fast that I could not understand
him.*

他说的这样快, 以致我听不懂他的话。

8. 目的状语从句: 常用 so that (以便; 为了)(注意: so that 不能分开, 与 so...that 不同) 等引入。例如:

*The old worker spoke slowly so that the stu-
dents might understand him.*

这位老工人说得很慢, 以便学生可以听懂他的话。

[注]关于状语从句中时态的用法, 应注意:

- 一般地说，如果主句的谓语动词是过去时态，从句就要用相应的过去时态；如果主句是现在时态，从句可以用所需要的任何时态。例如：

He worked well though he had been ill.

虽然他生过病，他当时工作得很好。

He works well, though he was ill last month.

虽然上个月他病了，他现在工作得很好。

前一句主句用过去时，从句要用相应的过去完成时；后一句主句用现在时，从句可用所需要的过去时。

- • 如果主句的谓语动词是将来时态，在表示时间或条件(即用when, before, if等引入)的从句中，通常用相应的现在时态代替将来时态。如上面时间状语从句中例2，条件从句中例2和3。
- • • Since 引入时间状语从句时，通常主句中用现在完成时态，从句中要用一般过去时态。如上面时间状语从句中例6。

Exercises

I. 根据课文回答下列问题：

1. What is gravity?
2. If the earth is a ball, why don't we fall off?
3. Do we go up into the air when we slip on something?
4. Why do we always fall down to the ground?
5. What does a magnet pull?
6. How does the earth pull things to it?
7. Will a ball stay in the air all the time after you throw it up?
8. Where will it go?
9. What always keeps everything on earth?
10. Why does water flow on the earth's surface?
11. What can we do with gravity?
12. Is gravity important?