

英 语

第 三 册

(1979 年重印本)

许 国 章 主 编

商 务 印 书 馆



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商 务 印 书 馆

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1962年初版说明

本书供高等学校英语专业二年级上学期使用。

参加本书编写工作的,除主编外,还有北京外国语学院英语系刘承沛、周谟智、夏祖堃、王晋熙等。担任审阅工作的,有北京外国语学院英语系王佐良、北京大学西方语言文学系李赋宁和外交学院吴景荣等。

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这次重印,换了若干篇课文和相应的练习,编辑体例不变。

参加1979年重印本编辑工作的,除主编外,还有张永彪、罗长炎和祝晓瑾。

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第三册

(1979年重印本)

许国璋 主编

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編者說明

二年級英語教學的主要任務是：在一年級的基礎上，繼續在語音、語法等方面打下堅實的基础，適當擴大學生的詞匯，並教給學生合乎英語習慣的正確用法。本書就是根據這一教學要求而編寫的。

一、語音

二年級語音教學從校正學生的發音開始，有步驟地進行各種朗讀技巧和語調訓練。到二年級末，要求學生能夠比較準確而流暢地朗讀課文。

第一至第八課有校正音素的練習，朗讀技巧的練習則分散在各課中進行。如果條件許可，每周應劃出一定時間，專門訓練語音。在語音課上，應根據語音訓練的重點，選擇課文的若干段落，反復練習，這比一般地把課文從頭至尾朗讀几遍效果要好些。

本書附有詩歌若干首。教師對於這些詩歌的韻律節奏應作必要的分析，並要求學生認真背誦。各課所附諺語，供一般誦讀之用，並不結合特定的語音訓練重點。

每隔一課有讀音和拼寫練習，它只包括較重要的讀音規則。至於全部讀音規則，可以參考本書附錄。

有關語音的講解材料，都放在本書的附錄中，各課不另作說明。

二、語法

語法练习分經常性练习和重点练习两类。經常性的练习的目的在于訓練学生运用英語的基本技巧，包括不規則動詞、标点符号、詞类辨認、句法分析、問句形式、間接引語、冠詞、时态等练习。这些练习有的每課都有（如句法分析），有的隔两課出現一次（如冠詞、时态）。重点练习是各課語法教学的中心項目的练习。这些中心項目，大都是課文中出現較多或較为突出的語法現象。有些項目，如冠詞、被动語态、定語从句、現在完成时等，需要說明的問題比較多，要做的练习也比較多，不可能在一課学完，則分散在两課或更多的課中进行。

本书所有語法的讲解材料都放在附录中，供学生查閱，也便于进行比較系統的复习。

三、課文和詞汇

本书共十六課，另附两課复习課，共有生詞約六百八十個。

各課詞汇表后附有“派生詞表” (WORD DERIVATION) 和“习語短語表” (IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS)，这些都要求学生預习。

各課都有 WORD STUDY 一項，对某些常用動詞的詞义和用法作初步的介紹，其目的不仅是在使学生学会运用若干動詞，而且要使学生了解詞的多义性、詞义的轉換、和逐步学会用英語解釋詞义。

課文注释的目的，主要在解釋課文中語法和詞义上的难点，便于学生預习。注释对課文中某些修辭手段和外国的風土人情也有一些說明。多数課文附有用英文写的作者簡介。注释中常

常提出一些启发性的問題，要求学生思考，設法解决，以培养独立工作能力。

四、课文练习

問答 本书課文問答有两种方式。前七課所列問題較多，使学生模仿如何提問，同时也可练习問句的基本語法形式。后九課基本上采用提綱形式，使学生逐步学会連續地叙述一段情节，提高复述能力。

派生詞 每隔一課有派生詞练习，目的在使学生获得一些构詞法的感性知識。至于系統的构詞法练习，将在本书第四册进行。

詞組练习 各課課文练习中都有詞組翻譯的练习，目的在使学生养成通过詞組搭配吸收詞汇的习惯，而不去孤立地記單詞。

句型 各課課文练习中都有两三个型句，要求学生学会运用，使学生逐步掌握英語慣用的表达方式。

口笔头作业 各課課文练习最后一項是 ORAL AND WRITTEN WORK，包括課文复述、拟課文內容提要、成段的汉譯英、作文等练习。各种练习都可以按具体情况用口头或笔头方式进行。

五、复习课

本书第六課和第十二課之后各有一个复习課。复习課以一首詩作为課文，教师应作比較深入的讲解和有表情的朗誦，以引起学生对英美文学作品的爱好。复习課的练习对前六課的詞汇和語法作比較全面的复习。

本書附錄包括語音、語法等讲解材料，將另冊出版。

本書初稿完成以後，曾邀請北京大學、北京師範大學、南開大學、山東大學、南京大學、復旦大學、華東師範大學、上海外國語學院等校有關同志參加討論，他們提出許多寶貴的意見，對我們幫助很大，我們表示衷心的感謝。

一九六一年八月

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Lesson One

TEXT	A Sweet Potato Plot
PHONETICS	1. Incomplete Plosion 2. Review of Sounds — [ɪr], [i], [e], [æ], [ei], [ai]; [s], [z]
GRAMMAR	Basic Uses of the Definite and Indefinite Articles (I)
WORD STUDY	search, surround, insist, hurry, worry

TEXT

A SWEET POTATO PLOT

At the top of the mountain there were thirty of us comrades. At the foot of the mountain was a whole battalion of Kuomintang soldiers, surrounding us in a tight ring. We had given the enemy a hard time. They dared not come after us, but we could not get away.

Three days passed, with no fighting. It was clear that they meant to starve us out. We lived on the little wild fruit we could find as there was nothing else on the mountain in late autumn.

One evening, as we were searching for berries and apricots, Little Tsai suddenly shouted, "Hey, look what I've found here! Sweet potatoes!" Before we could stop him, he had rushed on to a potato plot and dug up one of the potatoes.

"Don't touch them!" we called out. "We'll ask the political commissar what he thinks about it." Little Tsai jumped up, looking a little ashamed of himself, for his

5.

hunger had made him forget army discipline.

There was a heated argument among the comrades. Some said we should eat the potatoes; others thought not. But before the political commissar had a chance to speak, two of our scouts returned to report that the situation was favourable for a breakthrough. We decided to fight our way out that night.

Three months passed, and we found ourselves back in a village at the foot of the same mountain. It was a cold night, and every door in the village was bolted. We were just preparing to pass the night in the open when an old man came up to us, and insisted that we should stay in his home. We were a little surprised, for this was a newly-liberated area, and we had not expected to meet with such kindness from the villagers.

When we entered his house, the old man asked us to sit down, and began serving us tea. We were feeling more puzzled than ever when he began to explain.

"I'll tell you a queer story," he said. "Last autumn a number of soldiers were surrounded by Kuomintang troops on this mountain. I had a plot of sweet potatoes up there and I was worried about it. Several times I tried to go up the hillside to have a look, but each time I was driven back by the Kuomintang men.

"One night there was the sound of firing. I thought the Red Army men had fought their way out, and I was right. Next morning the Kuomintang troops left and I hurried up the mountain to my plot.

"I found a lot of my potatoes had been dug up. I cursed my luck and began digging up those that were left. But the first thing I dug up was a piece of white cloth, and wrapped in it were five silver dollars! There was something written on the cloth. It said: 'Dear folk: We are Red

Army men fighting the white troops. We have eaten your potatoes. Please accept these five dollars with our thanks."

The old man touched Little Tsai on the shoulder: "Comrade, I often wonder where these men have gone. I'd like to see them with my own eyes."

Little Tsai couldn't keep quiet any longer and burst out:

"Just look round, Grandpa. They're right here listening to you."

The old man grasped Little Tsai's hand tightly in his own. He gazed at us, one after another, while we all smiled happily and a little proudly. A wonderful feeling of warmth filled our hearts.

(Based on a story told by
Lieutenant-General Wu Hsien-en)

WORD LIST

plot *n.* (在此处) 一块地

top *n.* 頂

battalion [bə'tæljən] *n.* (軍隊) 營

surround [sə'raund] *v.t.* 包围

tight *adj.* 紧

ring *n.* 环, 圓圈

dare *aux.v.* (过去式 dared) 敢于

starve *v.i.* 餓

wild *adj.* 野生的, 野的

search *v.i.* 覓, 找

berry *n.* 漿果

apricot ['eiprikot] *n.* 杏

hey *interj.* 嘿

rush *v.i.* 冲

commissar [komi'sa:] *n.* 政委

ashamed *adj.* 慚愧

discipline ['disiplin] *n.* 紀律

heated *adj.* 热烈的

argue *v.i.* 爭論

argument *n.*

scout *n.* 偵察兵

situation [sitju'eifən] *n.* 形勢

favourable ['feivərəbl] *adj.* 有利

breakthrough *n.* 突圍

bolt [bould] *v.t.* 門(門)

insist [in'sist] *v.* 堅持

kindness *n.* 善意, 友好

puzzle *v.t.* 迷惑

queer *adj.* 奇怪的

troops *n. pl.* 部隊

hillside *n.* 山坡

curse *v.t.* 咒罵

luck *n.* 运气

wrap *v.t.* 包

silver *n.* 銀子

silver dollar *n.* 銀元

(**dollar** ['dɒlə] *n.* 元)

folk [fəʊk] *n.* 乡亲

accept [ək'sept] *v.t.* 接受

burst *v.* 迸发

grasp [grɑ:sp] *v.t.* 紧握

proudly *adv.* 自豪地, 骄傲地

gaze *v.i.* 凝視

lieutenant-general [lef'tenənt]

n. 中将

IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

at the top of (a mountain) 在

(山) 頂上

at the foot of (a mountain) 在

(山) 脚下

to live on 靠吃...生活

to be ashamed of oneself (对自

己的言行) 感觉惭愧

to fight one's way out 打出去

to find oneself in a place (突然

地发现) 到了某处

in the open 在露天里

a number of 一些

to burst out 冲口說出

one after another 一个一个地

WORD DERIVATION

starve — starvation

argue — argument

prepare — preparation

liberate — liberation

expect — expectation

serve — service

decide — decision

explain — explanation

proud — pride

wonder — wonderful

luck — lucky

favour — favourable

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. ...thirty of us comrades 我們三十个同志。

comrades 是 *us* 的同位語。

2. ...dared not come after us 不敢追我們。

Dare 是情态動詞, 与其他情态動詞一样, 其第三人称单数現在时不加 -s, 后面的不定式動詞不帶 to, 而疑問句把 *dare* 移到主語前面构成, 例如:

He *dare* not come here.

Dare you go?

但 *dare* 亦可作表意動詞，与助動詞或其他情態動詞連用，这时后面的不定式動詞应带 *to*，例如：

Nobody *would dare to do* that.

He *does not dare to leave* the place.

3. ...the little wild fruit we could find 我們所能找到的很少一些野果子。

little 在这里是說“量少”，*the little* 在这里是說我們所能找到的“那一点点”。

注意 *fruit* 是不可数名詞，其复数形式 *fruits* 則指“各种水果”。

4. ...he had rushed on to a potato plot...

因为甘薯地在山坡上 (on the hillside)，所以在介詞 *to* 前面用副詞 *on*。

5. to fight our way out 打出去。

用 *one's (=my, our, etc.) way* 做宾語的短語还有：

to push one's way through the crowd 从人群中挤出来；

to squeeze one's way into the hall 挤进大厅里去。

6. There was nothing else, etc.

在此处如用 *nothing* 而不用 *nothing else*，在意义上有何不同？

7. ...others thought not = others thought we should not, etc.

8. ...we found ourselves back in a village at the foot of the same mountain 我們突然发现又来到了那座山脚下的一个村子里。

在这里，如用 *came back to a village* 代替 *found ourselves back in a village* 意义上有何区别？

9. ...we were just preparing to pass the night in the open when an old man came up to us.

注意这句话里連接詞 *when* 的位置，它在这里不是“当...时候”的意思，而应解释为“正在这个时候”或“这时突然...” (and just at that time). 例如：

I was getting up *when* the telephone bell rang.

I had hardly finished writing my letter *when* I heard a knock at the door.

10. ...wrapped in it were five silver dollars! 里面包着五块銀洋。

这句的謂語出現在主語之前，称为倒装句，目的在于使 *five silver dollars* 站在句末这一显著位置，突出生动。

11. The old man touched Little Tsai on the shoulder. 老人碰了碰小蔡的肩膀。

注意英語中这一說法和漢語不同，英語中把接受動作的人当作直接賓語，而用介詞短語來說明接觸到的人体某一部分。其他的例子有：

to hit him on the head 打中他的头部 (不是 hit his head);

to strike him in the face 打在他脸上;

to pull him by the arm 拉住他的胳膊。

WORD STUDY

SEARCH

search *v.*

1. *v.t.* 搜查 (房屋, 身体等):

They searched the house but found nobody in it.

Before the enemy could search him, he whipped out his pistol and fired at them.

2. *v.i.* 搜寻:

They searched everywhere for him but couldn't find him.

A party of scientists were searching for oil deposits.

search *n.*

The y started a search for the missing ship.

The militiamen were out in search of the spy.

SURROUND

surround *v.t.*

1. 圍繞:

The hill is surrounded by water on three sides.

The rest-home (休養所) is surrounded with a beautiful garden.

2. 包围:

As soon as he got out of the train, he was surrounded by Pioneers with flowers in their hands.

About ten thousand enemy troops were surrounded in the city.

INSIST

insist *v.*

1. 坚持:

He insisted that we should stay there for supper.

They insisted on leaving right that morning.

She insisted on our going by train.

2. 坚持认为:

He insisted on her innocence.

He insisted that his method was correct.

HURRY

hurry *v.* 赶快 (跑):

Class begins in five minutes. We must hurry.

Hurry up! You'll be late.

As soon as he entered, he hurried up the stairs.

hurry *n.* 匆忙:

Why are you in such a hurry?

They were in a hurry to leave.

Take your time. There is no hurry.

in a hurry.
↓
n.

WORRY

worry *v.* 烦扰, 使担心:

Don't worry him with questions. He is busy.

I was worried by his illness.

Don't worry about him. He'll be all right.

worried *adj.* 焦急; 担心:

We all felt worried when he didn't come back in time.

What's wrong? You look worried.

What are you worried about?