

下 册

许国璋主编《英语》

自 学 辅 导

罗 长 炎·邢 文 军 编

许 国 璋 审 校

湖 南 教 育 出 版 社

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罗长炎、邢文军编

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前 言

许国璋主编《英语》(1979年重印本)已列为不少省市高等教育英语科自学考试的教材。我们编写本书,旨在为自学英语的同志和一些高等学校使用《英语》的教师和学生提供一定的辅导。

本书是在许国璋教授支持下编写的。他精心指导,并担任审校,从而确保了这一教学参考书的质量。

本书分上、下两册。上册与《英语》一、二册配合;下册与《英语》三、四册配合。《英语》一、三册的《辅导》由罗长炎编写,二、四册的《辅导》由邢文军编写。

下册包括以下内容:

一、About the Lesson 包括学习每课的目的和要求,故事背景和作者简介或语言文体的简析。

二、Study of the TEXT 包括每课课文中难点的补充注释。

三、Proverbs 谚语的释义。

四、Key to EXERCISES 系附在每课后的练习参考答案。为节省篇幅,原课本练习题(除问答外)和一些简单的机械练习从略。括号内注明该项练习在原课本的页码(1984年版)。句子分析采用原课本第一册54页图示符号。

原课本中汉语人名、地名在本书中根据汉语拼音方案统一。

许国璋教授在审校过程中对原课本和练习中个别句子的文字做了一些改动,使之更符合上下文语气,本书中用*号标出。

编者 一九八五年六月

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Lesson 1

A SWEET POTATO PLOT

About the Lesson

本课文是根据第二次国内革命战争中的一个故事改写成的英文短篇小说，情节逼真，语言生动。学习本课除要求掌握新的语言知识外，还应注意学习用英语生动具体叙述事件。

Study of the TEXT

1. At the top of the mountain there were thirty of us comrades.

山顶上我们共有三十个同志。

thirty of us 我们三十个人

comrades 是 us 的同位语，包括叙述故事者本人。

at the top of 与下句中的 at the foot of 相对，都是习惯用语，表示“在顶上”、“在脚下”。

2. At the foot of the mountain was a whole battalion of Kuomintang soldiers, surrounding us in a tight ring.

at the foot of the mountain 地点状语放在句首，与前句中的 at the top of the mountain 相对应，突出山下、山上敌我对峙的形势。

本句是倒装语序。主语较长,因此放在表语之后。这里 was 也可以说 there was。

分词短语 surrounding us in a tight ring 与介词短语 all round us in a tight circle 同义。

3. We had given the enemy a hard time.

在此之前,我们狠狠地打击了敌人。

to give someone a hard (difficult, or rough) time 为习惯短语,意思是“叫某人吃苦头”。

此句谓语动词用的是过去完成时,表示在故事开始之前已发生过的事。

4. It was clear that the enemy meant to starve us out.

显然,敌人蓄意要把我们饿死。

句中 it 为形式主语,从句 that the enemy meant to starve us out 才是真正的主语。我们同样可以说 clearly (obviously) the enemy meant to starve us out.

动词 mean 作为“意思是……”、“意指……”已在本书第二册第九课中学过。句中的 meant to... 意同 intended to..., planned to...

to starve us out 短语中的 out 是副词,与动词连用,有“彻底”、“完全”之义。例如:

We should hear him out.

我们应当听他把话讲完。

The job tired him out.

那活儿累得他筋疲力尽。

At the meeting we argued the problem out.

会上我们把问题辩论透了。

5. Before we could stop him, he had rushed on to a potato plot and dug up one of the potatoes.

我们还没来得及阻止他，他已跑到白薯地里刨出了一块白薯。

试比较课文第五段第三句 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.

两者都说明一事发生得非常快。Before 在此是“还没有来得及”的意思。

6. Little Cai jumped up, looking a little ashamed of himself, for his hunger had made him forget army discipline.

现代英语中连接词 for 引导原因状语从句，其作用与 because 相同，但 because 表示“原因”的语气很强，回答 why? 其引导的从句是全句的重心所在，可放在句首，也可用在句尾；而 for 所表示的原因往往是提供上文未交代过的情况，做补充说明。其引导的从句只能放在句尾，或单独成为一句。试比较：

Because it's already December, the days are much shorter.

It's getting dark early, for it's December.

The little girl is standing round the street corner crying because she has lost her way.

He looks pale, for he has been ill for quite some time already.

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. (见课文第六段第四句)

7. Some said we should eat the potatoes, others thought not.

others thought not 是一省略从句。完整句是 others thought we should not eat the potatoes.

8. ...we found ourselves back in a village at the foot of the same mountain.

直译：我们发现自己又回到村子里，还是在那座山的脚下。

意即：走呀，走呀，突然(发现)来到了一个村子。例如：

We kept climbing, and at 1:00 p.m. we found ourselves on the mountain top.

I walked on and found myself in front of a cinema.

9. 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.

我们感到有点惊奇，因为这是新解放区，我们没有料到会受到村里老百姓(the villagers)如此热情的接待(such kindness. 引伸为“热情的接待”)。

此句是本段的中心所在：红军战士突然发现又回到三个月前曾与敌人战斗过的那座山脚下的一个村子里。寒夜，各家各户大门紧闭。战士们正准备露宿。就在这时候一位老大爷突然走到战士面前，说什么也要战士们住在他家。这最后一句点出战士们感到惊奇，并说明原因。

10. We were feeling more puzzled than ever when he began to explain.

我们越发感到迷惑不解。这时他开口说道。

红军战士进屋，老人让座、倒茶，战士们越发感到莫名其妙。

试比较课文第六段第三句 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.

两句中的 were feeling more puzzled... when he began 与 were just preparing... when an old man came up 是同一句型。

动词过去进行时 + when 表示“某一动作正在进行，这时突然又发生了另一件事”。

例如：

We were just going to the film when it started to rain.

I was writing my essay when the light went out.

11. ...and wrapped in it were five silver dollars!

这一并列分句的谓语置于主语 five silver dollars 之前，为倒装结构。它使 wrapped in it 与前一分句中的 a piece of white cloth 衔接紧密，而且使主语 five silver dollars 处于句尾这一显著位置，表现出老大爷惊喜交加的心情。

12. I often wonder where these men have gone.

我经常想(知道)这些人现在在哪儿。

动词 to wonder 的意思是“不知道……”，其实是“想知道……”。例如：

I wondered who should ring me up at such a late hour.

I was just wondering whether I should buy the book.

13. I'd like to see them with my own eyes.

我很想亲眼见见他们。

14. He gazed at us, one after another, while we all smiled happily and a little proudly.

老人把我们一个一个地端详一番(意即:不能相信世上竟有这样的坏人),我们面带笑容,心里乐滋滋地,也稍稍感到自豪。

此句中的两个状语 *happily* 和 *a little proudly* 用得极妙;不说 *proudly*, 而说 *a little proudly* 也非常得体。

Proverbs(p. 13)

First think, then speak.

先想一想,再说。(慎言)

A good beginning makes a good ending.

有了好的开始,也会有好的结束。

A cracked bell can never sound well.

钟裂了缝,声音好不了。

Strike while the iron is hot.

打铁就要趁铁热。(不失时机)

Key to GRAMMAR EXERCISES

II. (p. 13)

关于识别词类的说明

1. *v.* 与 *n.* 的识别:

孤立的 *shout* 无法说它究竟是 *v.* 或 *n.*, 但在 *shout suddenly* 这一词组中, *shout* 当然是 *v.*, 因为 *suddenly* 中的 *-ly* 表示它是副词, 而在副词之前的词很可能是 *v.*; 同样, 在 *a sudden shout* 的词组中, 前面既然有不定冠词 *a*, 后面必定有一个名词一类的词, 而在名词之前的词很可能是 *adj.*

2. *adv.* 与 *prep.* 的识别:

仅有 *up*, 不好说它是 *adv.* 或 *prep.* 在 *jump up* 这一词组中,

jump 是 *v.* , 因此 up 是 *adv.* 。在 go up the hillside 中的 up 是 *prep.* , 因为在 up 之后还有一个名词。

1. shout suddenly *v.* 突然地喊叫起来
a sudden shout *n.* 突然的一声喊叫
2. fight our way out *v.* 冲杀出(敌人的包围)
a bitter fight *n.* 一场激烈的战斗
3. jump up *adv.* 跳起来
go up the hillside *prep.* 上山坡
4. report to the commander *v.* 向指挥员报告
a report on current affairs *n.* 时事报告
5. in a hurry *n.* 匆匆忙忙
hurry up *v.* 赶紧
6. wild plants *n.* 野生植物
plant trees *v.* 植树
7. stay at home *v.* 呆在家里
a short stay in the countryside *n.* 在农村呆不长的时间
8. grasp firmly *v.* 紧紧地抓住
a firm grasp *n.* 牢牢的掌握
9. return safely *v.* 安全返回
the return of spring *n.* 春返大地
10. a great surprise *n.* 一场大惊
surprise greatly *v.* 使……大吃一惊

III. (p. 13)

1. At the foot of the mountain was a whole battalion of
Kuomintang soldiers.

(A simple sentence. It is in the inverted order.)

2. His hunger had made him forget army discipline.

(A simple sentence. *forget army discipline* is an object complement 宾语补足语.)

3. The first thing [I dug up] was a piece of white cloth.

(A complex sentence. *I dug up* is an attributive clause modifying the subject *the first thing* in the main clause.)

4. We are Red Army men fighting the white troops.

(A simple sentence. The participle phrase *fighting the white troops* is an attribute modifying *Red Army men*.)

IV. (p. 14)

1. They lived on *the little wild fruit they could find.*

What did they eat?

2. The Red Army men were searching for *berries and apricots* one evening.

What were the Red Army men trying to find?

3. Two of the scouts returned to report *that the situation was favourable for a breakthrough.*

What did the two scouts return to say?

4. The old man served them *tea.*

How did the old man receive them?

5. The old man was worried about *his plot of sweet potatoes.*

What was the old man worried about?

6. He began digging up *the potatoes that were left.*

What did he dig up?

V. (p. 16)

1. The enemy dared not come after the Red Army men.

Did the enemy come after the Red Army men?

No, they dared not.

2. The Red Army men decided to stay in the hills for three more days.

Did they decide to stay in the hills for three more days?

Yes, they did.

3. The Red Army men did not expect to be warmly welcomed by the villagers.

Did they expect to be warmly welcomed by the villagers?

No, they didn't.

4. The old man was driven back by the Kuomintang men each time he tried to go up the hillside.

Was he driven back by the Kuomintang men each time?

Yes, he was.

5. The old man grasped the commissar's hand tightly in his own.

Did he grasp the commissar's hand tightly?

Yes, he did.

VI. (p. 14)

Flies are one of *the* most dangerous enemies of man. They are dangerous because they carry diseases. Flies don't care whether *the* food they eat is dirty or clean. *The* food they like best is often *the* dirtiest that can be found. Then they may fly into a house where good clean food is kept and begin to walk all over it and eat.

Soon *the* good food becomes unfit for people to eat. Often a person who is preparing food does not realize that it is unfit for people to eat, and so *the* food is put on *the* table and eaten. Those who eat such food can become dangerously ill. That is why we must get rid of flies.

VII. (p. 14)

1. Horses are very useful animals.

Or, The/A horse is a very useful animal.

2. The ground is covered with snow.
3. I thought I had closed the door, but it is still open.
4. This is a book (which/that) every student of English should read.
5. Guo Moro was a world-famous scholar.
6. He looked up at the stars in the sky.
7. He is a writer of children's stories.
8. At about five o'clock we came to/got to/reached/arrived at a small village, whose name I've forgotten.

Key to EXERCISES TO THE TEXT

I. (p. 15)

1. How many Red Army men were there at the top of the mountain?

Answer: There were thirty of them.

2. Why was it that the enemy dared not come after them?

Answer: Because the Red Army men had fought bravely and had given the enemy a hard time.

3. But why couldn't the Red Army men get away?

Answer: Because they were surrounded by a whole battalion of Kuomintang troops, and were greatly outnumbered.

4. How was it that three days passed without any fighting?

Answer: The enemy dared not come up the hillside, but the Red Army soldiers could not get away. The enemy wanted to starve them to death.

5. *Did the Red Army men have plenty of food?

Answer: No, they hadn't any food left. And they could find little wild fruit on the mountain, for it was late autumn.

6. What did Little Cai find when he was searching for berries and apricots?

Answer: He found a potato plot.

7. What made Little Cai jump up, looking ashamed of himself?

Answer: The moment his comrades called out, "Don't touch them," Little Cai realized that he had broken army discipline. That was why he felt ashamed of himself.

8. Did the Red Army men think they should eat the potatoes?

Answer: They were of different opinions. Some were for eating the potatoes, but others were against it.

9. What did the two scouts report?

Answer: They reported that the situation was favourable for them to fight their way out of enemy encirclement.