GAODENG

全国高等教育 自学考试学习用书

7TXUE 英语

万家翔(主編) 李林 圃 編 李道仁

西安交通大学出版社

XIIFY

全国高等教育自学考试学习用书

英

语

(机 械 类)

万家翔 主编 李林圃 谢叔寒 李道仁 编

西安交通大学出版社

本书是根据《高等教育自学考试机械类专业专科英语课程自学考试大纲》编写的,是高等教育自学考试指导委员会向机械类专业专科考生推荐的教材。本书起点为600个常用词,学习者通过140学时的学习,可以学到英语的基本语法和1200个词汇,从而初步具备阅读英语科技书刊的能力。全书22课,每课内容包括课文部分(课文、词汇、注释、词汇学习、课文练习)、语法部分(语法、语法练习)和阅读材料部分(阅读材料、词汇、注释、阅读理解练习),书后附有补充阅读材料、课文和阅读材料的参考译文、练习参考答案等。木书课文全部选自新近出版的英美书刊,题科以科普文章为主。因此,除机械类专业外,还适用于其他理工科专业。此外,本书还可用作全日制大专生、夜大学生及科技人员短训班速修英语的教材。

全国高等教育自学考试学习用书

英 语

万家翔 主编 李林圃 谢叔寒 李道仁均

> 西安交通大学出版社出版 (西安市城宁路28号)

西安交通大学出版社印刷厂印装 陝西省新华书店发行 各地新华书店经**售**

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 31 字数: 752 千字 1987 年 8 月第 1 版 1987 年 12 月第 1 次印刷 印数: 1—2000 册

ISBN 7-5505-0046-3/H-2

定价: 4.45元

出 版 前 言

高等教育自学考试教材建设是高等教育自学考试工作的一项基本建设。经国家教育委员会同意,我们拟有计划、有步骤地组织编写一些高等教育自学考试教材,以满足社会自学和适应考试的需要。 《英语》是为高等教育自学考试机械类专业组编的一套教材中的一种。这本教材根据专业考试计划,从造就和选拔人才的需要出发,按照全国领布的该专业《英语自学考试大纲》的要求,结合自学考试的特点,组织高等院校一些专家学者集体编写而成的。

机械类专业 《英语》自学考试教材,是供个人自学、社会助学和国家考试使用的, 无疑也适用于其他相同专业方面的学习需要。现经审定同意予以出版发行。我们相信, 随着高教自学考试教材的陆续出版,必将对我国高等教育事业的发展,保证自学考试的 质量起到积极的促进作用。

编写高等教育自学考试教材是一种新的尝试,是一项巨大的工程,希望得到社会各方面的关怀和支持,使它在使用中不断提高和日臻完善。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

一九八七年六月

编写说明

本书是根据《高等教育自学考试机械类专业专科英语课程自学考试大纲》编写的, 除适用于机械类专业外,也可用于其他理工科专业。同时,本书还可用作全日制大专生、 夜大学生及科技人员短训班速修英语的教材。

本书力求以辩证唯物主义观点为指导来阐明英语的基本规律,使教材具有思想性、科学性、系统性,并能理论联系实际,由浅入深,循序渐进,便于自学。

本课程 7 个学分,约相当于全日制高等专科学校课内 140 学时,自学时间约需 350 小时。

本书重视语言共核, 着重打好语言基础, 提高实际运用英语的能力。通过阅读及语音、词汇和语法的学习, 使考生具有必要的英语基础知识和阅读与本专业有关的英文资料和产品说明书的能力。

本书课文全部选自新近出版的英美书刊,题材以科普文章为主,力求语言规范,体 裁多样,文字生动活泼,并具有一定的趣味性。课文适用于理工科专业,补充阅读材料 适当结合机械类专业内容。对课文中一些难点和理解困难的超前语法现象,都作了必要 的注释,并附有参考译文。

语法项目的选择与安排,是在复习中学所学内容的基础上,适当扩大和深化,并根据科技英语的特点,从实际出发,先易后难,相对集中,以词法为主,兼顾句法。课文中新的语法现象原则上与该课语法项目紧密配合。

本书所选词汇多是最常用的基本词汇。全书总词汇量为 1,600 个左右(不包括在执行大纲前应掌握的 600 个词), 其中要求掌握的 1,200 个词(平均每自学小时 3.5 个词), 根据 《大学英语词汇手册》 (上海交通大学 1986 年 11 月出版)进行了核对,属于 1~4级的常用词汇达到 87%, 如将补充阅读材料的词汇除外,则可达 90%以上。重点词和全部词组的用法,都在词汇学习栏用例句说明。单词有英、美两种拚法及读音时,根据所选用的原文决定用英语还是美国英语的拚法,并于附录中列入常用英语和美国英语单词对照表及英、美发音差异表。

练习的编选吸收了国内外教科书的优点,练习量较大,练习形式多样,机械性练习 与综合性练习并重。

本书承西北大学徐启升教授(主审)、西安交通大学谢家树教授(协审)、西北工业大学杨国楹副教授、陕西机械学院贺彬莹副教授审稿,他们对本书提出了许多宝贵意见,给本书增色不少。西安交通大学郝克琦教授也对编写工作给予热情帮助,在此,谨向他们致以衷心谢意。

由于我们水平有限,尤其编写这类自学教材缺乏经验,书中的缺点错误在所难免。我们热诚希望广大读者提出批评建议,以便本书修订时参考。

编 者 1987年6月

学 习 指 导

全书共二十二课,分为四个阶段,每个阶段结束时均有复习练习。每课内容包括课文部分(课文、词汇、注释、词汇学习、课文练习)、语法部分(语法、语法练习)、阅读材料部分(阅读材料、词汇、注释、理解性练习)。

现将学时分配,内容安排分别介绍如下:

第一阶段(第1-6课),约用37学时(94自学小时)

第二阶段(第7-10课),约用25学时(63自学小时)

第三阶段(第11-15课),约用33学时(80自学小时)

第四阶段(第16-22课),约用45学时(113 自学小时)

一、记音

考生应复习 48 个音素, 兼顾最基本的读音规则。单词重音、语调等技能除可利用广播、电视及录音机等现代化视听设备外, 主要通过经常听本书录音磁带进行模仿和大量实践来加强, 以便能够达到"能按音标拼读单词, 发音基本正确, 能比较顺利地朗读学过的课文,语音语调基本正确"的目的。

二、课文

本书共有 22 篇课文,约 9,000 个词。课文题材除有少量反映学校及日常生活的文章外,一般以科普内容(普通理化知识及有关最新科技成就的常识)为主。本书全部课文都选自最近的英美原著,我们作了适当删改。课文尽量避免出现超前语法现象,但为了尽量保持原文的生动、自然,同时考虑到有些语法现象,如先有一定的感性认识,有利于以后讲解,也适当出现了少量的超前语法。对课文中的一些难点和超前语法现象,主要从理解的角度加以注释。

课文属于精读范围,要求考生能掌握文章的主题思想,正确分析句子结构,主要句型变换,常用同义词的替换,有些典型句子要求背诵。

三、词汇

全书总词汇量为 1,600 个左右(不包括在执行大纲前应掌握的 600 个词),其中课文出现的单词 800 个,阅读材料中注有"*"号的词 280 个,补充阅读打科中出现的单词 120 个,共约 1,200 个词(平均每自学小时 3.5 个词)。课文及阅读材料中出现的词组约 290 个,这些单词及词组要求考生读音和拼写基本正确,能英汉互译,并能在练习中应用。其余 400 词一般不作具体要求。

书后的总词汇表,除列有本书出现的1,600 个词外,还列有执行大纲前应掌握的600 个词(无课次号),共约2,200 个词。书后还附有总习语表,以供查阅。

四、词汇学习

每课都有词汇学习, 挑选了课文中少数一词多类或一词多义 的 常 用 词, 例如 once 可用作副词(一次, 曾经)、连词(一旦)和名词(一次)。due(形容词)具有 "适当的; 应得的; 正当的; 预定应得到的;到期的"等不同的词义,与介词 to 构

成词组,意为"由于"。这些词通过简短例句,说明其用法。每个词组都配有例句,以代替课堂的词汇讲授。全书"词汇学习"部分共收入常用词 60 个,词组 140 个。希望考生重视词汇学习,并借助例句掌握其用法,再通过有关练习的实践,进一步巩固。

五、语法

考生过去都學过英语语法,所以本书语法是在复习的基础上加以扩大和深化。 本书语法着重讲解词法,兼顾句法。语法相对集中,比较完整,但考生不应平均使 用力量,而应以科技书刊中常见的时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词(不定式、 分词、动名词)和定语从句等部分作为重点,牢固掌握,其他部分一般掌握即可。

六、练习

练习主要包括课文练习和语法练习。练习量较大,形式比较多样。每一阶段结束后配有阶段复习练习,小结各阶段所学的语法和词汇。在阶段复习练习中还有一些构词方面的练习,目的在于使考生具有一定构词方面的感性知识,等全书学完后,通过附录中的构词常识加以小结,而使知识系统化,从而在今后阅读中借助构词法来进一步扩大词汇量。不过在做构词练习时,也可随时查阅构词常识的有关部分,以加深理解。书后附有全部练习的参考答案,希望考生在做完练习后再去查看参考答案,自行改正。问答练习的参考答案,根据口语习惯,以简式回答为主,也有一部分全式回答,以便学生有机会重复课文的有关内容。

七、阅读材料

每课配有与课文内容相近的阅读材料, 计有 8,800 个词。英译汉练习有 3,800 个词,最后还有补充阅读材料 6 篇,涉及机械类内容,计有 3,300 个词,总计 14,900 个词,属于泛读范围,全部选自英美原著,个别有删改。这些阅读材料均有适当的 注释,帮助考生加深理解。阅读材料列出分课词汇,少数要求考生掌握的常用词汇用"*"号标出。在每篇阅读材料后均配有理解性练习(书后附有答案)。补充阅读材料未列分课词汇,只将生词或词组以斜体印出,要求考生查阅附录部分的总词汇表及总习语表,以便培养考生查阅词典的能力。补充阅读材料六篇属于机械类内容,如其他专业使用本书,则可不学,但希望能找一些科普文章阅读,以便巩固所学知识,进一步提高阅读能力。

八、参考译文

本书课文、阅读材料及补充阅读材料均附有参考译文。为了便于考生对文章的理解,译文既要尽量符合原文句子结构,又要力求语句通顺,但从便于自学考虑,译文尽可能接近原文句子结构。

CONTENTS

Lesson One ··		(1	•
Text	Learning a Language		
Word Study	travel, once		
	ought to, be able to, not only but also, think		
	of, listen to, have to, ask for, all the time, as		
	well as, a few, pay attention to, make use of		
Grammar	I. 句子成分		
	Ⅱ. 基本句型一、二、三		
	II. there be 结构		
Reading Materia	Il Is English Easy to Learn?		
Lesson Two	•••••	(16	;
Text	Universities		
Word Study	gain, lack, qualify		
	take part in, for instance, consist of, so as to,		•
	either or, for lack of, on one's own, grow up		
Grammar	I. 疑问句的种类		
	Ⅱ. 动词的时态		
	Ⅲ. 一般现在时		
Reading Materia	I The Open University		
Lesson Three		(31)
Text	Air Pollution		
Word Study	burn, raise, realize		
	up to, worry about, give off, act as, as if, send		
	out, on average, more and more, throw away		
Grammar	现在进行时		
Reading Materia	d Oil Pollution		
Lesson Four	***************************************	(43	;)
\mathbf{Text}	Nobody Believed It		
Word Study	hardly, instead, invite, trouble		
	(not) at all, first of all, turn over, go on with		
Grammar	I。一般过去时		

Ⅱ. 基本句型四

Reading Material Helicopter

Lesson Five		(:	55)
Text	How Do You Do Your Counting?			
Word Study	count, test, unable, store, alive			
	at first, lead to, go into operation			
Grammar	I. 现在完成时			
	Ⅱ. 一般过去时和现在完成时的比较			
Reading Materia	l Estimates			
Lesson Six		(6	57)
Text	A Trip to the Moon			
Word Study	object, rather, prefer, scarcely, sound			
	be familiar with, would like, at a speed of,			
	think out			
$\mathbf{Grammar}$	I. —般将来时			
	Ⅱ. 冠词的基本用法			
Reading Materia	l Life on the Moon			
Review One	······································	(8	0)
Lesson Seven		(8	4)
Text	America on Wheels			
Word Study	play, though, imagine, suffer, reduce			
	work at, even though, day by day, suffer from,			
	a huge quantity of, so far, get rid of, turn out			
Gramma r	I. 动词的语态			
	Ⅱ.被动语态(一)			
	Ⅲ. 基本句型五			
Reading Material	Automobiles in the U.S.A.			
Lesson Eight		(9	7)
Text	The Forms of Energy			
Word Study	due, create, operate			
	be made from, due to, hear of, have nothing			
	to do with, break up			
Gramma r	被动语态(二)			
Reading Material	The Magic of Energy			

Lesson Nine		(109)
Text.	Television	
Word Study	available, else, current, determine	
	play a part in, both and, pay for, not to	
	mention, a great number of, break down, each	
	other, put to use	
Grammar	形容词和副词的级	
Reading Material	Pictures Through the Air	
Lesson Ten	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(124)
\mathbf{Text}	An Urgent Problem Waiting for a Solution	(- · · ·)
Word Study	bear, care, recognize	
	be inclined to, wait for, in terms of, something	
	like, less than, add to, keep pace with, take	
	place, used to, shoot up	
Grammar	数词	
Reading Material	Standing Room Only	
		-
Lesson Eleven	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(142)
Text	On Not Answering the Telephone	(142)
		(142)
Text	On Not Answering the Telephone	(142)
Text	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure	(142)
Text	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for	(142)
Text	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of,	(142)
Text Word Study Grammar	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I. 限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一)	(142)
Text Word Study Grammar	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I. 限定动词和非限定动词	(142)
Text Word Study Grammar	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I. 限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一)	
Text Word Study Grammar Reading Material	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I. 限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一) The Early Days of the Telephone	(142)
Text Word Study Grammar Reading Material Lesson Twelve	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I. 限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一) The Early Days of the Telephone	
Text Word Study Grammar Reading Material Lesson Twelve Text	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I.限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一) The Early Days of the Telephone Predicting the Weather	
Text Word Study Grammar Reading Material Lesson Twelve Text	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I.限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一) The Early Days of the Telephone Predicting the Weather observe, notice	
Text Word Study Grammar Reading Material Lesson Twelve Text Word Study	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I.限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一) The Early Days of the Telephone Predicting the Weather observe, notice a lot of, a large number of, take as 动词不定式(二)	
Text Word Study Grammar Reading Material Lesson Twelve Text Word Study Grammar	On Not Answering the Telephone engage, admit, assure at the end of, as soon as, ring up, take for granted, as for, in a hurry, in the middle of, be supposed to, might as well, sooner or later I.限定动词和非限定动词 II. 动词不定式(一) The Early Days of the Telephone Predicting the Weather observe, notice a lot of, a large number of, take as 动词不定式(二)	

Word Study	calculate, replace	•,
	think of as, break away from, nothing more	
	than, a great deal of, at random	
Grammar	分词(一)	
Reading Material	Talking of Electricity	
Lesson Fourteen .	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(182)
\mathbf{Text}	The Genius of the Age	
Word Study	share, spare	
	share in, amount to, for life, set up, with the	
	help of, a group of	
Grammar	分词(二)	
Reading Material	Horseless Carriage	
Lesson Fifteen .		(196)
Text	A Look at the Future	
Word Study	detail, unlike	
	some day, one day, associate with, in detail,	
	the same as, before long, plenty of	
Grammar	动名词	
Reading Material	Sounds You Cannot Hear	
Review Three		(209)
Lesson Sixteen .	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(213)
Text	The Unseen Ocean of Air	
Word Study	taste	
	substitute for, be made of, one another,	
	keep from, such as, differ from, differ in,	
	compared with, because of, from day to day,	
	take up	
$\mathbf{Grammar}$	I. 简单句、并列句和复合句	
	Ⅱ. 定语从句(一)	
Reading Material	Force and Pressure	
Lesson Seventeen ·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(226)
Text	Heat and Its Effects	
Word Study	occur, apply	
	bring about, apply to, turn into, refer to	
	as, (be) known as, turn on	

	Grammar	定语从句(二)	
	Reading Material	Sources of Heat	
Les	son Eighteen	••••••	(240)
	Text	Learning by Doing	
	Word Study	none, doubt, worth	
		a variety of, get up, worth while	
	Grammar	名词从句	
	Reading Material	Factory Life — A Student's Experience	
Les	son Nineteen		(254)
	Text	A Robot about the House	
	Word Study	dozen	
		relieve of, carry out, wash up, move about,	
		respond to, switch off, distinguish between	
	Grammar	状语从句	
	Reading Material	Run by Robots	
Les	son Twenty		(269)
	Text	Astronauts	
	Word Study	beyond	
		blast off, lift off, pave the way for	
	Grammar	过去进行时、过去完成时和现在完成进行时	
	Reading Material	Travel in Space: To the Moon and Beyond	
Les	son Twenty-One	•••••	(280)
	Text	Metals in the Service of Man	
	Word Study	make a fire, great (large) quantities of, suitable	
		for	
	Grammar	动词的语气	
	Reading Material	How We Use Metals	
_			
Les	son Twenty-Two		(292)
	Text	Fifth-Generation Computer	
	Word Study	aim, involve	
		have access to, as/so far asconcerned, to some	
		extent, turn into, convert into, feed in,	
	a .	end (up) with, in turn	
	Grammar	I. 句中主要成分的倒装	

Ⅱ. 句子成分的省略

Reading Material How Computers Are Changing Our World

Review Four	(306)
Supplementary Reading	(313)
I. Engineering and the Sciences	(313)
II. The Main Tasks of an Engineer	. (314)
III. Engineering: The Application of Scientific Principles	
N. Mechanical Engineering	
V. The Basic Machining Techniques	• (318)
VI. The Nature of Material Science	(319)
Reference Translations	. (321)
Key to the Exercises	· (354)
Appendixes	. (418)
I. 英语构词常识	
Ⅱ. 常用英语和美国英语单词对照表	
Ⅲ. 英美发音差异 表	
Ⅳ. 不规则动词表	
V. 总词汇表	
Ⅵ. 总习语表	

LESSON ONE

Text: Learning a Language

Word Study: travel, once

ought to, be able to, not only... but also, think of, listen to, have to, ask for, all the time, as well as,

a few, pay attention to, make use of

Grammar: I. 句子成分

Ⅱ. 基本句型一、二、三

Ⅲ. There be 结构

Reading Material: Is English Easy to Learn?

TEXT

LEARNING A LANGUAGE

In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Everybody knows his own language, but another one is very useful, especially when we travel to other countries. If we go to England, we ought to be able to speak English.

How many languages are there in the world? There are about fifteen hundred, but many of them are not widely used. English is one of the most important because so many people use it, not only in England and the U.S.A but in other parts of the world. About 200,000,000 (two hundred million) speak it as their own language, and another 200,000,000 use it as a second language.

Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learnt our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what a small child does. It listens to what people say, and it tries to imitate what it hears. When it wants comething, it has to ask for it. It is using the language, talking in it and thinking in it all the time.

It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language mainly by hearing people speak it³. We imitate what we hear. In school, although you

learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. You can read them, spell them, and write them later.

A man who stammered once went to a shop where they sold birds. He wanted to buy a parrot, a bird which we can teach to speak. He said to the shopkeeper: "Have you g-g-got a p-p-parrot that can t-t-talk English?"

"Yes, sir," answered the shopkeeper. "Here's a fine green one that will understand everything you say to it."

So the man bought it. But a few days later he took it back to the shop. "This b-b-bird can't t-t-talk," he complained. "It can only st-t-tammer." Even a parrot learns to say just what it hears.

You are a self-taught engineering student. You cannot attend lectures in the university, and you have little chance to hear English. Besides, you study English mainly for the purpose of reading English technical books. Therefore, you should pay more attention to reading. However, you must not learn English only through reading. You can make use of tape recorders, radio and television. You can imitate what you hear.

NEW WORDS

language ['længwid3] n. 语言
foreign ['forin] a. 外国的
especially [is'pe[eli] ad. 特别, 尤其; 主要
travel ['trævl] (travel(l)ed, travel(l)ing) v. 旅行; 运行; 传播
n. 旅行; 行程
hundred ['handred (handrid) num 百, 百全

hundred ['handred, 'handrid] num. 百; 百个 most [meust] (many, much 的最高级) a. 最多的; 多数的

n. 最大量; 大多数

ad. (much 的最高级)最

million ['miljən] num. 百万; 百万个 best [best] a. 最好的 ad. 最好地 imitate ['imiteit] v. 模仿, 仿效 ear [ii] n. 耳朵

spell [spel] (spelt [spelt] 或 spelled) v. 拼写 later ['leitə] (late 的比较级) a. 更迅速的; 更晚的

ad. 更迟; 更晚

stammer ['stæmə] v. 结结巴巴地说,口吃地说 once [wans] ad. 一次, 一度, 曾经 conj. 一旦 n. 一次

shop [[op] n. 商店; 车间 sell [sel] (sold [səuld]) v. 卖,销售 bird [bə:d] n. 鸟 buy [bai] (bought [bo:t]) v. 买 parrot ['pærət] n. 鹦鹉 shopkeeper ['ʃop,ki:pэ] n. 店主 sir [sə:, sə] n. 先生; 阁下(尊称) fine [fain] a. 美好的, 优良的; 精制的 green [gri:n] a. 绿色的 complain [kəm'plein] v. 抱怨,诉苦 self [self] n. 自己,自我,本人 self-taught ['self'to:t] a. 自学的, 自修的 engineering [endsi'ni∂rin] n. 工程(学) attend [ə'tend] v. 出席,参加,照料 mainly ['meinli] ad. 主要地 purpose ['p9:p9s] n. 目的; 用途 technical ['teknikl] a. 技术的 pay [pei] (paid [peid]; paid) v. 支付, 付出 n. 工资, 薪金 attention [ə'ten∫ən] n. 注意,留心 reading ['ri:din] n. 阅读; 读数 tape [teip] n. 录音带; 带子 recorder [ri'ko:də] n. 录音机;记录员 England ['inglənd] n. 英格兰; (泛指)英国 U.S.A. [缩] United States of America 美利坚合众国

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

ought to 应当,应该 (be) able to 能够 not only... but (also) 不仅…而且 think of 想象; 考虑; 想起 listen to 倾听 have to 不得不 ask for 要求;向…要 all the time 一直;始终 as well as 以及,不仅…而且

a few (表示肯定) 几个,有些

pay attention to 注意 make use of 利用

NOTES

1. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. 如果我们能用同样的办法学外语,似乎就不会那么困难了。

本句谓语用的是虚拟语气,表示与现在事实相反的假设。

2. It listens to what people say, and it tries to imitate what it hears. When it wants something, it has to ask for it. It is using the language, talking in it and thinking in it all the time. 他听大人们讲话,就没法去模仿所听到的话。想要东西时就得开口要,他一直在使用这种语言,用它讲话,用它思维。

这三个句子共有九个 it,前五个指小孩,第六个指 something, 第七个指小孩, 第八、九两个都指 language.

\$. It is important to remember, also, that we learn our language by hearing people speak it. 重要的是还要记住,我们学习本国语言主要是通过听别人说话。

本句第一个 it 是形式主语, 第二个 it 代表 language。句子的真正主语是不定式短语 to remember..., 连词 that 引出的从句作动词 remember 的宾语。从句中"by+动名词短语"是方式状语, 说明谓语动词 learn。

在 by 短语中, 动名词 hearing 后面作宾语补足语的不定式短语 speak it 没有 to。

4. A man who stammered once went to a shop where they sold birds. 有个口吃的人去逛鸟店。

本句有两个定语从句:关系代词 who 引出的定语从句说明 A man;关系副词 where 引出的定语从句说明 a shop,其中的主语 they,可以理解为开店的主人。

WORD STUDY

travel

1. v.

He is travelling in China.

他正在中国旅游。

She has travelled all over the world.

她曾周游全世界。

How fast does light travel?

光传播得多快?

2. n.

Travel is faster now than before.

现在旅行比过去更快了。

Do you like books of travels?

你喜欢看游记吗?

once

- 1. ad.
- . 4 .