

北 京 大 学 试 用 教 材

英 语

(2)

修订本

杜秉正

毕金献

编



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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 off? 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] *n.*

地心引力; 重力

2. ball [bɔ:l] *n.* 球

3. off [ɔ:f, ɒf] *ad.*

离开

fall off 掉下

4. rather ['rʌðə] *ad.*

相当; 有点; 宁可

5. simple *a.* 简单的

6. strange [streɪndʒ] *a.*

奇怪的

7. force *n.* 力; 力量

vt. 强迫; 使

8. slip *vi.* 滑倒

9. air [eə] *n.* 空气;

空中

10. instead [in'sted] *ad.*

代替; 改换

11. ground [graʊnd] *n.*

地面; 土地

12. pull [pul] *vt.* 拉;

吸引

n. 拉力; 吸力

13. magnet ['mæɡnit] *n.*

磁铁; 磁石

14. needle *n.* 针

15. attraction *n.* 吸引;

吸力

16. body ['bɒdi] *n.*

物体; 身体

17. throw [θrəʊ] *vt.* 扔; 投

(threw [θru:],

thrown [θrəʊn])

18. strong *a.* 强的; 强

壮的; 强大的

19. high *a., ad.* 高; 高的

20. all the time 老是;

总是; 一直

21. flow *vi., n.* 流动;

流

22. surface ['sɜ:fis] *n.*

表面

23. lots of 许多

24. need *vt., n.* 需要; 需求

aux.v. 需要

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.

- 2) *prep.* 向...上

They are going up a hill.

- 3) *up to* 直到

A young 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 (*up* 的反义词)

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 capital of our country.

(主) (谓)

北京是我国的首都。

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 people

(主) → (并列谓语) ←

他们互相帮助, 并为人民努力学习。

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 Smith for help, or our work can't be finished (vt. 完成) in time.

咱们去找史密斯帮忙吧，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。

I. 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 people.*

我们为人民工作。

- 4) *We shall do the experiment as the teacher told us.*

我们将按照老师教我们的那样做这个实验。

在4)中，以连词*as*引入的从句说明 *shall do* (主句谓动词)，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...)，*no sooner...than* (= *as soon as*，下同)，*hardly* (*scarcely*) ...*when* (*before*)，*directly*，*immediately*，*the moment*，*the instant* 等引入。例如：

- 1) *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。

- 2) *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。

- 3) *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。

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

他来北大以前，在农村劳动了两年。

- 5) *Tom arrived after his brother (had) left.*

汤姆在他兄弟走后才到达。

- 6) Our village has taken on a new look *since* we built a small hydroelectric station.

自从我们建起一座小水电站，我们村出现了新面貌。

- 7) *While* I was in Beijing, I often met him.

我在北京期间常见到他。

- 8) I must wait *till* the doctor comes.

我必须等到医生到来。

- 9) *As soon as* I left my house, it began to rain.

我刚一离开家，就下起雨来了。

- 10) I had *no sooner* reached the station *than* the train started.

(*No sooner* had I reached the station *than* the train started.)

我刚一到车站，火车就开动了。

- 11) *Hardly* (*Scarcely*) had he entered the room *when* (*before*) the bell rang.

他刚一进屋，电话铃就响了。

- 12) I came *directly* I got your letter.

我一接到你的信就来了。

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

- 1) We learn from Mr. Li *because* he has rich experience in work.

我们向李先生学习，因为他有丰富的工作经验。

- 2) *As* he has a strong will, he can overcome any

difficulty.

因为他有坚强的意志，他能克服任何困难。

- 3) *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。

- 4) *Now (that)* I am well again, I can go on with my work.

我既然恢复了健康，当然可以继续工作了。

- 5) *Seeing that* he was in trouble, I went to his aid.

由于他陷入了困境，我去帮助他。

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

- 1) We will go *where* we are needed.

我们应该到需要我们的地方去。

- 2) *Wherever* we go, we should be sincere with people.

无论我们到哪里，我们都应待人诚恳。

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)，*on condition (that)* (如果，在…条件下)，*in case (that)* (如果，万一)，*provided (providing) (that)* (假如，以…为条件)，*suppose (supposing) (that)* (假定，假如) 等引入。例如：

- 1) *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。

2) I shall go there *unless* it rains.

如果不下雨，我将到那里去。

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

只要我在这儿，我愿帮助你。

4) You can use my bicycle *on condition (that)* you return it tomorrow.

你可以用我的自行车，条件是明天归还。

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

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

我们应该象鲁迅那样学习和工作。

2) 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。

3) He treats me *as though* I were a stranger.

他对待我仿佛我是个陌生人一样。

6. 让步状语从句：常用 *though (= although)* (虽然)，*as* (尽管，虽然；放在被强调词之后)，*while* (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)，*whatever (whoever, however, etc.)* (不论什么，不论谁，不管怎样等) 引入。例如：

1) *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。

2) *Clever as* he was, he couldn't answer the question.

他虽然聪明，但不能回答这个问题。

- 3) *While I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.*

虽然我承认这些问题很难，但是我不同意它们是无法解决的。

- 4) *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。

- 5) *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，它还是落回到地上。

- 6) *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, such... 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)，*lest* (唯恐，免得)，*for fear (that)* (以免)，*in case (that)* (以防，免得)，*in order that* (为了，目的是) 等引入。例如：

- 1) *The old worker spoke slowly so that the students might understand him.*