

英 语

第 三 册
(1979 年重印本)

许 国 璋 主 编

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、夏祖雄、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。

1979年重印本说明

这次重印，换了若干篇课文和相应的练习，编辑体例不变。

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第 三 册

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许国璋 主编

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编者说明

二年级英语教学的主要任务是：在一年级的基础上，继续在语音、语法等方面打下坚实的基础，适当扩大学生的词汇，并教给学生合乎英语习惯的正确用法。本书就是根据这一教学要求而编写的。

一、语音

二年级语音教学从校正学生的发音开始，有步骤地进行各种朗读技巧和语调训练。到二年级末，要求学生能够比较准确而流畅地朗读课文。

第一至第八课有校正音素的练习，朗读技巧的练习则分散在各课中进行。如果条件许可，每周应划出一定时间，专门训练语音。在语音课上，应根据语音训练的重点，选择课文的若干段落，反复练习，这比一般地把课文从头至尾朗读几遍效果要好些。

本书附有诗歌若干首。教师对于这些诗歌的韵律节奏应作必要的分析，并要求学生认真背诵。各课所附谚语，供一般诵读之用，并不结合特定的语音训练重点。

每隔一课有读音和拼写练习，它只包括较重要的读音规则。至于全部读音规则，可以参考本书附录。

有关语音的讲解材料，都放在本书的附录中，各课不另作说明。

二、语法

语法练习分经常性练习和重点练习两类。经常性的练习的目

的在于训练学生运用英语的基本技巧,包括不规则动词、标点符号、词类辨认、句法分析、问句形式、间接引语、冠词、时态等练习。这些练习有的每课都有(如句法分析),有的隔两课出现一次(如冠词、时态)。重点练习是各课语法教学的中心项目的练习。这些中心项目,大都是课文中出现较多或较为突出的语法现象。有些项目,如冠词、被动语态、定语从句、现在完成时等,需要说明的问题比较多,要做的练习也比较多,不可能在一课学完,则分散在两课或更多的课中进行。

三、课文和词汇

本书共十六课,另附两课复习课,共有生词约六百八十个。

各课词汇表后附有“派生词表”(WORD DERIVATION)和“习语短语表”(IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS),这些都要求学生预习。

各课都有 WORD STUDY 一项,对某些常用动词的词义和用法作初步的介绍,其目的不仅是在使学生学会运用若干动词,而且要使学生了解词的多义性、词义的转换、和逐步学会用英语解释词义。

课文注释的目的,主要在解释课文中语法和词义上的难点,便于学生预习。注释对课文中某些修辞手段和外国的风土人情也有一些说明。多数课文附有用英文写的作者简介。注释中常常提出一些启发性的问题,要求学生思考,设法解决,以培养独立工作能力。

四、课文练习

问答 本书课文问答有两种方式。前七课所列问题较多,使学生模仿如何提问,同时也可练习问句的基本语法形式。后九课基本上采用提纲形式,使学生逐步学会连续地叙述一段情节,提高

复述能力。

派生词 每隔一课有派生词练习，目的在使学生获得一些构词法的感性知识。至于系统的构词法练习，将在本书第四册进行。

词组练习 各课课文练习中都有词组翻译的练习，目的在使学生养成通过词组搭配吸收词汇的习惯，而不去孤立地记单词。

句型 各课课文练习中都有两三个句型，要求学生学会运用，使学生逐步掌握英语惯用的表达方式。

口笔头作业 各课课文练习最后一项是 ORAL AND WRITTEN WORK，包括课文复述、拟课文内容提要、成段的汉译英、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

本书第六课和第十二课之后各有一个复习课。复习课以一首诗作为课文，教师应作比较深入的讲解和有表情的朗诵，以引起学生对英美文学作品的爱好。复习课的练习对前六课的词汇和语法作比较全面的复习。

本书初稿完成以后，曾邀请北京大学、北京师范大学、南开大学、山东大学、南京大学、复旦大学、华东师范大学、上海外国语学院等校有关同志参加讨论，他们提出许多宝贵的意见，对我们帮助很大，我们表示衷心的感谢。

一九六一年八月

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Lesson One

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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. *blow chase persist 追 - 3/2 行动以伴他方*

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. *live by doing 存活的菜*

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. *冲上去*

"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 hunger had made him forget army discipline. *为...感到羞愧 因为*

There was a heated argument among the comrades. Some said we should eat the potatoes; others thought not. But before the politi-

cal 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 fighting here listening to you."

The policeman seized him by the collar and

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. ^{骄傲地} A wonderful feeling of warmth filled our hearts.

a single needle-piece of (Based on a story told by Lieutenant-General Wu Hsien-en)
 thread. 一针一线 from messes
 radical difference 根本不同

WORD LIST

- [plɒt] plot n. (在此处) 一块地 阵地
 top n. 顶 山顶
 battalion [bə'tæljən] n. (军队) 营
 surround [sə'raʊnd] v.t. 包围
 tight adj. 紧 [tɪɡht]
 ring n. 环, 圆圈
 dare aux. v. (过去式 dared) 敢于
 starve v.i. 饿 [stɑ:v]
 wild adj. 野生的, 野的
 search v.i. 觅, 找
 berry n. 浆果 [ˈberi]
 apricot [ˈeɪprɪkɒt] n. 杏
 hey interj. 嘿
 rush v.i. 冲
 commissar [ˌkɑmɪ'sɑ:] n. 政委
 ashamed adj. 渐愧 [ə'seɪnd]
 discipline [ˈdɪsɪplɪn] n. 纪律
 heated adj. 热烈的
 argue v.i. 争论 [ɑ:gju:]
 argument n.
 scout n. 侦察兵 [skaut]
 situation [ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃən] n. 形势
 W) favourable ['feɪvərəbl] adj. 有利
 shameless 无耻的
 shameful 可耻的
- [brɪkθruː] breakthrough n. 突围
 bolt [bəʊlt] v.t. 臼(门)
 insist [ɪn'sɪst] v. 坚持 on, persist in
 kindness n. 善意, 友好 stick to
 puzzle v.t. 迷惑 [ˈpʌzl]
 queer adj. 奇怪的 [kwɪə] strange
 troops n. pl. 部队
 hillside n. 山坡
 curse v.t. 咒骂 [kɜ:s]
 luck n. 运气
 wrap v.t. 包 [ræp]
 silver n. 银子
 silver dollar n. 银元
 (dollar [ˈdɒlə] n. 元)
 folk [fəʊk] n. 乡亲 sons 儿子
 accept [ək'sept] v.t. 接受 dance 跳舞
 burst v. 迸发
 grasp [ɡrɑ:sp] v.t. 紧握
 proudly adv. 自豪地, 骄傲地
 gaze v.i. 凝视 [geɪz] 看
 lieutenant-general [lef'tenənt] n. 中将

IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

at the top of (a mountain) 在(山)

顶上

at the foot of (a mountain) 在(山)脚下	to find oneself in a place (突然地发现)到了某处
to live on 靠吃…生活	in the open 在露天里
to be ashamed of oneself (对自己的言行)感觉惭愧	a number of 一些
to fight one's way out 打出去	to burst out 冲口说出
	one after another 一个一个地

WORD DERIVATION

starve — starvation	decide — decision
argue — argument	explain — explanation
prepare — preparation	proud — pride
liberate — liberation	wonder — wonderful
expect — expectation	luck — lucky
serve — service	favour — favourable

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. ... **thirty of us comrades** 我们三十个同志。

comrades 是 *us* 的同位语。

2. ...**dared not come after us** 不敢追我们。

Dare 是情态动词,与其他情态动词一样,其第三人称单数现在时不加 *-s*, 后面的不定式动词不带 *to*, 而疑问句把 *dare* 移到主语前面构成,例如:

He *dare* not come here.

Dare you go?

但 *dare* 亦可作表意动词,与助动词或其他情态动词连用,这时后面的不定式动词应带 *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** 我们所能找到的很少一些野果子。

little 在这里是说“量少”, *the little* 在这里是说我所能找到的“那一点点”。

注意 *fruit* 是不可数名词,其复数形式 *fruits* 则指“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), 所以在介词 to 前面用副词 on.

5. to fight our way out 打出去.

用 *one's (=my, our, etc.) way* 做宾语的短语还有:

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. 指什么都没有

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 我们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.

注意这句话里连接词 *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! 里面包着五块银洋.

这句的谓语出现在主语之前, 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.

注意英语中这一说法和汉语不同, 英语中把接受动作的人当作直接宾语, 而用介词短语来说明接触到的人体某一部分. 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): *直接跟宾语*

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: *的+东西+for*

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

A party of scientists were searching for oil deposits. *名词*

search n.

They started a search for the missing ship.

The militiamen were out in search of the spy.

SURROUND

surround v.t.

1. 围绕:

The hill is surrounded by water on three sides.

The rest-home (休养所) 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 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. (无罪)

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:

匆忙

Why are you in such a hurry?

They were in a hurry to leave.

Take your time. There is no hurry.

WORRY

worry v. 烦扰,使担心:

可也直接 Don't worry him with questions. He is busy.

动词 I was worried by his illness.

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

worried adj. 焦急;担心:

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

What's wrong? You look worried.

What are you worried about?

PHONETICS EXERCISES

I. Read the following words and word-groups, paying special attention to loss of plosion:

a) looked / stopped / begged / blackboard / chapter / department / picture / outside / advice / breakfast

b) sweet potatoes / wild fruit / at the top / one cold night / next morning / the first thing / keep quiet / up there

II. Review of sounds:

1. [i:] — [i]

eat — it

seat — sit

ease — is

leave — live

reach — rich

steel — still

beat — bit

deed — did

feel — fill

2. [i] — [e]

big — beg

it — ate

lit — let