

高等农业学校試用教材

英 语

第一冊（上）

陈式瑜主編



西北农学院



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第一冊(上)

(各專業適用)

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1964年5月

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西北农学院代印

西安新华印刷厂印刷

1964年7月付印

印数：1—32,500 定价：九角

前 言

1. 本教材是根据 1963 年 5 月高等农业学校外语教学工作會議所制訂的英語教学大綱（草案）編写的，教学对象是具有中学三年以上英語程度的学生，教学时数为 120 学时。

2. 全教材共 18 課，有分析講讀課文 18 篇。課文篇幅除个别稍长外，一般約为 1,300—1,600 个印刷符号；課文生詞共約 640 个，其中常用詞汇占 90% 左右，平均每学时有生詞 5—7 个。

3. 独立閱讀課文每兩課安排一篇，共九篇。文章較分析講讀課文容易，篇幅一般为 900—1,300 个印刷符号，生詞共約 160 个，教师可布置一部或全部让学生課外閱讀，并酌情予以指导和检查。

4. 本教材对教学大綱所規定的語法內容作如下两种方式处理：（1）运用較多的重点語法規則在各課內作較为系統的讲解；（2）运用較少或課文內出現不多的語法現象分散列入課文註释或列入附录語法參考資料。为了加强学生的独立思考，語法例句中除了較难理解或有对比意义的以外，一般都沒有譯出。

5. 語音方面，課前附有音标复习材料，以統一和糾正学生的发音；前十課有重点地安排了一些語音規則，讲授时教师可視学生具体情况加以取舍。构詞法的讲解安排在后八課，是在已学的單詞基础上进行簡單扼要的归納，以帮助学生理解詞义，記憶生詞。

6. 練習分为 A、B 兩項：A 項着重課文、詞汇、語音及构詞法等練習，B 項着重語法練習。单元練習共 6 个，重点复习和巩固各单元所获得的語言知識。練習数量較多，教师布置課內外作业时可选择使用。

7. 中学学过的詞汇在各課內一般都沒有作为生詞。由于独立閱讀課文是非必讀材料，文后註释的生詞于以后分析講讀課文中再度出現时，又另加註译。为了培养学生运用詞典的能力，語法例句和練習中出現的一些生詞，以及独立閱讀課文中的部分生詞，都沒有註出，可让学生查閱詞汇总表或詞典。詞义的註释課內出現的意義一般在先，本义在后。

8. 本教材在編写过程中承蒙各兄弟院校教师大力支持，提供資料，并提出許多宝貴意見，謹在此表示衷心的感谢。

9. 本教材初稿經過北京农业大学李鯨石、四川农学院何文昆、西北农学院陈式瑜三位同志共同审閱。

10. 由于編者水平有限，編写時間也极为仓促，本教材內的缺点和錯誤一定很多，有待于大加修改，現先略作刪減，由西北农学院代为印出（因排印時間关系，分为上下两部），以应各院校急需，希望試用本教材的同志多多提出意見，以便修改和提高。

編 者

1964年5月

語 音 音 標 復 習

A GENERAL REVIEW OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS

1. 音素 (Phonemes)

(1) 元音 (Vowels) :

[i:]	tree	[tri:]	field	[fi:ld]
[i]	pig	[pig]	build	[bild]
[e]	set	[set]	head	[hed]
[æ]	back	[bæk]	fact	[fækt]
[ɜ:]	work	[wɜ:k]	first	[fɜ:st]
[ə]	forget	[fə'get]	better	[ˈbetə]
[ʌ]	come	[kʌm]	but	[bʌt]
[u:]	do	[du:]	food	[fu:d]
[ʊ]	put	[put]	wood	[wud]
[ɔ:]	water	[ˈwɔ:tə]	talk	[tɔ:k]
[ɒ]	hot	[hɒt]	stop	[stɒp]
[ɑ:]	plant	[plɑ:nt]	garden	[ˈgɑ:dn]

(2) 双元音 (Diphthongs) :

[ei]	place	[pleis]	grain	[grein]
[ai]	rice	[rais]	fight	[fait]
[ou]	grow	[grou]	flow	[flou]
[aʊ]	how	[hau]	plough	[plau]
[ɔi]	soil	[soil]	join	[dʒɔin]
[iə]	here	[hiə]	hero	[ˈhiərəʊ]

[ɛə]	air	[ɛə]	hair	[hɛə]
[uə]	poor	[puə]	sure	[ʃuə]

(3) 輔音 (Consonants) :

[p]	pig	[pig]	jump	[dʒʌmp]
[b]	bee	[bi:]	club	[klʌb]
[t]	take	[teik]	but	[bʌt]
[d]	day	[dei]	cold	[kould]
[k]	keep	[ki:p]	dark	[dɑ:k]
[g]	give	[giv]	big	[big]
[f]	foot	[fut]	roof	[ru:f]
[v]	very	[ˈveri]	love	[lʌv]
[s]	sky	[skai]	place	[pleis]
[z]	his	[hiz]	does	[dʌz]
[n]	need	[ni:d]	turn	[tɜ:n]
[l]	last	[lɑ:st]	fall	[fɔ:l]
[m]	mass	[mæs]	name	[neim]
[r]	red	[red]	dry	[drai]
[h]	hoe	[hou]	house	[haus]
[w]	was	[wɔz]	twice	[twais]
ch [ʃ]	she	[ʃi:]	fresh	[fref]
[ʒ]	measure	[ˈmeʒə]	division	[diˈvɪʒən]
ch [tʃ]	China	[ˈtʃaɪnə]	question	[ˈkwɛstʃən]
j [dʒ]	just	[dʒʌst]	large	[lɑ:dʒ]
[θ]	three	[θri:]	both	[bəuθ]
[ð]	there	[ðɛə]	with	[wɪð]
[ŋ]	long	[lɔŋ]	sing	[sɪŋ]
y [j]	yes	[jes]	new	[nju:]

2. 几个音素讀音的比較:

(1) [i:], [i]

feel	[fi:l]	fill	[fil]
------	--------	------	-------

leave	[li:v]	live	[liv]
-------	--------	------	-------

(2) [æ], [e]

lag	[læg]	leg	[leg]
-----	-------	-----	-------

sat	[sæt]	set	[set]
-----	-------	-----	-------

(3) [ɑ:], [ʌ]

calm	[kɑ:m]	come	[kʌm]
------	--------	------	-------

March	[mɑ:tʃ]	much	[mʌtʃ]
-------	---------	------	--------

(4) [ei], [ai]

lake	[leik]	like	[laik]
------	--------	------	--------

raise	[reiz]	rise	[raiz]
-------	--------	------	--------

(5) [n], [l]

know	[nou]	low	[lou]
------	-------	-----	-------

night	[nait]	light	[lait]
-------	--------	-------	--------

[6] [l], [r]

law	[lɔ:]	raw	[rɔ:]
-----	-------	-----	-------

led	[led]	red	[red]
-----	-------	-----	-------

(7) [θ], [s]

think	[θɪŋk]	sink	[sɪŋk]
-------	--------	------	--------

thick	[θɪk]	sick	[sɪk]
-------	-------	------	-------

(8) [ð], [z]

breathe	[bri:ð]	breeze	[bri:z]
---------	---------	--------	---------

though	[ðou]	zone	[zoun]
--------	-------	------	--------

(9) [v], [w]

very	[ˈveri]	well	[wel]
------	---------	------	-------

	vine	[vain]	wine	[wain]
(10)	[n], [ŋ]			
	win	[win]	wing	[wiŋ]
	thin	[θin]	thing	[θiŋ]

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LESSON ONE

Text: Lenin and Foreign Languages

Phonetics: Sentence-Stress

Grammar: Sentence Elements

TEXT

LENIN AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Lenin knew many foreign languages. He had a good knowledge of German, French and English. He also read Polish and Italian.

As a boy, he thought that he knew German very well, and he certainly knew it better than his schoolmates. But when he arrived in Berlin in 1895, it turned out that he had great difficulty in understanding the spoken language. He was unused to the German pronunciation. But he did not lose hope and tried to find out the way to overcome this difficulty. Soon he found out that it is necessary to pay great attention to the fundamental training in learning foreign languages.

As far as English pronunciation was concerned, Lenin was far from perfect at first. But upon settling in London he spared no effort and tried in every way to learn the correct pronunciation. He went to meetings and listened to speeches delivered in English. Later he even exchanged lessons with two English people. He gave them Russian lessons, and they, in return, gave him English lessons.

As to the method of studying foreign languages, Lenin

strongly recommended translation, especially reverse translation, that is, at first from a foreign language into Russian and then from Russian back into the original. Lenin also attached great importance to practice in learning foreign languages. He maintained that conversation in foreign language should play a big part in the class and this method be widely used. *adapted*

Throughout his life, Lenin showed great interest in foreign languages. He often cited K. Marx's words: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

New Words

knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] n. 知識

German [ˈdʒɜːmən] n. & a.

德語; 德国人; 德国的

French [frentʃ] n. & a. 法

語; 法国人; 法国的

Polish [ˈpɒlɪʃ] n. & a. 波

蘭語; 波兰人; 波兰的

Italian [iˈtæliən] n. & a. 意

大利語; 意大利人; 意大利的

Berlin [bɜːˈlɪn] n. 柏林

understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] (understood [ˌʌndəˈstʊd]) vt.

懂; 了解

unused [ˈʌnˈjuːst] a. 不慣的 (to)

overcome [ˌoʊvəˈkʌm] (-came [ˈkeɪm]; -come) vt. 克服

pay [peɪ] (paid [peɪd]) vt.

予以 (敬意, 注意等); 付

attention [əˈtenʃən] n. 注意

perfect [ˈpɜːfɪkt] a. 完善的, 完成的

settle [ˈsetl] v. 安居; 固定; 解決

spare [spɛə] v. 节省, 珍惜

speech [spiːtʃ] n. 演說, 講話

deliver [dɪˈlɪvə] vt. 发表, 講述

conversation [ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən] n. 會話, 談話

strongly [ˈstrɒŋli] ad. 强烈地

recommend [ˌrekəˈmend] vt.

推荐, 介紹

especially [ɪsˈpeʃəli] ad. 尤其 (是), 特別 (是)

reverse [rɪˈvəs] a. 倒轉的,

反轉的
original [ə'ridʒənəl] n. & a.
原文(的), 原始(的)
attach [ə'tætʃ] v. 附上, 附屬
maintain [men'tein] vt. 主
張, 堅持; 保持

widely ['waɪdli] ad. 廣泛地
interest ['ɪntrɪst] n. 興趣; 利
益
cite [saɪt] vt. 引用, 引証
weapon ['wepən] n. 武器

Idioms and Phrases

to have good knowledge of 熟
諳, 精通
the spoken language 口語
to be unused to 不慣于
as far as...be concerned 就...
來說
to spare no effort 不遺余力
in every way 用一切辦法,

千方百計
to deliver a speech 發言,
發表
in return 作為交換, 反過來
to attach importance to 重
視; 着重于
to show interest in 對...感興
趣

Notes to the Text

1. But when he arrived in Berlin in 1895, it turned out that he had great difficulty in understanding the spoken language. 可是當他在1895年到達柏林時, 結果是他在理解口語方面還有很大困難。

that he had.....the spoken language 是主語從句, it 在句中作形式主語。

2. Soon he found out that it is necessary to pay great attention to the fundamental training in learning foreign languages. 他很快就發現, 學習外國語必須重視基礎訓練。
that it is necessary.....foreign languages 為句中謂語 found

out 的賓語從句；從句中不定式短語 to pay great attention to.....foreign languages 為真正主語，it 是形式主語。

3.listened to speeches delivered in English. delivered 為過去分詞，與其狀語 in English 一起組成分詞短語，作定語，修飾名詞 speeches.

當我們表達“用...語言”來說或寫時，就要用前置詞 in，如本句中的 in English. 又如：

How do you express this in German? 你怎樣用德語表達這個意思？

4. As to the method of studying foreign languages, Lenin strongly recommended translation, especially reverse translation, that is, at first from a foreign language into Russian and then from Russian back into the original. 至於學習外國語的方法，列寧極力推薦翻譯法，特別是倒轉譯法，即首先由外國語譯成俄語，然後再從俄語譯成原文。especially reverse translation 為前一 translation 的同位語。

5. K. Marx 全名為 Karl Marx 卡爾·馬克思 (1818—1883)。

PHONETICS

? 句子重音 (Sentence-Stress) *unnecessary!*

在句子中，有些詞須重讀，目的是使意義更加明顯，這就是句子重音。名詞、形容詞、付詞、表意動詞、感歎詞、指示代詞、數詞、疑問代詞和疑問付詞等要重讀。人稱代詞、冠詞、前置詞、連接詞、助動詞、情態動詞和連系動詞等則不重讀。句子重音用“!”表示。例如：

!Thank you !very !much.

'Why are you 'late?

'China is 'marching 'forward along the 'road of
'socialism.

助動詞、情態動詞和連系動詞在下列情況下須重讀：

1. 在疑問句的開頭或陳述句的末尾。例如：

'Can you 'speak 'English? 'Yes, I 'can.

'Does he 'work on 'that 'farm? 'Yes, he 'does.

'Is it 'necessary to re'view 'English 'lessons 'every-
day? 'Yes, it 'is.

2. 與not連寫時。例如：

'Are they 'peasants? 'No, they 'aren't[aint].

I 'cannot 'read the 'text 'very 'well.

GRAMMAR

句子成分 (Sentence Elements)

具有一定的語法關係而能表達一個完整意思的結構，叫作句子。句子的主要成分為主語和謂語，次要成分為賓語、定語和狀語等。

1. 主語 (the Subject) 主語是句中談論的中心，一般指人或事物。在句中可作主語的有：名詞、代詞、或其他起名詞作用的詞、短語或從句等。主語通常置於謂語之前。例如：

China is a great socialist country.

We work and study hard for the cause of socialism.

To develop agriculture is an extremely important task.

2. 謂語 (the Predicate) 謂語說明主語的行為或狀態。用作謂語的動詞，除與主語的人稱和數一致外，並有時態、語