

FROM CHINGLISH TO ENGLISH

中式英语

到



英语

何牧 编著

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化学工业出版社

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· 北京 ·

本书编者结合多年实际经验收集经典美文 40 篇, 通过文章详解、重点剖析和英语知识延伸介绍等板块对有价值的知识点逐个解析, 循序渐进, 语言风趣生动, 内容全面实用, 具有很强的可读性。同时, 注重英语语法的规范性, 结合大量例句, 深入浅出地对语法进行阐述, 通俗易懂, 可使读者在短时间内通过轻松阅读中学到英语知识, 提高英语水平, 实现从中式英语到地道英语的跨越。

本书适合于略有英语基础并希望通过轻松阅读提高英语水平的广大英语学习、爱好者参考使用。

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中式英语到英语/何牧编著. —北京: 化学工业出版社,  
2009. 1

ISBN 978-7-122-03930-9

I. 中… II. 何… III. 英语 自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 166432 号

---

责任编辑: 夏叶清 张 琼  
责任校对: 宋 玮

装帧设计: 王晓宇

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出版发行: 化学工业出版社 (北京市东城区青年湖南街 13 号 邮政编码 100011)

印 刷: 北京云浩印刷有限责任公司

装 订: 三河市宇新装订厂

720mm×1000mm 1/16 印张 18 字数 341 千字 2009 年 1 月北京第 1 版第 1 次印刷

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购书咨询: 010-64518888 (传真: 010-64519686) 售后服务: 010-64518899

网 址: <http://www.cip.com.cn>

凡购买本书, 如有缺损质量问题, 本社销售中心负责调换。

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定 价: 30.00 元

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本书是专门针对学习英语的国人编写的，由于英语学习环境的狭窄，“中式英语”是中国人在学习中难以避免的，为了引导改正这个情况，我们在每一课中均设立了“中式英语到英语”这一小节，这是本书异于同类书籍的优点，以帮助读者的英语学习大功告成。

本书有如下几个特点，请读者使用时灵活应用。

一、课程设计以乔姆斯基的转换语法为基础，为了使读者轻松进入状态，理论术语一概隐含在内，以免学习时产生畏难情绪，有较高水平的读者可以参考韦恩·奥尼尔有关英语语法的相关著作。

二、课文中对于必须解释的难点做了详尽说明，力图突出重点，这是我们必须迈过的一道坎儿，为了不出现阅读疲劳，每个部分都做到清晰易懂，以达到轻松活泼学英语的目的。

三、本书的词汇解释以《英华大词典》（郑易里主编）和《朗曼当代英语词典》为准，不以《牛津英汉双解词典》为准，特别说明。

化学工业出版社已经出版了若干英语学习读物，本书的写作及出版也得到了该社的关心和支持，笔者深感荣幸，也感谢对我的信任。

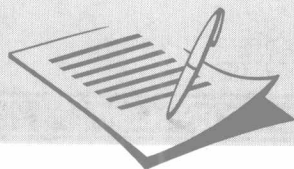
由于笔者学识有限、经验不足，书中难免有疏漏之处，敬请批评指正。

几位翻译界前辈对此书予以极大关注和指导，由于前辈们谦虚谨慎，不愿将大名见诸于文字，笔者在此以感动之心感谢众位师长，祝他们健康长寿！

编者

2008年12月

作者简介：何牧，“中国新人类”代表作家，深圳大学经济系毕业，相继担任工程师、记者、投资顾问，是中国翻译家协会会员。主要作品有：《韩国四总统合传》、《富女钱经月月红》、《韩国四财阀合传》、《最后一棵摇钱树》、《广州女子的自述》等。



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# Unit 1 The Importance of English

(第一部分 英语的重要性)

## Lesson 1

### How to Learn English (怎样学习英语)

by W. S. Follow (W. S. 富勒)

#### Part A :

#### Text —— 课文阅读

There are thousands of languages in the world. Each language seems to be the most important to those who speak it as their native language. This is not strange at all, seeing that it is the language they learned at their mothers' knees and may be the only language many of them will ever know all their lives.

The importance of a language can be judged according to several things. The first is the number of native speakers that a language happens to have. The second is how widely the native speakers are distributed over the world. Next comes the cultural, economic and political influence of those who speak it as their mother tongue and who write in it.

There can be no doubt now that English is one of the world's most widely used languages. People use a language in one of three ways: as a native language, as a second language, or as a foreign language. English is spoken as a native language by people in the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, some Caribbean countries, and South Africa. As a second language, English is often necessary for official, business, education, informa-



tion and other activities in a great many countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Singapore, and the Philippines. It is one of the few “working” languages of the United Nations and is more frequently used than the others.

It is said that English has become the language of international trade and transport. Most planes traveling from one country to another use it to talk with airports. All ships sailing on the oceans call for help by radio in it. It has been said that 60 per cent of the world’s radio broadcasts and 70 per cent of the world’s mail are in English.

At international sports meets, at meetings of scientists from different countries, and at talks of writers and artists from the corners of the earth, English is the language most commonly used and most widely understood.

English has in fact become the language of international co-operation in science and technology. The most advanced results in space, nuclear and computer research are published in it. A scientist who speaks and writes English is in closer touch with the scientists in other countries than one who doesn’t.

In school all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Many grown-ups are doing so in their spare time. Everybody knows his own language, but to know another is very useful.

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 something, it has to ask for it. It is using the language. It is talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn quickly.

It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We imitate what we hear. In school, though you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. Of course, you must learn to spell them, read them, and write them, too.

In learning English, One should first pay attention to speech, which is the groundwork of reading and writing. So it is much better to try to talk, even though you do make mistakes. While you are doing this, a good exercise is to write diary, notes, letters, or articles; then if you can, get someone to



go through what you have written and tell you where it is wrong. Many mistakes that pass unnoticed when you are talking become obvious when you write. Through analyzing and correcting the mistakes you make, you can do better in learning a language.

If you are slow in speech, don't worry. One of the ways in which you can help yourself towards fluency is by reading loudly. The important thing is to choose something to read that is not too difficult for you, and that really interests you. When you are reading in this way, don't stop to look up words if you can guess their meanings or if they are not of any importance in the sentence. You can do that some other time.

Most dictionaries contain three main parts: the introductory part, the dictionary itself, and the appendix.

The introductory part explains how to use the dictionary. It tells how the dictionary is compiled, what the different marks mean, and what the abbreviations mean. In large dictionaries, the introductory part may include articles on English grammar.

The dictionary itself lists the words and phrases in alphabetical order and gives various kinds of information about them.

The appendix may include lists of common abbreviations, names of famous people and places, and other information. Many small dictionaries do not have appendices.

Each word or expression that is used in a dictionary is called an entry. Large dictionaries have more entries than small ones do, and the explanations are usually longer, as well. The entry itself is usually printed in heavy black letters at the left margin. If the entry is printed with spaces or dots between parts of the word, this indicates the division of the word into syllables.

English spelling is very irregular and represents the sounds of the language imperfectly. Even native speakers of English sometimes look at an unfamiliar word and do not know how to pronounce it. Therefore, almost all English dictionaries indicate pronunciation. But of course, you have to learn the phonetic syllables before you can get an idea of how to say a word that you have not heard before.

The dictionary entry also tells you the part of speech a word belongs to. Many words in English have more than one meaning and can be used as



various parts of speech.

After all the information we have just mentioned, we come to the definition (or definitions) of the entry. A good dictionary will give examples of the entry in various contexts so that you can tell which meaning you need.

Most dictionaries use abbreviations in order to save space. Here are some common ones: n. (noun), a. or adj. (adjective), ad. or adv. (adverb), vi. (verb intransitive), vt. (verb transitive), etc. If you see an abbreviation that you do not understand, be sure to look it up in the list of abbreviations in your dictionary, or ask your teacher.

In order to be able to write clearly, speak clearly, and understand what others are trying to say to us, we have to think clearly—that is the first essential; and while a knowledge of grammar is not the only aid to clear thinking, it is certainly one of the aids.

An English child learning its own language does not need to be “taught” any rules of grammar to begin with. The ideas which it wishes to express are very simple and it picks up the simple sentence patterns needed to express these ideas by imitating the speech of the older people around it. It is only when the child grows older and wants to express more complicated thoughts, and therefore has to use more complicated sentences, that he must be taught how these thoughts can best be expressed in a way that others will understand. That is what the study of grammar really is.

Similarly, when you are learning English as a foreign language, which is what you are doing now, the best way is to begin by listening and imitating. Then, when you are ready to express more complicated thoughts in this language, you can go on to study some of its grammar.

The aim of studying grammar when you are learning a second language is really to save time. It takes all English child many years to learn his language by assimilation while you have only a few hours each week over a period of a few years in which to try to do the same. By studying a certain amount of grammar—not too much—you can direct your certain features of English and so grasp these much more quickly.

Above all, don't be frightened by the “rules” of grammar. When language first came into being, there were no grammar rules like these we have in books today. In language as in all other things, practice went before



theory. Therefore, it is to be remembered that in studying English most of your time should be spent in hearing, reading, speaking and writing the language. For in constant practice, the grammar learned will become more and more familiar, and in the end you will be able to use the language quite naturally.

## Part B:

### VIP (Very Important Problem)

#### ——最重要的问题

1. W. S. Follow (W. S. 富勒): 英国语言学家, 毕业于剑桥大学, 在西班牙的巴塞罗那等地长期从事英语教学, 深受外国学生的爱戴。主要著作有《First Certificate English》, 《Dictionary of Idioms》等, 本文是根据其文意综合而成。

2. This is not strange at all, seeing that it is the language they learned at their mothers' knees, and may be the only language many of them will ever know all their lives.

这一点也不奇怪, 因为这是他们从小在母亲膝下学习的语言, 可能也是他们之中许多人一辈子所知道的唯一的一种语言。

seeing that... 是一个分词短语, 作状语, 表示原因。

3. The first is the number of native speakers that a language happens to have.

第一点是以某一种语言为本族语的人有多少。

4. Next comes the cultural, economic and political influence of those who speak it as their mother tongue and who write in it.

第三点是那些把该种语言作为本国语言使用的人所产生的文化、经济和政治的影响。

5. It is one of the few "working" languages of the United Nations and is more frequently used than others.

英语是联合国的为数不多的工作语言之一, 但比其他几种工作语言更常用。

6. It is said that English has become the language of international trade and transport. Most planes traveling from one country to another use it to talk with airports.

一般认为, 英语已经成为国际贸易和跨国运输的语言, 绝大多数飞机从一个



国家飞往另一个国家都用英语同机场联络。

7. At international sports meets, at meetings of scientists from different countries, and at talks of writers and artists from the corners of the earth, English is the language most commonly used and most widely understood.

国际竞技盛会，来自于不同国家的科学家大会，世界上各个角落的作家与艺术家的聚会，在这些场合，英语都是最通用的语言，可获得最广泛的理解。

8. English has in fact become the language of international co-operation in science and technology. The most advanced results in space, nuclear and computer research are published in it. A scientist who speaks and writes English is in closer touch with the scientists in other countries than one who doesn't.

事实上，英语已经成为国际间科学技术界合作的语言，宇宙空间、原子核、计算机等最新的成果都以英语发表。一个能写会讲英语的科学家，与一个无此能力的同行相比，可以更紧密地联系其他国家的科学家。

in closer touch with... 与……保持更为密切的联系

9. In school all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Many grown-ups are doing so in their spare time. Everybody knows his own language, but to know another is very useful.

在遍及世界的学校里，男孩子和女孩子都在学习外语，成年人也利用业余时间参与其中。每个人都会他的本族语，但是，懂得另一种语言是非常有用的。

grown-up n. 成年人。这个词是由 grow up (达到成年) 这个短语变化而来的：

Xiao Wang has grown up. 小王已经长大成人了。

He is now a grown. 他是个成年人了。

10. Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learnt our own language well when we were children.

哪一条是学习语言的最佳之路？我们应该记住，我们都是儿童时期把自己的语言（本族语）学好的。

本句是一个包含三个分句的主从句：主句是 We should remember，由 that 引导的后面部分是宾语部分，而其中又包含一个修饰 learnt 的时间状语从句 when we were children。

11. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult.

我们若能以同样方式来学习一种第二语言，就不会显得那么困难了。

12. Think of what a small child does. 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.

想想小孩子是怎么做的吧。他听别人说的话，并且试着模仿所听到的话。当他有所需要，他就会发出请求，这就是应用语言。

child (儿童)，可指男孩或女孩，因此在英语中用代词 it 来代替。

当 what 作为关系代词时，可以分解为 that which。这里，在 It listens to what (=that which) people say...中，that 做 listen to 的宾语，which 是 that 的代词，做 say 的宾语，what 一身二用，因此称为关系代词。在 it tries to imitate what it hears 中，what 兼做 imitate 和 hears 的宾语，也是关系代词。

试比较下面两句：

Please tell us what it is. (what 是疑问代词)

请告诉我们那是什么。

Please tell us what you have heard. (what 是关系代词)

请把你听到的事情告诉我们。

13. It is talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn quickly.

总是在用这种语言说话、思考。如果人们不得不整天应用这第二种语言，他们就会学得很快。

表示“用”某种语言说话或写作，要用介词 in。

14. It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write.

记住这一点也很重要（同样重要的是要记住）：我们是靠听别人说，而不是靠看别人写而学会自己的语言的。

15. In school, though you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. Of course, you must learn to spell them, read them, and write them, too.

在学校里，你虽然既学听说又学读写，但最好还是耳朵来学习所有新词。当然，也必须拼、读、写。

16. In learning English, One should first pay attention to speech, which is the groundwork of reading and writing. So it is much better to try to talk, even though you do make mistakes.

在学英语的过程中，一个人必须首先注重发音，这是阅读和写作的基础，所以，要努力去说，尽管会制造不少错误。

17. If you are slow in speech, don't worry. One of the ways in which you can help yourself towards fluency is by reading loudly. The important thing is to





choose something to read that is not too difficult for you, and that really interests you.

如果你的语音学得较慢，无须着急。一个办法是通过大声阅读，使你的语音变得流利。关键在于挑选对你不太困难的文章来读，同时必须是你真正感兴趣的。

介词 by 在这里表示“用某种手段”。介词宾语一般是名词或代词；倘是动词时，则须用动名词形式（即动词的-ing 形式）。例如：

We can never learn a foreign language only by studying its grammar.

18. When you are reading in this way, don't stop to look up words if you can guess their meanings or if they are not of any importance in the sentence. You can do that some other time.

当你这样朗读时，只要能够猜出意思，或者假如是句子里并不重要的单词，就不要停下来查词典，可以另外找时间去查。

19. In order to be able to write clearly, speak clearly, and understand what others are trying to say to us, we have to think clearly—that is the first essential; and while a knowledge of grammar is not the only aid to clear thinking, it is certainly one of the aids.

为了能够写得清楚，说得明白，听得懂人家在对自己讲什么，我们就必须思维清晰——这是最基本的，同时，语法知识虽然不是唯一能够帮助我们做到思维清晰的帮手，但是，的确是帮手之一。

20. An English child learning its own language does not need to be “taught” any rules of grammar to begin with. The ideas which it wishes to express are very simple and it picks up the simple sentence patterns needed to express these ideas by imitating the speech of the older people around it.

一个英国孩子在学母语时，没有必要以教他语法规则开始，他要表达的意愿很明确并总是挑选最简单的句型，只要足以表达清楚即可，这是他向周围大人模仿来的。

21. It is only when the child grows older and wants to express more complicated thoughts, and therefore has to use more complicated sentences, that he must be taught how these thoughts can best be expressed in a way that others will understand. That is what the study of grammar really is.

当孩子长大成人要表达更复杂化的思想时，他就必须使用更复合化的句式，也就必须学习能够使他人理解的最佳方法，这就是语法学习的真意。

22. The aim of studying grammar when you are learning a second language is really to save time. It takes all English child many years to learn his language