

供业余学校及自学者用

# 基础英语

第四册

上海外国语学院夜大学编



上海外语教育出版社

國立編譯館及教育部審定

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Basic English for Adult Learners

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## 前 言

《基础英语》(Basic English for Adult Learners)是一套专为成人英语业余学校(班)而编写的英语基础教材。全书共四册,按每周授课6学时,每学期120-130学时安排,每学期学习一册,两学年学完。本书也可供成年人自学英语之用。

本书总的教学要求是:掌握英语语音、语法、词汇的基础知识和读、听、说、写、译的基本技能,具有借助词典阅读和笔译一般英语书刊、资料和科普文章,能进行一般性的日常会话,并为进一步发展语言能力和交际能力打下较扎实的基础。

第四册共12课,出现单词和词组600个左右,要求学员积极掌握400个左右。12篇课文全部选自英美原著,经过必要的简化、改写或删除,以适应基础英语教学的需要,并为学员逐步培养阅读英美原著的能力打下基础。每篇课文后都有详细的注释,对课文中出现的难点和要点予以解析和示例。本册课文注释采用英语和汉英交替注释的办法,使学员提高理解和运用英语的能力,逐步摆脱汉语的影响。注释中的例句除学员理解有困难的外,一般不给汉语译文。本册在每课后专门编写了“翻译技巧”这一项目,讲授一些基本的英译汉的技能,以有助于学员对英语的实际使用,并初步培养和提高英译汉的能力。每课的练习由词汇练习、语法实践和翻译练习三部分组成。这些练习力求做到紧扣课文、配合注释并与前三册语言材料密切相联,起到巩固、复习,培养

外语语言熟巧的作用。由于练习量多，教师可以根据学员课外自习时间和接受能力等的具体情况全部或有选择地做。本书课文部分后附有六篇补充读物材料，并有练习，可供学员自己独立阅读。补充读物中出现的生词附在总词汇表中，不再单独列出。

本册的主要编写者为厉声隆；参加编写者为杨福增、陈龙；审校为周国珍、倪家驹。最后，又特请杨小石教授对全书进行了审阅，在此谨表谢忱。

上海外国语学院夜大学

1989年4月

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## Lesson 1

**Text: Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor**

**Grammar Practice: The Passive Voice**

**The Technique of Translation: 被动结构**

### Text

#### Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor

It was early morning of Dec. 7, 1941. It was just like any other Sunday morning. The U.S. armed forces in Pearl Harbor were sleeping peacefully, little dreaming of the disaster that was to come. Inside Pearl Harbor, almost the entire U.S. Pacific Fleet lay at anchor.

In this quiet and peaceful atmosphere, a big Japanese task force was heading for Pearl Harbor. Expecting to wipe out all the American warships there, the Japanese had prepared carefully for the attack. Their fleet included six aircraft carriers, from which the bombers and fighter planes were to take off for the raid. The Japanese warships which had left their harbors in Japan on Nov. 26 were approaching Pearl Harbor from a most unheeded northern direction under strict

radio silence. None of the American scouting planes or ships had seen them.

Meanwhile, in order to catch the Americans off guard, the Japanese government had been carrying on diplomatic talks with the U.S. They had been trying to talk the Americans into believing that Japan really hoped for peace in the Far East. Their plan turned out to be a great success.

On the very morning of the surprise attack, the approaching Japanese planes were spotted by two American radar operators. When they reported the information to the officer on duty, they were told to forget about it.

Then suddenly out of a clear blue sky three hundred and fifty Japanese bombers, flying in two waves, roared over Pearl Harbor at 7:55. The U.S. command was utterly unprepared for the attack. When these planes appeared in the sky, the lookouts thought that they were their own Army planes on maneuvers. No warning came until the bombs began to fall. With frantic haste the message went out: "Air Raid on Pearl Harbor! Not a Drill!" But it was too late. Any serious resistance was out of the question. Almost all the warships were bombed and sunk. The planes on the airfields were turned into masses of burning wreckage.

The raid was over at 9:45 A.M.

The Americans paid dearly for their unpreparedness. The Japanese destroyed dozens of warships and hundreds of planes on the ground and inflicted over four thousand casualties. All this was done at small cost to the Japanese. They lost only twenty-nine planes, fifty-five airmen, and six subma-

rines.

In less than two hours the mastery of the Pacific had passed from American to Japanese hands.

## New Words and Expressions

attack [ə'tæk] <i>n., vt.</i>	攻击, 进攻
harbo(u)r ['hɑ:bə] <i>n.</i>	海港, 港口
armed [ɑ:md] <i>adj.</i>	武装的
force [fɔ:s] <i>n.</i>	(常用复)军队, 力
the armed forces	军队(海陆空军的总称)
peacefully ['pi:sfʊli] <i>adv.</i>	和平地, 平静地
disaster [di'zɑ:stə] <i>n.</i>	灾难
entire [in'taɪə] <i>adj.</i>	完全的, 整个的
Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] <i>adj.</i>	太平洋的
the Pacific	太平洋
fleet [fli:t] <i>n.</i>	舰队
anchor ['æŋkə] <i>n.</i>	锚
lie at anchor	停泊, 抛锚
atmosphere ['ætmosfɪə] <i>n.</i>	气氛
Japanese [ˌdʒæpə'ni:z] <i>adj., n.</i>	日本的, 日本人, 日语
task force	特混舰队
head [hed] <i>vi.</i>	(向特定方向)进发,
	(船)驶往
wipe [waɪp] <i>vt.</i>	擦, 揩, 消除
wipe out	消灭, 毁灭
warship ['wɔ:ʃɪp] <i>n.</i>	军舰
aircraft ['eəkrɑ:ft] <i>n.</i>	(单、复数同)飞机

carrier ['kæriə] <i>n.</i>	运载工具; 航空母舰
bomber ['bɒmə] <i>n.</i>	轰炸机
bomb [bɒm] <i>vt., n.</i>	轰炸; 炸弹
fighter <i>n.</i>	战斗机; 战斗者
take off	起飞
raid [reid] <i>n.</i>	袭击
approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] <i>vt.</i>	接近
unheeded [ʌn'hi:did] <i>adj.</i>	没有受到注意的; 受忽视的
strict [strikt] <i>adj.</i>	严格的
scout [skaut] <i>vt.</i>	侦察
ship [ʃip] <i>n.</i>	轮船
meanwhile <i>adv.</i>	同时
guard [gɑ:d] <i>n., vt.</i>	警卫, 守卫; 哨兵
on (off) one's guard	(不)警惕, (不)提防
carry on	进行; 继续开展
diplomatic [,diplə'mætik] <i>adj.</i>	外交的
turn out	结果是, 证明为
very ['veri] <i>adj.</i>	(用作强调)正是那个
spot [spɒt] <i>vt.</i>	发现
radar ['reidə] <i>n.</i>	雷达
operator ['ɒpəreɪtə] <i>n.</i>	操作人员
report [ri'pɔ:t] <i>vt.</i>	报告
on duty	值班, 值勤
wave <i>n.</i>	波浪; 批
in (two) waves	分(两)批
roar [rɔ:] <i>vi.</i>	吼叫, 轰鸣
command [kə'mɑ:nd] <i>n.</i>	司令部, 指挥部
lookout <i>n.</i>	了望哨, 监视哨

maneuver [mə'nu:və] <i>n.</i>	演习
warning ['wɔ:nɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	警告
frantic ['fræntɪk] <i>adj.</i>	狂乱的
haste [heɪst] <i>n.</i>	急速
message ['mesɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	文电; 音信
drill <i>n.</i>	训练; 操练
resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] <i>n.</i>	抵抗; 抵抗力
airfield <i>n.</i>	飞机场
wreckage ['rekɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	残骸
dearly ['diəli] <i>adv.</i>	昂贵地
casualty ['kæʒjuəlti] <i>n.</i>	(常用复) 伤亡人员; 伤亡
at small cost	以微小的代价
airman <i>n.</i>	飞行员
submarine [ˌsʌbmə'ri:n] <i>n.</i>	潜水艇
mastery ['mɑ:stəri] <i>n.</i>	控制; 掌握

## Notes to the text:

### 1. Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor 偷袭珍珠港

Pearl Harbor — Pearl Harbor is on the south coast of Oahu island (瓦胡岛) in the Hawaiian islands (夏威夷群岛). In 1908, the United States set up an important naval base (海军基地) there. On December 7, 1941, Japanese bombers suddenly attacked the naval base at Pearl Harbor, and the following day the United States entered World War II. "Remember Pearl Harbor!" became an American battle cry.

### 2. harbor — This is the American spelling. The British

spelling is "harbour".

More examples: humor — humour; favor — favour  
color — colour; neighbor — neighbour; center — centre;  
kilometer — kilometre; program — programme

3. *little dreaming* of the disaster

1) little — not at all

e.g. I *little* expected that I should see you here.

我根本没有料到会在这儿见到你。

*Little* did they know whether he was still alive.

他们根本不知道他是否仍活着。

2) dream 梦见; 渴望

e.g. He used to *dream* of becoming a film star.

He used to *dream* that he became a film star.

4. the disaster that *was to come* 即将来临的灾难

这里的“be+不定式”表示将要发生的事情。

5. Do not confuse “quite” [kwait] and “quiet” [kwaiət].

The former (前者) means “completely”; the latter (后者) “silent”.

e.g. He speaks English *quite* well.

He remained *quiet* throughout the meeting.

Oh, please go on with your story; I'll be *quite* *quiet*.

6. head for — go towards

e.g. He put on his coat and *headed for* the hospital.

7. wipe out — kill or destroy completely 消灭, 毁灭

e.g. The atomic bomb (原子弹) *wiped out* the city.

The earthquake (地震) *wiped out* all human lives in the area.

8. prepare for 为…作准备

e.g. I am *preparing* for the journey.

cf. I can't see you tonight. I'm going to *prepare* my lessons.

汉语中“准备”一词，概括的意义较广，译成英语时不能都用 *prepare* 或 *get ready* 来表达；例如：“我不准备去看电影”，就不能用 *prepare* 或 *get ready*，而应说 *I am not going to see the film.* 又如：“我准备了三件礼物送给他们”，不能用 *prepare*，也不宜用 *get ready*，倒可以说得具体些：*I have bought three presents for them.*

9. *a most unheeded* northern direction 一条很不受人注意的北方航线

1) “Most” here means “very”, so “a” is used instead of “the”.

e.g. *a most interesting book*

*a most difficult problem*

2) *unheeded* — *unnoticed*

The prefix “un” added to a verb shows an opposite action. When added to an adjective, “un” means “not”.

*v.* uncover / unprepare / undress

*adj.* unable / unwilling / unkind

10. *radio silence* 无线电静寂(在指定的时间内停止全部无线电报或信号的发送，其目的是为了不让对方因截获无线电信号而了解自己方面的行动。)

11. *none* of the American scouting planes 没有一架美国侦察机

e.g. *None* of these books on the table *are* (or *is*) *mine*.

"None of" can be followed by an uncountable noun.

e.g. *None* of that money on the table is *mine*.

He will listen to *none* of your advice.

12. in order to catch the Americans off guard, the Japanese government *had been carrying on* diplomatic talks with the U.S.

日本政府为了麻痹美国人，一直在与美国进行外交谈判。

- 1) *had been carrying on* 这是过去完成进行时态，表示动作发生在过去某一行动发生之前，并且一直继续到该行动发生之时或者更久。

e.g. They *had been walking* six hours before it began pouring with rain.

在大雨开始倾盆而下之前，他们已经走了6个小时。

He *had been considering* a long time when a good idea came to him.

- 2) *carry on* — hold; conduct 进行

e.g. He *carried on* the business at the age of thirty.

他是在三十岁时干这一行的。

They decided to *carry on* friendly talks with the government on the development of tourism between the two countries.

cf. *carry on* — continue

e.g. We must *carry on* the work left unfinished by him.

13. Japan really *hoped for* peace in the Far East.

e.g. We *hope for* better weather.



cf. I *hope to see* you again. (correct)

I *hope that* he will succeed again. (correct)

I *hope him* to succeed again. (wrong)

14. Their plan *turned out* to be a great success.

他们的计划结果取得了巨大的成功。

turn out 结果是，原来是

e.g. The talk on technical exchanges (交流) between the two countries *turned out* to be a success.

The young man you spoke to *turned out* to be a famous scientist.

15. on the *very* morning of the surprise attack

就在偷袭的当天早晨

“very” may be used to give emphasis (强调) to the noun it modifies (修饰).

e.g. This is the *very* book I read yesterday.

That was the *very* word I found difficult to understand.

16. on duty 值班

e.g. Two soldiers are *on duty* guarding the gate.

Policemen are not allowed to smoke while (they are) *on duty*.

17. forget about it (colloquial) — forget it

18. in two waves 分两批

similarly: People are sitting *in twos and threes*.

人们三三两两坐着。

They discussed it *in two groups of three*.

他们分两组讨论，每组三人。

19. *With frantic haste* the message went out