

北京大学试用教材

# 英语

(文科)

北京大学公共英语教研室 陈瑞兰 沈一鸣 编

# English

# 2

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## Lesson One

Text: Outdoor Exercise

Grammar: I. 句子种类

II. 状语从句(一)

### Text

#### Outdoor Exercise

Mark lives in the city, but he enjoys being outdoors. When he can, he spends his time outside.

He rides his bicycle to work though he has a car. If the weather is good, he has a snack in the park at lunch hour. He doesn't go to a restaurant. Museums don't interest him and concerts bore him. He prefers to be outdoors because he chooses to entertain himself. Every morning he runs or plays tennis in the park and almost every weekend he goes hiking in the country. Bad weather doesn't stop him. He gets out in the rain. He takes a walk even when it rains heavily. He always watches basketball or volleyball games if he can get a ticket. He even goes outside of the city when there is an exciting match.

Mark is a healthy person. His outdoor exercise makes him so. His colleagues like him because he always plays fairly in games and at work.

## New Words and Expressions

1. outdoor ['autdɔ:] a. 室外的; 露天的
2. city ['siti] n. 城市, 都市
3. enjoy [in'dʒɔi] vt. 喜爱, 享受...的乐趣; 享有(利益、权利、声誉等)
4. outdoors ['aut'dɔ:z] ad. 在户外; 在野外; a. =outdoor
5. outside ['aut'saɪd] ad. 在露天; 向外面, 在室外
6. ride [raɪd] (rode, ridden) vt. 骑(自行车、马等); 乘(车等)
7. bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] n. 自行车(缩略为 bike)
8. though [ðəu] conj. 虽然, 尽管
9. weather ['weðə] n. 天气
10. museum [mju(:)'ziəm] n. (美)展览馆, 陈列馆; 博物馆
11. interest ['ɪntrɪst] vt. 使发生兴趣, 引起...的注意
12. concert ['kɒnsət] n. 音乐会, 演奏会
13. bore [bɔ:] vt. 使厌烦
14. prefer [prɪ'fə:] vt. 宁可; 更喜欢
15. choose [tʃu:z] (chose, chosen) vt. (后接不定式)愿意; 选定
16. entertain [ˌentə'teɪn] vt. 使娱乐(欢乐等); 招待
17. tennis ['tenɪs] n. 网球(运动)
18. almost ['ɔ:lməʊst, 'ɔ:lməst] ad. 几乎, 差不多
19. weekend ['wi:k'end] n. 周末, 周末假期
20. hike [haɪk] vi. 作长途徒步旅行; 步行
21. country ['kʌntri] n. (the country = the countryside) 乡下, 农村; 国家



22. rain [rein] n. 雨水; 一场雨; vi. 下雨
23. take a walk 去散步
24. heavily ['hevili] ad. 大量地(如: 下大雨)
25. watch [wɒtʃ] vt. 观看
26. basketball ['bɑ:skitbɔ:l] n. 篮球运动, 篮球
27. volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] n. 排球运动, 排球
28. game [geim] n. (体育、棋类等的)比赛; (复)运动会;  
游戏
29. ticket ['tikɪt] n. 票; 入场券
30. exciting [ik'saɪtɪŋ] a. 令人兴奋的, 使人激动的
31. match [mætʃ] n. 比赛, 竞赛
32. healthy ['helθi] a. 健康的; 有益于健康的
33. person ['pɜ:sn] n. 人; 人身
34. so ad. (代替上文中的形容词、名词或动词)同样, 这样;  
也, 不错
35. colleague ['kɒli:g] n. 同事
36. like vt. 喜欢
37. play vt. 比赛
38. fairly ['feəli] ad. 公正地

### Proper Nouns

Mark [mɑ:k] m. 马克

### Notes to the Text

1. ...but he enjoys being outdoors.

...但是他喜欢呆在户外。

动词 enjoy 在表示喜欢做某事时后面往往用一动名词(或

动名词短语)做宾语, 如:

We enjoy reading Lu Xun's stories.

She enjoys playing tennis.

2. When he can, he spends his time outside.

如有可能, 他就在户外消磨时光。

根据上文, 此句有省略, 即 When he can (be outdoors), he spends his time outside. 在句中 when 作“如果”解释。

类似的例子有:

They take a walk in the evening when they can.

She stays outdoors when she can.

3. He prefers to be outdoors because he chooses to entertain himself.

他宁可呆在户外, 因为他愿意自己娱乐。

句中两个动词不定式短语都做动词的宾语。

4. ...he goes hiking in the country.

...他到乡下去徒步旅行。

动词 go 的用法之一是与加 ing 的动词连用, 表示做某事, 如:

She goes shopping every Saturday. 她每星期六去买东西。

5. Mark is a healthy person. His outdoor exercise makes him so.

马克是个健康的人。户外运动使他如此。

句中的 so 代替了上文的 healthy, 即 His outdoor exercise makes him healthy. 此处的动词 make 是“使(得)”的意思, 后面常带复合宾语, 由一个宾语加上一个形容词构成。如:

He made the boy happy. 他使小男孩快乐。

## Usages

### 1. Prefer vt. 更喜爱; 优先选择; 宁愿

I prefer tea (茶) to water. 我比较喜欢茶, 不喜欢水。

I prefer walking to riding. 我比较喜欢走路而不喜欢乘车。

He preferred to wait. 他宁愿等待。

They preferred to walk home. 他们宁可走回家去。

### 2. Go doing sth. v. phrase 去做某事

She went hiking in the country yesterday. 昨天她到乡下徒步旅行了。

They have gone shopping. They're not in. 他们去买东西了, 不在家。

## Word-Formation

构词法: 语言是不断发展的, 新事物要求新词, 构成新词的规律称作构词法 (word-formation)。英语的构词方式, 常用的有缀合法 (affixation)、转化法 (conversion)、合成法 (composition)、缩短法 (shortening) 和逆序造词法 (back-formation) 等。在二、三册中将逐步加以说明。

转化法: 一个词可有几种词性而不发生词形变化, 其词性由上下文决定。已学过的有以下几例:

N.

V.

Usemp

camp — There's a summer camp.  
camp.

camp — They always camp in parks.

help  
park

help — He's a great help.

help — They often helped us.

park — He eats in the park.

park — She parked her car there.

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smoke——Smoke may get  
into your stomach.

smoke——He smoked too  
much.

turn——A left turn will lead  
you to the school.

turn——I turned around and  
saw him.

许多动词在转化为名词时往往可构成一个新的动词词组，  
如：

have a say, have a rest, have a drink, have a try, take  
a walk 等。

## Grammar

### I. 句子的种类

从结构上分析，句子可分为三类：

1. 简单句：只有一个主谓结构的句子，称作简单句，例如：

He is a new student.

(主)(谓)

They work at a factory.

(主)(谓)

There are many apples on the table.

(谓)

(主)

How long have you lived in Beijing?

(谓)(主)(谓)

[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  
句子仍是简单句，如：

Molly and Polly are friends.

(并列主语)(谓)

They help each other and learn from each other.

(主)

——(并列谓语)——

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：

An exceptional student can learn English in a few months.  
but most people need more time.

We do morning exercise and we study English together.

He didn't come for he was not well.

They are in the office. or they have gone to the classroom.

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、同位语、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，如：

Molly and Polly seldom go out at night because they are  
afraid of robbers.

(由 because 引入的主谓结构是一个从句，说明原因，是状语从句)。

## II. 状语从句(一)

在第一册中我们学习过用副词、介词短语、词组作状语，本课讲的是用从句表示的状语，称作状语从句，如：

We work hard.

We get up at six.

We work day and night.

If a person wants to talk about a simple thing, he can find simple words. (用 if 引入的状语从句说明一种假设，可以放在主句之前或主句之后。如在前，通常用逗号隔开，如在后，往往不用逗号。)

常见的状语从句有:

1. 时间状语从句: 常用 when (当...的时候), whenever (无论何时), as (正当...的时候), before (在...之前), after (在...之后), since (自从...以来)等词引入, 如:

It was dark when they went into a forest.

他们进入森林时天黑了。

As we were talking about this new book, our teacher came in.

正当我们谈论这本新书时, 老师进来了。

She had worked at a factory before she came to Peking University.

她来北大以前在工厂工作。

After the village was liberated, Liu Hulan became secretary of the women's association.

村庄解放之后, 刘胡兰成为妇女协会的书记。

He has studied hard since he came to the school.

自从他来到学校以后, 他努力学习。

2. 原因状语从句: 常用 because (因为), as (由于; 因为), since (既然, 因为)等词引入, 例如:

She died for her country because she loved it very much.

她为国牺牲, 因为她热爱它。

He left his office as he had finished his work.

他离开了办公室, 因为他已结束工作。

Since I have read the novel, I can tell you something about it.

因为我看过这本小说, 我可以告诉你关于它的一些内容。

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

We will go where we are needed.

我们要到需要我们的地方去。

Wherever Bethune went, stories about him preceded him.

无论白求恩到哪里, 关于他的故事就先传开了。

4. 条件状语从句: 常用 if (如果, 假如), unless (除非, 如果不) 等词引入, 例如:

If you want to see him, please come at ten in the morning.

假如你要见他, 请在早上十点来。

I shall leave the office unless he comes.

如果他不来, 我将离开办公室。

5. 行为方式状语从句: 常用 as (如, 照), just as (正如) 等词引入, 例如:

We should study and work as Lu Xun did.

我们应该象鲁迅一样学习和工作。

6. 让步状语从句: 常用 though (=although, 虽然, 尽管), whether...or (无论…(或者); 不论…(还是)) 等词引入, 例如:

He rides his bicycle to work though he has a car.

尽管他有汽车, 他还骑自行车上班。

We will go there whether he comes or not.

不论他是否来, 我们要到那里去的。

7. 结果状语从句: 常用 so…(+ad. 或 a.) that (这样…以致) 等词引入, 例如:

The truck went so fast that they got there in a few hours.

卡车行驶得这样快, 以致他们几小时就到那里了。

8. 目的状语从句：常用 so that (以便；为了) (so that 不能分开，与 so...that 不同)等词引入，如：

The teacher speaks slowly so that the students can understand him.

老师讲得很慢，以便学生可以听懂他的话。

### Exercises

#### I. 背诵课文。

#### II. 英译汉，并说明哪些是简单句、哪些是并列句、哪些是主从句：

1. Mark lives in the city, but he often goes hiking in the country.
2. Some of the students are studying in the reading-room, while others are doing experiments in the laboratory.
3. Our university has changed greatly since 1977.
4. We help each other and learn from each other.
5. After supper he reads newspapers and works at his lessons.
6. They went to the concert because they chose to entertain themselves last evening.
7. She prefers concerts to movies, for she loves music.
8. The children are growing up under the care of the teacher.
9. I shall come whether he asks me or not.
10. Most of them are in the library, for there are many reference books.
11. We want to go where there is work to do.



12. He got up early so that he might have time to prepare his lesson.
13. He didn't stop working though he was tired.
14. I will not come unless he asks me.
15. The teacher asked us some questions and we answered them well.
16. We'll take a walk if you come before six o'clock.
17. My sister has been a worker at that factory since it was set up.
18. We should study and work as Comrade Lei Feng did.
19. Every weekend he went hiking in the country or he watched ball games when he stayed with his parents last summer.
20. We all love Liu Hulan because she died for us.

Ⅲ. 用 when, whenever, whether, after, because, if, though (although), as, so...that, so that, since, until 填空, 并将句子译成汉语:

1. We work hard \_\_\_\_\_ we want to do more for the people.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ his village was liberated, he went to school.
3. I will come to see you \_\_\_\_\_ I have time.
4. We won't go there \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.
5. She spoke \_\_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't follow her.
6. He drove very fast \_\_\_\_\_ they could get there in a few days.
7. I shall do the exercises \_\_\_\_\_ I have had breakfast.