

# 大学基础英语

第二册

北京大学西语系英语教研室编

商务印书馆

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1977年·北京

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## 编者说明

《大学基础英语》共三册，供高等学校英语专业学生和自学者为掌握英语基本知识、打下初步语言基础使用。

本书为第二册，与第一册相衔接。第二册计十五课，新词汇量为 880 个左右。对已学过的语音、语调难点仍结合新课文不断练习，以利巩固。语法项目包括：“过去进行”、“过去将来”、“现在完成”、“过去完成”等四种时态，形容词和副词的比较级和最高级，被动语态，直接引语和间接引语，不定式用法，标点符号以及三种句子介绍和四种疑问句小结等。此外，课文后附有独立的“日常英语”部分，提供开展日常口语的语汇。每课和每四、五课仍配有大量练习和复习材料。

由于我们水平有限，这套教材缺点、错误一定不少，请广大读者批评指正。

北京大学西语系英语教研室

1974 年 4 月

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## Lesson One

### PATTERNS

*Do you study English?*  
*Where do you study?*  
*Do you study English or French?*  
*You study English, don't you?*

### TEXT

### A DIALOGUE 274

Foreign Friend: Can you tell me something about your political study?

Chinese Student: I'll be glad to. We have political study every Thursday morning.

F.F.: Do you go to lectures or do you study by yourselves?

C.S.: Sometimes we go to lectures. Sometimes we study by ourselves.

F.F.: What books do you read?

C.S.: We read books by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. And of course we study Chairman Mao's works.

F.F.: Do you have difficulties?

C.S.: We often do. Some of the things in the books are difficult to understand.

F.F.: What do you do then?

C.S.: We discuss those points among ourselves. Then we write down our questions on a piece of paper and hand them to the teacher. He will talk about them in his lecture.

F.F.: I see. Does your teacher help you outside of class?

C.S.: He does. He often comes to our dormitory and studies together with us. He also takes part in many of our other activities, such as revolutionary mass criticism.

F.F.: You have a good teacher, don't you?

C.S.: Yes. Teachers and students help each other in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

## WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

**foreign** ['fɔrɪn] *a.* 外国的

**something** ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pro.* 一件事, 一样东西

**anything** ['eniθɪŋ] *pro.* 任何东西

**nothing** ['nʌθɪŋ] *pro.* 没有东西

**glad** [glæd] *a.* 高兴

**lecture** ['lektʃə] *n.* 讲课

**by** [baɪ] *prep.* 被, 由, 由...写作的

**study by oneself** 自学

**yourselves** [jɔ:'selvz] *pro.* 你们自己

**ourselves** [aʊə'selvz] *pro.* 我们自己

**Engels** ['eŋɡəls] *n.* 恩格斯

**Stalin** ['stɑ:lɪn] *n.* 斯大林

**difficulty** ['dɪfɪkəlti] *n.* 困难

**difficult** ['dɪfɪkəlt] *a.* 困难的

**thing** [θɪŋ] *n.* 东西, 事情

**understand** [ˌʌndə'stænd] *vt.* 懂得, 了解

**understood** [ˌʌndə'stʊd], **understood**

**discuss** [dɪs'kʌs] *vt.* 讨论

**point** [pɔɪnt] *n.* 点

**among** [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在...之间

**question** ['kwɛstʃən] *n.* 问题

**piece** [pi:s] *n.* 张, 片, 块

**a piece of** 一张, 一片, 一块

**paper** ['peɪpə] *n.* 纸

**hand** [hænd] *vt.* 交给

**outside** [ˌaʊt'saɪd] *prep.* 在...外面

part [pɑ:t] *n.* 部分

take part in 参加

activity [æk'tiviti] *n.* 活动

such [sʌtʃ] as [æz] 例如

mass [mæs] *a., n.* 群众的; 一群

the masses 群众

criticism ['kritisizəm] *n.* 批判,

批评

revolutionary mass criticism

革命大批判

## NOTES

1. I'll be glad to

“to” 的后面省略了呼应上文的 “tell you about our political study”.

又如: Will you come and meet the comrades?

I'll be very happy to (come and meet them).

2. Can you tell me *something* about it?

something, anything 和 nothing 跟 some, any 和 no 的基本用法是一样的. something 用在问句中, 可泛指 “一些东西”, 也可指某件具体东西.

例如: Can you tell me *something* about your school life? 你能给我谈些你们学校生活的情况吗?

Do you see *something* there? 你看那边有样东西吗?

比较: Do you see *anything* there? 你看那边有什么东西吗?

3. yourselves, ourselves 是反身代词. 反身代词共八个:

myself 我自己

itself 它自己

yourself 你自己

ourselves 我们自己

himself 他自己

yourselves 你们自己

herself 她自己

themselves 他们自己

4. *hand them to the teacher* 把它们交给教员

属于这种类型的结构, 举例如下:

主语 + 谓语	宾语	to	名(代)词
Please give	the volleyball	to	Comrade Li.
He sent	a book	to	me.
I am writing	a letter	to	my father.
Will you tell	the news	to	the comrades?

## GRAMMAR

### 四种疑问句小结

英语问句主要有下列四种：是否问句、疑问词问句、选择问句、正反问句。

- I. 是否问句：问某一情况是不是事实。一般先回答 “yes” 或 “no”。是否问句用升调。

Are you a student?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.

Do you study English?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

- II. 疑问词问句：要求对方提供一些情况。这种问句以疑问代词 *who*, *whose*, *which*, *what* 等和疑问副词 *when*, *where*, *how*, *why* 等开始，一律用降调。

*Who* is he?

*What* are you doing?

*Whose* book is this?

*Which* class is he in?

*How many* students are there in your class?

*When* will the meeting begin?

*Where* does the teacher live?

*Why* did the students go to the plant?

- III. 选择问句：问两种情况中哪一种事实。这种问句的语序与是否问句同。供选择的两种情况用连词 *or* 连接起来。*or* 前的部分用升调，*or* 后的部分用降调。

Is the classroom big or small?

Do you study English or French?

- IV. 正反问句：包括一个陈述句和一个简短的是否问句，两部分用逗号分开。逗号前是表明提问者的看法。如果前一部分是肯定式，后一部分用否定式。如果前一部分是否定式，后一部分用肯定式。

Your father *is* a worker, *isn't* he?

Your father *isn't* a worker, *is* he?

正反问句前一部分用降调;后一部分有时用降调,有时用升调。如果提问者对所问的情况把握较大,就用降调;如把握不大,就用升调。

You are 'ready, 'aren't you? (把握较大)

You are 'ready, ,aren't you? (把握不大)

回答正反问句时要注意英语和汉语不同的地方。不论英语问句是先正后反,或是先反后正,肯定回答都用 yes, 否定回答都用 no.

You study English, don't you?

Yes, I do.

你学英语,是不是?

是的,我学英语。

You don't study English, do you?

Yes, I do.

你不学英语,是吗?

不,我学英语。

You are a teacher, aren't you?

No, I'm not.

你是个教师,是不是?

不,我不是教师。

You aren't a teacher, are you?

No, I'm not.

你不是教师,是吗?

是,我不是教师。

## PHONETICS EXERCISES

- I. [A] something, nothing, among, discuss, understand  
[i] difficult, difficulty, political, activity, criticism, thing  
[e] himself, Lenin, then, anything, friend, lecture, together, themselves, every
- II. 失去爆破:  
I'll be glad to, go to lectures, what books, difficult to understand, write down our questions, what do you do, a good teacher
- III. 连读:  
some of the things, on a piece of paper, talk about them, outside of class, together with us, help each other
- IV. 语调:  
1. We have political study every Thursday 'morning.  
2. Do you have ,difficulties?  
3. Do you go to ,lectures or do you study by your'selves?

4. I'll be 'glad to.
5. You have a good 'teacher, 'don't you?
6. We read books by ,Marx, ,Engels, ,Lenin and 'Stalin.

## EXERCISES

I. 把下列句子变为是否问句 (提问时把“我”、“我们”改为“你”、“你们”), 并回答:

1. I was a peasant.
2. He studies hard.
3. The light is on.
4. She listens to the radio every day.
5. The struggle between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism in the Middle East is getting fiercer ([ˈfiəə] 更激烈).
6. He told me that.
7. We help each other.
8. There is a film tonight.
9. An old peasant will talk to us.
10. She is singing an English song.
11. We are going to discuss this question.
12. There will be a discussion tomorrow evening.
13. He had a talk with Hsiao Li.
14. The doctor took good care of him.
15. They found the child for the woman.

II. 用括号内所给单词或词组把下列句子变为选择问句 (提问时把“我”、“我们”改为“你”、“你们”):

例: He was a worker. (peasant)

Was he a worker or a peasant?

1. Comrade Wang is from South China. (North China)
2. They are having a class. (meeting)
3. We are going to work at a factory. (commune)
4. She is a Party member. (League member)
5. I met him in the factory. (commune)

6. He studies French. (German)
7. They will come on Tuesday. (Wednesday)
8. It's ten past five. (a quarter)
9. They are criticizing imperialists. (social-imperialists)
10. This is my pen. (your pen)
11. This book is yours. (mine)
12. We had dictation. (read the text)

Ⅰ. 用 who, whose, what, which, when, where, how, why 等向下列句子中划线部分提问 (提问时把“我”、“我们”改为“你”、“你们”):

1. We listened to the radio after lunch.
2. He is looking for Hsiao Chang.
3. He studies hard.
4. He discussed his questions with me.
5. They will need it.
6. We will clean our rooms tomorrow morning.
7. They went to an army unit ([ 'ju:nit] 部队) because they wanted to learn from the PLA.
8. I will review Lessons Six and Seven.
9. That is the teacher's bike.
10. They are playing table tennis.
11. We will work in a commune in July.
12. They worked in a factory last year.
13. We should learn from Lei Feng and other heroes (英雄).
14. There are five people in my family.
15. He is nineteen years old.
16. I gave him a glass of water.
17. I got the book in town.
18. He is ill.
19. This lesson is difficult.
20. Their room is over there.

Ⅳ. 把下列句子变为正反问句:

1. You are a student.

2. It's a fine day.
3. The doctor serves the people heart and soul (全心全意).
4. He wrote a letter to his sister.
5. You didn't go.
6. He came this morning.
7. The old peasant will talk to us.
8. You turned the light off.
9. You like "The Red Lantern ([læntən] 灯)".
10. You won't forget.
11. He understands quite well.
12. We are not late.

V. 用 something, anything, nothing 填空:

1. Do you have anything to say?  
Yes, I have something to say.  
No, I have nothing to say.
2. Please give me something to read.
3. Is there anything I can do for you?
4. Wait a minute, Hsiao Wang. I've something to tell you.
5. There's nothing in the bag. (沒有东西)
6. Look! Do you see anything over there? (有样东西)
7. What will you have for lunch? anything will do (行).
8. Do you know anything about it?
9. Don't take anything out of this room.
10. You are looking for something. What are you looking for?

VI. 按照例句用一反身代词补足下列句子:

例: I will do it *myself*.

1. You will...
2. He will...
3. She will...
4. We will...
5. You will...
6. They will...

例: I myself saw it.

1. You...
2. He...
3. She...
4. We...
5. You...
6. They...

VI. 用适当时态填空:

We ~~did~~ (有) political study this morning. We ~~didn't go~~ (沒有去) to a lecture. We ~~studied~~ (学习) by ourselves. We ~~read~~ (读) a book by Lenin. There ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> (有) many difficult points in the book. Yet ([jet] 然而) we ~~are~~ (不是) discouraged ([dis'kairidʒd] 灰心的). We ~~discussed~~ (讨论) the difficult points among ourselves. We ~~helped~~ (帮助) each other. In this way we ~~have~~ (取得) a little progress in our study of the book.

VII. 汉译英:

1. 你们在会上讨论这个问题了吗?
2. 你们在会上讨论了什么?
3. 你们在会上讨论了这个问题, 对吗?
4. 你们是昨天还是今天开的会?
5. 你们下个月去公社劳动吗?
6. 你们下个月去哪里劳动?
7. 你们下个月不去公社劳动, 对吗? 是的, 我们不去.
8. 你们下个月去公社还是去工厂劳动?
9. 你们昨天晚上听报告了吗?
10. 你们昨天晚上干什么了?
11. 你们昨天晚上没有听报告, 对吗? 不, 我们听了.
12. 你们昨天晚上是听报告还是开会?
13. 教师在跟小李谈心吗?
14. 教师在跟谁谈心?
15. 教师在跟小李谈心, 对吗?
16. 教师在跟小李还是小王谈心?

17. 你们是六点起床吗?
18. 你们几点起床?
19. 你们是六点起床, 对吗?
20. 你们是六点还是六点半起床?

## READING MATERIAL

### The Peasant and the Snake

One day in winter, a peasant found a snake by the side of a road. It was almost dead because of the cold. The peasant took pity on it. He picked it up and put it in his bosom. The warmth soon brought it back to life. It began to move and raise its head. The peasant was happy to find it alive.

The snake said to him, "I am very hungry. Get me something to eat."

The peasant answered, "I have nothing to give you. And I don't know where to get food for you. Now that you are well enough to move about, you can go and find something for yourself."

The snake said it would not go away and then gave the peasant a fatal bite.

The dying peasant said, "It serves me right! I was wrong to take pity on an evil creature."

## WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

snake [sneik] *n.* 蛇

side [said] *n.* 边

by the side of 在...边上

road [roud] *n.* 路

dead [ded] *a.* 死了的

because of *prep.* 由于, 因为

pity ['piti] *n.* 怜悯; 怜惜

take pity on 可怜...

pick [pik] *vt.* 拾, 拣

bosom ['buzəm] *n.* 胸口

warmth [wɔ:mθ] *n.* 温暖

bring [briŋ] *vt.* 带来

brought [brɔ:t], brought

move [mu:v] *vi., vt.* 移动