



# 许国璋《英语》



(附:自学辅导)

许国璋 主编

*English*

2年重印本)

外研社

Foreign Language Teaching  
and Research Press

# 许国璋《英语》

(附:自学辅导) 1992年重印本

第四册

许国璋 主编

外语教学与研究出版社

(京)新登字 155 号

## 1962 年初版说明

本书供高等学校英语专业二年级下学期使用。

参加本书编写工作的,除主编外,还有北京外国语大学英语系刘承沛、周谟智、夏祖焯、王晋熙等。担任审阅工作的,有北京外国语大学英语系王佐良、北京大学西方语言文学系李赋宁和外交学院吴景荣等。

## 1979 年重印本说明

这次重印,换了若干篇课文和相应的练习,编辑体例不变。

参加 1979 年重印本编辑工作的,除主编外,还有张永彪、罗长炎和祝晓瑾。

担任 1979 年重印本审校工作的,是王佐良、李赋宁和吴景荣。

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外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

北京师范大学印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 850×1168 1/32 13.5 印张 302 千字

1992 年 9 月第 1 版 1996 年 2 月第 9 次印刷

印数:380001—430000 册

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ISBN 7-5600-0668-X

G·334

定价:13.80 元

## 编者说明

《英语》第四册的编纂体例和第三册相同,请参阅该册“编者说明”。

本书各课基本上都用英文释义。我们希望这一做法有助于提高课堂实习的质量,同时也使本书更好地与三年级英语教本相衔接。



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# Lesson One

TEXT	Mother
PHONETICS	Emphasis for Contrast
GRAMMAR	Sentences of Unreal Condition
WORD STUDY	choose, fill, carry, scatter, light

## TEXT

### MOTHER

*Adapted from Maxim Gorky*

Pavel was arrested. That day Mother did not light the stove. Evening came and a cold wind was blowing. There was a knock at the window. Then another. Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a little start of joy. Throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she opened the door.

A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. He took off his cap and held out his hand.

"Hullo, Mother! Don't you remember me?" he asked, like an old friend.

"Yegor Ivanovich!" exclaimed Mother.

Yegor began explaining at once.

"I've brought you news from Pavel, Mother. He sends you his love and says you mustn't worry. He wants you to know that anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have peri-

odic holidays in jail. And now I'll get down to business, Mother. Do you know how many were arrested this morning?"

"Why—was anyone—besides Pavel?"

"He was the forty-ninth," Yegor added quickly. "And here's the point. We mustn't stop distributing leaflets at the factory. If we do, the gendarmes will use it against Pavel and the comrades in jail."

"What do you mean?" cried Mother in alarm.

"It's simple enough," answered Yegor. "Sometimes even gendarmes use their heads. Pavel was free—there were papers and leaflets; Pavel is jailed—there are no more papers or leaflets. Therefore Pavel must have been the man. Isn't that clear?"

Mother seemed to understand now. Then she said, "But what can we do about it?"

"They've arrested almost everybody," Yegor went on. "There's no one to carry on the work. We've got first-class leaflets, plenty of them, but how to get them into the factory remains a problem."

"Could anything be done?" Mother was anxious to know.

"Let's have a talk with the pedlar. Perhaps she'll take them in."

Mother dismissed the idea with a wave of her hand.

"Oh, no! She's a gossip!" Then she burst out with sudden inspiration, "Give them to me! I'll do it. I'll take dinners to sell at the factory. I'll manage."

"Wonderful, Mother! Simply wonderful!" said Yegor, holding both her hands in his.

So at noon the next day Mother was at the factory gate, bending under the weight of her food baskets. Two guards passed their hands roughly over everyone who entered the yard. The workmen cursed them, adding, "You devils ought to search

our heads and not our pockets.”

“You might let me through,” said Mother. “Can’t you see my back is about to break under the load?”

Once inside the factory yard, Mother set her baskets down, wiped the sweat off her face and looked round.

“Got any porridge?” a man hurried over to her and asked.

“I’ll bring some tomorrow,” she replied.

This was the password! The workman’s face lit up. He squatted down to peep into the basket and a packet of leaflets passed into the breast of his jacket.

“Soup! Hot noodles!” Mother cried. Every time a packet left her hands, the hateful yellow face of the officer who had taken her son away flared up in her mind.

The next day she came to the gates of the factory without any papers on her. The guards stopped her and searched her thoroughly. Inside, she saw that everybody was excited. It had got round that the leaflets had appeared again. The men gathered in groups, then scattered, running from one shop to another. The bosses looked worried, and the police had grey, exasperated faces.

She carried the leaflets regularly to the factory, looking upon this as her duty. She felt she was doing something important for the people, for the new life. She had never felt that anyone needed her, but now she saw that many people did. And this was a new and pleasant revelation.

## WORD LIST

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>stove</b> <i>n.</i> (煮饭取暖用之) 火炉 (a closed fire-place for heating or cooking) | <b>shawl</b> [ʃɔ:l] <i>n.</i> 披肩 (a square cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders) |
| <b>start</b> <i>n.</i> 惊跳 (a sudden movement)                                   | <b>upturn</b> <i>v. t.</i> 往上翻   |

- brow** [brau] *n.* 前额 (part of the face above the eyes, forehead)
- choose** (chose, chosen) *v. t.* 选择
- path** [pɑ:θ] *n.* 道路
- periodic** ['piəri,ɒdik] *adj.* 周期性的 (happening at regular intervals)
- jail** [dʒeɪl] *n.* 监狱 (prison)
- distribute** [dis'tribjʊt] *v. t.* 散发
- leaflet** *n.* 传单
- gendarme** ['ʒɑ:ndɑ:m] *n.* 宪兵 (a soldier who has the duties of a policeman)
- alarm** *n.* 惊慌
- first-class** *a.* 头等的
- problem** ['prɒbləm] *n.* (需要解决的问题) 问题
- pedlar** *n.* 叫卖小贩 (a person who travels about selling things which he carries in a pack or a basket)
- dismiss** *v. t.* 打发掉; 开除
- gossip** *n.* 爱说闲话的人; 长舌妇
- inspiration** *n.* 灵感
- simply** *adv.* 非常; 简直 (very; completely)
- weight** [weɪt] *n.* 重量
- roughly** ['rʌfli] *adv.* 粗野地
- curse** *v. t.* 咒骂
- ought** [ɔ:t] *v. aux.* 应该
- devil** ['devl] *n.* 魔鬼; 恶人
- load** *n.* 负担
- wipe** *v. t.* 擦 (干净)
- weat** [swet] *n.* 汗水
- porridge** *n.* 粥, 稀饭
- password** *n.* 暗语; 口令
- peep** *v. i.* 窥视; 偷看 (look through a small opening)
- light** (lit, lit) *v. i.* (*up*) (此处) 愉快起来 (become cheerful)
- packet** *n.* 包; 捆  
*Syn.* parcel, bundle
- breast** [brest] *n.* (此处) 上衣胸部的口袋
- jacket** *n.* 短外衣 (a short coat)
- noodle** *n.* (常用复数) 面条
- flare** *v. i.* (*up*) 闪烁; 发怒
- thoroughly** [θʌrəli] 彻底地; 透彻地
- scatter** *v. i.* 四散 (go off in different directions)
- boss** *n.* (此处) 工头
- regularly** ['regjuləli] *adv.* 经常地
- revelation** *n.* 启示  
**reveal** *v.*

## IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

to be used to 习惯于

to get down to business 开始做 (谈) 正经事

to use something against somebody 利用某事攻击某人

to burst out 冲口而出

a packet of 一包; 一捆

It has got round that ... (某事) 已被传开了

to look upon... as ... 认为; 把...

当做 (regard as)

## PROPER NAMES

**Maxim Gorky** [ˈmæksimˈɡɔːki] 马克西姆·高尔基  
**Yegor Ivanovich** [jeˈɡɔː iˈvɑːnəvitʃ] (俄罗斯人名及父名) 叶戈尔·伊凡诺维奇  
**Pavel** [ˈpɑːvəl] (俄, 人名) 巴威尔

## NOTES TO THE TEXT

*About the Author:* Maxim Gorky (1868—1936), Russian proletarian ([ˌprɒuliˈtɛəriən] 无产阶级的) writer and friend of Lenin, hardly needs any introduction. His novel “Mother” (published 1907) describes Russian life on the eve of the 1905 Revolution. Its main characters are Pavel Vlasov, a revolutionary, and his mother, a workman’s wife. The present excerpt will give the reader some idea of their devotion (忠诚) to the revolutionary cause.

1. **She was used to such knocks.**

The students should distinguish between (区别) *to be used to* (+ noun) (= 对某事已经习惯了, 不感到奇怪了), and *used to do a certain thing* (= 过去常这样做, 即现在不这样做了).

2. **A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar, etc.**

*His face hidden by an upturned coat collar, etc.* is known grammatically as a *nominative absolute* (独立主格结构).

*Cf.* People came running round the corner, *a policeman at their head.*

*Club in hand*, he rushed after that man.

Study also the following examples:

*His work done*, he went out for a stroll.

He lay on his back, *his hands behind his head.*

3. **Anyone who chooses the path he has chosen:** anyone who takes the path of revolution as he has.

4. **Periodic holidays in jail:**

A true revolutionary is always optimistic (乐观的), and thinks nothing of (不以为意) his prison terms (服刑期). Therefore to be put in prison from time to time is to him just like having a holiday.

5. **“What do you mean?” cried Mother:**

Apparently (显然地) Mother was unable to follow Yegor's reasoning (推理). In the next paragraph Yegor was to explain his point.

6. **Sometimes even gendarmes use their heads:**

Note the irony ([ˈaɪərəni] 讽刺) in this.

Cf. “You devils ought to search our heads and not our pockets.”

7. **How to get them into the factory remains a problem.** = This *was* and *still is* a problem.

*Remain* here does the work of a linking verb.

8. **You might let me through.** = You really *ought to* let me through.

*Might* here implies (意味着) a note of reproach (责备的口吻). E.

g.

You *might* at least offer to help. (You haven't offered to help.)

You *might* work a little faster. (You've been working rather slowly.)

9. **I have brought you news from Pavel.**

**I'll take dinners to sell at the factory.**

**She carried the leaflets regularly to the factory.**

*Bring*, *take* and *carry* are not synonyms, though they may all be translated as “拿”或“带”. *To bring a thing* is to carry it *to* or *towards* the place where one is; *to take a thing* is to carry it *away from* where one is. *To carry a thing* means to move it from one place to another, but does not imply any definite direction. Study the following;

*Bring* that book to me, please.

*Take* the book away, please.

Ships and railways *carry* goods.

## WORD STUDY

### CHOOSE

choose *v. t.*

1. 选择 (pick out; select):

You have chosen a very interesting topic for your paper.

Out of five hundred students, five were chosen to represent the college.

I'll choose you a good grammar book.

2. 决定; 认为适宜 (prefer; think proper):

I choose to stay where I am.

You can do what you choose.

### FILL

**fill** *v. t. & v. i.*

1. 充满; 装满:

To fill a hole with sand, water, etc.

The news filled her heart with hope.

He was filled with anger when he heard it.

2. **fill in** 填写:

I was asked to fill in a form (表格).

Please fill in your name and age in the brackets.

### CARRY

**carry** *v. t.*

1. 负载; 搬运; 携带 (take up something and move it from one place to another):

A porter (搬运工人) carried a suitcase on his shoulders.

A woman carried a child in her arms.

A student carried a huge dictionary under his arm.

A messenger carried the news to the village.

Flies carry germs (细菌).

2. **carry on** 继续 (continue; keep going):

He carried on the task left by his comrades.

In spite of the many difficulties, he carried on the work to a victorious end.

3. **carry out** 执行; 履行 (do a thing or get it done; fulfil):

to carry out a task, an order, a plan, a policy, a promise, a threat, somebody's advice, etc.



## SCATTER

**scatter** *v. t.*

1. 散布, 撒 (throw here and there):

The wind scattered the leaves.

2. 驱散 (separate and drive in different directions):

The police tried in vain to scatter the angry crowds who had gathered before the embassy.

**scatter** *v. t.* 四散 (go in several directions):

The birds scattered at the firing of the gun.

## LIGHT

**light** *v. t.*

1. 照明 (fill with light):

The stage was brightly lit.

moonlit streets; a lamp-lit city

2. 点(灯); 生(火) (give fire to):

to light a fire, a lamp, a cigarette, a stove, etc.

3. 使高兴 (make bright or cheerful):

The good news lit up her face.

**light** *v. i.* 亮起来; 高兴起来 (become light or cheerful):

The sky lighted up at sunrise.

Her face lit up when she heard the news.

## PHONETICS EXERCISES

1. 对照重读 (Emphasis for Contrast):

我们说话或朗读,除了必须掌握句子重音及升降调的一般规则之外,还必须掌握某些有关语调的特殊规则。

例如,为了加强一个词的意思,使它和另一种意思形成对比,这时便需要特别着重这个词。如果这个词原来不是重读的,要变为重读;原来是重读的,要读得更重。在对某一个词特别重读的情形下,句子里其他词的重音便相对减弱,或者完全失去重音,这种情形,称为“对照重读”。

例如 “I never said that.” 一句,按照一般规则应读若 [ai 'nevə 'sed