

高等学校文科教材

英 语

(非英语专业用)

第三册

(试用本)

复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组编

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CONTENTS

Lesson One	
Text:	The Present 5
Grammar:	The Participle (II) 11
Word Study:	write, give 13
Lesson Two	
Text:	Prophet of the Space Age 21
Grammar:	I. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense 26
	II. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense 27
Word Study:	change, learn.. 28
Lesson Three	
Text:	A New World 36
Grammar:	The Gerund (II) 41
Word Study:	pass, think 42
Lesson Four	
Text	Carve Her Name with Pride. 50
Grammar:	Ellipsis 58
Word Study:	set, send 62
Lesson Five	
Text:	Does Travel Broaden the Mind? 69
Grammar:	The Object Clause (II) 74
Word Study:	hear, help 75
Lesson Six	
Text:	The Escaped Lunatic 83
Grammar:	I. The Sequence of Tenses 89
	II. Direct Speech and Indirect Speech (I)..... 90
Word Study:	break, let 93
Revision Exercises (LL. 1—6) 101	
Lesson Seven	
Text:	The Strange Armies from the Sky 110
Grammar:	Direct Speech and Indirect Speech (II) 114

Word Study: stop, seem	116
Lesson Eight	
Text: The Open Boat	122
Grammar: I. The Appositive and the Appositive Clause ...	128
II. The Participial Absolute Construction	130
Word Study: call, watch	131
Lesson Nine	
Text: The Future of Society	139
Grammar: I. The Subject Clause	143
II. The Predicative Clause	144
Word Study: do, use.....	145
Lesson Ten	
Text: The Sampler	153
Grammar: The Adverbial Clause (II)	157
Word Study: speak, believe	160
Lesson Eleven	
Text: A Visit to Hsishuang Panna	167
Grammar: The Attributive Clause (II).....	172
Word Study: carry, live.....	175
Lesson Twelve	
Text: A Miserable, Merry Christmas	183
Grammar: The Uses of the Article.....	188
Word Study: put, catch.....	192
Revision Exercises (LL. 7-12)	199
Supplementary Readings	
I. Millionaire for a Day	207
II. Not for Sale	209
III. Robert Owen's New Harmony, and How It Failed	211
IV. The Picnic Lunch	213
V. Mind Your Manners!	216
VI. The Conjuror's Revenge	218
VII. The Gift of Fire	220
VIII. Getting Mugged	222
IX. The Future.....	224
X. What a 'Fraud'!	226
XI. "That Old China Was a Troubled Place"	228

XII. An English Christmas	230
Appendix 1	232
Co-occurrence of Quantifiers	
Appendix 2	233
Proverbs	
Appendix 3	236
Poems	
Appendix 4	239
Vocabulary	

Lesson One

TEXT

THE PRESENT

It was the old lady's birthday.

She got up early to be ready for the post. From her second floor window she could see the postman when he came.

Today she was sure there would be something. Myra wouldn't forget her mother's birthday, even if she seldom wrote at other times. Of course Myra was busy. Her husband had been made Mayor, and Myra herself had got a medal for her work for the aged. In the past two years, she had managed to come and see her three times, but her husband had never come. She was proud of her daughter.

The old lady was eighty today. She had put on her best dress. Perhaps — perhaps Myra might come. After all, eighty was a special birthday.

Even if Myra did not come, she would send a present. The old lady was sure of that. She was excited — like a child. She would enjoy her day.

Yesterday the help had given her rooms an extra clean, and today she had brought a card and a bunch of flowers when she came to do the breakfast. Mrs. Grant downstairs had made a cake, and in the afternoon she was going down there to tea. Johnnie, the little boy from the ground floor, had been up with a box of candies, and said he would not go out to play until the postman came.

"I guess you'll get lots and lots of presents," he said. "I did last week when I was six."

What would she like? A pair of slippers perhaps. Or a new coat. Blue's such a pretty colour. Jim had always liked her in blue.

Or a table lamp. Or a book, a travel book with pictures, or a little clock, with clear black numbers. So many lovely things.

She stood by the window, watching. All of a sudden, she saw the postman turning round the corner on his bicycle. Her heart beat fast. Johnnie had seen him too and ran to the gate. The next moment, Johnnie was knocking at her door.

“Granny, granny,” he shouted, “I’ve got your post.”

He gave her four envelopes. Three were unsealed cards from old friends, and the fourth was sealed, in Myra’s writing. The old lady felt disappointed.

“No parcel, Johnnie?”

“No, granny.”

Maybe the parcel was too large to come by letter post. That was it. It would come later by parcel post. She must be patient.

She opened the envelope and found a card and a piece of paper in it. Written on the card was a message under the printed Happy Birthday — Buy yourself something nice with the cheque, Myra and Harold.

The cheque dropped to the floor. Slowly the old lady bent down to pick it up. “My present, my lovely present.” Having uttered these words, the old lady tore the cheque with trembling fingers into little bits.

Words and Expressions

present ['preznt] *n.* 礼物
lady ['leidi] *n.* 太太; 女士; 夫人
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n.* 生日
post [pəʊst] *n.* (一批) 邮件; 邮政
second ['sekənd] *num.* 第二 *a.* 二等的; 次要的
postman ['pəʊstmən] *n.* 邮递员
postmen [复]
even if 即使, 纵然
seldom ['seldəm] *ad.* 很少, 难得

at other times 平时; 在另外一些场合
mayor [məɪ] *n.* 市长
herself [hɜ:'self] *pron.* 她本人; 她自己
medal ['medl] *n.* 奖章, 勋章
aged ['eidʒɪd] *a.* 年老的; 陈年的
past *a.* 过去的
manage ['mænidʒ] *vt.* 设法; 管理
proud [praʊd] *a.* 自豪的; 骄傲的

dress [dres] *n.* 连衣裙; 服装 *vt.*

给……穿衣

after all 毕竟; 终究

excited [ik'saitid] *a.* 兴奋的; 激昂的

yesterday ['jestədi] *ad., n.* 昨天

help *n.* 佣人; 帮手, 助手

extra ['ekstrə] *a.* 额外的; 外加的

clean *n.* 打扫

bunch ['bʌntʃ] *n.* (一)束, (一)串

breakfast ['brekfəst] *n.* 早餐

downstairs ['daun'steəz] *ad.* 在楼下; 往楼下 *a.* 楼下的

afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* 下午

tea *n.* 茶点 *vi.* 喝茶; 吃茶点

candy ['kændi] *n.* 〔美〕糖果

guess [ges] *vt.* 想; 猜测

pair [pɜə] *n.* (一)双, (一)对

slipper ['slipə] *n.* 〔常用复〕拖鞋, 便鞋

blue [blu:] *n.* 蓝色 *a.* 蓝色的; 天蓝色的

pretty ['priti] *a.* 美丽的; 漂亮的

lamp [læmp] *n.* 灯

clear [kliə] *a.* 清晰的

lovely ['lʌvli] *a.* 可爱的; 秀丽的

sudden ['sʌdn] *n.* 突然发生的事 *a.* 突然的

all of a sudden 突然, 冷不防

beat [bi:t] *vi.* (心脏等)跳动; 打, 敲

beat [bi:t]

beaten ['bi:tn]

fast [fɑ:st] *ad.* 快, 迅速地

granny ['græni] *n.* 奶奶; 外婆

envelope ['enviləup] *n.* 信封

unsealed ['ʌn'si:ld] *a.* 未密封的

sealed [si:ld] *a.* 密封的

writing ['raitɪŋ] *n.* 笔迹; 写作; 书写

disappoint [,disə'point] *vt.* 使失望

parcel ['pɑ:sl] *n.* 包裹

maybe ['meibi:] *ad.* 大概, 或许

patient ['peiʃənt] *a.* 有耐心的

print [print] *vt.* 印; 印刷

yourself [jɔ:'self] *pron.* 你自己; 你本人

nice [nais] *a.* 美好的

cheque [tʃek] *n.* 〔英〕支票(=〔美〕check)

drop [drɒp] *vi.* 落下 *vt.* 投下, 放下

slowly ['sləuli] *ad.* 慢慢地

bend [bend] *vi.* 屈身; 弯曲

bent [bent]

bent

utter ['ʌtə] *vt.* 说, 讲; 发出(声音等)

tear [tɜə] *vt.* 撕裂; 撕开

tore [tɔ:]

torn [tɔ:n]

trembling ['trembliŋ] *a.* 发抖的; 哆嗦的

finger ['fɪŋgə] *n.* 手指

Proper Names

Myra ['maɪərə] 迈拉(女子名)

Grant [grɑ:nt] 格兰特(姓氏及男子)

名)
Johnnie ['dʒɒni] 约翰尼 (John 的
昵称)

Jim [dʒim] 吉姆(男子名, James
的昵称)
Harold ['hærəld] 哈罗德(男子名)

Notes

1. 本课课文选自 *New Horizons in English* (6). 原文经过删节和改写.
2. From her second floor window ... 从她三楼的窗户……

说房子的第几层, 英美人有不同的表达方式. 美国人用 the first floor 指第一层, the second floor 指第二层, the third floor 指第三层. 英国人却用 the ground floor 指第一层(即底层), the first floor 指第二层, the second floor 指第三层, 依此类推. 本文系英国人所写, 故课文中的 second floor 应指第三层.

3. a bunch of flowers 一束花

本课中还有: a box of candies 一盒糖
a pair of slippers 一双拖鞋

英语中在复数名词前用 a bunch of, a box of, a pair of 等短语来表示“一束”、“一盒”、“一双”等. 又如:

a crowd of books 一大堆书
an army of bees 一大群蜜蜂
a pack of cigarettes 一包香烟
a parcel of clothes 一包衣服

在单数名词前可用 a(n) 或 one 表示“一个”、“一支”、“一本”等. 在不可数名词前, 则要用 a piece of, a grain of, a cup of 等短语来表示“一张”、“一粒”、“一杯”等. 又如:

a piece of paper 一张纸
a grain of rice 一粒米
a cup of tea 一杯茶
a glass of beer 一杯啤酒

4. lots and lots of presents 很多、很多的礼物

lots of = a lot of. lots and lots of 在程度上比 lots of 或 a lot of 所表示的意义更强.

5. “I did last week when I was six.” “我上个星期过六岁生日的时候就

收到很多、很多的礼物。”

句中的 *when I was six* 是定语从句，修饰 *last week*。句中的 *I did* 相当于 *I got lots and lots of presents*。do 可作为替代词，用来避免动词的重复，有时还可避免与动词连用的其他相同词语的重复。又如：

Peter likes New York, but he does London too. (does 替代 likes) 彼得喜欢纽约，但他也喜欢伦敦。

He spoke English to me, and he did to my sister too. (did 替代 spoke English) 他对我说英语，对我妹妹也说英语。

6. So many lovely things. 有那么多好东西。

这句是 *There were so many lovely things* 的省略形式。

7. That was it. 对啦。

That was it. = That was right.

8. Written on the card was a message under the printed Happy Birthday — Buy yourself something nice with the cheque, Myra and Harold. 在卡片上印着“生日快乐”的字样下面写着这么一句话——用这张支票给你自己买样称心的东西吧，迈拉和哈罗德。

这句用的是倒装结构，正常的语序应是 *A message was written on the card ...*

“Buy yourself something nice ...” 是 *a message* 的同位语。

9. Slowly the old lady bent down to pick it up. 老太太慢慢地俯下身去捡起了支票。

在英语句子中，副词的位置一般有三种：

- 1) 句首 (Front-Position), 如: *Now John is very happy.*
- 2) 句中 (Mid-Position), 如: *John is now very happy.*
- 3) 句末 (End-Position), 如: *John is very happy now.*

表示方式的副词一般放在句中或句末的位置，但有时为了强调对动作方式的描绘，也可以放在句首。本句的 *slowly* 放在句首，就是这个原因。又如：

Slowly he rose from his seat. 他慢慢地从座位上站了起来。

WORD FORMATION (构词法)

从本册起，每课增设 Word Formation 一项，概括地介绍一些主要

的构词方法。

随着社会经济、政治、文化和科学的发展，新事物、新现象和新概念不断出现，从而大量的新词就应运而生。但是，任何新词都不是凭空臆造出来的，而是在旧词的基础上构成的。它的产生一般都有一定的规律，这种规律称为构词法。掌握构词的基本方法可以帮助我们记忆生词、理解词义、区分词类和扩大词汇。

英语中构词的主要方法有三种：派生 (derivation)，合成 (composition) 和转化 (conversion)。

派生 (Derivation)

用单词加上词缀来构成新词的方法叫做派生。词缀是构词的要素，具有一定的作用和含义。词缀分为前缀 (prefix) 和后缀 (suffix) 两种，加在单词前面的词缀叫前缀，加在单词后面的词缀叫后缀。

后缀除表示一定的意义外，一般还可以改变单词的词类，如动词 teach 加后缀 -er，构成名词 teacher；形容词 careful 加后缀 -ly，构成副词 carefully；名词 health 加后缀 -y，构成形容词 healthy。

名词后缀 -er，表示人或物：

动词 + er → 名词

work (工作)	worker (工人)
learn (学习)	learner (学习者)
write (写)	writer (作家)
swim (游泳)	swimmer (游泳者)
plant (种植)	planter (种植者；播种器)
speak (说)	speaker (发言者；扬声器)

副词后缀 -ly：

形容词 + ly → 副词

slow (慢慢的)	slowly (慢慢地)
safe (安全的)	safely (安全地)
calm (平静的)	calmly (平静地)
immediate (立即的)	immediately (立即地)
happy (幸福的)	happily (幸福地)
probable (可能的)	probably (可能地)

形容词后缀 -ly, 表示“象……似的”、“……的”:

名词 + ly → 形容词

love (爱)	lovely (可爱的)
man (男子)	manly (男子气概的)
friend (朋友)	friendly (友好的)
prince (王子)	princely (王子似的)
earth (地球)	earthly (地球的)
week (星期)	weekly (一星期的)

GRAMMAR

分词 (The Participle) (II)

1. 句法作用(续)

分词或分词短语除了在句中担任定语、表语或状语外,还可以在有些动词如 see, hear, watch, notice, find, feel, keep, have (使), get (使) 等后面作补语。

1) 作宾语补语

All of a sudden, she saw the postman turning round the corner on his bicycle.

突然,她看到邮递员骑着自行车转过拐角。

Harold heard someone knocking at the door.

哈罗德听到有人在敲门。

Little Amelia likes to watch the birds flying.

小阿米莉亚爱看鸟儿飞翔。

He found a crane lying in the snow.

他发现一只鹤躺在雪地里。

It kept him worrying.

这使他一直很发愁。

He soon had us all laughing.

他很快就使我们大家都笑了起来。

I found the letter hidden under some newspapers.

我发现这封信被几张报纸盖住了。

I am going to have the photo printed.

我要去印这张照片。

2) 作主语补语

Johnnie was seen running to the gate to meet the postman.

有人看到约翰尼跑到大门口去迎接邮递员。

His leg was found broken.

有人发现他的腿断了。

2. 现在分词的完成式

1) 形式

肯定式	having + 过去分词
否定式	not + having + 过去分词

2) 用法

现在分词的完成式主要用作状语，所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作(或状态)之前。例如：

Having uttered these words, the old lady tore the cheque with trembling fingers into little bits.

老太太讲完这话以后，便用颤抖的手指把支票撕成了碎片。

Having had some experience in these matters, I think my advice could be of some help.

我对这些事已经有了一些经验，我想我的意见也许会有些帮助的。

Not having ever been to China, the two Americans had a strong desire to go there.

这两个美国人从来没有到过中国，他们非常渴望到那儿去。

3. 现在分词一般式的被动结构与完成式的被动结构

1) 形式

一般式的被动结构	being + 过去分词
完成式的被动结构	having + been + 过去分词

2) 用法

现在分词一般式的被动结构表示一个被动的动作，这动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生。例如：

The problem being discussed at the meeting is of great importance. (作定语)

会上正在讨论的那个问题很重要。

Thousands of Bostonians stood on the dock and watched the boxes of tea being broken open and thrown into the sea. (作宾语补语)

成千上万的波士顿人站在码头上,看着一箱箱茶叶被砸开,扔进大海。

Being protected by a thick wall, they felt they were quite safe. (作状语)

有一堵厚墙保护着,他们感到很安全。

现在分词完成式的被动结构也表示一个被动的动作,但这动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前。例如:

Having been told what English food was like, they decided not to spend their holiday in England. (作状语)

有人把英国食物的大致情况告诉他们以后,他们决定不去英国度假了。

Having been given a present of 20 yuan, she decided to buy herself a new dress. (作状语)

有人送了她二十元钱,她决定给自己买件新的连衣裙。

WORD STUDY

write

1. v. 写

The old worker could not read or write before liberation.

解放前这位老工人既不会看书也不会写字。

You must write in English.

你必须用英语写。

Lu Xun wrote for the people.

鲁迅为人民写作。

Please write your name here.

请把你的名字写在这里。

He wrote a letter to his father yesterday.

他昨天给父亲写了一封信。

In the past five years, he has written two novels, three plays and eight short stories.

在过去五年中, 他已写了两部长篇小说、三个剧本和八个短篇故事。

2. vi. 写信

Please write to us as soon as you get there.

请你一到那儿就给我们写信。

He writes home once a week.

他每星期给家里写一封信。

I wrote to ask him to come.

我写信请他来。

3. vt. 写信给; 写信说

I write him every three days.

我每三天给他写一封信。

He wrote me the story about himself.

他把自己的经历写信告诉了我。

They wrote (us) that they would come on Friday.

他们写信(告诉我们)说他们星期五来。

4. write down 写下, 记下

Just a moment. Let me write down your telephone number.

等一下, 让我把你的电话号码记下来。

Try your best to write down his speech.

尽量把他的演讲记下来。

5. write out 写出, 全部写出

The teacher asked him to write the whole thing out.

老师要求他把整个事情都写出来。

The student is writing out the English alphabet.

这个学生正在把英文字母全部写出来。

give vt.

1. 给, 送给; 交给

Our teacher gave each of us a present.

我们的老师送给我们每个人一件礼物。

One Peace Rose was given to Comrade Mao Zedong and the other to Comrade Zhou Enlai.

一株“和平玫瑰”送给了毛泽东同志，另一株送给了周恩来同志。

Johnnie gave the old lady four letters.

约翰尼交给老太太四封信。

2. 供给

The sun gives us light and heat.

太阳给我们光和热。

The power station gives light to the city.

这座发电站供给这个城市照明用电。

3. 引起

Sorry to have given you so much trouble.

对不起，给你添了这么多麻烦。

4. 献出，牺牲

Comrade Lei Feng gave his all to the people.

雷锋同志把自己的一切都献给了人民。

He is ready to give his life for the cause of communism.

他愿为共产主义事业献身。

5. 举行(宴会、音乐会等)

In a cave room Comrade Mao Zedong gave a dinner in honour of the Americans.

毛泽东同志在窑洞里设宴招待了这些美国人。

They often go to factories to give performances for the workers.

他们经常到工厂去为工人演出。

6. (与名词连用，表示做一次动作)

They gave the classroom a good clean yesterday afternoon.

他们昨天下午把教室彻底打扫了一下。

The guard gave Tom a push and he fell down.

卫兵把汤姆一推，他便摔倒了。

7. give up 放弃；停止(做某事)

He gave up flying and began sailing.