

高等学校试用教材

# 基础英语

第二册

辽宁省工科院校《基础英语》编写组  
大连海运学院英语教研室主编

人民教育出版社

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一九七九年四月廿五

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本书供高等学校工科各专业基础阶段使用。全书共二册，由大连海运学院主编。

参加本册(第二册)编写工作的有大连海运学院刘鸿章、孔庆炎、杨美楣，大连铁道学院雷德威，大连工学院童光耀。书稿完成后由吉林工业大学(主审)、长沙铁道学院(主审)、鞍山钢铁学院(主审)、西北工业大学、东北工学院、沈阳机电学院、抚顺化工学院、阜新煤矿学院、大连轻工业学院、大连工学院、大连铁道学院审阅。

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Hua Kuo-feng

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## Lesson One

### 读音规则复习

#### 1. 重音规则:

1) 双音节词重音一般在第一个音节上。如:

re'cent cen'ter lim'it fur'ther

note: 若两个音节的相邻处有两个(或三个)辅音字母时, 则重读音节以第一个辅音结尾。如: center letter little middle simple purpose further

2) 双音节词词首有 a-, com-, de-, di-, im-, pre-, pro-, re-, trans- 等前缀时, 重音则在第二个音节上。如: ago complete consume device divide impose prevent produce repair transmit

2. 字母组合(生词后的号码, 如 (1), 表示该词按所排序号的字母组合规则读音):

(1) ay, ai [ei] (2) ou [au] (3) oi, oy [oi]

(4) oo [u, u:] (5) ee [i:] (6) ast [ɑ:st]

(7) -ture [tʃə] (8) ea [i:, e] (9) -ther [ðə]

(10) er + 元 [iər]

### New Words

#### Pattern Part

单音节词:

1. ship n. 船

2. play (1)

n. 活动范围, 间隙

v. 玩, 扮演, 起...作用

play a + 形 + part in

在.....方面起(形)作用



3. train (1) *n.* 火车  
    *v.* 训练
4. house (2) *n.* 房屋  
    *v.* 收藏, 装外罩
5. choice (3) *n.*  
    选择, 选择机会
6. look (4) *n.* 看; 面貌  
    *v.* 看  
    look at 看  
    look for 寻找
7. meet (5) (*met, met*)  
    *v.* 遇见, 满足  
    meet the need of  
        满足……的需要  
    meet the requirement  
        (of) 满足(……的)要求
8. past (6) *pass* 的过去  
    分词  
    *a.* 过去的  
    *n.* 昔日, 从前  
    in the past 在过去  
    in the past few years  
        在过去几年里  
    双音节词重音在第一个音  
        节上:
9. ev'er *ad.*  
    总是, 不断, 任何时候

- ever-increasing  
    不断增长着的
10. center (centre)  
    *n.* 中心  
    *v.* 集中, 对中
11. plastic  
    *a.* 塑料的, 塑性的  
    plastics  
        *n.* 塑料, 塑料制品
12. na'ture (7) *n.*  
    自然界; 性质, 本质  
    nat'ural *a.* 天然的
13. re'cent *a.* 最近的
14. certain *a.* 一定的, 肯定  
    的; 某一, 某些  
    be certain (to + 动词原  
        形) 一定会  
    双音节词重音在第二个音  
        节上:
15. ago *ad.* 以前  
    two years ago 两年前
16. perhaps *ad.* 大概, 也许
17. improve *v.* 改进  
    [u:]  
    improve on  
        对……作出改进  
    improvement *n.* 改进

18. complete *v.* 完成  
*a.* 完全的  
completely *ad.* 完全地

19. research *n.* 研究, 探索  
[ə:]

20. require *v.* 要求  
requirement *n.* 要求  
多音节词:

21. contin'uous *a.*  
[ju]  
连续的, 不断的  
continuously *ad.*  
连续地, 不断地

22. specif'ic *a.* 特有的, 比的  
specific gravity 比重

23. synthe'tic *a.* 合成的  
synthetic's *n.* 合成材料

#### Text Part

单音节词:

24. plane *n.* 飞机, 平面  
aero- ['ærou] 表示“飞  
机, 空气, 航空”之意  
aeroplane *n.* 飞机

25. weld *v.* 焊接  
*n.* 焊接, 接头

26. press *v.* 压; 奋力前进;  
*n.* 压, 压机

27. eat (8) (ate, eaten)  
*v.* 吃

28. lead (8) *n.*  
主导, 引导, 引线  
with A in the lead  
以 A 为主导

lead *n.* 铅  
[e]

双音节词重音在第一个音  
节上:

29. lim'it *v.* 限制  
*n.* 限度, 极限

30. perfect *a.*  
完善的, 完备的.  
perfectly *ad.* 完全地

31. further (9)  
*a.* 进一步的  
*ad.* 进而, 更远

32. stainless (1) *a.* 不锈钢的  
双音节词重音在第二个音  
节上:

33. affect *v.* 影响

34. around (2)  
*prep.* 围绕, 在……周围  
*ad.* 周围, 各处

35. allow *v.* 允许, 让  
[au]

36. advance *n.* 前进, 进展

[ɑ:]

*v.* 前进

advanced *a.* 先进的

37. prefer *v.* 更喜欢

prefer A to B

宁用 A 不用 B

38. toward *prep.* 朝向

多音节词:

39. imita'tion *n.*

模拟, 模仿

40. manufac'ture (7)

[æ ju]

*v.* 制造

manufacturer *n.*

制造人(厂)

41. mate'rial (10)

*n.* 材料, 物质

*a.* 物质的

42. mag'nesium *n.* 镁

[æ jə]

43. devel'op *v.* 发展

development *n.* 发展

### Phrases and Expressions

be made from

由……做(组)成

keep + 动名词 不断

because of 由于

as a result of 由于……的

结果

man-made 人造的

no longer 不再

as well (as) 也, 又, 以及

before long 不久后

turn to 转而求助于

### Patterns to Grammar

本册将主要学习科技英语中常见的疑难语法现象。由于在第一册已经围绕基本句型进行了较为全面的训练, 故本册各课句型的排列与训练不再突出句型结构的对应关系, 而把重点放在疑难语法的结构和功用上。

## Patterns

### 动词时态(补充)

提示: 英语动词共有十六种时态。科技英语中常用的五种在第一册已经学过, 这里将介绍科技英语中可能遇见的另外五种时态。它们的构成和用法与学过的五种时态有内在的联系, 学习时应注意掌握。现以动词 **take** 为例, 列表如下(本课将学习的时态以黑体字列出):

时间 方式	现 在	过 去	将 来
一般	<b>一般现在时</b> 主动: take (takes) 被动: am (are, is) taken	<b>一般过去时</b> 主动: took 被动: was (were) taken	<b>一般将来时</b> 主动: shall (will) take 被动: shall (will) be taken
进行	<b>现在进行时</b> 主动: am (are, is) taking 被动: am (are, is) being taken	<b>过去进行时</b> 主动: was (were) taking 被动: was (were) being taken	<b>将来进行时</b> 主动: shall (will) be taking
完成	<b>现在完成时</b> 主动: have (has) taken 被动: have (has) been taken	<b>过去完成时</b> 主动: had taken 被动: had been taken	<b>将来完成时</b> 主动: shall (will) have taken 被动: shall (will) have been taken
完成 进行	<b>现在完成进行时</b> 主动: have (has) been taking		

**Note:** 将来进行时态和现在完成进行时态没有被动语态。

**用法:**

1. 将来或过去进行时态分别表示谓语动词的行为在将来或过去的某一时间正在进行。
2. 现在完成进行时态表示谓语动词的行为在此以前已经发生而且目前仍在进行。
3. 将来或过去完成时态分别表示谓语动词的行为在将来或过去的某一时间之前已经发生或已经完成。

**1. 将来进行时态和过去进行时态**

主 语	谓 语	其 他 成 分
	$\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{will}}(\text{not}) \text{ be}$ $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}(\text{not}) + \text{现在分词}$	
1. I	shall be testing	the TV set this time tomorrow.
2. The train	will be coming in	soon.
3. We	were improving	the design all day yesterday.
4. The house	was being repaired	at that time.

1. 明天这个时候我将在试验电视机。
2. 火车快要进站了。
3. 昨天我们整天在改进设计。
4. 那时房子正在修理。

**Examples:**

1. Our train will be passing the Yangtse Bridge in twenty minutes.

过二十分钟我们的火车就要通过长江大桥了。

2. What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

明天这个时候你将在干什么?

3. I was looking at the various meters when he came in.

他进来的时候我正在看各个仪表。

4. Some improvements were being made in the design at that time.

那时设计正在修改。

**Practice:**

1. Plastics will be playing a more important part in industry.
2. That was what I was thinking about.
3. We were trying to find out the troubles in the machine at that time.
4. When I was polishing the machine parts, Li Min came and helped me with the work.
5. The mechanical parts were being checked one by one during those two hours.
6. I shall be taking the readings from ten past four to five.
7. He told me that some new types of machines were being designed in the factory at that time.
8. Some research work was being carried out in the laboratory an hour ago.
9. They were not making an experiment but were solving some difficult problems the whole afternoon.
10. The technicians were trying to find out what the trouble was with the engine yesterday morning.
11. He didn't see me come into the laboratory. He was taking down some readings.
12. What were you doing last evening?
13. I was talking with an engineer from 7—8 last evening.
14. In the near future China will be producing computers of this kind.

## 2. 现在完成进行时态

主 语	谓 语	其 他 成 分
	<u>have</u> <u>has</u> (not) been + 现在分词	
1. We	have been studying	English for a year.
2. The motor	has been running	continuously since yesterday.

1. 一年来我们一直在学习英语。
2. 电动机从昨天起就一直在连续运转。

### Examples:

1. what have you been doing here? — I have been checking the chemical changes in the test tube.  
你一直在这儿干什么? —— 我一直在检查试管里的化学变化。
2. They have been trying their best to apply that theory to practice.  
他们一直在努力把那项理论运用到实践中去。
3. Steel has been playing a very important part in industry.  
钢在工业中一直起着非常重要的作用。

### Practice:

1. The need for plastics in engineering has been increasing in recent years.
2. We have been doing everything possible to improve the controlling system.
3. Man has continuously been trying to make better use of natural materials or create new ones.
4. I have been working at this problem for more than twenty minutes.
5. We have been creating all kinds of plastics to meet the

ever-increasing requirements of engineering.

6. They have been taking various precautions to prevent corrosion.
7. He has been working at a research centre ever since 1960.
8. We have been trying to produce this kind of synthetic material in a new way.
9. The workers have been thinking of improving the equipment all the time.
10. That is the problem we have been trying to solve.

### 3. 将来完成时态

主 语	谓 语	其 他 成 分
	$\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{will}}$ (not) have + 过去分词	
1. We	shall have taken	all the necessary readings before six.
2. An easier way	will have been found	by that time.

1. 六点钟以前我们将会把所有必要的读数都记录下来。
2. 到那时就会找到更容易的办法了。

#### Examples:

1. More than 20 new kinds of plastic machine parts will have been turned out by the end of this year.

到今年年底将要造出 20 多种新型塑料机器零件。

2. We shall have decided which method to use before you come.

你来以前我们将会决定下来该采用哪种方法。

#### Practice:

1. Another warehouse (仓库) will have been built here before



the new workshop is put into operation.

2. Perhaps the repairs will have been done by then.
3. It is certain that we shall have made more improvements in the design before long.
4. By this time tomorrow you will have got the answer from the research centre.
5. When you come at five, we shall have got together all the materials you need.
6. The train will have reached there by then.
7. We shall have got all the machines repaired by the end of this week (周).

#### 4. 过去完成时态

主 语	谓 语	其 他 成 分
	had (not) + 过去分词	
1. They	had reached	the final step by that time.
2. Nothing	had been done	to make use of that material until a few years ago.

1. 那时他们已经进入最后阶段了。
2. 那种材料仅在几年前才得到使用。

#### Examples:

1. When they **had** got together all the materials, they began to make their choice.  
他们集中了所有的材料以后, 就着手挑选。
2. Much research work **had been done** before that man-made material was created.  
在那种人造材料创造出来以前人们进行了许多研究工作。
3. I **had** hardly (刚) **gone** through the experiment when I found some trouble in the instrument.