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English

Book 3

广播电视外语讲座试用教材

陈琳 主编



高等教育出版社

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本书为广播电视外语讲座试用教材《英语》第三册。

本书分阅读及口语两部分。阅读部分包括多种题材及体裁的课文十篇，主要供提高读、写能力之用；口语部分包括系列情景会话材料十篇，供提高听、说能力之用。书后附练习答案及总词汇总表。

本书原由人民教育出版社出版。1983年3月9日，上级同意恢复“高等教育出版社”；本书今后改用高等教育出版社名义继续印行。

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编写说明

本册教材为广播电视外语讲座试用教材《英语》第三册。

教材第一、二两册，为语音教学及句型教学阶段，其主要目的为在基本语音和基本语法方面进行初步训练；并通过会话材料及英国广播公司电视教学片选段等学习日常用语。

教材第三、四两册各分为阅读及口语两部分。阅读部分，包括课文、课文注释、语法及练习，主要供提高读、写能力之用。对各课课文，一般不要求口头掌握，主要要求读懂，会译，能正确使用其中单词及短语，并通过语法讲解及练习，掌握基本的语法项目。口语部分，包括美国首都影片公司 (Capital Film Incorporated) 制作的英语教学电影片 *Let's Speak English* (《说英语》) 的选段。对此内容，要求听懂、学说。同时，这一节目，将为听(观)众提供熟悉美国英语语音的机会。

自第三册起，在教学中将注意培养听(观)众的独立工作能力；将结合教学介绍正确的学习方法；并帮助听(观)众学习使用词典。要求听(观)众在课文讲解前利用总词汇表（自第三册起不再列分课词汇表）、课文注释、语法注释以及词典等工具书，对课文进行充分的预习。

《广播电视英语讲座课外读物》第三册，可与本册教材配合使用。

编者

一九八一年二月

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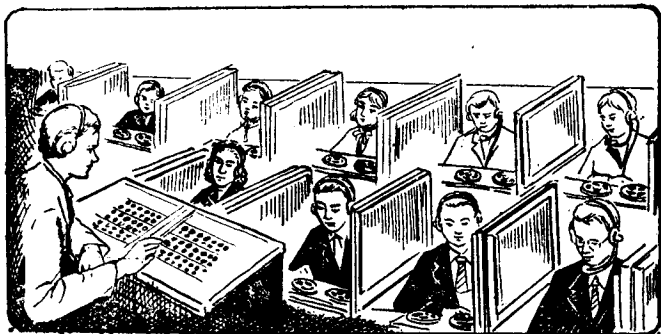
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Reading Lessons

Lesson One



Text

Learning a Language

In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Many grown-ups are doing so in their spare time. Everybody knows his own language, but to know another is very useful.

Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learnt our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what a small child does. It listens to what people say and it tries to imitate what it

hears. When it wants something, it has to ask for it. It is using the language. It is talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn it quickly.

It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We imitate what we hear. In school, though you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. Of course, you must learn to read them, spell them, and write them, too.

A man who stuttered once went to a shop where they sold birds. He wanted to buy a parrot, a bird which we can teach to speak. He said to the shopkeeper: "Have you g-g-got a p-p-parrot that can t-t-talk English?"

"Yes, sir, " answered the shopkeeper. "Here's a fine green one that will understand everything you say to it."

So the man bought it. But a few days later he took it back to the shop.

"This b-b-bird can't t-t-talk," he complained. "It can only st-t-tutter."

This may just be a story, but there is some truth in it.

Notes to the Text

1. grown-up *n.* 成年人。这个词是由 to grow up(达到成年)这个短语变化而来的:

Xiao Wang has grown up.

小王已长大成人了。

He is now a grown-up.

他是个成年人了。

2. We should remember that we all learnt our own language well when we were children.

我们应该记住, 我们都是在儿童时期把自己的语言(本族语)学好的。

本句是一个包含三个分句的主从句: 主句是 We should remember, 由 that 引导的后面部分是宾语部分, 而其中又包含一个修饰 learnt 的时间状语从句 when we were children.

3. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult.

我们若能以同样方式来学习一种第二语言, 那它就不会显得那么困难了。

这里用 could ... would 表示虚拟语气。

4. It listens to what people say and it tries to imitate what it hears.

他(她)听别人说的话, 并且试着模仿他(她)所听到的话。

child(儿童), 可指男孩或女孩, 因此在英语中用代词 it 来代替。

当 what 做关系代词时, 可以分解为 that which.

这里, 在 *It listens to what (= that which) people say ...* 中, *that* 做 *listen to* 的宾语, *which* 是 *that* 的代词, 做 *say* 的宾语, *what* 一身二用, 因此称为关系代词。在 *it tries to imitate what it hears* 中, *what* 兼做 *imitate* 和 *hears* 的宾语, 也是关系代词。

试比较下面两句:

Please tell us what it is. (*what* 是疑问代词)

请告诉我们那是什么。

Please tell us what you've heard. (*what* 是关系代词)

请把你听到的事情告诉我们。

5. *It is talking in it and thinking in it all the time.*
他(她)总是(整天)在用这种语言说话、思考。

表示“用”某种语言说话或写作, 要用介词 *in*。

6. *It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write.*

记住这一点也很重要(同样重要的是要记住): 我们是靠听别人说, 而不是靠看别人写而学会自己的语言的。

介词 *by* 在这里表示“用某种手段”。介词宾语一般是名词或代词; 倘是动词时, 则须用动名词形式(即动词的 *-ing* 形式)。例如:

We can never learn a foreign language only by studying its grammar.

7. *In school, though you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear.*

在学校里,你虽然既学听说、也学读写,但最好还是通过耳朵来学习所有新词。

8. A man who stuttered once went to a shop where they sold birds.

一个口吃的人有一次来到一家卖鸟的商店。

全句是一个含有三个分句的主从复合句,主句是 A man once went to a shop; who stuttered 和 where they sold birds 均为定语从句,分别修饰 a man 和 a shop。

9. He wanted to buy a parrot, a bird which we can teach to speak.

他想买一只鹦鹉,一种我们可以教它学话的鸟。

这里, a bird 是 a parrot 的同位语, which we can teach to speak 是修饰 a bird 的定语从句。关系代词 which 有时可用 that 代替,如:

Have you got a bird that can talk English?

做定语从句中的宾语用的关系代词 which (that) 可以省去,如:

Here's a fine green one that (定语从句中的主语,不可省去) will understand everything (which; that 可以省去) you say to it.

Grammar

1. 定语从句 (The Attributive Clause) (I)

定语 (The Attribute) 是句子中名词的附加成分。在英语中,这种附加成分可以是单词、短语或分句。例如:

This is a good book.

这是一本好书。

It is a book of three hundred pages.

它是一本三百页的书。

This is the book (which, that) I want to borrow.

这就是我要借的书。

在第三句中, 修饰名词 book 的是一个主谓结构, 即一个分句, 起定语作用。这样的分句, 称为定语从句; 被修饰的名词(或代词)称为先行词 (antecedent)。先行词可以是主句中的主语、表语或宾语。

可以看出: 1) 汉语中相当于英语定语从句的部分, 一般位于先行词之前, 而英语的定语从句一般在先行词之后; 2) 在英语中, 须有 that, which 等词来引出定语从句。这种词称为关系词, 是一种虚词, 其本身并无实意, 只起语法结构作用。关系词有两类, 一是关系代词 (Relative Pronoun), 如 who, whom, which, that, what; 一是关系副词 (Relative Adverb), 如 when, where。

1) 关系代词的用法

i) who 指人, 在定语从句中做主语。例如:

The comrade who wants to see you is here.

This is the comrade who wants to see you.

Do you know that comrade who wants to see me?

ii) whom 指人, 在定语从句中做宾语*。例如:

*在现代英语中, whom 已逐渐为 who 所取代; 即主格与宾格同形。

The comrade whom you want to see is here.
This is The comrade whom you want to see.
Do you know the comrade whom I want to see?

- iii) which 指物，在定语从句中可做主语或宾语。例如：

The book which you want to buy is sold out.

This is the book which won the prize.

I've got you the book which you wanted to borrow.

- iv) that 可以代替 who, whom, which 使用*。

2) 关系副词的用法

由 when 和 where 引导的定语从句，分别说明时间和地点。when 和 where 本身在从句中做状语。
when = at/on which (time, moment, day, etc.);
where = in/at which (place)。例如：

July 7th, 1937 is the day when the Anti-Japanese War broke out.

While I was in London, I visited the house where Marx lived and worked.

A man who stuttered once went to a shop Where they sold birds.

2. 关系代词 What

What 做关系代词用时，将先行词与关系词合为一词，

* that 与 which 在用法上的区别，将在以后讲到。

相当于 **that which**, 或 **the thing(s) which**, 它兼做主句中的主语、表语或宾语, 和从句中的主语、表语或宾语。

例如:

Think of what (= the things which) a small child does.

(what 兼作主句中介词 of 的宾语 —— the things, 及从句中谓语 does 的宾语 —— which)

It listens to what (= that which) people say.

(what 兼作主句中谓语短语 listens to 的宾语 —— that, 及从句中谓语 say 的宾语 —— which)

What is done is done. (That which is done is done.)

(what 兼做主句和从句的中主语)

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions about the text in writing:
 - 1) Are only school-children learning foreign languages?
 - 2) We all learnt our own language quite well when we were children, didn't we?
 - 3) How does a child learn to speak?
 - 4) **What**, in the author's opinion, is the best way to learn a foreign language?
 - 5) What truth is there in the story about the stut-terer and his parrot?

6) What difficulties do you have in your English study? How are you trying to overcome ([əʊvə'kʌm] *vt.* 克服) them?

2. Translate, making use of words and expressions given below:

- 1) 你什么时候学会开拖拉机的?
- 2) 要学会说一种外语的最好的办法就是老去说它。
- 3) 当我一年前开始学英语的时候, 它显得非常非常难。
我不得不非常刻苦地学习。现在, 它显得不太难了。
- 4) 鹦鹉模仿了那个口吃的人说的话, 因此它也口吃了。
- 5) 周教授教会了她的两个孩子说英语。
- 6) 小李在农村的时候, 在工余时间里教孩子们念书写字。
- 7) ——王教授, 你还记得我吧?
——当然啦! 你是李平, 对吧?
- 8) 亚伯拉罕·林肯曾说过: 你可以暂时愚弄 (*fool*[fu:l] *vt.* 蒙蔽, 欺瞒) 所有的人, 或永远愚弄一部分人; 但你绝不可能永远愚弄所有的人。

(to learn to do something, to teach someone to do something, the best way to do something, all the time (some of the time—一时) to seem, to have to, imitate, in one's spare time, once, to remember, of course, to teach someone to read and write)

3. Learn to make sentences with words and expressions given above.
4. Translate the text into Chinese.
5. Translate, using attributive clauses:

- 1) 刚才向我借自行车的那个同志在三车间。
 - 2) 你觉得上星期一李教授给咱们做的报告怎么样?
 - 3) 我在巴黎时, 参观了周恩来同志住过的那所房子。
 - 4) 想去游泳的同志们请跟我来!
 - 5) 你们要等的那位同志上午不到办公室来了。
 - 6) 我永远不能忘记我最后一次见到刘少奇同志的那一天。
 - 7) 这就是我昨天替你从图书馆借来的那本书。
 - 8) 李老爹是在五四运动发生的那年生的。
6. Make complex sentences consisting of attributive clauses.