

ZHONGDENG ZHUANKE  
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# 中等专科英语教程

第二册

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上海交通大学出版社

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# 中等专科英语教程

本册 高 (一)  
本册 主编 曹  
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上海交通大学出版社

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## 内容提要

本书是文、理、工各科通用的中专英语教材。编写中参考了各中专学校所使用的现行教材,并考虑了英语教学现状和实际水平,既重视思想教育,重视语言共核和语言规范,又体现了中等专业学校英语教学特点。

全套教程共分 4 册,内容丰富,题材广泛,知识性、趣味性和科学性兼容。可供各类初中专和高中专学校以及同等英语水平者使用。

## 中等专科英语教程

### 第二册

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## 前 言

经国家教委批准编写的《中等专科英语教程》由安徽省部分高等学校专家及部分中专教师在安徽省教委职教处负责同志大力支持下合作编写而成的。

本教程重视语言基础教学,选材新颖,语言规范,以现代英、美等国的书刊文章为主;筛选的课文突出其课文的思想性、知识性、科学性、趣味性;从各个方面保证文理工等科的通用性。全套教程还具有整体性、系统性强的特点。

课文内容丰富,题材广泛,体裁多样,有文学作品、科普作品,还有文化习俗,故事及名人轶事等。练习内容丰富,形式多样,内容紧扣课文。

《教程》第二册的知识难度基本上和高中第二册英语课本相当。精选课文 10 篇,又编入高中第二册、第三册全部语法知识,并补充与课文及练习有关的语法知识,练习的侧重点是围绕课文及课文中的语法现象进行练习。

为配合课文教学,又补充阅读课文 4 篇。教师可根据教学实际需要选用。总词汇量 600 个左右。配音听力材料编入教师参考书中,以便在教师的指导下对学生进行听力训练。本教程可适合各类中专、技工学校及同等英语水平的自学者选用。

本册由包芸梁副教授主编,曹筠担任副主编,庄明、刘玮参加了编写。吴炯华教授担任本书主审。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,错误疏漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者和同行专家批评指正。

## 使用说明

《中等专科英语教程》全套书共 44 篇课文, 每篇课文附有阅读材料和听力材料。听力材料编入《教师用书》中。课文后面有课文注释、生词和短语表、词的研究、语法(集中地出现在第一、二册中)练习。在第一、二册中, 每 5 课后面编有复习练习; 在第三、四册中, 每 6 课后面编有复习练习。复习练习用于巩固前几课所学的内容。

对课时的安排我们有这样的建议: 第一、二册共含 20 篇课文, 每周安排 4 个课时的教学, 每课用 5 个课时教完; 复习课共安排 6 个课时, 期中、期末考试安排 4 个课时。两册书大约共需要 24 至 26 周的教学安排。第三、四册共含 24 篇课文; 每周开 4 个课时, 每课教学需用 7 个课时; 4 个复习练习安排 10 个课时, 期中、期末复习考试安排 18 个课时。教师可根据各校的实际情况安排 10 课时精讲部分阅读材料。完成三、四册的教学内容大约需要 3 个学期。

为了便于学生巩固所学词汇及其有关知识, 课文和阅读材料在题材上是相近的。阅读材料是以学生自学为主, 教师可进行必要的重点讲解和检查。课时充裕的学校可精讲其中的一部分; 课时不足的学校可安排学生课后阅读。总之, 阅读材料作为教学机动内容, 各校灵活处理, 以避免少数学校吃不饱吃不了的问题。

书后附有生词表和短语表, 以备师生查索。

ABH38/01



**Lesson One** ..... (1)

Text: The Enchanted Mountain

Grammar: 倒装句

Word Study: seem, surprise

Exercises

**Lesson Two** ..... (11)

Text: The Reluctant Ward

Grammar: 强调结构

Word Study: remain, treat

Exercises

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Grammar: As 的用法

Word Study: find, leave

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## Lesson One

### Text      The Enchanted Mountain

Little Lucy was unable to explain why she had climbed the mountain to the very top. Neither was she able to explain what had happened to her, because she could not understand it. As hard as she tried, she felt confused. She decided instead to tell the entire story.

That morning, it was very foggy, and Lucy lost her way completely. She found herself at the foot of a huge green mountain. She had gone too far. There was no one there, but Lucy was not afraid. On the contrary, she became very curious and was too excited to think of danger. It seemed so easy to climb that Lucy looked forward to her ascent with great anticipation.

When she reached the very top, she was suddenly surrounded by a large crowd of small creatures. They were taller than herself, but they were shapeless and colorless. Many bathed in the clear water of the big lake. She had never seen such creatures before. Nor had she been told they existed. It was too late for her to withdraw. Her presence was noticed, and she was afraid to move from the spot.

Lucy was very frightened, and so were the little creatures. She remembered vaguely someone had told her that fear is caused by the unknown. Lucy smiled, and so did the faces of the little shapeless, colorless creatures. One of them, who seemed as frightened as the rest, stepped up closer to the girl.

"Welcome to the Enchanted Mountain, Lucy," he said in perfect English, which surprised the little girl very much. "We are the Erutuf people," the creature continued, as though in response to Lucy's mute amazement. "We live on this mountain. Our ancestors have been its inhabitants before us." He paused for a moment. "You see the Erutuf bathing in the lake below? They're being punished for spreading gossip, for being greedy, and for being envious of other Erutuf people."

"Is taking a bath punishment?" Lucy thought to herself. "It is, if you don't like taking a bath. We are known for that. We hate water!" the Erutuf cried louder than she had ever heard anyone cry. "Three baths daily are more than anyone can stand,"



he concluded seriously. Lucy was silent. She was too afraid to hurt the little creature's feelings.

"But how could anyone be envious in this place, among creatures without color and without shape?" Lucy asked without saying a word. Again, the little Erutuf caught her silent question. "You'll be surprised to hear this, Lucy, but we do very simple things here. The simpler, the better. And what's simpler than hate and envy?" "Love!" Lucy replied quickly. "Do they love where you come from?" the Erutuf asked. Lucy didn't know how to answer that. She kept silent.

"We have a way to punish the hopeless more severely than the mere repeaters. They are given color and shape. Then, they are banished from the top to the mountainside. From there, they must work their way up to the top for thirteen years. When they become colorless and shapeless again, they are accepted in our community. And all the time refuse is their food. There's nothing else they can eat."

"I wish to leave this place right now!" Lucy cried out. "I want to go home to my family. Please, let me go! You are more cruel than anyone I know. Even Miss Conklin, the history teacher!" At the first sight of tears, even quicker than you could say "Erutuf," the little creatures were all gone. The bathers were gone too. Only Lucy was left, her eyes closed, alone and no longer frightened.

When she opened her eyes, she was with her family. There was a look of concern in her parents' faces. Lucy sensed that something had happened. She knew that she would have to explain. Grown-ups always want things explained. But as hard as she tried, Lucy was unable to explain. She decided then it would be better to draw them a picture. Someday, she would do this, not just now.

### New Words

1. enchant /in'tʃənt/ vt. 用魔法迷惑
2. enchanted a. 被施了魔法的
3. enchanting a. 迷人的
4. confused /kən'fju:zd/ a. 糊涂的
5. instead /in'sted/ adv. 代替; 顶替
6. entire /in'taɪə/ a. 全部的; 整个的
7. curious /'kjʊəriəs/ a. 好奇的; 奇怪的
8. ascent /ə'sent/ n. 上升; 登高; 爬坡
9. creature /'kri:tʃə/ n. 生物; 动物

10. shapeless /'feɪplɪs/ a. 不定形的
11. colourless /'kʌlələs/ a. 无色的; 苍白的
12. bathe /'beɪð/ vi. 洗澡
13. bather /'beɪðə/ n. 洗澡的人
14. exist /ɪg'zɪst/ vi. 存在; 生存
15. withdraw /'wɪð'drɔ:/ vi. 后退; 离开
16. presence /'prezəns/ n. 出席; 到场; 存在
17. vaguely /'veɪɡli/ adv. 模糊地; 不明确地
18. Erutuf /'ɪrutuf/ n. 伊如图夫(人)  
a. 伊如图夫(人)的
19. mute /mjʊt/ a. 缄默的; 不出声的
20. amazement /ə'meɪzəmənt/ n. 惊奇; 诧异
21. ancestor /'ænsɪstə/ n. 祖先
22. inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ n. 居民; 住户
23. pause /pɔ:z/ vi. 中止; 暂停
24. punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ vt. 惩罚
25. punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ n. 惩罚
26. gossip /'ɡɒsɪp/ n. 流言蜚语
27. greedy /'ɡri:di/ a. 贪心的
28. envious /'enviəs/ a. 妒忌的; 羡慕的
29. stand /'stænd/ vt. 忍受
30. conclude /kən'klʊd/ vt. 结束
31. envy /'envi/ n. vt. 妒忌
32. hopeless /'həʊplɪs/ a. 没希望的; 不可救药的
33. repeater /rɪ'pi:tə/ n. 重犯错误的人
34. banish /'bænɪʃ/ vt. 放逐
35. mountainside /'maʊntɪnsaɪd/ n. 山腰
36. community /kə'mjʊnɪti/ n. 社会; 居住同一地区的人
37. refuse /'refju:s/ n. 垃圾

### Phrases and Expressions

1. lose one's way 迷路
2. find oneself (不知不觉地)发现自己(来到...)
3. on the contrary 相反

4. look forward to          期待着
5. make an ascent of the mountain          登山
6. with great anticipation          满怀希望地
7. step up to          向...走去/来
8. in response to          回答
9. be known for          因...而著名
10. catch a question          听见; 听懂问题
11. work one's way          通过若干

### Notes

1. Neither was she able to explain what had happened to her, ... 她也无法解释她所遇到的事, ...

这是个倒装句。由于否定词 *neither* 被放在句首, 所以部分谓语被提到主语前面。课文的第三段的第五句 “Nor had she been told they existed.” 也是此类倒装句, 意思是 “她也听谁说过世上有这种生物。”

2. It seemed so easy to climb that Lucy looked forward to her ascent with great anticipation. 山很容易爬, 于是露西满怀期待地向上爬去。

so + adj. / adv. + that 从句, 表示 “太……以致于……”

3. She remembered vaguely someone had told her that fear was caused by the unknown. 她隐隐约约地记起有人对她说过, 陌生的东西会让人害怕的。

“...someone had told her that...” 是主句的谓语动词 *remember* 的宾语从句, “that fear was caused by the unknown.” 是该从句的谓语动词 *had told* 的宾语从句。

4. ...he said in perfect English. 他用标准的英语说。

*in* 表示 “用……”, “以……”。例如:

Write it in pencil / in ink / in French. 请用铅笔(钢笔/法语)写。

5. “We are the Erutuf people,” the creature continued, as though in response to Lucy's mute amazement. “我们是伊如图夫人,” 小东西继续说道, 好像是在回答露西内心的惊异问题。

*Erutuf* /*irutuf*/ *n.* 伊如图夫, 伊如图夫人。这是作者杜撰的专有名词, 作为一个虚构民族的名字。

6. You see the Erutuf people bathing in the lake below? 你看见那些伊如图夫人在下面的湖里洗澡了吗?

see sb. doing sth. 看见某人做某事。

陈述句型+问号可以构成疑问句,读时用升调,多用于口语中。例如:

You don't need the book now? 这书你现在不需要?

The train is in already? 火车已经进站了?

He hasn't got my letter? 他没收到我的信?

7. Do they love where you come from? 在你们那儿,人们有爱心吗?

they 指 people.

where you come from 是地点状语从句,等于 in (at) the place where... 例如:

Keep him where you can see him. 让他待在你看得见的地方。

Where I live, there are plenty of trees and flowers. 我住的地区,到处都是树木、鲜花。

8. We have a way to punish the hopeless more severely than the mere repeaters. 我们对不可救药的人的惩罚比仅是重犯错误的人更严厉。

the hopeless—定冠词+某些形容词,指某种类型的人。如: the blind 盲人; the mute 哑巴; the sick 病人; the old 老年人; the dead 死去的人。

9. "Even Miss Conklin, the history teacher!" "你们比历史老师康克林小姐还要狠心!"

康克林小姐是露西班上的历史老师,对学生很严厉。孩子们认为她是最严厉的老师,惩罚学生最狠心。

10. At the first sight of tears, even quicker than you could say "Erutuf", the little creatures were gone. 一看见露西的眼泪,没等人来得及说声“伊如图夫”,那些小生物就都不见了。

at the sight of      看见.....

to be gone      走了,过去了

11. Grown-ups always want things explained. 大人们总是要你把事情解释个明白。

want things explained 是动词+宾语+宾语补足语的结构。explained 是过去分词,表示被动。

## Grammar      倒装句

英语句子的基本顺序是“主语+谓语(+宾语)”。若将主语和谓语顺序倒置,则为倒装。将谓语动词部分全移至主语前,称为完全倒装(Complete Inversion); 只将助动词(包括情态动词)移至主语前,称为部分倒装(Partial Inversion)。

### 1. 完全倒装

Not until last year was he able to come back to our motherland from America.

直到去年他才能从美国回到祖国。

Out rushed the boy. 那个男孩冲了出去。

Then came the students. 接着来的是学生。

## 2. 部分倒装

Have you been there? 你到过那里吗?

Are you looking for your mother? 你在找你妈妈吗?

Is he an engineer? 他是一个工程师吗?

倒装主要有两种情况:

### (1) 由于不同的句子语法结构的需要

When will you be back? 你什么时候回来?

Has Mr. Li gone to Shanghai? 李先生到上海去了吗?

May I have a look at your photo? 我可以看看你的照片吗?

There is a calendar on the wall. 墙上有一本日历。

How are you feeling today? 你今天感觉如何?

### (2) 为了强调、或语气上、或上下文的需要

Neither was she able to explain what had happened to... 她也无法解释她所遇到的事...

Never have I seen such a good film before. 以前我从未看过这样好的电影。

Only after liberation was he able to go to school. 只有解放以后他才能上大学。

Long live the people! 人民万岁!

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

Among these particles is one called the electron. 在这些粒子当中, 其中一种称之为电子。

## Word Study

### 1. seem /sɪm/ vi. , link-v.

#### (1) 似乎; 好像 vi.

He did not seem to have changed. 他看上去没什么变化。

Something seemed to be wrong with him. 他好像不大对劲。

#### (2) 看来; 似乎是 link-v.

The doctor seemed very capable. (+adj.) 那医生似乎很能干。

She always seemed pleased and contented. (+ed 分词)她似乎总是很高兴、很满足。

Well, that seems not a bad idea. (+n.) 嗯, 那个主意好像还不错。

(3) It seemed (or seems) that 似乎; 看来; 仿佛感到

It seems that nobody knows what had happened. 看来没人知道发生了什么事情。

It seems to me that someone is crying. 我仿佛觉得有人在哭。

2. surprise /sə'praiz/ vt. , n.

(1) 使震惊; 使惊奇 vt.

The news surprised us. 消息让我们震惊。

(2) be surprised 感到震惊

I'm surprised to hear you say that. 听你这么说我很吃惊。

I'm surprised he did not come. 他没来, 我感到意外。

I was surprised at his tone. 他的语气让我吃惊。

(3) 惊奇(不可数) n.

There was a look of surprise in his face. 他的脸上现出惊讶的神色。

He gazed at the animal in surprise. 他惊异地看着那动物。

(4) 使人惊奇的东西或事(可数) n.

What a surprise to see you here! 在这儿见到你太让人吃惊了!

Your letter was a pleasant/nice surprise. 你的来信让人意外地高兴。

## Exercises

### 1. Answer the following questions

1. What couldn't Lucy explain? Why?
2. What did she decide to do instead?
3. Was she afraid? Why?
4. What did the Erutuf people look like?
5. What did she find at the top of the mountain?
6. Why were they as frightened as Lucy?
7. Why was taking a bath punishment for the Erutuf?
8. What would Lucy decide to do some day?

### 1. For each word or phrase in Column B find a word or a phrase of similar meaning

in Column A

A	B
1. explain	a. live
2. shapeless	b. place
3. colorless	c. excellent
4. exist	d. society
5. spot	e. tell clearly
6. unknown	f. surprised
7. perfect	g. without any colour
8. amazed	h. bear
9. stand	i. unfamiliar
10. community	j. without a definite shape

II. Fill in the blanks in the proper forms of the words given in the brackets

- The sudden presence of UFO (unidentified flying object 飞碟) \_\_\_\_\_ the men. Everybody became \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ men cried loudly and ran about in \_\_\_\_\_. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ situation. (confuse, confusion, confused, confusing)
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ morning. He drove his car slowly in the dense \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ made it difficult for him to see far. (fog, foggy)
- The news \_\_\_\_\_ the boy. He was greatly \_\_\_\_\_. He rushed home \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ news was the cause of his \_\_\_\_\_. (excite, exciting, excited, excitement, excitedly)
- The children were \_\_\_\_\_ when they saw the \_\_\_\_\_ picture. Their \_\_\_\_\_ was easy to understand. (fright, frighten, frightened, frightening)
- To Lucy's \_\_\_\_\_, the little creature could talk. She was even \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard its \_\_\_\_\_ perfect English. It was really \_\_\_\_\_ and it \_\_\_\_\_ her very much. (amaze, amazing, amazed, amazement, amazingly)
- The little girl \_\_\_\_\_ her sister. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of her for her beauty. She often looks at her sister \_\_\_\_\_. There is an \_\_\_\_\_ look in her eyes. Her \_\_\_\_\_ is clear. (envy, envious, enviously)
- The shop-owner was a \_\_\_\_\_ man. He looked at the money \_\_\_\_\_. He showed his \_\_\_\_\_ in every way. (greedy, greedily, greediness)

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ the children. His \_\_\_\_\_ was fair. (punish, punishment)  
 9. She did not want to take a \_\_\_\_\_ at home. She put on her \_\_\_\_\_ cap and suit. She went for a \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea instead. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the clear water of the sea like other \_\_\_\_\_. (bath, bathe, bathing, bather)

IV. Put the verbs in the brackets into simple past or past perfect forms

When Richard \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) unexpectedly at London Airport at noon yesterday, Joan \_\_\_\_\_ (be) delighted. He \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that he would not be away long, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not expect) him back for another week. The telegram announcing his arrival \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) after breakfast and she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) little time to get to the airport to meet his plane. As they \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) into town by the air company's bus, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) full of questions and news for each other.

V. Translate the sentences into English after the patterns given

- It seemed so easy to climb that Lucy looked forward to her ascent with great anticipation.  
 (1)那天早晨雾太大,露西完全迷了路。  
 (2)露西太好奇了,没感到害怕。  
 (3)天黑得什么也看不见。
- She was too excited to think of danger.  
 (1)雾大得什么也看不见。  
 (2)我害怕得不敢问他问题。  
 (3)露西糊涂得无法解释这一切。
- Lucy was afraid, and so were the little creatures.  
 (1)不可救药的人受到了惩罚,重犯错误的人也受到了惩罚。  
 (2)露西叫了起来,那些小东西也叫起来。  
 (3)那些伊如图夫人不见了,洗澡的人也不见了。
- Neither was she able to explain what had happened to her. Nor had she been told they existed.  
 (1)我不会游泳,我妹妹也不会。  
 (2)他没来,也没给我写信。  
 (3)她什么也不明白,也不想弄明白。



**V. Invert the order of words in the following sentences**

1. She didn't fall asleep until after midnight.
2. I realize the importance of agricultural labour only then.
3. He is a teacher.
4. We may have a Chinese-English Dictionary.
5. I have never seen such a wonderful film before.
6. You can hope to improve the situation there only in this way.
7. The boy rushed in.
8. Our monitor comes there.

**VI. Translate the following into Chinese**

1. One of them seemed as frightened as the rest.
2. Hard as she tried, Lucy was unable to explain it.
3. The sea is as blue as the sky.
4. The Erutuf cried louder than she had heard anyone cry.
5. We punished the hopeless more severely than the repeaters.
6. It would be better to draw them a picture.
7. The simpler, the better.

**VII. Rewrite the following sentences, using the given words and phrases**

instead, look forward to, in response to, be known for, stand,  
without doing, be punished for, work one's way, on the contrary

1. He did not look at me and left.
2. You will have to rely on your own efforts and try to reach the top of the society by yourself.
3. We are eagerly expectant of the vacation.
4. Everybody knows he is careless.
5. He was punished because he told a lie.
6. I feel the weather is too cold for me.
7. He is tired, let me go, let him stay.
8. He opened the door, because there was a knock at the door.