

高等工业学校

英 语

第一册

凌渭民主編

商务印书館

內 容 提 要

高等工业学校《英語》是根据 1962 年高等工业学校《英語教学大綱（参考草案）》編写的，可供高等工业学校一年級第一学期教学之用。

全书共 16 課，計分析讀課文 14 課，总复习課文 2 課；另有綜合性閱讀課文 6 課，分別配置在相当的分析讀課文之后。課文題材以科普性的为主，但亦酌量选取政治性及半文艺性等方面的材料。語法內容以詞法为主，同时提供简单句等方面的初步知識。本书总詞汇量約 300 个。书末附有不規則動詞变化表，习語表和总詞汇表，便于教学。

高等工业学校

英 語

第 一 册

凌渭民 主編

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

北京复兴門外翠微路

(北京市书刊出版业营业登记证出字第 107 号)

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店經售

中国工业出版社第二印刷厂印装

統一書号：K9017·394

1962 年 8 月初版

开本 787×1092 1/32

1962 年 8 月北京第 1 次印刷

字數 133 千字

印张 5 $\frac{12}{10}$

印數 1—10,000 册

定价 (10) 0.75 元

前 言

这册《英語》教材，是根据 1962 年高等工业学校《英語教学大綱（参考草案）》編写的，可供高等工业学校一年級第一学期教学之用，教学时数为 72 学时，教学对象是曾在高中已学三年英語的学生。

全书共 16 課，計分析讀課文 14 課，总复习課文 2 課；另有綜合性閱讀課文 6 課，分別配置在相当的分析讀課文之后。分析讀課文配置有語音或語法內容，綜合性閱讀課文在詞汇、語法內容方面尽量重复分析讀課文中出現的单詞和語法現象。

課文題材以科普性为主，但亦酌量选取政治性，半文艺性等方面的材料。語法內容以詞法为主，同时提供簡單句等方面的初步知識；在安排方面，采取单元集中式，并在一定程度上照顾到語法的系統性。每課分析讀課文平均出現单 詞 20 个左右，总詞汇数量在 300 个左右。

为了貫徹教学大綱中指出的英語是实践課的原則，課文练习和語法练习的編写，力求多样化，为教学方面提供实践材料；各校可根据教学进程中的具体情况，酌量采用或全部采用。

书末附有不規則動詞变化表，习語表及总詞汇表，使学生便于查閱。

参加本书編写工作的有凌渭民、邹人杰、徐仁、陈蔭青、許士正、胡荣昌、楚致大和韦多嘉。編者学識經驗有限，难免有錯誤之处，請大家不吝指教。

編者 1962 年 6 月

本書所用語法術語略語表

- a.* adjective (形容詞)
- adv.* adverb (副詞)
- aux. v.* auxiliary verb (助動詞)
- conj.* conjunction (連接詞)
- mod. v.* modal verb (情態動詞)
- n.* noun (名詞)
- pl.* plural (複數)
- prep.* preposition (介詞)
- pron.* pronoun (代詞)
- v. i.* intransitive verb (不及物動詞)
- v. t.* transitive verb (及物動詞)

CONTENTS

Lesson 1	<i>Text:</i> How to Study English	1
	<i>Phonetics:</i> Phonemes, Syllables and Accents (Primary, Secondary)	3
Lesson 2	<i>Text:</i> Try, Try Again	8
	<i>Phonetics:</i> Intonation	11
Lesson 3	<i>Text:</i> Counting and Measuring in Old Times	17
	<i>Grammar:</i> Present, Past, Future Indefinite Tenses.....	20
	<i>General Review 1</i>	27
Lesson 4	<i>Text:</i> Scientists' Language	33
	<i>Supplementary Reading:</i> A Dialogue	37
	<i>Grammar:</i> Number of Nouns, Possessive Case	38
Lesson 5	<i>Text:</i> Something about the Sun	44
	<i>Grammar:</i> Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives... ..	48
Lesson 6	<i>Text:</i> Motion of Sound	53
	<i>Supplementary Reading:</i> Velocity of Sound	57
	<i>Grammar:</i> Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs.....	59
	<i>General Review 2</i>	62
Lesson 7	<i>Text:</i> Tomorrow Is with Us	68
	<i>Grammar:</i> Present, Past, Future Continuous Tenses.....	73
Lesson 8	<i>Text:</i> Dreiser's Letter to William Z. Foster	81
	<i>Supplementary Reading:</i> Our Faith in Victory	85
	<i>Grammar:</i> Present Perfect Tense	87
Lesson 9	<i>Text:</i> A. S. Popov, the Inventor of Radio	93
	<i>Grammar:</i> The Voice	97
	<i>General Review 3</i>	104
	<i>Reading Material:</i> The Air	108

Lesson 10	<i>Text:</i> Experiments in Physics	110
	<i>Supplementary Reading:</i> Energy	113
	<i>Grammar:</i> The Infinitive	115
Lesson 11	<i>Text:</i> Michael Faraday	121
	<i>Grammar:</i> The Gerund	126
Lesson 12	<i>Text:</i> Power — An Important Factor of Productive Force	129
	<i>Supplementary Reading:</i> Learn by Asking	134
	<i>Grammar:</i> The Participle.....	135
Lesson 13	<i>Text:</i> Galileo and the Lamps.....	141
	<i>Grammar:</i> Fractional Numerals, The Article	145
Lesson 14	<i>Text:</i> Electronic Computers.....	149
	<i>Supplementary Reading:</i> Electronics and Its Applications	153
	<i>Grammar:</i> Phrases, Clauses and Sentences; Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences.....	155
	<i>General Review 4</i>	160
	<i>Reading Material:</i> Atomic Energy	164
Appendix	I Irregular Verbs.....	166
	II Idioms and Phrases	169
	III Vocabulary.....	170

Lesson 1

Text: How to Study English

Phonetics: Phonemes, Syllables and Accents
(Primary, Secondary)

TEXT

HOW TO STUDY ENGLISH

English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. With its help we can learn from other countries modern science and technology for our socialist construction. It is a very useful tool, and is, indeed, very important.

How should we study English? We should study it through four means: hearing, speaking, reading, and writing. With the help of these four means we can get acquainted with correct English pronunciation, increase the stock of our new words and phrases, and strengthen our mastery of them. We cannot master English merely by hearing and reading. We must also have practice in speaking and writing. Only in such a way shall we be able to master English.

Now for our socialist construction, let us study hard and have a good command of the English language.

VOCABULARY

widely ['waidli] *adv.* 普遍地,
广泛地

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 工
艺学, 技术

should [ʃud] *mod. v.* 应当

get [get] *v.i.* 变成, 变得

acquaint [ə'kweint] *v.t.* 使熟
悉

stock [stɒk] *n.* 积贮, 量

strengthen ['streŋθən] *v.t.* 巩
固, 加强

mastery ['mɑ:stəri] *n.* 掌握,
精通, 熟练

merely ['miəli] *adv.* 仅仅, 只

such [sʌtʃ] *a.* 这样的, 这种

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

with the help of 借...之助

to get acquainted with 熟悉

to be able to 能够

to have a good command

[kə'mɑ:nd] *of* 精通

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions in English:

1. What can you learn for our socialist construction with the help of English?
2. Through what means should you study English?
3. How will the four means help you in learning English?
4. Why must we have practice in speaking and writing?
5. For what are you to master the English language?

Exercise 2

Give the English equivalents of the following expressions:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. 为了社会主义建设 | 4. 掌握英语 |
| 2. 现代科学技术 | 5. 通过实践来掌握外语 |
| 3. 听、说、读、写的实践 | |

Exercise 3

Give the Chinese equivalents of the following expressions:

1. a very useful tool
2. to get acquainted with grammar
3. to increase the stock of new words and phrases
4. to strengthen the mastery of new words and phrases
5. with the help of the English language

Exercise 4

Fill the following blanks with appropriate prepositions:

1. Comrade Li is one _____ the best students in our class.
2. English is a widely spoken language _____ the world.
3. Through practice you can get acquainted _____ the English language.
4. Practice _____ hearing, speaking, reading and writing helps us to master English.
5. We can learn _____ other countries _____ the help of English.

Exercise 5

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 英語是学习現代科学技术的一种非常有用的工具。
2. 为了我們的社会主义建設我們应向世界各国学习現代科学技术。
3. 通过听和說的实践我們能够熟悉正确的发音。
4. 借助閱讀和写作我們能够增加詞汇量及巩固詞汇的掌握。

PHONETICS

(1) 英語音素 (Phonemes)

元音音素表 (The Table of Vowel Phonemes)

单元音	[i:] [ɪ] [e] [æ] [ɑ:] [ʌ] [u:] [ʊ] [ɔ:] [ɒ] [ə:] [ə]
双元音	[ei] [ou] [ai] [au] [ɔi] [iə] [eə] [uə]
三元音	[aɪə] [aʊə]

輔音音素表

(The Table of Consonant Phonemes)

清輔音	[p] [t] [k] [s] [f] [θ] [ʃ] [tʃ] [ts] [tr] [h]
濁輔音	[b] [d] [g] [z] [v] [ð] [ʒ] [dʒ] [dz] [dr] [r] [l] [m] [n] [ŋ] [w] [j]

Exercise 1

Read aloud the following words correctly:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. see [si:] | 21. learn [lɜ:n] |
| 2. steel [sti:l] | 22. first [fɜ:st] |
| 3. it [it] | 23. make [meik] |
| 4. big [big] | 24. change [tʃeindʒ] |
| 5. get [get] | 25. cold [kould] |
| 6. help [help] | 26. close [klouz] |
| 7. hand [hænd] | 27. time [taim] |
| 8. fact [fækt] | 28. right [rait] |
| 9. ask [ɑ:sk] | 29. now [nau] |
| 10. hard [hɑ:d] | 30. house [haus] |
| 11. come [kʌm] | 31. oil [ɔil] |
| 12. such [sʌtʃ] | 32. voice [vois] |
| 13. tool [tu:l] | 33. here [hiə] |
| 14. school [sku:l] | 34. clear [kliə] |
| 15. book [buk] | 35. air [ɛə] |
| 16. should [ʃud] | 36. square [skwɛə] |
| 17. warm [wɔ:m] | 37. fire ['faia] |
| 18. force [fɔ:s] | 38. iron ['aiən] |
| 19. hot [hɒt] | 39. our ['auə] |
| 20. stock [stɒk] | 40. power ['paʊə] |

Exercise 2

Read aloud the following words, paying special attention to the pairs of vowels:

(1)	[e]	_____	[ei]
1. let [let]			late [leit]
2. fell [fel]			fail [feil]
3. men [men]			main [mein]
4. wet [wet]			weight [weit]
5. stretch [stretʃ]			change [tʃeɪndʒ]
(2)	[ə:]	_____	[ɔ:]
1. work [wɜ:k]			walk [wɜ:k]
2. burn [bɜ:n]			born [bɜ:n]
3. firm [fɜ:m]			form [fɜ:m]
4. first [fɜ:st]			force [fɜ:s]
5. worker [ˈwɜ:kə]			water [ˈwɜ:tə]
(3)	[i:]	_____	[ɪ]
1. eat [i:t]			it [it]
2. read [ri:d]			rid [rid]
3. deed [di:d]			did [did]
4. feet [fi:t]			fit [fit]
3. steel [sti:l]			still [stil]
(4)	[ʌ]	_____	[ɑ:]
1. much [mʌtʃ]			march [mɑ:tʃ]
2. must [mʌst]			master [ˈmɑ:stə]
3. come [kʌm]			calm [kɑ:m]
4. duck [dʌk]			dark [dɑ:k]

Exercise 3

Read aloud the following words, paying special attention to the pairs of consonants:

(1)	[l]	_____	[r]
1. lead [li:d]			read [ri:d]
2. led [led]			red [red]
3. light [lait]			write [rait]
4. glass [glɑ:s]			grass [grɑ:s]
5. collect [kəˈlekt]			correct [kəˈrekt]

(2)	[s]	_____	[ʃ]
1. so	[sou]		show [ʃou]
2. sea	[si:]		she [ʃi:]
3. sort	[sɔ:t]		short [ʃɔ:t]
4. sell	[sel]		shall [ʃæl]
5. soldier	[ˈsouldʒə]		shoulder [ˈʃouldə]
(3)	[v]	_____	[w]
1. very	[ˈveri]		well [wel]
2. verb	[vɜ:b]		word [wɜ:d]
3. vest	[vest]		west [west]
4. via	[ˈvaɪə]		wire [ˈwaɪə]

(2) 音节和重音 (Syllables and Accents)

音节的构成有三种情况：1) 一个元音音素，例如 a [ei]；2) 一个元音音素和一个或一个以上辅音音素，例如 at [æt], tell [tel]；3) 浊辅音音素 [l], [m], [n] 和其他辅音音素，例如 able [ˈeɪbl].

在含有两个或更多音节的单词中，某个音节读得较其他音节响亮，这就是重音。在重读音节的左上角标以 [ˈ] 重音号，例如 master [ˈmɑ:stə], English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ], technology [tekˈnɒlədʒi].

(3) 重音的两种情况

1. 主要重音和次要重音 (Primary Accent and Secondary Accent) 在多音节的单词中，往往有两个重音。读得响亮些的重音称主要重音，读得轻些的重音称次要重音。前者在重读音节左上角以 (ˈ) 标示，后者在重读音节左下角以 (,) 标示：

pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən]

2. 两个重音 (Two Accents) 有些单词含有两个重音, 在发音时读得同样重, 都在重读音节的左上角以 (') 标示:

fourteen [ˈfɔːˈtiːn]

Exercise 1

Read aloud the following words correctly:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. any [ˈeni] | 12. enemy [ˈenimi] |
| 2. happy [ˈhæpi] | 13. ninety [ˈnainti] |
| 3. become [biˈkʌm] | 14. eleven [iˈlevn] |
| 4. little [ˈlitl] | 15. evening [ˈiːvniŋ] |
| 5. minute [ˈminit] | 16. fifty [ˈfifti] |
| 6. enough [iˈnʌf] | 17. language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] |
| 7. behind [biˈhaɪnd] | 18. country [ˈkʌntri] |
| 8. heavy [ˈhevi] | 19. correct [kəˈrekt] |
| 9. begin [biˈɡɪn] | 20. increase [inˈkriːz] |
| 10. money [ˈmʌni] | 21. practice [ˈpræktɪs] |
| 11. many [ˈmeni] | 22. master [ˈmɑːstə] |

Exercise 2

Read aloud the following words, paying attention to accents:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Chinese [tʃaɪˈniːz] | tiks] |
| 2. afternoon [ˌɑːftəˈnuːm] | 7. Shanghai [ˈʃæŋˈhaɪ] |
| 3. engineer [ˌendʒɪˈniə] | 8. seventeen [ˈsevnˈtiːn] |
| 4. eighteen [ˈeɪˈtiːn] | 9. university [ˌjuːniˈvɜːsɪti] |
| 5. nineteen [ˈnaɪnˈtiːn] | 10. pronunciation [prəˈnʌnsi-
'eɪʃən] |
| 6. mathematics [ˌmæθiˈmæ- | |

Exercise 3

Read aloud the following expressions, paying attention to linking:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 'one_of_us | 3. 'words_and 'phrases |
| 2. the help_of 'English | 4. 'let_us 'read 'English |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. 'stand_up | 10. 'get_ac'quainted with |
| 6. 'first_of 'all | 11. is 'able to 'do_it |
| 7. 'speaking_and 'writing | 12. 'have_a 'plan_of_our |
| 8. 'must 'also 'have_it | 'study |
| 9. 'speak_in 'English | |

Lesson 2

Text: Try, Try Again

Phonetics: Intonation

TEXT

TRY, TRY AGAIN

1. 'Tis a lesson you should heed,
 Try, try again; ↓
 If at first you don't succeed, ↑
 Try, try again; ↓
 Then your courage should appear, ↑
 For, if you will persevere, ↑
 You will conquer, ↑ never fear; ↓
 Try, try again. ↓
2. Once or twice though you should fail, ↑
 Try, try again; ↓
 If you would at last prevail, ↑
 Try, try again; ↓
 If we strive, 'tis no disgrace, ↓

Though we do not win the race; ↓

What should you do in the case? ↓

Try, try again. ↓

3. If you find your task is hard, ↑

Try, try again; ↓

Time will bring you your reward,

Try, try again.

All that other folks can do,

Why, with patience, should not you?

Only keep this rule in view: ↑

Try, try again. ↓

VOCABULARY

'tis [tiz] = it is 这是

lesson ['lesn] *n.* 教訓

heed [hi:d] *v.t.* 注意, 吸取

courage ['karidʒ] *n.* 勇气

appear [ə'piə] *v.i.* 出現

persevere [pə:si'viə] *v.i.* 坚持,
不屈不挠

conquer ['kɒŋkə] *v.t.* 征服; 得
胜

prevail [pri'veil] *v.i.* 胜利, 胜
过 (over)

disgrace [dis'greis] *n.* 羞恥, 恥
辱

race [reis] *n.* 竞赛

case [keis] *n.* 情况, 場合

reward [ri'wɔ:d] *n.* 报酬, 酬謝

folk [fouk] *n.* 人們(常用复数)

patience ['peiʃəns] *n.* 耐心, 忍
耐

rule [ru:l] *n.* 規則

view [vju:] *n.* 見解

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

at first 开始, 起初

at last 最后

to keep ... in view 把...記在心
里

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions in English:

1. What should you do, if at first you don't succeed?
2. Why should you try again?
3. If you should fail twice, what should you do?
4. Why should you try again?
5. What should you do if you find the task hard?
6. Why should you try again?
7. What rule should be kept in view?

Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 假如你起初不成功, 你必須再試.
2. 假如你有恒心, 最后你会获得胜利的.
3. 即使我們不能贏得競賽, 没有什么恥辱.
4. 假如你覺得工作很难, 你必須試了再試.
5. 虽然你失敗了一次或两次, 你应当坚持下去.

Exercise 3

Read the poem aloud with the right intonation.

Exercise 4

Memorize the poem.

Exercise 5

Read the following poem and translate it into Chinese with the help of the teacher, if necessary:

Work while you work,
Play while you play,
That's the way

To be happy and gay.
 Whatever you do
 Do with your might;¹
 Things done by halves
 Are never done right.
 One thing at a time,
 And that done well
 Is a very good rule,
 As many can tell.
 Moments² are useless
 When trifled³ away;
 So work while you work,
 And play while you play.

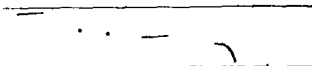

VOCABULARY

1. with your might 全力以赴 碎時間
2. moments ['mouments] *n.* 零 3. trifle ['traifl] *v.i.* 白費, 浪費

PHONETICS

語調 (Intonation) 英語的基本語調有兩種: **降調** (The Falling Intonation) 和 **升調** (The Rising Intonation). 降調和升調的梗概如下:

1) **降調**: 句中第一個重讀音節聲調最高, 此後聲調依次遞降, 在最後一個重讀音節上聲調下降. 如最後重讀音節后有非重讀音節讀成低平的聲調.

1. 
 This is a large plant.
2. 
 He is a good student.