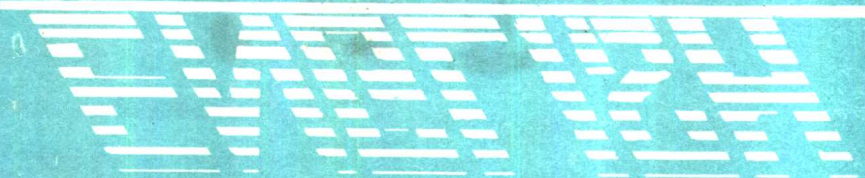


ENGLISH



高级中学课本

英语

第四册

人民教育出版社

(京)新登字 113 号

高级中学课本

英 语

第 四 册

(供高中开始学习英语的班级用)

编 者 胡文静 岳汝梅

审订者 邓炎昌 张志公

*

人民教育出版社出版

山西人民出版社重印

山西省新华书店发行

山西人民印刷厂印装

*

开本：787×1092 1/32 印张：7.5 字数：155,000

1984年5月第1版 1993年10月第10次印刷

印数：123,481—129,180册

ISBN 7-107-00125-6/G·182 (课) 定价：1.51元

Contents

Lesson 1 1

Text: A Question of _____ in _____

Dialogue: At a Station 限

Grammar: The Past _____ Tense (I)

Lesson 2 16

Text: The Sea _____ City

Grammar: The _____ Tense (II)

Lesson 3 29

Text: The Pyramids

Dialogue: At a Meeting

Grammar: The Future-in-the-Past Tense

Lesson 4 44

Text: Computers

Dialogue: Talking about the Weather

Grammar: The Passive Voice (I)

Lesson 5 58

Text: Joe Hill

Lesson 6 69

Text: Dustmen on Strike

Grammar: The Passive Voice (II)

Lesson 7	81
Text: Water, Steam and Ice	
Grammar: The Passive Voice (II)	
Revision	
Lesson 8	97
Text: Once a Thief, Always a Thief?	
Dialogue: What Did You Say?	
Grammar: Direct and Indirect Speech (I)	
Lesson 9	116
Text: A Champion Fights Back	
Grammar: Direct and Indirect Speech (II)	
Lesson 10	131
Text: Dr Bethune	
Lesson 11	143
Text: Look Carefully and Learn	
Dialogue: In the Hospital	
Grammar: The Attributive Clause (I)	
Lesson 12	157
Text: The Arab in the Desert	
Grammar: The Adverbial Clause (II)	
Lesson 13	170
Text: The Picture and the Frame	
Grammar: The Attributive Clause (II)	
Lesson 14	186
Text: Gulliver and the Little People	

Grammar: The Attributive Clause (III)

General Revision

Irregular Verbs	204
Vocabulary	208
Supplementary Readings	223
1. She Watched the Stars	223
2. Food Chains	225
3. The Absent-minded Professor	228
4. Early Humans	229
5. The Hidden Power	232

LESSON ONE

The First Lesson

Text

A Question of Pronunciation

This happened in London. It was November and the weather was very wet and cold.

A Frenchman had caught a very bad cold. He coughed day and night. So he decided to go and get some medicine for his cough. As he did not know much English, he got out his dictionary and looked up the word "cough". But the dictionary did not tell him how to pronounce the word. He thought it over and remembered that he had learned the word "plough". He remembered that it was pronounced [plau]. So he thought that c-o-u-g-h must be pronounced [kau].

He put on his coat and hat and went to a chemist's shop. When the man in the shop asked

him what he wanted, the Frenchman said:

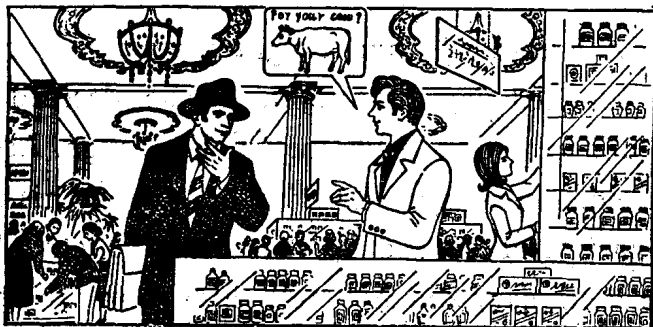
"I want something for my *cow*, please."

The man in the shop looked at him. Had he heard him correctly?

"I beg your pardon, sir?"

The Frenchman repeated: "I want some medicine for my *cow*."

"For your cow?" asked the man. "Are you a farmer?"



"A farmer?" said the Frenchman in surprise. "Why do you think I'm a farmer? I come from Paris. I'm not a farmer."

"Where is your cow, then?" asked the man in the shop.

"It's here!" cried the Frenchman. He put his hand on his chest and began to cough.

"Here it is!" he said. "I've a very bad *cow* in here."

Only then did the man in the shop understand. It was all a question of pronunciation.

Dialogue

At a Stationer's

(S.A. = Shop Assistant Z.H. = Zhang Hua)

S.A. What can I do for you?

Z.H. I want a notebook.

S.A. This kind is 15 *fen* and this kind is 20 *fen*.

Z.H. Have you got anything better?

S.A. I'm afraid not. The better ones are all sold out. But we're expecting some in tomorrow or the day after.

Z.H. Well, I'll take a 20-*fen* one then. And I'd like to see some envelopes.

S.A. These are 15 *fen* a package.

Z.H. I'll take two packages.

S.A. A notebook and two packages of envelopes. Anything else?

Z.H. No, that's all. How much does it come to?

S.A. Let's see ... a notebook, 20 *fen*; envelopes, 30 *fen*. That's 50 *fen* in all.

Z.H. (Taking out a one-*yuan* note) Here you are.

S.A. Thank you. Here's your change, 50 *fen*.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

pronunciation

[prəˈnɑːnsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 发音

November [nəʊ'vembə] *n.*

十一月

Frenchman ['frentʃmən] *n.*

法国人

get (got, got 或 gotten

['gɒt]) *vt.* 获得, 得到

dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] *n.*

词典, 字典

pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] *vt.*

发音

plough [plau] *n., vt. & vi.*

犁

hat *n.* (有边的)帽子

chemist ['kemɪst] *n.*

化学家; 药品商

cow [kau] *n.* 母牛, 奶牛

correctly [kə'rektli] *adv.*

正确地

repeat [ri'pi:t] *vt.*

重说; 重做

Paris ['pæris] *n.* 巴黎(法国

首都)

chest *n.* 胸部

stationer ['steɪʃənə] *n.*

文具商

assistant [ə'sɪstənt] *n.*

助手, 助理

sell (sold, sold) *vt.* 卖, 销

售

expect [ɪks'pekt] *vt.*

期待; 预期
 envelope ['enviləup] *n.*
 信封
 package ['pækidʒ] *n.* (一)
 包; (中小型的)包裹
 note *n.* 纸币
 change [tʃeindʒ] *n.* 零钱,
 找头
 * * *
 catch (a) cold 伤风, 感冒
 day and night 日日夜夜地

get out 取出
 look up 向上看; (在词典中)
 查阅
 think over 仔细考虑
 in surprise 惊异地
 come from 来自; 出生于
 shop assistant 店员, 营业员,
 售货员
 sell out 卖完
 come to 共计; 达到
 in all 总共

NOTES

1. a very bad cold 重感冒。

cold 在这里是名词,意思是“伤风”、“感冒”。bad 的意思是“严重的,厉害的”。

2. get some medicine for his cough 买点(治)咳嗽(的)药。

介词 for 在这里表示“用途”。又如:

books for children 儿童读物。

a ticket for today 今天的票。

3. But the dictionary did not tell him how to pronounce the word. 但是词典里没有告诉他这个词怎么念。

不定式短语 *how to pronounce the word* 在句中作谓语动词 *tell* 的直接宾语。又如:

Could you tell me how to get to the station?

4. He remembered that it was pronounced [plau]. So he thought that c-o-u-g-h must be pronounced [kau]. 他记得这个词念 [plau]。因此他认为 c-o-u-g-h 一定念 [kau]。

was pronounced 和 *must be pronounced* 都是动词的被动语态,以后再讲。

5. Had he heard him correctly? 他听懂了他的话吗?

句中 *he* 指 *the man in the shop*, *him* 指 *the Frenchman*。

6. I've a very bad *cow* in here. 我这里(指胸部)有一头很厉害的“奶牛”。

这个法国人实际上是想说“我这里咳嗽得很厉害”。但是由于他把 *cough* [kof]念成了 [kau], 人们听起来就以为他胸中有一头奶牛(*cow*)了。

句中 *here* 是名词, 作介词 *in* 的宾语。

7. Only then did the man in the shop understand. 那时那个店员才明白了。

这个句子的语序是部分倒装。正常语序是

The man in the shop understood only then.

当为了加重语气把副词 *only*, *never*, *often* 等放到句首时, 句子的语序就需要部分倒装。又如:

Only in this way can you improve your English.

只有这样,你才能提高自己的英语水平。

Never has he seen such a huge snake. 他从来没有见过这么大的蛇。

Often have I told you to be careful about your spelling. 我曾多次告诉你要注意拼法。

8. At a Stationer's 在文具店。

~ a stationer's = a stationer's shop. 在表示某家店铺或某人的家时, 名词所有格后面被修饰的名词常常省略。又如:

the tailor's (shop) 裁缝店。

my uncle's (house) 我叔叔的家。

Tom's (house) 汤姆的家。

9. This kind is 15 *fen* and this kind is 20 *fen*. 这种一角五分, 这种两角。

中国币名 *fen* (分)、*yuan* (元) 以及度量衡单位的名称 *jin* (斤)、*mu* (亩) 等, 都是单复数形式相同。

10. The better ones are all sold out. 好点儿的(笔记本)都卖完了。

sell out 卖完。

one 在这里是不定代词, 代替上文提到的 notebook. 它有时可以有自己的定语或冠词, 或复数形式, 如上例。注 12 中的 one 同此。

11. But we're expecting some in tomorrow or the day after. 不过, 我们预计明天或者后天会进一些货。

句中 in 是副词, 作宾语 some 的补足语。

the day after (tomorrow) 后天。因前面已有 tomorrow, 所以 after 后面的 tomorrow 省略。前天是 the day before yesterday.

12. Well, I'll take a 20-fen one then. 那么, 我就买一本两角的吧。

take 在这里是 buy 的意思。

a 20-fen one = a 20-fen notebook 一本两角(一本)的笔记本。又如:

two three-yuan pens 两支三元的钢笔。

13. These are 15 fen a package. 这些是一角五分一扎。

句中不定冠词 a 表示“每一”的意思。又如:

three times a day 一(每)天三次。

14. Anything else? = Would you like anything else? 你还要别的吗?

15. How much does it come to? 一共多少钱?

how much 在这里的意思等于 how much money.

how much 和 how many 都是“多少”的意思。

how much 表示“量”, 和不可数名词连用, 如 How much water do you want? how many 表示“数”, 和可数名词连用, 如 How many people are there in your family?

16. a one-yuan note 一张一元的钞票。又如:

a two-yuan note 一张两元的钞票。

two five-pound notes 两张五英镑的钞票。

three ten-dollar notes 三张十美元的钞票。

pound (英镑) 和 dollar (美元) 各有其复数形式 pounds 和 dollars, 但在这类合成词里要用单数形式。

GRAMMAR

The Past Perfect Tense (I)

过去完成时(一)

过去完成时表示在过去某一时间或某一动作之前已经发生或完成的动作或存在的状态。如:

Class had begun when I got to the school.

我到学校时已经上课了。

“到学校”是用一般过去时表示的, 而“上课”这个动作发生在“我到学校”之前, 所以要用过去完成时表示。

一、过去完成时的构成

过去完成时由“助动词 have 的过去时形式 had + 主要动词的过去分词”构成。

过去完成时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式列表如下:

人称	肯定式	否定式
I We You He she It They	had finished the work by six o'clock.	had not (hadn't) finished the work by six o'clock.

疑 问 式

Had	I (we) you he (she, it) they	finished the work by six o'clock?
-----	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

二、过去完成时的用法

1. 表示过去某一时间之前已经完成的动作。这一过去时间常用介词 by, at, before 等构成的短语来表示。如:

By the end of last month, they had built three ships.

How many English words had you learned by the end of last term?

At the age of six, she had learned to play the piano.

The train had left before then.

2. 表示过去某一动作之前已经完成的动作。在复合句中, 当一时间状语从句由 when, before, after, until, as soon as 等连词引导, 而它的谓语动词表示的动作是在主句谓语动词表示的动作之前或之后发生时, 常把其中先发生的动作用过去完成时表示, 另一个动作用一般过去时表示。如:

When I got up, the snow had stopped.

After she had finished the composition, she went out for a walk.

The hawks all flew away before we had fired a shot.

We had learned some English before we came here.

She didn't go to bed until her mother had come home.

3. 表示到过去某一时间为止某一动作(或情况)已延续了多长时间。句中常有表示“从何时起”或“已有多久”等时间状语。如:

He had been at the bus stop for twenty minutes before a bus finally came.

She said she had worked in that factory for over six years.

She had been all right up till that time.

We had lived here for five years when they told us to move.

和现在完成时一样,只有本身在概念上带延续性的动词,如 live, work, study, stay, wait, be 等才适用于这一用法。

4. there + be 的过去完成时是 there had been, 否定式是 there had not been。如:

They finished the work ahead of time, though (尽管, 虽然) there had been many difficulties.

EXERCISES

1. For each word or phrase in Column I find a word or phrase of similar meaning in Column II:

I

II

repeat

start

day and night

think something will happen

November

sort

begin

the paper cover of a letter

kind

say or do again

expect

the 11th month of the year

envelope

all the time

2. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the expressions given, using its proper tense form:

look at

look for

look forward to

look into

look out

look round

look up

- 1) Can I use your dictionary for a minute? I want to ___ a word.
- 2) Tom can't find his pen. He ___ it in his room now.
- 3) ___! That pole might fall down any moment.
- 4) He ___ the room through the window and saw