

开创快捷而有效的英语学习之路

看图 ENGLISH
THROUGH PICTURES

说英语

——精通篇

I. A. 理查兹 (I. A. RICHARDS)

克里斯蒂娜·M. 吉布森 (CHRISTINE M. GIBSON)

著

入门篇

提高篇

精通篇

上海科学技术出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

看图说英语——精通篇 / (美) 理查兹, (美) 吉布森著. —上海: 上海科学技术出版社, 2006. 6
ISBN 7-5323-8407-1

I. 看... II. ①理... ②吉... III. 英语—自学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 022338 号

Original copyright by Language Research, Inc
© 2005 Updated material by Pippin Publishing Corporation
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Harvard College
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arranged with Andrew Nurnberg Associates International
Limited

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版、发行
上海科学技术出版社

(上海钦州南路 71 号 邮政编码 200235)

新华书店上海发行所经销

上海市印刷十厂有限公司印刷

开本 787 × 960 1/32 印张 8.25

2006 年 6 月第 1 版

2006 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 14.80 元

本书如有缺页、错装或坏损等严重质量问题,
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《看图说英语》再版及更新说明

以学为本的设计

这三本小册子是I.A.理查兹和克里斯蒂娜·M.吉布森别出心裁的创新之作。其目的是给学习者提供一种最快捷、明晰的方法——看图——学会说英语。学习者一开始使用此书，就被要求将常用词语应用于关键句型，言下之意，通过图画，了然于胸。每句所含意境，均承上启下，既可巩固掌握前句所学，又可步步引向后句新意。黑白简笔图画便于传意而不致分神，故学习者可集中注意力学习句型，成功地掌握并运用语言。通过对照某一页上以及前面连贯一体的系列图画，读者可以揣摩句子的意境。《看图说英语——入门篇》和《看图说英语——提高篇》中的练习册，用以检测和巩固学习者不断增强的语言能力，同时提供丰富的、程度适宜的阅读和写作素材。随着解决日益复杂句型的成就感和自信心不断增强，学习者的学习动力也就不断地喷涌而出。

传情达意的词汇

这三本小册子通过最常用的句型，着重学习数量不多但经过精心挑选的最常用词语。这些词语通常用来解释其他词语，并可有效地增进人类各领域的成功

交流。在当前，这些是全球最为常用的英语词汇。《看图说英语——入门篇》包含的词汇量有250个，《看图说英语——提高篇》另有500个新的词汇。有了这750个词汇作为基础，掌握《看图说英语——精通篇》的1000个新词就不成问题了。由于这些词汇常用来解释其他词汇，因此，为学习者理解多达20000个新的英语词汇创造了条件。

《看图说英语——精通篇》便于学习者一边用英语来探索身边世界的有益信息，一边继续这些关键的学习步骤。传情达意的词汇也因此变成了思维的工具。这三本小册子的目的在于给不同的读者提供不同的起点，以便他们日后按照各自兴趣朝不同的方向发展。这几本书就是这样的铺路之作。

全球通用的英语

这几本书已经在全世界40多个国家，被数以百万计的人成功地使用。在学校里、在世界各地所有需要掌握英语的地方，各年龄层的学习者都把这几本书用作自学教材。书中的内容是50多年来深入研究和实地测验的结晶。

尽管很多使用者的母语是英语，但更多的使用者却是把英语作为第二语言或其他用途来学习的。对于后一部分学习者，就需要提供帮助，让他们透过对画面的视觉层理解，转向对英语口语和书面语的掌握。如果有一位掌握英语的教师来表演示范，纠正发音，这样帮

助将会最为有效。

在对《看图说英语》做更新时,编者尽力保持整个学习体系的完整性。这一再版的更新内容主要见于《看图说英语——入门篇》和《看图说英语——提高篇》,其中的日期、价格、人口数字和其他真实信息,以及部分示意图都做了更新,以便现在的学习者阅读。当然,这一更新也要反映学习者不断学习的需要,因为他们必须把书看做自己想要的,并在此基础上,可靠、有效地计划将来的学习。

阿奇·麦金农 (Archie Mackinnon)

2005 年2月

前 言

数百万的人曾使用过《看图说英语——入门篇》和《看图说英语——提高篇》，而本书则是这套书中的新成员。《看图说英语——精通篇》充分考虑到广大读者不同的需求：有人学英语是为了求职，有人是为了考大学，有人是为了做生意、旅游或改善生活，还有人是因为英语为他们打开了一扇窗户，使他们能看到更广阔的世界。

在设计《看图说英语——精通篇》时，我们努力去满足所有这些需求。当然，我们最注重的仍然是循序渐进的原则，每一篇新内容都必须做到承前启后。有些人学不好英语，主要原因之一就是：内容太多节奏太快，没有接触充足的实例，没有花足够时间去进行比较，搞清楚课文每个部分之间的关系。

与《看图说英语——入门篇》和《看图说英语——提高篇》一样，《看图说英语——精通篇》也可派多种用场：既可作为自学读本、学校教材，录音蓝本或范例，又可作为教学幻灯片、有声电影和电视片的素材。本书的目的在于给不同的读者提供不同的起点，以便他们日后按各自兴趣朝不同的方向发展。我们希望本书就是这样的铺路之作。

克里斯蒂娜·M. 吉布森 (Christine M. Gibson)

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"I am here."



Where is "here"?

Where are you? Where do you live?

Who are you? What is your name?

live: the place where you are living or have your house is *where* you live.

FUTURE

PRESENT

PAST

will live

live(s)

lived

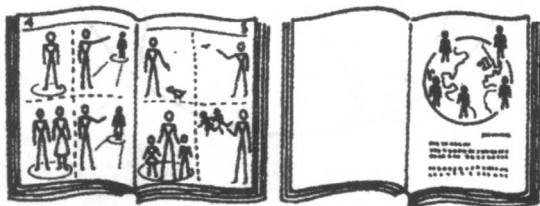
"I am here"



is the first statement in *English Through Pictures, Book 1 (EP 1)*

That book uses about five hundred words of English in a great number of different ways.

Using those same words, together with about the same number of new words and more pictures, this book (*EP 3*) goes farther into the language.



This new book uses about a thousand words of English.

use: when you make use of something you use it.

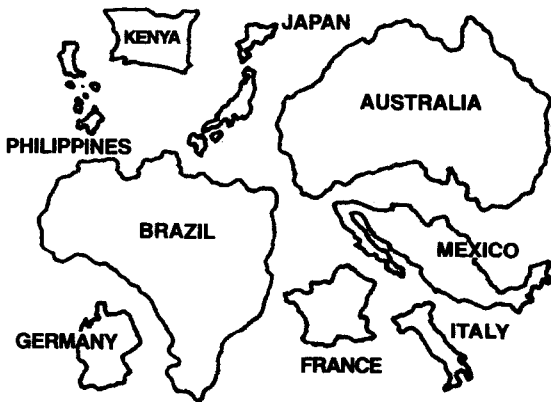
language: all the words used by persons talking or writing to one another.

will use

use(s)

used

Are you a man or a woman or a girl or a boy? What is your country? Is the country where you live now the country of your birth?



Do you see on this page a map of the country where you live? Is it Germany, the Philippines, Brazil, Australia, Kenya, or some other country?

There are millions of readers of *EP 1*. The book is used in almost every country.

country: land under one government.

birth: coming into being (see pages 4, 5 and 7).

almost: the shorter line here is almost as long as the other.

"almost every country:" most countries.

"What is your name?"
the man on the right asks.
The other man answers: "My
name is Jean Schmidt."



"Where do you come
from? What is the country
of your birth? Where were
you born?" (These are dif-
ferent ways of asking the same question.)

"Geneva, Switzerland," answers Jean Schmidt.

"Have you any relations in this country?"

"Yes, I have one. My uncle, my father's brother, lives
in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A."

asks: puts a question.

answers: gives an answer.

born: given birth or given being.

any: one or more, some. In answering the question "Have you any money?" we say "Yes, I have some" (not "Yes, I have any"). If we have no money, we say "No, I haven't any."

relation: person of some family.

uncle: father's or mother's brother.

will ask

ask(s)

asked

will answer

answer(s)

answered

"When were you born? Give me the date of your birth. What is your age?"

JANUARY						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

"I was born on January 10, 1970. I am thirty-five (years old)."

"When were you at school? How long were you there? How many years were you at school?"



"I was at school eight years."

"What work do you do? What is your occupation?"



"I am a cook."

date: day of the month and year. If you give the day, month and year of your birth, that is a way of giving your age, saying how old you are.

age: your age is the number of years you have lived.

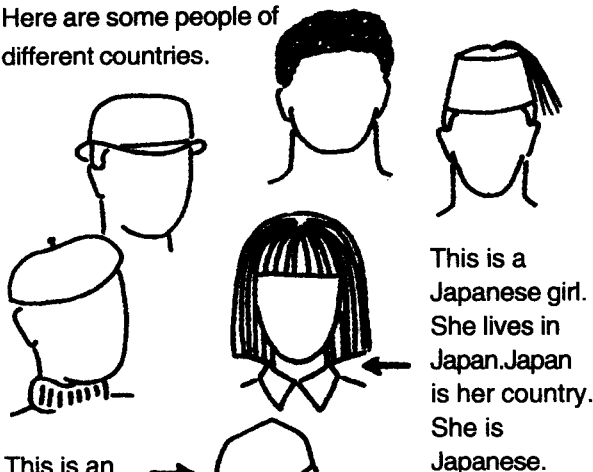
how many: what number of.

many: a great number of.

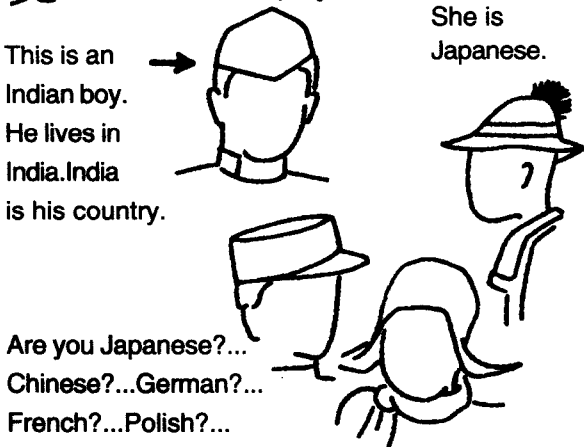
occupation: work.

cook: person who makes food ready by heating it and in other ways (see EP 1, p.93).

Here are some people of
different countries.



This is an
Indian boy.
He lives in
India. India
is his country.



Are you Japanese?...
Chinese?...German?...
French?...Polish?...
Swiss? What is your country?

people: men and women and boys and girls are people.

Here are some people who live in the United States of America, the U.S.A. The fathers and mothers of these people went to the U.S.A. from England, France, China, Japan, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Russia and other countries. Some of them sailed there in sailing ships before the days of steamships.



Now the sons and daughters live in the U.S.A. and most of them are Americans. Some of them were born in the U.S.A. They got their start in America, but they have many relations in the old country.

sail: sailing ships have sails and sail by using the push of the wind.

start: If a person goes for a walk, the start of the walk is the very first step. Being born is the start or starting point of a person, and their age at a given date is the time they have been living from the start (from their birth).



will sail

sail(s)

sailed

Japan and India and China are parts of Asia. Germany, Italy and France are in Europe. In all these countries there are many people. In some countries there is very little land for the size of the population. Europe has less land than Canada and not much more than the U.S.A., but it has a population more than fifteen times as great as Canada's. And the numbers keep going up. Between 1850 and 1950, more than thirty million people went from Europe to live in the U.S.A., but the population of Europe in 1954 was greater than the populations of North and South America together.



times as great: in this picture B is four times the size of A. It is four times as great as A.

population: the population of a place is the number of people living in it.

A



B



There were 25,000,000 more people in Europe in 2004 than there were fifty years before. The increase in population in fifty years was 25,000,000. Europe increased her population by 25,000,000 in the last fifty years.

Today there are over 475,000,000 people in Europe.

This map gives a picture of the number of people in each country of Europe in 2004.



ago: before now, before the present.

increase: amount by which something gets greater.

to increase: to get greater in size.

each: every; all, one by one.

will increase

increase(s)

increased