

英 語 課 本

(大學英語專業四年制用)

第 二 冊

上海外國語學院編

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1961年

第二册补充說明

本教科书编写后经过了一学期的试用。根据试用的情况，我们对原稿进行了部分的修订。这本第二册是根据修订稿出版的。在修订的过程中我们更换了部分课文，语音语法注释和练习系統也作了部分的调正。原有的十六课减少为十五课。进度约每周一课。可斟酌实际~~■~~增加一、二篇机动教材。

情况

目 录

課	課 文	对 話	語 法	語 音	頁 数
1	The October Socialist Revolution	Back at the Institute	詞类总结 句子分析	复 习	1
2	Hunting for a Job	At a Class Meeting	过去将来时 Would 表示 过去习惯 动作的用法 复合宾语	复 习	18
3	A Heroic Deed	Football	反身代词 不定代词	語調头 語調尾 語調組的主体	38
4	Ours Is a Free Country	The Negroes in America	动名词的句法作用	元音長度 輔音長度	57
5	I Found My Lost Daughter	At a Bus Stop	分詞作定語的用法	双音节詞 讀音規則	76
6	The Red Army Man's Cap	Newspaper Reading	分詞作狀語的用法	多音节詞 讀音規則	93
7	A Fine Daughter of the Party	A Visit	动詞不定式的句法作用	多音节重音的位置	111

8	No Privileges or Exceptions	Post-office	動詞非人稱 形式 動詞非人稱 形式的一般特點	復 習	131
9	A Trip to the Moon	Travel by Rail	復 習	復 習	150
10	Writing Home	A Telephone Call	直接引語和 間接引語	多語調組的 句子的讀 法	168
11	China	A Conversation with a Foreign Friend	構詞法	邏輯重音	192
12	Electric Current	At a Factory	間接引語中的特殊疑問句 間接引語中的一般疑問句 祈使句變間 接引語	降調小結	212
13	Petrus and Gapochka (Part I)	May Day	時態的呼應	升調小結	229
14	Petrus and Gapochka (Part II)	At the Countryside	抽象名詞前 冠詞的用法 物質名詞前 冠詞的用法	較長句子的 語調小結	247
15	Forward un- der the Great Banner of the General Line	Technical Innovation	復 習	復 習	268
詞 匯 表					293

LESSON ONE

Text	The Great October Socialist Revolution
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Dialogue	Back at the Institute
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Grammar	词类总结, 句子分析
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Phonetics	复习
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Text

THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution is of great world significance.¹ It opened a new era in the history of mankind. Oppression and exploitation have been wiped out in the Soviet Union since then.

The Great October Revolution marked the beginning of the transformation of the ideals of socialism and communism into reality.² It opened up for mankind the broad road from capitalism to communism. It awakened the people throughout the world to get rid of slavery and oppression and to fight for freedom and independence.

Under the leadership of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people have established and consolidated the Soviet state through heroic struggle. In a short historical period they have turned the backward Tsarist Russia into a great socialist country. They have won great victories in the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction and are now energetically building communism.

Under the direct influence of the Great October Social-

ist Revolution, we Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party and guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism, have also been liberated.³ And with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union we are building socialism at high speed.

Now the two great peoples of the Soviet Union and China are bravely marching along the path of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Word List

era	['iərə]	n.	纪元,时代
mankind	[mæn'kaɪnd]	n.	人类
exploitation		n.	剥削
mark		v.t.	标志
beginning		n.	开端
transformation	[trænsfə'meɪʃən]	n.	转变
ideal	[ai'diəl]	n.	理想
reality	[ri(z)'æliiti]	n.	现实,事实
broad	[brɔ:d]	adj.	广阔的
capitalism		n.	资本主义
awaken	[ə'weikən]	v.t.	喚醒
rid (rid, rid)	[rid]	v.t.	除去
to get rid of			解脱,除去
slavery	['sleivri]	n.	奴役
fight (fought fought)	[fait], [fɔ:t]	v.i.	斗争,作战
independence	[indi'pendəns]	n.	独立
through	[ðru:]	prep.	经过
historical	[his'tɔ:rikəl]	adj.	历史的
turn		v.t.	使……转变为
backward		adj.	落后的
Tsarist Russia	['zɑ:rist 'rʌʃə]	n.	沙皇俄国
course	[kɔ:rs]	n.	过程

in the course of			在……的过程中
energetically	[,enə'dʒetɪkəli]	adv.	奋发地, 精神饱满地
influence	['ɪnfluəns]	n.	影响
guide	[gaɪd]	v.t.	引导, 指导
theory	['θiəri]	n.	理论
selfless		adj.	无私的
bravely	['breɪvli]	adv.	勇敢地
march		v.	进军, 前进
path		n.	路, 道路

Notes

1. The victory of the October Socialist Revolution is of great world significance.

十月社会主义革命的胜利具有巨大的世界意义。

这里介词 of + 名词 = 形容词, 是“……的”, 或“有……的”意思, 例如:

This is of great use to me (= This is very useful to me).
(这对我非常有用。) 这里 of great world significance 和 of great use 作表语用。

2. The Great October Revolution marked the beginning of the transformation of the ideals of socialism and communism into reality.

伟大的十月革命是社会主义共产主义理想变为现实的开端。

3. Under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party and guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism, have also been liberated.

由于伟大的十月革命的直接影响, 我们中国人民在中国共产党的领导下, 在马克思列宁主义的理论指导下, 也获得了解放。

Dialogue

BACK AT THE INSTITUTE

- A* Back at the institute again!
- B* Did you have a good vacation?
- A* Yes, I had a grand time, thanks. How about you?
- B* I went back to our village and saw many changes there that I could scarcely recognize the place.
- A* It's a people's commune?
- B* Yes, everyone in the village is active in the commune organization.
- A* Did you keep up your English during the holidays?
- B* Well, I wrote my diary every day and did some translation. Some day I hope you will go over everything for me?
- A* I'll gladly try.
- B* Have you finished unpacking yet?
- A* Yes. Have you? I'll help you if you like.
- B* Thank you. I'm afraid I'm quite dirty after the long journey. I'd better have a bath first.
- A* Yes, let's take a bath. There's nothing like a hot bath when you're tired, you know.
- B* Right. I'll get my towel and soap.

Word List

scarcely	[ˈskeəslɪ]	adv.	简直不
recognize	[ˈrekəɡnaɪz]	v.t.	认识
keep up			继续
go over			仔细审阅
unpack	[ˈʌnˈpæk]	v.t.	打开(包裹)
dirty	[ˈdɜːti]	adj.	脏的
journey	[ˈdʒɜːni]	n.	旅行

take a bath

洗澡

towel

['tauəl]

n.

毛巾

Grammar

詞类总结

英语中的词,按照其词义、句法功能和形式特征可以分为十大词类。(见上册第一课。)

名词、代词、形容词、数词、动词、付词六类在句子中有独立意义和功能,能够独立充当一个句子成分,因此常被称为实义词。

介词是与名词或代词连用,连接词能连接词和词,短语和短语,句子和句子等。冠词只起指明或加强词义的作用。这三种词都没有独立的句法功能,不单独充当一个句子成分,常被称为虚词。

感叹词一般不构成句子的一部分,因此可以看作特殊的一类。

除了这十类以外还有表示否定和肯定的词 *yes* 和 *no*, 动词不定式中的小品词 *to*。

大多数实义词在句子中是重读的(有些代词通常不重读,如人称代词 *I*, *you*, *he* 和不定代词 *some*, *any* 等)。虚词一般不重读。

实义词的句法功能

1. 名词:作主词、宾语、表语、同位语。

The *students* write and perform their own *plays* in *English*.

The most remarkable *thing* is the new *life* led by the *people*.

2. 形容词:作定语、表语。

The Secretary of the District Committee is so *young* and *cheerful*.

What is the most *important* thing in the Regulations?

3. 代词:有些可以作主语、宾语、有些还可作定语。

He has a place in *his* heart for *every one* of us.

有些代词有时可以作表语或同位语。

Who is it? It is I.

Zoya solved the problem herself.

4. 数词:作主语、定语、宾语。

There are twenty students in our class.

Twelve of us are League members.

How many do you want? I want three.

5. 动词:作谓语或谓语的一部分。

We are building socialism at high speed.

Our classroom is so clean and tidy.

动词非人称形式(不定式、分词、动名词)可以单独或与别的词构成短语来作主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语等。例如:

He can learn to play an instrument or sing Peking opera.
(宾语)

Have you anything to say? (定语)

It is not enough to just look through a book and drop it. (主语)

Our plan is to finish the work this week. (表语)

We went there to see the new film. (状语)

6. 付词:作状语。

He planned his work very carefully.

词类的形式特征

有很多词从词尾上就可以看出属于何种词类,例如带词尾 *-ly* 的多数是付词,如 *suddenly, happily*; 带 *-ness* 几乎都是名词,如 *consciousness, happiness*。但更多的词却不能从词形上判断词类,这就得逐一加以记忆。另外还有许多词,同一形式,却可属于不同词类。例如 *talk* 可以是动词,也可以是名词; *on* 可以是介词,也可以是付词; *one* 可以是数词,也可以是代词等。这必须结合具体结构分别加以记忆。

句子分析

句子分析可以帮助我们理解语言,掌握连词成句的规律。我们需要养成自觉地观察句法结构的习惯。

分析句子时要条理分明,简单扼要。

在上册中已说明句子的结构包括主要成分：主语和谓语；次要成分：宾语、状语和定语。句子的类型有简单句、等立复合句、主从复合句。分析句子时先说明句子类型，再说明结构。现举例如下：

1. The victory of the October Socialist Revolution is of great world significance.
 - 1) This is a simple sentence.
 - 2) "The victory" is the subject.
"Of the October Socialist Revolution" is an attribute modifying "the victory".
 - 3) "Is of great world significance" is the predicate. "Of great world significance" is the predicative.
2. We sang some songs about the struggle of the working class at the English evening.
 - 1) This is a simple sentence.
 - 2) "We" is the subject.
 - 3) "Sang" is the predicate.
 - 4) "Some songs" is the object to "sang".
 - 5) "About the struggle" and "of the working class" are attributes.
 - 6) "At the English evening" is an adverbial.
3. Shura has done his lessons but Zoya is still sitting at the desk.
 - 1) This is a compound sentence.
 - 2) The first clause is "Shura has done his lessons". The second clause is "Zoya is still sitting at the desk." They are joined together by the conjunction "but".
4. I shall never forget the two days I spent in Shanghai.
 - 1) This is a complex sentence.
 - 2) The main clause is "I shall never forget the two days." "Shall never forget" is the predicate verb

in the main clause.

- 3) "I spent in Shanghai" is an attributive clause modifying "the two days".

Phonetics Exercises

1. Read the following words:

1)	[ix]	[i]	[e]	[æ]	[e]	[ei]
	eat	it	bed	bad	pen	pain
	seat	sit	men	man	bed	bade
	feel	fill	then	than	tell	tale
	beat	bit	end	and	men	main
	deep	dip	said	sad	get	gate
	deed	did			fed	fade
					friend	afraid

[ix] peace, people, meeting, even, between being, free, these,

[i] in, is, it, this, big, with, bringing, reliable, republic, family, became, interest

[e] head, breath, friend, respect, ever, selfless

[æ] camp, has, have, mankind, family, and.

[ei] same, based, nation, day, state

2. Transcribe the following sentences and then read them:

1) Oppression and exploitation have been wiped out in the Soviet Union since then.

2) The Great October Revolution marked the beginning of the transformation of the ideals of socialism and communism into reality.

3) They have won great victories in the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction and are now energetically building communism.

4) Under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we Chinese people, led by

the Chinese Communist Party and guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism, have also been liberated.

3. Read the following words, paying special attention to final plosives:

[t] socialist, Soviet, direct, respect, out, most, short, light

[d] broad, world, friend, and, road, mankind, rid, guide

[k] republic, think, thank, like, pick, week, mark

[g] big, bag, beg, flag, shrug

[p] friendship, hope, wipe, steamship, grasp

4. Read the following, paying special attention to incomplete plosives:

of great world significance, it opened a new era, oppression and exploitation, socialism and communism, the broad road, throughout the world, to get rid of, in a short historical period, the backward Tsarist Russia, at high speed, the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Grammar Exercises

1. Fill in each of the following blanks with one of the words given in the brackets:

1) a. They take an active part in the _____ for technical innovations and technical revolution.

b. This is really a _____ sight.

c. We are _____ to tears.

d. They _____ into a new house.

(move, moved, moving, movement)

2) a. Comrade Wang studies _____.

b. I've _____ seen him these days.

(hard, hardly)

- 3) a. Thousands of _____ go to Minghang.
 b. They _____ Minghang last week.
 c. He told me about his _____ to Minghang.
 (visit, visitor)
- 4) a. Before liberation the peasants were _____ by
 the landlords.
 b. _____ has been wiped out in China since
 liberation.
 (exploit, exploitation)
- 5) The African people are _____ fighting for free-
 dom. Zoya was a _____ girl.
 (brave, bravely)
- 6) a. He has made much _____ in his studies.
 b. Lu Hsun is a great _____ writer.
 (progress, progressive)
- 7) a. Does he _____ better today?
 b. I cannot express my _____ in words.
 (feel, feeling)
- 8) a. Oh look, how _____ these children are!
 b. It is the Communist Party and Chairman Mao
 who have brought _____ to us.
 c. She is singing _____.
 (happy, happily, happiness)
- 9) a. When he is in _____, he asks the League
 secretary for advice.
 b. The book is too _____ for us.
 (difficult, difficulty)
- 10) a. The play was a great _____.
 b. The play was very _____.
 c. Did they _____ in their work?
 (succeed, success, successful)

2. Compare the following pairs of sentences and see how

a word is used as a verb in one sentence and as a noun in the other:

- 1) a. Shanghai is one of the industrial centres in China.
b. The present campaign centres around the extermination of the four pests.
- 2) a. What are you looking at?
b. May I have a look at your notes?
- 3) a. Oh, it is snowing now.
b. The mountain is covered with snow all the year round.
- 4) a. With these changes, life in the commune is becoming better and better.
b. Change the following declarative sentences into interrogative sentences.
- 5) a. We are advancing towards communism at top speed.
b. They are working hard day and night to speed up the country's socialist construction.
- 6) a. Shall we walk there or go by bus?
b. We often take a walk round the institute after supper.
- 7) a. The president of our institute made a report on current affairs.
b. You'd better report it to the head of the department.
- 8) a. He planned his work carefully.
b. We made plans for the next day's work.
- 9) a. Lao Wang always does more than his share in the work.
b. I share the room with Comrade Li.
- 10) a. Shall I answer the phone for you?
b. I'll phone him about it.

- 11) a. The villagers all looked at the team leader with respect.
 - b. In China old people are respected by all.
 - 12) a. The Communist Party has brought boundless hope to the Chinese people.
 - b. I hope that you can hand in your composition today.
3. Analyse the following sentences:
- 1) My friend left for Peking that afternoon and I saw him off at the station.
 - 2) Each comrade can choose the kind of activity he is most interested in.
 - 3) The victory of the October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in the history of mankind.
 - 4) It awakened the people throughout the world to get rid of slavery and oppression and to fight for freedom and independence.
4. Fill in the following blanks with prepositions where necessary.
- 1) The Great October Revolution opened up a new era_____the history_____mankind.
 - 2) The ideals of socialism and communism have been transformed_____reality.
 - 3) _____the correct leadership_____the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have won final victory_____their heroic struggle.
 - 4) Millions_____working people_____the socialist countries are taking part_____the building of a new life.
 - 5) The countries_____Eastern Europe are making great progress_____their socialist construction.
 - 6) The historic Moscow meeting_____the represen-