

英 语

第 二 册

許 国 璋 主 編

商 务 印 书 馆



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商 务 印 书 館

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本书供高等学校英语专业一年级下学期使用。

参加本书编写工作的,除主编外,还有北京外国语学院英语系张道真、马元曦、祝珏和张冠林等。担任审阅工作的有北京外国语学院英语系王佐良、北京大学西方语言文学系李赋宁和外交学院吴景荣等。

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第二册

许国璋主编

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編 者 說 明

《英語》第二冊的體例與第一冊相同，請參閱該冊“編者說明”。

为了更好地与《英語》第三冊相銜接，我們新增了 Word Study 一項，每課選動詞四、五個，附以例句和用法說明。詞的用法問題是英語學習中的基本問題之一，我們希望這一部分材料能對學生正確掌握英語動詞的用法有所幫助。

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Text	A Letter from Peking
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Grammar	1. 形容詞和副詞的比較級和最高級 2. 物主代詞的絕對形式
Word Study	plan, write, expect, miss, arrive
Phonetics	1. 复习音素 [e, ei, i:, s, z] 2. 降調

TEXT

A LETTER FROM PEKING

Peking, November 12, 1961

Dear Mei-ying,

Wang Ping and I arrived here the night before last. We plan to stay for another day or two before going on to Anshan.

Yesterday morning we went sightseeing with a friend of ours. Our first visit was naturally to Tien An Men Square. It really is a magnificent sight, with the huge red rostrum where Chairman Mao reviews the parades at the top of the square, and the Monument to the People's Heroes facing it. The square is flanked by the Great Hall of the People, and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. They are some of the most superb buildings I have ever seen. The place is even grander and bigger than I expected.

Later in the day we paid a visit to the Museum. Everything in it recalls the heroic struggle of our people. As I walked through the galleries, I thought of our staunch revolutionaries and of how they fought and lived in the Kiangsi days, at Yen-an, and on the battle fronts during the Liberation War. More deeply than ever before, I realized how much we all owe to the Party.

This morning we visited some of the colleges in the western suburbs, and after that we went to the Summer Palace. The Summer Palace is a truly lovely place. We walked through the Long Corridor and then went up into the hills. From there we had a splendid view of the entire grounds. It was too bad that we couldn't go boating on the lake. There just wasn't time.

We are going to visit the Lu Hsun Museum tomorrow, and in the evening we shall take the train to Anshan. I'll write to you as soon as I get there.

Yours ever,

Ke-ming.

P.S. Enclosed are a few picture postcards of the Peking railway station, the Workers' Stadium and some other new buildings.

DIALOGUE

BACK FROM VACATION

- A. Glad you're back. We missed you during the vacation. How have you been?
- B. Fine, thanks. I had a wonderful time at home. I did quite a bit of reading. Did you have a good time at school?

- A. We certainly did. We saw quite a few excellent films. During the Spring Festival we visited the Evergreen People's Commune and had a get-together with the peasants.
- B. It's good we have all had a fine vacation. And now we must get down to some good solid work.

WORDS TO THE TEXT

arrive (at, in) [ə'reɪv] *v. i.* 到达

last [lɑːst] *adj.* 最后的, 前一个
the night before last 前天晚上

go sightseeing ['saɪtsi:ɪŋ] 去游览

square [skwɜː] *n.* 广场

really ['ri:əli] *adv.* 实在地

magnificent [mæg'nɪfɪsnt] *adj.* 壮丽, 雄伟

sight [saɪt] *n.* 景象; 景物

rostrum ['rɒstrəm] *n.* 主席台; 讲台

review *v. t.* 检阅

top *n.* 顶端

monument ['mɒnjumənt] *n.* 纪念碑

hero ['hɪərəʊ] (复 heroes) *n.* 英雄

flank *n.* 侧面, *v. t.* 位于...之侧

hall [hɔ:l] *n.* 大厅

the Great Hall of the People
人民大会堂

museum [mjuː'ziəm] *n.* 博物馆

superb [sjuː'pə:b] *adj.* 富丽堂皇

grand *adj.* 宏伟

expect [ɪks'pekt] *v. t.* 预料; 期待

pay *v. t.* 付; 予以

pay a visit (to) 参观, 访问

recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] *v. t.* 回忆; 使人回忆

heroic [hɪ'rouɪk] *adj.* 英雄的, 英勇的

gallery ['gæləri] *n.* 画廊; 展览室

staunch [stɔ:ntʃ] *adj.* 坚强的
fight [faɪt] (fought, fought [fɔ:t]) *v. i., v. t.* 战斗

battle ['bætl] *n.* 战斗; 战役

front [frʌnt] *n.* 前面; 前线

during ['djʊərɪŋ] *prep.* 在...期间

owe [əʊ] *v. t.* 欠, 归功于

western ['westən] *adj.* 西方的
eastern ['i:stən] 东方的

northern ['nɔ:ðən] 北方的

southern ['sʌðən] 南方的

suburb ['sʌbə:b] *n.* 郊区
truly ['tru:li] *adv.* 真正地
lovely ['lʌvli] *adj.* 可爱的, 美丽的
palace ['pælɪs] *n.* 宫殿
the Summer Palace 颐和园
corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:] *n.* 走廊
the Long Corridor 长廊 (颐和园名胜之一)
splendid ['splendɪd] *adj.* 华丽的, 美妙的
view [vju:] *n.* 景色, 眺望所得的印象
boat *n.* 船; *v.i.* 划船
go boating 去划船

entire [ɪn'taɪə] *adj.* 整个, 全部
just *adv.* 正好, 又在 (用以加强语气)
train *n.* 火车
soon *adv.* 不久; 快
as soon as 一...就
enclose [ɪn'kləʊz] *v.t.* 包在内, 封入
postcard ['pəʊstkɑ:d] *n.* 明信片
railway ['reɪlweɪ] *n.* 铁路
station ['steɪʃən] *n.* 站
stadium ['steɪdɪəm] *n.* (周围有看台的) 体育场

WORDS TO THE DIALOGUE

miss *v.t.* 惦记, 想念, 错过
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] *adj.* 奇妙的, 极好的
bit *n.* 小片
a bit of 一点
quite a bit of 相当多 (修饰不可数名詞)
quite a few 相当多 (修饰可数名詞)

excellent ['eksələnt] *adj.* 优秀的, 极好的
festival ['festɪvəl] *n.* 节日
the Spring Festival 春节
evergreen *adj.* 常绿的
get-together *n.* 聚会, (此处)“联欢会”
get down to 开始做
solid ['sɒlɪd] *adj.* 坚实的; 踏实

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. We plan to stay for another day or two before going on to Anshan.
 1) to stay for another day or two ——再耽擱一两天
 2) before, after 等介詞可以和带 -ing 的動詞形式構成狀語:
 Remember to turn off the light *before leaving* the room.
 The children went to see the museum *after visiting* the Zoo.

2. It really is a magnificent sight, with the huge red rostrum where Chairman Mao reviews the parades at the top of the square, and the Monument to the People's Heroes facing it. ——这真是一个壮丽的景象。广场上首是毛主席检阅游行队伍的巨大的红色城楼，城楼对面是人民英雄纪念碑。

1) with the huge red rostrum . . 在句中起状语的作用，说明景象壮丽的原因。with 在此意义与 because of, owing to 相近。

2) at the top of the square 修饰 rostrum, 不是修饰 reviews.

3) the...rostrum where Chairman Mao reviews the parades 中 where 以下是定语从句。下文 some of the most superb buildings I have ever seen 中 "I have ever seen" 也是定语从句。关于这种结构，可参考第二课语法。

3. More deeply than ever before, I realized how much we all owe to the Party. ——我比从前任何时候更深刻地认识到党给我们做了多少事情。

owe 原意是“欠”，这里是引伸的用法，表示“归功于”，例如：We owe all this to the Party. (这一切我们都得归功于党。)

4. It was too bad that we couldn't go boating on the lake. ——我们没有能够去划船，真可惜。

1) too bad 是口语中常用的说法，不等于“太坏了”，而是说“太遗憾”，“真可惜”。

2) go 加上某些动词的 -ing 形式，可以表示“去做某事”。其他例子：

go shopping 去买东西

go sightseeing 去游览

go swimming 去游泳

go mountain-climbing 去爬山

5. P. S. Enclosed are a few picture postcards of the Peking railway station, the Workers' Stadium and some other new buildings.

1) P. S. 是 postscript ['poustskript] 的缩写，意思相当于汉语中的“又及”，在信的结尾可用。

2) enclosed are ... 是倒装句，主语在 are 后面，are enclosed 是谓语。是“附上...”的意思。

GRAMMAR

1. 形容詞和副詞的比較級和最高級

英語形容詞和副詞的比較級和最高級有兩種構成方法：一種是加後綴 -er, -est；一種是在前面加副詞 more, most.

1. 加後綴 -er, -est (適用於單音節詞和一部分雙音節詞):

原級	比較級	最高級
long	longer	longest
late	later	latest
happy	happier	happiest
big	bigger	biggest

2. 加副詞 more, most (適用於多音節詞和一部分雙音節詞):

原級	比較級	最高級
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
exact	more exact	most exact
actively	more actively	most actively

3. 少數的形容詞和副詞的比較級和最高級有特殊形式:

原級	比較級	最高級
good } well }	better	best
bad } ill }	worse	worst
many } much }	more	most
little	less	least

使用比較級和最高級的句子結構

對於比較級，可用一個以 than 引起的狀語從句，說明與什麼相比：

She is *older* than I (am).

(注意 *than* 是連詞，不是介詞，在本句中不可以用 *me*.)

She got up *earlier* today than (she did) yesterday.

It rains *more often* in summer than (it does) in autumn.

There are *more* cotton mills here than (there are) in my home town

He worked *faster* than we had expected.

但是，在很多情況下，說話雙方都是很清楚地知道所比較對象的，因此可以不用帶 *than* 的結構。例如：

She did much *better* today.

Are you feeling *better* now?

You must be *more careful* next time.

使用最高級時，通常要有相當的定語說明比較的范围，形容詞最高級前要加定冠詞 *the*，例如：

She is *the best* pupil of that group.

Peking is one of *the most beautiful* cities in the world.

This is *the most interesting* story I have ever read.

She is *the tallest* of the three.

2. 物主代詞的絕對形式

物主代詞有兩種形式：一種是 *my, your, her* 等作定語用的，它們只能和名詞連在一起用，例如 *my book, your room* 等；另一種是 *mine, yours, hers* 等，可以獨立使用，它們稱為物主代詞的絕對形式。英語中的物主代詞列表如下：

与名詞連用的形式	<i>my</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>their</i>
絕對形式	<i>mine</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>theirs</i>

物主代詞的絕對形式可以作主語、表語或賓語：

This is not *my* coat. *Mine* is in the bedroom. (主語)

This notebook is *hers*, not *yours*. (表語)

I haven't got my pen with me. May I use *yours*?
(賓語)

这种物主代詞可与 *of* 构成短語, 表示“某一个人的”, 例如:
a friend of mine (我的一个朋友)
those poems of hers (她的那些詩)

WORD STUDY

自本課起, 我們增加 Word Study 一节, 每次选四五个詞, 每个詞下面附若干例句, 說明主要的用法. 在学习这些詞的时候, 要注意各个詞的用法. 例如: *plan* 可以用作動詞, 又可用作名詞; *write* 可以用作及物動詞, 也可用作不及物動詞, *expect* 是及物動詞, 但后面或跟名詞, 或跟不定式, 或跟从句, *miss* 有两种不同的意义 (想念, 错过), 不可混淆, *arrive* 是不及物動詞, 但表示“到达一个国家或大城市”, 一般用 *arrive in*, 表示“到达一个小地方”則用 *arrive at*. 用法不同, 这是习惯使然, 不可任意变更. 总之, 詞的用法要一个一个地細致踏实地学, 要尊重英語的习惯, 不可只記憶英語某詞等于漢語某詞, 更不可凭漢語的习惯来运用英語.

1 Plan 計劃

- 1) *v.t.*: We must plan everything well.
What do you plan to do during the holidays?
They are planning to set up an evening school.
- 2) *n.*: They are making a plan for this term's work.
What do you think of our work plan?

2. Write 写

- 1) *v.t.*: Write your questions on a slip of paper.
Write down these words in your notebooks.
He wrote an excellent essay on the subject.
- 2) *v.i.*: You must write to us when you get there.
What are you going to write about?

3. Expect *v.t.* 等待, 期望, 料到

- 1) 跟名詞: I'm expecting a friend (a letter).
Don't expect me. I may not come.

2) 跟不定式: We started in the morning and expected to get there before dark.

The Party expects everybody to do his duty.

3) 跟从句: I didn't expect that you would finish the work so soon.

4. Miss *v.t.*

1) 想念. We haven't seen Michael for a long time.
We miss him.

2) 错过, 誤了 I'm sorry you missed that interesting talk last Saturday.

You'd better leave early, or (否則) you'll miss the train.

5. Arrive *v.i.* 到达

She arrived in Peking last Thursday. (到达一个国家或大城市一般用 arrive in)

They arrived at the village at three o'clock that afternoon. (到达一个小地方一般用 arrive at)

When did you arrive there?

She arrived by the morning train.

PHONETICS EXERCISES

1. Review of sounds:

1) [e] — [ei]

let — late

men — main

red — rate

pen — pain

get — gate

wet — wait

ate — eight

then — they

sell — sail

2) [ei] — [i:]

great — greet

mate — meet

way — we

say — see

place — please

face — feet

pale — peal

name — team

wait — wheat

3) [e] — [ei] — [i:]

a red pen/ a get-together/ expect a letter/ get the
address/ a railway station/ a great parade/ face the