



English For Adults

Book II

英语

第二册

赵伯英 金 宵 来鲁宁 编

当代世界出版社



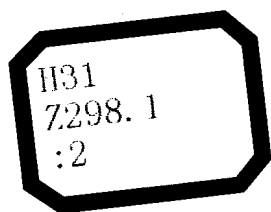
English for Culture
Book 1

英语

第二版

廖冰同 董 颖 吴德平 编

清华大学出版社



英 语

第 二 册

赵伯英 金 宵 来鲁宁 编

当代世界出版社

责任编辑 康 帅 吴小红

封面设计 周国强

版式设计 尹 植

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语. 第2册/赵伯英, 金宵, 来鲁宁编. —北京: 当代世界出版社, 2001.10

ISBN 7-80115-483-5

I. 英… II. ①赵…②金…③来… III. 英语—党校—函授教育—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 081189 号

当代世界出版社出版发行

(北京市复兴路4号 邮编: 100860)

合肥杏花印务股份有限公司印刷 新华书店经销

开本: 850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张: 10.875 字数: 280 千字

2001 年 10 月第 1 版 2005 年 5 月第 4 次印刷

印数: 368001—601000 册 定价: 14.30 元

ISBN 7-80115-483-5/H·26

属印装质量问题印厂负责调换

联系电话: (0551) 5657630 5657388

说 明

这套教材是在进一步改革开放的新形势下，为中央党校函授学院学员学习基础英语而编写的，也可供各类成人教育院校参考使用。

教材针对成年人的特点，充分考虑到学员的学习环境和实际需要，具有较强的科学性、系统性和实用性，力求在较短的时间内培养学员独立学习英语和使用英语的能力，尤其是培养通过阅读获取信息的能力。学员系统地学完这套教材，能掌握 3000 左右常用词和词组，能借助词典阅读、理解中等难度的英语书刊文章，并在听、说、写、译等方面达到一定的水平。

教材为二册。本书为第二册，共计 15 课。每课分为语法部分、日常用语部分和课文部分。每课集中介绍一两个语法项目，个别较复杂的项目安排在两课里。语法部分以单句学习为主，辅以简要的语法说明和生词表，并配有练习，旨在帮助学员逐步掌握英语的基本句子结构。日常用语部分是一些实用的情景会话，帮助学员进行会话技能训练，提高口头表达能力。课文部分包括课文、注释、生词表和练习，目的在于巩固语法知识，提高运用语法结构的能力，扩大词汇量，培养阅读、理解能力。课文选材以原文为主，酌情删改。注释主要是对长、难句的解释，帮助学员解决学习中的困难。对于超前的语法现象，只略加解释，让学员积累适当的感性知识。练习包括词汇、句型、语法、综合练习等。书末附有构词法、总词汇表、不规则动词表和词组表。

本教材由赵伯英教授主编，先后参加编写和修订工作的还有金宵、来鲁宁和吕敏。这次印行前又由赵伯英、金宵和来鲁宁进行改写。

函授英语教材的编写是一个新的尝试，虽经修改，疏漏和失误仍然难免，恳请使用本书的教师和学员提出宝贵意见，以便再作修改，使这套教材进一步完善。

当代世界出版社
中共中央党校函授学院

2001年10月

Contents 目 录

Lesson One	1
Grammar : 宾语从句 (I) 过去将来时	
Text : New York City	
Lesson Two	16
Grammar : 动词不定式 (I)	
Text : London	
Lesson Three	31
Grammar : 动词不定式 (II)	
Text : I've Come to Clean Your Shoes	
Lesson Four	47
Grammar : 选择疑问句 反意疑问句	
Text : An Interview	
Lesson Five	68
Grammar : 动名词	
Text : Colleges	

Lesson Six 87

Grammar : 现在分词

Text : Fit Your Speed to Your Needs

Lesson Seven 107

Grammar : 过去完成时

将来完成时

Text : A Dangerous Place

Lesson Eight 126

Grammar : 过去分词

Text : The World Trade Organization

Lesson Nine 144

Grammar: 现在完成进行时

过去完成进行时

Text : What Americans Have Been Doing
to Save Energy

Lesson Ten 162

Grammar : 定语从句

Test : Failure Is a Word I Don't Accept

Lesson Eleven 184

Grammar : 主语从句

表语从句

同位语从句

宾语从句 (II)

Text :	Test Your Nutrition IQ	
Lesson Twelve	.....	202
Grammar :	状语从句 (II)	
Text :	Thomas Alva Edison	
Lesson Thirteen	.....	220
Grammar :	情态动词 (II)	
Text :	Why People Work	
Lesson Fourteen	.....	236
Grammar :	虚拟语气 (I)	
Text :	Three Days to See	
Lesson Fifteen	.....	256
Grammar :	虚拟语气 (II)	
Text :	Books	
Word Formation 构词法	.....	273
Vocabulary 词汇表	.....	297
Irregular Verbs 不规则动词	.....	331
Phrases 词组	.....	335

Lesson One 第一课

Grammar	宾语从句 (I) 过去将来时
Text	New York City

Grammar

I . Structures

We hope (that) he will come back next week.

1. All of us consider (that) the problem is very serious.
2. He thought (that) the watch was too expensive.
3. They haven't decided whether they will accept the invitation.
4. I wonder if this house has been sold.

Can you tell me who broke the window?

5. I don't know who will move from the west to the east.
6. They ask him whom he will meet at the railway station.
7. We must find out whose bag it is.
8. Tell me whose goods were lost.

My sister asks me what color I like best.

9. They believe what he said.
10. I can't remember what happened in America then.
11. He can't say which point is more important.
12. I don't remember which car is yours.

I wonder where he put the key.

13. The students ask when the teacher will explain the important questions.
14. Please tell him why the meeting was put off.
15. No one knows how this accident took place?
16. You can't think how glad I am to see you.

He said (that) he would go to Manhattan.

17. They thought (that) the city would become a great industrial center.
18. He knew (that) Jane would not agree with him.
19. She asked me what I would do in Philadelphia the next day.
20. They told me that they were going to work in Boston.

II . Notes

1. 宾语从句：在复合句中做宾语的从句，称为宾语从句。

- 1) 宾语从句可以由从属连词 that 引导。例如第 1—2 句。

这类宾语从句较常见。that 在这种场合无词义，只起引导作用。这类从句常用在 believe, hear, hope, know, say, tell, think 等动词后面，that 在口语中往往省略。

- 2) 宾语从句可以由从属连词 if, whether 引导。例如第 3、4 句。

if 和 whether 都作“是否”解，往往引出带有疑问含义的从句，常用在 ask, care, wonder, know, find out 等动词后面。又如：

I don't care whether you like the plan or not. 我不管你是否喜欢这个计划。

I don't know if it is raining. 我不知道天是否在下雨。

- 3) 宾语从句可以由连接代词 who, whom, whose, which,

what 引导。例如第 5—12 句。这些连接代词有词义，除了引导从句外，还在从句中担任一定的成分。例如，5 句中的 who 在从句中作主语，6 句中的 whom 在从句中作宾语，第 7、8 句中的 whose 在从句中作定语。

连接代词 what 除了作“什么”解外，还可作“所…的（事物）”解，如第 9 句。又如：

We can learn what we did not know. 我们能够学会我们原来所不懂的东西。

- 4) 宾语从句可以由连接副词 when, where, how, why 引导。例如第 13—16 句。

这些连接副词也有词义，除引导从句以外，还在从句中作状语。

- 5) 由从属连词 whether, if 以及连接代词或连接副词引导的宾语从句常带有疑问的含义，但不是疑问句，决不可颠倒从句中主语在前、谓语动词在后的词序。

2. 过去将来时

- 1) 过去将来时由 would + 动词原形构成。例如第 17—19 句。在英国英语里，第一人称作主语可以用 should。例如：

He didn't expect we should help him. 他没想到我们会帮助他。

- 2) 过去将来时表示从过去的角度看将要发生的动作，常用于宾语从句中。如果上下文已标明了过去的时间，过去将来时也可以独立使用。例如：

He hurried to the airport. The plane would land in five minutes. 他急忙奔到机场。飞机五分钟后即将着陆。

3. was/were going to 结构也可以表示从过去的角度看将要发生的动作或状态。这种结构也常用于宾语从句中。例如第 20 句。

Ⅲ. Words and Expressions

- consider [kən'sidə] vt. 认为, 以为
serious ['siəriəs] a. 严重的; 重要的; 危急的
problem ['prɒbləm] n. 问题, 课题, 疑难问题
decide [di'said] vt. 决定, 决心
whether ['hweðə] conj. 是否
accept [ək'sept] vt. 接受
invitation [ˌɪnvi'teɪʃən] n. 邀请, 招待, 请帖
wonder ['wʌndə] n. 惊奇, 奇异的事物, 奇迹 vt. vi. 惊
奇; 怀疑; 想知道
sell [sel] (sold [səuld]) vt. 卖
break [breɪk] vt. (broke [brəʊk], broken ['brəʊkən]) 毁
坏, 打破, 打碎
window ['wɪndəʊ] n. 窗户, 窗口
west [west] n. 西, 西方
east [i:st] n. 东, 东方
find out 发现, 找出, 想出
goods [gʊdz] [复] n. 商品, 货物
remember [ri'membə] vt. 记住, 记得
America [ə'merikə] n. 美国
point [pɔɪnt] n. 地点, 位置
key [ki:] n. 钥匙; 关键; 题解
put off 延期, 推迟
Manhattan [mæn'hætən] n. 曼哈顿
industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] a. 工业的
agree [ə'ɡri:] vi. 同意
agree with sb. 赞成某人
Philadelphia [fɪlə'delfjə] n. 费拉德尔菲亚(即费城, 美国港市)

Boston ['bɒstən] n. 波士顿 (美国城市)

Useful Expressions

Congratulations

- Congratulations! I hear that Beijing has won the bid for the 2008 Olympic Games.
- Thank you. We are very happy.
- I am very happy, too.
- Our slogan is “New Beijing, Great Olympic”. We will host the best Olympic Games.
- I think you will. The ideal and spirit of the Olympic Movement will spread more extensively.

I . Notes

1. I hear that Beijing has won the bid for the 2008 Olympic Games.
我听说北京赢得了 2008 年奥运会主办权。
2. Our slogan is “New Beijing, Great Olympic”. 我们的口号是：“新北京，新奥运”。
3. We will host the best Olympic Games. 我们将举办最好的奥运会。
4. I think you will. 我想你们会的。
这是一个省略句，相当于 I think you will host the best Olympic Games.
5. The ideal and spirit of the Olympic Movement will spread more extensively. 奥林匹克运动的理想和精神将会更广泛地传播。

II . Words and Expressions

congratulation [kən,grætju'leɪʃən] n. 祝贺，祝词，贺辞

win [win] v. (won [wʌn]) 胜, 赢; 夺得, 赢得
 bid [bid] n. 出价, 投标
 slogan ['sləʊgən] n. 口号, 标语
 ideal [ai'diəl] n. 理想; 典范
 movement ['mu:vmənt] n. 运动, 活动; 动向
 spread [spred] v. (spread) 伸开, 伸长; 展开; 传播, 流传
 extensively [iks'tensivli] ad. 广阔地, 广大地, 范围广泛地

III. Exercises

1. Point out the subordinate clauses and their grammatical function (指出从句, 并说明其语法作用):

- 1) He went home as soon as he heard the news.
- 2) Do you know what her name is?
- 3) The professor told me where I could find those magazines.
- 4) Tom did not know the answer until I told him.
- 5) Can you tell me when the train will arrive?
- 6) Please show me where I can get a shirt.
- 7) After I finished school, my father told me I should find a job.
- 8) He said that he would open the window after I left.

2. Combine the following simple sentences into complex ones after the model (仿照例句, 将下列简单句组成复合句):

Model

I asked him. What should I do next?

I asked him what I should do next.

- 1) Please tell me... When will the students take their final examination?
- 2) I want to know... Will your father go to Shanghai tomorrow?

- 3) Tell me ... Have you finished your homework?
 - 4) Nobody knows... When will the road be repaired?
 - 5) She is asking... Which of the two TV sets is better?
 - 6) I am wondering... Are you still working in the factory?
 - 7) The map clearly shows... How can we get to the museum?
 - 8) The little boy asked his mother... Why does the radio speak?
3. Complete the following sentences by adding an object clause (用宾语从句完成下列各句):

- 1) I don't know _____ (他为什么还没来).
- 2) He told me _____ (那本小说非常有趣).
- 3) He does not care _____ (他们是否请他讲话).
- 4) Can you tell me _____ (我怎样去邮局)?
- 5) Nobody knows _____ (那个女人是谁).
- 6) The little girl said _____ (他父亲将给她买一辆新自行车).
- 7) I suddenly remembered _____ (他昨天所说的话).
- 8) I hope _____ (明天是晴天).

4. Rewrite the following sentences after the model (仿照例句改写下列句子):

Model

He says that he will come here again.

He said that he would come here again.

- 1) She thinks that you will make a lot of new friends in England.
- 2) He tells me that his brother is going to swim with some friends.
- 3) I don't know what will happen next year.
- 4) The teacher thinks that his students will do well in the examination.

- 5) My aunt hopes that she will see many beautiful houses in America.
- 6) My parents say that they will buy me a new car.
- 7) I wonder when the train will start for Beijing.
- 8) I think Jane will be a journalist.

Text

New York City

In the 18th century New York was smaller than Philadelphia and Boston. Today it is the largest city in America. How can the change in its size and importance be explained?

The map of the Northeast shows that four of the most heavily populated areas in this region are around seaports. At these points materials from across the sea enter the United States, and the products of the land are sent there for export across the sea.

About 1815, when many Americans from the east coast had already moved toward the west, trade routes from the ports to the central regions of the country began to be a serious problem. In New York State a canal seemed the best solution to the transportation problem. After many years of work the Erie Canal was completed in 1825.

The canal produced an immediate effect. New York City quickly became the leading city of the coast.

The coming of the railroads made canal shipping less important, but it tied New York even more closely to the central region of the country. It was easier for people in the central states to ship their goods to New York for export overseas.

Thus New York became the greatest port in America. New