

# 科普英语读本



**·科普英语读本·**

福建师范大学外语系  
英语教材编写组编

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## 编 者 的 话

《科普英语读本》是为了满足广大科技人员和其他专业人员业余自学英语的需要而编写的，同时也可作为目前大中学生学习英语的课外辅助教材。为了帮助读者更好地学习，中国唱片社已将本书的课文部分录音灌制唱片，供读者练习听音或模仿朗读。

本书是为已学完一般初级班英语广播课程或相当于这一水平的读者编写的。因此读者在学习前要具有语音方面的初步基础知识和基本语法概念，并掌握1000个左右的词汇和词组。本书课文的内容着重于介绍当前主要学科科技知识和工业生产方面的知识，使读者学习后对科技英语有初步认识，并为今后阅读外国科技资料打下个基础。

本书共分十五课，总词汇量（包括成语和短语）870个左右。每课均包括六个部分：1. 课文；2. 生词；3. 成语和短语；4. 注释；5. 语法；6. 练习。编写时根据业余自学的需要，以课文为中心，加强了注释工作，把着眼点放在帮助读者透彻地理解和消化课文上。语法部分仅配合课文有重点地介绍科技读物中常见的语法现象，其他新出现的语法基础知识只当作难点结合在注释里作一般性的解释。练习部分除了以复习巩固本课中出现的语言知识，培养语言实践能力为主要任务之外，对全书各课也起了综合练习的

作用。编写中同时也注意到培养读者阅读和翻译的能力。卷末附有部分练习的参考答案、总词汇表、成语和短语表、不规则动词表，以便读者随时查阅。

参加本书编写工作的有庄维炎、林恩卿、檀仁梅、柴彦衡。初稿完成后曾邀请林纪焘、李圣鑫等同志审阅。北京外国语学院吴千之、钱青两同志及外国专家弗兰克·怀利(Frank Wylie)和中国唱片社何莞同志也给我们提出许多宝贵的意见，对我们帮助很大，我们表示衷心感谢。

由于本书编写的时间比较匆促，编者学识经验有限，书中一定会存在不少缺点和错误，希望读者提出批评和指正。

编 者

1978年11月

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# Lesson One

## The Study of English

### Text

It is over a year now since I began studying English. I am glad to say that I am getting on well with it. I know English is the world's most widely used language. With its help we can learn from the advanced science and technology of other countries and exchange experiences with them. In order to use it as a tool to promote friendship between the Chinese people and people of other countries, and as a weapon in the struggle against imperialism, a good command of the language is necessary①.

The problem now is not why we should study English, but how to get the best results in the shortest possible time②.

I find English very interesting but quite difficult. How hard I have been trying to get every sound right, to spell every word cor-

rectly and to speak the little English I know<sup>③</sup>. The Party has always stressed the importance of laying a solid foundation in everything we do, and in language study perhaps more than in anything else, a good beginning is half the battle<sup>④</sup>.

A year's study has taught me that we cannot learn English well without watching out for idiomatic ways of saying things<sup>⑤</sup>. When I began learning English, I thought all I had to do was to memorize individual words<sup>⑥</sup>. English words, it seemed to me, had exact equivalents in Chinese, and so, to express one's ideas in English, it was just a matter of putting the words together according to the rules of grammar<sup>⑦</sup>. When I was taught to say "I see a book on the desk" and "I'm going to see a friend", I thought I had learned everything about the word *see*<sup>⑧</sup>. I did not realize that we do not *see* but *read* a book or a newspaper until one day the teacher caught me out<sup>⑨</sup>. My interest was aroused and since then I have always been on my guard against such blunders<sup>⑩</sup>. I have learned to say to join the Party, but to take part in a discussion, to go by bus but to



go on foot. I have learned the difference between find and look for, between wear and put on. I have also learned to absorb whole sentences without trying to translate them word for word into Chinese. All this makes me see that besides a good training in pronunciation, spelling, handwriting and basic grammar, one has to pay close attention to English idioms in order to learn the language faster and use it better<sup>①</sup>.

However, this is just a beginning, and there is still a long, long way to go. I am fully prepared for more hard work. I must speak and listen to more English. I must read and write more, and do more translation. It is only through practice that I'll be able to use English effectively both as a tool and as a weapon<sup>②</sup>.

### Word List

begin	[bi'gin]	v. 开始
v. (began [bi'gæn], begun [bi'gʌn])		
widely	['waɪdli]	ad. 广泛地, 很远地
used	[ju:zd]	a. 用的, 用旧了的
order	['ɔ:də]	n. 次序, 顺序

use	[ju:z]	<i>v.</i> [ju:s] <i>n.</i> 用, 使用, 利用
advanced	[əd'vɑ:nst]	<i>a.</i> 先进的, 高级的
science	['saɪəns]	<i>n.</i> 科学
technology	[tek'nɒlədʒi]	<i>n.</i> 技术, 工艺学
exchange	[iks'tʃeɪndʒ]	<i>vt.</i> 交换, 交流
experience	[iks'piəriəns]	<i>n.</i> 经验, 体验
friendship	['frendʃɪp]	<i>n.</i> 友谊
imperialism	[im'piəriəlizəm]	<i>n.</i> 帝国主义
command	[kə'mɑ:nd]	<i>n.</i> 掌握, 运用能力
necessary	['nesɪsəri]	<i>a.</i> 必要的, 必需的
problem	['prɒbləm]	<i>n.</i> 问题, 难题
should	[ʃʊd, ʃəd]	<i>v. aux.</i> 应当, 应该
result	[ri'zʌlt]	<i>n.</i> 效果, 结果
short	['ʃɔ:t]	<i>a.</i> 短的, 短缺的 (最高级是 shortest)
possible	['pɒsəbl]	<i>a.</i> 可能的
interesting	['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]	<i>a.</i> 有趣味的
try	[traɪ]	<i>vt.</i> 试, 尝试
sound	[saʊnd]	<i>n.</i> 声音
spell	[spel]	<i>vt.</i> 用字母拼, 拼写
correctly	[kə'rektli]	<i>ad.</i> 正确地
stress	[stres]	<i>vt.</i> 强调, 着重
importance	[im'pɔ:təns]	<i>n.</i> 重要性
lay	[lei]	<i>vt.</i> 打(基础); 设置
solid	['sɒlɪd]	<i>a.</i> 牢固的; 结实的
foundation	[faʊn'deɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 基础, 根本

perhaps [pə'hæps]  
beginning [bi'giniŋ]  
battle ['bætl]  
teach [ti:tʃ]

(taught [tɔ:t], taught)

without [wɪð'aut]  
✓ idiomatic [,idiə'mætik]  
thing [θiŋ]  
think [θiŋk]

(thought [θɔ:t], thought)

✓ memorize ['meməraiz]  
individual [,indi'vidjuəl]  
seem [si:m]  
exact [ig'zækt]  
equivalent [i'kwivələnt]  
express [iks'pres]  
matter ['mætə]  
rule [ru:l]  
realize ['riəlaiz]  
catch [kætʃ]

(caught [kɔ:t], caught)

interest ['intrist]  
arouse [ə'rauz]  
guard [gɑ:d]  
such [sʌtʃ]  
✓ blunder ['blʌndə]

ad. 也许, 可能

n. 开始, 开端

n. 胜利, 成功; 战斗 ✓

vt. 教

prep. 无, 没有, 不

a. 符合语言习惯的 ✓

n. 事物, 东西

v. 想

vt. 记住, 熟记 ✓

a. 个体的, 单独的

vi. 好象; 似乎

a. 确切的

n. 对应词, 相等物 ✓

vt. 表达; 表示

n. 事情; 问题

n. 规则; 统治

vt. 认识到, 认清

v. 捉, 抓; 截蓄

(雨、雪)

n. 兴趣; 利益

vt. 引起; 唤起 ✓

n. 守卫

a. 如此的, 这样的

n. (由于不正确的判断而引起的愚蠢

difference ['dɪfrəns]

的) 错误 ✓

wear [weə]

n. 差异, 差别

vt. 穿着, 戴

(wore [wɔ:], worn [wɔ:n])

absorb [əb'sɔ:b]

vt. 吸收

sentence ['sentəns]

n. 句子

translate [træns'leɪt]

vt. 翻译

into ['ɪntu, 'ɪntə]

prep. 到……里

besides [bi'saɪdz]

prep. 除……之外 ✓

training ['treɪnɪŋ]

n. 训练, 锻炼, 培养 ✓

pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən]

n. 发音

spelling ['speliŋ]

n. 拼字, 拼法

handwriting ['hænd'reɪtɪŋ]

n. 笔迹, 书法 ✓

idiom ['ɪdiəm]

n. 习语, 成语; 语言  
习惯用法

however [haʊ'evə]

ad. 无论如何, 可是

fully ['fʊli]

ad. 完全地, 充分地

prepared [pri'peəd]

a. 准备好的 ✓

practice ['præktɪs]

n. 练习, 实践

translation [træns'leɪʃən]

n. 翻译

able ['eɪbl]

a. 能干的, 有能力的

effectively [ɪ'fektɪvli]

ad. 有效地, 有力地

## Idioms and Phrases

get on well

进行得很顺利

the world's most widely used

世界上使用最广泛的

in order to

为了

in the shortest possible time

get...right

stress the importance of

watch out for

had to

It is a matter of...

according to

catch...out

be on one's guard against

look for

put on

word for word

pay attention to

be fully prepared for

be able to (do)

在尽可能短的时间内

把(某事)做对

强调其重要性

密切注意

不得不, 必须 (have to  
的过去式)

这是……的问题

按照, 根据……所说

发现(某人的)错误

谨防

寻找

穿

字对字地, 逐字地

注意

为……做好充分准备

能, 会 (= can, 常用以表  
示 can 所不能表示的未来  
或完成的概念)

## Notes

1. In order to ... is necessary. 为了用英语作为增进中国人民同各国人民之间的友谊的工具及反帝斗争的武器, 精通这一语言是必要的。

这是简单句。<sup>1</sup>“In order to use ... against imperialism”是介词短语的复合结构, 在句中起状语作用。其中“as a tool”和“as a weapon”都是宾语it的补足语, 前者带不定式短语“to promote...”, 作tool

的定语,后者带介词短语“in the struggle...”,作weapon的定语。

2. 连接副词why引出的从句和连接词“but”连接的 不定式短语“how to get...”都是本句的表语。
3. How hard.. I know! 我一直多么用功地试图把每个音发对,正确地拼写每个单词,并说所懂得的那么一点英语!

“have been trying”是现在完成进行 时态,表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在,而现在这个动作可能刚刚终止,也可能仍在进行着。现在完成进行 时态的结构是“have(has)+been+现在分词”,又如:

He has been writing the letter for half an hour. 他那封信已经写了半小时了。

4. ..., and in language study perhaps more than in anything else, a good beginning is half the battle. 在语言学习上也许比别的事更是如此,良好的开始等于成功的一半。

这是以并列连接词“and”连接的一个并列句的 第二分句,用以进一步具体说明第一分句的内容。

5. ... we cannot learn English well without watching out for idiomatic ways of saying things. 我们要把英语学好,非注意习惯的表达方法不可。

注意这句的基本结构是“cannot do something without doing something else”,其中的介词短语起状语作用。又如:

You cannot hope to spell the words right with-

out paying attention to their pronunciation.  
你要把这些词拼写正确，非注意其发音不可。

由于用了“cannot”和“without”这两个带否定意义的词，肯定的语气得到了加强。比较汉语“非……不可”。

6. ..., I thought all I had to do was to memorize individual words. 我本来以为我所要做的只不过是记住一些孤立的单词。

“all I had to do ... individual words”是宾语从句，其前面省掉关系连词“that”。在从句中“all”是主语，“was to memorize individual words”是谓语，“I had to do”是另一（定语）从句修饰“all”。该定语从句中I前面的关系代词“that”被省略。

7. English words ... the rules of grammar. 在我看来，英语单词都有其确切的汉语对应词。因此，要用英语表达思想，只不过把那些词按语法规则摆到一起就行了。

这是并列句，用“and”连接前后两个分句。在前一分句中“it seemed to me”是插入语，与其他句子成分没有语法上的关系。后一分句的“to express one's ideas in English”是真实主语，紧接其后的it为形式主语，起加强语气的作用。“according to the rules of grammar”是介词短语作状语说明动名词“putting”。

8. “When I was taught to say”相当于“When I learned to say”的意思。（“was taught”是被动语态，见第五课）

注意英语“see”这个词含义灵活，如：see a book

(看见书), see a friend (访问朋友), see a film (观看电影), see page 12 (请看第12页) 等等。但汉语的看书、看报是包含着“阅读”的意思, 译成英语时不能用“see”, 只能用“read”。

9. I did not realize ... caught me out. 直到有一天老师发现了我的错误, 我才认识到汉语讲看书、看报, 英语不用“see”这个词, 而用“read”。

注意“until”用在否定句中是“在……以前”, “直到……才……”的意思, 如: I had no idea of it until you told me. 应译为: 在你告诉我之前, 我对此一无所知。(或: 直到你告诉我, 我才知道此事。)

10. My interest ... such blunders. 这就唤起了我的兴趣。从那以后, 我总是在提防这样的错误。

“since then”是介词短语, 作状语修饰谓语“have been on my guard against such blunders”, “then”在这里是名词, 作“since”的宾语。

11. All this makes me see that ... use it better. 这一切使我体会到为了更快更好地学习和应用英语, 除了要训练好发音、拼写、书法及基础语法知识, 还得密切注意英语的习惯用法。

这里“see”是不定式, 同“me”构成复合宾语时“to”被省略。“one has to pay ...”的“one”是不定代词, 泛指学习英语的人。

12. It is only through practice ... as a weapon. 只有通过实践, 我才能有效地应用英语, 既把它作为工具, 又把它作为武器。

在英语中当我们要强调句子中的某一部分 (通常是



主语, 宾语或状语) 时常用 “It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that (强调人时也可用who) ...” 结构。例如:

He went home yesterday. 改为:

It was yesterday that he went home. (强调时间)

It was he that (who) went home yesterday.  
(强调人)

## Grammar

### 动名词 (The Gerund)

#### 一、动名词

动名词是英语动词中的一种非谓语形式, 由“动词原形加-ing”构成。

动名词在句中起名词作用, 可作 (1) 主语, (2) 表语, (3) 宾语, (4) 定语。

##### 1. 主语

*Reading is learning, but applying is also learning.* 读书是学习, 使用也是学习。

*Getting up early is a good habit.* 早起是良好的习惯。

##### 2. 表语

*Seeing is believing.* 眼见为实。(或: 百闻不如一见)

*Our chief task today is building socialism at high speed.* 我们今天主要的任务是高速度地建设社会主义。