

高等学校试用教材

英 语

第 二 册

北 京 大 学 公 共 英 语 教 研 室
杜秉正、赵 珏、王家福、郑培蒂、沈一鸣编

人 民 教 育 出 版 社

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Lesson One

Text: Gravity
Grammar: I. 句子的种类
II. 状语从句 (一)

Text

Gravity

*go up
(fall down)*

If the earth is a ball, why don't we fall off? The reason is rather simple. It is because of gravity.

Gravity is a strange force. When you slip on something, you never go up into the air, but instead, you always fall down to the ground.

the earth
Things fall to the earth because the earth pulls them to it just as a magnet pulls needles. The attraction of the earth for all bodies is called gravity.

up You may throw a ball into the air, and if you are very strong it will go up high. But it won't stay there all the time. *down* gravity pulls it, it falls right back to the earth again. So gravity always keeps everything on earth. *right on the earth*

Because of gravity, water flows on the earth's surface. With gravity, we can walk, run and do lots of other things. Just as we need air for life, so we need gravity for work.

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. gravity ['græviti] <i>n.</i>
地心引力; 重力</p> <p>2. ball [bɔ:l] <i>n.</i> 球</p> <p>3. off [ɔ:f, ɒf] <i>ad.</i> 离开
fall off 掉下</p> <p>4. rather ['rɑ:ðə] <i>ad.</i> 相当;
有点; 宁可</p> <p>5. simple <i>a.</i> 简单的</p> <p>6. strange [streɪndʒ] <i>a.</i> 奇怪的</p> <p>7. force <i>n.</i> 力; 力量 <i>vt.</i> 强迫; 使</p> <p>8. slip <i>vi.</i> 滑倒 [slɪp]</p> <p>9. air [ɛə] <i>n.</i> 空气; 空中</p> <p>10. instead [ɪn'sted] <i>ad.</i> 代替; 改换</p> <p>11. ground [graʊnd] <i>n.</i> 地面; 土地</p> <p>12. thing [θɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 东西; 事物</p> <p>13. pull [pul] <i>vt.</i> 拉; 吸引</p> | <p><i>n.</i> 拉力; 吸力</p> <p>14. magnet ['mæɡnit] <i>n.</i> 磁铁;
磁石</p> <p>15. needle <i>n.</i> 针</p> <p>16. attraction <i>n.</i> 吸引; 吸力</p> <p>17. body ['bɒdi] <i>n.</i> 物体; 身体</p> <p>18. throw [θrəʊ] <i>vt.</i> 扔; 投
(threw [θru:], thrown [θrəʊn])</p> <p>19. strong <i>a.</i> 强; 强壮; 强大</p> <p>20. high <i>a., ad.</i> 高; 高的</p> <p>21. all the time 老是; 总是; 一直</p> <p>22. surface ['sɜ:fɪs] <i>n.</i> 表面</p> <p>23. lots of 许多</p> <p>24. need <i>vt., n.</i> 需要; 要求
<i>aux. v.</i> 必要</p> |
|--|---|

Word Study

because *conj.* 因为; because of 由于

He didn't go out because it was raining.

He didn't go out because of the rain.

fall

1) *vi.* 落下; 变为 (带表语) (= become)

Things always fall to the earth.

In winter, the temperature often falls below 0°C.

He fell ill yesterday. ~~become ill. be ill.~~

2) *n.* 落下; 落差; 秋季 (= autumn)

The fall of the river here is two metres.

He left home in the fall of 1970.

up

- 1) *ad.* 向上, ... 完

Stand up.

The temperature has gone up.

Time is up.

- 2) *prep.* 向...上

They are going up a hill.

- 3) up to 直到

(A PLA man came up to the old woman.)

~~Up to now~~ ^{到目前为止} only a small part of atomic energy has been used to produce power. [power] _电

down

- 1) *ad.* 向下

Sit down.

The sun is down.

- 2) *prep.* 向...下 (和 up 是反义词)

They are going down a hill.

instead

ad., instead of 代替, 两者都含有否定意义, instead 否定上文提到的事物, instead of 否定它后面的宾语, 可译作“而不是”。

I don't want a pencil. Give me a pen instead.

Give me a pen instead of a pencil.

right

- 1) *a.* 对的, 右的

Your answer is right.

I write with my right hand.

- 2) *ad.* 正确, 恰好, 向右

You've got it right.

许多 { a great many
a great deal
a lot (of)
lots of

He is waiting for you right there.

Don't turn right!

3) *n.* 右边, 权利

You will find the laboratory on the right.

He has the right to say so.

Grammar

I. 句子的种类

从结构上看, 句子可分为三类:

1. 简单句: 只有一个主谓结构的句子, 叫做简单句, 例如:

Peking is the great capital of our socialist mother-

(主) (谓)

land.

北京是我们社会主义祖国的伟大首都。

There are two maps in the classroom.

(谓) (主)

教室里有两张地图。

How long have you lived in the countryside?

(谓) (主) (谓)

你在农村住多久了?

〔注〕 几个并列主语共一个谓语或几个并列谓语共一个主语的句子仍是简单句, 例如:

Li Ming and Wang Ping do morning exercises together.

| → (并列主语) ← | (谓)

李明和王平一起做早操。

They help each other and study hard for the revolution.

(主) | → (并列谓语) ← |

他们互相帮助，并为革命努力学习。

2. 并列句：由两个或两个以上的简单句构成，常用 and (和；并且)，but (但是)，for (因为)，or (要不然；或者) 等并列连词连接，例如：

The teacher reads the new words first, and we read after him.

老师先读生词，我们跟着他读。

Water is a liquid, but air is a gas.

水是液体，但空气是气体。

The temperature must be below 0°C, for water has turned into ice.

温度一定在零度以下，因为水已结冰了。

Let's go to Comrade Wang for help, or our work can't be finished (vt. 完成) in time.

咱们去找王同志帮忙吧，要不然我们的工作不能按时完成了。

3. 主从句：由一个主句和一个（或一个以上）的从句构成。从句起主句中某一成分的作用，如主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语等。引入从句的连词和关系词，常见的有 that, who, which, when, because, if, though 等，例如：

When water is heated, it will be changed into vapour.

当水加热时，它就会变成水蒸汽。

由 *when* 引入的主谓结构是一个从句,说明 *will be changed*, 它是一个状语从句。

I. 状语从句 (一)

在第一册中, 我们学过 1) 副词、2) 词组、3) 介词短语都可以做状语, 本课讲的是 4) 用一个从句表示的状语,

1) *We work well.*

我们工作得好。

2) *We work day and night.*

我们日夜工作。

3) *We work for the revolution.*

我们为革命工作。

4) *We work as the Party teaches us.*

我们按照党教导我们那样工作。

在 4) 中, 以连词 *as* 引入的从句说明 *work* (主句谓语动词), 象这样以一个从句表示的状语叫做状语从句。状语从句的位置可在主句之前 (通常用逗号), 也可在主句之后。常见的状语从句有:

1. 时间状语从句: 常用 *when* (当...的时候), *whenever* (无论什么时候), *as* (正当...的时候), *before* (在...之前), *after* (在...之后), *since* (自从...以来) 等词引入, 例如:

When coal is burned, the chemical energy is turned into heat energy.

当煤燃烧的时候, 化学能就变成热能。

I will bring you the book whenever you want it.

无论什么时候你要这本书, 我就带给你。

As we were talking about atomic energy, our teacher came in.

谈

正当我们谈论原子能的时候，老师进来了。

She had worked in the countryside for two years *before* she came to Peking University.

她来北大以前在农村劳动了两年。

After Peking was liberated, the family's sufferings came to an end.

北京解放之后，这家的苦日子结束了。

Our village has taken on a new look *since* we criticized the "gang of four".

自从我们批判“四人帮”以来，我们村子出现了新面貌。

2. 原因状语从句：常用 *because*（因为），*as*（因为，由于），*since*（因为，既然）等词引入，例如：

We learn from Comrade Li *because* he has rich experience in work.

我们向李同志学习，因为他有丰富的工作经验。

As we have the strong leadership of the Party, we are marching from victory to victory.

因为我们有党的坚强领导，我们正在从胜利走向胜利。

Since I have read the book, I can tell you something about it.

因为我看过这本书，我可以告诉你关于它的一些内容。

3. 地点状语从句：常用 *where*（…的地方）或 *wherever*（无论哪里）引入，例如：

We will go *where* we are needed.

我们应该到需要我们的地方去。

-5...-3A

Wherever we go, we should unite with the comrades there.

无论我们到哪里，我们都应当和那里的同志团结起来。

4. 条件状语从句：常用 if（如果，假若），unless [ən'les]（除非，~~如果不~~）等词引入，例如：

Usually(ad. 通常地) if the temperature is below 0°C, water turns into ice.

如果温度在0°C以下，水就变成冰。

I shall go there *unless* it rains (vi. 下雨).

如果不下雨，我将到那里去。

5. 行为方式状语从句：常用 as（如，照），just as（正如）等词引入，例如：

We should study and work as Lu Hsun did.

我们应该象鲁迅一样学习和工作。

Most plants need air *just as* they need water.

大多数植物需要空气正象它们需要水一样。

6. 让步状语从句：常用 though [= although]（虽然），whether... or（无论...[或者]，不论...[还是]）等词引入，例如：

Though there was a bad drought last year, we got in another good harvest.

虽然去年天大旱，我们还是取得了又一个好收成。

All matter, *whether* it is solid, liquid or gas, is made up of atoms.

所有物质，不论是固体、液体还是气体，都是由原子构成的。

7. 结果状语从句：常用 *so... (+ ad. 或 a.) that* (这样...以致) 等词引入，例如：

He spoke *so fast that* I could not understand him.

他说得这样快，以致我听不懂他的话。

8. 目的状语从句：常用 *so that* (以便，为了) (注意：*so that* 不能分开，与 *so...that* 不同) 等词引入，例如：

The old worker spoke slowly *so that* the students might understand him.

这位老工人说得很慢，以便学生可以听懂他的话。

Exercises

- I. 背诵课文第二、三段： “Gravity is a strange force... is called gravity.”

- II. 英译汉，并说明哪些是简单句，哪些是并列句，哪些是主从句：

1. We work and study hard for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.
2. There are different forms of energy and we can use them for different purposes.
3. Most of the students work in the workshop, while others take part in scientific experiments.
4. The sun is the source of most forms of energy, but so far only a small part of its energy has been used by man.
5. Our village has been greatly changed since liberation.
6. Since that factory was set up, my brother has been a worker there.
7. This machine can only be used where there is electricity (n. 电).
8. We'll wait for you if you come before six o'clock.

9. He didn't come to class yesterday because he was ill.
10. The teachers and students often discuss technical problems with the workers.

III. 用when, where, after, before, if, because, as, so... that, so that, since 填空, 然后将句子译成汉语:

1. It molecules in matter are not close together, and can freely fly about, the matter is called a gas.
2. She ^{had} worked in Shanghai before she came to Peking.
3. Since people's communes were set up, great changes have taken place in China's countryside.
4. Before liberation, we workers lived in hunger and cold because we were exploited (vt. 剥削) by the capitalists.
5. The energy in the sun is so great that it can be widely used in our socialist construction.
6. We work hard so that we can do more for the people.
7. We must do just as Chairman Mao taught us.
8. When my brother was a child, he couldn't go to school because my family was poor.
9. After my home town was liberated, he went to school.
10. I will come to see you if I have time.
11. We must go where the work is hard.
12. Since your daughter hasn't come, I'll take you home.
13. The earth pulls things to it just as a magnet pulls needles.
14. Because the earth pulls things to it, they fall to the earth.
15. We should do our best for the people where we are needed.

IV. 把括号内的汉语译成英语, 完成下列各句:

1. Electrical energy can be changed into light, heat, and sound energy (当它用于不同目的时).
2. Thousands of factories have been set up in Peking (自从北京解放以来).
3. She had worked in a chemical plant (她来北大以前).

4. You may take part in the scientific research (在你们从大庆回来以后)。
5. (既然所有的同志都来了), let's begin our meeting.
6. You must do the experiment (按照老师告诉你的)。
7. I will give you the dictionary (*n.* 词典) (无论你什么时候要用它)。
8. (如果煤燃烧), the chemical energy in it is changed into heat energy.
9. The people of Taching are struggling to overcome every difficulty (以便我国获得更多的石油和石油产品)。
10. (虽然他很老了), he works very hard for the revolution.

V. 英译汉, 注意斜体字部分:

1. *Because of* hard work, they finished their work in time.
2. *Because of* gravity, we are always kept on earth.
3. We have four seasons, *because* the earth goes around the sun and is always tilted in the same direction in its orbit.
4. When the earth turns away from the sun, we say the sun is *down*.
5. *With* telephones (*n.* 电话), people can talk to each other over great distance (*n.* 距离). 2. 距离
6. *With* your help, I have learned all the new words in this lesson.
7. Gravity is *so* important *that* we cannot do a lot of things *without* it. 12. 4
8. Please shut (*vt.* 关) the door after you *so that* the room can be kept warm. L → 关门
9. When you throw something into the air, it always *falls right* back to the earth again.
10. When an apple (*n.* 苹果) *falls* off the tree, it never goes *up* into the air, but always *falls down* to the ground.
11. As he is very busy, I will attend the meeting *instead*.
12. We went to the Evergreen People's Commune on foot *instead of* by bus.

VI. 汉译英:

1. 东西总是落在地上, 因为地球有引力。
2. 通常当温度降到摄氏零度以下时, 水就会变成冰。
3. 我来北京以前, 在一个医院里工作。
4. 磁铁有一种奇怪的力, 它会吸引铁器 (iron things)。
5. 我们不论在什么地方, 都应当全心全意地 (wholeheartedly) 为人民服务。
6. 地心引力是那样强大, 以致它可以把一切东西保留在地球上。
7. 月亮 (the moon) 围着地球转, 正像地球围着太阳转一样。
8. 如果你把一个球扔向空中, 它总会落到地上。
9. 水在地面上流动是因为地心引力吸引它。
10. 虽然水是液体, 但可以变成固体或气体。

Reading Material

Gravity and Spaceships

Even if you are a good high-jumper, you can jump only about seven feet off the ground. You cannot jump any higher because the earth pulls you hard. The pull of the earth is called gravity.

Since there is gravity, water runs downhill. When you throw a ball into the air, it falls back down. Because of gravity you do not fall off the earth as it whirls around.

You can easily find out the pull of the earth. If you weigh yourself, you will know how much gravity is pulling you.

Then, can we get away from the earth and go far out into space? Now, you can do it, because spaceships have been invented. The spaceship will go so fast that it can escape the earth's gravity and carry you into space.

1. even ['i:vən] if 即使

2. high-jumper [hai-'dʒʌmpə]

n. 跳高运动员

3. jump [dʒʌmp] vi. 跳

12. long-jumper n.

4. downhill ['daʊn'hil] ad.

向下; 下坡

5. whirl [wɜ:l] vi. 旋转

6. easily ['i:zli] ad. 容易地

easy a