

# 英 语

第 二 册

(1979 年重印本 附词汇表)

许国璋主 编

商 务 印 书 馆

2

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1987 年 · 北京

### 1962 年初版说明

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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这次重印，换了若干篇课文和相应的练习，编辑体例不变。

参加 1979 年重印本编辑工作的，除主编外，还有罗长炎和张永彪。

担任 1979 年重印本审校工作的，是王佐良、李赋宁和吴景荣。

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## 编者说明

《英语》第二册的体例与第一册相同,请参阅该册“编者说明”。

为了更好地与《英语》第三册相衔接,我们新增了 Word Study 一项,每课选动词四、五个,附以例句和用法说明。词的用法问题是英语学习中的基本问题之一,我们希望这一部分材料能对学生正确掌握英语动词的用法有所帮助。

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## Lesson One

Text	The Largest and Most Populous
Dialogue	Back from Vacation
Grammar	1. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 2. 物主代词的绝对形式
Word Study	plan, write, expect, miss, arrive
Phonetics	1. 复习音素 [e, ei, i:, s, z] 2. 降调

### TEXT

#### THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULOUS

Asia is the largest of the continents of the world. It is larger than Africa, larger than either of the two Americas, and four times as large as Europe. Asia and Europe form a huge land mass. Indeed Europe is so much smaller than Asia that some geographers regard Europe as a peninsula of Asia.

Many geographers say that the Ural Mountains form the dividing line between Europe and Asia. Some think differently. But all geographers agree that Asia was once linked to North America. Or, to be more exact, Alaska was at one time connected with the tip of Siberia. The ancestors of American Indians, geographers say, were Asians. 30,000 years ago they went across the land bridge and settled down in new homes.

Only a small canal separated Africa from Asia. But before the Suez Canal was cut in 1869 Asia was also linked to Africa.

The highest point of the earth is in Asia. This is the peak of the Himalaya Mountains. It is over 29,140 feet high. At this altitude the air is very thin and the weather is uncertain.

So the climbing is very difficult. People take great pride in getting to that peak.

The world's great religions originated from Asia: Buddhism from India, Christianity from Palestine, Islam from Arabia. Today Buddhism and Islam are the principal religions of much of Asia.

Asia is also the most populous continent. China, the country with the largest population in the world, is in Asia. One half of the world's population are Asians.

A Chinese is an Asian, a Japanese is an Asian, and an Indian is an Asian. So is an Iranian, a Palestinian, an Iraqi, a Filipino, a Singaporean. A meeting of Asians is usually a large gathering. The Asian Games meet every four years, sometimes with as many as 28 nations taking part.

There was a time when Asia led the world in civilization. Today most of the Asian countries are still developing countries. They are working very hard to catch up in science and technology. They must. They have little time to lose.

## 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. So we all had a fine vacation. And now we must get down to some good solid work.

## WORDS TO THE TEXT

**populous** ['pɒpjələs] *adj.* 人口稠密的; 人口众多的

**continent** ['kɒntinənt] *n.* 洲; 大陆

**Asia** ['eɪʃə] *n.* 亚洲

**Asian** ['eɪʃən] *n.* 亚洲人

*adj.* 亚洲(人)的

**America** [ə'merikə] *n.* 美洲

**North America** 北美洲

**South America** 南美洲

**American** [ə'merikən] *adj.* 美洲的

**Europe** ['juərəp] *n.* 欧洲

**mass** [mæs] *n.* (聚成一体的) 团、块、片

**land mass** 地块

**geographer** [dʒi'ɒgrəfə] *n.* 地理学家

**regard** [ri'gɑ:d] *v.t.* 认为

**peninsula** [pi'ninsjələ] *n.* 半岛

**the Ural Mountains** ['juərəl] 乌拉尔山脉

**form** [fɔ:m] *v.t.* 组成; 构成

**divide** [di'vaɪd] *v.t.* 划分; 隔(分)开  
**dividing line** 分界线

**link (to)** [lɪŋk] *v.t.* 连结; 连接

**exact** [ɪg'zækt] *adj.* 确切的; 准确的

**Alaska** [ə'læskə] *n.* 阿拉斯加 (美国一州, 在北美洲的最北边)

**connect** [kə'nekt] *v.t.* 连结; 连接

**tip** [tɪp] *n.* 尖端; 顶端

**Siberia** [saɪ'bɪəriə] *n.* 西伯利亚

**American Indian** 美洲印第安人

**bridge** [brɪdʒ] *n.* 桥梁

**land bridge** 地峡

**settle** ['setl] *v.i.* (down) 定居; 安家

**canal** [kə'næl] *n.* 运河

**the Suez Canal** ['sju(:)ɪz] 苏伊士运河

**separate** ['sepəreɪt] *v.t.* 使分开(离)

**peak** [pi:k] *n.* 山峰; 最高点

**the Himalaya Mountains** [ˌhɪmə-'leɪə] 喜马拉雅山脉

**foot** *n.* 英尺 (复数 feet)

**altitude** ['æltɪtju:d] *n.* 高度 (尤指海拔)

**uncertain** [ʌn'sə:tən] *adj.* 变化无常的; 不确定的

**pride** [praɪd] *n.* 骄傲

**religion** [rɪ'lɪdʒən] *n.* 宗教

**originate** [ə'ridʒineɪt] *v.i.* (from) 起源于; 发源于

**Buddhism** ['budɪzəm] *n.* 佛教

**Christianity** [ˌkrɪstɪ'ænɪti] *n.* 基督教

**Palestine** ['pælistain] *n.* 巴勒斯坦

**Palestinian** [ˌpæles'tɪniən] *n.* 巴勒斯坦人

**Islam** ['ɪzlɑ:m] *n.* 伊斯兰教

**Arabia** [ə'reɪbiə] *n.* 阿拉伯半岛

**principal** ['prɪnsəpəl] *adj.* 重要的; 主要的

**quarter** ['kwɔ:tə] *n.* 四分之一

**Japanese** [ˌdʒæpə'ni:z] *n.* 日本人

**Iranian** [i'reɪniən] *n.* 伊朗人

**Iraqi** [i'rɑ:ki] *n.* 伊拉克人

**Filipino** [ˌfɪlɪ'pi:nou] *n.* 菲律宾人

Singaporean [ˌsɪŋəˈpɔːriən] *n.* 新

加坡人

the Asian Games 亚运会

civilization [ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* 文

明

science [ˈsaɪəns] *n.* 科学

technology [tekˈnɒlədʒi] *n.* (工业)

技术

## WORDS TO THE DIALOGUE

miss *v.t.* 惦记, 想念; 错过

wonderful [ˈwʌndəfʊl] *adj.* 奇妙

的; 极好的

bit *n.* 小片

a bit of 一点

quite a bit of 相当多 (修饰不可数名词)

quite a few 相当多 (修饰可数名词)

excellent [ˈeksələnt] *adj.* 优秀的; 极好的

festival [ˈfestɪvəl] *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 [ˈsɒlɪd] *adj.* 坚实; 踏实

## NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. It is larger than Africa, larger than *either of the two Americas* 亚洲比非洲大, 也比南美或北美两洲中的任何一个大。

1) The two Americas 指 North America and South America.

2) *either* 用作代词, 表示“两个中间的任何一个”、“这个或那个”的意思。例如:

Both Chang and Li are our comrades. You can depend on either of them.

— Would you like to go to Shanghai by air or by train?

— Either will do.

2. Indeed Europe is *so much smaller than Asia that* some geographers regard Europe as a peninsula of Asia

*so ... that* 如此…以致…, 用以连结表示结果的从句 (口语中 *that* 往往省略), 例如:

He was so deep in the book that he had no idea it was already supper time.

The water in the pool is so cold nobody wants to swim in it.

3. *The Ural Mountains* 乌拉尔山. 山脉、江河、海洋名称前要加定冠词.  
(参阅本书 38 页地理名词中冠词的用法)例如:

the Rocky Mountains 落基山脉

The Andes (Mountains) 安第斯山脉

4. *to be more exact* ——更确切地说, 在句中是插入语.

5. *American Indians* 美洲印第安人.

公元 1492 年哥伦布(参阅本书 203 页注 4)发现新大陆,他以为到达了印度,因而把当地居民称作 Indians.

6. *People take great pride in getting to that peak.* 人们以登上该峰为豪(引以为骄傲).

7. *One half of the world's population are Asians.*

这里注意分数的表达方法:

二分之一 a (one) half

四分之一 a (one) quarter

三分之二 two-thirds

四分之三 three-quarters

五分之三 three-fifths

七分之一 one-seventh

8. *The Asian Games meet every four years* ——亚运会每四年举行一次.

9. *They have little time to lose* 亚洲国家的人民必须争取时间.

1) *to have little time to lose* 表示“争分夺秒”的意思.

2) 注意 *little* 和 *a little* 的不同意义, *little* 指“很少”“几乎没有”, 而 *a little* 则指“少量的”, 两者都用来修饰不可数名词. 例如:

*I know little German.* 我几乎不懂德语.

*There is still a little water in the bottle.* 瓶子里还有一点水.

## GRAMMAR

### 1. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

英语形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有两种构成方法: 一种是加后缀 *-er, -est*; 一种是在前面加副词 *more, most*.

1. 加后缀 *-er, -est* (适用于单音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级

比较级

最高级

long

longer

longest

late

later

latest

happy

happier

happiest

big

bigger

biggest

2. 加副词 more, most (适用于多音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级	比较级	最高级
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
exact	more exact	most exact
actively	more actively	most actively

3. 少数的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有特殊形式:

原级	比较级	最高级
good } well }	better	best
bad } ill }	worse	worst
many } much }	more	most
little	less	least

使用比较级和最高级的句子结构

对于比较级,可用以 *than* 引起的状语从句,说明与什么相比:

She is *older* than I (am).

(注意 *than* 是连词,不是介词,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,在很多情况下,说话双方都是很清楚地知道所比较的对象的,因此可以不用带 *than* 的结构,例如:

She did much *better* today.

Are you feeling *better* now?

You must be *more careful* next time.

使用最高级时,通常要有相当的定语说明比较的范围,形容词

最高级前要加定冠词 *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. 物主代词的绝对形式

物主代词有两种形式:一种是 *my, your, her* 等作定语用的,它们只能和名词连在一起用,例如 *my book, your room* 等;另一种是 *mine, yours, hers* 等,可以独立使用,它们称为物主代词的绝对形式. 英语中的物主代词列表如下:

与名词连用的形式	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
绝对形式	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

物主代词的绝对形式可以作主语、表语或宾语:

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

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

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

这种物主代词可与 *of* 构成短语,表示“某一个人的”,例如:

a friend of mine (我的一个朋友)

those poems of hers (她的那些诗)

## WORD STUDY

自本课起,我们增加 Word Study 一节,每次选四五个词,每个词下面附若干例句,说明主要的用法. 在学习这些词的时候,要注意各个词的用法. 例如: *plan* 可以用作动词,又可用作名词; *write* 可以用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词; *expect* 是及物动词,但后面或跟名词,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* 是不及物动词,

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”则用 arrive at. 用法不同, 这是习惯使然, 不可任意变更. 总之, 词的用法要一个一个地细致踏实地学, 要尊重英语的习惯, 不可只记忆英语某词等于汉语某词, 更不可凭汉语的习惯来运用英语.

### 1. Plan 计划

- 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) 跟名词: 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, 误了: I'm sorry you missed that interesting talk last Saturday.  
You'd better leave early, or (否则) 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 af-



train. (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	tame — 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 lake/ take the train/ April the second/ eight peasants/ the red gate/ day before yesterday/ a great people/ came to an end/ a great deal/ a week later/

#### 4) [s] — [z]

rice — rise	place — plays	lacks — lags
pace — pays	peace — peas	picks — pigs
race — raise	ropes — robes	beats — beads

the Workers' Stadium/ the Summer Palace/ as soon as/ these days/ this museum/ his sister says so/

### 2. Practise the following for Tune 1:



Oh, yes./ Oh, no./ Quite right./ That's true./ Oh, I see./ Not at all./ That'll do./ That won't do./ Let's go for a walk./ Please come at six./ What's the news?/ How are you getting on?/ How long will it take?/ Where shall we meet?/

