

高等学校文科教材

# 英语

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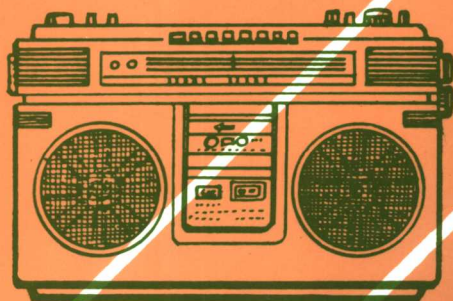
非英语专业用

复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组编

# ENGLISH



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# 英 语

(非英语专业用)

## 第 四 册

(试 用 本)

复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组编

商 务 印 书 馆

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## 前 言

本册可供高等学校文科(非英语专业)二年级下学期使用。

本册主要编写人员有:王慧玲、黄关福、俞耀生、翟象俊、任建国同志,由董亚芬同志审校。此外,承外籍教员 Ruth Hayhoe, Stuart Bowes 和 Edward Hill 等协助审阅全部课文和补充读物。

本册初稿完成后,曾邀请南京大学(特聘主审单位)、北京大学、中国人民大学、北京师范大学、华东师范大学、山东大学、南开大学、武汉大学、中山大学、东北师范大学、西北大学、西南师范学院、四川大学、安徽大学、苏州大学等院校的有关同志参加审稿。对他们的大力支持,我们在这里深表谢意。

限于编者的水平和经验,教材中错误和不妥之处在所难免,欢迎同志们批评指正。

编 者  
1982年7月

## 说 明

本教材是为高等学校文科学生学习基础英语而编写的,旨在帮助学生练好语音、词汇和语法的基本功,着重培养阅读、理解能力,兼顾听、说、译、写的能。

本书共分四册。每册约需 75 学时,可供一学期使用。全书共有课文 52 课,对话 28 篇,补充读物 44 篇。各册安排如下:

	课文	对话	补充读物
第一册	16	16	8
第二册	12	12	12
第三册	12		12
第四册	12		12

课文是每课的中心,选材以原文为主,酌情删改。教材结合文科特点,力求内容丰富、文体多样。全书课文共有生词和词组 2,500 个左右,绝大部分为常用词或次常用词。第四册课文计有生词和词组 797 个。每课课文的后面有生词表和注释。

补充读物集中在各册的后面。每篇亦有注释,但不附生词表。生词和词组编入总词汇表备查,以逐步培养学生查阅词典的良好习惯。补充读物与课文有一定的配合。本册的补充读物将近一半是未经删改的原文。教师可在每课教时中抽出少量时间讲授。

语法采用难点适当分散讲解的方法,所需讲解的主要项目安排到本册第八课为止,其后几课着重复习某些语法项目。

练习力求目的明确,种类多样。既有机械性练习,也有综合性练习,而以前者为主。个别综合性练习可由教师视学生实际情况灵活处理。

从第二册起,每课增设词语学习,概括地介绍一些学过的常用词(主要是动词)的主要词义和用法。它具有一定的独立性,练习分开另列(即汉译英中的 A 部分)。教师可视学生实际情况灵活处理。

从第三册起增设构词法,并附有一定的练习,目的是为了帮助学生记忆生词、理解词义、扩大词汇量。所需讲解的构词法内容安排到本册第六课为止。

本书各册都附有总词汇表。

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## Lesson One

### TEXT

#### LOOKING BACK ON EIGHTY YEARS

In my long life I have seen many changes in our habits and customs and conditions in general. It has occurred to me that you might be interested if I told you of some of them.

The world I entered when at the age of eighteen I became a medical student was a world that knew nothing of such advanced things as planes, movies, radios or telephones. It was a very cheap world. Prices were stable. When I entered St Thomas's Hospital I took a flat in Vincent Square for which I paid 18 shillings a week. My landlady provided me with an excellent breakfast before I went to the hospital and 'high tea' when I came back at half past six, and the two meals cost me about twelve shillings a week. For fourpence, I lunched at St Thomas's on bread and butter and a glass of milk. I was able to live very comfortably, pay my fees, buy my necessary instruments, clothe myself, and have a good deal of fun on fourteen pounds a month. And I could always pawn my microscope for three pounds.

I spent five years at St Thomas's Hospital. I was an unsatisfactory student, for my heart, as you might have guessed, was not in it. I wanted, I had always wanted, to be a writer, and in the evenings, after my high tea, I wrote and read. Before long, I wrote a novel, called 'Liza of Lambeth', which I sent to a publisher and was accepted. It appeared during my last year at the hospital and had something of a success. It was of course an accident, but naturally I did not know that. I felt I could afford to give up medicine and make writing my profession; so, three days after I

graduated from the school of medicine, I set out for Spain to write another book. Looking back now, and knowing as I do the terrible difficulties of making a living by writing, I realize I was taking a fearful risk. It never even occurred to me.

The next ten years were very hard, and I earned an average of £100 a year. Then I had a bit of luck. The manager of the Court Theatre put on a play that failed; the next play he had arranged to put on was not ready, and he was at his wits' end. He read a play of mine and, though he did not much like it, he thought it might just run for the six weeks till the play he had in mind to follow it with could be produced. It ran for fifteen months. Within a short while I had four plays running in London at the same time. Nothing of the kind had ever happened before. I was the talk of the town. One of the students at St Thomas's Hospital asked the eminent surgeon with whom I had worked whether he remembered me. 'Yes, I remember him quite well,' he said. 'One of our failures, I'm afraid.'

### Words and Expressions

look back 回顾  
condition [kən'diʃən] *n.* 〔复〕环境; 条件  
in general 一般地, 大体上  
occur [ə'kɜ:] *vi.* 被想到; 发生  
advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 先进的; 高级的  
movie ['mu:vi] *n.* 电影  
price [praɪs] *n.* 价格; 代价  
stable *a.* 稳定的; 不变的  
St = Saint [seɪnt, sənt] *n.* (加在圣徒、学校等名字前) 圣……  
flat *n.* 〔英〕一套房间  
landlady ['læn,leɪdi] *n.* 女房东  
excellent ['eksələnt] *a.* 极好的; 优秀

的  
meal [mi:l] *n.* 一餐, 一顿饭; 膳食  
cost [kɒst] *vt.* (使) 花费(金钱等)  
cost [kɒst]  
cost  
fourpence ['fɔ:pəns] *n.* 四便士  
lunch *vi.* 吃午餐(或便餐)  
bread [bred] *n.* 面包  
butter ['bʌtə] *n.* 黄油, 白脱油  
glass *n.* 玻璃杯  
milk [mɪlk] *n.* 牛奶  
comfortably ['kʌmfətəbli] *ad.* 舒适地  
instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] *n.* 仪器, 器具

clothe [kləʊð] *vt.* 为……提供衣服; 给……穿衣  
 clothed, clad [klæd]  
 clothed, clad  
 deal [di:l] *n.* 量  
 a good deal of 大量; 许多  
 pound [paʊnd] *n.* 英镑  
 pawn [pɔ:n] *vt.* 当; 抵押  
 microscope ['maɪkrəskəʊp] *n.* 显微镜  
 unsatisfactory ['ʌn,sætɪs'fæktəri]  
 a. 不能令人满意的  
 before long 不久  
 novel ['nɒvəl] *n.* (长篇)小说  
 publisher ['pʌblɪʃə] *n.* 书籍出版者  
 appear *vi.* 出版, 发表  
 medicine ['medɪsɪn] *n.* 医学; 内服药  
 profession [prə'feʃən] *n.* 职业  
 graduate ['grædjueɪt] *vi.* (大学)毕业  
 set out 出发; 开始  
 make a living 谋生  
 fearful ['fiəfʊl] *a.* 可怕的; 害怕的  
 risk [rɪsk] *n.* 风险; 危险

take a risk 冒险  
 earn [ɜ:n] *vt.* 挣得; 赚得(钱)  
 average ['ævərɪdʒ] *n.* 平均; 平均数  
 a. 平均的  
 luck [lʌk] *n.* 运气, 幸运  
 manager ['mænɪdʒə] *n.* 经理; 管理人  
 court *n.* 宫廷; 朝廷  
 put on 上演(戏剧等)  
 play *n.* 戏剧, 剧本  
 arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] *vt.* 安排; 整理  
 wit [wɪt] *n.* 智力; 才智; 机智  
 at one's wits' end 不知所措; 智穷才竭  
 run *vi.* (演出等)连续  
 have in mind 想到  
 produce [prə'dju:s] *vt.* 上演, 演出; 生产  
 at the same time 同时  
 before *ad.* 以前  
 talk *n.* 谈论的话题  
 eminent ['emɪnənt] *a.* 著名的; 杰出的  
 surgeon ['sɜ:dʒən] *n.* 外科医生

### Proper Names

St Thomas's Hospital ['tɒməs 或 'tɒməsɪz] 圣托马斯医院  
 Vincent Square ['vɪnsənt] 文森特广场  
 Liza ['laɪzə] 莉莎(女子名)

Lambeth ['læmbəθ] 兰贝思(伦敦一市镇名)  
 Spain [speɪn] 西班牙(欧洲)  
 the Court Theatre 宫廷戏院

### Notes

#### 1. Looking Back on Eighty Years «八十年回顾»

本课文系根据威廉·萨默塞特·毛姆(William Somerset Maugham)

的演讲稿稍加改写而成。

毛姆(1874—1965)是英国著名的小说家、剧作家和文艺评论家,一生创作丰富,题材多样。早年曾学医,第一部小说 *Liza of Lambeth* (《兰贝思的莉莎》, 1897) 即以他学医的经历为题材。著名的作品有自传体小说 *Of Human Bondage* (《人性的枷锁》, 1915)、长篇小说 *The Moon and Sixpence* (《月亮和六便士》, 1919) *Cakes and Ale* (《寻欢作乐》, 1930) 和 *The Razor's Edge* (《剃刀刀刃》, 1944) 等。此外,还写有 *The Circle* (《圆圈》, 1921) 等三十多部剧本、不少短篇小说和文艺评论。

2. It has occurred to me that you might be interested if I told you of some of them. 我想到要是把其中一些讲点给你们听, 你们或许会感兴趣的。

句中的 it 是先行词,后面 that 引导的从句是主语从句。在 that 引导的主语从句中,作者为了委婉地表达自己的看法,谓语动词用 might be 和 told, 这是虚拟语气的一种用法。

“... occurred to somebody”作“某人想到了……”解。

又如:

An idea occurred to me. 我想到了一个主意。

His name did not occur to her. 她没有想到他的名字。

It occurred to Jane that her husband should go to see his parents more often. 简想到她丈夫应该更经常地去看望他的父母。

### 3. high tea 正式茶点

在英国,傍晚五、六点之间吃的正式茶点,称为 high tea. 通常包括肉食冷盆和其他美味。有的英国人晚上不吃正餐,而用 high tea 代替。

4. ... I lunched at St. Thomas's on bread and butter ...

句中的 on 作“靠”解。又如:

The sheep feed on grass. 羊以草为食。

People from the southern part of the country live on rice. 这个国家的南方人以大米为主食。

5. ... and knowing as I do the terrible difficulties of making a living by writing, ... 并且象我现在这样, 懂得了以写作为生是极其艰难的,……

句中的 as I do 相当于 as I know, 是表示方式的状语从句。

6. ... and I earned an average of £100 a year. ....我平均一年挣一百英镑。

£ 是表示英镑的符号。£100 读作 ['wan 'hʌndrəd 'paʊndz].

7. Within a short while I had four plays running in London at the same time. 在很短的时间内,我有四个剧本同时在伦敦连续上演。

这是指 1908 年毛姆的四个剧本在伦敦西区连续上演一事。句中的现在分词 running 用作定语,修饰 four plays.

又如:

Now our production team has quite a few tractors working in the fields. 现在我们生产队有好几台拖拉机在地里干活。

## WORD FORMATION

### 合成 (Composition)

由两个或两个以上的词按照一定的次序排列组合成新词的方法称为合成。用这种方法构成的新词称为复合词。

复合词在形态上有连写的(如 sunshine),有用连字号的(如 life-saving),也有分开写的(如 post office)。

#### 名词 + 名词 → 复合名词

land	(土地)	+	lady	(女主人)	landlady	(女房东)
boy	(男孩)	+	friend	(朋友)	boyfriend	(男朋友)
chair	(主席的席位)	+	man	(人)	chairman	(主席)
sea	(海)	+	bottom	(底)	sea-bottom	(海底)
market	(市场)	+	day	(日子)	market day	(集市日)
evening	(晚上)	+	school	(学校)	evening school	(夜校)

#### 形容词 + 名词 → 复合名词

black	(黑的)	+	board	(板)	blackboard	(黑板)
high	(高的)	+	way	(路)	highway	(公路)
mad	(发疯的)	+	man	(人)	madman	(疯人)
quick	(快的)	+	lunch	(便餐)	quick-lunch	(快餐)
free	(自由的)	+	market	(市场)	free market	(自由市场)
small	(琐细的)	+	talk	(谈话)	small talk	(闲谈)

## GRAMMAR

### 情态动词 (The Modal Verb) (I)

情态动词本身虽有意义,但并不表示动作或状态,而只表示说话者对某种动作或状态的看法或态度,如表示劝告、命令、允许、可能、必然等情态。情态动词不能单独构成谓语,须与其他动词的原形一起构成谓语。情态动词除 have to 外,没有人称和数的变化。

#### 1. 情态动词与它的否定式及其简略形式

情态动词	情态动词的否定式	否定式的简略形式
can	cannot, can not	can't
could	could not	couldn't
may	may not	*mayn't
might	might not	mightn't
shall	shall not	*shan't
should	should not	shouldn't
will	will not	won't, 'll not
would	would not	wouldn't, 'd not
must	must not	mustn't
ought to	ought not to	oughtn't to
have to	do(es) not have to will not have to	do(es)n't have to won't have to
need	need not	needn't
dare	dare not	*daren't
*used to	used not to	didn't use(d) to use(d)n't to

\* 1 used 读作 [ju:st], 其否定形式 use(d)n't 读作 ['ju:snt].

\* 2 mayn't 在现代英语中使用场合很少。

\* 3 shan't 常使用于英国。

\* 4 daren't 读作 [dsənt].

#### 2. 情态动词的用法

##### 1) can — could

(1) can 表示能力。例如:

He *can* speak English without much difficulty.

他讲英语没有多大困难。

We *can* do things which they *can't*.

我们能干他们干不了的事。

- (2) *can* 表示可能性。例如:

Think what we *can* buy.

想想我们能买点什么。

A house in the centre of London *can* cost a lot of money.

在伦敦市中心的一幢房子可以值很多钱。

- (3) *can* 表示怀疑、惊异、不确定或不会有的情况,主要用在否定句、疑问句或感叹句中。例如:

He *can't* be working at this hour!

这时候他不会在工作的。

I really don't think I *can* be of any use to you.

我确实认为我不会对你们有任何用处。

*Can't* you stop the boy talking, please?

难道你就不能制止那男孩讲话?

How *can* you be so careless!

你怎么可以这样粗心大意!

- (4) *can* 表示允许或同意,其否定式表示不允许或不同意。

例如:

*Can* I go for a swim this afternoon, mother?

妈妈,我今天下午去游泳好吗?

*Can* you lend me your dictionary?

— No, sorry I *can't*.

可以把你的词典借给我吗?

——对不起,我不能借(给你)。

- (5) *could* 是 *can* 的过去式,其语气比 *can* 婉转。例如:

Perhaps you *could* say it this way.

也许你可以这样说。

*Could* I speak to Mrs. Scott, please?

我可以跟斯科特太太通话吗?

## 2) may — might

- (1) may 表示许可,也可用于请求许可。例如:

"You *may* give the men anything except the gift of fire," said Zeus.

宙斯说,“除了火种以外,你可以给人类任何礼物。”

*May* I smoke here?

我可以在此抽烟吗?

- (2) may 表示可能性。例如:

Political change *may* cause both economic and social changes.

政治变动可能会引起经济变动和社会变动。

I think that you have certain qualifications which *may* be of great use.

我认为你具有某些可能很有用的条件。

- (3) may 表示祝愿,常用于倒装结构。例如:

*May* you succeed in the coming examination!

愿你在即将来临的考试中取得成功!

*May* you have a sound sleep!

愿你睡得又香又甜!

- (4) might 是 may 的过去式,与 may 一样可以用来表示允许或可能性等,但在表示可能性时,语气比 may 更为婉转,所表示的可能性更小。例如:

He thought the play *might* run for six weeks.

他认为这出戏也许会连演六个星期。

You *might* be interested if I told you of some changes in our habits and customs.

如果我把我们风俗习惯的某些变化告诉你们,你们或许会感兴趣的。

*Might* I sample these puddings?

我可以尝尝这些布丁吗?

## 3) shall — should

- (1) shall 用在疑问句中表示征求对方的意见(多用在第一人称,第