

大专、中专、业余大学教材

# 英语基础教程

ENGLISH BASICS

—A COURSE BOOK

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云南教育出版社

第二册

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第 二 册

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云南教育出版社

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## 前 言

《英语基础教程》第二册保留了第一册的特点，其编写的指导思想与第一册相同。本书在第一册语法的基础上增加了三种时态（过去进行时、过去完成时、现在完成进行时）；非谓语动词的时态和语态及其复合结构；复合宾语和复合主语；虚拟语气；强调、倒装和省略句型等语法现象。

本书所列语法，是英语中常用的较难掌握的语言现象，是学生掌握英语所必不可少的基本知识。初学英语者只有较熟练地掌握这些基本语法（当然还要掌握一定量的常用词汇和短语），才能打下扎实的基础；经过进一步自学提高，才能逐渐获得独立阅读的能力。

朗读是青年学生学习外语的一个重要手段，本书为此提供了较好的朗读材料。

全书共10课，在第三课和第七课后各有一课复习，目的是加强练习以利学生掌握所学的语法现象。全书计划教学时间约70~80学时。

本书系由云南矿冶专科学校于吉辉主编；该校万淮和长春建筑学校苗公秉两同志参加了编写工作。协助编写工作的还有温伯英、王长虹、邵启东、吴光湖、苗若兰、李昕、徐士民、刘向东等同志。

本书承云南师范大学外语系刘钦教授审阅。特此致谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中错误、疏漏之处在所难免，欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八五年八月

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## LESSON ONE

### New Words and Expressions

Comfortably [ˈkʌmfətəbli]

*adv.* 轻松自在地, 舒适地

smoke [sməʊk] *n.* 烟 *vi.*

抽烟

pipe [paɪp] *n.* 烟斗; 管子

tooth [tu:θ] *n.* 牙齿

(*pl.* teeth [ti:θ])

cross [krɒs] *vt.* 横越, 横

穿; 交叉

Atlantic [ətˈlæntɪk] *a.*

大西洋的

the Atlantic *n.* 大西洋

dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] *a.*

危险的

iceberg [ˈaɪsbɜ:g] *n.* 冰山

山

sink [sɪŋk] *vi. & vt.* 下

沉, 沉没

escape [ɪsˈkeɪp] *vi. & vt.*

逃走, 逃脱

lifeboat [ˈlaɪfbəʊt] *n.*

救生艇

Titanic [taɪˈtænik] *n.*

泰坦尼克号 (船名)

disaster [dɪˈzɑ:stə] *n.*

灾难, 祸患

have a good time 玩得

很愉快

go down 下沉

David [ˈdeɪvɪd] *n.* 戴

维 (人名)

ahead [əˈhed] *adv.* 在

前, 向前, 提前

turn [tɜ:n] *vi. & vt.* 转

动, 旋转; 拐 (弯)

turn into 拐进  
path [pɑ:θ] *n.* 小道, 小路; 路线, 路程  
signal ['signl] *n.* 信号 &  
*vt.* 用信号发出  
run into (使)撞; 跑进来  
damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *vt. & vi.* 损坏, 毁坏  
headlight ['hedlaɪt] *n.* 车前灯  
smash [smæʃ] *vt.* 打碎, 打破, 粉碎  
wing [wɪŋ] *n.* 挡泥板  
dent [dent] *vt.* 撞凹  
politely [pə'laɪtli] *adv.* 有礼貌地  
suggest [sə'dʒest] *vt.* 建议, 提出  
address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址  
fault [fɔ:lt] *n.* 缺点, 毛病; 责任; 过失  
furiously ['fjuəriəsli] *adv.* 狂怒地, 猛烈地  
accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* 指

责, 谴责  
accuse sb. of ... 指责某人  
.....  
astound [ə'staʊnd] *vt.* 使震惊  
look around for 向四处看以便找  
witness ['wɪtnɪs] *n.* 证据; 证明; 证人; 目击者  
accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* 事故; 意外的事  
argue ['ɑ:gju:] *vi.* 争辩  
hold up 阻挡, 使停顿  
traffic ['træfɪk] *n.* 交通; (行人、车辆、船、飞机等的) 来往  
fist [fɪst] *n.* 拳头  
shake (shook, shaken) *vi. & vt.* 摇动; 握手  
shake fist at ... 朝……挥动拳头  
back [bæk] *vi.* 倒退  
lorry ['lɒri] *n.* 卡车, 载货车

**Pattern A**  
**(过去进行时)**

1. The other day I was sitting comfortably in my chair, smoking my pipe, when a ball came in through the window.
2. That morning Tom was thinking, "I don't like my grammar lesson. I hope my teacher is ill."
3. At that time the boys were talking about the film they saw last evening.
4. One dark night, two men were walking slowly along a country road.
5. What were they doing when the fire started?
6. Why wasn't his brother waiting for him yesterday after school?
7. While my brother was cleaning his teeth, I was eating breakfast.
8. While Mary was waiting for John's return, he was coming back home by air.
9. But she suddenly found that Jimmy was still smoking his pipe.
10. How was he carrying the bottle when it fell?

**Passage A**

One night in April 1912, a huge new ship was crossing

the Atlantic. She was carrying 2000 passengers. She was going very fast, which was dangerous because there were icebergs around. The passengers were all having a good time when the ship suddenly struck one of these icebergs.

The ship began to sink and the passengers tried to escape, but there were not enough lifeboats. Another ship was passing nearby. The Titanic fired guns in order to get the other ship's help. But it did not even stop. Two thirds of the passengers went down with the Titanic. It was one of the greatest sea disasters of all time.

### Pattern B

#### (过去完成时)

1. When I arrived, the film had started.
2. When Tom was 10, he had learned to swim.
3. Have you written to anybody this year who had never written to you?
4. I thought I had forgotten to turn the radio off.
5. When the game had finished, we went home.
6. Last week I read a book which my friend had long finished reading.
7. She told me that she had finished writing the letter.
8. When the teacher came in, we had all stood up.
9. What had happened when you got there?
10. As soon as he had recovered from his illness, he began to work again.

## Passage B

It was late. David was driving home. There was a cross road ahead. Suddenly, a careless driver in another car turned into his path without signalling. David ran into him.

He jumped out and quickly looked at the damage. His front headlight had been smashed and the wing on the left side had been dented. The driver of the car had got out, too. He looked very angry. David politely suggested that they had better exchange names and addresses. But the other driver began shouting. "It was your fault!" he said furiously. Then he accused David of not paying attention and of driving dangerously. David was astounded. He looked around for witness. There was a woman standing on the corner. He asked her if she had seen the accident. She said she had.

The woman said it had not been David's fault but this only made the other man more furious. He went on arguing. Then David noticed that they were holding up the traffic. He suggested they should move their cars out of the way. The other man was still very angry but he got back into his car. He shook his fist at David, started the engine and then backed into a lorry that had stopped behind him.



### Pattern C

( 现在完成进行时 )

1. I have been waiting for you since one o'clock.
2. The old man has been staying at the hotel for many days.
3. We have been talking about the film for an hour.
4. How long have you been wearing glasses?
5. Who has been reading a novel for the whole afternoon?
6. How many people have been learning English more than one year?
7. When somebody has been talking about you, do you get angry?
8. She has been looking at the picture for half an hour.
9. Tom's aunt has been teaching him to take care of himself.
10. The girl said, "I have been selling flowers all day."

### A Dialogue

Jim: Oh, I'm glad to see you, Tom. What have you been doing at school, lately?

Tom: Why do you want to know?

Jim: My father thinks I've been working hard at school, but I have been watching football.

Tom: I can't tell you, because I haven't been going to school this week. I've been swimming. I was going to ask you the same thing.

## A Summary of Grammar

### 时 态

#### 一、过去进行时:

构成: was(were) + 现在分词 (主动语态)

was(were) + being + 过去分词 (被动语态)

用法: 表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作。

#### 二、过去完成时:

构成: had + 过去分词 (主动语态)

had been + 过去分词 (被动语态)

用法: 表示在过去某一时间之前已经发生或已经完成了的动作。这种时态多用在复合句中。

#### 三、现在完成进行时:

构成: have(has) been + 现在分词

用法: 表示已经发生, 而且目前往往仍在进行的动作。

### A Joke

Teacher: Johnny, why are you late for school every morning?

Johnny: Every time I come to the corner, a sign says,  
“school—go slow.”

## Exercises

### I. Comprehension

#### Passage A

##### Questions

- 1) When did the disaster happen?
- 2) How many passengers was the ship carrying?
- 3) What were the passengers doing when the ship struck the iceberg?
- 4) Was another ship passing nearby?
- 5) How many passengers went down with the Titanic?

#### Passage B

##### True-False Sentences

- 1) A very careful driver in another car stopped to avoid collision. (避免碰撞)
- 2) David's was not damaged at all.
- 3) David got very angry and he shouted at the other driver, “It was your fault!”
- 4) The other driver accused David of not paying attention and of driving dangerously.
- 5) The witness was a woman.
- 6) The woman said it had been David's fault.