

高等学校试用教材

II

下册

# 英语 ENGLISH

(英语专业用)

上海译文出版社

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2. He drives slower than Tom.
3. He drives (the) slowest of the three.
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## Lesson Fifteen

### (Fifteenth Lesson)

#### Language in Context

1. Li: What are you going to do after breakfast?

Zhu: I'm going to sweep the floor of the classroom.

Li: But I have already swept it.

Zhu: Have you dusted the furniture?

Li: No, I haven't.

Zhu: I'm going to do it then.

2. Li: Where is Xiao Zhang?

Wang: He's in his room. He's writing a letter.



Zhu: No, he isn't. He has already written his letter. He has gone to the post office to post it.



3. Zhang: Has the post come?

Li: Yes, I've just received a letter from my sister.

Zhang: Has she recovered from her pneumonia?

Li: Yes. She's quite all right now. Have you heard from your sister lately?

Zhang: No, I haven't heard from her for quite some time. She hasn't written to me for a long time.

4. Zhang: Has anybody seen my fountain pen?

Wang: I haven't. Have you lost it?

Zhang: Yes. I haven't seen it since yesterday afternoon.

Wang: Have you looked in your desk drawer?

Zhang: Yes. But it isn't there.

Wang: Have you left it in your room?

Zhang: No. I'm sure I haven't.

Wang: What a shame! How long have you had it?

Zhang: Just a little over two months.

Wang: Wait ... what's that under your desk?

Zhang: My fountain pen!

5. Johnson: Have you read this recent book on world history?

Brown: No, I haven't. Is it good?

Johnson: I think so. Would you like to read it?

Brown: Yes, thank you, I would. Can I have it, please?

Johnson: Certainly.

Brown: Thank you.



6. Li: Xiao Zhang, you're on duty today.  
Have you swept the floor?
- Zhang: No, I'm afraid I haven't. I'm going to  
do it now.
- Wang: There's no need. Xiao Zhu has already  
done it.
7. Liu: Has Xiao Wang taken some photographs  
of the visiting professors from New Zealand  
and their students?
- Li: Yes, he has. He's already developed the  
film.
- Liu: Has he? I'd like to have some of the pic-  
tures. Can you ask him to print some  
for me, please?
- Li: O. K.

## Text

### Talking About the Vacation

- Wang: What's the matter, Xiao Zhang?
- Zhang: Oh, nothing much. I'm a little disappointed,  
that's all.
- Wang: Why?
- Zhang: My vacation is nearly over, and I haven't done  
anything.
- Wang: Nothing at all?

Zhang: Well, I've read some articles in the latest issue of *Hongqi*. I've read a few books in simple English and seen some films. I've repaired my radio.

Wang: You have done something else, too, haven't you?

Zhang: Yes. I've gone over my lessons. I've written some letters. I've darned my socks and patched my underwear.

Wang: That sounds like quite a lot to me. What do you mean, you haven't done anything?

Zhang: I haven't given my room a good clean. I haven't visited my friends. I haven't seen any operas. I haven't read any good novels. I just haven't done much.

Wang: I don't agree. You've actually done quite a lot of things and you've had a very good vacation.

## Notes

1. I *have* already *swept* it.

*Have* you *dusted* the furniture?

No, I *haven't* (*dusted* the furniture).

He *has* already *written* his letter.

*Has* she *recovered* from her pneumonia?

She *hasn't written* to me for a long time.

上面句中的动词都是现在完成式，由助动词 *have/has* 加上主要动词的过去分词（如 *swept, dusted, written, recovered* 等）构成。表达的意思是：“已做好某事”、“是否已做好某事”和“尚未做好某事”。动词的过去分词一般由动词原形加词尾 *-ed* 或 *-d* 构成，这类动词称为规则动词。例如：

pack—packed /pækt/  
open—opened /'əʊpənd/  
visit—visited /'vɪzɪtɪd/  
borrow—borrowed /'bɒrəʊd/

以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词变过去分词时，将 *y* 改为 *i* 再加 *-ed*。例如：

study—studied /'stʌdɪd/  
carry—carried /'kærɪd/

但 *y* 前是元音字母时，加 *-ed*。例如：

stay—stayed /steɪd/

注意下列动词过去分词的拼法：

stop—stopped      drop—dropped

词尾 *-ed* 在清辅音后读 /-t/ 在浊辅音和元音后读 /-d/，在 /t/, /d/ 后读 /ɪd/。

有许多常用动词的过去分词不以 *-ed* 结尾，称为不规则动词，它们的过去分词的拼法和读音必须牢记。（详见书末不规则动词表。）

本课出现的不规则动词及其过去分词列举如下：

sweep — swept /swept/  
go — gone /gɒn/  
see — seen /si:n/  
leave — left /left/  
read — read /red/

be	—	been	/bi:n/
write	—	written	/'ritn/
hear	—	heard	/hə:d/
lose	—	lost	/lɒst/
have	—	had	/hæd/
do	—	done	/dʌn/

2. Have you dusted the *furniture* ?

*furniture* 指家具的总称，是不可数名词。若要计件，可说 *a piece of furniture* 或 *a stick of furniture*。

3. Have you heard from your sister lately ?

你最近收到你妹妹的来信吗？

*hear from ...* 是“收到……来信”的意思。

4. I'm sure I haven't. 我肯定没有（把钢笔留在寝室里）。

这句句子的完整形式是：I'm sure I haven't left the pen in my room.

5. What a shame !

这是表示遗憾、惋惜的习惯用语，*shame* 在这里是“遗憾”、“可惜”的意思。例如：

1) — Did you watch TV yesterday evening ?

— No. I was busy then.

— What a shame! The film was wonderful.

2) — Are you going to teach us next term, Lin Laoshi ?

— I'm afraid not. I'm going to teach Class Ten.

— What a shame!

6. Just a little over two months. 只不过两个多月。

*a little over ...* 是“比……多一点”的意思。

这句句子的完整形式是：I have had it for just a little over two months.

7. Can you *ask* him to *print* some for me, please?

请你叫他给我印几张(照片)好吗?

*ask someone to do something* 是“要某人做某事”的意思。例如:

Let's *ask* Jack to *tell* us a story in English.

He *asked* me to *mop* the floor.

8. — What's the matter, Xiao Zhang? 小张, 你怎么了?

— Oh, nothing much. 噢, 没什么。

这两句句子的完整形式是:

— What's the matter with you, Xiao Zhang?

— Oh, there's nothing much the matter with me.

9. Nothing *at all*? 什·么也没吗?

*at all* 是用来加强语气的。又如:

I haven't written anything *at all*.

我什·么也没写出来。

10. You have done *something else* ...

*something else* 是“别的什么事”的意思。

注意 *else* 的位置。又如:

*anything else / nothing else / someone else, etc.*

## Oral Work

1. Do what you are asked to, then answer the questions:

- 1) Open your books. What have you just done?
- 2) Shut the window, please. What have you just done?
- 3) Write your name on a sheet of paper. Where have you just written your name?
- 4) Give a book to your partner. What have you just given to your partner?

- 5) Ask your partner a question. Who have you asked a question?
- 6) Read the first three sentences in the text of Lesson 9. What have you just read?
- 7) Ask your partner to spell the word *furniture*. What have you asked your partner to do?
- 8) Say something about your family in English. What have you just said?
- 9) Clean the blackboard. What have you just done?
- 10) Put your pencil away. What have you just done?

## 2. Guided talk:

### 1) *Example*

*learn English songs*

*A: Have you learned any English songs since the beginning of this term?*

*B: Yes, I have.*

*A: How many English songs have you learned?*

*B: Three.*

- (1) learn new English lessons
- (2) have English evenings
- (3) attend lectures on contemporary English literature
- (4) visit factories and communes
- (5) read English stories
- (6) see English films
- (7) send your friend new magazines
- (8) be to the city library
- (9) write to your teacher in the secondary school
- (10) buy English books

## 2) Example

*Dr. Smith, the Northeast*

*A: I say, I haven't heard from Dr. Smith for quite some time. Have you heard from him?*

*B: Yes, I have. He's just gone to the Northeast.*

*A: Has he really? I hear Xiao Zhu is leaving for the Northeast tomorrow.*

*B: Yes. And me too. We are going to see each other there.*

(1) Miss Blake, Harbin

(2) Xiao Li, Tianjin

(3) Anne Brown, Canberra

(4) Peter Johnson, Beijing

(5) Jane, Wellington

(6) Jim, Ottawa

(7) Mary, London

(8) Professor Wang, Guangzhou

3. Anne and Peter go to the same grammar school. Anne is in Form I and Peter is in Form II. They're having their exams these days. Suppose today is Sunday, July 16. Talk with your partner about their exams by looking at their timetables.

### Example

*A: Has Anne had her exam in geography?*

*B: Yes, she has.*

*A: Has she had her exam in English?*

*B: No, she hasn't. She's going to have the oral exam on*

*Monday, 17th July, and the written exam on Wednesday, the 19th.*

Anne's Timetable for Exams						
	Thurs. July 13	Fri. July 14	Sat. July 15	Mon. July 17	Tues. July 18	Wed. July 19
8:00-10:00	Geography	Science	History	English (Oral)	French	English (Written)

Peter's Timetable for Exams						
	Thurs. July 13	Fri. July 14	Sat. July 15	Mon. July 17	Tues. July 18	Wed. July 19
8:00-10:00	English (Oral)	French	English (Written)	Science	Geography	History

## Written Work

1. Fill in the blanks with *for* or *since*:

- 1) a. Comrade Pan's been a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ 1973.  
b. Comrade Pan's been a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
- 2) a. We've been in the reading-room \_\_\_\_\_ an hour and a half.  
b. We've been in the reading-room \_\_\_\_\_ seven o'clock.
- 3) a. I've lived in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.  
b. I've lived in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ 1949.



- c. I've lived in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ the last twenty years.
- 4) a. I've been a college student \_\_\_\_\_ September.  
b. I've been a college student \_\_\_\_\_ more than two months.
- 5) a. Dafang's been ill \_\_\_\_\_ three days.  
b. Dafang's been ill \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday.
- 6) a. I haven't seen Miss Blake \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
b. I haven't seen Miss Blake \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day.
- 7) a. I haven't heard from my parents \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.  
b. I haven't heard from my parents \_\_\_\_\_ about a month.  
c. I haven't heard from my parents \_\_\_\_\_ April 5.
- 8) a. It hasn't rained in this area \_\_\_\_\_ February.  
b. It hasn't rained in this area \_\_\_\_\_ two months.

## 2. Dictation

### A Talk by a Canadian Friend

I'm very glad to be here with you. I'm from Canada. I'm a table tennis player. This is my first visit to China. I've seen many things in Shanghai. I've looked round your city. I've visited many people's communes and several factories. I've talked with your workers and peasants. All this has helped me to understand China.

I've seen a lot here and I'm writing a book about