

中央电大英语教材编写组编

陈琳 梁小平 主编

英 语

第二册

中央广播电视大学出版社

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出版说明

本书由陈琳（北京外国语学院）、梁小平（中央广播电视大学）主持编写。

除主编外，参加本书编写工作的还有陈忠美（北京气象学院）、段小京（中央电大）、刘万亮（中央电大）和张宁（中央电大）。

受聘在中央电大工作的英国专家玛格丽特·博德（Margaret Byrde）和尼克拉斯·博德（Nicholas Byrde）亦参加了本书的编写，并做了大量的工作。英国专家苏·雷克（Sue Lake）也曾参加过部分编写工作。

本书特邀高等教育出版社曹根望担任责任编辑。

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Lesson 1

Text	The Telescope and the Microscope
Dialogue	The Best Present
Function	Giving an Opinion
	Agreeing
Grammar	Comparison of Adjectives

Text

The Telescope and the Microscope



One day in the winter of 1608, Galileo had a letter from a friend in Holland.

"Some time ago," his friend wrote, "a Dutchman here made a new kind of instrument. The man's name is Lippershey. Yesterday I saw the instrument for the first time.¹ It has a special lens in it. When I looked through it, everything looked bigger, and nearer to me. I could see quite clearly the face of a person more than fifty metres away."

Galileo read the letter through twice.² Then he said: "I'll make a better instrument than his.³ I can see people's faces with my own eyes. I don't need a special instrument

for that. But I'll make a stronger lens than Lippershey's, then perhaps I shall be able to see the face of the moon through it."

Galileo began work at once. He did not see Lippershey's instrument, but the idea was enough for him.⁵ A year later, Galileo's own instrument was ready. It was called a "telescope".⁶ The lens was bigger and more powerful than Lippershey's lens. With it, Galileo was able to study the moon and stars at night. He could see the face of the moon clearly.

But Galileo also wanted to look at small objects. He began work again and made another instrument, with a different kind of lens. This instrument was called a "microscope".

Today a microscope is one of the most important instruments for scientists and doctors. With a microscope, a doctor can study our blood and see the bacteria in it. Many kinds of bacteria are harmful, and sometimes the smallest bacteria are the most dangerous. We cannot see them with our own eyes,⁷ but when a doctor looks at them under a microscope he can see them easily.

With the help of microscopes, doctors and scientists save millions of lives every year.



Notes

1. for the first time 第一次, 初次

2. Galileo read the letter through twice.

伽利略把信从头到尾看了两遍。

3. I'll make a better instrument than his.

我将造一架比他的更好的仪器。

4. But I'll make a stronger lens than Lippershey's...

但我将做一个比利普谢的镜片倍率更高的镜片……

这里, Lippershey's 相当于 Lippershey's lens.

5. ... but the idea was enough for him.

……但是对他来说, 这一想法就足够了。

6. It was called a "telescope".

它被称为“望远镜”。

此句是被动语态, a telescope 是主语 It 的补语。

7. We cannot see them with our own eyes...

我们用眼睛是看不见它们的……

Dialogue

The Best Present

H: What kind of present would your mother like, Mary?

M: She likes small, beautiful objects.

H: Then I think you should buy her one of these small painted boxes.

M: Yes, you're quite right. What a good idea!

H: What about this one here?¹

M: It's 300 *yuan*! It's lovely, but I think it's much too expensive.

H: I agree. Let's look for a cheaper box. How about this one? I think it's quite nice.

M: Yes, so do I.² It's even nicer than the first one, in fact.

H: And it looks older as well.³

M: It's probably the most expensive box in the shop!

H: No, it isn't. It's only 63 *yuan*. This box is much less expensive than the other one.⁴

M: Oh, good! Let's buy it. Look, there's some calligraphy on it. Can you read it?

H: No, it's too small. Let's take it home and look at it through a microscope. Then we'll be able to read the words.

Notes

1. What about this one here?

这个怎么样?

2. Yes, so do I.

是的, 我也这么想。

注意句中的倒装语序, *so* 用于肯定句, 说明前一句中的谓语所表示的情况。do 代替前文中的谓语动词 *think*。因此, *so do I*=*I think so, too*。

3. And it looks older as well.

而且它看上去更古色古香些。

as well 也;还

4. This box is much less expensive than the other one.

这个盒子比那一个便宜多了。

Function

Giving an Opinion

Agreeing

1. A: I think you should buy a
- | |
|----------|
| box |
| painting |
| book |
| handbag |
| jacket |
- for your mother.

B: Yes, you're quite right. What a good idea!

2. A: I think this
- | |
|----------|
| box |
| book |
| painting |
| pen |
| picture |
- is much too expensive.

B: I agree. Let's look for a cheaper one.

3. A: I think this
- | |
|----------|
| box |
| picture |
| painting |
| handbag |
| jacket |
- is quite nice.

B: Yes, so do I.

New Words and Expressions

a) Text

	telescope	['teliskəʊp]	n.	望远镜
	microscope	['maikrəskəʊp]	n.	显微镜
	instrument	['instrumənt]	n.	工具; 器具
	special	['speʃəl]	a.	特别的; 特殊的
5	lens	[lenz]	n.	透镜
	clearly	['kliəli]	ad.	清楚地; 明白地
	metre	['mi:tə]	n.	米(长度)
	twice	[twais]	ad.	两次; 两倍
	own	[əʊn]	a.	自己的
10	strong	[strɒŋ]	a.	强壮的
	powerful	['paʊəfʊl]	a.	强大的; 高效的
	blood	[blʌd]	n.	血
	bacteria (pl.)	['bækt'ɪəriə]	n.	细菌 (<i>sing.</i> bacterium)
	harmful	['ha:mful]	a.	有害的
15	save	[seiv]	vt.	救
	million	['miljən]	n., a.	百万
	Galileo	[,gæli'leiəʊ]		伽利略(意大利 物理学家及天 文学家)
	Holland	['hɒlənd]	n.	荷兰
	Dutchman	['dʌtʃmən]	n.	荷兰人
	Lippershey	['lipəʃei]		利普谢(人名)
	look...through			透过...而看...

read through

通读全文

see sth. with one's own eyes

亲眼见到...

at once

立即

b) Dialogue

1	buy	[baɪ]	vt.	买
	(bought/bought)			
	painted	['peɪntɪd]	a.	上了漆的, 彩色的
	box	[bɒks]	n.	盒; 匣; 箱
	expensive	[ɪks'pensɪv]	a.	贵的
5	cheap	[tʃi:p]	a.	便宜的
	probably	['prɒbəbli]	ad.	很可能; 大概; 或许
	calligraphy	[kə'liɡrəfi]	n.	书法
	less	[les]	ad.	更少; 较少

look for

寻找

in fact

实际上

as well

也; 又

Grammar

Comparison of Adjectives

I. 形容词比较级和最高级的构成

形容词有原级、比较级和最高级三种形式。比较级和最高级的构成有两种情况:

1. 规则变化

1) 单音节词及少数双音节词一般以加词尾 -er; -est 构成, 其方法是:

情 况	方 法	例 词
一般情况	加 -er -est	tall, taller, tallest short, shorter, shortest
重读闭音节以 一个辅音字母 结尾者	此字母双写 再加 -er -est	big, bigger, biggest thin, thinner, thinnest
以不发音的 e 结 尾者	只加 -r -st	white, whiter, whitest sure, surer, surest
以辅音字母+y 结尾者	变 y 为 i 再 加 -er, -est,	lucky, luckier, luckiest busy, busier, busiest

2) 其余的词 (多数双音节词及三音节以上的词) 一般以在词前加副词 more (更) 和 most (最) 构成。

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
famous	more famous	most famous
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

2. 不规则变化

有少数形容词有其特殊的比较级和最高级形式。