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北京外国语学院英语系编

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2



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Text My Earliest Memories

Grammar Types of Sentences

句子类型

The Adverbial Clause

状语从句

Text

My Earliest Memories

The next day we packed our few household things, loaded them onto the wagon, and started down the long road to Trinidad, where my father had found work in a mine. My mother took in washing and I helped her after school. We dreamed about buying a washing machine to make things easier for my mother, but there were always things to buy and we were never able to save any money.

I found work in a small cigar shop. I went there straight from school and worked until eight in the evening. The work was hard and dirty and the boss was always telling us to work faster.

"You're always dreaming," he once said to me. "You must wake up and work faster. What do you do

at night when you go home?"

"I read books from the library," I answered.

"What books?"

"All kinds of books."

"You shouldn't read so much; that's the reason why you dream instead of working. I warn you, if you don't do better, I'll have to let you go."

One day he gave me my week's wages — one dollar and a half — with the words: "You need not come back here any more."

I took the money and walked out without a word. When I was near home, I stopped under a tree and wept.

(Adapted from *Daughter of Earth* by Agnes Smedley)

New Words and Expressions

memory	[ˈmeməri]	n.	记忆
pack	[pæk]	vt.	打点行装
household	[ˈhaushəuld]	n.	家, 户
onto	[ˈɒntə]	prep.	往...上
wagon	[ˈwæɡən]	n.	运货马车, 车厢
road	[rəʊd]	n.	路
Trinidad	[ˈtrinidæd]	n.	地名, 特立尼达
mine	[main]	n.	矿
dream	[dri:m]	vi.; n.	做梦, 梦
take in		v.t.	接收
buy	[bai]	bought, bought	vt. 买

able	[ˈeɪbl]	adj.	可能的
save	[seɪv]	vt.	节省, 救
money	[ˈmʌni]	n.	钱
cigar	[siˈɡɑː]	n.	雪茄
straight	[streɪt]	adv.	一直
hard	[hɑːd]	adj.	艰苦的, 艰难的
dirty	[ˈdɜːti]	adj.	脏的
boss	[bɒs]	n.	老板
reason	[ˈriːzn]	n.	原因, 理由
instead	[ɪnˈsted]	adv.	代替, 不是...而是
instead of			不是...而是
warn	[wɔːn]	vt.	警告
wage	[weɪdʒ]	n.	工资
dollar	[ˈdɒlə]	n.	美元
without	[wɪˈðaʊt]	prep.	没有...
word	[wɜːd]	n.	话
under	[ˈʌndə]	prep.	在...下面
weep	[wiːp]	wept, wept, vi.	哭泣

Notes to the Text

1. ...household things 家当, 家里的东西。
2. took in washing 替人家洗衣服。
washing 此处是名词, 指“要洗的衣服”。
3. We dreamed about buying a washing machine to make things easier for my mother,...

我们梦想着买一台洗衣机来减轻妈妈的辛劳。

dream about doing something 梦想干某事。

People in the past dreamed about living a better life. But their dream never came true.

make things easier 使事情更容易些 “things easier” 是复合宾语结构。“easier”是宾语补语。

英语中还有另一些与 make 同一类的动词。例如: get everything ready, keep the room clean, find this book difficult to understand.

4. straight from school 从学校直接去……。
5. Agnes Smedley [ˈæɡnis ˈsmedli] 阿格尼丝·史沫特莱 (1894—1950), an American progressive reporter, first came to China in 1930. After that she came for several visits more. She had strong sympathies for the Chinese revolution and wrote a number of books about the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people. In 1950, when she was on her way to China again, she passed away in London. Her ashes were brought to China and buried in Beijing as she had wished.

Grammar

Types of Sentences 句子类型

The Adverbial Clause 状语从句

1. 英语的句子成分有六种: 主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语。

We study French at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute.

These are interesting books.

- 1) 主语: 句子所要说明的人物或事物, 是这个句子的主体, 如上两句中的“*We*”和“*These*”。
- 2) 谓语: 说明主语的动作或状态, 如上面句子中的“*study*”。
- 3) 宾语: 表示及物动词动作的对象, 如上面句子中的“*French*”。
- 4) 表语: 放在系动词后面说明主语的动作或状态, 如上面句子中的“*books*”, 它和系动词 *are* 连在一起构成复合谓语。
- 5) 定语: 限定或修饰名词用的词或词组, 如上面句子中的“*interesting*”。
- 6) 状语: 修饰动词、形容词或付词用的词或词组, 如上面句子中的“*at the Foreign Languages Institute*”。

2. 句子的类型:

英语按照句子结构来分, 有下列三种类型:

- 1) 简单句: 包含一个主谓结构, 句子各成分都是由单词或短语构成的, 叫做简单句, 如:
 - a) 主语 + 谓语
He works in Beijing.
We get up at six every morning.
 - b) 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语
They study German.
We're going to visit a commune next week.
 - c) 主语 + 系动词 + 表语
My sister is a barefoot doctor.
This book is very interesting.

- 2) 并列句: 包含两个以上并列的主谓结构的句子, 称为并列句。常用的词有 *and*, *but*, *so* 等。如:

This is a pen and that's a pencil.

We want peace, but we are not afraid of war.

She's ill, so she's not here.

- 3) 复合句: 句子成分(如主语、宾语、状语等)中包含有主谓结构的句子称为复合句。这种主谓结构称为从句, 从句按其在句中的作用分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、定语从句和状语从句。例如:

What you've told me is very important.

(主语从句)

Do you know who came to give us a talk that day? (宾语从句)

We started down the long road to Trinidad, where my father had found work in a mine.

(定语从句)

This is what happened that day. (表语从句)

When I was near home, I stopped under a tree and wept. (状语从句)

3. 状语从句:

状语从句在句子中作状语。状语从句可说明时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果等。例如:

When you go to the library, don't forget to return this book for me. (时间状语从句)

We will go where the Party wants us to go.

(地点状语从句)

Jack is in a hurry because he has something important to do. (原因状语从句)

"If you don't do better, I'll have to let you go."
(条件状语从句)

We get up early in the morning so that we can have some exercises before breakfast.

(目的状语从句)

Some stars are so far away from us that we can't see them at all. (结果状语从句)

4. Drills:

1) I'll tell him when he comes.

We'll begin the meeting as soon as he comes.

They'll finish the work before he comes.

Comrade Wang won't go if he comes.

We won't have the sports meet if it rains next Saturday.

2) What does Harvey do after he gets up?

What does he do after he gets to the store?

What does he do after he has his lunch?

What does he do after he comes home?

3) We learned a lot when we were in the commune.

We learned a lot when we worked in the factory.

We learned a lot when we studied at college.

We learned a lot when we stayed there.

Everyday English

Li Ming: Excuse me, but aren't you Mr. Smith from London?

John Smith: Yes, that's right. I'm John Smith.

Li Ming: I'm Li Ming, a teacher from the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute. And this is Mr. Wang dean of the English Language Department.

John Smith: How do you do, Mr. Wang.

Mr. Wang: Welcome to China, Mr. Smith. We hope you'll have a pleasant stay here.

John Smith: Thank you. I've been looking forward to this.

New Words

excuse [iks'kju:z]	vt.	原谅
dean [di:n]	n.	主任
department [di'pɑ:tmənt]	n.	系
welcome ['welkəm]	vt.	欢迎
hope [həup]	vt.	希望
pleasant ['plezənt]		愉快的
look forward to		盼望

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with *when*, *before*, *after*, *because*, *if*:

1) I went to work in a commune I finished

middle school.

- 2) We went to see him we came back.
 - 3) I can't go today I haven't the time.
 - 4) I got home, it was already ten.
 - 5) He wasn't in the classroom I went there.
 - 6) He usually does some reading he goes to bed.
 - 7) We'll have the meeting tomorrow evening there is a film this evening.
 - 8) I won't go it rains tomorrow.
 - 9) Don't forget to turn off the lights you leave the classroom.
 - 10) Please close the windows you leave the classroom.
2. Complete the following sentences:
- 1) After we, we had a discussion.
 - 2) She didn't come last week because she
 - 3) I was a peasant before
 - 4) My brother was eighteen when
 - 5) Lei Feng began to work for a landlord when
 - 6) They were already waiting for me at the station when
 - 7) I listened to the text after
 - 8) I don't know whether the book is good or not because
 - 9) I didn't come to the meeting because
 - 10) We'll go to see her if

3. Combine each pair of simple sentences into a complex sentence:

Model: I didn't come to the meeting. I was ill.

I didn't come to the meeting because I was ill.

- 1) I went to see him yesterday. He was out.
- 2) We listened to the talk. Then we had a discussion.
- 3) She worked in a factory for a year. Then she joined the army.
- 4) I stayed four years in the countryside. I learned to do farmwork well.

4. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1) 有空请再来。
- 2) 下次来北京时，我再来。
- 3) 如果可以的话，这本书我再借(keep)两周。
- 4) 如果你愿意的话，可以用我的车。
- 5) 如果他不想去，就让他呆在这儿。
- 6) 老师一来，我们就开会。
- 7) 当我们所在的地球这一部分转向太阳时，就是白天。
- 8) 如果你现在没有空，我们就明天去吧。
- 9) 如果明天天晴，我们就开始割麦子。
- 10) 离开教室时，别忘了关灯。

5. Answer the following questions on the text:

- 1) Why did the writer and her family decide to go to Trinidad?
- 2) What was their life like there? What did they