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College English

第二册 (修订本)

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第二册

胡文仲、马元曦、祝珏、李贺

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Lesson One

PATTERN DRILLS

Drill A

- Is it all right if I *turn on the radio*?
- Go ahead. (Yes, fine.)
 - 1) I use your bike for half an hour
 - 2) I give your book back at the end of the week
 - 3) we practise our singing during the break
 - 4) I write the dictation on a sheet of paper
 - 5) we come and visit you over the weekend
 - 6) I take more credit courses than I need to

Drill B

(A gives B a message from Xiao Li.)

- A. Can you wait for Xiao Li at the gate? He's got something important to tell you.
- B. All right. I'll wait until he comes.
 - 1) It's raining. A tells B to stay under a tree.
 - 2) The teacher urges his student to keep working at his pronunciation until he's improved it.
 - 3) The teacher tells his student to read the essay over and over again until he understands it.
 - 4) The doctor thinks his patient needs a rest and advises him

to stay in bed until his fever has gone.

Drill C

- 1) — Why, you've come back!
— It was raining so hard that the plane couldn't take off.
— When are you going to leave now?
— Not until the rain stops.
- 2) (In a dormitory)
— Are you still awake?
— Yes, I'm so excited that I just can't get to sleep.
— You'd better take a sleeping pill.
— Can you let me have one?
— Sure.
- 3) — Have you all finished that novel?
— No, no one has. It's so long that no one can be bothered to finish it.
— Perhaps you don't understand. Would you like me to explain it to you?
— Yes, please. Perhaps you'll be able to get us more interested in it.
- 4) — Is she popular at work?
— Yes, very. She's such a helpful person that everyone goes to her with their troubles.
— I'd like to meet her. Will you introduce me to her?
— Certainly. I'm sure you'll like her.

Drill D

- 1) — I'm going to record this afternoon's talk.
— Are you? Better take another machine with you in case

there's something wrong with yours.

2) — I'm going to buy tickets for the concert on Sunday.

— Are you? Better take a book with you in case there's a long queue.

3) — Whose bike is this?

— It's mine.

— You'd better put it in the shed in case it rains.

4) (A and B are waiting at the entrance to the theatre.)

— I don't think I'm going to wait any longer.

— Why not? Better stay a few more minutes in case someone has spare tickets to sell at the last moment.

Drill E

v. + (not) to do

Verbs used in this pattern: want, plan, decide, agree, wish, hope, forget, remember, learn, start, begin, like, love, hate, have, try, expect, manage, intend, promise, pretend, prefer, etc.

1) — Did you manage to get to the station in time?

— Yes, I took a taxi.

2) — Where is the bag you promised to get me?

— Xiao Wu took it. I'll try to get you another one.

3) — You forgot to come yesterday, didn't you?

— No, I didn't. I intended to come, but my mother was ill. I had to take her to hospital.

4) — I expected to see John at the party, but he wasn't there.

— He had to go to the airport to meet a friend.

TEXT A



Good Manners in England

Manners are very important in every country, but the trouble is that different countries have different ideas about what counts as polite behaviour. What is good manners in one country may not be appropriate behaviour in another.

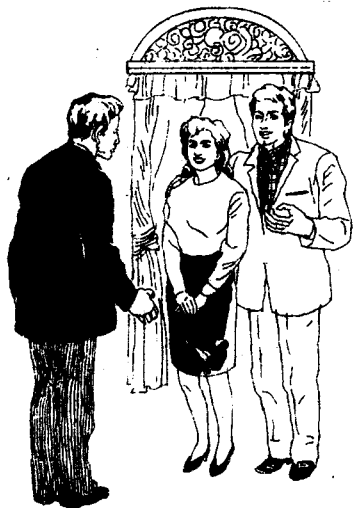
Chinese people may be shocked at what counts as good manners in England. When an Englishman passes a friend in the street he does not always stop to talk. He may just nod, say 'hello' and pass on. If two friends do stop to talk, they do not shake hands. It is only at parties for young people (students, for instance) that a person could go up to someone he does not know and introduce himself. On more formal occasions or at parties run by older people a guest always waits to be introduced to someone he does not know by the host, hostess or another guest who he already knows:

Host: Mrs Brown, I don't think you know Mr Smith, do you?

Mrs Brown: No, I don't think I do. How do you do.

Mr Smith: How do you do.

Mrs Brown and Mr Smith don't tell each other their names, as their host has already said them. In a relatively formal situation like this one, they would shake hands. But at more informal parties they might not.



At even a formal dinner an Englishman does not wait for a toast before he has a drink. The English reserve toasts for very formal or very special occasions. In these cases the toast will usually be accompanied by a short speech, for example, at a wedding reception or at a party for somebody who is retiring. After a private dinner in someone's house an Englishman will only shake

hands with the host and hostess if it is a fairly formal occasion, like a business dinner, and he will usually put his coat on and say good-bye as he leaves the house.

Taking one's leave varies in other ways between china and England. The time taken for saying 'goodbye' after a private dinner may seem very short to us. Yet strangely enough, English people also often think that we Chinese end such occasions very suddenly. This is because English people usually begin to show that they want to leave fifteen or twenty minutes before they actually do by saying things like, 'We'll have to be going soon. Our baby-sitter has to be home by 11. 30.' They do this two or three times within twenty

minutes; so when they do finally leave the formalities can be conducted fairly quickly without anyone feeling offended.

What else is good manners in England?

People eat food off a fork, but never off a knife. A host does not show his guest around his house unless there is a special reason for doing so. Usually he just shows him where to 'wash his hands'. Men often walk on the outside of the pavement when they are with a woman. This is a custom left over from earlier times, when a woman's dress might have been spoilt by mud splashed up by a carriage in the street. Men also often stand up when a woman enters a room, especially in more formal situations.

It is important to notice that social conventions in England have changed over the years. The changes are gradual, but it can easily be seen that English people have become less formal than they were thirty or forty years ago. Manners also vary according to different social and age groups. For example, public servants pay more attention to manners than students. Young people are in general more casual about social behaviour than their parents. All of this variation makes it difficult for the foreign student to know exactly how to behave. Luckily, like Chinese people, the English usually excuse foreign students over matters of etiquette. But even so, perhaps the safest advice for the overseas student, no matter what country he is visiting, is to follow the old proverb: 'When in Rome, do as the Romans do.'

Words and Expressions

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *vt.* 伴随

actually /'æktʃuəli/ *adv.* in actual

fact, really 实际上

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* opinion given by
one person to another on how he

should behave or act 劝告; 忠告

appropriate /ə'prəʊpriɪt/ *adj.* correct
or suitable 适当的

awake /ə'weɪk/ *adj.* not asleep 醒着的

baby-sitter a person who takes care
of babies or children while their
parents are out

behave /bi'heɪv/ *vi.* 表现; 举动; 举止

behaviour /bi'heɪvjə/ *n.* way of be-
having 举止; 行为

businessman /'biznɪsmən/ *n.* 商人

carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ *n.* 四轮马车

case *n.* an example 事例

casual /'kæʒjuəl/ *adj.* 漫不经心的;
随便的; 不拘礼的

conduct /kən'dʌkt/ *vt.* to perform
处理; 进行

convention /kən'venʃən/ *n.* generally
accepted practice, esp. with regard
to social behaviour 习惯; 常规

credit course *n.* 给学分的课程

custom /'kʌstəm/ *n.* established, so-
cially accepted practice 习惯; 风俗

dull /dʌl/ *adj.* uninteresting 单调无
味的

entrance /'entrəns/ *n.* a gate, door,
or other opening by which one en-
ters 入口; 进口

etiquette /'eti'ket/ *n.* 礼节; 礼仪

even so = though that is true 虽然如
此

fairly *adv.* quite; completely; plainly

follow *vt.* to accept and act according
to 遵循

fork *n.* 餐叉

formal /'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正式的

gradual /'grædʒuəl/ *adj.* 逐渐的

guest /gest/ *n.* a person who is in
someone's home by invitation, for
a short time

helpful /'helpfəl/ *adj.* willing to
help; useful

host /həʊst/ *n.* a man who receives
guests 主人

hostess /'həʊstɪs/ *n.* a female who
receives guests 女主人

in case 假使; 万一

informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 非正式的

in general on the whole 一般地; 大
体上

luckily /'lʌkɪli/ *adv.* having good
luck

manners /'mænəz/ *n.* (polite) social
practices or habits, social be-
haviour

mud /mʌd/ *n.* 泥浆

occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ *n.* 场合

offend /ə'fend/ *vt.* to cause displea-
sure to; to hurt the feelings of 冒
犯; 伤害...的感情

outside *n.* the outer part of a solid ob-
ject 外侧

overseas *adj.* 在海外的; 在国外的

patient /'peɪʃənt/ *n.* a person receiving medical treatment from a doctor or in a hospital 病人

pavement /'peɪvmənt/ *n.* a path at the side of a street for people to walk on 人行道

public servant *n.* a government official or a government worker

reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ *n.* 招待会

record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ *vt.* 将(声音等)录下来

relatively /'relatɪvli/ *adv.* quite

reserve /rɪ'zə:v/ *v.* to keep (for a special purpose) 保留; 留出

retire /rɪ'taɪə/ *v.* 退休

Roman /'rəʊmən/ *n.* 罗马人

Rome /rəʊm/ *n.* 罗马

run *v.* 办; 经营

polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的

private /'praɪvɪt/ *adj.* 私人的

proverb /'prɒvə:b/ *n.* a short well-known saying 谚语

shed *n.* 棚; 小屋

sheet *n.* 纸张; 一张(纸)

a sheet of paper 一张纸

shock *v.* 使震动; 使震惊

situation /ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ *n.* 处境; 场合

sleeping pill *n.* a pill which helps a person to sleep 安眠药片

social /'səʊʃəl/ *adj.* 社会的

splash *vi.* 溅的泥浆(或水)

take off (飞机等)起飞

take one's leave = say goodbye (to); go away (from) 告别; 离去

taxi /'tæksi/ *n.* 出租汽车

toast /təʊst/ *n.* a call on other people to drink to a person or thing 祝酒, 干杯

unlike /ˌʌn'laɪk/ *prep.* not like; different from

urge /ɜ:dʒ/ *vt.* to beg or persuade with force 极力主张; 强烈要求

variation /ˌvæəri'eɪʃən/ *n.* 变化; 变动

vary /'vɛəri/ *v.* to be different

wedding /'wedɪŋ/ *n.* a marriage ceremony 婚礼

Notes

1. The trouble is that different countries have different ideas about what counts as polite behaviour.

'The trouble is that ...' is a useful idiomatic pattern. In speech the conjunction *that* is sometimes left out: "The trouble is he doesn't like swimming." Similar expressions include "the point is", "the problem is", "the dif-

ficulty is" and "the reason is". e. g.

The point is (that) he never meant to help.

The problem is (that) sometimes our students are not sensitive enough to cultural differences.

The reason is (that) they are not interested in what he says.

The difficulty is that there is very little for them to go on.

2. If two friends do stop to talk, they do not shake hands.

Englishmen and Americans do not shake hands as much as we do. Most people shake hands when they meet for the first time and are introduced to each other. On most other occasions they only greet one another. At social functions it is considered good manners to wait for the woman to extend her hand first. While shaking hands you should look at the other person instead of glancing sideways.

3. Usually he just shows him where to 'wash his hands'.

The expression "wash one's hands" is a euphemism. A euphemism is a mild and often indirect way of referring to something thought to be unpleasant, or that one does not want to mention directly. Below are examples of euphemisms:

to pass away — to die

senior citizens — elderly or old people

disadvantaged people — poor people

visually retarded students — blind students

4. Public servants pay more attention to manners than students.

"Public servants" are those who hold government offices. They generally dress and speak more carefully than others.

ORAL AND WRITTEN WORK

1. *Pair work: Ask each other the following questions:*

- 1) What do you say when you're late for class?
- 2) What do you say when you stop someone in the street and ask for directions?
- 3) What do you do when you see someone carrying some very heavy things?
- 4) What do you do when you sneeze?
- 5) What do you say when you cough in the middle of a sentence?
- 6) How do you address a university teacher who is not a professor?
- 7) What do you say when you want to catch someone's attention?
- 8) What do you say when you want to make your way through a crowd?

2. *Group work: Discuss the following questions and report your findings to the class. (Work in a group of at least four people.)*

- 1) What are some of the things mentioned in the text that are not done in China?
- 2) Give examples of good manners in China that are not mentioned in the text.
- 3) What are some of the differences you've noticed in behaviour and manners between middle-aged people and young students? (If you do not know much about the West, give examples from your own experience.)
- 4) How do you think we should apply the motto: "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."? If you were in England, what would be some of the things you'd do?

3. *Interruption game:*

Two students engage in a conversation on any topic.

Divide the class into two halves. Students take turns at interrupting the pair engaged in conversation. Anyone who interrupts in an appropriate way wins a point. Anyone who is considered to be rude loses a point. When the