

英 語 課 本

(供业余英语学校及自学英语者用)

第 二 册

上海外国语学院夜校部编

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1963 年 2 月

英語广播中級班播講時間表(暫定)

星期 时间	星 期 1—6	星 期 日
上 午	7:00—7:30 播 新 课	
下 午	1:00—1:30 重播上一天的內容	1:00—4:00 重播一周內容
晚 上	7:50—8:20 重播当天新课	

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2. 上表播讲时间如有变动請注意广播通知

1963年3月

編 者 說 明

本教材编写的目的,是使学员通过一定时间的学习,掌握英语语音、语法的基本知识和适当数量的词汇,具备借助辞典阅读浅近的政治、经济、文艺方面的书刊或资料的能力,并为今后独立自修进一步提高英语水平打下初步的基础。

本教材共两册,在两个学期内读完,每学期读一册,每册约需 120—132 课时。

本册共 15 课,包括语法和课文两大部分,安排生词 746 个,短语 153 个。

本册不再独立讲解语音。要求学员在学习实践中,结合语法、课文和练习,通过多读、多听、多说,相应地提高。语法的主要内容是复合句中各种从句的结构和用法,动词的非人称形式的结构和用法等。为了加强复习巩固,在第 5 和第 11 课后分别安排阶段综合练习,第 15 课后有总复习练习。本册课文的组织体例以及编写、注释原则和方法,与第一册相同。

书末附有语法术语汉英对照表和总词汇表。

由于编写时间的仓促以及编者水平的限制,书中缺点一定很多。希望使用本书的同志提出宝贵的意见,以供今后修订时的参考。

上海外国语学院夜校部英语组

1963 年 2 月

Contents

Lesson One	1
语法 一、简单句	
二、并列句	
三、复合句	
课文 The Golden Touch	
Lesson Two	14
语法 一、宾语从句	
二、状语从句	
课文 Sambo (Part I)	
Lesson Three	26
课文 Sambo (Part II)	
Lesson Four	33
语法 定语从句	
课文 The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing	
Lesson Five	46
课文 Everyday Talk	
阶段复习练习	
Lesson Six	58
语法 一、过去将来时	
二、时态的呼应	
课文 A Red Army Man's Cap	
Lesson Seven	75
语法 一、动词的人称形式和非人称形式	
二、动词不定式	
课文 Lu Hsun	
Lesson Eight	92
语法 动名词	
课文 The Air Around Us	

Lesson Nine	105
语法 一、分词	
二、现在分词	
课文 A Yellow Crane	
Lesson Ten	117
语法 过去分词	
课文 On the Importance of Learning Foreign Languages	
Lesson Eleven	129
课文 Atomic Energy	
阶段复习练习	
Lesson Twelve	140
语法 一、主语从句	
二、表语从句	
课文 The Last Letter of Patrice Lumumba	
Lesson Thirteen	154
语法 It 的基本用法	
课文 My Private Property	
Lesson Fourteen	169
课文 The Little Match Girl	
Lesson Fifteen	178
课文 “Money Talks”	
总复习练习	
語法術語漢英對照表	196
總詞匯表	200

第一課 Lesson One

語法 一、简单句。

二、並列句

三、复合句

課文 The Golden Touch

Grammar

句子按结构可以分为简单句、並列句和复合句。

一、简单句

只包含一个主谓结构，而句子各成分都只由单词或短语担任的句子，称做简单句。例如：

1. He has spent several weeks in Shanghai.
他已经在上海过了几个星期。
2. China is a great socialist country.
中国是一个伟大的社会主义国家。
3. This beautiful building was built two years ago.
这座美丽的大厦是两年以前建造的。

有时一个句子有两个（或两个以上）並列的主语或谓语，这样的句子仍然是简单句。例如：

1. *He* and *I* live in the same house.
他和我住在同一幢房子里。
(在这个简单句中，有两个並列的主语 *He* 和 *I*，它们的共同谓语是 *live.*)
2. In the evening he *chats* with his children, *reads* the newspaper, or *listens to* the radio.
在晚上，他和孩子们闲谈、读报或听无线电。
(在这一简单句中有三个並列的谓语 *chats*, *reads* 和 *listens to*，它们共同的主语是 *he.*)

3. *She and her sister study well and work hard.*

她和她的妹妹学习良好, 工作努力。

(在这一简单句中有两个并列的主语 *She* 和 *sister*, 它们共同的谓语是并列的 *study* 和 *work*。)

二、并列句

由两个(或两个以上)在意义上相互关联而语法上互不依从的主谓结构组成的句子, 称做并列句。

并列句中各个主谓结构通常用并列连接词 *and*, *but*, *or* (否则), *for* (因为)等连接起来。例如:

1. *Some had flowers in their hands and others carried flags.*

有的人手里拿着花, 另一些人拿着旗。

(这是一个并列句, 由 *Some had flowers in their hands* 和 *others carried flags* 两个主谓结构组成。两个主谓结构各有自己的主语和谓语, 它们之间用连接词 *and* 连接起来。)

2. *I went to see him last night, but he wasn't at home.*

昨晚我去看他, 可是他不在家。

3. *We must go now, or we shall be late ([leit] 迟到) for class.*

我们必须立刻就去, 否则我们上课要迟到了。

4. *Our teacher must be in the classroom, for he is not in his room.*

我们的教师一定在教室里, 因为他不在寝室里。

并列句有时不用连接词, 而用逗号或分号隔开。例如:

1. *I looked, I called, no one answered.*

我看了, 叫了, 没有人回答。

2. *They came to see Comrade Wang; they wanted his judgment.*

他们去看王同志, 征求他的意见。

三、复合句

由两个(或两个以上)主谓结构构成的句子,如句中某一成分(如主语、表语、宾语、状语、定语等)不是由单词或短语担任,而是由其中一个主谓结构来充当时,这种句子称做复合句。

复合句中作为主体的那个主谓结构,叫主句,充当一个句子成分的主谓结构叫从句。从句由从属连接词、连接代词、连接副词、关系代词或关系副词引出。例如:

1. I know *it*. (简单句)

我知道这件事。

I know *that he will succeed this time*. (复合句)

我知道他这次会成功的。

(*that he will succeed this time* 是从句,其作用和上句中的 *it* 相同,是句中谓语 *know* 的宾语; *that* 是从属连接词。)

2. We were having our English lesson *at seven yesterday evening*. (简单句)

昨晚七点钟我们在上英语课。

We were having our English lesson *when Comrade Li came*. (复合句)

王同志来的时候,我们在上英语课。

(*when Comrade Li came* 是从句,其作用和上句中的 *at seven yesterday evening* 相同,在句中作状语,说明谓语 *were having our English lesson* 的时间; *when* 是从属连接词。)

3. This is a *beautiful* place. (简单句)

这是一个美丽的地方。

This is the place *where Chairman Mao reviews the parade*. (复合句)

这是毛主席检阅游行的地方。

(*where Chairman Mao reviews the parade* 是从句,其作用和上句中的 *beautiful* 相同,在句中作定语,修饰 *place*; *where* 是关系副词。)

4. *That* is true. (简单句)

那(件事)是真实的。

What he has said is true. (复合句)

他所讲的话是真实的。

(*What he has said* 是从句,其作用和上句中的 *that* 相同,在句中作主语; *what* 是连接代词。)

5. They are very *happy*. (简单句)

他们很高兴。

They won the game. That is *why they are so happy*.

(复合句)

他们球打赢了。这就是他们为什么这样高兴(的原因)。

(*why they are so happy* 是从句,其作用和上句中的 *happy* 相同,在句中作表语; *why* 是连接副词。)

根据从句在复合句中起的作用,可分为主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句等。如上例 1 中 *that he will succeed this time* 是宾语从句,例 2 中 *when Comrade Li came* 是状语从句,例 3 中 *where Chairman Mao reviews the parade* 是定语从句,例 4 中 *what he has said* 是主语从句,例 5 中 *why they are so happy* 是表语从句。

在并列句中某一部分如果是复合句,这种句子称为并列复合句。例如:

1. He came, but he did not say that he was very busy.

他来了,但没说他很忙。

2. Do just as I tell you, and then I shall find out which is better.

就照我对你说的那样去做,然后我会找出哪个比较好。

Exercises

一、指出下列各句的类别(简单句、并列句或复合句),并将句子译成汉语:

1. John had been out of a job for quite a long time and was looking for work.
2. I'll write you as soon as I get home.
3. Many centuries ago, Scotland was ruled by a king named Robert Bruce.
4. We did the work well, for the workers gave us great help.
5. During my stay in China I have seen with my own eyes what great successes China has achieved.
6. Wang Ping and I arrived in Shanghai the day before yesterday.
7. The elephant and the monkey went to the river, but the water was swift and the monkey was afraid to cross it.
8. Write and tell me about your victories in the future.

二、将下列句子译成英语:

1. 他通常在六时起床, 七时吃早饭, 八时开始工作。
2. 他失败了多次, 但並不灰心。
3. 李同志和我在同一个车间工作, 我们是好朋友。
4. 人人都说他是一个勇敢的战士。
5. 昨天傍晚他到我家来的时候, 我正在给孩子们讲故事。
6. 王同志的英语大有进步, 因为他学习努力。

Words

1. touch	[tʌtʃ]	<i>n. & vt.</i>	接触, 碰
2. Greece	[ɡri:s]	<i>n.</i>	希腊
3. greedy	[ˈɡri:di]	<i>adj.</i>	贪心的
4. gold	[ɡould]	<i>n.</i>	黄金
		<i>adj.</i>	金的
5. else	[els]	<i>adv.</i>	别的, 另外
6. god	[ɡɒd]	<i>n.</i>	上帝, 神

7.	decide	[di'said]	vt.	决定
8.	punish	['pʌniʃ]	vt.	惩罚
9.	overjoyed	[,ouvə'dʒɔɪd]	adj.	非常高兴, 狂喜
10.	hear [hiə] heard [hə:d]	heard	vt.	听, 听到
11.	turn	[tə:n]	vi. & vt.	转, 转向
	turn to			变成; 依赖
12.	dress	[dres]	vi.	穿(衣服)
			vt.	给……穿衣服
			n.	(妇女或儿童的) 外衣; 服装
13.	clothes	[klouðz]	n.	衣服
14.	delighted	[di'laitɪd]	adj.	高兴, 欣喜
15.	keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept	vt.
				保持, 保管; 继 续; 使留
16.	bright	[braɪt]	adj.	光明的, 明亮的
17.	rose	[rouz]	n.	玫瑰花
18.	sorry	['sɒri]	adj.	觉得难过的; 抱 歉的; 懊悔的
19.	change	[tʃeɪndʒ]	vi.	(样子) 改变; (气候) 变化
			vt.	改变; 更换 (衣 服, 车等)
20.	for	[fɔ:, fə]	conj.	因为, 由于
21.	colour	['kʌlə]	n.	颜色
22.	cup	[kʌp]	n.	杯
	a cup of			一杯
23.	sweet	[swi:t]	adj.	甜的
24.	milk	[mɪlk]	n.	牛奶
25.	immediately	[i'mi:dʒətli]	adv.	立即, 即刻

26.	piece	[pi:s]	<i>n.</i>	块, 片, 张
	a piece of			一块(片、张等)
27.	bread	[bred]	<i>n.</i>	面包
28.	also	['ɔ:lsou]	<i>adv.</i>	也
29.	change into			变成
30.	unhappy	[ʌn'hæpi]	<i>adj.</i>	不快乐的, 不幸的
31.	hungry	['hʌŋgri]	<i>adj.</i>	饥饿的
32.	drink [drɪŋk] drank [dræŋk]			
			<i>vt.</i>	饮, 喝; 喝完
			<i>vi.</i>	喝酒, 喝
			<i>n.</i>	饮料; 喝酒
33.	fond	[fɒnd]	<i>adj.</i>	喜欢, 爱好
	be fond of			喜欢
34.	kiss	[kis]	<i>vt. & n.</i>	吻, 接吻
35.	tenderly	['tendəli]	<i>adv.</i>	亲切地, 慈爱地
36.	then and there			当场, 立刻地
37.	statue	['stætju:]	<i>n.</i>	像, 雕像
38.	be full of			充满
39.	tear	[tiə]	<i>n.</i>	眼泪
40.	beg	[beg]	<i>vt.</i>	请求, 恳求
41.	take away			拿去, 取去
42.	foolish	['fu:liʃ]	<i>adj.</i>	愚蠢的, 笨的
43.	wash	[wɒʃ]	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	洗
44.	pretty	['priti]	<i>adj.</i>	美丽的
45.	lesson		<i>n.</i>	教训
46.	happiness	['hæpinis]	<i>n.</i>	幸福

Text

The Golden Touch

Long, long ago there lived in Greece a king whose name was Midas. He was a greedy man and loved gold better

than anything else in the world.

One day he asked the gods to give him still more gold. The gods decided to punish him and said: "Very well, in the morning everything that you touch will become gold."

Midas was overjoyed when he heard this. "I shall be the richest man in the world," he said to himself.

He got up early next morning. When he touched his bed, it turned to gold. He began to dress, and his clothes became gold. Midas was delighted.

Midas loved flowers and kept a beautiful garden. He went into the garden to look at his flowers. The day was fine, the sun was bright and the roses were lovely. The king picked one of them, but it turned to gold in his hand. He picked another, and the same thing happened. He was sorry that the flowers changed as soon as he touched them, for he loved their rich colours.

The king went to have his breakfast. He took up a cup of sweet milk, but it immediately turned to gold. Then he took up a piece of bread, and that also changed into gold. Midas now began to feel unhappy. It was good to be the richest man in the world, but he was hungry, and he could not eat or drink gold.

Midas went out into the garden again. His little daughter was there. When she saw her father, she ran up to him. King Midas was very fond of his daughter and he kissed her tenderly. Then and there she turned to a golden statue.

Midas was now very unhappy. He went into his palace. His eyes were full of tears, and he begged the gods to take away the Golden Touch.

"I was very foolish to love gold so much," he said. "Take all my gold and give me back my daughter."

“Go,” said the gods, “and wash your hands in the river near your garden, and the water will take away the Golden Touch.”

Midas went to the river and washed his hands. Then he ran quickly to his little daughter, who was now a golden statue. He kissed her again and she changed back into his pretty little daughter.

Midas never forgot this lesson. He knew now that gold did not bring happiness.

Notes

1. The Golden Touch (点金术) 是一篇有名的希腊神话。希腊神话在西洋文学中占有重要的地位。现在文学作品中还经常引用它来作比喻。

2. Long, long ago there lived in Greece a king whose name was Midas. (很久很久以前, 希腊有一个名叫迈得斯的国王。)

(1) 这里 there lived ... 的结构和 there is (was) ... 的结构相同, there 是引导词。表示存在、生死、往来等的不及物动词, 常用这种结构来表达。又如:

There in front of us stands the huge rostrum.
(在我们面前矗立着巨大的主席台。)

(2) whose name was Midas ['maɪdəs] 是定语从句, 修饰 a king.

定语由短语或从句来表示时, 必须放在被它修饰的词后面。

3. He was a greedy man and loved gold better than anything else in the world. (他是一个贪心人, 他爱金子胜过世界上任何其他东西。)

anything else 作“其他什么东西”解。副词 else

常加在疑问代词 who, what 等或名词 anything, everything 等后面, 用作定语。又如:

What else does he want? (他还要什么呢?)

4. ... in the morning everything that you touch will become gold. (……明天早晨, 你所碰到的东西都会变成金子。)

that you touch 是定语从句, 修饰 everything.

5. Midas was overjoyed when he heard this. (迈得斯听到这些话, 高兴极了。)

- (1) hear 和 listen to 意义不同, hear 作“听到”、“听见”解, listen to 作“留心听”解。试比较:

Did you hear his speech yesterday? (你昨天听到他的演讲吗?)

Listen to him. (听他讲。)

- (2) this 是指代词, 这里指上文 “Very well, in the morning everything that you touch will become gold.”

6. clothes 只有复数形式, 是衣服的统称, 不指一件衣服。

7. He was sorry that the flowers changed as soon as he touched them ... (他一碰花, 花就变了, 他很难过……)

- (1) that the flowers changed 是状语从句, 修饰 sorry.

- (2) as soon as he touched them 是状语从句, 修饰 changed.

8. It was good to be the richest man in the world ... (做个世界上最有钱的人是件高兴的事……)

to be the richest man in the world 是动词不定式短语, 在句中作真主语; it 是先行词, 作语法形式上的主语, 没有意义。

9. ... she ran up to him. (……她奔到他跟前。)

10. I was foolish to love gold so much ... (我真蠢, 爱金子爱得这样厉害……)

to love gold so much 是动词不定式短语, 在句中作状语, 修饰 foolish.

11. ... give me back my daughter. (……把女儿还给我。)

12. "Go," said the gods, "and wash your hands in the river near your garden, and the water will take away the Golden Touch." (神说: "到你花园附近的河里去洗手, 河水就会把点金术拿掉。")

(1) 这里 Go and wash 相当于 Go to wash 的意义。

and 的这种用法在口语里很普通, 一般用在 come, go, try 等动词后面, 而且只用于一般现在时或动词不定式。又如:

a. Come and see us next week, please. (下星期请来看我们。)

b. He asked us to go and see him. (他要我们去看他。)

(2) near the garden 后面的 and 有 and then 的意义, 作“就”或“那么”解。

(3) water 是不可数名词, 作一般概念使用时, 不能有冠词。这里 the water 是指“花园附近那条河里的水”, 是特指的, 故须有定冠词 the。

Exercises

一、指出本课第五、六、七段中各句的类别。

二、将下列句子译成汉语:

1. The gods told Midas that everything he touched the next morning would turn to gold.
2. Midas thought he would be the richest man in the world with the Golden Touch.
3. The beautiful flowers changed their colours and