

北京外國語學院

英 語 課 本

下 冊

(供選修英語作第二外國語用)

英語系第二外國語教學小組編

1964 . 北 京

編者說明

本書是《英語課本》的第二冊，專供本院選修英語作為第二外國語的學生第一學年第二學期使用。

本書包括從15課至23課九課課文，所配合的語法項目有現在和過去完成時、被動語態、形容詞和副詞的比較等級、定語从句、分詞、動名詞等。書中還安排了一些讀音規則、構詞法和階段複習練習。為便利學生理解單詞的含義和用法，還增添了詞匯學習和常用詞及短語用法舉例等項。書末附有常用不規則動詞表和本書一、二冊課文的總詞匯表，以便學生查用。

由於編者水平有限，本書一定有不少缺點，希望使用本書的教師和同學指正和批評，以便修改提高。

北京外國語學院英語系

二外教學小組

一九六四年一月

目 录

Table of Contents

Lesson Fifteen	1
Rules of Reading	oi, oy —[oi] ew —[ju:]
Grammar	过去分詞
Text	現在完成时 (1)
	A Novel
Lesson Sixteen	12
Rules of Reading	qu —[kw] kn —[n]
Grammar	nk —[ŋk] wr —[r]
Text A	現在完成时 (2)
Text B	A Letter Home
	A Dialogue
Lesson Seventeen	24
Rules of Reading	- igh, - ild, - ind 的发音
Grammar	被动語态
Text A	定語从句 (1)
Text B	The Wisdom of a Poor Man
Word Study	The Stolen Horse
	make, take, talk, both, until,
	pay
Lesson Eighteen	37
Rules of Reading	ow < [au] ou — [au]
Grammar	过去完成时
	現在分詞短語作状語
	It 的用法
	序数詞 1—19
Text A	The Blind Men and the Elephant
Text B	My Life in the Summer
	Vacation

Word Study	ought to, like, such, so that, happen	
Revision Exercises (Lessons 15—18).....		51
Lesson Nineteen.....		55
Grammar	動名詞 名詞性从句	
Text	The Study of English	
Word-building	英語構詞的三種主要方式	
Word Study	lay, study, learn	
Lesson Twenty		67
Grammar	分詞用法小結 定語从句 (2) 狀語的位置	
Text	Lenin in London	
Word-building	後綴 -ment, -ness, -tion, -sion	
Word Study	lead, spend, across	
Lesson Twenty-one		81
Grammar	形容詞和副詞的比較等級 不定代詞 連系動詞	
Text	Oliver Wants More	
Word-building	轉化法	
Word Study	but, draw, run, turn	
Lesson Twenty-two		94
Grammar	基数詞 21—1000 序数詞 20—100 介詞用法小結 I	
Text	The Last Lesson	
Word-building	合成法	
Word Study	stop, look, as	
Lesson Twenty-three.....		108
Grammar	過去將來時 should 和 would 的用法 時刻的說法 季節、月份及星期的名稱	

Text	The Last Lesson (2)	
Word-building	后綴 -ly, -ful, -er, -or	
Word Study	for, over, know	
Revision Exercises (Lessons 19—23)		119
Appendix I		122
常用不規則動詞表		
Appendix II		125
詞匯表		

Lesson Fifteen

Rules of Reading	oi, oy — [oi] ew — [ju:]
Grammar	過去分詞 現在完成時 (1)
Text	A Novel

RULES OF READING

字母組合	讀音	舉	例
oi oy	[oi]	join, boy,	noise, enjoy poison
ew	[ju:]	few, dew,	news

GRAMMAR

I. 動詞的過去分詞 (The Past Participle)

1. 規則動詞的過去分詞和過去式相同，由在動詞后加 -ed 構成。

1) 原形	過去式	過去分詞
work	worked	worked [wɜ:k]
ask	asked	asked [a:sk]
look	looked	looked [lʊkt]
2) live	lived	lived [lɪvd]
prepare	prepared	prepared [pri'peəd]
continue	continued	continued [kən'tɪnju:d] (繼續)
return	returned	returned [ri'tɜ:nd]
3) attend	attended	attended [ə'tendɪd]
want	wanted	wanted ['wɒntɪd]
hand	handed	handed ['hændɪd]

visit	visited	visited ['vɪzɪtɪd]
4) try	tried	tried [traɪd]
study	studied	studied ['stʌdɪd]
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed [ɪn'dʒɔɪd] (欣賞)

2. 不規則動詞的過去分詞有各種不同的形式，現將一部分常用不規則動詞的過去式及過去分詞列表如下：

現在式	過去式	過去分詞
have	had	had
do	did	done
put	put	put (放)
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
go	went	gone
tell	told	told
write	wrote	written
hear	heard	heard (聽見, 聽到)
find	found	found (看見, 發現)
see	saw	seen
read [rɪ:d]	read [red]	read [red]
send	sent	sent (送, 寄)
begin	began	begun
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
be	was, were	been
give	gave	given
say	said	said
let	let	let
take	took	taken
leave	left	left

I. 現在完成時 (The Present Perfect Tense) (1)

現在完成時由助動詞 have (has) + 動詞的過去分詞構成。

1. 現在完成时的肯定、否定、一般疑問句和簡略答語等四种結構形式如下：

肯 定	否 定
I } have seen it.	I } have not seen it.
You } have seen it.	You } have not seen it.
He } has seen it.	He } has not seen it.
She } has seen it.	She } has not seen it.
It } has seen it.	It } has not seen it.
We } have seen it.	We } have not seen it.
They } have seen it.	They } have not seen it.

一般疑問句	簡略答語
Have I } seen it?	Yes, I } have. No, I } have not.
Have you } seen it?	Yes, you } have. No, you } have not.
Has he } seen it?	Yes, he } has. No, he } has not.
Has she } seen it?	Yes, she } has. No, she } has not.
Has it. } seen it?	Yes, it } has. No, it } has not.
Have we } seen it?	Yes, we } have. No, we } have not.
Have they } seen it?	Yes, they } have. No, they } have not.

註：“have not”，“has not”可分別縮寫為“haven't”“hasn't”。

2. 現在完成时的用法：表示一个过去发生但对現在还有影响的动作要用現在完成时。它与一般过去时的区别在于：后者單純指明这件事情发生在过去某一时刻，和現在沒有关系；而前者強調这一动作与現在的关系，如对現在产生的結果、影响等。例如：

a. I have seen the film. (我看过这电影——說明对影片內容是了解的。)

I saw the film two weeks ago.

(說明看电影的具体時間。)

b. Who has opened the window?

(窗子現在是开着的。)

Who opened the window?

(曾有人打开过窗子, 现在是否已关上不得而知。)

- c. Have you read the book? Yes, I read it last week.
- d. She has done her homework.
She did it on Friday afternoon.
- e. I have written a letter to Comrade Li.
I wrote it the day before yesterday.
- f. He has gone to town.
He went to town in the morning.

注意:

- 1) 既然現在完成时說明的是目前情况, 与 “現在” 有关, 因此不能和表示过去時間的状語連用。(如 yesterday, last month, in 1959, on Wednesday evening, two years ago 等。) 而只能和表示不定時間的副詞如 already, often, just, never (从未), ever (曾經), not.... ..yet 等連用。

例如:

Wang has just come back from the factory.

I've already reviewed the old lesson, but I have not prepared the new lesson yet.

Have you ever read the book?

I have never read the novel.

- 2) 注意这些副詞的位置, 常在助動詞 have 和过去分詞之間。
- 3) 說明動作在过去發生的時間或地点时, 不能用現在完成时, 只能用一般过去时。例如:

a. A. Have you ever seen the film?

B. Yes, I have.

A. When did you see it?

B. I saw it last Saturday.

b. A. Have you had your breakfast?

B. Yes, I have.

A. Where did you have it?

B. I had it in town.

c. A. Has she found her book?

B. Yes, she has.

A. Where and when *did* she *find* it?

B. She *found* it in the classroom two days ago.

TEXT

I

Have you seen today's paper?

Yes, I've just read it.

Has she sent the letter?

Yes, she has already sent it.

5 Have they started their work?

I don't know. Perhaps they have not begun yet.

Have you noticed anything wrong in Wang's sentence?

It seems to me she has used a wrong verb in the sentence.

10 Has your uncle decided to move to another city?

No, I don't think so.

II

A Novel

A. Have you ever read the novel —?

Yes, I have.

A. When did you read it?

B. Several days ago.

15 A. Where did you get the book?

B. I bought it in town. I was just passing by when I saw a lot of people lining up to buy the book.

A. How lucky you were! Well, how did you like it?

20 B. Oh, it's a moving story. I don't remember any other novel that I like as much.

A. I'm sure you have learnt a lot from it.

B. I certainly have. Have you read it yet?

A. No, not yet, but I'm going to. You know it isn't easy to get hold of a copy. Can you let me have yours for a few days since you've finished it?

5 B. Of course. I'll give it to you tonight.

WORD LIST

I

seen *v.* see 的过去分词

paper *n.* 报纸

send (sent) *vt.* 送, 寄, 发

perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv.* 多半, 或许

begun [bi'gʌn] *vt.* begin 的过去分词

notice *vt.* 注意到, 看到

anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron.*

什么, 任何东西

wrong [rɒŋ] *adj.* 错的, 有毛病的

sentence *n.* 句子

seem *link v.* 似乎是

It seems to me ... 据我看, 我以为

use [ju:z] *vt.* 用

verb [vɜ:b] *n.* 动词

uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n.* 伯(叔、姨、姑、舅)父

decide [di'said] *vt.* 决定

move [mu:v] *vi.* 移动, 迁居

city ['siti] *n.* 城市

II

novel ['nɒvl] *n.* 小说

several ['sevrəl] *adj.* 几, 几个

pass by 经过, 走过

line up 排队

lucky *a.* 幸运的

moving ['mu:vɪŋ] *adj.* 动人的

yet *adv.* 到目前为止, 现在还

easy ['i:zi] *a.* 容易的

get hold of [-hould-] 弄到, 捉住

yours [jɔ:z] *pron.* 你(们)的(东西)

since *conj.* 因为, 既然

of course [-kɔ:s] 当然

tonight [tə'nait] *adv.* 今晚

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. Perhaps they have *not* begun *yet*.

yet 常用在否定句中, *not yet* 有“尚未”的意思。如:

They have *not* come back *yet*.

still 常用在肯定句中，如：

When I went to the classroom he was *still* reading.

2. Have you noticed *anything wrong* in Wang's sentence?

anything wrong 中的 *wrong* 是 *anything* 的定語，但只能放在 *anything* 之后。凡是修飾不定代詞 *everything*, *anything*, *nothing*, *something* 的定語都放在它們后面。如：

There is *nothing difficult* (困难) in this sentence.

I have *something important* (重要的) to tell you.

He has done *everything possible* (可能的) to help him.

Is there *anything wrong* with the radio?

(收音机出了毛病嗎?)

3. I was just passing* by *when* I saw a lot of people *lining up* to buy the book. (我走过书店时看到很多人在排队买书。)

1) *when* 这句里 *when* 所引导的状語从句在主句之后，是 *but just then* (就在那时候) 的意思，不作“当…时候”解；通常表示发生一件预料不到的事。如：

I was taking a walk with comrades *when* Comrade Li came to tell me to attend a meeting.

2) *lining up ...* 为現在分詞短語，和 *a lot of people* 一起，构成 *saw* 的复合宾語，如： *I heard him singing.*

4. I don't remember any other novel that I like *as much*.

(我記不得还有那本小說我是这样的喜爱。)

1) 这句 *as much* 后面省略了 *as that one (novel)*。 *as ... as* 为比較級，意思是“和…一样”，例如：

He runs *as fast as* his brother.

She speaks English *as well as* you.

2) 从 *that* 起为定語从句，修飾 *novel*。

5. It isn't easy to get hold of a copy.

此处 *it* 为引导詞，作本句形式上的主語。实际主語是不定式短語 *to get hold ...*。因为这个短語比較长，所以一般就放在句子末了。

ORAL PATTERNS AND CLASSROOM ENGLISH

1. *Haven't you seen that film before?*

No, I haven't.

Yes, I have.

2. Have you read this book?

Not yet.

* * * *

Have you finished your homework?

How many pages have you read?

— About twenty.

Comrades, we are going to have a dictation (做听写练习).

Are you ready? (准备好了嗎?) Then let's begin.

EXERCISES

I. Copy the new words of the text and recite part II of the text: A Novel.

II. Put the following into English:

1. 我已經准备好了新課。他已作完了这件事。他已經回来了。她讀过“创业史”。小王找到了他的铅笔。他們已經到达北京了。我已写好了信。他們吃过午飯了。我看过这部影片。她已把門打开了。我們已經交了练习。他回家去了。会已經开始。你那件工作做得很好。
2. 我还没有作完这个练习。他还未从城里回来。他們还没有到。她还没有作家庭作业。王同志还没有讀今天的报纸 (today's newspaper)。他还未走。我們还未开始学第十六課。她的信还没写好。电影还未开始。
3. 你做了作业嗎? 你看了这本书嗎? 你关窗了嗎? 你們工作做完了嗎? 他学过俄語嗎? 他回到学校了嗎? 她看过这部影片嗎? 你吃过早飯了嗎? 他們到公社去了嗎? 他的书找到了嗎? 你听說過这件事嗎? 他們訪問过这个工厂嗎? 电影开始了嗎? 你等了好久嗎? 你們預习了新課嗎? 你买了一双鞋子嗎?
4. 誰来了? 誰开的窗子? 誰做的这件工作? 誰借走了我們的笔?

III. Answer the following questions in English:

1. Have you had your breakfast?
2. Have you read today's newspaper?
3. Has Comrade Li learnt Spanish (French, Russian, etc.) before?

4. Have you ever read "Little Tom"?
 5. Has Comrade Wang ever seen the film "In the Name of the Revolution" ("The Song of Youth")?
 6. Have you finished your homework?
- IV. Give the four forms of the following verbs, using the list of irregular verbs:

Model: get, got, got, getting
 read, send, think, begin, use, decide, learn, buy, have, be,
 come, do, tell, go, see, write, put

- V. Change the verbs in these sentences from the past indefinite tense into the present perfect tense:

1. He wrote a letter home.
2. I heard about it.
3. She found her pencil.
4. You did that work well.
5. I brought it here.
6. He gave the book to her.
7. Wang spoke at the meeting.
8. What you said is quite right.

- VI. Put into English:

今天的报纸	发信	几天以前	开始工作
注意到	什么错的东西	句子	一个动词
决定	搬家	小说	几天以前
排队	走过	幸运的	一个动人的故事
弄到一本书	容易的	当然	今晚

- VII. Translate into English, using words and expressions in the text:

1. ——你看过“创业史”这本小说吗?
 ——我看过了。
 ——你什么时候看的?
 ——几个月以前看的。
 ——你觉得这本小说怎么样?
 ——啊,这是一本非常动人的小说。我很喜欢它。你看过这本小说吗?
 ——还没有,但我将要看它。你知道弄到一本很不容易。

2. 你注意到李同志的句子有什么不对的地方嗎？——据我看他把时态 (tense) 用錯了。
3. 你姑父姑母已經搬到另外一个城市了嗎？——还没有，但他们决定下个月搬。
4. 我到书店 (book-store) 时，已經有許多人在排队买书了。
5. 你多幸运啊！
6. 学好一門外国語是不容易的。
7. 他們已經开始工作了嗎？——我想还没有吧！
8. 既然你念过这篇故事，跟我談談它的內容吧。
9. 她刚由城里回来。
10. 或許王同志还没有到。

VII. Translate into English, paying attention to the use of the tense of the verbs: (注意動詞时态的用法)

1. ——你們参观过那个工厂嗎？
——参观过了。
——你們是什么时候去的？
——几星期以前。
2. ——小王找到她的鋼笔了嗎？
——找到了。
——她在哪儿找到的？
——在她自己的书桌里找到的。
3. ——她們做完作业了嗎？
——我不能肯定。或許他們还没有做完。一小时以前我去教室时，他們还在写呢。
——我看他們今晚一定会做完。
——我看不見得吧！你知道他們要做好几个練習。
4. ——小李在家嗎？
——不在。
——他上哪儿去了？
——他上公社去了。
——他什么时候去的？
——一两个星期以前。
——他現在在那儿干什么？他写信給你了沒有？
——我接到过他一封信。他在收小麦 (to harvest wheat).
——他下个月会回来嗎？
——我不知道，或許过了五一节 (May Day) 回来吧。

PHONETICS EXERCISES

- I. Read the following words according to the rules of reading of **u**: (按照 **u** 的讀音規則讀出下列單詞)
u — [ju:] use, usually, university
 [ʌ] uncle, lucky, run, must, begun
- II. Notice the peculiar pronunciation of **a** and **o** while reading:
 (注意 **a** 和 **o** 的特殊發音)
 anything, many, any
 move, shoe, who, to, do
- III. Read the poem (詩) and try to learn by heart (背會):

THE WIND

Who has seen the wind?

Neither I nor you:

But when the leaves hang trembling,

The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?

Neither you nor I:

But when the trees bow down their heads,

The wind is passing by.

—C. G. Rossetti [rɒ'seti]
(1830 — 1894)

wind *n.* 風

neither ... nor *conj.* 既不
...也不

leaves *n.* (leaf 的複數) 樹葉

hang *vi.* 懸挂

tremble *vi.* 顫抖

pass *vi.* 經過

through [θru:] *adv.* 穿過

bow [bau] *vi.* 鞠躬, 彎腰

Lesson Sixteen

Rules of Reading	qu — [kw] kn — [n] nk — [ŋk] wr — [r]
Grammar	現在完成时 (2)
Text A	A Letter Home
Text B	A Dialogue

RULES OF READING

字母組合	發音	舉 例
qu	[kw]	quite, question quickly
kn	[n]	know, knife
nk	[ŋk]	thank, think
wr	[r]	write, wrong

GRAMMAR

現在完成时 (2) 現繼續說明現在完成时的用法。

- 表示从过去某时到現在为止這段時間中綜觀起来發生的事情。(不是具体哪一次發生了什么事情。)例如:
I've got two letters from my friends this month.
They have seen two English films this week.

表示从过去某时到現在(現在也包括在內)這段時間的狀語有: today, this week (month, year), this morning 等。