

上海市大学教材

# 英 语

ENGLISH

(非英语专业用)

下册 文科分册

上海人民出版社

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上海市公共英语教材编写组编

上海人民出版社出版

(上海绍兴路5号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海市印刷三厂印刷

开本 850×1156 1/32 印张 13.75 字数 337,000

1974年8月第1版 1974年8月第1次印刷

印数 1—17,000

统一书号: 9171·31 定价: 1.10 元

## 编 者 说 明

本书系供非英语专业使用的基础英语教材下册文科分册，共十四课，教学时数约为 60—70 学时，现将编写意图简略说明如下：

一、课文：课文选材着重思想政治教育和关于形势任务的论述。每课生词一般在 45 个以内。课文是教材的中心环节，必须使学员熟练掌握。

二、阅读材料：每课附有阅读材料两篇，题材与课文相近，每篇生词一般在 25 个以内，可作笔头翻译或课外自学之用。

三、语法：本册语法讲解被动语态、非谓动词、句子种类、各类从句、倒装句、省略句和“*It*”的用法。上述语法知识是在课文中分散出现了一定数量的感性材料基础上进行归纳总结的；因此，每课课文中出现的语法现象不一定与当课语法项目紧密配合。提前出现的语法现象一般都在课文注释中作必要的说明，教师讲解时可先作句型处理。

四、练习：为了保证单词、短语和句型的反复出现和提供较多的实践机会，本书所编练习数量较多（其中大部分可供课内口头练习之用），教师可根据具体情况酌量采用。

五、附录：本书附录除总词汇表及词组表以外，还有构词法简单介绍，供自学之用。

六、本册十四课课文共出现 617 个生词，120 个词组。在语法讲解以及阅读材料中出现的生词，如在后面课文中出现，仍作生词计算。上册补充读物中出现的生词，在本册阅读材料中出现时，不作生词计算。

由于我们对毛主席的教育革命思想学习不够，教育革命实践

不多，水平有限，本书一定存在不少缺点和错误，希望使用本教材的同志们提出批评和意见，以便修订时改正。

本书由复旦大学和上海师范大学两校的公共外语教研组协作编写。

编 者

1974 年 3 月

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## Lesson One (The First Lesson)

Text: Lenin's Overcoat

Grammar: 被动语态 (一)

### Text

#### Lenin's Overcoat

It was winter. The north wind was blowing hard and a heavy snow was falling, but Lenin was still wearing an old overcoat. It had been worn for many years, and was already mended in quite a few places. Many comrades were afraid that Lenin might freeze and thus injure his health, so they advised him to get a new one.

"No, no," Lenin said with a smile. "Everybody else is feeling just as cold. Some people don't even have old overcoats."

Later, after the victory of the revolution, some comrades jokingly said, "Comrade Lenin's overcoat can now be sent to the revolutionary museum." But Lenin continued to wear the same overcoat.

One day a comrade, looking at the old overcoat on Lenin, said, "Comrade Lenin, do get a new overcoat, please, or you will freeze."

Giving that comrade a firm handshake, Lenin said, "You think that with the victory of the revolution, we should wear better clothes, don't you? True, we have achieved victory, but still we have construction tasks before us. Our money must be used for construction. What does it matter if we wear clothes that are a little too old?"

### New Words

1. overcoat	['ouvəkout]	<i>n.</i>	外套, 大衣
2. north	[nɔ:θ]	<i>a.</i>	北
		<i>n.</i>	北, 北方
3. wind	[wind]	<i>n.</i>	风
4. blow	[blou]	<i>vi., vt.</i>	吹
blew	[blu:]		
blown	[bloun]		
		<i>n.</i>	打; 打击; 吹
5. snow	[snou]	<i>n.</i>	雪
		<i>vi.</i>	下雪
6. fall	[fɔ:l]	<i>vi., n.</i>	落下, 倒下
fell	[fel]		
fallen	['fɔ:lən]		
7. wear	[weə]	<i>vt.</i>	穿; 戴
wore	[wɔ:]		
worn	[wɔ:n]		
8. been	[bi:n]	<i>aux. v.</i>	被 (be 的过去分词)
		<i>vi.</i>	是 (be 的过去分词)

9. year	[jɪə, jɜ:]	<i>n.</i>	年
10. mend	[mend]	<i>vt., vi.</i>	修补, 修理
11. few	[fju:]	<i>a.</i>	几乎没有的, 不多的 (指数不指量)
		<i>n.</i>	少数
12. afraid	[ə'freɪd]	<i>a.</i>	担忧; 害怕
13. may	[meɪ]	<i>aux. v.</i>	可, 可以, 可能
might	[maɪt]		
14. thus	[ðʌs]	<i>ad.</i>	这样, 如此; 因而
15. injure	['ɪndʒə]	<i>vt.</i>	伤害, 损害
16. health	[helθ]	<i>n.</i>	健康; 卫生
17. advise	[əd'vaɪz]	<i>vt.</i>	劝告; 向...建议
18. him	[hɪm]	<i>pron.</i>	他 (he 的宾格)
19. smile	[smaɪl]	<i>n., vi.</i>	微笑
20. everybody	['evri,bɒdi]*	<i>pron.</i>	每个人, 人人
21. else	[els]	<i>ad.</i>	别的; 此外; 否则
22. feel	[fi:l]	<i>vt., vi.</i>	感到, 觉得
felt	[felt]		
felt			
23. just	[dʒʌst]	<i>ad.</i>	正好; 刚才
		<i>a.</i>	公正的, 正义的
24. cold	[kəʊld]	<i>a., n.</i>	冷, 寒冷
25. later	['leɪtə]	<i>ad.</i>	后来, 以后
		<i>a.</i>	以后的
26. jokingly	['dʒəʊkɪŋli]	<i>ad.</i>	开玩笑地
27. museum	[mju(:)'ziəm]	<i>n.</i>	博物馆

\* 英语中有些词带有两个重读音节, 一个是主重音, 另一个是次重音。次重音符号一般放在该音节的左下角。

28. look	[lʊk]	<i>vi., n.</i> 看, 视
29. please	[pli:z]	<i>vi.</i> 请
		<i>vt.</i> 使...喜欢; 请
30. firm	[fə:m]	<i>a.</i> 牢固的; 坚定的, 坚决的
31. handshake	['hændʃeik]	<i>n.</i> 握手
32. should	[ʃʊd, ʃəd]	<i>aux.v.</i> 将 (shall 的过去 时); 应当, 应该
33. better	['betə]	<i>a., ad.</i> 更好 (good 的比较 级)
34. clothes (pl.)	[kləʊðz]	<i>n.</i> 衣服(只用复数)
35. achieve	[ə'tʃi:v]	<i>vt.</i> 取得; 完成
36. task	[tɑ:sk]	<i>n.</i> 任务
37. money	['mʌni]	<i>n.</i> 钱
38. matter	['mætə]	<i>vi.</i> 要紧; 重要
		<i>n.</i> 物质; 事情
39. little	['litl]	<i>a.</i> 小的; 几乎没有的, 不多的(指量不 指数)
		<i>ad.</i> 几乎没有, 不多(指 量不指数)
		<i>n.</i> 少量

### Phrases and Expressions

- |                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| 1. a few (跟可数名词)     | 一些   |
| quite a few          | 相当多  |
| 2. to look at...     | 看... |
| 3. a little (跟不可数名词) | 一些   |

## Notes to the Text

1. It was winter. 那时是冬天。

“it”可以在句中用作主语来表示季节、时间、天气等，  
例如：

It was October. 那时是十月。

It is a fine day. 今天天晴。

2. The north wind was blowing hard and a heavy snow was falling, but Lenin was still wearing an old overcoat.

刮着猛烈的北风，下着大雪，但列宁还穿着一件旧大衣。

句中“was blowing”，“was falling”，“was wearing”都是过去进行时，表示过去某一时刻或某段时间内正在进行的动作。过去进行时由“助动词 was (were)+现在分词”构成。

3. It (指 Lenin's overcoat) had been worn for many years, ...  
这件大衣已穿了好些年了，...

句中“had been worn”是被动语态的过去完成时，表示在过去某一时间以前已完成的动作。被动语态的过去完成时由“助动词 be 的过去完成式 had been+动词的过去分词”构成。

4. Many comrades were afraid that Lenin might freeze and thus injure his health, so they advised him to get a new one. 许多同志怕列宁冻坏身体，所以都劝他买一件新大衣。

1) “that Lenin might freeze and...health” 这一从句，是形容词“afraid”的宾语。“that”是连接词，本身无词义。“freeze”在这里作“冻坏”，“冻伤”解。

2) 动词不定式“to get”，表示宾语“him”要做的动作。“get”在这里作“买”解。

3) 不定代词“one”用来代替上文出现过的名词“overcoat”，避免重复。

5. Everybody else is feeling just as cold. 别人都一样冷。

“else”附在不定代词“everybody”之后，起形容词作用，表示“别的”的意思，例如：

What else do you want? 你还要别的的什么？

6. Comrade Lenin's overcoat can now be sent to the revolutionary museum. 列宁同志的大衣现在可以送到革命博物馆去了。

“can be sent”是含有情态动词的被动语态，其形式由“情态动词+be+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

下文“must be used”也是同样的结构。

7. One day a comrade, looking at the old overcoat on Lenin, said, “Comrade Lenin, do get a new overcoat, please, or you will freeze.” 一天，一个同志看看列宁身上的旧大衣，对列宁说：“列宁同志，请您千万买件新大衣吧，否则您会冻坏的。”

1) “looking at the old overcoat on Lenin” 是一个现在分词短语，作状语，修饰谓语动词“said”。

下文中“giving that comrade a firm handshake”也是同样的结构。

介词“on”常可用来表示“在…身上的”的意思，例如：

The coat on you is a little too big, isn't it?

你身上的上衣太大了一点儿，是不是？

2) 助动词“do”用以加重动词“get”的语气，要重读。这里“do”表示“千万”、“务必”的意思，例如：

Do come often, please. 请一定要常常来。

(比较：Come often, please. 请常来。)

3) 连接词“or”这里作“否则”解，又如：

You must write it down, or you may forget.

你必须把它记下，否则你就会忘记。

8. ...with the victory of the revolution, ... …随着革命的胜利, …

介词 “with” 含有“随着”的意思。

9. True, we have achieved victory, but still we have construction tasks before us. 虽然我们确实已赢得了胜利, 但我们面前还有建设任务。

“True,…” 作“…虽然是确实的”解, 后面通常跟 “but”。

10. What does it matter if we wear clothes that are a little too old? 如果我们衣服穿得旧一点儿, 那有什么关系呢?

1) 这里 “it” 指后面的 “if” 从句。代词 “it” 有时不特指某件东西, 而代表后面提到的某件事情, 例如:

It will be fine if you can come. 假使你能来的话, 那就太好了。 (“it” 指 “if” 从句)

2) “that are a little too old” 是一定语从句, 修饰前面的名词 “clothes”。“that” 用来引导定语从句, 又作从句中的主语, 代替前面的名词 “clothes”, 在语法上称为关系代词 (关于这种结构, 详见第 11、12 课语法讲解)。

## Grammar

### 被 动 语 态(一)

#### I. 主动语态和被动语态

英语的谓语动词, 除时态外, 还有语态, 用来表示主语和谓语动词之间的关系。语态有两种: 主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者; 被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者 (即对象)。试比较下列两个句子:



1. This factory *produces* tractors. 这个工厂生产拖拉机。
2. Tractors *are produced* by this factory. 拖拉机是这个工厂生产的。

上述第一句的主语“this factory”是动作的执行者，动词用主动语态。第二句的主语“tractors”是动作的承受者，动词用被动语态。又如：

主 动 语 态

被 动 语 态

1. I *wrote* the letter.      The letter *was written* by me.
2. We *welcomed* him.      He *was welcomed* by us.

## II. 被动语态的构成

助动词 be + 过去分词

助动词 be 有时态、人称和数的变化，现以动词 ask \* 为例，将主动语态和被动语态的五种时态形式比较如下：

时 态	主 动 语 态	被 动 语 态
一般现在时	ask asks	am are is } asked
一般过去时	asked	was were } asked
一般将来时	shall will } ask	shall be will be } asked
现在进行时	am are is } asking	am being are being is being } asked
现在完成时	have has } asked	have been has been } asked

\* ask [ɑ:sk] 问