

英语

(下册)

上海市业余外语广播讲座

(试用本)

ENGLISH

华东师范大学出版社

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华东师范大学外语系
英语广播教研室

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· 内容简介 ·

本书是上海市业余外语广播讲座英语基础班新开班第二年学员和插班学员必用课本。本书旨在通过 20 多篇叙述当代美国商务、币制、求职、教育、社交习俗等课文和对话，适应你身临异国、处事他乡之需，教学中采用分点盘练的方法，试图使学员牢固地掌握 2,000 个单词和众多的习语、短语并掌握基础语法。它不仅是当今英语广播教学的理想教本，也是大学文理科公共英语一、二年级学生的有益读物。

编者的话

一、本书分上、下两册，系上海市业余外语广播讲座英语基础课程的教材。英语基础课程要求学员经过两年左右的广播教学，初步掌握英语的发音、基础语法和 2,000 左右经过精选的单词(不包括人名、地名、专有名词及数词)，初步掌握由 12 个常用动词与 31 个介词结合而成的众多短语及其灵活用法，以便学员能读懂浅近的英美英语原文。

二、本教研室分别负责本书下册编写工作的人员有：张健(1—3 课)、谢福荣(4—8 课)和翁贤青(9—13 课)。杨仲英和孟为民负责本书的审校。各课的词汇表和全书的总词汇表均由杨仲英负责编辑。

三、承蒙美国 Richard R. Lane 博士同意本室以他的 *English As A Second Language* 为蓝本编写成本教材，谨致谢忱。

四、承蒙上海人民广播电台外语组的王富坤和金瑾珣同志审阅本册书稿，谨此致谢。

华东师范大学外语系

英语广播教研室

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CONTENTS

目 录

Lesson 1	The New World	(1)
Lesson 2	The American Revolution	(39)
Lesson 3	Life in America	(77)
Lesson 4	The Sea	(117)
Lesson 5	Gifts	(153)
Lesson 6	Business	(191)
Lesson 7	Dreams	(231)
Lesson 8	Sherlock Holmes	(278)
Lesson 9	A Nation of Immigrants	(318)
Lesson 10	Education in the United States (1).....	(353)
Lesson 11	Education in the United States (2)...	(386)
Lesson 12	American Social Customs (1).....	(425)
Lesson 13	American Social Customs (2).....	(462)
Review of Lessons 1—13		(496)
Test Paper (试题).....		(531)
Appendices (附录)		
I. Numbers (数词)		(536)
II. Key to Exercises & Test Paper (练习和试题答案)		(542)
III. Vocabulary (总词汇表)		(567)

Lesson 1

The New World

Word List

1. experience	[iks'piəriəns] <i>n.</i>	经验
2. report	[ri'pɔ:t] <i>n.</i>	报告; 汇报
3. way	[wei] <i>n.</i>	路; 方法; 手段
4. control	[kən'trəʊl] <i>n.</i>	控制; 支配
5. idea	[ai'diə] <i>n.</i>	思想; 概念; 意见; 想法
6. condition	[kən'diʃən] <i>n.</i>	条件; 状况; 状态
7. drug	[drʌg] <i>n.</i>	药
8. fireplace	['faɪə-pleis] <i>n.</i>	壁炉
9. gold	[gəʊld] <i>n.</i>	金, 黄金; 宝贵的东西
10. value	['vælju:] <i>n.</i>	价值; 价格
11. queen	[kwi:n] <i>n.</i>	王后
12. important	[im'pɔ:tənt] <i>a.</i>	重要的, 重大的
13. discovery	[dis'kʌvəri] <i>n.</i>	发现, 被发现的事物
14. circle	['sə:kl] <i>n.</i>	圈; 圈子; 集团
15. king	[kiŋ] <i>n.</i>	国王
16. like	[laɪk] <i>prep.</i>	象; 跟……一样
17. cat-like	['kætlaɪk] <i>a.</i>	象猫的

18. barn-like	['bɑ:nlaɪk] <i>a.</i>	象谷仓的; [美] 象牲口棚的
19. military-like	['mɪlɪtəraɪk] <i>a.</i>	象军人的
20. baby-like	['beɪbalaɪk] <i>a.</i>	象婴儿的
21. machine-like	[mə'ʃi:nləɪk] <i>a.</i>	象机器的
22. form	[fɔ:m] <i>n.</i>	形状; 形式
23. safe	[seɪf] <i>a.</i>	安全的; 可靠的
24. ship	[ʃɪp] <i>n.</i>	(大)船
25. word-of-mouth	['wɜ:dəv'maʊθ] <i>a.</i>	口头表达的
	<i>n.</i>	口传
26. keep	[ki:p] <i>v.</i>	使(人或物)保持
	过去式和过去分词为 kept [kept]	在(某一状态)
27. let	[let] <i>v.</i>	允许, 让
	过去式和过去分词为 let	
28. secret	['si:krit] <i>n., a.</i>	秘密(的)
29. silver	['sɪlvə] <i>n.</i>	银
30. complex	['kɒmpleks] <i>a.</i>	复杂的
31. machine	[mə'ʃi:n] <i>n.</i>	机器
32. raw	[rɔ:] <i>a.</i>	未加工的
33. material	[mə'tɪəriəl] <i>n.</i>	材料
	raw material	原料
34. industry	['ɪndəstri] <i>n.</i>	工业
35. reason	['ri:zn] <i>n.</i>	理由; 原因
36. interest	['ɪntrɪst] <i>n.</i>	兴趣; 关心, 注意
37. economic	[,i:kə'nɒmɪk] <i>a.</i>	经济(上)的
38. past	[pɑ:st] <i>n., a.</i>	过去(的); 昔日
39. afraid	[ə'freɪd] <i>a.</i>	怕, 害怕

40. present at present	['preznt] <i>n., a.</i>	现在(的) 现在, 目前
41. government	['gʌvənmənt] <i>n.</i>	政府
42. supply	[sə'plai] <i>n.</i>	供给(量); 供应 (量)
43. currency	['kʌrənsi] <i>n.</i>	货币
44. wealthy	['welθi] <i>a.</i>	富的, 富裕的
45. instance for instance	['instəns] <i>n.</i>	例子 例如
46. amount	[ə'maunt] <i>n.</i>	总数; 数量
47. energy	['enədʒi] <i>n.</i>	活力, 劲
48. example for example	[ig'zɑ:mpl] <i>n.</i>	例子 例如
49. kilo	['ki:ləu] <i>n.</i>	公斤, 千克
50. earth	[ə:θ] <i>n.</i>	土
51. recently	['ri:sntli] <i>ad.</i>	近来
52. price	[praɪs] <i>n.</i>	价格
53. cause	[kə:z] <i>n.</i>	原因
54. view	[vju:] <i>n.</i>	观点
55. worried	['wʌrɪd] <i>a.</i>	担忧的
56. inflation	[ɪn'fleɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	通货膨胀
57. oil	[ɔɪl] <i>n.</i>	油; 石油
58. rise	[raɪz] <i>n.</i>	上涨
59. simply	['sɪmpli] <i>ad.</i>	仅仅, 只不过
60. commodity	[kə'mɒdɪti] <i>n.</i>	商品
61. standard	['stændəd] <i>a.</i>	标准的
62. member	['membə] <i>n.</i>	会员; 成员

63. birthplace	['bɔ:θpleis] <i>n.</i>	出生地, 故乡
64. foreign	['fɔrin] <i>a.</i>	外国的
65. military	['militəri] <i>a.</i>	军事的
66. religious	[ri'lidʒəs] <i>a.</i>	宗教的
67. service	['sə:vis] <i>n.</i>	服务
68. effect	[i'fekt] <i>n.</i>	作用, 影响
69. life	[laif] <i>n.</i>	生活
70. street	[stri:t] <i>n.</i>	街道; 马路
71. simple	['simpl] <i>a.</i>	简单的
72. half	[hɑ:f] <i>n.</i>	半, 一半
73. fall	[fɔ:l] <i>n.</i>	[美]秋天, 秋季
74. thanks	[θæŋks] <i>n.</i>	感谢
75. thanksgiving	['θæŋks, giving] <i>n.</i>	感恩
76. business	['biznis] <i>n.</i>	商业, 生意
businessman	['biznismən] <i>n.</i>	商人
77. able	['eibl] <i>a.</i>	有能力的, 有才干的
78. future	['fju:tʃə]	<i>a.</i> 未来的 <i>n.</i> 将来, 前途

to have to ...

to have to ... 表示“不得不做某事, 必须做某事”。

1. I have to go to the bank.
2. She has to come to school.
3. He had to be at work at 8:00.
4. The mother had to give her baby a bath.
5. They will have to get more experience.

Dialogues

1. Alice: Do you have to go home now?

David: Yes, I do. I have to *go to bed*¹ early tonight.

Alice: Why do you have to go to bed early?

David: Because I have to be at work at 7 o'clock.

2. Grandson: Did you have to go to school when you were a boy?

Grandfather: Yes! I had to go to school every day.

Grandson: Did you also have to make long reports?

Grandfather: No! I didn't have to make very long reports.

3. Grandmother: You will have to put your big coat on.

Granddaughter: Will I have to put anything else on?

Grandmother: Yes. You will have to put your boots on.

Granddaughter: Why do I have to put them on?

Grandmother: Because it's not only cold, but also wet.

1. go to bed: 上床, 去睡

to get

动词 **get** 常与介词(或副词)一起构成一些常用词组。在词组中, 动词 **get** 本身失去了原有的词意, 而与介词(或副词)构成新的词义。

1. Get up ! She gets up at 7:00.
2. Get out ! She gets out of her house at 7:40.
3. Get into your car ! She gets into her car.
4. Get to your office ! She gets to her office at 8:00.
5. Get through your work ! She gets through her work before 5:00.
6. Get back home ! She gets back home at 5:30.
7. Get on the horse. The girl got on the horse.
8. Get under the table. The man got under the table.
9. Get over the wall. The dog got over the wall.
10. Get between the seats. The student got between the seats.
11. Get your head down. I got my head down.
12. Get across the river. I got across the river.
13. *Get out of my way.*¹ I got out of his way.
14. Get close to the fire. I got close to the fire.
15. Get away from the dogs. I got away from the dogs.
16. Get up on the roof. He will get up on the roof.

1. Get out of my way. 走开, 别挡我的路。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 17. Get down under the bed. | He will get down under the bed. |
| 18. Get back from the film. | He will get back from the film at 11:00. |
| 19. Get out from <i>under their control</i> . ¹ | He will get out from under their control. |

下面的句子分左右两栏。两栏的句子中虽有相同的词，但左栏的句子表达的是具体事物，而右栏的句子表达的则是抽象概念，因而含义也不同。

THE WORLD OF THINGS

1. She has a big heart.
2. He has a big mouth.
3. Little children have big ears.
4. The sky is clear.
5. She gave me her book.
6. I will give you my pencil tomorrow.
7. The food made me sick.
8. He was at the top of the tree.
9. Your garden will take

THE WORLD OF IDEAS

- She has a big heart.
- He has a big mouth.
- Little children have big ears.
- The idea is clear.
- She gave me her love.
- I will give you my answer tomorrow.
- The news made me sick.
- He was at the top of the class.
- Your plan will take a lot

1. under their control: 被他们控制

a lot of work.

10. He put the dog in the house.
11. We put a lot of money in the bank.
12. Drugs are medicine for the body.
13. The vegetable had no taste.
14. He has his finger on the paper.
15. There are six sides to a book.
16. The dog took the meat off the bone.
17. You put the flowers in water.
18. He wants the use of my car.
19. She gave me a lot of potatoes.
20. She gave me some soup.
21. This work will give me muscles.
22. He came through the front door.

of work.

He put his car in good condition.

We put a lot of facts in the report.

Love is medicine for the heart.

The film had no taste.

He has his finger on the problem.

There are two sides to a question.

The news took the smile off her lips.

You put the children in danger.

He wants the use of my brain.

She gave me a lot of problems.

She gave me some attention.

This work will give me experience.

He came through a difficult time.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 23. Put a button on your coat. | Put a button on your lip. |
| 24. It was a strange dog. | It was a strange experience. |
| 25. There is a fire in the fireplace. | There is a fire in his eyes. |
| 26. There is gold in Alaska. | There is gold in this idea. |
| 27. She went through his report. | She went through his money. |
| 28. She put on a new dress. | She put on a happy face. |
| 29. My son went <i>round</i> ¹ the table. | My head went <i>round and round</i> . ² |
| 30. The teacher took my book away. | The medicine took the ache away. |
| 31. He put the dog out of his house. | He put the idea out of his head. |
| 32. Hot air goes up. | The value goes up. |
| 33. A flower came up. | A problem came up. |
| 34. He took the tooth out of my mouth. | He took the pleasure out of the party. |
| 35. He is on his way to the | He is on the way to an |

1. round: 在这儿是介词, 解释“围(绕)着”。

2. round: 在这儿成了副词。副词词组 round and round 解释“(围绕著……) 旋转不息地”。 例如:

My head went round and round. 我头晕。

queen.

important discovery.

36. There was a horse in the way.

There was a problem in the way.

37. The students made a circle round the fire.

He was part of the king's circle of friends.

38. I want to take a look at your new apartment.

I want to take a look at your problem.

like

like 用作介词时，有“象，如；跟……一样”的意思，**like** 还可以作为后缀，附在名词后面构成形容词或副词，表示“象……的(或地)”。

1. The world is round like an orange.
2. San Francisco is not like New York.
3. His nose is like a banana.
4. He is not strong like his father.
5. Mary is beautiful like her mother.
6. She has cat-like eyes.
7. They have a barn-like apartment.
8. He has a military-like walk.
9. She has baby-like skin.
10. He gave a machine-like answer.
11. It has a taste something like a chicken.
12. It has a form something like a pipe.

带 **to** 的动词不定式短语可在句中作状语，表示行为的原因或目的。无论句中的谓语动词是什么时态，动词不定式

短语中的动词不受时态、人称、数的限制，始终保持动词的原形。

Mrs. Jackson: Why do you go to the refrigerator?

Mr. Brown: I go to the refrigerator **to get some food.**

Mrs. Jackson: Why did you come to my apartment?

Mr. Brown: I came to your apartment **to take you to the theater.**

Mrs. Jackson: Why will you put some water on the stove?

Mr. Brown: I will put some water on the stove **to make some tea.**

1. I go to the doctor to get a shot.
2. I go to the store to get some milk.
3. I go to the library to get a book.
4. I am here to give you my ideas.
5. I am here to give you my report.
6. He came to be with us.
7. He came to take the gold to a safe place.
8. He got up early to go to the ship.
9. He got up from his seat to make some tea.
10. He put the radio on to get some news.
11. She put her hand up to get our attention.
12. She went to the store to get a newspaper.
13. She went to the baby to take him in her arms.