

中等专业学校教材

English

广东省中专英语教材编写组编

英语

3

广东高等教育出版社

中等专业学校教材

英 语

ENGLISH

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Contents

Lesson One	(1)
Reading : The Ten Farmers	
Dialogue	
Grammar : Attributive Clauses (1)	
Lesson Two	(15)
Reading : An Ant City	
Dialogue	
Grammar : Attributive Clauses (2)	
Lesson Three.....	(25)
Reading : Man-made Satellites	
Dialogue	
Grammar : Present Perfect Progressive Tense	
Lesson Four	(37)
Reading : If Only I Had Not Come Back Alone !	
Dialogue	
Grammar : Subjunctive Mood (1)	
Lesson Five	(52)
Reading : Finders, But Not Keepers	
Dialogue	
Grammar : Subjunctive Mood (2)	
Lesson Six.....	(63)
Reading : I Read This in the Newspapers	

Dialogue

Grammar : Infinitive (1)

Lesson Seven (78)

Reading : "Tricks" of the Memory

Dialogue

Grammar : Infinitive (2)

Lesson Eight..... (92)

Reading : "A Sandpiper to Bring You Joy" (1)

Dialogue

Grammar : Participles (1)

Lesson Nine..... (108)

Reading : "A Sandpiper to Bring You Joy" (2)

Dialogue

Grammar : Participles (2)

Lesson Tene..... (125)

Reading : The Hitchhiker

Dialogue

Grammar : Gerund

Lesson Eleven..... (142)

Reading : Coffee and Tea

Dialogue

Grammar : Basic Uses of the Articles

Lesson Twelve..... (158)

Reading : A Perfect Solution

Dialogue

**Grammar : Adverbial Clauses of
Purpose and Result**

Lesson Thirteen	(171)
Reading : English and American	
Dialogue	
Grammar : Uses of "As"	
Lesson Fourteen.....	(184)
Reading : The Green Banana	
Dialogue	
Grammar : The Subordinate Connectives	
"When", "While" and "As"	
Appendix : Vocabulary.....	(197)

Lesson One

READING

THE TEN FARMERS

(Chinese Folk Tale)

Many years ago there were ten farm workers, who were travelling together. They were surprised by a heavy thunderstorm, and all rushed into a temple where they could take refuge. But the thunder drew ever nearer, and so great was the storm that the air trembled about them, while the lightning flashed around and around the temple in a great circle.

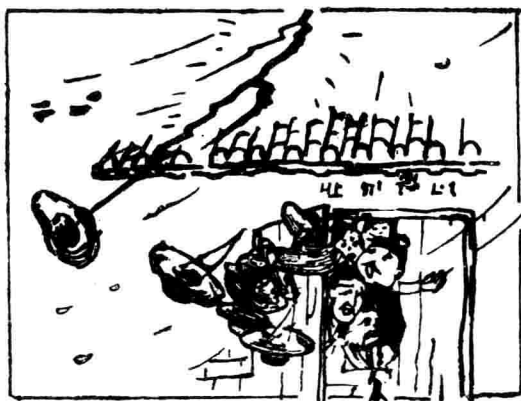
The farmers were all badly frightened and decided that there must be a sinner among them, whom the lightning was trying to strike. To find out which one of them it might be, they agreed to hang up their straw hats outside the door. He whose hat was blown away would have to go outside and let himself be struck by lightning.

But one of the ten farmers protested, "Surely not one among us is without some sin," he said. "But if any one of us is without sin, surely that innocent man has no fear of death." But the others would not listen to him.

No sooner were all the hats outside than one

of them was blown away. Sure enough, it was the hat of the one farmer who had protested. Then all the others laughed and pushed the unlucky owner out of doors without pity. But as soon as he had left, the lightning ceased circling and struck the temple with a crash.

For the one whom the rest had pushed out had been the only really good person among them, and for his sake the lightning had spared the temple before. Thus the nine evil farmers had to pay with their lives for their cruelty to their companion.



NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. farmer | ['fɑ:mə] n. 农民(夫); 农场主; 牧场主 |
| 2. folk | [fəuk] a. 民间的 |
| 3. tale | [teil] n. 故事; 传说 |

4. thunderstorm ['θʌndəstɔ:m] n. 雷雨
5. temple ['templ] n. 庙宇, 寺院
6. refuge ['refju:dʒ] n. 避难; 庇护
7. thunder ['θʌndə] n. 雷, 雷声
8. storm [stɔ:m] n. 风暴; 暴(风)雨(雪)
9. tremble ['treibl] vi. 发抖, 哆嗦; 震颤
10. lightning ['laitniŋ] n. 闪电
11. flash [flæʃ] vt.; vi. 使闪光; 闪亮
12. circle ['sə:kl] n. 圆; 圆周; 围, 圈
13. badly ['bædli] ad. 坏, 恶劣地; 严重地
14. frighten ['fraɪtn] vt.; vi. (使)惊恐; 吓得要命
15. straw [strɔ:] n. 稻草, 麦秆
16. protest [prə'test] vt. 断言; 主张; 抗议;
反对
17. surely ['ʃʊəli] ad. 确实, 一定, 无疑
18. sin [sin] n. 罪, 罪孽
19. fear [fiə] n.; vt. 害怕, 畏惧
20. unlucky [ʌn'ʌlʌki] a. 不幸的
21. cease [si:s] vi. 停, 息
22. crash [kræʃ] vi.; n. 砸撞, 倒下, 堕落
23. sake [seik] n. 缘故
24. spare [spɛə] vt. 剩下; 饶恕; 不伤害;
省掉
25. thus [ðʌs] ad. 如此, 这样
26. evil ['i:vl] a. 坏的, 罪恶的, 邪恶的
27. cruelty ['kruəlti] n. 残忍, 残酷
28. companion [kəm'pænjən] n. 同伴, 同事

DIALOGUE

A: I'm still hungry, Mother, I want the chocolate sundae that I saw on the menu.



B: But your weight is already a problem. Eat something that won't make you fatter.

A: In other words, something low-calorie? Those are the desserts that I don't like.

B: Well, all I can say is people with weight problems shouldn't eat rich desserts.

A: Shouldn't eat this, shouldn't eat that. Isn't there something that I can eat?

B: Yes, food that is good for you, like that salad you left on your plate.

A: I hate salads, especially the ones that have carrot in them, like this one.

B: Well, there are a lot of people in the world

who would love to eat a salad like that.

A: So we can put a stamp on it and send it to them.

B: Don't be silly. You live in a society where we diet when we gain weight.

A: If I follow the diet, will you buy me some new clothes?

B: If you follow it, you'll still be able to wear the clothes you've already got.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| 1. sundae | ['sʌndei] | n. | 圣代(水果冰淇淋) |
| 2. weight | [weit] | n. | 重, 重量, 体重 |
| 3. low | [ləu] | a. | 低的; 浅的 |
| 4. calorie | ['kæləri] | n. | 卡 (热量单位) |
| 5. dessert | [di 'zɜ:t] | n. | 甜点心; 水果甜食 |
| 6. rich | [ritʃ] | a.; n. | 富的; 油腻的; 味浓的; 财富 |
| 7. salad | ['sæləd] | n. | 色拉, 凉拌食品 |
| 8. plate | [pleit] | n. | 盘, 碟; (金属) 板、片 |
| 9. carrot | ['kærət] | n. | 胡萝卜 |
| 10. silly | ['sili] | a. | 傻的; 糊涂的 |
| 11. society | [sə 'saɪəti] | n. | 社会 |
| 12. diet | [daɪət] | vt.; n. | 忌食 |
| 13. gain | [gein] | vt. | 获得; 增加 |
| 14. follow | ['fələu] | vt. | 跟随; 听从; 遵循; 按照 |

15. wear [weə] vt. 穿; 戴; 磨损
(wore, worn)

NOTES TO THE READING

1. ...so great was the storm that the air trembled about them, while the lightning flashed around and around the temple in a great circle.

风暴之烈以至空气都在农夫周围颤动，雷电团团地绕着庙宇闪光。

so great was the storm that ... = the storm was so great that ...

句子用倒装语序，强调风暴的猛烈程度。

- 如: So heavy is the stone that no one can lift it. the lightning flashed around and around the temple 同一个词用 and 连起来，表示反复进行或不断加强之意。

如 Jack thought and thought and at last found a way to solve the problem.

杰克想了又想，终于找到了解决问题的方法。

2. Surely not one among us is without some sin ...
肯定我们这些人，没有一个是无罪的。
双重否定，表示加强语气。

- 如: There is no grammatical rule without exception.
凡语法规则都有例外。

3. For the one whom the rest had pushed out had

been the only really good person among them, and for his sake the lightning had spared the temple before.

因为被同伴推出门外的那个农夫其实是唯一真正的好人，为了他的缘故，雷电先前没有把庙宇击毁。

第一个 **for** 是连词，表示因果关系，第二个 **for** 是介词。

USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. draw

1) When his mother came in, Dick was drawing a picture in his room. (v. 画)

2) The little boat was drawn out of the water before the thunderstorm came. (v. 拉)

3) National Day is drawing near. (v. 到来)

2. no sooner ... than ... 刚一 ... 就 ...

No sooner did the farmers rush into a temple than it began to rain heavily.

注意前面的从句要用倒装语序。

比较: As soon as the farmers rushed into a temple, it began to rain heavily.

3. sure enough 确实，果然

We hoped she would come on Saturday. Sure enough, she came that day.

4. for one's sake 为了(某人的好处)起见

I'll do it another way for your sake.

5. spare

- 1) He didn't spare himself. (v. 饶恕)
- 2) I can't spare the time to finish this story book. (v. 抽出)
- 3) Some of the students work as clerks in a store in their spare time. (a. 业余的)
- 4) My bike has something wrong with it. I want to change some parts. Do you have spare ones? (a. 备用的)

GRAMMAR

定语从句 (1)

(ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES)

1. 句子中修饰名词或代词的成分称为定语。它可以由单词或短语充当:

They were surprised by a heavy thunderstorm.

The nine evil farmers had to pay with their lives for their cruelty to their companion.

定语也可由句子来充当, 称为定语从句。

Surely enough, it was the hat of the one farmer who had protested.

2. 定语从句的特点:

- 1) 由关系代词 **who, whom, whose, that, which** 或关系副词 **when, where, why** 引导。
- 2) 定语从句跟在所修饰的词 (先行词) 之后。
- 3) 关系代词代表先行词, 在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语等; 关系副词代表先行词, 在从句中充当状语。

3. 关系代词和关系副词的用法:

- 1) **who**——指人, 在从句中充当主语。如上例中 **who** 代表 **farmer**, 充当定语从句的主语。
- 2) **whom**——指人, 在从句中充当宾语。

The one whom the rest had pushed out had been the only really good person among them.

- 3) **whose**——指人或物, 在从句中充当定语。

The farmer whose hat was blown away would have to go outside and let himself be struck by lightning.

- 4) **which**——指物, 在从句中充当主语或宾语。

The thunder which was drawing nearer and nearer surprised the farm workers.

- 5) **that** —— 指人或物, 在从句中充当主语或宾语。

The nine farmers that the lightning struck were really evil fellows.

The temple that was struck by the lightning collapsed (倒塌) with a great crash.

6) **when**——指时间，在从句中充当状语。

The lightning ceased circling and struck the temple with a crash just at the time when the one farmer who had protested had been pushed out of doors.

7) **where**——指地点，在从句中充当状语。

The ten farm workers all rushed into a temple where they could take refuge.

8) **why**——指原因，在从句中充当状语。

That was the reason why the lightning had spared the temple before.

注意：① **whom, which** 和 **that** 在定语从句中充当宾语时可省略，在口语中尤其如此。

②在现代英语中 **who** 已逐渐取代 **whom**。

The novel (**which, that**) you want to buy is now sold out.

This is the boy (**whom, who, that**) you want to see.

4. 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句：

- 1) 限制性定语从句，在意思上与先行词关系密切，不可去掉，否则主句意思可能含糊不清。书写时主句和从句之间不用逗号分开，翻译时常可将定语从句译在所修饰的词前面。上述例句均属此类。

This is the best film (**that**) I have ever seen.

这是我看过的最好的影片。

- 2) 非限制性定语从句，在意思上与先行词关系并不密切，只是对先行词作附加说明，即使删去从句，主句的意思仍然完整。书写时常用逗号或破折号与主句分开，翻译时常可译成独立句子。例如：

Man cannot live on the moon, where there is no air or water.

人不能在月球上生存，那里没有空气和水。

I have sent her all the books, which have pictures in them.

我已把所有的书送了给她，这些书上有图画。

Many years ago there were ten farm workers, who were travelling together.

There must be a sinner among them, whom the lightning was trying to strike.

注意：在非限制性定语从句中：

- ① 不能用关系代词 **that**，指人时用 **who** 或 **whom**，指物时用 **which**；
- ② 关系代词即使是充当宾语也不得省略。

Great beauty, great strength, and great riches are really and truly of no great use; a right heart exceeds all.

— Benjamin Franklin

beauty ['bju:ti] n. 美；美的东西