

中等专业学校教材

ENGLISH

英 语

第一册

湖南省中专外语教学研究会 主编



湖南教育出版社

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再版前言

本书系在湖南省教育委员会职业技术教育处领导与支持下，由湖南省中等专业学校外语教学研究会组织编写，语言材料大部分选自国外教材、书刊，具有较强的科学性、知识性、趣味性与实用性，可供中等专业学校使用，也可作为大专院校（非英语专业）一、二年级学生及英语自学者的读本。

本书共四册，两年学完（约需240学时）。第一、二册着重传授语言知识；第三、四册着重培养学生使用英语的能力。

本册的编排体例是：全册包括六个单元，每单元各有四篇重点语法内容相同、意义相关的材料，前两篇为课文，后两篇为辅助阅读材料。课文后有词汇表、注释、阅读理解、语法和练习。此外，每单元后还附有完型填充题，旨在考查学生是否掌握了该单元的重点语法内容。生词量约为400个，每单元55至75个。注释力求简明扼要，解决语言难点。英语基本语法集中在第一、二册讲完，本册先讲状语从句、定语从句、名词从句、情态动词、构词法等项目，例句大多取自教材本身。练习有完型补充、多项选择、辨反正误等题型。练习形式多样，教师可根据实际情况决定取舍。

希望使用本册教材的教师和同学，对编写内容多提宝贵意见，以便进一步修订完善。

编者

1989年3月

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UNIT ONE

THE THINGS AROUND US

Text I

Clouds, Fog, Rain and Rainbows

When clouds float in front of the sun, they make shadows because they keep sunlight from shining on the ground beneath them. Though sometimes clouds look like cotton and sometimes they look like gray smoke, they are really made of millions of tiny raindrops or bits of ice. They are such small and light drops that they float in the air just like little balloons. All these raindrops or icedrops which float in a bunch make a cloud. Even when the whole sky looks gray with these clouds, the sun is still there above the gray raindrops.

Sometimes the clouds are so low that they touch the ground and wrap themselves around the trees and float above the water. We call that fog, or mist.

Where the tiny drops of water that make clouds or fog are very close together, they join and make bigger drops.

They are so heavy that they can't float in the air. As a result they fall to the earth, and that is rain.

On sunny days the sky looks as blue as the sea. Sunlight is made of many colours and some of these colours are scattered through the air better than others. On clear days you can see the blue colour which shines from all over the sky.

Sometimes when the sun shines through millions of raindrops which hang in the air, we see all the colours of the sun's light—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet—in a beautiful arch across the sky. We call that a rainbow. Perhaps you have seen little rainbows when sunlight shines into your soap bubbles.

Since the world is full of wonderful things, we must keep our eyes open so that we can learn more things around us.

Text II

Snow, Sleet, Hail and Ice

In some parts of the world it always stays warm, but in other places winter is the time of cold and snow and frozen things.

There is always water in the air. When the air is very cold, snowflakes fall instead of rain. Millions and millions of snowflakes come down, and no two are exactly alike.

Snow will not form unless the air is very cold. Nor will sleet, hail or ice. Sometimes the raindrops freeze after they have started to fall. If they freeze just a little bit, they are sleet. And if they freeze into hard little balls, we call that hail. Sometimes hailstones have snow in them, too.

Snow is frozen; hail and sleet are frozen, and so is just plain ice.

Have you ever touched a piece of ice? It is cold and hard and slippery.

If it is very thin, you can see through it, just as you can see through glass. If it is thick, it is very firm and strong. Even though you skate on it, the ice will not break. But no matter how hard it is, it is made of water. As long as you put ice in a warm place it will soon melt. And you can see that it was only frozen water.

How wonderful the things around us are! We must learn them in order that we can make better use of nature.

Word List

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. rainbow ['reɪnbəʊ] <i>n.</i> 虹 | 5. beneath [bi'ni:ə] <i>prep.</i> 在
……之下, 低于 |
| 2. float [fləʊt] <i>v.</i> 飘浮, 浮
动; 飘扬 | 6. gray (grey) [greɪ] <i>n. &</i>
<i>adj.</i> 灰色 (的) |
| 3. shadow ['ʃædəʊ] <i>n.</i> 影子,
阴影, 阴暗 | 7. fog [fɒɡ] <i>n.</i> 雾; 尘雾 |
| 4. sunlight ['sʌnlait] <i>n.</i> 日
光, 阳光 | 8. mist [mɪst] <i>n.</i> 霭; 薄雾 |
| | 9. tiny ['taɪni] <i>adj.</i> 极小的, |

- 微小的
10. raindrop ['reindrɒp] *n.* 雨滴, 雨点
11. balloon [bə'lu:n] *n.* 气球
12. icedrop ['aɪdrɒp] *n.* 冰滴
13. bunch [bʌnʃ] *n.* 捆, 束, 团, 包
14. wrap [ræp] *v.* 包裹, 缠绕; 遮蔽, 覆盖
15. result [rɪ'zʌlt] *n.* 结果, 后果
16. scatter ['skætə] *v.* 撒, 散布; 分散, 驱散
17. indigo ['ɪndɪgəʊ] *n.* 靛青, 靛蓝
18. violet ['vaɪələɪt] *n. & adj.* 紫色(的), 紫罗兰, 紫罗兰色(的)
19. arch [ɑ:ʃ] *n.* 孤, 拱, 拱状物
20. across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 横过; 越过
21. soap [səʊp] *n.* 肥皂
22. bubble ['bʌbl] *n.* 泡, 水泡
23. sleet [sli:t] *n.* 雪雨, 雨夹雪
24. hail [heɪl] *n.* 冰雹, 雹子
v. 欢呼, 为……喝彩
25. freeze (froze, frozen) [fri:z] *v.* (使) 结冰; 凝固, 冻僵
26. snowflake ['snəʊfleɪk] *n.* 雪花, 雪片
27. alike [ə'laɪk] *adj.* 相似的, 类似的
28. exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *ad.* 准确地, 正确地; 严密地
29. unless [ən'les] *conj.* 如果不, 除非
30. plain [pleɪn] *adj.* 普通的, 一般的; 平的, 光滑的
31. slippery ['slɪpəri] *adj.* 滑的, 使人滑跤的
32. firm [fɜ:m] *adj.* 牢固的, 稳固的; 坚决的, 严格的
33. melt [melt] *v.* 融化, 溶解

Idioms and Expressions

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. look like 看起来象, 似将 | 6. keep one's eyes open 睁大眼睛, 注意观察 |
| 2. be made of 由……组成,
将……制成的…… | 7. instead of 代替, 而不 |
| 3. millions of 数以百万计的, 无数的 | 8. be alike (to) 与……相似(类似) |
| 4. in a bunch 一团, 一串 | 9. see through 看透, 看穿, 识破 |
| 5. as a result 所以, 结果, 因此 | 10. make use of 利用, 使用 |

Word Derivation

1. sun—sunny—sunlight
2. rain—rainy—raindrop—rainbow
3. snow—snowy—snowflake
4. ice—icy—icedrop
5. cloud—cloudy
6. hail—hailstone
7. slip—slippery
8. exact—exactly

Notes to the Text

1. ...because they keep sunlight from shining on the ground beneath them.因为云彩挡住了阳光, 使之不能照射到下面的大地。
keep...from + 动名词, 意为“使……不”, “使免于”。

2. All these raindrops or icedrops which float in a bunch make a cloud. 所有这些成团飘浮的雨滴或冰粒形成了云彩。句中 which 是关系代词, 引导定语从句。

3. In some parts of the world it always stays warm. 在世界某些地方, 天气总是温暖的。

句中 stay 为连系动词, 意为“保持下去”。如:

The weather stayed fine for three days.

4. Snow will not form unless the air is very cold. Nor will sleet, hail or ice. 如果空气不是很冷, 雪就不会形成。雨雪、冰雹或冰也不会形成。

注意: 用否定词 nor, never, neither 等开头的句子, 一般要倒装。如:

He is not wrong, and neither are you.

Never have I seen the film before.

5. Snow is frozen; hail and sleet are frozen, and so is just plain ice. 雪是凝固的水, 冰雹和雨雪是凝固的水, 普通的冰也正是如此。

so 放在句首, 代替上文中的形容词、名词或动词时, 一般要倒装。如:

My brother can swim, and so can my sister.

Mary is a student. So is Tom.

6. But no matter how hard it is, it is water. 但不管冰有多硬, 它总是水。

no matter + who, what, which, how, when 等连接代词或副词, 可引导让步状语从句。如:

No matter what he said, we didn't trust his words. 不管

他说什么，我们也不信他的话。

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What do clouds make when they float in front of the sun?
2. Sometimes clouds look like cotton and sometimes they look like gray smoke, don't they?
3. What are clouds made of?
4. What's the difference between clouds and fog?
5. What do we call bigger drops of water when they fall to the earth?
6. When does the sky look as blue as the sea?
7. Sunlight is made of many colours, isn't it?
8. Have you seen little rainbows when sunlight shines into your soap bubbles?
9. How many colours is sunlight made of?
10. What should we do if we want to learn more things around us?
11. Where does it always stay warm?
12. Is there any water in the air?
13. When do snowflakes fall instead of rain?
14. The snowflakes are alike to each other, aren't they?
15. What's the difference between sleet and hail?
16. Is ice cold, hard and slippery?
17. Can you see through a piece of ice if it is very thick?

18. Under what condition will ice melt?

19. If you skate on the thick ice, it will soon break, won't it?

20. Why must we learn the things around us?

VI. Find words in the text which mean approximately same as the following, using the given letter as a clue.

1. part of a circle a _____

2. stay up in the air or on top of

a liquid f _____

3. very small t _____

4. be so cold that it turns to ice f _____

5. almost the same a _____

6. if...not u _____

7. falling snow with rain s _____

8. tiny balls of gas or air b _____

9. hard and strong f _____

10. to become liquid under high

temperature m _____

III. Complete the following passage by using appropriate words listed below. Be sure to use singular or plural forms for nouns,

cloud, fog, hailstone, ice, mist, rain, sleet, snow
snowflake, water

There is always _____ in the air. _____ are made of millions of tiny drops of water. When they touch the ground, they become _____ or _____. If the tiny drops of

water join together and make bigger drops, they become so heavy that they fall to the earth, and that is _____. Sometimes when the air is very cold, the raindrops freeze. As a result _____ fall instead of rain. If the raindrops freeze just a little bit, they are _____. In fact sleet is the falling _____ with rain. And if the raindrops freeze into hard little balls, they are _____. Snow, hail and sleet are frozen water, and so is plain_____.

Grammar

The Adverbial Clause (状语从句)

在主从复合句中作状语用的从句叫做状语从句。状语从句可放在句尾,也可放在句首。放在句首时,通常用逗号和主句分开。常见的状语从句有下列几种:

I. 时间状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Time); 时间状语从句常用when, whenever, while, as, as soon as, before, after, since, until, till等连词引导。如:

1. *When the air is very cold, snowflakes fall instead of rain.* 大气层很冷时,就下雪而不下雨。
2. *Rivers flow on until they reach the ocean.* 江河继续奔流,直到流进海洋。
3. *We have to clean the waste water before it flows into the rivers.* 在废水注入江河之前,我们必须将其净化。
4. *As soon as it hit the ground, the raindrop lost its round shape.* 雨点一落到地面,就失去了其圆形。

II. 原因状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Cause); 原因状语从句