

高級中學課本

英語

第二冊

ENGLISH

人民教育出版社

Contents (目錄)

Lessons	Grammar	Page
1. China	1. 形容詞和副詞的三級 (1)	(1)
	2. 百以上的數詞 (2)	(2)
2. At the Library	1. 情態動詞 may, mustn't (7)	(7)
	2. 疑問代詞 which (7)	(7)
	3. 物主代詞的絕對形式 (7)	(7)
3. Peking	一般過去時 (13)	(13)
4. About Holidays	不規則動詞的過去式 (19)	(19)
5. A Producers' Co-operative	定語从句 (關係代詞 who, which) (24)	(24)
6. Tom Sawyer (I)	反身代詞 himself, herself 等等 (29)	(29)
7. Tom Sawyer (II)	1. 無人稱代詞 It (34)	(34)
	2. 定式 定式 (復習) (34)	(34)
8. Autumn	3. 連系詞 連系詞 (39)	(39)
	4. 賓語補足語 賓語補足語 (39)	(39)
9. Study as Lenin Studied	1. 關係代詞 that (44)	(44)
	2. 關係副詞 where (44)	(44)
10. At the Railway Station	1. 現在進行時表示將來動作 (48)	(48)
	2. 反意問句 (48)	(48)
	3. 時刻的說法 (48)	(48)
11. Raining	過去進行時 (54)	(54)
12. The Sun and the Wind	現在分詞作賓語補足語 (59)	(59)
13. Li Ming Has Come Back	現在完成時 (1) (64)	(64)
14. What Have I Learned	現在完成時 (2) (70)	(70)
15. Moscow	現在完成時 (3) (75)	(75)

Winter	复習	(79)
17. Mr. Mell (I)	时态复習	(84)
18. Mr. Mell (II)	时态复習	(89)
19. About Books	主动語态和被动語态	(93)
20. Androcles and the Lion (I)	被动語态 (續)	(100)
21. Androcles and the Lion (II)	介詞 (小結)	(106)
22. The Air Around Us (I)	現在分詞和动名詞	(111)
23. The Air Around Us (II)	現在分詞和动名詞	(117)
24. Spring	复習	(121)
25. A Story About Isaac Newton	1. 过去完成时 (一)	(126)
	2. 过去分詞的句法作用	(130)
26. The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing	过去完成时 (二)	(132)
27. Hunting For A Job (I)	过去未來时	(136)
28. Hunting For A Job (II)	时态的接續	(142)
29. The Blind Toymaker (I)	直接引語和間接引語	(149)
30. The Blind Toymaker (II)	直接引語和間接引語 (續)	(154)
31. My Aunt Lena	間接引語和时态的接續	(161)
32. Summer	复習	(168)

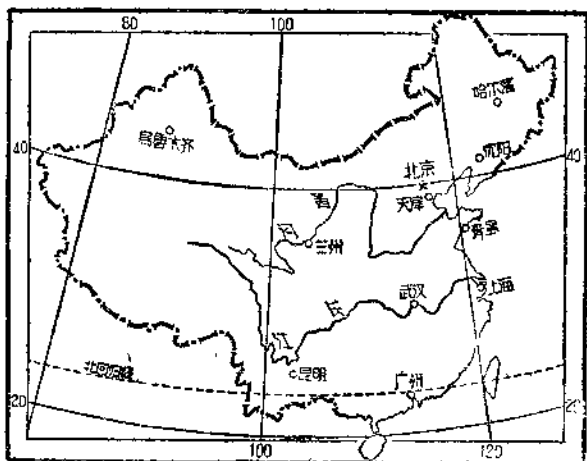
Lesson One

1. Text: China

2. Grammar: 形容詞和副詞的三級

China is a very large country with a long history.
It is the largest country in Asia. It ^{vt} has a population of over six hundred million. This is more than one quarter of the world's population.

In China there are many rivers and lakes, plains and mountains, cities and towns. Both the Yellow River and the Yangtze are big rivers, but the Yangtze is longer than the Yellow River. In fact, it is the longest river in China. It is 5,500 (five thousand and five hundred) kilometres long.



Peking, Shanghai and Canton are big cities. Shanghai is bigger than Peking. But Peking is more beautiful because there are many old palaces there. There are also beautiful lakes in the city.

The Chinese workers and farmers are living a happy life. They are much happier than before. Today the most important task of the Chinese people is to industrialize the country. And when China becomes industrialized, the Chinese people will be the happiest people in the world.

生 詞

population [ˌpɒpjʊːˈleɪʃən]	人口	the Yellow River	黃河
hundred ['hʌndrəd]	百	thousand ['θaʊzənd]	千
million ['mɪljən]	百万	a kilometre ['kɪləʊ,mɪːtə]	公里
a hundred million	一億	than [ðæn]	比 conj.
one quarter ['kwɔːtə]	四分之一	a task	任务
a plain	平原	to industrialize [ɪnˈdʌstriə, -laɪz]	工業化
the Yangtze [ɔɪˈjɑŋtsɪ]	長江	to become [bɪˈkʌm]	

課文註釋:

1. with a long history: 具有悠久歷史的, 作定語。
2. six hundred million: 六億。英語中沒有與中文“萬”字相當的詞, “萬”用 ten thousand 來表示, 十萬用 hundred

thousand 來表示, 百万为 million, 千万为 ~~ten~~ million, 億为 hundred million. 注意下列数字的讀法:

256 two hundred and fifty-six

5,324 five thousand, three hundred and twenty-four.

62,789 sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine.

123,596 one hundred and twenty-three thousand, five hundred and ninety-six.

2,000,000 two million.

15,000,000 fifteen million.

7,000,000 six hundred million.

3. in fact: 事实上.

4. industrialized 是 industrialize 这一动词的过去分詞, 用作表語. when China becomes industrialized.....到了中國工業化的时候..... becomes 是謂語动词, 用法相当於动词 to be.

語 法

形容詞和副詞的三級 (the Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs). 漢語一般通过副詞“更”和“最”來表示形容詞和副詞的程度, 如“更美丽”, “最美丽”; “更快”, “最快”. 这种現象在英語中称为比較等級.

比較的等級有二, 即比較級和最高級. 原來的形容詞称为原級.

1. 比較級的構成法

a) 在原級之前加副詞 more [mo:] 和 most [moust]. 这种構成法適用於多音節詞. 例如:

原 級	比 較 級	最 高 級
difficult,	more difficult,	most difficult;
important,	more important,	most important;
beautiful,	more beautiful,	most beautiful;
carefully,	more carefully,	most carefully.

b) 利用后綴 er 和 est. 这种構成法適用於單音節的詞和少数双音節的詞. 例如:

原級

比較級

最高級

cold

colder

coldest

dark

darker

darkest

凡單詞的最后一个音節是重讀閉音節，應將末尾輔音字母雙寫，再加 er 或 est。例如：

big, bigger, biggest;

hot, hotter, hottest.

凡單詞以 y 為結尾而前面是輔音時，應將 y 變為 i 再加 er 或 est，例如：

early, earlier, earliest;

easy, easier, easiest;

happy, happier, happiest.

c) 英語中有些常用形容詞和副詞的比較等級形式是不規則的，列表如下：

原 級	比 較 級	最 高 級
good adj.	better	best
well adv.	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little (少)	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most

2. 比較級的用法和句法結構：比較級用於兩者的比較。例如：

This lesson is difficult. (沒有比較)

That lesson is more difficult than this one. (有比較)

than 是連接詞，它的後面實際上是個狀語從句，但是省略了說明原級的部分。例如：

This city is more beautiful than Hangchow (is beautiful).

This story is more interesting than that story (is interesting).

It is colder in Peking than (it is cold) in Shanghai.

He studies better than I (study well).

以上括弧里的字句，只是为了說明結構，在实际运用中总是省略的。

3. 最高級的用法和句法結構：最高級用於三者或三者以上的比較，在用最高級時，前面要用定冠詞，後面一般要有附加成分，來說明比較的范围。

This is the largest classroom in our school.

這是我們学校里最大的教室。

This is the most interesting story of the three.

这三个故事中，这一个最有趣。

練習

1. 朗讀下列單詞：

[ʌ]	[ɑ:]	[ɪ]	[æ]
country	large	million	fact
hundred	largest	kilometre	happy
become	farmer	city	has
one	car	beautiful	palace
fun	hard	living	fat
industrialize			

2. 寫出下列形容詞和副詞的比較級和最高級：

{例: careful, more careful, most careful; bright, brighter, brightest.}

dear clean good hard old poor short
healthy important thin young big correctly clearly

3. 將下列譯為漢語：

- 1) He always reads more clearly than I do.
- 2) I have more friends in the school than he.
- 3) He has less ink than you.
- 4) The Yangtze is longer than the Yellow River.
- 5) It is warmer in the South than in the North.

6) You must put on some warmer clothes.

7) It is colder today than yesterday.

4. 用英語讀出下列數字:

3,421 50,687 32,176 526,034 875,493 576,428 4,857

6,610,395 3,235,000 25,000,567 600,252,567 900,000,000

5. 朗讀課文，並口譯成漢語。

6. 回答下列問題:

1) Is China a large country, or a small country?

2) Which country is larger, China or Japan?

3) Are there many people in China? How many?

4) How big is the population of China?

5) Is the Yellow River longer than the Yangtze?

6) How long is the Yangtze River?

7) Which city is bigger, Shanghai or Peking?

8) Why is Peking beautiful?

9) Why do you love Peking?

10) Why do you love your city?

11) Are there lakes in your city?

12) Do you live in a city or a town?

13) Is your town beautiful?

14) How big is the population of your town?

15) Are the workers and farmers living a happy life?

16) Are they happier than before?

17) What is the most important task of the Chinese people?

7. 將下列譯為英語:

1) 中國比蘇聯小.

2) 上海是我國最大的城市.

3) 長江有五千多公里長.

4) 他們在過着比以前幸福得多的生活.

5) 這枝鉛筆比那枝長.

Lesson Two

1. Text: At the Library

2. Grammar: 1) 情态动词 may, mustn't

2) 疑问代词 which

3) 物主代词的绝对形式

— May I borrow a book?

— Yes, certainly. What book would you like to have?

— A novel, please.

— All right. Do you want a Chinese novel, or a Western novel?

— I should like to read a book by Gorky, because I am writing a composition^{作文} about him. Have we any of his works in the library?

— Oh, yes. Here we have "Childhood", "Mother", "My University" and many others. Which of them would you like to borrow?

— "My University", please. How long may I keep the book? Two weeks?

— Yes, two weeks, but if you can't finish it in time, you may keep it for another week.

— That will be fine. Now, on which shelf can I find Lu Hsün's works? I don't see them.

— There they are, on the second shelf to the right.
We have many new copies of his works. Do you like his writing?

— Oh, I love them. May I borrow one of them?

— No, I am afraid you can't. You mustn't borrow two books at a time. We have a very limited number of books in our library, you know. Come for it next time.

— All right. Thanks a lot. Good-bye.

— Look! Isn't this geography book yours?

— No, I don't think it's mine. Mine is in the classroom. Good-bye.

— Good-bye.

生 詞

May [meɪ]	可以	to finish	完畢 (做完, 看完)
to borrow	借	another [ə'naðə]	另一個
a novel ['nɒvəl]	小說	another week	再一個星期
Western ['westən]	歐美的,	which	哪一個, 哪幾個
	西方的	new copies	新本
works	著作	mine	我的
childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd]	童年	yours [jɔ:z]	你的
a university [,ju:ni've:sɪtɪ]	大學	Lu Hsün ['lu:ʃun]	魯迅

課文註釋:

1. should like [ʃud laɪk] = want, 用於第一人稱, 較 want 婉轉.
would like [wud laɪk] = want, 用於第二和第三人稱.
2. a book by Gorky: 高尔基寫的書.
3. and many others: 以及其他的許多書.
4. on the second shelf to the right: 在右边第二个書架上.
5. to borrow two books at a time: 一次借兩本書.
6. a very limited number of books: 很有限的書.
limited 是過去分詞, 作定語.
7. Come for it next time: 下次來借吧.
8. Isn't this geography book yours? 這本地理書不是你的嗎?

語法

1. 情态動詞 may: 情态動詞 (modal verb) may 相當於漢語的“可以”或“會”, (這裡的“會”是表示情勢上的可能性, 例如: “他會來”.) 這要看具體情況才能決定. 本課中 may 的意義是“可以”.

may 和 can, must 同一類型. (見註) 它不表示動作, 不能單獨構成謂語; may 後面要跟不帶 to 的動詞不定式, 構成复合動詞謂語. 作為“許可”講, may 的否定是 must not.

may 在句子中沒有人稱和數的變化.

may 在句子中一般沒有重音, 但在疑問句句首有重音.

1) 情态動詞 may 的基本含義是“允許”, 因此常用在第一人稱疑問句中, 要求對方許可自己做某件事.

例如: May I go with you? 我可以和你一起去嗎?

May I read this book? 我可以讀這本書嗎?

2) 由於 may 的基本含義是“允許”, may 用於第二人稱時含有命令的口吻.

例如: The teacher says, “You may write anything.”

教師說: “你們寫什麼都可以.”

The doctor says, “You may leave the hospital now.”

醫生說: “你可以出院了.”

(註) 在第一冊中為了初學時的便利，將 can 和 must 稱為助動詞，今后可改稱為情態動詞。

3) 在回答帶 may 的問句時，往往不直接用 may。例如回答 **May I read this book?** 可以根據情況而有種種不同的肯定答復：

Yes, you may. (表示我允許你讀)

Yes, of course. (表示毫無問題)

Certainly. (當然可以)

I think so. (我想是可以的)

否定答復：

No, you may not. (不許看)

No, you must not. (不應該看，這比較常用)

No, I am afraid you mustn't. (我想你不應該看)

Sorry, I am reading it now. (对不起，我正在看)

2. 疑問代詞 which: which 的意思是“哪一個？”或“哪幾個？”

它可以起名詞和形容詞的作用。

Which 的含義是要求在某一特定數目的事物中進行選擇。例如：

Which is longer, the Yangtze or the Yellow River?

The Yangtze is longer.

Which lesson are we studying?

We are studying Lesson Two.

試比較：What books are you reading? 你在讀些什麼書？

Which books are you reading? 你在讀哪幾本書？

3. 物主代詞的絕對形式 mine, yours: 物主代詞的絕對形式 mine, yours 一般用作表語。它們後面不得跟隨名詞，因為它們本身就已包含了所指的事物。例如：

This book in my hand is mine. (mine = my book)

This pencil is yours. (yours = your pencil)

物主代詞的絕對形式也可以用作主語和賓語。例如：

Your pencil is red. Mine is blue. May I borrow yours?

物主代詞絕對形式列表：

	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
單 数	mine	yours	his, hers
复 数	ours	yours	theirs

練 習

1. 朗讀下列單詞:

[ɔ]	[u]	[ə:]	[ʌ]	[ŋ]	[n]
borrow	book	works	another	think	thin
sorrow	hook	bird	other	thank	than
follow	childhood	university	brother	bank	ban
sorry	foot	certainly	mother	frank	ran

2. 用 can, may, must 填充空白, 並譯成漢語:

- 1) — I come in?
- 2) The little girl may sing many Russian songs.
- 3) You — prepare your lessons every day.
- 4) You — answer the question in Chinese.
- 5) May I go now? No, you —.
- 6) Must I come this evening? Yes, I'm afraid you —.
- 7) You — write down every word carefully.
- 8) I — come with you. I am writing a letter.

3. 將下列句子譯為漢語:

- 1) We must get up early every day.
- 2) You must do your exercises carefully.
- 3) He can sing many songs.
- 4) The meeting begins at four o'clock. We must not be late.
- 5) You may keep the book.
- 6) He can't come. He is doing his exercises.
- 7) Can he come? Yes, I think he can.

4. 回答下列問題:

- 1) What are you doing now?
- 2) Which is thicker, the textbook or the dictionary?
- 3) What do you want to buy?
- 4) Which do you want to buy, this cap or that?
- 5) Which book are you reading?
- 6) Which street do you live in?
- 7) What is his name?
- 8) Which book do you like best? (最喜歡)
- 9) Which of you like to play basketball?
- 10) Which is longer, this pencil or that?

5. 利用物主代詞的絕對形式, 改寫下列句子:

例: This is my book. This is mine.

- 1) This is not my book.
- 2) This is your pencil.
- 3) My cap is bigger.
- 4) His pencil is better than your pencil.
- 5) I am using your pen.
- 6) May I borrow your dictionary?
- 7) Let me have a look at your book.

6. 朗讀課文, 並將它口譯成漢語.

7. 回答下列問題:

- 1) Is there a library in your school?
- 2) Do you borrow books from your library?
- 3) Are there many books in the library? How many?
- 4) Do you like Gorky's novels?
- 5) Do you like Lu Hsiin's novels?
- 6) Are there many Soviet novels in your library?
- 7) Are there many Western novels in your library?
- 8) Do you like Western novels?

- 9) How long can you keep a book from the library?
10) Can you keep it longer if you can't finish it in time?
11) Do you read novels after class? Can you tell me the names of some interesting books?

Lesson Three

1. Text: Peking

2. Grammar: 一般过去时

The city of Peking is changing rapidly. Even the latest map cannot keep up with the changes. From the maps, people may think that Peking is a big square, with walls around it. But that is not so. Today though the city walls are still there, the Peking people do not feel them. Indeed, a stranger to Peking simply cannot tell whether he is in the city or outside the city walls. Everywhere he sees new factories, state-owned shops and co-operatives, new colleges, new theatres and cinemas. Peking is becoming a modern socialist city.

A few years ago, things were quite different. The famous Tien An Men Square was not so big as it is now. The roads and streets were narrow. There were very few factories. There were a few universities, but they had not so many students as they have now. And who studied in the universities? Did the children of the

workers have a chance? No, they didn't. The poor workers worked and worked, but they did not have the money to send their children to school. The universities were for the sons and daughters of the rich people. Today, of course, more and more students come from workers' families.

Peking is famous for its beautiful old palaces, but few people visited them before liberation. Now the palaces look really beautiful. On Sundays, hundreds and thousands of people go there.

But work never stops. The people are changing Peking into one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

生 詞

rapidly	迅速地	Socialist	['səʊʃəlɪst]
latest	最新近的		社会主义的
though [ðəʊ] conj.	虽然	famous	['feɪməs] 有名的
round prep.	环绕, 在.....	narrow	狭窄
	的四周	chance	[tʃɑ:ns] 机会
indeed [ɪn'di:d] adv.		son	[sʌn] 兒子
	事实上, 說真的	daughter	['dɔ:tə] 女兒
simply	簡直	really	['ri:əli] 真正地
state-owned	國營的	liberation	[,libə'reɪʃən] 解放
modern ['mɒdən]	現代的		