

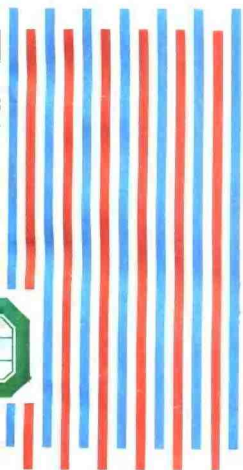
English II

第二册

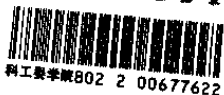
彭瑞初 主编

北京大学出版社

# 成人英语教程



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科工英学院802 2 00677622

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## 第 二 册

彭瑞初 金 宵 编著  
赵伯英 谈咏宜

北京大学出版社

# 成人英语教程

## 第二册

彭瑞初等 编著

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北京大学出版社出版

(北京大学校内)

北京大学印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

\*

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 11.125印张 245千字

1990年5月第一版 1990年5月第一次印刷

印数:0001—6000册

ISBN 7-301-00901-1/H·108

定价:4.40元

## 使用说明

本册每一课都分成若干部分。每一部分由具有相同语法现象的句子以及相应的语法说明组成。语法说明只是简要说明该部分的语法现象,有时举出例证对有关现象进行比较,提高学员运用所学基本知识的能力。如果要全面了解或深化所学的语法知识,必须查阅英语语法书籍的有关部分。每课词汇表中的单词不再作划分音节的处理。读者应该在确定了单词重读音节之后,运用读音规则自己尝试划分音节,拼读单词,凭借所学的知识把单词的音、形、义结合起来学习。在教师的引导下,应该逐步用英语记忆词义。词义应该和该词所在的句子联系起来记忆,才能正确认识和使用这个单词。从本册开始,出现了大量的词组,要特别注意辨认和掌握。每课的练习题类型较多,而且增加了少量较灵活的综合理解题。每课后面都有相应的阅读材料,并且附有词汇表、难点注释以及理解性问答题。要求读者在课外独立完成阅读,然后口头回答所附的问题。阅读的方法十分重要。读者应该尽早培养正确的阅读习惯。阅读应该是一个理解的过程,而不是翻译的过程,应该学会就英文理解英文,不要逐字逐句地把英语译成汉语以后去按汉语理解。因此,读者要有意识地培养用英语理解原文的阅读方式。当然,初学者一时不可能完全摆脱借助英译汉理解原文的习惯,但必须尽量缩小翻译的范围。本册的阅读材料作为精读材料处理,需要读者深邃地理解,这只是阅读的一个主要方面,另一方面还要阅读尽可能多的课外材料,也就是泛读

材料。泛读材料难度可以低于本册的阅读材料。读者对其内容作一般性了解就可以了,有些非关键性的词、句不一定要深求。精读和泛读相辅而行,才能有效地提高阅读理解能力。

本册有少量单词没有在各课的词汇表中列出,要求读者自行查阅词典,以培养独立查阅工具书的能力。

编 者

一九八九年三月

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## LESSON ONE

### You Should Ask Advice from People You Trust

#### Part One

1. Saudi Arabia is a country which exports oil all over the world.
2. We visited the building which is famous for its unusual design.
3. I like novels which deal with philosophical questions.
4. The trees (which) we planted five years ago have grown very big.
5. Take your car back to the man who sold it to you.
6. She was one of those people who could never half serve a cause.
7. In the sciences there have been hundreds of geniuses who aimed straight at the goal from earliest years.
8. You should ask advice from people (whom) you trust.
9. There is the new director (whom) you have not met before.
10. She was the person (whom) the teacher chose to speak at the graduation.

#### Grammatical Notes

定语从句是修饰名词或代词的从句,起形容词的作用,位于先行词(即被修饰词)的后面。定语从句一般由一个关系代

词或关系副词引导。

本部分出现的关系代词是 *which, who, whom*, 它们的作用除了引出定语从句以外, 还代表所修饰的名词或代词, 在从句中充当主语或动词宾语, 其人称和数取决于先行词。

*who* 代表人, 在从句中充当主语(5, 6, 7 句), 但在口语中有时也充当宾语(代替 *whom*)。例如:

This is the boy who he met yesterday.

这是他昨天遇见的那个男孩。

*whom* 代表人, 在从句中只充当宾语(8, 9, 10 句)。

*which* 代表物, 在从句中可充当主语或宾语(1 至 4 句)。

关系代词充当从句的宾语, 而前面又没有介词或逗号时, 该关系代词往往省略(4, 8, 9, 10 句)。

和先行词之间没有逗号的定语从句是限制性定语从句, 对先行词的意义起限定作用。

## Part Two

1. Do you know the doctor whose children I teach?
2. The world was built by men and women whose parents worried that they would never succeed.
3. The American Red Cross is one of the volunteer organizations whose purpose is to help the sick and needy.
4. I know of a compound whose structure is like this.
5. Sir Edward Grey was the person to whom they put this question.
6. The person for whom he has worked is Jack's father.
7. Politics is a part of life to which women have only very recently gained admission.

8. In 1791 George Washington himself arranged to buy the land on which the city (Washington, D. C. ) stands.
9. May I have a look at your ballpen (which) you wrote me the letter with?
10. The woman (whom, who) she spoke to is her teacher.

### Grammatical Notes

关系代词 *whose* 通常代表人,表示所有关系(…的)(1,2句)。有时也可以代表物(等于 *of which*)(3,4句),充当从句某个名词的定语。

关系代词可充当从句的介词宾语,分两种情况:

1. 介词在关系代词之前,只能用关系代词 *which* 或 *whom* (7,8句)。

2. 介词在从句后部,则除了 *which, whom* 之外还可以用 *who* 和 *that*,这时关系代词常常省略(9,10句)。

### Part Three

1. I shall never forget the day when I was admitted to the Party.
2. The time has gone forever when the imperialists could enslave the African people at will.
3. This is the great desert where there is no known water supply to feed crops.
4. Washington, D. C. is the city where America remembers her famous Presidents.
5. In 1858 Manchester was a town where there were a number of large industries but also many people who did not have jobs and lived in terrible poverty.

6. Will we succeed in establishing a world where the nations can cooperate?
7. The reason why they have won the game is that they are strict with themselves.
8. Do you know the reason why she was late yesterday?
9. The reason why the peasants are becoming rich is that the Party's policy has been implemented.
10. The reason why he refused was that he had very little experience.

#### Grammatical Notes

关系副词 when 相当 in which, at which 或 on which, 它引导的定语从句修饰一个表示时间的名词。关系副词 where 相当 in which, at which 等, 它引导的定语从句修饰一个表示地点的名词。关系副词 why 引导的定语从句只说明名词 reason。这些关系副词充当从句中的时间状语、地点状语或原因状语, 有时也可以省略。

#### Part Four

1. He is the man that can answer your questions.
2. The girls (that) he employs are always complaining.
3. She is no longer the girl (that) she was before she went to the countryside.
4. This is the most interesting film (that) I have ever seen.
5. George was the only boy at school (that) I really liked.
6. I'll give you all (that) I have.
7. Is there anything (that) I can do for you ?
8. Here is the only exhibit (that) the visitors are interested in.

9. The boss employed only such men and women as he really needed.
10. This week they are studying the same lesson as we are.

### Grammatical Notes

除第一、二部分所学的关系代词和关系副词以外,还有一个比较难用的关系代词 *that*。其用法的特点是:

1. 既能代表人,又能代表物,充当从句的主语、表语、宾语以及介词宾语(当介词放在从句后部时)。

2. 当先行词前有形容词最高级,或有 *all*、*any*、*no*、*only*、*very*、*little*、*much* 等定语时,或这些先行词本身就是 *all*、*any*、*little*、*much*、*anything*、*something*、*nothing* 等代词时,一般只能用关系代词 *that*(4 至 8 句)。

3. 当 *that* 充当从句的宾语或介词宾语时,可以省略(2 至 8 句)。

在先行词前有 *such* 或 *same* 等定语时,用关系代词 *as*(9, 10 句)。

### Words and Expressions

Saudi Arabia [*'saudi ə'reɪbjə*] *n.* 沙特阿拉伯

export [*iks'pɔ:t*] *vt.* 出口

oil [*ɔɪl*] *n.* 石油

unusual [*ʌn'ju:ʒuəl*] *a.* 不常见的

design [*dɪ'zain*] *n.* 设计

philosophical [*ˌfɪlə'sɒfɪkəl*] *a.* 哲学的

sell [*sel*](*sold*[*səʊld*];*sold*) *vt.* 卖

serve [*sə:v*] *vt.* 服务

cause [kɔ:z] *n.* 事业  
science [ˈsaɪəns] *n.* 科学  
genius [ˈdʒi:njəs] *n.* 天才  
straight [streɪt] *ad.* 直接地  
goal [gəʊl] *n.* 目标  
director [diˈrektə] *n.* 主任  
choose [tʃu:z] (chose [tʃəʊz]; chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn]) *vt.* 选择  
graduation [ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃn] *n.* 毕业典礼, 毕业  
worry [ˈwʌri] *vi.* 担心  
cross [krɒs] *n.* 十字  
volunteer [vɒlənˈtiə] *n.* 志愿者  
organization [ˌɔ:ɡənaiˈzeɪʃən] *n.* 组织  
purpose [ˈpʊ:pəs] *n.* 目的  
needy [ˈni:di] *a.* 贫困的  
compound [ˈkɒmpaʊnd] *n.* 化合物  
structure [ˈstrʌktʃə] *n.* 结构  
Edward Grey [ˈedwəd greɪ] *n.* 爱德华·格雷  
gain [geɪn] *vt.* 获得  
admission [ədˈmɪʃn] *n.* 允许进入  
George Washington [dʒɔ:dʒ ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] *n.* 乔治·华盛顿  
arrange [əˈreɪndʒ] *vt.* 安排  
land [lənd] *n.* 土地  
ballpen [ˈbɔ:lˈpæn] *n.* 圆珠笔  
admit [ədˈmɪt] *vt.* 允许  
forever [fəˈrevə] *ad.* 永远  
imperialist [ɪmˈpiəriəlɪst] *n.* 帝国主义者  
enslave [ɪnˈsleɪv] *vt.* 奴役

African [ˈæfriken] *a.* 非洲的  
will [wil] *n.* 意志 desert [ˈdezət] *n.* 沙漠  
feed [fi:d](fed[fed]; fed) *vt.* 培养, 饲养  
crop [krɒp] *n.* 庄稼  
Manchester [ˈmæntʃistə] *n.* 曼彻斯特(英国城市)  
industry [ˈɪndʌstri] *n.* 工业  
terrible [ˈterəbl̩] *a.* 可怕的  
poverty [ˈpɒvəti] *n.* 贫穷  
establish [isˈtæblɪʃ] *vt.* 建立  
cooperate [kəuˈɒpəreɪt] *vi.* 合作  
game [geɪm] *n.* 比赛  
strict [strikt] *a.* 严格的  
peasant [ˈpezənt] *n.* 农民  
policy [ˈpɒlisi] *n.* 政策  
implement [ˈɪmplɪment] *vt.* 贯彻  
limited [ˈlɪmɪtɪd] *a.* 有限的  
employ [ɪmˈplɔɪ] *vt.* 雇用  
complain [kəmˈpleɪn] *vi.* 抱怨  
countryside [ˈkʌntrisaɪd] *n.* 农村  
film [fɪlm] *n.* 电影  
exhibit [ɪgˈzɪbɪt] *n.* 展品  
visitor [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n.* 访问者  
such [sʌtʃ] *a.* 这样的  
all over the world 全世界  
famous for 以……而著名  
deal with 对付, 涉及  
aim at 瞄准, 目的在于

Red Cross 红十字会

strict with 对……严格

### Exercises

I. Underline the subordinate clauses in the following sentences and tell what kind of clause each is (划线指出下列句子中的从句, 并分别说明是哪一种从句):

1. Do you know the teacher whose wife became a very powerful public speaker?
2. Have you heard the news that they were arrested and put in prison?
3. That's the hotel where we stayed last year.
4. It is said that the first country to allow women to vote was New Zealand.
5. I didn't know why the parents worried.
6. Please tell me the reason why you changed your mind.
7. You see at once the tremendous land problem which there is in Japan.
8. I haven't found out yet where he bought those English novels.
9. I'll never forget the day when I was chosen to speak at the graduation.
10. Emmeline's parents believed that official measures should be taken to protect the poor.

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable relative pronoun (用适当的关系代词填空):

1. Where can one catch the train \_\_\_\_\_ goes to Washin-gton, D. C. ?



2. I saw the man \_\_\_\_ is famous for helping the sick and needy.
3. Cathy arrived so late that she could not find anyone \_\_\_\_\_ could carry the luggage she had brought with her.
4. Give it to the man \_\_\_\_ you just met at the dinner party.
5. She chose a dress \_\_\_\_\_ we considered beautiful.
6. I have met with the same difficulties \_\_\_\_\_ you met 3 years ago.
7. There was a story in the paper about the man \_\_\_\_\_ car was stolen.
8. I have never heard such stories \_\_\_\_\_ he told.
9. I hope that the little \_\_\_\_\_ I've been able to do has been of some use.
10. The company did not want to employ a man \_\_\_\_\_ experience was so limited.

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable relative adverb(用适当的关系副词填空):

1. This is the town \_\_\_\_\_ I was born and worked all my life.
2. That was the year \_\_\_\_\_ Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister.
3. I know of a shop \_\_\_\_\_ ballpens of this kind are sold.
4. Do you remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ we took the boy to hospital?
5. Please tell me the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he suddenly left.
6. This is the place \_\_\_\_\_ the foreign visitors like to stay.
7. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ the people are complaining is lack of food.
8. Plants of this type grow best in places \_\_\_\_\_ there is a great