

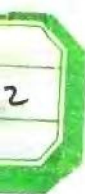
高等学校英语专业用书

College

# English

BOOK 2

胡文仲 马元曦 编 著  
祝 珏 李 贺



商务印书馆

# College English

## Book 2

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高等学校英语专业用书

大学英语教程

第二册

胡文仲 马元曦 编著  
祝珏 李贺

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## 说 明

第二册的编写原则与第一册相同。每课需用多少时间视学生情况而定,可掌握在 8—12 学时之间。

在本册书中适当增加了文学体裁的课文。最后一篇课文较长,如一周使用不完,可延续一周。

口笔头作业中增加了一些训练交际能力的练习。教师也可以参照这些练习设计适合于学生的其它活动方式。此外还增加了段落翻译练习。

在词汇练习部分,除原有各项以外,增加了一些训练学生识别并掌握动词搭配能力的练习。新加的英语释义练习目的是使学生逐步学会用英语解释一些困难的句子。

新西兰专家 Helen Wylie 女士在使用本书过程中提出了一些很好的建议,有些已被采纳,并体现在教材中,在此谨表谢意。

编 者

于北京外国语学院

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# Lesson One

## PATTERN DRILLS

### Drill A

— Is it all right if *I turn on the radio*?

— Go ahead. (Yes, fine.)

- 1) I use your bike for half an hour
- 2) I give your book back at the end of the week
- 3) we practise our singing during the break
- 4) I write the dictation on a sheet of paper
- 5) we come and visit you over the weekend
- 6) I take more credit courses than I need to

### Drill B

(A gives B a message from Xiao Li.)

A. Can you wait for Xiao Li at the gate? He's got something important to tell you.

B. All right. I'll wait until he comes.

- 1) It's raining. A tells B to stay under a tree.
- 2) The teacher urges his student to keep working at his pronunciation until he's improved it.
- 3) The teacher tells his student to read the essay over and over again until he understands it.
- 4) The doctor thinks his patient needs a rest and advises him to stay in bed until his fever has gone.

### Drill C

1) — Why, you've come back!

— It was raining so hard that the plane couldn't take off.



## LESSON ONE

- When are you going to leave now?  
— Not until the rain stops.
- 2) (In a dormitory)  
— Are you still awake?  
— Yes, I'm so excited that I just can't get to sleep.  
— You'd better take a sleeping pill.  
— Can you let me have one?  
— Sure.
- 3) — Have you all finished that novel?  
— No, no one has. It's so long that no one can be bothered to finish it.  
— Perhaps you don't understand. Would you like me to explain it to you?  
— Yes, please. Perhaps you'll be able to get us more interested in it.
- 4) — Is she popular at work?  
— Yes, very. She's such a helpful person that everyone goes to her with their troubles.  
— I'd like to meet her. Will you introduce me to her?  
— Certainly. I'm sure you'll like her.

### Drill D

- 1) — I'm going to record this afternoon's talk.  
— Are you? Better take another machine with you in case there's something wrong with yours.
- 2) — I'm going to buy tickets for the concert on Sunday.  
— Are you? Better take a book with you in case there's a long queue.
- 3) — Whose bike is this?  
— It's mine.  
— You'd better put it in the shed in case it rains.
- 4) (A and B are waiting at the entrance to the theatre.)  
— I don't think I'm going to wait any longer.

## LESSON ONE

- Why not? Better stay a few more minutes in case someone has spare tickets to sell at the last moment.

### Drill E

#### v. + (not) to do

Verbs used in this pattern: want, plan, decide, agree, wish, hope, forget, remember, learn, start, begin, like, love, hate, have, try, expect, manage, intend, promise, pretend, prefer, etc.

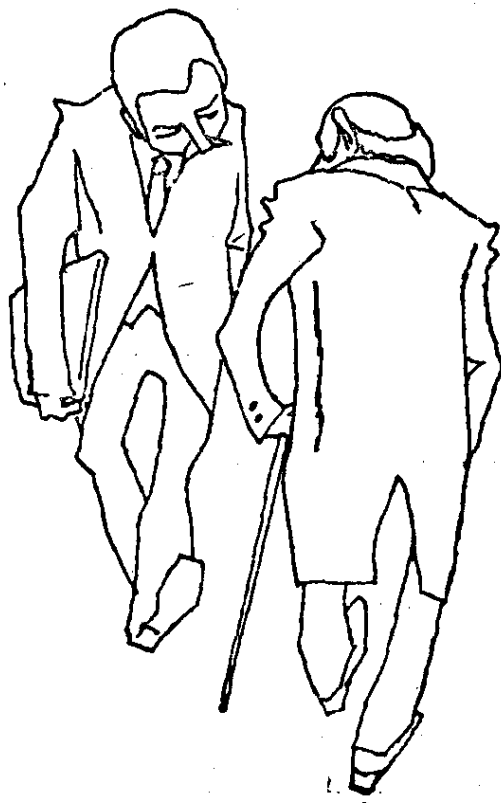
- 1) — Did you manage to get to the station in time?  
— Yes, I took a taxi.
- 2) — Where is the bag you promised to get me?  
— Xiao Wu took it. I'll try to get you another one.
- 3) — You forgot to come yesterday, didn't you?  
— No, I didn't. I intended to come, but my mother was ill. I had to take her to the hospital.
- 4) — I expected to see John at the party, but he wasn't there.  
— He had to go to the airport to meet a friend.

### TEXT A

#### Good Manners in England

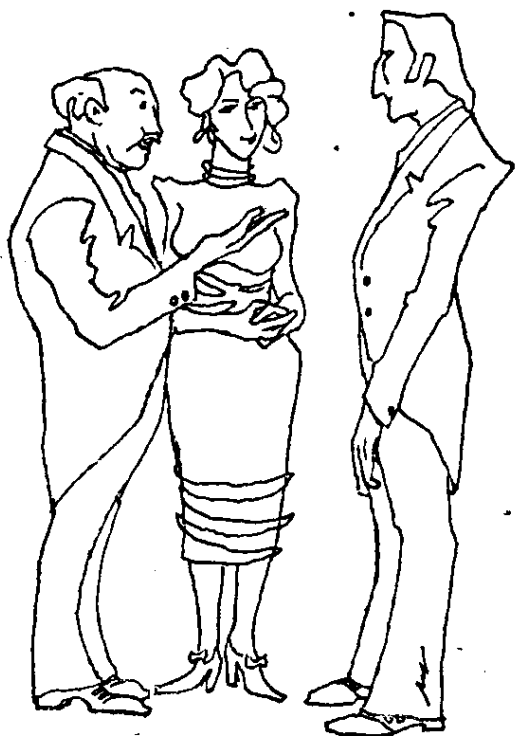
Manners are very important in every country, but the trouble is that different countries have different ideas about what counts as polite behaviour. What is good manners in one country may not be appropriate behaviour in another.

Chinese people may be shocked at what counts as good manners in England. When



## LESSON ONE

an Englishman passes a friend in the street he does not always stop to talk. He may just nod, say 'hello' and pass on. If two friends do stop to talk, they do not shake hands. It is only at parties



for young people (students, for instance) that a person could go up to someone he does not know and introduce himself. On more formal occasions or at parties run by older people a guest always waits to be introduced to someone he does not know by the host, hostess or another guest who he already knows:

Host: Mrs Brown, I  
don't think you  
know Mr Smith,  
do you?

Mrs Brown: No, I don't think I do. How do you do.

Mr Smith: How do you do.

Mrs Brown and Mr Smith don't tell each other their names, as their host has already said them. In a relatively formal situation like this one, they would shake hands. But at more informal parties they might not.

At even a formal dinner an Englishman does not wait for a toast before he has a drink. The English reserve toasts for very formal or very special occasions. In these cases the toast will usually be accompanied by a short speech, for example, at a wedding reception or at a party for somebody who is retiring. After a private dinner in someone's house an Englishman will only shake hands with the host and hostess if it is a fairly formal occasion, like a business dinner, and he will usually put his coat on and say goodbye as he leaves the house.

## LESSON ONE

Taking one's leave varies in other ways between China and England. The time taken for saying 'goodbye' after a private dinner may seem very short to us. Yet strangely enough, English people also often think that we Chinese end such occasions very suddenly. This is because English people usually begin to show that they want to leave fifteen or twenty minutes before they actually do by saying things like, 'We'll have to be going soon. Our baby-sitter has to be home by 11.30.' They do this two or three times within twenty minutes; so when they do finally leave the formalities can be conducted fairly quickly without anyone feeling offended.

What else is good manners in England?

People eat food off a fork, but never off a knife. A host does not show his guest around his house unless there is a special reason for doing so. Usually he just shows him where to 'wash his hands'. Men often walk on the outside of the pavement when they are with a woman. This is a custom left over from earlier times, when a woman's dress might have been spoilt by mud splashed up by a carriage in the street. Men also often stand up when a woman enters a room, especially in more formal situations.

It is important to notice that social conventions in England have changed over the years. The changes are gradual, but it can easily be seen that English people have become less formal than they were thirty or forty years ago. Manners also vary according to different social and age groups. For example, public servants pay more attention to manners than students. Young people are in general more casual about social behaviour than their parents. All of this variation makes it difficult for the foreign student to know exactly how to behave. Luckily, like Chinese people, the English usually excuse foreign students over matters of etiquette. But even so, perhaps the safest advice for the overseas student, no matter what country he is visiting, is to follow the old proverb:

'When in Rome, do as the Romans do.'

## LESSON ONE

### Words and Expressions

- accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *vt.* 伴随  
actually /'æktʃuəli/ *adv.* in actual fact, really 实际上  
advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* opinion given by one person to another on how he should behave or act 劝告; 忠告  
appropriate /ə'prəʊpriɪt/ *adj.* correct or suitable 适当的  
awake /ə'weɪk/ *adj.* not asleep 醒着的  
baby-sitter a person who takes care of babies or children while their parents are out  
behave /bi'heɪv/ *vi.* 表现; 举动; 举止  
behaviour /bi'heɪvjə/ *n.* way of behaving 举止; 行为  
businessman /'biznɪsmən/ *n.* 商人  
carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ *n.* 四轮马车  
case *n.* an example 事例  
casual /'kæʒjuəl/ *adj.* 漫不经心的; 随便的; 不拘礼的  
conduct /kən'dʌkt/ *vt.* to perform 处理, 进行  
convention /kən'venʃən/ *n.* generally accepted practice, esp. with regard to social behaviour 习惯; 常规  
credit course *n.* 给学分的课程  
custom /'kʌstəm/ *n.* established, socially accepted practice 习惯; 风俗  
dull /dʌl/ *adj.* uninteresting 单调无味的  
entrance /'entrəns/ *n.* a gate, door, or other opening by which one enters 入口; 进口  
etiquette /,eti'ket/ *n.* 礼节; 礼仪  
even so = though that is true 虽然如此  
fairly *adv.* quite; completely; plainly  
follow *vt.* to accept and act according to 遵循  
fork *n.* 餐叉  
formal /'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正式的  
gradual /'grædʒuəl/ *adj.* 逐渐的  
guest /gest/ *n.* a person who is in someone's home by invitation, for a short time  
helpful /'helpfəl/ *adj.* willing to help; useful  
host /həʊst/ *n.* a man who receives guests 主人  
hostess /'həʊstɪs/ *n.* a female who receives guests 女主人  
in case 假使, 万一  
informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 非正式的  
in general on the whole 一般地; 大体上  
luckily /'lʌkɪli/ *adv.* having good luck  
manners /'mænəz/ *n.* (polite) social practices or habits, social behaviour  
mud /mʌd/ *n.* 泥浆  
occasion /ə'keɪzən/ *n.* 场合  
offend /ə'fend/ *vt.* to cause displeasure to; to hurt the feelings of

## LESSON ONE

冒犯; 伤害…的感情	known saying 谚语
outside <i>n.</i> the outer part of a solid object 外侧	shed <i>n.</i> 棚; 小屋
overseas <i>adj.</i> 在海外的; 在国外的	sheet <i>n.</i> 纸张; 一张(纸)
patient /'peɪfənt/ <i>n.</i> a person receiving medical treatment from a doctor or in a hospital 病人	a sheet of paper 一张纸
pavement /'peɪvmənt/ <i>n.</i> a path at the side of a street for people to walk on 人行道	shock <i>v.</i> 使震动; 使震惊
public servant <i>n.</i> a government official or a government worker	situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 处境; 场合
reception /rɪ'seɪpʃən/ <i>n.</i> 招待会	sleeping pill <i>n.</i> a pill which helps a person to sleep 安眠药片
record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ <i>vt.</i> 将(声音等)记录下来	social /'səʊʃəl/ <i>adj.</i> 社会的
relatively /'relətɪvli/ <i>adv.</i> quite	splash <i>vi.</i> 溅起泥浆(或水)
reserve /rɪ'zɜ:v/ <i>v.</i> to keep (for a special purpose) 保留; 留出	take off (飞机等)起飞
retire /rɪ'taɪə/ <i>v.</i> 退休	take one's leave = say goodbye (to); go away (from) 告别; 离去
Roman /'rəʊmən/ <i>n.</i> 罗马人	taxi /'tæksi/ <i>n.</i> 出租汽车
Rome /rəʊm/ <i>n.</i> 罗马	toast /təʊst/ <i>n.</i> a call on other people to drink to a person or thing 祝酒; 干杯
run <i>v.</i> 办; 经营	unlike /,ʌn'laɪk/ <i>prep.</i> not like; different from
polite /pə'lait/ <i>adj.</i> 有礼貌的	urge /ɜ:dʒ/ <i>vt.</i> to beg or persuade with force 极力主张; 强烈要求
private /'praɪvɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 私人的	variation /,vəəri'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 变化; 变动
proverb /'prɒvə:b/ <i>n.</i> a short well-known saying	vary /'vɛəri/ <i>v.</i> to be different
	wedding /'wedɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> a marriage ceremony 婚礼

### Notes

1. The trouble is that different countries have different ideas about what counts as polite behaviour.

'The trouble is that ...' is a useful idiomatic pattern. In speech the conjunction *that* is sometimes left out: "The trouble is, he doesn't like swimming." Similar expressions include "the point is", "the problem is", "the difficulty is" and "the reason is". e.g.

The point is (that) he never meant to help.

The problem is (that) sometimes our students are not sensitive enough to cultural differences.

## LESSON ONE

The reason is (that) they are not interested in what he says.  
The difficulty is that there is very little for them to go on.

2. If two friends do stop to talk, they do not shake hands.

Englishmen and Americans do not shake hands as much as we do. Most people shake hands when they meet for the first time and are introduced to each other. On most other occasions they only greet one another. At social functions it is considered good manners to wait for the woman to extend her hand first. While shaking hands you should look at the other person instead of glancing sideways.

3. Usually he just shows him where to 'wash his hands'.

The expression "wash one's hands" is a euphemism. A euphemism is a mild and often indirect way of referring to something thought to be unpleasant, or that one does not want to mention directly. Below are examples of euphemisms:

to pass away — to die  
senior citizens — elderly or old people  
disadvantaged people — poor people  
visually retarded students — blind students

4. Public servants pay more attention to manners than students.

"Public servants" are those who hold government offices. They generally dress and speak more carefully than others.

## ORAL AND WRITTEN WORK

1. *Pair work: Ask each other the following questions:*

- 1) What do you say when you're late for class?
- 2) What do you say when you stop someone in the street and ask for directions?
- 3) What do you do when you see someone carrying some very heavy things?
- 4) What do you do when you sneeze?
- 5) What do you say when you cough in the middle of a sentence?
- 6) How do you address a university teacher who is not a professor?

## LESSON ONE

- 7) What do you say when you want to catch someone's attention?
  - 8) What do you say when you want to make your way through a crowd?
2. *Group work: Discuss the following questions and report your findings to the class. (Work in a group of at least four people.)*
- 1) What are some of the things mentioned in the text that are not done in China?
  - 2) Give examples of good manners in China that are not mentioned in the text.
  - 3) What are some of the differences you've noticed in behaviour and manners between middle-aged people and young students? (If you do not know much about the West, give examples from your own experience.)
  - 4) How do you think we should apply the motto: 'When in Rome, do as the Romans do.'? If you were in England, what would be some of the things you'd do?

3. *Interruption game:*

Two students engage in a conversation on any topic.

Divide the class into two halves. Students take turns at interrupting the pair engaged in conversation. Anyone who interrupts in an appropriate way wins a point. Anyone who is considered to be rude loses a point. When the interrupter carries on the conversation with one of the students, the other one may drop out and return to his seat. The side that gets most points wins.

## PHONETICS

*Reading of the adverbial clause* When the adverbial clause comes before the main clause, it is often read in the rising tune. It is read in the falling tune if it is after the main clause or at the end of the sentence.

e.g. When he came home last 'night, we were all asleep.

Your pronunciation will certainly improve if you keep on practising.



## LESSON ONE

### GRAMMAR

#### Adverbial Clauses (1)

Adverbial clauses may express time, place, manner, comparison, condition, purpose, result, cause or concession.

##### 1. Clauses of time:

Time clauses indicate when an action takes place. They are introduced by *when, while, as, before, until, since, after, as soon as* and a few other words or phrases. A time clause may be placed either before or after the main clause.

I like perfect quietness when I am working.

An Englishman does not wait for a toast before he has a drink.

The janitor did not leave the building until he had made sure all the rooms were locked.

##### 2. Clauses of place

They indicate where an action takes place. They are not so frequent as time clauses because the idea of place is usually expressed by prepositional phrases. Clauses of place are introduced by *where* or *wherever*.

Stay where you are.

I'll go wherever you go.

##### 3. Clauses of manner

Like clauses of place they are not very frequent since manner is expressed most of the time by adverbs ending in *-ly* or by prepositional phrases. *As, as if* and *as though* are used to introduce these clauses. Verbs in the clauses beginning with 'as if' or 'as though' are normally put in the subjunctive mood.

He didn't do it as I thought he should.

Lucy cried as if her heart would break.

I felt as if I would faint.

He stopped before he reached the end, as though he had lost interest in the subject.

It sounded as though something was being dragged.