

(许国璋主编) 英 语
自 学 手 册

第 四 册

石 孝 殊 主 编

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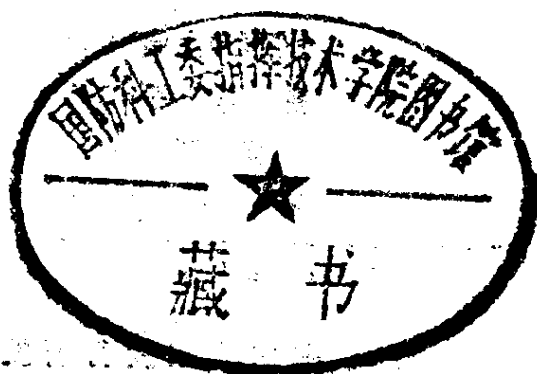
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本册体例及学习要求等基本与前三册相同,请参阅第一册“前言”和“几点说明与建议”。

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Lesson One

Mother

Language Points

1. That day Mother did not light the stove. 母亲那天没有生炉子。

1) to light (*lit*, *lit* or *lighted*, *lighted*) — (本文) (v.t.) to cause to start to burn 点燃

e.g. a. He *lit* up a cigarette. 他点燃了香烟。

b. She has *lit* a match (a fire). 她擦燃了火柴(生了火)。

c. The match is *lit*, and the *lighted* match is shining brightly. 火柴点燃了。这根燃着的火柴发出明亮的火光。

See Word Study, this lesson.

- 2) stove — (本文) an enclosed apparatus for cooking or heating which works by burning coal, oil, gas, etc., or by electricity (烹饪或取暖用的)炉;火炉

e.g. a. It seemed to the little girl that she was sitting by a large iron stove. 小姑娘觉得自己真象坐在一个大的铁火炉面前一样。(Ex. 8, Reading material, Lesson 12, Book II)

b. There are coal, kerosene, oil, gas, wood and electric stoves available in the department store. 在百货商店有煤炉、煤油炉、油炉、煤气炉、柴火炉和电炉出售。

c. I used to cook on a kerosene stove. 我过去常在煤油炉上烧饭菜。

2. to be used to and used to

1) to be used to (sth., doing sth.) — (link v. + adj. + prep. + object) to be accustomed to (sth., doing sth.) 习惯于...

e.g. a. Many of them had been peasants or workers themselves and were used to physical labour. 他们中有许多人过

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去就是农民,习惯于体力劳动。(Lesson 7, Book II)

b. She's lived in Beijing for ten years now, so she's quite *used to the traffic*. 她在北京已经住了十年,所以对北京的交通完全习惯了。

c. It's difficult to understand Scottish people if you're *not used to their accent*. 如果你对苏格兰人的口音不习惯,那就很难听懂他们的话。

d. You can say what you like! I'm *used to being criticized*. 你爱怎么说就可以怎么说! 我听惯了别人对我的批评。

Instead of *to be*, *to get* can be used.

e.g. In time Peter *got used to French food*. (got = became)
彼得终于习惯了法国的饭菜。

2) *used to* (do sth.) — (modal v. + *to*-inf.) (used for expressing a former fact or state) to do regularly or habitually 过去惯常; 过去常常

e.g. a. When the Giant was away from home, the children *used to go and play* on its lovely meadows. 当巨人不在家的时候,孩子们常常到花园里可爱的草地上去玩耍。
(Lesson 4, Book II)

b. "I *used to be afraid to go outside the front door*," Mrs. West recalled. "我那时总害怕走出大门口,"韦斯特太太回忆道。(Lesson 8, Book III)

c. I *didn't use to like* opera, but now I'm getting interested. (Or: I *used not to like* ...) 过去我是不喜欢歌剧的,现在开始感兴趣了。

d. *Did you use to play* football at school? (Or: *Used you to play* ...?) 你过去在学校常踢足球吗?

3) *To be used to* and *used to* differ from each other in meaning, structure and usage.

(1) meaning.

If you say that somebody *is used to* (doing) something, you mean that he has done it or experienced it so often that it is no longer strange to him.

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Used to refers to past habits and states. If you say that somebody *used to* do something, you mean that some time ago he did it habitually, but that he does not do it now. If you say that there *used to* be something in some place, you mean that there was something there, but that it isn't there or it ceases to exist there now.

(2) structure and usage.

To be used to can be followed by a noun or a pronoun or a gerund, whereas *used to* can be followed only by an infinitive.

To be used to can be used to talk about the past, present or future, and *to be* in this structure changes its form accordingly. But *used to* expresses only past habits and states, and the verb *used* in it remains unchanged.

3. But this time she gave a little start of joy. 这次她却是又惊又喜。

to give + direct object (noun derived from the verb) — to do an action (in such phrases as *to give a song, a beating, a cry*, etc. = to sing, beat, cry, etc.) (表示一次性的动作)

e.g. a. Easton gave a start of surprise when he saw Ruth burst into tears. (Easton started up in surprise when ...) 伊斯顿看见露丝突然哭了起来,吓了一大跳。

b. Our hearts gave a leap, for we knew that in a few minutes we would be with our friends at Anzhuang again. 我们激动起来,因为我们知道,几分钟后就要和安庄的老朋友见面了。(Lesson 4, Book II)

4. A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. 进来了一个男人,用大衣领子遮住脸,帽子压到眉毛上。

For information about the nominative absolute construction (独立主格结构), see Notes to the Text, No. 2, this lesson.

5. to hold out (v. + adv.) — (本文) to reach out, to extend 伸出

e.g. a. Mr. Reid held out his hand in friendship. 里德先生伸出了

LESSON ONE

友谊之手。

- b. The hostess *held out* her hand in welcome. 女主人伸出了欢迎之手。

Synonyms:

to reach out (v. + adv.) — (no passive voice) to stretch out
(a hand or arm) 伸出(手、臂)

e.g. a. The fourth *reached out* his arms, and grasped one of the elephant's legs. 第四个(瞎子)伸出手臂,抓到了象的一条腿。(Lesson 4, Book III)

b. The monkey *reached out* a hand through the bars and took the banana. 猴子把一只手伸出栏杆,拿到了香蕉。

to stretch out (v. + adv.) — to straighten (the limbs or body)
to full length 伸展,伸直(四肢或身体)

e.g. She *stretched out* her feet as if to warm them. 她伸出一双脚,似乎打算暖一下。(Ex. 8, Reading material, Lesson 12, Book II)

6. *Don't* you remember me? 不认识我啦?

Yegor expected an affirmative answer from Mother by asking a negative question because he was sure that she would recognize him when he took off his cap.

cf. Do you remember me? 你记不记得我? (This is the usual form of a general question.)

e.g. a. "*Don't* you think I did it?" said Soapy in a friendly way. "你难道不认为是我干的吗?"苏比友善地说。(Lesson 13, Book III)

b. A. *Don't* you think I had better take my raincoat along?

B. Yes, of course. And I'll go and get my umbrella.

A. 你认为我是不是最好带上雨衣?

B. 当然得带上。我也去拿把伞。

(Lesson 11, Book II)

7. He sends his love to you. — He asks to be remembered to you.

他向您问好。

8. Anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have periodic holidays in jail. 在他选定所走的道路上，监狱始终是人惯常休息的地方。

Anyone who embarks (starts) on the path of revolution is likely to be arrested and sent to prison time and again, but a true revolutionary is not afraid of sacrificing anything, even his life, to say nothing of imprisonment, which seems to him like a kind of holidays.

9. to get down to business — to start serious discussion about sth., perhaps after some time has been spent on irrelevant or social talk 开始谈正经的；言归正传

e.g. The two men had a couple of drinks together, talked about their families and their holidays for a while, and finally *got down to business*. 这两个人凑在一块两杯酒下了肚，又聊了一阵子家里的事和假日，才谈起正经事。

to get down to (v. + adv. + prep.) — to tackle, take steps to manage or settle; to begin to give serious attention to 开始；着手；定下心来做一件事（学习，工作，思考等）

e.g. a. So we all had a fine vacation. And now we must *get down to* some solid work. 那么，我们都过了一个愉快的假期。现在我们必须开始做一点踏踏实实的工作了。(Lesson 1, Book II)

b. However, he soon *got down to* learning the language. 不过，他还是立即开始认真地学习英语。(Lesson 7, Book III)

For more examples, see LP 10, Lesson 7, Handbook III.

10. “Why — was anyone — besides Pavel?”

“怎么……除了巴维尔……难道还有别人？”

1) It's an elliptical (省略的) general question which means, “Why, was there anyone arrested besides Pavel?”

2) Why — (本文) (interj.) (expressing surprise, protest, etc. 表示惊奇，抗议等) 哎呀；怎么；咳

e.g. a. B. I'm going to fetch some boiled water.

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A. *Why*, there is still plenty in this thermos bottle here.

B. 我想去打点开水。

A. 哎呀,这个热水瓶里还多着呢。

(Lesson 2, Book II)

b. I'm looking for my glasses; *why*, I was wearing them all the time! 我在找我的眼镜。哎呀,我原来一直戴着它的呀!

11. And here's the point. 问题就在这里。

point — (本文) (usually singular) the idea contained in sth. said or done, which gives meaning to the whole 要点;要害;关键所在
e.g. a. That's the *point*. 这就是要害。

b. That's not the *point*. (= That's not really important to or connected with the main thing being talked about.) 这无关紧要。

c. I didn't see the *point* of his last remark. 我抓不住他最近一次发言中的要点。

12. to use one's head — to rack one's brains (about sth.); to think very hard or very deeply or for a long time 动脑筋,绞脑汁

13. Pavel was free — there were papers and leaflets; Pavel is jailed — there are no more papers or leaflets. 巴维尔自由时,就出现小册子和传单;巴维尔入狱,就没有这些东西了。

There are two ellipses of "when" in the above sentence, which might be restored as follows:

When Pavel was free, there were papers and leaflets; when he is jailed, there are no more papers and leaflets.

14. Therefore Pavel must have been the man. 就是说,传单是巴维尔散发的了。

Must can be used to show that we are sure about something because it is logically necessary. Here *must* means very probably, certainly 肯定,一定

e.g. a. The park *must* be lovely, with all the flowers in bloom. 现

LESSON ONE

在鲜花盛开,公园一定很美。(Lesson 4, Book II)

- b. It *must* be a wonderful film. Let's go together. 这一定是一部精彩的片子。我们一块去吧。(Lesson 6, Book II)
- c. Mary *must* have some problem: she keeps crying. 玛丽一定有什么难处:她在不停地哭。

Must is only used in this way in affirmative sentences. In questions and negatives, we use *can* and *can't* instead.

- e.g. a. That *can't* be the postman — it's only seven o'clock. 那不可能是邮递员——这才七点钟呢。
- b. What do you think this letter *can* mean? 你认为这封信会意味着什么?

Must (本文) is used with the perfect infinitive for deductions (推论) about the past (*can* and *can't* in questions and negatives).

- e.g. a. The sounds the African uttered when pointing to different objects *must have been* words from some African language. 那个非洲人指着不同事物所发出的声音一定是某个非洲语言的单词。(Lesson 2, Book IV)
- b. "The lights have gone out."
"A fuse *must have blown*."
"灯熄了."
"肯定是保险丝烧断了。"
- c. I don't think he *can have heard* you. Call again. 我想他一定没有听见你的喊声。再叫叫他。
- d. Where *can* John *have put* the matches? He *can't have thrown* them away. 约翰能把火柴放到哪儿去呀? 他肯定不会扔掉了的。

For more examples, see Key to Grammar Exercise 3, this lesson.

15. How to get them into the factory remains a problem. 怎样把它送进工厂——现在还一筹莫展呢。

In this sentence the phrase "How to get them into the factory" is the subject, "remains a problem" being the predicate.

Similar examples:

- a. *How to solve the problem* is still unknown. 如何解决这个问题

LESSON ONE

题仍然是个谜。

- b. *How to get the job done* gives me no peace. 我心中总是想着怎样才能完成这项工作。

16. Could anything be done? 能想个什么法子吗?

Could here is by no means (绝不是) of the past time. It is the same as *can*, but more hesitant, less definite, and implies politeness.

e.g. a. *Could* we meet again tomorrow? 明天我们能再见面吗?

(*Could* here is less definite than *can*.)

- b. *Could* you show me how to get to the bus-stop, please? 您能告诉我去公共汽车站的路怎么走吗? (In this case, *could* is felt to be rather more polite than *can*.)

17. anxious (adj.) —

- 1) (本文) (*to*-infinitive, for ... to, that) having a strong wish to do something; eager 渴望的, 急切的

e.g. a. Peter was *anxious to* know the result of the experiment. 彼得急欲知道实验的结果。

- b. She was very *anxious for* her son *to* succeed. 她十分急切地希望儿子成功。

c. We are very *anxious that* she could succeed. 我们非常希望她成功。

- 2) (about, for) feeling anxiety; troubled; fearful 担心, 忧虑

e.g. a. Mother was very *anxious for* the safety of her son. 母亲非常担心儿子的安全。

- b. She is *anxious about* her husband's health. 她为丈夫的健康而感到忧虑。

The same constructions occur with *anxiety* (n.), according to the particular meaning of *anxious* that it corresponds to.

18. Mother dismissed the idea with a wave of her hand. 母亲不同意地摆了摆手。

to dismiss —

LESSON ONE

- 1) (v.t.) (from) to send away (from employment) 解雇;开除
e.g. If you are late again you'll be *dismissed* (from your job).
如果你再迟到,就会被解雇的。

- 2) (v.t.) (from) to allow to go 解散
e.g. He signed to us with his hand, "The lesson is over. You are *dismissed*." 他向我们做了一个手势:“放学了——你们走吧。”

(Lesson 14, Book II)

- 3) (本文) (v.t.) (as, from) to put away (a subject) (from one's mind); treat (a subject) as not important 不考虑;认为不重要
e.g. a. He just laughed, and *dismissed* the idea as unimportant. 他只笑了一笑,认为这个想法不屑于考虑。
b. Let's *dismiss* this subject and talk of something else.
让我们避开这个题目,谈谈别的吧。

For more examples, see Word Study, Lesson 6, Book IV.

19. gossip — (本文) (n.) a person who likes talking about the details of other people's private lives 爱说闲话的人;长舌妇。
20. Then she burst out with sudden inspiration. 她突然想出一个主意,喊叫道。

to burst out (v. + adv.) —

- 1) (本文) to say suddenly 突然说,喊叫道
e.g. a. Little Tsai couldn't keep quiet any longer and *burst out*: "Just look round, Grandpa. They're right here listening to you." 小蔡再也憋不住了,冲口而出地说:“老人家,您看看周围吧,他们正在这儿听你讲话呢。” (Lesson 1, Book III)
b. The newcomer *burst out* into explanations. 新来的人突然大声解释起来。
2) to begin suddenly (to use the voice without speaking); to burst into (tears, laughter, etc.) 突然(哭,笑等)起来
e.g. They *burst out* laughing (crying). (= They burst into laughter (tears).) 他们突然笑了起来(哭起来)。

LESSON ONE

21. You devils ought to search our heads and not our pockets. 你们这些魔鬼,要找就在脑袋里找,别在腰包里翻啦!

to search — (本文) to examine (a person, a place, etc.) carefully and thoroughly (to try to find sth.) 搜查

e.g. a. The guards stopped her and *searched her* thoroughly. 门卫拦住了她,仔细地搜了一遍。(this lesson)

b. He *searched through* the few medical books he had with him and decided to try skin-grafting. 他查遍了带在身边的几本医学书,决定试试植皮手术。(Lesson 9, Book III)

22. You might let me through. 让我过去吧。

might——(本文) (suggesting that a person should do sth., behave in a certain way, etc.) should; ought to 应该

e.g. a. You *might* at least say “thank you” when someone else helps you. 有人帮助你时,你至少应该说声“谢谢”。

b. You *might* listen when I’m talking to you. 我在给你谈话呢,你应该听一听呀。

c. He *might* at least have answered my letter (In fact he didn’t answer my letter.) 他至少得回封信给我才是。

23. Can’t you see my back is about to break under the load? 你没有看见人家腰都快要压断了吗?

to be about to do sth. (v.+adj.+to-inf.) — to be just ready to do sth., to be going to do sth., to be on the point of doing sth. 正要做某事;快要做某事

e.g. Don’t go out now — we’re *about to have* lunch. 现在别出去啦——我们就要吃午饭了。

24. Got any porridge? — Have you got any porridge? 有粥吗?

25. The workman’s face lit up. 这个工人顿时喜笑颜开。

to light up —

1) (本文) (v.i.) to glow; (v.t.) to brighten (使)容光焕发,(使)(面部,眼等)发光

e.g. a. Her face *lit up* when she heard the news. (v.i.) 她听