英语

第 四 册

（1979 年重印本 附词汇表）

许国璋主编

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1962 年初版说明

本书供高等学校英语专业二年级下学期使用。

参加本书编写工作的，除主编外，还有北京外国语学院英语系刘承沛、周谟智、夏祖煃、王晋熙等。担任审阅工作的，有北京外国语学院英语系王佐良、北京大学西方语言文学系李赋宁和外交学院吴景荣等。

1979 年重印本说明

这次重印，换了若干篇课文和相应的练习，编辑体例不变。

参加 1979 年重印本编辑工作的，除主编外，还有张永彪、罗长炎和祝畹瑾。

担任 1979 年重印本审校工作的，是王佐良、李赋宁和吴景荣。

编 者 说 明

　　《英语》第四册的编纂体例和第三册相同，请参阅该册"编者说明"。

　　本书各课基本上都用英文释义。我们希望这一做法有助于提高课堂实习的质量，同时也使本书更好地与三年级英语教本相衔接。

Table of Contents

Exercises

Phonetics: Intonation of Parentheses

Grammar: Participial Phrases

Word Study: *fit, mix, throw, suggest, bear*

Exercises

Inter-Lesson (I)

Revision Exercises

Grammar: 1. The Perfect Infinitive

           2. Use of *Would*

Word Study: *concern, propose, hold, convey*

Exercises

Grammar: The *What*-clause

Word Study: *refer, favour, press, care*

Exercises

Phonetics: Rising Intonation (with implication)

Grammar: 1. Participial Phrases

           2. Sentences of Unreal Condition

Word Study: *appear, regard, compare, notice, suit*

Exercises

Grammar: Use of *Would*

Word Study: *load, exhaust, consult, absorb, make*

Exercises

Inter-Lesson (II)

Revision Exercises

Grammar: Conjunctions and Conjunctive Phrases

Word Study: *view, engage, acquaint, cover*

Exercises

Lesson One

TEXT

MOTHER

Adapted from Maxim Gorky

Pavel was arrested. That day Mother did not light the stove. Evening came and a cold wind was blowing. There was a knock at the window. Then another. Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a little start of joy. Throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she opened the door.

A man came in, his face hidden by an upturned coat collar and a cap pulled low over his brow. He took off his cap and held out his hand.

"Hullo, Mother! Don't you remember me?" he asked, like an old friend.

"Yegor Ivanovich!" exclaimed Mother.

Yegor began explaining at once.

"I've brought you news from Pavel, Mother. He sends you his love and says you mustn't worry. He wants you to know that anyone who chooses the path he has chosen is sure to have periodic holidays in jail. And now I'll get down to business, Mother. Do you know how many were arrested this morning?"

"Why—was anyone—besides Pavel?"

"He was the forty-ninth," Yegor added quickly. "And here's the point. We mustn't stop distributing leaflets at the factory. If we do, the gendarmes will use it against Pavel and the comrades in jail."

"What do you mean?" cried Mother in alarm.

"It's simple enough," answered Yegor. "Sometimes even gendarmes use their heads. Pavel was free — there were papers and leaflets; Pavel is jailed — there are no more papers or leaflets. Therefore Pavel must have been the man. Isn't that clear?"

Mother seemed to understand now. Then she said, "But what can we do about it?"

"They've arrested almost everybody," Yegor went on. "There's no one to carry on the work. We've got first-class leaflets, plenty of them, but how to get them into the factory remains a problem."

"Could anything be done?" Mother was anxious to know.

"Let's have a talk with the pedlar. Perhaps she'll take them in."

Mother dismissed the idea with a wave of her hand.

"Oh, no! She's a gossip!" Then she burst out with sudden inspiration, "Give them to me! I'll do it. I'll take dinners to sell at the factory. I'll manage."

"Wonderful, Mother! Simply wonderful!" said Yegor, holding both her hands in his.

So at noon the next day Mother was at the factory gate, bending under the weight of her food baskets. Two guards passed their hands roughly over everyone who entered the yard. The workmen cursed them, adding, "You devils ought to search our heads and not our pockets."

"You might let me through," said Mother. "Can't you see my back is about to break under the load?"

Once inside the factory yard, Mother set her baskets down, wiped the sweat off her face and looked round.

"Got any porridge?" a man hurried over to her and asked.

"I'll bring some tomorrow," she replied.

This was the password! The workman's face lit up. He squatted down to peep into the basket and a packet of leaflets passed into the breast of his jacket.

"Soup! Hot noodles!" Mother cried. Every time a packet left her hands, the hateful yellow face of the officer who had taken her son away flared up in her mind.

The next day she came to the gates of the factory without any papers on her. The guards stopped her and searched her thoroughly. Inside, she saw that everybody was excited. It had got round that the leaflets had appeared again. The men gathered in groups, then scattered, running from one shop to another. The bosses looked worried, and the police had grey, exasperated faces.

She carried the leaflets regularly to the factory, looking upon this as her duty. She felt she was doing something important for the people, for the new life. She had never felt that anyone needed her, but now she saw that many people did. And this was a new and pleasant revelation.

WORD LIST

stove *n.* （煮饭取暖用之） 火炉 (a closed fire-place for heating or cooking)

start *n.* 惊跳 (a sudden movement)

shawl [ʃɔ:l] *n.* 披肩 (a square cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders)

upturn *v.t.* 往上翻

brow [brau] *n.* 前额 (part of the face above the eyes, forehead)

choose *v.t.* (chose, chosen) 选择

path [pɑ:θ] *n.* 道路

periodic ['piəriˌɔdik] *adj.* 周期性的 (happening at regular intervals)

jail [dʒeil] *n.* 监狱 (prison)

distribute [dis'tribju:t] *v.t.* 散发

leaflet *n.* 传单

gendarme ['ʒɑ:ndɑ:m] *n.* 宪兵 (a soldier who has the duties of a policeman)

alarm *n.* 惊慌

first-class *a.* 头等的

problem ['prɔbləm] n. （需要解决的）问题

pedlar n. 叫卖小贩 (a person who travels about selling things which he carries in a pack or a basket)

dismiss v.t. 打发掉；开除

gossip n. 爱说闲话的人；长舌妇

inspiration n. 灵感

simply adv. 非常；简直 (very; completely)

weight [weit] n. 重量

roughly ['rʌfli] adv. 粗野地

curse v.t. 咒骂

ought [ɔːt] v. aux. 应该

devil ['devl] n. 魔鬼；恶人

load n. 负担

wipe v.t. 擦（干净）

sweat [swet] n. 汗水

porridge n. 粥，稀饭

password n. 暗语；口令

peep v.i. 窥视；偷看 (look through a small opening)

light v.i. (lit, lit) (up) （此处）愉快起来 (become cheerful)

packet n. 包；捆
Syn. parcel, bundle

breast [brest] n. （此处）上衣胸部的口袋

jacket n. 短外衣 (a short coat)

noodle n. （常用复数）面条

flare v.i. (up) 闪烁；发怒

thoroughly ['θʌrəli] 彻底地；透彻地

scatter v.i. 四散 (go off in different directions)

boss n. （此处）工头

regularly ['regjuləli] adv. 经常地

revelation n. 启示
reveal v.

IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

to be used to 习惯于

to get down to business 开始做（谈）正经事

to use something against somebody 利用某事攻击某人

to burst out 冲口而出

a packet of 一包；一捆

It has got round that ... （某事）已被传开了

to look upon ... as ... 认为；把 ... 当做 (regard as)

PROPER NAMES

Maxim Gorky ['mæksim'gɔːki]
Pavel ['pɑːvəl]

Yegor Ivanovich [je'gɔː i'vɑː-nəvitʃ]

NOTES TO THE TEXT

About the Author: Maxim Gorky (1868—1936), Russian proletarian

4

([ˌprouliˈtsəriən] 无产阶级的) writer and friend of Lenin, hardly needs any introduction. His novel "Mother" (published 1907) describes Russian life on the eve of the 1905 Revolution. Its main characters are Pavel Vlasov, a revolutionary, and his mother, a workman's wife. The present excerpt will give the reader some idea of their devotion (忠诚) to the revolutionary cause.

1. She was *used to* such knocks.

The students should distinguish between (区别) *to be used to* (+ noun) (= 对某事已经习惯了,不感到奇怪了), and *used to do a certain thing* (=过去常这样做,即现在不这样做了).

2. A man came in, *his face hidden by an upturned coat collar, etc.*

His face hidden by an upturned coat collar, etc. is known grammatically as a *nominative absolute* (独立主格结构).

Cf. People came running round the corner, *a policeman at their head.*

Club in hand, he rushed after that man.

Study also the following examples:

His work done, he went out for a stroll.

He lay on his back, *his hands behind his head.*

3. Anyone who *chooses the path* he has chosen: anyone who takes the path of revolution as he has.

4. Periodic holidays in jail:

A true revolutionary is always optimistic (乐观的), and thinks nothing of (不以为意) his prison terms (服刑期). Therefore to be put in prison from time to time is to him just like having a holiday.

5. "What do you mean?" cried Mother:

Apparently (显然地) Mother was unable to follow Yegor's reasoning (推理). In the next paragraph Yegor was to explain his point.

6. Sometimes even gendarmes use their heads:

Note the irony ([ˈaiərəni] 讽刺) in this.

Cf. "You devils ought to search our heads and not our pockets."

7. How to get them into the factory *remains* a problem. = This

was and *still is* a problem.

    Remain here does the work of a linking verb.

8. You *might* let me through. = You really *ought to* let me through.

    Might here implies (意味着) a note of reproach (责备的口吻). E.g.

        You *might* at least offer to help. (You **haven't** offered to help.)

        You *might* work a little faster. (You've **been** working rather slowly.)

9. I have *brought* you news from Pavel.

I'll *take* dinners to sell at the factory.

She *carried* the leaflets regularly to the factory.

    Bring, *take* and *carry* are not synonyms, though they may all be translated as "拿" or "带". *To bring a thing* is to carry it *to* or *towards* the place where one is; *to take a thing* is to carry it *away from* where one is. *To carry a thing* means to move it from one place to another, but does not imply any definite direction. Study the following:

    Bring that book to me, please.

    Take the book away, please.

    Ships and railways *carry* goods.

WORD STUDY

CHOOSE

choose *v.t.*

    1. 选择 (pick out; select):

    You have chosen a very interesting topic for your paper.

    Out of five hundred students, five were chosen to represent the college.

    I'll choose you a good grammar book.

    2. 决定;认为适宜 (prefer; think proper):

    I choose to stay where I am.

    You can do what you choose.

FILL

fill *v.t. & i.*

1. 充满; 装满:

   To fill a hole with sand, water, etc.

   The news filled her heart with hope.

   He was filled with anger when he heard it.

2. **fill in** 填写:

   I was asked to fill in a form (表格).

   Please fill in your name and age in the brackets.

CARRY

carry *v.t.*

1. 负载; 搬运; 携带 (take up something and move it from one place to another):

   A porter (搬运工人) carried a suitcase on his shoulders.

   A woman carried a child in her arms.

   A student carried a huge dictionary under his arm.

   A messenger carried the news to the village.

   Flies carry germs (细菌).

2. **carry on** 继续 (continue; keep going):

   He carried on the task left by his comrades.

   In spite of the many difficulties, he carried on the work to a victorious end.

3. **carry out** 执行; 履行 (do a thing or get it done; fulfil):

   to carry out a task, an order, a plan, a policy, a promise, a threat, somebody's advice, etc.

SCATTER

scatter *v.t.*

1. 散布, 撒 (throw here and there):

   The wind scattered the leaves.

2. 驱散 (separate and drive in different directions):

   The police tried in vain to scatter the angry crowds who had gathered before the embassy.

scatter *v.t.* 四散 (go in several directions):

   The birds scattered at the firing of the gun.

LIGHT

light *v.t.*

1. 照明 (fill with light):
   The stage was brightly lit.
   moonlit streets; a lamp-lit city.
2. 点(灯); 生(火) (give fire to):
   to light a fire, a lamp, a cigarette, a stove, etc.
3. 使高兴 (make bright or cheerful):
   The good news lit up her face.

light *v.i.* 亮起来; 高兴起来 (become light or cheerful):
   The sky lighted up at sunrise.
   Her face lit up when she heard the news.

PHONETICS EXERCISES

1. 对照重读 (Emphasis for Contrast).

   我们说话或朗读，除了必须掌握句子重音及升降调的一般规则之外，还必须掌握某些有关语调的特殊规则。

   例如，为了加强一个词的意思，使它和另一种意思形成对比，这时便需要特别着重这个词。如果这个词原来不是重读的，要变为重读；原来是重读的，要读得更重。在对某一个词特别重读的情形下，句子里其他词的重音便相对减弱，或者完全失去重音，这种情形，称为"对照重读"。

   例如 "I never said that." 一句，按照一般规则应读若 [ai 'nevə 'sed 'ðæt]；但如果对 "I" 加以特别强调 (即说明 It was somebody else who said it)，则应念成 [''ai nevə sed 'ðæt]. 而如果对 "that" 加以特别强调 (即说明 I may have said other things)，则应念成 [ai 'nevə sed ''ðæt].

2. *Read each of the following sentences in two ways: a) normal, b) with stress:*
   1) *a)* 'Sometimes 'even 'gendarmes 'use their 'heads.
      b) 'Sometimes even ''gendarmes use their 'heads.
   2) *a)* 'Therefore 'Pavel must have 'been the 'man.
      b) Therefore ''Pavel must have 'been the 'man.
   3) *a)* 'Give it to me. I'll 'do it.
      b) 'Give it to ''me. ''I'll do it.

4) *a)* 'You 'devils ought to 'search our 'heads, and 'not our 'pockets.

   b) 'You 'devils ought to search our ''heads, and 'not our ''pockets.

5) *a)* You might 'let me 'through.

   b) You might let ''me through.

3. *Practise and memorize the following:*

   ʃi 'kæri(d) ðə 'liːflits 'regjuləli tə ðə ˋfæ(k)tri, / 'lukiŋ əpɔn 'ðis‿æz‿(h)ə ˋdjuːti. // ʃi 'fel(t) ʃi wəz 'duːiŋ səmθiŋ im'pɔːtn(t) fə ðə ˋpiːpl, / fə ðə 'njuː ˋlaif. // ʃi‿(h)əd 'nevə fel(t) ðət 'eniwʌn ˋniːdid‿(h)ə, / bət 'nau ʃi 'sɔː ðət 'meni piːpl ˋdid. // æn(d) 'ðis wəz‿ə 'njuː ən(d) 'pleznt ˌrevəˋleiʃən. //

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1. *Word-building.*

   Period-Periodic. Note that with the addition of *-ic*, the stress is shifted (移动) to the syllable immediately preceding (在…之前) the suffix. Thus: 'period — peri'odic.

   Read the following aloud:

hero — heroic	history — historic
economy — economic	atom — atomic
patriot — patriotic	democracy — democratic
Milton — Miltonic	Byron — Byronic

2. Note the absence of the definite article in the phrase *in jail.* *Jail* here denotes a state (= imprisonment 囚禁) rather than the actual place. Make a list of similar phrases, e.g. *at home, in bed.*

3. *Add a sentence to each of the following, using* "must have been" *or* "must have done". E.g.

It couldn't have been John that he saw. *It must have been Harry.*

You look tired. *You must have stayed up late last night.*

1) They started off quite early this morning. （他们现在一定已经到了.）
2) They look sun-burnt all over. （他们一定在农村度过了一个有意义的暑假）
3) Did it really take you a whole year to finish the book? （这本书一定又长又难.）
4) He knew a lot about medicine and had actually cured a peasant boy who was seriously ill. （他过去一定当过医生.）
5) Where's my dictionary? Let me see. （我一定把它忘在图书馆里了.）
6) The comrades have just arrived. They look very tired. （他们一定走了很长的路程.）
7) The cocks were beginning to crow when I went to bed. （时间一定已经是次日早上了）

EXERCISES TO THE TEXT

1. *Answer the following questions:*
    1) What do you know about the author of the story, and about his "Mother"?
    2) Why was Yegor's coat collar turned up and his cap pulled low?
    3) Why was it so important that the leaflets should not stop appearing at the factory?
    4) What do you think gave Mother the courage to face the gendarmes?
    5) How were the workmen to know that the pedlar selling hot noodles was a comrade of theirs?
    6) What made the bosses look so worried?
2. *Explain the following:*
    1) *A pedlar* is a person who ...
    2) *A gendarme* is a soldier who ...

10