

(许国璋主编) 英 语
自 学 手 册

第 二 册

石 孝 殊 主 编

商 务 印 书 馆



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说 明

本册体例及学习要求等与第一册相同,请参阅该册“前言”和“几点说明与建议”。

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Lesson One

Language Points

1. Comparison: 二者之间的比较用比较级。

比较与被比较的对象在句中应是同等成分。

1) 表示一事物比另一事物大(小、多、少等)用 *more ... than*, *less ... than* 等,例如:

- a. There are *more people* in Asia *than* in Africa. 亚洲的人比非洲多。
- b. Asia is *larger than* Africa. 亚洲比非洲大。
- c. Is mathematics *more interesting than* physics? 数学比物理有趣吗?
- d. This book is *less important than* that one. 这本书不如那本书重要。
- e. A tiger runs *faster than* a bear. 老虎比熊跑得快。

注 A. 可以在比较级前加一些词,强调比较的程度,如:

much (得多), *far* (得多), *still* (更加), *even* (还要), *a little* (稍微), *any* (再); *twice* (两倍), *three times* (三倍), *half* (一半), *one-tenth* (十分之一), *35 percent* (百分之三十五), 例如:

- a) Europe is *much smaller than* Asia. 欧洲比亚洲小得多。
- b) The Yangtze is *dozens of times longer than* this river. 长江比这条河长几十倍。

注 B. *less* (更少)修饰不可数名词, *fewer* (更少)修饰可数名词, 例如:

- a) I've got *fewer books than* you. 我的书比你的少。
- b) Thirteen is *much less than* thirty. 十三比三十少得多。
- c) They buy *less beer and fewer cigarettes* now. 他们现在买的啤酒和香烟比过去少了。

2) 表示二者相等,可用 *as ... as*. 其前还可用 *twice*, *three times*, *half*

等一类词,说明不同程度。

说明一者不如另一者,可用 *not so ... as* 或 *not as ... as*, 例如:

- a. The Summer Palace is *as beautiful as* the West Lake. 颐和园和西湖一样美丽。
- b. Hangzhou is *not so big as* Beijing. 杭州没有北京大。
- c. Asia is *four times as large as* Europe. 亚洲的大小等于四个欧洲。

3) 注意英汉词序的不同。例如:

- a. Asia is *much larger than* Europe. 亚洲比欧洲大得多。
- b. My elder sister is *five years older than* I (me). 我姐姐比我大五岁。

4) The 比较级, the 比较级(越 ..., 越), 例如:

- a. *The harder* the wind blew, *the tighter* the man held his hat and coat. 风吹得愈猛,那人就把帽子捂得更紧,把外衣裹得更拢。
- b. *The more, the better.* 愈多愈好。

5) *more and more* (越来越), 例如:

- a. As time went on, Peter found it *more and more* difficult to support his family. 时间一天天地过去,彼得发现越来越难于养活他的全家。
- b. The days are getting *warmer and warmer*. 天气愈来愈暖和了。
- c. We are becoming *stronger and stronger*. 我们日益强大。

2. to regard ... as = to consider (认为,把...看作). 例如:

- a. I regard him as my brother. 我把他当作我的亲兄弟。
- b. He is regarded as one of the most famous writers in the world. 他被认为是世界上最著名的作家之一。
- cf. to think of ... as 心中想象,认为
You mustn't think of the Sahara as a "sea of sand". 你千万不要以为撒哈拉沙漠是一片“沙漠的海洋”。

3. to be linked to 与 to be connected with (与 ... 相连) 在本课是同义词组。

4. to be more exact (更确切地说)这类插入语, 以逗号隔开, 用于句首, 也可用于句中。例如:

- a. *To be frank with you*, I don't like such a method. 老实对你说, 我不喜欢这样的方法。
- b. John works slowly, *to be sure*, but he does a good job. 约翰工作确实慢, 但是干得好。
- c. Zhang Hua speaks Japanese and French, *to say nothing of* Chinese and English. 张华会说日语和法语, (更不必说)还有汉语和英语。

5. to take pride in 与 to be proud of 意义基本相同。例如:

- a. Mary *took pride in* her son's new success. 玛丽为她儿子所取得的新成就感到自豪。(可用 was proud of 代换。)
- b. We *are proud of* our motherland. 我们以我们的祖国而自豪。(可能溢于言表。)

6. The Asian Games meet every four years, sometimes with as many as 28 nations taking part.

1) every four years 可改为 every fourth year.

2) with ... 28 nations taking part 是独立结构, 作状语用, 表示伴随情况。其公式是“with + 名词或代词宾格 + 分词或形容词或介词短语”(参见教材第二册第十二课注8)。例如:

- a. *With the tree growing tall*, we get more shade. 这棵树长高了, 我们更好乘凉。
- b. Before liberation, the workers could hardly work *with that noise going on*. 解放前, 工人们在那种不断的闹声下几乎不能工作。

3) to take part in (参加)在本句中省略 in them (即 in the Asian Games). (参见教材第一册第十九课课文第二段)例如:

He takes part in many school activities. 他参加学校的很多活动。

7. to catch up 常加介词词组 with ..., 表示“赶上...”。例如:

- a. I hope we'll soon *catch up with* Japan in industrial production.

我希望我们的工业生产很快就会赶上日本。

- b. **You walk on and I'll catch up with you later.** 你继续走, 然后我来赶上你。

8. **to have little time to lose** 意思与 **to have no time to lose** 差不多, 均表示不能耽误时间, 得抓紧时间。

cf. **to lose no time in doing sth.** 抓紧做 ..., 迅速做 ... 例如:

I shall lose no time in doing the job. 我将抓紧(立即)做这件事。

* * *

9. **Just then they saw a man walking down below, with a hat and a coat on.**

1) **just then** 正在那时候

just now 现在; 刚才

Just a moment, please! 请稍等一下!

Just so! 正是这样!

- 2) **see, watch, hear, find, notice** 等少数感受动词 (verbs of perception) 后, 复合宾语中的宾语补足语, 既可以是不带 **to** 的不定式, 又可以是现在分词。其区别在于不定式仅仅表示发生了这事, 有这回事, 而现在分词表示动作正在进行。例如:

a. **Once, at midnight, Gao Yubao saw the landlord steal into the courtyard.** 有一天半夜, 高玉宝看见地主溜进了院子。(表示“溜进”, 而未说明“正在溜”。)

b. **I could hear the girls singing in the next room.** 我可以听见女孩子们在隔壁唱歌。(当时正在唱)

- 3) **down below** (在底下, 在下面) 本文作状语用。反义词组是 **up above** (在上面)。

- 4) **with a hat and a coat on** (头戴帽子, 身穿外衣) 是独立结构(见前面 6.2))。例如:

With all the beams in step with each other, laser is quite different from other kinds of light. 激光与其他光完全不同, 它的光束完全同步。

Chinese Translations

1. Text:

最大的和人口最多的洲

亚洲是世界第一大洲。它比非洲大，比南美或北美两洲中任何一个都大；它有四个欧洲那样大。亚洲和欧洲形成一个巨大的板块。与亚洲相比，欧洲确实太小，以致某些地理学家认为欧洲是亚洲的一个半岛。

有许多地理学家认为，乌拉尔山脉是欧亚两洲的分界线，而有些地理学家则持有不同的看法。不过，所有的地理学家都一致认为，从前亚洲与北美洲是连在一起的，或者更确切地说，阿拉斯加曾经和西伯利亚的尖端是连在一起的。地理学家认为，美洲印第安人的祖先是亚洲人。三万年前，他们跨过地峡在新的国土上定居下来。

把亚洲和非洲分隔开来的不过是一条小运河。而在1869年苏伊士运河建成以前，亚洲和非洲是连在一起的。

地球的最高点在亚洲，这就是喜马拉雅山的顶峰。它的高度超过29,140英尺。在这种高度，空气十分稀薄，气候变幻无常，因此攀登是非常困难的。人们以能登上这座山峰而自豪。

世界上主要的一些宗教起源于亚洲：佛教源于印度，基督教源于巴勒斯坦，伊斯兰教源于阿拉伯。今天，佛教和伊斯兰教是亚洲许多国家和地区的主要宗教。

亚洲还是人口最多的洲。世界上人口最多的国家中国就在亚洲。世界人口有一半是亚洲人。

中国人是亚洲人，日本人是亚洲人，印度人是亚洲人，伊朗人、巴勒斯坦人、伊拉克人、菲律宾人、新加坡人也是亚洲人。亚洲人的聚会通常是大型集会。亚运会每四年举行一次，有时参加国多达二十八个。

过去有一个时期，亚洲的文化居于世界领先的地位。今天亚洲多数国家仍然是发展中国家。这些国家的人民正在辛勤劳动，以求在科学和技术方面迎头赶上。他们一定得赶上去。他们必须争取时间。

2. Dialogue:

假期归来

A. 你回来了，我们很高兴。假期里我们很想念你，你过得好吗？

- B. 很好，谢谢你们。我在家里过得很愉快。我读了很多书。你们在学校里过得好吗？
- A. 当然过得很好。我们看了许多优秀影片；春节期间，我们参观了四季青人民公社，和农民们进行了联欢。
- B. 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。

3. Rhyme:

小 诗

循序渐进，
永不停顿；
好上加好，
精益求精。

4. Reading Material:

太 阳 和 风

一天，太阳和风发生了争吵。太阳说它比风威力大，但风说它比太阳威力大。正在这时，他们看见一个穿着外套、戴着帽子的人在下面走着。太阳说，“让我们来试一试，看谁能使这个人脱下帽子和外套。如果你比我先做到这一点，你的威力就比我大。”

“行，”风说，“我先来试。”

于是风开始吹了起来。但是，风吹得愈猛，这个人就把帽子捂得愈牢，把外套裹得愈紧。风没有能使这个人脱去帽子和外套。

接着太阳来试。它静静地照射着。不久，这个人就脱掉帽子，擦前额上的汗。太阳开始放射出强一点的光，这个人便脱掉了外套。太阳更猛烈地照射起来，这个人就开始脱去衬衣。这时风对太阳说，“够啦，你比我威力大。”

Key to Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

原书缺页

原书缺页

3. Give the comparative degree (比较级) and the superlative degree (最高级) of the following adjectives and adverbs:

deep — deeper — deepest
near — nearer — nearest
low — lower — lowest
narrow — narrower — narrowest
few — fewer — fewest
close — closer — closest
fine — finer — finest
late — later — latest
large — larger — largest
high — higher — highest
busy — busier — busiest
easy — easier — easiest
happy — happier — happiest
early — earlier — earliest
fast — faster — fastest
big — bigger — biggest
hot — hotter — hottest
thin — thinner — thinnest
fat — fatter — fattest
heavy — heavier — heaviest
well — better — best
bad — worse — worst
much — more — most
little — less — least
small — smaller — smallest
important — more important — most important
splendid — more splendid — most splendid
wonderful — more wonderful — most wonderful
magnificent — more magnificent — most magnificent
populous — more populous — most populous

4. Make sentences after the given patterns:

1) George is taller than Robert.

a) This lesson, that one, difficult.

This lesson is more difficult than that one.

- 4 1/2
- b) Her pronunciation, mine, good.
Her pronunciation is better than mine.
 - c) John, any other student, work fast.
John works faster than any other student.
 - d) Jack, I, arrive early.
Jack arrived earlier than I.
- 2) *He did better today than yesterday.*
- a) She works hard now, last term.
She works harder now than last term.
 - b) Mary makes few mistakes now, before.
Mary makes fewer mistakes now than before.
 - c) Days are long in summer, in winter.
Days are longer in summer than in winter.
 - d) Spring is warm in Shanghai, in Beijing.
Spring is warmer in Shanghai than in Beijing.
- 3) *Spring is the best season of the year.*
- a) The Yangtze, long river, in China.
The Yangtze is the longest river in China.
 - b) Jane, good singer, of the group.
Jane is the best singer of the group.
 - c) Nanjing Road, busy street, in Shanghai.
Nanjing Road is the busiest street in Shanghai.
 - d) This, interesting story, I have ever heard.
This is the most interesting story I have ever heard.
- 4) *The new railway station is one of the most magnificent buildings in Beijing.*
- a) Anshan, important industrial centres, of our country.
Anshan is one of the most important industrial centres of our country.
 - b) The Summer Palace, beautiful parks, in China.
The Summer Palace is one of the most beautiful parks in China.
 - c) The Yellow River, long rivers, in the world.
The Yellow River is one of the longest rivers in the world.
 - d) This, good museums, have ever visited.
This is one of the best museums I have ever visited.

5. Try to talk about the following topics, using degrees of comparison: