

高等学校文科教材

英语

非英语专业用

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复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组编

ENGLISH



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复旦大学外文系文科英语教材编写组编

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前 言

本册可供高等学校文科(非英语专业)一年级下学期使用。

本册是在本校外文系公共外语教研室原文科一年级教材(李荫华、郁明亮、胡忠茂、程德等同志编写)的基础上编写而成。主要编写人员有:王慧玲、李荫华、黄关福、俞耀生、任建国同志,由董亚芬同志审校。此外,承外籍教员 Ruth Hayhoe 等协助审阅全部课文、对话和补充读物。

本册初稿写成后,曾邀请南京大学(特聘主审单位)张景桂教授以及中国人民大学、北京师范大学、南京大学、华东师范大学、山东大学、南开大学、武汉大学、中山大学、东北师范大学、西北大学、西南师范学院、四川大学、安徽大学、江苏师范学院等院校的有关同志参加审稿。对他们的大力支持,我们在这里深表谢意。

限于编者的水平和经验,教材中错误和不妥之处在所难免,欢迎同志们批评指正。

编 者

1981年1月

说 明

本教材是为高等学校文科学生学习基础英语而编写的,旨在帮助学生练好语音、词汇和语法的基本功,着重培养阅读、理解能力,兼顾听、说、译、写的

能力。
本书共分四册。每册约需 75 学时,可供一学期使用。全书共有课文 52 课,对话 28 篇,补充读物 44 篇。各册分配如下:

	课文	对话	补充读物
第一册	16	16	8
第二册	12	12	12
第三册	12		12
第四册	12		12

课文是每课的中心,选材以原文为主,酌情删改。教材结合文科特点,力求内容丰富、文体多样。全书课文共有生词和词组 2400 个左右,绝大部分为常用词或次常用词。第二册课文计有生词和词组 640 个。每课课文的后面有生词表和注释。

对话以日常生活为题材。目的是让学生获得初步的会话技能。它是课文的补充,但又独立于课文(生词表、注释均分开另列,不要求做练习)。教师可视学生实际情况灵活处理。

补充读物集中在各册的后面。每篇亦有注释,但不附生词表。生词和词组编入总词汇表备查,以逐步养成学生查阅词典的良好习惯。补充读物与课文有一定的配合。教师可在每课教材中抽出少量时间讲授。

语法采用难点适当分散讲解的方法。为了让学生积累适当的感性知识,课文中还安排了少量的超前语法。对这类语法只略加注释,不要求学生掌握。

从本册起,每课增设词语学习,在熟词的基础上,概括地介绍一些常用动

词等的主要词义和用法。目的是帮助学生更好地掌握一些基本词汇。它具有一定的独立性,练习分开另列。教师可视学生实际情况灵活处理。

从第三册起增设构词法。

本书各册都附有总词汇表。

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Lesson One

TEXT

TOM MEETS WITH THE PRINCE

One day Tom got up and left home without eating anything. There was no food in the house.

He walked about. Suddenly he found himself near the king's palace. There was a good-looking boy in beautiful clothes inside.

Oh, that was a prince, a real prince!

Tom was wild with joy and, in his rags, came up to the gates. He had his face against the bars. The next moment one of the



guards pushed him away and he fell down. But the young prince ran up and cried out. "Open the gates and let him in!" He took Tom to a beautiful room.

"What's your name, boy?" asked the prince.

"Tom Canty, sir."

"And where do you live?"

"In Offal Court, sir."

“Have you parents?”

“Yes, sir, I have parents and a grandmother and two sisters. We are a large family. We have no money. We often go without food.”

The prince thought a little and then said: “Is your life very hard in Offal Court?”

“No, not very. Only when I am hungry. But we have fun too. We play together and we fight each other. In the summer we swim in the river, and we push each other under the water ...”

“Oh, how wonderful!” cried the prince. “I’d like to do it, too. Boy, take off your clothes and put on mine, and I shall put on yours. Let me have the fun of your life just for a few minutes.”

Five minutes later the two boys, the pauper and the prince, stood side by side before a great mirror. They looked very much alike.

The prince in Tom’s clothes walked up to the guard and shouted to him: “Open the gates!”

The guard opened the gates and threw the ragged boy out of the palace. “Get out of here, you little beggar!”

Words and Expressions

meet with (偶尔)遇见;碰到

prince [prɪns] *n.* 王子

anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] *pron.* 任何东西

food [fu:d] *n.* 食物

find [faɪnd] *vt.* 找到;发觉

found [faʊnd]

near [niə] *prep.* 接近;靠近

ad. 近

a. 近的

king [kɪŋ] *n.* 国王

good-looking [ˈgʊdˈlʊkɪŋ] *a.* (外貌)好看的

clothes [kləʊðz] *n.* [复]衣服

inside [ˈɪnˈsaɪd] *prep.* 在……里面

ad. 在里面,在内部

real [riəl] *a.* 真的;现实的

wild [waɪld] *a.* 狂热的

be wild with (joy) (高兴得)发狂似的

joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* 欢乐

rag [ræg] *n.* 破布;碎片

in rags 衣衫褴褛地

gate [geɪt] *n.* 大门

face [feɪs] *n.* 脸

against [əˈgeɪnst] *prep.* 紧靠;反对

bar [bɑ:] *n.* 条;杆,栅栏

moment [ˈməʊmənt] *n.* 片刻;瞬间

the next moment 紧接着

guard [gɑ:d] <i>n.</i> 卫兵; 守卫 <i>vt.</i> 守卫	fight [fait] <i>v.</i> (与……) 打架; (与……) 斗争
push [puʃ] <i>v., n.</i> 推	fought [fɔ:t]
young [jʌŋ] <i>a.</i> 年轻的; 幼小的	river ['rivə] <i>n.</i> 河
run [rʌn] <i>vi.</i> 跑, 奔	under ['ʌndə] <i>prep.</i> 在……下面
ran [ræn]	would [wud, wəd] <i>mod. v.</i> 愿, 要
open ['əʊpən] <i>vt.</i> 打开; 开放	off [ɒf] <i>ad.</i> (离)开, 离
<i>a.</i> 开(着)的	<i>prep.</i> 从……离开
sir [sə:] <i>n.</i> [对男子、长辈、上司等的尊称]先生; 爵士	take off 脱去(衣服等)
where [hwɛə] <i>ad.</i> 在哪里; 往哪里	put on 穿上(衣服等)
grandmother ['grænd,mʌðə] <i>n.</i> (外)祖母	mine [main] <i>pron.</i> 我的(物或人)
offal ['ɒfəl] <i>n.</i> 废物; 垃圾	shall [ʃəl, ʃæl] <i>aux. v.</i> 将
court [kɔ:t] <i>n.</i> 院子	minute ['minit] <i>n.</i> 分钟
think [θɪŋk] <i>v.</i> 想, 思考; 认为	later ['leɪtə] <i>ad.</i> 过后, 以后
thought [θɔ:t]	pauper ['pɔ:pə] <i>n.</i> 贫民, 乞丐
little <i>n.</i> 没有多少	side [saɪd] <i>n.</i> (身体的)侧边; 侧面; 边
a little 一点, 少量	side by side 肩并肩地
when [hwɛn] <i>conj.</i> 当……时	mirror ['mɪrə] <i>n.</i> 镜子
<i>ad.</i> 什么时候	alike [ə'laɪk] <i>a.</i> [作表语]相象的
hungry ['hʌŋgri] <i>a.</i> 饥饿的	shout [ʃaʊt] <i>v.</i> 喊叫; 大声说出
fun [fʌn] <i>n.</i> 玩笑; 乐趣	ragged ['rægɪd] <i>a.</i> 衣衫褴褛的
together [tə'geðə] <i>ad.</i> 一起	beggar ['begə] <i>n.</i> 乞丐, 穷人

Proper Names

Tom Canty ['tɒm 'kænti] 汤姆·坎迪 Offal Court 垃圾大院

Notes

1. 本课系根据美国著名作家马克·吐温 (Mark Twain 1835—1910) 的小说 *The Prince and the Pauper* (《王子与贫儿》) 的第三章改写而成。该书以十六世纪中叶的英国为背景, 通过对王子和贫儿的种种遭遇的描写, 辛辣地嘲讽、抨击了英国封建王朝, 并对被压迫的穷苦人民寄予无限的同情。

2. Suddenly he found himself near the king's palace. 突然他发觉自己来到了王宫附近。

“find oneself ...” 作“不知不觉发现自己……”解。又如:

When he opened his eyes, he found himself in a hospital bed. 他张开眼睛发觉自己躺在医院的病床上。

3. There was a good-looking boy in beautiful clothes inside. 里面有一个容貌秀美的男孩穿着一身漂亮的衣服。

在 in beautiful clothes 这一短语中,介词 in 作“穿着(衣服等)”解。

又如:

in each other's clothes 各自穿着对方的衣服

4. He had his face against the bars of the gates. 他把脸紧贴在宫门的栅栏上。

have 在这里含“使”、“让”、“把”等意思,不作“有”解。又如:

He had the newspaper on his face. 他把报纸盖在脸上。

5. “What's your name, boy?” “男孩,你叫什么名字?”

这里 boy 作为称呼。注意 boy 前无冠词。又如:

Come here, boy! 男孩,到这里来!

6. Only when I am hungry. = My life is very hard only when I am hungry. 只有在挨饿的时候,我的日子才很不好过。

7. I'd like to do it, too. 我也想这么玩!

I'd like = I would like, 作“我想要”解,用于口语中,语气比 I want 婉转。

8. Let me have the fun of your life just for a few minutes. 让我享受几分钟你那种生活的乐趣。

a few 与 a little 都可作“一些”解,但 a few 用于可数名词,而 a little 用于不可数名词。又如:

He stayed there for a few weeks. 他在那里逗留了几个星期。

There is only a little water in the glass. 杯子里只有一点水。

a little 还可用来修饰动词,作“稍许、一点儿”解。如本课中的:

The prince thought a little and then said, ... 王子想了一想,然后说……

DIALOGUE

ASKING THE WAY

- A: Excuse me, sir, can you tell me where the Grand Theatre is?
- B: Of course. Go two blocks straight ahead, then turn left. The theatre is in the middle of the block. You can't miss it.
- A: It's not a long way from here, I suppose.
- B: No, just about ten minutes' walk. If you like, you may take Bus No. 8 over there. You get off at the next stop.
- A: Thanks a lot.

Words and Expressions

excuse [iks'kju:z] <i>vt.</i> 原谅	left [left] <i>ad.</i> 向左
grand [grænd] <i>a.</i> 宏大的	<i>a., n.</i> 左
theatre ['θiətə] <i>n.</i> 戏院	middle ['midl] <i>n.</i> 中间
block [blɒk] <i>n.</i> 街区	miss <i>vt.</i> 错过
straight [streit] <i>ad.</i> 直, 直接地	suppose [sə'pəuz] <i>v.</i> 猜想
ahead [ə'hed] <i>ad., a.</i> 在前; 向前	get off 下车
	stop <i>n.</i> 车站

Notes

1. Go two blocks straight ahead ... 向前走过两条横马路……
2. It's not a long way from here, I suppose. 我想离这儿不远吧。
I suppose 是插入语, 作“我想”解, 可以使句子的语气显得婉转些。
3. No, just about ten minutes' walk. 不远, 大约走十分钟就到了。

GRAMMAR

I. 介词 (The Preposition)

1. 介词与介词短语

介词一般用在名词或代词的前面, 说明这个名词或代词与其它词之间的关系, 它不能单独使用. 介词和它后面的名词或代词等一起构成介词短语. 介词后面的词语称为介词的宾语. 如是人称代

词, 须用宾格. 如 in summer, between us 中的 summer 与 us 就分别是 in, between 这两个介词的宾语.

2. 介词短语的句法作用:

1) 作状语

Is your life very hard in Offal Court?

在垃圾大院你们的生活是否很艰苦?

Billy and his family live at a small town.

比利一家人住在一个小镇上。

The guard threw the ragged boy out of the palace.

卫兵把那个衣衫褴褛的男孩赶出了王宫。

They are talking with him in Chinese.

他们用汉语和他交谈着。

2) 作定语

The prince in Tom's clothes walked up to the guard.

穿着汤姆衣服的王子走到卫兵跟前。

China is a country with a long history.

中国是一个历史悠久的国家。

The workers in Shanghai are working hard day and night for socialism.

上海工人正在日以继夜地为社会主义努力工作。

介词短语作定语时, 放在所修饰的词的后面。

3) 作表语

Mr. Brown is from the United States.

布朗先生是美国人。

Mary is just like her mother.

玛丽真象她的妈妈。

3. 介词与其他词类的搭配

介词常与某些动词、形容词或名词等搭配使用, 构成固定词组. 学习时必须把它们一起记住。

1) 与动词搭配

The magazine belongs to him.

这本杂志是他的。

Wait for me, please.

请等我一下。

The story tells about a pauper and a prince.

故事讲的是贫儿和王子的事。

He met with an old friend last Sunday.

上星期日他意外遇见了一位老朋友。

2) 与形容词搭配

The peasants are busy with their autumn harvest.

农民们忙于秋收。

The room is full of people.

房间里挤满了人。

They are ready for the race.

他们准备去赛跑。

3) 与名词搭配

May I have a look at it?

我可以看一看吗?

We must take care of the children.

我们必须照管好孩子。

II. 物主代词的绝对形式 (The Absolute Forms of the Possessive Pronoun)

1. 在句中可作名词使用的物主代词称为物主代词的绝对形式。

物主代词	物主代词的绝对形式
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

2. 物主代词绝对形式的句法作用