
自学英语

社会科学文献出版社

Contents

目 录

Lesson 1: Text A: The Youngest Bank Robber / 1
Text B: A Robbery / 3
Conversation: A Robbery / 5
Grammar: The Past Participle / 6
Exercises (Past participles, perfect infinitives) / 7
辅导材料 / 9

Lesson 2: Text A: Grace Darling / 13
Text B: Florence Nightingale / 16
Conversation: In the Hospital / 18
Grammar: Use of “it” / 19
Exercises (Use of “it”, translation C – E, etc.) / 20
辅导材料 / 21

Lesson 3: Text A: The Letter / 26
Text B: The Story of Adam and Eve / 29
Conversation: American Holidays / 31
Grammar: Phrasal Verbs / 32
Exercises (Phrasal verbs, etc.) / 33
辅导材料 / 34

Lesson 4: Text A: Angel Falls / 38
Text B: Crossing a Continent / 41
Conversation: At the Airport / 43
Grammar: Conditional Sentences (I) / 44
Exercises (Conditional sentences, etc.) / 46
辅导材料 / 48

Lesson 5: Text A: The Man Who Missed the Plane / 52

Text B: A Letter / 55

Conversation: Arriving in a New Country / 57

Grammar: Conditional Sentences (II) / 58

Exercises (Conditional sentences, etc.) / 59

辅导材料 / 60

Lesson 6: Text A: Exploring the Ocean Depth / 65

Text B: The Sea / 68

Conversation: Going to a Conference / 70

Grammar: Passive Infinitive / 71

Exercises (The infinitive, - tion, etc.) / 72

辅导材料 / 74

Lesson 7: Text A: Skyscrapers / 79

Text B: Disneyland / 82

Conversation: Nuclear Power Stations / 84

Grammar: Attributive Use of the Participle / 85

Exercises (Participles, etc.) / 86

辅导材料 / 88

Lesson 8: Text A: Assassination of the Pope / 94

Text B: A Hijacking / 97

Conversation: At the Customs / 99

Grammar: Adverbial Use of the Participle / 100

Exercises (Participles, use of some verbs, etc.) / 101

辅导材料 / 103

Lesson 9: Text A: The Great Pyramid / 106

Text B: The Taj Mahal / 109

Conversation: At the Exhibition / 112

Grammar: Complex Object / 112

Exercises (Complex object, word study, etc.) / 113
辅导材料 / 116

Lesson 10: Text A: Leonardo da Vinci / 120
Text B: Beethoven / 123
Conversation: An Art Exhibition / 125
Grammar: Elliptical Sentences / 126
Exercises (Ellipsis, word study, etc.) / 127
辅导材料 / 129

Lesson 11: Text A: The French Revolution / 133
Text B: Napoleon Bonaparte / 136
Conversation: An Evening Together / 138
Grammar: Continuous Forms of the Infinitive / 139
Exercises (The infinitive, word study, etc.) / 140
辅导材料 / 142

Lesson 12: Text A: The Ancient City of Athens / 147
Text B: Alexander the Great / 150
Conversation: Going to Study Abroad / 153
Grammar: Appositive Clauses / 154
Exercises (Appositive clauses, have or get something done,
word study, etc.) / 154
辅导材料 / 157

Lesson 13: Text A: The Roman Empire / 161
Text B: Pompeii / 163
Conversation: At a Restaurant / 166
Grammar: Passive and Perfect Gerund / 166
Exercises (The gerund, word study, etc.) / 168
辅导材料 / 170

Lesson 14: Text A: Christianity / 174

Text B: Gautama, the Buddha / 177

Conversation: At the Post Office / 180

Grammar: Use of Modal Verbs in Polite Speech / 180

Exercises (Modal verbs, -ness, -ment, etc.) / 181

辅导材料 / 183

Lesson 15: Text A: The Olympic Games in Ancient Greece / 188

Text B: The Olympic Games / 190

Conversation: Sports / 193

Grammar: Use of the Gerund as Subject and Predicative / 194

Exercises (The gerund, word study, etc.) / 195

辅导材料 / 197

Lesson 16: Text A: William Shakespeare / 201

Text B: Benjamin Franklin / 204

Conversation: Studying Abroad / 207

Grammar: Inverted Word Order / 207

Exercises (Inversion, **so**, **neither**, **nor**, word study, etc.) / 208

辅导材料 / 211

Lesson 17: Text A: Australia / 215

Text B: Brazil / 218

Conversation: Japan and France / 221

Grammar: Subject Clauses / 222

Exercises (Subject clauses, word study, etc.) / 223

辅导材料 / 225

Lesson 18: Text A: The Birth of a Volcano / 229

Text B: Terrible Earthquakes / 232

Conversation: A Job Interview / 235

Grammar: Object Clauses / 235

Exercises (Object clauses, indirect speech, word – building, etc.) /
236
辅导材料 / 238

Lesson 19: Text A: Our Food / 242
Text B: Vitamins / 245
Conversation: Seeing a Doctor / 248
Grammar: Punctuation (I) / 248
Exercises (Punctuation, word – building, etc.) / 250
辅导材料 / 252

Lesson 20: Text A: Radio / 256
Text B: The Television Industry / 259
Conversation: Watching Television / 262
Grammar: Punctuation (II) / 262
Exercises (Punctuation, – ly, word study, etc.) / 264
辅导材料 / 267

Lesson 21: Text A: Computers in Use / 271
Text B: Robots / 274
Conversation: Telecommunication / 277
Grammar: Prefixes / 277
Exercises (Word – building, word study, etc.) / 279
辅导材料 / 281

Lesson 22: Text A: Murder / 285
Text B: Robbery / 288
Conversation: Newspaper / 291
Grammar: Suffixes / 291
Exercises (Word – building, word study, etc.) / 293
辅导材料 / 295

Lesson 23: Text A: Corruption / 299

Text B: Protest Demonstration / 302
Conversation: Birth Control / 304
Grammar: Capitalization / 305
Exercises (Capitalization, phrasal verbs, word study, etc.) / 306
辅导材料 / 309

Lesson 24: Text A: A Business Letter / 314
Text B: Reply to the Letter / 315
Text C: A Letter from a United Commercial Agency / 316
Text D: Memorandum / 318
Conversation: At an Exhibition / 319
Grammar: Abbreviations / 319
Exercises (Punctuation, abbreviation, word study, etc.) / 324
辅导材料 / 327

Appendixes:

1. Conversations / 331
 2. Material for Reproduction / 339
 3. Supplementary Reading: / 343
 - 1) Poems / 343
 - 2) Biographical Sketches / 347
 - 3) Brief Histories of Some Countries / 349
 - 4) Popular Science: The Moon / 352
-

Vocabulary (总词汇表) / 354

前 言

1992 年应社会科学文献出版社和中央电视台社教部的邀请，编写出版了《电视英语》，在全国播放了三年（两轮）。至今已快十年了。数以百万计的英语学习者借助这套书熟练地掌握了英语这一现代生活必备的语言工具，给自己的升学和就业插上了翅膀。近十个年头过去了，一批又一批的英语学习者对这套书的钟爱并未减退。而在这十年中，国内英语学习及教材等方面有了许多新的变化，日益加快甚至赶上世界英语学习的步伐。我虽离开英语教学第一线但仍关心国内的英语教学。这些年来经常来往于美国和深圳两地，继续从事英语方面的研究，积累了大批最新资料和研究心得。正因如此，当社会科学文献出版社决定在原《电视英语》基础上编写面向广大英语自学者的教材时，我欣然接受并在较短时间编写了这套定名为《自学英语》的教材。这套教材循序渐进，按不同学习水平和深度分为四册。

第一册：包含 1200 多词汇和最基本的语法，学完后可说打好语言的初步基础。

第二册：也包含 1200 多词汇和主要的语法项目，学完后可以看多种简写读物。此时英语已接近中学毕业水平。

第三册：也包含 1200 多新词，主要语法项目都已学到，学完可以看浅易原著，相当于大学公共英语一年级水平。

第四册：积累词汇约为 5000，加上读物中出现的词，可能有 6000 词汇，接近公英二年级水平，能看多种知识性阅读材料，经过一段熟悉过程，可以看所学专业材料。

这套书有下面主要特点：

1. 课文短小精悍：一般一二十行，生词约为十一、二个。文字尽量口语化。要尽量做到大部分都能背下来。只有把课文背熟，生词才能记住，语法也才能巩固。要反复背，定期复习，课文背得愈熟，基础打得愈好。

2. 内容反映现代生活，包括常用的现代词汇，学了就能用，所学词汇可表述现代生活的方方面面，强调语言材料的实用性。

3. 注意口语练习：每课除有对话练习、句型练习、问答等之外，还有附录

中的口语练习。练习除了起复习巩固的作用外，还可打好初步口语基础，必要时可干一些初级的口语工作。

4. 配有录音及录象资料，便利学员自学，同时保证发展正确的语音、语调，为发展全面的语言能力打好基础。录音要反复地跟，务使自己有正确的语音语调。

5. 每课有详细的辅导材料，包括课文译文，课文注释，语法讲解，语音说明，练习答案，以利自学。

6. 有丰富的附录，主要包括练习及复习材料，各类读物（包括儿歌，小诗，故事等）来发展阅读能力，并巩固所学内容。本书可说是精泛并举。

这套教材是为英语自学者设计的，对职称考试、就业应聘及其他英语学习者也有很强的普适性、针对性，同时对在校大中小学生及教师的英语学习或教学也具有参考价值。至于学习这套书要用多少时间可以因人而异。如果是中学毕业生、在家待业，时间比较充裕，一年学完四本也是可能的。（学完四本后考大学，英文可望获得高分，如考英语专业，口语也可能通过。）如中学英语没基础，这四本书可细水长流地学，学三、四年也可以。问题是真正学透，若按要求学，学完后可申请干与英语有关的工作。

除此之外，还欢迎各地培训班利用此书作教材，想必能取得良好的效果。大学公英教师也欢迎你们利用部分材料来充实教学，特别是在语言实验室中使用，可能对发展学生的语言能力起一些积极作用。

张道真

2001 年 12 月于深圳

LESSON ONE

Section A

Words and Expressions

robber 抢劫犯	French fries 炸土豆条
rob 抢劫	pocket ['pɒkɪt] 口袋,衣袋
teller (银行)出纳员	FBI 联邦调查局(缩写名)
gun 手枪,炮	confess [kən'fes] 承认,供认
hand 递给	robbery 抢劫案
wave 挥动	toy 玩具

Text A

The Youngest Bank Robber

On February 25, 1981, a nine-year-old boy called Robert robbed a New York bank in Manhattan. He went up to a teller, pointed a gun at her and said, "Don't say a word. Give me the money." The teller looked at the boy, looked at the gun, and then handed \$118 to him. Robert walked to the door. Then he turned, waved the money in the air, smiled and said, "Thanks a lot. Good-bye."

Robert spent almost all the money on hamburgers and French fries and a movie. He also bought a watch for \$29.95. Two days later, with only twenty dollars in his pocket, Robert went to the F. B. I. and confessed. The F. B. I. took the boy to the police.

Robert dropped out of school in 1980. He stayed home all day and spent

hours and hours in front of the television. The night before the robbery he watched two programs about police and robbery. The lawyer told the newspaper and television reporters, “Robert did not use a real gun in the robbery. He only had a toy gun.”

—adapted from **English Alive**

Questions and Answers

- 1) What happened on February 25, 1981 ?
(A boy robbed a bank in New York.)
- 2) What was the name of the boy ? How old was he ?
(He was called Robert. He was nine years old.)
- 3) How did he rob the bank ?
(He went up to a teller, pointed a gun at her and said, "Don't say a word. Give me the money.")
- 4) What did the teller do ?
(She looked at the boy, looked at the gun and handed some money to him.)
- 5) How much money did she give him ?
(118 dollars.)
- 6) What did the boy do then ?
(He took the money and walked to the door.)
- 7) Did he say anything to the teller ?
(Yes. He turned, waved the money in the air, smiled and said, "Thanks a lot. Good-bye.")
- 8) How did he spend the money ?
(He spent almost all the money on hamburgers and French fries.)
- 9) What's French fries ?
(It's a kind of fried potato.)
- 10) What else did the boy do with the money ?
(He went to a movie and also bought a watch.)
- 11) How much did he pay for the watch ?
(29 dollars and 95 cents.)
- 12) How much money did he have left in his pocket in the end ?
(He only had 20 dollars left.)
- 13) What did he do then ?
(He went to the F.B.I. and confessed.)
- 14) Was that the right thing to do ?
(I think so.)
- 15) What did the F.B.I. do ?
(They took the boy to the police.)

- 16) Wasn't Robert a school-boy ?
(He had been one, but he dropped out of school in 1980.)
- 17) So he stayed at home, didn't he ?
(Yes, he did.)
- 18) What did he do at home ?
(He spent hours and hours in front of the television.)
- 19) What did he do the night before the robbery ?
(He watched two programs about police and robbery.)
- 20) How did he learn to rob a bank ?
(He learnt from television.)
- 21) Where did he get the gun ?
(He didn't have a gun. What he had was a toy gun.)

Section B

Words and Expressions

fire 开枪	grab 抓, 抢
flee 逃跑	attack 攻击, 袭击
wristwatch 手表	shot (打)枪, 一发子弹
arm 武装(起来)	blood stain 血迹
hammer 锤子	struggle 挣扎, 斗争
smash 砸碎	caretaker ['keəteikə] 看楼人

Text B

A Robbery

A policeman yesterday fired at a fleeing car containing three robbers, who had robbed a shop of wristwatches worth \$200,000. Armed with a gun, a knife and a hammer, the men smashed a window and grabbed the watches. One of them cut his hand.

A policeman heard the alarm and ran to the shop. One of the robbers tried to attack him before jumping into the car with the others. The policeman fired

a shot at the fleeing car. The police later found the car containing bloodstains and two watches.

A caretaker told the police that the men were in his building. The police found a bloodstained handkerchief outside the building and arrested one of the men as he tried to escape from a first floor room. The other two men were arrested after a struggle on the roof.

—adapted from **New Access**

Questions and Answers

- 1) What happened one day ?
(Some people robbed a shop of wristwatches.)
- 2) How many robbers did it ?
(Three of them.)
- 3) What were they armed with ?
(They were armed with a gun, a knife and a hammer.)
- 4) How did they rob the shop ?
(They smashed a window and grabbed the watches.)
- 5) What happened to one of them ?
(He cut his hand.)
- 6) How much were the watches worth ?
(They were worth 200,000 dollars.)
- 7) Was there any policeman around ?
(Yes, there was one.)
- 8) How did he get to know that the shop was being robbed ?
(He heard the alarm.)
- 9) What did he do then ?
(He ran to the shop.)
- 10) What did the robbers do ?
(They jumped into a car.)
- 11) What did one of them do before jumping into the car ?
(He tried to attack the policeman.)
- 12) What did the policeman do ?
(He fired a shot at the fleeing car.)
- 13) Did he succeed in catching the robbers ?
(No, he didn't.)
- 14) What did the police find later ?
(They found the car.)
- 15) What did they find in the car ?

- (There were bloodstains and two watches.)
- 16) Did the police find out where the robbers were?
(They did with the help of a caretaker. He told them that the robbers were in his building.)
- 17) What did the police find outside the building?
(They found a bloodstained handkerchief.)
- 18) Were the robbers finally arrested?
(Yes, they were.)
- 19) Where was one of them arrested?
(He was arrested in a room on the first floor.)
- 20) Where were the other two arrested?
(They were arrested on the roof.)
- 21) Did they put up a struggle?
(Yes, they did. They were arrested after a struggle.)

Section C

Words and Expressions

inspector [in'spektə]	巡官, 警官	car park	停车场
take place	发生	plan	(房屋)平面图
blanket	毯子	work	起作用
sewer ['sju:ə]	下水管道	cable ['keɪbl]	电缆
overalls ['əʊvərɔ:ɪlz]	工作服	strongbox	保险柜
block	堵住	involve [in'vɒlv]	牵涉到

Conversation: A Robbery

Mr chambers, the manager of a London bank, is talking to a police inspector after a robbery.

Chambers: Well, Inspector. What do you think happened?

Inspector: It's clear that the robbery took place over the weekend. The robbers may have got in immediately after closing time on Friday night, or they may have waited till Saturday. But they must have spent at least one night here, because they brought food and blankets with them.

Chambers: How did they get in ?

Inspector: Underground. First through the sewers, and then through a tunnel.

Chambers: But they couldn't have made a tunnel through the walls of the bank. They're two feet thick.

Inspector: They did, sir. I'll show you in a minute. But they didn't need to make along tunnel. They used the sewers for most of the way.

Chambers: But why didn't the sewer workers see them ?

Inspector: Well, they may have worn overalls. It must have taken them several days to make the tunnel, and they must have blocked the entrance every night.

Chambers: Then how did they get into the sewer ?

Inspector: We think they must have got in through the underground car park in the main square.

Chambers: But that's a long way from the bank.

Inspector: Yes, it's about 250 metres. Let me show you on the plans here. The sewer there is an underground river, and there's path beside it. They must have walked along the path and crossed the river. Next, they must have entered the bank sewer. Then they were able to make the tunnel from the sewer to the bank.

Chambers: But why didn't the alarm system work ?

Inspector: They cut the cables, sir.

Chambers: How did they break open the strongbox ?

Inspector: They used electric tools.

Chambers: Who did it, Inspector ? Have you any idea ?

Inspector: It must be someone who knew the bank well, sir. One of your staff may have been involved. I'd like to interview them all, if you don't mind.

—adapted from **New Incentive**

Grammar

The Past Participle (过去分词)

The Past Participle can be used in the predicate of a sentence. It can either form the perfect tenses or the passive voice (过去分词可用在句子的谓语中,可构成完成时态,也可构成被动语态), e.g.

Have you **read** about the robbery?

They were finally **arrested**.

Apart from that, it can also be used as (此外,它还可用作):

1) Predicative (表语):

She felt rather **depressed**.

Why are you looking **upset**?

2) An attribute (定语):

They found a **bloodstained** handkerchief outside the building.

A nice-year-old boy **called Robert** robbed a bank in New York.

3) An adverbial (状语):

Armed with a gun, a knife and a hammer, they smashed a window and grabbed the watches.

The boy walked along the street, **followed by his dog**.

4) A part of the complex object (复合宾语的一部分):

They found the window **broken**.

We were glad to see them **arrested**.

Exercises

1. Underline the past participle or participial phrases and tell their functions (划出过去分词或分词短语,并说明其作用):

- 1) They may have worn overalls.
- 2) He seemed impressed with her other qualifications.
- 3) In the evening, we went to listen to Christmas songs sung by the children.
- 4) I'm paid by the hour.
- 5) She felt disappointed at the words.
- 6) A large shell which lay buried under the ground for many years had suddenly exploded.
- 7) All the shops were shut.
- 8) Thousands of people claimed to have seen them.