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# 自学英语

社会科学文献出版社

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# 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内编写了这套定名为《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 ELEVEN

## Section A

### Words and Expressions

|                   |    |                                 |          |
|-------------------|----|---------------------------------|----------|
| crisis [ˈkraɪsɪs] | 危机 | revolutionary [ˌrevəˈluːʃənəri] | 革命的      |
| tax               | 税  | liberty [ˈlɪbəti]               | 自由       |
| fail              | 失败 | equality [iˈkwɒləti]            | 平等       |
| troops            | 军队 | fraternity [frəˈtɜːnɪti]        | 博爱, 兄弟友谊 |
| storm             | 猛攻 | monarchy [ˈmɒnəki]              | 君主制      |
| abolish [əˈbɒlɪʃ] | 废除 | terror [ˈterə]                  | 恐怖       |

### Text A

## The French Revolution

The French Revolution broke out in 1789. At the time France was in a crisis. The Government was badly run and people's lives were miserable. King Louis XVI tried to control the national parliament and raise more taxes. But his effort failed. He ordered his troops to Versailles. The people thought that Louis intended to put down the Revolution by force. On July 14, 1789, they stormed and took the Bastille, where political prisoners were kept. Ever since that day, July 14 has been the French National Day.

Louis tried to flee the country in 1792, to get support from Austria and Prussia. However, he was caught and put in prison. In September 1792, the monarchy was abolished. In the same year, Louis was executed. A few months later his wife, Marie Antoinette, also had her head chopped off.

The Revolution of France had frightened the other kings of Europe. They feared that the revolutionary ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity would spread into their own countries. Armies from Austria and Prussia began to march against France. The French raised republican armies to defend the nation. An officer called Rouget de Lisle wrote a song for the republican army **The Marseillaise**, which has become the national song of France.

Then the revolution went through a period of terror. Thousands of people lost their lives. In the end, power passed to a young officer. His name was Napoleon Bonaparte.

—adapted from **of Nations**

### Questions and Answers

- 1) When did the French Revolution break out ?  
(It broke out in 1789.)
- 2) What was the situation like in France ?  
(It was in a crisis. The government was badly run and people's lives were miserable.)
- 3) Who was King of France at that time ?  
(Louis the Sixteenth was.)
- 4) What did he try to do ?  
(He tried to control the national parliament and raise more taxes.)
- 5) Did he succeed ?  
(No, he failed.)
- 6) What did he do then ?  
(He ordered his troops to Versailles where he lived.)
- 7) What did the people think ?  
(They thought that Louis intended to put down the Revolution by force.)
- 8) What did they do on July 14, 1789 ?  
(They stormed the Bastille and took it. That was the place where political prisoners were kept.)
- 9) This was an important day in France, wasn't it ?  
(Yes. It has been the French National Day every since.)
- 10) What did Louis try to do in 1792 ?  
(He tried to flee the country in order to get support from Austria and Prussia.)
- 11) Did he succeed ?  
(No, he was caught and put in prison.)
- 12) What happened in September 1792 ?  
(The monarchy was abolished.)

- 13) What happened to Louis in the end ?  
(He was executed.)
- 14) What about his wife ?  
(She had her head chopped off too.)
- 15) What was her name, do you know ?  
(Her name was Marie Antoinette.)
- 16) What did the other kings of Europe feel about the French Revolution ?  
(They were frightened of it.)
- 17) Why were they frightened ?  
(Because they feared that the revolutionary ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity would spread into their own countries.)
- 18) What did they do then ?  
(The kings of Austria and Prussia sent their armies to attack France.)
- 19) What did the French do ?  
(They raised republican armies to defend the nation.)
- 20) Who wrote the song **The Marseillaise** ?  
(An officer called Rouget de Lisle.)
- 21) Do you know how to sing the song ?  
(Yes, I do. It's also popular in China.)
- 22) What happened after that ?  
(The French Revolution went through a period of terror. Thousands of people lost their lives.)
- 23) Who finally brought France under his control ?  
(Napoleon did. Power passed into his hand.)

## Section B

### Words and Expressions

|                        |        |                      |          |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------|
| superior [ˈsjuːpiəriə] | 上级     | religion [riˈlɪdʒɪn] | 宗教       |
| ability [əˈbɪlɪti]     | 能力     | liberate [ˈlɪbəreɪt] | 解放       |
| general [ˈdʒenərəl]    | 将军     | oppress [əˈpres]     | 压迫       |
| conquer [ˈkɒŋkə]       | 征服     | surrender [səˈrendə] | 投降       |
| consul [ˈkɒnsəl]       | 执政, 领事 | go wrong             | 出毛病, 出问题 |
| capable [ˈkeɪpəbl]     | 能干     | deport [diˈpɔːt]     | 流放       |

## **Text B**

### **Napoleon Bonaparte**

Napoleon Bonaparte was born of poor parents on the island of Corsica in 1769. He attended a military school in France. There he worked hard and read a lot about military history and military science. When the French Revolution began, he was in the French army. He soon began to impress his superiors. He showed great ability. In 1796, the French were fighting the Austrians in Italy and the government sent Bonaparte to lead the French army. As a general, he was brilliant. He drove the Austrians out of Italy and then, in 1798, went to Egypt, which he quickly conquered. On November 10th, 1799 Bonaparte became First Consul and the most powerful man in France.

Napoleon was a capable man. He organized every part of French life, including education and religion. He was also very ambitious. Between 1802 and 1807 he created a great empire. He was crowned emperor in 1804. With his large powerful army he took control of Italy, Holland and most of Germany. At first many people in these countries welcomed the French. They thought they were going to be liberated from their rulers. But the French soon oppressed them just the same.

Napoleon made two bad mistakes. In 1807 he sent an army to conquer Spain. He defeated the Spanish army, but the Spanish people fought against the French and the British sent an army to help them. Finally Napoleon lost the war. In 1812, Napoleon reached Moscow with a large army. But the Russians refused to surrender. The winter was terrible and Napoleon lost his whole army. After that everything went wrong. In 1815 he was beaten at the battle of Waterloo and he was deported to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

—adapted from **Contemporary English**

#### **Questions and Answers**

- 1) When and where was Napoleon Bonaparte born ?  
(He was born in 1769 on the island of Corsica.)
- 2) Were his parents rich ?  
(No, they were poor.)
- 3) What kind of school did he attend ?  
(He attended a military school.)
- 4) Did he work hard at school ?  
(Yes, he did. He read a lot about military history and military science.)

- 5) Where was he when the French Revolution began ?  
(He was in the army.)
- 6) How did he impress his superiors ?  
(He impressed them as a man of great ability.)
- 7) What happened in 1796 ?  
(The French were fighting the Austrians in Italy.)
- 8) What did the French government do ?  
(They sent Bonaparte to lead the army.)
- 9) Was Napoleon a good commander ?  
(Yes, he was a brilliant general.)
- 10) What did he succeed in doing ?  
(He succeeded in driving the Austrians out of Italy.)
- 11) What did he do in 1798 ?  
(He went to Egypt.)
- 12) Did he win a victory there ?  
(Yes, he won a great victory. He conquered the country.)
- 13) What happened on November 10th, 1799 ?  
(Napoleon became First Consul and the most powerful man in France.)
- 14) Was Napoleon capable as a ruler ?  
(Yes, he was. He organized every part of French life, including education and religion.)
- 15) He was also very ambitious, wasn't he ?  
(Yes, he was. Between 1802 and 1807 he created a great empire.)
- 16) What happened in 1804 ?  
(He was crowned emperor.)
- 17) Which countries came under his rule ?  
(With his large powerful army he took control of Italy, Holland and most of Germany.)
- 18) Did the people in these countries like the French ?  
(At first they did. They welcomed them because they thought they were going to be liberated from their rulers.)
- 19) Were they disappointed afterwards ?  
(Yes, they were because the French soon oppressed them just the same.)
- 20) What bad mistakes did Napoleon make ?  
(He made two bad mistakes. In 1807, Napoleon sent an army to conquer Spain. He defeated the Spanish army, but the Spanish people continued to fight against the French army. And the British sent an army to help them. So Napoleon lost the war.)

21) What was his second mistake ?

(In 1812, Napoleon reached Moscow with a large army. But the Russians refused to surrender. The winter was terrible. Napoleon lost his whole army.)

22) What finally happened to Napoleon ?

(In 1815, he was beaten at the battle of Waterloo. He was deported to the island St. Helena, where he died in 1821.)

## Section C

### Words and Expressions

impression [im'preʃən] 印象

sugar ['ʃu:gə] 白糖

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] 适应, 调整

brandy 白兰地

fortnight 两星期

oh dear (惊叹语) 我的天

northerner ['nɔ:ðənə] 北方人

start 开始, 开头

minus ['mainəs] 零下, 负数

chopsticks ['tʃɒpstiks] 筷子

heaven ['hevən] 天

confirm [kən'fɜ:m] 确认, 肯定

### Conversation: An Evening Together

A: What are your first impressions of England ?

B: I still haven't quite adjusted to being in a new country, but I'm getting to like it very much.

A: It takes a while to settle down. After all, you've only been here a fortnight.

B: It's not as cold as I expected. I'm a northerner and temperatures where I come from can drop to minus 28 in winter.

A: Good Heavens ! As low as that ! Now, have some coffee. Would you like yours with milk and sugar ?

B: Just two sugars, please.

A: Will you have a brandy ?

B: I'd love some brandy.

\*

\*

\*



B: Oh dear, just look at the time ! I was so interested in our conversation that I didn't realize how late it was. Thank you so much for your nice dinner, but I must be going.

A: But it's not ten yet.

B: But I have a very early start tomorrow. I've got to get up at 6.

A: You must let me drive you back to the College, then.

B: I wouldn't think of it. It takes even less time to go by tube. I know the way very well now.

A: Well, if you insist.

B: I do. And I also insist that you all come to my flat very soon for a home-cooked Chinese meal. Eaten with chopsticks of course. Let's say next Saturday.

A: We would be delighted. How good of you. But isn't it too much trouble for you to cook for all of us ?

B: Not at all. Sometimes I cook for ten or more at home.

A: How about I ring you the middle of next week to confirm ?

B: Fine, Thank you so much for a wonderful meal and a very enjoyable evening. Good night. See you next Saturday.

A: Good night. Take care.

—adapted from **Going Abroad**

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