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Teach yourself English



自学英语

大众版

Book 2 (第二册)

张道真
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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）。数以百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，学完后可以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，接近公共英语二年级水平，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有一些积极作用。

张道真

2001 年 12 月于深圳

LESSON ONE

Section A

单词表

Chicago [ʃi'kɑ:gəu] 芝加哥

化学家 [ˈkɛmɪst] 化学家

实验室 [lə'bɒrətəri] 实验室(所)

公司 [fə:m] 公司,商号

生意 [ˈbɪznɪs] 生意,业务

旅行 [trɪp] 旅行

独自 [ə'ləʊn] 独自,一个人

从不 [ˈnevə] 从不,绝不

厌烦的 [bɔ:d] 厌烦的

找到 [faɪnd] 找到

古典的 [ˈklæsɪkl] 古典的

机场 [ˈeəpɔ:t] 机场

Text A

课文

Ben and Ruth Miller live in Chicago. Ruth is a chemist in a laboratory there, and Ben works in a firm. Ben often takes business trips. When he takes a trip, Ruth stays in Chicago alone, but she's never bored. She finds many interesting things to do.

Next week Ben is going to Atlanta on business. He is going to leave on Monday and come home on Friday. Ruth is planning many activities for next week. Ruth's favorite sport is volleyball. So she is going to play volleyball on Monday. She loves Italian food. So on Tuesday she is going to eat in an Italian restaurant with some friends. On Wednesday she is going to a concert. She enjoys classical music. On Friday she is going to meet Ben at the airport. They are going to eat in a Chinese

restaurant. They both love Chinese food.

—adapted from 蓝道尔·威尔逊《英语听力理解》

蓝道尔·威尔逊《英语听力理解》

- 1) Where do the Millers live ?
(They live in Chicago.)
- 2) What does Ruth do ?
(She's a chemist.)
- 3) Where does she work ?
(She works in a laboratory in Chicago.)
- 4) What does her husband Ben do ?
(He works in a firm. He is a businessman.)
- 5) What does Ben often do ?
(He often takes business trips.)
- 6) When he takes a business trip , does Ruth go with him ?
(No , she doesn't. She stays in Chicago.)
- 7) Is Ruth bored when she is alone in Chicago ?
(No , she is never bored. She finds many interesting things to do.)
- 8) What's Ben going to do next week ?
(He's going to Atlanta on business.)
- 9) When is he going to leave ?
(He's going to leave on Monday.)
- 10) When is he going to be back ?
(He's going to come back on Friday.)
- 11) What's Ruth doing now ?
(She's planning many activities for next week.)
- 12) What's she going to do next week ?
(She's going to play volleyball on Monday. On Tuesday she is going to eat in an Italian restaurant with some friends. On Wednesday she is going to a concert. She enjoys classical music.)
- 13) What's she going to do on Friday ?
(She's going to meet her husband at the airport.)
- 14) What are they going to do that day ?
(They're going to eat in a Chinese restaurant. They both like Chinese food.)

Section B

预报 干燥 也许

report [ri'pɔ:t] 预报 报告

气象人员 ['weðəmən] 气象人员

给 提供 [giv] 给 提供

多云的 ['klaudi] 多云的

气温 ['tempɪtʃə] 气温

下雪 [snəu] 下雪

也许 ['meibi:] 也许

晴朗的 [kliə] 晴朗的

阳光灿烂的 ['sʌni] 阳光灿烂的

兴奋的 激动的 [ik'saitɪd] 兴奋的 激动的

完美的 十分好的 [pə'fɪkt] 完美的 十分好的

极好的 精彩的 [wʌndəfəl] 极好的 精彩的

Text B

天气预报

Nancy and Peter like sports. In the summer they swim , and in the winter they ski. They are planning a ski trip for this weekend , but they don't know about the weather. It is 7:30 now , and they are listening to the weather report on the radio. The weatherman is giving the weather for the weekend :

Friday is going to be cold and cloudy , but it is not going to rain. The temperature is going to be in the thirties. It's going to snow Friday night and maybe Saturday morning. Saturday afternoon and Sunday are going to be clear , cold and sunny.

Now Nancy and Peter are excited. The weather is going to be perfect for a ski trip. They are going to have a wonderful weekend in the mountains.

—adapted from 天气预报

天气预报

- 1) What do Nancy and Peter like ?
(They like sports.)
- 2) What do they do in the summer ?
(They swim.)
- 3) What do they do in the winter ?
(They ski.)

- 4) What are they doing now ?
(They are planning a ski trip for this weekend.)
- 5) What time is it now ?
(It's 7:30 in the evening.)
- 6) What are Nancy and Peter doing ?
(They're listening to the weather report on the radio.)
- 7) What's the weatherman doing ?
(He's giving the weather for this weekend.)
- 8) What's the weather going to be like on Friday ?
(It's going to be cold and cloudy.)
- 9) Is it going to rain ?
(No , it isn't. It isn't going to rain.)
- 10) How is the temperature going to be ?
(It's going to be in the thirties.)
- 11) What's the weather going to be like Friday night ?
(It's going to snow.)
- 12) Is it going to snow Saturday morning too ?
(Maybe it is going to snow.)
- 13) What's the weather going to be like Saturday afternoon and Sunday ?
(It's going to be clear , cold and sunny.)
- 14) Are Nancy and Peter glad ? Why ?
(Yes , they are excited because the weather is going to be perfect for a ski trip and they are going to have a wonderful time in the mountains.)

Section C

气候 国家 题目 食堂 啤酒

climate ['klaimit] 气候

国家 ['kʌntri]

温和的 [maild]

令人愉快的,使人高兴的 ['plezənt]

谈话,会话 [,kɒnvə'seɪʃən]

潮湿的,多雨的 [wet]

升起,上升 [raiz]

落山,下落 [set]

题目 ['sʌbdʒɪkt]

有风的 ['windi]

食堂 [kæn'ti:n]

啤酒 [biə]

悦噪土龔则摩龔噪土

Hans : Where do you come from ?

Jim : I come from England.

Hans : What's the climate like in your country ?

Jim : It's mild ,but it's not always pleasant. The weather is often cold in the north and windy in the east. It's often wet in the west and sometimes warm in the south.

Hans : Which season do you like best ?

Jim : I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short. The sun rises early and sets late. I don't like autumn and winter. The days are short and the nights are long. The sun rises late and sets early. Our climate is not very good ,but it's our favourite subject of conversation.

—adapted from 云翻城裁译居译云翻城

耘音集槽龔噪译

1. Observe the rules of reading :

ai	[ei]	厖龔噪土	皂龔龔土	憎龔龔	厖龔噪土	厖龔龔
龔龔	[ei]	寿龔龔	龔龔龔	皂龔龔	泽龔龔	厖龔龔
龔龔译	[ɑ:s]*	糟龔龔译	早龔龔译	早龔龔译	葬龔龔	厖龔龔
葬龔龔	[ɔ:l]	遭龔龔	葬龔龔	糟龔龔	泽龔龔	厖龔龔
葬龔龔	[ɔ:]	遭龔龔	龔龔龔	厖龔龔	泽龔龔	泽龔龔
藻龔	[i:]	皂藻龔	泽藻龔	憎藻龔	泽藻龔	噪藻龔
藻龔	[i:]	皂藻龔	泽藻龔	憎藻龔	泽藻龔	噪藻龔
	[e]	藻龔龔	遭藻龔龔	藻龔龔	泽藻龔龔	泽藻龔龔
	[ei]	早藻龔龔	遭藻龔龔	泽藻龔龔	泽藻龔龔	泽藻龔龔
藻龔	[ju:]	藻龔龔	灶藻龔龔	分藻龔龔		

* 美国读作 [æs]

2. Change these into interrogative and negative sentences :

- 1) He reads the newspapers in the evening.
- 2) They have their meals in the canteen.
- 3) They are drinking beer in the pub.

4) It is snowing.

5) The weather is going to be very good tomorrow.

6) We're going to see our aunt on Sunday.

3. Spelling check (拼法检查):

chemist	laboratory	business	interesting
activity	favourite	volleyball	Tuesday
restaurant	friend	Wednesday	classical
listen	music	temperature	Saturday
excited	wonderful	climate	pleasant
subject	conversation	season	country
canteen	airport	concert	Italian

4. Retell this passage first orally and then in writing:

There are many students in the United States from other countries. I'm one of them. I am studying engineering^① at one of the large universities here.

Bill Dawson is my roommate^② at the university. I'm happy^③ to have an American roommate. I like him very much. His sister Ann is very nice. She lives at home and goes to high school. I like her, too. Bill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, are very friendly. I like them both very much.

My family and my country are a long way from here. My parents write to me, and I write to them every week. I often write about my impressions^④ of the United States. I'm going to write a letter to them tonight or tomorrow.

—adapted from 英语情景会话

① 工程学 [ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ]

② 室友 [ˈruːm-meɪt]

③ 高兴的, 快乐的, 幸福的 [ˈhæpi]

④ 印象 [ɪmˈpreʃən]

辅导材料

1. 课文译文:

A. 米勒夫妇

贝恩·米勒和露丝·米勒住在芝加哥。露丝是一家实验所的化学家,而

贝恩在一家公司工作。贝恩经常出差。他出差时露丝就一个人呆在芝加哥，不过她从不感到无聊，她有许多有意思的事可干。

下星期贝恩要到亚特兰大出差。他准备星期一动身，星期五回来。露丝正在考虑下星期的许多活动。露丝最喜欢的运动是排球。因此星期一她准备去打排球。她喜欢吃意大利菜，因此星期二她打算同几位朋友到一家意大利餐馆吃饭。星期三她准备去听音乐会，她很欣赏古典音乐。星期五她将到机场去接贝恩。然后他们将到一家中国餐馆吃饭，他们两人都喜欢吃中国菜。

B. 南希和彼特

南希和彼特喜欢运动。夏天他们游泳，冬天他们滑雪。他们准备本周周末去滑雪，但他们不知道天气情况怎么样。现在是七点半，他们正在听收音机里的天气预报。气象人员正在谈周末的天气：

星期五寒冷多云，但不会下雨。气温有 30 多度。星期五夜里，或许星期六上午会下雪。星期六下午及星期日天气晴朗、寒冷，有太阳。

现在南希和彼特都很高兴。这是滑雪的理想天气。他们将在山里度过一个十分愉快的周末。

2. 课文注释：

- 1) go... on business 表示“到(某地)出差”。take business trips 也是“出差”的意思。
- 2) for next week : for 在这里表示“为”，课文 B 中 for this weekend 和 for the weekend 都是同一种用法，但翻译方法各不相同。这从译文中可以看出。
- 3) 说明“在(某天)”时多用介词 on，如 on Tuesday，on Wednesday。
- 4) 在表示地点时常用介词 at 或 in 引起的短语。表示在某个地点时常用 at，如 at the airport，at the station，at school，at the meeting；表示在某空间里时多用 in，如 in a restaurant，in the room，in the supermarket 等。
- 5) be in the thirties 这里指“三十多度”，也可以指“三十多岁”，如 she's in her (early) thirties. 表示“她有三十多(一、二)岁。”
- 6) for a ski trip 这里表示“就出去滑雪来说”，但译法可以灵活一些。在翻译时先要弄清确切的意思，再根据上下文作比较灵活的翻译，使译文自然流畅。

3. 张教授提示：学习对话可遵循 6 个步骤

从本课起，每一课都有一篇对话。学对话的好处很多：(1)可以掌握各