

成人本科生学士学位通用教材

# 大学英语

上

辽宁省人民政府学位委员会办公室 组编

ENGLISH

辽宁大学出版社

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(上)

辽宁省人民政府学位委员会办公室 组编

辽宁大学出版社

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## 前 言

编写本教材的目的是为了提高对成人本科生申请学士学位的授予质量,加强对成人本科公共英语的教学指导,不断推动成人本科英语教学水平的提高。本教材是在辽宁省人民政府学位委员会办公室的领导下,依据省订《成人本科生申请学士学位课程学习指导》,并结合我省成人高等学校外语教学的实际情况编写的。它是省学位办制订的《课程指导》的知识载体,也是落实教学大纲(大学英语二、三级)的教学基本要求和检测的基本依据。

本书分两大部分,共四册。上册是供我省成人(艺术、体育类)本科生使用的,为基本要求,下册为较高要求,并附有教学指导用书。教学指导书中有精读课文,阅读 A、B 课文及完形填空文章的参考译文,精读、阅读课的练习答案,讲解,还有补充练习和数套模拟试题及答案。它非常有利于成人高校学生自学和提高运用英语的能力,也有利于参加学士学位英语考试。为了提高效果,上册配有外籍教师的教学录音带。上、下册两册书供除艺术、体育类以外的成人高校欲申请学士学位的学生使用,为基本要求。下册也附有教学指导书一册与课本同时发行,供教师教学参考或学生自学使用。

在精读课文和阅读课文中都出现了极少量的“超纲”词汇,为了保持原作的特色和科学性,我们尽量予以保留,在词条前加有星号\*,作为暂不做要求掌握的词汇。

此书曾在几所高校试用,现进一步完善正式启用。但由于我们是第一次编写成人学士学位英语教材,水平、经验都感不足,力不从心之处在所难免,有望在今后使用过程中,不断充实,提高,如有批评建议,不胜欢迎。

辽宁省成人学士学位英语教材编写组

2002.4

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## How Your Vocabularies Grow

- 1 You have four different kinds of vocabularies. One is your *speaking* vocabulary, the words you use in everyday talk at home or at work. Another is your *writing* vocabulary, the words you use in notes, letters, reports, or any other kind of writing you do. It is somewhat larger because you have time to stop and find the right word. Your *listening* vocabulary is still larger. It consists of words that you understand, more or less, when you hear them. Many of these words you would never use in speaking or writing.
- 2 Your *reading* vocabulary is the largest. It consists of all the words you recognize when you see them. You may not know the exact meaning of all of them. You may not know how to pronounce some of them, but you have an idea of what they mean.
- 3 A vocabulary, then, consists of words and meanings. As your vocabularies grow, two things happen:
  - (1) You add new words.
  - (2) You add new meanings to familiar words.
- 4 Your vocabularies don't stand still. They continue to grow as long as you have new experiences. You meet new words in your studies, in newspapers, and on radio and TV programs. Of course, you have to do more than just meet them.
- 5 You can get wet without any effort just by standing in the rain. The rain does all the work. But to improve your vocabularies, you do have to make an effort. Just what do you have to do?
- 6 You might take some authority's list of important words and try to learn a meaning for ten new words a day. This is not a very good method. For one thing, most words have more than one meaning; for another, the normal rate of human forgetting is very high. By the end of a week, the words and meanings of the first day would be fading. Within ten months you would have forgotten most of what you had memorized.
- 7 You learn about words through repeated experience with them. You acquire meanings gradually. The first time you meet a word, you figure out what seems to be its meaning. The second time, you get a bit more meaning, and this goes on until you can use the word yourself with confidence. Then, suddenly, the word appears with a different meaning, and you start over again. You don't throw away the old meaning; you add the new meaning to it.
- 8 You never get all of a word's meanings at any one time, simply because a word can have

only one meaning in a particular sentence. Let's see how this works.

- 9 A few years ago, baseball rules were changed so that a player could be sent in to bat for a weak hitter without removing that player from the game. Each team was allowed to carry a set number of players whose only job was to bat. They were called *designated batters*.
- 10 Now you know something about a *designated batter*. He can take a turn at bat and walk back to the bench without having to field, pitch, or catch when his team goes back onto the field. But what about the word *designated*? Read through these sentences:
- (1) The old house was *designated* as an historic building.
- (2) Mr Renaldo has been *designated* as the mayor's representative in Washington.
- (3) Every day three ferry boats meet at a *designated* spot on the river.
- (4) Three of the worn-out buses were *designated* to be junked.
- 11 With a little effort you can figure out that *designated* means "marked, named, or specified." Your meaning for the word becomes surer each time you see it.
- 12 What is the effort, then, that you must make to improve vocabularies? It is very simple: you have to give your attention to new words and new meanings and try to figure out what they refer to.

## New Words

1. vocabulary	[və'kæbjuləri]	n.	words; all the words known to a particular person; a list of words 词汇; 词汇量; 词汇表
2. everyday	['evridei]	adj.	common, usual 日常的, 平常, 普通的
3. somewhat	['sʌmwɒt]	adv.	rather, to some degree 有点, 稍微
4. consist	[kən'sist]	v.	be made up of 由……组成; 由……构成
5. recognize	['rekəgnaiz]	v.	know again (sb. or sth. one has met before); admit 认出, 认识, 承认, 认可
6. exact	[ig'zækt]	adj.	correct and without mistakes 确切的, 正确的, 精确无误的
7. experience	[iks'piəriəns]	n.	经验, 经历; 感受, 体验
8. program	['prəugræm]	n.	节目; 计划; 方案; 计算机程序
9. course	[kɔ:s]	n.	continuous movement in space or time; a set of lessons on one subject 过程, 进程; 课程, 教程
10. effort	['efət]	n.	the use of strength; trying hard with mind or body 努力; 尽力
11. improve	[im'pru:v]	v.	make better; get better 使更好, 改善, 进步; 变得更好
12. authority	[ɔ:'θɒriti]	n.	有权威的人(人们), 当局, 官方; 权威, 专

13. list	[list]	<i>n.</i>	家, 著作 a set of names (of persons, items, things, etc. ) written one after the other 名单, 目录, 一览表
		<i>v.</i>	make a list of; put on list 把……列成表, 把……编入目录; 列举
14. method	[ˈmeθəd]	<i>n.</i>	way or manner (of doing sth. ) 方法, 办法
15. normal	[ˈnɔːməl]	<i>adj.</i>	according to what is expected, usual, or average 正常的, 正规的, 通常的
16. rate	[reit]	<i>n.</i>	率, 比率; 速度, 速率; 等级
17. fade	[feɪd]	<i>v.</i>	go slowly out of view, hearing or the memory; lose strength, color, freshness, etc. 消逝, 渐渐消亡; 褪色, 凋落, 衰弱
* 18. memorize	[ˈmeməraɪz]	<i>v.</i>	learn and remember on purpose 记住, 熟记
19. acquire	[əˈkwaɪə]	<i>v.</i>	gain by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behaviour (由技术, 能力, 努力或行为而) 获得, 得到
20. figure	[ˈfiːɡə]	<i>n.</i>	sign for a number; person, esp. his influence; 数字; 人物
		<i>v.</i>	(out) find an answer or understand by thinking; work out 想出, 弄清, 理解; 算出
21. confidence	[ˈkɒnfɪdəns]	<i>n.</i>	belief in one's ability 信心, 自信
22. appear	[əˈpiə]	<i>v.</i>	come into view; become visible; seem 出现, 呈现, 显露; 似乎, 好象
23. particular	[pəˈtɪkjulə]	<i>adj.</i>	peculiar or special; distinct from others 特别的, 特殊的, 特定的
24. baseball	[ˈbeɪsbɔːl]	<i>n.</i>	棒球运动, 棒球; 垒球
* 25. hitter	[ˈhɪtə]	<i>n.</i>	a person who hits 击手; 打者
26. remove	[rɪˈmuːv]	<i>v.</i>	take away (from a place); get rid of; to dismiss 移动, 搬开; 消除; 把……免职, 开除, 撤去
* 27. designate	[ˈdeɪzɪneɪt]	<i>v.</i>	point out or call by a special name; to appoint (for special work) 指明, 标示; 称呼; 任命, 指派
* 28. batter	[ˈbætə]	<i>n.</i>	(棒球等的) 击球手
29. pitch	[pɪtʃ]	<i>v.</i>	throw (a ball, etc) 投; 掷(球)等
30. onto	[ˈɒntu]	<i>prep.</i>	to a position or point on 到……上
31. historic	[hɪsˈtɒrɪk]	<i>adj.</i>	famous in history; associated with past

32. mayor	[mɛə]	n.	time 历史上著名的;有历史意义的 the head of a city 市长
33. representative	[ˌreprɪˈzɛntətɪv]	n.	one who has power to act for another or others 代理;代理人,代表
* 34. ferry	[ˈfɛri]	n.	a boat that goes across a river or any other narrow stretch of water, carrying people and things 渡船;渡口
35. spot	[spɒt]	n.	a particular place or area 地点;场所
36. worn-out	[ˈwɔːnˈaʊt]	adj.	becoming useless or worthless as the result of use 用坏的,穿破的,不能再用的 (when attributive[ˈwɔːnaʊt])
* 37. junk	[dʒʌŋk]	v.	get rid of as worthless 把……(当作废物)丢弃
38. mark	[mɑːk]	v.	put or leave a mark on; show; to give a mark of quality 加记号于;标出,表明;评分,打分
39. specify	[ˈspesɪfaɪ]	v.	state or name definitely; mention exactly 指定;详述
40. refer	[rɪˈfɜː]	v.	mention, speak about; look at for information; concern 提到;查阅,参考;涉及

## Phrases and Expressions

1. consist of be made up of 由……组成;由……构成
2. more or less almost, nearly; about, not exactly 差不多;大约,或多或少,多少有点儿
3. at work functioning; working 在起作用;在工作,忙着
4. give(pay)attention to give thoughts, or care to; take notice of 注意,留心,关心
5. figure out find an answer or understand by thinking; work out 想出,弄清,理解;算出
6. refer to mention; look at for information; concern 提及,查阅,参考;与……有关,涉及
7. have an idea of know about 知道,了解

## Notes

1. Washington [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] 华盛顿州;华盛顿市(也作 Washington D. C. the capital of the U. S. A. );华盛顿,(the first president of the U. S. A. )
2. Renaldo [ˈrɪnəldəu] 里纳多(male name)

## Word Study

### 1. have

- 1) *vt.* 有;吃;喝;享有;经历;遭受

People have different tastes. 人各有所好。

I want to have a cup of tea. 我想喝杯茶。

We usually have breakfast at 7. 我们通常七点吃早饭。

I hope that you will have a good time (holiday).

希望你们玩得愉快(过一个快乐的假日)。

He didn't come because he had a cold (headache, toothache, stomach trouble, fever).

他没来是因为他感冒了(头痛,牙痛,胃痛,发烧)。

- 2) have sth. (sb.) + *pp.* 让别人给……;使……被

When did you have your hair cut?

你什么时候理的发?

He has had the ferry boat repaired.

他找人把渡船修好了。

- 3) have sb. do sth. 叫(使)某人做某事

Have your son memorize the vocabulary.

让你儿子熟记词汇表。

I would like to have you meet my boss.

我想让你和我的上司见见面。

- 4) have sb. (sth.) + *v - ing* 允许,忍受

I won't have you saying such things about my friends.

我不容许你讲我的朋友这种话。

I won't have my students talking in class.

我不能允许学生上课唠嗑。

- 5) have 和与动词同形名词连用,等于与该名词相当的动词意义

have a rest 休息一下

have a dream 做个梦

have a try 试一试

have a look 看一看

have a joke 开个玩笑

have a drink 喝一杯

- 6) have sth. (sb.) + *adj.* or *adv.* 使某人到某处,使某物处于某位置或状态

Have the windows open.

让窗子开着吧。

You must have your book back tomorrow.

你明天必须把那本书要回来。

7) have to do 不得不, 必须

She had to hang up.

她不得不挂断电话。

You have only to press the button and you'll watch the TV programs.

你只要按一下电钮就可看到电视节目了。

8) have sth. (nothing, much, little) to do with

与……有关系(没关系, 很大关系, 没多大关系); 与……打交道

Success has much to do with one's efforts.

成功与一个人的努力有很大关系。

Electricians have something to do with electricity every day.

电工天天与电打交道。

## 2. all

1) *adj.* 全部的, 整个的, 一切的, 所有的

He devoted all his life to the people's cause.

他把一生都献给了人民的事业。

He did some washing all the morning.

他洗了整整一上午。

2) *pron.* 一切, 全部, 大家, 全体

All of the students went there for holidays.

学生全都去那儿度假了。

That is all I want.

这就是我想要的全部。

3) *adv.* 完全地; 十分

I'm all for this suggestion.

我完全同意这个建议。

We all have money with us.

我们都带着钱。

It was not all covered with snow.

那上面不全是雪。

注: all 和 both 作副词用时为中位副词。注意在上述三个例句中它们的位置。

4) all 组成的某些惯用短语

(1) in all 总共, 合计

There are 35 students in all in this class.

这个班总共有 35 名学生。

(2) after all 毕竟; 终究

They decided not to take the exam after all.

他们最终还是决定不参加考试了。

You are specialized in chemistry after all.

你毕竟是搞化学专业的。

(3) all at once 突然, 出乎意料的; 同时都

They met with so many difficulties all at once that they really did not know what to do.

他们突然遇到这么多困难真不知道怎么办好了。

Don't use them up all at once; save some for later.

不要一下子都用尽,留一些以后用。

(4) not at all 别客气;根本不,一点也不

Thank you! Not at all. 谢谢你! 不客气。

I'm not tired at all. 我一点也不累。

### 3. both

1) *adj.* 两,双

Both his brothers do not smoke. (= Both of his brothers ...)

他的两个兄弟并不都吸烟。

There are fruit trees on both sides of the road.

路两旁都有果树。

2) *pron.* 两人,双方

Both are right. 这两个都对。

I want both of them. 这两个我都要。

3) *adv.* 两个都;既……又……

This new kind of product is both good and cheap.

这种新产品既好又便宜。

We both go to work on foot.

我们两个都步行上班。

注:(1) all of 和 both of (包括 half) 结构中介词 of 之后的名词必须有一限定词(冠词,物主代词,指示代词等),介词 of 可以省略,因而出现 all the morning, all his life 的现象;当 of 省略时,定冠词也可以省略。例如:

Both of the children have been to Greece.

这两个孩子都去过希腊。

也可以说 Both the children/Both children have been to Greece.

I have read all of the books you lent me.

我把你借给我的书都读完了。

也可以说 I have read all the books you lent me. 或 I have read all books you lent me. 但不可说 all of books 或 both of children.

(2) all of + *pron.* 和 both of + *pron.* 结构,不可省去 of.

如:不可说 I want both them.

### 4. kind

1) *n.* 种,类

She was not used to that kind of treatment.

她不习惯那种待遇。

They are not of the same kind.

它们不是同类。



He bought all kinds of things for the house.

他为家里买了各种各样的东西。

2) *adj.* 亲切的;和蔼的;仁慈的

He came in with a kind smile.

他带着和善的笑容进来了。

Though he holds a high position, he is kind to us.

他虽然身居高位,但对我们和蔼可亲。

It is very kind of you.

你太好了。

It is very kind of you to give me a lot of important help.

非常感谢你给我许多重要的帮助。

Will you be kind enough to shut the door?

劳驾把门关上好吗?

Will you be so kind as to pass me that book?

请你把那本书递给我好吗?

注:(1)在 a(this, the best)kind of 包括 sort of, type of 结构中,介词 of 之后通常接单数名词不用冠词。

(2)few kinds of vocabulary 或 these kinds of pen 中的 vocabulary 和 pen 也可用复数。

(3)all kind of...或 all kinds of...都对,意思是各种各样的。

## Grammar

### The five basic patterns(句型)of English sentences

Grammarians(语法学家) divided English sentences into many kinds in various ways. We can simplify them into five basic forms according to their predicates(谓语). They are practical for Chinese learners. Each pattern should be learned by heart in these orders:

1. the affirmative (肯定的) form of the statement(陈述句);
2. the negative(否定的)form of the statement;
3. the general question;
4. the short answers:
  - A. the affirmative;
  - B. the negative.

#### Note:

In short answers, the subject is usually a pronoun instead of a noun.

#### Pattern I : Be (as a link-verb 连系动词)

1. Aff. S. + be + predicative (表语).
2. Neg. S. + be not + predicative.
3. G. Q. Be + S. ...?
4. Ans. A. Aff. Yes, S. + be.