
College Core English

• Preparatory Course •

大学核心英语

预备级教程

第一册

甘露光 陈永捷编写



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内 容 简 介

《大学核心英语·预备级教程》是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(理工科本科用)编写,供英语起点低于《大纲》规定的入学要求的学生使用。本教程共分二册,每册十二单元,除复习单元外,每单元均有三篇课文以及语音复习、词汇学习、句型结构等内容。本教程学习结束后,可衔接《大学核心英语》第一册或其他相当于大学英语一级的教材。本教程课文取材于英语书刊,题材广泛、体裁多样、语言规范、内容生动、知识性强。书后附有不规则动词表、句型表、词汇表、词组表和专有名称表。本书也可供成人高等学校及其他同等程度的英语学习者用。

大学核心英语

预备级教程 (第一册)

上海交通大学出版社出版

(淮海中路1984弄19号)

常熟市印刷二厂印装

开本787×1092毫米 1/32

1988年4月第1版

1988年5月第1次印刷

印数: 1-10000

ISBN7-313-00234-3/H31

定价: 3.20元

前 言

国家教育委员会 1985 年颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》(理工科本科用)规定:“对低于本大纲规定的入学要求的学生另设有预备级两级,称为预备一级和预备二级(College English Pre-stages 1,2,简称 CEP1,CEP2)。”《大学核心英语·预备级教程》便是根据《大纲》对预备级的各项具体要求编写的一部英语教材。其目的是使学生通过本教程的学习,复习、巩固和加深中学已获得的英语知识和技能,为顺利地过渡到大学英语一级的学习准备条件。在《预备级教程》第二册结束后,可学习《大学核心英语》第一册或其他相当于大学英语一级的教材。

我们在编写过程中注意到,英语教学的目的是培养学生运用语言的能力,而不仅仅是向他们传授英语知识;在具体做法上,既要保持与中学的连贯性,又要着眼于与大学英语基础阶段的衔接。在阅读方面,我们以《大纲》规定的中学应掌握的 1600 单词为基础,通过一定数量的课文的教学,逐步培养学生准确、流畅阅读的能力。在语法教学方面,则通过句型的教学和操练,使学生在大量的实践中掌握英语的结构,力求避免以语法为纲和对中学内容作简单的重复,但不回避中学沿用的语法体系和术语。在语音方面,则针对预备级学生可能出现的弱点,突出音素的辨义作用,编排了较多练习,以提高学生操练的兴趣,使学生能正确而熟练地掌握英语的语音和语调。

《大学核心英语·预备级教程》是《大学核心英语》系列教材的一个组成部分,共分二册,每册十二个单元。除第六、十二单元为复习单元外,每一单元包括:语音复习(Phonetics Review)、课文(Texts)、词汇学习(Word Study)、结构(Structure)、课堂用语

(Classroom English)、日常用语(Daily English)等。每一单元各包括 A、B、C 三篇课文,其中 Text A 为精读材料,Text B 为泛读材料,Text D 为课外阅读材料。《预备级教程》第一册的总阅读量为 14,000 词,出现词汇约 800 余个。本书教学时数为 60—72 学时(每单元 5—6 学时),以一学期学完为宜。

本书课文均选自英美书刊,并经外籍教师修改,题材广泛、语言规范、体裁多样、内容生动、知识性强。书后附有不规则动词表、句型表、词汇表、常用词组表和专有名称表。

《大学核心英语·预备级教程》由上海交通大学科技外语系杨惠中和张彦斌主编。第一册由奚兆炎、甘露光、陈永捷负责编写。姜炳坤、郑志祥、傅丽萍、姚玲玲参加了本书的编写工作。外籍教师 David Kincheloe 和 Priscilla Jones 分别审阅了本书的课文和练习部分。

本书在编写过程中,得到上海交通大学科技外语系许多同志的热情支持,特别是冯玉柱、卢国樑、笄骏和沈丽新同志等在定稿、出版、计算机统计和打字等方面给予支持和帮助,编者在此表示衷心的感谢。

对于《大学核心英语·预备级教程》的编写,我们还缺乏经验;本书是否有利于达到《大纲》规定的教学目标,是否便于组织课堂教学,都还有待实践的检验。我们期待着使用本书的老师和同学们提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

1988 年 3 月

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Unit One

Ex. 1. Phonetics Review

1A. Vowels: /i:/ /i/

/i:/	i:t	sit	li:d	fi:t	mi:t	ti:nz	ʃip	pik	bi:t
/i/	it	sit	lid	fit	mit	tinz	ʃip	pik	bit

/i:/ /stri:t/ /fli:t/ /kri:p/ /skri:m/

/i:/ /strikt/ /flip/ /klik/ /skript/

1B. Consonants: /p/ /b/ and /t/ /d/

/p/	pi:tʃ	lip	pi:t	pit	pi:z	pin	pi:	nip
/b/	bi:tʃ	lib	bi:t	bit	bi:z	bin	bi:	nib

/t/	ti:m	tik	ti:l	til	si:t	bit	ti:	tril
/d/	di:m	dik	di:l	dil	si:d	bid	di:	dril

1C. Read the following sentences.

Please SIT in this SEAT.

These shoes should FIT your FEET.

Do you STILL STEAL?

Those BINS are for BEANS.

They SHIP SHEEP.

Text A: My Sea Lion Children

Almost every morning I walk by the sea. I like to climb over the rocks near the water.

Far out in the water¹ there are other rocks. California sea lions live on them. I often see these animals asleep in the sun.

One morning I saw two baby sea lions lying in front of me. The sea had washed them onto the rocks.² They were lost³.

They moved near me. Out of the water⁴, sea lions move in a funny way. They seemed to need my help. I could not let them stay there alone. So I took the sea lions home with me.

I made a home for them in my back yard. The little animals seemed to love everything I gave them. They loved the tank of water. They loved the warm milk. But, most of all, they loved me!

Each time before I fed them I blew the car horn.⁵ One soft blow was enough. The sea lions soon learned that a horn said, "Let's eat!" It made them come to me in a big hurry⁶.

They loved to ride in my car. On one ride they found out how good ice cream is! After that, I had to buy it for them on every ride.

A few happy weeks went by. My baby sea lions

learned to eat fish, just as big sea lions do. They ate and ate. Soon they were too big for my small tank of water⁷.

I wanted very much to keep these good friends with me⁸. But sea lions are wild animals. They belong in the sea or in a zoo⁹. I knew that it was time to say goodbye.

I took my two sea lions down to the sea. I turned their heads to the rocks, where they could see the other sea lions. Then I gave my two sea lions a push into the water. Off they went¹⁰. They could swim very well. Soon they were with the others.

Now they are big sea lions. But they are still my friends. Sometimes I buy ice cream for them. I drive to the sea and blow my car horn. Far out, two sea lions leave the others and swim to me.

How happy they are to see me! And how glad they are to have the ice cream!

New Words

1. almost /'ɔ:lməust/ *ad.* 几乎;差不多
2. by /bai/ *prep.* 经过
3. rock /rɒk/ *n.* 岩,岩石;礁
4. lion /'laɪən/ *n.* 狮子
5. animal /'æniməl/ *n.* 动物
6. asleep /ə'sli:p/ *a.* 睡;睡着的
7. lie /lai/ (lay /lei/, lain /lein/) *v.* 卧;躺

8. onto /'ɒntu/ *prep.* 到…上
9. funny /'fʌni/ *a.* 滑稽好笑的, 好笑的
10. seem /si:m/ *v.* 似乎; 好象
11. alone /ə'ləun/ *a. & ad.* 独自的(地), 孤独的(地)
12. yard /jɑ:d/ *n.* 院子
13. little /'litl/ *a.* 小的; 幼小的
14. tank /tæŋk/ *n.* 箱; 槽
15. feed /fi:d/ (fed /fed/) *v.* 喂(养)
16. blow /bləu/ (blew /blu:/, blown /bləun/)
 - v.* 使…发出声音; 吹
 - n.* 吹; 打击
17. horn /hɔ:n/ *n.* 号角; 喇叭
18. soft /sɒft/ *a.* 软的; 柔软的
19. enough /i'naʃ/ *a.* 足够的; 充分的
20. hurry /'hʌri/ *n.* 急忙; 匆忙
21. ride /raid/ (rode /rəʊd/, ridden /'ridn/)
 - v.* 乘车, 乘
 - n.* 乘, 乘车
22. cream /kri:m/ *n.* 含奶油的食品; 乳脂
23. few /fju:/ *a.* 不多; 很少
 - n.* 少数; 几个
24. just /dʒʌst/ *ad.* 正好; 恰好
25. wild /waild/ *a.* 野生的, 野的
26. belong /bi'lɒŋ/ *v.* 属于 (to); 适宜于
27. push /puʃ/ *n.* 推; 推动
28. still /stil/ *ad.* 仍; 尚; 还

Useful Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. in the sun | 在阳光下 |
| 2. in front of | 在…前面 |
| 3. find out | 发现 |
| 4. go by | (时间)流逝,经过 |

Proper Names

California /,kæli'fɔ:niə/ 加利福尼亚

Notes to the Text

1. far out in the water: 在远处的水中
2. The sea had washed them onto the rocks: 本句中的动词为过去完成形式,表示动作发生在 I saw 之前,即“在我看见它们之前,海水已把它们冲上了岩石。”
3. be lost (=lose oneself): 迷失,迷路
4. out of the water: 离开水
5. Each time before I fed them…: “在我每一次喂它们之前,…”; each time 也可单独作连词,引出时间从句。如:
Each time I called him, he was busy with his work.
6. in a hurry: 匆忙地; in a big hurry: 十分匆忙地
7. too…for: 对…来说,太…了; too big for my small tank of water: (它们的身体)太大,我的小水箱已容纳不下了。
8. keep these good friends with me: 把这些好朋友留在我身边。

9. belong in the sea or in a zoo: 这里 belong 后不带 to, 意思是“适合于某(种)环境”。全句可译为: “它们的生活环境应该是海洋或动物园。”
10. 即 They went off; 这里 off 提前, 表示强调。

Word Study

seem *v.*

1. to give the idea or effect of being; appear

a. followed by adjectives or nouns:

Tom seems nice.

Tom seems a nice boy but his brother seems a fool.

b. followed by infinitives:

These sea lions seemed to need my help.

The little animals seemed to love everything

I gave them.

2. It seems + that - clause

to appear to be true:

It seems (that) we had a lot of rain last night.

It seems he lost his textbook.

learn *v.*

1. to gain knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an activity), especially through experience or through being taught:

Some boys learn slowly.

He is learning a foreign language.

My baby sea lions learned to eat fish, just as big sea lions do.

2. to come to understand; realise:

The sea lions soon learned that a horn said, "Let's eat!"

3. to fix in the memory; memorize:

The teacher told us to learn these passages (by heart).

The actor is trying to learn the lines of the play.

see v.

1. to have or use the power of sight; get sight of (not used in progressive forms):

I looked for him, but I couldn't see him in the crowd.

I often see these animals asleep in the sun.

He saw two baby sea lions lying in front of him.

I saw him cross the road.

2. to understand; come to know (not used in progressive forms)

"Do you see what I mean?" "Yes, now I see."

I'm glad to see that you're enjoying your work.

see off: be present to say goodbye to (someone) as he leaves

All the parents were at the railway station, seeing the children off to school.

She saw her friend off at the bus station.