

# ENGLISH

高等教育学历文凭考试全国  
统考课程教材



## 大学 基础英语

教育部高等教育司

组编

# 2

中国财政经济出版社

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*Basic English For College*

# 大学基础英语

教育部高等教育司 组编

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## 出版说明

为进一步做好高等教育学历文凭考试试点的教学工作,保证教学质量,根据原国家教育委员会《关于进一步做好高等教育学历文凭考试试点工作的意见》的精神,我司与全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会办公室组织编写了高等教育学历文凭考试全国统考课程教材《大学基础英语》(共三册),供开展高等教育学历文凭考试试点的学校使用。

教育部高等教育司

2001年1月

## 编者的话

《大学基础英语》是教育部高等教育司根据1998年颁布的《高等教育学历文凭全国统一考试课程基础英语教学大纲(试行)》组织编写的高等教育学历文凭考试全国英语统考教材。

本教材的教育对象是全日制民办高等学校的学生。他们在入学时已基本达到中学英语教学大纲的要求,掌握基本语音、语法和约1600个基础词汇,并在听、说、读、写、译等技能上受过初步的训练。

本教材要达到的教学目标是学完本教材后,学生要具有较好的阅读能力,一定的英译汉能力和初步的听、说、写能力。同时为他们能继续专业英语课程的学习以及以后的自学提高打下良好的基础。

本教材共三册。第一册和第二册为统考基础教材,第三册为提高教材,供选用。

第一册和第二册的内容安排如下:

每册共10个单元。每个单元由A课文和B课文、基础语法以及日常会话组成。每篇课文除列出生词、词组以及习用语表外,还配有较详尽的注释。每课课文、基础语法和日常会话后配有大量练习,以加深所学知识的理解,提高语言的运用能力。每单元有写作练习,第一册重点在连词成句子,第二册重点为连句成段落或篇章。在第5和第10单元后各配置一个复习单元,分别对前5个单元的教学内容进行巩固和复习。

为了方便教学与复习,每册书配有《大学基础英语学习辅导书》以及课文和日常会话的录音带。《大学基础英语学习辅导书》中包括课文的参考译文,教材中的各项练习答案以及为适应考试而编写的多种练习题及答案。

本册主编为北京航空航天大学蔡勇教授,清华大学李相崇教授担任主审,其他编者有清华大学毕兆年教授,北京外国语大学杜学增教授,北方交通大学朱莉莉副教授和中国政法大学沙丽金副教授。

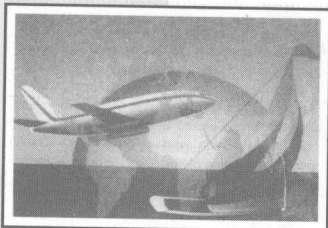
由于时间紧迫,编者水平有限,定有不少错误和疏漏,热忱希望广大老师和同学批评指正。

编者

2001年1月

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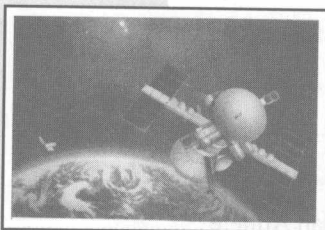
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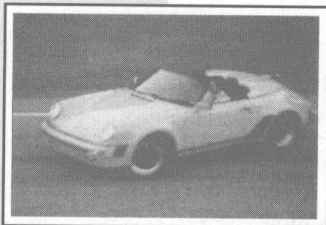
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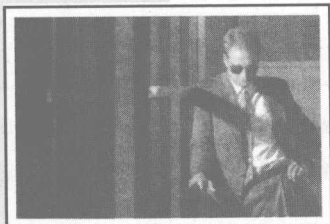
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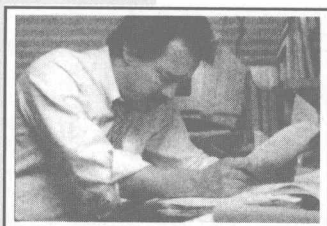
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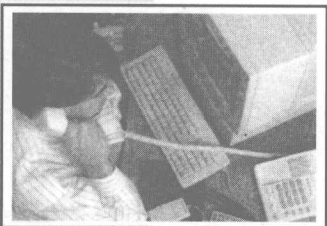
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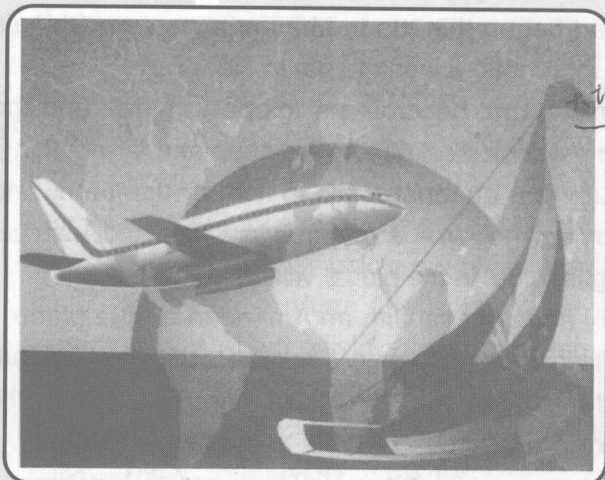
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# Unit 1

## Text A

### The World Is Shrinking

From Beijing to Shanghai, then to San Francisco and New York—a flight around half the globe takes only a little more than twenty hours. It is my first air trip across the Pacific and the speed makes me feel that America is no longer the faraway land of the 1940s but a neighbour just next door.



Two hours after leaving Beijing, we land at Shanghai, China's largest metropolis, where passports are examined and exit formalities completed. Then we are soon over the high seas. Again and again I intrude into the space of my seatmate, trying to get a glimpse of the ocean. But I am disappointed to see only floating clouds. When the clouds disperse, the sea looks more like a yellow-gray desert, dull and motionless.

It is nothing like my ocean voyage in 1947, which I still remember distinctly and fondly. During that trip I spent almost all the daytime on deck. The splendid sunrise and sunset, the sun a huge fireball emerging from or submerging in the distant seas, turning the vast expanse of water and sky golden-red, could never be matched by any master artist's painting. Sometimes I saw flying fish darting out of the water, and floating things as big as a round table but of irregular shape. Old-timers told me they were jellyfish, a Chinese delicacy often served as a cold dish. It took seventeen days of both light and heavy pitching of the ship (the seas were rough at times) to reach San

Francisco from Shanghai, and for a few days after landing I still felt my feet unsteady. New York, then as now, was still forty-five hundred kilometers away. It took several more days to get there by transcontinental train and more than a week by bus. There was air service in 1947, but it was uncomfortable, much slower and more risky than it is now and the fare was prohibitively high.

Nonetheless the speed of the sea and land travel amazed me even then, for I had learned from a history book that 101 years ago, in 1848, a sturdy and exceptionally lucky American created a memorable record by making the transcontinental trip in 109 days in a covered wagon typical of the days of westward expansion.

In China of the 1940s, to go from the eastern seaboard to the westernmost plateau would have taken almost a whole year including the travel by slow boat through the hazardous Yangtze-River gorges and still slower rides on yakback.

But now I am making the seventeen-day trip in about seventeen hours, and another five-hour flight will take me from San Francisco to New York. Even if I had begun this trip in Lhasa, in western China's Tibet, it would take no more than a week to get to New York.

The world is shrinking and becoming a "global village" and the economic, political and psychological effects are deep and far-reaching. It drives home the truth that all must learn to live, understand, and cooperate with one another. And this is doubly true for China and America, two of the biggest "households" in the global village.

Chatting about my sea voyage with an American on the plane, I learn that there are still passenger ships plying the Pacific, but they are luxury liners operated mostly by the Nordic countries for people who have the time and money to take deluxe tours to the "exotic" Orient.

## Basic English for College Unit 1

### Word List

shrink	[ˈrɪŋk]	v.	收缩, 缩小, 减少
faraway	[ˈfɑːrəweɪ]	a.	遥远的, 远远的
metropolis	[miˈtrɒpəlɪs]	n.	大城市, 大都会, 中心城市

passport	['pɑ:spɔ:t]	n.	护照
formality	[fɔ:'mæliiti]	n.	拘泥形式; (常用复) 正式手续; 礼节
intrude	[in'tru:d]	v.	侵入, 闯入, 打扰
seatmate	['si:tmeit]	n.	(车、船、飞机等) 同座人
floating	['fləutiŋ]	a.	漂浮的; (货币等) 浮动的; 流动的
disperse	[dis'pɜ:s]	v.	散开, 消散; 解散
motionless	['məʊʃənlis]	a.	不动的, 静止的
voyage	[vɔidʒ]	n.	航海; 航空; 航行
distinctly	[dis'tiŋktli]	adv.	清楚地, 显然
fondly	['fɒndli]	adv.	喜爱地, 天真地, 深情地
deck	[dek]	n.	甲板, 舱面
splendid	['splendid]	a.	有光彩的; 灿烂的
sunrise	['sʌnraiz]	n.	日出
sunset	['sʌnset]	n.	日落
fireball	['faɪəbɔ:l]	n.	火球; 流星
emerge	[i'mə:dʒ]	v.	浮现, 出现; 冒出
submerge	[səb'mə:dʒ]	v.	浸没; 没入水中, 潜入水中
expanse	[iks'pæns]	n.	广阔 (的区域); 浩瀚; 太空, 苍天
irregular	[i'regju:lə]	a.	不规则的, 无规律的, 不整齐的; 参差不齐的
oldtimer	['əʊldtaimə]	n.	老手, 老资格的人, 老前辈
jellyfish	['dʒelɪfɪʃ]	n.	水母, 海蜇
delicacy	['delikəsi]	n.	精美的食物; 精美, 精致娇嫩
pitching	['pitʃɪŋ]	n.	(船只的) 上下颠簸; 纵摇
transcontinental	['trænz,kɒnti'nentl]	a.	横贯大陆的
fare	[feə]	n.	车费, 船费
prohibitively	[prə'hɪbitɪvli]	adv.	过分高昂地, 使人望而却步地
nonetheless	[nʌnðə'les]	adv.	仍然, 不过
amaze	[ə'meɪz]	v.	使惊奇, 使惊愕
sturdy	['stɜ:di]	a.	强健的; 茁壮的; 坚强的
exceptionally	[ik'sepʃənəli]	adv.	例外地, 罕见地, 特殊地
memorable	['memərəbl]	a.	值得注意的; 值得纪念的; 难忘的
record	['rekɔ:d]	n.	记录; 记载; 履历
wagon	['wægən]	n.	四轮运货马车或牛车; 运货车; 小型手推运货车
westward	['westwəd]	a.	向西的
expansion	[iks'pænfən]	n.	张开, 伸展; 扩张; 膨胀; 扩大
seaboard	['si:bɔ:d]	n.	海洋线; 海滨; 沿海地区

westernmost	['westənməʊst]	a.	最西的
gorge	[gɔ:dʒ]	n.	山峡, 峡谷
yakback	['jækbæk]	n.	牦牛背
flight	[flaɪt]	n.	航班, 飞行, 逃跑
global	['gləʊbəl]	a.	球形的; 地球的; 全球的, 世界的
far-reaching	['fɑ:ri:tʃɪŋ]	a.	深远的; 广泛的
doubly	['dʌbli]	adv.	双倍地; 双重地
household	['haʊshəʊld]	n.	家庭, 户
chat	[tʃæt]	v.	闲谈, 聊天; 非正式的谈话
ply	[plai]	v.	(船等) 来回于, 往返于
liner	['laɪnə]	n.	班船, 班机
operate	['ɒpəreɪt]	v.	操作; 运转; 经营; 施行手术
Nordic	['nɔ:dɪk]	a.	北欧日耳曼民族的
deluxe	[də'luks]	a.	豪华的, 奢侈的, 华美的; 高级的
exotic	[ɪg'zɒtɪk]	a.	异国情调的; 奇异的

## Basic English for College Unit 1

### Phrases and Expressions

to intrude into	强行进入
to emerge from	(从水中、阴暗处等) 显露, 出现
to submerge in	淹没...之中
to drive ... home	使明白..., 使领会...

### Proper Names

Lhasa	['lə:sə]	拉萨
the Orient	['ði: 'ɔ:riənt]	东方; 远东; 地中海以东的国家

### Notes

- high seas: 公海  
high 有“强烈的”、“波涛汹涌”的意思。如: high wind 大风, high sea 波

涛汹涌的海面。表示“公海”时，一般需要复数形式，即 high seas。公海指国家领海或专属经济区以外的海域。

2. the space of my seatmate: 与我相邻的座位。

在美国英语中，space 有时指飞机、轮船、火车或餐桌的座位、铺位、席位等。如：

Luckily, there was an extra space on the plane. 幸好，飞机上还有一个多余的座位。  
He didn't buy space on that ship. 他没有订那条船的铺位。

Can you make space round the table for two extra guests? 你能否挪一挪座位再让两位客人入席？

3. master artist: 高超的艺术家。这里的 master 是形容词，有“高超的”、“优秀的”意思。又如：

master carpenter 手艺高超的木匠

master boxer 身手不凡的拳师

master strategist 杰出的战略家

4. old-timers: 经验老道者

timer 常和某些形容词构成复合词，表示某种特点的人。如：

full-timer 全日制工作者

young-timer 年轻人

old-timer 久居一地的人，老资格的人

5. then as now: 那时和现在一样。

6. covered wagon typical of the days of westward expansion: 西部扩张时期典型的大篷车。

typical 常和 of 引出的介词短语一起，组合成形容词短语作表语或定语。如：

She didn't say anything at the meeting, which is very typical of her.

在那次会议上，她一句话不说，她这个人就是这样。

It is typical of him to be so rude. 他这个人的特点就是粗鲁。

She enjoyed very much the mountain scenery typical of Scotland.

她非常欣赏苏格兰特色的山区风景。

Henry wrote to President in a way typical of a schoolboy.

亨利以小学生那种特有的方式给总统写信。

7. Yangtze-River Gorges: 长江三峡。

长江的规范英译名应为：Changjiang River. Yangtze River 或 Yangtse River 是旧译名。

## Exercises of Text A

### 1. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:

1. What makes the writer feel that America is a neighbor just next door to China?
  - A. The speed of the plane.
  - B. A flight around half the globe.
  - C. His trip from China to America by ship.
  - D. His first air trip from Shanghai to New York.
2. When the writer looks out of the window from the plane, he feels \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. disappointed
  - B. excited
  - C. unhappy
  - D. pleased
3. During the 1947 trip, the writer spent his daytime \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in bed
  - B. dreaming
  - C. on deck
  - D. thinking
4. What is mainly talked about in the fourth paragraph?
  - A. The time of the writer's trip.
  - B. The writer's activities.
  - C. The writer's old story.
  - D. The writer's ocean voyage in 1947.
5. Which of the following is NOT the reason for people not to travel by air in 1947?
  - A. It was extremely risky.
  - B. It was a bit slower.
  - C. It was uncomfortable.
  - D. It was unusually expensive.
6. As to the land and sea travel in 1848, the writer was amazed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a covered wagon
  - B. the excitement of the trip
  - C. the speed of the sea and land travel
  - D. a book he had read
7. In the 1940s, the travel from the east to the west in China took \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. nearly one year
  - B. half a year

## Basic English for College Unit 1

- C. 17 months  
D. 17 weeks
8. According to the writer, it will now take people \_\_\_\_\_ to go from Shanghai to San Francisco by air.
- A. 17 days  
B. 5 hours  
C. 20 days  
D. 17 hours
9. According to the text, people should live, understand, and cooperate with one another because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are neighbors  
B. they are friends  
C. the world is becoming small  
D. the world is so large
10. \_\_\_\_\_ tells the writer that there are still passenger ships sailing across the Pacific.
- A. A Frenchman  
B. An American  
C. A Chinese  
D. An English

**II. Choose the definition from column B that matches the corresponding word in column A:**

- | A           | B  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. shrink   | a. journey by water                      |
| 2. intrude  | b. of very high quality                  |
| 3. voyage   | c. world-wide                            |
| 4. submerge | d. become smaller                        |
| 5. fare     | e. strange                               |
| 6. amaze    | f. enter without invitation              |
| 7. wagon    | g. money charged for a journey           |
| 8. global   | h. put under water                       |
| 9. deluxe   | i. fill with surprise or wonder          |
| 10. exotic  | j. four-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses |

**III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary:**

ply	distinctly	floating	disperse	nonetheless
delicacy	expanse	sturdy	faraway	metropolis

## Basic English for College Unit 1

1. His grandfather told them stories of the \_\_\_\_\_ villages he had lived in when he was young.
2. New York is a \_\_\_\_\_ of skyscrapers.
3. The city has a large \_\_\_\_\_ population.
4. When the rain came down, the people started to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ sad after hearing the news.
6. When she first went to the desert, she was surprised at its \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This country produces wine of great \_\_\_\_\_.
8. There are some problems with the teaching methods, \_\_\_\_\_, they can be used to improve our classroom teaching.
9. He'll finish the hard work. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This airline has been \_\_\_\_\_ the transatlantic route for many years.

### IV. Translate the following into English:

1. 隔壁    2. 在上海着陆    3. 公海    4. 浮云    5. 艺术大师
6. 历史书    7. 不规则的形状    8. 难忘的记录    9. 政治影响    10. 横跨大陆的旅行

### V. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 他的环球飞行仅用了 36 个小时。
2. 我试图看一眼这个城市。
3. 这和我上次的东北之行完全不同。
4. 色拉是宴会上的凉菜。
5. 坐飞机从北京到上海不超过两个小时。

### VI. Read aloud the last two paragraphs of the text.

### VII. Reproduce the text in your own words.

### VIII. Writing

Write a composition about Sports. It should be no less than 100 words and be based on the following outline:

1. Our need for sports.
2. Various sports activities.
3. Conclusion.

## Dialogues

# Asking the Way

## I. How to Get to the University?

(Li Hua has been admitted to a mid-western university in the U.S. She has just arrived and is now trying to find her way to the university.)

Li: Excuse me, can you tell me where I can take a bus to the university?

Man: You can take the No. 3 bus right here and then change at J Street for the No. 16. <sup>transfer</sup> That will take you right there.

Li: Can I get a transfer to the No. 16?

Man: No, but you can get an add-a-fare from the driver for a quarter.

Li: Thanks.

Man: That's O.K.

(The No. 3 bus arrives. It's very crowded. The driver shouts out to the passengers.)

Driver: Step to the rear of the bus, please. Plenty of room in the rear. <sup>back</sup>

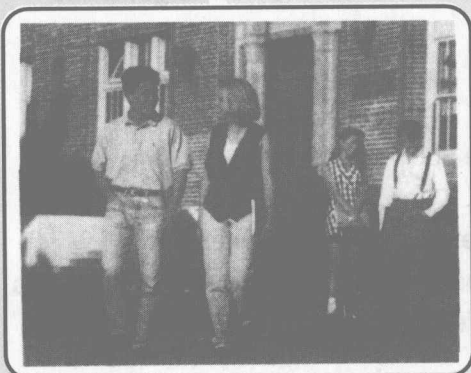
Li: Could I get an add-a-fare for the No. 16 bus at J Street, please?

Driver: Drop a quarter in the box, miss.

Li: Driver, could you please let me know when we arrive at J. Street?

Driver: Sure thing, miss. Just move to the rear of the bus and I'll shout it out.

Li: Thank you.



## New Words and Expressions

transfer

[træns'fə:] n. (美) 换车; 换车票。又叫 transfer ticket

add-a-fare

追加车票