

高等学校英语专业三年制

# 综合英语 教程

曾肯干  
陈道芳 主编



上海外语教育出版社

1

AN INTEGRATED ENGLISH COURSE

高等学校英语专业三年制

# 综合英语教程

An Integrated English Course

第一册

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## 编者说明

- (一) 本教程的使用对象为高等学校英语专业三年制学生,也可供程度相当的英语函授学生或自学者使用。
- (二) 本教程以一般高等学校英语专业学生入学水平的中等程度为起点,即在学习本教程之前,学生应已掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识,应能认知 1600 个英语单词(掌握其中 1200 个),并在听、说、读、写等方面受过初步训练。在学完本教程后,学生应在英语语言知识和语言的实际运用能力方面达到略高于高等学校英语专业第四级结束时的水平,能从事一般英语工作。
- (三) 本教程的编写指导思想是全面打好学生英语基础,以课文为中心,进行语音、语法、词汇等基础知识的综合教学,对学生的听、说、读、写四项基本技能进行全面的严格训练,培养学生对所学知识的准确理解与灵活表达的能力,要求在熟练掌握语言技能的同时,初步具备恰当运用所学语言进行交际的能力。

本教程从学生的实际水平与需要出发,力求思想健康、题材广泛、体裁多样、文字新颖、难度适当、安排合理,达到思想性、科学性、针对性三者的统一。

- (四) 本教程共分 6 册,即每学期一册。第一至四册,要在学生原有基础上,系统安排语音、语法等基础语言知识,其内容以《高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》所列项目为依据;第五、六册在继续巩固基本功的基础上,进一步加强语言实际运用能力的培养。

在编写体例方面,教学内容具体安排为:第一册 15 课,第二至四册各 14 课,第五、六册各 12 课。每课授课时间可根据教学对象水平和专业课程总体安排等情况,由教师酌定。每课内容由课文、生词表、学习指导、语音、语法及练习等部分组成。现将各部分的编写特点和使用中应注意的问题,分别说明如下:

### 1. 课文

- 1) 鉴于学生入学水平不同,对课文的起点难度作了适当控制。
- 2) 为便于学生朗读与背诵,课文长度第一、二册每课一般为 400—600 字;第三、四册每课 600—800 字;第五册以后,逐步放长到每课 1000—1400 字左右。
- 3) 课文的题材内容,第一、二册以英语国家日常生活、社会情况、百科知识、文学故事等题材为主;第三册以后,逐步增加政治、经济、科技等方面的内容。文体类型包括小说、散文、小品、戏剧、传记等多种体裁,其中以叙事体为主。

### 2. 生词表

- 1) 每课课文后列有该课生词表,每册后列有该册总词汇表。第一册后附有学生在学习本教程前应掌握的 1,200 个词汇,这些词汇不再视为生词。
- 2) 第一、二册全部生词均用中文注释,但少数符合读音规则的单音节生词,不注音标。第三册开始逐渐增加英文释义,并保留 10% 至 30% 的生词由学生自己查找,以培

养学生的自学习惯和能力。第五、六册每课后不再列生词表。

- 3) 生词的中文释义力求先交代原义,再注出该词在本课中的准确含义。课文中出现的常用搭配和习惯用法,均单列成项,并加以注释。

### 3. 学习指导

- 1) 学习指导分为两个部分,第一部分为课文注释,第二部分为自学理解检查题。
- 2) 课文注解内容包括作者简介和文章出处;超出学生实际理解水平的语言难点和有关背景知识。第一、二册一律使用中文注解,第三册以后逐步增加英文注释比例,第五、六册全部用英文注解。
- 3) 自学理解检查题分为问答题与多项选择题两种,供学生预习时参考,教师讲课时可据此对学生预习情况进行检查。课文问答与多项选择题自第五册起列入练习部分。

### 4. 语音

- 1) 在系统整理、巩固、加深已学语音知识的基础上,着重训练在语流中运用语音语调知识和朗读技巧。
- 2) 第一册第一至六课集中复习英语发音和读音规则。第七课以后至第二册结束,在继续复习发音的同时,逐课安排语调和朗读技巧训练。每课配备语音练习4—5个,并附短诗一首。
- 3) 第三、四册主要是通过朗读或背诵课文,进一步提高学生在语流中运用语音知识和朗读技巧的能力。

### 5. 语法

- 1) 语法项目按《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》规定的内容,逐步安排到第三册为止,每课安排一至两个重点。第四册以后,通过练习对重点项目进行巩固和加深。
- 2) 语法注解一律用中文,力求简练。所用术语,力求以《大纲》为依据。
- 3) 语法练习形式取决于不同项目,前三册每课配备练习5—6个(第一册第一至六课重点复习语音时例外)。其中三个配合本课重点,两个为不规则动词变化和传统的动词或介词等段落填空。第四册以后,保持一定综合性练习。

### 6. 词汇练习与口、笔语实践练习

- 1) 词汇练习力求结合当课出现的常用词汇与句型。当课词汇、短语填空、单句或段落汉译英与综合填空为每课固定项目。
- 2) 口语实践练习包括两个:一是就课文内容相互问答和围绕课文进行简单对话或专题讨论;二是在课文题材范围内模拟交际活动。为便于开展上述活动,适当选配了一些有关情景的口语材料。
- 3) 笔语实践每课一般安排两个项目。第一至二册以组句、组段、复述课文或(从第二册开始)书写各类便条为主,第三册以后转入写与课文题材相近的短文和各类书信。对短文的写作列有简明的指导提纲,对各类书信及应用文的写作则提供有关格式和用语。

(五) 本书的编写得到了中国人民解放军外国语学院教务部和英语系领导的大力支持。在编写中,胡斐佩教授提供了第一至四册部分语法练习,张朝宜教授和李经伟教授提供了第二、三册部分课文练习,李绍山教授提供了第四册部分课文练习。在试用中,有关教师提出了宝贵意见。特此致谢。

1998年3月

# CONTENTS

<b>LESSON ONE</b>	.....	<b>1</b>
<b>Text</b>	Our Home Planet	
<b>Phonetics</b>	Rules of Reading I	
	Review of Sounds: / i: / / i / / e / / æ /	
<b>Grammar</b>	Basic Sentence Patterns	
<b>LESSON TWO</b>	.....	<b>14</b>
<b>Text</b>	Handling Office Calls	
<b>Phonetics</b>	Rules of Reading II	
	Review of Sounds: / ɑ: / / ɔ / / ɔ: / / u / / u: /	
<b>Grammar</b>	Countable and Uncountable Nouns	
<b>LESSON THREE</b>	.....	<b>26</b>
<b>Text</b>	An Ideal Holiday	
<b>Phonetics</b>	Rules of Reading III	
	Review of Sounds: / ɜ: / / ʌ / / ə /	
<b>Grammar</b>	Determiners I	
<b>LESSON FOUR</b>	.....	<b>38</b>
<b>Text</b>	A Railway Incident	
<b>Phonetics</b>	Rules of Reading IV	
	Review of Sounds: / ei / / ai / / ɔi /	
<b>Grammar</b>	Determiners II	
<b>LESSON FIVE</b>	.....	<b>50</b>
<b>Text</b>	Concentration	
<b>Phonetics</b>	Rules of Reading V	
	Review of Sounds: / əu / / au / / w / / j /	
<b>Grammar</b>	Pronouns I	
<b>LESSON SIX</b>	.....	<b>63</b>
<b>Text</b>	When the Computer Is Down	
<b>Phonetics</b>	Rules of Reading VI	
	Review of Sounds: / iə / / eə / / uə /	
<b>Grammar</b>	Pronouns II	

<b>LESSON SEVEN</b> .....	<b>78</b>
<b>Text</b>	Happy New Millennium
<b>Phonetics</b>	Word Stress
<b>Grammar</b>	The Simple Present and the Present Progressive
<b>LESSON EIGHT</b> .....	<b>93</b>
<b>Text</b>	What Is a Consumer
<b>Phonetics</b>	Exercises
<b>Grammar</b>	Modal Verbs I
<b>LESSON NINE</b> .....	<b>108</b>
<b>Text</b>	Best Teacher I Ever Had
<b>Phonetics</b>	Sentence Stress I
<b>Grammar</b>	The Simple Past and the Past Progressive
<b>LESSON TEN</b> .....	<b>122</b>
<b>Text</b>	Sound and Sense
<b>Phonetics</b>	Sentence Stress II
<b>Grammar</b>	The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Progressive
<b>LESSON ELEVEN</b> .....	<b>137</b>
<b>Text</b>	Pioneer in Space
<b>Phonetics</b>	Intonation I
<b>Grammar</b>	Exercises
<b>LESSON TWELVE</b> .....	<b>152</b>
<b>Text</b>	The Will
<b>Phonetics</b>	Intonation II
<b>Grammar</b>	Modal Verbs II
<b>LESSON THIRTEEN</b> .....	<b>167</b>
<b>Text</b>	My Pony, My Prejudice
<b>Phonetics</b>	Intonation III
<b>Grammar</b>	The Past Perfect and the Past Perfect Progressive
<b>LESSON FOURTEEN</b> .....	<b>182</b>
<b>Text</b>	Did You Like Her?
<b>Phonetics</b>	Sense Group and Pause



**Grammar**            The Passive Voice

**LESSON FIFTEEN** ..... 197

**Text**                Never on Wednesday

**Phonetics**        The Final Consonants

**Grammar**        The Adverbial Clause

**GLOSSARY** ..... 215

**APPENDIX** ..... 225

## Lesson 1

### TEXT

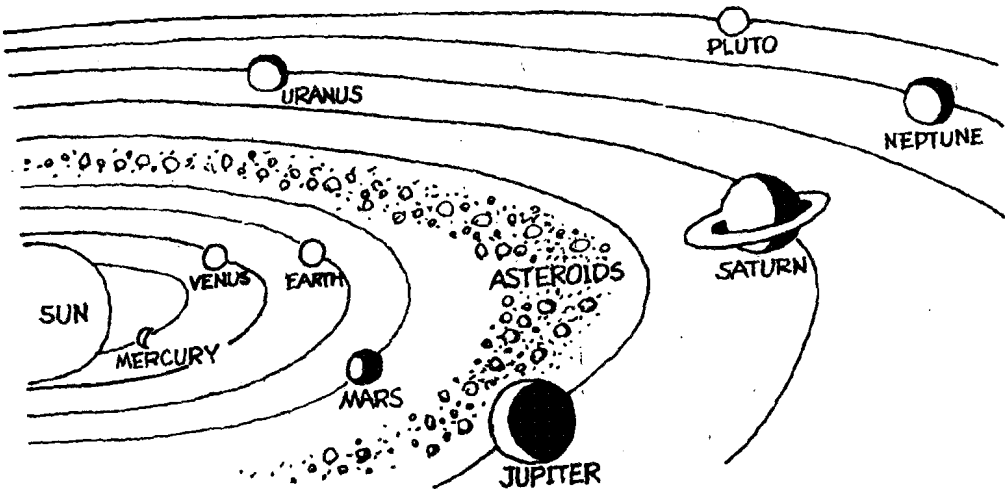
### OUR HOME PLANET

- 1        The earth is a great globe of rock surrounded by an envelope of air. Water lies in basins in the rock, making oceans, seas, and lakes. About 71 percent of the earth's surface is water, and 29 percent is land. The earth is not perfectly round. It is slightly flattened at the poles and has a bulge at the equator. In recent years scientists have learned that there is another very small bulge at the North Pole. They say, therefore, that the earth is somewhat pear-shaped.
- 2        The earth is one of the nine planets traveling around the sun. Its average distance from the sun is 93,000,000 miles. Two planets, Mercury and Venus, are nearer to the sun. The other six are all farther away. A satellite, the moon, travels with the earth in its path around the sun. The moon revolves the earth once every 28 days or so.
- 3        The most northerly spot on the earth is called the North Pole, and the most southernly spot is called the South Pole. Imagine a line going right through the center of the earth, connecting the North Pole and the South Pole. This imaginary line is the earth's axis, on which the earth spins as it moves through space.
- 4        The earth rotates, or spins, on its axis from west to east. The direction of the earth's rotation makes the sun appear to rise in the east and set in the west. The earth makes a complete rotation about every 24 hours, which is the earth's day. As each part of the earth faces the sun, it is daylight. As it faces away it is night. At any time during the earth's day, about half of the earth is in daylight while the other half is in night.
- 5        While it is rotating, the earth is also traveling around the sun. It takes about 365.25 days to complete its orbit.
- 6        The earth's surface usually looks the same to us from year to year. Yet it is always changing and has been changing since the world began. Over millions of years mountains are thrust up and worn down. Seas creep in over the land, and draw back, making new land.
- 7        The land is steadily attacked by erosion — the slow wearing away of the surface by water, air, and ice. Rock is broken into tiny fragments, which are carried away by rivers and dumped into the oceans.
- 8        The earth does not look as it did several millions of years ago or even 100 years ago. If you could return to the earth 1,000,000 years from now, you probably would not recognize

# Lesson One: Our Home Planet

this planet we call our home.

## THE SOLAR SYSTEM



## VOCABULARY

### New Words

planet	/ 'plænit /	n.	行星
globe		n.	球状物, 球体
surround	/ səraund /	vt.	包围, 围绕
envelope	/ 'envələp /	n.	信封; 外层
basin	/ 'beisən /	n.	盆, 盆地
ocean	/ 'əuʃən /	n.	海洋
percent	/ pə'sent /	n.	(单复数同) 百分之一
surface	/ 'sərfis /	n.	表面
perfectly	/ 'pəfiktli /	ad.	完美地, 理想地; 绝对
slightly	/ 'slaitli /	ad.	轻微地, 稍微
flatten	/ 'flætən /	vt.	使变平
pole		n.	杆; 柱; (地球的) 极
bulge	/ bʌldʒ /	n.	隆起; 凸出部分
equator	/ 'i:kweitə /	n.	赤道
recent	/ 'risənt /	a.	最新的; 近来的

scientist	/ 'saɪəntɪst /	n.	科学家
therefore	/ 'ðeəfɔː /	ad.	因此, 所以
somewhat	/ 'sʌmwɒt /	ad.	有点, 稍微
pear-shaped	/ 'peə-ʃeɪpt /	a.	梨状的
average	/ 'ævərɪdʒ /	a.	平均的
distance	/ 'dɪstəns /	n.	距离
Mercury	/ 'mɜːkjʊəri /	n.	水星
Venus	/ 'vɪnəs /	n.	金星
satellite	/ 'sætələɪt /	n.	卫星
revolve	/ rɪ'vɒlv /	vt, vi.	围绕; (使) 旋转
northerly	/ 'nɔːðəli /	a.	北, 北方的
spot		n.	点; 地点
southernly	/ 'sʌðənli /	a.	南, 南方的
imagine	/ ɪ'mædʒɪn /	vt.	想象
connect	/ kə'nekt /	vt.	连接
imaginary	/ ɪ'mædʒɪnəri /	a.	想象的, 设想的
axis	/ 'æksɪs /	n.	轴, 中心线
spin (spun)		vi.	旋转
space		n.	空间
rotate	/ rəʊ'teɪt /	vi.	旋转, 转动
rotation	/ rəʊ'teɪʃən /	n.	旋转, 转动
set		vi.	(日, 月等) 落, 下沉
appear	/ ə'piə /	vi.	出现; 似乎, 看起来好像
daylight	/ 'deɪlaɪt /	n.	白天, 白昼
orbit	/ 'ɔːbɪt /	n.	(天体等的) 运行轨道
million	/ 'mɪljən /	num.	百万
thrust (thrust)		vt.	(用力) 推; 伸展
wear (wore, worn)	/ weə /	vt.	(使) 磨损; (使) 损耗
creep (crept)		vi.	爬行; 蔓延
steadily	/ 'stedɪli /	ad.	不断地; 持续地
attack	/ ə'tæk /	vt.	攻击; 侵袭
erosion	/ ɪ'rəʊʒən /	n.	腐蚀; 侵蚀
tiny	/ 'taɪni /	a.	微小的
fragment	/ 'frægmənt /	n.	碎片, 碎块
dump		vt.	倾倒; 倾卸
probably	/ 'prɒbəbli /	ad.	很可能, 或许
recognize	/ 'rekəɡnaɪz /	vt.	识别, 认出

### Useful Expressions

every... (days, weeks, years) or so	每……(天,周,年)左右
at any time	在任何时候
It takes (sb.) ... to do sth.	花费(某人)……做某事
from year to year	年复一年
thrust up	突出,隆起
wear down	(使)磨损;(使)损耗
draw back	缩回;退却
wear away	(使)磨损,(使)磨灭
look the same (to us)	(对我们来说)看上去一样

### HELPS TO STUDY

#### I. Notes to the text:

1. 本文节选自美国 Grolier 公司出版的 *The New Book of Knowledge*.
2. a bulge at the equator 赤道处凸出部分  
地球两极略呈扁平状,靠近赤道部分向外凸出。这是由于地球自转产生的离心力所致。
3. nine planets  
太阳系中有九大行星,离太阳由近而远,依次是水星(Mercury)、金星(Venus)、地球(Earth)、火星(Mars)、木星(Jupiter)、土星(Saturn)、天王星(Uranus)、海王星(Neptune)和冥王星(Pluto)。
4. Seas creep in over the land.  
海水渐渐流入淹没陆地。creep 这里意思是“悄悄而缓慢地移动”。over 意为“覆盖在……的上面”。例如:  
Mother laid a blanket over the child.
5. the slow wearing away of the surface by water, air and ice  
陆地表层受水,空气和冰的缓慢侵蚀  
此句中的 of 表示动宾关系,类似的用法如:  
the carrying away of the rocks by the river  
the education of children
6. If you could return to..., you probably would not...  
此句中的情态动词 could 和 would 是表示一种假设情况。

#### II. Answer the following questions according to the text:

1. Is the earth perfectly round? What does it look like?
2. What do scientists discover in recent years about the earth's shape?

3. How many planets are there traveling around the sun?
4. Compared with the earth, which of the planets are nearer to the sun?
5. How does the moon travel in the space?
6. What is the earth's axis? Does it really exist?
7. Why do we see the sun rise in the east and set in the west?
8. Why can't the whole earth be in daylight at the same time?
9. How has the earth been changing since the world began?
10. What causes the changes of land ?

**III . Choose from the following answers the one that best completes the sentence:**

1. At any time during the earth's day, about half of the earth is in daylight while the other half is in night. This is because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the earth is always moving
  - b) the earth spins on its axis from west to east
  - c) the earth is not transparent
  - d) the earth does not shine
2. Seas *creep in over* the land. The italicized part can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) begin to happen over
  - b) advance slowly and quietly over
  - c) grow along the surface of
  - d) crawl over
3. ... and draw back, making new land. Here *draw back* can be best explained by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) hold oneself at a distance
  - b) be unwilling to fulfil
  - c) move away
  - d) pull back
4. The text is intended to teach us all the following things about the earth but \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the earth's changeability
  - b) the earth's shape
  - c) the earth's movement
  - d) the earth's internal structure
5. In the following statements about the moon's movement, the correct one is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the moon revolves the sun once every 28 days or so
  - b) the moon revolves the earth every 24 hours or so
  - c) the moon revolves the earth once every 365 days or so
  - d) the moon revolves the earth once every 28 days or so

## PHONETICS

## 读音规则(一)

### Rules of Reading I

## I. 读音规则

读音规则就是说明各个字母及字母组合在不同情况下的读音的规则。

由于历史的原因,英语词的拼写形式与其发音之间构成了复杂的关系,同一个字母或字母组合往往可有不同的发音,如:cake / keik /, path / pɑ:θ /, bread / bred /, break / breik /;而同一发音则又可代表不同的字母或字母组合,如:pull / pul /, foot / fut /。这种音形不一的现象给学习者带来一定的困难。但英语词的拼法与其读音之间仍有一定的规律可循。说明这些规律的读音规则,尽管大部分均有例外,仍有助于我们掌握英语词的读音与拼法。

## II. 开音节和闭音节与元音字母在重读开、闭音节中的读音

以一个发音的元音字母或以一个辅音字母(r除外)加不发音的e结尾的音节,称为开音节,如:be, go, name。

以一个或几个辅音字母(r除外)结尾,而中间又只有一个元音字母的音节称为闭音节,如is, next。

元音字母在重读开音节中按其字母名称读音,在重读闭音节中读其短音,详见下表:

字母	重读 开音节	例 词	重读 闭音节	例 词
a	/ ei /	date    name	/ æ /	gas    map
e	/ i: /	we    Pete	/ e /	let    set
i(y)	/ ai /	bike    type	/ i /	it    gym
o	/ əu /	so    hope	/ ɔ /	hot    clock
u	/ ju: /	use    cute	/ ʌ / / u /	but    cut put    push

## Exercises

## I. Recite the text with good pronunciation and intonation.

## II. Read the following for a review of the front vowels:

/ i: /	deep	feel	keep	meet	need	seem
	teeth	sweep	sheep	street	three	cheese

	tea	each	mean	read	leave	please
	reach	clean	dream	thief	piece	field
	eager	meter	reason	people	evening	greeting
	indeed	repeat	believe	complete	Chinese	between
	a team leader / a real secret / a sweet dream / free seats					
	leaves of the tree / speak freely / sleep peacefully					
/ i /	fit	dig	him	kick	miss	dish
	rich	sill	since	spin	quick	stick
	build	milk	film	wind	thing	which
	with	fifth	trip	drink	bridge	spring
	ticket	minute	visit	village	finger	kitchen
	begin	until	picture	English	British	difficult
	a big city/ bit by bit/ hit his ship/ his little sister					
	thin as a pin/ pretty busy/ isn't it/ finish it quickly					
/ e /	bed	leg	death	head	neck	when
	yet	end	send	says	rest	desk
	text	dress	help	health	friend	French
	many	second	ready	member	clever	plenty
	gentle	central	medicine	empty	question	envelope
	hotel	correct	except	unless	America	December
	a red pen / eleven men / ten guests / television sets					
	seven percent / fresh eggs / next lesson / terrible weather					
/ æ /	back	cap	dad	have	sad	
	glad	that	fact	hang	match	
	catch	plan	lamp	bank	land	
	sand	thank	stamp	carry	happen	
	matter	narrow	planet	grammar	axis	
	average	family	factory	flatten	language	
	travel	Japan	January	fragment	satellite	
	a black cat / hand in hand / catch that rat / bad habits					
	mad with anger / the map at the back					
	thank you for the bag / the best hat I ever had					

**II. Read the following pairs of words, paying attention to the difference in the vowels:**

/ i:—i /	beat — bit	deed — did	feel — fill
	leaf — live	meal — mill	read — rid
	seek — sick	sleep — slip	these — this
/ i—e /	big — beg	did — dead	fit — fed
	sit — set	rid — red	lift — left



## Lesson One: Our Home Planet

	pin — pen	till — tell	win — when
/ e—æ /	beg — bag	dead — dad	guess — gas
	lend — land	send — sand	men — man
	head — had	shell — shall	merry — marry

### IV. Read the following words according to the rules of reading:

fade	trap	chat	chase	vale	thrash
cede	check	fence	mete	gene	hedge
cite	sly	zip	pile	quiz	stick
frog	slot	yoke	clone	prompt	stroke
tube	truck	rust	mute	duke	fuse

### V. Read aloud the following:

#### Time to Rise

A birdie with a yellow bill  
Hopped upon the window sill,  
Cocked his shining eye and said:  
“Ain't you 'shamed, you sleepy head.”

## GRAMMAR

### 基本句型

#### Basic Sentence Patterns

英语句子的结构可以归纳为五种基本句型。这些句型都是简单句,各种不同形式的句子都是这五种基本句型和它们的扩大、组合、省略或倒装。

五种基本句型如下:

#### 1. S + V + P 主语 + 连系动词 + 表语

I am a student.

Beijing is in North China.

I feel happy.

#### 2. S + V 主语 + 不及物动词

My head aches.

They laughed.

The boy has just come.

#### 3. S + V + O 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

He studies English.