

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

1

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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
2000年6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。

在编写本教材的过程中,教育部高教司远程与继续教育处李平副处长,教育部考试中心东晓华和梁秋霞等同志给予了积极的指导和帮助。北京外国语大学刘成沛教授、北京气象学院外语系陈忠美教授、北京第二外国语学院英语系马登阁教授、北京财贸管理学院外语系丁周教授、中央广播电视大学基础部刘黛琳教授以及首都师范大学英语系张连仲副教授在审订中给我们提出很多宝贵的意见和建议。对上述同志,我们深表谢意。

本册主编为清华大学毕兆年教授,清华大学李相崇教授担任主审,其他编者有北京航空航天大学蔡勇教授,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。

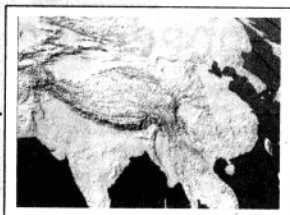
由于时间紧迫,编者水平有限,定有不少错误和疏漏,热忱希望广大老师和同学批评指正。

编者

2000年5月

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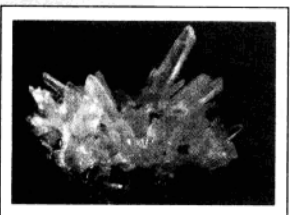
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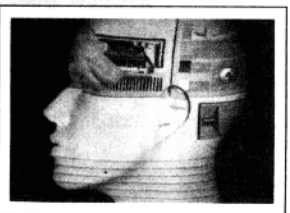
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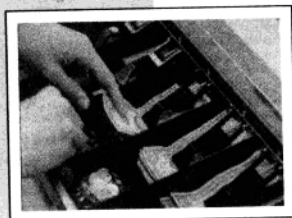


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Unit 1

Text A

The Land

Land covers about one-fourth of the earth's surface.

The major divisions of the land are called continents. People usually speak of seven continents. They are Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania and Antarctica. But two of them are one mass of land. They are Asia and Europe. Antarctica is the coldest continent. Asia,

Europe and North America are totally in the Northern Hemisphere.

In addition to continents, the world has thousands of islands. Ice-covered Greenland is the largest.

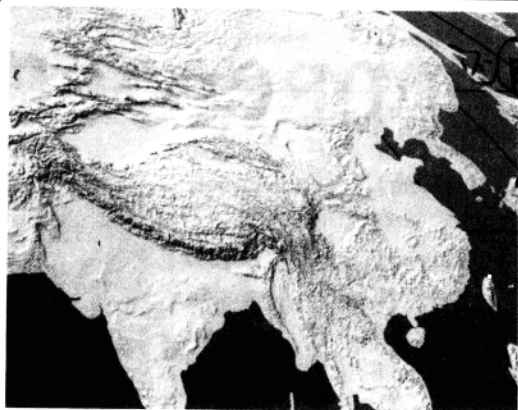
The land has a great variety of surface features. They are called landforms. The most important landforms are plains, hills, mountains, and plateaus.

Since plains are mostly broad stretches of fairly level land, they are the main farming regions of the world. They are also the most densely settled portions of

the earth's surface.

Hilly land is more difficult to farm than level land and erodes more easily. Nevertheless, in most of the world where there is enough rainfall, the hilly land is used to produce food.

Mountains have steep sides, peaks, or ridges and are difficult to use except for recreation, forestry, grazing and mining. At times farming is carried on in the valleys between the mountains. Occasionally, where the population is dense and there is little level land, men terrace the sides of



mountains to make more room for growing crops.

高原 Plateaus are highlands with fairly level tops. Some plateaus, like Tibet, are very high and cold. Those that are between mountains are often quite dry. The winds drop much of their moisture on mountainsides before they reach the plateau. Rivers at times cut deep canyons into plateaus. Few people choose to live in this kind of region. But in the tropics, high plateaus are cooler and often pleasanter places to live in than the steaming lowlands.

Man has learned to make good use of the land and what is on it and what is in it. He uses the soil to grow crops. He builds his homes with lumber from the forests. Rock is crushed to make concrete for highways and buildings. Coal is burned to produce electricity. Iron ore is processed to make steel.

There are many more ways in which man uses the resources of the land. As time goes on, he will learn more about the land and how it can be used. This is necessary in a world in which the population is increasing rapidly.

Basic English for College Unit 1

Word List

surface	['sə:fis]	n.	表面, 面, 外表
major	['meidʒə]	a.	较大的, 主要的
division	[di'viʒən]	n.	分割, 区分, 间隔; 区域
continent	['kɒntinənt]	n.	大陆, 洲
totally	['təʊtli]	adv.	完全地, 全然地
hemisphere	['hemisfiə]	n.	半球, 半球体
variety	[və'raɪəti]	n.	变化, 多样化;
feature	['fi:tʃə]	n.	特征, 特色;
			[pl.] 面貌, 相貌
landform	['lændfɔ:m]	n.	地形
plain	[pleɪn]	n.	平原

		<i>a.</i>	朴素的, 简朴的; 明白的
plateau	['plætəu]	<i>n.</i>	高原
stretch	[stretʃ]	<i>n.</i>	延亘, 连绵
region	['ri:dʒən]	<i>n.</i>	地区, 区域; 范围
densely	['densli]	<i>adv.</i>	密集地, 稠密地
portion	['pɔ:ʃən]	<i>n.</i>	一部分, 一份
hilly	['hili]	<i>a.</i>	多山丘的, 峻峭的
erode	['i:rəud]	<i>v.</i>	腐蚀, 侵蚀
rainfall	['reɪnfɔ:l]	<i>n.</i>	降雨, 下雨; 降雨量
steep	[sti:p]	<i>a.</i>	陡峭的, 陡直的
peak	[pi:k]	<i>n.</i>	山峰, 山顶; 顶端
ridge	[ridʒ]	<i>n.</i>	屋脊, 山脊; 分水岭, 山脉
recreation	[rekri'eɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	娱乐, 消遣
forestry	['fɔ:stri]	<i>n.</i>	林业; 山林管理
grazing	['greɪzɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	放牧, 吃草
mining	['maɪnɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	开矿
population	[pɒpju:'leɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	人口
dense	[dens]	<i>a.</i>	密集的, 稠密的, 浓密的
terrace	['terɪs]	<i>v.</i>	开垦成梯田
highland	['haɪlənd]	<i>n.</i>	高地, 高原
moisture	['mɔɪstʃə]	<i>n.</i>	潮气, 湿气; 湿度, 水分
canyon	['kænjən]	<i>n.</i>	峡谷
tropics	['trɒpɪks]	<i>n.</i>	热带地区
steaming	['sti:mɪŋ]	<i>a.</i>	冒热气的
lowland	['ləʊlənd]	<i>n.</i>	低地
lumber	['lʌmbə]	<i>n.</i>	木材
crush	[krʌʃ]	<i>v.</i>	压碎, 碾碎
concrete	['kɒnkri:t]	<i>n.</i>	混凝土
ore	[ɔ:]	<i>n.</i>	矿, 矿砂, 矿石
process	['prəʊses]	<i>v.</i>	加工, 处理
resource	['ri:sɔ:s]	<i>n.</i>	[pl.] 资源, 财力; 应付办法, 对策
increase	[ɪn'kri:s]/['ɪnkri:s]	<i>v./n.</i>	增加; 增长, 增强
rapidly	['ræpɪdli]	<i>adv.</i>	迅速地, 快地

Phrases and Expressions

to speak of	说到, 讲到
in addition to	除...之外 (还)
thousands of	数以千计的, 成千的
a variety of	种种
except for	除了...之外
at times	有时, 间或
to make room for	腾出地方, 扩大空间
to cut...into	把...分成 (若干部分)
to make use of	使用, 利用
as time goes on	随着时间的推移

Proper Names

Europe	['juərəp]	欧洲
Oceania	['ouʃi'einjə]	大洋洲
Antarctica	[æn'tɑ:ktikə]	南极洲
Northern Hemisphere		北半球
Greenland	['gri:nlənd]	格陵兰岛
Tibet	[ti'bet]	西藏

Basic English for College Unit 1

Notes

1. Land covers about one-fourth of the earth's surface. 陆地约占地球表面的四分之一。

英语的分数词是由基数词和序数词合成。基数词代表分子, 序数词代表分母。除了分子是 one 或 a(an) 之外, 其他情况下序数词均用复数。例如:

1/3 one (或 a) third

2/3 two thirds

1/4 one (或 a) fourth 或 a (或 one) quarter

3/4 three fourths

但 1/2 常用 one half 或 a half 表示。

2. Mountains have steep sides, peaks, or ridges and are difficult to use except for recreation, forestry, grazing and mining. 山有峭壁、巅峰或山脊, 除了游览、营造森林、放牧和采矿外, 难有其他用途。

except 与 except for 都有“除去”, “除了”的意思。其区别在于, 如果句中提到的事物与“除去”的事物属同一类, 则用 except, 否则用 except for。例如:

They all went to sleep except the boy. 除了那个男孩外, 他们都去睡觉了。
(the boy 与 they 是同类)

We go there every day except Sunday. 除星期日外, 我们天天去那里。
(Sunday 与 every day 是同类)

None of them spoke English except my teacher. 除了我的老师外, 他们没有人说英语。(my teacher 与 them 是同类)

Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes. 除了少量拼写错误之外, 你的作文写得很好。(composition 与 spelling mistakes 不同类)

The streets were almost empty except for a few policemen on duty. 除了几个值勤的警察外, 街上几乎空无一人。(streets 与 policemen 不同类)

此外在语法上, except 除与 except for 一样接名词、代词外, 还可接介词短语、不定式 (包括不带有 to 的不定式) 和从句等, 而 except for 后不能接这些结构。例如:

He rarely went anywhere except to hospital. 他除医院外, 几乎不去其他任何地方。(except 后接介词短语)

She can do everything except cook. 她除不会做饭外, 其他什么都会。(except 后接不带有 to 的不定式)

He had no idea where the book store was, except that it was near a post office. 他不知道书店在哪里, 只知道靠近一家邮局。(except 后接 that 引导的从句)

She never came to see me except when she was in trouble. 除非遇到了麻烦, 否则她从来不会来看我。(except 后接 when 引导的从句)

3. ... there is little level land ... 平地很少...

little 与 a little 均可作形容词修饰不可数名词。两者的区别是前者表示基本否定的含义, 常译为“很少”, “几乎没有”; 后者表示肯定的含义, 常译为“一些”, “少量”。例如: little

She had little money at that time. 那时她没有多少钱。

She had a little money, ten pounds or so. 她有一点钱, 十英镑左右。

Tom had little spare time. 汤姆几乎没有空闲时间。

The boy wants to eat a little bread. 那孩子想吃点面包。

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4. Those that are between mountains are often quite dry. 夹在大山之间的高原常常十分干燥。

英语中的代词 *those* 常用来代替前面提过的复数名词以避免重复。本句中 *those* 是代替前句中的 *plateaus*。类似的用法还有：

The apples they like are those that are fresh and sweet. 他们喜欢吃的是新鲜、香甜的苹果。

He compared the human brains with those of the monkeys. 他把人脑和猴脑作了比较。

5. Few people choose to live in this kind of region. 很少有人愿意居住在这种地区。

few 与 *a few* 均可作定语修饰可数名词。两者区别在于，前者表示基本否定的含义，常译为“很少”，“几乎没有”；后者表示基本肯定的含义，常译为“有些”，“少量”等汉语词义。例如：

He has few friends at school. 他在学校里没有几个朋友。

Her brother has a few business friends. 她哥哥在商界有几个朋友。

Few people can understand him. 很少有人能理解他。

He will come in a few minutes. 他过几分钟就来。

Exercises of Text A

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

- What is the percentage of land in the world?
 - 25%.
 - 75%.
 - 14%.
 - 40%.
- What are the major divisions of land on the surface of the earth called?
 - Islands.
 - Main lands.
 - Continents.
 - Landforms.
- The land on the surface of the earth is usually divided into _____.
 - six parts
 - five parts

- C. eight parts
 - D. seven parts
4. The landforms include the following except _____.
- A. plateaus
 - B. valleys
 - C. plains
 - D. hills
5. According to the text, most people in the world are living _____.
- A. in ice-covered places
 - B. on the plains
 - C. in the main farming regions
 - D. in the valleys
6. What kind of land is usually used to farm according to the text?
- A. Hilly land.
 - B. Muddy land.
 - C. Level land.
 - D. Dry land.
7. According to the text, hilly land is used to farm _____.
- A. when suitable land cannot be found
 - B. if there is enough rainfall there
 - C. if the farmers there work hard enough
 - D. if it is easy to work
8. Which of the following is not fit for mountains according to the text?
- A. Growing crops.
 - B. Mining.
 - C. Recreation.
 - D. Forestry.
9. According to the text, the weather on plateaus between mountains are often _____.
- A. very dry
 - B. very cold
 - C. full of moisture
 - D. hot
10. Why do people have to learn to make good use of the land according to the text?
- A. Because the land is rich in natural resources.
 - B. Because the land can be used to make electricity.
 - C. Because they have to build their homes.
 - D. Because they have to feed more and more people in the world.

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II. Choose the definition from Column B that matches the corresponding word or phrase in column A:

A	B
1. portion	a. greater in size
2. in addition to	b. to press with force so as to break
3. major	c. fast
4. feature	d. part
5. nevertheless	e. to wear away
6. occasionally	f. besides
7. process	g. however
8. rapidly	h. appearance
9. crush	i. now and then
10. erode	j. to be treated chemically and industrially

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

cover	surface	stretch	densely	speak of
use	variety	fairly	room	choose

- I have no money and no home and need a job _____ badly.
- In class, please try to make full _____ of your classmates as resources.
- A great _____ of flowers are displayed in the show.
- The basket on the floor is _____ with a piece of newspaper.
- They often go for a walk on a long _____ of beach with fine white sand.
- We have to make _____ for the newcomer's desk in the office.
- Hong Kong is a _____ populated region in Asia.
- When they _____ the wrong man to be the secretary, they expressed their disappointment.
- When he _____ that funny story, everybody laughed.
- The _____ of the table is very smooth and clean.

IV. Translate the following into English:

平地	种庄稼	发电	南半球	主要农业地区
山地	地球表面	腾出空间	密集的人口	足够的降雨量

V. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 随着时间的推移，我们对地球将更加了解。
- 人口在飞快地增长。
- 爷爷经常说起他的过去。
- 这个地区被称为高原。

5. 没有什么人愿意住在这个地区。

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

VII. Reproduce the text in your own words.

VIII. Rearrange the following words to form complete sentences:

Model: is, sun, very, the, living, important, things, all, to

The sun is very important to all living things.

1. is, June, weather, the, in, hot
2. Earth, you, that, revolves, the, around, know, sun
3. takes, one, it, year, around, move, sun, the, to, Earth
4. in, of, summer, is, it, northern, the, Earth, part
5. season, there, change, is, of, little

Dialogues

Greetings and Introductions

I. On the Campus

Zhao: Hello.

Chen: Hi.

Zhao: Are you from Beijing?

Chen: Yes. Where are you from?

Zhao: I am from Shanghai. May I have your name, please?

Chen: Sure, I am Chen Lili.

Zhao: I am Zhao Wei. Nice to meet you, Miss Chen.

Chen: Nice to meet you, too. What are you doing here?

Zhao: I am a junior. And you?

Chen: I am a freshman. What do you major in?



Zhao: International Economics. What about you?

Chen: I am in the Foreign Languages Department. I study English.

Zhao: Great! I like English, too. It is so useful to us.

Chen: Of course. Oh, it's time for class. I hope we'll get a chance to talk at greater length.

Zhao: Good. It's so nice to have met you. Good-bye.

Chen: Good-bye.

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New Words

junior	['dʒu:njə]	<i>n.</i>	三年级学生, 年少者, 等级较低者
freshman	['freʃmən]	<i>n.</i>	大学一年级学生
major	['meɪdʒə]	<i>n.</i>	专业, 陆军少校; 成年人
		<i>v.</i>	主修, 专攻 (课程)
economics	['i:kə'nɒmiks, ,ekə'nɒmiks]	<i>n.</i>	经济学

Notes

美国中学或大学一年级至四年级的学生分别称为:
freshman, sophomore, junior, senior

2. Do You Know Our English Teacher?

- Zhao: Hi, Chen Lili. It seems we haven't seen each other for ages since we last met. How's everything with you?
- Chen: Fine, thanks. Do you know our English teacher, Mr. Black? He just came here last week.
- Zhao: No, I haven't had the pleasure.
- Chen: He is such a wonderful person. You must go and see him!
- Zhao: Good, Let's go.
- Chen: Mr. Black, this is my friend Zhao Wei. This is my teacher, Mr. Black.
- Zhao: How do you do, Mr. Black. I'm glad to meet you.
- Mr. Black: How do you do, Mr. Zhao. Are you and Miss Chen in the same department?
- Zhao: No, I am in the International Economics Department.
- Chen: Mr. Black, Zhao Wei is a junior. 经济系
- Mr. Black: Oh, I wonder how you got to know each other.
- Zhao: I met her the first day she came to the college.
- Chen: We talked a lot. He told me much about our college.
- Mr. Black: Good. I'd like to get familiar with this college as soon as possible.
- Zhao: Will you come to our Students' Union party this weekend?
- Mr. Black: I'd be glad to. Where will it be? 学生会
- Zhao: In the auditorium, at 7:30, this Saturday evening.
- Mr. Black: Miss Chen, will you join us, too?
- Chen: Sure, I will.
- Mr. Black: So, let's meet this Saturday evening.
- Chen: See you then. Good-bye.
- Mr. Black: Bye-bye.

New Words

union	[ˈju(:)njən]	n.	联合, 团结, 协会
auditorium	[ˌɔ:di'tɔ:riəm]	n.	会堂, 礼堂, 观众席