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# 英语

主编 苗兴伟

ENGLISH



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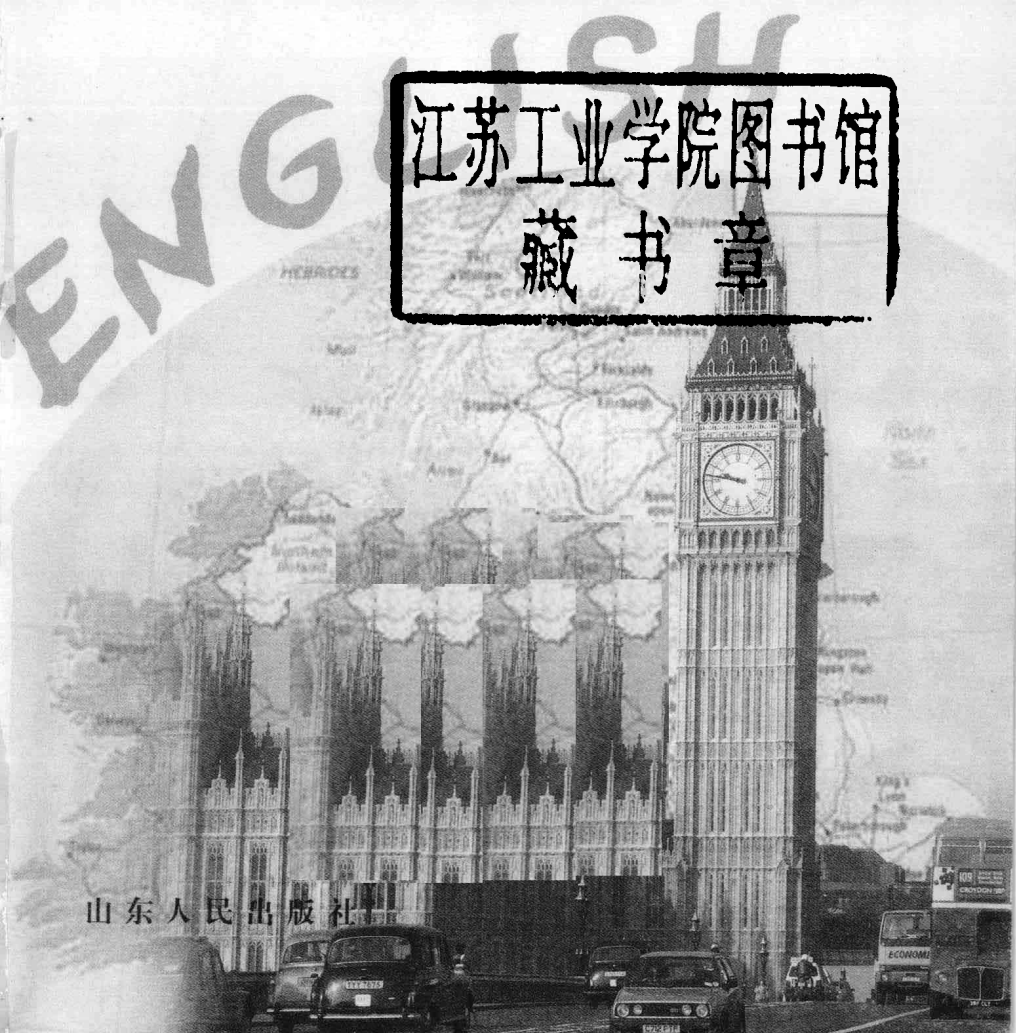
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# 前 言

《英语》(一)是根据自学考试指导委员会制订的《英语自学考试大纲》编写的教材,供专科段非英语专业学生使用。

根据大纲规定,大学英语的学习目标是使学习者熟练地掌握英语基础知识和语言基本技能,进一步提高阅读能力,培养听、说、读、写、译的能力,为获取专业信息和进一步提高英语水平奠定基础。为了达到上述目的,我们在教材的编写过程中,突出了以下特色。

第一,本教材在编写思想上综合 TAVI(Text as Vehicle for Information)和 TALO(Text as Linguistic Object) 的教材编写理论,广泛地吸收同类教材的优点,选材广泛,体裁多样,学生既可学到名篇经典,又可接受到最新的时代信息。

第二,本教材题材丰富,涉及教育、文化、语言、体育、品德、科技、社会等诸多方面,且篇幅适度,由浅入深。学习者可在语言学习的过程中,既对英美文化有所了解,又扩大知识面,拓展思维。

第三,各单元中的两篇文章均按主题或文体一致的原则编写,两者关系密切,相辅相成。学生可在学习相关知识和观点的基础上加深对语言技能的掌握,提高认知能力,巩固以往所学知识。

第四,本书在编写上注意难易结合,注重让学生在可接受的语篇环境中扩大词汇量,掌握语言形式。

第五,本教材重视语法在成人学习英语中的重大作用,对语法知识做了系统的讲解;注重英译汉训练,以期学习者能够用英语表达基本的

思想;而且本教材在 Text B 中全面讲述构词法,可有效地帮助学生认知和扩大词汇。

总之,本书的目的是通过丰富的语言材料和大量的语言练习,使学习者掌握英语语言的基本知识和技能。在内容与结构上,全书共 15 个单元,每个单元分 Text A、Text B 和语法三部分。Text A 和 Text B 由课文、单词表、注释、练习组成,另外,Text A 还有词汇讲解;Text A 的练习包括:阅读理解、词汇、完形填空、汉译英;Text B 的练习含阅读理解和构词法。

全书阅读量如下:Text A 的阅读量为 8904 词,Text B 的阅读量为 8936 词,总计 17840 词。

全书共有生词 1129 个,短语 165 个。其中 A 篇生词 628 个,短语 85 个;B 篇生词 501 个,短语 80 个。

语法共 15 讲,涵盖了英语中基本的语法知识点,既注重知识的广度和深度,又强调了语法讲解的实用性。

本书在编写的过程中得到了山东省高等教育自学考试委员会邢方先生和山东大学外国语学院李学珍教授的指导和帮助;另外,在本书的编写过程中还参考了国内外的英语语法著作和教材,借用了一些例句和语言材料。在此一并表示最诚挚的感谢。

编 者

2003 年 12 月

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# Unit 1

## *Text A*

### **A Little at a Time**

I must have been about fourteen then, and I dismissed the incident with the easy carelessness of youth. But the words, Carl Walter spoke that day, came back to me years later, and ever since have been of inestimable value to me.

Carl Walter was my piano teacher. During one of my lessons he asked how much practising I was doing. I said three or four hours a day.

“Do you practise in long stretches, an hour at a time?”

“I try to.”

“When you grow up, time won’t come in long stretches. Practise in minutes, whenever you can find them five or ten before school, after lunch, between chores. Spread the practice through the day, and piano-playing will become a part of your life.”

When I was teaching at Columbia, I wanted to write, but recitations, theme-reading and committee meetings filled my days and evenings. For two years I got practically nothing down on paper, and my excuse was that I had no time. Then I recalled what Carl Walter had

said.

During the next week I conducted an experiment, whenever I had five minutes unoccupied, I sat down and wrote a hundred words or so. To my astonishment, at the end of the week I had a sizable manuscript ready for revision. Later on I wrote novels by the same piecemeal method. Though my teaching schedule had become heavier than ever, in every day there were idle moments which could be caught and put to use. I even took up piano-playing again, finding that the small interval of the day provided sufficient time for both writing and piano practice.

There is an important trick in this time-using formula: you must get into your work quickly. If you have but five minutes for writing, you can't afford to waste four chewing your pencil. You must make your mental preparations beforehand, and concentrate on your task almost instantly when the time comes. Fortunately, rapid concentration is easier than most of us realize.

I confess I have never learned how to let go easily at the end of the five or ten minutes. But life can be counted on to supply interruptions. Carl Walter has a tremendous influence on my life. To him I owe the discovery that even very short periods of time add up to all useful hours I need, if I plunge in without delay.

## New Words

dismiss [dis'mis] *vt.*

不考虑; 解散; 打发

inestimable [in'estiməbl] *a.*

无法估计的; 极珍贵的

stretch [stretʃ] *n.*

一段持续的时间

*vi.*

伸展, 延伸

*vt.*

拉长, 伸展; 使紧张

chore [tʃɔ:] *n.*

家庭杂务; 日常零星工作

recitation [ˌresi'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	背诵; 朗诵; 课堂教学
theme [θi:m] <i>n.</i>	题目; 主题; (学生的)作文
committee [kə'miti] <i>n.</i>	委员会
excuse [ik'skju:s] <i>n.</i>	藉口; 理由; 解释
[ik'skju:z] <i>vt.</i>	原谅, 宽恕; 免除
<del>recall</del> [ri'kæl] <i>vt.</i>	<del>记得; 回忆起</del>
<del>conduct</del> ['kɒndʌkt] <i>n.</i>	<del>举止, 行为</del>
[kən'dʌkt] <i>vt.</i>	进行; 处理
unoccupied [ˌʌn'ɒkjupaɪd] <i>a.</i>	空闲无事的
astonishment [əs'tɒnɪʃmənt] <i>n.</i>	惊讶
sizable ['saɪzəbl] <i>a.</i>	相当大的
manuscript ['mænjuskript] <i>n.</i>	手稿; 原稿
revision [ri'vɪʒən] <i>n.</i>	修订; 修改
piecemeal ['pi:smi:l] <i>a.</i>	一件一件的, 逐个的
schedule ['ʃedju:l] <i>n.</i>	时间表; 计划表
idle ['aɪdl] <i>a.</i>	空闲的
interval ['ɪntəvəl] <i>n.</i>	(时间的)间隔
provide [prə'vaɪd] <i>vt.</i>	提供
sufficient [sə'fɪʃənt] <i>a.</i>	足够的, 充足的
formula ['fɔ:mjulə] <i>n.</i>	原则, 方案; 公式, 方程式
afford [ə'fɔ:d] <i>vt.</i>	担负得起(损失、费用、后果等)
chew [tʃu:] <i>vt.</i>	嚼, 咀嚼
mental ['mentl] <i>a.</i>	精神的, 思想的
preparation [ˌprepə'reɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	准备, 预备
beforehand [bi'fɔ:hænd] <i>ad.</i>	预先, 事先
concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] <i>vi.</i>	集中; 全神贯注
<i>vt.</i>	集中
instantly ['ɪnstəntli] <i>ad.</i>	立即, 即刻
concentration [ˌkɒnsən'treɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	集中; 专心
confess [kən'fes] <i>vt.</i>	承认

interruption [ˌɪntəˈrʌpʃən] <i>n.</i>	中断; 遮断; 打断; 障碍物, 遮断物
tremendous [triˈmendəs] <i>a.</i>	极大的; 非常的
owe [əu] <i>vt.</i>	应该把……归功于(to)
plunge [plʌndʒ] <i>vi.</i>	纵身投入, 一头进入; 猛冲; 猛跌, 骤降
<i>vt.</i>	(猛力)把……投入(或刺进); 使……突然陷入, 遭受
<i>n.</i>	投身入水; 猛跌, 猛降

## Phrases & Expressions

<del>ever since</del>	<del>从……以来</del>
<del>take up</del>	<del>拿起; 开始(从事于)</del>
concentrate on	全神贯注; 全力以赴
<del>let go</del>	<del>放开; 释放; 发射</del>
count on	依靠; 指望; 料想
add up to	合计达; 总括起来; 意味着

## Proper Names

Carl Walter [ˈkɑ:lˈwɔ:ltə]	卡尔·沃尔特
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## Notes

1. I must have been about fourteen then, and I dismissed the incident with the easy carelessness of youth: 那时我一定有 14 岁了, 由于少

年时期的无忧无虑,我并没有把那件事放在心上。在本句中,情态动词 must + 不定式的完成形式,表示“一定”。例如:

He must have been through a lot.

他一定受过很多苦。

2. **Spread the practice through the day, and piano-playing will become a part of your life:** 将练习分散在一天里,这样弹钢琴就会成为你生活的一部分。本句为祈使句,但在意义上相当于一个表示条件的主从复合句“If you spread the practice through the day, piano-playing will become a part of your life”。

3. **Then I recalled what Carl Walter had said:** 后来我想起了卡尔·沃尔特曾经说过的话。在本句中,what Carl Walter had said 作宾语。连接代词 what 可引起宾语从句。例如:

They always mean what they say.

他们向来是说话算数的。

He was never satisfied with what he had achieved.

他从不满足于已取得的成就。

4. **If you have but five minutes for writing, you can't afford to waste four chewing your pencil:** 如果你只有五分钟的时间来写作的话,你就不能把四分钟的时间花在咬铅笔杆上。在本句中, but 是一个副词,表示“只,仅仅”的意思。例如:

She left but an hour ago.

她一小时前刚走。

5. **You must make your mental preparations beforehand, and concentrate on your task almost instantly when the time comes:** 你必须事先有心理准备,几乎一有时间就全神贯注地投入工作。
6. **To him I owe the discovery that even very short periods of time add up to all useful hours I need, if I plunge in without delay:** 多亏了他我才发现如果立即投入工作,即使是很短的时间累加起来也会成为我所需要的有用的几小时。在这个句子中, to him 被提到句首来加以强调。

## Word Study

### 1. dismiss

*vt.* 打发; 解雇; 解散; 不考虑

She was dismissed from the hospital when found free from leukaemia.  
检查出没有得白血病, 她便获准出院。

He dismissed his secretary because of her incessant lateness.  
由于他的秘书经常迟到, 他把她辞退了。

We dismissed the idea of cycling to the west coast.  
我们打消了骑自行车去西海岸的念头。

*vi.* 解散

When the drill was over, the company dismissed.  
操练结束后, 连队解散。

### 2. recall

*vt.* 回想, 回忆; 叫回, 召回

I can't recall having met him before.  
我记不起以前曾见过他。

Parliament was hastily recalled from recess.  
休会的议员被匆匆召回议事。

*vi.* 记得; 回想

As you may recall, he was in the army then.  
你可能记得, 当时他正从军。

*n.* 回想, 回忆; 记忆(力)

Why are some memories more available for recall than others?  
为什么有些往事比之其他往事更容易被记起?

Do you have any recall of the accident?  
那事故你还回忆得起吗?

### 3. provide

*vt.* 供给, 供应; 提供, 给予

That hotel provides good meals.

那家饭店供应上好的膳食。

Mary provided him with funds.

玛丽向他提供钱财。

We have a moral obligation to provide aid to them.

我们在道义上有义务给予他们帮助。

*vi.* 抚养, 提供生计(for); 做准备(for); 预防(against)

They provide for their children.

他们抚养自己的孩子。

He worked hard to provide for his old age.

他努力工作为养老预做准备。

He provided against financial ruin by wise investment.

他投资有方以防破产。

#### **4. afford**

*vt.* 买得起; 负担得起(……的费用、损失、后果等); 足以

afford 常接在 can, be able to 后。

Can you afford a new coat?

你买得起一件新上衣吗?

He can hardly afford to miss another day at school.

他几乎再也不能耽搁一天课了。

Can you afford the time?

你能抽得出时间吗?

## **Exercises**

### **Reading Comprehension**

#### **I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.**

1. According to the text, who has a tremendous influence on my life?



- a. my friend
  - b. my father
  - c. Carl Walter
  - d. my sister
2. According to the text, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- a. Carl Walter was my violin teacher.
  - b. I taught at Columbia.
  - c. For two years at Columbia I got practically nothing down on paper.
  - d. I confess I have never learned how to let go easily at the end of the five or ten minutes.
3. In the text, there is an important trick in the time-using formula. What is the trick?
- a. You should do your work in long stretches.
  - b. You must get into your work quickly.
  - c. You must get into your work slowly.
  - d. You should do your work on weekends.
4. When I was teaching at Columbia, I wanted to write, but all kinds of things filled my days and evenings. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?
- a. recitations
  - b. theme-reading
  - c. committee meetings
  - d. violin-playing
5. I owe the discovery to Carl Walter. What is the discovery?
- a. When I grow up, time will come in long stretches.
  - b. Even very short periods of time add up to all useful hours I need, if I plunge in without delay.
  - c. I had no time to write something.
  - d. Rapid concentration is not easier than most of us realize.

## Vocabulary

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below.