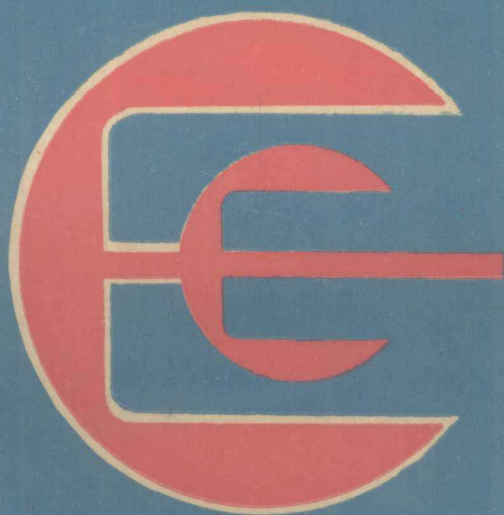


大 专 教 材

基础英语

1

■ 黄震华 等编著



对外贸易教育出版社

7 大专教材

基础英语

(第一册)

Certificate English Book One

黄震华 江 春
张二虎 邢建玉 编著
徐俊贤

对外贸易教育出版社

(京)新登字 182 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

基础英语 第一册/黄震华等编著. —北京:对外贸易
教育出版社, 1994. 8

ISBN 7-81000-684-3

I. 基… II. 黄… III. 英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H319

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(94)第 07001 号

对外贸易教育出版社

社址:北京惠新东街 12 号 邮政编码:100029

建设部政策研究中心科建照排部排版

通县向阳印刷厂印刷 新华书店北京发行所发行

850×1168 1/32 10.125 印张 259 千字

1994 年 9 月北京第 1 版 1994 年 9 月北京第 1 次印刷

ISBN7-81000-684-3/H·142 责任编辑:王敬之

印数 00001—11000 册 定价:9.50

出 版 说 明

为了适应我国对外经济贸易事业的发展和教育改革的需要,我们组织对外经济贸易大学的专家、教授和具有丰富教学经验的教师编写了这套对外经济贸易专业的大专教材。

这套教材目前包括7门课程:《国际商法》、《国际金融》、《国际贸易实务》、《国际货物运输》、《国际货物保险》、《世界市场行情》、《基础英语》,今后还将继续增加几门课程。

这套教材可供高等院校对外经济贸易等专业的大专学生、继续教育学院的学生使用,也可作为全国经贸干部培训的教材。

我们对参加这套教材编写工作的专家、教授和教师,表示衷心的感谢。

对外贸易教育出版社

1994年7月

前 言

受北京市自学考试办公室的委托,我们编写了这套外贸英语教材一、二册,主要目的是为了配合国家教委每年组织的高等教育自学考试。本套教材将做为大专程度国际贸易专业英语考试的命题依据。该书适用于全日制专科一年级学生,夜大和社会办班以及自学外语的学生使用。同时还可作为大学本科一年级的辅助教材。由于这套英语教科书以基础语言知识为主,内容比较浅近,又增加了一些经济贸易词汇和知识,对学习外贸专业的学生尤为适合。

本书的基本构成是:每课都由以下几部分组成。

读前问题	(Pre-reading)
正课文	(Text A)
词汇	(Words and Expressions)
注释	(Notes)
读后练习	(Post-reading)
口语、写作练习	(Oral and Writing Activities)
语法及练习	(Grammar and Exercises)
语音	(Phonetics)
副课文	(Text B)

正、副课文都是围绕同一或相似的题目进行。正课文适合精读、复述,较容易。副课文较难,用于提高阅读能力及提供背景知识。课文后面的所有阅读及语法练习都围绕正课文展开与正课文密切相关。同时值得一提的是,每课都有一个口语及写作练习,引导学生参照书中的对话范例(model dialogue)。使用列出的一些最常用的功能表达法(functional expressions)。学生应能使用这些表

达法在设定的场景下做简短的对话,从而提高口头表达及语言交际能力。语音在此书中不做为重点,每课都附有基本的语音讲解及练习供学生在课后朗读、纠音。

教师在使用此书教学的过程中,可以根据学校的教学计划安排,根据自己学生的水平、特点,有侧重、有补充、有删节地进行教学。第一册共 16 课,如以每周 6—8 课时教授一课来计算,每周上课时间可做以下安排:

课前问题、正课文、课后练习	2—3 小时
---------------	--------

口头及笔头练习	2—3 小时
---------	--------

语法及语音练习	2—3 小时
---------	--------

具体安排还应由教师根据实际情况而定。

在编写过程中,我们注重将基本知识与基本技能相结合,规范性与实用性相结合,日常生活与外贸知识相结合的原则,特别照顾自学的同志,出了大量练习供学生自己做。

我们对高等教育自学考试工作还缺乏经验,以前也未编写过与之相配的教材,一切都在探索和尝试中,再加上时间仓促,编者水平有限,编写中不免出现这样或那样的疏漏和错误,望使用此书者批评指正,以便我们及时修正,我们衷心希望此书能够给学习英语的朋友们以帮助。

编 者

一九九四年七月一日于北京

Contents

Lesson One	Introduction	.....	(1)
Text A:	Introduction(1)		
Text B:	Introduction(2)		
Grammar:	Lexicon(words)		
Lesson Two	Atoms	.....	(13)
Text A:	Atoms		
Text B:	Uses of Atoms		
Grammar:	Verbs		
Lesson Three	A City	.....	(24)
Text A:	Las Vegas (1)		
Text B:	Las Vegas (2)		
Grammar:	Articles		
Lesson Four	Vacations	.....	(41)
Text A:	Campus Vacations		
Text B:	At the Crossroads of East and West		
Grammar:	Nouns		
Lesson Five	Weekend	.....	(60)
Text A:	Weekend		
Text B:	Saturday Night		
Grammar:	Present Simple Tense		
Lesson Six	National Minorities	.....	(78)
Text A:	Eskimos and Their Ways of Life		
Text B:	Where Does the Word 'Indian' Come from		
Grammar:	Simple Past Tense and Past Progressive Tense		

Lesson Seven	Multinational Corporations	(96)
Text A:	Multinational Corporations (I)	
Text B:	Multinational Corporations (II)	
Grammar:	Present Perfect Tense	
Lesson Eight	GATT and IMF	(111)
Text A:	GATT	
Text B:	IMF	
Grammar:	Conjunctions	
Lesson Nine	A Successful Student	(125)
Text A:	A Successful Student	
Text B:	One Man's Thought About School	
Grammar:	Degrees of Comparison	
Lesson Ten	The Exchange of Goods and Services	(143)
Text A:	The Exchange of Goods and Services	
Text B:	Junior Achievement	
Grammar:	The Past Perfect Tense	
Lesson Eleven	Keep up with the Joneses	(167)
Text A:	Keep up with the Joneses	
Text B:	Psychosomatic Illnesses	
Grammar:	Prepositions	
Lesson Twelve	More Than Just an Idiot Box	(184)
Text A:	TV: More Than Just an Idiot Box	
Text B:	T. V. Education in Hong Kong	
Grammar:	Ways to Express Futurity	
Lesson Thirteen	The Dow Jones Industrial Average	(207)
Text A:	The Dow Jones Industrial Average	
Text B:	International Exchange Market	
Grammar:	Passive Voice	
Lesson Fourteen	Countries of the World	(223)

Text A: Countries of the World
Text B: The Developing Asian Countries
Grammar: Modals

Lesson Fifteen Industrial Revolution (247)

Text A: What Problems Does Industrial
Development Cause?
Text B: Urbanization
Grammar: Punctuation Marks

Lesson Sixteen The Myth of Sony (268)

Text A: The Myth of Sony (1)
Text B: The Myth of Sony (2)
Grammar: Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

Lesson One

Introduction

Pre-reading

What do you think?

- a) What is introduction and what is the use of introduction?
- b) When do we use introduction?
- c) When you meet someone for the first time, what would you say to get him/her to know you?

What does it mean?

Think what the following words and expressions mean.

classmate	homesick
neighbour	be proud of
a little bit	hometown

Text A

Introduction (I)

Yu Haiyan, a beautiful sweet girl, is now my classmate. We have our English class together. She is also my neighbour. She sits beside me. It's the first time for her to be in Beijing. She has lived here for only 10 days and she is a little bit homesick. She is eighteen years old, and she is five feet six inches tall. She weighs about 100 pounds and she is slim. She has a pair of big black eyes and curly hair. She likes to wear pink clothes. She comes from Hangzhou,

Zhejiang Province and she is very proud of her beautiful hometown. She is kind to everyone and she likes to help others. When she talks, there is often a smile on her face. We all like her.

Words and expressions

beautiful	['bjʊ:təfʊl]	adj.	美丽的
sweet	[swi:t]	adj.	甜蜜的
classmate	['kla:smeit]	n.	同学
neighbour	['neibə]	n.	邻居
beside	[bi 'said]	prep.	在...旁边
homesick	['həʊm,sik]	adj.	思乡, 思家
foot	[fut]	n.	英尺 复数为 feet
inch	[intʃ]	n.	英寸
tall	[tə:l]	adj.	高
weigh	[wei]	vi.	重
pound	[paʊnd]	n.	磅
proud	[praʊd]	adj.	自豪
slim	[slim]	adj.	苗条的
black	[blæk]	adj.	黑色的
curly	['kɜ:li]	adj.	卷曲的
wear	[weə]	vt.	穿, 戴
pink	[piŋk]	adj.	粉红色的
province	['prɒvins]	n.	省
hometown	[,həʊm 'taʊn]	n.	家乡
smile	[smail]	n.	笑, 微笑
a pair of			一双, 一副

Notes

1) a beautiful sweet girl: 是一个名词短语, 作 Yu Haiyan 的同位语,

进行补充说明。

2) have ...together: 一起...(做/进行)

例如: have training together 一起受训

have tea together 一起喝茶

3) It is the first time for her to be in Beijing. 在这个句子中, it is the first time for someone to do something 是一个句型, 意思是: 这是谁第一次(做)…。例如:

It is the first time for them to go swimming in the sea. 这是他们第一次下海游泳。

It is the first time for me to eat jellyfish. 这是我第一次吃海蜇。

4) a little bit: (有)一些, (有)一点。

例如: a little bit tired. 有一点累了

a little bit angry. 有一点生气

5) ...years old 某人...多少岁 某人...几岁。

例如: Mr Wang is 54 years old. 王先生有 54 岁了。

Mr Li is only 22 years old. 李先生只有 22 岁。

6) ...tall 某人身高…

在表示人的身高的时候, 我们可以用公制, 也可以用英制。

例如: He is 180 centimeters tall. 他身高 1 米 8。

He is 6 feet tall. 他身高六英尺。

tall 也可改为 in height。

7) come from a place 或 be from a place: 来自某一地方(的人), 是那儿的人, 通常用来表示人的出生地。

例如: He comes from Beijing. 他是北京人。

She is from Shanghai. 她来自上海。

8) be proud of : 为/因…而感到自豪/骄傲

例如: We are proud of our motherland. 我们为祖国而感到自豪。

She is proud of her child. 她为她的孩子感到骄傲。

9) When she talks there is often a smile on her face.

在这个句子中, When she talks 是一个从句, 它说明主句谓语 there is a smile 所发生的时间, 是时间状语从句。

在主句 there is often a smile on her face 中, there is 是一个句型, 表示存在。在这个句型中, 谓语动词(在这儿是 is)放在主语(这儿是 a smile)的前面, 并随主语的单复数发生变化, 在这个句型里, 还经常有一个地点状语, 表示位置, 在这个句子里是 on her face.

例如: There are three apples on the plate. 盘子里有三只苹果。

There is a dog in front of the house. 屋前有只狗。

Post-reading

Based on the text, say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Yu Haiyan is a tall fat girl.
2. She sits next to me.
3. She now lives in Hangzhou.
4. She often wears red clothes.
5. She sometimes feels lonely.
6. She was 17 years of age last year.
7. She always smiles.

Communicative Activities

It's Saturday afternoon. The department is giving a party to welcome the new students. At the party, Yu Haiyan has a conversation with a student from another class. Here is the conversation. Read and practise it.

A: Hello, I am Yu Haiyan.

B: Hello. My name is Wang Ling of Class Two. Which class

are you in?

A: Class One. Where are you from?

B: From Beijing. Are you from Beijing, too?

A: No, I'm not. I come from Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.
Have you ever been there?

B: Yes, I have. I went there last summer.

A: Do you like it?

B: Yes, I do. It was so fascinating that I even didn't want to leave. Well, you say you are from Hangzhou. Then do you like Beijing?

A: Yes, I like it. But I am not quite used to the weather here.
It's a little bit dry.

B: I hope you will get used to it soon. Listen, here comes the music. Would you like to dance?

A: Yes.

B: Then let's go, shall we?

A: Sure.

Grammar

词 类

单词是语言的最基本单位,要学好语言,就一定要学好词汇。英语词汇成千上万,了解词汇的词类归属,能够帮助我们正确地使用语言。单词的词类不同,在句子中的作用也各不相同。因此,在学习英语词汇的时候,除了掌握单词的发音和意思之外,还要学习单词的词类。这儿,我们简单地描述一下各种词类以及它们在句子中的作用。

1. 名词 noun(n.): 名词是人、事物以及抽象概念等的名称,如 student, book, Beijing 等。它在句子中一般作主语、表语、宾

语、同位语等,它还可以和介词一起构成介词短语,充当其它句子成分。

2. 冠词 article (art.):冠词是附属于名词的一种虚词,它和名词一起用,帮助说明名词的意义,如:a book, the student, 等。
3. 代词 pronoun (pron.):代词是用以代替名词和数词的词,它在句子中充当主语、定语、表语、同位语、宾语等。如 you, which, mine, any, what, that 等。
4. 数词 numeral (num.):数词是表示数量和次序的词,它在句子中充当主语、定语、表语、同位语、宾语,包括介词宾语。如:one, five, second, fifth 等。
5. 动词 verb (v.):动词是表示人和事物的行为或状态的词,如 teach, exist, be, work 等。动词又分为谓语形式和非谓语形式两种,谓语形式在句子中作谓语,非谓语形式在句子中作主语、表语、宾语、定语和状语,也可以和助动词或情态动词共同构成谓语。
6. 形容词 adjective (a. /adj.):形容词是表示人和事物的形状、性质、状态等的词,如 good, beautiful, friendly 等,它在句子中作表语、定语、宾语补足语等。
7. 副词 adverb (adv.):副词是在句子中修饰动词、形容词或其它副词,以说明状态、性质和程度等的词,如:very, fairly, happily, down, 它在句子中一般作状语。
8. 连词 conjunction (conj.):连词是连接词、词组和句子的词,如 and, but, since, whether 等。
9. 介词 preposition (prep.):介词是用在名词、代词等的前面,说明它与其它词之间的关系的词,介词又称为前置词。如 at, in, for, since, under 等。
10. 感叹词 interjection (interj.):感叹词是表示说话时喜悦、惊讶等感情和口气的词,如 oh, well, why, hello 等。

在这十类词中,名词、代词、数词、动词、形容词和副词可以独立在句子中充当句子成分,如名词、代词、数词可以作主语、宾语等,形容词作表语、定语等,副词作状语,动词作谓语等,因此,它们被称为是实词;冠词、连词和介词不能独立在句子中充当句子成分,它们必须和实词一起,共同构成句子成分,因此,它们被称为是虚词。感叹词一般不构成句子的一部分,可作为特殊的一类。

Pronoun 代 词

代词就是那些代替名词或数词的词,代词可分为这几类:人称代词(personal pronoun),是代替人或物的词,包括有 I, you, he, me, them, her 等;物主代词(possession pronoun),它是人称代词的所有格,它又可以分为两类,名词型和形容词型,如 my, mine, their, theirs 等;反身代词或自身代词(reflexive pronoun),它是人称代词的强调型,它包括 myself, itself, herself 等;表示相互关系的相互代词(reciprocal pronoun),它只有两个,each other,和 one another;指示代词(demonstrative pronoun),是专门用来指出或标示出人或物的词,它有四个,this, that, these, those;疑问代词(interrogative pronoun),它的作用是引导特殊疑问句,包括 who, whom, whose, which 和 what;关系代词(relative pronoun),其作用是用来引导定语从句,它们是 that, which, who, whom, whose;连接代词(conjunctive pronoun),它的作用是引导名词性从句,包括主语从句、表语从句和定语从句,它们是 who, whom, whose, which, what 等;最后一类是不定代词(indefinite pronoun),是那些不确指某人或某物的词,它包括 some, any, all, each, neither, few, another, no, one, many 等。

代词在句子中的作用是作主语、表语、宾语、定语、同位语等,如:1. They held a party last Sunday. 他们上星期日举办了一次晚会。(they 作主语)。

2. Whose bicycle is this? 这是谁的自行车? (whose 作定语, this 作主语)。
3. They both like collecting stamps. 他们俩都喜欢集邮。(they 作主语, both 作同位语)。
4. This book is hers. 这本书是她的。(hers 作表语)。
5. —Did he bring any new stamps?
—No. He didn't bring any.
—他带来新邮票了吗? (he 作主语, any 作定语)
—没有, 他没有带来任何(新邮票)。(any 作宾语)
6. —Who is it? 是谁? (who 作表语)
—It is me. 是我。(me 作表语)

Exercise

1. State the part of speech of the underlined words.
 - 1) Yu Haiyan is now my classmate.
 - 2) She sits beside me.
 - 3) She has lived here for only 10 days.
 - 4) She is slim.
 - 5) There is often a smile on her face.
2. Use the personal pronoun or reflexive pronoun to replace the words in brackets.
 - 1) John told Mary that he would look after (Mary).
 - 2) Can you and Mary look after (you and Mary)?
 - 3) Can you and Mary get supper for (you, Mary and me)?
 - 4) I have just been out to get (me) a cup of tea.
 - 5) Bob always keeps a good friend beside (Bob).
3. Complete the following words with the words provided.
much, many, little, few, some, any, one