

基础英语

自修读本

杨辉 编著

Self-access to
B  nglis

书馆

上海译文出版社

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Basic English

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Unit 1

The 26 Letters

I. 通过网络,学唱英语字母歌 ABC SONG

II. 英语中一共有 26 个字母,其中元音字母有 5 个,分别是 A, E, I, O, U, 其余均为辅音字母

将 26 个字母按其发音所含有的元音音素归类。

A/eɪ/ H/ertʃ/ J/dʒeɪ/ K/keɪ/

E/i:/ B/bi:/ C/si:/ D/di:/ G/dʒi:/ P/pi:/ T/ti:/
V/vi:/

I/aɪ/ Y/waɪ/

O/əʊ/

U/ju:/ Q/kju:/ W/'dʌblju:/

/e/ F/ef/ L/el/ M/em/ N/en/ S/es/ X/eks/
Z/zed/

/ɑ:/ R/ɑ:/

* 字母的发音直接能作为英语单词的有:

1. a a 表示“一,一个”
2. b be 动词,表示“是”;bee 蜜蜂
3. c see 动词,表示“看到”;sea 大海
4. i 我,永远大写(I)
5. p pea 豌豆
6. q queue 排队
7. r are 动词,表示“是”
8. t tea 茶

9. u you 你(们)

10. y why 为什么

III. 常用缩写 (Abbreviations)

星期

星期一: MONDAY = MON

星期二: TUESDAY = TUES

星期三: WEDNESDAY = WED

星期四: THURSDAY = THUR

星期五: FRIDAY = FRI

星期六: SATURDAY = SAT

星期天: SUNDAY = SUN

月份

一月: JANUARY = JAN

二月: FEBRUARY = FEB

三月: MARCH = MAR

四月: APRIL = APR

五月: MAY = MAY

六月: JUNE = JUN

七月: JULY = JUL

八月: AUGUST = AUG

九月: SEPTEMBER = SEP

十月: OCTOBER = OCT

十一月: NOVEMBER = NOV

十二月: DECEMBER = DEC

IV. 首字母简写词汇大小写转换练习

万维网 www _____

手机 mp _____

总经理 gm _____

人力资源 hr _____

人工智能 ai _____

信息技术 it _____

加班 ot _____

文学士 ba _____

国营企业 soe _____

外企 fie _____

上市 ipo _____

自动提款机 atm _____

工商管理硕士 mba _____

电子收费站 etc _____

国内直拨 ddd _____

国际直拨 idd _____

液晶显示器 lcd _____

中央处理器 cpu _____

北大西洋公约组织 nato _____

美国航天太空总署 nasa _____

世界卫生组织 who _____

世界贸易组织 wto _____

联邦调查局 fbi _____

中央情报局 cia _____

食品药品监督管理局 fda _____

联合国教育科学文化组织 unesco _____

学业平均成绩 GPA _____

美国高考 SAT _____

托福考试 TOEFL _____

雅思考试 IELTS _____

公共关系 PR _____

首席执行官 CEO _____

注册会计师 CPA _____

敬请回音 RSVP _____

艾滋病 AIDS _____

公元前 BC _____

公元后 AC _____

午前 AM _____

午后 PM _____

美国 USA _____

英国 UK _____

中国 PRC _____

朝鲜 DPRK _____

联合国 UN _____

国际足联 FIFA _____

重症病房 ICU _____

欠条 IOU _____

智商 IQ _____

情商 EQ _____

消费价格指数 CPI _____

国际货币基金组织 IMF _____

国内生产总值 GDP _____

V. 将正确的序号填入括号中

1. PE 2. CD 3. PC 4. CCTV

5. TV 6. ID CARD 7. IBM 8. DNA

9. KFC 10. SOS 11. PhD 12. WC

13. ABC 14. BBC 15. VOA 16. X-ray

X 射线() 电视() 国际商用机公司()

闭路电视() 个人电脑() 求救信号()

肯德基() 光碟() 体育()
 遗传基因() 个人身份证() 英国广播公司()
 博士学位() 美国之音() 公厕()
 美籍华人()

VI. 用正确的形式改写句子

1. january is the first month of a year

2. i must go to the station could you drive me there

3. take it easy there is nothing to be afraid of

4. she is so talkative she keeps on talking for two hours

5. the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog we've used all
the 26 letters in this sentence

6. generally there are four seasons in a year spring summer
autumn and winter

7. christmas is the most important festival in the west while in
china it is spring festival

8. TRAVELING SEEMS TO BE A VERY GOOD WAY
OF RELAXATION

9. NOWADAYS MOBILE PHONES ARE VERY POPULAR
ESPECIALLY THE SMART PHONES THE USERS ARE
EXPECTED TO OUTNUMBER THE POPULATION IN
THE WORLD

10. if one goes out eating in a restaurant in the west HE
ORDERS APPETIZERS SOUP AND SALAD MAIN
COURSES DESSERTS AND BEVERAGE

VII. 常用谚语 (Daily idiom)

Never too old to learn, never too late to turn.



亡羊补牢, 为时未晚。

VIII. 幽默对话 (Humorous dialogue)

- Where is Washington?
- He is dead.
- I mean the capital of the USA?
- Oh, it was loaned to Europe.

Key

V.

16 - 5 - 7 - 4 - 3 - 10 - 9 - 2 - 1 - 8 - 6 - 14 - 11 - 15 - 12 - 13

VI.

1. January is the first month of a year.
2. I must go to the station. Could you drive me there?
3. Take it easy. There is nothing to be afraid of.
4. She is so talkative. She keeps on talking for two hours.
5. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. We've used all the 26 letters in this sentence.
6. Generally there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
7. Christmas is the most important festival in the West, while in China it is Spring Festival.
8. Traveling seems to be a very good way of relaxation.
9. Nowadays mobile phones are very popular, especially the smart phones. The users are expected to outnumber the population in the world.
10. If one goes out eating in a restaurant in the West, he orders appetizers, soup and salad, main courses, desserts and beverage.

Unit 2

冠词 a, an, the

I. 冠词

1. 冠词的定义:冠词是置于名词之前、说明名词表示的人或事物的一种虚词。冠词是名词的一种标志,它不能离开名词而单独存在。

掌握冠词的两种形式:不定冠词与定冠词。

不定冠词有 a 和 an 两种形式,在表意上并无区别,两者均用于可数名词单数形式前。不过 a 用于辅音因素前,如:a dog, a bird; an 用于元音因素前,如:an apple, an American。(这里需要注意的是,词首元音因素并不等于词首元音字母,有些英语单词虽然以元音字母开头但并非元音音素起音,这个时候仍须用冠词 a,如:a useless box;另一些虽然以辅音字母开头但首字母不发音,词首音素为元音因素,这个时候则必须用 an 来引导,如:an hour。)

不定冠词 a 或 an 一般用于第一次提到的名词前;第二次提到该名词时大多数情况用定冠词 the 来引导。如:
I have a cat. The cat likes eating fish.

定冠词 the 源于指示代词 this 和 that,但语义较弱。除上面所举的复述上文提到的人或物的功能外,the 还有以下几种用法。

- (1) 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物。如:

The red car in front of the building is my father's.

大楼前的车是我父亲的。

- (2) 表示世上独一无二的事物。如:

the sun 太阳, the moon 月亮, the earth 地球, the air 空气

- (3) 与单数名词或形容词连用表示一类事物。如:

the dollar 美元, the Chinese 中国人, the old 老人, the poor 穷人

- (4) 用于序数词、形容词最高级、表示方位的名词前。如:

He is always the first to come to school.

他一直都是头一个来学校的。

Tom is the laziest person in the world. He never gets up early.

汤姆是世上最懒的人。他从不早起。

There are many mountains in the west of China.

在中国的西部有许多山脉。

- (5) 用在乐器名词前。如:

play the guitar 弹吉他, play the violin 拉小提琴, play the piano 弹钢琴

- (6) 用在姓氏的复数名词前,表示一家人。如:

the Browns 布朗一家, the Grays 格雷一家, the Lees 小李一家

- (7) 用在某些由两个或以上普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美利坚合众国

the Great Wall 长城

* 需注意这类名词是由两个或以上普通名词构成,

表发音的词不算名词,如:Nanpu Bridge 前就不能加冠词。

- (8) 在江河湖海山川群岛等名词前。如:

the Yellow River 黄河, the Rocky Mountains 落基山脉, the Federal Bureau of Investigation 联邦调查局

- (9) 用在惯用语中。如:

in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening),
the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday,
the next morning, in the sky (water, field, country),
in the dark, in the rain, in the distance,
in the middle (of), in the end ...

2. 不用定冠词的情况

- (1) 定冠词不与表示一类人或事物的复数名词连用。如:

I like reading the books. (×)

I like reading books. (✓)

She likes the birds. (×)

She likes birds. (✓)

- (2) 定冠词不能用在某些习惯用语中的名词前面。如:

I have lunch at the noon. (×)

I have lunch at noon. (✓)

We go to school by the bus. (×)

We go to school by bus. (✓)

- (3) 定冠词不能用在国家、节日、日期、月份、季节前面。如:

I like the China. (×)

I like China. (✓)

Today is the Teachers' Day. (×)

Today is Teachers' Day. (✓)

He was born in the May in 1987. (×)

He was born in May in 1987. (✓)

- (4) 定冠词不能用在表示称呼语或某些头衔的名词前面。如:

Good morning, the sir! (×)

Good morning, sir! (✓)

I need some help, the Mum. (×)

I need some help, Mum. (✓)

- (5) 定冠词不能与名词前已有作定语用的 this, that, my, your, some, any 等代词连用。如:

The this pen is mine. (×)

This pen is mine. (✓)

I don't know the that girl. (×)

I don't know that girl. (✓)

I have the some money. (×)

I have some money. (✓)

- (6) 定冠词不能用在表示科目的名词前面。如:

We will learn the Chinese, the history and the Maths this afternoon. (×)

We will learn Chinese, history and Maths this afternoon. (✓)

The English is the most interesting of all the subjects.
(×)

English is the most interesting of all the subjects. (✓)

- (7) 定冠词不能用在表示三餐和球类运动的名词前面。如:

She goes to school after the breakfast every morning.

(×)

She goes to school after breakfast every morning. (✓)

We often play the football after school. (×)

We often play football after school. (✓)

3. 零冠词的运用

表示学习、生活、娱乐等的单数名词,若表示相关的活动,通常用零冠词。如:

go to school (bed, church, class, college, etc.) 去上学 (睡觉,做礼拜,上课,上大学等)

in bed (school, class, college, church, prison, hospital etc.) 在睡觉(上学,上课,上大学,做礼拜,坐牢,住院等)

send sb. to school (hospital, prison) 送某人上学(住院,入狱)

on duty 值班, on business 出差, in uniform 穿制服

表示乘坐交通工具

by bus (air, ship, ferry, etc.) 乘公共汽车(飞机,船,摆渡船等)

on foot 步行

II. 翻译下面的短语

1. 踢足球

2. 讲英语

3. 在上海

4. 一本有趣的书