



基础教程 BASIC
ENGLISH

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1

BASIC ENGLISH

大学英语

基础教程

主 编：鲍 瑞

副主编：梅其其格 乌云娜

中央民族大学出版社
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序言

《大学英语基础教程》是大学英语基础阶段教材，是为我国少数民族和边远地区大中专院校入学时英语水平略低的学生而编写。通过本教材的学习，使学生掌握大学英语基础阶段的语言基本知识和语法知识，从而顺利进入大学英语 1 ~ 4 级阶段的学习。

本教材遵循发展语言基本知识和技能的原则。各单元以话题为中心，进行基本知识的学习和技能的培养与训练。课文选材注重思想性、现代性、科学性、前瞻性和趣味性，易于学习和操练。

《大学英语基础教程》分为 1 ~ 2 两册，每册 8 个单元。每单元由 4 个部分组成：Listening and Speaking（听与说），Reading（阅读），Grammar（语法），Culture Awareness（文化意识培养）。前两部分是主体，围绕单元话题展开交际训练和语言基本知识的学习；第三部分学习重点语法知识；第四部分为相关文化背景知识。每单元的重点学习内容都配有形式多样的练习，供学生巩固提高。

本教材对学生的学习目标要求为：

1. 掌握基础阶段的语言基本知识。
2. 词汇量达到 1500 ~ 1800 个左右。
3. 较为系统地掌握基本的英语语法知识，为以后的英语学习打好基础。

由于编写时间仓促，本教材难免会有疏忽和不足之处，欢迎使用本教材的师生和同行给予批评和指正！

编者

2011 年 4 月

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Unit 1

Language



Part I Listening and Speaking

UNIT 01 Dialogue 1

What Foreign Language Do You Learn?

- Sue: What language do you speak?
- Ray: Well, my native language is English, but I grew up speaking French as well.
- Sue: Why is that?
- Ray: I went to a bilingual kindergarten. Most of my classes were in French.
- Sue: Can you speak any other languages?
- Ray: I'm studying Chinese right now, and when I lived in Japan, I learned how to speak Japanese.
- Sue: So, let me get this straight. You speak English, French, Japanese, and Chinese. I'm very impressed. It must be difficult to remember all the different words and grammar rules.
- Ray: It's not that hard, actually. I just have to keep practicing. If I don't speak French for a few months, it takes me a while to get the words out.

UNIT
01

Dialogue 2

How Can I Improve My Speaking Skills?

Lucy: How can I improve my speaking skills?

Rich: Well, you need to figure out what you are interested in and then find out a way to use that while practicing your English.

Lucy: I don't get it. Like what?

Rich: Well, if you are interested in music, for example, you could join a band, listen to CDs, watch music videos, or make some friends who like the same kind of music as you.

Lucy: But all my friends are Chinese.

Rich: You can either speak to them in English or find other foreigners who speak English.

Lucy: But it's so hard to make foreign friends.

Rich: You can chat online, find a language exchange partner, or speak English to your classmate.

New Words and Expressions

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------|----------------|
| native | /ˈneɪtɪv/ | adj. | 本土的; 本国的 |
| bilingual | /baɪˈlɪŋɡwəl/ | adj. | 能说两种语言的 |
| kindergarten | /ˈkɪndəɡɑːtn/ | n. | 幼儿园 |
| straight | /streɪt/ | adj. | 直的; 井井有条的 |
| impress | /ɪmˈpres/ | v. | 留下极深的印象; 使……感动 |
| remember | /rɪˈmembə/ | v. | 记得, 想起 |
| grammar | /ˈɡræmə/ | n. | 语法 |
| actually | /ˈæktʃuəli/ | adv. | 实际上, 事实上 |
| skill | /skɪl/ | n. | 技能, 技巧 |
| figure | /ˈfɪɡə/ | v. | 认为; 描写 |
| band | /bænd/ | n. | 乐队 |
| foreigner | /ˈfɔːrɪnə/ | n. | 外国人 |
| chat | /tʃæt/ | v. | 闲谈, 聊天 |
| online | /ˈɒnlaɪn/ | n. | 联机, 在线 |
| exchange | /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ | v. | 交换, 交易, 兑换 |
| partner | /ˈpɑːtnə/ | n. | 伙伴; 合作者 |
| grow up | 成长; 长大 | | |
| as well | 也, 同样 | | |
| right now | 立即, 马上 | | |

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| keep doing | 坚持做 |
| figure out | 算出，计算出 |
| be interested in | 对……感兴趣 |
| make friends | 交朋友，做朋友 |
| either... or... | 或者……或者……（用于两者选一） |

Speaking Activity

Work in pairs and make conversations with the given situation.

Situation: Lucy and you are classmates. Lucy wants to improve her reading skills. Now Lucy and you are talking about the way of improving reading skills.

Tips:

Lucy

you

What’s the easiest way to improve reading skills?

How do you read English originals? I find it’s quite difficult to understand.

What do you mean?

How do you improve your reading ability? I feel difficult to read fast.

It’s hard to find foreign reading materials. What do you usually do?

...figure out your interest...

...expand your vocabulary...

...expand your knowledge about English speaking countries...

...try to understand English history...

...understand western cultures...

...learn some idioms by heart ...

...improve your reading speed...

...keep practicing...

...read English magazines, newspapers and novels published in China...

Part II Reading

Passage A

Pre-reading Questions

1. How many countries you know in the world speak English as their first language?
2. How about the English-learning situation in your area?

English around the World

English is a language spoken all around the world. There are more than 42 countries where the majority of the people speak English. Most native speakers of English are found in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Ireland and New Zealand. In total, for more than 375 million people, English is their mother tongue. An equal number of people learn English as a second language. These people will perhaps speak the language of their own country at home with their family, but the language of the government, schools, newspapers and TV is English. This situation is found in countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria and the Philippines.

However, the number of people who learn English as a foreign language is more than 750 million. Everywhere in the world, children go to school to learn English. Most people learn English for five or six years at high school. In China, students learn English at school as a foreign language, except for those in Hong Kong, where many people speak English as a first or a second language.

In only fifty years, English has developed into the language most widely spoken and used in the world. English is the working language of most international organizations, international trade and tourism. Businessmen and tourists often come to China without being able to speak Chinese. Chinese businessmen, taxi drivers and students talk with them in English. English is also the language of global culture, such as popular music and the Internet. You can listen to English songs on the radio or use English to communicate with people around the world through the Internet. With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important and useful to have a good knowledge of English.



New Words and Expressions

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| majority | /mə'dʒɔriti/ | n. | 大多数, 多数 |
| total | /'təʊtl/ | n. & adj. | 总数; 全部; 总的; 全部的 |
| million | /'mɪljən/ | n. | 百万 |
| tongue | /tʌŋ/ | n. | 舌头; 语言 |
| equal | /'i:kwəl/ | adj. | 相等的, 相同的 |
| situation | /,sitʃu'eɪʃən/ | n. | 情况; 事态 |
| foreign | /'fɔrin/ | adj. | 外国的; 外交的 |
| develop | /di'veləp/ | v. | 发展; 进展 |
| widely | /waɪdli/ | adv. | 广大地; 宽阔地 |
| trade | /treɪd/ | n. | 买卖, 交易, 贸易 |
| tourism | /'tuərizəm/ | n. | 观光事业; 旅游业 |
| tourist | /'tuərist/ | n. | 游客, 观光客 |
| businessman | /'bizɪnɪsmən/ | n. | 商人 |
| global | /'gləʊbəl/ | adj. | 全球性的; 全局的 |
| popular | /'pɒpjulə/ | adj. | 流行的; 大众的; 受欢迎的 |
| Internet | /'ɪntə:net/ | n. | 因特网, 计算机互联网 |
| communicate | /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ | v. | 交流; 通讯 |
| knowledge | /'nɒlɪdʒ/ | n. | 学识; 知识 |
| all around the world | | | 全世界, 全球 |
| in total | | | 总共, 总额 |
| except for | | | 除了……以外 |
| communicate with | | | 交流 |
| have a knowledge of | | | 对……有了解 |

Proper Names

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| the United Kingdom | /ðə ju'naitɪd 'kɪŋdəm/ | 英国 |
| the United States of America | /ðə ju'naitɪd steɪts əv ə'merɪkə/ | 美利坚合众国 |
| Canada | /'kænədə/ | 加拿大 |
| Ireland | /'aɪələnd/ | 爱尔兰 |
| New Zealand | /nju: 'zi:lənd/ | 新西兰 |
| India | /'ɪndjə/ | 印度 |
| Pakistan | /,pɑ:kɪs'tɑ:n/ | 巴基斯坦 |
| Nigeria | /naɪ'dʒɪəriə/ | 尼日利亚 |
| the Philippines | /ðə 'fɪlɪpi:nz/ | 菲律宾 |

Reading Comprehension

1 Answer the following questions with the information you got from the passage.

1. How many people regard English as their mother language ?
2. In what countries can you find the majority native speakers of English?
3. How many people are learning English in the world?
4. Can foreigners who don't know Chinese communicate with Chinese people when they come to China? Why?
5. Why must we learn English well?

2 Complete the following statements with the information you got from the passage.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
A) give an introduction to English in general
B) explain the long history of English
C) introduce the wide use of English
D) provide some methods for English learners
2. Those who speak English as a second language will _____.
A) speak English at home
B) speak English with their family members
C) speak English at school
D) regard English as their mother language
3. This passage tells us that _____.
A) Chinese students learn English at school as a second language
B) students in Hong Kong learn English as a foreign language
C) Chinese students learn English as a foreign language
D) Hong Kong students need to learn English
4. People who don't know Chinese come to China _____.
A) have to know Chinese
B) need an interpreter (翻译)
C) don't need to know Chinese
D) need a dictionary
5. It can be inferred that _____.
A) people all over the world speak English
B) most Chinese people can communicate with English speakers
C) people who come to China should know Chinese and Chinese culture
D) it's important to have a good command of one's mother language

Language Use

3 Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

tongue develop trade business culture Internet knowledge

1. I have her name on the tip of my _____.
2. The Greeks built a civilization and _____ of their own.
3. They lead to really close relationships because people express themselves more freely and are more open and honest on the _____.
4. After several years' self-study, he acquired a great deal of _____ about how to operate and repair that kind of machine.
5. He says his country wants to _____ its traditional friendship with China.

4 Complete the following sentences with the phrases or expressions given below.

Change the form where necessary.

all around the world communicate with in total
have a good knowledge of learn...as... except for

1. They ask for money to help poor children _____.
2. The seven books you have just bought will cost you \$ 7.50 _____.
3. _____ a few fine days, the summer has been wet.
4. The majority of the students in China learn English. It is very important for us to _____ English.
5. In China, many students at school _____ English _____ a foreign language.

5 Choose the best one to replace the italicized parts in the following sentences.

1. I have just left school, but have a good *knowledge* of English.
A) command B) culture
C) question D) answer
2. How will you *communicate with* the people there after you move to the U. S. A.?
A) connect with B) complete with
C) contact with D) cooperate with
3. Besides Chinese, my *mother language*, I can also speak English and French.
A) working language B) international language
C) native language D) foreign language

4. That is an annual meeting of *global* business and political leaders.
A) international B) national
C) abroad D) foreign
5. Many women are not satisfied with the current *situation*.
A) station B) condition
C) status D) standard

Translation

6 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这里有世界各国的国旗。(all around the world)
2. 总共二百名参观者参观了新建的博物馆。(in total)
3. 你的文章写得很好，只是有几处拼写错误。(except for)
4. 我们用电话与世界上大多数地区的人通讯。(communicate with)
5. 大多数中国学生学英语。掌握英语对我们来说是非常重要的。(have a good knowledge of)

7 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. In total, for more than 375 million people, English is their mother tongue. An equal number of people learn English as a second language.
2. English is the working language of most international organizations, international trade and tourism.
3. You can listen to English songs on the radio or use English to communicate with people around the world through the Internet.
4. English is also the language of global culture, such as popular music and the Internet.
5. With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

Word building

形容词后缀 *-ful*, *-less*

英语单词可以通过添加前缀或后缀构成新词。后缀通常会改变单词的词性，从而构成意义相近的新词。本单元介绍后缀 *-ful*, *-less*。这两个后缀加在名词之后构成形容词：

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| -ful | 充满了, 富于 | thought – thoughtful | 深思的; 体贴人的 |
| | | beauty – beautiful | 漂亮的, 美丽的 |
| | | cheer – cheerful | 快乐的, 愉快的 |
| -less | 没有, 缺乏 | thought – thoughtless | 无思想的; 疏忽的 |
| | | cheer – cheerless | 不愉快的; 阴郁的 |

8 Study the following words. Then use them correctly in the sentences below.

| Verbs(动词) | Nouns (名词) | Adjectives (形容词) | Adverbs (副词) |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| care | care | careful | carefully |
| | | careless | carelessly |
| use | use | useful | |
| | | useless | |
| mean | meaning | meaningful | |
| | | meaningless | |

care (v.) care (n.) careful carefully careless carelessly

- 1. I don't _____ whether I understand it or not.
- 2. This delicate glass must be treated with _____.
- 3. Your suggestion shall be _____ considered.
- 4. There would be an accident if you drive _____ like this.
- 5. You should be more _____ with your money.
- 6. He was dismissed (开除) from the service for his _____ behaviors.

use (v.) use (n.) useful useless

- 1. If you can _____ a word correctly and effectively, you comprehend it.
- 2. We should make a better _____ of the knowledge we have.
- 3. Needless to say, learning without thinking is _____.
- 4. She is economical (节约的) in her _____ of salt when cooking.
- 5. This reference book (参考书) is very _____ to our study.

mean meaning meaningful meaningless

- 1. Do you see what I _____?
- 2. The movie we saw has a _____ ending.
- 3. He says his life has lost _____ since his wife died.
- 4. The answer is _____ unless you discover it by yourself.
- 5. Can you explain the _____ of these foreign words?

Structure

9 Study the models given below and rewrite each of the following sentences by using “as” with the meaning of “作为” in Chinese.

Model: The ring was important to her. It is a symbol of their love.

The ring was important to her as a symbol of their love.

1. The cat uses that box. The box is its bed.
2. She waved her handkerchief from the train window. It is a good-bye.
3. The gypsy (吉普塞人) earned her money. She was a fortune-teller (算命的人).
4. The piece of oilcloth is used. It is a covering for a table.
5. She raised her finger to her lips. It is a sign for silence.

10 Study the model sentences below and choose the appropriate one to complete the sentences. Pay attention to the differences between the two expressions “except” and “except for”.

Model: The office is open every day **except** Sundays.

Your writing is good **except for** a few grammar mistakes.

1. You can have any of the cakes _____ this one.
2. She looked for her exercise book everywhere _____ here.
3. The classroom is silent _____ the busy scratching of pens on paper.
4. She doesn't do anything _____ eat and watch TV.
5. _____ one minor incident, he seemed to be in excellent health.

Writing

11 Write a short passage in about 80 words with the help of the tips below.

Why do I Learn English?

1. What roles do English language play in your daily life?
2. Why do your friends learn English?
3. What do you want to do with English?
4. What is the advantage of learning English?

Passage B

Pre-reading Questions

1. Have you ever realized the differences between American English and British English?
2. Can you give some words that can show the differences between American English and British English?

American English and British English

Many students want to know about the differences between American English and British English. How did these differences come about? There is no quick answer to this question. At first the language in Britain and America was the same. In 1776 America became an independent country. After that, the language slowly began to change. For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed. For



example, 300 years ago the English say “fall”. Today, most British people say “autumn”, but Americans still say “fall”. In the same way Americans still use the expression “I guess” (mean “I think”), just as the British did 300 years ago. At the same time, British English and American English started to borrow words from other languages, and ended up with different words. For example, the British took “typhoon” from Chinese, while the Americans took “tornado” from Spanish.

In 1828 Noah Webster published the first American dictionary. He wanted to make American English different from British, so he changed the spelling of many words. That’s why the word “colour”, “centre” and “traveller” are spelt “color”, “center” and “traveler” in American English. Except for these differences in spelling, written English is more or less the same in both British and American English.

The differences are greater in the spoken language. For example, Americans say “dance” /dæns/, and in southern England they say /da:ns/. In America they pronounce “not” /nɒt/; in southern England they usually say /nɒt/. However most of the time people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.