

成人高等学校试用教材

# 大学基础英语教程

(文、理、工科用)

第 四 级

- 上海第二教育学院
  - 上海第二工业大学
- 合 编
- 上海译文出版社

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## 编写说明

《大学基础英语教程》(供成人高校用)是根据原教育部审定的《职工大学(三年制)英语教学大纲》并参考国家教委审定的文、理、工科通用的《大学英语教学大纲》而编写的一套供成人高校使用的基础英语分级教材。本书由上海第二教育学院和上海第二工业大学合编。

编写本书时考虑到成人和业余学习的特点,以及适应各学制的教学要求,特将全书分成4级。第一至三级供成人高校大专班学员使用,第四级供从专科升入本科的学员使用。每级都有级标要求,便于进行统测。

根据大纲要求,教材编写以语言共核为主,着重打好基础。通过对学员进行必要的听、说、读、写的初步训练,培养学生具有一定的自学能力和应用能力,为进一步学习和运用英语打下初步的基础。

本书课文和语法部分,按由浅入深,循序渐进的原则编写。课文以原文为主,酌情增删。题材以日常生活、科普内容为主。语言力求现代化和规范化,文字生动活泼。本书语法体系力求简明,适当吸取当代某些流派优点,并对传统语法作相应变动,针对成人学习的特点,突出重点,分散难点,在编排上采用表格式。

本书练习的编选吸收国内外教科书的某些优点,练习项目根据各级不同要求力求多样化。每级教程前均安排一组复习题,要求在进入新一级教程前扼要、系统地复习旧课,并在各级每个阶段后编有综合练习,作阶段复习之用。

编者

1988年10月

## 分 册 说 明

本册为全书第四级，共14课，供本科阶段学生使用120学时。针对本科学习阶段要求，本册每课共分两大部分 (Section A 和 Section B): 编写 Section A 的目的，是为了加强和提高学生的阅读能力。每课课文前编有一段 Questions to Think About, 旨在引导学生预习课文，扩展思维和正确理解内容。从第一课至第七课每课编有一个 SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR 项目，其目的是在学生学习第一、二、三级教材中基础语法后，对一些较常见的，有一定难度的语法项目进行初步的比较归纳和部分深化，以帮助学生进一步提高阅读和翻译能力。Section B 是 PRACTICAL ENGLISH (应用文) 部分，主要介绍和讲授最常见的应用文，如便条、书信、表格、证书、电报电传、广告、答谢致词和合同等。编写 Section B 旨在培养学生在日常涉外活动中可能急需的应用能力，以适应对外开放的需要。

本册承上海科技大学沈子文教授(主审)、上海虹口区业余大学黄寿同副教授、上海石油化工专科学校杨在安副教授、宝钢职工大学王荷芬副教授、上海二轻局职工大学吴焯祖副教授、北京医药公司职工大学梁兴哲副教授、南京汽车制造厂职工大学林志义副教授、苏州纺织职工大学沈锡林讲师等审稿，并承上海第二教育学院美国专家 Jan Kiergaard 校阅，特此表示感谢。

本册课文和应用文部分选自国内外有关书刊并略加删改，在此我们谨向原作者致以谢意。

由于参加本书编写工作的同志水平有限，加之时间仓促，难免有不妥之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1988年10月

## CONTENTS

### REVISION EXERCISES OF THE THIRD COURSE... 1

#### Lesson One ..... 7

##### Section A

TEXT: The Best Age To Be

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR: Zero

Articles

EXERCISES

##### Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Note

EXERCISES

#### Lesson Two ..... 34

##### Section A

TEXT: The Travel of Marco Polo

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR: -ing

Form or Infinitive?

EXERCISES

##### Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Invitation

EXERCISES

#### Lesson Three ..... 57

##### Section A

TEXT: Equal Pay for Equal Work

## **SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR:**

**I** with + noun + ...

**II** 'preposition + prepositional phrase' Structure

**III** Ellipsis of Prepositions

### **EXERCISES**

#### **Section B**

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Form and Certificate**

### **EXERCISES**

**Lesson Four** ..... 79

#### **Section A**

**TEXT: Healthy Eating**

**SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR:**

Agreement of Subject and Verb

### **EXERCISES**

#### **Section B**

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH: English Letter (I)**

### **EXERCISES**

**Lesson Five** ..... 103

#### **Section A**

**TEXT: The World of Robots**

**SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR:**

Negation

### **EXERCISES**

#### **Section B**

**PRACTICAL ENGLISH: English Letter (II)**

### **EXERCISES**



<b>Lesson Six .....</b>	<b>127</b>
Section A	
TEXT: Test-tube Babies	
SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR:	
I Ellipsis in Compound Sentences	
II Substitution	
EXERCISES	
Section B	
PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Speech (I)	
<b>Lesson Seven .....</b>	<b>146</b>
Section A	
TEXT: My Life in the Underworld	
SOMETHING MORE ABOUT GRAMMAR:	
I Emphasis	
II Separation	
EXERCISES	
Section B	
PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Speech (II)	
EXERCISES	
<b>Revision Exercises (I).....</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Lesson Eight .....</b>	<b>176</b>
Section A	
TEXT: The Idea of Quality	
EXERCISES	
Section B	
PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Telegram and Telex	
EXERCISES	

**Lesson Nine ..... 197**

Section A

TEXT: Alfred Nobel — A Man of Contrasts

EXERCISES

Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Form

EXERCISES

**Lesson Ten ..... 217**

Section A

TEXT: Greeting at the White House

EXERCISES

Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Advertisement (I)

EXERCISES

**Lesson Eleven ..... 242**

Section A

TEXT: Earthquake Prediction in China

EXERCISES

Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Advertisement (II)

EXERCISES

**Lesson Twelve ..... 262**

Section A

TEXT: The Night I Met Lincoln

EXERCISES

Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Direction for Use

## EXERCISES

### Lesson Thirteen ..... 283

#### Section A

TEXT: Alone — Totally Alone

#### EXERCISES

#### Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Contract (I)

#### EXERCISES

### Lesson Fourteen ..... 306

#### Section A

TEXT: A Creature of His Times

#### EXERCISES

#### Section B

PRACTICAL ENGLISH: Contract (II)

#### EXERCISES

### Revision Exercises (II) ..... 328

### Vocabulary ..... 334

## REVISION EXERCISES OF THE THIRD COURSE

### IF YOU CAN DO THIS TEST GO ON TO LESSON ONE

#### I. Put the following into English:

1. 至少花费五年
2. 为了达到这个目的
3. 根据详尽的计划
4. 就我所知
5. 负起对某事的责任
6. 跟上轻工业的发展
7. 早在上世纪末
8. 认为教育很重要
9. 盼望你的来信
10. 保护植物使不受冻

#### II. Fill in the blanks with the given expressions:

consider...as,	blame for,	due to,	give up,
just as...so,	in the hope of,	be accustomed to,	
fall into,	pick up,	lead...to	

1. Are the scientists to \_\_\_\_\_ making various weapons?
2. Any difference between races is probably \_\_\_\_\_ familiarity with the environment rather than racial differences.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the invention of the steam engine changed so-

ciety, \_\_\_\_\_ did the coming of the jet age.

4. Does tobacco \_\_\_\_\_ the same category as other goods?
5. Most cigarette smokers would probably like to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
6. As the big drops fall, they \_\_\_\_\_ more drops and become bigger.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ believe that I was ill?
8. I might have felt surprised had I not been \_\_\_\_\_ such replies, for long ago I became convinced that the seeing see little.
9. The typical middle-class man \_\_\_\_\_ the education of his children \_\_\_\_\_ extremely important.
10. In spring the blind girl touches the branches of trees \_\_\_\_\_ finding a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep.

III. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the verb given:

1. Have you ever expected your bike \_\_\_\_\_ (find) again?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (run) a machine, he met with a lot of difficulties.
3. With the experiment \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) out, they started their new research work.
4. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) for your help, I would have failed.
5. It is ordered that no smoking \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) in the library.
6. Night \_\_\_\_\_ (fall), the pupils hurried home.
7. His article is said \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) into English.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (give) such a good chance, she decided to go at once.

9. What makes machines \_\_\_\_\_ (move)?  
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there no air on earth, we could not live.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences after the example:

Example A: *People* give a city life and character.

→ It is people who give a city life and character.

1. I did *not* get your letter *until last Friday*.
2. They have been talking about *you* the whole morning.

Example B: I have *never* read such a book.

→ Never have I read such a book.

1. She had *hardly* fallen asleep when you got into the room last night.
2. London is *not only* the oldest city in Britain but the biggest one in Europe.

Example C: He likes playing football. (I)

→ So do I.

1. Life is varied. (education)
2. She had her hair cut last week. (he)

Example D: I didn't study Russian when I was in middle school. (he)

→ Neither / Nor did he.

1. Our monitor is never late for class. (Miss Yu)
2. We don't believe her. (they)

Example E: Gases can change into liquids and liquids can change into solids.

→ Gases can change into liquids and liquids into solids.

1. The mother tells the children not to talk while they are eating.
2. Some people require eight hours' sleep a night, others require six hours' sleep a night or less.

V. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions:

1. A scientist works in a world where hundreds of millions of pounds are spent every year \_\_\_\_\_ military research.
2. As the belt was moving very fast, I could hardly keep up \_\_\_\_\_ it, and, spilled bottles in all directions.
3. I walked home, coughing because \_\_\_\_\_ the bleach fumes.
4. Those who have eyes apparently see little and they take everything that fills the world \_\_\_\_\_ granted.
5. Censorship is for the good of society \_\_\_\_\_ a whole.
6. You must bear \_\_\_\_\_ mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the censor are very far from being "works of art".
7. As the short commercial is aimed \_\_\_\_\_ such a great number of viewers, every second of the action has to be examined closely and made as perfect as possible.
8. Because workers' jobs were generally much less secure, distinct differences in life-styles and attitudes came \_\_\_\_\_ existence.

9. A few modern cities were built strictly by the book according \_\_\_\_\_ detailed plans that will also control future growth.
10. A law which left people free to choose whether to smoke or not, without the pressure of advertising, could prevent about twenty thousand lives \_\_\_\_\_ being lost too early each year as a result of smoking.

VI. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. She didn't expect to be helped in the experiment.
2. China has a population of about 1,100 million, most of them living in the countryside.
3. I felt sorry to Mary for having kept her waiting for hours.
4. If we had known that she had planned to arrive today, we might have met her at the station.
5. Your mother will be surprised at your coming home in such a manner.
6. It was Einstein who first showed in theory how the energy of the atom might be released, which led to the practical use of nuclear power today.
7. A hundred years ago if anything looked as if it were made of wood or steel or copper, it really was. But today it might not be so.
8. If one's heart doesn't work well, it can be replaced, something which wouldn't have been thought possible a few years ago.
9. The position of that ship is to the north of that of our ship.



10. It is no good leaving today's work for tomorrow.

VII. Correct the mistakes:

1. Is there no TV, we might not be able to watch the Olym  
A B C D  
pic Games at home.

2. This is a problem to solve at once.  
A B C D

3. Had they have enough money, they would have bough  
A B C  
the house.  
D

4. Having been forgotten the key, she couldn't get into  
A B C  
the room.  
D

5. Modern life makes that necessary for each of you to  
A B  
know how to use scientific methods to get the truth.  
C D

6. It is through carelessness which accidents often take  
A B C D  
place.