

高等学校试用教材

# 大学英语

精读

INTENSIVE READING

(文理工科本科用)

预备一级

上海外语教育出版社

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# 大 学 英 语

精 读

预备一级  
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陈祖芳 主编



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## 前 言

《大学英语(文理科本科用)》试用教材是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。

本教材重视英语语言基础教学,从各方面保证文、理科的通用性,适用于综合大学、师范院校和文科院校。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编二册预备级的精读、泛读教程。

上述五种教程根据各自的课程特点自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体,以贯彻大纲所提出的三个层次的要求:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力。”全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学合作编写,复旦大学董亚芬教授审订,同时还聘请两名专职外籍专家参加编写和文字审定工作。

《大学英语》预备级精、泛读教程经大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组和理工科英语编审组共同审定选文,可供文、理、工各类本科生使用。预备级精读教程由武汉大学英文系负责编写。陈祖芳副教授担任主编,袁锦翔教授担任主审,大学外语教材编审委员会理工科英语编审组郭杰克教授审读了全书。参加编写的有刘寒冰、史宽同志。美籍专家Meek夫妇审读了全书英文部份,并为全书录音、录像。

本书为预备级精读教程第一册,供大学英语预备一级学生使用。修完预备二级教程后可任选按文理科大纲或理工科大纲所编写的各类后续教材。

由于时间仓促,编者水平经验有限,教材中不妥之处在所难免。希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八七年十一月

## 使用说明

本书为《大学英语(文、理、工本科生用)》预备级精读教程第一册,教学对象为大学英语预备一级的学生。他们在学习本册之前,应已经掌握最基本的语言和语法知识及500左右的单词。

全书共有十三课,供一学期使用。每课由预习提示,课文,生词,注释和练习组成。

预习提示的目的不仅是对学生课前的练习提出要求,更重要的是通过“预习检查问题”逐步培养学生良好的阅读习惯。课文全部选自原文,并经过精心改写,在改写时力求做到文字简易,地道,内容丰富有趣且有一定的思想深度。练习在编排上不求新颖只是按照大纲的要求在一个新的水平上复习、巩固学生在中学已经学过的语音、语法、词汇等主要内容。

本书配有教师手册,供教师备课时参考。

为缓解当前各校教师不足这一困难,满足一、二级学生课外复习、巩固英语基本知识和技能的要求,本书还配有美籍专家的录音以及可直接用于课堂教学的录像(美籍专家录制,每课两学时),由编者单位内部交流。

编者

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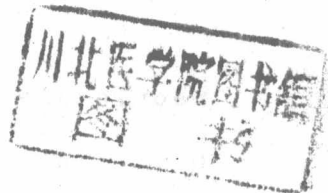
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## TEXT

## --Suggestions For Preview 预习提示-----

先看一遍这篇文章，如在看的时候遇到了不认识的词（本册书各课所用的词除极个别外都是中学学过的，只是你一时记不起来罢了）或某些不甚明了的句子，请先不要停下来查词表，查字典或翻参考书，要坚持往下读，看看一遍读下来能否回答文章下面的问题（Question(s) For Preview Check）。这样做，不是说在读书的时候应该不求甚解，而是要逐步养成从整体上把握文章的要旨的好习惯。其实一篇文章总有一些词句是较难理解的，甚至从未见过，但在很多情况下通过上下文推断还是可以猜出个大概的意思的。如本篇中 ads (L. 12) 一词，中学未学过，但下文中的 in the newspapers or magazines, 以及再下面引号中的几句话，给你提供了许多推断 ads 一词大体意思的信息。当然现阶段并不要求你掌握各种阅读的技能，只是要求你逐步养成正确阅读的习惯。

## IS LEARNING ENGLISH EASY OR NOT?

There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world. But only a few of them are very important. English is one of these. Many, many

people use it, not only in England and the U.S.A.,  
but in other parts of the world. About 5  
200,000,000 speak it as their own language.

It is difficult to say how many people are  
learning it as a foreign language. Many millions  
are trying to do so.

Is it easy or difficult to learn English? 10  
Different people may have different answers. Have  
you ever noticed ads of this kind in the  
newspapers or magazines? "Learn English in six  
weeks, or your money back..." "Easy and funny! Our  
records and tapes help you master your English in 15  
a month. From the first day your pronunciation  
will be excellent. Just send..." Of course, it  
never happens quite like that.

The only language that seems easy to learn is  
the mother tongue. We should remember that we all 20  
learned our own language well when we were  
children. If we could learn English in the same  
way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what  
a small child does. He listens to what people say.  
He tries what he hears. When he wants something, 25  
he has to ask for it. He is using the language,  
talking in it, thinking in it all the time. Just  
imagine how much practice that gets.

So it is hard to say that learning English is easy, because a good command of English depends 30 upon a lot of practice. And practice needs great effort and takes much time. Good teachers, records, tapes, books, and dictionaries will help. But they cannot do the student's work for him.

### Question For Preview Check

Choose the best answer to the following question. Don't look back at the passage.

What is the main idea of the passage?

1. English is one of the most important languages in the world.
2. Many, many people are learning English.
3. You can learn English well in six weeks.
4. Learning English is easy and fun.
5. Children learn English easily.
6. Children learn their own language easily.
7. Good teachers, records, tapes, books, and dictionaries will help us learn English well.
8. Learning English needs great effort and takes much time.

重读这篇文章。在读之前请先熟读 Words To Watch, Phrases And Expressions 以及 Special Difficulties. 在阅读文章的过程中不要一遇问题就回头查阅, 先根据上下文思考一下。如还不能解决可再查。查了之后仍不能解决的, 做上标记, 教员上课时 would 帮助你解决的。

### Words To Watch

important (im'pɔ:tənt) a. 重要, 重大; 有地位的

use (ju:s) n. ; (ju:z) v.	用, 使用, 消耗
part (pɑ:t) n.	部分, 份儿; 角色, 作用; 地方
speak (spi:k) v.	说话, 讲
difficult. ('difɪkəlt) a.	困难的, 艰难的
foreign ('fɔ:rin) a.	外国的, 对外的
different ('difrənt) a.	差异的, 不同的
notice ('nəutis) n. v.	注意, 认识; 通知, 通告
ad (æd) n.	(=advertisement) 广告
newspaper ('nju:s, peipə) n.	报纸
magazine (mægə'zi:n) n.	杂志, 期刊
week (wi:k) n.	星期, 周
money ('mʌni) n.	货币, 金钱
fun (fʌn) n.	玩笑, 有趣的人(或事); 乐趣
record ('rekɔ:d) n. ; (ri'kɔ:d) v.	唱片; 记录, 记载
tape (teip) n.	带子; 录音磁带
master ('mɑ:st) n.	主人, 雇主; 能手, 名家
	v. 掌握, 精通
month (mʌnθ) n.	月, 月份
pronunciation (prə,nansi'eɪʃən) n.	发音, 语音
excellent ('eksələnt) a.	优秀的, 杰出的, 卓越的
send (send) v.	送, 寄; 派遣, 打发
happen ('hæpən) v.	发生; 碰巧
seem (si:m) v.	好象, 仿佛
tongue (tʌŋ) n.	舌, 舌头; 语言
remember (ri'membə) v.	记住, 记得
think (θɪŋk) v.	想, 思索; 认为, 考虑
imagine (i'mædʒɪn) v.	想象, 设想, 料想
practice ('præktɪs) n.	实践, 实施; 练习, 实习

command (kə'mɑ:nd)	v. n.	命令, 指挥; 掌握
depend (di'pend)	v.	依靠, 信任, 信赖
effort ('efət)	n.	努力, 尽力
teacher ('ti:tʃə)	n.	教师
dictionary ('dikʃənəri)	n.	字典, 词典

### Phrases And Expressions

1. not only ... but (also)      不仅...而且

English is not only used in England and America, but in other parts of the world.

英语不仅在英国和美国使用,而且在世界其他地区使用.

Learning English is not only easy but also fun.

学习英语不仅容易而且很有趣.
2. think of      想想; 考虑

Think of what a small child does.

想想看一个小孩干些什么吧.

I can't think of such a thing.

我不能想象那种事.

He is thinking of going to England.

他在考虑到英国去.
3. listen to      听; 倾听

He listens to the recordings every morning.

他每天早上听录音.

Please listen to me.

请听我的话.
4. have to      不得不

When he wants something, he has to ask for it.

当他想要什么的时候,他就得要.

I have to go now, or I'll be late.

我得走了,不然就要迟到了.

5. ask for            请求; 要求

He asked for a cup of tea.

他要一杯茶.

He went to his father and asked for some money.

他到父亲那儿要了些钱.

6. depend on (upon)            依靠, 信赖; 取决于

You may depend on (upon) him.

你可以信赖他.

It depends on (upon) the weather.

那取决于天气.

That depends on your efforts.

那要看你的努力了.

7. a lot (of)            许多

A good command of English depends upon a lot of practice.

熟练地掌握英语取决于大量的练习.

I have a lot of friends.

我有许多朋友.

It rains a lot here in spring.

春天这儿雨水多.

### Special Difficulties

1. There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world.

世界上大约有一千五百种语言.

这句中的 there 不是真正的主语,真正的主语是后面的  
名词 languages, 所以动词 be 要跟着后面的名词变化.

如:

There is nobody in the room.

房间里没人.

There are 30 students in our class.

我们班上有三十名学生.

这里的 there is (are) 常被译成 "有", 但其真正的意思是表示 "存在", 即表示 "在什么地方存在什么 (人或物)", 与 have (占有, 所有) 的意思不同.

如:

There is a picture on the table.

桌上有一幅画. (表示存在)

I have a picture.

我有一幅画. (表示所有)

2. It is difficult to say how many people are learning it as a foreign language.

很难说正在把英语作为外语来学的人究竟有多少.

此句句首的 It 是形式上的主语, 代替后面的 to say how many people are learning it as a foreign language, 如果把这句还原, 应是:

To say how many people are learning it as a foreign language is difficult. 这样一来, 前面主语部份太长, 说起来吃力, 听起来困难. 所以通常用 "It + to be + adj (n.) + 动词不定式或从句" 这样的结构.

又如:

It's a pity to waste your time like this.

这样浪费你的时间真可惜。

It's clear that he was wrong.

很清楚他错了。

本文第二段第一句，第四段第一句也属于这种结构。

3. The only language that seems easy to learn is the mother tongue.

唯一显得容易学的语言是母语。

句中 that 引起的句子是定语从句，修饰前面的 the only language.

4. If we could learn English in the same way, it would not seem so difficult.

如果我们能以同样的方法学习英语，那么英语就不会显得这么难了。（其实我们很难再用同小孩一样的办法学习英语了。）

5. Think of what a small child does.

想想看一个小孩（在学习母语时）干些什么吧。

这里由 what 引起的是一个完整的句子，做 think of 的宾语。本课还有类似的句子，你能指出吗？

## Phonetics

### I. Review of sounds

### 音素复习

(æ)	bad	stand	language	map	cap
(ʌ)	others	some	become	bus	done
(ei)	say	may	wait	way	take
(ai)	kind	like	either	try	Chinese

- II. Read the following words and arrange them according to their rules of reading for the vowel letters 朗读下列单词并按其元音读音规则归类：



state	some	ate	cake
fun	catch	lunch	supper
face	lake	time	man
stage	nice	white	

(ei) \_\_\_\_\_

(ʌ) \_\_\_\_\_

(ai) \_\_\_\_\_

(æ) \_\_\_\_\_

III. Listen to the recording of the text and read it aloud 听课文录音并朗读课文:

### Grammar

#### I. Review of Parts of Speech 词类

中学已经学过，英语中的词可以根据词义，句法作用和形式特征分为十大类。这十大类是名词（其英文缩写是n.下同），形容词（adj.或a.），冠词（art.），数词（num.），代词（pro.），动词（v.），副词（adv.或ad.），介词（prep.），连词（conj.）和感叹词（interj.）。

i. Name the parts of speech of the following words 说出下列词的词类：

about	fifteen	language	the
seem	difficult	you	ago
oh	and	take	world
three	him	now	an
in	but	a	

2. Arrange the words in the following sentences according to their parts of speech 将下列句中各词按其词类分列几栏：

- 1) The only language that seems easy to learn is the mother tongue.
- 2) If we could learn English in the same way, it