

College Essential English

大学 基础英语



(上册)

陈清贵 罗能权 主编

成都科技大学出版社

LIB/165

College Essential English

大学基础英语

(上册)

陈清贵 罗能权 主编

成都科技大学出版社

(川)新登字 015 号

2R36/18

大学基础英语(上册)(共两册)

陈清贵·罗能权 主 编

成都科技大学出版社出版发行

四川省新华书店经销

华西医科大学印刷厂印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:8.5

1994年1月第1版 1994年1月第1次印刷

印数:1—7000册 字数:200千字

ISBN7-5616-2709-2/H·278

(上册)定价:6.60元

大学基础英语(上册)

主 编	陈清贵	罗能权	
副主编	马 鑑	黄 萍	
编 者	丁晓岚	岸 南	黄慧荣
	刘 君	李 晴	林 霞
	蓝雪梅	敬 涛	
审 校	刘 丽	赵文珊	

前 言

《大学基础英语》系参照《大学英语教学大纲》，结合目前全国范围内展开的级别考试这一特点编写的一套具有较强的适应性的教材。可供大学一年级全年使用。

该教材分上、下两册。每册包括 16 课，每课设置内容为：Text, Words and Expressions, Notes to the Text, Word Study 和 Exercises. 该教材中未列入语法部分，这部份的内容编入该教材的配套练习《大学英语基础语法与训练》一书中。现将该教材各部分的特点介绍如下：

一、Text：内容广泛，涉及政治、经济、文学、艺术、建筑、历史、商业、农业、工业、人物等各个方面。文章体裁多样，文字地道流畅。难易程度和长度循序渐进，起点适中，有助于学生扩大知识面，逐步掌握英语知识。

二、Words and Expressions：本书所列单词，均系大学一、二年级应该掌握的词汇。采用国际音标注音，以上海译文出版社出版的《新英汉词典》为准。

三、Notes to the Text：课文注释的目的，在于解释课文中的语法和词义上的难点，便于学生理解和掌握。个别较难译的句子，只做了翻译，未做讲解。

四、Word Study：每课中都对一个常用动词的各种用法，通过大量例句做了介绍，便于学生从各个角度了解、掌握和使用某一单词。

五、Exercises：每课后设有六个项目的练习，包括：回答课文提

问,词汇和语法、完型填空、英译汉、汉译英和阅读理解。下册设有写作练习。这六个项目的练习,从各个方面,较为全面地训练了学生的综合能力,尤其是阅读技能,并且使学生能逐步适应级别考试的要求。

由于时间仓促和编者水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,欢迎同行及使用本书的广大师生指正。

编者

一九九三·十一·二十三

Contents

Lesson One	(1)
Text; Civilization and History	
Word Study; Turn	
Translation; A. Time clauses introduced by 'when'	
B. Phrasal verbs—to look .	
Lesson Two	(14)
Text; Man's Abilities	
Word Study; Put	
Translation; A. Question tags	
B. Some/any	
Lesson Three	(26)
Text; The Migration of Birds	
Word Study; Bring	
Translation; A. Comparative and superlative	
B. Whose	
Lesson Four	(38)
Text; An Observation and An Explanation	
Word Study; Get	
Translation; A. Conditionals	
B. Defining relative clauses	
Lesson Five	(52)
Text; The Grass Is Always Greener	
Word Study; Keep	
Translation; A. Such/sò/to do/to make	
B. Since/as/because	

Lesson Six (66)

Text; New York City

Word Study; Give

Translation; A. Passives

B. Preposition + -ing form

Lesson Seven (81)

Text; English Characteristics

Word Study; Come

Translation; A. Little/a little/few/a few

B. Indirect questions

Lesson Eight (95)

Text; Oil

Word Study; Set

Translation; A. Defining relative clauses

B. Past perfect/past perfect continuous

Lesson Nine (109)

Text; A Key to the Past

Word Study; Break

Translation; A. Present perfect/present perfect continuous

B. Infinitive of purpose

Lesson Ten (125)

Text; The King of Comedy

Word Study; Grow

Translation; A. In case

B. Adverbs of frequency

Lesson Eleven (143)

Text; Magic

Word Study; Fall

Translation; A. Accusative + infinitive	
B. Accusative + -ing form	
Lesson Twelve	(158)
Text; The Telephone and Its Inventor	
Word Study; Carry	
Translation; A. What... like	B. Been/gone
Lesson Thirteen	(173)
Text; A Roof over Our Heads	
Word Study; Take	
Translation; A. The imperative	
B. Interest/interesting/interested	
Lesson Fourteen	(189)
Text; Beauty on the Wing	
Word Study; Look	
Translation; A. To get + object + past participle	
B. Adjective/past participle + infinitive	
Lesson Fifteen	(204)
Text; A Slander	
Word Study; Do	
Translation; A. Inversion of verb and subject	
B. Adjective + infinitive	
Lesson Sixteen	(222)
Text; American Reading Habits	
Word Study; Call	
Translation; A. Perfect tenses with adverbs of frequency	
B. Else	
Appendix I A List of Irregular Verbs	(240)
Appendix I Vocabulary	(244)

Lesson One

Text

Civilization and History

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently—this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done—is not being civilized. People

fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side, and then saying that that side which has killed most has won. And not only has won, but, because it has won, has been in the right. For that is what going to war means; it means saying that might is right.

That is what the story of mankind has on the whole been like. Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, in which millions of people were killed or mutilated. And while today it is true that people do not fight and kill each other in the streets—while, that is to say, we have got to the stage of keeping the rules and behaving properly to each other in daily life—nations and countries have not learnt to do this yet, and still behave like savages.

But we must not expect too much. After all, the race of men has only just started. From the point of view of evolution, human beings are very young children indeed, babies, in fact, of a few months old. Scientists reckon that there has been life of some sort on the earth in the form of jelly-fish and that kind of creature for about twelve hundred million years; but there have been men for only one million years, and there have been civilized men for about eight thousand years at the outside. These figures are difficult to grasp; so let us scale them down. Suppose that we reckon the whole past of living creatures on the earth as one hundred years; then the whole past of man works out at about one month, and during that month there have been civilizations for between seven and eight hours. So you see there has been little

time to learn in, but there will be oceans of time in which to learn better. Taking man's civilized past at about seven or eight hours, we may estimate his future, that is to say, the whole period between now and when the sun grows too cold to maintain life any longer on the earth, at about one hundred thousand years. Thus mankind is only at the beginning of its civilized life, and as I say, we must not expect too much. The past of man has been on the whole a pretty beastly business, a business of fighting and bullying and gorging and grabbing and hurting. We must not expect even civilized peoples not to have done these things. All we can ask is that they will sometimes have done something else.

Words and Expressions

- appear [ə'piə] vi. 出现, 显露
- gloriously ['glɔ:riəsli] ad. 光荣地; 辉煌地
- conqueror ['kɒŋkərə] n. 征服者; 胜利者
- whereas [hwɛər'æz] conj. 而, 却, 反之
- seaworthy ['si:,wə:ði] a. 适合航行的; 经得起风浪的
- manure [mə'njuə] vt. 给(土地)施肥
- pillar ['pilə] n. 柱, 柱子
- figure ['figə] n. 画像; 人物; 形象
- savage ['sævidʒ] n. 未开化的人; 粗鲁的人
- hence [hens] ad. 因此
- efficiently [i'fɪʃəntli] ad. 效率高地
- quarrel ['kwɔrəl] n. 争吵; 不和
- dispute [dis'pu:t] n. 争论, 辩论; 争端
- mutilate ['mju:tɪleɪt] vt. 使断肢; 使残缺不全
- stage [steɪdʒ] n. 阶段; 时期

behave [bi'heiv] vi. 举止, 表现
 race [reis] n. 比赛; 竞争
 evolution [i:və'ljʊ:ʃən] n. 进化
 reckon ['rekən] vt. 计算; 估计; 推断
 jelly-fish ['dʒelifɪʃ] n. [动] 水母, 海蜇
 creature ['kri:tʃə] n. 生物; 动物
 scale [skeil] vt. 衡量 scale-down(按比例) 缩减
 maintain [men'tein] vt. 继续; 保持
 estimate ['estimeit] vt. 估计; 判断
 bully ['buli] vt. 威吓; 欺侮
 gorge [gɔ:dʒ] vt. 塞饱; 大吃
 grab [græb] vt. 攫取; 强夺; 霸占

Notes to the Text

1. ... whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all.

而真正推动文明进步的人却常常从未被提到。

whereas, 连词, “而”, “却”的意思。例如,

He is ill, whereas I am only a little tired.

2. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities...

so much so that, 在句中引导表结果的状态成份, 意为, “到这样程度以致……” 例如:

He longed to visit Peking, so much so that he dreamed about it.

3. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good.

so do savages 中的 so, 代替前一句中的动词, 意为, “也”, “同

样”。例如，

He is happy and so is everybody else in our class.

be good 是“擅长于……”的意思。

4. Taking man's civilized past at about seven or eight hours, 这句话的意思是，“假如我们将人类的文明的过去想象成仅仅是七、八个小时，”这是前边提到的“scaling down”的一个例子。

Word Study

Turn

1. turn around/round: 转过来, 转身

Please help me to turn the car around, it's stuck in the mud.

I thought I heard a voice I knew; turning round, I saw my longlost brother.

2. turn down: 把……关小

Can't you turn the flame down on your cigarette lighter? It looks very dangerous.

Please turn the radio down, I'm trying to sleep.

3. turn off: 关掉

I can't turn the tap off, and there's water all over the floor.

Please turn all the lights off as you leave the building, we can't afford to waste power.

4. turn on: 开, 打开

This tap is stiff, it won't turn on.

Please turn the light on for me, it's getting dark.

5. turn out: 制造; 培养出; 结果(是); 关掉

The factory turns out 20,000 bicycles a month.

It turned out that the jewels had been in the bank all the time!

Will the last person to leave the office please turn out all the

lights?

6. turn over: 把……翻过来; 翻倒, 倾倒; 翻(土)

Be careful how you turn the baby over.

Please turn over, and read the directions on the back.

The soil must be thoroughly turned over before planting.

7. turn to: 求助于; 翻到

When he is in trouble, he always turns to his sister.

Please turn to page 44 for the continuation of this story.

8. turn something to (good) account/use: 利用

Even painful experience can always be turned to good account in this world.

I don't know what this object is intended for, but I am sure I can turn it to good use.

9. turn one's hand to: 能干(某事)

She's a most useful person to have in the office, she can turn her hand to anything.

Can you turn your hand to repairing an engine if necessary?

10. turn towards: 转身面向……

Please turn towards me when you're speaking, so that I can hear what you're saying.

Rudely, he turned his back towards me and refused to say anything further.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions orally:

1. What examples does the author give of people who really helped civilization forward?
2. In what way are great soldiers similar to animals?

3. What were the earliest forms of life on this earth?
 4. When will there be no life on this earth according to the author?
 5. The word 'figure' is used both in the first paragraph and in the third. Does it have the same meaning in both places? If not, what are its two different meanings?
 6. Is the author hopeful about the future of civilization? How do you know?
- I. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.
1. After fifty miles of difficult travel, we arrived at our destination _____.
A) lastly B) at last
C) last D) lately
 2. They _____ a general understanding of the situation.
A) lack B) lack of
C) are lacked D) are in lack
 3. The _____ stuck on the outside of the envelope said "By Air".
A) ticket B) signal
C) label D) advertisement
 4. The principal praised him and told him to keep _____ the good work.
A) in B) up with
C) on D) up
 5. Father does not like _____ meat.
A) lean B) slim
C) thin D) skinny

6. Mary had to leave school because her parents could not afford to _____ her stay on.

A) permit

B) allow

C) leave

D) let

7. If time is running short we shall have to _____ the last item on the programme.

A) cut out

B) cut off

C) cut short

D) cut across

8. We had quite an enjoyable holiday, _____ the weather.

A) in series

B) in spite of

C) with reference to

D) as plain as daylight

9. His words didn't _____ me in the least.

A) flat

B) affect

C) bomb

D) effect

10. The book that _____ on the table belongs to that post-graduate, his name is Hood.

A) is laying

B) is lying

C) is lying

D) is lying

11. The industrial trend is in the direction of _____ machines and _____ people.

A) more; less

B) much; little

C) more; fewer

D) much; less

12. The problem _____ which that maid consulted you has now been solved.

A) of

B) with

C) on

D) in

13. _____ Mrs Shelly is ill is the reason why she can not come.