

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

SUBBAND  
ONE

# 大学英语

预备一级

吉林教育出版社

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**陈广煦 周金瑞 刘福源 编写**

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**责任编辑：张岩峰**

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## 说 明

根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的规定，高等学校（包括文、理、工、农、医各科）的入学新生应掌握1,600个英语单词、基本的语音、语法知识。并具有读、听、写、说的能力进行自学，才能编入大学英语正式级学习。但历年来，总有一部分（包括重点大学在内）或更多（尤其非重点大学和大专）的新生达不到上述要求。按《大纲》规定，他们必须在大学英语预备级学习。本书就是专为这类学生编写的大学英语预备级教材。它的任务是：在中学生已掌握700个单词和最基本的语音、语法的知识基础上，再掌握1,000个单词及短语，熟练地掌握英语语音、语法，使学生具有一定的阅读能力和初步运用英语独立自学的的能力，以达到能顺利地进入大学英语正式级学习的目的。

本教材的特点是：1. 体例新颖：每个单元包括有精读、泛读、快速阅读的内容，以及专门的词汇练习、专项语法练习和听力训练的材料；2. 结构别致：精读部分有句型操练、词语操练和课文学习，以分散难点；新词语有旁注，分别用英、汉或双语释义；书后附有词汇表；其目的便于学生自学和课堂上的听、说、读、写的训练，在学说话中掌握词语，从而培养学生用英语思维的能力；3. 语言实用：选材有对话、故事、议论文、应用文等，均选自原文并经外籍专家审阅。

本教材是在吉林省公共外语教学研究会组织和帮助下编写，并由吉林工业大学马泰来教授审阅的，特在此致谢。

教材分为两本。本书是大学英语预备一级本，分为12个单元，每单元需用5学时，全书需用60学时（约一学期）。

编写者

1987年3月

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# Unit 1

## Part One

### Pattern Drills,

1. Big cities are full of contrasts.

What are big cities full of?

Big cities are full of big buildings and small buildings, long streets and short streets.

Are there contrasts between big buildings and small buildings?

Yes, there are.

Are there contrasts between long streets and short streets?

Yes, there are.

Can we say big cities are full of contrasts?

Yes, of course.

2. Some people are selling things, and others are buying.

What are some people doing?

Some people are selling things.

contrast—sth.  
clearly different  
from sth.else

明显不同的东西,  
明显的差异

full of—comple-  
tely filled with  
充满

between...and...  
在...和...之间

sell—offer  
(goods)for sale  
卖(货物)

buy—get by

What are other people doing?

Others are buying.

3. The whole world is made up of opposites.

Do you think the whole world is made up of opposites?

Yes, sometimes I do. At other times I don't.

Why don't you sometimes think the whole world is made up of opposites?

Because many things are not really opposites.

4. Everything seems to have an opposite.

Do you think everything has an opposite?

No, I don't think so. Everything just seems to have an opposite. Many things are not really opposites.

5. Many things must go together.

Do you think many things must go together?

Yes, I think so. Father and mother, for example, must go together. And pens must go with ink.

6. I can't divide the world into two opposite parts.

Can you divide the world into two

paying money  
(opposite to "sell")

opposite—a  
thing or a word  
entirely or wholly  
different  
from the other  
对立物, 反义词, 相反 (a. 对立的 prep.  
在对面)

be made up of  
—consist of  
由…组成  
seem(to be)—  
appear(to be)  
好象是, 似乎是

really—  
truly

go together—  
go with, be in  
company with.  
相配, 陪伴, 共同  
存在一起

opposite parts?

No, I can't.

Why can't you divide the world  
into two opposite parts?

Because I think many things must  
go together.

7. Mr. and Mrs. Child do not  
think alike.

Do Mr. and Mrs. Child think al-  
ike?

No, they do not think alike. They  
often think quite the opposite.

8. They have to find two things  
they both like.

Do they have to find two things?

Yes, they do.

What do they have to find?

They have to find two things. They  
must both like the two things.

What are the two things?

The two things are those they both  
like. So they have to find two things  
they both like.

9. She begins to read the news-  
paper when he has finished with it.

What does she begin to do?

She begins to read the newspaper.

When does she begin to read the  
newspaper?

divide...into...

——break up...

...into...

把...分成...

alike—— the same

(= in the

same manner)

have to——must

or be forced to (do)

finish with

——have no

more use for

用完, 结束

She begins to read the newspaper when he has finished with it. (= when he has finished reading it.)

Has he finished with the newspaper?

Yes, he has. He has finished with it. So, she can have the newspaper, and begin to read it.

10. I'll give it to you for your birthday.

Will you give it to me?

Yes, I will. I'll give it to you.

Whom will you give it to?

I'll give it to you.

What for?

I'll give it to you for your birthday

11. She seems as young and pretty as ever to Mr. Child.

What does she look like to Mr. Child?

She looks young and pretty to him.

When does she look young and pretty to Mr. Child?

She looks young and pretty to him at any time. She seems as young and pretty as ever to Mr. Child.

### Learning Drills:

1. be full of

birthday

—the day on which one was born

pretty—

pleasing or nice to look at 好看的, 漂亮的 (用来形容女的)

ever—at any time

as(ad.)...as(conj.) 那样...象...

What is the ink-bottle full of?

The ink-bottle is full of ink.

What is the classroom full of?

It's full of chairs and desks.

What about the bus?

The bus is full of people.

The cup is full of water, isn't it?

No, it isn't. It's empty.

2. either...or...

Either your father or your brothers are coming. Either your brothers or your father is coming.

Children are either fat or thin.

It is either a boy or a girl.

You either love him or hate him.

3. be made up of

Our class is made up of 35 students.

How many students is your class made up of?

Our class is made up of thirty-five students.

How many players is your basketball team made up of?

It's made up of twelve players.

4. divide ... into ... (or in two = into two parts)

Let's divide ourselves into three groups.

empty—an  
opposite of "full"

either...or—one  
choice between the  
two 或者...或者...  
fat — having too  
much fat 肥胖的

thin—the  
opposite of "fat"

player—a  
person who  
plays basketball

He has to divide his apple in two.  
Why does he have to do so?

Because he has two children, and  
he has to give a half to each.

Why do you have to divide your  
class in two?

Our class is too large.

5. What would I do with...

Are men and women really oppos-  
ites?

It's hard to say. What would I  
do with them? Men and women seem to  
be opposites, but they are not really  
opposites. So I can't look on them as  
opposites.

What would I do with here and  
there? Are here and there really oppo-  
sites?

No, they are not.

6. What about...?

Pens and ink aren't opposites. And  
what about pencils and paper?

They aren't either.

What about black and white?

They are opposites, I think.

7. spend v.

How much (money) is he going to  
spend on books?

He is going to spend one dollar on

apple—a  
sweet kind of  
fruit

with—

concerning 有关,  
关于

What would I do  
with(the problem)?  
— How would I  
look at (the prob-  
lem)?

What about?—

What news is  
there about...?  
(ask for informa-  
tion)

spend money on  
—give out...in  
payment 花钱(买)  
spend time(in)

books.

You want to spend \$ 50 on a watch,  
don't you?

Yes, I do.

How long has he spent (in) talking  
with his friends?

He has spent one hour.

8. as...as...

Are you as tall as Mr. Wang?

No, I'm not as tall as Mr. Wang.  
He is taller than I.

How fast can he run?

He can run as fast as 20 miles an  
hour.

Take as much as you need.

Try to work as hard as you can.

### Text

Does Everything Seem to Have  
an Opposite?

I. Big cities are full of contrasts.  
There are big buildings and small  
ones, long streets and short streets. People  
also show contrasts. There are short  
people and tall people. Men, women  
and children are either fat or thin.  
Some are happy, others are sad. Many  
are well, some are ill. Some are selling

doing sth. —

use 用(花)多少  
时间干什么

a mile (= 1609 me-  
tres)英里

show —

prove to be  
表明是

things, and others are buying.

Sometimes I think the whole world is made up of opposites.

I get up in the morning and go to bed at night. During the day I stand up and sit down, go in and out of the door, get in and out of my car, go to work and come home. I dress myself in the morning and undress myself at night. Everything seems to have an opposite. My car stops and goes, it turns left and it turns right. Airplanes go up and they come down. Doors are opening and closing all day long.

But many things must go together. They are not really opposites. Father and mother, for instance. And what would I do with parents and children, men and women, sons and daughters? Eat goes with drink. And here isn't really the opposite of there. Are you and I opposites? And what about pens and ink, pencils and paper? These things go together, but they are not opposites.

So, I think the world cannot be divided into two opposite parts.

I. Mr. and Mrs. Child just do not think alike.

"It's too hot here", he says.

during——

through the

whole course

of...在...整个

过程, 在...期间

undress——

take the clothes off

sb. (the opposite of

"dress")

turn 转向

turn left = turn to

the left

airplane = plane

all day long = all

day

for instance = for

example



"It's too cold," she answers.

"We are going to the country tomorrow," Mrs. Child says.

"We are not. We're staying right here in the city," Mr. Child says.

The house is too small for her. It is too big for him. She wants to take a trip. He wants to spend the money on a new car. She wants to have a garden. He says a garden is too much work.

When his head hurts, her feet hurt. She wants to get places early. He is always late.

They have yet to find two things they both like.

He loses everything. She finds it.

She begins to read the newspaper when he has finished with it.

He opens the window when he goes to bed. She closes the window when she gets up.

She says, "Oh, dear. This dress costs too much. I can't buy it."

He answers, "No, it doesn't. I'll give it to you for your birthday."

"Oh, I'm old and not pretty any more," she cries.

"No, you seem as young and pretty

country—the  
land outside  
cities or towns

stay—continue to  
be 呆着, 停留在  
right—

exactly正好, 就  
trip—a journey  
for pleasure 远足,  
(郊)游、游玩

hurt—feel pain觉  
得痛, 伤害

yet—still

lose 丢失

Oh, dear.

(感叹词) 哎呀!

dress—

outer clothing

for a woman or  
a girl