

College Essential English

大学

基础英语

(下册)

陈清贵 罗能权 主编

成都科技大学出版社

College Essential English
大学基础英语
(下册)

陈清贵 罗能权 主编

成都科技大学出版社

(川)新登字 015 号

2923/24

大学基础英语(下册)(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:8.8125

1994年8月第1版 1994年8月第1次印刷

印数:1—7000册 字数:200千字

ISBN7-5616-2709-2/H·278

(下册)定价:6.60元

大学基础英语(下册)

主 编	陈清贵	罗能权		
副主编	黄 萍	马 镒		
编 者	丁晓岚	岸 南	刘 君	
	黄慧荣	张 帆	孔庆祥	
	尚 琪	陈 敬	李晓兰	
	郭 红	张小军	林 辉	
审 校	赵文珊	魏 东	晓 梅	

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。每册包括十六课，每课设置内容为：**Text, Words and Expressions, Notes to the Text, Word Study** 和 **Exercises**。下册增设 **Composition**。该教材中未列入语法部分，这部分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，逐步掌握地道的英语知识。

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**：每课中都对两个常用动词的各个用法，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。这七个项目的练习,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,并且逐步适应级别考试的要求。

在本书的编写过程中,编者所在单位给予了很大的支持,同时得到其他方面的多方帮助,特此谢意!

本套教材由绵阳农业高等专科学校和西昌农业高等专科学校陈清贵、罗能权老师主编。

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

一九九四、四、十八

Contents

Lesson Seventeen (1)

Text: The History of Books

Word Study : Send, Bear

Translation: A. Comparisons

B. -ing form

Composition: World Population Growth

Lesson Eighteen (17)

Text: What Makes the Weather?

Word Study : Try, Tear

Translation: A. Much/many, a lot of, etc.

B. As

Composition: Pollution

Lesson Nineteen (33)

Text: Going Up

Word Study : Lie, Follow

Translation: A. -ing form

B. Adjective + for

Composition: Getting Ready for the Interview

Lesson Twenty (50)

Text: Dinosaurs

Word Study : Pay, Burn

Translation: A. Uncountable nouns

B. To have+object+past participle

Composition;The Effect of Television Violence on Children

Lesson Twenty-one (66)

Text;The Strange Voyage of the Mary Celeste

Word Study ;Run(1),Trade

Translation;A. -ever compound

B. Conditionals

Composition;Grandparents and Grandchildren

Lesson Twenty-two (83)

Text;A Robot About the House

Word Study ;Talk ,Touch

Translation;A. Preposition+-ing form

B. Double genitive

Composition;The Value of Dreams

Lesson Twenty-three (101)

Text;The Story of Jazz

Word Study;Play,Check

Translation;A. Non-defining relative clauses

B. Passive+perfect infinitive

Composition;Your Realistic Life Goals

Lesson Twenty-four (117)

Text;The Wisdom of Socrates

Word Study ;Live,Cry

Translation;A. Phrasal verbs—to go

B.Future perfect-tense

Composition:The Most Precious Gift I Have Ever Received

Lesson Twenty-five (134)

Text:Science Education for a New Age

Word Study:Run(2),Face

Translation:A. last

B. Accusative+infinitive

Composition:The Person You Respect Most

Lesson Twenty-six (150)

Text:The Future of International Trade

Word Study :Leave ,Shut

Translation:A. As if

B. By

Composition:My Favourite Relative

Lesson Twenty-seven (168)

Text:The Midnight Visitor

Word Study :Make(1),Drive

Translation:A. The indefinite article

B. Verbs of the senses

Composition:The Ways Computers Are Changing Our Lives

Lesson Twenty-eight (184)

Text:When the Heart Stops Beating During an Operation

Word Study :Make (2),Clear

Translation:A. To happen

B. Phrases in apposition

Composition: The Advantages and Disadvantages of New
Things

Lesson Twenty-nine (202)

Text: Work and Play

Word Study: Knock, Kick

Translation: A. The perfect infinitive

B. Polite requests

Composition: Environmental Protection

Lesson Thirty (221)

Text: How to Avoid Foolish Opinions

Word Study: Stand, Charge

Translation: A. Passives

B. Conditionals

Composition: The Right to Live Better

Lesson Thirty-one (239)

Text: Our Disappearing Wildlife

Word Study: Catch, Cast

Translation: A. Past perfect tense

B. Present perfect/past simple

Composition: An Event That Has Great Influence on Your
Life

Lesson Thirty-two (255)

Text: The Oceans: Man's Last Great Resource

Lesson Seventeen

Text

The History of Books

The first books were quite different from the books of today. They were made of baked clay tablets. Some of these tablets have been found that were used in Mesopotamia about fifty-five hundred years ago. The people of that time used symbols to represent their language. When the clay was soft, the symbols were written in the clay. After the tablets were baked, the clay hardened and the messages were permanently preserved. Most of the tablets that have been found are business records, such as deeds to certain lands in the area.

The Egyptians found a material that was more convenient to write on than clay. They used the bark of the papyrus, a grassy plant that grows wild in the Nile Valley. They pasted layers of this bark together to make long sheets—sometimes over a hundred feet long. A wooden roller was attached to each end of the sheet so that a small portion could be read, then the papyrus could be rolled up a little to reveal a new portion of writing. Because this method was employed, the Egyptian writing was done in columns, reading from top to bottom.

For centuries this type of book was used in Greece, Egypt, China, and Rome. The Romans made roll books of vellum, a soft parchment made from the skins of young animals such as lambs, kids or calves. About 300 A. D. a new type of book was developed; three or four sheets of vellum were folded and sewn together. Then the ends were cut so that the pages could be turned.

The Chinese began printing books during the Middle Ages, long before the Europeans. Their printing type was made of baked clay and their books were made of paper—another Chinese invention. The Chinese books looked very much like our modern books. However, the Chinese had little or no contact with Europe at that time, so it is not clear whether or not the Europeans learned about printing from the Chinese.

The first known inventor of printing in Europe was Johannes Gutenberg of Germany. The first book printed in his workshop was a Latin Bible. A few copies of this first book still exists. They are now over five hundred years old. The Gutenberg Bible was printed on a hand press with type made of lead. Most of the copies were printed on paper, but a few were printed on vellum. The books are about 12 inches wide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Men who had been trained in Gutenberg's workshop soon established themselves as independent printers. By 1500, about fifty years after the first Bible was printed, more than 30,000 books had been printed. The Bible was still the most popular book. Other church books were also printed, as were Greek and Latin classics, history books, and astronomy books.

The tools of the first printers were simple and could be

moved about easily. At the end of the fifteenth century there were more than a thousand printers in Europe. Since many people could not read Latin and Greek, books were soon printed in various languages. The printers also began to make the books smaller, so that they could be handled more easily. Furthermore, the printers began to make their books more elaborate, adding pictures and ornamental letters at the beginning of chapters. Gradually the letters of the type were made smaller, finer and more delicate. The letters began to look less like manuscript letters, and, eventually, the form of the letters was simplified to the point where they were well-adapted to the metal of the type.

Sometimes books were illustrated with woodcuts. Blocks of wood were carved so that the white parts of the picture were below the surface of the wood. When the surface was inked and stamped onto paper, the dark part of the picture was reproduced. The first attempts, of course, were rather crude, but eventually the block printers were making meticulous and artistic illustrations. Florence, in Italy and Lyons, in France, became famous for their illustrated books.

In the seventeenth century, great numbers of religious pamphlets were printed. These pamphlets were not always neat or artistic because the writers were only interested in spreading their ideas quickly, and the readers did not consider the appearance of the book important. The art of metal engraving was developed about this time and enabled printers to illustrate their books with pictures of very fine, delicate lines. The use of an engraving on the first page of a book became popular. The quality of the paper improved too.

By 1800, hand printers could not supply enough books to satisfy the demand. Books were not printed fast enough when hand-made paper and wooden hand presses were used. Fortunately, about this time, many machines were invented that aided in the mass production of such products as cotton and woolen cloth. The invention of new types of printing machines and paper machines followed on the heels of these inventions and helped to speed up the production of books. The paper machine produced paper in rolls instead of sheets; and the iron handpress enabled the printer to use larger pieces of paper on which more text could be printed in less time. Finally, the linotype was invented, a machine which could cast an entire line of type at one time.

In the twentieth century, many books have been produced in paperback editions. Although these books do not last as long as books with cloth or leather bindings, they are much cheaper. Thus, many poor people, who could not afford books before, can now buy them. Today books are available to everyone because they are no longer expensive, they do not take long to produce, and, consequently, they are no longer rare. Because of this progress in book production, more and more people are learning to read. More and more people are now writing books, as well as reading them, so that the literature of the world is being constantly enriched.

Words and Expressions

clay [klei] n. 粘土; 泥土

tablet ['tæblit] n. [古]书板(木、石等制成的平板,供写刻文字用)

Mesopotamia [ˌmesəpə'teɪmjə] n. 美索不达米亚
 deed [di:d] n. [律] 契约
 papyrus [pə'paɪərəs] ([复] papyri [pə'paɪərai] 或 papyrus-
 es) n. [植] 纸莎草
 paste [peɪst] vt. 狠狠地打
 portion ['pɔ:ʃən] n. 一部份; 一份
 column ['kɒləm] n. 柱
 vellum ['veləm] n. 精制犊皮纸
 parchment ['pɑ:tʃmənt] n. (羊皮纸似的) 上等纸
 Bible ['baɪbl] n. [the Bible] 圣经
 astronomy [æs'trɒnəmi] n. 天文学
 ornamental [ɔ:nə'mentl] a. 装饰的
 manuscript ['mænjuskript] a. 手稿; 底稿
 illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] vt. 用插图等装饰(书、报等)
 woodcut [ˌwʊd-kʌt] n. 木刻, 木版画
 surface ['sə:fɪs] n. 表面; 外表
 meticulous [mɪ'tɪkjələs] a. 谨小慎微的; 细致的
 engraving [ɪn'greɪvɪŋ] n. 雕刻; 雕版
 heel [hi:l] n. 脚后跟, 踵
 linotype ['laɪnətaɪp] n. 行型活字铸造机
 cast [kɑ:st] vt. n. 铸(造)
 paperback ['peɪpə-bæk] n. 平装本
 edition [ɪ'dɪʃən] n. 版; 版本
 enrich [ɪn'rɪtʃ] vt. 使丰富
 follow on the heels of 紧跟在……的后面

Notes to the Text

1. A wooden roller was attached to each end of the sheet so that a

small portion could be read, then the papyrus could be rolled up a little to reveal a new portion of writing.

在纸莎草纸的两端各附上一根木筒,以便可以一小部份地阅读,尔后将纸莎草纸卷起一点儿,使新的一部份内容展现出来。

句中 so that 引导的是一个表示目的状语从句。除了表示目的外,so that 还可引导表示结果的状语从句。试比较下列两组句子:

(1)表示目的

I'm going to make an early start so that I don't get stuck in the traffic.

I took my golf clubs so that I could play at the weekend.

We must study the enemy's tactics so that we can defeat them.

(2)表示结果

He didn't plan his time well, so that he didn't finish the work in time.

She worried so that she could hardly eat her supper.

It was so cold that we had to stop the game.

2. About 300 A. D. a new type of book was developed; three or four sheets of vellum were folded and sewn together.

A. D 或 AD,表示公元,系拉丁文 Anno Domini 的缩写,从耶稣基督诞辰开始。(since the Birth of Christ.) B. C 或 BC,表示公元前,是 Before Christ 的缩写。

3. The Letters began to look less like manuscript letters, and eventually, the form of the letters was simplified to the point where they were well-adapted to the metal of the type.

字母开始看上去较为不象手写的字母,并且,字母的形式也最终简化到很适合活字金的地步。

4. Blocks of wood were carved so that the white parts of the picture were below the surface of the wood.

木板被雕刻后,图画上白色的部份就会低于木板的表面。

Word Study

Send

1. send away: 寄走; 送走; 解雇; 打发走

These letters must be sent away tonight.

I soon sent the salesman away, as I wasn't interested in what he was selling.

We had to send the girl away for stealing the silver.

Please don't send me away, I want to be near you!

2. send for: 派人去请

Send for a doctor, a man has been hurt.

Have the proper officials been sent for?

Leave this house now, or I will send for the police.

3. send forth: 发出(光, 热, 芽等)

And the tree sent forth leaves and fruit in its season.

The sun has sent forth its heat since the beginning of time.

4. sent off: 寄; 送

I'd like to send the parcel off by early post.

Mary complained about getting up early in the morning to send her husband off to work, as he was a grown man who should be able to do this for himself.

5. send out: 送出; 发出; 产生(声, 光, 热, 气味等)

Why did you send the children out to play in this wet weather?

Orders are taken by mail, and the goods are sent out from a central point where they are stored.

This hole in the cave wall sends out a strange noise when the