

大学英语

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

北京大学 周珊凤 张祥保 主编

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大 学 英 语

(一)

北 京 大 学
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编者说明

《大学英语》是一套高起点综合实践课教材，供高等学校英语专业学生在基础阶段使用。它有助于提高学生听、说、读、写和自学的能力。学生学了这套教材，再加上听、说、读、写等单项训练，在进入高年级时，应该具有以下能力：

1. 能阅读一般英美原著和英语参考书；
2. 能听懂用英语讲授的知识性课程；
3. 能用英语参加课堂讨论，语言基本正确；
4. 能用英语写读书报告，语言基本正确。

《大学英语》全书共分四册。每周上课六学时，可在两年内学完。

第一册计十五课，第二册十一课，第三册和第四册各十五课。短的课文每周讲授一课，较长的课文授课时间可由教师酌定。每课内容包括课文、注释和练习。第一、二册还有词汇表和补充阅读。分别说明如下：

课文：为了一开始就让学生接触地道的英语，课文全部选用英美作者的原著。我们只在少数课文中，从教学的需要出发，作了个别的文字修改。在选材上，我们尽量注意到课文内容的多样性、知识性和趣味性。

词汇表：考虑到学生适应大学的学习要求需要有一个过程，我们在第一册每课课后附有词汇表，并用汉语释义。第二册课文后的词汇表就不列入较易查到的词汇。学完第一、二册后，学生应该有了一定的自学能力，因此，第三、四册就不附词汇表。

注释：包括作者简介、背景知识、语法以及一般工具书中不易查到的语言问题。除第一册课文的注释用汉语外，其它三册的课文注释全部用英语。

练习：第一、二册中有的课文篇幅较长，练习就相应增加，部分分为A、B两组。教师在使用时，可考虑采取教一部分课文，做一部分练习的做法。总的说来，本书练习种类较多，份量较重，教师可选择使用，也可根据学生的需要进行补充。

补充阅读：为了增加学生的语言感性知识和词汇量，第一、二册每课都附有补充阅读材料。我们只做注释，不附词汇表，以逐步培养学生查阅词典的能力。

参加《大学英语》审稿会的有北京外国语学院、北京外贸学院、国际关系学院、南开大学、南京大学、复旦大学、上海外国语学院、华东师范大学、上海师范学院、西安外国语学院、湖南师范学院、解放军洛阳外国语学院、深圳大学和贵州大学等兄弟院校的代表，刘世沐教授担任主审。代表们对《大学英语》提出了许多宝贵意见，对我们帮助很大，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

曾参加本书一、二册编写工作的，有王式仁、陈瑞兰、石幼珊、丁安如同志；参加三、四册编写工作的有吴柱存、陶洁、王式仁、黄继忠、刘意青、丁安如同志。试用本书的许多教师也同我们密切合作，提出了大量的宝贵建议，给予我们很大支持。我们在此向他们谨致谢意。

由于我们水平有限，本书中缺点和错误在所难免，希望使用本书的同志们指出，以便再版时修正。

一九八四年七月

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Lesson One

TEXT

How to Miss a Train

Iris is very forgetful and so she worries a great deal; she worries a great deal and so she becomes even more forgetful. She also talks to herself a lot. Here is an example of what can happen when she is going out.

5 She has her hat and coat on and is just about to open the front door. She stops a moment.

‘Is the electric cooker off?’

Iris never forgets to turn the cooker off but she goes back to the kitchen to make sure. Yes, the cooker is off.

10 ‘Good. That’s all right. Now I must hurry.’

She goes back to the front door and opens it. Then she closes it again.

15 ‘Is the television off in the sitting-room? Yes, of course it must be. I can’t hear it. But perhaps there’s no programme on just now. I must go and see if it’s off.’

She goes to the sitting-room and feels a knob on the television set.

‘Yes, I don’t usually forget that. Oh dear! It’s getting a bit late. I don’t want to miss that train.’

20 So she goes back to the front door and opens it. She is going through the doorway when she stops suddenly.

25 ‘My key! If I forget that, I can’t get in tonight. It’s somewhere in my handbag, I think. No. It’s not in my purse; not in the front pocket; not loose with my powder compact and handkerchief. Ah, I know! Yes. It’s in my coat pocket. Thank goodness!’

‘Oh, but the cellar light. Is that off? I must go and

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see.'

30 She closes the front door again and goes to the cellar door. She opens it and looks downstairs. The cellar is in darkness.

'Can I possibly catch that train now? I still have to buy a ticket. Oh dear! I must run all the way.'

35 But her troubles aren't over. They are really only just starting. Halfway down the garden path she looks at the sky, which is covered with grey clouds. She looks back at the house.

40 'I know it's going to rain. And that bedroom window is wide open. I must close it. I suppose I can catch the next train.'

She opens the door again, putting the key back in her handbag. She throws her handbag on the hall table, rushes upstairs and closes the window.

45 'I must fly. I may catch it with a bit of luck.'
She runs downstairs and straight out of the house, closing the door behind her noisily.

But she doesn't catch either the first or the second train.

50 And it doesn't rain all day.
Poor Iris!

Words and Expressions

Iris /'aɪərɪs/

forgetful /fə'getfʊl/ *a.* 健忘的

even /'i:vən/ *adv.* (后接比较级) 甚

至(比...)更、还

be about to (do sth) 即将(做某事)

cooker /'kʊkə/ *n.* 炉灶; 锅

electric cooker 电灶

make sure 弄清, 弄确实

television /'teli.vɪʒən/ *n.* 电视

television set 电视机

sitting-room /'sɪtɪŋ.rʊm/ *n.* 起居
室

programme /'prəʊgræm/ *n.* 节目;
(教学)大纲; 计划, 方案

feel (felt, felt) *v.t., v.i.* 摸, 摸索

knob *n.* 旋钮;(门、抽屉等的)圆形把手

doorway /'dɔ:wei/ *n.* 门口,门洞
somewhere /'sʌm(h)weə/ *adv.* 某处

handbag /'hændbæg/ *n.* (女用)手提包;旅行包

purse /pɜ:s/ *n.* (女用)手提包;钱包

loose /lu:s/ *a.* 散放的;松的

powder /'paʊdə/ *n.* 香粉,粉

compact /'kɒmpækt/ *n.* 连镜小粉盒

handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃif/ *n.* 手帕

Thank goodness! /'gʊdnɪs/ 谢天谢地!

cellar /'selə/ *n.* 地下室,地窖

darkness /'dɑ:knis/ *n.* 黑暗

possibly /'pɒsəbli/ *adv.* 可能地

dear /diə/ *int.* 哎呀(表示伤心、焦急、惊奇等)

Oh dear! 哎呀!

halfway /'hɑ:f'wei/ *adv.* 半途

path /pɑ:θ/ (复 paths /pɑ:ðz/) *n.* 小道

wide *adv.* 全部地,张得很大地

hall /hɔ:l/ *n.* 门厅;过道;大厅

fly (flew /flu:/, flown /flaʊn/) *v.i.* 飞跑,飞

luck *n.* 好运,运气

straight /streit/ *adv.* 直接地

noisily /'nɔizili/ *adv.* 大声地

Notes

1. and so (I.1) — 因而。and 联系前后并列的两件事,so 表示由于前面的原因而产生了后面的结果。so 是副词。

又如:

She forgot her key *and so* she could not get in.

她忘了带钥匙,因此她就进不去。

比较:

"...I don't want to miss that train." *So* she goes back to the front door... (II. 19,20)

这里 so 是连词,同样表示后面的情况是前面情况的结果。

又如:

It was getting late, *so* she hurried out.

2. what can happen (I.4) — can 在这里表示说话人认为有某种情况存在的可能性。cannot 表示他推测不存在某种情况的可能性。

She *cannot* be in the train. Her bags are still here.

她不可能在火车上。她的提包还在这里呢。

LESSON ONE

Where *can* she be?

她可能在哪儿呢?

can 也可表示“有能力”或者“能够”。

I *can't* hear it. (I.14)

我听不见。

I *can* catch the next train. (II. 39,40)

我能够赶上下一班车。

3. *it must be* (I.14)— *must* 在这里表示说话人对某种情况的推测。

比较: She *must* be back. The lights are on.

她肯定已经回来了。灯亮着呢。

She *can't* be back. There is no light in her room.

她不可能已经回来了。她的房间里没有亮着灯。

must 也可以表示“必须”。*must not* 表示“一定不要”。表示“不必”时用 *need not*.

比较: *Must* I go now?

我必须现在就走吗?

Yes, you *must* go now. You *mustn't* be late.

对,你必须马上就走。你千万不能迟到。

No, you *needn't* go yet.

不,你还不必走。

4. She is going through the doorway when she stops suddenly (II. 20, 21) — 她正穿过门道,突然停了下来。*when* 引入的这种从句都在主句的后面。在汉语中,主句常常译为“正...的时候”。主句的动词常用进行时或 “*be about + infinitive*”。

比较: She was opening (was about to open) the door *when* she remembered her bag.

她正在(要)开门的时候,突然想起了她的提包。

When she was opening (was about to open) the door, she noticed a bag on the floor. / She noticed a bag on the floor *when* she was opening (was about to open) the door.

她(正要)开门时,注意到地板上有个提包。

5. I still have to buy a ticket. (ll. 32, 33)—Have to 表示“必须”、“不得不”,有时和 must 通用,但比较强调客观因素:不买票不准上火车。指过去某时还没有做但必须做的事情时可以用 must 或 have to,指过去某时做过的事情时只能用 had to。

比较:

He told me that I must/had to get up at five to catch the train the next day.

他告诉我第二天必须五点钟就起床去赶火车。

I had to get up at five to catch the train yesterday.

昨天我不得不在五点钟就起床去赶火车。

6. it's going to rain (l.38) — “be going + 不定式”表示“将要”或者“打算”。

又如:

The train is going to stop there.

火车将要在哪儿停下。

Iris is going to buy a cooker.

艾丽斯打算要买一只锅。

7. I may catch it (l.44) — 我也许赶得上(这班火车)。may 在这里表示说话人对“赶上车”这个情况的可能性进行推测。

又如:

It may rain and it may not. It's hard to tell.

也许会下雨,也许不会,很难说。

May 也可以表示“许可”。在口语中 can 可以用来代替 may.

May/Can I borrow this book?

我可以借这本书吗?

You may/can (not) take this book out of the reading room.

你(不)可以把这本书拿出阅览室。

LESSON ONE

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. Why does Iris worry a great deal?
2. Does worrying help her?
3. Who does she talk to when she worries?
4. What is this story about?
5. What does Iris do before she opens the front door?
6. Why does she stop?
7. Does she ever forget to turn the cooker off?
8. How does she know the television is off?
9. Why does she go back then?
10. What does she do in the sitting-room?
11. When does she stop again?
12. What will happen if she forgets the key?
13. Where does she think her key is? Is it there?
14. Where does she find it?
15. What must she go and see next?
16. Does she go down to the cellar?
17. Has she got a ticket already?
18. Will she walk to catch the train?
19. Are her troubles over?
20. What does she do halfway down the path?
21. What does she think is going to happen?
22. What must she do now?
23. Can she still catch the train?
24. What does she do after she closes the window?
25. Does Iris catch the train?

II. Read the following:

1. /æ/

back, compact, handbag, handkerchief, happen, perhaps, programme, thank

2. /e/

again, bedroom, cellar, electric, forget, herself, never, next,

second, television, very, when

3.

/æ/

/e/

bæk

bek

bæd

bed

bæg

beg

sæt

set

hæd

hed

ænd

end

ges

ges

tæn

ten

4. /æ/, /e/

the next programme, back in the cellar, get a handkerchief,
have an electric cooker, never forgets her handbag, when did
that happen

5. sound-linking

Iris is, an example, stops a moment, and opens it, closes it
again, feels a knob, if it's off, her troubles aren't over, with
a bit of luck

6. loss of plosion

front door, coat pocket, electric cooker, it must be, thank
goodness, the next train, just now, I must go and see, forget
that

7. rules of reading

1) ply

11) yarn

2) horn

12) slice

3) knack

13) waif

4) gong

14) hoist

5) vent

15) fume

6) bray

16) shade

7) hoax

17) lurk

8) gee

18) whiz

9) chirp

19) fern

10) jug

20) rove

III. Transcribe the following words:

of, off, don't, only, front, worry, good, houses, mustn't

LESSON ONE

IV. Add -(e)s to the following verbs and nouns and arrange them in five groups:

Verbs: become, buy, catch, close, feel, forget, go, happen, hear, hurry, know, make, miss, put, rain, rush, see, start, stop, suppose, think, throw, turn, worry

Nouns: cloud, cooker, doorway, example, key, knob, light, moment, month, path, purse, sky, ticket

1. /s/
2. /z/
3. /iz/
4. /ts/
5. /dz/

V. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

become, buy, catch, feel, fly, forget, go, hear, know, make, put, run, see, stop, think, throw

VI. Fill in the blanks with can, may, must, and need, and then translate the sentences into Chinese:

1. You _____ not go by bus now if you are not ready. You _____ go by bike, but you _____ get there before three o'clock. You _____ not be late.
2. I _____ not open this handbag. Something _____ be wrong with it.
3. Please turn on the radio. There _____ be a good programme on.
4. It's 7:45 already. We _____ run.
5. _____ we hand in our homework tomorrow afternoon? No, you _____ hand it in tomorrow morning.
6. _____ I use a pen? No, you _____ n't. You _____ use a pencil.
7. Xiao Ming _____ not be in the library because it is not open yet.
8. If he _____ lift this heavy box, he _____ be very strong.
9. I _____ come tonight, but I _____ not be sure.
10. It's eight o'clock and he is still in bed. He _____ be ill.

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11. It _____ rain, but you _____n't worry. I _____
lend you my raincoat.
12. You _____ use my bag, but you _____n't lose it.

VII. Use words and expressions from the text instead of those italicized, making the necessary changes in the sentences:

1. You are *a little* early today.
2. The film *ended* at 9:30.
3. I *believe* they have got tickets.
4. The meeting will begin in ten minutes. You must *be quick*.
5. *Has* the radio *been turned off*?
6. Your boy has grown *very much* in the past year.
7. After she uses the dictionary, she puts it on the desk *again*.
8. She *is wearing* her new shoes today.
9. I *must* be at the station at two o'clock.
10. The train was *just going to* start when he arrived.
11. He *always remembers* to turn off the light before he leaves the room.
12. They live *in a certain place* near the school.
13. When she heard the good news, she *ran* upstairs to tell her mother.
14. *There is no light in* the room.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs:

1. The nurse went _____ the sick man's room and closed the door _____ her quietly.
2. How did you get _____ if there was nobody _____ home?
3. Comrade Dong is _____ the sitting-room _____ a visitor.
4. As he walked _____ the path, he did not even look back _____ his family.
5. Did he have his coat _____ when he went _____?
6. The old woman often talks _____ herself when she is alone _____ the house.
7. They went _____ the doorway and then upstairs _____ their teacher's room.

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8. If your handkerchief is not _____ your handbag, it must be _____ your pocket.
9. All the lights were _____ and the whole house was _____ darkness.
10. He thought his troubles were _____, but suddenly he heard a loud noise _____ the cellar.
11. He turned the first knob _____ the television set to see if there was a good programme _____.
12. She took the money _____ her purse and threw it _____ the table.
13. Please give us an example _____ how he learned _____ others.
14. _____ a bit _____ luck you may get back _____ your school before it starts raining.

IX. *Change the following into indirect speech, beginning with Iris said or Iris asked herself:*

1. Is the electric cooker off?
2. Perhaps there's no programme on just now.
3. I must go and see if it's off.
4. It's getting a bit late.
5. I don't want to miss that train.
6. If I forget that, I can't get in tonight.
7. Can I possibly catch that train?
8. I still have to buy a ticket.
9. I know it's going to rain.

X. *Punctuate, using capital letters where necessary:*

1. is the television off in the sitting room yes of course it must be I cant hear it but perhaps theres no programme on just now I must go and see if its off
2. my key if I forget that I cant get in tonight its somewhere in my handbag I think no its not in my purse not in the front pocket not loose with my powder compact and handkerchief ah I know yes its in my coat pocket thank goodness

XI. *Translate the following into Chinese:*

1. Sit down. You must be tired.
2. You must put on your coat. It's very cold outside.
3. Here's his key. He must be a very forgetful person.
4. You must go and talk to him.
5. You must start before ten o'clock.
6. Look at him. He must be angry with us.
7. Let's ask her. She must know where he is.
8. We mustn't get there late.
9. You must be very careful when you open the box.
10. It must be somewhere in your room.

XII. *Imagine that you are Iris's husband and tell your sister how forgetful Iris is.*

XIII. *Translate the following sentences into English, using the words and expressions given below:*

be about + inf. (l. 5)

see if (l.15)

miss (l.19)

be + v-ing... when (l.21)

somewhere (l.23)

be covered with (l.36)

either ... or (l.47)

1. 她要走出房子的时候,回头看看灯是否都关上了。
2. 请你去看看今晚有没有好的电视节目。
3. 如果我不快跑,就赶不上火车了。
4. 我妈妈要不是在楼上的卧室,便是在楼下厨房里。
5. 他的桌上、床上满都是书。
6. 我正跑去追他的时候,突然开始下雨了。
7. 我把大衣忘在你们起居室的什么地方了。
8. 艾丽斯正要下楼的时候,又急忙跑了回来。她的手提包还在卧室里。
9. 她迟到了,没有看上节目。
10. 房里灯亮着。他打开门看看他们在不在里面。
11. 她正要跑去赶火车,忽然停下来看看车票是否在钱包里面。
12. 她正在穿大衣的时候,门突然开了,他的妻子冲了进来。
13. 你的提包在门厅里的一个什么地方。