ACTIVE BASIC ENGLISH

当代基础英语教程

下

主编 徐斌

北京大学出版社

Active Basic English

当代基础英语教程

（下）

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前　言

随着英语的普及，懂英语的人越来越多，水平也越来越高。因此，从 ABC 开始适用于成人使用的教材，目前已很难见到。然而，事实上仍有许多在校的大中专学生、社会青年、部队士兵或是没有学过英语，或是学过但是不扎实不系统，这部分人非常渴望能从头学起或重新巩固已有知识。而过去的一些基础教材虽然为培养英语人才做出过重大贡献，但在内容上难免跟不上时代的要求，多数已不宜再用。正是基于这样的现状和认识，我们才着手编写这套教材。

本教材共分上、下两册，其主要特色是：

- 起点低，易学易记，适用范围广。
- 取材新，题材广泛，趣味性浓，易激发学生学习兴趣。
- 编排独特，重难点突出，层次分明，符合循序渐进的学习规律。
- 系统性、实用性强，贯彻学以致用的原则。
- 课内课外相结合，注重学生自学能力和语言综合应用能力的培养。

通过本教材的学习，学生可掌握所有的英语基本语法现象和 2000 左右常用的词汇，并可应用这些语法现象和词汇进行初步的听、说、读、写、译，为日后进入中、高级阶段的学习打下扎实的基础。

本套教材下册共 16 课。生词(含词组)约 1200 个。每单元练习包括：课文理解、词汇、语法、英汉互译等，强调精练，便于巩固提高；每单元还附有短文阅读，侧重阅读能力的培养，短文中的生词也需要学生掌握。书后附有总词汇表，便于查阅。

本教材在初稿完成后，大连外国语大学知名专家杨俊峰教授对此书提出了许多中肯的意见，英语著名的语言教育专家、21 世纪英文报的专栏作用 Neville Grant 还专门为本书写了“致学生”。参加本套教材

下册编写的还有翁金、李克美、王玉波等同志;张春城同志为本书提供了所有插图。他们为本书的最后完成付出了辛勤的劳动。在此,我们向他们表示衷心的感谢。同时在出版过程中还得到了北京大学出版社英语编辑徐万丽同志的具体帮助,以及许耀明和郭力等同志的大力支持,我们也一并表示感谢。

编者

2001 年 1 月 2 日

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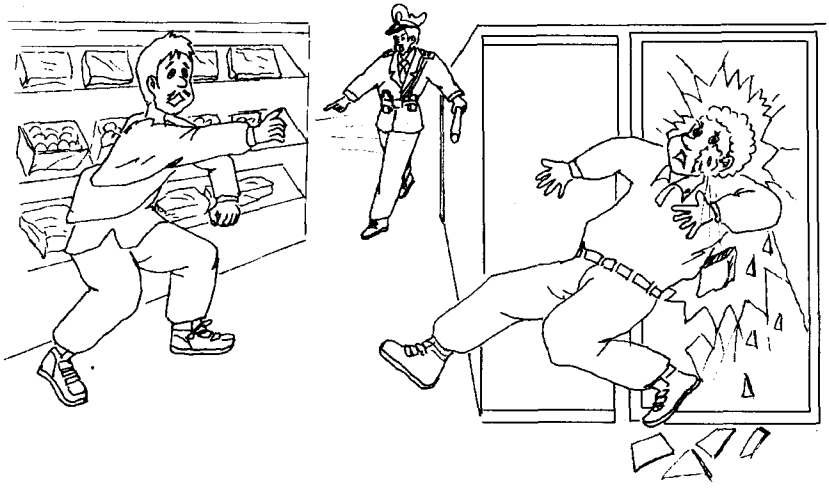
Unit One

Text

A Victim



Alfred was the best assistant in a shop. The manager told him to watch people carefully because some thief was taking things from their shop.

At ten o'clock everybody was working hard. Alfred, who was selling meat, saw a man near the shop door. The man had very big pockets. He was taking things from the shelves and putting them back again. When people came near to him he looked away from them. Now he was walking slowly to the other end of the shop. Alfred thought there was something wrong with him.

Three minutes later Alfred saw him coming to the door. He was leaving the shop! Alfred went up to him.

"You can't leave this shop," he said to the man. "Stop!"

But the man did not stop. He put his hand on the door of the shop.

"Stop!" said Alfred again. Then he quickly took a big piece of wet red meat and hit the man in the face with it. The glass door was crushed and the man fell to the ground. There was blood on his face—blood from the meat and from his nose.

A policeman rushed in. He looked carefully into the man's face and told Alfred that this man was from the police station on a special job. He was watching for the thief in the shop.

New Words & Expressions

assistant [ə'sistənt] *n*. 店员,助手
shop [ʃɔp] *n*. 商店
carefully ['kɛəfuli] *adv*. 仔细地
thief [θi:f] *n*. 贼,小偷
sell [sel] *vt*., *vi*. 卖,出售
pocket ['pɔkit] *n*. 小袋,衣袋
shelf [ʃelf] *n*. (壁橱等的)架子
(复)shelves [ʃelvz]
slowly ['slouli] *adv*. 缓慢地
later ['leitə] *adv*. 较迟地,较后地
quickly ['qwikli] *adv*. 快地,急速地
wet [wet] *adj*. 湿淋淋的
hit [hit] *vt*. 打,碰撞
crush [krʌʃ] *vt*. 压碎
ground [graund] *n*. 地面,场所
blood [blʌd] *n*. 血
nose [nouz] *n*. 鼻子
into ['intu] *prep*. 到…内,向…里
look into 检查
station ['steiʃən] *n*. 局,所
police station 警察局
special ['speʃəl] *adj*. 特别的,特殊的
watch for 寻找,等待

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Proper Names

Alfred ['ælfred] (人名)艾尔弗雷德

Notes to the Text

1. The manager told him to watch people carefully because some thief was taking things from their shop. 经理要他密切注视着人们,因为有小偷在偷店里的东西。

   1) tell somebody (not) to do something 告诉某人(不)做某事。例如:

   I told them that I was worried, but she ***told me to stop talking about it and not to worry***. 我告诉他们我很担心,但她要我别谈此事并让我不要担心。

   2) some 修饰单数可数名词,表示"某个人或事"。再如:

   Some person may object (反对). 有人可能会反对。

   I'd like to return there some day. 我想等哪天回到那儿。

2. Alfred, who was selling meat, saw a man near the shop door. 艾尔弗雷德正在卖肉,看见商店门的附近有个人。句中 who 引导的是非限制性定语从句,补充说明 Alfred 在做什么,并不是形容哪一个 Alfred。因此,本句不能译成"正在卖肉的 Alfred",否则会引起误解。

3. put back 意为"放回"。例如:

   Why don't you put your chair back a little to get a better view? 要想看得更清楚些,为什么不把椅子往回放一点呢?

4. There was something wrong with him. 他有点问题。there is something (nothing) wrong with 表示"某人或某事有(没有)什么问题"。例如:

   There is something wrong with my stomach. 我的胃有点毛病。

There is nothing wrong with the wiring(电线线路)in our house. 我们家的线路没有问题。

Is there anything wrong with you? You look pale today. 你脸色不好，不舒服吗？

5. Three minutes later, Alfred saw him coming to the door. 三分钟后，艾尔弗雷德看见他正朝门口走来。see somebody doing something 意为"看见某人正在做某事"。例如：

We saw him crossing the street. 我们看见他正朝街对面走去。

6. Alfred went up to him. 艾尔弗雷德走到他面前。句中"up"是"靠近"的意思。例如：

He was walking up to the other end of the shop. 他正朝商店那头走去。类似的搭配还有：come up to (朝…走来)，climb up to (朝…爬去)等。

7. hit the man in the face 打这个人的脸。类似的表达还有：

pat somebody on the shoulder 拍拍某人的肩

catch somebody by the arm 抓住某人的胳膊

8. The glass door was crushed. 玻璃门被压碎了。was crushed 是被动语态(关于被动语态请参见第四单元)。

9. He looked carefully into the man's face. 他仔细地查看这个人的脸部。look into 是短语动词，意为"查看"。例如：

I looked into the room but no one was there. 我仔细查看了房间，但是里面没人。

She looked into my eyes for a long time without speaking. 她一言不发地盯着我的双眼看了好久。

10. watch for the thief 查找小偷。watch for 是短语动词，意思是"寻找、等待"。例如：

Will you watch for the bus while I go into the shop for a moment? 我逛一会儿商店，你等车好吗？

I'm just watching for a chance to punish him in return. 我在伺机惩

罚他予以报复。

Dialogue

Whose Students Were They?

A. Where were you this morning?
B. I was in Room 206 all morning.
A. What were you doing at about 10:30?
B. I was teaching an English class. Why?
A. Well, there were quite a few students in Room 204. The students were making a lot of noise. A few of them were just playing cards and talking quietly. The rest of them were laughing and yelling.
B. Whose students were they? Were they mine, by any chance?
A. I don't know whose students they were. Perhaps they were yours, or perhaps they were Paul Allen's.

New Words & Expressions

quite a few 不少
noise [nɔiz] *n*. 吵闹声
card [kɑ:d] *n*. 卡片，扑克牌
quietly ['kwaiətli] *adv*. 静静地
rest [rest] *n*. 其余
yell [jel] *vi*. 喊叫
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n*. 机会
by any chance 可能

Proper Names

Paul Allen [pɔ:l 'ælən](人名)保尔·艾伦

Notes to the Dialogue

1. There were quite a few students in Room 204. 204 房间有不少学生。
quite a few 意为“不少、相当多”。例如：
At that time he knew quite a few people there. 那时他在那儿认识不少人。
2. The rest of them were laughing and yelling. 其余的人又是大笑又是喊叫。the rest 意为“其余的人或物”，作主语时如果含有复数概念，谓语动词应用复数。例如：
All the rest are going. 所有其他人都要走了。试比较：
The rest of the money is in the bank. 余下的钱存在银行里。
The first part is hard, but the rest (part) is easy. 第一部分很难，但余下的部分很容易。
The rest of the students are playing football. 其余学生在踢足球。
3. by any chance “也许、碰巧”。例如：
Do you think that by any chance you'd be free for dinner? 你会有空来吃晚饭吗？
Have you got a spare stamp by any chance? 你也许碰巧有多余的邮票吧？

Grammar
过去进行时

1. 主要表示过去某一时刻(或某一阶段)正在进行的动作，由 was/were + 现在分词构成。例如：
At ten o'clock everybody was working hard. 十点钟时大家都在辛勤工作。
He was taking things from the shelves and putting them back again.

他正从架子上拿东西，又放了回去。

He was watching for the thief in the shop. 他正在寻找商店里的贼。

Some thief was taking things from their shop 有贼在偷商店里的东西。

Something woke me up just as he was going out. 正在他要出去时我被什么弄醒了。

2. 过去进行时与一般过去时的主要差别是过去进行时表示一个动作在某时刻或某阶段正在进行，偏重于动作持续的过程，而一般过去时表示过去某个时候发生过的某个动作。例如：

I was reading a book last night. 昨晚我在看一本书。(可能没看完)

I read a book last night. 昨晚我看了一本书。(已经看完了)

但也有少数动词其一般过去时并不表示动作的完成(如：rain, snow, feel, work 等)，这时用两种时态意思上差别不大。例如：

It rained all day yesterday.

It was raining all day yesterday.

这两句都是"昨天下了一天雨"的意思。只是在强调延续时间较长时，用过去进行时稍好一点。

Exercises

1. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to these questions according to the text.(在 a, b, c, d 中选出一个最适合课文的答案)

1) _____ was the best assistant in a shop.

a. The manager　　b. The thief

c. The policeman　　d. Alfred

2) The manager told Alfred to watch people carefully because _____.

a. someone was stealing things from the shop

b. he wanted to leave the shop for a while

c. he wanted to talk with the policeman

d. he wanted to send the thief to the police-station

3) Alfred thought that there was something wrong with the man near the shop door because _____.

a. he had very big pockets

b. he was taking things from the shelves and putting them back again

c. when people came near to him he looked away from them

d. he was walking slowly to the other end of the shop

4) When Alfred saw the man coming to the door, he stopped him because he thought that _____.

a. the man was the policeman

b. the man was the manager

c. the man was seriously ill

d. the man was the thief

5) Alfred stopped the man by _____.

a. putting his hand on the door of the shop

b. shouting "stop"

c. hitting the man in the face with a big piece of meat

d. all of the above

6) The man fell to the ground with the glass door _____.

a. opened　　b. closed

c. broken　　d. cleaned

7) The man turned out to be (原来是)_____.

a. a policeman　　b. the thief

c. the manager　　d. the butcher(肉商)

8) The man came to the shop to _____.

a. take things from the shelves

b. put things back

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