

大学基础英语

第三册

北京大学西语系英语教研室编

商务印书馆

大学基础英语

(第三册)

北京大学西语系英语教研室编

商务印书馆出版

(北京王府井大街36号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

北京印刷三厂印刷

787×1092毫米 1/32 12 1/4印张 285千字

1978年3月第1版 1978年5月北京第1次印刷

统一书号: 9017·767 定价: 1.30元

编者说明

《大学基础英语》共三册，供高等学校英语专业学生和自学者为掌握英语基本知识、打下初步语言基础使用。

本书为第三册，也是我们所编写的《大学基础英语》的最后一册，它与第一、二册相衔接。第三册计十二课，接触的新词汇量将近1,500个。对已学过的语音、语调难点仍结合新课文不断练习，以利巩固。语法项目主要有：定语从句、名词从句、动名词、分词、it 的用法、情态动词、虚拟语气、前置词和构词法等。每课课文后仍配有大量练习，每四课有一次复习。课文后附有阅读材料。阅读材料主要是为了提高阅读能力，巩固学过的语言材料，扩大英语的感性认识和词汇量，在难度上逐渐加深。有一部分课文和阅读材料，选自外报外刊，略有修改。为了提高口语能力，便于开展口语活动，本书后面附有独立的口语材料，共十六篇。为了使读者对英语句型有所了解，我们将三册中所出现的英语句型做一个总结附在书末，供读者参考。

《大学基础英语》是我们在无产阶级文化大革命以后的英语教学过程中陆续编写出来的。在这几年中，我们也会不断听取专业的学生和各方面同志的意见，有些课文和练习就是根据群众提供的素材编写的。在编写过程中，我们经常接到同志们的来信，对本教材提出许多宝贵意见，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。但是，国际、国内形势发展很快，教育革命不断深入，教学方法也有很多新创造，我们一直感到教材的编写跟不上形势的发展，再加上我们的水平有限，这套教材一定存在很多

缺点和错误,我们恳切希望广大读者提出批评指正。

北京大学西语系英语教研室

1975年6月

目 录

课次	句 型	课 文	语 法	页次
1.	<p>We criticize those harmful ideas <i>which</i> still have some influence on us.</p> <p>The theoretical study group <i>that</i> I joined made quite a number of technical innovations.</p> <p>Did you go back to the factory <i>that</i> you came from (from <i>which</i> you came)?</p> <p>Confucius is no longer the great master <i>that</i> he had once been in my mind.</p> <p>Is he the worker <i>whose</i> technical innovation has raised production by 30%?</p> <p>I'll never forget the time <i>when</i> I worked in the countryside.</p> <p>During breaks we gath-</p>	After the Summer Vacation	The Attributive Clause	9

课次	句 型	课 文	语 法	页次
	<p>er under the trees, <i>where</i> someone or other will tell us re- volutionary stories. That's the reason <i>why</i> the countryside has changed so much.</p>			
2.	<p><i>What</i> I've seen is real- ly exciting. It's a fact <i>that</i> they've made great progress. My impression is <i>that</i> they did the work all by themselves. Have you discussed the question <i>whether</i> we should go to the countryside or to a factory? Did you hear <i>that</i> the boy wanted to be a Red Army man when he grew up? The little boy listened to <i>what</i> his parents were saying.</p>	The Bright Red Star	The Noun Clause	25
3.	<p><i>Walking</i> is a healthy form of exercise.</p>	We Serve the People	The Gerund	44

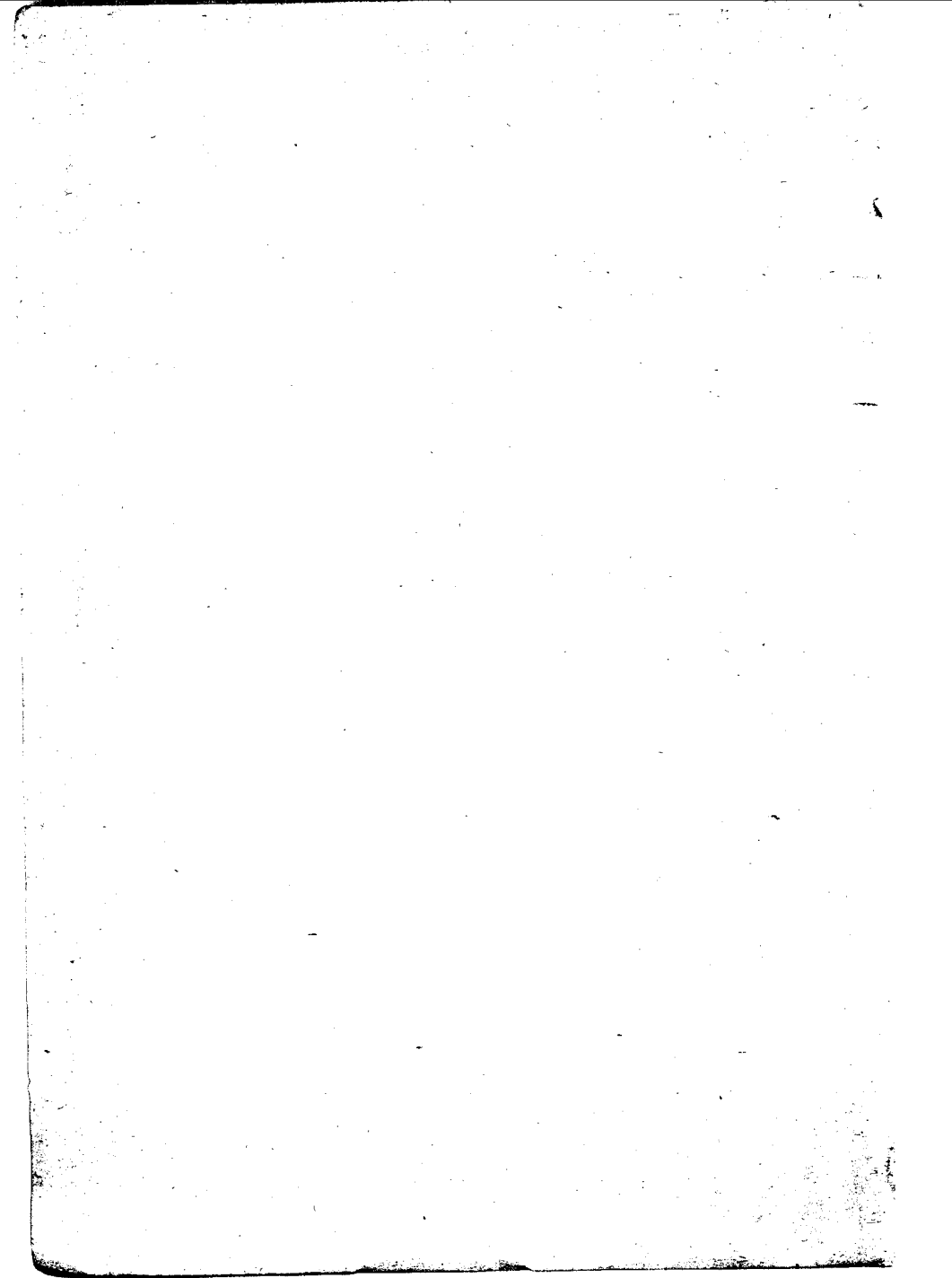
课次	句 型	课 文	语 法	页次
	<p>Have you finished <i>writing</i>?</p> <p>Her job is <i>teaching</i>.</p> <p>The relationship between the staff and the customers is not only that of <i>buying</i> and <i>selling</i>.</p>			
4.	<p>Things keep <i>changing</i>.</p> <p>Things seem <i>changed</i>.</p> <p>All <i>exploiting</i> classes must be overthrown.</p> <p>All <i>exploited</i> people will be liberated.</p> <p>The man <i>leading</i> the strike was a communist.</p> <p>The uprising <i>led</i> by the Party threatened the rule of the Kuomintang.</p> <p><i>Trembling</i> all over, Confucius quickly fled.</p> <p>Deeply <i>moved</i> by his words, she became more determined to serve the people all her life.</p>	<p>Anecdotes About Confucius</p>	The Participle	66

课次	句 型	课 文	语 法	页次
	<p>The uprising swept through the land, <i>attacking</i> the kings and princes.</p> <p>Confucius quickly fled, <i>followed</i> by his disciples.</p> <p>I saw them <i>building</i> the terraced fields.</p> <p>I saw the terraced fields <i>built</i>.</p>			
	Review (Lessons 1—4)			93
5.	<p><i>It's</i> good to have such noble ambitions.</p> <p><i>It</i> was hard work getting the whole thing started.</p> <p>How is <i>it</i> possible that China has achieved this?</p> <p>They take <i>it</i> as their duty to meet the needs of the people.</p> <p>We found <i>it</i> no use studying theory without having any practice.</p> <p>The rebel leader made <i>it</i></p>	China's Oil Industry	The Use of "It"	106

课次	句 型	课 文	语 法	页次
	<p>clear that he would not stop fighting against the kings and princes.</p> <p><i>It's</i> the Proletarian Cultural Revolution that has brought about such wonderful changes.</p> <p><i>It</i> was with this idea in mind that he set out.</p>			
6.	<p><i>Can</i> you come?</p> <p>Yes, I <i>can</i>.</p> <p>No, I <i>can't</i>.</p> <p><i>May</i> I ask him some questions?</p> <p>Yes, certainly. But he <i>may not</i> be able to answer them.</p> <p>No, you <i>mustn't</i> do that now. He's busy.</p> <p><i>Must</i> I do it now?</p> <p>Yes, you <i>must</i>.</p> <p>No, you <i>needn't</i>. You <i>may</i> do it at some other time.</p> <p><i>It must (can't, may, may not)</i> be raining.</p>	An Outstanding Communist Fighter	Modal Verbs	129

课次	句型	课文	语法	页次
	He <i>can't</i> (<i>must, may, may not</i>) have forgotten about it.			
7.	<p>If my father <i>were</i> (<i>was</i>) alive now, he <i>would be</i> so happy!</p> <p>If the PLA <i>had not saved</i> her, she <i>would have died</i> long ago.</p> <p>If I <i>should do</i> this, I <i>would do</i> it in a different way.</p> <p>I wish I <i>knew</i> as much Marxist theory as you do.</p> <p>He looks as if he <i>had never heard</i> of it.</p> <p><i>Would</i> you please <i>explain</i> this point further?</p> <p>Some south Asian countries demand that the superpowers (<i>should withdraw</i> from the Indian Ocean.</p>	Two Dialogues	The Subjunctive Mood	149
8.		The Western Economy on the Decline		172

课次	句 型	课 文	语 法	页次
	Review (Lessons 5—8)			194
9.		Reminiscences of an Interview with Chairman Maō on the Paper Tiger	The Preposi- tion	207
10.		The Third World: A Revolution- ary Force in World History		229
11.		Bethune in Face of Danger	Word For- mation	249
12.		Serve the People		273
	Review (Lessons 9—12)			286
	Everyday English			300
	Commonly Used Eng- lish Sentence Patterns			340
	Vocabulary			362



Lesson One

PATTERNS

We criticize those harmful ideas *which* still have some influence on us.

The theoretical study group *that* I joined made quite a number of technical innovations.

Did you go back to the factory *that* you came from (from *which* you came)?

Confucius is no longer the great master *that* he had once been in my mind.

Is he the worker *whose* technical innovation has raised production by 30%?

I'll never forget the time *when* I worked in the countryside.

During breaks we gather under the trees, *where* someone or other will tell us revolutionary stories.

That's the reason *why* the countryside has changed so much.

TEXT

AFTER THE SUMMER VACATION

Wang: Hello, Li, when did you get back? How are things at home?

Li: I arrived only this morning. Things are going on fine in our commune. The poor and lower-middle peasants are looking forward to a bumper harvest this autumn.

Wang: That's fine! Did you do any farm work?

Li: Of course I did. It's important for a university student to do manual work often so as to train himself to be a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Wang: I suppose you found the countryside different.

Li: Oh yes. The most striking thing is the change in the people. New ideas, new culture, new customs and habits have been rapidly taking the place of the old ones, especially since the May 7 peasant political schools were set up.

Wang: I've been to one of those schools. They're set up in the spirit of Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive. But please tell me what your school is like. What do the commune members do besides studying Marxist theory?

Li: Recently, they have been criticizing revisionism and capitalism.

Wang: How do they do that?

Li: Well, they have mass criticism meetings, recall their bitter past and compare it with the happy life of today, write articles for wall newspapers and broadcasts, put on performances and tell revolutionary stories.

Wang: They certainly do a lot. The change in people's thinking is sure to bring about a rise in production.

Li: That's true. The summer harvest in our brigade was 30% bigger than last year's. Now let me hear what you did in the summer vacation. Did you go back to the factory you came from?

Wang: Yes. I joined one of the workers' theoretical study groups. We criticized the bourgeoisie and also those harmful ideas which still have some influence on us.

Li: What, for instance?

Wang: "The theory of the dying out of class struggle". Besides, I joined the workers in making quite a number of technical innovations. They had great revolutionary enthusiasm.

Li: That's the result of mass criticism.

Wang: You don't know how good it was to be back at the machine again and work side by side with my fellow workers. They told me I still worked like one of them and shared their thoughts and feelings.

Li: The poor and lower-middle peasants were pleased to see me working in the fields right after I arrived in the village. They said I still kept the fine qualities of the labouring people.

Wang: Going back among the workers and peasants did us a lot of good. We've both learned something valuable in the summer vacation. Now we must be prepared to take an active part in the revolution in education.

Li: That's right.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

(things) go on fine (情况)很好

forward ['fɔ:wəd] *ad.* 向前

look forward to 盼望, 期望

bumper ['bʌmpə] *a.* 丰盛的

bumper harvest 丰收

of course [əv 'kɔ:s] 当然

striking ['straɪkɪŋ] *a.* 显著的,
惊人的

strike *vi., vt.* 打, 击, 给(人)
印象

struck [strʌk], **struck**
take the place of 取代, 代替
directive [di'rektiv] *n.* 指示
capitalism ['kæpitəlizəm] *n.* 资本主义
compare [kəm'pəʊ] *vt.* 比较
compare... with... 拿...和...
 比较
be sure to (do) 一定会(做),
 当然会(做)
bring about 引起, 造成
rise *n., vt.* 上升
rose [rouz], **risen** ['rizn]
production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 生产
productive [prə'dʌktiv] *a.* 生
 产的
theoretical [θiə'retikəl] *a.* 理
 论的
theoretical study group 理
 论学习小组
theory ['θiəri] *n.* 理论
bourgeoisie [,buəʒwɑ:'zi:] *n.* 资
 产阶级
harmful ['hɑ:mful] *a.* 有害的
harm *n., vt.* 损害, 伤害

instance ['instəns] *n.* 例子, 实证
for instance 例如, 举例
a number of 一定数量的, 相
 当多的
innovation [,inəu'veiʃən] *n.* 改
 革, 革新
technical innovation 技术革
 新
enthusiasm [in'θju:ziæzm] *n.*
 热情, 热忱
result [ri'zʌlt] *n.* 结果
side by side 肩并肩地
fellow ['feləu] *n.* 伙伴; 傢伙
fellow worker 一起干活的
 工人
pleased [pli:zd] *a.* 高兴的, 喜
 欢的
right *ad.* 正好, 恰好, 就
right after ...后马上就
quality ['kwɒliti] *n.* 质量, 品
 质
good *n.* 好处
do ... good 对...有好处
valuable ['væljuəbl] *a.* 有价值
 的

NOTES

- How are *things* at home? 家里情况怎么样?
Things are going on fine in our commune. 我们社里情况很好.
things 在这里的意思是“情况”.
 又如:
Things are improving. 情况在好转.

Things are getting better and better. 情况愈来愈好。

Things keep changing. 情况不断变化。

Things went wrong. (情况)出了问题。

2. ... *are looking forward to a bumper harvest* 盼望(期望)丰收
例如:

I'm looking forward to seeing you this Sunday. 我盼望着
这星期天可以见到你。

比较:

1) *I expect to see you this Sunday.* (预料)

2) *I hope to see you this Sunday.* (希望)

3. *It's important for a university student to do manual work often*

不定式前有时有 *for* 短语, *for* 的宾语是动词不定式的逻辑上的
主语。

例如:

1) *It was hard for me to understand the visitors from England*
when they spoke too fast (快)。

2) *Here are some books for you to read.*

3) *The problem is not too difficult for him to solve.*

4. *New ideas ... have been rapidly taking the place of....* 新思想...一直在迅速取代....

...they have been criticizing revisionism and capitalism. 他们
一直在批判修正主义和资本主义。

“*have (has)+been+现在分词*”构成现在完成进行时,表示从过去
某时起,一直继续到现在的动作。这个动作可能到现在为止,也可
能还要继续下去。

How long have you been staying here?

— *We have been staying here for two weeks. I'm leaving*
today, but he'll be here for another week.

5. *The change in people's thinking is sure to bring about....* 人
的思想的改变必然会引起....

这个意思可以用别的句子结构表示:

1) *The change in people's thinking will surely bring about....*