

高等学校教材

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

大学英语

精读

INTENSIVE
READING



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大学英语

精 读

预备一级

陈祖芳(主编)

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前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。

本教材重视英语语言基础,从各方面保证文、理科的通用性,适用于大学英语基础阶段的教学。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册;语法与练习编写四册,供1-4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。

上述五种教程根据各自的课程特点自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体,以贯彻大纲所提出的三个层次的要求:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力。”全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学合作编写,复旦大学董亚芬教授审订。

《大学英语》预备级精、泛读教程经大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组和理工科英语编审组共同审定选文,可供文、理、工各类本科生使用。预备级精读教程由武汉大学英文系负责编写。陈祖芳副教授担任主编,袁锦翔教授担任主审,大学外语教材编审委员会理工科英语编审组郭杰克教授审读了全书。参加编写的有刘寒冰、史宽同志。美籍专家 Meek 夫妇审读了全书英文部分,并为全书录音、录像。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大帮助和促进。

本书为预备级精读教程第一册,供大学英语预备一级学生使用。修完预备二级教程后可任选按文理科大纲或理工科大纲所编写的各类后续教材。

由于时间仓促,编者水平经验有限,教材中不妥之处在所难免。希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1989年4月

2001.12.10.5

使用 说 明

本书为《大学英语》预备级精读教程第一册,教学对象为大学英语预备一级的学生。他们在学习本册之前,应已经掌握最基本的语言和语法知识及 500 左右的单词。

全书共有十六课,供一学期使用。每课由预习提示,课文,生词,注释和练习组成。

预习提示的目的不仅是对学生课前的预习提出要求,更重要的是通过“预习检查问题”逐步培养学生良好的阅读习惯。课文全部选自原文,并经过精心改写,在改写时力求做到文字简易,地道,内容丰富有趣且有一定的思想深度。练习在编排上不求新颖只是按照大纲的要求在一个新的水平上复习、巩固、深化学生在中学已经学过的语言、语法、词汇等主要内容。

本书配有教师手册,供教师备课时参考。

为缓解当前各校教师不足这一困难,满足一、二级学生课外复习、巩固英语基础知识和技能的要求,本书还配有美籍专家的录音以及可直接用于课堂教学的录像(美籍专家录制,每课两学时),由编者单位内部交流。

编 者

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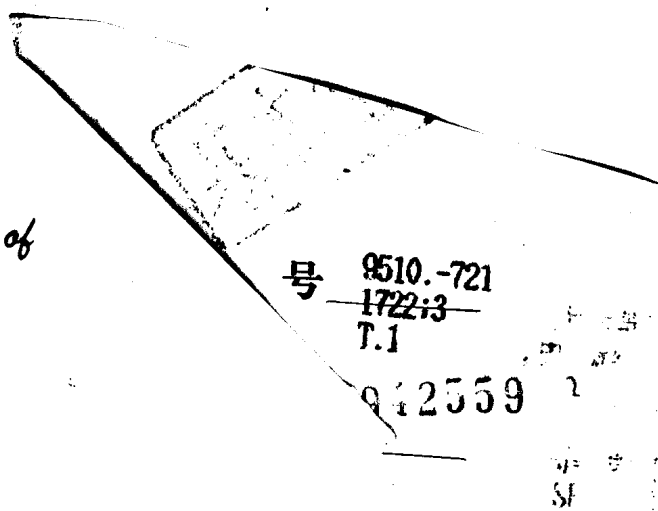
By

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with the assistance of

Liu Hanbin

Shi Kuan



Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

CONTENTS

LESSON ONE	1
Text: Is Learning English Easy or Not?	
Phonetics: Review of Sounds / æ / / ʌ / / ei / / ai /	
Grammar: Parts of Speech	
Members of Sentences	
Numerals	
Basic Sentence Patterns (I)	
LESSON TWO	10
Text: Good Manners	
Phonetics: Review of Sounds / i / / e / / ɔ / / ɔ: /	
Grammar: Simple Present Tense	
Present Progressive	
Basic Sentence Patterns (II)	
LESSON THREE	20
Text: At a Railway Station	
Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ə: / / au / / iə / / ɛə /	
Grammar: Interrogative Sentences	
Verb Pattern 1	
LESSON FOUR	30
Text: The Fun They Had	
Phonetics: Review of Sounds / i: / / əu / / ɔi / / u /	
Grammar: Simple Past Tense	
Prepositions	
Verb Pattern 2	
LESSON FIVE	41
Text: The Little Man	
Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ɑ: / / u: / / uə / / ʃ / / tʃ /	
Grammar: Verb Forms	
Past Progressive	
Verb Pattern 3	
LESSON SIX	51
Text: Odds and Ends	
Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ɔ / / ɔ: / / w / / v / / tr / / dr /	
Grammar: -ed Participle	

Present Perfect

Verb Pattern 4

LESSON SEVEN 61

Text: A High School Student Speaks

Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ə / / u / / u: / / st / / sk / / sp /

Grammar: Passive Voice (I)

Verb Pattern 5

LESSON EIGHT 70

Text: On Being Crazy

Phonetics: Review of Sounds / e / / æ / / au / / θ / / ð /

Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

Passive Voice (II)

Verb Pattern 6

LESSON NINE 82

Text: Fortune and the Beggar

Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ai / / əu / / ə: / / l / / r /

Grammar: The Degrees of Comparison
of Adjectives and Adverbs

Verb Pattern 7

LESSON TEN 94

Text: The People of the United States

Phonetics: Review of Sounds / i: / / e / / br / / bl / / gr / / gl /

Grammar: Modal Verbs

Verb Pattern 8

LESSON ELEVEN 105

Text: Christmas Spirit

Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ɔ / / ɔ: / / n / / ŋ /

Grammar: Future Tenses,
Some, Any, No

Verb Pattern 9

LESSON TWELVE 116

Text: The Perfect Match (Part One)

Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ei / / ai / / əu / / au / / l / / n /

Grammar: Verb Forms
Past Perfect

Verb Pattern 10

LESSON THIRTEEN 126

Text: The Perfect Match (Part Two)

Phonetics: Review of Sounds / ʌ / / u / / ɔ / / ɔ: / / tʃ / / dʒ / / ks / / gz /

Grammar: Infinitive	
Verb Patterns 11	
LESSON FOURTEEN	136
Text: The Sleeping Beauty (I)	
Phonetics: Rules of Reading (I)	
Grammar: Review of Tenses	
Verb Pattern 12	
LESSON FIFTEEN	146
Text: The Sleeping Beauty (II)	
Phonetics: Rules of Reading (II)	
Grammar: Review of Prepositions (I)	
Verb Patterns 1—6	
LESSON SIXTEEN	156
Text: The Fight	
Grammar: Review of Prepositions (II)	
Verb Patterns 7—12	
总词汇表	166

LESSON ONE

TEXT

Suggestions for Preview 预习提示

先看一遍这篇文章,如在看的时候遇到了不认识的词(本册书各课所用的词除极个别外都是中学学过的,只是你一时记不起来罢了)或某些不甚明了的句子,请先不要停下来查词表,查字典或翻参考书,要坚持往下读,看看一遍读下来能否回答文章下面的问题(Question(s) for Preview Check)。这样做,不是说在读书的时候应该不求甚解,而是要逐步养成从整体上把握文章的要旨的好习惯。其实一篇文章总有一些词句是较难理解的,甚至从未见过,但在很多情况下通过上下文推断还是可以猜出个大概的意思的。如本篇中 ads(L.7)一词,中学未学过,但下文中的 in the newspapers or magazines,以及再下面引号中的几句话,给你提供了许多推断 ads 一词大体意思的信息。当然现阶段并不要求你掌握各种阅读的技能,只是要求你逐步养成正确阅读的习惯。

IS LEARNING ENGLISH EASY OR NOT?

There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world. But only a few of them are very important. English is one of these. Many, many people use it, not only in England and the U.S.A., but also in other parts of the world. About 200, 000, 000 speak it as their own language. It is difficult to say how many people are learning it as a foreign language. Many millions are trying to do so.

Is it easy or difficult to learn English? Different people may have different answers. Have you ever noticed ads of this kind in the newspapers or magazines? "Learn English in six weeks, or your money back...." "Easy and fun! Our records and tapes help you master your English in a month. From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent. Just send...." Of course, it never happens quite like that.

The only language that seems easy to learn is the mother tongue. We should remember that we all learned our own language well when we were children. If we could learn English in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what a small child does. He listens to what people say. He tries what he hears. When he wants something, he has to ask for it. He is using the language, talking in it, thinking in it all the time. Just imagine how much practice that gets.

So it is hard to say that learning English is easy, because a good command of English

depends upon a lot of practice. And practice needs great effort and takes much time. Good teachers, records, tapes, books, and dictionaries will help. But they cannot do the student's work for him.

Question for Preview Check

Choose the best answer to the following question. Don't look back at the passage.

What is the main idea of the passage?

1. English is one of the most important languages in the world.
2. Many, many people are learning English.
3. You can learn English well in six weeks.
4. Learning English is easy and fun.
5. Children learn English easily.
6. Children learn their own language easily.
7. Good teachers, records, tapes, books, and dictionaries will help us learn English well.
8. Learning English needs great effort and takes much time.

重读这篇文章。在读之前请先熟读 Words to Watch, Phrases and Expressions 以及 Special Difficulties. 在阅读文章的过程中不要一遇问题就回头查阅, 先根据上下文思考一下。如还不能解决可再查。查了之后仍不能解决的, 做上标记, 教员上课时可以帮助你解决的。

Words to Watch

important / im'pɔ:tənt / a.	重要, 重大; 有地位的
use / ju:s / n.; / ju:z / v.	用, 使用, 消耗
part / pɑ:t / n.	部分, 份儿; 角色, 作用; 地方
speak / spi:k / v.	说话, 讲
difficult / 'difɪkəlt / a.	困难的, 艰难的
foreign / 'fɔ:ɪn / a.	外国的, 对外的
different / 'dɪfrənt / a.	差异的, 不同的
notice / 'nəʊtɪs / v., n.	注意, 认识; 通知, 通告
ad / æd / n.	(= advertisement) 广告
newspaper / 'nju:sp'eɪpə / n.	报纸
magazine / 'mægə'zi:n / n.	杂志, 期刊
week / wi:k / n.	星期, 周
money / 'mʌni / n.	货币, 金钱
fun / fʌn / n.	玩笑, 有趣的人(或事); 乐趣
record / 'rekɔ:d / n.	唱片
/ ri'kɔ:d / v.	记录, 记载
tape / teɪp / n.	带子; 录音磁带

master / 'mɑ:stə / <i>n.</i>	主人, 雇主; 能手, 名家
<i>v.</i>	掌握, 精通
month / mʌnθ / <i>n.</i>	月, 月份
pronunciation / prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən / <i>n.</i>	发音, 语音
excellent / 'eksələnt / <i>a.</i>	优秀的, 杰出的, 卓越的
send / send / <i>v.</i>	送, 寄; 派遣, 打发
happen / 'hæpən / <i>v.</i>	发生; 碰巧
seem / si:m / <i>v.</i>	好象, 仿佛
tongue / tʌŋ / <i>n.</i>	舌, 舌头; 语言
remember / ri'membə / <i>v.</i>	记住, 记得
think / θɪŋk / <i>v.</i>	想, 思索; 认为, 考虑
imagine / i'mædʒɪn / <i>v.</i>	想象, 设想
practice / 'præktɪs / <i>n.</i>	实践, 实施; 练习, 实习
command / kə'mɑ:nd / <i>v., n.</i>	命令, 指挥; 掌握
depend / di'pend / <i>v.</i>	依靠, 信任, 信赖
effort / 'efət / <i>n.</i>	努力, 尽力
teacher / 'ti:tʃə / <i>n.</i>	教师
dictionary / 'dɪkʃənəri / <i>n.</i>	字典, 词典

Phrases and Expressions

1. not only ... but (also) 不仅……而且

English is not only used in England and America, but also in other parts of the world.

英语不仅在英国和美国使用, 而且在世界其他地区使用。

Learning English is not only easy but fun.

学习英语不仅容易而且很有趣。

2. think of 想想; 考虑

Think of what a small child does.

想想看一个小孩干些什么吧。

I can't think of such a thing.

我不能想象那种事。

He is thinking of going to England.

他在考虑到英国去。

3. listen to 听; 倾听

He listens to the recordings every morning.

他每天早上听录音。

Please listen to me.

请听我的话。

4. have to 不得不

When he wants something, he has to ask for it.

当他想要什么的时候,他就得向人要。

I have to go now, or I'll be late.

我得走了,不然就要迟到了。

5. ask for 请求;要求

He asked for a cup of tea.

他要了一杯茶。

He went to his father and asked for some money.

他到父亲那儿要了些钱。

6. depend on (upon) 依靠,信赖;取决于

You may depend on (upon) him.

你可以信赖他。

It depends on (upon) the weather.

那取决于天气。

That depends on your efforts.

那要看你的努力了。

7. a lot (of) 许多

A good command of English depends upon a lot of practice.

熟练地掌握英语取决于大量的练习。

I have a lot of friends.

我有许多朋友。

It rains a lot here in spring.

春天这儿雨水多。

Special Difficulties

1. There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world.

世界上大约有一千五百种语言。

这句中的 there 不是真正的主语,真正的主语是后面的名词 languages,所以动词 be 要跟着后面的名词变化。如:

There is nobody in the room.

房间里没人。

There are 30 students in our class.

我们班上有三十名学生。

这里的 there is (are) 常被译成“有”,但其真正的意思是表示“存在”,即表示“在什么地方存在什么(人或物)”,与 have (占有,所有)的意思不同。如:

There is a picture on the table.

桌上有一幅画。(表示存在)

I have a picture.

我有一幅画。(表示所有)

2. It is difficult to say how many people are learning it as a foreign language.

很难说正在把英语作为外语来学的人究竟有多少。

此句句首的 It 是形式上的主语,代替后面的 to say how many people are learning it as a foreign language,如果把这句还原,应是:

To say how many people are learning it as a foreign language is difficult.这样一来,前面主语部分太长,说起来吃力,听起来困难.所以通常用“It + to be + adj (n.) + 动词不定式或从句”这样的结构。又如:

It's a pity to waste your time like this.

这样浪费你的时间真可惜。

It's clear that he was wrong.

很清楚他错了。

本文第二段第一句,第四段第一句都属于这种结构。

3. The only language that seems easy to learn is the mother tongue.

唯一显得容易学的语言是母语。

句中 that 引起的句子是定语从句,修饰前面的 the only language.

4. If we could learn English in the same way, it would not seem so difficult.

如果我们能以同样的方法学习英语,那么英语就不会显得这么难了。(其实我们很难再用同小孩一样的办法学习英语了。)

5. Think of what a small child does.

想想看一个小孩(在学习母语时)干些什么吧。

这里由 what 引起的是一个完整的句子,做 think of 的宾语。本课还有类似的句子,你能指出吗?

Phonetics

I. Review of Sounds /æ/ /ʌ/ /ei/ /ai/ 音素复习:

/æ/	bad	stand	language	map	cap
/ʌ/	others	some	become	bus	done
/ei/	say	may	wait	way	take
/ai/	kind	like	either	try	Chinese

II. Read the following words and arrange them according to their rules of reading for the vowel letters 朗读下列单词并按其元音读音规则归类:

state	some	ate	cake	fun
catch	lunch	supper	face	lake
time	man	stage	nice	white
/ei/	<hr/>			

/ ʌ / _____
 / ai / _____
 / æ / _____

III. Listen to the recording of the text and read it aloud 听课文录音并朗读课文:

Grammar

I. Parts of Speech 词类:

中学已经学过, 英语中的词可以根据词义, 句法作用和形式特征分为十大类。这十大类是名词 (其英文缩写是 n., 下同), 形容词 (adj. 或 a.), 冠词 (art.), 数词 (num.), 代词 (pro.), 动词 (v.), 副词 (adv. 或 ad.), 介词 (prep.), 连词 (conj.) 和感叹词 (interj.).

1. Name the parts of speech of the following words 说出下列词的词类:

about	fifteen	language	the	seem
difficult	you	ago	oh	and
take	world	three	him	now
an	in	but	a	

2. Arrange the words in the following sentences according to their parts of speech 将下列句中各词按其词类分列几栏:

- 1) The only language that seems easy to learn is the mother tongue.
- 2) If we could learn English in the same way, it would not seem so difficult.
- 3) He tries what he hears.
- 4) When he wants something, he has to ask for it. He is using the language, talking in it, thinking in it all the time. Just imagine how much practice that gets.

n. _____
 adj. _____
 adv. _____
 v. _____
 art. _____
 pro. _____
 prep. _____

II. Members of sentences 句子成份:

句子一般有主语, 谓语, 表语, 宾语, 定语和状语等成份。你能指出下列句子的各种成份吗?

- 1) There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world.
- 2) Many people use English, not only in England and the U.S.A., but in other parts of the world.

- 3) Different people may have different answers.
- 4) From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent.
- 5) English seems easy to learn.

III. Numerals: Read out the following numerals in English 朗读下列数词:

103;	278;	491;	500
110;	4,901;	3,214;	2,586
7,694;	8,537;	12,357;	23,645
41,078;	89,100;	133,000;	276,000
384,000;	874,000;	4,700,000;	5,600,000
2,100,000;	200,000,000;	356,000,000;	676,000,000

Basic Sentence Patterns (I)

1. S + V + P
 The classroom is small.
 English is the most important language.
 I am a student.
 It 's getting dark.
 I feel happy.
 You should be careful next time.
 He became a teacher last year.
2. S + V
 It never happens like that.
 Good records will help.
 Where did you go?
3. S + V + O
 We are learning English.
 Practice needs great effort.

Exercises to the Text

I. Questions to the text:

You can answer the following questions in a word, a short phrase or a complete sentence.

1. How many languages are there in the world?
2. Many of them are very important, aren't they?
3. Is English one of the most important languages in the world?
4. How many people use English as their own language?

5. You are trying to learn it as a foreign language, aren't you?
6. Some people say English is easy to learn. Do you think so?
7. Do you think you can learn English well in six weeks?
8. Do you think it is fun to learn English?
9. What is your mother tongue?
10. Do you think Chinese is easy to learn?
11. It is easy for a child to learn his own language, don't you think?
12. How does a child learn his own language?
13. Why is learning English not easy?

II. Turn the following into Chinese:

in the world
people
many millions
try to do something
how many
this kind
in the same way
a small child
all the time

III. Make a sentence with each of the following words or expressions:

use
in a month
listen to
depend on
a lot (of)

IV. Dictation:

V. Make sentences with the following:

1. in the world, fifteen hundred languages, are, about, there
2. English, use, many people
3. in other parts, people, of the world, use, also, English
4. to learn English, is it, easy or difficult
5. excellent, in a month, your pronunciation, will be
6. hard, so it is, that learning English, to say, is easy
7. needs, great effort, practice
8. help you, to learn English well, in a year, our records and tapes, will