

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材 (试用)

英 语

(两年制)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族预科教材编写委员会 编

一年级下册

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前言

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,教育部民族教育司组织编写了普通高等学校少数民族预科《大学语文》、《汉语精读教程》、《高等数学》、《英语》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》等系列教材。本套教材的使用对象为普通高等学校少数民族一年制预科与两年制预科的学生。其中《大学语文》、一年制《英语》适用于一年制预科学生;《汉语精读教程》、两年制《英语》适用于两年制预科学生。《高等数学》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》适用于一年制和两年制预科学生。

本套教材是以教育部制定的各科课程教学大纲为依据,参照近年来预科学生的普遍水平,遵循有利于国家统一、民族团结、贴近生活、贴近社会的原则进行编写的。为保证教材的适用性,教材编写人员与部分预科教学的一线老师进行了充分的沟通。许多预科教学的一线教师承担了一定的编写工作。

本套教材充分考虑了少数民族学生的实际情况,针对预科阶段的教学特点,在高中阶段各科教学内容的基础上,指导学生对应掌握的学科知识进行查漏补缺,补预结合,使之全面提高。同时,教材在编写过程中,渗透了新的教育理念,真正贴近学生的需要,注重对学生学习能力的培养,力求把教材的思想性、科学性、趣味性、综合性统一起来,突出教材的适用性和可操作性,力求做到难易适度,由浅入深,梯度推进,逐步提高,使他们通过一年或两年预科阶段的学习达到教学的目的,成为维护民族团结、促进和谐发展、实现民族复兴的骨干人才。

由于时间仓促,教材中难免有疏漏或不足之处,希望各地有关学校在试用中提出宝贵意见,以待今后进一步修订。

编写说明

为适应普通高等学校预科教学的需要,在教育部民族教育司的组织领导下,在北京邮电大学及北邮民族学院各领导的关心下,我们编写了这套英语教材。本教材的使用对象是普通高等学校各科预科生,供两年制少数民族文科预科学生使用,也可供未曾系统学过英语的学生使用。

大学预科《英语》(两年制)教材是根据国家教育部颁发的《普通高等学校少数民族预科英语教学大纲》编写的。为便于更好承续大学英语本科教学,也参照了高等学校本科《大学英语教学大纲》。本教材侧重打好语言基础,着力加强语言基本功训练。它既能独立使用,自成体系,又能有机地衔接大学英语教学。

本套教材有以下特点:

- 1.从语音开始,强调打好语音基础。语音是英语学习入门阶段的重点,为让学生在校短的时间内掌握好语音基本知识,每课配有易学易记的简单词汇、句型,与生活紧密相关的小对话。学生们可以在实际运用中轻松地学好语音知识。

- 2.语法知识点相对集中,注重突出重点。每一课都有至少一个语法知识点、句型,学生可以把刚学的语法知识立即应用到语言交际中,注意了对语言实际运用能力的培养,把语法能力和交际能力有机地结合起来。

- 3.选材和练习注意语言简单、生动有趣、贴近生活,便于朗读和背诵,培养学生对英语学习的兴趣。

- 4.本教材具有强化速成特点,语言知识及语法知识相对集中,教学内容丰富、新颖,配以好的教学方法,通过两年预科学习,完全可以适应大学英语本科教学。

本书是一年级下册学生用书,配有同步练习,同步阅读。学生用书共有15课,每课6学时,计划使用总学时为90学时。内容涉及历史名胜、名人故事、神话故事、风俗习惯、文化差异、学习方法、人生意义、体育运动等主题。本册书的词汇约为600个。每课由以下几个部分组成:

对话:每课开始有一简单有趣、表达地道的对话,通过听录音,完成整个对话内容。学生开始正式练习初步的听与学,通过pair work,引起学生的兴趣,为正式进入课文学习作好准备。

课文:所选课文以初学者为对象,遵照循序渐进的原则,所选材料突显以

下特点：简单性、趣味性、知识性、时代性。课文练习有问题回答、词汇运用、英汉翻译及围绕与课文相关的口语活动。旨在巩固所学词汇、句型及语法，增加语言输入。

语法：基本语法知识的讲解能使学生对英语的语法系统有一个大概的了解，从而提高学生对英语的理解和掌握。本册书对主要的语法项目作了简明扼要的讲解，通过适当的练习让学生学会如何在语言表达中正确运用语法，做到概念清楚、形式正确。

本套教材从编写计划的提出、样课的编写以及整个编写过程中承蒙北京邮电大学民族教育学院各位领导的关心和鼎力支持、鼓励和帮助，其中朱建平老师做了许多组织联络等工作，易薇老师为课文提供了插图，在此我们一并表示诚挚的感谢。限于编者的水平、精力、时间，教材中难免瑕疵，希望广大英语教师和读者不吝赐教，当不胜感激之至。

编 者

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Lesson 1



Dialogue: Travel

Text: The Great Wall

Grammar: 现在完成时

Dialogue

Travel

I. Listen and complete the dialogue.

Linda: Hello, Wang. It's my _____ in Beijing. What would you advise me to see here?

Wang: Well, you know Beijing is an ancient city and _____ historic interests.

Linda: But I'm going to _____ only for two days. What shall I do then?

Wang: If I were you, the Great Wall would be my _____ choice. As the Chinese saying goes: "He who doesn't go to the Great Wall is not a true man."

Linda: It's really worth _____.

Wang: Have a wonderful trip.

II. Practice the completed dialogue in pairs.

New Words & Expressions

advise [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* 劝告, 忠告, 建议

ancient ['eɪnfənt] *adj.* 远古的, 旧的

city ['sɪti] *n.* 城市, 都市

historic [hɪs'tɒrɪk] *adj.* 历史上著名的, 有历史性的

interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n.* 兴趣, 关心, 利息, 利益, 利害

shall [ʃæl] *aux.* 将, 会

- wall [wɔ:l] *n.* 墙壁, 围墙, 似墙之物
 choice [tʃɔis] *n.* 选择, 抉择
 saying ['seiɪŋ] *n.* 谚语, 格言
 worth [wəθ] *adj.* 值得的; *n.* 价值, 财产; *prep.* 相当...价值
 trip [trip] *n.* (短途)旅行
 first time 一次
 advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事
 ancient city 古城
 historic interests 历史名胜
 be going to 将……
 first choice 首选
 be worth doing ……值得做

Proper Names

- Linda ['lɪndə] 琳达(女子名)
 the Great Wall 中国长城

Notes

1. “Hello!”“你好!”的意思,是英语国家常用的一种问候方式。较为常见的还有:“How are you?”, “How's it going?”, “How is everything?”等。以上都是较为随便的方式,如果初次正式见面问候,要用“How do you do?”
2. If I were you, the Great Wall would be my first choice. 如果我是你,我会首选长城。
3. As the Chinese saying goes “He who doesn't go to the Great Wall is not a true man.”中国有句谚语:“不到长城非好汉”。
4. “the Great Wall of China”(长城): 中国长城被列入世界七大奇迹,是人类文明史上最伟大的建筑工程。长城始建于春秋战国时期,秦朝统一中国后连成万里长城,汉、明两代又大规模修建,其工程之浩繁,气势之雄伟,在世界建筑史上绝无仅有!

长城由关隘、城墙、城台、烽燧四部分组成,浩浩万里像一条气势磅礴的巨龙,盘踞在中国北方辽阔的大地上。长城是中华民族古老文化的丰碑,是中华民族的象征与自豪!在人类历史上,没有哪一项建筑能像长城一样跨越上下两千年,纵横上万里的广阔时空,凝聚起一个民族的荣辱与兴衰。

万里长城以北京八达岭长城最为著名,此外还有金山岭长城,慕田峪长城,司马台长城,古北口长城,天津的黄崖关长城,河北山海关,甘肃嘉峪关等等,这些都是令人叹为观止的世界奇迹!

Text

Think about it

1. Do you know the Seven Wonders of the World? What are they?
2. Have you ever visited some places of interest? Tell your experiences.
3. Do you know anything about the Great Wall of China?



The Great Wall

We can see walls everywhere in the world. But the Great Wall of China is the longest of all. The Chinese call it "The Ten-Thousand-Li Great Wall." It is in fact more than 6,000 kilometers long. It is 4-5 meters wide. In most places, five horses or ten men can walk side by side. Now, nature has taken over most of the Great Wall.

When you visit the Great Wall, you can't help wondering how the Chinese people were able to build such a great wall thousands of years ago. Without any modern machines, it was really very difficult to build it. They had to do all the work by hand. It took millions of men hundreds of years to build it.

The Great Wall has a history of over two thousand years. The kings began to build the first parts of it around two thousand seven hundred years ago. Then they had all the walls joined up. They thought that the Great Wall could keep the enemy out of the country.

Today the Great Wall has become a place of interest. Not only Chinese people but also people from all over the world come to visit it. The Great Wall is a great creation of the ancient Chinese people. In 1987, the United Nation's Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) has listed it as one of the world heritages.

New Words

- longest ['lɒŋɡɪst] *adj.* 最长的
 thousand ['θaʊzənd] *num.* 一千; *n.* 许多, 无数
 fact [fækt] *n.* 事实, 实际, 论据
 kilometer ['kɪləˌmɪtə] *n.* 千米, 公里
 meter (metre) ['mi:tə] *n.* 米, 公尺
 wide [waɪd] *adj.* 宽广的, 广阔的
 horse [hɔ:s] *n.* 马
 side [saɪd] *n.* 旁边, 侧面; *adj.* 旁边的, 侧面的
 build [bɪld] *v.* 建造, 建筑; *n.* 构造, 体格, 体形
 without [wɪð'aʊt] *prep.* 没有, 不; *adv.* 在外
 machine [mə'ʃi:n] *n.* 机器, 机械
 difficult ['dɪfɪdɪlt] *adj.* 困难的
 history ['hɪstəri] ['hɪstri] *n.* 历史, 历史学
 king [kɪŋ] *n.* 国王
 had [hæd] (have 的过去式和过去分词)
 join [dʒɔɪn] *vt.* 连接, 加入; *vt.* 连接, 加入; *n.* 连接, 接合点
 enemy ['enɪmi] *n.* 敌人; *adj.* 敌方的
 creation [kri'eɪʃən] *n.* 创造, 作品, 创造物, 宇宙, 世界, 万物
 united [ju'naɪtɪd] *adj.* 联合的, 团结的
 nation ['neɪʃən] *n.* 国家, 民族
 education [ˌedʒu(ː)'keɪʃən] *n.* 教育, 教育学
 culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化, 文明
 organization [ˌɔ:ɡənə'zeɪʃən] *n.* 组织, 机构, 团体
 list [lɪst] *v.* 列出, 记入名单内; *n.* 目录, 名单, 列表, 清单
 heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ] *n.* 遗产, 继承权, 传统

Phrases & Expressions

- in fact 实际上
 more than 多于, 超过
 side by side 并肩同行
 take over 吞噬, 夺走
 can't help doing sth. 禁不住做某事
 by hand 手工
 join up 连接

keep... out of 把...挡在外

a place of interest 景点

Proper Names

The United Nation's Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) 联合国教科文组织

Notes

1. The Ten-Thousand-Li Great Wall, 万里长城。
2. Then in Sichuan they had all the walls joined up. 随后在四川, 各个诸侯国把他们的墙连接了起来。have+sth. (宾语)+过去分词(宾语补足语)意为“让/叫/使/请别人做某事。”宾语sth. 后面用过去分词作宾语补足语, 说明sth. 与过去分词表示的动作之间是被动关系。
3. 联合国教科文组织(UNESCO): 全称为联合国教育、科学与文化组织。1946年11月4日正式成立, 截至1999年10月19日已有188个会员国, 中国自该组织成立之日起成为正式会员国。该组织之宗旨在于通过教育、科学及文化来促进各国间之合作, 对和平和安全作出贡献, 以增进对正义、法治及联合国宪章所确认之世界人民不分种族、性别、语言或宗教均享人权与基本自由之普遍尊重。

Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Is the Great Wall the longest in the world? And how long is it?
2. When was the Great wall built?
3. How many people and how many years did it take to build the Great Wall?
4. How did the Chinese people build such a Great Wall?
5. Why did the kings build the Great Wall?
6. When was it listed as one of the world heritages?
7. Are you proud of (感到骄傲) the Great Wall? Why?
8. Why does the Great Wall attract people from all over the world?

Vocabulary

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given below. Change the form where necessary.

difficult	creation	advise	without	historic	worth
join	ancient	choice	fact	list	interest

1. He _____ me to take this opportunity.
2. The Great Wall is of great _____ to me.
3. It isn't _____ waiting for him.
4. People in the west believe that all men are the _____ of God(上帝).
5. Nothing is _____ to a man who wills.
6. I _____ all the things I wanted to buy.
7. He studies _____ history.
8. She had to make a _____ between the two dresses.
9. This is a _____ meeting for the two countries.
10. He won the first prize in the speech contest _____ much effort.
11. Will you _____ us for coffee?
12. It's a _____ that smoking is a danger to health.

III. Complete the following sentences by putting the Chinese given into English.

1. People _____ (努力防止) thieves (贼) _____ their community(社区).
2. Today the campuses (校园) of Tsinghua and Peking _____ (成为景点).
3. I _____ (忍不住想) what has happened to her?
4. I want to say good-bye and _____ (祝你旅途愉快)!
5. China and the United States are going to fight against terrorism(打击恐怖主义) _____ (肩并肩).
6. The UNESCO has listed the Mount Huangshan as _____ (自然与文化遗
产之一) in 1990.
7. Do you think this novel _____ (值得读)?
8. _____ (他向我建议) to wear the best clothes.
9. She doesn't like him much _____ (实际上她恨他)!
10. The Mount Huangshan is really _____ (大自然伟大的创造).

Sentence Structure

IV. Rewrite the sentences after the model.

Model 1: Chinese people come to visit the Great Wall of China and people all over the world come to visit it.

Not only Chinese people but also people from all over the world come to visit it.

1. China is known for its culture and China is known for its food.
2. My brother has watched the film and my parents have also watched it.
3. I am good at math and I am also good at English.

Model 2: Millions of men built the Great Wall for hundreds of years.

It took millions of men hundreds of years to build the Great Wall.

1. I spent (花费) two hours reading the book.
2. I have spent the whole afternoon on the homework.
3. A tree needs at least ten years to grow up.

Model 3: I'm always (一直) thinking how the Chinese people were able to build such a great wall thousands of years ago.

I can't help wondering how the Chinese people were able to build such a great wall thousands of years ago.

1. I am always worrying about my poor English.
2. I am always thinking of Mary.
3. I am always wondering why he didn't come?

Collocation

V. Put an appropriate preposition into each blank in the following sentences.

To improve your English, it is very important to have a good command of collocation, for it will help you use words in an appropriate and idiomatic way. For example, we say "*He is interested in math*", but NOT "*He is interested with math*".

1. Do you feel lonely when you are away _____ home?
2. Mother really believes _____ keeping fit.
3. Now would you please look _____ this picture?
4. We used to laugh _____ his foolish action.
5. The farmers tried hard to keep wolves (狼) out _____ their farms.
6. Nature has taken _____ most of this ancient city.

Translation

VI. Translate the following.

Part A

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. 古城 | 2. 有一百多年的历史 |
| 3. 历史名胜 | 4. 实际上 |
| 5. 吞噬 | 6. 建议某人做某事 |
| 7. 世界遗产 | 8. 值得一看 |
| 9. 首选 | 10. 景点 |

Part B

1. Now, nature has taken over most of the Great Wall.
2. Not only Chinese people but also people from all over the world come to visit it.
3. The Great Wall is the great creation of ancient Chinese people.
4. The king had all the walls joined up.
5. 没有现代化的机器, 修建长城是很困难的。
6. 南京市市民试图不让日本鬼子进城。
7. 我花了一下午的时间才把作业做完。
8. 今天很多人观看电影了, 实际上超过 500 人。
9. 我经常和刘梅肩并肩骑着自行车上学。
10. 当我见到他, 我禁不住大哭了起来。

Oral Activity

VI. Work in pairs and tell each other your visits to some places of interest.

VII. Read aloud the following and recite it.

When you visit the Great Wall, you can't help wondering how the Chinese people were able to build such a great wall thousands of years ago. Without any modern machines, it was really very difficult to build it. They had to do all the work by hand. It took millions of men hundreds of years to build it.

The Great Wall has a history of over two thousand years. The kings began to build the first parts of it around two thousand seven hundred years ago. Then in they had all the walls joined up. They thought that the Great Wall could keep the enemy out of the country.

Grammar

I. 现在完成时用法

现在完成时指的是过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果,也就是说现在完成时既涉及过去,又联系现在。现在完成时主要有三种用法:

1) 表示一个已经发生但对现在情况有影响的动作,例如:

I have already sent him a book. 我已经给他寄去了一本书。

She has bought a pair of shoes. 她刚买了一双鞋。

2) 表示从过去某时到现在这段时间里发生的事情,例如:

We have learned seven hundred words this term. 我们这学期学了 700 个单词。

We have built many bridges in the past three years.

在过去的三年里,我们建了很多桥梁。

3) 表示一个由过去某时持续到现在的动作或状态,例如:

We have learned English for about five months. 我们学英语大约五个月了。

He has been in the army since 1999. 自 1999 年他就一直在部队。

注意:只有少数动词(如 live, work, study, wait, be 等)适用于第三种情况。

II. 现在完成时的构成

现在完成时是由“助动词 have(has) + 动词过去分词”构成,助动词 have 无词义。现以 learn 和 be 为例,将现在完成时的变化形式列表如下:

I	have	learned twenty lessons.	I	have	been here.
You			You		
He	has		He	has	
She			She		
We	have		We	have	
You			You		
They			They		