

College English

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY OF
FINANCE & ECONOMICS PRESS

卞瑞晨 编著

大学英语

上册

Dialogues: A. I'm from South Africa
B. Could I Join the Club?

Text: The Moon

Grammar: Simple Present Tense (1)

Writing: Sentence (1)

Reading: Sports Around the World



西南财经大学出版社

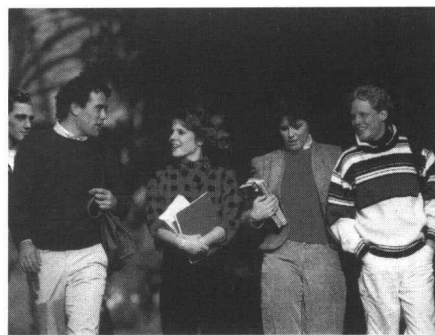
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前言

成人高等教育是我国高等教育的一个重要组成部分。针对成人高等专科生这一群体的特点和培养目标,1997年12月,国家教委颁发了《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》(非英语专业专科用)(以下简称《基本要求》),从全国范围对成人高等教育中这门重要的公共课作了宏观的规范。

本教材以《基本要求》为依据,由长期从事大学英语和成人高教英语教学并具有丰富教学经验的教师编写,分上、下两册,每册包含10个单元,每单元均按5个教学要点(对话、课文、语法、写作和阅读)展开。本教材在编写过程中,注意从我国成人高等专科生的实际水平出发,循序渐进,拾级而上。教材所选内容均短小精悍,题材广泛,语言规范,富有时代感,偏重实用性,融知识性、趣味性和可思性于一体;教材练习形式多样,既便于教师在课堂上教学,又便于学生课后自学。通过本教材的学习,学生可掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译有关专业英语资料的能力以及进行简单的听、说、写的语言应用能力,为今后继续提高英语交际能力打下基础。

由于水平有限,不当之处,在所难免,衷心希望广大师生批评指正。

编者
2006年

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Unit One

Dialogues

A. I'm from South Africa

Lizzy is in her classroom. She shares a desk with Wu Yong, a boy student. Today is the first day of the new term. Now the two students are introducing themselves to each other.



Lizzy: Hello. May I introduce myself? My name is Lizzy. I'm from South Africa.

Wu: Oh, hello, Lizzy. Glad to know you. I'm Wu Yong. I'm the monitor of the class.

Lizzy: Glad to meet you, Wu. I'm lucky to have you as my deskmate.

Wu: I'm lucky, too. Please don't hesitate to let me know whenever you need help.

Lizzy: I will. Thank you, Wu.

B. Could I Join the Club?

Mr. Smith wants to become a member of the football club of the school. He is talking with Mr. Chen, the person in charge of the club.

Smith: Good afternoon. I'm Simon Smith. I'm a guest professor of this technical school.

Chen: Hello, Prof. Smith. Pleased to meet you. What can I do for you?

Smith: I like football very much. I want to become a member of the club.

Chen: It's our honor to have you here, Prof. Smith. But could you please tell me something about yourself? I have to fill in the form and put it into our file.

Smith: Sure. I'm an American, but my father is an Englishman and my mother is a Canadian. I'm 196 cm tall and weigh 90 kg. And... Oh, I'm in good health and

can run very fast.

Chen: Good, Prof. Smith. You really look a qualified member. Welcome to our club.

New Words and Expressions

Share /ʃeə/ *v.* 分享, 共有

monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *n.* 班长

lucky /'lʌki/ *a.* 幸运的, 有幸的

deskmate /'deskmeɪt/ *n.* 同桌的同学

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ *v.* 犹豫, 踌躇

whenever /wen'evə/ *ad.* 无论何时, 每当

club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ *n.* 负责

form /fɔ:m/ *n.* 表格

file /faɪl/ *n.* 卷宗, 档案

health /helθ/ *n.* 健康

qualified /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/ *a.* 合格的, 有资格的

football club 足球俱乐部

guest professor 客座教授

It's our honor to have you here. 很荣幸能请你来。

fill in the form 填表

put into file 存档

in good health 身体健康

Check Your Understanding

1. Answer the following questions according to Dialogue A.

1) Where is Lizzy now?

2) Who does Lizzy share a desk with?

3) When does Lizzy meet Wu?

4) What are the two students doing?

5) How does Lizzy begin to introduce herself?

6) How does Wu Yong introduce himself?

7) Is Lizzy happy to share a desk with Wu Yong? What does she say?

8) Will Wu Yong be happy to help Lizzy? What does he say?

2. Fill in the blanks with the information you've got from Dialogue B.

Mr. Smith is talking with Mr. Chen, the person _____. He greets Mr. Chen with _____. He tells Mr. Chen that he is _____ of this technical school, and he wants to become _____ of the school. Mr. Chen _____ meet him. he says it is their honor to have Prof. Smith in their club. He then asks Professor Smith to tell him _____. Professor Smith says that he is an American, but his father is _____ and his _____ is a Canadian. He is 196 cm tall and he weighs _____. He is _____ and can run very fast. Mr. Chen thinks he is _____ and says, "_____."

Learn to Communicate

3. Here is a summary of the patterns and expressions used in giving personal information and self-introductions. Read them and try to remember them by heart.

1) Hello! May I introduce myself?

Good morning, everyone! I'd like to introduce myself to you.

First of all, let me introduce myself to you.

2) My name is Lizzy. I'm from South Africa.

I'm Wu Yong. I'm the monitor of the class.

I'm Helen Waters. Please call me Helen.

3) I like football very much. I want to become a member of the club.

I'm interested in literature very much. I intend to study in this class.

I'm a qualified typist. I hope to work in your company.

4) My father is an Englishman and my mother is a Canadian.

I have an elder sister and a younger brother.

My father is tall and my mother is short.

5) I'm 196 cm tall and I weigh 90 kg.

I'm 170 cm tall and perhaps a little bit overweight.

6) I have brown curly hair and blue eyes.

We have black hair, black eyes, and yellow skin.

I'm in good health and can run very fast.

7) I like Chinese culture so much that my hobbies are Chinese painting and Beijing Opera.

I enjoy Chinese food very much and I'm skilled in using chopsticks.

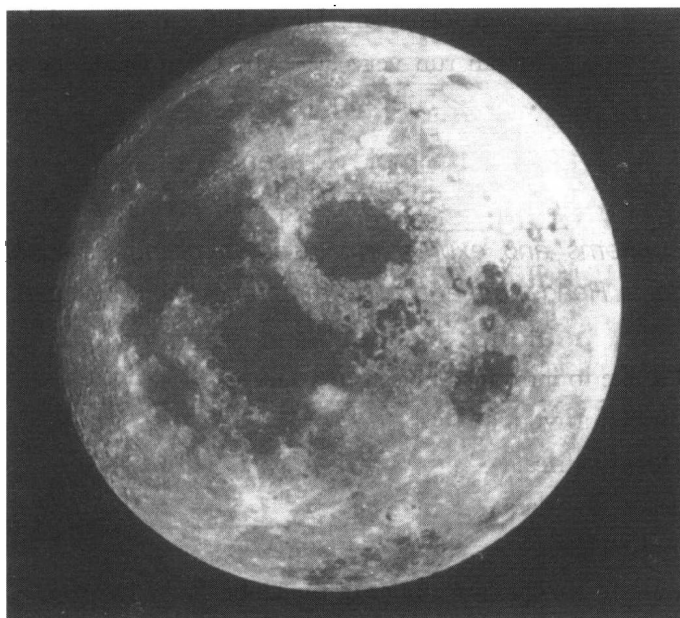
8) I was born in England and then we moved to the States.

I spent my childhood in the countryside and then we moved to the city.

4. Now write a self-introduction, using the patterns and expressions you've learned in this unit.

Text

The Moon



The earth has a partner in its trip around the sun. It is the moon. The moon is the earth's satellite. It moves around the earth very quickly. It takes the moon 28 days to go around the earth once.

While they are partners in the solar system, the earth and the moon are very different. The earth is filled with life. It is a very colourful planet. The moon is grey and lifeless. Nothing can live on the moon.

There is no air on the moon. Astronauts must wear special space suits when they walk on the moon so they can breathe. The moon also has no water. There is no weather, so the sky above the moon always looks black.

You will not weigh as much on the moon as you do on the earth. If you weigh 100 pounds, you will weigh only 16 pounds on the moon. It is very different to walk on the moon, too. You will bounce and float.

New Words and Expressions

satellite / 'sætəlaɪt/ *n.* 卫星, 人造卫星

while /waɪl/ *conj.* 虽然; 和……同时

partner /'pɑ:tənə/ *n.* 伙伴, 同伴

*solar /'səʊlə/ *adj.* 太阳的

system /'sɪstəm/ *n.* 系统

solar system 太阳系

fill with / be filled with 使充满, 充满

colourful /'kʌləfʊl/ *adj.* 富有色彩的, 鲜艳的

planet /'plænit/ *n.* 行星

*lifeless /'laɪflɪs/ *adj.* 无生命的

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员

space /speɪs/ *n.* 宇宙, 太空

space suit 航天服

breathe /bri:ð/ *vt. & vi.* 吸入(空气); 呼吸, 喘气

weigh /wei/ *vt. & vi.* 称, 量; 重, 有……的重量

*bounce /baʊns/ *vi.* 弹跳

*float /fləʊt/ *vi.* 漂浮

注: *表示超纲词。

Notes to the Text

1. the earth (地球), 有时写成 the Earth。
2. While they are partners in the solar system, the earth and the moon are very different. 虽然地球和月球是太阳系中的同伴, 但它们却是非常不同的。
while 在这类句中做连词, 引起一状语从句, 表让步, 译为“虽然”、“但是”, 例如:
While we do not agree from time to time, we still remain good friends.
虽然我们有时意见不一致, 但我们仍是好朋友。
3. -less 是一个较常用的后缀, 接在名词后面构成形容词, 意思是“无”, 例如:

lifeless	无生命的
windless	无风的
friendless	没有朋友的
endless	无尽的, 无限的
4. Nothing can live on the moon. 没有任何东西能在月球上生存。
nothing 的意思是“无事”、“无物”, 应视为单数, 与肯定形式的动词构成否定意思的句子, 例如:
Nothing can change my mind.
没有什么能改变我的想法。
类似的词还有:

nobody	没有人
nowhere	无处
5. Astronauts must wear special space suits when they walk on the moon so they can breathe. 当宇航员们在月球上行走时, 他们必须穿上特殊的宇航服才能呼吸。
6. There is no weather. 没有天气变化。
7. You will not weigh as much on the moon as you do on the earth. 你的体重在月

球上没有在地球上重。

will 表示倾向、习惯,可译为“(总是)会”、“老是”,否定结构可译为“不能”,例如:

Oil and water will not mix.

油和水不能混合。

as much as ... 常译成“与……一样(多)”,例如:

She spends as much money on books as I do.

她花在书上的钱和我一样多。

as ... as 比较两个同样的动作时,后面的动词可用 do 替代,do 的形式根据人称和时态来定,例如:

He speaks English as fluently as his teacher does.

他英语讲得和他老师一样流利。

Grammar

Simple Present Tense (I)

1. 一般现在时的功用

1) 表示一直发生的事、重复发生的事、客观事实或真理,例如:

The earth goes around the sun.

地球绕太阳旋转。

There is no air on the moon.

月球上没有空气。

2) 表示习惯性、经常性的动作,例如:

I watch TV every evening.

我每天晚上看电视。

I get up at six on weekdays.

我平时6点起床。

3) 谈论时间表、旅程表、籍贯、国籍等,例如:

The football match starts at 8 o'clock.

足球赛8点开始。

—where do you come from?

—你是哪里人?

—I come from Canada.

—我是加拿大人。

2. 一般现在时的形式

一般现在时除第三人称单数以外,都用动词原形表示。第三人称单数要在词尾加-(e)s,其构成法列表如下:

情况	构成	示例
一般情况	词尾加-s	reads, writes
以ch, sh, s, x, o结尾的词	词尾加-es	teach <u>es</u> , wash <u>es</u> , guess <u>es</u> , fix <u>es</u> , go <u>es</u>
以辅音字母+y结尾的词	变y为i, 再加-es	tr <u>ies</u> , carr <u>ies</u>

Writing

Sentence (I)

简单句(Simple Sentences)

英语句子表达一个相对完整的独立概念时,它有一定的语法结构和语调。英语句子开头第一个字母要大写,句子末尾要用句号、问号或感叹号,例如:

The moon goes around the earth.

月亮绕地球旋转。

Are you a student?

你是学生吗?

What a fine day!

多好的天气啊!

英语句子按功能分为:

1) 陈述句——用以陈述事实。例如:

The moon is the earth's satellite.

月球是地球的卫星。

Mr Wang works in Beijing.

王先生在北京工作。

2) 疑问句——用以提出问题。例如:

Is she Canadian?

她是加拿大人吗?

Do you speak English?

你讲英语吗?

3) 祈使句——用以表示请求、命令等。例如:

Help yourself, please.

请随意。

Don't smoke in the classroom.

请勿在教室里吸烟。

4) 感叹句——用以表示强烈的感情。例如:

How beautiful the baby is!

这小宝贝多漂亮!

What a good idea!

多好的主意啊!

Exercises

1. Answer the questions on the text orally (根据课文口头回答问题).

- 1) What is the earth's partner in its trip around the sun?
- 2) Why do we call the moon a partner of the earth?
- 3) Does the moon move around the earth very quickly?
- 4) How long does it take the moon to go around the earth once?
- 5) Is there air on the moon?
- 6) How is the moon different from the earth?
- 7) What must astronauts wear when they walk on the moon? Why?
- 8) Will you weigh as much on the moon as you do on the earth?
- 9) How much will you weigh on the moon if you weigh 150 pounds on the earth?
- 10) Will you walk the same way on the moon as you do on the earth?

2. Study the underlined parts in the following groups of words, and pick the one with a different sound (从下列每组单词中, 选出一个划线部分发音与其他三个不同的单词).

- Model: A. both B. note C. reason D. only (C)
- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----|
| 1) | A. <u>pl</u> ease | B. <u>gr</u> eat | C. <u>le</u> ave | D. <u>br</u> eathe | () |
| 2) | A. <u>ex</u> cuse | B. <u>ex</u> cept | C. <u>ex</u> ample | D. <u>ex</u> pensive | () |
| 3) | A. <u>sp</u> ecial | B. <u>me</u> mber | C. <u>fe</u> rry | D. <u>pl</u> anet | () |
| 4) | A. <u>ma</u> ny | B. <u>sa</u> ttellite | C. <u>fa</u> ctory | D. <u>ca</u> rry | () |

3. Add -s or -es to the following verbs. Make other changes where necessary (把下列动词加上-s或-es, 并做其他必要的变动).

miss-	wish-	copy-
guess-	follow-	carry-
pass-	match-	try-
divide-	catch-	buy-
brush-	go-	notice-
finish-	fly-	play-
fix-	dry-	enjoy-

4. Fill in the blank with the proper word given (选择单词填空).

- 1) Her face is white and _____ (colourful, colourless).
- 2) The girls wear _____ (colourful, colourless) dresses on National Day.

- 3) How much do you _____ (weigh, weight)?
- 4) What is your _____ (weigh, weight)?
- 5) When you _____ (breath, breathe) you draw air into your lungs (肺).
- 6) I'd like to open the window and draw in (吸入) a _____ (breath, breathe) of fresh air.
- 7) The students _____ (spend, take) a lot of time on their assignments.
- 8) How long does it _____ (spend, take) to get there by train?
- 9) How many countries are there _____ (in, on) the world?
- 10) The Nile (尼罗河) is the longest river _____ (in, on) the earth.

5. *Translate the following sentences into English or Chinese* (把下列句子译成英语或汉语).

A. Chinese → English (汉译英)

- 1) 乘公共汽车去火车站需要 40 分钟。
- 2) 她与她妹妹大不一样。
- 3) 虽然我们是邻居, 我们之间却并不熟悉。
- 4) 这里没有人会讲法语。
- 5) 大厅里坐满了学生。

B. English → Chinese (英译汉)

- 1) I keep a calendar (日历) on the wall so I won't forget my appointments.
- 2) Please fill the bottle with milk.
- 3) I run as quickly as Mary does.
- 4) The supermarket (超级市场) sells many different things.
- 5) You should not spend hours (in) watching television. It takes up too much of your time.

6. *Write sentences after the model and make changes where necessary* (模仿造句并做必要改动).

Model: The earth moves around the sun.

(the moon, the earth)

The moon moves around the earth.

- 1) There is no water in the bottle.
(air, the moon)
- 2) Are you from America?
(he, England)
- 3) Turn up the radio, please.
(turn down, the television)
- 4) How beautiful the flower is!
(clever, the children)

- 5) What a beautiful flower (it is)!
(a lovely day)

Reading

Sports Around the World

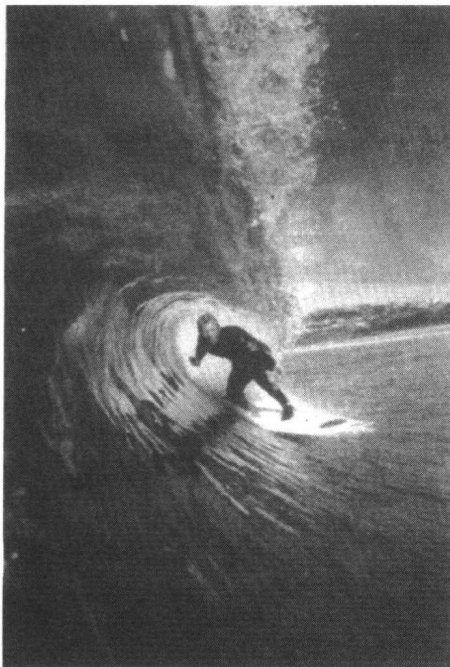
Not all people like to work but everyone likes to play. Men and women, boys and girls all over the world enjoy sports. Since the days of long ago, adults¹ and children have called their friends together to spend hours playing games.

Sports help people to keep healthy and feel good. When they are playing games, people move a lot. This is good for their health. Having fun with their friends makes them happy.

What are your favorite sports? Is the climate² hot where you live? Then swimming is probably³ one of your sports. Boys and girls in China love to swim. There are wonderful beaches⁴ along the seashore⁵ and there are rivers and lakes across the country. The weather is also good for swimming.

Or do you live in a cold climate? Then you would like to ski⁶. There are many skiers⁷ in Austria where there are big mountains and cold winters.

Surfing⁸ is an important sport in Hawaii. The Pacific⁹ Ocean sends huge waves up on the beaches. There waves are just right for surfing. But you need to live near an ocean to ride the waves and enjoy surfing.



People in Switzerland love to climb mountains. Mountain climbing and hiking¹⁰ are favorite sports there. But there can be no mountain climbing where there are no mountains.

Games and sports often grow out of people's work and activities¹¹. In Portugal many people like to catch fish. They fish from their boats. Sometimes they use their boats for racing¹².

The Arab people are famous for their horses. They use horses to travel over huge plains¹³. Horseback¹⁴ riding is a very exciting¹⁵ sport in countries like Morocco. Men ride horses at great speeds, often standing up. The cowboys¹⁶ of U.S.A. use their horses for their work. They also use