

21世纪高等院校教材



大学英语 基础教程

ESSENTIAL COLLEGE
ENGLISH COURSE

精读 2

INTENSIVE READING

内蒙古大学出版社
Inner Mongolia University Press

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序 言

大学英语教学须遵循“坚持分类要求和因材施教的原则”。英语教材的编写既要考虑教学的普遍目的与专项目标,也要考虑不同学习者的实际需求。《大学英语基础教程》就是针对我国少数民族和边远地区大中专院校英语为零起点的学生编写的。通过本套教材的学习,学生可达到国家“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的要求。

在内蒙古大学出版社的大力支持下,编委会开展了较为广泛的调研工作,对国内外的多种零起点英语教材进行了较为深入的研讨,并在此基础上精心设计,认真编写了这套教材。本套教材由以下几部分组成:

精读(1—4 册)

泛读(1—2 册)

语法与练习(全一册)

精读教师用书(1—2 册)

外语学习具有阶段性强的特点,英语初学者必须打好语言基础。因此本套教材注重语音、词汇和语法知识的学习。同时考虑到成年人思维能力强的特点与培养学生自主学习能力的需要,本套教材具有容量较大的特点,除满足课堂教学需求外,大量材料可供学生课外自主学习使用。

阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础和获取信息的主要渠道,阅读能力是大多数学生今后工作所需要的主要语言技能。英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入,尤其是大量阅读的基础之上的。因此,本套教材注重阅读教学,同时兼顾语言运用能力的培养。通过课内外大量阅读,学生不仅可获得信息和巩固扩展课堂所学知识,而且有助于语感的培养和口头交际与写作能力的提高。

编写英语入门教材,由于受词汇量所限,同时要遵循循序渐进与系统性的编写原则,因此在选材上存在一定难度。我们在编写中几易其稿,努力做到所选用

材料语言规范,具有知识性、趣味性和实用性,以便为课堂教学与课外学习提供适用的语言样本和有针对性的语言实践活动的素材。同时,力求做到全套教材具有较强的逻辑性和系统性。

由于编者经验不足与水平所限,本套教材可能有不尽完善的地方,敬请读者提出宝贵意见。在教师用书后附有征求意见反馈表,恳请广大读者将书中出现的错误和改进意见及时反馈,以便我们在适当时候对教材做出必要的修订,使之更趋完善。

参加本套教材编写的单位有内蒙古大学、内蒙古师范大学、内蒙古农业大学、内蒙古工业大学、内蒙古财经学院、内蒙古医学院、包头钢铁学院、包头师范学院、包头医学院、内蒙古民族大学、呼伦贝尔学院等院校。

《大学英语基础教程》编委会

2003年3月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语基础教程·精读》第二册,可用于我国少数民族和边远地区大中专院校英语为零起点的学生,亦可供英语初学者使用。

学生通过精读第一册的学习,已掌握了英语的基本语音、部分语法知识以及 500 多个英语单词。学完本册之后,学生的词汇量可达到 1 200 个左右,具备最基本的英语听、说、读、写、译的能力,并且较为系统地掌握英语语法的基本知识。

本书共有 10 个单元,供学生第二学期使用。每单元围绕相应的主题,展开英语相关技能的训练。练习形式种类多样,既包含了语言基础知识的积累,也注重了学生语言运用能力的培养。

每个单元由对话、课文 A、语法、练习、课文 B、听力与欣赏 6 部分组成。课文 B 作为辅助读物,难度略低于课文 A,其中列出了部分要求学生掌握的常用词汇。教师可根据学生的实际情况和教学时间,安排学生进行快速阅读或课外阅读训练,并给予必要的指导。

本书单元练习的编排,涉及英语各项技能的训练,以全面提高学生的语言运用能力。

为了复习巩固学过的内容,归纳教学重点,书中另设有两个阶段测验,可用于学生自测,以检测其掌握的程度。

书末附有总词汇表,列出了对话、课文 A 及课文 B 中出现的生词和短语。在总词汇表中,对一些常用的词汇给出了例句,以便学生在语境中理解并掌握词汇的用法。

编者

2003 年 3 月

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Listen and Enjoy

Dialogue (对话)

Asking The Way

Man: Excuse me. I'm a stranger here. Can you tell me the way to the bookstore?

Woman: Yes, of course. You go two blocks up this street and then take the second turning on the right. The bookstore is on the corner opposite the post office. You can't miss it.

Man: Thanks for your help.

Woman: You are welcome.

Man: I've only been in this city a few days, so I really don't know my way around yet.

Woman: Oh, I know how you feel. We moved here a year ago, and I still don't know where everything is.

New Words and Expressions (生词和短语)

stranger ['streindəʒə] *n.* 陌生人; 新来者

bookstore ['bukstɔ:] *n.* 书店

block [blɒk] *n.* 街区; 一排房屋

street [stri:t] *n.* 街; 街道

turning ['tɜ:nɪŋ] *n.* 转弯处; 转向

right [raɪt] *adj.* 右边的; 右

opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *adj.* 对面的; 相反的
prep. 对面; 相反

post [pəʊst] *n.* 邮政; 邮件

office ['ɒfɪs] *n.* 办公室; 营业所

miss [mɪs] *v.* 错过; 思念

welcome ['welkəm]

adj. 受欢迎的; 令人愉快的

few [fju:] *adj.* 少数的; 很少

feel [fi:l] *v.* 感觉; 感知

move [mu:v] *v.* 搬家; 移动

still [stɪl] *adv.* 还; 更

Proper Names (专有名词)

post office 邮局

Notes (注释)

1. You are welcome. 别客气, 不用谢。
2. ...so I really don't know my way around yet. 因此, 我还真不认识路。
3. ...and I still don't know where everything is. 我仍然不知道哪儿是哪儿。

Text A (课文 A)

James Watt And The Teakettle

A little Scottish boy was sitting in his grandmother's kitchen. He was watching the red flames in the fireplace and quietly wondering about the causes of things.

Above the fire there was a teakettle. The water within it was beginning to bubble. Soon the lid began to rattle and shake.

"Grandma, what is in the teakettle?" he asked.

"Water, my child—nothing but water."

"But there is something else in the teakettle, isn't there? I know there is something in there that lifts the lid and makes it rattle."

"Oh, that is only steam," she said.

"But you said there was nothing but water in the teakettle. How did the steam get under the lid?"

"Why, my dear, it comes out of the hot water."

The boy lifted the lid and looked inside again. He could see nothing but the bubbling water.

"How strange!" he said. "The steam must be very strong to lift the heavy iron lid. Grandma, how much water did you put into the teakettle?"

"About a quart, Jamie."

"Well, if the steam from so little water is so strong, why wouldn't the steam from a great deal of water be much stronger? Could it be made to lift a much greater weight or to turn wheels?"

New Words and Expressions (生词和短语)

teakettle ['ti:ketl] *n.* 水壶; 茶水壶grandmother ['grænd,mʌðə] *n.*

(外)祖母; 老奶奶(grandma[口])

flame [fleim] *n.* 火焰; 光芒fireplace ['faɪəpleis] *n.* 壁炉wonder ['wʌndə] *v.* 感到奇怪; 想知道cause [kɔ:z] *n.* 原因; 理由above [ə'baʊ] *prep.* 在...之上; 高于fire ['faɪə(r)] *n.* 炉火; 火water ['wɔ:tə(r)] *n.* 水within [wi'ðɪn] *prep.* 在...之内; 不超出bubble ['bʌbl] *v.* 冒泡; 沸腾lid [lɪd] *n.* 盖子; 眼睑rattle ['rætl] *v.* 发出咯咯声; 喋喋不休shake [ʃeɪk] *v./n.* (shook [fuk], shaken

[ʃeɪkən]) 震动; 发抖

nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *n.* 没什么东西; 无物lift [lɪft] *v.* 抬; 提高steam [sti:m] *n.* 水蒸气; 蒸汽under ['ʌndə(r)] *prep.* 在...之下; 低于hot [hɒt] *adj.* 热的; 辛辣的inside ['ɪn'saɪd] *adv./prep.*

在里面; 在内部

strong [strɒŋ] *adj.* 强大的; 强壮的strange [streɪndʒ] *adj.* 奇怪的heavy ['hevi] *adj.* 重的; 难以举起的iron ['aɪən] *n.* 铁; 铁制品put [put] *v.* (put [put], put) 放; 置into ['ɪntu:] *prep.* 进入...之内; 向内about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 大约; 左右

quart [kwɔ:t]

n. 夸脱(英美干量或液量单位)deal [di:l] *n.* 大量; 许多weight [weɪt] *n.* 重量; 体重turn [tɜ:n] *v.* (使)旋转; (使)转动wheel [hwi:l] *n.* 轮; 轮状物

wonder about

对...感到疑惑(或好奇); 想知道

a great deal of 许多; 大量

Proper Names(专有名词)

James Watt ['dʒeɪmzwɒt] 詹姆斯·瓦特(1736-1819), 苏格兰工程师, 蒸汽机的发明者。

Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ] *adj.* 苏格兰的; 苏格兰人的

Notes (注释)

1. nothing but water 除了水以外什么也没有, 只有水。

but 是介词, 意思是“除了”。例如: No one knows this but me. 除了我, 没有人知道这件事。You've done nothing but complain ever since we arrived. 从我们到这儿以来, 你除了抱怨, 什么也没做。

2. But there is something else.... 如果有形容词修饰 something, someone, anything,

anyone, nothing 等不定代词,形容词需后置。例如:something important(重要的事) anyone else(别的人)

There is nothing interesting in it.这没什么意思。

3. Why:感叹词,“哎”(此处表示惊讶,即还用问吗?)
4. Jamie:杰米,是 James 的爱称。
5. ... why wouldn't the steam from a great deal of water be much stronger? Could it be made to lift a much greater weight or to turn wheels? 大量的蒸汽怎能不会产生强大的能量呢?是不是可以使蒸汽顶起比这重得多的东西或者让蒸汽转动轮子?
在这两句中 much 用来修饰 stronger 和 greater,表示更大程度,例如:The sun is much bigger than the earth.太阳比地球大得多。

Grammar

(语法)

I. 过去进行时(The Past Continuous Tense)

过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作。例如:

This time yesterday, we were having an English class.

昨天这个时候,我们正在上英语课。

We were making preparations for the English evening yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午我们在为英语晚会做准备。

过去进行时由 be 的过去式加动词的现在分词构成,其肯定式、疑问式、否定式形式如下表。

肯定式	疑问式	否定式
I was working.	Was I working?	I was not working.
He (She, It) was working.	Was he(she, it) working?	He (She, It) was not working .
We were working.	Were we working?	We were not working.
You were working.	Were you working?	You were not working.
They were working.	Were they working?	They were not working.

II. 选择疑问句(Alternative Questions)

选择疑问句是提供两种或两种以上的情况,供对方选择。例如:

Did you laugh or cry when you heard the news? (I laughed.)

当你听到这消息时,是哭还是笑了?(笑了。)

Shall we travel by bus or by train? (We shall travel by bus.)

我们乘公共汽车还是乘火车去旅行?(乘汽车去。)

Could it be made to lift a much greater weight or to turn wheels?

是不是可以使蒸汽顶起比这重得多的东西,或者,让蒸汽转动轮子?

Shall I go or will you go yourself? (I shall go myself.)

要我去还是你自己去?(我自己去。)

Which would you like, tea or coffee? (I would like tea.)

你喜欢茶还是喜欢咖啡?(我喜欢茶。)

III. 附加疑问句(Tag Questions)

附加疑问句是附在陈述句之后,对陈述句所说的事实或观点提出疑问。这种疑问句的前一部分是陈述句,后一部分是一个简短问句。前面的陈述句如是肯定结构,后面的附加疑问句用否定结构,其答语与汉语相同;反之,陈述句如是否定结构,后面的附加疑问句则用肯定结构,其答语与汉语不同。例如:

He lives quite near the school, doesn't he? —Yes, he does.

他住的地方离学校很近,是不是?——是的。

There is something else in the teakettle, isn't there?

水壶里有别的东西,是不是?

Your sister hasn't returned from San Francisco yet, has she? —No, she hasn't.

你妹妹还没有从旧金山回来,是吗?——是的,她还没回来。

Exercises (练习)

Development of the Dialogue(对话练习)

I. Substitution Drills(替换练习)

A:

Can you tell me the way to	the bookstore?
	the post office?
	the college?

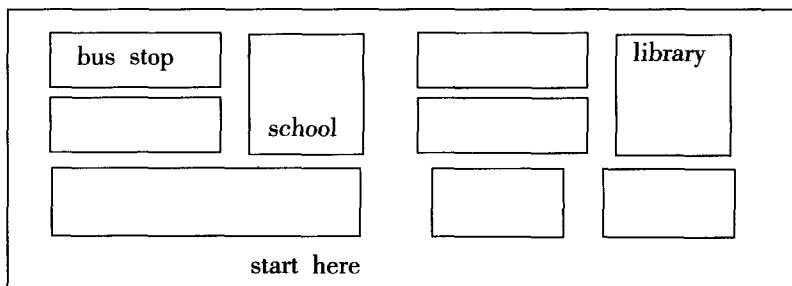
B:

Go two blocks up the street and turn left.	It is	on the corner of the street.
Go up this street and take the first turning on the right.		opposite the bank.
Go straight for about three minutes.		on your left.

II. Draw the route on the maps according to the directions. (请按下面的指示在地图上画出行走的路线)

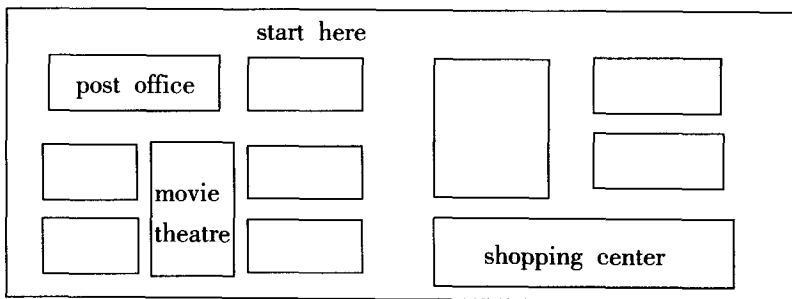
MAP 1

Directions: Turn left at the first corner. Go two blocks and turn right. Then go one block and turn left. Go one block and turn left again. Then go three blocks and turn left. Where are you? At the school, the bus stop, or the library?



MAP 2

Directions: Turn right at the second corner. Go two blocks and turn right again. Go one block and turn left. Go another block and turn right. Turn right at the first corner and go to the end of the street. Where are you? At the post office, the shopping center, or the movie theater?



Comprehension of the Text (课文理解)

III. Answer the following questions according to Text A. (根据课文 A 回答问题)

1. What was James Watt doing when he was in his grandmother's kitchen one day?

2. What did he ask his grandma when the lid began to rattle and shake?