

21世纪高等院校教材



大学英语 基础教程

ESSENTIAL COLLEGE
ENGLISH COURSE

泛读 1
EXTENSIVE READING

内蒙古大学出版社
Inner Mongolia University Press

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序 言

大学英语教学需遵循“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·泛读》第一册，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，亦可供中学生或英语初学者使用。

学习英语不仅需要课堂上精讲多练，而且需要课后大量广泛地阅读。通过泛读，学生不仅可以巩固课堂中所学到的词语、句型、语法等语言知识，而且可以吸收大量文化知识，从而为培养学生的综合语言运用能力奠定基础。

编写本册时，我们既注意了题材的多样性，又兼顾了文章的可读性与趣味性，力求使读者能够在轻松愉快的阅读中掌握所学知识。

本册共 36 个单元，文章编排由短到长，由易到难。每个单元含 4 篇文章，每篇文章设有 4 种类型的练习题，即阅读理解、回答问题、英汉互译与不看课文填空。书末附有参考答案，以便学生自主学习。

每篇文章旁注处有生词释义，每页脚注处有英汉对照谚语，每个单元末有英文名曲的歌词。我们相信这些别具一格的编排将有助于为读者营造一种轻松愉快、生动活泼的学习氛围。

编 者

2003 年 3 月

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Unit One

Passage I

Her name is Mary. She comes from *America*. She is in China with her father and mother. She can speak *a little* Chinese. She studies in No. 80 Middle School in Beijing. She is in the same school as her *parents* (father and mother). She is a good student. She goes to school six days a week. She likes getting up *early*. She doesn't like to be *late*. She often goes to school very early. But today she gets up late. So she gets to the classroom at 7:30. But there aren't any students in it. She is not late. She is still early. It's Sunday today. The students are all at home.

(114 words)

America n. 美国

a little adj. 一点

parents n. 父母

early adj. 早的

late adj. 迟的

I. 阅读理解

1. Mary is from _____.
A. America B. China C. No. 80 Middle School D. Beijing
2. Mary's parents work in _____.
A. Beijing B. America C. Tianjin D. a factory
3. Mary doesn't like to _____.
A. go to school B. be late C. get up early D. be in China
4. Nobody is in the classroom because _____.
A. it's Sunday B. Mary gets to the classroom so early
C. the students are playing outside D. it's 7:30 now
5. Every morning Mary gets to the classroom _____ 7:30.
A. at B. after C. in D. before

II. 回答问题

1. What's the name of the girl?
2. Can Mary speak a little Chinese?
3. Which school does Mary study in?

4. Does Mary usually go to school early or late?

5. What day is it today?

III. 英汉互译

1. come from America
2. 来自于中国
3. speak a little Chinese
4. 会讲很多汉语
5. get up early
6. 睡觉晚
7. six days a week
8. 一天两次
9. get to the classroom
10. 离开学校

IV. 不看课文填空

She is a _____ student. She goes to _____ six days a week. She likes getting up _____. She doesn't like to be late. She _____ goes to school very early. But today she gets up _____. So she gets to the _____ at 7: 30. But there _____ any students in it. She is not late. She is still early. It's _____ today. The students are all at _____.

Passage II

The day is fine. The *sky* is blue. Today the students are working on the *farm*. Look! They are picking apples. Mary is very strong. She is *lifting* the ladder. Now she's holding it for Tom. Tom is climbing up the *ladder*. He's picking apples on the tree. He's putting them in a *basket*. Some of the apples are *hard* to *reach*. They are too high. Now Tom is climbing down the ladder.

"You don't have many apples, Tom." says John. "I have more than you."

"Do I have *fewer* apples than you? Let me see!" says Tom.

"Oh, yes. You have more apples than me. But mine are better than yours, look! Yours are green and quite small. Mine are red, and they are much bigger!"

(127 words)

sky n. 天空
farm n. 农场
lift v. 搬, 抬
ladder n. 梯子
basket n. 篮子
hard adj. 困难的
reach v. 够到
few adj. 少的

I. 阅读理解

- The students are picking apples _____.
A. in a village B. on the farm C. in the field D. in a garden
- _____ is holding the ladder for Tom.
A. Tom B. John C. Mary D. Jim
- Some of the apples _____.
A. are too hard to eat B. are too small to get
C. are too big to pick D. are too high to reach
- John has more apples than _____.
A. Tom B. Mary C. Green D. Jim
- What color are Tom's apples?
A. They are green. B. They are yellow.
C. They are red. D. They are colorless.

II. 回答问题

- What are the students doing?
- Is Mary strong or weak?
- Where is Tom putting the apples?
- Why are some of the apples hard to reach?
- Who has more apples, Tom or John?

III. 英汉互译

- Let me try.
- 让他试试。
- climb up the ladder
- 爬下梯子
- Hold the bicycle for Mary.
- 为汤姆扶梯子。
- You have more apples than me.
- 但是我的比你的好。
- quite small
- 大得多

IV. 不看课文填空

The day is _____. The sky is _____. Today the students are working on the _____.
Look! They are picking _____. Mary is very strong. She is lifting the _____. Now she's
holding it for Tom. Tom is climbing _____ the ladder. He's picking apples on the _____.

He's putting them in a _____. Some of the apples are _____ to reach. They are too high.
Now Tom is climbing _____ the ladder.

Passage III

There is a beautiful park five *miles* from the Brown's house. They often have a *picnic* there in summer. They go there on their bikes. They usually get there at 9 o'clock in the morning and they feel very hot and *thirsty*. They drink some water and eat some *sandwiches*. After that, they sit on the grass under a big tree for half an hour. Then the children begin to play in the park, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a walk. At about half past twelve, Mr. and Mrs. Brown say, "Lunch is ready, boys!" The children run back to them. They are very hungry and eat everything. After lunch, the children go back to their games. Their father and mother *sleep* on the grass.

(127 words)

mile n. 英里

picnic n. 野餐

thirsty adj. 口渴的

sandwich n. 三明治

sleep v. 睡觉

I. 阅读理解

- What do the Browns often do in summer?
A. They often have a picnic in the park. B. They often play and sleep.
C. They often go to the park. D. They often go to the beach.
- How far is the park from their house?
A. It is very far from their house. B. It is not far from their house.
C. It is five miles from their house. D. It is next to their house.
- Are the children boys or girls?
A. They are girls. B. They are boys.
C. They are boys and girls. D. I don't know.
- What do the boys like to do in the park?
A. They like to play games in the park.
B. They like to sleep in the park.
C. They like to sit on the grass in the park.
D. They like to play football on the grass in the park.

5. How do they go to the park?

A. By car. B. By bike. C. By bus. D. By boat.

II. 回答问题

1. When do they often have a picnic in the park?
2. How do they feel when they get to the park?
3. How long do they sit on the grass under a big tree?
4. What do Mr. & Mrs. Brown do when the children begin to play in the park?
5. What do the children do after lunch?

III. 英汉互译

1. have a walk
2. 去野餐
3. feel very hot and thirsty
4. 感到又冷又饿
5. sit on the grass
6. 在树下睡觉
7. go back
8. 跑回来
9. Lunch is ready, boys.
10. 茶点准备好了。

IV. 不看课文填空

They usually get there at _____ o' clock in the morning and they feel very _____ and thirsty. They drink some _____ and eat some sandwiches. After that, they sit on the _____ under a big tree for half an hour. Then the children begin to play in the _____, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a _____. At about half past twelve, Mr. and Mrs. Brown say, "Lunch is _____, boys!" The children run back to them. They are very hungry and eat _____.

Passage IV

Last Sunday the Clarks went to the *seaside*. They arrived home very late. Father *unlocked* the front door and they all went into the house. It was very dark, so mother turned on the light. On the way upstairs mother *whispered*, "Listen, Jim! I can hear someone in the living-room." They all went downstairs again and stood *quietly*

seaside n. 海边

unlock v. 开锁

whisper v. 悄悄说

quietly adv. 安静地

outside the living-room door. They could hear voices in the living-room. "You're right, Betty," father whispered. "There are two men in there. They're talking." Then he called out **loudly**, "Who's there?" but no one answered. Father opened the door quickly and turned on the light. The room was **empty**. Then father **noticed** something and laughed. The radio was still on! "I should have turned it off this morning," father said, "but I forgot!"

(131 words)

loudly adv. 大声地

empty adj. 空的

notice v. 注意到

I. 阅读理解

- One of these sentences is true. Which one?
 - There were two men in the living-room.
 - Father didn't remember to switch off the radio that morning.
 - Mother heard voices upstairs.
 - Father called out "Who's there?" and someone answered him.
- I should have turned it off. That means I _____ it off.
 - had to turn
 - ought to have turned
 - needn't have turned
 - must have turned
- Father unlocked the front door. He used a _____.
 - knife
 - key
 - bar
 - lock
- They arrived home very late. The word "arrived" means _____.
 - came back
 - went to
 - came from
 - stayed in
- On the way upstairs mother whispered. The word "whispered" means _____.
 - said in a loud voice
 - said in a low voice
 - shouted
 - cried

II. 回答问题

- Where did they all go?
- Where did they all stand?
- What could they hear?
- Who opened the living-room door and turned on the light?
- Where were the voices coming from?

III. 英汉互译

- go to the seaside

2. 回到家很晚
3. unlock the front door
4. 锁上后门
5. on the way upstairs
6. 在下楼的路上
7. Someone answers.
8. 没有人回答。
9. turn on the radio
10. 收音机仍然开着。

IV. 不看课文填空

Last Sunday the Clarks went to the _____. They arrived home very _____. Father unlocked the front door and they all went into the _____. It was very dark, so mother turned on the _____. On the way upstairs mother whispered, "Listen, Jim! I can _____ someone in the living-room." They all went downstairs again and stood quietly _____ the living-room door. They could hear _____ in the living-room.

歌曲欣赏

YESTERDAY ONCE MORE

When I was young,
I'd listen to the radio,
Waiting for my favorite songs.
When they played I'd sing along,
It made me smile.
Those were such happy times,
And not so long ago.
How I wonder where they'd gone.
But they're back again,
Just like a long lost friend.
All the songs I love so well.
Every sha-la-la-la
every wo-wo still shines,
Every shinga-linga-ling,
That they're starting to sing so fine.
When they get to the part

where he is breaking her heart,
It can really make me cry,
just like before.
It's yesterday once more.

Looking back on how it was
in years gone by,
and the good time that I had
Makes today seem rather sad.
So much has changed.
It was songs of love
that I would sing to them,
And I'd memorize each word.
Those old melodies
still sound so good to me,
As they melt the years away.

Every sha-la-la-la
every wo-wo still shines,
every shinga-linga -ling ,
That they' re starting to sing so fine.
All my best memories
come back clearly to me.
Some can even make me cry ,
Just like before,
It' s yesterday once more.

Every sha-la-la-la
every wo-wo still shines,
every shinga-linga -ling ,
That they' re starting to sing so fine.
Every sha-la-la-la
every wo-wo still shines,
Every sha-la-la-la
every wo-wo still shines...

Unit Two

Passage I

The *Eskimos* live near the *North Pole*. There are only two *seasons* there — *winter* and *summer*. There is no *spring* or *autumn* there. In winter nights are long. You can't see the sun for more than two months, even at noon. In summer days are long. For more than two months, the sun never goes down and there is no night.

The Eskimos have warm clothes. They make their clothes from the skins of animals. From skins they make coats, caps and shoes.

Near the North Pole trees can't grow, for it is too cold there. The Eskimos have to make their houses from *skins*, stones or snow. When they go out in a storm and can't get back home, they make houses of snow. They won't leave these snow houses until the *storm* is over.

(137 words)

Eskimos n. 爱斯基摩人

North Pole n. 北极

season n. 季节

winter n. 冬季

summer n. 夏季

spring n. 春季

autumn n. 秋季

skin n. 皮

storm n. 风暴

I. 阅读理解

- There are _____ seasons near the North Pole.
A. one B. two C. three D. four
- Nights are very long in _____ near the North Pole.
A. winter B. summer C. spring D. autumn
- Days are very long in _____ near the North Pole.
A. winter B. summer C. spring D. autumn
- The Eskimos make their clothes from _____.
A. the plants B. the skins of animals C. the skins of trees D. cotton
- When the Eskimos go out in a storm and can't get back home, they make houses of _____.
A. snow B. ice C. stone D. skins

II. 回答问题

- Do the Eskimos live near the South Pole?
- Are there three seasons near the North Pole?
- Are days very long in summer?