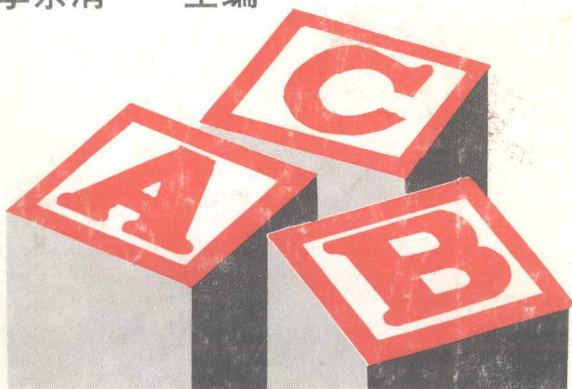


广东省成人高等教育专科试用教材

大学英语

李宗渭

主编



第一册 (学生用书)

广东高等教育出版社

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大 学 英 语

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广东省《大学英语》教材编写组编写

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105. 我们 李宗渭 是 主编 闻津

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出版说明

根据国家教委[1992]18号《成人高等专科教育制订教学计划的原则意见》的精神,我处组织有关专家制订了广东省成人高等教育各专业的指导性教学计划。与教学计划相适应,我处委托部分高校组织编写了《大学英语》(预备册、第一册、第二册)、《微型计算机应用初级教程》、《公文写作教程》、《高等数学》(理工类专业用)、《经济数学》、《哲学》(非经济类专业用)、《政治经济学》(经济类专业用)、《物理学》等广东省成人高等教育专科试用教材,旨在改变长期以来成人高等教育沿用普通高等教育本科教材的状况。因编写时间仓促,教材中不足之处,请各校在使用时向我处提出,以便编著者在再版时加以修订。

广东省教育厅成人教育处
编

1996年1月

吉 登

1996年1月

使用说明

《大学英语》(成人高等教育用)第一册共有10个单元。每个单元由课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)和阅读(Reading Practice)五部分组成。

课文全部选用原文材料,略有删改。选材力求语言规范,题材多样,具有启发性、知识性和趣味性。在讲解课文时应从全篇内容着眼,同时重视语言基础训练。

本册练习包括课文理解(Comprehension of the Text)、词汇(Vocabulary)、构词法(Word Building)、结构(Structure)、完形填空(Cloze)和翻译(Translation)。课文理解练习要求学生根据课文回答问题,旨在帮助学生回忆课文内容,检查学生对课文的理解程度和分析判断能力。词汇练习旨在巩固课文中的常用词和词组的用法。结构练习使学生掌握一些常用句型,培养学生的表达能力。完形填空练习是一种综合练习。翻译练习是用所给的词汇或结构进行翻译。阅读练习目的在于培养学生的阅读技能。每一单元配有两篇难度与课文相近的阅读材料,供学生练习使用。

本教材是按照广东省成人高等教育大学英语教学大纲而编写的,供各类成人高等学校学生使用。教师可根据学生的具体情况,有选择地加以利用。

编者

1994年3月

前言

《大学英语》(成人高等教育用)是根据广东省高等教育局成人教育办公室审定批准的“广东省成人高等教育大学英语教学大纲”编写的一套教材,本教材强调英语语言基础教学,重视英语语言能力的训练,适用于成人高等教育大学英语教学。本教材共分两册,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,另编预备级教程一册。

《大学英语》(成人高等教育用)由广东省《大学英语》教材编写组负责编写。由暨南大学外语中心李宗渭副教授担任主编。编写组成员是暨南大学外语教学中心的英语副教授或讲师。他们(按姓氏笔划为序)是:王心洁、邹红英、陈叔平、张洪岩、陈湛、余惠芬、胡健明、唐玉华、梁小卫、章恒珍。

参加本教材审稿的有:(按姓氏笔划为序)叶华享、李宗渭、陈爱玖三位副教授。

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

编者

1994年3月

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Unit 1

TEXT

"The Guide"

Mary was seven years old. Her parents had recently moved to a new town and so Mary was going to a different school from the one she had been at for some years. It was a few kilometres from the house which she now lived in with her parents, but there was a school bus that went round picking up pupils every morning and bringing them back to their homes every afternoon, and as both of Mary's parents had to go to work every morning, she always went on this bus. She had to be at a corner twenty metres from her front door by half past eight every day and the bus was usually on time, and never more than a minute or two late. Mary's parents always set their alarm clock every evening so that none of them would be late, but one morning the alarm failed to go off, and it was not until a quarter past eight that Mary's mother suddenly woke up, looked at the clock, said, "What ever's happened to that clock?" and then hurried into Mary's room.

Mary was still fast asleep, but her mother woke
her up and told her to get ready for school. "I'm sorry,
20 dear," she said, "but you'll have to wash and dress
very quickly, have an even quicker breakfast, and then
I'll drive you to school on my way to the office. I'll get
your breakfast ready now."

"But how ever will you find the way, Mum?"
25 Mary said. "You've only been to school once."

"Yes," her mother answered, "but you've done the
trip several times now in the bus, so you can be my
guide to get there, can't you?" "Oh, yes," said
Mary, "I suppose so." She washed, dressed and had a
30 quick breakfast, and then she and her mother went to
the garage and got into the car.

They set off, and Mary told her mother to turn
each time that they came to a place she recognized. In
this way she made her mother drive round most of the
35 town before they got to her school. When they arrived,
her mother saw that it was not really very far from
their house.

"Why ever did you make me go such a long way
round, Mary, instead of the most direct way?" her
40 mother asked her. "Well, Mum," answered Mary, "it
was because I didn't know how else to get there.
That's the way our bus always goes to pick up the oth-
er children on the way to school."

火击(歇辞); 陆卿 New Words

recently ['risntli] ad.	来近来, 最近
move [mu:v] v.	移动; 搬家
kilometre ['kiləmitə] n.	千米, 公里
pick [pik] v.	摘; 采; 挑选
pupil ['pju:pl] n.	小学生
metre ['mi:tə] n.	米, 公尺
set [set] v.	拨准(钟表)
none [nʌn] pron.	没有人, 没有任何东西
alarm [ə'lɑ:m] n.	警报, 报警器
fail [feil] v.	失败, 有及格; 没能(to)
ever ['evə] ad.	究竟, 到底
fast [fɑ:st] ad.	酣畅地, 深沉地
ready ['redi] a.	(用作表语)准备好的
drive [draiv] v.	用车送
guide [gaid] n.	向导
suppose [sə'pəuz] v.	猜想, 想象
garage ['gərə:ʒ] n.	车库, 修车厂
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] v.	认出, 辨认, 承认
direct [di'rekt, dai'rekt] a.	直的; 直接的
else [els] a.	其他的, 别的

Phrases & Expressions

different from	与.....不同, 异于
pick up	(车辆)中途带人(货)
bring back	带回; 使忆起; 恢复
on time	准时

go off	爆炸; (声音)响起; (枪炮)走火
wake up	醒来
get ready	准备好
set off	出发; 动身
in this way	以这种方式; 这样
instead of	代替; 而不是

Notes

- What ever's happened to that clock?
此处的's 是 has 的缩写。本句 = What has ever happened to that clock?
- How ever will you find the way
Why ever did you make me...
ever 接在 what, which, who, how, why, where, when 等疑问词后面, 以增强语气, 表示 "究竟, 到底" 的意思。
- That's the way our bus always goes to pick up the other children on the way to school.
上学途中校车总是走这条路去接其他孩子的。
在这个句子中, our bus always ... to school 是定语, 修饰 way 一词。

Phrases & Expressions

不同, 异于	different from
(带)人带(带) (带)人带(带)	pick up
带回; 带回去; 带回	bring back
准时	on time

Exercises

I. Comprehension of the Text

Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Mary was studying at a new school because d.

a. she had graduated from the old one
b. she disliked her old school

c. her parents wanted her to study here

d. her home had been moved to a new place

2. Mary usually went to school ____.

a. on foot

b. by the school bus

c. in her mother's car

d. on a bicycle

3. What's true about Mary's parents?

a. They were both teachers at Mary's school.

b. Both of them often got up late.

c. They sent Mary to school every day.

d. Both of them worked.

4. Why was Mary late one morning?

a. Because her parents forgot to wake her up.

b. Because the alarm clock didn't go off.

c. Because she was fast asleep.

d. Because the alarm clock wasn't set.

5. Who seemed to prepare breakfast in Mary's family?

a. The mother.

b. The father.

- c. Mary .
- d. Someone not mentioned (提到).
6. Mary's mother decided to drive her to school.
- a. as she always did
- ☒ b. for it was quite late
- c. because Mary wanted her to do so
- d. to show off her new car
7. How many times had Mary's mother been to the school?
- a. One.
- ☒ b. Two.
- c. Three.
- d. The passage did not say.
8. Why did Mary make her mother go a long way round?
- a. Because she didn't really know the way.
- ☒ b. Because it was the way the school bus went.
- c. Because she enjoyed a free ride.
- d. Because Mary wanted her mother to pick up her best friend.

II. Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

set off	none	so that	instead of
pick up	drive	get...	ready recently
go off	suppose	on time	recognize

1. When he got back home at twelve yesterday, Mickey had already got the lunch ready.
2. Fanny had changed so much that Thomas could hardly

recognize

- her when they met at the station.
3. Stanley has been playing the whole afternoon instead of doing his homework.
4. What's happened? None of the boys have passed the test.
5. Humbert's gun went off by accident. Fortunately no one got hurt.
6. The Japanese Goodwill Commission (友好代表团) set off on Thursday for China and planned to visit Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.
7. Seeing that it was getting late, Maine decided to drive me to my office.
8. Miss Smith, please arrange for a taxi to pick me up at 7:20 tomorrow morning at my home.
9. — How many people were there when Queen Elizabeth II arrived?
— About twenty thousand, I suppose.
10. Professor Gordon, would you please speak a little slower so that everyone can understand you?

III. Word Building

Study the following words. Then use them correctly in the sentences below.

Verbs Nouns Adjectives Adverbs

move movement moving

 moved

differ difference different differently

fasten fast fast

direct direction direct (ly)

quicken quickness quick quickly

1. move, movement, moving, moved

1) It would look better if you move the sofa to this corner.

2) The children were all moved to tears by Grandpa Wang's miserable story of the past.

3) It was a moving sight. I'll never forget it in my life.

4) The spy lay on the ground without moving as if dead.

2. differ, difference, different, differently

1) The two brothers are different, but they like widely in their tastes.

2) Does it make much difference whether I phone you or not on that day?

3) How different life is from what it was fifty years ago!

4) The American laws surely treat the white and the coloured differently.

3. fasten, fast(a.), fast(adv.)

1) Before starting his car, the driver fastened his safety belt.

2) When Jack went to call Jim, he was still fast asleep.

3) A rabbit ran fast past the monkey, and he began to run after chase it.

4) The Flying Eagle is a fast train to Paris.

4. direct(v.), direction, direct(a.), direct(adv.)

1) There is no direct flight from here to Dalian.

2) My remarks were not direct to all of you.

3) They are eagerly waiting for the direct from the higher

controlling department.

- 4) This train goes there as lightning.
5. quicken, quickness, quick, quickly.
- 1) She is as fast as lightning.
- 2) We took our steps as it was getting dark.
- 3) He quickly changed his clothes, locked the door and left.
- 4) The child's and at figures surprised all the people present.

IV. Structure

A: Rewrite the following sentences after the model

Model: That is the house. I'd like to buy it.

That is the house that I'd like to buy.

1. The computer is very modern. We bought it last month.
2. She has a brother. He works in a credit card company.
3. Room 134 was the place. I met the famous footballer there.
4. The child is living with his aunt. His parents went abroad last year.

B: Complete the following sentences.

Model: I took an English book with me (以便有空时 可以 读一下).

I took an English book with me so that I could read it when I was free.

1. Would you please speak a little louder (这样每个人都 听得见)?
2. Dick took his golf clubs with him (以便在周末能 玩高

尔夫球)。

3. He was in a hurry (结果没关好门就出去了)。

4. Everybody lent a hand, (结果工作提前完成了)。

V. Cloze

Fill in the blanks with proper words given below. Change the form if necessary.

which	counter	how	and	total
there	generally	cart	at	enter

A supermarket is a large store in 1 ^{buy} you can purchase all the meat, groceries, ^{things/goods} vegetables 2 other items usually used in the kitchen or around the house. Within the supermarket 3 are several sections specializing in different types of food items, but everything is paid for 4 one time.

When you 5 the supermarket the first thing you do is ^{push to let go} to get a shopping cart. This is a large 6 ^{push to let go} which you wheel round the store. As you select the items you wish to purchase you place them in the shopping cart. You will be surprised 7 quickly your cart will become full. After you complete all your selection you bring the cart to the checkout 8. There the clerk will add up all the items you ^{choose} selected and tell you the 9 cost. The clerk will also pack the items into several small bags for you. 10, most Americans drive their cars to the supermarket, so they can put all the bags into their cars.

VI. Translation

Translate the following sentences into English with the given words.