

英语专业自学考试推荐 | 教材
市民通用外语等级考试

基础 ② 英语教程

ESSENTIAL ENGLISH A COURSE BOOK

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大连出版社
DALIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

基础英语教程

第二册

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大连出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

基础英语教程. 第二册 / 杨俊峰编著. —大连：
大连出版社, 2007. 9

ISBN 978—7—80684—565—3

I. 基… II. 杨… III. 英语—高等学校—教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 138944 号

责任编辑：李 萱

封面设计：林 洋

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出版发行者：大连出版社

地址：大连市西岗区长白街 10 号

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印 刷 者：大连天正华延彩色印刷有限公司

经 销 者：各地新华书店

幅面尺寸：140mm×203mm

印 张：18.375

字 数：450 千字

出版时间：2007 年 9 月第 1 版

印刷时间：2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数：1—4000 册

书 号：ISBN 978—7—80684—565—3

定 价：25.00 元

前　　言

细心的读者恐怕已经发现,现在书店里的人比前些年多多了,尤其是摆放英语教科书的书架面前,总是人头攒动。这究竟是因为看书的人多了还是买书的人多了?如果你再仔细观察就会发现,他们拿起一本翻一翻放下,再拿起另一本翻一翻又放下,这是为什么?也许是同类教材太多,读者不知选哪本好。选择多了到底是福还是祸呢?

在众多的英语教科书中,有不少是精品,但也不乏粗制滥造之作。在满架子的教科书中选出一本适合自己学习的课本谈何容易,难怪很多人在书店里一转就是几个小时。

《基础英语教程》在 20 世纪 90 年代出版之后,在英语学习者的圈子里立刻引起了不小的波澜,尤其是随着广播电台的播讲,该教材成了广大英语爱好者爱不释手的好教材。十多年来,该教材已再版 20 余次,累计印刷近 40 万册。

是什么原因使《基础英语教程》如此长盛不衰呢?

图书市场的流通量,广大读者的认同感,都证明了一点:一部好的教材,内容上应该贴近生活,易学易懂易吸收;编排上应该注重科学性、合理性、实用性。总的原则是,让学习者花费最少的时间,得到最大的收获。书中为学习者提供尽可能多的信息,使学习者尽可能不再查找其他资料来学习书中的单词或相关的语言知识。

另外,该书的编者从打好学习者基础的角度出发,定时定期安排复习单元。例如,语音学习结束后,马上就安排有关语音的小结和复习,使刚刚学到的内容得以巩固。

语音学习是该教材的一大特点。我们认为,学习语言,语音是基础,如果语音不过关,很难进行口头交流,无法立刻得到本应该

立刻得到的信息。另外,从语言哲学角度讲,发音不准确,也会影响对单词的记忆和使用。所以说,一个初学者要想把语言基础打牢,则必须把语音学好学扎实。

其次,学习语言,不能不讲语调。没有语调的话语,就好比是电锯发出的噪声,一直处在一个音频上。为了使学习者掌握正确的语调,我们将语调讲解和练习有意识地“拉长”,使其分布到 16 课当中,每课按照一个到两个重点讲解,或是词重音,或是句重音。这是因为,只有在一个相对长的时间里,学习者才能逐步形成正确的语调和习惯。

再次,语法是遣词造句的依据。众所周知,成人学习语言不同于儿童,儿童主要靠模仿,并逐渐养成习惯。而成人学习语言则必须找规律,之后按照规律将文字进行排列组合。这个“规律”其实就是语法。所以,成人学习语言时,语法对他们有特殊的重要性。也正是由于这个原因,我们将语法知识从第一册的第 10 课一直延续到第二册的最后一课,跨度达 41 课之多。学习语法要遵循其循序渐进的规律,要与学习者的词汇量成正比。思想是语言的产物,语言由词汇构成。因此,要充分表达自己的思想,就必须从学习词汇做起,并将词汇按照一定的规律进行排列组合。这就是语法的重要性。

希望该教材能够一如既往地帮助广大英语爱好者提高英语水平,为社会做出应有的贡献。

编 者

二〇〇七年八月

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Lesson One

Section A

Text

The Birthday Party

Birthdays are important events, particularly when one is seventeen years old. As in most countries, birthdays in the United States are celebrated by gifts from family and friends, birthday cards, and a birthday party.

The birthday cake is very important. It can be simple and small, or it can be large and expensive. But it must always be brought into the room with lighted candles on it. There is one candle for each year of the person's life.

And now comes the great moment: before blowing out the candles with one breath, the person must make a silent wish. If all the candles are blown out in one breath, then the wish will be granted.

New Words and Expressions

event[i'vent] n. 事件

each[i:tʃ] adj. 每

particularly[pə'tɪkju:ləli] adv. 尤其

person['pə:sn] n. 人

gift[gift] n. 礼品

breath[breθ] n. 呼吸

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| blow[bləʊ](blew, blown) vi. ; vt. 吹(blow out 吹灭) | |
| simple['simpl]adj. 简单的;朴素的 | grant[gra:nt]vt. 同意;准予 |
| expensive[iks'pensiv]adj. 昂贵的 | as[æs]ad. ;conj. 像……一样 |
| bring[brɪŋ](brought)vt. 带来 | by[bai]prep. 被;用……方法 |
| light[lait]n. ;adj. ;v. 光;亮;点燃 | candle['kændl]n. 蜡烛 |

Notes

1. …when one is seventeen years old. (当一个人 17 岁的时候)这里的 when 是关系副词,意思是“当……的时候”。如:

The child came into the house when he saw his mother.
(孩子看见他母亲的时候就进了屋子。)

When I have finished my work, I'll come to you.
(我把工作做完时就到你这儿来。)

以前我们学的 when 是疑问副词。如:

When will he come here?

When did Jane discover that her ring was missing?

2. As in most countries. …(像在大多数国家一样……)

3. birthdays in the United States are celebrated by gifts from family and friends, …

(美国人庆祝生日家人和朋友都要送礼品……)

celebrated 是动词 celebrate 的-ed 分词(即过去分词)。动词的过去分词前面再加上 verb to be, 就构成被动语态。如:

I am told you will help me.

They tell me you will help me.

前面的例句 am told 是被动语态,意思是“我被告知”,也就是“我听说”。后面的例句中 they tell me 是主动语态,意思是“有人告诉我”。

4. birthday cake(生日蛋糕)。

5. ...it must always be brought into the room with lighted candles on it. (蛋糕拿进屋庆贺以前上面的蜡烛总是要点着的。) be brought 这里也是被动语态,意思是“被拿进屋”。lighted 是动词 light 的-ed 分词,当作形容词用,形容candles,意思是“点亮了的”。

6. ...before blowing out the candles with one breath... (在一口气吹灭蜡烛以前……) blowing 是动词 blow 的-ing 分词,在这里当作名词用,因此这里可称作动名词。

with one breath(用一口气)。

7. ...are blown out... (被吹灭). blown 是动词 blow 的-ed 分词。

8. the wish will be granted. (这个愿望就能实现)granted 是动词 grant 的-ed 分词。

Section B

Test

Festivals, Parties and Presents

The two important religious f  stivals in England are Christmas and Easter. On December 25th, Christmas Day, families and friends meet and give presents. On Easter Sunday, people give chocolate eggs, chocolates and flowers. Many people also eat eggs for breakfast on Easter Day.

Another big festival is Bonfire Night. On November 5th, 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes was caught when he tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London. Now, every November 5th children and adults light bonfires, burn a guy made of sticks

and old clothes, and light fireworks.

There are special customs for giving presents in England. Only a member of a family can give a present of money. A friend can give a record, a book and so on.

When you go to dinner or a party in a friend's home, you can give a small present if you like: some chocolates, some flowers or a bottle of wine.

New Words and Expressions

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| festival[ˈfestəvəl] | n. 节日, 喜庆日 | religious [rɪˈlɪdʒəs] | adj. 宗教的 |
| bonfire[ˈbɒnfaɪə] | n. 大篝火; 营火 | chocolate[ˈtʃɒkəlit] | n. 巧克力 |
| adult[ˈædʌlt] | adj. ; n. 成年人 | special[ˈspeʃəl] | adj. 特殊的, 特别的 |
| stick[stik] | 棍子; 枝子 | custom[ˈkʌstəm] | n. 习惯, 风俗 |
| fireworks[ˈfaɪəwɜːks] | n. ; pl. 烟火 | money[ˈmʌni] | n. 货币; 钱 |
| wine[waɪn] | n. 酒 | bottle[ˈbɒtl] | n. 瓶 |
| record[ˈrekɔːd] | n. 记录; 唱片; 成绩单 | | |
| the Houses of Parliament[paɪləmənt] | 议会两院 | | |
| guy[gaɪ] | n. [英]衣着古怪的人; 怪丑的人 [美]家伙; 小伙子 | | |

Notes

1. party 在本课的意思是“聚会”。这种聚会多半是社交性或娱乐性的。可能是宴会, 也可能是茶话会, 也可能舞会。词的意义往往是多种的, 因此我们学了一个英语单词的一种意义后, 还要注意在多种上下文中去体会它的多种含义。如 party 这个词在 the Chinese Communist Party 中, 意思就是“党”。

2. present 是礼物, 前一课我们学的 gift 也是礼物。这两个词是同义词。常可以换用。gift 指一般的礼物, 往往用于同辈或上

辈给下辈的礼物。present往往用于同辈或下辈给上辈的礼物。在本课中 give presents 中的 presents 不能换成 gifts, 因为 gift 与 give 是同根词, give gifts 读起来也觉得拗口。

3. chocolate 作为原料是不可数名词。作为“巧克力糖”可以用复数形式, 可说 a bar of chocolate, a box of chocolates, some chocolates.

4. Bonfire Night 篝火节

5. ...a man called Guy Fawkes [gaifɔ:ks] (一个名叫盖·福克斯的人)。called 是动词 call 的-ed 分词, 作定语, 修饰 a man。

6. was caught (被抓住)。caught 是动词 catch 的-ed 分词。

7. blow up 是短语动词。在这里的意思是“爆炸; 炸毁”。前一课学的 blow out 也是短语动词, 意思是“吹灭”。

英语中有大量短语动词(phrasal verb), 它们往往难以从字面意义的简单关系总和来判定其释义。如 blow out 在上一课不是“吹出”, blow up 在这一课不是“吹上来”。使用时的搭配关系也比较复杂灵活。学习英语要随时注意短语动词的词义与用法。如:

The wind blew the letter out of the window.

(风把信吹出了窗户。)

The child blew the paper bag out and then burst it.

(孩子把纸袋吹鼓了, 后来就吹爆了。)

Jane blew out the candle.

(简吹灭了蜡烛。)

The storm Was blowing up.

(风暴刮起来了。)

Would you please help me to blow up the tyre?

(你帮我给车胎打足气好吗?)

They want to blow up the bridge.

(他们要炸毁这座桥。)

8. the Houses of Parliament 议会两院。英国议会主要由上院(House of Lords)和下院(House of Commons)组成。

9. a “guy” made of sticks and old clothes(用枝条与旧衣服扎成的“人”。)现在的 guy 就是由 Guy Fawkes 来的。据说以盖·福克斯为首的一伙人为了反抗英王詹姆斯一世,在伦敦的议会大厦地下室装了许多炸药,准备于 1605 年 11 月 5 日英王在议会开会时炸死他。不幸盖一伙中有一人写信劝某个贵族当时不要去开会,引起疑心。英王卫队搜查了地下室,发现了炸药,抓住了盖,英王下令将他绞死。为了纪念这件事,英国人总是在这一天穿戴起来上街,还举着 Guy 的模拟像,一般用枝条和旧衣服扎成,最后烧掉。这个模拟像样子很古怪很丑,因此后人就把古怪丑陋的人称作 guy,时间长了,guy 就成为普通名词,意思是“人”。尤其在美国。

made of…(由……制成), made 是 make 的过去分词。

Section C

Dialogue

Choosing a Present

A: Tomorrow is my mother's birthday. Have you any idea what present I should get for her?

B: Would she like any perfume?

A: Sure. But I don't remember what perfume she likes.

B: Then how about a handbag?

A: So far as I know she has quite a few handbags.

B: Could you buy her a piece of jewellery?

A: I can't afford it. I am but an ordinary clerk, you know.
B: Well then, how about some clothes or gloves?
A: I'm sorry I don't know what size she takes in them.
B: You could buy material packed in skirt or dress lengths.
She could make it up herself.
A: That's a good idea. Thank you.

New Words and Expressions

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| choose [tʃu:z] (chose[tʃouz], chosen[tʃouzn]) vt. 选择 | |
| handbag['hændbæg] n. (女用)手提包 | |
| jewellery['dʒu:əlri] n. [总称]珠宝, 饰物 | |
| material[mə'tiəriəl] n. 材料; (衣/服)料子 | |
| pack [pæk] vt. ; vi. ; n. 包装; 包, 捆 | |
| perfume['pe:fju:m] n. 香水, 香料 | few[fju:] adj. 少数的 |
| quite a few 相当多, 不少 | ordinary['ɔ:dinəri] adj. 普通的 |
| glove [glʌv] n. 手套 | size[saiz] n. 尺寸大小 |
| length [leŋθ] n. 长度 | make up 构成 |

Notes

1. Choosing a present

choosing 是动词 choose 的-ing 分词。标题常用这种词组。

2. ...what present I should get for her(我该给她买什么礼品)这是个从句, 和前面的 idea 是同等地位, 叫做同位语从句。

以疑问词(what, who, when, where, how 等)开头的从句中主谓语的位置与叙述句相同, 试比较:

I don't remember what perfume she likes. (what 引导的从句是 remember 的宾语。从句中的主谓语 she likes 位置与叙述句