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Active Basic English

当代基础英语教程

（下）

（第2版）

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前　言

随着我国加入 WTO，英语作为国际通用语将会更加普及。由于懂英语的人越来越多，水平也越来越高，因此，从 ABC 起点的基础类教材已不多见。然而，事实上仍有许多在校的大中专学生（包括地方及军队音乐类、艺术类、体育类、财经类等院校的大中专学生；指挥院校、武警院校及各类士官学校中的大中专学生；少数民族地区院校中基础较差的大中专学生），以及有志于学习并掌握英语的各类人员，他们或是未学过英语，或是学过但是不扎实、不系统。这部分人非常渴望能从头学起或重新巩固已有知识。正是基于这样的状况和认识，我们才着手编写这套教材。

本套教材共分上、下两册，其主要特色：

- 起点低，易学易记，适用范围广；
- 取材新，题材广泛，趣味性浓，易激发学生学习兴趣；
- 编排独特，重难点突出，层次分明，符合循序渐进的规律；
- 系统性、实用性强，贯彻学以致用的原则；
- 课内课外相结合，注重学生自学能力和语言综合应用能力的培养。

本套教材中句型、课文、对话、注释、语法、练习均互为补充。语法讲解简明实用，与课文紧密结合。有些语法现象虽不能在语法栏中一一列举，但尽力做到在注释中充分体现；同时，练习的设计强调词汇的复现率，有助于学生复习、巩固和提高。

通过本套教材的学习，学生可掌握语音、基本句型、基本语法现象和 2000 左右常用词汇（其中上册 900，下册 1100），其中课后练习中出现的少量生词及阅读材料中的生词均须掌握。

学生学完本套教材可应用所学知识进行初步的听、说、读、写、译，

为日后进入中、高级阶段的学习打下扎实的基础。

为便于教师备课，本套教材还配有教师用书。教参中共设计了六套试卷，其中上册两套，下册四套，并附有答案和听力原文。教师可根据教学进度及学生掌握的情况，选出相应的试题，作为其中和期末的考卷。本套教材还配有录音带(包括试卷中的听力材料)。

本套教材下册共十六个单元。在教学安排上，我们建议每单元至少安排6学时，以保证教学效果。有条件的院校可适当增加课时。

本教材在初稿完成后，我国知名专家、大连外国语大学杨俊峰教授对此书提出了许多中肯的意见。英国著名的语言教育专家、21世纪英文报的专栏作家 Neville Grant 还专门为本书写了“致学生”。本书在经过了几轮的使用后，许多院校的教师和专家对此书给予了极大的关注，并提出了不少修改意见，这些意见在我们对本书的修订过程中得到了充分的采纳。我们在编写的过程中也汲取了国内外优秀教材的精华，在此不一一罗列。张春诚同志为本书提供了插图。同时在本书出版的过程中，我们还得到了北大出版社英语编辑徐万丽同志的具体帮助，以及郭力等同志的大力支持。在此我们向上述提到的及默默支持和关心我们的所有同志表示最衷心的感谢。

编者

2002年5月22日

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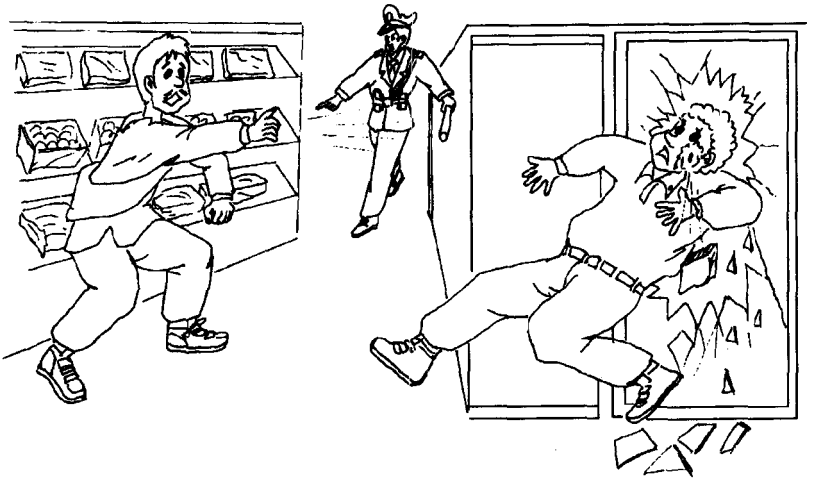
Unit 1

Text

A Victim



Alfred was the best assistant in a shop. The manager told him to watch people carefully because some thief was taking things from their shop.

At ten o'clock everybody was working hard. Alfred, who was selling meat, saw a man near the shop door. The man had very big pockets. He was taking things from the shelves and putting them back again. When people came near to him he looked away from them. Now he was walking slowly to the other end of the shop. Alfred thought there was

something wrong with him.

Three minutes later Alfred saw him coming to the door. He was leaving the shop! Alfred went up to him.

"You can't leave this shop," he said to the man. "Stop!"

But the man did not stop. He put his hand on the door of the shop.

"Stop!" said Alfred again. Then he quickly took a big piece of wet red meat and hit the man in the face with it. The glass door was crushed and the man fell to the ground. There was blood on his face—blood from the meat and from his nose.

A policeman rushed in. He looked carefully into the man's face and told Alfred that this man was from the police station on a special job. He was watching for the thief in the shop.

New Words & Expressions

victim ['viktim] *n*. 受害者
assistant [ə'sistənt] *n*. 店员,助手
carefully ['kɛəfuli] *adv*. 仔细地
thief [θi:f] *n*. 贼,小偷
sell [sel] *vt*., *vi*. 卖,出售
pocket ['pɔkit] *n*. 小袋,衣袋
slowly ['slouli] *adv*. 缓慢地
end [end] *n*. 尽头
later ['leitə] *adv*. 较迟地,较后地
quickly ['kwikli] *adv*. 快地,急速地
wet [wet] *adj*. 湿淋淋的
hit [hit] *vt*. 打,碰撞
crush [krʌʃ] *vt*. 压碎
ground [graund] *n*. 地面,场所
blood [blʌd] *n*. 血
nose [nouz] *n*. 鼻子
into['intu] *prep*. 到…内,向…里
look into 检查
station ['steiʃən] *n*. 局,所
police station 警察局
special ['speʃəl] *adj*. 特别的,特殊的
watch for 寻找,等待

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Proper Name

Alfred ['ælfred] (人名)艾尔弗雷德

Notes to the Text

1. The manager told him to watch people carefully because some thief was taking things from their shop. 经理要他密切注视着人们,因为有小偷在偷商店里的东西。

   1) tell somebody (not) to do something 告诉某人(不)做某事。例如:

   I told them that I was worried, but she ***told me to stop talking about it and not to worry***. 我告诉他们我很担心,但她要我别谈此事并让我不要担心。

   2) some 修饰单数可数名词,表示"某个人或事"。再如:

   Some person may object (反对). 有人可能会反对。

   I'd like to return there some day. 我希望有朝一日回到那儿。

2. Alfred, who was selling meat, saw a man near the shop door. 艾尔弗雷德正在卖肉,看见商店门附近有个人。句中 who 引导的是非限制性定语从句,补充说明 Alfred 在做什么,并不是形容哪一个 Alfred。因此,本句不能译成"正在卖肉的 Alfred",否则会引起误解。

3. put back 意为"放回"。例如:

   Why don't you put your chair back a little to get a better view? 要想看得更清楚些,为什么不把椅子往回放一点呢?

4. Three minutes later, Alfred saw him coming to the door. 三分钟后,艾尔弗雷德看见他正朝门口走来。see somebody doing something 意为"看见某人正在做某事"。例如:

   We saw him crossing the street. 我们看见他正朝街对面走去。

5. Alfred went up to him. 艾尔弗雷德走到他面前。句中“up”是“靠近”的意思。例如：

He was walking up to the other end of the shop. 他正朝商店那头走去。类似的搭配还有：come up to (朝…走来)，climb up to (朝…爬去)等。

6. hit the man in the face 打这个人的脸。类似的表达还有：

pat somebody on the shoulder 拍拍某人的肩

catch somebody by the arm 抓住某人的胳膊

7. The glass door was crushed. 玻璃门被压碎了。was crushed 是被动语态(关于被动语态请参见第四单元)。

8. He looked carefully into the man's face. 他仔细地查看这个人的脸部。look into 是短语动词，意为“查看”。例如：

I looked into the room but no one was there. 我仔细查看了房间，但是里面没人。

She looked into my eyes for a long time without speaking. 她一言不发地盯着我的双眼看了好久。

9. watch for the thief 查找小偷。watch for 是短语动词，意思是“寻找、等待”。例如：

Will you watch for the bus while I go into the shop for a moment? 我逛一会儿商店，你等车好吗？

I'm just watching for a chance to punish him in return. 我在伺机惩罚他予以报复。

Dialogue

Whose Students Were They?

A. Where were you this morning?

B. I was in Room 206 all morning.

A. What were you doing at about 10:30?

B. I was teaching an English class. Why?

A. Well, there were quite a few students in Room 204. The students were making a lot of noise. A few of them were just playing cards and talking quietly. The rest of them were laughing and yelling.

B. Whose students were they? Were they mine, by any chance?

A. I don't know whose students they were. Perhaps they were yours, or perhaps they were Paul Allen's.

New Words & Expressions

quite a few 不少
noise [nɔiz] *n*. 吵闹声
card [kɑ:d] *n*. 卡片,扑克牌
quietly ['kwaiətli] *adv*. 静静地
rest [rest] *n*. 其余
yell [jel] *vi*. 喊叫
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n*. 机会
by any chance 可能

Proper Name

Paul Allen [pɔ:l 'ælən](人名)保尔·艾伦

Notes to the Dialogue

1. There were quite a few students in Room 204. 204房间有不少学生。quite a few 意为"不少、相当多"。例如:
   At that time he knew quite a few people there. 那时他在那儿认识不少人。
2. The rest of them were laughing and yelling. 其余的人又是大笑又是喊叫。the rest 意为"其余的人或物",作主语时如果含有复数概念,谓语动词应用复数。例如:

All the rest are going. 所有其他人都要走了。试比较：

The rest of the money is in the bank. 余下的钱存在银行里。

The first part is hard, but the rest (part) is easy. 第一部分很难，但余下的部分很容易。

The rest of the students are playing football. 其余学生在踢足球。

3. by any chance "也许、碰巧"。例如：

Do you think that by any chance you'd be free for dinner? 你会有空来吃晚饭吗？

Have you got a spare stamp by any chance? 你有多余的邮票吧？

Grammar

过去进行时(The Past Continuous Tense)

1. 主要表示过去某一时刻(或某一阶段)正在进行的动作，由 was/were + 现在分词构成。例如：

At ten o'clock everybody was working hard. 十点钟时大家都在辛勤工作。

He was taking things from the shelves and putting them back again. 他把东西从货架上拿下来，然后又放回去。

He was watching for the thief in the shop. 他正在寻找商店里的贼。

Some thief was taking things from their shop. 有贼在偷商店里的东西。

Something woke me up just as he was going out. 正在他要出去时我被什么弄醒了。

2. 过去进行时与一般过去时的主要差别是过去进行时表示一个动作在某时刻或某阶段正在进行，偏重于动作持续的过程，而一般过去时表示过去某个时候发生过的某个动作。例如：

I was reading a book last night. 昨晚我在看一本书。(可能没看完)

I read a book last night. 昨晚我看了一本书。(已经看完了)

但也有少数动词其一般过去时并不表示动作的完成(如：rain, snow, feel, work 等),这时用两种时态意思上差别不大。例如：

It rained all day yesterday.

It was raining all day yesterday.

这两句都是"昨天下了一天雨"的意思。只是在强调延续时间较长时,用过去进行时稍好一点。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to these questions according to the text.

1) _____ was the best assistant in a shop.

a. The manager　　b. The thief

c. The policeman　　d. Alfred

2) The manager told Alfred to watch people carefully because _____.

a. someone was stealing things from the shop

b. he wanted to leave the shop for a while

c. he wanted to talk with the policeman

d. he wanted to send the thief to the police-station

3) Alfred thought that there was something wrong with the man near the shop door because _____.

a. he had very big pockets

b. he was taking things from the shelves and putting them back again

c. when people came near to him he looked away from them

d. he was walking slowly to the other end of the shop

4) When Alfred saw the man coming to the door, he stopped him because he thought that _____.

a. the man was the policeman

b. the man was the manager

c. the man was seriously ill

d. the man was the thief

5) Alfred stopped the man by _____.

a. putting his hand on the door of the shop

b. shouting "stop"

c. hitting the man in the face with a big piece of meat

d. all of the above

6) The man fell to the ground with the glass door _____.

a. opened b. closed

c. broken d. cleaned

7) The man turned out to be (原来是)_____.

a. a policeman b. the thief

c. the manager d. the butcher (肉商)

8) The man came to the shop to _____.

a. take things from the shelves

b. put things back

c. look for the thief

d. see the manager

II. Match each word in Column A with a similar meaning in Column B.

A	B
1) crush	a. attack
2) wet	b. in a quick manner
3) sell	c. in a careful way
4) assistant	d. someone who steals things
5) hit	e. not quickly
6) quickly	f. without making much noise

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