



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材  
大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

博雅

# 大学英语 基础教程

# 1

学生用书  
(第三版)

College English

曹杰旺 ©主编



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# 大学英语基础教程 ①

(第三版)

## COLLEGE ENGLISH

Student's Book

学 生 用 书

主编 曹杰旺

副主编 刘东楼 王 勇 郑晓行



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# 总 序

新世纪之初,我国的大学英语教学正面临着一个新的起点:提升英语听说能力,走向英语实际运用。这是一个立足于社会现实,尊重语言社会功能的学习视界。知识经济的到来,信息社会的产生,全球化的趋势,多元文化的共存,这些人类现象共同构筑了我们今天的社会现实,而英语作为国际通用语言,正是一个国家或个人有效地参与国际竞争和文化交往的重要工具。而最能表现语言的工具性质的,莫过于在语言的实际运用过程中了。

英语教材的不断更新和建设历来都是促进大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量的先行任务。目前,国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会坚定推行大学英语教学改革,制定颁布了新时期的《大学英语课程教学要求》,为新的大学英语教材的编写提供了指导依据,同时也显示了编写新的大学英语教材的必要性和紧迫性。正是在此情势下,北京大学教材建设委员会重点立项“大学英语”教材建设,北京大学出版社具体组织、策划了本套“大学英语立体化网络化系列教材”的编写和出版工作。

本套教材被评为“十二五”普通高等教育国家级规划教材,根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,我们又在原书基础上进行了修订。

北京大学教材建设委员会将本套教材列为重点教材建设项目,重点支持。我国英语教学研究权威李赋宁教授、胡壮麟教授担任本套教材总顾问,北京大学英语系黄必康教授任总主编,中国农业大学外语系李建华教授任网络版主编。

编写过程中我们也得到了各主编所在院校的大力支持和配合,得到了北京大学、北京师范大学、北京航空航天大学、中国农业大学、复旦大学、南京大学、北京交通大学、中山大学、吉林大学、东南大学、大连理工大学、华南理工大学、东北大学、四川大学、重庆大学、云南大学、河北师范大学、西安电子科技大学、山东农业大学、西北师范大学、长春师范学院、山东青年管理干部学院、淮南师范学院、江西财经大学、西北大学、福州大学等院校数十位专家教授的关注和支持,对此我们深表谢忱。我们也特别感谢本系列教材几十位中外英语教学专家在编写过程中认真细致,富有成效的工作!

中国大学英语改革任重道远,大学英语教材建设未有止境。本套大学英语系列教材既循改革步伐,探索教学新路,缺点与不足乃至谬误之处在所难免。衷心希望得到专家学者的批评指正,听到广大师生的改进意见。

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# Unit 1

## Part I PREPARATORY

### WORDS IN CONTEXT

Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to the meanings of the words or phrases in italics.

1. The police asked her to *describe* the two men.
2. I'd probably know Peter by sight, but I just can't *connect* the face and the name.
3. We don't have enough books, so you'll have to *share*.
4. What's your *address* and telephone number?
5. We give them quizzes (测试) on Britain and allow them to *surf* the Net.
6. Lisa is one of the most *popular* girls in the class.
7. The software makes it easy to *create* colorful charts and graphs (图表).
8. She's just an *acquaintance*—I see her sometimes at night school.
9. Students were *giving out* leaflets to everyone on the street.
10. *Watch out!* You nearly hit that car.

### WORDS AND PHRASES LEARNED IN DISPLAY

Write the meaning of each of the following words or phrases in the correspondent blank. You can write either in English or Chinese.

address \_\_\_\_\_

describe \_\_\_\_\_

connect \_\_\_\_\_



popular \_\_\_\_\_

acquaintance \_\_\_\_\_

surf \_\_\_\_\_

share \_\_\_\_\_

create \_\_\_\_\_

give out \_\_\_\_\_

watch out \_\_\_\_\_

## EXPRESSIONS IN CONTEXT

*Study the following expressions and see how they are used in sentences.*

**indulge in 沉迷, 沉溺于**

- ◆ Most of us were too busy to indulge in heavy lunchtime drinking.

**in order to 为了**

- ◆ In order to understand how the human body works, you need to have some knowledge of chemistry.

**make use of 利用**

- ◆ Try to make good use of your time.

**make clear 讲清楚**

- ◆ I tried to make clear what I meant.

**keep away from 远离**

- ◆ If I were you, I'd keep away from that area at night.

**take the place of 代替**

- ◆ Sending e-mails has almost taken the place of writing letters.

**pay attention to 注意**

- ◆ I'm sorry. I wasn't paying attention to what you were saying.

**depend on/upon 依靠, 依赖**

- ◆ We depend entirely on donations (捐助) from the public.

**EXPRESSIONS LEARNED IN DISPLAY**

*Complete each of the following sentences with the expressions you have just learned.*

1. The government never \_\_\_\_\_ pre-school education.
2. They found out other arts to \_\_\_\_\_ tricks and old stories.
3. Mr Smith trained every day \_\_\_\_\_ improve his performance.
4. Many court cases have \_\_\_\_\_ there are limits to free speech.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ my children, or I'll call the police.
6. Eva had never been one to \_\_\_\_\_ self-pity.
7. Farmers can \_\_\_\_\_ some land.
8. The country \_\_\_\_\_ heavily \_\_\_\_\_ its tourist trade.

**PART II LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT****GET YOURSELF INTERESTED**

*Read the following summary in Chinese and think what you are going to read in this text.*

进入新世纪,因特网已经越来越普及。但我们是否知道其基本功能、使用方法,以及我们要注意的有关事项? 本文就向我们介绍了有关信息,尤其是劝告我们要注意辨别信息的真伪、进行信息的筛选,并且就上网和学习问题给我们年轻的网民提出了中肯的建议。

**PREVIEW QUESTIONS**

*Work in pairs or groups, and discuss the following questions.*

1. Could you have access (途径,方法) to the Internet?

2. What could you do on the Internet?
3. How could you surf the Internet?
4. How can you make sure the information on the Net is correct?
5. Can the Net cause problems? What are they?
6. What are the tips for teenagers about the surfing on the Net?

## READING SELECTION

### TEXT A

## Internet

The word “Internet” **describes** the network that started in 1983. The Internet **connects** computers from around the world for people to **share information**. People can play games, send **e-mails**, find information and do shopping on the **Net**.

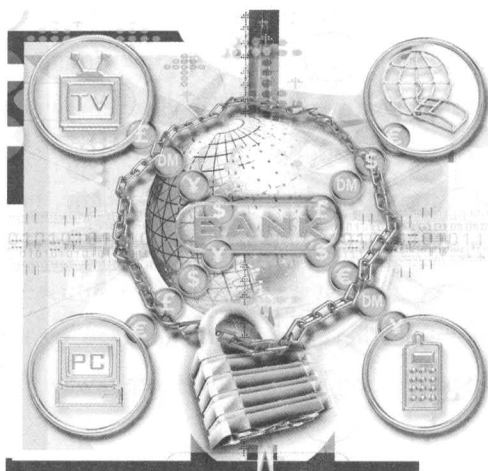
The **World Wide Web(www)** is the part of the Internet that lets you see information using words, pictures, colors and sounds. Information on the Web is listed on **websites**. To get to the website you want, you need to use the correct Uniform Resource Locator (**URL**) or **address**.

What do you need to do if you want to **surf** the Internet? If you know the address, just type

it into the box on the screen. If you don't know the address, go to a **popular search engine** like **Google**. You just need to type in some information about what you want to find. Then you will get a list of sites. Simply choose the site that has the information you want.

But **watch out** when you use information from the Internet. Anyone can **create** a website, so you cannot always be sure the information is correct. An **official** website produced by a big company or organization may be more useful than a site created by someone on **personal** purpose. It is often best to use more than one **source** to make sure the information is correct.

describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ v. 描述  
connect /kə'nekt/ v. 连接  
share /ʃeə/ v. 分享  
information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ n. 信息, 知识  
e-mail /'i:meɪl/ n. 电子邮件  
Net = Internet n. 因特网  
World Wide Web (www) 万维网  
website /'websaɪt/ n. 网址  
URL 统一资源定位器  
address /ə'dres/ n. 地址  
surf /sɜ:f/ v. 网上冲浪  
popular /'pɒpjələ/ adj. 流行的  
search engine 搜索引擎  
Google 一个搜索网站  
watch out 注意  
create /kri'eɪt/ v. 建立  
official /ə'fɪʃəl/ adj. 官方的  
personal /'pɜ:sənəl/ adj. 个人的  
source /so:s/ n. 资源



Nowadays the number of “netizens” in China is getting larger and larger. About 40% of them are teenagers. The main reasons why teenagers surf the Web are to get useful information, **widen** their knowledge, **communicate** with others, and **relax** in their **spare** time. It is cheaper than **phoning** somebody far away and also much quicker. Nearly one-third of young netizens surf the Internet for fun. They like to listen to music, watch films, and go to their **favorite** stars’ websites.

But can the Internet cause problems? While most of teenagers get useful information and use the Internet to help in their studies, some are not using it **in a good way**. Many play **online** games too much. Some students who used to do well at school are now **failing** exams because now they spend nearly all their time playing games online.

**According to** the official report, bad things can easily happen if young people **indulge in** the Internet. **In order to** help young people use the Internet in a good way, the first thing that should be done is to teach them how to be a good person in the online world, how to **make good use of** the Net, and how to **keep away from** the websites they should not look at. They should be **made clear** that surfing the Net doesn’t **take the place of** their homework and that surfing the Net is not the same as being with friends. Here are some **tips**

nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ *ad.* 现今  
netizen /'netɪzən/ *n.* 网民  
teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ *n.* 青少年  
widen /'waɪdn/ *v.* 拓宽  
communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/ *v.* 交际, 交流  
relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松  
spare /speə/ *adj.* 空闲的  
phone /fəʊn/ *v.* 打电话 *n.* 电话  
favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ *adj.* 最喜欢的  
in a (good) way 用一种(好)方式  
online /'ɒnlaɪn/ *ad. & adj.* 在线, 在网络上  
fail /feɪl/ *v.* 未通过  
according to 按照  
indulge in 沉迷于  
in order to 为了  
make good use of 充分利用  
keep away from 远离  
make clear 讲清楚  
take the place of 代替  
tip /tɪp/ *n.* 忠告

pay attention to 注意

unacquainted /ʌnə'kweɪntɪd/ *adj.* 不熟悉的

offline /ˌɒf'laɪn/ *ad.* 离开网络地

*adj.* 离开网络的

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/ *n.* 熟人

give out 提供

message /'mesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息

confused /kən'fju:zd/ *adj.* 糊里糊涂的

uncomfortable /ˌʌn'kɒmfətəbəl/ *adj.* 不舒服的

mean /mi:n/ *adj.* 恶意的

depend on/upon 依靠, 依赖

that the teenagers are required to **pay attention to**.

Be careful to make an online friend and never meet an **unacquainted** friend **offline** without telling your **acquaintance**; be careful to **give out** personal information (including your name, home address, phone number, etc.) onto the Net; never answer **messages** that make you feel **confused** or **uncomfortable**; never use bad language or send **mean** messages online; always keep away from

bad sites.

Is the Internet good or bad? It all **depends on** how you use it.

## COMPREHENSION CHECK

### Understand the General Ideas

*Discuss the following questions in pairs or groups. The key words given in the brackets may help you in your discussion.*

1. What could people do on the Internet?

*(play games, send e-mails, find information, do shopping)*

2. What are the main reasons for teenagers to surf the Net?

*(get useful information, widen knowledge, communicate, relax)*

3. What are the tips for teenagers about the surfing on the Net?

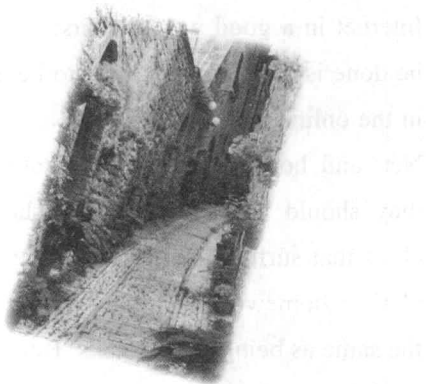
*(be careful, never meet, never answer, never use, keep away from)*

4. How could people judge whether the information on the Net is correct?

*(official websites, personal purpose)*

5. What problems can the Net cause?

*(play games too much, fail exams)*





**Understand the Specifics**

Read the following sentences and tell if they are true or false according to the text. In the brackets leading each statement, put "T" for true or "F" for false.

1. (     ) The word "Internet" was first used in 1983.
2. (     ) Google is a popular search engine.
3. (     ) Adult netizens may be about 60% of all.
4. (     ) More than 30% of young netizens surf the Internet for fun.
5. (     ) If a student plays online games, he will fail exams at school.
6. (     ) If students surf the Net, they need not do their homework.
7. (     ) Teenagers can meet their online friends by themselves.
8. (     ) The Internet is bad for teenagers if they cannot use it in a good way.

**STUDY AND PRACTICE****Vocabulary**

Fill in the blanks with the words below. Change the forms where necessary.

describe	connect	share	create	official
popular	address	personal	fail	spare

1. I have never had any \_\_\_\_\_ contact with her even though I know her.
2. A lot of people learn and use English in our country, but it is not our \_\_\_\_\_ language.
3. I would like that you will \_\_\_\_\_ to me your school life.
4. The two lakes are \_\_\_\_\_ by a narrow canal.
5. I have an office that I \_\_\_\_\_ with some other teachers.
6. Write down your name, \_\_\_\_\_ and phone number.
7. Surfing the Net has proved very \_\_\_\_\_ with young people.
8. The new factory is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ more than 400 new jobs.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ my driving test the first time I took it.
10. Mary spent every \_\_\_\_\_ moment she had in the library.

### Expressions

*Rewrite the following sentences with help of the phrases and expressions provided. The italicized part in each sentence may serve as the hints (提示) for your task. The first sentence is done for you.*

take the place of	depend on	make clear
make good use of	keep away from	watch out
pay attention to	give out	

1. You must **not go near to** the wet paint.  
You must keep away from the wet paint.
2. **Be careful** when you cross the busy street.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The room is quite small, but they can **make the most of its place**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We do hope that you will **supply** enough information about the work.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They tried their best to **let us know** what they would do next.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The government never **recognize the importance of** pre-school education.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Although we can use computers in teaching, computers cannot **perform the function of** human beings in school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Children **need the support from** their parents for their schooling.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Translation****A From Chinese to English**

*Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 因特网能让世界各地的人们分享信息。
2. 我喜欢登录流行歌星的网站。
3. 我们可以充分利用因特网来查找信息。
4. 网上冲浪不能代替家庭作业。
5. 青少年要远离他们不可以观看的网站。
6. 过马路时一定要注意红绿灯。
7. 发送电子邮件既简单又省钱。
8. 青年人沉迷于网络游戏将是一件非常危险的事。

**B From English to Chinese**

*Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. If you know the address, just type it into the box on the screen.
2. Anyone can create a website, so you cannot always be sure the information is correct.
3. It is often best to use more than one source to make sure the information is correct.
4. Some students who used to do well at school are now failing exams because now they spend nearly all their time playing games online.
5. According to the official report, bad things can easily happen if young people indulge in the Internet.

## GRAMMAR

### The Simple Present Tense (一般现在时)

英语中,一般现在时通常情况下用于下列情况:

- 1) 表示经常发生或反复发生的动作。如:

The pupils pass by the bookstore every day on their way to school.

那些小学生每天上学都路过那家书店。

Every weekend the students in the dormitory surf the Web to widen their knowledge and communicate with others.

每个周末寝室同学都上网,以扩大知识面或与其他人交流。

- 2) 表示现在的情况或存在的状态。如:

The Internet connects computers from around the world.

互联网把世界上所有计算机都连到了一起。

He is a law student in Peking University.

他是北京大学法律专业的一名学生。

- 3) 表示客观事实或普遍真理。如:

Hydrogen (氢) is a light gas.

氢是一种轻气体。

Actions speak louder than words.

百说不如一干。

- 4) 在时间或条件状语从句中表示将来发生的动作。如:

If I see Nancy, I'll ask her about it.

我要是看见南希,我就要问她这件事。

I'll discuss this with you when we meet next week.

下星期见面时,我要和你讨论这个问题。

