

FRESHMAN ENGLISH

大学一年级

英语课本

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大学一年级 英语课本

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Introduction

These lessons are intended as a freshman reader for use in the English Department of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute. They were rather hastily put together during the summer vacation of 1978 and used with freshmen students admitted that same summer. After a slight revision, they were used again with the '79 class of students. The present form is the result of another revision based on comments from both students and teachers. The reason why a textbook such as this was thought necessary was that our freshmen students now came with a fair command of elementary English and that it seemed wrong to subject them to a syllabus that started from the alphabet, as we had always done in the past.

These lessons are offered primarily as a corrective course. The students, while far from being beginners in the strict sense of the word, have acquired their English in very different ways through very different textbooks, with the result that they betray deficiencies of one kind or another both in language discipline and in their actual mastery (most of them have had little or no training in speaking, for instance). Before they can be launched into regular courses of study, it seems essential to run

them through a course of remedial work.

The lessons have been designed, therefore, not mainly to add to the students' knowledge of English, but rather to revise English already learned. The texts have been made easy and simple throughout so that they may readily lend themselves to oral practice; the grammar items chosen are chiefly those that Chinese students are most liable to make mistakes in, with special emphasis on certain tenses, non-finite forms of verbs, the subjunctive mood and the relative clause; items selected for the *Word Study* sections are mostly verbs of everyday use, presented in such a manner that the learners may gradually become familiar with the way this type of words behave.

Care has also been taken to interest the students in the subject matter of the texts and the exercises. Since language is not just a matter of grammatical relationships but primarily a medium of thought and expression, it should be taught and learned as such. It will be noticed that each of the lessons is built around a central topic, with a view to imparting useful information in the course of language teaching. In each lesson, Text A is the main text, meant to provide the basis for various types of oral work. The B texts, while supplying background information, are meant mainly to give training in reading comprehension. The students, however, are to be encouraged to draw on these as well at oral work

lessons. One constant feature of Text-B exercises is that for some of the new words the students are required to consult an English-English dictionary, to help cure them of their habit of equating English and Chinese words.

Attached to each lesson is a passage of Chinese for the students to put into English. This is intended not to teach translation as such, but as a form of lexicogrammatical exercise. As students at this stage are almost always mentally translating from English to Chinese when they speak, write or read, or when they hear English spoken, work of this type will reveal to the teacher how well his students are doing or where their problems lie.

The last two lessons, which are slightly more difficult than the preceding ones, are intended to bridge the students over to a lesson somewhere in the middle of Book 3 of the series of textbooks put out by the English Department of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute.

We owe a debt of gratitude to many of our colleagues for their valuable criticisms and suggestions, to Margaret Turner especially, who read through the manuscripts and offered many improvements; but we are solely responsible for any inadequacies that this book may contain.

July, 1980

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Lesson One

Text A

The World, Its Countries and Peoples

The world is land and water. The continents are land, the oceans are water. There are seven continents and five oceans. The continents are: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. The five oceans are: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Antarctic Ocean.

Asia is the biggest of the continents. We are in Asia. We are Asians. There are many countries in Asia, some very big, some small. China is a very big country. It is in East Asia. Another country in East Asia is Japan. Japan is an island country in the Pacific ocean. It has four big islands and many small ones. An island is land with water all around it. Korea is also in East Asia. It is between China and Japan. It is a peninsula. A peninsula is land with water on three sides of it. Another big country in Asia is India. It is in South Asia.

Southeast Asia is between East Asia and South Asia, between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. The

countries in Southeast Asia are small.

Most of the countries in West Asia are Arab countries. The people in Arab countries are Arabs. They speak Arabic. The countries in North Africa are Arab countries, too. The Arab countries in West Asia and North Africa are usually called collectively the Middle East. Arab countries are therefore also Middle Eastern countries.

Africa is also a big continent, though not as big as Asia. It is made up of these parts: North Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa. Egypt is in North Africa, Somalia is in East Africa, Guinea is in West Africa, Zaire is in Central Africa and Zimbabwe is in the south. Most people in Africa, except those in the north, are black people. They speak many different languages.

Europe is smaller than Africa and much smaller than Asia. Between Europe and Africa there is a very big sea, the Mediterranean Sea. There are many countries in Europe, but none of them is very big. Both Rumania and Yugoslavia are in Southeast Europe. Britain is in Northwest Europe. It is an island country in the Atlantic Ocean, off the European mainland.

Part of the U.S.S.R. is in East Europe and part of it is in North Asia. The U.S.S.R. is not an Asian country. It is a European country. Most of the people in the U.S.S.R. are Europeans.

North America and South America are two separate continents. They are between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. In North America there are three big countries: Canada, the U.S.A. and Mexico. Canada is in the north, Mexico is in the south, and the United States is between the two. The people of Canada are Canadians. Most of them speak English, but some speak French. The people of the U.S.A. are Americans. They speak English. The language of Mexico is Spanish. Mexicans speak Spanish. Spanish is a Latin language. The people of most countries in Central and South America speak Spanish, too. So we give the name Latin America to Mexico and Central and South America.

Australia is a small continent. Some people call it Oceania. It is a big island between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. It is a country, too. So Australia is a continent, an island and a country. Australians speak English. To the southeast of Australia, in the Pacific Ocean, is a small country called New Zealand. New Zealand is also an island country. It has two big islands, North Island and South Island. The people of New Zealand are New Zealanders. They also speak English.

Antarctica is in the extreme south of the world. It is a very cold continent and no people live there. But it is a very rich continent.

Here is a table showing the names of some of the world's countries and peoples, their languages and

capitals:

Country	People	Language
Algeria	Algerians	Arabic
Australia	Australians	English
Austria	Austrians	German
Brazil	Brazilians	Portuguese
Britain	English	English
	Scottish	
	Welsh	
Burma	Burmese	Burmese
Kampuchea	Khmers	Khmer
China	Chinese	Chinese
Denmark	Danes	Danish
Egypt	Egyptians	Arabic
Finland	Finns	Finnish
France	French	French
Germany	Germans	German
Greece	Greeks	Greek
Holland	Dutch	Dutch
India	Indians	Hindi
Iran	Iranians	Persian
Ireland	Irish	English
Italy	Italians	Italian
Korea	Koreans	Korean
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Mexico	Mexicans	Spanish
Norway	Norwegians	Norwegian

Poland	Poles	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Rumania	Rumanians	Rumanian
Spain	Spaniards	Spanish
Sweden	Swedes	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	French and German
U.S.A.	Americans	English
U.S.S.R.	Russians	Russian
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavs	Serbo-Croatian

Adjective	Capital
Algerian	Algiers
Australian	Canberra
Austrian	Vienna
Brazilian	Brazilia
British	London
Burmese	Rangoon
Kampuchean	Phnom Penh
Chinese	Beijing
Danish	Copenhagen
Egyptian	Cairo
Finnish	Helsinki
French	Paris
German	Bonn
	Berlin
Greek	Athens

Dutch	Amsterdam
Indian	New Delhi
Iranian	Teheran
Irish	Dublin
Italian	Rome
Korean	Pyongyang
Japanese	Tokyo
Mexican	Mexico City
Norwegian	Oslo
Polish	Warsaw
Portuguese	Lisbon
Rumanian	Bucharest
Spanish	Madrid
Swedish	Stockholm
Swiss	Berne
American	Washington
Russian	Moscow
Yugoslav	Belgrade

What does the table above mean? It means that people who come from Australia are called Australians. Those who come from Burma are called Burmese, and those who come from Poland are called Poles

Where do Mexicans come from? They come from Mexico. What are people from Spain called? They are called Spaniards. Where do people who are called Japanese come from? They come from Japan. People who

are called Danes come from Denmark.

The table also tells us that Brazilians speak Portuguese and Egyptians speak Arabic. It tells us that some Swiss speak French and some speak German.

What language do Brazilians speak? They speak Portuguese. And what language do Americans speak? They speak English. What language do people from Holland speak? They speak Dutch. What language do people from Iran speak? They speak Persian.

What language is spoken in Yugoslavia? Serbo-Croatian is. And what language is spoken in India? Many languages are spoken in India, but the national language is Hindi.

Australian wool comes from Australia, and Korean apples come from Korea. Cars that are made in Japan are called Japanese cars, and cotton that is grown in Egypt is called Egyptian cotton. We also know from the table that Swiss watches come from Switzerland.

Last of all, the table tells us what the capital city of each country is. The capital of Austria is Vienna, and the capital of France is Paris. Bonn is the capital of West Germany and Berlin is the capital of East Germany.

What is the capital of the U.S.A.? Washington is. What is Rome the capital of? It is the capital of Italy.

Word Study

call v.t. and i.

1. give a name to; have a name for: *to call a person (a thing) something*

What do they call their baby son?

They call him Jimmy.

What is a machine that records sound called?

It's called a tape-recorder.

What do they call a machine that records both sound and vision?

They call it a video tape-recorder.

The story was written by an English writer called (who called himself) Saki.

2. cry out to attract attention

Listen, someone is calling you (your name).

He hasn't seen you, call him.

3. visit: *to call on someone*

I was out when he called.

We'll call on him later.

4. **call** (someone) *up*: call on the telephone

Will you call him up and tell him what happened?

She called up her friend just for a chat.

speak v.t. and i.

1. make use of language

The child hasn't learned to speak yet.

He hasn't spoken for two hours.

She speaks very little (a great deal).

What was the man speaking to you about?

2. said of languages

How many languages does he speak?

English is spoken here.

He can read French, but doesn't speak a word of it.

be made up of

A car is made up of a great many parts.

Chinese characters are made up of strokes.

The solar system is made up of the sun and a number of heavenly bodies that revolve around it.

none not any, not one

I've read none of these books.

None of these books seems to be very interesting.

None of his money was honestly earned.

She wanted some sugar, but there was none in the house.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the text say the world is? What is land? What is water? What are the seven con-

tinents and the five oceans?

2. What does the text say about Asia? What do we call people of Asia? In what parts of Asia are China, Japan, Korea and India? What is an island country? What is an island? What is a peninsula?
3. What do we call the part of Asia lying between East Asia and South Asia? Can you name a few Southeast Asian countries?
4. What does the text say about West Asia? What part of the world is usually called (known as, spoken of as) the Middle East? Why do we call countries in the Middle East Arab countries? What language is spoken in the Middle Eastern countries?
5. Is Africa also a big continent? What are the names of the different parts of Africa? In what parts of Africa are Egypt, Somalia, Guinea, Zaire and Zimbabwe? Are all people of Africa black people?
6. Is Europe bigger or smaller than Africa? What is the big sea that lies between Europe and Africa? Are any of the countries in Europe very big? In what part of Europe are Rumania and Yugoslavia? What does the text say about Britain?
7. In what part of the world is the U. S. S. R. ?