

成人高等教育公共课系列教材

ENGLISH

英语读写教程

(预备级)

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前 言

成人高等教育公共课系列教材之《英语读写教程》是一套专门为成人高等教育的非英语专业英语课程教学所编写的教材。

成人高等教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分,是终身教育体系的关键环节,在高科技经济时代正发挥着重要的作用。在世界进入了经济全球化和科学技术一体化的时代,英语作为当前国际上使用最广泛的信息载体和交流工具,越来越受到社会的重视。

目前,国内的成人高等教育英语教材可谓百花齐放,竞相争艳,其中不乏在选材、编排、设计等方面都很优秀的教材,但是适合成人高等教育的英语教材还不多见,编写组经过认真讨论、研究和撰稿,编写了本套教材。

本套教材是以成人高等教育英语课程的教学目标和课程要求为依据编写的。其教学目标是培养学习者的英语综合应用能力,增强自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应社会发展和国际交流的需要。其要求应帮助学习者学习英语语言基础知识,掌握读、写、译的基本语言技能,了解相关文化背景知识。本套教材的编写充分考虑成人高等教育的特殊性,在选材方面力求做到在确保语言的规范性和文章的思想性的前提下,兼顾题材的现代性、可读性、趣味性和广泛性,反映现实生活,为学习者提供丰富的语言材料,最大限度满足学习者不同专业发展的需要。以上述教学目标和课程要求为指导思想,本套教材的编写人员结合多年成人高等教育英语教学实践,借鉴同类优秀英语教材的编写经验,完成了这套教材的编写工作。

本套教材由四川师范大学外国语学院金黛莱主编,具体编写工作分别为预备级蒋长英;第一册姚敦云;第二册王恒、崔鉴;第三册郑鸿颖;第四册雷冬梅承担。

教材编写过程中我们得到了四川师范大学成人教育学院和四川科学技术出版社的大力支持,值此正式出版印行之际向他们表示衷心的感谢。

谨希望通过这套教程的出版能为提高成人大学英语教学质量贡献绵薄之力。

《英语读写教程》编写组

使用说明

成人高等教育公共课系列教材之《英语读写教程》是一套为成人高校非英语专业学生编写的基础英语教材。本教材根据教育部最新颁发的高职、高专和成人高等教育《英语课程教学基本要求》，吸取现代外语教学理念，结合各类成人教育多层次外语教学的实践经验编写而成。本教材重视英语语言基础，以培养学生实际语用能力为目标，突出教材的实用性和针对性。

本套教材共五册。专科层次使用预备级、一、二册，本科层次使用预备级和一至四册，专升本层次使用二、三、四册。

每册共八个单元，可供一学期使用。

每单元均围绕课文内容和重点词汇、短语等设计了适量的练习题，以及时巩固所学知识。此外，一至四册每单元设有构词法、语法、写作、日常会话等专题，预备级每单元还专设了语音和语法等专题。通过各单元相关项目的训练，旨在以夯实语言基础知识为前提，重点突出对学习者读、写、译等语言应用能力的培养，同时兼顾学习者听说能力的提高。

预备级各单元的构成和使用建议如下：

Text A

课文 A 为精读材料，包括课文、生词和短语以及注释部分。生词和短语采用汉语进行解释。注释以汉语为主，介绍课文出处和重要的文化背景，解释课文中难度相对较大的语句。

Grammar

考虑到本教材使用对象基础参差不齐的客观情况，本部分从基本的语法概念入手，简要讲解重要语法知识；由于篇幅有限，无法面面俱到，故在使用过程中教师可结合教学实际情况适当加以补充。

Phonetics

介绍基本的语音知识，并通过实例加以训练，旨在帮助学生尽快熟悉音标，能在教师指导下按音标正确拼读单词。

Language Sense Enhancement

这一部分选材包括出自课文的精彩段落以及另选的篇幅短小的幽默故事，要

求学生熟读、背诵，以培养和加强学生的语感。

Exercises

1. 课文理解

通过选择或判断等方式帮助学习者熟悉课文内容，可以在预习时由学习者自行完成，在课文讲解完毕后再由教师进行核对，也可结合课文的讲解同时完成。

2. 讨论

引导学习者围绕课文主题展开讨论，进行口头表达，可在课文讲解完毕后再进行。

3. 选词填空

要求学习者选择合适的词汇或短语并用其适当形式填空，帮助他们巩固所学单词和短语的用法，同时熟悉一些单词的相关形式，扩大词汇量。

4. 补全句子

这一部分要求学习者根据括号中的汉语提示将句子补充完整，以达到进一步复习重点词汇、短语和句型的目的。

5. 完形填空

这一练习旨在训练学习者在具体语言环境中运用词汇和语法的能力。教师应特别注意引导学生结合上下文进行语篇分析和逻辑推理，提高综合语篇能力。

6. 语法练习

围绕本单元所讲解的语法知识，进行有针对性的练习。

7. 英译汉

句子均选自课文，要求学生在理解全文的前提下，结合具体语境，将其译成汉语。

8. 汉译英

这一部分旨在帮助学习者复习和巩固该单元所学重要单词、短语，题后括号中给出了相应提示。

Text B

课文 B 为课内泛读材料，包括课文、生词、短语、注释并附有阅读理解练习，教师可限时让学习者在课内完成，同时辅以阅读基本知识的讲解，培养和规范学习者的阅读习惯，提高阅读能力。

Text C

课文 C 为课外泛读材料，旨在帮助学习者扩大阅读量，教师也可视实际需要在课堂上简单串讲部分段落。为节省篇幅，本部分未列出生词、短语及注释，只在个别较难的生词后面用括号加注汉译。课文后列有两到三个问题供学生在教师

引导下进行讨论，以加强口头表达能力。

此外，每册课本还附有两套自测题，既涉及课内所学知识点，以便于学习者进行阶段性复习，检查基础知识的掌握情况，又注重对能力的考查，便于学习者对自己的英语应用能力有大致地了解。考虑到多数学习者参加各类英语考试的实际需要，自测题在题型和难度上均参考了《高等教育自学考试公共英语考试大纲》、《四川省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平考试大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《四川省大学英语三级考试 SCET-3 大纲》、《全国英语等级考试大纲》。自测题难度各册依次递增，一到四册自测题的难度大体分别相当于四川省大学英语二级考试、四川省大学英语三级考试、四川省学士学位英语考试、全国英语等级考试（三级）。

每册书均附有附录，包括两套自测题的参考答案和全册课本的总词汇表，在第一册后面还附有基础词汇表，供学习者检查自测结果和学习时查阅参考。

由于编者水平有限，教材中不足之处在所难免，希望本教材的使用者提出宝贵意见。

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Unit 1

Text A

The Absent-minded Professor¹

I once knew a man whose memory was very bad. Richard Rudd was so forgetful that he would sometimes forget what he was talking about in the middle of a sentence.² Usually, his wife had to remind him of his appointments, his classes — even his meals. Since Rudd was a professor at a well-known university, his forgetfulness was often an embarrassment, and he didn't hit it off with some of the other professors. It wasn't that he was unintelligent, as some critical people tended to believe.³ He was just very, very absent-minded.

One hot summer's day, Professor Rudd decided to take his children to the beach. The seaside town he planned to visit was about a three-hour train ride away. To make the trip more interesting for his young children, he kept the name of the town a secret. Unfortunately, by the time Rudd had arrived at the train station, the poor forgetful man had forgotten the name of his destination himself. Fortunately, a friend of his happened to be in the station. He offered to take care of the children while Rudd went back home to find out where he was going.

The professor's wife was surprised to see him again so soon, but she was amused

when she heard what was the matter. She distrusted his memory, so she wrote the name of the town on a piece of paper. Satisfied that she had solved the problem, she sent her husband off again.⁴ Ten minutes later she was surprised to see him outside the house again. What was the matter now? The professor had forgotten where he had left his children!

(274 words)

New Words and Expressions

absent-minded /æbsənt'maɪndɪd/ <i>a.</i>	心不在焉的，出神的
memory /'meməri/ <i>n.</i>	记忆，记忆力
forgetful /fə'getfʊl/ <i>a.</i>	健忘的，易忘的
forget /fə'get/ <i>v.</i>	忘记，忽略
remind /rɪ'maɪnd/ <i>v.</i>	提醒，使想起
appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ <i>n.</i>	约会；指定
well-known /'wel'nəʊn/ <i>a.</i>	众所周知的，出名的
forgetfulness /fə'getfʊlnɪs/ <i>n.</i>	健忘
embarrassment /ɪm'bærəsmənt/ <i>n.</i>	困窘，尴尬
unintelligent /ʌnɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/ <i>a.</i>	缺乏才智的，愚钝的
tend /tend/ <i>v.</i>	趋向，往往是
beach /bi:tʃ/ <i>n.</i>	海滩
seaside /'si:said/ <i>n. a.</i>	海滨，海边；海滨的，海边的
secret /'si:krit/ <i>n.</i>	秘密
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:tʃjunətli/ <i>ad.</i>	不幸地
destination /destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ <i>n.</i>	目的地
offer /'ɒfə(r); (US) 'ɔ:fə/ <i>v.</i>	提出；拿给，给与
amuse /ə'mju:z/ <i>v.</i>	使发笑，使愉快
distrust /dɪs'trʌst/ <i>v.</i>	不信任
satisfied /'sætɪsfaɪd/ <i>a.</i>	感到满意的
solve /sɒlv/ <i>v.</i>	解决，解答
as a rule	一般说来，通常

hit it off	相处得好，合得来
send off	给…送行；寄出
find out	查明，找到
take care of	照料，照顾
happen to	碰巧，偶然

Proper Names

Richard Rudd /'ritʃəd rʌd/ 理查德·鲁德（男子名）

Notes

1. This text is taken from *New Horizons in English 5*, second edition by Lars Mellgren and Michael Walker.

2. Richard Rudd was so forgetful that he would sometimes forget what he was talking about in the middle of a sentence. (Paragraph 1) 理查德·鲁德非常健忘，有时话说到一半就忘了自己要说什么。

3. It wasn't that he was unintelligent, as some critical people tended to believe. He was just very, very absent-minded. (Paragraph 1) 这并不是因为他像一些爱挑别人毛病的人所认为的那样生性愚钝，他只不过是心不在焉而已。

4. Satisfied that she had solved the problem, she sent her husband off again. (Paragraph 3) 她对自己解决了这个问题感到满意，便又一次送别了丈夫。

Phonetics

Review the following sounds and read aloud:

/i:/ see she deed please tree read leave sheep meal feel

/i/ it sit live mill big lip wish limit city minute

/e/ bed leg says head deaf best dress well sweat fresh

/æ/ bag fact hand hat cap back matter gather happy family

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

This little inn is the best in the village.

Remember to tell Ted about the test.

Sam's let the cat out of the bag.

Language Sense Enhancement

I. Read aloud the following paragraph and learn it by heart.

The professor's wife was surprised to see him again so soon, but she was amused when she heard what was the matter. She distrusted his memory, so she wrote the name of the town on a piece of paper. Satisfied that she had solved the problem, she sent her husband off again. Ten minutes later she was surprised to see him outside the house again. What was the matter now? The professor had forgotten where he had left his children!

II. Read the following joke for fun.

Growing Older

An elderly gentleman wasn't feeling well, and became angry with his doctor because he wasn't getting better after five visits.

"Look!" said the doctor. "I'm doing all I can to help you. I can't make you younger."

"I wasn't particularly (特别地) interested in getting younger," said the old man, "I just want to continue growing older."

Grammar

I. 词类

英语中的词可根据词义、句法作用和形式特征，分为十大类，称为词类 (Parts of Speech)，它们是：

词类	英语名称	作用	例词
名 词	Noun (<i>n.</i>)	表示人或事物的名称	book, milk
代 词	Pronoun (<i>pron.</i>)	代替名词、数词等	I, that
数 词	Numeral (<i>num.</i>)	表示数目或顺序	five, second
形容词	Adjective (<i>adj.</i>)	表示人或事物的特征	good, timid
动 词	Verb (<i>v.</i>)	表示动作或状态	do, laugh
副 词	Adverb (<i>adv.</i>)	表示动作特征或性状特征	tightly, very
冠 词	Article (<i>art.</i>)	用在名词前，帮助说明其意义	a, the
介 词	Preposition (<i>prep.</i>)	用在名词、代词前说明与别的词的关系	at, from
连 词	Conjunction (<i>conj.</i>)	用来连接词与词或句与句	and, if
感叹词	Interjection (<i>interj.</i>)	表示说话时的感情或语气	oh, ah

II. 名词

1. 名词的种类

专有名词			Sichuan, China, Mike, Monday
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	box, pen, bed, computer, room
		集体名词	class, team, family
	不可数名词	物质名词	water, bread, milk
		抽象名词	love, peace, emotion

2. 名词的数

可数名词在应用时有单数与复数的区别,表示一个用单数,两个以上用复数。名词复数形式是在单数名词后加-s 或-es 构成的。另外,表示不可数名词的量,一般都用单位词来表示,即单位+of+物质名词的形式,例如: a piece of paper, a box of chalk。这里我们重点复习名词复数形式的构成。

规则变化的复数形式:

- 1) 一般情况下加-s, 例如: cup→cups pencil→pencils
 bowl→bowls truck→trucks
- 2) 以 s, x, ch, sh, o 结尾的加-es, 例如:
 class→classes fox→foxes
 match→matches brush→brushes
 tomato→tomatoes
- 3) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的单词把 y 变成 i 加-es, 例如:
 country→countries family→families
 factory→factories city→cities
- 4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的, 去掉 f 或 fe, 变成 v 加-es, 例如:
 leaf→leaves knife→knives

不规则变化的复数形式, 例如:

man→men	foot→feet	mouse→mice
child→children	sheep→sheep	Chinese→Chinese
tooth→teeth	deer→deer	fish→fish

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. Richard Rudd tended to forget _____.
 - A. his appointments and his classes
 - B. what he was talking about in the middle of a sentence
 - C. even his meals
 - D. all of the above
2. His bad memory was sometimes embarrassing because _____.
 - A. people often laughed at him
 - B. his students disliked him
 - C. he was a professor at a famous university
 - D. his children felt sad
3. Some people said that Rudd _____.
 - A. was stupid
 - B. was clever
 - C. was not a good professor at all
 - D. none of the above
4. Where did the professor decide to take his children?
 - A. to the park
 - B. to the river
 - C. to a seaside town
 - D. to another country
5. The destination _____.
 - A. could be arrived at by train
 - B. was so far away that they decided to go by plane
 - C. was in the suburbs
 - D. was well known for its mountains

II. Questions for discussion.

1. What happened at the train station?
2. Why did Rudd go home? What did his wife do? And why?
3. What happened ten minutes later?

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

memory	forget	find out	beach	destination
offer	satisfied	happen (to)	solve	send off
absent-minded	take care of			

1. Since she was the eldest child in the family, she sometimes had to help her mother _____ the two younger ones.

2. He has such a good _____ that he can even recite the whole book of *A Dream of Red Mansions*.

3. The parcel was sent to the wrong _____.

4. She _____ to be at the spot of the car accident. Now the policeman is asking her some questions.

5. Now, tell me how you can _____ the problem?

6. The _____ man put salt in his coffee and sugar on his egg.

7. You have saved my life. I shall never _____ it.

8. Sometimes you can find very beautiful shell on the _____.

9. Why haven't you got my letter? I _____ it _____ last week.

10. Can you _____ Mr. Johnson's new address for me?

11. They apologized for only being able to _____ us bread and tea.

12. You've done well at school. I'm very _____ with you.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper words. Change the form where necessary.

1. forget, forgetful, forgetfulness

1) She's so _____ that she has to make a note of everything.

2) I'll never _____ your kindness.

3) The _____ of the old man has caused a lot of troubles to his family.

4) He has become very _____ of things.

2. intelligence, intelligent, unintelligent

1) All human beings are much more _____ than animals.

2) A person who quickly learns and understands has good _____.

3) No one liked them because they were lazy and _____.

4) The man was an _____ young engineer.