

总主编 王肃元

新编

基础英语教程

主 编 姚文振

New

Essential

English



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第二册

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主 编 姚文振

副主编 唐丽玲

(一) 王剑鸣

姚文振 编

陈永林 编

魏军梅 编

王 兰 编

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主 编 姚文振

副主编 唐丽玲 杜永莉

王剑鸣 魏军梅

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《新编基础英语教程》是一套为高等学校成人英语教学而编写的系列英语教材,可以作为高等学校夜大、函大、高等专科院校、高职高专院校等的英语教材。也可以用作学生英语水平起点略低的全日制本科的大学英语预备级教材。

本教材依据成人英语教学大纲的要求,根据在讲授成人英语课程中的感受,结合成人英语水平的实际情况而编写。

本系列教材的使用者应该已有大约1200个单词的词汇量,本套教材的培养目标是:培养学生掌握扎实的英语基础知识,具有较强的英语阅读能力,能听懂具有一定难度的英语会话材料,可以进行日常的英语会话,具有一定的翻译与写作能力。

本教材《新编基础英语教程》从全面提高学生的英语应用能力出发,每单元由两个部分组成,第一部分为精读课文,第二部分为泛读课文,也可以作为精读课文使用。

本教材共包含24个单元内容,进度可以按每两周一课安排,每学期8个单元。每个单元包括以下内容:

1. Text A为精读课文,课后有生词表,目的是帮助学生理解课文。
2. 课文后的词汇学习,旨在帮助学生扩大词汇量。
3. 练习部分有回答问题,语法练习,翻译和填空,主要帮助学生掌握课文内容和主要语言点,提高语言知识和理解能力。
4. 语法部分主要帮助学生熟悉语法知识,巩固语言知识。
5. 写作主要是讲解常用的部分应用文,如个人自传、应聘书信、社交书信、文章摘要和简单的短文写作方法。
6. Text B为阅读材料,可以精讲,也可以泛讲,主要是加强学生的阅读能力和阅读量,丰富学生语言知识。水平较好的同学可以作为精读材料来学习。

本书各部分编写情况如下:

杜永莉:第一到第六课 自测题(一)

王剑鸣:第七课到第十一课 自测题(二)

魏军梅:第十二课到第十三课

姚文振:第十四课到第十八课

唐丽玲:第十九课到第二十四课

本书在编写过程中参考了众多优秀的英语教材和英语刊物的文章和资料,恕不一一列出,在此一并感谢。

由于水平有限,时间仓促,不当之处难免,衷心希望广大师生批评指正。

2006年元月

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Text A



Seven Colors

Once upon a time the seven colors of the world started to quarrel.

All claimed that they were the best.

The most important.

The most useful.

The favorite.

Green said,

"Clearly I am the most important. I am the sign of life and of hope. I was chosen for grass, trees and leaves. Without me, all animals would die. Look over the countryside and you will see that I am in the majority."

Blue interrupted,

"You only think about the earth, but consider the sky and the sea. It is the water that is the basis of life and drawn up by the clouds from the deep sea. The sky gives space and peace. Without my peace, you would all be nothing."

Yellow chuckled,

"You are all so serious. I bring laughter, and warmth into the world. The sun is yellow, the moon is yellow, and the stars are yellow. Every time you look at a sunflower, the whole world starts to smile. Without me there would be no fun."

Orange started next to blow her own trumpet,

"I am the color of health and strength. I may be scarce, but I am precious for I serve the needs of human life. I carry the most important vitamins. Think of carrots, pumpkins, oranges, I don't hang around all the time, but when I fill the sky at sunrise or sunset, my beauty is so striking that no one gives another thought to any of you."

Red could stand it no longer he shouted out,

"I am the ruler of all of you. I am blood-life's blood! I am the color of danger and of bravery. I am willing to fight for a cause. Without me, the earth would be as empty as the moon. I am the color of passion and of love, the red rose."



Purple rose to his feet,

"I am the color of power. Kings have always chosen me for I am the sign of authority and wisdom. People do not question me! They listen and obey."

Finally Indigo spoke, much more quietly than all the others, but with just as much determination,

Think of me. I am the color of silence. You hardly notice me, but without me you all become superficial. I represent thought and reflection.

And so the colors went on boasting, each convinced of his or her own superiority. Their quarreling became louder and louder. Suddenly rain started to pour down relentlessly. The colors crouched down in fear, drawing close to one another for comfort.

Rain began to speak,

"You foolish colors, fighting amongst yourselves, each trying to dominate the rest. Don't you know that you were each made for a special purpose, unique and different? Join hands with one another and come to me."

Doing as they were told, the colors united and joined hands.

The rain continued,

"From now on, when it rains, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace. The Rainbow is a sign of hope for tomorrow." And so, whenever a good rain washes the world, and a Rainbow appears in the sky, let us remember to appreciate one another.



New Words

- interrupt [ˌɪntəˈrʌpt] *vt.* 打断(别人的讲话或行动) 阻断; 中断
 favorite ['feɪvərɪt] *n.* 特别喜欢的人(或物), 讨人喜欢的人(或物)
 chuckle ['tʃʌkl] *n.* 咯咯的笑声, 咯咯地笑
 scarce [skeəs] *adj.* 稀有的, 缺乏的, 不足的
 precious ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的, 贵重的, 珍爱的
 carrot ['kærət] *n.* 胡萝卜
 pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] *n.* 南瓜
 striking ['straɪkɪŋ] *adj.* 惊人的, 显著的
 passion ['pæʃən] *n.* 激情, 热情
 authority [ɔ:'θɒrɪti] *n.* 权威, 威信, 权力, 权威人士
 indigo ['ɪndɪɡəʊ] *n.* 靛, 靛青
 superficial [sju:pə'fɪʃəl] *adj.* 肤浅的, 浅薄的, 表面性的事物
 represent [ˌrɪ:prɪˈzent] *vt.* 象征, 表现
 boast [bəʊst] *n.* 自夸, 炫耀
 convince [kən'vɪns] *vt.* 使相信, 信服
 reflection [rɪ'flekʃən] *n.* 反省, 沉思, 反映



dominate ['dɒmineɪt] *v.* 支配, 占优势

unique [ju:'ni:k] *adj.* 唯一的, 独特的

bow [bau] *n.* 弓, 弓形

appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *vt.* 赏识, 鉴赏, 感激



Phrases and Expressions

stand	忍受, 经受
cause	目标, 理想, 事业
stretch	伸展, 拉长
blow one's own trumpet	自吹自擂, 往自己脸上贴金
hang around	经常出没, 留在附近
rise to one's feet	站起来
be willing to	乐于, 愿意
go on boasting	不停地自夸



Notes

1. ... I don't hang around all the time, but when I fill the sky at sunrise or sunset, my beauty is so striking that no one gives another thought to any of you.

我并不是经常出没在天空, 但日出或日落我在天际登场时, 我的美丽足以惊世, 没有人还会想起你们。

2. You hardly notice me, but without me you all become superficial. I represent thought and reflection.

你们几乎注意不到我, 但是如果没有我, 你们全都会变得肤浅。我代表着思想和反省。

hardly 几乎不, 几乎没有, 简直不

I could hardly hear the speaker.

我几乎听不到演说者的声音。

It rained for such a short time that it hardly dampened the ground.

雨只下了一会儿几乎没有把地面打湿。

hardly 在句子开头时引起主语和助动词的倒装, 例如:

Hardly had her husband arrived when she started complaining.

她丈夫刚一到, 她就开始抱怨起来。

3. Red could stand it no longer he shouted out...

红色再也忍不下去了, 他喊道……

这个句子相当于 Red couldn't stand it any longer.

4. I am willing to fight for a cause.

我愿意为了一个目标而斗争。



be willing to do something 愿意或乐意做某事。

5. And so the colors went on boasting, each convinced of his or her own superiority.

这样一来,颜色们就不停地自夸,每个人都深信自己无比优越。

go on doing(something) 继续进行,不停地干某事。注意与 go on to do something 的区别。

6. From now on, when it rains, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace. 从现在开始,每次下雨的时候你们都要弯成巨大的彩色弓形横跨天空,以证明你们能够和平相处。



Word Study

1. interrupt *vt.* 阻断;中断 *vi.* 打岔;插嘴

Rain interrupted our baseball game.

下雨中断了我们的棒球比赛。

The baby interrupted me while I was on the phone.

我在打电话时,婴儿干扰了我。

It is rude to interrupt.

打断别人的话,是不礼貌的。

“‘Don't interrupt,’ he said.”

“‘别插话,’他说。”

2. convince *vt.* 使相信;信服;使承认;使悔悟;使认错[罪]

He convinced me that I should study law.

他劝我应该学法律。

We convinced Anne to go by train rather than plane.

我们说服了安妮放弃乘飞机而坐火车走。

He was convinced of his error.

他认识了错误

convince sb. of sth.

使某人相信某事

convince sb.

说服某人

convince sb. by sound arguments

以理服人

注意与 persuade 的区别,例如:

By convincing me that no good could come of staying, he persuaded me to leave.

通过让我确信留下来没有好处,他说服我离开了。

3. stand 忍受,经受

stand the test of time 经受时间考验

The plant can't stand the heat.



这种植物忍受不了高炎热。

I couldn't stand the noise outside.

我无法忍受外面的噪音。

近义词有: bear, tolerate, put up with

4. **so ... that** 如此……以至于

It is so quiet in the room that you can hear the drop of a pin.

房间里静得连(地上)掉根针都能听见。

She was so weary that she fell.

她太疲劳以致于倒下了。

so that 以便, 为了

Speak louder so that the people in the hall can all hear you.

大声点讲, 以便大厅里的人都能听清。

I stopped so that you could catch up.

我停下来以便你能赶上。

5. **whenever** 随便什么时候, 无论什么时候, 每当

The child smiles whenever the puppy appears.

每当那小狗一露面这孩子便面带笑容。

Come whenever you like.

你爱什么时候来就什么时候来。

on Monday, Wednesday or whenever.

星期一, 星期三或随便什么时候。



Exercises

◆ Reading Aloud

I . Read the following paragraph aloud until you can say it from memory.

Rain began to speak.

"You foolish colors, fighting amongst yourselves, each trying to dominate the rest. Don't you know that you were each made for a special purpose, unique and different? Join hands with one another and come to me."

Doing as they were told, the colors united and joined hands.

The rain continued,

"From now on, when it rains, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace. The Rainbow is a sign of hope for tomorrow." And so, whenever a good rain washes the world, and a Rainbow appears in the sky, let us remember to appreciate one another.

◆ Comprehension of the Text

II . Choose the best answer according to the text.



1. What makes the colors of the world start to quarrel?
 - A. they all thought that they were the most useful.
 - B. they all thought that they were the most important.
 - C. they all thought that they were the best and the favorite.
 - D. All of the above
2. Which color claimed that there would be no fun without him?
 - A. red
 - B. green
 - C. yellow
 - D. purple
3. Which color claimed that he was the sign of authority and wisdom?
 - A. indigo indigo
 - B. green
 - C. yellow
 - D. purple
4. Which color claimed his importance at sunrise and sunset?
 - A. red
 - B. orange
 - C. yellow
 - D. purple
5. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - A. The rain was very angry with the colors' boast.
 - B. The colors stopped boasting because they were all very tired
 - C. Indigo was very modest.
 - D. The colors refused to do as they were told.
6. At the end of the story, the rain said that each of the colors would stretch across the sky in great bow of color when it rained as a reminder that
 - A. They are so beautiful when they are together.
 - B. The rain stopped.
 - C. All colors could get along well with each other.
 - D. They will never have any quarrel.

◆ Vocabulary

II. Fill in the blanks with the listed words or expressions in the proper forms.

whenever so ... that willing interrupt represent boast dominate stretch superficial scarce

1. Fresh vegetables were _____ during the drought.
2. We were not satisfied with the _____ explanation of the incident.
3. He worked _____ hard _____ he earned a lot of money.
4. We can leave _____ you're ready.
5. Successful leaders _____ events rather than react to them.
6. I am _____ to overlook your mistakes.
7. Traffic in the city was _____ by a snowstorm.
8. The forests _____ for hundreds of miles.
9. The boy _____ that his bicycle was of the best quality of all the bicycles in the school.
10. The table _____ the development and changes in agriculture structure in the past 30 years.

**IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.**

1. The family had lived _____ peace and tranquility before the unfortunate traffic accident.
2. _____ sunset, the sun looks very beautiful.
3. After the rain, a rainbow appeared and stretched _____ the sky.
4. Each candidate must answer all the questions _____ exception.
5. It took many hours to convince the court _____ his guilt.
6. People often have to fight _____ their liberty and rights.
7. The lady rose _____ her feet and said, "could you do me a favor?"
8. Finally Indigo spoke, much more quietly than all the others, but _____ just as much determination.

◆ Translation**V. Translate the following into English with the given words, expressions or structures.**

1. 在别人讲话时插嘴是不礼貌的。(interrupt)
2. 这是我最喜欢的一首歌。(favorite)
3. 红色象征着热情。(represent)
4. 再等下去我可受不了啦。(stand)
5. 天气这么好,我们决定去远足。(so ... that)
6. 你愿意帮忙吗?(be willing to)
7. 整个晚上,他们在不停地自吹自擂。(go on doing, blow one's own trumpet)
8. 你难道不愿意试一试吗?(Don't you ...)
9. 每逢我问他问题,他总好象有现成的答案。(whenever)
10. 离开房间,请记住关灯。(remember to do sth.)

VI. Translate the following expressions and sentences.

(A)

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. once upon a time | 2. look over the countryside |
| 3. in the majority. | 4. the basis of life |
| 5. hang around | 6. fight for a cause |
| 7. rise to one's feet | 8. from now on |
| 9. live in peace | 10. blow one's own trumpet |

(B)

1. Don't you know that you were each made for a special purpose, unique and different?
2. The colors crouched down in fear, drawing close to one another for comfort.
3. I am the color of health and strength. I may be scarce, but I am precious for I serve the needs of human life.
4. "From now on, when it rains, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace.

VII. Cloze.



One evening Mr Brown was driving in the country and 1 a small hotel. When he saw an old man 2 along the road, he stopped his car and said to the old man, "I want to go to the Sun Hotel. Do you know the 3?"

"Yes," the old man answered, I will 4 you the way. He 5 Mr Brown's car, and they drove about twelve miles. 6 they came to a small house, the old man said, "Stop here." Mr Brown stopped the car and 7 the house. "But this isn't a hotel." said to the old man.

"No." the old man answered, "This is my 8. And now let me show you the way to the hotel. 9 around and go back nine miles. 10 you'll see the hotel on the right."

1. A. living in B. looking for C. finding D. asking
2. A. working B. standing C. walking D. driving
3. A. road B. house C. distance D. address
4. A. show B. tell C. give D. answer
5. A. got in B. came to C. looked at D. drove
6. A. Because B. Before C. When D. While
7. A. looked for B. looked at C. went in D. came out of
8. A. car B. workplace C. family D. home
9. A. Turn B. Drive C. Look D. Move
10. A. But B. Then C. Later D. Last



Grammar

间接引语

3. 注意指示代词、地点状语、时间状语以及个别动词的变化,参看下表:

	在直接引语中	在间接引语中
指示代词	This these	That those
时间状语	Now Today This week /month Yesterday Last week/month Three days /years ago Tomorrow Next week /month	Then That day That week /month The day before The week/month before There days/years before The next /following day The next/following week/month
地点状语	here	There
动词	come	go



4. 注意疑问句变为间接引语时语序的变化

当引用一个疑问句时,除了注意时态、人称代词、状语等的变化外,还要注意引语中的疑问语序变为陈述句语序。例如:

1) 引述一般疑问句,选择疑问句或反义疑问句时,在引语前要用连词 if 或 whether:

He asked, "Is your mother coming, too?"

He asked if my mother was coming, too.

"They live in groups, don't they?"

He asked whether they lived in groups.

"Is this book yours or his?"

He asked me whether this book was mine or his.

2) 引述特殊疑问句时,用原句中的疑问词。

He asked, "how are you getting along?"

He asked us how we were getting along.

4. 注意祈使句被引述时,通常变为一个有动词不定式短语作宾语补足语的简单句。

He said, "Please come again tomorrow."

He asked me to go there again the next day.

He said, "Don't make noises."

He ordered not to make noises.

句中谓语动词的选择要根据所引句子的口气来决定。



Text B



Do I have to give the watch back?

It was very hot in the small court-room and everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get off to lunch and even the judge must have felt relieved when the last case came up before the court. A short, middle-aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing before him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking around stupidly as if he was trying hard to understand what was going on.

The man was accused of breaking into a house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness who was called did not give a very clear account of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being questioned further, he confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time and then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be found guilty of any crime. He said that the case was dismissed and then rose to go. Meanwhile, the accused looked very puzzled. It was clear that he had not understood a thing. Noticing this, the judge paused for a moment and then the man said suddenly, "Excuse me, sir, but do I have to give the watch back or not?"



New Words

clerk [klɜ:k; klə:k] *n.* 职员, 办事员

claim [kleim] *v.* 声称, 主张

confess [kən'fes] *v.* 承认, 坦白, 忏悔

proof [pru:f] *n.* 证据

guilty ['gilti] *adj.* 犯罪的, 有罪的, 心虚的

dismiss [dis'mis] *vt.* 驳回, 撤销, 解散, 下课

puzzle ['pʌzl] *n.* 迷惑不解, (使)迷惑, (使)为难



Phrases and Expressions

court-room

法庭, 审判室

tiring

累人的, 引起疲劳的

judge	法官
expression	表情, 脸色
accuse	控告, 谴责, 非难
the accused	被告
witness	(律)证人, 目击者
be anxious to	急于, 渴望
keep doing	不停地做某事
be accused of ...	(因……)而被指控
give an account of	报告, 叙述, 说明

Notes

1. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get off to lunch and even the judge must have felt relieved when the last case came up before the court.

must have + v-ed 表示推测过去某事“一定”发生了。其否定形式为: can't / couldn't have + v-ed, 表示过去不可能发生某事。例如: (a) Since the ditch is full of water, it must have rained last night. (b) You couldn't have met my grandmother. She died before you were born.

2. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking around stupidly as if he was trying hard to understand what was going on.

keep doing sth. 表示“不停地/继续做某事”。

No matter how hard I try, you keep pushing me aside.

不管我怎样努力, 你总是想把我推开。

I kept thinking what I should do next.

我一直在想下一步该怎么办。

3. It was clear that he had not understood a thing.

It is clear (obvious, true, possible, certain ...) that ... 该句型中 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句, 常译为“清楚(显然, 真的, 肯定……)”是主语从句最常见的一种结构。例如:

It was clear that he wanted to be alone.

很清楚, 他想一个人呆着。

Exercises

◆ Comprehension of the text

I. True or false questions.

1. After a morning's work, the clerks and the judge were still energetic. _____
2. The last case is about theft. _____