

■ 成人药学高等学历教育(专科)系列教材

大学英语

(第一册)

沈阳药科大学组织编写

主编 王静华

中国医药科技出版社

成人药学高等学历教育（专科）系列教材

大学英语

第一册

主编 王静华

编委 (按姓氏笔画排列)

丁明悌	王仙芝	李莹	李雪
孟妍	姚建华	姜捷	赵映红
赵雪梅	高颖		

中国医药科技出版社

内 容 提 要

本套教材根据全国高职英语教学大纲,结合我校成人外语教学的实际情况编写,适用于成人专科在校期间使用。分上、下二册。每册书中包含十五课,分为A、B课。教师参考书附有背景介绍、课文精讲、练习答案及课文翻译。

本套教材内容由浅入深、涉及面广,融知识性、趣味性于一体。语法讲解通俗易懂,有配套练习,便于巩固,使学生能准确掌握书中要点。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语.第1册/王静华主编. —北京:中国医药科技出版社, 2005.8

(成人药学高等学历教育(专科)系列教材)

ISBN 7-5067-3173-8

I. 大... II. 王... III. 英语-成人教育:高等教育-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第092936号

美术编辑 陈君杞

责任校对 张学军

版式设计 郭小平

出版 中国医药科技出版社

地址 北京市海淀区文慧园北路甲22号

邮编 100088

电话 010-62244206

网址 www.mpsky.com.cn

规格 787×1092mm $\frac{1}{16}$

印张 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

字数 193千字

印数 1—5000

版次 2005年9月第1版

印次 2005年9月第1次印刷

印刷 世界知识印刷厂

经销 全国各地新华书店

书号 ISBN 7-5067-3173-8/G·0431

定价 16.00元

本社图书如存在印装质量问题请与本社联系调换

前 言

本教材根据全国高职英语教学大纲，结合我校成人外语教学的实际情况编写，适用于成人专科在校期间使用。

本教材内容由浅入深、涉及面广，融知识性、趣味性于一体。语法讲解通俗易懂，并有配套练习，使学生能准确掌握书中要点。

本教材分上、下二册。每册书中包含十五课，分为 A, B 课。教师参考书附有背景介绍、课文精讲、练习答案及课文翻译。

由于编写教师们水平有限，时间仓促，书中定有不足和疏漏之处，敬请各位老师、同学批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 4 月

CONTENTS

Lesson One

Text A: Three Meals a Day	(1)
Phonetics: [i:] [i] [e] [æ]	(2)
[p] [b] [t] [d]	(2)
英语常识: 音节	(3)
Grammar: 1. 人称代词	(3)
2. 动词 be 的人称变化	(4)
3. 一般现在时	(4)
Text B: Coffee and Candy	(6)

Lesson Two

Text A: The New Apartment	(8)
Phonetics: [æ] [ə] [ɔ:] [ɒ]	(9)
[k] [g] [f] [v]	(9)
英语常识: 单词重音	(9)
Grammar: 1. there be 句型	(10)
2. 一般现在时	(11)
Text B: Mr. Scott's and Mr. Baker's Family	(13)

Lesson Three

Text A: Before a TV English Lesson	(14)
Phonetics: [a:] [ʌ] [u:] [u]	(16)
[s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ]	(16)
英语常识: 开音节	(16)
Grammar: 现在进行时	(17)
Text B: At the Seaside	(21)

Lesson Four

Text A: The British Climate	(23)
Phonetics: [m] [n] [ŋ] [l]	(25)
英语常识: 闭音节	(25)
Grammar: 情态动词 can, may, must	(26)
Text B: Seasons and Months	(29)

Lesson Five

Text A: What is Ms?	(31)
Phonetics: [w] [j] [r] [h]	(33)
英语常识: 连读	(33)
Grammar: 名词的单、复数	(34)
Text B: The New World	(37)

Lesson Six

Text A: Mark Twain and His Friend	(41)
Phonetics: [ei] [ai] [au] [əu]	(43)
[θ] [ð] [tj] [dʒ]	(43)
英语常识: 失去爆破	(44)
Grammar: 一般过去时	(44)
Text B: Unusual Echoes	(47)

Lesson Seven

Text A: The Golden Rush	(50)
Phonetics: [iə] [ɜə] [ɔi] [uə]	(52)
[ts] [dz] [tr] [dr]	(52)
英语常识: r 音节	(52)
Grammar: 1. 一般过去时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式	(53)
2. 动词 be 的肯定式、否定式和疑问式	(54)
Text B: Coins	(56)

Lesson Eight

Text A: Halloween	(59)
Phonetics: 元音的分类	(61)
英语常识: 语调	(62)
Grammar: 被动语态	(62)
Text B: Thanksgiving Day	(66)

Lesson Nine

Text A: American Country Music	(69)
Phonetics: 辅音的分类	(72)
Grammar: 现在完成时	(73)
Text B: World Music	(76)

Lesson Ten

Text A: The People of the United States	(79)
英语常识: 语句重音	(82)
Grammar: 现在完成时和一般过去时的比较	(82)
Text B: A City of the World	(86)

Lesson Eleven

Text A: Part - time Jobs	(90)
英语常识: 意群	(92)
Grammar: 过去完成时	(92)
Text B: A High School Teacher	(95)

Lesson Twelve

Text A: Sound Has Speed	(99)
Grammar: (1) 名词的种类	(101)
(2) 冠词的基本用法: 不定冠词	(102)
Text B: Mobile Phones	(104)

Lesson Thirteen

Text A: A Story about Sir Isaac Newton	(107)
Grammar: 冠词的基本用法: 定冠词	(108)
Text B: Edison the Inventor	(112)

Lesson Fourteen

Text A: Man in the Future	(114)
Grammar: 一般将来时	(116)
Text B: What is Language?	(120)

Lesson Fifteen

Text A: Continents and Oceans	(124)
Grammar: 不定代词: some, any, no	(126)
Text B: Living near the North Pole	(129)

Vocabulary	(132)
------------------	---------

Lesson One

Text A

Three Meals a Day

Sam and Ann have three meals a day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. They have breakfast at home. On weekdays they have lunch at school, but on weekends they have lunch at home with their parents. They always eat dinner at home.

Dinner is the big meal of the day. Mr. Scott comes home from work at five, and Mrs. Scott serves dinner at six. They usually start with soup. Then they have meat, potatoes, and salad.

After dinner they have dessert. Mr. Scott doesn't like desserts, but Mrs. Scott and the children do. Their favorite desserts are cake and ice cream.

Words

meal [mi:l] n. 膳食; 一餐, 一顿饭

weekday ['wikdei] n. 星期天 (或星期六和星期天) 以外的日子, 周日, 工作日

weekend [wi:k'end, 'wikend] n. 周末; 周末假期

parent ['peərənt] n. 父亲; 母亲; (复)双亲; 祖先

serve [sə:v] v. 为... 服务; 为...服役

start [stɑ:t] vt. & vi. 开始

soup [su:p] n. 汤

meat [mi:t] n. 肉; 食用肉类

potato [pə'teɪtəu] n. 马铃薯, 土豆

salad ['sæləd] n. 沙拉

dessert [di'zɜ:t] n. (美)甜点心, (如水果, 布丁, 冰淇淋等)

(英)作为正餐最后一道的水果

favorite ['feivərit] a. 特别喜爱的

Proper Names

Mr. Scott

Mrs. Scott

斯哥特先生

斯哥特太太

Sam
Ann

萨姆
安

Phrases and Expressions

at home
at school

在家
在学校，在上学

Notes

Text A: 这是一篇简单的课文，讲的是一日三餐。天天吃饭，所以使用一般现在时。
要点：第一、第二及复数各人称用 have；第三人称单数用 has。

Phonetics

元音：发音时声带振动而气流在通路上不受阻碍。

元音：[i:]，[i]，[e]，[æ]

[i:]

发音要领：1. 舌尖抵下齿，舌前部向硬腭尽量抬起。

2. 嘴唇向两旁伸开，成扁平形。

“:”是长音符号。一个长元音往往比它相应的短元音长到两倍以上。

[i]

发音要领：1. 舌前部向硬腭抬起，比 [i:] 低，比 [e] 高。

2. 唇形扁平，牙床开得比 [i:] 宽，比 [e] 窄。

[e]

发音要领：1. 舌尖抵下齿，舌前部稍抬起，比 [i:] 低。

2. 唇形中常，牙床开得比 [i:] 宽，上下齿间可容纳一个指。

[æ]

发音要领：1. 舌尖抵下齿。

2. 双唇向两旁平伸，成扁平形；张开牙床直至上下齿之间可以容纳食指和中指的宽度。

辅音：不论声带振动与否，气流在通路上受到这种或那种阻碍。

清音和浊音：发音时声带不振动的辅音，称为清辅音。

发音时声带振动的辅音，称为浊辅音。

辅音：[p]，[b]，[t]，[d]

[p]，[b]

发音要领：1. 双唇紧闭，然后突然分开，气流冲出口腔。

2. [p] 是清辅音，[b] 是浊辅音。

辅音：[t]，[d]

发音要领：1. 舌尖紧贴上齿龈，形成阻碍，然后突然下降，气流冲出口腔。

2. [t] 是清辅音，[d] 是浊辅音。

英语常识：

音节：音节是说话时最小的语言片断，通常由一个元音加上一个或几个辅音构成，但是单独一个元音也能成为一个音节。有些较响亮的辅音，如 [l], [m]，在后面没有元音的情况下也能和它前面的辅音构成一个音节。

例如：[mi:]，[ten]，[fi:d] 各包含一个音节。

[ˈlesn]，[ˈæpl] 各包含两个音节。

单词按所含音节数目分为单音节词、双音节词和多音节词（包含三个或更多的音节）。

Exercises

I. 朗读下面的词：

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. be [bi:] | bet [bet] |
| meet [mi:t] | met [met] |
| deep [di:p] | dead [ded] |
| eat [i:t] | pet [pet] |
| 2. bed [bed] | bad [bæd] |
| met [met] | mad [mæd] |
| fed [fed] | fat [fæt] |

II. 抄写下列音标：

[i:]	[i]	[e]	[æ]
[p]	[b]	[t]	[d]

Grammar

人称代词

单 数			复 数	
第一人称	I	(我)	we	(我们)
第二人称	you	(你)	you	(你们)
第三人称	he	(他)		(他们)
	she	(她)	they	(她们)
	it	(它)		(它们)

动词 be 的人称变化

单 数			复 数	
第一人称	I	am	we	are
第二人称	you	are	you	are
第三人称	he	is	they	are
	she	is		
	it	is		

一 般 现 在 时

1. 一般现在时表示经常性的动作：

We get up at six every morning. (指每天如此)

She teaches English in a university. (指她的职业)

2. 一般现在时表示现在的情况或状态：

He is a doctor.

There is a picture on the wall.

这个时态除第三人称单数外，都用动词原形表示。第三人称单数要加词尾 -(e)s。-(e)s 词尾的加法和名词复数词尾的加法相同，即：

(1) 一般情况下加 -s,

例如： live——lives; work——works;
get——gets make——makes

(2) 在 s, sh, ch, o 后面加 -es,

例如： dress——dresses wash——washes
teach——teaches go——goes

(3) 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的动词，先变 y 为 i，再加 -es,

例如： study——studies carry——carries

但以“元音字母 + y”收尾的动词却不这样，直接加 -s,

例如： play——plays

3. -(e)s 词尾的读音规则：

(1) 在 [s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 后面读 [ɪz]

例如： dresses ['dresɪz] closes ['kləʊɪz]
teaches ['ti:tʃɪz] washes ['wɒʃɪz]
judges ['dʒʌdʒɪz]

(2) 在清辅音后读 [s]

例如： likes [laɪks] helps [helps]

(3) 在浊辅音后读 [z]

例如： sings [sɪŋz] goes [ɡəʊz]

studies ['stʌdiz]

注意：末尾的 [t] [d] 加词尾 -(e)s 后成为破擦音 [ts] [dz]

例如： writes [raɪts] reads [ri:dz]

Grammatical Exercises

1. The Thames _____ into the North sea.
a. is run b. runs c. has been run d. run
2. This book _____ well.
a. sells b. is sold c. will be sold d. has been sold
3. Let's get in the wheat before the sun _____.
a. will set b. was set c. set d. sets
4. This proved that the earth _____ around the sun.
a. goes b. go c. went d. going
5. Peter usually _____ at 6: 00 every morning.
a. got up b. has got up c. gets up d. will get up
6. I _____ cinema twice a month.
a. go to b. goes to c. went to d. have gone to
7. Liza often _____ her homework in the evening.
a. do b. did c. does d. done
8. The trees _____ green in the spring.
a. turn b. turns c. turned d. are turning
9. Big Jim always _____ late for work, so Mr. Scott is very angry.
a. come b. comes c. came d. coming
10. I _____ very well today.
a. don't feel b. wasn't feel c. was not feel d. doesn't feel

Exercises to the Text

I . Questions to the text:

1. How many meals do Sam and Ann have a day?
2. Where do they have breakfast?
3. Where do they have lunch on weekdays?
4. Where do they have lunch on weekends?
5. Who serves dinner?

II . Turn the following into English:

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. 吃早饭 | 3. 周末 |
| 2. 平时, 工作日 | 4. 做晚饭 |

III. Make a sentence with each of the following words or expressions:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. 一日三餐 | 3. 在家 |
| 2. 在上学 | 4. 吃甜点心 |

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. They have lunch at home with their parents _____ (在周末)。
2. Dinner is the _____ (正餐) of the day.
3. Mr. Scott _____ (做晚饭) at five.
4. Their _____ (最喜爱的) desserts are cake and ice cream.

V. Make sentences with the following:

1. 小明在家七点吃早饭。
2. 妈妈八点上班，五点下班回家。
3. 晚饭后他们吃些点心，他们喜欢吃蛋糕。
4. 他们晚餐通常先喝汤。

Text B

Coffee and Candy

Mr. Baker likes coffee. He drinks a lot of it. He has one cup for breakfast, another at ten, and another at eleven. He drinks two cups for lunch. His wife tells him, "You drink too much coffee."

Mrs. Baker doesn't like coffee. She likes candy. She eats a lot of it. She has two pieces after breakfast, another after lunch, and another after dinner. Her husband tells her, "You eat too much candy."

Words

- coffee ['kɒfi] n. 咖啡
drink [drɪŋk] vt. 喝, 饮
wife [waɪf] n. 妻子
husband ['hʌzbənd] n. 丈夫
tell [tel] vt. 告诉
candy ['kændi] n. 糖果

Notes

提示: 这篇课文练习一般现在时第三人称行为动词的用法。单数第三人称 + s; 否定 + doesn't do。

Questions

1. Does Mr. Baker like coffee or candy?
2. Does he drink one cup or two cups for breakfast?
3. Does Mrs. Baker like candy or coffee?
4. Does she have one piece or two pieces after breakfast?
5. What does Mr. Baker say to his wife?
6. What does Mrs. Baker say to her husband?

Lesson Two

Text A

The New Apartment

The Scott family has a new apartment. It has a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. The living room is big. It has two windows. There is a desk by one of the windows, and the desk has a lamp on it. There is a table by the door, and there are two chairs by the table. There are pictures on the walls. There's a television set in one corner.

There's a cat in the big chair. It's a fat cat with blue eyes and a long brown tail. It's sleeping. John Scott likes the new apartment, and so does the cat.

Words

apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] n. 房间, 一套公寓房间

bedroom ['bedrʊm] n. 卧室

bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] n. 浴室, 盥洗室

kitchen ['kitʃɪn] n. 厨房

lamp [læmp] n. 灯

picture ['pɪktʃə] n. 画, 图画

television ['telɪvɪʒən] n. 电视

set [set] n. (一)套, (一)副

corner ['kɔ:nə] n. 角, 角落

tail [teɪl] n. (动物的)尾巴; 尾状物; 发辫

brown [braʊn] a. 棕色的

sleep [slɪp] v. 睡觉; 睡眠

Notes

Text A: 这是一篇练习 there be 句型、has 和动词第三人称单数的课文。

So + do/does/be + 主语; 表示“…也”。肯定句中使用。

例如: He likes swimming, so do I.

Mary likes math, so does Peter.

She is a student, so am I.

Phonetics

元音 [æ], [ə], [ɑ:], [ɔ]

[æ]

发音要领: 1. 舌身平放。舌中部稍抬起, 比 [ə] 略高; 牙床开得较窄。双唇和发 [i:] 时相似。

2. 注意长度, 不要发得太短。

[ə]

发音要领: 这个音和汉语普通话轻声的“么”(me)“了”(le)中的短促元音“e”相似, 但音略长。

[ɑ:]

发音要领: 1. 舌后部抬得比 [ɔ] 略高, 双唇也收得更圆更小, 并须用力向前突出。

2. 注意长度, 不要发得太短。

[ɔ]

发音要领: 1. 口张大, 舌身尽量降低并后缩, 双唇稍稍收圆。

2. 先发 [ɑ:] 音, 然后将舌身再稍稍向后缩, 双唇稍稍收圆 (不要突出), 即可发出 [ɔ]。

辅音 [k], [g], [f], [v]

[k], [g]

发音要领: 1. 舌后部隆起, 紧贴软腭, 形成阻碍, 然后突然离开, 气流冲出口腔。

2. [k] 是清辅音, [g] 是浊辅音。

[f], [v]

发音要领: 1. 下唇轻触上齿, 气流由唇齿间的缝隙中通过, 引起摩擦。

2. [f] 是清辅音, [v] 是浊辅音。

英语常识:

单词重音: 在双音节和多音节词中, 有一个音节读得特别重而强 (其余音节相对地读得轻而弱), 这种现象叫做单词重音。

单词重音用重音符号 “ˈ” 表示, 加在重读音节的左上方。例如: letter [ˈletə], paper [ˈpeɪpə]

单音节词单独念时一律要重读, 但在单独注音时通常不必加重音符号, 例如: pen [pen], let [let]

Exercises

I. 朗读下面的词:

1. bird [bɜ:d]

fur [fɜ:]

work [wɜ:k]

learn [lə:n]

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| better ['betə] | meter ['mi:tə] |
| letter ['letə] | matter ['mætə] |
| 2. bought [bɔ:t] | thought [θɔ:t] |
| talk [tɔ:k] | order [ɔ:də] |
| hot [hɒt] | lot [lɒt] |
| box [bɒks] | got [gɒt] |

II. 朗读下面的词:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. key [ki:] | geese [gi:s] |
| cat [kæt] | get [get] |
| kick [kik] | big [big] |
| neck [nek] | bag [bæg] |
| 2. fee [fi:] | vest [vest] |
| beef [bi:f] | five [faiv] |
| first [fɜ:st] | vent [vent] |
| fat [fæt] | vamp [væmp] |

III. 抄写下面的音标:

[ə:] [ə] [ɔ:] [ɔ]
[k] [g] [f] [v]

Grammar

there be 句型

英语中表示某处有某物时常用 there be 句型。例如:

There is a table in the room.

There is a cat under the chair.

There is a picture on the wall.

There are 15 students in our class.

这里 table, cat, picture 和 students 是主语, is 和 are 是谓语, in the room, under the chair, on the wall 和 in our class 是状语。

如果主语是单数, 谓语用 there is; 如果主语是复数, 则用 there are。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式及简略回答
There is a book on the desk.	There is not (isn't) any book on the desk.	Is there a book on the desk? Yes, there is.
There are some books on the desk.	There is no book on the desk. There are not (aren't) any books on the desk. There are no books on the desk.	No, there isn't. Are there any books on the desk? Yes, there are. No, there aren't.