

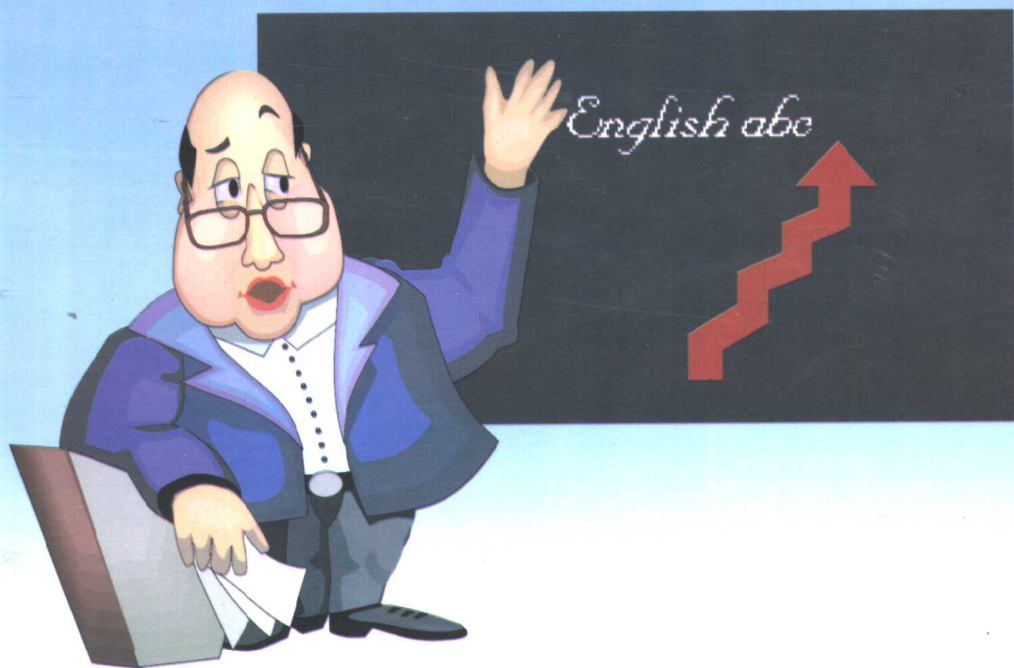
高自考(经贸类)大专指定教材

English

第二版

基础英语第一册

岳立群 张二虎 主编
黄震华 主审



对外经济贸易大学出版社

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主 编:岳立群 张二虎

主 审:黄震华

编著者:岳立群 张二虎 江 春

赵贺田 徐俊贤 邢建玉

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基础英语第一册

岳立群 张二虎 主编

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前 言

受北京市自学考试办公室的委托,我们编写了这套外贸英语教材第一、二册。本套教材是北京市自考办指定教材,是参加北京市自考办每年7月份举办的国贸类大专文凭考试的学员的必读教材,并且是大专程度国际贸易专业英语考试的命题依据。该书适用于全日制专科一年级学生、夜大和社会办班以及自学英语的学生使用。同时还可以作为大学本科一年级的辅助教材。由于这套英语教材以基础语言知识为主,内容比较浅易,同时增加了一些经济贸易词汇和知识,对学习外贸专业的学生尤为适合。

本书每课都由以下几个部分组成:

读前问题	(Pre-reading)
正课文	(Text A)
词汇和短语	(Words and Expressions)
注释	(Notes)
读后练习	(Post-reading)
口语、写作练习	(Oral and Writing Activities)
语法及练习	(Grammar and Exercises)
语音	(Phonetics)
副课文	(Text B)

正、副课文都围绕同一或相似的题目进行。正课文适合精读、复述,较容易。副课文较难,用于提高阅读能力及提供背景知识。课文后面的所有阅读及语法练习都围绕正课文展开,与正课文密切相关。同时值得一提的是,每课都有一个口语及写作练习,它可以引导学生参照书中的对话范例(model dialogue),使用列出的一些最常用的功能表达法(functional expressions)。学生应能使用这些表达法在设定的场景下做简短的对话,从而提高语言交际能力。语音在此书中不做为重点,每课都附有基本的语音讲解及练习供学生在课后朗读、纠音。

教师在使用此书教学的过程中,可以根据学校的教学计划安排,根据自己学生的水平和特点,有侧重、有补充、有删节地进行教学。第一册共15课,按每周6—8课时教授一课计算,每周上课时间可大致做以下安排:

课前问题、正课文、课后练习	2—3 小时
口头及笔头练习	2—3 小时
语法及语音练习	2—3 小时

具体安排还应由教师根据实际情况而定。

在编写过程中,我们注重将基本知识与基本技能相结合,根据规范性与实用性相结合,日常生活用语与外贸业务术语相结合的原则,提供了大量练习供学生及自学者自己做。

本教材自问世至今已有七年。这些年来,由于世界经济发展迅猛,另一方面,根据教学实践的反馈,我们对该书做了一些修改。修订工作主要围绕课文和练习展开。就课文而言,我们就其难度做了一些调整。课文过长、生词太多的,我们对其进行了删改;课文太易的,我们则挑选了难度适当的课文予以替代;课文内容过时的,我们则用新的内容取而代之。此外,我们还对练习部分做了修改,使其在体例和难度上保持一致,并使其和课文以及所涉及的语法密切相关。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,编写中不免出现这样或那样的疏漏和错误,望使用此书者批评指正,以便我们及时修正。

编 者

2002 年元月于北京

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Lesson One

Pre-reading

What do you think?

- 1) How do we introduce ourselves?
- 2) What basic information is provided in self-introduction?
- 3) When do we use the introduction?

What does it mean?

Think what the following words and expressions mean:

patient	poster
settle	oblong
curly	mole
cheek	forehead
smooth	tanned
simplicity	conservative
casual	playing cards
colleague	essential

Text A

Self-introduction(I)

Tom is 35, not very tall, married with two children and a doctor at a hospital in the United States. His wife works in the same hospital. His basic working hours are about 9 to 5 and he sees about 40 patients a day.

They live in a large house with lots of interesting posters on the walls of their bedroom. Before they settle there, Tom traveled a lot.

He has thin and oblong face with dark and curly hair. There is a large mole on the right side of his cheeks. The most outstanding feature is his forehead. It's big, smooth and somewhat tanned. Yet in his dark eyes and gentle manner, there is childlike simplicity. He is a conservative dresser and usually wears dark and casual clothes.

In his spare time, Tom likes swimming, playing cards and chatting with his friends. He enjoys a good joke and gets along well with his colleagues. He believes that money is essential, but friendship is much more important.

Words and Expressions

working hour 工作时间	度;彬彬有礼
patient['peɪfənt] n. 病人	childlike simplicity [sim'pl:siti] 孩子般的举止;孩子般的纯朴;孩子般的单纯
poster['pəʊstə]n. 海报	conservative dresser[kən'sə:vəfɪv] 穿衣保守的人;穿衣守旧的人
settle['setl]v. 定居	casual['kæʒjuəl]a. 随便的;不在意的
oblong['ɒblɒŋ]a. 瘦长的	spare time[speə]业余时间
curly['kɜ:li] a. 卷发的	playing cards 扑克牌
mole[moul]n. 黑痣	chat[tʃæt]v. 聊天
cheek[tʃi:k] n. 面颊	colleagues['kɒli:g]n. 同事
outstanding feature ['fi:tʃə] 明显特、特点	essential[i'esɛnsjəl] a. 必须的
forehead['fɔ:ɹd]n. 前额	
smooth[smu:ð]a. 光滑的;光亮的	
tanned[tænd]a. 晒成深褐色的	
gentle manner ['dʒentl] 文雅的风	

Notes

1. Tom is very tall.

tall 与 high 都是形容词,都有‘高’的意思,tall 通常指人,而 high 通常指物。它们的名词都是 height。

2. ... a doctor at a hospital in the united states.

美国一词前面一定要有定冠词‘the’。其它加定冠词的国家还有 the United Kingdom 英国和 the Philippines 菲律宾。

3. He sees about 40 patients a day.

他每天大约看 40 个病人。但在其他情况下 see about 还有“查询、检查和了解情况”的意思。如:I am going to see about the problem. 我将去了解这个问题。

4. ...with lots of interesting posters on the walls of their bedroom.

poster 是较大的印刷画或印刷照片。在竞选、广告宣传、文艺和电影宣传活动中,常常要在城里张贴许多 posters。

5. ...on the right side of his cheeks.

side 一词前通常用介词 on,指在某一边。

on this side of the river 在河这边

Please write on both sides of the paper. 请在纸的两边写字。

He walks on the street. (= He walks on the side of the street.) 他走在马路边上。

6. ...there is a childlike simplicity.

childlike: 有孩子气的,它与 childish 一词意思区别较大。childlike 是褒义词,childish 则是贬义词。childlike 强调纯洁、天真、坦率等。He has a childlike love for a circus. 他对马戏团有种童稚的喜爱。childish 则强调不能克制自己,思想不成熟,有幼稚和愚蠢的意思。That's a childish answer 这种回答很幼稚。

7. ...wears dark and casual clothes.

wear 一词在生活中意思很多:穿、戴、长着、带有

She wears red shoes. 她穿着红鞋。

She is wearing a red flower in her hair. 她头上带着一朵红花。

He is wearing a beard. 他蓄胡子了。

He was wearing a smile. 他面带微笑。

8. Tom likes swimming.

a. like 可用于介词、动词和名词。

His house is like ours. 他的房子同我们的房子一样。

Do you like fish? 你喜欢吃鱼吗?

We know nothing of his likes and dislikes. 我们对于他们的所爱所恨一无所知。

b. like + ing = enjoy 喜欢

I like walking in the rain. 我喜欢在雨中散步。

like + 动词不定式的意思除喜欢之外,还有 in the habit of 习惯于; thinking it is right to do it 认为这样做是对的等。

I like to get up early. 我喜欢早起。

I didn't like to disturb you, so I went away. 我觉得不该打扰你们,就走开了。

c. would like = wish 或 want. 这个词组后面永远跟动词不定式

What would you like to do tomorrow? 你明天想做些什么?

9. ...gets along well with his colleagues.

get along with 相处很好,进展如何,度日

They get along well together. 他们相处很好。

How are you getting along in school? 你在学校情况如何?

We can't get along without money. 没有钱,我们无法生活下去。

Post-reading

Pair-work

Students prepare questions and find answers about Tom with the prompts.

1. his age

6. appearance

2. height

7. character

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 3. family | 8. interests |
| 4. work | 9. beliefs |
| 5. house | |

Oral and Writing Activities

1. What sort of person are you?

Read through the sentences below, then circle around the number which most closely coincides with the way you usually behave. Before starting, look at the key.

Key
5. Always
4. Usually
3. Sometimes
2. Seldom
1. Never

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) I am an a.m. person. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2) I speak clearly. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3) I am neat and well groomed. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4) I am good with money. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5) I am cheerful and friendly. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6) I am punctual. | | | | | |
| 7) I prefer going out at weekends to staying at home. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8) I help people who are in need. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9) I think things over carefully before making a decision. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10) I remember people's names when I am introduced to them. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

When you have finished, put your points together and compare all your answers with your partner. Try to discuss each item, giving reasons

why you do so or why not .

2. Write something about yourself with the prompts in the **Post-reading** and then present yourself to the whole class and after the presentation other students can ask questions.

3. Interview two or three students in class and make a report to class about your interviews. These questions might be helpful.

1. Where do you live? Can you describe your bedroom?
2. Can you talk about your family?
3. What are you interested in? What sports do you like?
4. How do you keep fit?
5. What is your most concern at the moment?
6. What do you plan to do in the future?

4. The image of your partners

After the interviews, you will get to know some of your classmates.

Choose five words to profile your partners.

practical	friendly	helpful	honest	clever	patient
generous	careful	carefree	decisive	sociable	hard-working
quiet	cheerful	polite	reliable	easy-going	thoughtful
tough	talkative	peaceful	confident	independent	kind
casual	lively	calm	amusing	shy	aggressive

Grammar

Parts of Speech 词类

单词是语言的基本单位,要学好语言,就一定要学好词汇。了解词汇的词类归属,能够帮助我们正确地使用语言。单词的词类不同,在句子中的作用也各不相同。因此,在学习英语词汇的时候,除了掌握单词的发音和意思之外,还要学习单词的词类。在此,我们简单地描绘一下各种词类在句子中的作用。

1. 名词 noun (n.): 名词是表示人、事物以及抽象概念等的名称的词,如 students, book, Beijing, happiness 等。它在句子中一般作主语、表语、

宾语、同位语、定语等,它还可以和介词一起构成介词短语,充当其它句子成分。

2. 冠词 article (art.):冠词是附属于名词的一种虚词,它和名词一起用,帮助说明名词的意义,如 a book, the students, 等。
3. 代词 pronoun (pron.):代词是用以代替名词和数词的词,它在句子中充当主语、定语、表语、同位语、宾语等。如 you, which, mine, any, what, that 等。
4. 数词 numeral (num.):数词是表示数量和次序的词,它在句子中充当主语、定语、表语、同位语、宾语等。如 one, five, second, fifth 等。
5. 动词 verb (v.):动词是表示人和事物的行为或状态的词,如 teach, exist, be, work 等。动词又分为谓语形式和非谓语形式两种,谓语形式在句子中作谓语,非谓语形式在句子中作主语、表语、宾语、定语和状语,也可以和助动词或情态动词共同构成谓语。
6. 形容词 adjective (a. /adj.):形容词是表示人和事物的形状、性质、状态等的词,如 good, beautiful, friendly 等,它在句子中作表语、定语、宾语补足语等。
7. 副词 adverb (adv.):副词是在句子中修饰动词、形容词或其它副词的词,以说明状态性质和程度等,如 very, fairly, happily, down 等,它在句子中一般作状语。
8. 连词 conjunction (conj.):连词是连接词、词组或句子的词,如 and, but, since, whether 等。
9. 介词 preposition (prep.):介词是用在名词、代词等的前面,说明它与其它词关系的词,介词又称为前置词,如 at, in, for, since, under 等。
10. 感叹词 interjection (interj.):感叹词是表示说话时人的喜悦、惊讶等感情和语气的词,如 oh, well, why, hello 等。

在这十类词中,名词、代词、数词、动词、形容词和副词可以独立在句子中充当句子成分,如名词、代词、数词可以作主语、宾语等,形容词作表语、定语等,副词作状语,动词作谓语等,因此,它们被称为实词;冠词、连词和介词不能独立在句子中充当句子成分,它们必须和实词一起,共同构成句子成分,因此,它们被称为虚词。感叹词一般不构成句子的一部分,可作为特殊的一类。

Pronoun 代词

代词是那些代替名词或数词的词,代词可分为如下几类:人称代词(personal pronoun),它是代替人或物的词,包括 I, you, he, me, them, her 等;物主代词(possession pronoun),它是人称代词的所有格,它又可以分为两类,形容词型和名词型,如 my, mine, their, theirs 等;反身代词或自身代词(reflexive pronoun),它是人称代词的强调型,它包括 myself, itself, herself 等;表示相互关系的相互代词(reciprocal pronoun),它只有两个,each other 和 one another;指示代词(demonstrative pronoun),是专门用来指出或标示出人或物的词,它有四个,即 this, that, these, those;疑问代词(interrogative pronoun),它的作用是引导特殊疑问句,如 who, whom, whose, which 和 what;关系代词(relative pronoun),其作用是用来引导定语从句,它们是 that, which, who, whom, whose 等;连接代词(conjunctive pronoun),它的作用是引导名词性从句,包括主语从句、表语从句和定语从句,它们是 who, whom, whose, which, what 等,最后一类是不定代词(indefinite pronoun),是那些不确指某人或某物的词,它包括 some, any, all, each, neither, few, another, no, one, many 等。

代词在句子中的作用是主语、表语、宾语、定语、同位语等,如:

- 1) They held a party last Sunday. 他们上星期天举办了一次晚会。
(they 作主语)
- 2) Whose bicycle is this? 这是谁的自行车?(whose 作定语, this 作主语)
- 3) They both like collecting stamps. 他们俩都喜欢集邮。(they 作主语, both 作同位语)
- 4) This book is hers. 这本书是她的。(hers 作表语)
- 5) — Did he bring any new stamps?
— No. He didn't bring any.
他带来新邮票了吗?(he 作主语, any 作定语)
没有,他没有带来任何新邮票。(any 作宾语)
- 6) — Who is it? 是谁?(who 作表语)
— It's me. 是我。(me 作表语)

Exercises

1. State the part of speech of the underlined words.

- 1) Tom is 35, not very tall, married with two children.
- 2) His wife works in the same hospital.
- 3) Before they settled there, Tom traveled a lot.
- 4) There is a large mole on the right side of his cheeks.
- 5) He enjoys a good joke and gets along well with his colleagues.

2. Use the personal pronoun or reflexive pronoun to replace the words in brackets.

- 1) John told Mary that he would look after (Mary).
- 2) Can you and Mary look after (you and Mary)?
- 3) Can you and Mary get supper for (you, Mary and me)?
- 4) Bob always keeps a good friend beside (Bob)

3. Complete the following sentences with the words provided.

much, many, little, few, some, any, one

- 1) How _____ chairs will you need?
- 2) I work hard all day. I have _____ time for hobbies (嗜好).
- 3) How _____ flour will I need for the cake?
- 4) He is a wonderful man. There are _____ people who would do the things he does.
- 5) Although he is rich, he spends very _____ money on clothes.
- 6) Are there _____ tickets left? I need _____.
- 7) "Have you _____ oranges?"
"Yes, I bought _____ in the market."
- 8) Please put _____ apples on the table. There are hardly _____ left.
- 9) Would you like _____ more coffee? I'm sure you would.
- 10) If there are _____ potatoes in the shop, please buy _____.

4. Choose the phrase that best completes the sentence.

- 1) I shall never forget ...