

● 成人高等教育教材

大学基础英语

洪卫青 主编

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武汉水利电力大学出版社

成人高等教育试用教材

大学基础英语

(第二册)

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前 言

随着我国成人高等教育的蓬勃发展,成人外语教学有了长足的进步。作为教学的一个重要方面,教材建设也应该适应这一形势的需要。本教材就是在认真分析了我国成人外语教学的现状,总结历年成人英语教学经验的基础上,参考《大学英语函授教学大纲》而编写的。在试用过程中,取得了较好的教学效果。

本套教材共三册,既可供专科层次和本科层次的专科阶段使用;也适用于各类成人高等教育基础英语教学或自学。

本教材有以下几个显著的特点:

一、起点适当,符合我国成人英语教学的现状和特点。鉴于广大学员入学时的现有英语水平比以往有所提高,本教材不再把英语语音知识作为重点讲述内容。在详细分析和充分论证的基础上,从中学 1 600 个词汇中筛选出 600 个单词(词组)作为起点词汇。这样,就避免了成人高等教育中出现的起点过低、内容重复等问题。

二、选材广泛,内容新颖,题材多样。课文绝大部分选自英美原文,个别作了适度删改;注重语言的知识性、实用性和可读性;在内容安排上,由浅入深,循序渐进。

三、编写、编排注重实践,便于自学和教学。课文中的疑难点、长难句、超前语法现象和文化背景知识都有较详尽的注释。语法编写采用“单元讲述,分散作业,反复操练”的方法。练习量大,既有单课练习,又有单元练习,还有总复习练习,与课文内容和语法内容紧密结合。书后

附有课文译文和练习答案,有利于自学时参考和自我测试。

本教材在编写和出版的过程中,得到了武汉水利电力大学成人教育学院领导的关心和支持及有关科室的鼎力帮助;值得一提的是,武汉大学林承璋教授和武汉水利电力大学李兴华教授从百忙中抽出宝贵的时间审阅了全稿,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢!

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,经验不足,书中定有许多疏漏和不妥之处,诚望广大同仁和读者提出批评和宝贵的意见。

编 者

一九九九年五月 于武昌

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LESSON ONE

TEXT: Learning a Language

READING MATERIAL: Teaching English as a Second Language

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

1. especially	[is'peʃəli] <i>ad.</i>	特别;尤其;格外
2. France	[frɑ:ns] <i>n.</i>	法国
3. Germany	['dʒə:məni] <i>n.</i>	德国
4. expect	[iks'pekt] <i>vt.</i>	期望;预期
5. England	['iŋglənd] <i>n.</i>	英国
6. million	['mɪljən] <i>n.</i>	百万
7. usually	['ju:ʒuəli] <i>ad.</i>	常常;通常
8. imitate	['imiteit] <i>vt.</i>	模仿
9. although	[ɔ:l'dəu] <i>conj.</i>	虽然;尽管
10. stutter	['stʌtə] <i>vi.</i>	口吃
11. parrot	['pærət] <i>n.</i>	鹦鹉
12. shopkeeper	['ʃɒpki:pə] <i>n.</i>	零售商;店主
13. complain	[kəm'plein] <i>vi.</i>	抱怨
14. all over the world		世界各地
15. in the same way		用同样的方法
16. think of		考虑;认为
17. ask for		请求;向…要
18. as well as		又;也
19. a few days later		几天以后

TEXT

LEARNING A LANGUAGE

1 In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign
languages. Everybody knows his own language, but another one is very
useful, especially when we travel to other countries. If we go to
France, we ought to be able to speak French, and in Germany people
5 will expect us to understand German.^①

 How many languages are there in the world? There are about
fifteen hundred, but many of them are not very important. English is
one of the most important because so many people use it, not only in
England and the U. S. A., but in other parts of the world.^② About
10 200 000 000 (two hundred million) speak it as their own language,
and other 200 000 000 use it as a second language. It is difficult to say
how many people are learning it. Many millions of schoolboys and
schoolgirls are trying to do so.

 English children study French, which is also a very important
15 language.^③ An Englishman can usually find someone in almost all parts
of the world who is able to talk to him in either English or French.^④

 Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember
that we all learnt our own language well when we were children. If we
could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so
20 difficult. Think of what a small child does.^⑤ It listens to what people
say, and it tries to imitate what it hears. When it wants something, it
has to ask for it. It is using the language, talking in it and thinking in
it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time,
they would learn it quickly.

- 25 It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write.^⑥ We imitate what we hear. In school, although you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear.^⑦ You can read them, spell them, and write them later.
- 30 A man who stuttered once went to a shop where they sold birds.^⑧ He wanted to buy a parrot, a bird which we can teach to speak.^⑨ He said to the shopkeeper: "Have you g-g-got a p-p-parrot that can t-t-talk English?"
- "Yes, sir", answered the shopkeeper. "Here's a fine green one
- 35 that will understand everything you say to it."^⑩
- So the man bought it. But a few days later he took it back to the shop.
- "This b-b-bird can't t-t-talk," he complained. "It can only st-t-tutter."
- Even a parrot learns to say just what it hears.

NOTES

- ① If we go to France, we ought to be able to speak French, and in Germany people will expect us to understand German.

如果我们到法国去,我们应该会讲法语;如果在德国,人们会希望我们懂德语。这个句子由两个并列的主从复合句构成,其中后面一个分句中省去了“if we are”。

ought to 情态动词“应该”“应当”

例: We ought to make greater effort to study English well.

我们应该更加努力地学习英语。

Ought I to go there? 我该去那儿吗?

Yes, you ought. 是的,你该去。

be able to do 能,会

例: He is quite able to teach.

他相当会教书。

expect *vt.* 期望;预期

例: Parents usually expect too much of their children.

父母通常对孩子寄予过大的希望。

I didn't expect to meet you again.

我没想到又和你见面了。

You are expected to finish it on time.

望你按时完成它。

- ② English is one of the most important because so many people use it, not only in England and the U.S.A., but in other parts of the world.

英语是最重要的语言之一,因为不仅在英国和美国,而且在世界其他地方有如此多的人使用它。

not only...but (also) 不仅...而且

例: He can speak not only English but also Chinese.

他不仅会讲英语,而且还会讲汉语。

Not only does he encourage me, but also helps me.

他不仅鼓励我,而且还帮助我。(not only 放在句首,句子要倒装)

- ③ English children study French, which is also a very important language.

英国儿童都学习法语,由于法语也是一门很重要的语言。

which 引导非限制性定语从句,对 French 起补充说明的作用。

- ④ An Englishman can usually find someone in almost all parts of the world who is able to talk to him in either English or French.

英国人常常发现,几乎在世界各地都有人会用英语或法语同他交谈。

who is able to talk to him in either English or French 为定语从句,修饰 someone。

in all parts of the world 世界各地

- ⑤ Think of what a small child does.

想一想小孩是怎样做的。

what 引导宾语从句作介语 of 的宾语。下文中的 what people say, what it hears, what we hear 等均是宾语从句。

- ⑥ It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write.

另外,我们是通过听人们讲话而不是靠看人们写的文章来学习语言的,记住这一点很重要。

It 是形式主语,不定式短语 to remember...是真正的主语。that 引导的宾语从句作不定式 to remember 的宾语。

by + 动名词 通过做...

例: We improve the roads by making them straighter and wider.

我们通过把路面修得更直、更宽来改善路况。

hearing people speak 是动名词短语, people 是 hearing 的宾语, speak 是省掉 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。

- ⑦ In school, although you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear.

尽管在学校里,你不仅学习听和说,而且还要学习读和写,但是学习生词的最好方法是通过听。

这是一个主从复合句, although 引导让步状语从句, it 作主句的形式主语, 不定式短语 to learn... 作主句真正的主语。

as well as 不仅...而且;也;又

He is our teacher as well as our friend.

他不仅是我们的朋友, 而且是我们的老师。

试比较:

He is not only our teacher but also our friend.

他不仅是我们的老师, 而且是我们的朋友。

- ⑧ A man who stuttered once went to a shop where they sold birds.

曾经有一个口吃的人来到一家卖鸟的商店。

Who stuttered 和 where they sold birds 都是定语从句, 分别修饰 A man 和 a shop。

但 who 是关系代词, 在从句中作主语, 而 where 是关系副词, 在从句中作状语。

- ⑨ He wanted to buy a parrot, a bird which we can teach to speak.

他想买一只鹦鹉, 也就是一只教会说话的鸟。

a bird 是 a parrot 的同位语。which 引导定语从句修饰 a bird。

- ⑩ "Here is a fine green one that will understand everything you say to it."

"这儿有一只绿色的好鹦鹉, 它能听懂你对它说的所有的话。"

that will understand everything 是定语从句, 修饰 one, you say to it 也是定语从句, 修饰 everything, 这里省略了关系代词 that。

EXERCISES

I. 根据课文回答下列问题:

1. How many languages are there in the world?
2. How many people use English in the world?
3. Besides English, there is another important language mentioned in the text. What is it?
4. Several days later, why could the parrot only stutter?

II. 根据课文填空:

1. If we go to France, we ought to be able to speak _____, and in _____ people will expect us to understand German.
2. A small child listens to what people _____, and it tries to _____ what it hears.
3. "This bird can't talk," the man _____, "it can only _____".
4. Everybody knows his own language, but another one is very useful, _____ when we _____ to other _____.
5. We should _____ that we all learnt our own language well when we were _____.

III. 介词填空:

1. _____ schools all _____ the world, boys and girls are learning foreign languages.
2. An Englishman can usually find someone _____ almost all parts of the world who is able to talk to him _____ either English or French.
3. When a small child wants something, it has to ask _____ it.
4. A small child is using the language, talking _____ it and thinking _____ it all the time.
5. It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language _____ hearing people speak it, not _____ seeing what they write.

IV. 将下列英语译成汉语:

1. ask for more bread
2. all over the country
3. a few years later
4. be able to write letters in English
5. in the same way
6. as well as
7. think of
8. as a second language
9. one of the most important languages
10. teach a parrot to talk

V. 改正下列句子中的错误:

1. My question is why did he come late.
2. The reason why he was tired is because he was ill.
3. The student said that she has handed in her exercises.
4. I told Mother, Father, sister and all my friends here that a great time I had.
5. If we can succeed is uncertain.

VI. 选择填空:

1. Scientists have come to the conclusion _____ the temperature on the earth is getting higher and higher.
A. when
B. but
C. that
D. for that
2. _____ is for him to decide.
A. When leaving
B. When shall we leave
C. When we leave
D. When we have left
3. A modern city has sprung up in _____ was a wasteland twenty years ago.
A. which
B. what
C. that
D. where
4. _____ the next Olympic games will be held in Beijing is not known yet.
A. Whenever
B. If
C. Whether
D. That
5. The reason why he was late was _____ he had taken a wrong bus.
A. because
B. whether
C. because of
D. that
6. _____ he said was quite surprising.
A. What
B. Why
C. That
D. How
7. We did _____ we could to help them.
A. all what
B. that
C. what
D. which
8. Our hometown has changed a lot, and it is quite different from _____ before.
A. that it used to be
B. what it used to be
C. what it was used to be
D. what it used to being
9. The news has come from Beijing _____ our football team won the game.
A. where
B. in which

Reading Material

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. primarily	[ˈpraɪməri] <i>ad.</i>	最初; 开始
2. majority	[məˈdʒɔːrɪti] <i>n.</i>	多数; 大多数
3. population	[ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	人口; 人数
4. native	[ˈneɪtɪv] <i>a.</i>	本国的; 本族的
5. aspect	[ˈæspekt] <i>n.</i>	方面
6. conduct	[ˈkɒndʌkt] <i>vt.</i>	实施; 进行
7. several	[ˈsevrəl] <i>a.</i>	几个, 数个
8. regional	[ˈriːdʒənəl] <i>a.</i>	区域的; 地区的
9. vocabulary	[vəˈkæbjʊləri] <i>n.</i>	词汇; 词汇量
10. exist	[ɪɡˈzɪst] <i>vi.</i>	存在
11. common	[ˈkɒmən] <i>a.</i>	共同的; 公共的
12. immigrant	[ˈɪmɪgrənt] <i>n.</i>	移民
13. community	[kəˈmjuːnɪti] <i>n.</i>	社区; 公众
14. Italian	[iˈtæljən] <i>n.</i>	意大利语
15. Armenian	[ɑːˈmiːnjən] <i>n.</i>	亚美尼亚语
16. Greek	[ɡriːk] <i>n.</i>	希腊语
17. Vietnamese	[ˌvijetnəˈmiːz] <i>n.</i>	越南语
18. Spanish	[ˈspæniʃ] <i>n.</i>	西班牙语
19. traditionally	[trəˈdiʃənəli] <i>ad.</i>	传统地
20. contact	[ˈkɒntækt] <i>n.</i>	接触; 交往
21. program	[ˈprəʊɡræm] <i>n.</i>	课程; 节目; 大纲
22. communicate	[kəˈmjuːnikeɪt] <i>vi.</i>	交流; 传递信息
23. instructional	[ɪnˈstrʌkʃənəl] <i>a.</i>	教学的
24. method	[ˈmeθəd] <i>n.</i>	方法
25. emphasize	[ˈemfəsaɪz] <i>vt.</i>	强调
26. feature	[ˈfi:tʃə] <i>vt.</i>	以…为特色