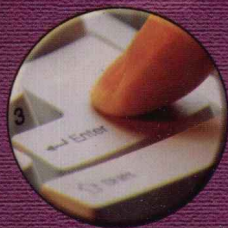




教育部高职高专规划教材



大学基础英语

(下)

BASIC ENGLISH FOR COLLEGE

沙丽金 主编

中国财政经济出版社

教育部高职高专规划教材

Basic English For College

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下

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荀

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前 言

《大学基础英语》(高职高专教育适用)是根据教育部高教司2000年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写的。它的适用对象为高等专科教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科学校非英语专业的学生。学生入学时,一般已基本达到中学英语教学大纲的要求,掌握了基本的英语语音、基础语法和约1600个常用单词,并在听、说、读、写、译等技能上受过初步的训练。

本教材的教学目标是学完本套教材后,学生具有较好的阅读能力,一定的英译汉能力和初步的听、说、写能力。同时为他们英语的继续进修提高,打下良好的基础。

本教材分上下两册,每册有10个单元,每单元由A课文和B课文、专题语法以及实用英语会话等四部分构成。每篇课文除列出生词、词组和专有名词外,还附有较详尽的注释。课文、专题语法和实用英语会话后配有大量的练习,以加深对有关知识的理解,提高语言的运用能力。每个单元有写作练习,上册重点为连词成句,下册重点为有引导的作文和应用文写作。在每册的第5和第10单元后设置了复习单元,分别对前5个单元的教学内容进行巩固和复习。

本册主编是中国政法大学沙丽金副教授。本书的其他编者有清华大学毕兆年教授,北京航空航天大学蔡勇教授,北京外国语大学杜学增教授和北京交通大学朱莉莉副教授。

由于编者水平有限,一定有不少错误和疏漏之处,恳请广大老师和同学批评指正。

编 者

2004年1月

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Text A

The World Is Shrinking

From Beijing to Shanghai, then to San Francisco and New York—a flight around half the globe takes only a little more than twenty hours. It is my first air trip across the Pacific and the speed makes me feel that America is no longer the faraway land of the 1940s but a neighbour just next door.

Two hours after leaving Beijing, we land at Shanghai, China's largest metropolis, where passports are examined and exit formalities completed. Then we are soon over the high seas. Again and again I intrude into the space of my seatmate, trying to get a glimpse of the ocean. But I am disappointed to see only floating clouds. When the clouds disperse, the sea looks more like a yellow-gray desert, dull and motionless.

It is nothing like my ocean voyage in 1947, which I still remember distinctly and fondly. During that trip I spent almost all the daytime on deck. The splendid sunrise and sunset, the sun a huge fireball emerging from or submerging in the distant seas, turning the vast expanse of water and sky golden-red, could never be matched by any master artist's painting. Sometimes I saw flying fish darting out of the water, and floating things as big as a round table but of irregular shape. Old-timers told me they were jellyfish, a Chinese delicacy often served as a cold dish. It took seventeen days of both light and heavy pitching of the ship (the seas were rough at times) to reach San Francisco from Shanghai, and for a few days after landing I still felt my feet unsteady. New York, then as now, was still forty-five hundred kilometers away. It took several more days to get there by transcontinental train and more than a week by bus. There was air service in 1947, but it was uncomfortable, much slower and more risky than it is now and the fare was prohibitively high.

Nonetheless the speed of the sea and land travel amazed me even then, for I had learned from a history book that 101 years ago, in 1848, a sturdy and exceptionally lucky American created a memorable record by making the transcontinental trip in 109 days in a covered wagon typical of the days of westward expansion.

In China of the 1940s, to go from the eastern seaboard to the westernmost plateau would have taken almost a whole year including the travel by slow boat through the hazardous

Yangtze-River Gorges and still slower rides on yakback.

But now I am making the seventeen-day trip in about seventeen hours, and another five-hour flight will take me from San Francisco to New York. Even if I had begun this trip in Lhasa, in western China's Tibet, it would take no more than a week to get to New York.

The world is shrinking and becoming a "global village", and the economic, political and psychological effects are deep and far-reaching. It drives home the truth that all must learn to live, understand, and cooperate with one another. And this is doubly true for China and America, two of the biggest "households" in the global village.

Chatting about my sea voyage with an American on the plane, I learn that there are still passenger ships plying the Pacific, but they are luxury liners operated mostly by the Nordic countries for people who have the time and money to take deluxe tours to the "exotic" Orient.

Word List

shrink	[ˈrɪŋk]	v.	收缩, 缩小, 减少
faraway	[ˈfɑːrəweɪ]	a.	遥远的, 远远的
metropolis	[mɪˈtrɒpəlɪs]	n.	大城市, 大都会, 中心城市
passport	[ˈpɑːspɔːt]	n.	护照
formality	[fɔːˈmælɪti]	n.	拘泥形式; (常用复) 正式手续; 礼节
intrude	[ɪnˈtruːd]	v.	侵入, 闯入, 打扰
seatmate	[ˈsiːtmeɪt]	n.	(车、船、飞机等) 同座人
floating	[ˈfləʊtɪŋ]	a.	漂浮的; (货币等) 浮动的, 流动的
disperse	[dɪsˈpɜːs]	v.	散开, 消散, 解散
motionless	[ˈməʊʃənɪs]	a.	不动的, 静止的
voyage	[ˈvɔɪdʒ]	n.	航海; 航空; 航行
distinctly	[dɪsˈtɪŋktli]	ad.	清楚地, 显然
fondly	[ˈfɒndli]	ad.	喜爱地, 天真地, 深情地
deck	[dek]	n.	甲板, 舱面
splendid	[ˈsplendɪd]	a.	有光彩的, 灿烂的
sunrise	[ˈsʌnraɪz]	n.	日出
sunset	[ˈsʌnset]	n.	日落
fireball	[ˈfaɪəbɔːl]	n.	火球; 流星
emerge	[ɪˈmɜːdʒ]	v.	浮现, 出现; 冒出
submerge	[səbˈmɜːdʒ]	v.	浸没; 没入水中, 潜入水中
expanse	[ɪksˈpæns]	n.	广阔 (的区域); 浩瀚; 太空, 苍天
irregular	[ɪˈregjʊlə]	a.	不规则的, 无规律的, 不整齐的, 参差不齐的

old-timer	['əʊldtaɪmə]	n.	老手; 老资格的人, 老前辈
jellyfish	['dʒelɪfɪʃ]	n.	水母, 海蜇
delicacy	['delɪkəsi]	n.	精美的食物; 精美, 精致娇嫩
pitching	['pɪtʃɪŋ]	n.	(船只的) 上下颠簸; 纵摇
transcontinental	['trænz,kəntɪ'nentl]	a.	横贯大陆的
fare	[fɛə]	n.	车费, 船费
prohibitively	[prə'hɪbɪtɪvli]	ad.	过分高昂地, 使人望而却步地
nonetheless	[nʌnðə'les]	ad.	仍然, 不过
amaze	[ə'meɪz]	v.	使惊奇, 使惊愕
sturdy	['stɜːdi]	a.	强健的; 茁壮的; 坚强的
exceptionally	[ɪk'sepʃənəli]	ad.	例外地, 罕见地, 特殊地
memorable	['memərəbl]	a.	值得注意的; 值得纪念的; 难忘的
record	['rekɔːd]	n.	记录; 记载; 履历
wagon	['wæɡən]	n.	四轮运货马车或牛车; 运货车; 小型手推运货车
westward	['westwəd]	a.	向西的
expansion	[ɪks'pænjən]	n.	张开, 伸展, 扩张, 膨胀; 扩大
seaboard	['si:bɔːd]	n.	海洋线; 海滨; 沿海地区
westernmost	['westənmoʊst]	a.	最西的
gorge	[ɡɔːdʒ]	n.	山峡, 峡谷
yakback	['jækbæk]	n.	牦牛背
flight	[flaɪt]	n.	航班; 飞行; 逃跑
global	['ɡləʊbəl]	a.	球形的; 地球的; 全球的, 世界的
far-reaching	['fɑːrɪ:tʃɪŋ]	a.	深远的; 广泛的
doubly	['dʌbli]	ad.	双倍地, 双重地
household	['haʊshəʊld]	n.	家庭, 户
chat	[tʃæt]	v.	闲谈, 聊天; 非正式的谈话
ply	[plai]	v.	(船等) 来回于, 往返于
liner	['laɪnə]	n.	班船, 班机
operate	['ɒpəreɪt]	v.	操作; 运转; 经营; 施行手术
Nordic	['nɔːdɪk]	a.	北欧日耳曼民族的
deluxe	[də'lʊks]	a.	豪华的, 奢侈的; 华美的; 高级的
exotic	[ɪɡ'zɒtɪk]	a.	异国情调的; 奇异的

Phrases and Expressions

to intrude into
to emerge from

强行进入
(从水中、阴暗处等) 显露, 出现

to submerge in
to drive ... home

沉没...之中
使明白..., 使领会...

Proper Names

Lhasa ['lɑ:sə]

拉萨

the Orient ['ði: 'ɔ:riənt]

东方; 远东; 地中海以东的国家

Notes

1. high seas: 公海

high 有“强烈的”、“波涛汹涌”的意思。如: high wind 大风, high sea 波涛汹涌的海面。表示“公海”时, 一般需要复数形式, 即 high seas。公海指国家领海或专属经济区以外的海域。

2. the space of my seatmate: 与我相邻的座位

在美国英语中, space 有时指飞机、轮船、火车或餐桌的座位、铺位、席位等。如: Luckily, there was an extra space on the plane. 幸好, 飞机上还有一个多余的座位。

He didn't buy space on that ship. 他没有订那条船的铺位。

Can you make space round the table for two extra guests? 你能否挪一挪座位再让两位客人入席?

3. master artist: 高超的艺术家。这里的 master 是形容词, 有“高超的”、“优秀的”意思。又如:

master carpenter 手艺高超的木匠

master boxer 身手不凡的拳师

master strategist 杰出的战略家

4. old-timers: 经验老道者

timer 常和某些形容词构成复合词, 表示某种特点的人。如:

full-timer 全日制工作者

young-timer 年轻人

old-timer 久居一地的人, 老资格的人

5. then as now: 那时和现在一样

6. covered wagon typical of the days of westward expansion: 西部扩张时期典型的大篷车

typical 常和 of 引出的介词短语一起，组合成形容词短语作表语或定语。如：

She didn't say anything at the meeting, which is very typical of her.

在那次会议上，她一句话不说，她这个人就是这样。

It is typical of him to be so rude. 他这个人的特点就是粗鲁。

She enjoyed very much the mountain scenery typical of Scotland.

她非常欣赏苏格兰特色的山区风景。

Henry wrote to President in a way typical of a schoolboy.

亨利以小学生那种特有的方式给总统写信。

7. Yangtze-River Gorges: 长江三峡

长江的规范英译名应为：Changjiang River. Yangtze River 或 Yangtse River 是旧译名。

Exercises of Text A

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

1. What makes the writer feel that America is a neighbor just next door to China?
 - A. The speed of the plane.
 - B. A flight around half the globe.
 - C. His trip from China to America by ship.
 - D. His first air trip from Shanghai to New York.
2. When the writer looks out of the window from the plane, he feels _____.
 - A. disappointed
 - B. excited
 - C. unhappy
 - D. pleased
3. During the 1947 trip, the writer spent his daytime _____.
 - A. in bed
 - B. dreaming
 - C. on deck
 - D. thinking
4. What is mainly talked about in the fourth paragraph?
 - A. The time of the writer's trip.
 - B. The writer's activities.
 - C. The writer's old story.
 - D. The writer's ocean voyage in 1947.
5. Which of the following is NOT the reason for people not to travel by air in 1947?
 - A. It was extremely risky.

- B. It was a bit slower.
 C. It was uncomfortable.
 D. It was unusually expensive.
6. As to the land and sea travel in 1848, the writer was amazed by _____.
 A. a covered wagon
 B. the excitement of the trip
 C. the speed of the sea and land travel
 D. a book he had read
7. In the 1940s, the travel from the east to the west in China took _____.
 A. nearly one year
 B. half a year
 C. 17 months
 D. 17 weeks
8. According to the writer, it will now take people _____ to go from Shanghai to San Francisco by air.
 A. 17 days
 B. 5 hours
 C. 20 days
 D. 17 hours
9. According to the text, people should live, understand, and cooperate with one another because _____.
 A. they are neighbors
 B. they are friends
 C. the world is becoming small
 D. the world is so large
10. _____ tells the writer that there are still passenger ships sailing across the Pacific.
 A. A Frenchman
 B. An American
 C. A Chinese
 D. An English

II. Choose the definition from column B that matches the corresponding word in column A:

- | A | B |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. shrink | a. journey by water |
| 2. intrude | b. of very high quality |
| 3. voyage | c. world-wide |
| 4. submerge | d. become smaller |
| 5. fare | e. strange |

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 6. amaze | f. enter without invitation |
| 7. wagon | g. money charged for a journey |
| 8. global | h. put under water |
| 9. deluxe | i. fill with surprise or wonder |
| 10. exotic | j. four-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses |

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary:

ply	distinctly	floating	disperse	nonetheless
delicacy	expanse	sturdy	faraway	metropolis

1. His grandfather told them stories of the _____ villages he had lived in when he was young.
2. New York is a _____ of skyscrapers.
3. The city has a large _____ population.
4. When the rain came down, the people started to _____.
5. She is _____ sad after hearing the news.
6. When she first went to the desert, she was surprised at its _____.
7. This country produces wine of great _____.
8. There are some problems with the teaching methods, _____, they can be used to improve our classroom teaching.
9. He'll finish the hard work. He is very _____.
10. This airline has been _____ the transatlantic route for many years.

IV. Translate the following into English:

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. 隔壁 | 2. 在上海着陆 | 3. 公海 | 4. 浮云 | 5. 艺术大师 |
| 6. 历史书 | 7. 不规则的形状 | 8. 难忘的记录 | 9. 政治影响 | 10. 横跨大陆的旅行 |

V. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 他的环球飞行仅用了 36 个小时。
2. 我试图看一眼这个城市。
3. 这和我上次的东北之行完全不同。
4. 色拉是宴会上的凉菜。
5. 坐飞机从北京到上海不超过两个小时。

VI. Read aloud the last two paragraphs of the text.

VII. Reproduce the text in your own words.

VIII. Writing

Write a composition about Sports. It should be no less than 100 words and be based on the following outline:

1. Our need for sports.
2. Various sports activities.
3. Conclusion.

Dialogues

Asking the Way

1. How to Get to the University?

(Li Hua has been admitted to a mid-western university in the U.S. She has just arrived and is now trying to find her way to the university.)

Li: Excuse me, can you tell me where I can take a bus to the university?

Man: You can take the No. 3 bus right here and then change at J Street for the No. 16. That will take you right there.

Li: Can I get a transfer to the No. 16?

Man: No, but you can get an add-a-fare from the driver for a quarter.

Li: Thanks.

Man: That's O.K.

(The No. 3 bus arrives. It's very crowded. The driver shouts out to the passengers.)

Driver: Step to the rear of the bus, please. Plenty of room in the rear.

Li: Could I get an add-a-fare for the No. 16 bus at J Street, please?

Driver: Drop a quarter in the box, miss.

Li: Driver, could you please let me know when we arrive at J. Street?

Driver: Sure thing, miss. Just move to the rear of the bus and I'll shout it out.

Li: Thank you.

New Words and Expressions

transfer	[træns'fə:]	<i>n.</i>	(美) 换车; 换车票。又叫 transfer ticket
add-a-fare	追加车票		

Notes

the box (公共汽车上的) 投币箱。

2. How to Get to the First National Bank?

- Li: Excuse me. Will you help me, please?
- Stranger: Sure, if I can.
- Li: Thank you. Would you please show me how to get to the First National Bank?
- Stranger: Are you new here?
- Li: Yes.
- Stranger: Are you familiar with the subway system?
- Li: No.
- Stranger: All right. Cross the street. There is a subway entrance. The subway on that side goes uptown. The First National Bank is at 110 Broadway. We are now at 86th Street. Are you with me?
- Li: Yes. But where should I get off then?
- Stranger: Let me see. You get on at the 86th Street stop. There is a stop at 96th and 110th. O.K., you get off two stops from the place where you got on.
- Li: What shall I do after I get off at 110th Street?
- Stranger: There are two exits. You should turn to the left, and go up the short stairway to the street. Go straight forward a few steps to the intersection. Then cross the street and you'll find the bank on your left. Clear?
- Li: I appreciate your help so much. I'll be sure to find my way around after such detailed directions. Sorry for taking so much of your time.
- Stranger: No sweat! Good Luck.

New Words

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| intersection | [intə'sekʃən] | <i>n.</i> | 十字街口, 交叉点 |
| appreciate | [ə'pri:ʃieit] | <i>vt.</i> | 感谢, 感激; 欣赏, 鉴赏 |

Notes

No Sweat! 没问题。

Exercises of Dialogues

I. Translate the following dialogues into English:

(i)

A: 劳驾。请问火车站怎么走?

B: 回头走, 到红绿灯左转弯。

A: 到那儿远吗?

B: 一点也不远。

A: 谢谢。

B: 没关系。

(ii)

A: 劳驾, 我想去市中心。

B: 到第三条马路右转弯, 一直走就到了。

A: 要乘公共汽车吗?

B: 不, 用不了十分钟就到了。

A: 有多远?

B: 大约几百米左右。

A: 多谢了。

B: 不客气。

II. Work in pairs according to the situations given below:

1. Make a dialogue with your deskmate, talking about how to get to your college from Beijing Railway Station.
2. Suppose a stranger at the Capital Airport asks you the way to Tiananmen Square. Tell him how to get there.

Grammar

The Articles (冠词)

冠词分不定冠词 (Indefinite Article) 和定冠词 (Definite Article) 两种。