

高等教育学历文凭考试全国统考课程
《基础英语》系列教材



基础英语

主 编 周森冬
副主编 周训贞

中 阶



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内容简介

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· 西 安 ·

内 容 简 介

本书是以 1 200 词为起点的基础英语中级教程,供高等教育学历文凭班非英语专业学生使用。全书共有 30 个单元,35 篇课文,共收生词 1 051 个,词组短语 402 个。练习内容丰富,难度适中,形式多样,有阅读理解、词汇练习、语法结构、完形填空、翻译造句、词汇学习等。该教程有较强的针对性和实用性。书后附有总词汇表、总词组表。(练习答案另册出版,供教师参考)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

基础英语(中阶)/周森冬主编. —西安:西安交通大学出版社,2003.10
ISBN 7-5605-1755-2

I.基... II.周... III.英语-高等学校-自学考试-教材 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003) 第 085441 号

- 书 名 基础英语(中阶)
主 编 周森冬
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
地 址 西安市兴庆南路 25 号(邮编:710049)
电 话 (029)2668357 2667874(发行部)
(029)2668315 2669096(总编办)
印 刷 西安东江印务有限公司
字 数 416 千字
开 本 727 mm×960 mm 1/16
印 张 18.125
印 数 000 1~5 000
版 次 2003 年 10 月第 1 版 2003 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-5605-1755-2/H·412
全套定价 26.00 元(本册定价:23.00 元 答案定价:3.00 元)

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为科教兴国助力

——为西京大学自编系列教材而作

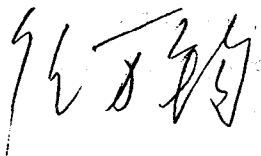
当今世界,科学技术突飞猛进,知识经济已见端倪,国力竞争日趋激烈。教育在综合国力的形成中处于基础地位,国力强弱越来越取决于劳动者的素质,取决于各类人才的质量和数量,这对于培养和造就我国 21 世纪的一代新人提出了更加迫切的要求。

高等学校是高层次人才培养的重要阵地,是知识创新、技术创新的摇篮,是“科教兴国”的强大主力军。高等学校的根本任务是培养具有创新精神、实践能力、创业能力、德才兼备的社会主义事业的建设者和接班人。高等学校要完成好这一历史重任,就必须加强师资队伍建设和教材建设,编写出一大批高水平、高质量的教材。通过这些教材促进素质教育,促进学生积极思考、积极探索、积极创新,早日成材,适应社会主义市场经济发展的需要。

为了实现这一任务,我们决心投入巨资,利用自己的专职教师,实行专兼结合,编写一批自用的新教材。我们所编教材,均本着以邓小平理论为指导,按照国家教委高等学校教材编写委员会的意见,结合实际,吸收国内外各科教育的最新成果,一方面正确阐述各学科的基本理论、基础知识,坚持理论联系实际原则,努力做到科学性、系统性、实践性和可读性的统一;另一方面,特别注意对学生创新思维,纳新能力,智慧理性,竞争意识,人文观念的开发,做到文理渗透,文化与科技交融,培养出既有高“智商(IQ)”又有高“情商(EQ)”的创新、向上的高素质学生,奉献于时代,服务于社会。

目前,我们尚处初试阶段,不足之处,在所难免。但我们会不断努力,不断改进,尽心尽力,做好这一工作,为科教兴国尽绵薄之力。

校长



编者的话

《基础英语(中阶)》(以下简称《中阶》)是《基础英语》系列教材中的第二册[第一册为《基础英语(初阶)》,已由陕西人民教育出版社出版],整套教材是根据高等教育学历文凭考试全国统考课程“基础英语”教学大纲的要求编写的一套公共英语教材,内容侧重于培养和提高学生的词汇能力、阅读能力及翻译能力。《中阶》的对象是基本达到中学英语教育大纲要求、能认知1200个左右英语常用词的学生,可供学历文凭班非英语专业的学生使用,也可供准备参加公共英语等级考试的英语自学者使用。

《中阶》共有30个单元,每个单元包括四部分:

- ① 词汇(单词表、词组和习语、专有名词和名称);
- ② 课文(少数课文有A、B两篇);
- ③ 练习(阅读理解、词汇练习、完形填空、语法结构、翻译造句等);
- ④ 词汇学习(56个常用动词的结构和用法)。

本书的主要特点是:

- (1) 课文题材面广,内容贴近生活,具有趣味性和可读性。

课文主要选自英美原版书籍,语言规范。课文内容不仅具有教育性、知识性,而且富有趣味性和可读性。

- (2) 词汇覆盖面广,释义较全面,有较高的复现率。有助于学生记忆、巩固和扩大词汇量。

本册共收生词1051个,词组短语402个,绝大部分属大学英语教学大纲中的1~4级词汇范围,其中基础英语大纲词609个。少数超4级词汇前标有符号(5~6级词前标▲,超6级词汇前标有◆)。

- (3) 练习的内容和形式具有较强的针对性和实用性。

课文后除了有阅读理解、完形填空、语法结构、翻译造句等练习外,还配置了较多的词汇练习,“Word Forms”的意图是让学生熟悉同一词根的派生词,从而进一步扩大词汇量,“Word Study”则主要用以培养造句翻译能力。编者认为词汇量和阅读量都是影响学生应考能力的关键因素。

本书由西京大学基础英语教研室组编。西安交通大学周森冬教授、第四军医大学周训贞教授分别担任主编、副主编。编写人员(按姓氏笔划排列):马晓英,王亚文,支晓燕,白钰枝,任卫华,刘阳君,许亮琴,李亚妮,张小花,周训贞,周森冬,黎英。

编者

2003年7月于西京大学

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常用缩写和语法代号

UNIT 1

The Origin of Words

Vocabulary

Word List

- ✓ origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ *n.* [C;U] 1. 起源, 由来, 起因 2. [P] 出身, 血统
- technical /'teknɪkəl/ *adj.* 技术的, 技术上的, 技巧方面的
- invention /ɪn'venʃən/ *n.* [C] 1. 发明, 创造, 发明物 2. 捏造, 虚构
- discovery /dɪs'kʌvəri/ *n.* 1. [C] 被发现的东西 2. [U] 发现, 发觉
- coin /kɔɪn/ *v.* 铸造(硬币); 创造(新词) *n.* [C] 硬币
- inventor /ɪn'ventə/ *n.* 发明家
- ✓ observe /əb'zə:v/ *v.* 1. 注意到 2. 观察, 观测 3. 遵守 4. 评论
- common /'kɒmən/ *adj.* 1. 平常的, 普通的 2. 共同的, 公共的, 共用的, 共有的
- ▲ gamble /'gæmbl/ *v.* 赌博, 投机, 孤注一掷 *n.* [C] 1. 赌博 2. 投机, 冒险
- ✓ slice /slaɪs/ *n.* [C] 1. 薄片, 切片 2. 一份, 部分, 片段
- bread /bred/ *n.* [U] 面包
- later /'leɪtə/ *adv.* 稍后, 随后, 后来
- sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ, 'sænwtɪʃ/ *n.* [C] 夹心面包, 三明治
- ▲ boycott /'boɪkɒt/ *v.* 联合抵制, 联合起来拒绝跟...来往
- refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ *v.* 拒绝, 谢绝, 不同意
- captain /'kæptɪn/ *n.* [U] 1. 船长, 机长 2. 上尉, 队长, 领队
- ✓ agent /'eɪdʒənt/ *n.* 代理人, 代理商, 经纪人
- rent /rent/ *n.* [C;U] 租金 *v.* 出租
- ✓ landowner /'lændəʊnə/ *n.* 地主, 土地所有者
- ✓ harsh /hɑ:ʃ/ *adj.* 1. 严厉的, 严酷的 2. 刺耳的, 刺目的
- treat /tri:t/ *v.* 1. 对待, 处理 2. 医治, 医疗 3. 招待, 款待
- ▲ tenant /'tenənt/ *n.* [C] 承租人, 房客, 租客; 佃户
- ✓ eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ *adv.* 最后, 终于
- popular /'pɒpjulə/ *adj.* 1. 通俗的, 流行的 2. 受欢迎的

Phrases and Expressions

- ✓ find one's way into ... 设法到达, 进入
- for fun 开玩笑地, 不是认真地
- later on 以后, 后来, 之后
- ✓ become part of ... 成为...的一部分
- have sth. to do with ... 与...有关系
- land agent 地产经纪人
- not at all 一点也不
- get back to 回到, 返回
- ✓ be removed 被撤职, 被免职

Proper Nouns and Names

Lord Sandwich /'lɔ:d 'sænwidʒ, 'lɔ:d 'sænwiʃ/ 桑德威治勋爵

Captain Boycott /'kæptɪn 'boɪkɒt/ 博依卡特船长

Ireland /'aɪələnd/ 爱尔兰岛

Text

The Origin of Words

About three hundred words in the English language come from the names of people. Many of these words are technical words. When there is a new invention or discovery, a new word may be coined after the inventor or scientist.

It is interesting to observe how many common words have found their way into the language from the names of people. Lord Sandwich who lived from 1718 – 1792 used to sit at the gambling table eating slices of bread with meat in between. As the Lord was the only one among his friends who ate bread in that way, his friends began to call the bread “sandwich” for fun. Later on the word became part of the English language.

The word “boycott” means to refuse to have anything to do with somebody or something. It comes from a man called Captain Boycott. He was a land agent in 1880, and he collected rents and taxes for an English landowner in Ireland. But the Captain was a very harsh man. He treated his poor tenants very badly. His tenants decided not to speak to him at all. Eventually word got back to the landowner and the Captain was removed. The word “boycott” became popular and was used by everyone to mean the kind of treatment that was received by Captain Boycott.

(220 words)

Exercises**Comprehension****A. Choose the best answer to each question.**

1. A few hundred _____ come from the names of people.
A. new inventions B. languages
C. English words D. new discoveries
2. Lord Sandwich died at the age of _____.
A. 1718 B. 1792 C. 92 D. 74
3. Lord Sandwich was fond of _____.
A. eating out all the time B. sitting with his friends
C. playing games with words D. taking bread with meat
4. "Sandwich" is a word coined by _____.
A. Lord Sandwich B. The friends of Lord Sandwich
C. inventors D. scientists
5. Captain Boycott lived in the _____.
A. seventeenth century B. eighteenth century
C. nineteenth century D. twentieth century
6. The tenants did not like _____.
A. to collect rents and taxes B. the English landowner
C. the harsh land agent D. to speak
7. When the landowner found out that the tenants were boycotting his land agent, he _____.
A. dismissed the Captain B. praised the Captain
C. removed the poor tenants D. increased the rents and taxes

B. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How many words in the English language come from the names of people?
2. What happens when there is a new invention or discovery?
3. In what year was Lord Sandwich born?
4. Besides eating sandwiches what else did Lord Sandwich use to do?
5. Was Lord Sandwich the only one who ate bread with meat in between?
6. What was the occupation of Captain Boycott?
7. In what way was Captain Boycott harsh?
8. How did his tenants react to his treatment?
9. What happened to Captain Boycott then?
10. What does the word "boycott" mean?

A. Choose the correct meaning for each of the words or phrases as used in the passage.

- B. Word Forms:** Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence.

1. to invent, invention, inventor
 - A. Trains _____ long before cars.
 - B. Edison was an _____.
 - C. After the _____ of the wheel, people could travel faster.
2. to discover, discovery
 - A. His _____ in physics made him famous.
 - B. Columbus _____ America in 1492.
 - C. Did you ever _____ who sent you the flowers?
3. to observe, observation, observer
 - A. His powers of _____ are poor.
 - B. She has _____ the birds all her life.
 - C. She was a careful _____.

4. to refuse, refusal

A. He asked her to marry him, but she _____.

B. Her _____ caused his pain.

C. The prisoner _____ to give his name.

5. to treat, treatment

A. Her parents still _____ her like a child.

B. This glass must _____ with care.

C. He's gone to the hospital for special _____.

6. to remove, removal

A. He _____ his desk to another office.

B. That officer must _____ from his position.

C. Our _____ is to take place on Sunday.

Cloze Test**Fill in each blank with the best from the four choices given.**

Throughout its history English has been extraordinarily receptive to new words. For one reason or 1 a new word may annoy some persons, 2 arguments then arise as 3 whether it is right 4 wrong. This can happen also with a new meaning for 5 word. If enough people find 6 word or meaning useful and keep 7 using it, it becomes 8 and sooner or later will 9 in the major dictionaries used in schools and offices 10 a source of information about words.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. the other | B. rather | C. another | D. other |
| 2. A. so that | B. because | C. when | D. whose |
| 3. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. to |
| 4. A. but | B. or | C. and | D. so |
| 5. A. an existing | B. an existed | C. a being existed | D. a being existing |
| 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 7. A. upon | B. to | C. with | D. on |
| 8. A. accepting | B. accepted | C. being accepted | D. to be accepted |
| 9. A. see | B. find | C. appear | D. come |
| 10. A. as | B. for | C. like | D. with |

Translation**Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 这种产品已经进入国际市场。(find one's way into)
2. 我讲这话不是在开玩笑。(for fun)

3. 图书馆已经成为现代教育不可缺少的一部分。(become part of)
 4. 她对数学一点也不感兴趣。(not at all)
 5. 牛仔裤(jeans)很受年轻人喜爱。(popular)

Word Study

ask vt. 1. 问 2. 要求, 请求, 征求 3. 邀请 **vi.** 1. 问 2. 要求

① *ask (+ sb.) + n. / pron.*

Did you ask the price at first?

Ask him his name.

I came to ask you a favour.

She's not strong. We couldn't ask too much of her.

② *ask + (sb.) + what / when...*

She asks when you will be back in Beijing.

She asked me in a small voice what time it was.

③ *ask + if...*

She asked if she could leave early.

④ *ask + that...*

We asked that he (should) go out.

⑤ *ask + to-v.*

Someone is asking to see you.

She asked to be given more work to do.

⑥ *ask + sb. + to-v.*

He asked Xiao Zhou to get in touch with him.

He then asked us to be seated.

⑦ *ask + sb. + adv. / prep. phrase.*

Ask him in, Mrs. Wang.

They asked me to dinner at a restaurant.

⑧ *ask (+ sb.) + about + n.* [询问(某人)有关..., 问及..., 打听...]

She asked me about my school.

Uncle Wang asked about you yesterday.

She went to the station to ask about the trains.

⑨ *ask for + n.* [要求, 要求见(某人)]

If you get into trouble, don't hesitate to ask for advice.

There's a woman at the door, asking for Mr. Sharp.

⑩ *ask + sb. + for + sth.* (向某人要求某事/某物)

We asked them for help.

He asked the waiter for the bill.