

ENGLISH

大学英语初阶

艺术类学生用书

于 光 徐承生 编著

**PRELIMINARY
COLLEGE
ENGLISH**

青岛海洋大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语初阶/于光,徐承生编著. - 青岛:青岛海洋大学出版社,1999.8

艺术类学生用书

ISBN 7-81067-054-9

I. 大… II. ①于… ②徐… III. 英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 25424 号

青岛海洋大学出版社出版发行

(青岛市鱼山路 5 号 邮政编码:266003)

出版人:刘宗寅

山东省新华印刷厂印刷

新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:25 字数 380 千字

1999 年 8 月第 1 版 1999 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~3000 册 定价:29.00 元

前 言

PREFACE

我国大学英语分级教学取得了令人瞩目的可喜成就,但艺术院校的英语分级教学却始终是一个较薄弱的环节。这主要因为《大学英语》起点较高而艺术类学生基础非常薄弱。《大学英语初阶——艺术类学生用书》正是基于艺术类学生的英语基础和专业特点而编写的一部大学英语分级教学前的过渡性教材。

本教材共 18 个单元,每单元分对话、课文、语法、课文和语法练习以及阅读材料等部分。对话规范、实用性强,有利于培养学生的交际能力;课文及相关的阅读材料内容丰富,可使学生开阔视野、增加词汇量;语法部分由浅入深,系统全面;课后练习难易得当,针对性强。另外,还安排了一套自测题。完成本教材约需 80 个学时。

本教材选材合理、布局考究,富有知识性和趣味性。它填补了我国没有艺术类专业英语精读教材的空白。

自教材酝酿阶段起,我们就得到了来自各方面的关怀和支持,特别是山东师范

大学外国语学院李自修教授给予了我们诸多的指导和帮助,山东轻工业学院夏郁副教授帮助审阅了全部书稿。在此,我们深表谢意。

由于时间仓促、水平有限,教材中错误和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者提出宝贵意见。

编著者

1999年6月

目 录

CONTENTS

Unit One	1
Dialogue: At Airport	
Text: American Broadcasting Company	
Grammar: I. The Tense	
II. The Present Tense	
III. Interrogative Questions	
Unit Two	18
Dialogue: Moving Into the Study-bedroom	
Text: The Study of Signs	
Grammar: I. The Past Tense	
II. The Present Perfect Tense	
III. The Past Perfect Tense	
Unit Three	37
Dialogue: Looking Around the Campus	
Text: The Western Classical Music	
Grammar: I. The Present Continuous Tense	
II. The Past Continuous Tense	
Unit Four	54
Dialogue: At the Library	
Text: Antique Casts in America	
Grammar: I. The Future Tense	
II. The Past Future Tense	
III. Sentences	
Unit Five	72

Dialogue: In the Pub	
Text: The Western Music Since the Nineteenth Century	
Grammar: I. The Degrees of the Adjective and the Adverb	
II. The Voice	
III. The Passive Voice	
Unit Six	92
Dialogue: At the Post Office	
Text: Theatre Education in Britain	
Grammar: I. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense	
II. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense	
III. The Non-Finite Forms of the Verbs	
IV. The Infinitive (I)	
Unit Seven	113
Dialogue: Opening a Bank Account	
Text: I Wish It Were All Over Now	
Grammar: I. The Infinitive (II)	
II. The Object Clause	
III. The Attributive Clause	
Unit Eight	136
Dialogue: Talking About Christmas	
Text: Frederic Francois Chopin	
Grammar: The Adverbial Clause	
Unit Nine	158
Dialogue: A Christmas Day	
Text: Henry Moore (I)	
Grammar: I. The Subject Clause	
II. The Predictive Clause	
III. The Participle	
Unit Ten	178
Dialogue: A Tutorial	
Text: Henry Moore (II)	
Grammar: Gerund	
Unit Eleven	198
Dialogue: Going to a Football Match	
Text: Monet and Russell	

Grammar: I. The Mood	
II. The Subjunctive Mood (I)	
Unit Twelve	214
Dialogue: At the Supermarket	
Text: The Opera Genius	
Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood (II)	
Unit Thirteen	230
Dialogue: After a Lecture	
Text: The Mystery in Art	
Grammar: The Modal Verb (I)	
Unit Fourteen	249
Dialogue: Making an Appointment With the Doctor	
Text: <i>Symphonie Pathétique</i>	
Grammar: The Modal Verb (II)	
Unit Fifteen	268
Dialogue: Seeing the Doctor	
Text: Renaissance Thought and Art	
Grammar: Direct Speech and Indirect Speech	
Unit Sixteen	287
Dialogue: A Day in Stratford-on-Avon	
Text: Popular Dance	
Grammar: Inversion	
Unit Seventeen	304
Dialogue: Sightseeing in London	
Text: George Gershwin—The Great American Composer	
Grammar: I. Ellipsis	
II. Appositive and Appositive Clause	
Unit Eighteen	322
Dialogue: Making a Weekend Plan	
Text: The Master of Light	
Grammar: Types of Complement	
Appendix I : Glossary	339
Appendix II : Test Yourself	374

Unit One

Dialogue

At Airport

Andy is at the airport to meet his Chinese friend, Li Ming. They got to know two years ago when Andy visited China and haven't met since then. Li Ming is coming to London to study at the College of Art for two years.

Andy: Li Ming, how nice to see you again.

Li: Nice to meet you, too. You haven't changed that much.

Andy: Did you have a good trip?

Li: Yes, very pleasant. Thank you.

Andy: Would you like to sit down and have a rest?

Li: Oh, no. I'd like to go to the college as quickly as possible. I've been looking forward to this moment for a long time.

Andy: OK, my car is parked outside. Let me take that bag.

Li: Thank you very much, Andy.

Andy: That's all right.

◎ Words and Expressions

airport / 'eəpɔ:t / *n.*

飞机场

get to

[口] 开始

art / ɑ:t / *n.*

艺术; 美术

change / tʃeɪndʒ / <i>vi.</i>	改变
trip / trɪp / <i>n.</i>	旅行
pleasant / 'pleznt / <i>a.</i>	令人愉快的, 合意的
would like	希望, 想
have a rest	休息一会
as...as possible	尽可能
look forward to	盼望
park / pɑ:k / <i>vt.</i>	停放(车辆、飞机等)
outside / 'aʊt'saɪd / <i>ad.</i>	在外面

◎ Proper Names

Andy / 'ændi /	安迪
Li Míng	李明

◎ Notes

1. You haven't changed that much.

你没有多大变化。

2. — Did you have a good trip?

— Yes, very pleasant.

—— 你旅途愉快吗?

—— 很愉快。

与汉语习俗不同, 西方人长途旅行后见面不问“你累了吗”。

Text

American Broadcasting Company

American Broadcasting Company (ABC) is one of the three major American television networks and the last to come into existence. Because it had to succeed without established shows or the stars who were already under contract to other networks, ABC turned to the motion picture studios. ABC made brilliant television history by convincing the studios that they should

produce for the small screen as well as for the large one. For the first time, Hollywood's major studios began producing for television networks. Later, it would become common practice for the studios to produce television programs.

ABC is the pioneer to make programs for young adult audiences. This began in the 1950s. When ABC became the first-place network in the mid-1970s, several of its prime-time series were targeted for young audiences. Some praised that the network had pioneered the miniseries. It broadcast TV's first miniseries, *QB VII*, in 1974. In 1977 ABC broadcast *Roots* over seven nights and achieved record TV ratings. Through the years ABC has also been strong in its daytime lineup and in sports. It has broadcast more Olympics than either of the other networks.

Traditionally, ABC has had a strong station group. In 1990 the network owned and operated eight TV stations. It covered 24.45 percent of U. S. households with TV sets.

◎ New Words

broadcasting / 'brɔ:dka:stɪŋ / n.	广播, 播音
company / 'kʌmpəni / n.	公司, 商号; 交往, 聚会
television / 'telɪvɪʒən / n.	电视; 电视接收机; 电视广播事业
major / 'meɪdʒə / a.	较大的; 主要的
network / 'netwɜ:k / n.	广播网; 电视网; 广播(或电视)联播公司
existence / ɪg'zɪstəns / n.	存在, 继续存在
established / ɪ'stæblɪʃt / a.	(被)建立的; 确认的
show / ʃəʊ / n.	演出; 节目; 景观
star / sta: / n.	(电影、戏剧的)明星
contract / 'kɒntrækt / n.	合同
	vt.
	患(病), 订(约)
motion / 'məʊʃən / n.	(物体的)运动
motion picture	电影
studio / 'stju:diəʊ / n.	电影制片厂; (画家、雕塑师、艺术家等的)工作室
brilliant / 'brɪljənt / a.	光辉的; 才华横溢的
convince / kən'vɪns / vt.	使信服, 使确信
screen / skri:n / n.	(电影、幻灯的)银幕; 电视的屏幕

common / 'kɒmən / a .	共有的; 普通的
produce / prə'dju:s / vt .	生产, 制造; 创作
program / 'prəʊgræm / n .	节目
pioneer / ,paɪəniə / n .	先驱者; 拓荒者
vt .	开辟; 倡导
adult / 'ædʌlt / a .	成年人的
n .	成年人
audience / 'ɔ:dʒəns / n .	听众, 观众
prime-time / 'praɪm'taɪm / a .	(广播与电视的)黄金时间, 收听(或收视) 高峰时间
series / 'siəri:z / n .	系列; 系列剧; 套; 辑
target / 'tɑ:ɡɪt / vt .	把...作为目标
praise / preɪz / vt .	赞扬, 称赞
n .	赞语
miniseries / 'mini:siəri:z / n .	小型系列剧
broadcast / 'brɒdkɑ:st / vt .	
(broadcast 或 broadcasted)	(用无线电或电视)广播
root / ru:t / n .	根, 根茎; 根基
achieve / ə'tʃi:v / vt .	完成; 达到目的
record / 'rekɔ:d / a .	创记录的
n .	记录; 唱片, (录音的)磁带
rating / 'reɪtɪŋ / n .	(电视节目的)收视率, (广播节目的)收听率
daytime / 'deɪtaɪm / n .	日间, 白日
lineup / 'laɪnʌp / n .	(专题)节目安排
sport / spɔ:t / n .	运动, 体育竞技活动
either / 'aɪðə / a .	(两者之中)任一; (两者之中)每一方的
traditionally / trə'dɪʃənəli / ad .	传统地; 惯例地
operate / 'ɒpəreɪt / vt .	操作, 经营
cover / 'kʌvə / vt .	覆盖; 包括, 包含
household / 'haʊshəʊld / n .	家庭, 户

© Proper Names

Hollywood / 'hɒliwud /

好莱坞 (美国加利福尼亚州西南部港市洛

Olympic / əʊlɪmpɪk /

QB VII

Roots

杉矶的一部分, 美国电影业中心)

奥林匹克(运动会)

《QB 七世》

《根》

◎ Phrases and Expressions

1. come into existence 存在, 开始存在

The company came into existence in 1970.

这家公司成立于 1970 年。

When did the first workers' union come into existence?

第一家工会是什么时候成立的?

2. under contract to 与...签订合同

The movie star is not under contract to any motion picture studio.

那位电影明星没与任何电影公司签约。

He is working under contract to them.

他在按合同为他们工作。

3. turn to 把...转向, (注意力等)转向

More and more people turn to computer science.

越来越多的人转向计算机科学研究。

He turns to the study and practice of medicine.

他转向医学的学习和实践。

4. as well as 也, 又, 此外还

- 1) as well as 强调它前面的部分。

He gave me clothes as well as food.

他给了我食物, 又给了我衣服。

As well as a professional artist, she's a first-rate teacher.

她既是位一流的教师, 又是位职业艺术家。

- 2) as well as 连接两个作主语的名词或代词时, 谓语动词要与第一个名词或代词的人称和数一致。

Mother as well as her children has come.

母亲和孩子们都来了。

- 3) 如果 as well as 连接不定式, as well as 之后的不定式要去掉 to。

We can not expect her to do the housework as well as look after the children.

我们不能期待她既照顾孩子又做家务。

5. for the first time 第一次

They were there for the first time.

他们第一次到那里。

from the first 一开始

I like to study English from the first.

一开始我就喜欢学英语。

◎ Notes

1. ABC (American Broadcasting Company 美国广播公司), CBS (Columbia Broadcasting System 哥伦比亚广播公司) 和 NBC (National Broadcasting Company 国家广播公司) 是美国三大广播公司。

2. Because it had to succeed without established shows or the stars who were already under contract to other networks, ABC turned to the motion picture studios.

因为须在没有名牌节目、没有那些早已同其他广播电视网签订合同的明星的情况下力争取胜, 所以 ABC 转向了电影公司。

句中 ABC turned to the motion picture studios 是这句复合句的主句。because 引出状语从句。在状语从句中 who were already under contract to the other networks 是定语从句修饰 stars。

3. ABC made brilliant television history by convincing the studios that they should produce for the small screen as well as for the large one.

ABC 在电视史上写下了光辉的篇章, 因为它使电影界相信它们不仅应为大屏幕也要为小屏幕制作节目。

1) 句中 by convincing the studios that they should produce for the small screen as well as for the large one 是介词短语作状语。

2) 情态动词 should 表示义务、责任, 相当于汉语“应当”、“应该”。例如:

You should be more careful.

你应该更仔细些。

后面一句 Later, it would become common practice for the studios to produce television programs (后来, 电影公司为电视制作节目成为常事) 中的情态动词 would 表示习惯性, 相当于汉语“总是”、“总会”。

3) convince sb. of sth. (或 that 从句) 使某人信服

The fact convinced me of his honesty. = The fact convinced me that he is honest.

事实使我相信他是诚实的。

4. ABC is the pioneer to make programs for young adult audiences.

ABC 在为年轻的成年观众制作节目方面是先驱。

句中动词不定式短语 to make programs for young adult audiences 作定语修饰 pioneer。

5. When ABC became the first-place network in the mid-1970s, several of its prime-time series were targeted for young audiences.

当 ABC 在 70 年代中期成为第一流的广播网时, 它的数档黄金时间的节目都是针对年轻观众的。

the first-place 第一名, 第一流

数词加名词合成一个形容词, 前面的数词无论是多少, 后面的名词都不能用复数形式, 数词可是基数词或序数词。例如:

nineteen-century 或 the nineteenth century (19 世纪)

6. Some praised that the network had pioneered the miniseries.

有人赞扬 ABC 是小型系列剧的创始人。

句中 that the network had pioneered the miniseries 是宾语从句。

7. In 1977 ABC broadcast *Roots* over seven nights and achieved record TV ratings.

1977 年, ABC 用了 7 个晚上播出系列剧《根》, 并获得了最高收视率。

介词 over 表示时间, 相当于汉语“在…期间”、“度过一段时间”。例如:

I got to know him over years.

在过去的几年里, 我渐渐地了解了他。

Are you staying here over Christmas?

你在这儿过圣诞节吗?

Grammar

1. 时态 (The Tense)

英语中不同时间发生的动作或状态要用不同的动词形式来表现, 这个因时间的不同而发生的动词变化形式叫做时态。

II. 一般现在时态 (The Present Tense)

一、形式

一般现在时态的动词形式通常与动词原形同形,但主语为第三人称单数时,除动词 be 和 have 变化特殊外,其余所有的行为动词词尾应加 s 或 es。

二、用法

1. 一般现在时态最主要的用法是表现现在经常性的或习惯性的动作。常用的时间状语有 always, every day, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, once a week 等。例如:

We do morning exercises every day.

我们每天做早操。

Tom always wakes up at six.

汤姆每天 6 点起床。

Do you go to the football matches very often?

你经常参加足球比赛吗?

Father doesn't smoke.

父亲不吸烟。

Does he go to work every day?

他每天去上班吗?

2. 现在存在着的情况或状态。例如:

ABC is one of the three major American television networks.

ABC 是美国三大广播公司之一。

We are the students of the College of Art.

我们是艺术学院的学生。

3. 表示客观真理、科学事实、格言及其他没有时间限制的客观存在。例如:

Two and six are eight.

2 加 6 等于 8。

The earth moves around the sun.

地球围绕太阳旋转。

Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

Japan lies to the east of China.

日本在中国东面。

4. 其他用法:

1) 用于新闻、小说章节标题。例如:

American Professor Leaves Beijing

美国教授离开北京

I'm Away From Home

(《大卫·科波菲尔》小说章节标题)

2) 用于戏剧、电影、小说等情节介绍。在描写话剧、歌剧等的动作时, 这个时态特别有用。例如:

When the curtain rises, Juliet is sitting at her desk. The phone rings. She picks it up and listens quietly. Meanwhile the window opens and a masked man enters the room.

幕起时, 朱丽叶坐在桌旁。电话铃响了, 她拿起听筒静静地听着。这时窗子打开了, 一个戴着假面具的男子走进屋来。

3) 表示计划好的将来动作。例如:

— When do they leave for the countryside?

— They start the next week.

—— 他们什么时间去农村?

—— 下周动身。

4) 一些不能用现在进行时的动词, 如 love, 我们可以说 I love you, 但我们不能说 I'm loving you。

III. 疑问句 (Interrogative Questions)

用来提出疑问的句子叫疑问句。疑问句就其句法结构和交际功能来说, 分为一般疑问句 (General Question)、特殊疑问句 (Special Question)、选择疑问句 (Alternative Question) 和反意疑问句 (Disjunctive Question)。

一、一般疑问句 (General Question)

用 yes 或 no 来回答的疑问句叫一般疑问句。例如:

Are you a worker?

你是工人吗?

Have you any pencil?

你有铅笔吗?

May I come in?

我可以进来吗?

Do you know German?

你懂德语吗?