

成人高等学校试用教材

# 大学基础英语教程

(文、理、工科用)

第 二 级



- 上海第二教育学院 合编
  - 上海第二工业大学
- 上海译文出版社



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## 分册说明

本册为全书第二级，共有14课，供72学时使用。第二级课文出现单词448个，短语和词组61个。每课都由 USING ENGLISH, TEXT, GRAMMAR, EXERCISES 和 READING COMPREHENSION 五部分组成。编排 USING ENGLISH 的目的是向学员介绍英语会话中表达的一些技能，通过操练，要求学员能听会说，认知有关单词和词组，对所涉及的语法现象不作讲解。针对成人学员开口难和单词不易记忆的特点，每课还编有 Practice。Practice 部分是针对课文和语法部分的重点而编写的，要求学员在教师指导下在课堂上进行操练，以求当堂巩固，提高语言实践能力。

本册练习的每个项目，力求做到巩固本课所学内容与复习以往所学内容相结合，机械性练习与综合性练习相结合。在第7课和第14课后编有综合练习，作阶段复习之用。

本册每课后面有一篇 READING COMPREHENSION 材料并附有检查练习。阅读理解材料比课文容易，目的是为学员多提供一些阅读材料，促使学员通过阅读逐步扩大词汇量，增强语感。

本册承上海科技大学沈子文教授(主审)、上海虹口区业余大学黄寿同副教授、上海石油化工专科学校杨在安副教授、宝钢职工大学王荷芬副教授、上海第二轻工业局职工大学吴焯祖副教授、南京汽车制造厂职工大学林志义副教授、北京医药公司职工大学

梁兴哲副教授等同志审稿，并承上海第二教育学院美国专家 Jesse Fleming 校阅，特此表示感谢。

由于我们水平有限，教材中缺点和错误在所难免，热诚希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1988年3月

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## REVISION EXERCISES OF THE FIRST COURSE

### IF YOU CAN DO THIS TEXT GO ON TO LESSON ONE

✓  
I. Put the following words and expressions into English:

回家 go home

去跳舞 go dancing

例如 for example

迷路 get lost

地铁 subway

发烧 run a fever

周末 weekend

在空中 in the air

另一方面 on the other hand

百货商店 department store

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words or expressions:

go away

drive ... to

come from

from ... to

enjoy oneself

a great deal of

be ... crowded with

carry

in such a hurry

each other

1. Students in our university live in different parts of our country.
2. Children go to school from Monday to Saturday.
3. Mr White often goes on business trips.
4. We didn't leave him at the airport yesterday.
5. There is a great deal of land and resources in China.
6. Last Sunday we drank a lot and enjoyed ourselves greatly at home.
7. The boy is not strong enough to carry the bookcase.

into the study.

8. People usually give give gifts at Christmas.

9. Why are you in such a hurry?

10. The street is always crowded people.

III. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions:

1. Come and have a look at the picture.

2. I shouted to him but he didn't hear.

3. Mr Green waited at the bus stop for a long time.

4. There is a beautiful garden in front of the house.

5. China is a country with a large population.

6. Many African blacks came to America as slaves.

7. Many of the parks in the city are big and beautiful.

8. There was a football match between Class One and Class Two yesterday.

9. The Robinsons will give their children gifts on Christmas morning.

10. Carefully the letter was written one word after another.

IV. Fill in each blank with the given verb in its proper tense:

1. May I use (use) your pen? I lost (lose) mine yesterday.

2. Tom left (leave) home at 8 this morning. He will be (be) back soon, I think.

3. Mother is writing (write) something now but she usually writes (write) in the evening.

4. I didn't see (not see) Mike in the reading-room. Where is (be) he now?

5. How many English classes do you have (have)?

every week? did you have (have) any classes tomorrow?

6. I began (begin) to study English in 1987. Now I study (study) it for a year.

7. I have had (have) my breakfast. I had (have) at seven.

8. Mike now is having (have) lessons in the classroom but after class he will go (go) to the movies.

9. John went (go) to the library and hasn't come (not come) back yet.

10. I lost (lose) my watch last week, but I have found (find) it now.

V. Turn the following sentences into the passive or the active voice:

A. My coat has been left at home.

1. I have left my coat at home.

2. He will finish his exercises soon. his exercises will be finished soon.

3. Workers are building a new hotel.

a new hotel is being built by workers.

4. Mrs Brown baked a large cake yesterday.

A large cake was baked by Mrs. Brown yesterday.

B. The people make history.

1. History is made by the people.

2. The book was written by a young man.

we have found the lost child.

3. The lost child has been found.

4. Shanghai is visited by a lot of foreign friends every

year. A lot of foreign friends visit Shanghai every year.

VI. Fill in the blanks with adjectives or adverbs in the brackets in their proper degrees:

1. This book is more (interesting) than that one.

2. Kate looks better (well) and happier (happy) today than yesterday.
3. Shanghai is one of the biggest (big) cities in the world.
4. Tony doesn't get up so early (early) as Rodney; but Mike gets up earlier (early) than Rodney.
5. Penny, Kate and Mary are classmates. They all study hard (hard), but, Mary studies the hardest (hard) of the three.

VII. Put the following sentences into English:

1. 他们打算坐火车去北京。
2. 我们图书馆里有各种各样的书籍。
3. 昨晚我去看了电影，我很欣赏这部影片。
4. 小王病了一个星期。他患重感冒。
5. 中国具有悠久的历史。它是世界上最古老的国家之一。

1. They plan going to Beijing by train.
2. There are a lot of books in the library.
3. I went to the movie last night. I liked this one very much.
4. Xiao Wang was ill for a week. He caught a bad cold.
5. China is a country with a long long history. It is one of the most oldest countries in the world.

## Lesson One

### USING ENGLISH

#### Offering Help

May I help you?

我可以帮助你吗?

Is there anything I can do for you?

有什么事我能为你做吗?

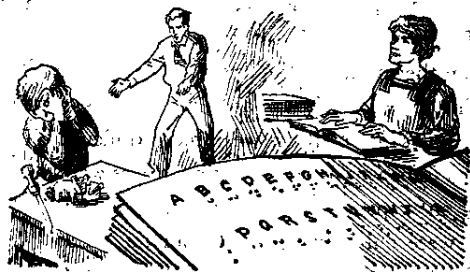
What can I do for you?

我能为你做些什么吗?

Let me give you a hand.

让我来帮你一下吧。

offer ['ɒfə] *vt.* 提供; 贡献





## TEXT

### The Braille

In 1812 in a small town near Paris, a little boy had an accident. He hit himself in the eye with one of his father's sharp tools, and became blind. His name was Louis Braille, and he was only four years old.

He was a clever little boy, and he soon learned to "see" without his eyes. He touched things, or smelled them, or tasted them. At seven Louis went to school. But there weren't any books for him in the school. His classmates read his lessons to him and his sisters helped him with his homework. He learned his lessons well, but he couldn't learn to read or write.

Louis then went to a famous school for blind boys in Paris in February, 1819. He loved his classes and got high grades. He learned to read — with his fingers!

The raised-print letters in the books at school stood up from the surface of the paper. Louis could feel them with his fingers. He was able to "read" some of them easily, but some of them were more difficult. The letters had to be very large; sometimes there were only a few letters on a page. The books were huge and heavy. There were only fourteen books in the school library! He tried to think of a better way to make books for blind