

# 大学英语教程

## A COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE

Book One A

中山大学出版社

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## A College English Course

学生用书

Student's Book

， 关美洁 温庚林 编著  
， 吕元 审校

第一册 甲  
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**大学英语教程**

**第一册 甲**

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## 前 言

为了适应大学英语教学改革、提高质量的需要,根据一九八四年六月教育部颁发的“全国理工科英语教材研讨会纪要”的精神,参照高等学校文、理科通用“教学大纲”的有关规定,我们用英语编著了《大学英语教程》A College English Course (以下简称C. E. C.)。

“C. E. C.”的雏型系三年前中山大学外语系公共英语教研室研究生教学组部分教师以《今日英语》(English for Today)第三、四册课文为主的自编教材,为本校非英语专业学生开课用书。全书各课课文均以科普短文的形式简要地介绍了美国现代社会的生活、机械、交通运输、通讯、航天、医学以及城市建设等诸方面的情况,题材广泛,形式新颖,语言生动。而《今日英语》普遍认为是较好的引进教材之一。在三年多总结教学实践经验的过程中,该教材不断得到充实,改进,成为加强课堂教学的针对性、提高学习效果的重要保证,因而受到学生们的欢迎。他们学完这套书后,均在听、说、读、写、译等方面取得不同程度的进步。在重新修订公开出版发行之前,我们对该书的编排体例又作了若干补正,并进一步丰富了其内容。使之既适应八五级以后高等院校本科生大学英语二至四段(即学生必须已掌握2000~4000单词及一定语法知识)的教学要求,又能适应出国预备人员,以及有志于进一步提高英语水平的业余读者的需要。

“C. E. C.”分为A. Student's Book”(甲.学生用书一、二册); B. Comprehensive Exercises”(乙.综合训练一、二册); Speed Reading; Grammar Tests; Listening Practice

(快速阅读、语法测试、听力训练); 和 C. “Teacher’s Book” (丙.教师手册一、二册)等三个类别共六本。

**A. “Student’s Book”内含:**

(1)课文引言摘要; (2)每段课文; (3)逐段课文段落大意、注释; (4)每课课后有作文练习和作文题及汉译英练习题。

**B. “Comprehensive Exercises”内含:**

(1)快速阅读: 每一课课文后配有篇幅与课文相当、题材与课文相似的快速阅读材料, 并附练习及答案。(2)语法测试: 每课精选50条难度较大的仿“托福”语法测试题, 并附答案。(3)听力训练: 每课选有配合精读课的短文或对话, 并附练习及答案。

**C. “Teacher’s Book”内含:**

(1)课文引言: 介绍与课文有关的背景知识, 或补充与中国有关的或结合学生实际的一些内容, 或介绍文章结构与中心思想, 或酌情引入有趣味的故事等。(2)口语练习: 逐段课文内容测试问答题及答案。(3)作文练习答案。(4)汉译英练习答案。(5)课文参考译文。

本书甲.学生用书、乙.综合训练中的听力训练部分, 以及丙.教师用书均制作了相应的录音带, 辅助师生及自学者学习。

我们认为在课堂的教与学中, 注重抓段落大意和全篇大意; 配合适量的快速阅读、语法测试和听力练习, 如有条件, 还组织一些视听活动, 这对加深课文的理解, 达到准确而流利地运用语言的目的是十分有益的。基于这种认识和自身教学实践中的体验, 我们设计了“C.E.C.”的编著体例。

使用这套书的教师或读者可以根据学者不同的实际语言

水平来掌握进度和取舍作业。

“C. E. C.”是我们汇集数年的教学资料，利用业余时间编写的。限于时间和水平，书中错漏或编排欠妥之处在所难免，我们敬希用书单位和广大读者不吝批评、指正。

参加本书编写工作的同志有：

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此外，参加过编写工作提过意见的同志还有：孔庆明  
黄家祐等。

我们对给本书提过修改意见的许多同志也深表感谢！

本书在编著及出版过程中，得到中山大学校、系各有关方面领导同志的热情关怀和大力支持。特此表示我们诚挚的感谢！

“C. E. C.”编书组谨启

一九八五年十一月一日

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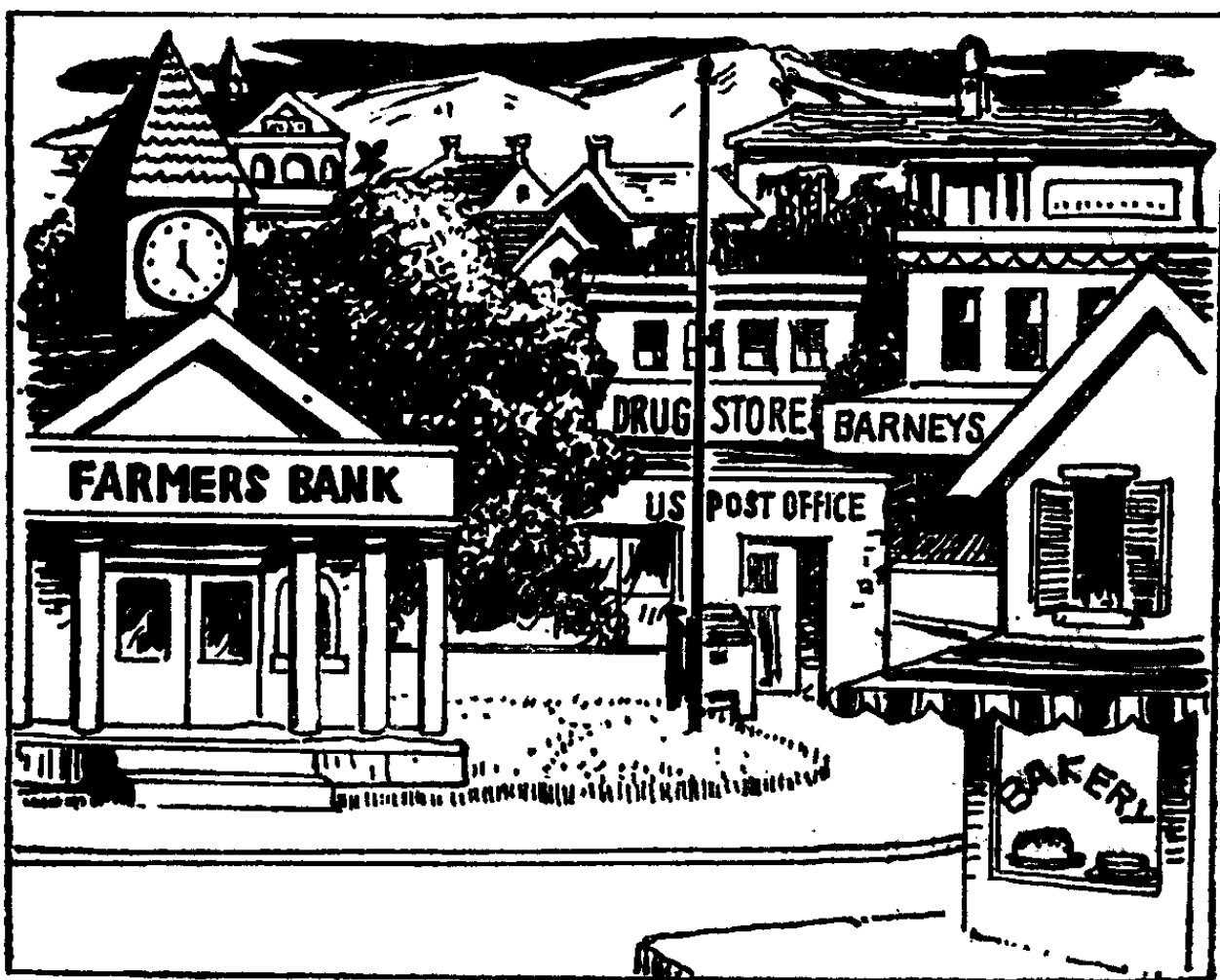
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## Unit I    WAYS OF LIFE

### Lesson One

## LIFE IN A SMALL TOWN



### Introduction

*(to be given by the teacher orally)*

1. *Hearty congratulations.*
2. *The importance of studying English.*



3. *Revolutionary leaders paid great attention to the study of foreign languages.*
4. *The relation between the study of speciality and the learning of English.*
5. *Self-introduction.*
6. *A short account of Lesson one.*

### **1st para.**

It's early morning in Fairfield. The big clock above the door of the Farmers' Bank is striking five. Everybody gets up early in Fairfield. Rain or shine, Tim Brown, the milkman, delivers the milk soon after five every morning, and Mike Moore throws the morning papers at the front doors as he rides by on his bicycle. No one needs an alarm clock in Fairfield.

### **I. Main Idea**

*Pictures in the early morning*

### **II. Notes**

1. **milkman:** *a man who delivers milk*
2. **an alarm clock:** *a clock that has an alarm*

### **2nd para.**

There are only 800 people in Fairfield, and most of them do the same thing at the same time every weekday. Every morning, Monday through Friday, just as the big clock strikes seven, old Ben Cook walks past the Farmers' Bank. He's on his way to his job at the railroad station. He has to

get ready for the eastbound freight train that comes in at seven-thirty. And just as Ben walks past the bank, Barney Jones unlocks his grocery store next door and waves to Ben. When Barney waves to Ben, you can set your watch at seven and you know it's right.

### I. Main Idea

*People going to work at 7 every weekday morning*

### II. Notes

3. **weekday:** *any day from Monday through Friday*

**weekend:** *the end of a week*

*In the United States, if you say: "She works on weekdays", that means "She works from Monday through Friday." In China, however, that means "She works from Monday through Saturday."*

*In the same way, weekend means Saturday and Sunday in the United States, and in China, it usually means Saturday evening and Sunday.*

4. **railroad station:** *a station for railroad trains*

5. **eastbound:** *travelling towards the east*

6. **grocery store:** *a store that sells groceries*

### 3rd para.

If you miss Ben and Barney, you can set your watch when Miss Mary Smith unlocks the door of the post office. You know it's seven fifty-five. She has five minutes to get ready for work—to put away her boots and her umbrella and to take off her hat and coat and hang them up in the closet. Rain or shine, Miss Mary Smith brings her boots and um-

rella. "You never can tell what the weather will be like when it's time to go home," she always says.

### I. Main Idea

*Mary Smith getting ready for work at the post office*

### II. Notes

7. **post office**: *an office where you can post letters*
8. **put away**: *remove something to a place where it is usually put: We put away the tools before we leave the workshop.*
9. **hang up**: *put something on a hook; finish a telephone conversation by putting the receiver back: I was so angry, I hung up on her while she was still talking.*
10. **take off** (a coat): *remove (a coat): He took off his glasses.*  
**put on** (a coat): *clothe oneself with (a coat): Put on your new dress.*  
**pick up**: *gather together; collect: It's time for us to pick up tools and go home.*
11. **get ready for**: *prepare oneself for: Now get things ready for the trip.*  
**be ready for**: *be well prepared for: Are you ready for dictation?*

### 4th para.

At eight o'clock Miss Minnie Mason, principal of the Fairfield School, walks past the post office, waves to Mary, and hurries on. Miss Minnie Mason is always on time. By eight-thirty, crowds of children hurry to school. They don't want to be late. Just before eight forty-five, the big yellow

school bus drives up Main Street with children from the nearby farms.

### I. Main Idea

*Principal and children hurrying to school*

### II. Notes

12. **on time**: *at the right time: Do the trains ever run on time here?*  
**in time**: *early or soon enough: We were just in time for the bus.*
13. **school bus**: *bus that is controlled or run by the school*
14. **nearby**: *adj. within a short distance, not faraway: The children are from the nearby farms.*  
**near by**: *not far away: He lives near by.*  
**faraway**: *adj. in a long distance off; distant, remote: faraway places (times, etc.)*  
**far away**: *far off, far out: The bookstore is not far away.*

### 5th para.

One after another the stores along Main Street open for the day. The clothing store and the grocery store get ready for business. You can smell the fresh bread as you walk by the bakery. Just as Mr. Fisher unlocks the bank, the clock above the door strikes nine. Today Doctor Harmon is opening his office next to the bank at the same time. But he doesn't always keep regular office hours. If people are very sick, he visits them at home. Sometimes he has to drive out in the country to a farmhouse. And sometimes he even stops to talk with friends who aren't sick at all. But no one waits long for Doctor Harmon.

## I. Main Idea

*Stores and offices opening for the day*

## II. Notes

15. **clothing store**: *a store that sells clothing*

16. **office hour**: *hour when people work in the office*

### Used without article

*at home*

*at school*

*at work*

*at play*

### Used with article

*at the hospital*

*at the hotel*

*at the theatre*

## 6th para.

At three-thirty in the afternoon the westbound train comes in and the children get out of school. Soon the yellow school bus drives down Main Street on the way back to the farms. The children who live in town walk home. On sunny days, they play outdoors in the park or in their own yards. On rainy days, they play indoors.

## I. Main Idea

*The school closing at 3:30 (three-thirty) in the afternoon*

## II. Notes

*We stayed*

*We went*

17. **outdoors**: *adv. in the open air.*

*out of doors.*

18. **indoors**: *adv. in the inside of  
a building.*

*into the inside  
of a building.*

**outdoor**: *out-of-door: adj. existing, happening, done or used in  
the open air: outdoor shoes, outdoor life*

**indoor**: *adj. existing, happening, done or used within a house*

*or building: indoor sports, indoor clothes*

19. **westbound:** *travelling towards the west*

### 7th para.

Toward the end of the afternoon everything begins to close. The bank closes first. Mr. Fisher locks the bank doors promptly at four o'clock. Miss Mary Smith leaves the post office an hour after that. A half hour later Barney Jones locks his grocery store, and Miss Minnie Mason leaves school. If the three-thirty train is on time, Ben Cook walks past the Farmers' Bank at five-thirty. By six o'clock everything is closed along Main Street except the gas station, the restaurant, and the drugstore. By six o'clock most people are at home getting ready for dinner.

#### I. Main Idea

*Everything beginning to close*

#### II. Notes

20. **drugstore:** *a store where drugs are sold*

### 8th and 9th paras.

Saturday is different, especially in summer. Then most stores stay open all evening and people from the nearby farms come to town to shop or to visit with their friends. Sometimes they go to a movie.

But every weekday, Monday through Friday, people go to bed early in Fairfield. The streets are quiet, and the houses are dark when the big clock over the Farmers' Bank strikes

ten o'clock. The small town is getting ready for tomorrow.

### I. Main Idea

*Pictures of evening life in Fairfield*

### II. Notes

21. **visit with**: *visit and talk or chat with*: *Li visited with Lin on the telephone.*

## COMPOSITION

- I. Copy the following paragraph, and fill in the blanks with verbs taken from the reading.

Most people in Fairfield \_\_\_\_\_ the same thing every weekday morning. Every morning, Monday through Friday, at exactly seven o'clock, Ben Cook \_\_\_\_\_ past the Farmers' Bank. And just as Ben \_\_\_\_\_ past the bank, Barney Jones \_\_\_\_\_ his grocery store and \_\_\_\_\_ to Ben. At seven fifty-five Mary Smith \_\_\_\_\_ the door of the post office. By eight-thirty, crowds of children \_\_\_\_\_ to school. One by one all the stores \_\_\_\_\_ for the day.

- II. Write a short paragraph in which you answer the following questions: When do you get up? How do you wake up on time? Do you get up at the same time every school day? Do you get up later on holidays? When do you go to bed? Would you like to stay up later?

## TRANSLATION (CHINESE TO ENGLISH)

- 1 每天清早一过五点半, 李明便驱车 (van) 给订户 (household with a standing order for milk) 送牛奶, 王英则通常骑自行车挨家挨户投递晨报。
2. 清平镇上的居民 (townfolk pl.) 谁都不需要闹钟, 因为

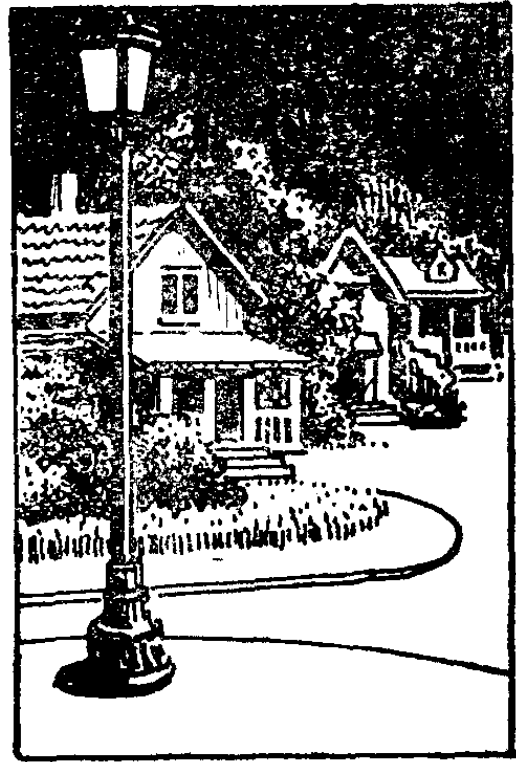
钟楼 (clock tower) 上的大钟会给他们报时。

3. 每天早上大钟敲响六点后, 我就起床, 洗脸, 漱口。洗漱完毕就到户外做早操, 然后朗读英语。
4. 无论晴雨, 文静婷都照常带着雨衣、雨靴去上班。她常说, “谁也无法预料下班回家时天气会怎样。”
5. 刚才我们从面包烘房旁走过时, 你可闻到那股 (the whiff of) 新鲜面包发出的诱人 (inviting adj.) 香味?
6. 高医生开诊不受时间的限制/没有固定的诊病时间, 如果有人病得厉害, 他就出诊。
7. 关 (Guan) 医生有时驾车出外到乡下去探问病好不久的人。有时他甚至还停下来和一点病也没有的朋友聊天。
8. 昨天, 我在回家的路上顺便拜访了一位刚从家乡到广州来买彩色电视机的老同学。
9. 傍晚, 梅洁芳常喜欢独自到江边散步。有时她也会约一位同学坐在石凳上用英语交谈。
10. 在小城镇生活很愉快。夜幕降临后, 附近农村的人们常到镇上来买东西或看电影。



## Lesson Two

### LIFE IN A BIG CITY



#### Introduction

1. *A comparison between Lesson 1 and Lesson 2.*
2. *A short description of Lesson 2.*

#### 1st para.

It's nearly midnight in the big city. But the big city is not asleep. The sidewalks are crowded with people. Some are leaving the movies, the plays, and the concerts. Some are stopping to look in the bright store windows. Some are waiting for buses and taxis. The restaurants are filled with