


成人高等学校试用教材

# 大学基础英语教程

(文、理、工科用)

第 三 级

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- 上海第二教育学院
  - 上海第二工业大学
- 合 编  
上海译文出版社

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## 编写说明

《大学基础英语教程》(供成人高校用)是根据原教育部审定的《职工大学(三年制)英语教学大纲》并参考国家教委审定的文、理、工科通用的《大学英语教学大纲》而编写的一套供成人高校使用的基础英语分级教材。本书由上海第二教育学院和上海第二工业大学合编。

编写本书时考虑到成人和业余学习的特点,以及适应各学制的教学要求,特将全书分成4级。第一至三级供成人高校大专班学员使用,第四级供从专科升入本科的学员使用。每级都有级标要求,便于进行统测。

根据大纲要求,教材编写以语言共核为主,着重打好基础。通过对学员进行必要的听、说、读、写的初步训练,培养学生具有一定的自学能力和应用能力,为进一步学习和运用英语打下初步的基础。

本书课文和语法部分,按由浅入深,循序渐进的原则编写。课文以原文为主,酌情增删。题材以日常生活、科普内容为主。语言力求现代化和规范化,文字生动活泼。本书语法体系力求简明,适当吸取当代某些流派优点,并对传统语法作相应变动,针对成人学习的特点,突出重点,分散难点,在编排上采用表格式。

本书练习的编选吸收国内外教科书的某些优点,练习项目根据各级不同要求力求多样化。每级教程前均安排一组复习题,要求在进入新一级教程前扼要、系统地复习旧课,并在各级每个阶段后编有综合练习,作阶段复习之用。

编 者

1988年10月

## 分 册 说 明

本分册为全书的第三级，也是大专阶段最后一级。本册共14课，供72学时使用。本册共出现单词 520 个，短语和词组42个。针对成人学英语开口难的特点，每课都编有一段 DIALOGUE。编排之目的是向学员介绍英语会话中的一些表达技能，通过操练要求学员能听会说，认识有关单词，对 DIALOGUE 中涉及的语法不作讲解。为了帮助成人掌握单词、课文和语法内容，每课都编排了有针对性的 Practice，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，并在第7课和第14课之后编有阶段综合练习，以求温故而知新。

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、上海二轻局职工大学吴焯祖副教授、北京医药公司职工大学梁兴哲副教授、南京汽车制造厂职工大学林志义副教授、苏州纺织职工大学沈锡林讲师等同志审稿，并承上海第二教育学院美国专家 Jan Kiergaard 校阅，特此表示感谢。

本册课文选自国外有关书刊，并略加删改，在此谨向原作者致以谢意。

由于我们水平有限，加之时间仓促，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10月

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## REVISION EXERCISES OF THE SECOND COURSE

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

#### I. Put the following into English:

谋生

利用

下决心

空气污染

尽可能解决

露天场地

有关部门

电视屏幕

在这个月底

解决问题的方法

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

call for,

turn over,

instead of,

dress in,

arrange for,

provide ... for,

be in general use,

as a result of,

be different from,

the same ... as

1. His house \_\_\_\_\_ yours in many respects.
2. Meet me at \_\_\_\_\_ place \_\_\_\_\_ you did yesterday.
3. They walked to the park \_\_\_\_\_ taking a bus.
4. The car \_\_\_\_\_ when the driver was making a sharp turn.
5. We call for a car to meet them at the station.
6. Hospitals often provide books and musical instruments \_\_\_\_\_ patients in order to help them recover.

7. This kind of work \_\_\_\_\_ experience and knowledge.
8. Computers \_\_\_\_\_ in China now.
9. Many young people left the village for the low production and the poor living there.
10. The young couple \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful clothes went to the church.

**III. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions:**

1. The Smiths have moved, but we still see them \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_ time.
2. The old man left his only son a great deal \_\_\_\_\_ money \_\_\_\_\_ his will.
3. The mountain is one thousand meters \_\_\_\_\_ sea level.
4. Professor Brown came and worked \_\_\_\_\_ China \_\_\_\_\_ his early age.
5. We like listening \_\_\_\_\_ music \_\_\_\_\_ our spare time.
6. People now have more leisure time \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyment.
7. We can sometimes mix business \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure.
8. TV has brought joy and interest into the lives of the old, the sick and the lonely. \_\_\_\_\_ it, some of these people would have little pleasure and no window \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
9. Man does not live \_\_\_\_\_ rice only.
10. Some people who have got university degrees look down \_\_\_\_\_ manual work.

**IV. Fill in each blank with the given verb or phrase in its proper form:**

1. We'll go there tomorrow unless it rains (rain).
2. While I was reading (read) he phoned me that he \_\_\_\_\_

(not come) the next day.

3. It was (be) three years since I came here and great changes took place (take place) in these past three years.
4. When he got (get) home he found he lost (lose) his watch.
5. The rain kept falling (fall) and we all got tired of waiting (wait).
6. They asked me \_\_\_\_\_ (get) them something \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) past the garden, I heard him \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in it.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (read) aloud is very important in \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (come) into the room, we found the cup \_\_\_\_\_ (break) on the floor.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (give) enough time, I can do it well, too.

V. Underline the clause in each of the following sentences and then tell its function:

1. We'll wait until he comes.
2. As the weather was fine, I opened all the windows.
3. We don't know why he was late.
4. It is known to all that most matter has three states.
5. That is how they found the hidden treasure.
6. Canned food is not so delicious as fresh food.
7. The old man was so tired that he could hardly stand.
8. The book you gave me is very interesting.
9. Where there is a will there is a way.
10. I still remember the day when we first met.

**VI. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. 现代化的生活改变了城市面貌。
2. 幸运的是他及时找到了丢失的钥匙。
3. 如果马路上汽车少些，污染也就会少些。
4. 那位病人变得越来越虚弱了。
5. 电脑最初出现在二十世纪五十年代。
6. 人们对住房的需求正在迅速增长。
7. 凡有闲暇时间的人都可以从事一种癖好。
8. 不论男女，都应该有接受教育的机会。

## Lesson One

### DIALOGUE

#### Meeting in the Morning

A: How are you ?

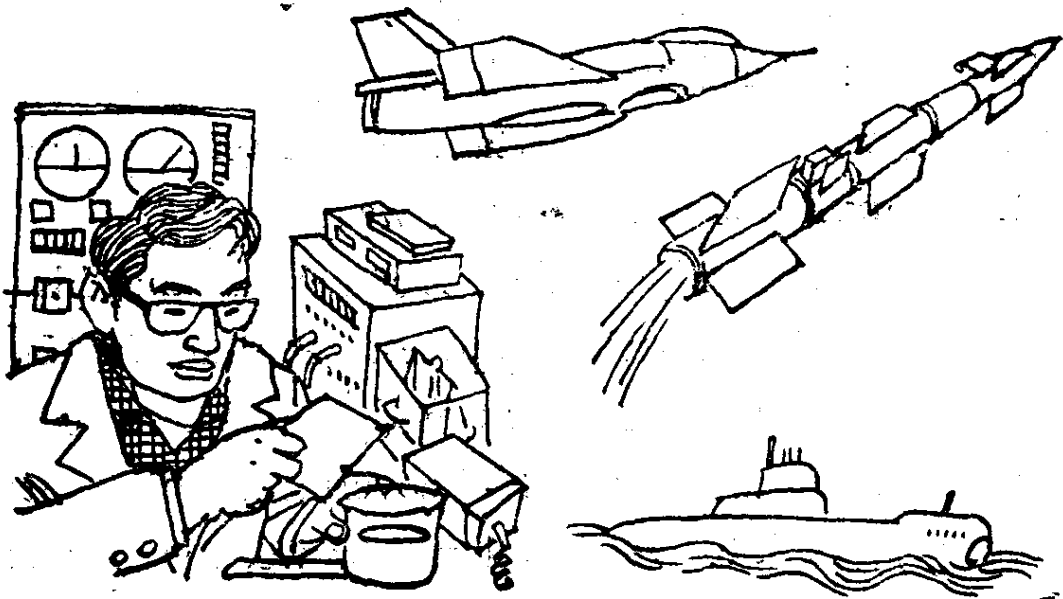
B: Fine, thank you, and you ?

A: Not too bad, thanks. When do you usually get up every day ?

B: I usually get up at six, sometimes a bit earlier, sometimes a bit later.

A: Do you often go to school by bike?

B: Yes, I do, but if it rains, I'll take a bus.



## **TEXT**

### **Is Science to Blame ?**

Are the scientists to blame for making various weapons ? Or should we blame government officials for ordering the work to be done ? Or are we all to blame for leaving things to those government officials and not taking responsibility for the consequences of our work ? Although the scientist has a special responsibility, everyone has a part to play in this respect.

A scientist works in a world where hundreds of millions of pounds are spent every year on military research. Although science is in theory free to develop in any direction, this enormous investment ensures that a large part of the work of university science departments, government laboratories and certain businesses has direct or indirect application to war and weapons.

In such a world, no scientist can ensure that his work is used only for peaceful purposes. Arthur Galston, an American scientist who was noted for his research into hormones, found that his discoveries enabled others, twenty years later, to develop new weapons for use in Vietnam. A scientist may choose to work on medicines



or other things, but he cannot be sure that his work will not have other, unexpected applications.

Not applied to its proper use, almost any scientific discovery can be developed as a weapon. This led the famous British scientist J. D. Bernal to comment that the scientist had a special responsibility and should be deeply concerned in all efforts to stop war and to remove its political and economic causes. But this responsibility does not end with the scientists. Scientific research, applied to good uses, has the power to change the world for the better, just as much as research into weapons has changed it for the worse. This is everyone's concern.

### New Words

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. blame [bleim] <i>vt., n.</i>                | 责备                        |
| 2. weapon ['wepən] <i>n.</i>                   | 武器                        |
| 3. leave [li:v] <i>vt.</i>                     | 交给; 归诸; 留下;<br>使…处于(某种状态) |
| left [left]                                    |                           |
| left [left]                                    |                           |
| 4. responsibility [ris,pənsə'biliti] <i>n.</i> | 责任; 义务                    |
| 5. consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] <i>n.</i>         | 后果; 结果                    |
| 6. although [ɔ:l'ðəu] <i>conj.</i>             | 虽然; 尽管                    |
| 7. pound [paund] <i>n.</i>                     | 英镑; 磅                     |
| 8. spend [spend] <i>vt.</i>                    | 用(钱); 花费; 用尽              |
| spent [spent]                                  |                           |
| spent [spent]                                  |                           |