



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

1

学生用书

COLLEGE BASIC ENGLISH

大学英语基础教程

(修订版)

曹杰旺 主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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根据教育部最新颁布《大学英语课程教学要求》编写

Student's Book

学
生
用
书

1

COLLEGE BASIC ENGLISH

大学英语基础教程

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语基础教程(1)(修订版)学生用书 / 曹杰旺主编. —北京: 北京大学出版社, 2009.6

(大学英语立体化网络化系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-15222-5

I. 大… II. 曹… III. 英语—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 075471 号

书 名: 大学英语基础教程(1)(修订版)学生用书

著作责任者: 曹杰旺 主编

策 划: 张 冰

责任编辑: 刘 爽

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-15222-5/H·2253

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62767315 出版部 62754962

电子邮箱: zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 北京飞达印刷有限责任公司

经 销 者: 新华书店

787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 11印张 270千字

2005年1月第1版 2009年6月第2版

2009年6月第1次印刷

定 价: 23.80元(配有光盘)

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总 序

新世纪之初,我国的大学英语教学正面临着一个新的起点:提升英语听说能力,走向英语实际运用。这是一个立足于社会现实,尊重语言社会功能的学习视界。知识经济的到来,信息社会的产生,全球化的趋势,多元文化的共存,这些人类现象共同构筑了我们今天的社会现实,而英语作为国际通用语言,正是一个国家或个人有效地参与国际竞争和文化交往的重要工具。而最能表现语言的工具性质的,莫过于在语言的实际运用过程中了。

英语教材的不断更新和建设历来都是促进大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量的先行任务。目前,国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会坚定推行大学英语教学改革,制定颁布了新时期的《大学英语课程教学要求》,为新的大学英语教材的编写提供了指导依据,同时也显示了编写新的大学英语教材的必要性和紧迫性。正是在此情势下,北京大学教材建设委员会重点立项“大学英语”教材建设,北京大学出版社具体组织、策划了本套“大学英语立体化网络化系列教材”的编写和出版工作。

本套教材被评为普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材,根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,我们又在原书基础上进行了修订。

北京大学教材建设委员会将本套教材列为重点教材建设项目,重点支持。我国英语教学研究权威李赋宁教授、胡壮麟教授担任本套教材总顾问,北京大学英语系黄必康教授任总主编,中国农业大学外语系李建华教授任网络版主编。

编写过程中我们也得到了各主编所在院校的大力支持和配合,得到了北京大学、北京师范大学、北京航空航天大学、中国农业大学、复旦大学、南京大学、北京交通大学、中山大学、吉林大学、东南大学、大连理工大学、华南理工大学、东北大学、四川大学、重庆大学、云南大学、河北师范大学、西安电子科技大学、山东农业大学、西北师范大学、长春师范学院、山东青年管理干部学院、淮南师范学院、江西财经大学、西北大学、福州大学等院校数十位专家教授的关注和支持,对此我们深表谢忱。我们也特别感谢本系列教材几十位中外英语教学专家在编写过程中认真细致,富有成效的工作!

中国大学英语改革任重道远,大学英语教材建设未有止境。本套大学英语系列教材既循改革步伐,探索教学新路,缺点与不足乃至谬误之处在所难免。衷心希望得到专家学者的批评指正,听到广大师生的改进意见。

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

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Acknowledgements

We are indebted, mainly for the reading selections, to many sources. We have put forth the fullest effort to trace each and every source, and their origins and our acknowledgements are indicated within the book. However, a small number of copyright materials remain uncredited because the original copyright holders could not be located, or we were unable to establish communication with them. It may be the case that some unintentional omissions have occurred in the employment of some copyright materials. We are grateful to these authors and sources, and we apologize for not being able to extend our acknowledgements in detail. For any questions concerning copyrights and permissions, please contact

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Unit 1

PART I PREPARATORY

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to the meanings of the words or phrases in italics.

1. The police asked her to *describe* the two men.
2. I'd probably know Peter by sight, but I just can't *connect* the face and the name.
3. We don't have enough books, so you'll have to *share*.
4. What's your *address* and telephone number?
5. We give them quizzes (测试) on Britain and allow them to *surf* the Net.
6. Lisa is one of the most *popular* girls in the class.
7. The software makes it easy to *create* colorful charts and graphs (图表).
8. She's just an *acquaintance* —I see her sometimes at night school.
9. Students were *giving out* leaflets to everyone on the street.
10. *Watch out!* You nearly hit that car.

WORDS AND PHRASES LEARNED IN DISPLAY

Write the meaning of each of the following words or phrases in the correspondent blank. You can write either in English or Chinese.

address _____

describe _____

connect _____

popular _____

acquaintance _____

surf _____

share _____

create _____

give out _____

watch out _____

EXPRESSIONS IN CONTEXT

Study the following expressions and see how they are used in sentences.

indulge in 沉迷, 沉溺于

☉ Most of us were too busy to indulge in heavy lunchtime drinking.

in order to 为了

☉ In order to understand how the human body works, you need to have some knowledge of chemistry.

利用

- ◆ Try to make good use of your time.

讲清楚

- ◆ I tried to make clear what I meant.

远离

- ◆ If I were you, I'd keep away from that area at night.

代替

- ◆ Sending e-mails has almost taken the place of writing letters.

注意

- ◆ I'm sorry, I wasn't paying attention to what you were saying.

依靠, 依赖

- ◆ We depend entirely on donations (捐助) from the public.

EXPRESSIONS LEARNED IN DISPLAY

Complete each of the following sentences with the expressions you have just learned.

1. The government never _____ pre-school education.
2. They found out other arts to _____ tricks and old stories.
3. Mr Smith trained every day _____ improve his performance.
4. Many court cases have _____ there are limits to free speech.
5. _____ my children, or I'll call the police.
6. Eva had never been one to _____ self-pity.
7. Farmers can _____ some land.
8. The country _____ heavily _____ its tourist trade.

PART II LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

GET YOURSELF INTERESTED

Read the following summary in Chinese and think what you are going to read in this text.



进入新世纪,因特网已经越来越普及。但我们是否知道其基本功能、使用方法,以及我们要注意的有关事项?本文就向我们介绍了有关信息,尤其是劝告我们要注意辨别信息的真伪、进行信息的筛选,并且就上网和学习问题给我们年轻的网民提出了中肯的建议。

PREVIEW QUESTIONS

Work in pairs or groups, and discuss the following questions.

1. Could you have access (途径,方法) to the Internet?
2. What could you do on the Internet?
3. How could you surf the Internet?
4. How can you make sure the information on the Net is correct?
5. Can the Net cause problems? What are they?
6. What are the tips for teenagers about the surfing on the Net?

READING SELECTION

Text A

Internet

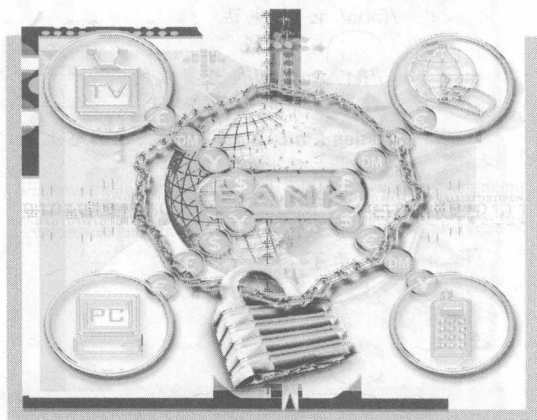
The word “Internet” describes the network that started in 1983. The Internet connects computers from around the world for people to share information. People can play games, send e-mails, find information and do shopping on the Net.

The World Wide Web(www) is the part of the Internet that lets you see information using words, pictures, colors and sounds. Information on the Web is listed on websites. To get to the website you want, you need to use the correct Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or address.

What do you need to do if you want to surf the Internet? If you know the address, just type it into the box on the screen. If you don't know the address, go to a popular search engine like Google. You just need to type in some information about what you want to find. Then you will get a list of sites. Simply choose the site that has the information you want.

But watch out when you use information from the Internet. Anyone can create a website, so you cannot always be sure the information is correct. An official website produced by a big company or

describe /dr'skraib/ *v.* 描述
connect /kə'nekt/ *v.* 连接
share /ʃeə/ *v.* 分享
information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ *n.* 信息, 知识
e-mail /'i:meɪl/ *n.* 电子邮件
Net = Internet *n.* 因特网
World Wide Web (www) 万维网
website /'websaɪt/ *n.* 网址
URL 统一资源定位器
address /ə'dres/ *n.* 地址
surf /sɜ:f/ *v.* 网上冲浪
popular /'pɒpjələ/ *adj.* 流行的
search engine 搜索引擎
Google 一个搜索网站
watch out 注意
create /kri'eɪt/ *v.* 建立
official /ə'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 官方的



personal /'pɜːsənl/ **adj.** 个人的
source /sɔːs/ **n.** 资源
nowadays /'naʊədəɪz/ **ad.** 现今
netizen /'netɪzn/ **n.** 网民
teenager /'tiːneɪdʒə/ **n.** 青少年
widen /'waɪdn/ **v.** 拓宽
communicate /kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/ **v.** 交际, 交流
relax /rɪ'læks/ **v.** 放松
spare /speə/ **adj.** 空闲的
phone /fəʊn/ **v.** 打电话
n. 电话
favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ **adj.** 最喜欢的
in a (good) way 用一种(好)方式
online /'ɒnlaɪn/ **ad. & adj.** 在线, 在网络上
fail /feɪl/ **v.** 未通过
according to 按照
indulge in 沉迷于
in order to 为了
make good use of 充分利用
keep away from 远离
make clear 讲清楚
take the place of 代替

place of their homework and that surfing the Net is not the same as being with friends. Here are some tips that the teenagers are required to pay attention to.

Be careful to make an online friend and never meet an unacquainted friend offline without telling your acquaintance; be careful to give out personal information (including your name, home address, phone number, etc.) onto the Net; never answer messages that make you feel confused or uncomfortable; never use bad language or send mean messages online; always keep away from bad sites.

Is the Internet good or bad? It all depends on how you use it.

tip /tɪp/ *n.* 忠告
pay attention to 注意
unacquainted /ʌnə'kwentɪd/ *adj.* 不熟悉的
offline /ɒ'flaɪn/ *ad.* 离开网络地
adj. 离开网络的
acquaintance /ə'kwentəns/ *n.* 熟人
give out 提供
message /'mesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息
confused /kən'fju:zd/ *adj.* 糊里糊涂的
uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmfətəbəl/ *adj.* 不舒服的
mean /mi:n/ *adj.* 恶意的
depend on/upon 依靠, 依赖

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Understand the General Ideas

Discuss the following questions in pairs or groups. The key words given in the brackets may help you in your discussion.

1. What could people do on the Internet?

learn more about the world, do homework, chat with friends, etc.

2. What are the main reasons for teenagers to surf the Net?

to get information, to have fun, to make friends, etc.

3. What are the tips for teenagers about the surfing on the Net?

be careful, don't send mean messages, keep away from bad sites, etc.

4. How could people judge whether the information on the Net is correct?

check websites, personal messages, etc.

5. What problems can the Net cause?

(play games too much, fail exams)

Understand the Specifics

Read the following sentences and tell if they are true or false according to the text. In the brackets leading each statement, put "T" for true or "F" for false.

1. () The word "Internet" was first used in 1983.
2. () Google is a popular search engine.
3. () Adult netizens may be about 60% of all.
4. () More than 30% of young netizens surf the Internet for fun.
5. () If a student plays online games, he will fail exams at school.
6. () If students surf the Net, they need not do their homework.
7. () Teenagers can meet their online friends by themselves.
8. () The Internet is bad for teenagers if they cannot use it in a good way.

STUDY AND PRACTICE

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words below. Change the forms where necessary.

describe	connect	share	create	official
popular	address	personal	fail	spare

1. I have never had any contact with her even though I know her.

2. A lot of people learn and use English in our country, but it is not our language.
3. I would like that you will to me your school life.
4. The two lakes are by a narrow canal.
5. I have an office that I with some other teachers.
6. Write down your name, and phone number.
7. Surfing the Net has proved very with young people.
8. The new factory is expected to more than 400 new jobs.
9. I my driving test the first time I took it.
10. Mary spent every moment she had in the library.

Expressions

Rewrite the following sentences with help of the phrases and expressions provided. The italicized part in each sentence may serve as the hints (提示) for your task. The first sentence is done for you.

take the place of

depend on

make clear

make good use of

keep away from

watch out

pay attention to

give out

1. You must *not go near to* the wet paint.

You must keep away from the wet paint.

2. *Be careful* when you cross the busy street.

3. The room is quite small, but they can *make the most of its place*.

4. We do hope that you will *supply* enough information about the work.
5. They tried their best to *let us know* what they would do next.
6. The government never *recognize the importance of* pre-school education.
7. Although we can use computers in teaching, computers cannot *perform the function of* human beings in school.
8. Children *need the support from* their parents for their schooling.

Translation

A From Chinese to English

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 因特网能让世界各地的人们分享信息。
2. 我喜欢登录流行歌星的网站。
3. 我们可以充分利用因特网来查找信息。
4. 网上冲浪不能代替家庭作业。
5. 青少年要远离他们不可以观看的网站。
6. 过马路时一定要注意红绿灯。