

College
English

大学英语

基础教程

3

主编：李桂兰

编者：王 葵 郭建荣 海 霞

零起点



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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前 言

《大学英语基础教程》是以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导思想,在高校外语专业教学指导委员会的指导和帮助下编写的一套英语基础教材,主要供全国各高校入学时未学过英语的学生,特别是少数民族地区的学生使用,同时也适用于各专科学校以及自学者使用。本教材从零起点开始,学完后相当于大学二级水平。全套教材包括学生用课本四册以及教师手册和听力磁带。

本教材的编写原则是,从学生原来的英语基础出发,发挥少数民族学生学习语言的特点,以听、说领先,重视英语语言基础的训练,强调语言应用能力的培养。教材所选用的课文语言规范、内容新颖、题材广泛、文体多样,尽力将知识性、时代性、趣味性融于一体,把第二语言习得与扩大科学文化知识结合在一起。

语法简明扼要,讲求实用,寓语法于课文和补充阅读材料之中,两者相互配合,相得益彰。第一、二、三册后还附有详细的语法说明,供教师和学习者参考。

练习是本教材的重要组成部分,贯彻了“以练为主”和“以学生为中心”的原则,强调听、说、读、写、译全面发展,同时侧重听、说。练习形式活泼多样,注意充分调动学生的积极性,激发学生的学习兴趣和自觉参与意识,培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力。练习量大、覆盖面宽、复现率高,有助于学生巩固与熟练所学知识,有助于把知识转化成技能。

补充阅读材料是与课文相配合的辅助读物,是对课文的补充,旨在帮助学生扩充词汇、扩大知识面、提高自学能力。

《大学英语基础教程》注意从易到难、循序渐进的教学原则。四册教材在难度上稳步提升,尽量避免大起大落、难易失衡。四册教材互相关联,又可单独使用。各校可根据学生不同的入学水平,因材施教。

《大学英语基础教程》的编写经历了一段漫长艰苦的道路,真可谓“三易其稿”,“韦编三绝”。

1996年7月在广西南宁民族学院举行的全国民族院校(地区)英语教学研讨会上,许多代表提出少数民族院校迫切需要编写一本适合少数民族地区学生特点和要求的英语教材,我们勇敢地接受了这一任务。经过整整一年的日夜奋战,我们在1997年7月完成了第一、二册的初稿,特请原国家教委高教司外语处岑建君处长,高校外语专业教学指导委员会委员、洛阳解放军外国语学院姚乃强教授对教材进行了初审,他们充分肯定了我们的工作,并对教材提出了许多宝贵意见。在以后两年中,我们一边继续编写与修订教材,一边在新疆、内蒙古等地一些院校进行试用,先后有1,500多名学生参加了试用。我们对教材使用情况进行了调查,研究反馈意见,作出数据统计,不断修改完善。1998年夏和1999年夏又分别在呼和浩特内蒙古大学和四川阿坝师专召开的全国民族院校(地区)

英语教学研讨会期间,邀请许多国内知名专家、教授对该教材进行审订,听取他们的意见和建议,先后又作了两次较大的修改。经过四年多的共同努力,现在这套教材终于问世了。在此,谨向在编写过程中给予我们指导、支持、关怀的许多专家、教授和朋友表示由衷的感谢,特别要感谢的是洛阳解放军外国语学院姚乃强教授、四川大学外语学院石坚教授、内蒙古师范大学外语学院武成教授、新疆财经学院毛础安教授以及南京译林出版社顾爱彬先生、北京外语教学与研究出版社李朋义先生和叶向阳先生等。我们还要感谢新疆大学教务处、外语部的领导、教师、学生和工作人员,没有他们的支持和帮助,很难想像这套教材能顺利出版。

最后,我们恳请专家、教授和广大师生给这套教材提出批评、意见和建议,以使它不断完善,更好地满足广大读者的需要。

编者

2000年7月

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第一單元

Unit One

Dialogue



At a Restaurant

John: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

Sally: No.

John: Do you mind if I sit here?

Sally: No, not at all.

John: That's kind of you. Would you like a coffee? ¹

Sally: No thanks, I've just had one.

John: Ah. It's crowded here, isn't it?

Sally: Mm. It is always at this time of day.

John: I'm sure I've seen you somewhere here before. Do... do you live locally?

Sally: Yes, um, well, I work here too. Just round the corner.

John: Do you?

Sally: Yes.

John: Really? What do you do?

Sally: Oh, I teach those kids in that primary school.

John: Oh, yes, I know them very well. I bet you find them difficult in class.

Sally: Yes, rather difficult to control.

John: Look, I wonder if you have anything else to do this evening?

Sally: I am expecting a phone call this evening.

John: Oh dear, well, what about tomorrow evening?

Sally: I'm free.

John: Oh, well, look, I... I wonder if you'd like to go to the cinema with me.

Sally: Oh, that'd be nice, I'd love to.

John: There's a very good film on. It's all about sharks and things, very frightening. Do you fancy seeing that? ²

Sally: Yes, why not? ³

John: All right, well look, it starts at eight o'clock, so why don't we meet in the Square at about half past seven?

Sally: Yes, fine.

John: Jolly good. I am looking forward to⁴ seeing you later on, then.

Sally: Right, thanks.

John: Must go now. Bye-bye.

Sally: Bye!

Practice



Answer the following questions.

1. Who starts the conversation?
2. How many chances does John have to speak?
3. How many chances does Sally have to speak?
4. Who speaks more in general?
5. Comment on John and Sally's roles. What are they like?
6. Who finishes in the conversation?

Text



The Three Wishes

A man and his wife were poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food.⁵ The man enjoyed eating and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes.⁶ They could wish for anything they wanted.

The man had just finished eating a little bread for his dinner, and he was still hungry.

He said, "I wish I had a big pancake!"⁷

Suddenly a pancake appeared on his plate.

"You fool!" his wife cried. "You could have wished for a house full of⁸ wonderful food, but you wished for a pancake. I wish that pancake was on the end of your foolish nose!"

Immediately the pancake stuck to the end of his nose.

The man and his wife started blaming each other. "It's your fault!" the man cried. "No, it's your fault!" she answered. What could they do? The pancake was still stuck to the husband's nose.

"Oh!" the wife cried, "I wish none of this had ever happened!"

Immediately the pancake was gone⁹ and the man was saying, "I'm still hungry."



How I wish¹⁰ I had some pancakes! ”

But, of course, nothing happened.

Practice



Based on the given words and phrases, retell the story in the First Person.

1. my wife and I / not enough money
2. wish for / clothes / food
3. enjoy / especially / pancakes
4. an old woman / tell / have / three wishes
5. first wish / a big pancake / then
6. wife's wish / pancake / on the end of my nose / then
7. quarrel / and / wife's wish
8. pancake / gone / and / nothing

New Words



coffee	/ˈkɒfi/	n.	咖啡
crowded	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	a.	拥挤的
bet	/bet/	vt.	打赌
expect	/ɪksˈpekt/	vt.	期望; 预期
shark	/ʃɑ:k/	n.	鲨鱼
fancy	/ˈfænsi/	vt.	想像; 喜欢
square	/skweə/	n.	正方形; 广场
jolly	/ˈdʒɒli/	ad.	愉快地; 非常地
wish	/wɪʃ/	n.	愿望; 欲望; 希望
clothes	/kləʊðz/	n.	衣服; 被褥
pancake	/ˈpæŋkeɪk/	n.	薄煎饼
hungry	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	a.	饥饿的
appear	/əˈpiə/	v.	出现; 显露; 好像
plate	/pleɪt/	n.	盘子
fool	/fu:l/	n.	笨人, 傻瓜 (foolish a.)
nose	/nəʊz/	n.	鼻子
immediately	/ɪˈmi:diətli/	ad.	即刻; 马上
stick	/stɪk/	vt.	粘 (stuck, stuck)
blame	/bleɪm/	v.	责备
fault	/fɔ:lt/	n.	过错; 缺点

Phrases and Expressions



jolly good	十分好
look forward to	期望, 盼望
later on	后来
keep doing	坚持做

hope for
wish for

希望
希望

Notes



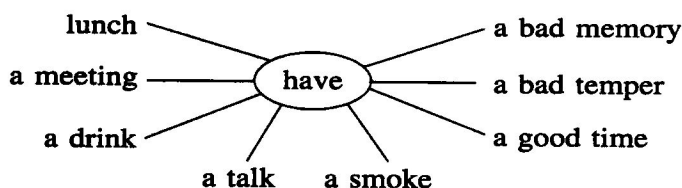
1. Would you like a coffee? 来杯咖啡好吗?
a coffee = a cup/glass of coffee
e. g. two beers three teas four wines
2. Do you fancy seeing that? 你想要(喜欢)……
有些动词后直接跟动名词: imagine, admit, enjoy, avoid. ...
e. g. I don't fancy walking in the rain.
3. Why not = Why don't you. ...
4. look forward to: (to 是介词) 希望
e. g. Mr and Mrs. White looked forward to visiting the Great Wall.
This young girl looked forward to becoming a film star.
5. They kept hoping for new clothes. ... 他们一直希望能穿新衣服……
keep doing sth. : 一直做某事; 老是做某事
e. g. Why do they keep laughing all the time?
The young soldier kept dreaming of home.
You should not keep thinking about it.
6. ... she would let them have three wishes. ... 她让他们许三个愿。
let sb. do sth. 后接不带 to 的不定式, 此类动词有: feel, watch, hear, make 等。
e. g. Please let me help you.
If anything happens, please let me know.
I saw her go out.
She has to make her student learn.
7. I wish I had a pancake! 我想要个大薄煎饼!
e. g. I wish I were a bird! (I am not a bird.)
I wish it were sunny. (It is not sunny.)
8. You could have wished for a house full of ... 你本来能够许愿得到一所有许多……的房子
can(could) + have done 这种形式表示“本来能够……但没做”, 类似的情态动词还有: should/may/might/must + have + 过去分词
e. g. You should have finished your homework. (But you didn't.)
9. the pancake was gone: 煎饼不见了
gone: 过去分词作表语, 表示一种状态, “没有了”、“用完了”、“丢失了”、“人死了”。
e. g. His job was gone.
The supplies are all gone.
All is gone.
He is gone.
10. How I wish ... 我真希望……

- e. g. How I wish I were 18 years old!
How I wish I had one million dollars!

Word Study



have: 有; 拿; 享受; 让; 吃; 喝



- e. g. (1) Have a drink, please. 请喝杯饮料。
(2) I have a bad memory. 我记性不好。
(3) _____
(4) _____
(5) _____



Grammar

The Subjunctive Mood

虚拟语气是动词的一种特殊形式,用来表示一种愿望、建议或与事实相反的假设情况。

虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的表现形式及用法。

	条件从句的谓语动词	主句的谓语动词	例句
与现在事实相反	① 动词用过去时 ② be 多用 were	should/would/could/might + 动词原形	If I knew that, I would tell you. 假如我知道,我会告诉你的。 If he were here, he could help us. 如果他在这儿,他能帮助我们。
与将来事实相反	① 动词用过去时 ② would + 动词原形 ③ were + 不定时	同上	If you would come tomorrow, you might see him. 如果明天你来的话,你就有可能碰见他。
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	should/would/could/might + have + 过去分词	He would have come if he hadn't been so busy. 要不是那么忙,他就会来了。

虚拟语气的其他用法

类 别	用法说明		从句动词形式	例 句
状语从句	as if/as though 引导的方式状语		动词用过去时 或过去完成时	She looks after the child as if he were her own child. 她照料那个孩子就好像 亲生孩子似的。
宾语从句	在 demand, insist, sug- gest, order 等表示要 求、坚持、建议、命令的 从句中		(should) + 动词 原形	They insist that they should be given more English classes. 他们坚持要多上英语课。
	wish 后	与现在事实 相反	过去时	I wish I were a doctor. 我是个医生就好了。
		与过去事实 相反	had + 过去分词	I wish he hadn't gone just now. 他刚才要是没走该多好。
		可能与将来 事实或情况 相反	should/would + 动词原形	I wish she would try again. 我希望她再试一次。

注:详见书后“语法说明”第一部分。

Exercises



I Reading aloud.

1. Read and recite the following passage.

A man and his wife were poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed eating and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes.

2. Read and recite the following proverbs.

(1) A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不生苔。

(2) Books, like friends, should be few and well-chosen. 读书如择友,宜少且宜精。

II Dictation.

III Give the adjective form to each of the following nouns.

e. g. fool—foolish

wonder—wonderful

hunger—hungry

nature—natural

child—	help—
care—	tradition—
anger—	use—
addition—	office—

Fill in the blanks with the proper words above.

1. He was ____ enough to check up every detail.
2. Spring Festival(春节) is our Chinese ____ holiday.
3. It is ____ of you to ask this kind of question.
4. Do not be so ____ with your son. He is too young to understand your words.
5. After class, please give the classroom an ____ cleaning.

IV Translate the following into English or Chinese.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. 三明治 | 2. 汉堡包 | 3. 牛排 |
| 4. 热狗 | 5. 色拉 | 6. apple pie |
| 7. butter | 8. cheese | 9. pizza |
10. 麦当劳

V Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the given words.

immediately	appear	stick	blame
fault	go	none	fancy

1. Just a pain in my chest (胸部). It's ____ now.
2. ____ meeting so many old friends here.
3. If you want to post a letter, you have to ____ a stamp on it.
4. ____ of the students is absent today.
5. Bad workman often ____ their tools.
6. He had to ____ before the committee to explain his behavior.
7. I got in touch with him ____ after I received the letter.
8. Your only ____ is that you don't do what you are told.

VI Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the given verbs.

1. If I ____ (have) enough time, I will write to you every week.
2. If I ____ (have) enough time, I would write to you every week.
3. If I ____ (have) enough time, I would have written to you every week.
4. It's a pity that my English is not good. If my English ____ (be) good, I ____ (understand) the English TV play.
5. Mary was very busy yesterday. If she ____ (have) time, she ____ (come) to see you.
6. Tom did not move when the thief came up the stairs. If he ____ (move), he ____ (find).
7. If you ____ (close) the door more quietly, they wouldn't ____ (wake up).
8. If the students ____ (know) English, they'd ____ (realize) that what he said was a joke.

9. If you ____ (go) to South America, you ____ (see) these spiders(蜘蛛).
 10. If you ____ (see) him, please ____ (give) him my love.

VII Choose the correct answers.

- My mother did not ask me anything. If she ____ me, I ____ her about it.
 A. asked, would tell
 B. had asked, would have told
 C. asks, will tell
 D. would ask, would have told
- Had I not come back alone, I ____ the thieves without any help.
 A. would not have faced
 B. will not face
 C. did not have to face
 D. should not have to face
- He must have had an accident, or he ____ then.
 A. would have been here
 B. had to be here
 C. should be here
 D. would be here
- The monitor suggested that we ____ to the park.
 A. would go B. went
 C. go D. were going
- I suggested that the meeting ____ at the manager's office.
 A. hold B. be held C. is held D. is to be held
- I did not go to the party, but I do wish I ____ there.
 A. had been B. were C. would be D. would have been
- It is important that the students ____ writing their papers before July 1st.
 A. finish B. must finish C. are to finish D. will finish
- It is desirable that both the father and mother ____ money for the family.
 A. earn B. must earn C. are to earn D. will earn

VIII Change the following sentences according to the model.

Model: I will go if I have no homework.

→ I **would** go if I **had** no homework.

I **would have** gone if I **had had** no homework.

- I will tell you the truth if you come.
- He will buy the TV set if he has enough money.
- You will know it if you study science.
- If you do not bring a coat, you will be very cold.
- If it rains, we won't have a party.
- We can often see each other if you move here.

IX Rewrite the following sentences according to the model.

Model: You did not come yesterday, so you did not see him.

→ If you **had come** yesterday, you **would have** seen him.

1. The water was so cold, so he did not swim in it.
2. We have no homework today, and we'll go to the movie.
3. Henry is not here. He can't help you.
4. I do not have the book. So I can't read it to you.
5. Mary did not buy the coat because she had not brought enough money with her.

X Cloze.

The fact 1 a good teacher has some of the 2 of a good actor does not mean that he will indeed be able to act well 3 the stage, for there are very important differences 4 the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak words which he has learnt 5 heart; he has to repeat exactly the 6 words each time he plays a certain 7, even his movements and the ways 8 which he uses his voice are usually fixed 9. What he has to do is to make all these carefully learnt 10 or actions seem natural on the stage.

XI Translate the following into English.

1. 干燥的天气过后,每个人都希望下雨。(hope for)
2. 史密斯女士会让汤姆吃上午饭的。(let... have)
3. 小林写完作业后,就去看电视了。(finish doing)
4. 你本来能够买得起那枚钻戒的,可你为什么没买呢?(could have done)
5. 我真希望自己能够有 100 万美元来建一座漂亮的医院。(How I wish...)
6. 你喜欢看恐怖电影吗?(fancy doing)
7. 玛丽一家人盼望有一天能到中国游玩。(look forward to)
8. 假如你坚持做下去,你一定会成功的。(keep doing)

XII Classroom activity.

Teacher: If I had one million dollar, I would ...

Student 1: If I had one million dollar, I would travel around the world.

Student 2: If I travelled around the world, I would ...

Student 3: If I ...

XIII Guided writing.

Write a passage about "The Car", using the following expressions.

- popular forms of transportation
- good and bad points
- fast, dependable
- protect from rain, snow, sun

- in many colors, sizes, shapes
- add to air pollution
- require land for highway, parking lot
- solve the problem.



Reading Practice

Dreams Win

Every year in all kinds of different countries around the world, a small number of people win huge prizes in lotteries. People are always dreaming of winning millions of dollars overnight in a lottery.

People often wonder what they would do if they won one of these large sums of money. They have many different ideas.

Some people say they would give it away to charities. Others say they would give most of it to their families. Some people just make a list of the things they would buy.

One evening three friends were talking about what they would do if they won millions of dollars.

“What would you do,” the first man asked the other two, “if you woke up one morning and discovered you had won fifty million dollars?”

His two friends thought for a few moments, then one of them said, “I’d buy the biggest house in the world. Or maybe I’d buy several houses in different parts of the world, so I could go live anywhere I like. They would all have to have wonderful views, of course. And I’d hire hundreds of servants to look after me and take care of all my beautiful gardens.”

The other said, “I’d spend my life travelling around the world. I’d go the Africa, North and South America, all over Europe and anywhere else I wanted. I’d stay at the luxurious hotels. I’d eat only the most expensive food and wear the finest clothes.”

The two men turned to their friend who had asked the question. “And what about you? What would you do if you woke up one morning to discover you had won fifty million dollars?”

The man laughed.

“Oh, I am a greedy man. I’d go back to sleep and try to win another fifty million.” he said.