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1

总主编：张敬源

大学基础英语教程

彭漪 何伟 / 主编

Essential
College English



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大学基础英语教程 ①

学 生 用 书

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前言

教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)明确指出:“我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间情况差异较大,大学英语教学应按照分类指导、因材施教的原则,以适应个性化教学的实际需要。”

《大学基础英语教程》即是依据《教学要求》编写的一套大学英语教材,主要适用于全国各高等院校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区学生和其他一些大学入学时英语基础相对薄弱的非英语专业大学生,旨在使学生通过本教材的系统学习,在英语语言知识、应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际方面能够达到《教学要求》中规定的高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。

一、编写原则

《大学基础英语教程》在编写过程中力图体现以下编写原则:

1. 以《教学要求》为依据,重点培养学生英语综合应用能力。
2. 以人为本,因人制宜,始终考虑适用对象的现有英语水平和实际学习需求。
3. 旨在使学生通过本教材的学习,做到学有所用,学以致用,以用促学,学用统一。力争使语言知识的传授与语言运用能力的提高做到相辅相成、有机互补,既不片面强调语言知识的传授,也不片面强调没有坚实基础的语言能力的提高。

二、教材特色

与国内其他大学英语优秀教材相比,本教程的特色主要体现为“唯实”、“简约”、“实用”、“教育”四个方面。洞察适用对象外语水平和学习需求之实并以之为本,教材编著与设计力求因应适用对象之求并扼之以要,高度重视学生综合文化素养的培养以及所学外语知识和技能的实际应用,寓人文素养与道德教育于外语学习的潜移默化之中。具体体现如下:

1. 唯实性

本教材专门为全国各高校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区学生和其他一些大学入学时英语基础相对薄弱的非英语专业大学生所编写,编写体例、课文选材、练习设计等均体现了较强的针对性,以提高学生综合运用语言的能力为出发点和最终归宿,针对学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到因应需求、有的放矢。

2. 简约性

与国内现有其他优秀教材相比,本教材依据目标学生实际情况,不求教材大而全,突出其简约而实用的特点。同时,本教材编写融听、说、读、写、译多种语言技能培养为一体,各册既各有侧重,又有机相连,从而达到全面培养学生综合运用英语能力的目标。

3. 实用性

本教材选材力求语言规范、严谨,选文力求与适用对象的专业和兴趣相关,同时知识性与趣味性兼备。选文富于思想内涵,融语言、文化、技能为一体,有助于学生运用所学外语知识就课文涉及的相关问题阐述自己的观点和看法。这不仅能训练学生的语言技能,同时也能培养学生的综合素养。重点语言知识及技能讲解以及练习的编配侧重使学生学以致用,在知识运用中检验知识,弥补不足。

4. 教育性

外语学习不仅事关学生综合运用英语的能力和学生的国际视野,更是人才培养的有机组成部分。本教材选文不仅注重激发学生的学习兴趣,培养学生的外语技能,更加注重学生综合人文素养的提升和积极人生观与正确价值观的培养,使之在潜移默化之中,启迪学生的思想,陶冶学生的情操。

三、内容结构

《大学基础英语教程》供高等院校非英语专业本科生两学年4个学期使用,重点培养学生综合运用所学英语知识和技能,有效进行口语及书面交际的能力,提高其综合外语文化素养。全教程共4册,每册供一个学期使用。每册教材含12单元课文和3套单元自测题。每一单元含相同或相关主题主、副课文各一篇。主课文前有本单元内容简介(Preview)、听力活动(Lead-in Listening)、口语活动(Communicative Activity)。主课文由读前问题(Pre-reading Questions)、课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、词组(Phrases and Expressions)、专有名词(Proper Names)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)几个部分组成。每篇主课文后均配有课文理解(Getting the Message)、词汇学习(Developing Your Vocabulary)、要点综述(Recognizing Main Ideas)、英汉互译(Trying the Translation)、语篇构建(Organizing Your Ideas)和话题讨论(Beyond the Reading)6项练习。副课文后同样附有生词、词组和注释,配有课文理解(题型与大学英语四级考试速读部分相同)和要点综述两项练习。每单元还配有重点知识或技能(Skill in Focus)及相关练习(Exercises)。

每册书含3个单元自测题,分别插入第4、第8、第12单元之后,自测题内容是

对相关单元重点知识与内容的复习与检测,以相关单元内容检测为主,辅之以其他能力测试题。题型与大学英语四级考试新题型以及全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)相近或相同。

每单元可安排4学时,教师可视课文的长度、难度及各校学生的具体情况适度调节。

教师参考书中配有每篇课文的参考译文、背景知识、难点分析与练习答案,重点练习部分附有练习答案详解,供教师备课时参考使用。

4册教材以一所学校为主,由几所学校合作完成,采用大体相同编写体例,各册既各有侧重,自成一体,又有机相连。专项知识和技能部分重在技能训练,四册教材分别侧重关键语法、阅读技能、翻译技巧、写作训练。

《大学基础英语教程》第一册由北京科技大学彭漪教授、何伟博士/博士后主编;第二册由山西长治学院晋胜利教授主编;第三册由华中科技大学许明武教授主编;第四册由北京交通大学邵钦瑜教授、蒋学清教授主编。每册书均由一名资深外籍专家审定,以确保教材内容及语言的规范性、严谨性、自然性与真实性。

限于编者水平,疏漏与错讹之处在所难免,敬请专家、读者批评指正。

编者

2008年5月

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Unit One

Foreign Language Learning



Johann Goethe (1749—1832), German poet, novelist, playwright, statesman, and scientist.

A man who does not know a foreign language is ignorant of his own.

— Goethe

一个不懂得外语的人，
也不会真正了解自己的
母语。

—— 歌德

Preview Preview

Everyone seems to be crazy about learning a foreign language, especially English nowadays. But how many of us can learn it well, and speak it fluently? Many people have wondered this. Are there any secrets or effective methods for learning a foreign language? What do we need to do to master a foreign language? Besides, some people are still feeling puzzled about why we need to learn a foreign language at all. After you have read the two texts in this unit, probably you will have a better idea of the answers to these questions.

Lead-in Listening

Listen to the following interview and fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases. You should choose the words or phrases from the list given.

title	guest	simple	keys	fluent	propose
promised	proficient	actively	realistic	useful	disappointed

Talk Show Host: Good evening and welcome to tonight's program. Our _____ today is Dr. Charles Adams. His new book, *Learning a Language over Eggs and Toast*, has been on the best seller list for the past six weeks. Welcome to our program.

Dr. Adams: Ah, it's a pleasure to be here.

Talk Show Host: Now, Dr. Adams. Tell us about the _____ of your book, *Learning a Language over Eggs and Toast*.

Dr. Adams: Well, one of the most important _____ to learning another language is to establish a regular study program, like planning a few minutes every morning around breakfast time.

Talk Show Host: Now, sorry for saying this, but your ideas may sound a little _____ to our viewers. I mean I took Spanish in high school for four years, and I didn't become a _____ speaker of the language.

Dr. Adams: Well, I think there are many people that feel that way, and that's just it. I'm not saying we can become _____ speakers in a matter of a few minutes here and there, but rather following a regular, consistent course of study can help us on the way to the _____ land of language mastery, and remember there is a difference between native fluency and proficiency in a language, and I am proposing the latter.

Talk Show Host: So what are some of the basic keys you are suggesting in the book?

Dr. Adams: Well, as I just mentioned, people need to plan out their study by setting _____ goals from the beginning. I mean, some people get caught up in the craze of learning the language in 30 days, only to become _____ when they don't perform up to their expectations. And small steps, little by little, are the key. For example, planning to learn five new words a day and to learn to use them _____ is far better than learning 30 and forgetting them the next day.

Talk Show Host: That sounds quite useful. Okay. That was Dr. Charles Adams, author of the book, *Learning Languages over Eggs and Toast*. Thanks for joining us.

Dr. Adams: My pleasure.

Listen to the interview again and check your answers.

Communicative Activity

Sample Dialogue

Starting a Conversation

Read the following conversation. Pay attention to how the speakers greet and introduce each other.

Unit One Foreign Language Learning

Steve: Hi. I don't think we've met. My name's Steve.
Jenny: Hi, Steve. It's nice to meet you. My name is Juanita, but everybody calls me Jenny.
Steve: It's a pleasure to meet you, Jenny.
Jenny: Sorry, what was your name again?
Steve: Steve.
Jenny: So Steve, what do you do for a living?
Steve: I work at the public library. How about you?
Jenny: I'm a university student.
Steve: That's great. It was nice meeting you.
Jenny: Yeah. It was a pleasure meeting you.

Conversation Practice

Greet the classmates sitting near you and introduce yourselves to each other. Use your own information. You may use the following tips to help you.

Hi, my name's...

It's nice to meet you.

What do you do for a living?

I'm a student at.... What about you?

I work at...

It was a pleasure meeting you.

TEXT A

Pre-reading Questions

1. Do you find it difficult to learn a foreign language? What are some of the difficulties you have?
2. What suggestions have you got from your teachers or someone else on learning a foreign language?

LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

There are many ways to learn a foreign language well! Read the suggestions below. Following these steps will give you a great base in a new language.

1. Spend the time!

By far the most important factor is how much time you are immersed in the language. The more time you spend with the language, the faster you will learn. It means listening, reading, writing and speaking.

It does not mean sitting in class looking out of the window, or listening to other students who don't speak well, or expecting explanations in your own language about how the language works. But it means spending time enjoyably on whatever involves the language you are learning.

2. Listen and read every day!

Listen wherever you are on your MP3 player. Read what you are listening to. Listen to and read things that you like, things that you can mostly understand, or even partly understand. If you keep listening and reading, you will get used to the language. One hour of listening or reading a day is more effective than many hours of class time.

3. Focus on words and phrases!

Build up your vocabulary. You'll need lots. Start to notice words and how they come together as phrases. Learn these words and phrases through your listening and reading. Read online, using online dictionaries, and make your own vocabulary lists for review. Soon you will run into your new words and phrases elsewhere. Gradually you will be able to use them. Don't worry about how accurately you speak until you have accumulated plenty of words through listening and reading.

4. Take responsibility for your own learning!

If you don't want to learn the language, you won't. If you do want to learn the language, take control. Choose content that interests you, that you want to listen to and read. Seek out the words and phrases that you need to understand your listening and reading. Don't wait for someone else to show you the language, or to tell you what to do. Discover the language by yourself, like a child growing up. Talk when you feel like it. Write when you feel like it. A teacher can't teach you to become fluent, but you can learn to become fluent if you want to.

5. Relax and enjoy yourself!

Don't worry about what you cannot remember, or can't yet understand, or can't yet



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say. It doesn't matter. You are learning and improving. The language will gradually become clearer in your brain, but this will happen on a schedule that you cannot control. So sit back and enjoy. Just make sure you spend enough time with the language. That is the greatest guarantee of success.

NEW WORDS

suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/	<i>n. [C]</i>	an idea or a plan you mention for sb else to think about 建议, 提议
step /step/	<i>n. [C]</i>	one of a series of things that you do in order to achieve sth 步骤, 措施
explanation /ˌeksplə'neɪʃən/	<i>n. [C]</i>	a reason given for sth 解释, 说明, 阐述
enjoyably /in'dʒɔɪəbli/	<i>adv.</i>	giving pleasure 快乐地, 愉快地
mostly /'məʊstli/	<i>adv.</i>	for the most part 大多, 大部分
partly /'pɑːtli/	<i>adv.</i>	to some extent, not completely 一定程度上, 部分地
effective /i'fektɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	producing the result that is wanted or expected 有效的
vocabulary /və'kæbjʊləri/	<i>n. [C]</i>	all the words that a person knows or uses 词汇, 词汇量
phrase /freɪz/	<i>n. [C]</i>	a group of words which contain an idea, together forming part of a sentence 短语, 词组
list /lɪst/	<i>n. [C]</i>	a series of items, especially when they are written or printed 目录, 清单
review /ri'vjuː/	<i>n. [C, U]</i>	the process of looking again at sth you have read or studied 复习
gradually /'grædʒuəli/	<i>adv.</i>	slowly, over a long period of time 逐渐地, 逐步地
accurately /'ækjʊrɪtli/	<i>adv.</i>	correctly, truly 准确地, 无误地
accumulate /ə'kjuːmjuleɪt/	<i>v.</i>	to gradually increase in number or amount 积累, 积聚
responsibility /rɪs,pɒnsə'bɪlɪ/	<i>n. [C]</i>	a duty to deal with or take care of sb/sth, so that you may be blamed if sth goes wrong 责任, 职责
fluent /'fluː(ɪ)ənt/	<i>adj.</i>	able to speak a language easily, well and quickly 流利的, 流畅的
relax /ri'læks/	<i>v.</i>	to (cause someone to) become less active and more calm 放松, 放心

schedule /'ʃedju:l/	n. [C]	a plan that lists all the work that you have to do and when you must do each thing 安排, 日程
guarantee /,gærən'ti:/	n. [C]	a firm promise that sth will be done or will happen 保证, 担保
success /sək'ses/	n. [C]	achieving desired results 成功

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

- focus on** to give attention, effort, etc. to one particular subject, situation or person rather than another 集中(精力、注意力)于
- be immersed in** to be completely involved in sth 沉浸于
- get used to** to be familiar with (sth or sb) 习惯于, 适应
- build up** to (cause to) increase or become larger or greater in number 加大, 增多
- take responsibility for** to take on the duty to deal with sth or take care of sb 对……负责
- take control** to have the power to make decisions, to have the ability to do what you want 控制, 掌控, 掌管
- seek out** to look for and find sb/ sth especially when it takes a lot of effort 挑选出, 找出
- feel like** to have a desire for sth or to want to do sth at a particular moment 想做某事



EXERCISES

I. Getting the Message

Directions: Choose the best answer to each question using the information from Text A.

- The author suggests a foreign language learner should _____.
 - observe how other people speak
 - spend more time in class
 - be clear about how language works
 - be involved with the language enjoyably
- According to the author, a good language learner is expected to _____.
 - carry an MP3 player wherever they are
 - read what he or she is listening to
 - listen to and read more difficult things
 - stay away from teachers and class time
- Learning a foreign language well involves _____.
 - building up your vocabulary
 - making one's own dictionary
 - avoiding the new words and phrases
 - stressing accuracy rather than fluency

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4. If you want to learn the language, you should _____.
 - A. learn the language like a child
 - B. depend mostly on your teacher
 - C. be responsible for your own learning
 - D. ask someone to tell you what to do
5. The author believes the greatest guarantee of success is _____.
 - A. to relax and enjoy yourself
 - B. to forget what you cannot remember
 - C. to have a clearer schedule in your brain
 - D. to spend enough time with the language

II. Developing Your Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the correct words given in the brackets.

1. We welcome any comments and _____ on these plans. (suggest, suggestions)
2. I can give you an _____ of why I'm late. (explain, explanation)
3. The minister took _____ for the disaster and resigned. (responsible, responsibility)
4. When I get home from work, I like to _____ with a glass of wine. (relax, relaxed)
5. The _____ of almost any project depends largely on its manager. (success, successful)
6. The subject is of no _____ to me at all. (interesting, interest)

Section B

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the proper words.

1. She was immersed _____ her work to try and forget her problems at home.
2. I found the job tiring at first but I soon got used _____ it.
3. All eyes were focused _____ the young actress who was sitting at the table next to us.
4. All the pressure built _____ and he was off work for weeks with stress.
5. Don't make hasty conclusion; hear him _____ first.
6. When we _____ control of the company, it was losing money.

III. Recognizing Main Ideas

Directions: The following is a brief summary of the text. Fill in each of the blanks with a word that best completes the passage. You may choose a word from the list given.

understand
vocabulary

suggestions
fluent

control
responsibility

immersed
enjoy

interests
remember

Learning a foreign language requires action. Here are some 1 for you to follow. The most important factor for success is to be enjoyably 2 in the language. The next thing you need to do is listen to and read things that 3 you every day, though you may not necessarily 4 everything. Meanwhile, build up your 5 through listening and reading. Another thing to remember is that you should take 6 for your own learning. A teacher cannot make you 7, but you can learn to become a fluent speaker if you can take 8. Sometimes you may find yourself unable to 9 or understand what you are learning. Do not worry about it. Relax and 10 yourself. You may find things clearer in your brain later.

IV. Trying the Translation

Section A

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. By far the most important factor is how much time you are immersed in the language.

2. One hour of listening or reading is more effective than many hours of class time.

3. Do not worry about how accurately you speak until you have accumulated a plenty of words through listening and reading.

4. If you do not want to learn the language, you won't. If you do want to learn the language, take control.

5. The language will gradually become clearer in your brain, but this will happen on a schedule that you cannot control.

Section B

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases in the brackets.

1. Busy preparing for the exam, he _____ (完全沉浸在学习中). (be immersed in)
2. Though he was in college for quite a few months, he _____ (不习惯离家在外的校园生活). (get used to)
3. He took the part-time job _____ (为了积累经验). (build up)
4. As you have grown up, you should _____ (对自己的言行负责). (take responsibility for)

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5. Confidence and hard work _____ (是取得成功的最大保证).
(guarantee)

V. Organizing Your Ideas

Directions: Put the following sentences in the proper order so that they make a complete paragraph.

- The mother cat awoke and said, "Bow wow wow wow!!!!"
- When the dog ran away, the mother cat said to her kittens,
- A mother cat was sleeping with her kittens in a garden.
- At this moment, a vicious dog approached menacingly.
- "See, children, there is always an advantage in learning a second language."

VI. Beyond the Reading

Almost all Chinese students have studied the English language for quite a few years but most of them cannot speak English correctly or fluently. Some people think that the best way to learn a foreign language is learning to speak as a child learns to speak his native language. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? What are the differences between learning a foreign language and learning one's native language? Give reasons and examples to support your answer.

TEXT B

Pre-reading Questions

1. Do you have an interest in English? Why are you learning English as a foreign language now?
2. What reasons do you expect the author will give for learning a foreign language?

5 GREAT REASONS TO LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Still don't understand why learning a foreign language is a good idea? Read the