

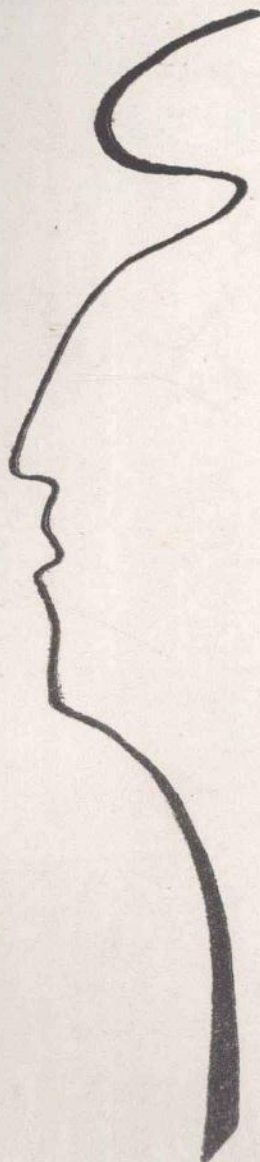
Basic English

基础英语教程

Volume Two

彭代文 何江胜 黄岳麓 编 著

湖南省高等教育自学考试委员会



高等教育英语专业自学考试丛书

主 编 黄永安

编 委 彭代文 罗选民

王友轩 何江胜

黄永安 黄岳麓

徐育才 周琳玉

前 言

高等教育英语专业自学考试已在全国各地进行多年,并取得了一些可喜的成绩,为祖国的建设培养了一批实用人才,赢得了社会各界的信任和欢迎。然而,由于全国还没有统编的英语专业自考教材,目前高校英语专业所采用的教材有的不尽适应自考生的特点,有的颇似陈旧;且不齐全,不成系统,自考生普遍反映学习资料少,教材难以得手。因此,我们组织了一批从事英语专业教学和自考工作多年的高校英语教师,利用教学和其他工作之余,共同努力,编写了这套高等教育英语专业自学考试丛书。

“丛书”包括《基础英语教程》(上、下册),由彭代文、何江胜、黄岳麓编写;《英语语法教程》(上、下册),由黄永安、徐育才、周琳玉编写;《英语综合技能教程》,由王友轩编写;《英美概况教程》,由罗逸民编写。“丛书”与已出版的两本英语专业自考教材形成体系,一本是《速成英语听说教程》,由崔建社、黄永安合编,华中理工大学出版社1989年出版;另一本是《语言学概论》,由蒋世哲、杨莘葵、方世教编写,湖南省高教自考办1989年印行。

“丛书”是根据国家教委1989年正式颁布的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》中所规定的有关内容,参考和吸收了国内外学者的有关研究成果,并结合编著者的教学和自考工作经验而编写的,力争系统、实用,简明扼要。“丛书”除了作为高等教育英语专业自学考试的指定教材外,也可供高校英语专业学生使用以及高校教师和广大英语爱好者参考。

在“丛书”编写过程中,我们得到了湖南省高等教育自学考试委员会、长沙铁道学院教务处和外语系领导的大力支持,也得到了其他许多同志的无私帮助,在此一并表示我们的谢忱。

“丛书”编写是我们的一次初步尝试,加上时间紧迫,其中错误和不足在所难免,恳请英语同行们和广大读者提出批评和修改意见,以便使其不断完善。

主 编

1992年1月

于长沙铁道学院外语系

Preface

Basic English is compiled in response to the need of self-taught English majors who hope to get college education according to the national syllabus for the English majors at their basic stage in the college.

This book contains two volumes; Volume One includes four chapters — English phonetics, Lexicology, Functional English and English writing, while Volume Two includes one chapter—English Reading. English Reading consists of forty-two texts selected from other textbooks in present use. The book does not have gradual and systematical grammar except some necessary grammatical explanation to some specific language points, since Mr. Huang Yong-an has already compiled *A Course of English Grammar* specially intended for the self-taught English majors.

After working thoroughly through the book, the students should have a sound mastery of basic knowledge and skills of English listening, speaking (though some other systematical training is still indispensable in these two respects), reading, writing and translating, and should be able to pass certain proficiency tests for the self-taught English majors.

Comments, suggestions and criticism from the users of this book will be welcome and found invaluable and made use of for our improvements.

The compilers
of the Foreign Languages Dept. .
Changsha Railway University,
February, 1992.

Contents

Chapter Five Reading

1. The Open University.....	(1)
2. Spring Festival	(11)
3. Food.....	(20)
4. If Only	(30)
5. Modern Examinations	(41)
6. A Question of Exercise.....	(51)
7. Women's Liberation Movement.....	(62)
8. A Sense of Direction.....	(71)
9. How New York Became America's Largest City	(80)
10. Good Manners in England	(90)
11. Cambridge—the University Town	(99)
12. Using the Sun's Energy	(109)
13. The Discoverer of X-rays.....	(119)
14. Biographies Bring New Companions.....	(128)
15. Computers Concern You	(139)
16. The Lucky Londoner.....	(150)
17. The Reward	(161)
18. Our Village	(172)
19. Some Do's and Don't's	(191)
20. Factory Life -- A Student's Experience.....	(205)
21. The Fall of Troy.....	(218)
22. The Glorious Whitewasher	(236)
* * * * *	
23. John Macsfield	(244)
24. Christmas Day in the Morning	(250)
25. The Open Market.....	(259)
26. Man of Wisdom	(264)
27. A Month to Remember	(272)
28. The Death of A City.....	(280)
29. Take This Fish and Look at It.....	(288)
30. Insurance.....	(296)
31. Darken your Graying Hair and Hide your Fright.....	(303)

32. Diogenes and Alexander	(311)
33. Da Vinci's Greatest Triumph.....	(319)
34. The Method of Scientific Investigation	(329)
35. Farewell, My Unlovely.....	(339)
36. The Odour of Cheese.....	(346)
37. Three Days to See	(354)
38. The Spoken Word	(365)
39. The Oyster and the Pearl.....	(375)
40. Solve That Problem — With Humor.....	(396)
41. Getting Ready for Space Travel.....	(406)
42. The American Character	(414)
Key to the Exercises	(426)
Bibliography	(510)

Lesson One

TEXT A

The Open University

There must be a great many people who, either for lack of opportunity or of their own choice, did not go to university and who, at a certain point in their lives, regretted this gap in their education.

At this stage, few people could go to university even if they wanted
5 to, since they could not afford the time off work; they had their families to support or, if they were women, they had to stay at home in order to look after the children.

With the opening of the Open University in January 1971, people in Britain are now able to take a university degree despite the difficulties,
10 for the courses are especially designed so that you can study at home.

However, you must have access to a radio and a television set, for part of your course consists of two weekly programmes. One of them is broadcast on the radio and the other on television, and they
15 each last twenty-five minutes.

A tutor is assigned to each student in the subject he has chosen once he has enrolled for his degree. He sends him his written work for correction, and he meets him at the special study centres where group discussions are held once a week.

20 You have to do six courses so as to obtain a degree in any subject and they each take a year to complete, but the number of courses you take in a year will vary according to the amount of time you can allow for study.

If you take two courses a year, you will be studying for three
25 years, or alternatively, if you take only one course a year, your degree will take six years to complete.

The new university has not been in operation long enough to prove its success as a venture, but it obviously opens up the possibility of a university education to a much wider section of the population than
30 has hitherto received it.

This is true not only for Britain, but for many other countries

in the world, and in particular the developing countries, where the demand for education at all levels is much greater than the supply.

Of course, television and radio have already been used in those
35 countries for the purposes of education, but at present the programmes are only designed to supplement material in the classroom, whereas if the broadcasting media were used for full-time courses of study, they could provide the means for a much more rapid expansion in the field of education.

Words and Expressions

open *a.* 开放的; 开阔的 *v.t.* 开辟
open up 开辟; 打开
the Open University 开放大学
for lack of 因缺乏, 因没有
opportunity /ˌɒpə'tju:niti/ *n.* 机会
choice /tʃɔɪs/ *n.* 选择
point *n.* (特定)时刻
regret /ri'ɡret/ *v.t., n.* (感到)遗憾, 懊悔
gap *n.* (知识等的)空白
stage *n.* 时期, 阶段; 舞台
afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *v.t.* 抽得出(时间), 担负得起(…的费用、后果等)
support /sə'pɔ:t/ *v.t.* 供养
despite /dis'paɪt/ *prep.* 尽管
course /kɔ:s/ *n.* 课程; 学程; 道路; 行动方向
design /di'zeɪn/ *v.t.* 制定; 设计 *n.* 计划; 设计, 图案
access /'ækses/ *n.* 使用、进入或接近的机会、权利、方法; 进入, 接近
consist (of) /kən'sɪst/ *v.i.* 由…组成
broadcast /'brɔ:dkɑ:st/ (broadcast, broadcast或broadcasted, broadcasted) *v.t., v.i., n.* 广播
tutor /'tju:tə/ *n.* 导师
assign /ə'saɪn/ *v.t.* 指派; 分配
choose /tʃu:z/ (chose /tʃəʊz/, chosen /'tʃəʊzn/) *v.t.* 选择; 愿意 *v.i.* 选择; 喜欢
enrol(1) /ɪn'reʊl/ (enrolled, enrolling) *v.i.* 注册; 加入 *v.t.* 招收; 使入学
correction /kə'rekʃən/ *n.* 修改; 改正
obtain /əb'teɪn/ *v.t.* 获得
vary /'veəri/ *v.i.* 变化

according to 按照, 根据…所说
allow /ə'laʊ/ *v.t.* 允许, 允给
alternatively /ɔ:l'tə:nə'tɪvli/ *adv.* 两者择一地
operation /ˌɒpə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 运转, 操作; (外科)手术
in operation 实施中, 实行中
venture /'ventʃə/ *n.* 冒险事业; 投机
v.t. 冒…的危险; 冒昧、大胆(提出)
v.i. 冒险
obviously /'ɒbvɪəsli/ *adv.* 明显地
possibility /ˌpɒsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 可能, 可能性
section /'sekʃən/ *n.* (事物的)一段、一部分; 地区; 阶层
hitherto /'hɪðə'tu:/ *adv.* 迄今
particular /pə'tɪkjələ/ *n.* 特色, 特点; 细节 *a.* 特殊的
in particular 尤其
demand /di'mɑ:nd/ *n.* 需求(量); 要求
v.t. 要求
level /'levl/ *n.* 水平, 级别
purpose /'pə:pəs/ *n.* 目的
supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/ *v.t.* 补充
media /'mi:diə/ *n.* (复)宣传工具
whereas /(h)wɛər'æz/ *conj.* 而
full-time /'fʊl'taɪm/ *a.* 全时的; 专职的
provide /prə'vaɪd/ *v.t.* 提供, 供给
means /mi:nz/ *n.* (复数, 常作单数用)方法, 手段
rapid /'ræpɪd/ *a.* 迅速的
expansion /ɪks'pænsən/ *n.* 发展, 扩展
field /fi:ld/ *n.* 领域
in the field of 在…方面

Notes

1. Open University: an independent educational institution which teaches by means of correspondence, summer schools and radio and TV broadcasts.

2. few people could go to university even if they wanted to — 代替了 to go to university. 又如:

Will you take the children to the park?

I'll be glad to (take the children to the park).

Why are you sitting here?

You asked me to (sit here).

3. If you take two courses a year, you will be studying for three years, or alternatively, if you take only one course a year, your degree will take six years to complete, — will be studying 是将来进行时, 它表示根据估计、计划在将来发生的动作, will take 可能指将来的动作, 也可能表示意愿。这里 will take 的主语是 your degree, 因此不存在表示意愿的可能, 纯属将来的动作。

比较:

Will you come? (可能指将来的动作, 也可能表示意愿)

Will you be coming? (纯属将来的动作)

4. it obviously opens up the possibility ... to a much wider section ... than has hitherto received it — 在 than 后面的从句往往部分省略。如果不省略, 句子反倒显得不自然。

... than (the section that) has hitherto received it

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. Why didn't many people go to university?
2. What did these people regret at a certain point in their lives?
3. Could they go to university if they wanted to? Why (not)?
4. What happened in January 1971?
5. Why are people in Britain now able to take a university degree despite difficulties?
6. Why must a student have access to a radio and a television set?
7. How long does each of the programmes last?
8. What does a tutor do?
9. How many courses must a student take in order to obtain a degree?

10. How long does each course take to complete?
11. How many courses does a student take in a year?
12. If a student takes two courses a year, how long will he be studying?
13. Is the new university a success?
14. Can more people receive a university education now?
15. Why is this true especially for the developing countries?
16. How are television and radio used in the developing countries for the purposes of education?
17. How could they provide a means for a much more rapid expansion in the field of education?

I. Point out the clauses in the following sentences;

1. There must be a great many people who, either for lack of opportunity or of their own choice, did not go to university and who, at a certain point in their lives, regretted this gap in their education.
2. At this stage, few people could go to university even if they wanted to, since they could not afford the time off work; they had their families to support or, if they were women they had to stay at home in order to look after the children.
3. A tutor is assigned to each student in the subject he has chosen once he has enrolled for his degree.
4. You have to do six courses so as to obtain a degree in any subject and they each take a year to complete, but the number of courses you take in a year will vary according to the amount of time you can allow for study.
5. Of course, television and radio have already been used in those countries for the purposes of education, but at present the programmes are only designed to supplement material in the classroom, whereas if the broadcasting media were used for full-time courses of study, they could provide the means for a much more rapid expansion in the field of education.

II. Complete the following sentences;

1. Ann thought the price of the hotel did not include lunch and supper, and when...
2. You may take either two courses a year for three years, or...
3. We knew they were not at home, for...
4. I'll meet that train even if...
5. He never forgets a word once...
6. She was more excited than...
7. His sister saved as much as she could whereas...

8. You can come this afternoon if...but...
9. Each year he may go to see his wife, who...or alternatively...
10. You can buy a house with three chief rooms for \$500, though ...
11. Have you corrected the written work (which) ...
12. The boy was sent to hospital, where ...
13. I don't think I'll go to the cinema tonight, since ...
14. As ... She said she must hurry.
15. Ann had very few pesetas, so ...
16. Ann didn't see many interesting places and ... However ...

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

1. His father is famous _____ the field _____ chemistry.
2. It will be used _____ the purposes _____ scientific research.
3. That bicycle plant has been _____ operation _____ July.
4. The manager told him to take time _____ work and go _____ Dr. Shen _____ an examination.
5. The crops did not grow well _____ lack _____ water.
6. _____ present there is a great demand _____ television sets.
7. She told her parents she would not marry anyone _____ a man _____ her own choice.
8. He likes to work _____ the reading room, where he has access _____ all kinds _____ dictionaries.
9. _____ the opening _____ the department store, people do not have to go _____ town _____ clothes and shoes.
10. The old man is studying _____ a degree _____ history.
11. Is there any possibility _____ discovering the disease _____ an early stage?
12. Television opened _____ a new world _____ the old man.
13. The work style _____ cadres _____ all levels, and _____ particular leading cadres, has greatly improved.
14. _____ this point _____ the discussion Comrade Lu raised a question.
15. The job was assigned _____ our group, and we finished it _____ a week.
16. The fire destroyed part _____ the building and a large amount _____ cotton.
17. How much time are they allowed _____ lunch _____ the study centre?
18. The news _____ his death was broadcast _____ the radio early _____ that morning.
19. An old woman _____ a gap _____ her teeth opened the door.
20. The last section _____ the railway will be completed _____ next spring.

V. Fill in the blanks with *few* or *a few*:

1. May I speak to you for _____ minutes?
2. It was late at night and there were _____ cars in the street.
3. He has read many Chinese novels but _____ English novels.
4. There were _____ interesting places in that city, so we spent only one day there.
5. The baby is just beginning to say _____ words.
6. Your test paper is very good. You made _____ mistakes.
7. Let me give you _____ more examples.
8. Are you hungry? There are _____ pieces of bread on the table.

VI. Translate the following, using *a great many* or *a great deal of*:

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. 很多橙子 | 6. 很多英国货币 |
| 2. 很多宝石 | 7. 很多西班牙餐馆 |
| 3. 很多干酪 | 8. 很多笔头作业 |
| 4. 很多行李 | 9. 很多困难 |
| 5. 很多雨水 | 10. 很多发展中国家 |

VII. Translate the following, using *not many* or *not much*:

1. 我妹妹没有买很多橙子。
2. 他们没有丢失很多宝石。
3. 桌子上干酪不多。
4. 我们的行李不多。
5. 去年夏天雨水不多。
6. 她的手提包里没有很多英国货币。
7. 他没有看到很多西班牙餐馆吗?
8. 教师没有给我们多少笔头作业。
9. 他说他没有很多困难。
10. 她没有去访问很多发展中国家。

VIII. Use words and expressions from the text instead of those italicised, making the necessary changes in the sentences:

1. I'd like to go to Hangzhou with you, only I can't spend two weeks away from my work.
2. *There are* eight boys and seven girls in their class.
3. Who will *take care of* your little sister when you are away?
4. The meeting *went on* for three hours.
5. At that *moment* he saw the man take something out of your pocket.
6. What courses are you *taking* this year?
7. I liked the blue pen *especially*.
8. Did he tell you what he is doing *now*?

9. How did he *achieve* success as a writer?
10. The price of eggs *changes* with the season.
11. How many people *can enter* that secret room?
12. *Until that time* no one had been able to explain it.
13. He lent the students many short stories to *add to* their reading.
14. The baby has reached the *period of time* when he wants to do every-thing himself.

Ⅶ. Describe your course of study at the university.

X. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words and expressions given below.

afford

have+ (pro)n. +inf

in order+inf.

look after

despite

so that (purpose)

consist of

one, the other

last

once (3, 4 etc. times) a week (month, etc.)

according to

enough+inf.

much (many) more...than

provide...for

1. 她去年远远没有今年这样健忘.
2. 假期不为学生开伙.
3. 我们每星期有一次小组讨论.
4. 她来得不够早, 没有能赶上第一班火车.
5. 我没有条件在假期中回家, 那要很多钱.
6. 她为了省时间, 午饭只吃面包和水果.
7. 你今晚有事吗?
8. 他照顾那个孩子, 并供他上学.
9. 他学得不太好, 没有能取得学位.
10. 今年夏天旅游者比去年夏天多得多.
11. 电灶是很好的, 但是你买得起吗?
12. 为了取得学位, 你得学习多久?
13. 我这个星期有许多事要做.
14. 有两个问题. 一是缺教员, 一是见不着新书.
15. 你们每周有几次书面作业?

16. 好天气延续了两周, 然后就开始下雨了。
17. 这个大纲由哪些部分组成?
18. 为旅游者提供了一辆专车。
19. 将要根据我们能付多少钱来供应伙食。
20. 他让我们做两件事。一是设计一个好的大纲, 但是我忘了另一件是什么了。
21. 她请一位朋友为她照顾孩子, 这样她就可以出国学习了。
22. 学校供给学生书籍吗?
23. 虽然下雨, 他还是去海滨游泳了。
24. 攻读学位的教学计划比没有学位的花更多的时间才能完成。
25. 我喜欢远距离散步, 但我不常拿得出时间。
26. 供应量随着需要而改变。
27. 我不在的时候, 请你照顾一下我的房子。
28. 这本书能十四课。
29. 她恢复得可以旅行了吗?
30. 学生学习课程的门数随他们有多少时间而有所不同。
31. 每节课五十分钟。
32. 我有许多事情要告诉你。
33. 他很能干, 足可以把工作做好。
34. 这间房子分配给两个人。一个是你, 还有一个是谁?
35. 这间房间比那间房间干净得多。
36. 我认为应该按照成功的可能性来选择计划。
37. 如果你们参加集体旅行, 就会为你们准备好火车票、汽车票、住房和伙食。
38. 他够上学的年龄了吗?
39. 我们小组有一个教员和六个学生。
40. 为了赶上第一班火车, 他很早就走了。
41. 我没有什么要后悔的事。
42. 谁在看管旅游者的行李?
43. 尽管他有学位, 还是没有能找到工作。
44. 他说他不饿, 这样谁也不会知道他没钱吃晚饭。
45. 他们午饭都吃些什么?
46. 有的课是开设一年的, 有的是六个月的。
47. 我的母亲想受大学教育, 但是我的外祖父供不起她上学。

X. Insert one word in each line.

When he was young man, Knute Axelbrod wanted to learn many languages, know all about history, and to become wise by reading great books. Got married when he was eighteen. That he had a family to support and had time to study

Finally he had a farm and a great animals. but then he was already sixty-three years. His wife was

dead, and his children had grown up an away, unneeded alone,

He built a small house, in which he cooked own meals and read many from the public library. He felt that he had never so free in his life.

Among the books there a novel about a college student. The novel told how student won high honours in his studies and in sports. Were also descriptions the interesting life at the university.

After he finished this novel three o'clock one morning in his sixty-fourth of life, Knute Axelbrod decided that he would go to college. All his he had wanted to learn, and now he plenty of time.

Order to pass the examinations, he studied for many each day. He already knew some of the subjects from his reading. But Latin especially difficult for him. At he forced himself to believe he was ready. After buying some new clothes, he went that college by train. He succeeded in passing the examinations became a college.

TEXT B

The Value of Education

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them, our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds; or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is in fact suitable or not.

In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that, by free education for all—whether rich or poor, clever or stupid—one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think "low" work, and, in fact, work with the hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such

countries.

But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor: we can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are no servants because everyone is ashamed to do such work, the scientists have to waste much of their time doing housework.

In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability and, secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work, or to scorn someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

Notes

1. a means to an end — 达到目的的手段、方法
2. in other words — 换句话说
3. fit them for life — 使他们能适应生活
4. free education for all — 一切人免费受教育
5. work with the hands — 体力劳动

Lesson Two

TEXT A

Spring Festival

Look at the picture. The mother and her children all look happy, don't they? They are going to celebrate the long-awaited Spring Festival. The children are going to decorate the house; Mother is going to prepare a lot of good food. They are going to have a family dinner. Father will be home soon.



Of all our festivals the Spring Festival is the most important to us Chinese.

Several days before the lunar new year, we spring-clean our houses and decorate them. The old folk say that everything must be new and clean for the Spring Festival celebrations so that the new year will bring happiness and good luck.

The celebration begins on the eve of the lunar new year, when the family gathers for dinner. No matter how far away from home a person is, he will always try to get home in time for this big dinner, which lasts a couple of hours.

On the first day of the holiday, we usually stay at home. We get up fairly early and, first thing, exchange New Year greetings.

On the second and the third days we go visiting relatives and friends. We sit around chatting and eating sweets and cakes and all kinds of delicacies. Every family prepares something special.

The celebration sometimes lasts 15 days. The 15th night of the moon is called the Lantern Festival. This is the day when we young people go out to enjoy ourselves, and sometimes we dance folk dances far into the night.