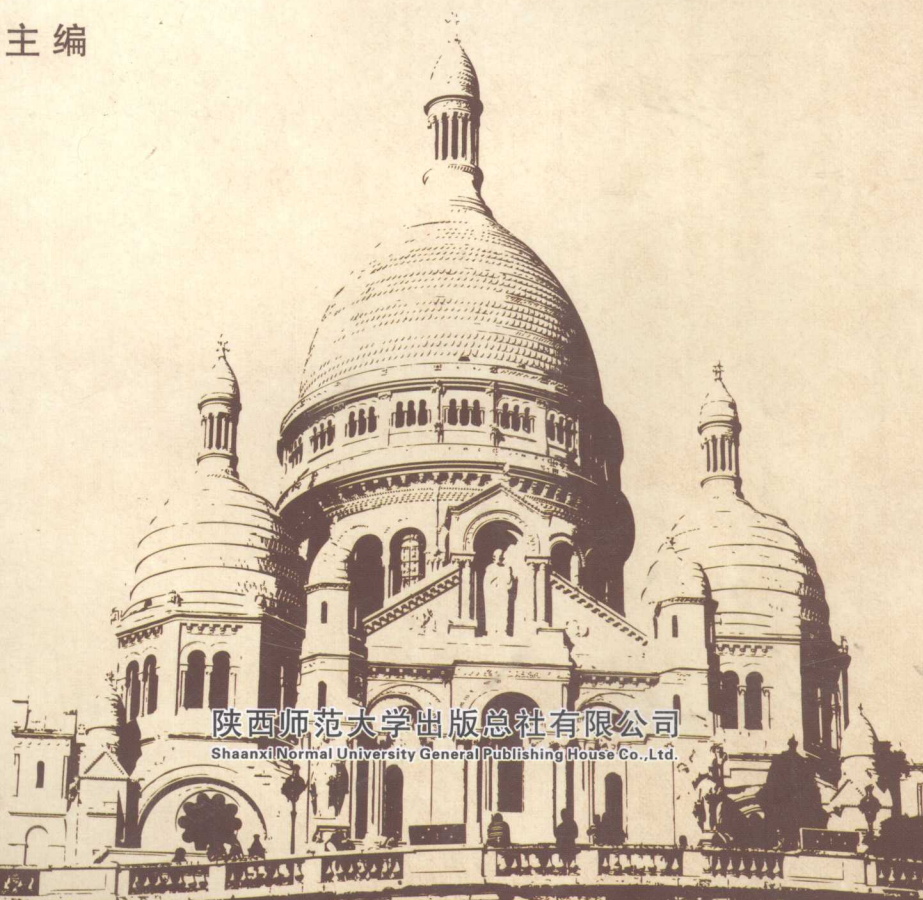


高等教育基础系列教材

大学英语 基础教程

DAXUE YINGYU
JICHU JIAOCHENG

段亚绒 主编



陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司
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前言

《大学英语基础教程》是根据教育部大学英语改革精神,我国当前高等学校大学英语教学实际以及我国社会经济迅猛发展对大学英语教学要求培养具有英语综合能力人才的要求,以国家教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》及《非英语专业英语教学大纲(修订版)》为依据进行编写的一套高等学校大学英语教材,供大学英语课程的初级要求、一般要求的英语教学使用。

教材在编写理念上融合了最新二语习得的理论,重视语言形式与语言功能、语言与文化的关系及听、说、读、写、译的相互渗透。教材选择的文章短小精悍,以反映现实生活为主、科普内容为辅;在同一主题下,由浅入深、从易到难,语言规范、内容新颖、富有时代气息;注重思想性、人文性和趣味性的有机结合,充分考虑到不同层次学生的需求。全套教材练习形式多样,既便于教师课堂教学,也便于学生课后自学,使学生不仅可以掌握语言基本技能和知识,而且可以增进对中西方文化的了解,掌握英语学习方法,同时提升其人文素养、道德修养及社会责任感。

本书共30个单元,90篇文章。每个单元都是一个主题,由 Texts, Words and Expressions, Exercises 和 Grammar 四个模块组成。本书最大的特点:每个单元的 Texts 由 Text(1)、Text(2)和 Text(3)三个不同层次的文章构成并配有相应的 Words and Expressions 和 Exercises,适合不同基础的学生进行学习;Exercises 模块由五部分组成。练习的设计充分考虑了不同层级学生的需求,旨在帮助学生进行知识拓展,体现了以学生为中心的编写原则;加强实用性英语教学,以培养学生的英语综合应用能力为目标,突出和加强了基础知识的训练和培养。Grammar 模块注重强化学生的英语语法基础知识。

本教材的适用对象为大学英语预备级学生。教材的课时安排可根据

学生的具体情况分为两学期或三学期完成。教师可根据教学对象的具体情况选择性的进行教学,教授 Text(1),Text(2) 或 Text(3)。

本教材的策划、设计与编写得到了陕西师范大学民族教育学院、外国语学院及陕西师范大学出版总社的鼎力支持与帮助,由长期从事大学英语教学及具有丰富外语教学经验的教师根据广大学生的实际接受能力和理解水平,以学生为中心精心策划编写而成,全面贯彻了大学英语的编写原则,是集体智慧的结晶;本教材的编写还得到了许多师生和朋友的热情关心、帮助与指导;陕西师范大学民族教育学院研究生李丽娟等为本书的编写做了很多工作;房小华及美籍专家 Thomas Wisner 对教材进行了审阅并提出了宝贵的意见和建议。在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

尽管我们在策划与编写时尽了最大的努力,但教材中难免有一些不尽人意的地方,恳切希望广大师生在使用过程中对教材提出宝贵的意见和建议,使教材得到不断改进和完善。

编 者

2013 年 7 月于西安

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Unit 1

Dreams

Texts

Dreams (1)

1 Dreams can give us motivation. When you have dreams and want to realize them, you need to work hard. And when your dream comes true, you will be happy. We need dreams, but not daydreaming. The realization of a dream means continually working hard and never giving up halfway. If you only have dream without action, that is daydreaming.

2 When you are tired, stop for a while and think of why you start. All your efforts will be paid in the end. In a word, dreams can make our life beautiful and successful. So if you have a dream, work hard for it!

Grow Great by Dreams (2)

1 The question was once asked of a highly successful businessman, "How have you done so much in your lifetime?" He replied, "I have dreamed. I have turned my mind to imagine what I wanted to do. Then I have gone to bed and thought about my dreams. At night I dreamed about my dreams. And when I awoke in the morning, I saw the way to make my dreams real. While other people were saying 'You can't do that, it is impossible.' I was well on my way to achieve what I wanted." As Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the U.S said: "We grow great by dreams. All big men are dreamers." Big men see things in the soft haze of a spring day or in the red fire on a long winter's evening.

2 Some people let their dreams die, but others nourish and protect them. They nourish them through bad days until they bring them to the sunshine and light which always come to those who sincerely hope that their dreams will come true.

3 So please don't let anyone steal your dreams or try to tell you they are too impossible. "Sing your songs, and dream your dreams, hope your hope and pray your prayer."



Bill Gates (3)

1 Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955 in a family having rich business, political and community service background. His great-grandfather was a state legislator and a mayor. His grandfather was vice president of national bank and his father was a lawyer.

2 Bill strongly believes in hard work. He believes that if you are intelligent and know how to apply your intelligence, you can achieve anything. From childhood Bill was ambitious, intelligent and competitive. These qualities helped him to attain top position in the profession he chose. At school, he had an excellent record in mathematics and science.

3 Bill is a visionary person and works very hard to achieve his vision. His belief in high intelligence and hard work has put him where he is today. He does not believe in mere luck or God's grace, but just hard work and competitiveness. Microsoft is good competition for other software companies and he will continue to stomp out the competition until he dies. He likes to play the game of risk and world domination. His beliefs are so powerful, which have helped him increase his wealth and his monopoly in the industry.

4 Bill married Melinda in French in 1994 and they have three children. It was with Melinda's constant support that Bill accomplished his long-cherished dream of starting a foundation aimed at helping the poor and the needy. Together they started the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and it has been endowed with more than \$35 billion. Some years ago, he visited Chicago's Einstein Elementary School and announced grants benefiting Chicago's schools and museums and donated a total of \$110,000, and provided Internet connectivity to number of schools. Secondly, Bill Gates donated 38 million dollars for the building of a computer institute at Stanford University. Gates plans to give away 95% of all his earnings when he is old.

Words & Expressions

Dreams (1)

motivation [ˌməʊti'veɪʃən] *n.* 动机; 积极性
realization [riələi'zeɪʃn] *n.* 实现; 领悟
continually [kən'tɪnjuəli] *adv.* 不断地; 频繁地

successful [sək'sesfl] *adj.* 成功的; 一帆风顺的
come true 实现; 成真; 成为现实

Grow Great by Dreams (2)

dream [dri:m] *n.* 梦想; 愿望; 梦
businessman ['biznismæn] *n.* 商人
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] *vt.* 想象
impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl] *adj.* 不可能的
achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 达到; 完成

president ['prezɪdənt] *n.* 总统; 董事长; 校长
nourish ['nʌrɪʃ] *vt.* 滋养; 怀有; 使健壮
protect [prə'tekt] *vt.* 保护
sincerely [sɪn'siəli] *adv.* 真诚地; 由衷地; 诚恳地
prayer [preə(r)] *n.* 祈祷; 祷告; 恳求; 祈祷文

Bill Gates (3)

community [kə'mju:nəti] *n.* 社区; 共同体; 团体

background [ˈbækgraʊnd] *n.* 背景



legislator [ˈledʒɪsleɪtə] *n.* 立法者

mayor [meə(r)] *n.* 市长

lawyer [ˈlɔːjə(r)] *n.* 律师

intelligent [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] *adj.* 智能的; 聪明的; 理解力强的

intelligence [ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns] *n.* 智力; 情报工作; 情报机关; 理解力

ambitious [æmˈbiʃəs] *adj.* 野心勃勃的; 有雄心的; 热望的; 炫耀的

competitive [kəmˈpetɪtɪv] *adj.* 竞争的; 比赛的; 求胜心切的

quality [ˈkwɒləti] *n.* 质量; 品质; 特性; 才能

attain [əˈteɪn] *vt.* 达到; 实现; 获得; 到达

profession [prəˈfeʃn] *n.* 职业; 专业; 声明; 宣布; 表白

excellent [ˈeksələnt] *adj.* 卓越的; 极好的; 杰出的

mathematics [məθ(ə)ˈmætɪks] *n.* 数学

visionary [ˈvɪʒənri] *adj.* 梦想的; 幻影的

grace [greɪs] *n.* 优雅; 恩惠; 魅力; 慈悲

competitiveness [kəmˈpetɪtɪvnəs] *n.* 竞争力

software [ˈsɒftweə(r)] *n.* 软件

domination [dəmɪˈneɪʃn] *n.* 控制; 支配

monopoly [məˈnɒpəli] *n.* 垄断; 垄断者

industry [ˈɪndəstri] *n.* 产业; 工业; 勤勉

constant [ˈkɒnstənt] *adj.* 不变的; 恒定的; 经常的

accomplish [əˈkʌmplɪʃ; əˈkɒm-] *vt.* 完成; 实现; 达到

foundation [faʊnˈdeɪʃn] *n.* 基础; 地基; 基金会; 创立

needy [ˈniːdi] *adj.* 贫困的; 贫穷的; 生活艰苦的

endow [ɪnˈdaʊ] *vt.* 赋予; 捐赠; 天生具有

elementary [eliˈmentri] *adj.* 基本的; 初级的

announce [əˈnaʊns] *vt.* 宣布; 述说; 预示; 播报

Exercises

Dreams (1)

I. Reading comprehension.

1. What is your dream?
2. What can we get from dreams?
3. What should you do to realize your dream?
4. What is the most important to realize your dream?
5. How can dreams affect our life? Please give some examples.

II. Complete the following sentences with the words given. Change the form where necessary.

motivation realization come true successful effort

1. The performance was wonderfully _____.
2. The _____ of his dream made him happy.
3. His wish to study music has _____ at last.
4. All your _____ will be paid in the end.
5. Doing this kind of job needs not only skills but also passion and _____.

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Dreams can give us motivation.
2. We need dreams, but not daydreaming.
3. The realization of a dream means continually working hard and never giving up half-



way.

4. When you are tired, stop for a while and think of why you start.
5. All your efforts will be paid in the end.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English using the given information in the brackets.

1. 你不能半途而废。(halfway)
2. 他访华的愿望终于实现了。(come true)
3. 你最终会获得回报的。(in the end)
4. 我绝不会放弃我的梦想。(give up)
5. 简言之,他会尽力完成这项任务。(in a word)

V. Topic for discussion.

Talk about your dreams.

Grow Great by Dreams (2)

I. Reading comprehension.

1. What do you think of dreams?
2. What can you learn from the first paragraph?
3. Do you think dream is important for us? Why? Or why not?
4. How to overcome the difficulties in realizing our dreams?
5. How to understand the following sentence "They nourish them through bad days until they bring them to the sunshine and light which always come to those who sincerely hope that their dreams will come true."?

II. Complete the following sentences with the words given. Change the form where necessary.

businessman imagine nourish protect achieve

1. It's hard to _____ his life in that terrible situation.
2. We should _____ our natural environment.
3. A _____ will grasp any chance to make a profit.
4. South American women use the fruit to _____ their skin and hair.
5. Even if we _____ great success in our work, we should not be conceited.

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. We grow great by dreams. All big men are dreamers.
2. Big men see things in the soft haze of a spring day or in the red fire on a long winter's evening.
3. Some people let their dreams die, but others nourish and protect them.
4. They nourish them through bad days until they bring them to the sunshine and light



which always come to those who sincerely hope that their dreams will come true.

5. Sing your songs, and dream your dreams, hope your hope and pray your prayer.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English using the given information in the brackets.

1. 这些规则是为保护妇女而制定的。(protect)
2. 任何事物都无法唤起她对这次旅行的兴趣。(awake)
3. 您是怎样达到这样的目标的? (achieve)
4. 我们不可能把语言与文化分开。(impossible)
5. 我盼望你早日康复。(sincerely)

V. Topic for discussion.

Talk about the importance of dreams.

Bill Gates (3)

I. Reading comprehension.

1. What is Bill's family background?
2. What is Bill's belief?
3. What is Bill's attitude towards competitiveness?
4. How does Bill help the poor and the needy?
5. What can you learn from Bill Gates?

II. Complete the following sentences with the words given. Change the form where necessary.

constant	accomplish	quality	announce	needy
----------	------------	---------	----------	-------

1. Goods of that _____ will never sell.
2. He works hard to _____ the task.
3. They are hoping that she will _____ for governor.
4. The pages of the dictionary had curled up from _____ use.
5. _____ and handicapped people depend on government relief for their support.

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955 in a family having rich business, political and community service background.
2. From childhood Bill was ambitious, intelligent and competitive.
3. His beliefs are so powerful, which have helped him increase his wealth and his monopoly in the industry.
4. It was with Melinda's constant support that Bill accomplished his long-cherished dream of starting a foundation aimed at helping the poor and the needy.
5. Gates plans to give away 95% of all his earnings when he is old.



IV. Translate the following sentences into English using the given information in the brackets.

1. 智力是她的主要财富。(intelligence)
2. 他是一名有抱负的青年。(ambitious)
3. 他们为那些孩子捐赠了很多书。(donate)
4. 他引用圣经支持自己的信念。(support)
5. 有了目标,就要努力去实现它。(attain)

V. Topic for discussion.

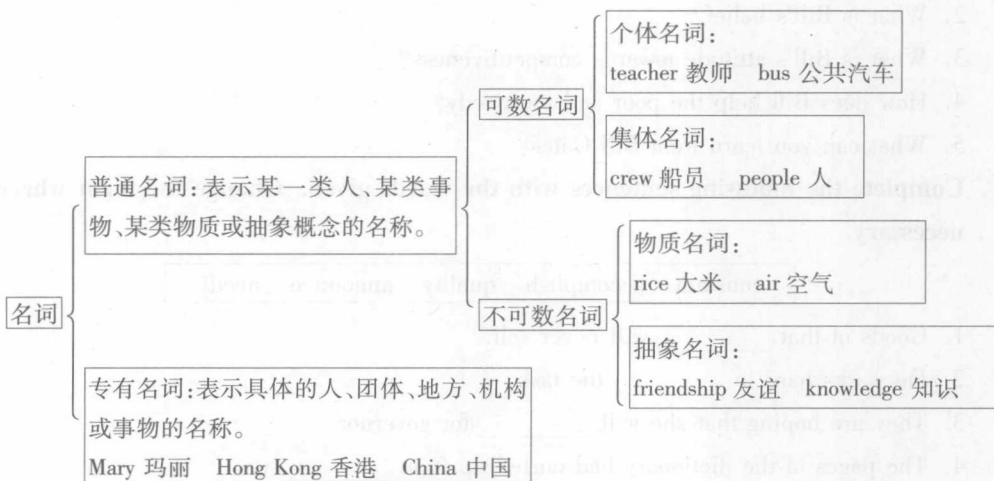
Talk about the influence of dreams on your life.

Grammar

名词

名词是指用来表示人、事物、地点、现象及抽象概念名称的词。

◇名词的分类



注:个体名词指某类人或东西中的个体,可与不定冠词连用。

集体名词指一群人或物的总称。

物质名词指无法分为个体的物质,通常不能与不定冠词连用,是不可数名词。

抽象名词表示行为、状态、性质、品质、感情等抽象概念,通常不能与不定冠词连用,是不可数名词。

◇名词的数

可数名词有单、复数两种形式,单数用原形,复数有词形变化,词形变化分为规则变化和不规则变化两种。

◇规则复数形式的构成

构成	例词
大多数名词在词尾加 -s, 在清辅音后读[s], 在浊辅音及元音后读[z]	cat—cats bag—bags day—days house—houses tree—trees car—cars
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词在词尾加 -es, 读作[iz]	class—classes match—matches box—boxes brush—brushes watch—watches church—churches
以元音字母 + y 结尾的名词加 -s, 读作[z] 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的名词把 y 变成 i, 加 -es, 读作[iz]	boy—boys key—keys city—cities army—armies story—stories
以辅音字母 + o 结尾的名词一般直接加 -es, 读作[z] 某些外来词例外, 加 -s, 以元音字母 + o 结尾的名词直接加 -s, 读作[z]	tomato—tomatoes photo—photos piano—pianos zoo—zoos radio—radios
以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词有的直接加 -s, 读作[z] 大多数要将 f 或 fe 变为 v, 再加-es, 读作[z] 有些词两种形式都可以	roof—roofs chief—chiefs leaf—leaves wife—wives life—lives shelf—shelves handkerchief—handkerchiefs—handkerchieves

◇不规则复数形式的构成

构成	例词
通过改变词内元音字母	man—men foot—feet tooth—teeth
通过在词尾加-en	ox—oxen child—children
单复数形式相同	a sheep—two sheep a deer—two deer
合成名词, 将主体词变为复数形式	son-in-law—sons-in-law grandchild—grandchildren
两个构成部分都要变成复数	woman doctor—women doctors man servant—men servants

注: 使用名词单、复数时还应注意的几个问题:

1. 由相同两部分组成的物体的名称只有复数形式的名词
scissors 剪刀 trousers 裤子 glasses 眼镜 goods 货物
2. 单、复数形式词义不同
glass 玻璃 glasses 眼镜 time 时间 times 倍数; 次; 时代
3. 物质名词的复数形式一般表示不同的种类
fruits 各种水果 grasses 各种草
4. 有些名词在一定的习惯搭配中用单数
on foot 步行 by hand 用手工
5. 个别名词的单复数形式一样
Chinese, sheep, fish, deer 等



6. 一般地说,物质名词的抽象名词是不可数的,因此没有复数形式
information, progress, milk, butter 等

◇名词所有格的构成及应用

英语名词有三个格,即主格、宾格和所有格。名词的主格和宾格形式相同,所以它们又统称作通格。英语名词的所有格表示所属关系,分 -'s 所有格和 of 所有格两种形式。

Tom's best friend is Jane. 汤姆最好的朋友是简。

The title of the book is interesting. 这本书的标题很有意思。

1. -'s 所有格的构成和用法

构成	例词
一般情况下,单数名词和词尾不带 s 的复数名词加 -'s	the girl's room 这女孩的房间 today's paper 今天的报纸
词尾带 s 的复数名词只加省字符' 词尾带 s 的单数名词,通常仍加 -'s	girls' school 女子学校 the Smiths' car 史密斯家的小汽车 the boss's plan 老板的计划 the hostess's worry 女主人的担心
词尾带 s 的人名,可加 -'s 或只加省字符'	Dickens' novels 狄更斯的小说 Charles's job 查理斯的工作
用 and 连接的并列连词的所有格要分两种情况,即表示各自的所有关系时,要分别在并列连词后加 -'s; 表示共同的所有关系时,只在最后一个名词后加 -'s	Tom's and Jim's rooms 汤姆和吉姆(各自)的房间 Tom and Jim's room 汤姆和吉姆(共同)的房间

-'s 所有格主要用于有生命的东西,但有时也可用于无生命的东西。主要用于:

1) 表时间的名词后

tomorrow's weather 明天的天气 three days' journey 三天的旅程

比较:ten minutes' break = a ten-minute break 10 分钟的休息

2) 表国家、城市的名词后

America's policy 美国的政策 the city's population 这个城市的人口

3) 某些集合名词后

the majority's view 多数人的观点 the government's policy 政府的政策

4) 组织机构后

the station's waiting-room 车站候车室

the newspaper's editorial policy 这家报社的编辑方针

5) 度量衡及价值名词后

a mile's distance 1 英里的距离 ten dollar's value 20 美元的价值

注:对于带有连字符已转化为形容词的度量衡,不能用所有格形式:

five-minute walk 5 分钟的路程(比较:five minutes' walk)

6) 表天体的名词后

the moon's rays 月光 the sun's surface 太阳表面

7) 某些固定表达中

a stone's throw 一箭之遥 at one's wits' end 黔驴技穷



2. -'s 所有格与 of 所有格的用法比较

1) of 所有格既可用于有生命的人或物,也可用于无生命的东西;of 所有格有时可以与 -'s 所有格互换。

Mr. Tom's son = the son of Mr. Tom 汤姆先生的儿子

Jim's patience = the patience of Jim 吉姆的耐心

2) 必须用 's 所有格的情形:

①表类别时: men's shoes 男鞋 children's stories 儿童故事

②表来源时: John's telegram 约翰的电报

③当被修饰的名词后有同位语修饰时:

Jane's husband, a teacher, has just been here. 琼的丈夫是个教师,刚刚来过这儿。

3) 必须用 of 所有格的情形:

①用于无生命的事物时: the subject of the sentence 句子的主语

②表同位关系时: the city of Shanghai 上海市

③当中心词是名词化的名词时: the life of the rich 富人的生活

④当 of 所有格中的名词后跟有后置修饰语或同位语时:

Mr. Smith is a foreign teacher of a university in China.

史密斯先生是中国一所大学的外籍教师。

Multiple Choice

1. This is _____ reading-room.
A. the teacher's B. teacher's C. a teacher's D. a teachers'
2. Nothing was found but _____ broken.
A. the room window B. the room's window
C. the room of the window D. the window of room
3. How many _____ would you like?
A. paper B. bread C. pieces of papers D. pieces of bread
4. Please get me a new pair of _____ when you go to town.
A. clothes B. dresses C. clothing D. trousers
5. He was born in this town and now he lives in _____.
A. Building second B. Building Two C. the Building Two D. Building the Second
6. It's not far, only _____ walk from here to our school.
A. a ten minutes B. ten minutes C. a ten minutes' D. ten minutes'
7. They got _____ from doing that.
A. an idea B. a idea C. idea D. much idea
8. I have two _____ and three bottles of _____ here.
A. orange, orange B. oranges, oranges
C. oranges, orange D. orange, oranges
9. This bedroom is _____.
A. Lily and Lucy's B. Lily's and Lucy's
C. Lily's and Lucy D. Lily and Lucy
10. An old _____ wants to see you.
A. people B. person C. the people D. the person





Unit 2

Friendship

Texts

Nikki and Busy Bee (1)

Nikki was a little girl with a great imagination. Her parents loved listening to her stories. One day Nikki made a friend. His name was Busy Bee. He was nice and she played with Busy Bee all day long. Nikki even introduced Busy Bee to her parents. One night Nikki asked her mom and dad if Busy Bee could stay overnight at home. They said yes. Nikki and Busy Bee were so happy. The next morning Busy Bee had breakfast with them. Soon Busy Bee moved in. He lived in Nikki's window. Busy Bee rode on Nikki's shoulders or in her hands, wherever she went. They were best friends.

Friends and Friendship (2)

Friendship is a blessing, and a friend is the channel through whom great emotional, spiritual, and sometimes even physical blessings flow. Friends can cheer us when we're sorrowful or depressed. Friends can challenge us when we allow ourselves to get beyond our reasonable boundaries. Friends can motivate us when we're ready to give in, and they can provide for us when life falls apart. They are there when all is well, and we want to share with someone our pleasant and memorable moments in life. We often just want them around to have a good time, to laugh, to act silly and to enjoy some mutually liked activity. In how many ways have friends enriched our lives and made us feel loved, accepted, respected and cared for? Probably, too many to list, and the list grows daily. May God bless you with all the friends you need, and may he turn you into a blessing as a friend to others.

A Wonderful Story of Friendship and Values (3)

A story tells that two friends were walking through the desert. During some point of the journey they had an argument; and one friend slapped the other one in the face. The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, wrote in the sand: TODAY MY

