

# 成人高等教育英语

第 1 册

修订版

|       |     |     |
|-------|-----|-----|
| 总 主 编 | 陈德民 |     |
| 本册主编  | 王新华 |     |
| 编 者   | 王新华 | 许俊良 |
|       | 张慧芳 | 宋琴美 |

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## 编者说明

近年来,我国成人高等教育有了很大发展,作为成人高等教育必修课程之一的“英语”课程也受到了越来越多的重视。但是目前适合成人教育的英语教材比较少,根据这一情况,上海交通大学出版社组织了华东师范大学、上海铁道大学、同济大学、上海交通大学的英语教师,并针对成人学英语的特点编写了这套《成人高等教育英语》教材,以供成人高校理、工、文、师范等非英语专业的本科生和专科生(包括全日制、夜大学和函授大学学生)学习使用。考虑到成人高校学生入学时英语水平相差较大,本教材编写设定以1000英语单词为起点,全套教材共分4册,第1册供以1000词汇量为起点的学生使用,经过1~4册教材学习,最终掌握3500左右词汇。

本教材的编写充分考虑到了成人学习英语的困难与特点,严格掌握英语学习和教学的规律性和教材编写的科学性,同时我们充分注意循序渐进,删繁就简,突出重点,注重操练,以使学生在较短的时间内掌握必要的、最为常用的语音、词汇和语法项目。学生通过学习可掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能,具备阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并为进一步提高英语应用能力打下较扎实的基础。

本教材的编写力求做到集科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体。全书内容丰富、题材广泛、体裁多样。包括学校生活、风土人情、科普常识、政治经济、新闻广告等,编者尤其注意教材的时代性,注意选辑反映当代科技发展、社会变化等方面的语言材料,便于学生将外语学习和了解飞速发展的社会现实结合起来,由此可进一步提高英语学习的兴趣,促进英语水平的提高。

我们认为,在本教材的教学进程中,应更重视学生自学能力的培养,注意学生自学习惯与正确的自学方法的形成。教师要注意加强学

生的课外阅读指导,培养他们查阅词典,参阅语法参考书的能力。同时要提高教学效果,从而帮助学生达到《成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》的规定。

本册教材的主编为王新华,参加编写的有:王新华、许俊良、张慧芳及宋琴美。

本教材编者虽然尽了很大的努力,但教材中难免有疏漏之处,请使用本教材的教师和学生指出,以便再版时改正。

编 者

1997 年 6 月

于上海

# 修订版说明

本教材经过几年的使用,受到有关教师和学生的欢迎。同时,我们也陆续收到部分读者的意见和反映。趁此次修订版出版的机会,我们更换了部分课文,对语法结构的介绍作了一些变动,调整了部分练习项目,以使教材更具可读性、趣味性和实用性,对原来排版中的错误也作了更正。我们热忱期待读者的反馈意见。

编 者

2003 年 8 月

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# Unit 1

## Text A

### Daily Life

I am James Brady, a train driver on the Underground. I live near Regent's Park, five minutes from the Zoo. I often get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to drive an early train and get home at 2 : 30 p. m. My room is so nice. There is an antique French bed in it, and there are two very old armchairs. From my desk I can see the trees in the park. And sometimes I can hear the animals from the Zoo. I like flowers very much. There is always a vase of flowers on my desk. I often work in the garden behind my apartment building at weekends. I like to watch television in the evening but I cannot watch it very late, because I must get up so early next morning.

### New Words

daily['deili]*a.*

每日的, 日常的

train[trein]*n.*

列车, 火车

driver['draivə]*n.*

司机, 驾驶员

drive[draiv]*v.*

驾驶(汽车、马车等)

underground['ʌndəgraund]*n.*

地铁

*a.*

地面下的

o'clock[ə'klɒk]*ad.*

……点钟(只用于正点)

\* regent['ri:dʒənt]*n.*

摄政者

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| park[pɑ:k] <i>n.</i>            | 公园;公共游憩场   |
| * antique[æn'ti:k] <i>a.</i>    | 古式的;古时的    |
| * French[frentʃ] <i>a. , n.</i> | 法国的,法国人    |
| * armchair['ɑ:mtʃeə] <i>n.</i>  | 扶手椅        |
| sometimes['sʌmtaimz] <i>ad.</i> | 有时         |
| animal['æniməl] <i>n.</i>       | 动物;牲畜      |
| flower['flaʊə] <i>n.</i>        | 花卉,开花植物    |
| * vase[vɑ:z] <i>n.</i>          | 花瓶;(装饰用的)瓶 |
| garden['gɑ:dn] <i>n.</i>        | 庭园,(花,菜)园  |

## Phrases and Expressions

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| get up    | 起床    |
| get home  | 到家,回家 |
| p. m.     | 下午    |
| very much | 非常    |

## Proper Names

|                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| James Brady[dʒeimz'breidi]     | 詹姆斯·布雷迪(James 是男子名,Brady 是姓氏) |
| Regent's Park['ri:dʒənts pɑ:k] | 伦敦摄政公园                        |
| the Zoo[ðə 'zu:]               | 课文中指伦敦动物园                     |
| the Underground                | 伦敦地铁公司                        |

## Notes

1. ... a train driver on the Underground. ……地铁公司的一名列车司机。  
美国人称地铁为 subway。
2. ... and get home at 2 : 30 p. m. . ……在下午 2 点半回到家。  
要表示从 00 : 00~11 : 59 之间的任何时间可用 a. m. ;表示从 12 : 00~23 : 59 之间的任何时间可用 p. m. 。如: 10a. m. 上午 10 点,

10p. m. **晚上 10 点。**

3. My room is so nice. **我的房间真好。**

so **是副词,表示程度,常用来修饰形容词或者副词,如:**

You are so busy. **你是如此的忙碌。**

4. From my desk I can see the trees in the park. **我坐在书桌旁,可以看到公园里的树木。**

can **是情态动词,用来修饰动词,表示能够做某事。如课文中另一句子:**

... I can hear the animals from the Zoo.

……**我可以听到从伦敦动物园传来的动物叫声。**

5. I like to watch television in the evening. **晚上我喜欢看电视。**

**通常说,watch television (电视),watch a football game (观看足球赛);see a play (看戏), see a film(看电影)。**

## Text B

### Mary and Peter

Mary is 20. She is a men's hair stylist. She is saving every penny, because she wants to open a hairdresser's shop one day. So her room in Wimbledon, a suburb of London, is full of old furniture from second-hand shops.

Peter, her boyfriend, is a student at London University. He still lives with his parents, who have a house in Richmond. Every morning he travels by underground to the centre of London. After his exams he wants to marry Mary if he can find a job as a teacher.

### New Words

hair[hɛə]n.

**头发;毛发;汗毛**

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| * stylist[ˈstailist]n.        | 发型师         |
| save[seiv]v.                  | 节省, 节约      |
| penny[ˈpeni]n.                | 便士(英国货币单位)  |
| * hairdresser[ˈheədresə]n.    | 理发师         |
| suburb[ˈsʌbə:b]n.             | 郊区; 近郊      |
| furniture[ˈfə:nitʃə]n.        | 家具          |
| * second-hand[ˈsekənd'hænd]a. | 二手的; 用过的    |
| travel[ˈtrævl]v.              | 旅行          |
| exam[ig'zæm]n.                | 考试, 检查      |
| marry[ˈmæri]v.                | 和……结婚; 娶; 嫁 |

## Phrases and Expressions

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| hair stylist  | 发型设计师 |
| full of       | 充满……的 |
| at university | 读大学   |

## Proper Names

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Mary[ˈmæəri]             | 玛丽(女子名)      |
| Peter[ˈpi:tə]            | 彼得(男子名)      |
| * Wimbledon[ˈwimbldən]n. | 温布尔顿(位于伦敦市郊) |
| * London[ˈlʌndən]n.      | 伦敦(英国首都)     |
| * Richmond[ˈritʃmənd]n.  | 里士满(地名)      |

## Notes

1. She is saving every penny, ... 她努力省下每一便士……
2. ... a hairdresser's shop, 理发店, 美发厅。有时可简略为 a hairdresser's。
3. He still lives with his parents, who have a house in Richmond. 他仍和父母亲住在一起, 他们在里士满有一幢房子。  
句中的 who 指代 his parents。

4. ... if he can find a job as a teacher. ……如果他能找到一份教师工作的话。

## Dialogue

### Introduction

- A** Mary, have you been introduced to Carl?  
**B** Hello.  
**C** Hello.  
**B** What do you think of America?  
**A** It's very friendly.  
**B** I hope you'll have a good time while you're here.  
**C** I'm sure I will !

\* \* \* \* \*

- A** Jim, this is Tom Rogers.  
**B** Hi, how are you?  
**C** Hi !  
**B** What do you think of the US?  
**C** It seems so relaxed here.  
**B** I'm sure you'll enjoy it here.  
**C** Yes, I hope so !

### New Words

introduction[ˌintrədʌkʃən]*n.*

介绍;引进

introduce[ˌintrə'dju:s]*vt.*

介绍;引进

hello[ˈhe'ləu]*int.*

喂! [表示问候、惊奇等或用以唤起注意]

hi[hai]*int.*

嗨[表示问题或用以唤起注意]

seem[si:m]*vi.*

好像,似乎

relaxed[rɪ'lækst]a.

轻松的;随意的

enjoy[ɪn'dʒɔɪ]vt.

享受;享受……的乐趣

## Proper Names

American[ə'merɪkən]n.

美国人;美洲人

a.

美国的;美洲的

Carl[kɑ:l]

卡尔(男子名)

America[ə'merɪkə]n.

美国;美洲

Jim[dʒɪm]

吉姆(男子名)

Tom Rogers[tɒm 'rɒdʒəz]

汤姆·罗杰斯(男子姓名)

## Notes

1. Mary, have you been introduced to Carl? 玛丽,你被介绍给卡尔了吗?
2. What do you think of America? 你觉得美国怎么样?  
think of 意思是“认为”,例如:  
What do you think of them? 你认为他们怎么样?
3. I hope you'll have a good time while you're here. 希望你在这儿玩得很愉快。  
have a good time 是“玩得开心/愉快”。
4. I'm sure I will! 我相信我会的。
5. It seems so relaxed here. 这儿看来很轻松。
6. Yes, I hope so! 对,我也希望如此!  
此句中的 so 是代词,代替上一句中的“... will enjoy it here”。

## Phonetic Practice

### Pronouncing[i]and[i:]

1. Say the following words aloud.

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| [i]        | [i:]       |
| <u>i</u> n | h <u>e</u> |

is  
beginnner  
English

she  
eat  
teacher

2. Say these pairs of words aloud.

this / these

Italy / easy

sit / seat

his / we

it / tree

typical / seem

## Word Study

see

1. *vt.* 看见, 看到

It's too dark. I can not see anything. 天很暗, 我什么都看不见。

Can you see that light in the distance? 你看见那远处的灯光吗?

2. *vt.* 察看, 查看

Let me see your pass. 让我看一下你的出入证。

Let me see your homework. 让我看一看你的回家作业。

3. *vt.* 遇见, 会见

I'm glad to see you. 我很高兴同你见面。

See you again. 回头见。

4. *vt.* 理解, 领会

I can't see your point. 我不明白你的观点。

I don't see any use of it. 我不认为它有任何用处。

5. *vi.* 看见

How far can you see? 你能看得多远?

He sees poorly with his left eye. 他左眼视力不好。

6. *vi.* 瞧; 注意(常用于祈使句)

Wait and see. 等着瞧吧。

See, the train is coming! 注意, 火车来啦!

7. *vi.* 看出; 知道

I see. You are on leave. 我明白了, 你是在休假。



You shall see. 以后你一定会明白的。

8. *vi.* 考虑;想

Let me see, what does it mean? 让我想一想,这是什么意思?

We shall see again. 我们再考虑考虑。

**look**

1. *vi.* 看,瞧

If you look in that direction, you can see a tall tree. 如果你朝那个方向看,你就能看见一棵大树。

Look, here he comes. 瞧,他来了。

2. *vi.* 显得;好像

It looks like rain. 看来天要下雨。

You are not looking well. 你好像身体不太舒服。

3. *n.* 看

May I have a look at it? 让我看一下好吗?

Let me have a look at the photo. 让我看一下照片。

4. *n.* 外表;神态

He has the look of a winner. 他显露出获胜者神态。

The old factory has taken on a new look. 这家老厂换了新貌。

## Structure Study

### I. 动词 to be 的一般现在式

#### 提示 1 用法

**动词 to be** 常用以表示人或物的身份、品质,例如:

I am a lawyer. 我是一位律师。

The flowers are beautiful. 这些花很美。

**动词 to be** 后接上介词短语,还能表示人或物所处的位置,例如:

James is at home now. 詹姆斯现在在家。

Britain is in northwest Europe. 英国在欧洲的西北部。