

体育、艺术院校教材

基础英语

BASIC

ENGLISH

下 册

(适用于体育、艺术类在校生及成人自考、自学者)

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前 言

本教材适用于体育和艺术院系的大学生，也适用于成人自学、自考者。

本书分上、下两册，上册共 30 课，下册共 28 课。供在校生 2 学年使用。

上册教材除课文和系统的英语基础语法知识外，还在每课课文后面配有日常会话练习，力求使学习者的听、说、读、写技能都能得到发展。下册教材进一步加深课文，扩大词汇，并且巩固、补充和深化已学语法项目，使语法知识的学习更加系统、全面和熟练。教材中的练习主要包括课文理解、语法练习、词汇练习、翻译练习、说写练习和课外阅读等项目。

书中课文语言规范，题材多样，内容丰富，趣味性强。既有文化、风俗、文学、语言等方面的内容，又有现代新科技成果介绍。学习者可在提高英语语言水平的同时拓宽知识面。

本教材的主编为田慧，副主编为李伟。编写组成员有田慧、刘丰、刘忻、刘瑞红、朱珠、李伟、宋玉梅、杨存真、侯莹、韩冰和蔡雁宁。

美籍专家 Chapman Lam 先生审阅了全书，并提出了不少宝贵意见。尹红蕾同志为本书插图。我们在此深表谢意。

对于本书可能存在的缺点，诚恳希望使用者们不吝指正。

编 者

2000 年 6 月

序

现在全国普通高等学校使用的公共英语统编教材有五种，但这些教材对于体育类和艺术类的大学生来说，内容都偏多、偏难，不能很好适应他们学习的需要。多年来，艺术和体育院系的英语教师和学生都因缺乏一本切合他们实际的教材而感到遗憾和不便。田慧和李伟主编的 Basic English 一书是根据体育、艺术专业学生的特殊情况编写的。它的出版填补了这方面教材的一个空白，是一项很有意义的教材建设。

除了在校生以外，我国还有为数众多的高等教育自考生和在职的英语自学者。与高等学校的在校生相比，他们的英语基础相对薄弱一些。他们中间有很多人希望能有一本更适合他们现有英语基础的教材。Basic English 一书的起点较低，语法部分包括了几乎最基本的项目。预计这本书也能比较满足许多自考者和自学者的需要。

Basic English 的第二个特点是课文的选编。课文的内容密切结合生活实际，读起来饶有趣味。所有的课文，包括最浅的课文在内，都经过精心编选，语言生动流畅，具有明显的口语特征。此外，全书的课文都比较简短，最长的不过四五百字。这样的课文对学生有吸引力，读起来琅琅上口，学到的词汇和句式便于用到生活和学习中。学生们学到这样的课文以后，可能会感到学习外语是一种有意义的、有兴趣的活动，而不是沉重的负担。

Basic English 的第三个特点是它的注释。每课的课文都配有详细的注释。注释包括语言点和社会或科技知识两个方面。这样做不仅把语言教学与文化教学有机地结合了起来，而且便于学生自学，便于开展以学生为主体的练习活动。

Basic English 的第四个特点是它的练习配置。课文、词汇和语法都有专项练习。练习量大，形式多样，做起来不感枯燥，并且都是围绕加强基本功训练设计的。认真地完成教材中的练习，对牢固掌握教材内容肯定大有裨益。

以上是我阅读了 Basic English 的书稿后感到几点比较突出的地方。我觉得这是一本精心设计和具有特色的教材，愿意向体育和艺术院校的同事、同学和英语自学者们推荐它。

高 远

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Lesson One

万圣节

万圣夜 (万圣夜)

This is a holiday widely celebrated with different names in many countries. Although it originated as a religious holiday , it has lost its religious connections in the United States. It is now celebrated largely as a children's day , and many American children look forward to^[2] it for days and weeks beforehand.

The orange pumpkin is harvested at this time of year and is hollowed out , a funny face cut into it , and a candle placed inside as a decoration in the window. City folks , nowadays , sometimes use paper pumpkins for decoration.

Some years ago , the holiday was celebrated by dressing up in strange and frightening costumes and playing tricks on one's neighbors and friends^[3] , such as ringing door bells , throwing bits of corn on the window panes , and in other ways making minor disturbances^[4].

More recently , children come to the door to have friends and neighbors admire their costumes and guess who they are behind their Halloween masks and receive treats^[5] of candy , fruits and cookies. They say , " Trick or Treat " , meaning , " I will play a trick on you if you do not give me a treat. " More recently , this practice has even developed into a significant international activity. Instead of or along with candy , the children collect money for UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)^[6]. This special collection of money by children for needy^[7] children throughout the world is known as " UNICEF Trick or Treat. " Begun only recently , it results in several million dollars each year contributed to^[8] UNICEF. The UNICEF collection box is orange , reminiscent^[9] of the pumpkin.

万圣夜 (万圣夜)

Halloween 万圣夜 (西方风俗) 万圣节前夕 (指 10 月 31 日 在这一夜儿童可以纵情玩闹)

originate 万圣夜 发生

religious 万圣夜 宗教的

beforehand 转译: 预先, 提前地
 pumpkin 转译: 南瓜
 harvest 转译: 收割, 收获
 hollow 转译: 空的, 中空的 增援: 挖空, 洼地, 洞, 坑
 decoration 转译: 装饰
 folk 转译: 人们 (现常用 people)
 costume 转译: 服装
 pane 转译: 窗格玻璃
 minor 转译: 较小的, 较少的
 disturbance 转译: 骚动, 干扰
 admire 转译: 赞美, 羡慕
 treat 转译: 款待, 请客 增援: 对待, 款待, 治疗
 significant 转译: 有意义的, 重要的
 international 转译: 国际的, 世界的
 emergency 转译: 紧急情况, 突然事件
 needy 转译: 贫困的
 throughout 转译: 遍及, 贯穿
 contribute 转译: 出一份力, 捐献, 捐钱 增援: 贡献出
 reminiscent 转译: 使人联想……的 (of), 暗示的

孕砸芬砸晕晕杂

UNICEF 转译: 联合国 United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (现名
 United Nations Children's Fund) 联合国儿童基金会

孕砸晕杂収耕孕砸杂晕杂

look forward to	盼望
play a trick on sb.	捉弄某人
instead of	代替, 而不是

晕栽杂栽的栽耘栽耘栽

1. 孕砸晕杂

万圣节(Hallowmas)前夕(即10月31日之夜),每年的10月31日晚上,美国家庭以南瓜灯笼 jack-o'-lantern 为装饰,小孩头戴鬼怪面具,在住家附近沿户敲门要糖果,他们喊着:“Trick or Treat!”(不给糖果就捣蛋)。

2. ... and many American children ~~造噪本拟管难噪~~it

look forward to 后接名词或动名词而不接动词,是“抱着希望等待,盼望”的意思。例如:

They were looking forward to the summer vacation. 他们正盼着暑假来临。

3. ... by ~~窃窃早怎~~ in strange and frightening costumes and ~~责责早贼罪译燥~~ one's neighbors and friends,

1) dress up 是“(使)盛装;(使)打扮”的意思。例如:

We dressed up for the evening party. 我们为参加晚会而盛装打扮。

2) trick 这里是“恶作剧,捉弄”的意思,是可数名词。例如:

Our children used to play tricks on us. 我们的小孩以前常常捉弄我们。

4. ... and in other ways ~~皂葬蚤皂皂圣像皂译燥社警暖~~

1) disturbance 有“骚乱,动乱,不安”的意思,它可以与几个动词搭配使用,表示引起骚动。例如:

make/cause/create/raise a disturbance

Those men were charged by the police with causing a disturbance.

警察指控那些男人犯了扰乱治安罪。

2) minor adj.

a. (大小、数量、程度等)较小的,小的。例如:

He won't be content with a minor share of the profit.

他不会满意只得较小一份利润。

b. 不重要的,二流(以下)的。例如:

He is a minor novelist. 他是个二流小说家。

This is a problem of minor importance. 这是个不怎么重要的问题。

c. (疾病等)轻微的。例如:

Luckily they have minor injuries from this accident.

幸运的是,这次事故中他们都是轻伤。

5. ... and receive ~~贼藏译~~ of candy, fruit or cookies.

treat 有“款待,请客,作东”的意思。例如:

It is her birthday today and she wants to give us all a treat.

今天是她的生日,她要款待我们大家。

6. Instead of or ~~葬蚤皂憎燥~~ candy, the children collect money for ~~哉罪译云~~ (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).

1) along with 是“伴随……一起,除了……之外”的意思。例如:

Mother sent me some money along with her letter.

母亲在信中附寄了一些钱给我。

2) UNICEF 是“联合国儿童基金会”的缩写形式。“United Nations International

Children's Emergency Fund” 现已改为 “United Nations Children's Fund”。

7. This special collection of money by children for ~~筹集~~ children throughout the world
.....

needy 是形容词 ,意为“ 贫困的 ,生活困苦的 ”。例如 :

They are eager to help the children in the needy families.

他们希望帮助穷苦人家的孩子。

8. ... it results in several million dollars each year ~~筹集~~ UNICEF.

1) contribute 这里是“ 捐(款) ,捐助 ”的意思。例如 :

He contributed a lot of money to charity. 他捐了很多钱给慈善机构。

2) contribute 还有“(对.....)有贡献 ,有助于 ”的意思。例如 :

A proper amount of exercise contributes to good health.

适度的运动有益健康。

9. The UNICEF collection box is orange , ~~颜色与~~ of the pumpkin.

reminiscent 是形容词 ,意为“ 使人想起的 ,使人忆起的 ”。请注意 ,reminiscent 一般与 of 连用 ,不置于名词之前。例如 :

There was a sweetish smell , vaguely reminiscent of coffee.

有一股甜丝丝的气味 ,使人隐隐觉着像是咖啡。

员砸粤酝粤砸

主语从句

1. 主语从句

主语从句在句中作主语 ,它的位置与陈述句基本结构中的主语相同。例如 :

~~主语从句~~ he will come to the concert is certain.

~~主语从句~~ you say is quite right.

~~主语从句~~ tried to do it would soon miss many common things.

2. 主语从句的位置

主语从句放在句首 ,句子常常显得比较笨重 ,因此 ,常把它移至句子的末尾 ,而用引导词 ~~主语从句~~ 来作形式上的主语。例如 :

~~主语从句~~ is certain ~~主语从句~~ he will come to the concert.

~~主语从句~~ is strange ~~主语从句~~ he didn't come yesterday.

3. 主语从句的关联词

引导主语从句的词是主语从句的关联词。主要有三类 :

1) 主从连词 :that , whether , if

2) 连接代词 :who , what , which

3) 连接副词 :when , where , how , why

注意 主从连词只起连接作用 连接代词和连接副词除了起连接作用外 还充当句中某一个成分。

表语从句

1. 表语从句

表语从句在句中作表语 ,它位于主句中的连系动词之后。例如：

That is ~~憎~~ ~~增~~she is so sad.

This is ~~憎~~ ~~增~~you want.

His opinion is ~~憎~~ ~~增~~he will do it himself.

2. 表语从句的关联词

引导表语从句的词是表语从句的关联词 ,参见主语从句关联词。

注意 除去主语从句所列关联词外 ,还可以由 as if 或 as though(宛如、好像)引导。例如：

It looks ~~葬~~ ~~葬~~it is going to snow.

He looks ~~葬~~ ~~葬~~he were the boss.

宰韵晒阅杂裁阅再

早栽集

1. ~~增~~ ~~增~~集合 ,聚集

A big crowd gathered to hear him speak.

2. ~~增~~ ~~增~~(慢慢地)收集 ,增多 ,积存 ;摘取(花、果实) ,采集

The detective gathered evidence.

We gathered flowers from the garden.

豈葬集 ~~增~~ ~~增~~援

1. 发现 ;看出

Do you know who discovered America ?

2. 意识到 ,认识到

I discovered that she was a good cook.

I discovered him to be quite trustworthy.

葬 ~~增~~ ~~增~~援

1. 允许 ,许可 ;许可.....的进入

Smoking is not allowed here.

My parents don't allow me to stay out late.

2. 支付(一定数额) ,授与 给予(时间等)

He allows his son too much money.

The teacher allowed us one hour for written work.

精读训练

阅读理解训练

1. Read the following sentences carefully and decide whether they are true or false.

Write T for true and F for false in the space provided.

- 1) Halloween is still largely celebrated as a religious holiday nowadays. ()
- 2) Pumpkin is harvested in autumn. ()
- 3) Nowadays , the people in the city will use paper pumpkins for decoration. ()
- 4) “Trick or Treat ” means “ If you don't give me a treat , I'll play a trick on you. ” ()
- 5) On Halloween , the children collect candy , fruits and cookies for the needy children all over the world. ()

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is “ Halloween ” ?
- 2) What were the activities in the U. S. on October 31 some years ago ?
- 3) How do the children celebrate Halloween more recently ?
- 4) What is the color of the UNICEF collection box ? Why is this color used ?
- 5) What does “ UNICEF Trick or Treat ” mean ?

完形填空训练

1. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked a , b , c and d to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) Please don't get mad ____ me. I was only trying to help.
a. on b. to c. at d. against
- 2) Fruit is rich ____ vitamins.
a. with b. in c. of d. for
- 3) Is the city noted ____ its champagne ?
a. in b. about c. on d. for
- 4) They excluded him ____ the club.
a. from b. off c. of d. in
- 5) You can appeal to a higher court and apply ____ a new trial.
a. for b. in c. on d. at
- 6) Do you think this scarf would go ____ my new dress ?
a. on b. for c. in d. with

- 7) There seems to be a solution ____ this problem.
a. against b. for c. to d. with
- 8) Have you any faith ____ Chinese medicine ?
a. on b. at c. in d. of
- 9) ____ his appointment to the post , everything was badly managed.
a. Previous b. Previous to c. To d. After
- 10) The big auditorium was oddly silent ____ a few scattered giggles.
a. except b. except for c. besides d. for

2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions given in the list below.

under	over	beyond	through	out of
-------	------	--------	---------	--------

- 1) I got the job ____ my uncle.
- 2) She's been promoted. She's got two hundred people working ____ her now.
- 3) The boy's honesty is ____ suspicion. (不容怀疑)
- 4) We are ____ the worst. (度过最困难的时光)
- 5) Mary was ____ practice at singing.

3. Complete the following letter with the appropriate prepositions.

Dear Sir ,

I should like to apply for the position of translator as advertised in yesterday's "Daily Globe. "

I have spent the last three years ____ Germany ____ the translator ____ the Solid State Technology Center , Frankfurt , where I translated a wide variety ____ scientific texts ____ German and French ____ English. ____ moving ____ Germany , I worked ____ five years ____ a translator and research assistant ____ the Linguistics Department of Dunstons College , University of London. My work involved translating French and German texts ____ English ____ connection ____ the compilation ____ a Scientific Dictionary. I am 30 years old , married , ____ two children. I was educated ____ Eton and took a degree ____ French and German ____ London University. I also hold a translator's certificate ____ the Institute of Linguistics.

If I am short-listed , both Dunstons College and my present employers would be pleased to supply you ____ references.

Yours faithfully ,
Peter Simmons

附赠光盘

1. Match the words in Column A that are opposite in meaning to the words in Column B.

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com — 苑 —

Column A	Column B
1) connect	a. genuine
2) child	b. disconnect
3) beforehand	c. adult
4) hollow	d. afterward
5) minor	e. solid
6) recent	f. major
7) dress up	g. dated
8) false	h. dress down

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper words given and change the forms where necessary.

1) origin ; original ; originate

- He is German by ____.
- Japanese words are of Chinese ____.
- I must change the ____ plan for lack of money.
- She wants to read ~~易经~~ in the ____.
- Darwin ____ the theory of evolution.
- All theories ____ from practice and in turn serve practice.
(任何理论都来源于实践,反过来为实践服务。)

2) religion ; religious

- She took up ____ after her husband's death.
- She is a ____ Christian.
- He treats his work with ____ care.
- He is quite interested in ____ books recently.

3) hollow (~~空虚~~)

- The fox hid in the ____ tree.
- Her brother became a man with ____ eyes and cheeks.
- Suddenly , there appears a ____ in the ground.

4) treat ; treatment ; treaty

- They ____ the orphan as one of the family.
- He ____ her for a broken arm.
- The book ____ the problems of industrialization.
- It's my turn to ____ you tonight.
- This is my ____.
- The table received rough ____.
- She has tried lots of ____ for rheumatism(风湿病).
- The country signed a peace ____ with our country.

5) dress (~~增取~~)

— 愿 —

- a. She ____ her doll.
- b. She ____ the store window.
- c. My mother has ____ a turkey for Christmas dinner.
- d. We ____ up for the wedding.
- e. She was in special ____ for the ceremony.

3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words given in the list below. Change the forms where necessary.

beforehand	largely	dress	folk	admire
treat	gather	discover	allow	

- 1) The accident was ____ due to his carelessness.
- 2) If you are coming , let me know ____.
- 3) Some ____ are too shy to speak in front of people.
- 4) She was wearing a silk ____.
- 5) They ____ him with a new drug.
- 6) Visitors to Switzerland ____ the Alps.
- 7) I have ____ many errors in the manuscript.
- 8) We ____ some dry branches and made a fire.
- 9) I'll never ____ such behavior.
- 10) He ____ well.

Section 2: Reading Comprehension

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. 数以千计的群众聚集起来听摇滚音乐会。(gather)
- 2. 我在抽屉里发现了一封未拆开的信。(discover)
- 3. 他姐姐变成了一个双眼塌陷两颊瘦削的女人。(hollow)
- 4. 她想要读《教父》的原文。(read the original)
- 5. 我们一直不知道他是怎么死的。(discover)

Section 3: Writing

1. Speaking

What do you know about traditional Chinese festivals? Name some of them.
Work in groups and tell your classmates how the Chinese celebrate these festivals.

2. Writing

Write a composition in about 100 words on the following topic : ~~Write a composition in about 100 words on the following topic :~~
~~Topic: Traditional Chinese Festivals :~~

The Spring Festival ; The Lantern Festival ; The Mid-autumn Festival ;

The Dragon Boat Festival ,etc. .
Western Holidays :
Christmas Day ; New Year's Day ; Saint Valentine's Day ;
Mother's Day ; Father's Day ; Halloween ; Thanksgiving , etc. .

灾难普降何辜最早

THE GREATEST POWER

A long time ago men hunted for their food. Often they killed wild animals , birds , or fish. How did they kill their prey ? They used rocks and wooden sticks. Sometimes they fought with their own hands and bodies. As everyone wanted more food and more land , people began fighting each other. They made arrows from sticks. They also made clubs from stones.

Then somebody invented the gun. Soldiers were taught how to shoot and kill enemy soldiers. Great wars were fought and many people died.

A famous general cried as he looked upon the battle field. His soldiers were fighting well , but he felt very sad. He turned to his men and said , " My soldiers , I am going to ask you a question. The one who gives the best answer will receive a medal. " The question is this : " What is the strongest power in the world ? "

Four soldiers raised their hands. They wanted to answer the general's question. He asked the first one to speak.

" Sir , " said the young man , " I think my gun is the strongest power. It can kill a person or an animal from a great distance. "

" Thank you. " said the general. " Next. " He pointed to the man who was his best soldier.

" A soldier is stronger. " said the second man. " He must shoot the gun and aim well. A gun's power comes from the way it is used. "

The third soldier thought he had the best answer of all. " No , sir , " he said , " our general is the strongest power. He gives the orders for his soldiers to shoot their guns. "

The general said nothing. He waited for the last man to answer his question. The fourth soldier answered the general's question this way : " I believe , sir , that the greatest power on earth is love. It makes the general decide if he wants his soldiers to use their guns. Also , if men had more love for each other , they would not use their guns. "

Now if you were this general , which of your soldiers would receive the medal ? He gave it to the last man.

Lesson Two

栽毒栽

粵悅如國寶哉奈閱非却鄰鄰韻暉

A poor chimney-sweep , who had not enough money to buy a meal , stopped one hot summer day at noon before a small restaurant and remained regaling his nose with the delicious smell of the food. The owner of the shop told him several times to go away ,but the sweep could not leave the savory smell ,though unable to afford any of the food to taste. At last the cook came out of the shop and ,taking hold of the sweep ,declared^[1] that ,as he had been feeding upon^[2] the smell of his dishes ,he should not go away without paying half the price of a dinner. The poor fellow said that he neither could nor would pay and that he would ask the first person who should pass ,whether it was not an unreasonable and unjust demand^[3].

The case was referred to^[4] a policeman , who happened to pass at that moment. He said to the sweep : “ As you have been feasting one of your senses on the odor of this man’s meat , it is but just^[5] you should make him some recompense ; therefore , you shall , in your turn^[6] , regale one of his senses which seems to be more insatiable than your appetite. How much money have you ? ”

“I have but two pence in all the world^[7], sir, and I must buy me some bread.”

“Never mind ,” answered the officer , “take your two pence between your hands ; now rattle them loudly. ”

The sweep did so ,and the officer ,turning to the cook ,said :“ Now ,sir ,I think he has paid you :the smell of your food regaled his nostrils ;the sound of his money has tickled your ears. ”

This decision gave more satisfaction to the bystanders than to the cook , but it was the only payment he could obtain.

羣辭 宰韻

curious 轆轤看鑿鑿譯鑿鑿稀奇古怪的,好奇的

decision 轉音译の援決定 决议

chimney 烟囱 火壁 烟筒 烟筒

chimney sweep 转译火壁管工 转援烟囱清扫工
sweep 转管工 转取 转扫 打扫 转援打扫, 清扫 ;从事清洁工作的人 ;等于 chimney sweep
regale 转译 转款待 转享用
smell 转译 转援气味 ;嗅觉
savory 转译 转味香的 ;可口的 ;开胃的
purchase 转为: 转译 转取 转援 购买
declare 转译 转援宣布 ;声明 ;宣称
feed 转当 转援以.....为食 ;用餐 转喂(养) ;饲(养)
unreasonable 转火 转明 转遭 转援 不合理的 ;过度的 ;不讲道理的
unjust 转火 转性 转非 转援 非正义的 ;不公平的 ;不正当的
demand 转通 转火 转取 转援 要求 ;需要
refer 转通 转援 把.....提交 ;使求助于 转谈到 ;涉及
feast 转通 转使(感官等)得到享受 ;盛宴款待 转尽情地吃 ;饱餐 ;享受 转节日 ;节期(尤指上帝、圣徒等的宗教节日) ;盛宴 ;宴席 ;宴会
sense 转译 转援感官 ;感觉 ;道理 ;观念 ;意识 转感觉 ;意识到
odor 转火 转 转援气味 ;味道
just 转译 转援 正义的 ;公正的 ;正直的 ;公平的 ;合理的 ;正当的
recompense 转通 转译 转取 转援 赔偿 ;补偿 ;报答
insatiable 转火 转译 转援 不能满足的 ;贪得无厌的
appetite 转通 转援 食欲 ;胃口 ;欲望
rattle 转通 转使发出格格声 转发出格格声
nostril 转火 转译 转援鼻孔
tickle 转通 转使高兴 ;使满足 转觉得痒
satisfaction 转通 转火 转援 满意 ;称心 ;乐事
bystander 转通 转援 旁观者
payment 转通 转火 转援 支付 ;报偿 ;报应
obtain 转通 转援 获得 ;买到 转得到公认

孕 厄 粤 杂 驭 耘 孖 睡 孖 隆 晕 杂

come out	走出来
take hold of	抓住
go away	走开 ;离开
neither... nor	既不.....也不.....

