

新英语教程

New English Course

预备级

Preparatory-Band

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内 容 提 要

本书为大学公共英语预备级教材。全书共分 10 个单元，每单元有课文 A、语法、课文 B 三部分，各部分均配有练习。课文 A 作为精讲部分，除练习外，配有词汇表、重点短语注释、难句分析等；语法部分全面、系统地讲解了英语基本语法；课文 B 作为补充阅读内容，后面配有语言点注释及阅读理解练习。

本书适合学习过高中英语、正在向大学英语一级过渡的学生使用。

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前 言

《新英语教程·预备级》是文理工科通用的大学英语精读课教材，由河北师范大学外语教学部根据《大学英语教学大纲》的教学要求主持编写。

本书适用于向大学英语正规一级过渡的学生使用，词汇量及难度控制在高中和正规一级之间的水平。

本教程侧重于“以学生为中心”的教学原则，强调“少讲多练”及“学以致用”。口语练习和书面表达及课后练习主要以课文为中心展开，使学生能够自觉而熟练地运用已学知识和习惯用法，掌握地道的表达方式，避免按汉语思维生造英语语句。

语言选材注重语言共核，强调词汇与结构的学习训练；题材注重多样化，强调内容的知识性、时代性。

课文均取材于现代英文读物原文，略有删改。选材力求内容丰富，学生从中不仅可以学到地道的语言知识，而且还可获得科学知识、生活常识、社会经验，有益于了解社会、理解人生、奋发向上。

全书共 10 单元及一套用于复习的模拟测试题，每单元由 Text A、Grammar、Text B 三部分组成，各部分均配以练习。

Text A 课后安排了 Word List（词汇表）、Phrases and Patterns（词汇与结构）和 Difficult Points（难点注释）。其中重点词语及结构尽量采用英汉释义并加以例句，旨在帮助学生从多方面获取新知识，巩固旧知识。

Word List 中在括号里列出了不规则动词过去式、过去分词和现在分词形式，对名词不规则复数形式也在括号里列出。

Grammar 及 Text B 以学生自学为主，所配练习可由教师酌情处理。

担任本书主编的是孙建民、王新奇；参加编写的有：（排名不分先后）王志平、沈丽华、潘宏声、李新春、贾国素、谢丽敏、杨文秀、张绍安、段艳丽、顾维忱、陈昭；张震久、李正栓担任本书主审。

编 者

2001 年 3 月

缩略语说明

1. 词性缩略语

<i>v.</i>	verb (动词)
<i>vi.</i>	verb intransitive (不及物动词)
<i>vt.</i>	verb transitive (及物动词)
<i>n.</i>	noun (名词)
<i>adj.</i>	adjective (形容词)
<i>adv.</i>	adverb (副词)
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction (连词)
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun (代词)
<i>prep.</i>	preposition (介词)
<i>aux.v.</i>	auxiliary verb (助动词)
<i>art.</i>	article (冠词)
<i>num.</i>	numeral (数词)
<i>int.</i>	interjection (感叹词)

2. 其他缩略语

<i>BrE</i>	British English (英国英语)
<i>AmE</i>	American English (美国英语)
<i>&</i>	and (和)
<i>sb</i>	somebody (某人)
<i>sth</i>	something (某事, 某物)
<i>pl.</i>	plural (复数)
<i>fml</i>	formal (正式用语)
<i>infml</i>	informal (非正式用语)
<i>sing.</i>	singular (单数)
<i>para.</i>	paragraph (段落)
<i>usu.</i>	usually (通常)
<i>esp.</i>	especially (尤其)
<i>i. e.</i>	that is (也就是说)
<i>e. g.</i>	for example (例如)
<i>etc.</i>	and so on (等等)

符号说明

1. 圆括号 ()
 - 1) 说明和注解。例如：(心理学)。
 - 2) 词义的一部分。例如：“偶然(发生)的”，意思是“偶然的”，“偶然发生的”。
 - 3) 表示英文词形变化。例如：undergo (underwent, undergone)
 - 4) 表示英文的介词搭配。例如：frown (on) 不满，不赞成
2. 斜线 /

斜线后的字可以替换前面那个(或几个)字。例如：“收据/条”，意思是“收据”或“收条”。“和……接触/联系”，意思是“和……接触”或“和……联系”。
3. / / 内是国际音标。例如：border /bɔːdər/
4. 连字符 -

连字符用于表示省略了前面相同的部分。例如：criterion (pl.) -ria, -rions

目录 CONTENTS

Unit 1	1
Text A How to Be a Successful Language Learner?	1
Grammar 词类 • 句子成分 • 基本句型	10
Text B How to Study English Enjoyably and Efficiently	19
Unit 2	24
Text A Helen Keller	24
Grammar 构词法 • 句子分类	32
Text B The Park	38
Unit 3	43
Text A The Dreamer	43
Grammar 时态 • 语态	53
Text B Parties	64
Unit 4	69
Text A How to Break the Ice?	69
Grammar 非谓语动词	78
Text B Social Talk	87
Unit 5	93
Text A The Marvels of Colour	93
Grammar 形容词与副词的比较等级及比较结构	102
Text B The Gift of Language	110
Unit 6	114
Text A An Open-Classroom System	114
Grammar 介词 • 冠词	123
Text B The Open University	130
Unit 7	134
Text A Do Animals Think?	134
Grammar 定语从句 • 名词从句	145
Text B The Computer as a Mind Tool	152
Unit 8	157

Text A Prince of Programmers, Bill Gates	157
Grammar 状语从句	166
Text B Singing with Mom	169
Unit 9	174
Text A Bessie Coleman, Aviatrice	174
Grammar 虚拟语气	184
Text B Giants of the Deep	190
Unit 10	194
Text A Hey, Take It Easy	194
Grammar 倒装句 • 强调句	203
Text B Pity for a Stranger	209
A Test	215

UNIT 1

▼ TEXT A

How to Be a Successful Language Learner?

“Learning a language is easy. Even a child can do it !”

Most adults who are learning a second language would disagree with this statement. For them, learning a language is a very difficult task. They need hundreds of hours of study and practice, and even this will not guarantee success for every adult language learner.

Language learning is different from other kinds of learning. Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find it difficult to succeed in language learning. Conversely, some people who are successful language learners find it difficult to succeed in other fields.

Language teachers often offer advice to language learners: “Read as much as you can in the new language.” “Practice speaking the language every day.” “Live with people who speak the language.” “Don’t translate—try to think in the new language.” “Learn as a child would learn; play with the language.”

But what does a successful language learner do? Language learning research shows that successful language learners are similar in many ways.

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the patterns and the rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

Successful language learning is active learning. Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say

conversely /ʃə'vɜːsli/	adv.	相反地
offer /'ɒfə/	vt.	put forward; hold out 提出, 提供
advice /əd'vaɪs/	n.	opinion about what to do, how to behave 忠告, 建议
translate /trænzleɪt/	v.	give the meaning of (sth said or written) in another language 翻译
research /rɪ'sɜːtʃ/	n.	investigation undertaken in order to discover new facts 研究, 调查
similar /sɪ'mɪlə/	adj.	like or alike; of the same sort 相似的, 类似的
independent /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/	adj.	not relying on or controlled (by other persons or things) 独立的, 不依赖于他人或他物的
discover /dɪ'skʌvə/	vt.	find out 发现
pattern /'pætən/	n.	the way in which sth. happens or develops 方式, 模式
clue /kluː/	n.	something that suggests a possible answer to a problem 线索
conclusion /kən'kluːʒən/	n.	belief or opinion which is the result of reasoning 结论
mistake /mɪ'steɪk/	n.	wrong opinion, idea or act 错误
therefore /ðə'refɔː/	adv.	for that reason 为此, 因此
communicate /kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪt/	vi.	share or exchange 交流, 交际
communication /kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪʃən/	n.	交流, 传达
information /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən/	n.	(sth which gives) knowledge in the form of facts 信息, 资料
inexact /ɪn'eksəkt/	adj.	not exact 不正确的, 不精确的

Phrases and Patterns

1. **first of all:** in the first place 首先

First of all, we must make him change his decision.

首先，我们必须使他改变他的决定。

First of all, let's deal with the most important problem.

首先，让我们解决最重要的问题。

2. **to depend on:** to rely on 依赖, 依靠

Children always depend on their parents for food and clothing.

小孩靠父母供给衣食。

Good health depends on good food, exercise and getting enough sleep.

良好的健康依赖良好的食物、运动和充足的睡眠。

3. **instead of:** in place of 代替（后接名词、代词、动名词或介词短语）

Tom will go there instead of him.

汤姆将代替他去那里。

He has been playing all afternoon instead of studying at home.

他玩了一下午，没有在家学习。

4. **to be willing to do sth:** to be ready to do sth 愿意，乐意（做某事）

Mr. Smith is willing to help us.

史密斯先生愿意帮助我们。

Are you willing to have a dictionary like this one?

你愿意有一本这样的字典吗？

5. **to communicate with:** to share or exchange (opinions, feelings, information, etc.) 共有或交换（消息等）；通信，通讯，交流

We can communicate with people in most parts of the world by telephone.

我们可以通过电话与世界上大多数地区的人进行交流。

Some young people are unwilling to communicate with their parents.

有些年轻人不愿与父母沟通思想。

Difficult Points

1. *Most adults who are learning a second language would disagree with this statement.* 大多数学习第二语言的成年人不愿同意这一说法。

- would 除作为 will 的过去形式外，还可用于委婉地提出请求、建议或看法，在陈述句中还可表示意愿。在本句中 would 表示意愿。例如：

Would you like to go with me?

你愿意跟我一起去吗？

She would never agree.

她绝不会同意的。

- disagree with: 与……有分歧，不同意

Though we're good friends, we disagree with each other on several occasions.

尽管我们是好朋友，但有时候我们意见也不一致。

2. *Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find it difficult to succeed in language learning.* 有些人非常聪明，在他们所从事的领域内也很有成就，然而却发现自己很难掌握一门语言。

- “it” 在本句中作“find”的形式宾语，而真正的宾语为不定式短语“to succeed in language learning”，“difficult”作宾语补足语。注意句形 to find it + adj. + to do sth. 又如：

I find it difficult to study English well.

我发现学好英语很难。

I find it impossible to work out this problem within half an hour.

我发现在半小时之内解出这个题是不可能的。

3. *Practice speaking the language every day.* 每天练习说这种语言。

- practice 作动词时，后跟动名词，不接不定式。可以说 practice speaking，不可说 practice to speak。只能跟动名词作宾语的动词还有：
avoid 避免，enjoy 喜欢，finish 完成，deny 否认，admit 承认，mind 介意等。

4. *...if your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above.* 如果你学习语言一直不很成功，你不妨试试以上所提出的一些技巧。

- 用 might 语气比较委婉。例如：
Might I ask for a photograph of you?
我能要一张你的照片吗？（比 may 更客气）
- to do well to 后跟不定式，表示“……就好了”。例如：
You would do well to say nothing about what happened.
你最好不要提发生了什么事。
He will do well to tell her.
他要告诉她就好了。

Speaking Practice

1. Tell the class how you learn English.
2. Do you think learning English is difficult or easy? Why do you think so?

Writing Practice

Write a short essay on how we should learn English.

Exercises to Text A

I. Choose the best answer to each question according to the text:

1. What's the main idea of the article?
 - a. Language learning is a very difficult task.
 - b. Language learning is different from other kinds of learning.
 - c. Language learning should be independent, active and purposeful.
 - d. Language learning is easy.
2. The word "guarantee" means _____.
 - a. to ensure
 - b. to make
 - c. to achieve
 - d. to allow
3. The expression "play with the language" in para. 4 means _____.
 - a. to learn language as a toy
 - b. to learn the language in a more natural way
 - c. to talk with a child
 - d. to learn from a child
4. According to the text, successful language learners must _____.
 - a. be very intelligent and successful in their fields
 - b. wait for a chance to use the language
 - c. avoid making mistakes
 - d. discover their own way to learn the language
5. From the author's point of view, language learning is _____.
 - a. easy, even a child can do it
 - b. difficult for all adults
 - c. active learning
 - d. a waste of time
6. Which of the following statements would the author disagree with?
 - a. Practice speaking the language you're learning.
 - b. Translate the new language in your mind.
 - c. Repeat what you have heard.
 - d. Ask the native language speakers to correct your mistakes.

- Live with people who speak the language.
- Depend on the book and the teacher all the time.
- Look for a chance to use the language.
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes.

II. Choose the best item to complete the following sentences:

first of all	instead of
therefore	conversely
disagree with	on the other hand
because	finally
wait for	be interested in

1. He is only five, but he _____ poems.
2. We'll have tea in the garden _____ in the house.
3. I don't want to refuse your suggestion. _____, I'll accept it.
I find what you say valuable.
4. I should prefer to _____ you until 12 o'clock.
5. I _____ your opinion, though to some extent it is true.
6. _____, he achieved his aim.
7. I did it _____ they asked me to do it.
8. His bicycle was broken. _____ he was unable to go to work on time.
9. On the one hand I have to study, _____ I have to look after my grandfather.
10. _____, you must be honest.

III. Turn the following into English:

1. 语言学习
2. 语言学习者
3. 学习与练习
4. 数以百计的
5. 相反地
6. 练习说英语
7. 寻找线索
8. 等待机会
9. 犯错误
10. 最后

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. Being a language learner you should read _____ (尽可能多地) to improve your reading comprehension.
2. He has been _____ (寻找机会换工作) .
3. The professor has read my paper and _____ (对于如何改进提出了一些建议) .
4. Without education, our society could not make any progress. _____ (理解这一点是很容易的) .
5. It's necessary for us _____ (向发达的国家学习) .
6. He was _____ (正努力解决这个问题) .

V. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 这个词的意思与那个词的意思有所不同。
2. 我发现王教授课下很少和学生们沟通。
3. 这个老人不得不依靠女儿生活。
4. 她没有在教室学习而是去了图书馆。
5. 你愿意和我一起散步吗？
6. 她不敢向老师们求助。
7. 对于他们来说，学会用这种语言思维比知道每个单词的意义更为重要。
8. 为了达到和这些人进行交流并且向他们学习的目的，他们就必须去学习这种语言。

VI. For each sentence, fill in the blank with the proper form of the words given:

1. success, succeed, successful, successfully
 - a. He _____ in swimming across the English Channel.
 - b. The experiment was a great _____.
 - c. Were you _____ in getting a job?
 - d. They finished the task _____.
2. use (v.), use (n.), useful, useless, used
 - a. We should make good _____ of our time in class.
 - b. He couldn't afford a new car, so he bought a _____ one.
 - c. This is a quite _____ dictionary for me to learn English.
 - d. This pocket knife is _____, if you want to cut down such a big tree.
 - e. Can I _____ your bicycle for an hour?
3. mean, means, meaning, meaningless, meaningful

- a. Would you mind explaining the _____ of this word to me?
 - b. What do you _____ by saying that?
 - c. The railroad is a rapid _____ of land transportation.
 - d. This is a _____ poem. Please read it again.
 - e. It's no use your doing such _____ work.
4. child, childish, childlike, childhood
- a. The song reminds me of my _____.
 - b. He is only a _____. You should not have been so strict with him.
 - c. All the guests laughed at his _____ behavior.
 - d. Mary is sweet and _____. We all like her.
5. correct (v.), correctness, correct (*adj.*), incorrect
- a. The teacher _____ all the mistakes I've made.
 - b. The scientists have carried out researches in order to prove the _____ of this theory.
 - c. Try to find a _____ word to replace the wrong one.
 - d. _____ explanation will lead to a bad result.

VII. Choose the best answer to complete the passage:

A man heard 1 a certain government department wanted a clerk, so he wrote and asked 2 the position. But while he was waiting for an answer, a friend of his 3 him to the head of the department, 4 at once gave him the job.

Several months later, while the man was working in the department, he got a letter which had been sent 5 him from his old address. This letter said:

"Dear Sir,

We are sorry 6 have to tell you that we can not 7 you work in this department because we do not think that you 8 able to do the job successfully. 9 faithfully."

The man laughed, but when he looked at the letter more carefully, he saw that he had signed it 10 !

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1. a. which | b. what | c. that | d. where |
| 2. a. to | b. for | c. with | d. about |
| 3. a. introduced | | b. telling | |
| c. introducing | | d. told | |
| 4. a. what | b. that | c. whom | d. who |
| 5. a. on | b. about | c. off | d. to |
| 6. a. with | b. at | c. to | d. about |